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The Origins of Philippe Amiot (Hameau), His Spouse Anne Couvent, and Their Nephew Toussaint Ledran

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Philippe Amiot or Hameau, his wife Anne Couvent, and their two sons, Jean and Mathieu, debarked at Québec in 1636. Anne Couvent was then pregnant: her son, named Charles in honor of his godfather Charles Huault de Montmagny, governor of New France, was baptized at Québec on 26 August 1636. Because this date is the first mention of the Amiots in Canada, Marcel Trudel considered the family to have arrived the same year.² Archange Godbout³ and others (Le Jeune,⁴ Drouin,⁵ and Langlois⁶) suggest rather about 1635, probably because of the state of Anne Couvent.⁷

In 1659, they were joined by their nephew, Toussaint Ledran,⁸ son of Charlotte Couvent, sister of Anne. The latter bequeathed to Toussaint, by testament, the sum of one hundred *livres* “in consideration of the good and agreeable services rendered to her for several years.”⁹ Except for Jean Amiot, all have left lines of descent that survive to this day.

¹ Originally published as Roland-Yves Gagné and Laurent Kokanosky, “Les origines de Philippe Amiot (Hameau), de son épouse Anne Couvent et de leur neveu Toussaint Ledran,” *Mémoires de la Société généalogique canadienne-française (MSGCF)* 58, no. 1, issue 251 (spring 2007):17-58. It will be printed in four parts in this journal. This translation was done by Marie-Pierre Lessard and John P. DuLong, with the assistance of Suzanne Boivin Sommerville. The French-Canadian Heritage Society of Michigan wishes to thank the authors and Hélène Lamarche, the former editor of the *Mémoires*, for allowing us to translate and publish this important article. Lastly, we thank Robert G. Ducharme for helping to finance this translation.

In the translation of original documents, no effort was made to follow modern capitalization and punctuation rules, but in some cases punctuation changes were made in brackets to aid readability, and abbreviations were expanded. Some technical and archaic French terms were left in the text, but they are italicized, and when their meaning was known, it was given on their first mention. Lastly, the blazons, the technical description of arms, were left in French. Regarding various titles, please note that *sieur* is a French term that would be close to how mister was used in the English colonies. It was a mark of distinction, and in some legal documents, it is even applied to non-nobles. It cannot be translated into sir, which would falsely indicate knighthood among English speakers. When the context refers to a seigneurie, *sieur* is often used interchangeably with *seigneur*. A seigneur is the lord of an estate (to save space on tables, this title is abbreviated to sgr). The French sieur (sr) and seigneur were retained in this translation. Likewise, *sire*, which can also be translated as lord, was retained. Lastly, we left *monsieur*, *messire*, and *monseigneur* in place meaning, mister, sire or master, and my lord, respectively. However, *écuyer* was translated to esquire, and *chevalier* to knight. Esquire was the lowest title used by the French to indicate nobility. *Damoiselle* was translated into damsel, but *dame*, meaning lady, was retained. *Maître*, often abbreviated as M^c, was translated as Master; this was a title often associated with notaries and lawyers. Original French units of measurement and currency were retained and marked by italics.

Finally, there are some differences between the 2007 *Mémoires* article and this newer, edited version. Edits were explained or sourced if applicable, for instance when they were the result of later research by the authors.

² Marcel Trudel, *Catalogue des immigrants 1632-1662* (Montréal: Hurtubise HMH, 1983), 51.

³ Archange Godbout, “D’où venait Philippe Amiot,” *MSGCF* 3 (1948):50.

⁴ Louis Le Jeune, *Dictionnaire général de biographie, histoire, littérature, agriculture, commerce, industrie et des arts, sciences, mœurs, coutumes, institutions politiques et religieuses du Canada*, 2 vols. (Ottawa: University of Ottawa, 1931), 1:56. Online at BAnQ, <http://numerique.banq.qc.ca>.

⁵ Joseph Drouin, *Dictionnaire national des Canadiens-français*, 3 vols. (Montréal: Institut généalogique Drouin, 1958), 3:1359.

⁶ Michel Langlois, *Dictionnaire biographique des ancêtres québécois (1608-1700)*, 4 vols. (Sillery: La Maison des ancêtres, 1998-2001), 1:42.

⁷ See also René Jetté, *Dictionnaire généalogique des familles du Québec avant 1730* (Montréal: Presses de l’Université de Montréal, 1983), 12.

⁸ Trudel, *Catalogue des immigrants 1632-1662*, 405.

⁹ Bibliothèque et Archives nationales du Québec (BAnQ), Québec, Becquet minute book, 23 Feb. 1674.

This research was initially aimed at correcting the numerous errors published on this clan by exploring the history of the Amiot (Hameau), Couvent, Ledran, and de Longueval families, in New France and in France (1st and 2nd parts), which led us to the thorough study of the ascent of Louise de Joyeuse (3rd part) and Nicole des Ancherins (4th part), respectively mother and grandmother of Antoinette de Longueval, and the maternal ancestors of Anne Couvent and Toussaint Ledran.

To trace their origin was not easy; many French records prior to 1636 have not survived, or their state of conservation made them incommunicable; and the authors had to visit repositories not only throughout France, but also in Austria and in the Principality of Monaco. The locations searched include, in France:

- The Departmental Archives of the Aisne, Ardennes, Marne, Meuse, Meurthe-et-Moselle, Pas-de-Calais, Seine-et-Marne, and Somme;
- The National Archives of France;
- The National Library of France;
- The Municipal Libraries of Reims, Nancy, Charleville-Mézières, Laon, Metz, and Arras; and
- The Office of Titles, Condé Museum, Château de Chantilly;

And outside of France:

- The National Archives of Austria; and
- The Archives of the Prince's Palace of Monaco.

First Part

The Amiot Family in New France: The Origins of Anne Couvent and Toussaint Le Dran

A brief review of the life of the Amiot clan in New France, and how genealogists have confused Couvent with Couvent, Estrée with Épièdes, and Bercy with Brécy.

The Amiot family was held in high esteem in New France. Concerning Jean, the eldest Amiot son, who drowned before marrying, the *Jesuit Relations* reported:

He was adroit in turning aside evil conversations, or in kindly chiding those who swore or indulged in imprecations; and by this means he prevented a great deal of harm, and offended no one—for his innocence, with his reputation for courage, protected him.¹⁰

As for Mathieu Amiot, sieur of Villeneuve, the intendant of New France, Jean Talon, wrote to the king to have him granted letters of nobility.

If it pleases him to bestow letters of nobility on the sieurs Amyot, Godefroy, Lemoyne, and Denys, four inhabitants of this land, who are most notable for their birth as well as their zeal in the service of His Majesty . . .¹¹

These letters were granted and yet annulled due to the failure of recording them. On 22 November 1650,¹² Mathieu Amiot married Marie Miville, daughter of Pierre, very likely a Swiss guard of Cardinal Richelieu,¹³ and on 2 May 1660, Charles, his younger brother, was given the hand of a young noble, Geneviève de Chavigny, daughter of François de Chavigny, esquire, sieur of Berchereau, and Éléonore de Grandmaison.¹⁴ Lastly, on 3 November 1672, after the death of Charles Amiot, Jean Talon conceded the fief of Vincelotte to his widow, Geneviève de Chavigny, “in consideration of the good services that the late Amiot rendered to this land.”¹⁵

Origin of Anne Couvent

Tanguay wrote that Anne “Couvent” was “born in 1601, at Estrée[s], France, daughter of Guillaume and Antoinette de Longval, of the diocese of Soissons.”¹⁶ The source used by Tanguay remained virtually

¹⁰ Reuben Gold Thwaites, ed., *The Jesuit Relations and Allied Documents: Travels and Explorations of the Jesuit Missionaries in New France, 1610-1791*, 73 vols. (Cleveland: The Burrows Brothers Co., 1896-1901), 32:139. Online on Archive.org.

¹¹ National Archives of Canada, Colonial Archives, MG 1 series C11A.

¹² The entry in the parish register is dated as follows: “L’an 1650. 22. jour de nov.” FamilySearch, “Québec, Catholic parish registers, 1621-1979,” <http://familysearch.org> (accessed 27 Aug. 2019), Québec, Notre-Dame-de-Québec, image 143. (Citation added by the translators.)

¹³ Raymond Ouimet and Suzanne Miville-Deschênes, *Pierre Miville : un ancêtre exceptionnel* (Sillery, QC: Septentrion, 1988), 13.

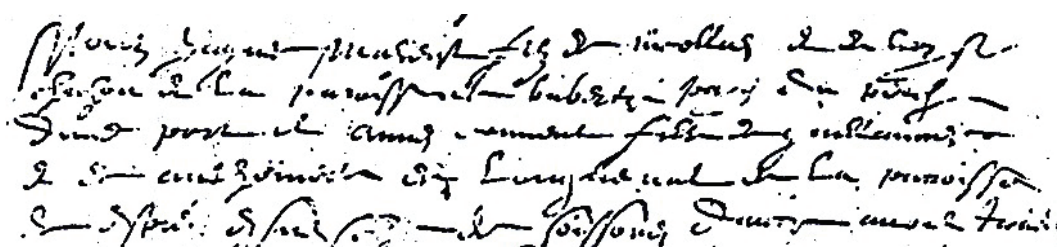
¹⁴ These two marriages were celebrated at Québec. See Jetté, *Dictionnaire généalogique des familles du Québec*, 12.

¹⁵ Jean Hamelin, “AMIOT (Amyot), CHARLES,” in *Dictionary of Canadian Biography*, vol. 1, University of Toronto/Université Laval, 2003–, accessed October 7, 2018, http://www.biographi.ca/en/bio/amiot_charles_1E.html.

¹⁶ Cyprien Tanguay, *Dictionnaire généalogique des familles canadiennes* (Montréal: Eusèbe Senécal & Fils, 1871-1890), 1:6. Online at BAnQ, <http://bibnum2.banq.qc.ca>, and Gallica, <http://gallica.bnf.fr>. Tanguay also claimed that Philippe Amiot came from the diocese of Chartres, based on the place of origin of a certain Jean Gencien Amiot, married on 7 Aug. 1673 at Sainte-Anne, whose parentage he attributed to Philippe (1:6). However, it was established

unknown to everyone for more than a century. Genealogists have trusted in Tanguay, as well as Drouin, Jetté, and Langlois, and have continued to spread two errors on this subject.¹⁷ Since the town of Estrées belongs not to the diocese of Soissons, but to that of Noyon, some believed that Tanguay had read the name of the city correctly, but not that of the diocese. However, exactly the opposite was true: being from the diocese of Soissons, Anne Couvent could not come from Estrées. Moreover, since Joseph Drouin, in his *Dictionnaire*,¹⁸ wrote the surname and place of origin given by Tanguay on the same line, some inferred that the name was “Convent *dit* Estrées” and incorrectly repeated this error on the Internet. All these assertions are inconsistent with primary sources. On 7 September 1639, Pierre Fillastre proceeded to take an inventory of the property of the couple Amiot-Couvent;¹⁹ although the death of Philippe Amiot is not specifically mentioned, Anne Couvent was then widowed since she signed a marriage contract on the following 22 September. In this contract, the names of her parents as well as her place of origin are clearly stated.

Marriage Contract of Anne Couvent



*Nous Jacques Maheut fils de Nicollas et de Loyse
Clichon de la paroisse de bubertré pays du Perche
d'une part et Anne Couvent fille de Guillaume
et de Anthoinette de Longueval de la paroisse
de Espié esvesché de Soissons d'autre avons traité . . .*

We Jacques Maheut[,] son of Nicollas and Loyse
Clichon of the parish of bubertré in the land of the Perche[,]
of the first part[,] and Anne Couvent[,] daughter of Guillaume
and Antoinette de Longueval of the parish
of **Espié**[,] **diocese of Soissons**²⁰[,] of the second [part,] have agreed . . .

This *contrat passé sous seing privé*, i.e. a private agreement, is kept in the archives of the Seminary of Québec;²¹ it was listed for the first time on 25 July 1663, in the property inventory of the couple Maheu-

by Godbout (“D’où venait Philippe Amiot”) that, in his marriage contract of 16 July 1673, this Jean Gencien Amiot had specified not only his origin, Chartres, but also the name of his parents, who were neither Philippe Amiot nor Anne Couvent (notary Duquet). Even though this correction was made over fifty years ago, it remains necessary to stress the point since the error continues to spread on the Internet.

¹⁷ Joseph Drouin, *Dictionnaire national des Canadiens-français*, 1:13; Jetté, *Dictionnaire généalogique des familles du Québec*, 12; Langlois, *Dictionnaire biographique des ancêtres québécois*, 1:458.

¹⁸ Drouin, *Dictionnaire national des Canadiens-français*, 1:13.

¹⁹ This inventory is not in the *greffe* [collection of records] of the notary Audouart, but rather in the Archives of the Seminary of Québec, Documents Faribault, record no. 104, and on the Internet at MCQ.org (accessed 27 Aug. 2019), Collections, P29-Fonds Georges-Barthélemi Faribault, Doc. no. 104. (Outdated URL edited by the translators.) Denis Amyot published a transcript of this inventory, but where Amyot read *barque brisé* (a broken boat), we discerned the word *harquebuse* (a matchlock firearm). See “Philippe Amiot,” *MSGCF*, 15, no. 1 (1964):49-50.

²⁰ In this record, as in all those that follow, the **boldface** was added for emphasis by the authors.

²¹ Archives of the Seminary of Québec, Faribault Collection, no. 24. A copy of this record can be found in the papers of Denis Amyot, BANQ, Montréal, microfilm no. 4572, image 826. Also available on the Internet at

Couvent, taken by the notary Duquet; it is also mentioned by the same notary in an inventory of the property of Anne Couvent and her third husband, Étienne Blanchon, on 10 January 1676, in these terms:

un espece d'acte en forme de contrat signé Maheus qui a esté il y a longtemps inventorié par lequel appert led Maheus et ladite deffunte s'estre promise foy du mariage scelé en datte du vingt deuxieme septembre 1639

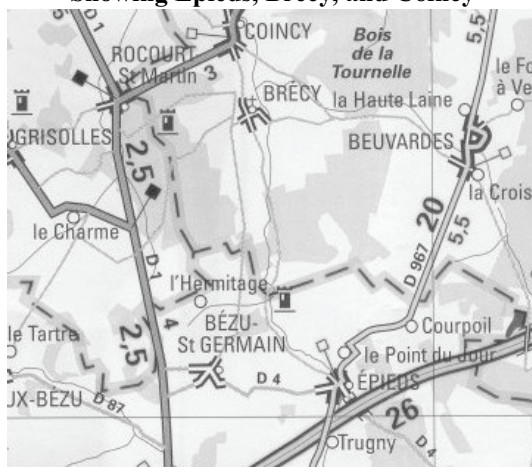
some sort of legal instrument in the form of a contract signed Maheus[,] which was inventoried a long time ago[,] by which the said Maheus and the aforementioned defunct had faithfully promised to marry[,] sealed on the date of the twenty second of September 1639[.]

Anne Couvent in Canada
Widow of Philippe Amiot, Anne Couvent was remarried on 26 September 1639 at Québec to Jacques Maheu. They had a daughter, Marie-Madeleine, who died at three weeks, and a son, Jean, who left no descendants from his two marriages: on 16 July 1663 to Marguerite Corriveau and on 18 September 1673 to Mathurine Bélanger.
Anne Couvent was married a third time, on 10 September 1666, to Étienne Blanchon dit Larose, who was 40 years her junior. The names of Anne's parents were not mentioned [in the parish register] when she wed Jacques Maheu or Étienne Blanchon, nor were they included in the marriage contract concluded on 5 May 1666 at Québec before the notary Becquet.

“Espié, diocese of Soissons”

Espié, today called Épièdes, Aisne, is located to the northeast of Château-Thierry and just to the south of Brécý and Coincy. Brécý is the place of origin of Toussaint Ledran, nephew of Anne Couvent, while Coincy is the place of practice for the notary Antoine Corrard, who will be discussed below.

**Map of the Aisne Department,
Showing Épièdes, Brécý, and Coincy**



Couvent or Convent?

Following Tanguay's lead, who had transcribed Couvent as Convent, genealogists have also designated Anne under this surname. In the PRDH, one finds Convent, Couvent, and Couvant,²² while in Parchemin, there are Couvent and Convent.²³ Anne is undeniably a "Couvent": the name of Convent is non-existent in her place of origin, whereas Couvent is still encountered today in the towns and villages along the Marne. If, in addition to the documents found in Quebec,²⁴ one considers the French documents and the carriers of this surname in contemporary France, the evidence leaves no doubt: the correct surname is Couvent.

Origin of Toussaint Ledran

Jetté and Langlois²⁵ give Berzy-le-Sec as Toussaint Ledran's place of origin, whereas Drouin²⁶ writes: "Brécy." Who is right? At the signing of his marriage contract, in the house of Anne Couvent, on 28 October 1663, Toussaint Ledran states that he is the: "son of the defunct Louis Ledrant and Charlotte Couvan his father and mother of the town of Bercy diocese of Soissons."²⁷ The following persons are present.

Dame Anne Couvant sa tante maternelle du futur epoux, Mathieu Hamiot sieur de Villeneuve, sr Charles Amiot, sr Jean Maheu marie mainville femme dud sr villeveufve, Geneviesve Chavigny femme dud sr Hamiot, Marguerite Corrivau femme dud Maheu tous enfants et cousins germains dud futur epoux

Dame Anne Couvant the maternal aunt of the future groom, Mathieu Hamiot sieur de Villeneuve, s[ieu]r Charles Amiot, sr Jean Maheu marie mainville wife of the said sr villeveufve, Geneviesve Chavigny wife of the said sr Hamiot, Marguerite Corrivau wife of the said Maheu[,] all children [of Anne Couvent] and first cousins of the future groom

At the time of his wedding on 12 November 1663 at Quebec,²⁸ he declares that he is "the son of louys le dran and Charlotte Couvent, of the parish of St. Michel of the town of Bersy diocese of Soissons."

²² PRDH, Université de Montréal, *Répertoire des actes de baptême, mariage, sépulture et des recensements du Québec ancien*, comp. by Hubert Charbonneau and Jacques Légaré, 2nd ed. (Montréal: Presses de l'Université de Montréal, 1991), vol. 1.

²³ Parchemin, *Banque de données notariales du Québec ancien (1635-1784)*, under the direction of Hélène Lafortune and Normand Robert (Montréal: Société de recherche historique Archiv-Histo, Archives nationales du Québec, and Chambre des notaires du Québec, 1993-2004).

²⁴ Marriage contract of Toussaint Ledran, 28 Oct. 1663; the notary Duquet clearly calls her "Dame Anne Couvant." Translator's note: Toussaint and Louise Menacier were married on 12 Nov. 1663 according to the Notre-Dame-de-Québec parish register. According to Jetté, *Dictionnaire généalogique des familles du Québec*, 683, and Langlois, *Dictionnaire biographique des ancêtres québécois*, 2:188-189, this marriage contract was dated 8 Oct. 1663. Other authors and genealogists have reported that it was dated 25 Oct. 1663. A digitized image of this contract is now included in this article to show that the correct date is the 28th.

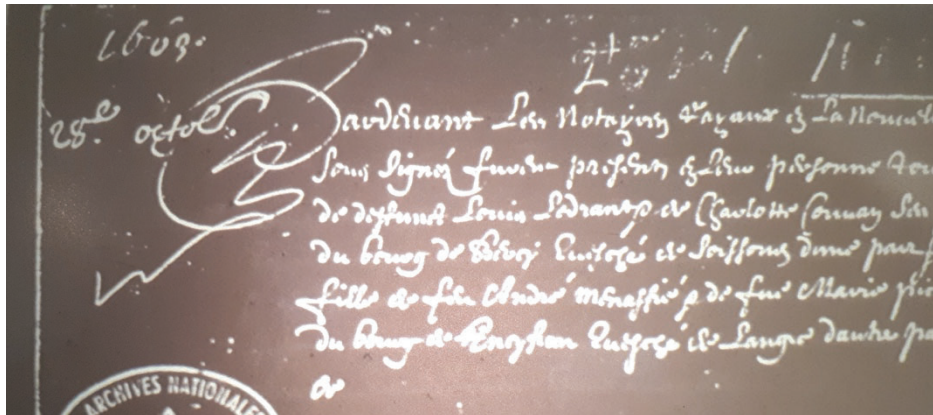
²⁵ Jetté, *Dictionnaire généalogique des familles du Québec*, 683; Langlois, *Dictionnaire biographique des ancêtres québécois*, 2:188.

²⁶ Drouin, *Dictionnaire national des Canadiens-français*, 2:801.

²⁷ This marriage contract, now lost, was not microfilmed by BAnQ with the other records of the notary Duquet. Fortunately, there is a copy of it in the Denis Amyot Collection (translator's note: called *Fonds Famille Denis-Édouard Amyot* in Pistard), BAnQ Montreal, microfilm no. 4572, images 918 and 919.

²⁸ FamilySearch, "Québec, Catholic parish registers, 1621-1979," <http://familysearch.org> (accessed 27 Aug. 2019), Québec, Notre-Dame-de-Québec, image 176. (Citation added by the translators.)

Toussaint Ledran's Marriage Contract, 28 October 1663



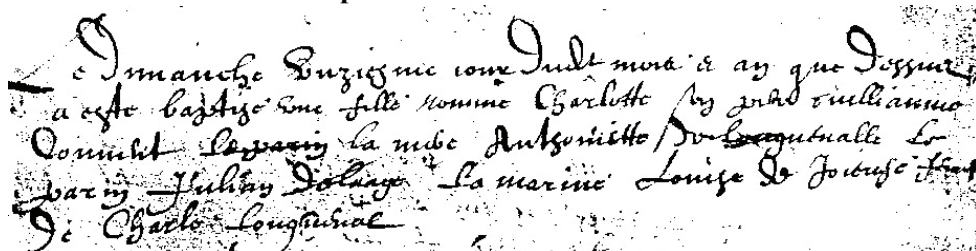
Bercy or Brécy?

Saint Michel is the guardian saint of Brécy, just to the north of Épièdes, and Saint Quentin is that of Berzyle-Sec. Why then did Ledran say that he was from Bercy and not from Brécy? Amand de Vertus, former mayor of Brécy, writes: “In Brécy, only the well-read say Brécy; the elders all say Bercy.”²⁹ And it is indeed at Saint-Michel of Brécy that one finds two records relating to the parents of Toussaint: the baptism of his mother, Charlotte Couvent, and the burial of his father, Louis Le Dran.³⁰ It is there that in 1641, the *charbonnier* [charcoal burner/seller]³¹ Louis Le Dran obtained a piece of land. In 1665, the family still lived there, except for Toussaint who was already in New France. And, as we will see later, it is also in Brécy that the *laboureur* [ploughman] Guillaume Couvent lived when, in 1606, he sold the land that he possessed at Vincelles.

Brécy, the Couvents and the Le Drans

The surviving parish registers of Saint-Michel of Brécy start in 1632, but there are also a few pages from 1605 to 1610, misplaced in the middle of the register. Within these pages lies the baptismal record of Charlotte Couvent, mother of Toussaint Ledran, dated 11 October 1608.

Baptism of Charlotte Couvent



²⁹ Amand de Vertus, *Oulchy le Château et ses environs* (Paris: Res Universis, 1992), 64, n. 1.

³⁰ In France, this surname is generally written as Le Dran, in two words.

³¹ Translator's note: In French, the word *charbon* is ambiguous since there used to be a distinction between *charbon de bois* (charcoal) and *charbon de terre* (fossil coal). Both terms can be shortened to *charbon*. Centre National de Ressources Textuelles et Lexicales, “Trésor de la Langue Française informatisé,” entry *CHARBON1*, section *Étymol. et Hist.*, <https://www.cnrtl.fr/definition/charbon> (accessed 22 Oct. 2019). It should however be noted that the trade of charcoal burner was a common one in colonial times.

Le dimanche onziesme iour dudit mois et an que dessus a esté baptisé une fille nommé Charlotte son père Guillaume Couvent le parin la mère Anthoinette de Longuevalle le parin Julian Delaage la marine Louise de Joieuse femme de Charles Longueval

On Sunday[,] the eleventh day of the aforesaid month and year[,] above[,] a girl was baptized[,] named Charlotte[,] her father Guillaume Couvent the godfather [sic] the mother Anthoinette de Longuevalle the godfather Julian Delaage the godmother **Louise de Joieuse wife of Charles Longueval**

Charlotte Couvent, who has as her godmother, Louise de Joyeuse, was named in honor of Charles de Longueval. The custom was to prioritize the choice of a godfather or a godmother among the grandparents. The godfather Julien Delaage is a merchant of Brécy. He is the son of Claude Delaage and Guillemette Chambellain,³² who married second the notary Pierre **Corrard**. Let us note in passing the existence of an acknowledgement signed on 1 March 1653 between **Louis du Hald** and **Regnault du Hald**, of the first part, and Julien Delaage, merchant of Brécy, of the second part,³³ and keep in mind these emphasized names: **Corrard** and **du Hald**; they will be mentioned again in connection with the de Longueval family.

Julien Delaage could take care of his goddaughter, since Charlotte lived right beside his home when she came to settle in 1641 with her husband Louis Le Dran, as shown by a record dated 15 January:³⁴

*Fut présent en sa personne M^e Jacques Couvreur notaire royal à Coincy lequel a baillé délaissé a titre de rentes rachetables à Louis Le Dran charbonnier demeurant à Brécy quarante sept vergers de prés cheval pris comme elle se consiste et comporte scavoir paroisse de Brecy lieudit les Grands Marests **tenant d'un costé à Julian de Laage** de Lautre costé a **Henry Tartarin** dun bout aux Bois aux Relligieux de Coincy par hault aux heritiers de feu Noel LeClercq . . .*

Was present in person Master Jacques Couvreur royal notary at Coincy who leased [and] relinquished[,] against the payment of redeemable rents[,] to Louis Le Dran[,] charcoal burner/seller residing at Brécy[,] forty seven *vergers* [also spelled: *verges* or *vergées*]³⁵ of meadows for grazing horses[,] the limits [of the land] being what they appear[,] in the parish of Brecy at the place called the Grands Marests[,] **adjacent on one side to Julian de Laage**[,] on the other side to **Henry Tartarin**[,]³⁶ on one end to the woods of the Religious of Coincy[,]³⁷ and] on the upper end to the heirs of the late Noël LeClercq . . .

Nearly twenty years later, on 25 January 1665,³⁸ Charlotte Couvent acknowledged having received 10 *livres* out of a total of 20 *livres* owed by Claude Pelletier, ironmonger, resident at Neuilly Saint-Front, as settlement of a lawsuit brought by her against Claude Pelletier before the court of Brécy “by reason of excesses and assaults made on her person by this man.” There is no other trace of the children of the Couvent-Longueval couple at Brécy, nor of the Amiot-Couvent couple.

³² Communal Archives of Brécy, *Titres divers de l'église de Brécy 1611-1673*, testament of Guillemette Chambellain made in 1611.

³³ Departmental Archives (DA) of the Aisne, M^e Nicolas Delaulne, 237 E 38, record no. 135.

³⁴ DA Aisne, 193 E 11. The notarial records of Nicolas de Brie that have survived and are usable begin in 1633; and those of the notary Nicolas Delaulne start in 1639.

³⁵ Translator's note: There are 4 *vergées* in an acre. Email from R.-Yves Gagné to John P. DuLong and Marie-Pierre Lessard, 21 Oct. 2019.

³⁶ Henry Tartarin is the brother of Charles et Alexandre Tartarin and the son of Jean Tartarin and Antoinette Bonnefoy. DA Aisne, Master Benjamin Lefebvre, 160 E 18, record 187; Master Bellier, jr., 231 E 92, record 279.

³⁷ Translator's note: “Religieux de Coincy” refers in this case to the “Abbaye de Coincy, . . . owner of the adjacent land.” Email from R.-Yves Gagné to John P. DuLong and Marie-Pierre Lessard, 14 Oct. 2019.

³⁸ DA Aisne, Master Jean Benoist, 193 E 42.

The Couvents in the Existing Parish Register of Brécý	
4 February 1648	Jacques Couvent “of the parish of Brecy” Marriage to Marie Morlet, daughter of Jacques Morlet, of the parish of Villeneuve.
6 December 1661	Jacques Couvent Baptism of Jacques, son of Jacques Couvent and Marie Morlet.
3 July 1662	Jacques Couvent* Perhaps the widower of Marie Morlet, marriage to Marie Poret, “both of this parish.”
4 July 1663	Marie Couvent Baptism of Marie, daughter of Jacques Couvent and Marie Poret. Godfather: Master Jacques Couvreur, notary of Coincy; godmother: Marie Fleret.
18 October 1665	Marguerite Couvent Baptism of Marguerite, daughter of Jacques Couvent and Marie Poret. Godfather: Pierre Fleuret “young bachelor”; godmother: Antoinette Bouché.
* In a modern hand, somebody mistakenly wrote “Jacques Couvreur” in the margin.	

Jacques Couvent and the Succession of the Pastor of Brécý

To the Couvent records found in the registers of Brécý, it is important to add that a certain Jacques, master mason “residing at Coincy and Brécý,” was mentioned on 1 February 1653 in connection with the succession of messire Pierre Veutin, pastor of Brécý. He was the son of Marie Hamoche and Toussaint Couvent, and the grandson of Philipotte Veutin. For this reason, he inherited two tenths of the succession from his relative, the parish priest.³⁹ It is unknown if this Couvent family had any ties with ours.

Vincelles and the Couvents

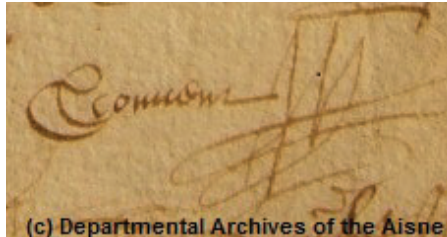
We found only one record signed by Guillaume Couvent, the father of Anne and Charlotte. It is a sales contract dated 20 October 1606.

Guillaume Couvent lab[oureur] deme[uran]t a Bressy le quel a recongneu . . . avoir vendu . . . a . . . Herbin Le Brun mais[tre] boucher dem[eurant] a Vernelles [Verneuil] sur Marne . . . onze perches de terre seant au terroir de Vincelles lieust Le Chesnier tenant d un bout aux héritiers Lardenoys et à un autre à Jehan Pottin

³⁹ Declaration of the titles and papers in the succession of the late Messire Pierre Veutin, late pastor of Brécý. DA Aisne, 193 E 16. The *greffe* of Master Nicolas de Brie for 1653 contains several records from this succession case.

Guillaume Couvent ploughman[,] residing at Bressy[,] who acknowledged . . . having sold . . . to . . . Herbin Le Brun master butcher[,] residing at Vernelles [Verneuil] on the Marne[,] . . . eleven *perches* of land within the territory of Vincelles[,] at the place called the Chesnier[,] adjacent on one end to the Lardenoys heirs[,] and on the other to Jehan Pottin⁴⁰

Signature of Guillaume Couvent



Thus Guillaume, while residing at Brécy, was owner of a piece of property at Vincelles. Was this his place of origin? Probably yes. Not only did he possess land there, but the descendants of Charles Amiot, his Canadian grandson, would take the nickname of . . . Vincelotte!

Vincelles is a village on the banks of the Marne, in the department of the same name, next to Dormans. There are today several bearers of the surname Couvent, including the producers of the Champagne Couvent et Fils, in the neighboring village of Trélou-sur-Marne. Let us see what remains of the Couvents in the surviving *minutiers* [minute books, aka. notarial registers] of Dormans, which cover the area of Vincelles.

Some Couvents at Vincelles and in the Area
Jehanne and Guillaume Couvent 13 January 1594: Louys de Laulnois sold a field and a barn covered with tiles, which had belonged to the defunct Guillaume Couvent and then to Jehanne Couvent, his mother, “from whom he had inherited.” ⁴¹
Guillaume Couvent 19 March 1613: Witness to a contract between Simon Hallud and Simon Leclerc of Vincelles. ⁴² This <i>procureur fiscal</i> [fiscal attorney], representing the seigneur “of the land and seigneurie of Vincelles,” was probably related to the Guillaume Couvent married to Antoinette de Longueval, as this would explain the alliance between a commoner and a young woman of noble origin.
Guillaume, Philippe, Thomas, and Nicolas Couvent 1 January 1617: ⁴³ A legal instrument executed between Claude d’Ancienville, seigneur of Vincelles, and a number of his peasants mentions several “ploughmen and wine growers of Vincelles,” including the four above-mentioned Couvents, who all signed the document: Guillaume (the same as above) is the second on the list, right after Jean Pottin himself, a neighbor to Guillaume Couvent of Brécy; Philippe is mentioned just after Guillaume.

⁴⁰ DA Aisne, Master Soupplet, 213 E 305.

⁴¹ DA Marne, Master Boniface Girost, 4 E 14351.

⁴² DA Marne, Master Boniface Girost, 4 E 14360.

⁴³ DA Marne, Master Boniface Girost, 4 E 14361.

<p>The widow of Guillaume Couvent and Nicolas Couvent 5 June 1617: Hyppolite Le Cart sold to Nicolas Le Roux, at Vincelles, at the place called Le Marson, a land bounded “on one end by the widow of Guillaume Couvent[,] on the other side by Jacques Pattin[,] on the other end by Nicolas Couvent.”⁴⁴</p>
<p>Pierre Couvent, wine grower at Festigny 1640 and 1641: He executed three legal instruments concerning lands at Vincelles and Verneuil, which he had by Nicole Brusancier or Brusaulier, his mother, and the late Jacques Couvent, his brother.⁴⁵</p>
<p>Jeanne Couvent and Philippe Couvent 25 August 1642: Appearance of Nicolas Guyet, wine grower at Vincelles, “heir for half because of Jehanne Couvent[,] his wife[,] from the defunct Rolme Cherier,” and Claude Guyet, husband of Anthointette La Houssoie, “widow of her first husband[,] the late Philippe Couvent[,] and guardian of the minor children of the deceased[,] the said minors being also heirs by representation for the other half of the succession of late Rolme Cherier.”⁴⁶</p>
<p>Jean Couvent, wine grower at Vincelles 26 March 1643: Married to Marie Pottin, daughter of Jacques and widow of Jean Clément.⁴⁷ 31 January 1654: He sold a piece of land bordering that of Nicolas Leroux.⁴⁸</p>
<p>Guillaume Couvent 23 October 1651: Deceased; mentioned in an exchange of lands between François and Jean Assailly (brothers), one of them being “within the territory of Vincelles[,] near and above the church[,] adjacent on one side to the said Jehan Assailly[,] on the [other] side to the street running downhill towards the church[,] on one end to the cemetery[, and] on the other [end] to the heirs of the late Guillaume Couvent.”⁴⁹</p>

Jacques Couvent, the Elder

Likewise, at Vincelles, Jacques Couvent, the elder, who died before 3 January 1620, deserves special attention. There is no doubt that, at the end of the sixteenth century, this Jacques Couvent and the fiscal attorney Guillaume Couvent were among the notables of Vincelles, and that they were close relatives of Guillaume Couvent of Brécý. Indeed, Jacques’ neighbors were two of the men that we have just encountered:

- Jean Pottin, who was also the neighbor of Guillaume Couvent at Brécý; and
- Nicolas Leroux, who had signed a legal instrument with Hyppolite Le Cart in 1617.

On 3 January 1620, the same Nicolas Leroux exchanged some property with Nicolas de Beaupuis, including:

⁴⁴ DA Marne, Master Boniface Girost, 4 E 14361.

⁴⁵ DA Marne, Master Nicolas Liénard, 4 E, 14383 and 14384.

⁴⁶ DA Marne, Master Nicolas Liénard, 4 E, 14385.

⁴⁷ DA Marne, Master Nicolas Liénard, 4 E 14386.

⁴⁸ DA Marne, Master Nicolas Liénard, 4 E 14397.

⁴⁹ DA Marne, Master Nicolas Liénard, 4 E 14395, record no. 254.

une maison de deux estages de hault de fond et couverte de thuilles ou contenant vingt un pieds en largeur ou environ et cellier sous la maison aussy aisance en la court commune de ladite maison en laquelle maison faict partye de la maison et lieux qui furent cy devant appartenant a feu Jacques Couvent lesnel [sic: l'ainsné, l'aisné, or l'ainé]⁵⁰ et tenant ladite maison contenant vingt un pieds ou environ d un costé a la rue descendant de la grande rue dudit Vincelle a la riviere de Marne d un costé a ladite court commune du bout audit Leroux eschangeur a d autre bout aux enfants de Jean Pottin . . .

a house of three floors[,]⁵¹ covered with tiles[,] or [sic: and] with a width of about twenty-one *pieds*[,]⁵² and a cellar under the house[,] as well as an outhouse in the common yard of the aforementioned house[,] which is part of the house and *lieux* [the “places,” i.e. probably the lot(s)] that used to belong to the late Jacques Couvent[,] the elder[;] and the aforementioned house[,] consisting of about twenty-one *pieds*[,] is adjacent on one side to the street running down from the main street of the aforesaid Vincelle to the river Marne[,] on one side to the aforementioned common yard[,] on one end to the said Leroux[,] exchanger[,] on the other end to the children of Jean Pottin . . .⁵³

This three-story house roofed with tiles, which had belonged to the late Jacques Couvent,⁵⁴ was a luxury then reserved to the wealthy segment of the population, which testifies to the notability of its owner. It would surely be possible to read the minute books of Dormans and follow the descent of the Couvents of the area of Vincelles until our days, but unfortunately, the extant records do not allow us to trace with certainty the ascent of Guillaume, the father of Anne Couvent.

The Le Drans

The earliest known trace of the Le Dran family can be found in a declaration of 9 December 1614, in connection with inherited property, held by a ploughman named François Nauldé of Coincy-L'Abbaye, which mentions in particular a house whose lot was bounded on one end by land belonging to the widow of Jehan Le Dran,⁵⁵ whose relationship to the Canadian family is unknown. Louis Le Dran, the father of Toussaint, was a charcoal burner/seller; like him, other Le Drans also practiced this trade.

⁵⁰ Translator's note: Gagné confirmed that *lesnel* is a phonetic spelling of *l'ainé* (the elder). This irregular spelling cannot be found in archaic-French dictionaries such as the ones of the ARTFL Project. Email from R.-Yves Gagné to John P. DuLong and Marie-Pierre Lessard, 21 Oct. 2019.

⁵¹ Translator's note: French learners may have noticed that *maison de deux étages* was translated as “three-story house.” While a floor designates each level in a building, an *étage* represents only each level above the *rez-de-chaussée*, which is the first floor, at street level.

⁵² This measure, used in the region of Dormans, was different from the imperial unit called the foot, which is commonly used in North America.

⁵³ DA Marne, 4 E 14390: a legal instrument executed before Master Boniface Girost on 3 Jan. 1620, against which Master Nicolas Liénard compared its copy on 21 June 1647 and stored in the *greffe* of the latter.

⁵⁴ A multi-story house belonged to a notable, as building in height was a way to mark his social status. Tiles were also reserved for the upscale residences, the manors, the churches, etc. Denis Rolland, *Architectures rurales en Picardie, le Soissonnais* (Saint-Étienne: Imprimerie Dumas, 1998).

⁵⁵ DA Aisne, Master Benjamin Lefebvre, 160 E 1.

Some Le Dran Charcoal Burners/Sellers
<p>Blaise Le Dran Charcoal burner/seller, residing at "Vully." This could either be Veully, a village close to Brécy, or "Nully" for Neuilly Saint-Front. On 28 December 1643, he signed a sales contract for charcoal at Dormans, before the notary Nicolas Liénard.⁵⁶</p>
<p>Adrien and Richard Le Dran Charcoal merchants, residing at Dampleu. On 19 June 1642, they appeared at Villers-Cotterêts before Master Warnier.</p>

With regards to the family of Toussaint, the month of November 1645 was to prove eventful.

Brécy, November 1645
<p>12 November Marriage of Robert Le Dran with Marguerite Bourgeois, daughter of Claude Bourgeois, "both of the parish of Brécy."</p>
<p>15 November Death of Robert Le Dran (three days after his marriage).</p>
<p>17 November Denis Cré, <i>manouvrier</i> [a farm laborer in particular or a laborer in the general sense] of the parish of Nogent-L'Artaud, and Suzanne Le Dran yielded their succession rights to "Louis Le Dran[,] charcoal burner/seller residing at Brecy."⁵⁷</p>
<p>23 November Burial of Louis Le Dran, husband of Charlotte Couvent.</p>

The charcoal burner/seller Louis Le Dran, buried on 23 November 1645, was probably the brother of Robert and Suzanne Le Dran. No man of this family transmitted the surname Le Dran at Brécy. A legal instrument of 19 November 1665, executed before the notary Jean Benoist, makes known to us the names of three sisters of Toussaint Le Dran, namely Marie, Anne, and Antoinette.⁵⁸

Furent p[rese]n[t]s Charlotte Couvent veuve de feu Louis Le Dran Pierre Broyon au nom et comme tuteur de Jean Broyon fils mineur de luy et Marie Le Dran sa femme, Louis Grenache manouvrier et Anne Le Dran sa femme de luy autorisée [sic: autorisé] a leffet des presentes et Anthoinette Le Dran veufve d'Anthoine Verlet demeurant à Brecy lesquels recongnurent estre detanpteurs propriétaires et occupateurs de quarante sep[t] verges de prés aussi que la pièce consiste et comporte sise au terroir de Brecy lieudit sous les Grands Marais tenant d'un costé au hoirs Jean de Laage d'aut[re] au sr Cousin d'un bout par haut aux hoirs Jacques le Clerc et

⁵⁶ DA Marne, 4 E 14386.

⁵⁷ DA Aisne, 193 E 13, Master Nicolas de Brie.

⁵⁸ DA Aisne, 193 E 13, Master Nicolas de Brie.

d'autre par bas aux Srs Religieuses⁵⁹ de Coincy Item du tiers d'un pichet de prés et marais ou environ induis et a partager avec le sr Cousin auquel appartiennent les deux autres tiers . . . de Charles et Henry Tartarin scis au dessus de ce lieu tenant le total d'un costé a Gille de Gland d'autre aux hoirs Pierre de L'aage et d'un bout aux terres labourables appartenantes aux hoirs Eustache Le Clerc et d'autres au hoirs dud[it] Jacques Le Clerc sur lesquels pieces heritages Anthoinette Naudé veufve de feu Me Jacques Couvreur vivant not[ai]re royal audit Coincy et lieud audit lieu et les hoirs dudit deffunt ont droit de prendre . . .

Were present Charlotte Couvent widow of the late Louis Le Dran[,] Pierre Broyon on behalf of and as the guardian of Jean Broyon his minor son and **Marie Le Dran** his wife, Louis Grenache *manouvrier* and **Anne Le Dran** his wife[, whom he is] authorized [to represent] in the current matter[,] and **Anthoinette Le Dran** widow of Anthoine Verlet residing at Brecy[,] who have acknowledged being holders[,] owners and occupants of forty-seven *verges* of meadows[,] the limits of the land being what they appear [and the land being] located within the territory of Brecy at the place called [“below the Grands Marais”], adjacent on one side to the heirs of Jean de Laage[,] on the other [side] to the Sieur Cousin[,] on the upper end to the heirs of Jacques le Clerc[,] and on the other lower end to the Religious of Coincy[.]⁶⁰ Moreover[,] about a third of a *pichet* [also spelled: *pichez* or *piche*] of meadows and marshland[,] inferred and to be shared with the Sieur Cousin to which the other two thirds belong . . . of Charles and Henry Tartarin[,]⁶¹ previously mentioned[,] of this place[,] adjoining on one whole side to Gille de Gland[,] on the other [side] to the heirs of Pierre de L'aage[,] and on one end to the arable lands belonging to the heirs of Eustace Le Clerc[,] and on the other [end] to the heirs of the aforesaid Jacques Le Clerc[;] from these inherited assets[,] Anthoinette Naudé widow of the late Master Jacques Couvreur[,] late royal notary at Coincy and at the said place[,] and the heirs of the aforesaid defunct have the right to take . . .⁶²

⁵⁹ Translator's note: The priory of Coincy-l'Abbaye was primarily a male Benedictine monastery, but double monasteries existed within the Order of Saint Benedict, and it is known that nuns were sometimes present in this priory. Translating *Srs Religieuses* proved difficult because gender agreement errors were common in documents of that time period, and *Srs* could be interpreted as an abbreviation of *sœurs* (sisters) or *sieurs* (mistress). If men and women of the cloth lived together, the masculine form would need to be employed. A few nuns could conceivably have lived in a separate house next to this lot. The reader should bear in mind that the sex of the residents of the adjacent land is undetermined at this time.

⁶⁰ Translator's note: As mentioned in an earlier footnote, this land belongs to Coincy-l'Abbaye. The history of this ancient abbey and the area is discussed in: Melle Bernadette Moyat, “Présence bénédictine à Coincy: Le prieuré St-Pierre St-Paul,” *Mémoires* of the FSHAA (Fédération des Sociétés d'Histoire et d'Archéologie de l'Aisne), 28 (1983):173-194. Available online at <http://www.histoiraaisne.fr>. As the latter article shows, in the middle of the 17th-century, this so-called abbey was actually a priory. In practice, this means that it was led by a prior instead of an abbot. See also: Archives nationales de France, inventory *Maison du roi. Copies d'actes émanés des rois Henri IV, Louis XIII et Louis XIV, recueillis pour servir de modèles (1610-1669). Minutes ou transcriptions authentiques d'actes émanés des rois Louis XIV et Louis XV expédiés par le secrétaire de la Maison du Roi et concernant le royaume ou des particuliers [1669-1786]. Tome VI : CHI-CYR (1610-1786)* (ID: FRAN_IR_000533), title *COINCY-L'ABBAYE (prieuré) [Aisne, arrondissement Château-Thierry, canton Fère-en-Tardenois]: lettres patentes qui confirment un contrat d'échange passé entre les religieux du et le sr Capon* (ID: O/1/1-O/1/128 - O/1/115). Catalogue entry on [FranceArchives.fr](http://francearchives.fr): <https://francearchives.fr/facomponent/a274ef107cb7c87ed8f4fef720f725485ce9bead> (accessed 25 Oct. 2019).

⁶¹ Charles Tartarin, ploughman, and Henry Tartarin, merchant, were sons of Jehan and Antoinette Bonnefoy. DA Aisne, Master Bellier, jr., 1635, 231 E 92, record no. 279.

⁶² DA Aisne, Master Bellier, jr., 1635, 231 E 92, record no. 279.

The Three Sisters of Toussaint Le Dran in the Registers of Brécý

I. Antoinette Le Dran

1st marriage to Antoine Rolet, 10 January 1656, with issue:

1. Marguerite, bapt. 17 February 1659, godfather and godmother: Jean Perfeuille and Nicole Larcher;
2. Anne, bapt. 8 June 1662 (her father is called Antoine Rolet, the elder), godfather and godmother: Antoine Rolet, the younger, and Anne Larcher.

2nd marriage to Nicolas Carnille, "both of the parish of Brécý,"* 30 April 1668, with issue:

1. Henry, b. 22, bapt. 24 February 1649, godfather and godmother: Henry Tachet, esquire, sieur of Montretaux, and Marie du Hadir (?), wife of Antoine Brismontier;
2. Sébastien, bapt. 23 March 1671, godfather and godmother: Sébastien Carnille and Anne Le Drant;
3. Françoise, bapt. 6 March 1674 (godparents not microfilmed);
4. Nicolas, bapt. 2 March 1678, godfather and godmother: Pierre le Loup and Barbe Carnille.

II. Anne Le Dran

1st marriage to Louis Grenache, 24 January 1661, with issue:

1. Charlotte, bapt. 19 June 1664, godfather and godmother: André Blogue and Michelle Blogue;
2. Antoinette, bapt. 1 April 1666, godfather and godmother: Nicolas Prony and Antoinette Le Drant.

2nd marriage to Antoine Porret,** 10 November 1676.

III. Marie Le Dran

Marriage to Pierre Broyon,*** with whom she had at least:

1. Michel, bapt. 23 August 1654, godfather and godmother: Master Alexander Bond (Bonde), royal usher, and Marie Vallian,****
2. Jean, bapt. 10 September 1656, godfather and godmother: Jean Brehamet and Michelle Broyon;
3. Anne, bapt. 4 January 1660, godfather and godmother: Claude Hubeu and Anne Le Drant.

* One of the witnesses is Antoine Seguin, son of Master Robert Seguin, an *avocat en Parlement* [sworn attorney] residing at the Château du Buisson at Brécý.

** In the presence of Jean Broion, Jean Ferrand, Master Jacques Naudé, merchant ploughman at Brécý, cousin of the groom, Antoine Petit, ploughman at Brécý, and Master Jacques Couvreur, friend. Antoine Porret is buried on 8 October 1680 in the presence of his brother-in-law Nicolas Carnille and Master Jacques Naudé, cousin of the deceased.

*** On 24 November 1676, Jean Broyon, son of Pierre, has as a witness to his wedding with Barbe Lenglois: Nicolas Carnille, "uncle of the groom."

**** On 17 August 1661, a certain Marie Vuallan, wife of Master Jacques Naudé, and Master Jacques Cousin, *procureur au tribunal* [trial attorney], are the godparents of Estienne, son of "Hon. H. Estienne de laage" and Marguerite Vuallian.

To be continued.

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The Origins of Philippe Amiot (Hameau), His Spouse Anne Couvent, and Their Nephew Toussaint Ledran

Roland-Yves Gagné and Laurent Kokanosky
Continued from Vol. 42, #1, January 2021, pp. 11-25.

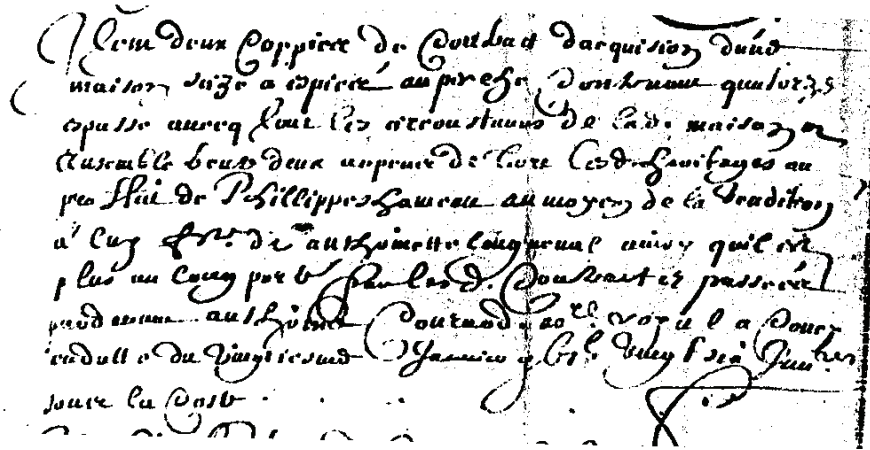
Second Part

The Amiot and Longueval Families in France

How an inventory and a sales contract revealed the surname of Hameau and the place of residence of Anne Couvent's parents and made it possible to research the ascent of her mother, Antoinette de Longueval.

When he drew up the inventory of the property of Jacques Maheu and Anne Couvent, on 25 July 1663, the notary Duquet of Québec took care to include the summary of a contract concluded in France on 20 January 1626 between “Anthoinette Longueval” and “Philippe Hameau.”

Inventory of 25 July 1663



deux copies de contract d'acquis[it]ion d'une maison scize à Espiés au perche contenant quatorze espace avecq tous les circonstances de lad maison et ensemble trente deux arpens de terre lesd heritages au proffit de Phillippes Hameau au moyen de la vendition [vente] a luy faite de Anthoinette Longueval ainsy qu'il est plus au long porté par lesd contracts passés par devant Anthoine Couraud notaire royal a Coucy en datte du vingtiesme janvier gbic [mil six cent] vingt six inventorié sous la cote F'

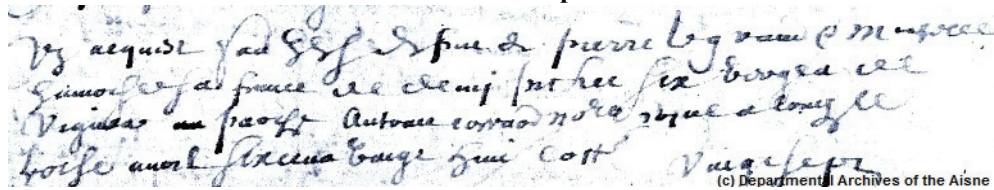
two copies of an acquisition contract for a house situated at Espiés¹ in the Perche[,] containing fourteen spaces along with all the appurtenances of the said house[,] together with thirty-two arpens [also spelled: arpents] of land[,] the said inheritances [being] to the benefit of Phillippes Hameau by means of their sale to him by Anthoinette Longueval[,] which is further supported by the aforementioned contracts concluded[,] before Anthoine Couraud royal notary at Coucy[,] on the twentieth of January gbic [one thousand six hundred] twenty-six[,] inventoried under the letter F

¹ Having read ré rather than es, Denis Amyot settled on Espiré, even though the two letters were in fact identical to the es in the preceding word coppies. It should thus be transcribed as Espiés (Épieds), which is the place of origin given by Anne Couvent in her marriage contract of 22 September 1639. Société Généalogique Canadienne-Française (SGCF), Denis Amyot Collection. Translator's note: The Denis Amyot Collection of the SGCF library is different from BANQ's Fonds Famille Denis-Édouard Amyot. Email from R.-Yves Gagné to John P. DuLong and Marie-Pierre Lessard, 15 October 2019.

The Notary and His Place of Practice

This record, the only one from Old France known in New France, which mentions the Amiot ancestor, is of crucial importance. According to the notary Duquet, the contract was concluded “before Anthoine Couraud royal notary at Coucy.” The problem is that this town, in the Aisne Department, never had such a notary. There was, however, a family of royal notaries bearing the name of Corrad² at Coigny, a village to the north of Épièdes and Brécy (two places closely tied to the Couvent and Le Dran families). While there are no extant records from Anthoine Corrad’s *greffe* [a collection of notarial records, including any directories and indexes] at the Departmental Archives of the Aisne, there are several confirmations of the existence of a notary of this name. Thus, on 1 February 1653, when the notary Nicolas de Brie took an inventory for the “Statement of titles and papers in the succession of defunct Master Pierre Veutin, late pastor of Brécy,” he listed various records coming from nine different notaries,³ including a legal instrument executed on 3 April 1628 before Master “Anthoine Corrad royal notary at Coigny.”

Transaction of 3 April 1628

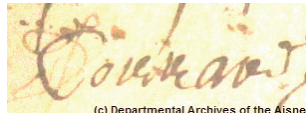


Un acquest fauchée de pré de Pierre Le Grand & Michelle Hamoche sa femme de demi perches six verges de Vignes par devant Antoine Corrad notaire royal a Coigny letroise avril six cent vingt huit cotté vingt sept

An acquisition of a *fauchée* of meadow by Pierre Le Grand & Michelle Hamoche his wife[,] consisting of half a *perche* six *verges* of vines[,] before **Antoine Corrad** royal notary at Coigny[,] on the third of April [one thousand] six hundred and twenty-eight[,] code twenty-seven⁴

It is possible to find the signature of Anthoine Corrad in legal instruments executed before other notaries; it does resemble Couraud, which explains the mistake of the notary Duquet.

Signature of Master Antoine Corrad⁵



² “Pierre Corrad, royal notary in June 1585. He married Marguerite Boucher and paired an industrial activity with his notarial work: it was a lime factory for pottery;” “Pierre Corrad, hereditary royal notary, *garde note* [keeper of notarial records] in 1650.” Amand de Vertus, *Histoire de Coigny* (Paris: Res Universis, 1988), 123, 124. “Pierre Corrad, royal notary in the bailiwick of Château Thierry residing at Coigny,” 2 Sept. 1655; judgment in which Master Pierre Corrad, notary, is given an order, 8 June 1626. *Titres divers de l’église de Brécy 1611-1673*, at the Communal Archives of Brécy.

³ Pierre de Brie, Alexandre Couvreur (including a record dated 8 Jan. 1628, naming Toussaint Couvent and “Michelle” [sic] Hamoche, his wife), Antoine Corrad, Jean Benoist, Jacques Couvreur, Gilles Souplet (at Saponay), Jean Spaquenne (at Château-Thierry), Nicolas de Brie, plus a record among the papers of the notary Oblet, for a rent. A tenth notary can be added, Master Jacques Naudé, who was the testamentary executor. Translator’s note: R.-Yves Gagné confirmed the number of notaries by email on 15 October 2019.

⁴ DA Aisne, 193 E 16.

⁵ DA Aisne, 193 E 8.

The loss of the *registres notariaux* [notarial registers] of Coincy, for the period in which Philippe Amiot, Anne Couvent, and Antoinette de Longueval lived, affects the contract of January 1626 and without a doubt many other documents. This prevents us from retracing the entire history of these families, which must have used a certain notary to handle their affairs. Fortunately, the discovery of documents in the registers of Château-Thierry and Saponnay allowed us to piece together some small parts of their history.

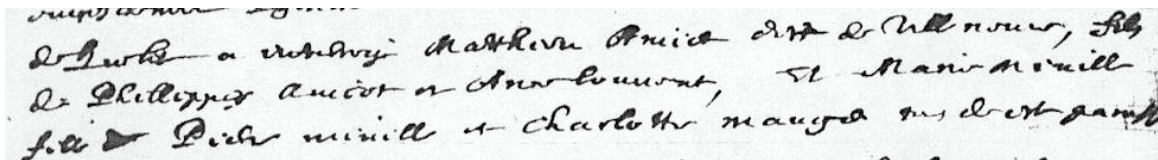
The French Origins of the Québécois Surname Amiot

The notary being properly identified, we can now return to the transaction of 20 January 1626⁶ between Antoinette de Longueval and her son-in-law Philippe Hameau. Hameau, not Amiot, is indeed the name that the notary Duquet wrote in 1663 in his summary of the record, and it is undoubtedly what the notary Corrad had also written in the original document. This detail had escaped the Amiots of America who sought to find a link to the Amiots of France. Unfortunately, Philippe “Amiot” was mentioned only once, in his lifetime, in the registers of New France: when his son Charles was baptized in 1636, the priest calls him Amiot, but Philippe did not sign the record.

The authors read all the surviving and communicable *minutiers* [minute books] of the area pre-dating 1660 (Château-Thierry, Coincy, Oulchy-le-Château, and Saponnay) as well as the parish registers of Villeneuve-sur-Fère, Coincy, Beuvarde, Brécy, Fère-en-Tardenois, and Neuilly-Saint-Front (those of Épièdes begin only in 1668).⁷ There was no Amiot or Hameau, not even among the godfathers and godmothers.

The family of Philippe Amiot thus came from elsewhere. Two details allowed us to form a hypothesis. Let's remember that on 22 November 1650 at Quebec, when Mathieu Amiot married Marie Miville, he added to his surname “dict de Villeneuve.”

Marriage of Mathieu Amyot dit de Villeneuve and Marie Miville



de Quebec . . . Mathieu Amiot dict de Villeneuve, fils de Phillippe Amiot et Anne Couvent, et Marie Miville fille de Pier Miville et Charlotte Maugis . . .

of Québec . . . Matthieu Amiot dit de Villeneuve, son of Phillippe Amiot and Anne Couvent, and Marie Miville daughter of Pier Miville and Charlotte Maugis . . .

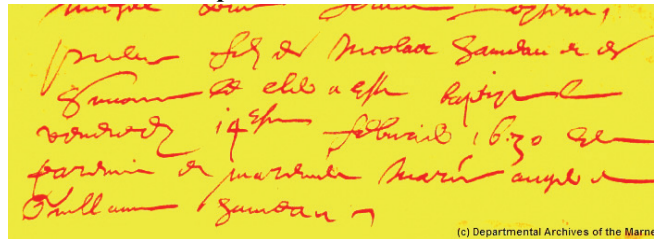
This is an important detail, considering that the descendants of Charles, the younger brother of Mathieu, took the alias of Vincelotte, derived from Vincelles, the village of origin of their mother Anne Couvent. Could the elder brother have chosen a nickname that pointed to the place of origin of his paternal family? Could the Amiots come from a place called Villeneuve? If so, which one? There is a Villeneuve-sur-Fère next to Brécy, but no Amiot or Hameau lived there. By process of elimination, we found another possibility: Villeneuve-Saint-Vistre, in the Marne Department. At the time, this village was the home of a Hameau family, whose name was pronounced A-m-i-o based on the interchangeable spellings used by the priests

⁶ Translator's note: See the inventory of 25 July 1663, quoted at the beginning of part 2 of this article.

⁷ The authors also consulted with the *Archives nationales de France*, to no avail: Q¹ series – *Titres domaniaux*; KK397 *Aides, tailles et taillon* in the election of Château-Thierry 1602-1603; P773/83 *Déclaration de francs-fiefs* for the *généralité* of Soissons, election of Ch. Thierry 1547-1658; R*/2/191 *Compte des domaines of Château-Thierry* 1614, 1615 and 1616; and with the *Bibliothèque nationale de France*: cartulary of the priory of Coincy, BN Manu. 12 021.

and the notaries. This was demonstrated by two baptismal records in the parish register for the children of Nicolas Hameau and Simonne Le Clerc: in one, the name of the father was written Hameau, and in the other, Amiot.

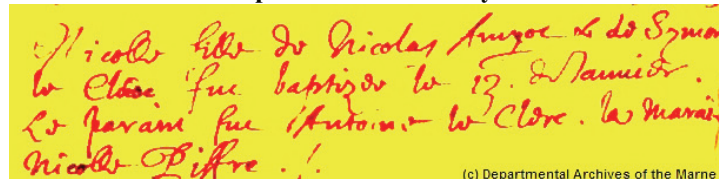
Baptism of Pierre Hameau



Pierre fils de Nicolas Hameau et de Simone Le Clerc a esté baptizé le vendredy 14 ieme febvrier 1630 le parrain et mareine Marie Auger et Guillaume Hameau.

Pierre[,] son of Nicolas Hameau and Simone Le Clerc[,] was baptized on Friday[,] the 14th of February 1630[;] the godfather and godmother [were] Marie Auger and Guillaume Hameau.

Baptism of Nicolle Amyot

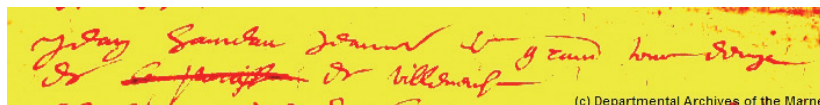


13 janvier 1647 Nicolle fille de Nicolas Amyot & de Symonne le Clerc fut baptizée le 13. de janvier le parrain fut Antoine Le Clerc . la marai[n]e Nicole Piffre.

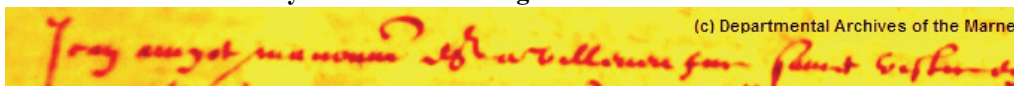
13 January 1647 Nicolle[,] daughter of Nicolas Amyot & Symonne le Clerc[,] was baptized on the 13th of January[;] the godfather was Antoine Le Clerc, the godmother Nicole Piffre.

Likewise, in 1628-1629, the priest of Villeneuve recorded the marriage of a certain Jean Hameau to Jeanne Le Grand, “both of Villeneuve,” but on 31 August 1632, when the latter bought a piece of land, the notary Guillaume Gerald wrote “Jean Amyot *manouvrier* living at Villeneuve Saint Vistre.”

Jean Hameau Jeanne Le Grand both of Villeneuve⁸



Jean Amyot *manouvrier* living at Villeneuve Saint Vistre⁹



Nearly 70 kilometers away from Épièds, Villeneuve-Saint-Vistre may be relatively far, but it is only 27 kilometers away from Villegruis, where Louise de Joyeuse, the grandmother of Anne Couvent, resettled once widowed. The Amiot-Couvent couple did not, therefore, necessarily become acquainted at Épièds. Unfortunately, the parish register of Villeneuve-Saint-Vistre is very sparse and didn't contain any trace of

⁸ DA Marne, 2 E 759 article 1, 1628-1629.

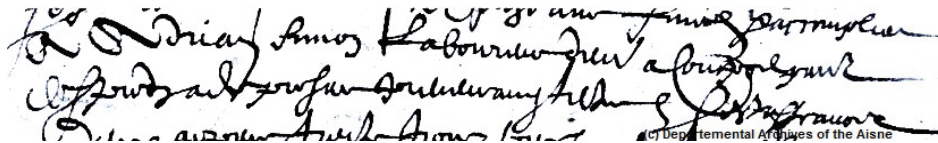
⁹ DA Marne, Master Guillaume Gerard, 4 E 13284, fo. 2553.

a Philippe Hameau. The authors have also examined the minute books of Villevotte, covering Villeneuve-Saint-Vistre for the period of 1615 to November 1639,¹⁰ without finding any mention of a Philippe Amiot/Hameau, or any indication confirming the hypothesis that this is indeed the place of origin of this family.

“Espies au Perche”

Anne Couvent, as we have seen, said that she came from Épièds in the diocese of Soissons, and it was before a notary of Coincy, 8 kilometers north of Épièds, that her mother Antoinette de Longueval and her husband Philippe Hameau concluded a sales contract. We are well into Picardy. Why then did the notary Duquet write that the house of Antoinette de Longueval was at “Espies au Perche”? We believe that it is a misreading of a formula then used by the notaries of Picardy, who indicated the name and the place of origin of each party and stated the role each played in the document by means of the expression *à ce present* [here present]. Let us examine the lease of a house at Épièds, concluded on 20 February 1642, before the notary Nicolas Delaulne.

Lease of a House at Épièds



The image shows a handwritten signature in cursive script, likely from a historical document. The signature is written in dark ink on aged paper. Below the signature, there is a small, faint stamp that reads "Départementales Archives of the Aisne".

A Adrian Simon laboureur dem[eurant] a Courpoil par[oisse] d Espieds a ce present preneur aud[it] titre [de locataire] et c est a scavoir

To Adrian Simon[,], ploughman living at Courpoil[,], parish of **Espieds[,]** **here present[,]** lessee in the said quality [the quality of tenant][,] and that is to say¹¹

On top of offering a good example of the formula from which the confusion between “Espieds a ce present” [Espieds here present] and “Espieds au perche” [Espieds in the Perche] could arise, the lease of 1642 also teaches us that the house in question had previously belonged to a sieur de Longueval.

*lesdits heritages faisant partie et deppendant d une maison appartenant aud sieur du Hald sise a Espieds appelée la maison **des Ormes** en la rue Prevust en laquelle a cy devant demeuré le Sr de Longueval*

the aforementioned inheritances being a part and an appurtenance of a house belonging to the said sieur du Hald[,], situated at Espieds[,], called the *maison des Ormes* [House of the Elms][,] on Prevust street[,], in which **formerly lived the Sr de Longueval**

Charles de Longueval and the *maison des Ormes*

Who was this sieur de Longueval, who incidentally signed as de Longueval des Ormes?

Signature of de Longueval des Ormes¹²



The image shows a handwritten signature in cursive script, likely from a historical document. The signature is written in dark ink on aged paper. Below the signature, there is a small, faint stamp that reads "Départementales Archives of the Aisne".

¹⁰ DA Marne, Master Nicolas Liénard, 4 E 13827; Master Guillaume Gerard, 4 E 13822 (from 1615) to 13824 (until Nov. 1639).

¹¹ DA Aisne, Master Nicolas Delaulne, 237 E 27.

¹² 28 Oct. 1609, DA Aisne, 231 E 19, Masters Maillard and Prioult, Château-Thierry.

What remains of the parochial register of Épièds only starts in 1668, too late for the needs of our research. Also missing for the period are the *greffes* of Coincy, a fair portion of those of Château-Thierry, as well as the *insinuations* [filings] from the bailiwick of Château-Thierry, from the 16th century and from the years of 1600 to 1660. Fortunately, thanks to the notaries of the area, who followed the practice of mentioning the same boundaries from one legal instrument to the other, we can retrace the history of the *maison des Ormes*, well after the death of sieur de Longueval, which occurred before 29 February 1616 (as we will discuss later). The description of this house matches that of the house sold by Antoinette de Longueval, which came with “about thirty *arpents* of inheritance [, whose] appurtenance [s consist of] land as well as meadows.”

The <i>maison des Ormes</i> at Épièds: Its Occupants and the Neighbors
<p>19 March 1619 Perrette Josse, widow of Alexandre Gaultier, sr de Lanry?, sells to Jehan Darderon some lands, one of which is “above the <i>Greve Saint Mard</i>” [<i>grève</i>: a gravel strand] and bounded “on one end by Mr de Longueval.”¹³</p>
<p>1633 Division of a succession between the heirs of Charles Simon and Jeanne Lesnyau: “sixty <i>perches</i> of land at the <i>Greve</i> where there are several trees[,] adjacent on one side to the heirs of Longueval[,] on another side to the third lot[,] on one end to monsieur du Halle[,] and on another tapered end to monsieur de Bralle[;] and three <i>quartiers</i> and a half of land at the place called the Connerry pond[,] adjacent on one side to the aforementioned bound[,] on another side to the aforementioned de Quarette[,] on one end to the heirs of Mons de Longueval[,] on another end to the enclosed field of the aforementioned Marconnery.”¹⁴</p>
<p>1637 Emery Coppin sells to Simon Jubin: “about four <i>arpents</i> situated at Espieds[,] at the place called the <i>Greve</i>[,] the entire enclosed field [being] adjacent on one side to the seigneur de Longueval . . . ”¹⁵</p>
<p>20 February 1642 The house belonging to the sieur du Hald, in which the Sr de Longueval previously lived, is rented for twelve years to Adrien Simon (son of the former), ploughman.</p>
<p>13 February 1642 Survey of the lands of Louys du Hald, esquire, seigneur of Trugny at Épièds, brother of Regnault du Hald: “moreover[,] five <i>quartiers</i> of meadow . . . within the territory of the aforesaid espieds [Épièds] at a place called Lavigne at the <i>Greve</i> mill[,] adjacent on one side to M[ast]e[r] du Hald because of meadows that he acquired[,] which previously belonged to the late Mr de Longueval”¹⁶; and the same day before a notary: “on the aforesaid end to Mr. du Hald because of the meadow that he acquired[,] which previously belonged to the late Mons^r de Longueval.”¹⁷</p>

¹³ DA Aisne, Master De la fontaine, 275 E 184.

¹⁴ DA Aisne, Master Benjamin Lefebvre, 160 E 17, record no. 59.

¹⁵ DA Aisne, Master Nicolas Delaulne, 237 E 22, record no. 15.

¹⁶ DA Aisne, Records of measurements and land surveys at Épièds and Bézu-St-Germain in the 17th century, 233 E 79.

¹⁷ DA Aisne, Master Michel Dupont at Verdilly, 233 E 4, record no. 12.

27 December 1642 The <i>maison des Ormes</i> and its grounds are rented for nine years, by Regnault du Hald, esquire, to Antoine Cannart, tailor—this “house located at espieds[,] where the aforementioned Cannart now resides[,] consists of several buildings[, a] large stable[, a] yard[, and a] garden [and is] called the <i>maison des Ormes</i> .”
25 May 1645 Charles Mestivier is the owner of a house called <i>La Pieronniere</i> on Prevust street, adjacent on one side to the marshes of the Chesneviere, which used to be owned by the late Mr de Longueval. ¹⁸
27 June 1650 “house[,] barn[,] stable[,] yard[,] garden . . . located at the village of espieds [Épieds][,] commonly called the <i>maison des Ormes</i> [,] in which <i>soulloit</i> [used to] reside the sieur de Longueval [,] adjacent on one side to Prevust [today Formentel] street[,] on another [side] to Medard Coppin[,] on one end to the street that leads to the church [,] and [on the other side] to [the property of] Nicolas Mestivier[,] Moreover[,] about thirty arpents of inheritance [, whose] appurtenance[s consist of] land as well as meadows[,] in several shares[,] within the territory of the aforesaid espieds [Épieds]” ¹⁹
20 March 1654 Pierre Bonnier, having acquired the house of Charles Mestivier, Prevust street, describes it: “adjacent on one side to Regnault du hald[,] esquire[,] having the rights of the heirs of the Sr de Longueval.” ²⁰
23 June 1672 In the <i>Titres familles du Hald</i> [Titles of the du Hald family], ²¹ there is a lease, to Antoine Dupont, of a house in the “village of Espieds[,] located on Formentel street[, which was] formerly called the <i>maison des Ormes</i> .”

The *maison des Ormes* and the du Hald Family

The leases of 1642 had been given to Adrian Simon and Antoine Cannart by Regnault du Hald, esquire. This is confirmed by the survey of the lands which Louys du Hald, esquire, seigneur of Trugny at Épièdes—brother of Regnault du Hald—performed on 13 February of the same year. In the *Titres familles du Hald*,²² there was a lease of the *maison des Ormes* to Anthoine Dupont, notary, before Master Nicolas DeLaulne, dated 23 June 1672, which mentioned that it is in the “village of Espieds[,] located on Formentel street[, which was] formerly called the *maison des Ormes*.”

No document was found to pinpoint the time at which the *maison des Ormes* and its appurtenances became the property of the du Halds, a family of local lords. Knowing that Philippe Amiot, who had acquired the house in 1626, was deceased by 1639, it could be shortly after this date. The authors of this article went to Épièdes and visited the location where this house used to stand. There is no longer a building there, and the “street that leads to the church” is a wide overgrown path.

¹⁸ DA Aisne, Master Nicolas Delaulne, 237 E 30.

¹⁹ DA Aisne, 237 E 34, record no. 64, Master Nicolas Delaulne, contract between Regnaud du Hald, esquire, seigneur of Pisseraine, and Nicolas Brayer, esquire and doctor of the king, living at Paris, and damsel Anne Josse, his wife.

²⁰ DA Aisne, Master Nicolas Delaulne, 237 E 39, record 81.

²¹ DA Aisne, Master Nicolas Delaulne, F2 504 ED 129.

²² DA Aisne, F2 504 ED 129.

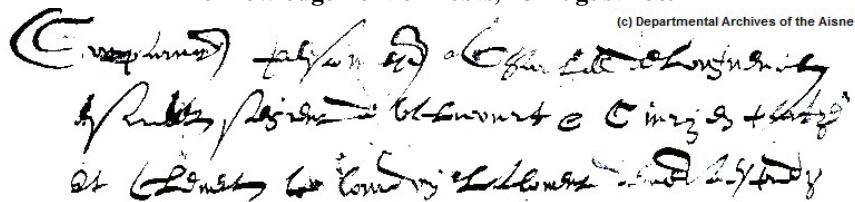
The de Longuevals at Épièds

The demonstrable fact that Antoinette de Longueval was the owner of a house that used to belong to Charles de Longueval constitutes an additional proof that she was, indeed, the daughter of Charles de Longueval and Louise de Joyeuse. According to Joseph-Auguste Souchon,²³ who took an inventory of the parish registers kept in village town halls before the First World War, there was at the time a register beginning in 1631; Amand de Vertus also mentions this in his history of Épièds.²⁴ As these two authors usually quoted the records of notable families, one can deduce, from the absence of any reference to the de Longuevals, that by 1631 this surname was no longer borne by anyone at Épièds. Let us see what the *actes notariés* [notarial records] say.

The de Longuevals Mentioned at Château-Thierry and Beuvarde	
5 February 1581	The succession of the Feral family states that one of the pieces of land measures “thirty-two <i>perches</i> of land . . . [adjacent] on one side to the seigneur de Longueval[,]” and on the other to the Liegeois heirs. ²⁵
27 August 1609	At the village of Beuvarde, to the east of Épièds, the “nobleman Charles de Longval esquire and seigneur” is godfather of Loys de Lieur, son of Nicolas and Martine Hanoteau.
28 August 1609	Charles de Longueval signs an acknowledgement of debts with Clément Bourdon. ²⁶
28 October 1609	The same, a new acknowledgement of debts.

Acknowledgement of Debts, 28 August 1609

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The image shows a handwritten signature in dark ink on aged paper. The signature is written in a cursive script and appears to read 'Charles de Longueval'. There are some faint markings and a small circular stamp or mark to the right of the signature.

Comparurent personnellement Charles de Longueval escuier seigneur de Valicourt et Civry en partye et Clément le Bourdon laboureur demeurant a Espieds lesquels ont recogneu volontairement debvoir et prometten paier la moitié de la somme cy après dicte le jour de St Martin

²³ Joseph-Auguste Souchon, *Inventaire sommaire des archives départementales antérieures à 1790, rédigé par M. J. Souchon, . . . Aisne. Archives civiles. Série E supplément. Tome V. Cantons d'Anizy-le-Château, Aubenton, Bohain, Braine, Charly, Château-Thierry, Chauny, Condé-en-Brie, Coucy-le-Château* (Laon: Impr. du Journal de l'Aisne, 1906), E Supp. 535 (GG1), 232. Online at Gallica, <http://gallica.bnf.fr>. The Cartulary of the Priory of Coincy, at the *Bibliothèque nationale de France* (Ms. 12021), informs us that in 1585, the pastor was “Messire Jean de Rosse[,] religious priest of Saint Jean des Vignes of Soissons[,] pastor of Saint Medard despieds [of Épièds],” *Traité des limites de Beuvarde, Artois et Espieds en 1585*, f. 349 and following.

²⁴ Amand de Vertus, *Fère-en-Tardenois et ses environs* (Paris: Res Universis, 1988), 12 and following.

²⁵ DA Aisne, Master De Gorcieu, 231 E 366.

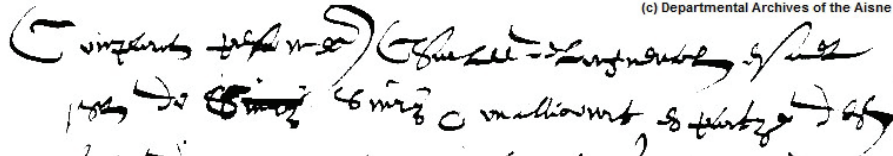
²⁶ Clément Bourdon signed another acknowledgement of debts on 4 June 1610 to the benefit of Jehan Denelle. DA Aisne, Master Maillard, 231 E 18.

d'hui [prochain venir]²⁷ et l'autre moitié le jour de fete St Jean Baptiste lan prochain a honorable homme Anthoine Tournant marchant demeurant a Ch[âte]au [Thier]ry . . . la somme de quatre vingt livres dix sols t[ournois]

Appeared in person **Charles de Longueval esquire[,] seigneur of Valicourt and Civry** in part[,] and **Clément le Bourdon** ploughman living at Espieds[,] who have voluntarily acknowledged that they owe and promise to pay half the sum hereafter specified on the day of the upcoming St. Martin and the other half on the feast day of St. John the Baptist[,] next year[,] to the honorable Anthoine Tournant[,] merchant residing at Château Thierry . . . the sum of eighty *livres* ten *sols tournois*²⁸

Acknowledgement of Debts, 28 October 1609

(c) Departmental Archives of the Aisne

A handwritten signature in cursive script, likely of Charles de Longueval, written in dark ink on a light background. The signature is somewhat stylized and difficult to decipher fully, but appears to contain the name 'Charles de Longueval'.

Comparut personnellement Charles de Longueval escuier sgr de Sivry et Vuallicourt en partye dem[eurant] a Espieds lequel a recongnu volontairement devoir et promet paier au jour de fete Saint Jehan Baptiste prochain lan a honorable homme Anthoine Tournant marchant demeurant a Ch[âte]au [Thier]ry . . . la somme de vingt sept livres [en marge] douze sols tournois

Appeared in person **Charles de Longueval esquire[,] seigneur of Sivry and Vuallicourt** in part[,] residing at Espieds[,] who voluntarily acknowledged that he owes and promises to pay on the feast day of St. John the Baptist[,] next year[,] to the honorable Anthoine Tournant[,] merchant residing at Château Thierry . . . the sum of twenty-seven *livres* [in the margin] twelve *sols tournois*²⁹

Let us remember that Charles de Longueval was called “sgr [seigneur] of Civry [Sivry] and Vuallicourt,” as this will become relevant later on; let us also note that he had debts, and that, in spite of this title, he signed “de Longueval des Ormes.”

Charles de Longueval died before 29 February 1616, the date on which the merchant François Nolen carried out an exchange of land and mentioned the widow of Charles de Longueval.

au lieu de la Fosse Ysabeau tenant d un costé aux vignes de la ve[uve] Charles de Longuevalle escuier d autre a lad[ite] ve[uve] de Longuevalle d un bout a lad[ite] fosse et dum bout aud[it] S[ieu]r [Nicolas] LeFebvre

in the location of the Ysabeau pit[,] adjacent on one side to the vines of the **widow [of] Charles de Longuevalle** esquire[,] on the other to the aforementioned widow of Longuevalle[,] on one end to the said pit[,] and on one end to the aforementioned Sieur [Nicolas] LeFebvre³⁰

Moreover, in December of the same year, a lawsuit between Clément Bourdon and the widow of the late Charles de Longueval teaches us that she, damsel Loyse de Joyeuse, no longer resides at Épièdes, but in the seigneurie of the Queue-au-Bois, at Villegruis, Seine-et-Marne.

²⁷ Translator’s note: Saint Martin’s Day is celebrated in November, not in August. *D’hui* can therefore not refer to the current day.

²⁸ DA Aisne, Masters Maillard and Prioult, 231 E 19.

²⁹ DA Aisne, Masters Maillard and Prioult, 231 E 19.

³⁰ DA Aisne, Master Jullian Bellier, sr., 231 E 70, record 72.

Acknowledgement of Debts, 27 December 1616

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Comparut personnellement Clement Bourdon marchand dem[eurant] a Espieds lequel a recongneu debvoir et promet payer au jour Saint Martin d'huie prochain ven[ir] a damoiselle Loyse de Joyeuse veufve de feu Charles de Longueval escuier deme[u]r[an]te a la queue au Boys p[ar]oisse de villegruyes estant de pr[ésen]t a Cha[tea]u [Thier]ry a ce p[resen]te accepte la so[mm]e de vingt quatre livres dix sols tournois . . . pour toutes les despenses quelle avait cy devant obtenu du proces meu cy devant entre eulx par devant Monsieur le Bailly dud[it] Cha[tea]u [Thier]ry . . . et pour lesquelles depenses il avait appel formé par ledit Bourdon duquel il a renoncé cy devant par ces presentes et moyen le[dit] proces demeure terminé

Appeared in person Clement Bourdon[,] merchant living at Espieds[,] who acknowledged owing and promises to pay[,] on the next feast day of St. Martin[,] to **damsel Loyse de Joyeuse widow of the late Charles de Longueval esquire[,] residing at the queue au Boys parish of villegruyes[,]** currently staying at Château Thierry[,] here present[,] and accepting the sum of twenty-four *livres ten sols tournois* . . . for all of the expenses that she had been granted through the court proceedings between them[,] held before Mister the Bailiff of the said Château Thierry[,] . . . and against which the said Bourdon had appealed[;] since he has discontinued this appeal, the aforesaid suit is thereby concluded[.]³¹

Signature of L[ouise] de Joyeuse

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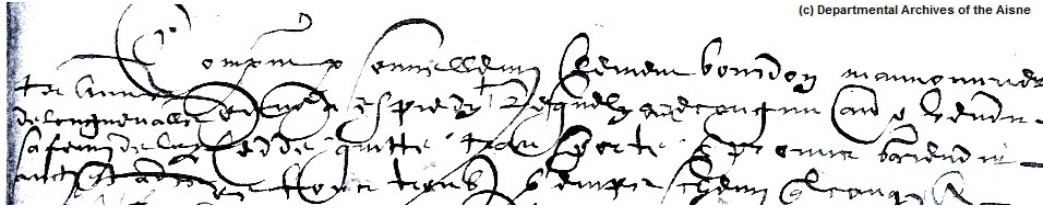
Clément Bourdon and Anne de Longueval

But who was this Clément Bourdon already mentioned in 1609 in connection with the debts of Charles de Longueval, and again in December 1616, this time as a debtor of his widow? In 1617, Bourdon, who is no longer described as a ploughman as in 1609, nor as a merchant as in 1616, but as a *manouvrier*, sold a piece of land whose price went almost entirely to a creditor, Anne de Jannart.

15 July 1617

Clément Bourdon and Anne de Longueval

³¹ DA Aisne, Masters Oudan and Lefebvre, 231 E 36. (The bundle of documents is only supposed to contain records from 1623.)



Comparut personnellement **Clement Bourdon** manouvrier demeurant a Espieds + + et **Anne de Longuevalle** sa femme de luy autorisé lesquels ont recongneu av[oir] vendu et cédé quitté transporté et promis garantir de tous troub[les] et empeschements q[u']i'l cong[noit] à Anthoine de Clery laboureur . . . demeurant a Courpoil paroisse dud Espieds a ce present acheteur pour luy ses hoirs et ayant cause deux arpents de terre labourable et cinq perches de pièces scizes³² au terroir d Espieds lieu la Fourbetterie . . . ce vendu le prix et somme de soixante et six livres tournois acquit . . . aud vendeur qui pour ce led acheteur en a payé . . . de payer en lacquis A.. **Anne de Jannart** cinquante huit livres tournois six [probably: sols] tournois pour le pris et led Bourdon et Jehan Blanchere . . . solidairement de laquelle obligation . . . led Jehan Blanchere laboureur dem[eurant]t a la Fourbetterie paroisse d Espieds gendre dud Bourdon . . . a cause de Anthoinette Bourdon sa femme hoirs de feue Jehanne Allart sa mere

Appeared in person **Clement Bourdon** manouvrier living at Espieds + + and **Anne de Longuevalle** his wife[, whom he is] authorized [to represent,] both of whom have acknowledged having sold[, and] ceded[, yielded[, and] conveyed[, with the promise of saving the buyer[, his heirs[, and his successors at law harmless against any and all known encumbrances[, to Anthoine de Clery ploughman . . . living at Courpoil parish of the said Espieds[, here present[, two arpents of arable land and five perches of land lying within the territory of Espieds at the place called the Fourbetterie . . . this [land] being sold for the price of sixty-six livres tournois to be discharged . . . to the said seller[, for which the said buyer paid . . . to pay off [the sum of] fifty-eight livres tournois six [probably: sols] tournois out of this price to **Anne de Jannart**[, and the said Bourdon and Jehan Blanchere . . . [liable] in solidarity of the said obligation . . . the said Jehan Blanchere ploughman residing at the Fourbetterie [in the] parish of Espieds[, son-in-law of the said Bourdon . . . because of Anthoinette Bourdon[, his wife[, heirs of the late Jehanne Allart[, her mother³³

This is the only document in which we learned the existence of an Anne de Longueval, wife of Clément Bourdon, who was probably the sister of Antoinette, and for whom a baptismal record could not be found. Clément Bourdon was the widower of Jehanne Allart, by whom he had at least two daughters, Antoinette, married to Jean Blanchère, and Marguerite Bourdon, married to Jacques Gariquet.

Records Pertaining to the Family of Clément Bourdon
30 November 1633 Antoinette Bourdon and Jean Blanchère sell five <i>quartiers</i> of meadow to Adrien Simon . ³⁴
25 April 1636 ³⁵

³² Translator's note: Gagné attested that the manuscript reads "pièces scizes." Email from R.-Yves Gagné to John P. DuLong and Marie-Pierre Lessard, 15 October 2019.

³³ DA Aisne, Masters Oudan and Lefebvre, 231 E 33.

³⁴ DA Aisne, Master Julian Bellier, 231 E 90.

³⁵ DA Aisne, Master Julian Bellier, 231 E 94.

Jean Blanchère buys from Jehan de Clery the “house of Jean,” Fromental street, at Épièdes, as well as pieces of land (measured in *quartiers*), one of which is bounded “by the heirs [of] Mr de Longueval.”

4 September 1640³⁶

Jehan Blanchère resells the acquisition of 1636 to Pierre Flippon or Phlippon.

18 January 1640³⁷

Jehan Blanchère cedes some rights to the succession of Clément Bourdon and Jehanne Allart; there is a mention of Marguerite Bourdon married to Jacques Gariguet.

Souchon noted the death, on 13 September 1644, of Vincent Simart, canon of the Saint-Jean-des-Vignes abbey of Soissons and founder of the brotherhood of the Rosary, who was the pastor of Épièdes for 44 years. He was probably acquainted with the de Longueval family.

Placed under the guardianship of saint Médard, the parish of Épièdes was serviced by the Saint-Médard abbey of Soissons, and its seigneur was the *prévost* [provost] of Marizy-Saint-Mard, Aisne, another possession of the same abbey.³⁸ On 12 May 1632, the latter lord, messire Louis Descouture, residing at the *chastel* [castle] of Marizy, settled three lawsuits before Mister the Bailiff of Château-Thierry, with the “honorable and discrete person” of M^e [Master] Vincent Simard, of Saint-Jean-en-Vignes of Soissons, pastor of Épièdes, relating to the right of the priest and his successors to the amount of wheat that was due to him.³⁹

In light of the records found, it very well may be that the indebted Charles de Longueval was in a difficult financial situation. Although he was described as seigneur of Wallicourt (Valicourt) and Sivry, this was only “in part,” i.e. he seems to have had only portions of these fiefs, and there is no sign that they were of any value. Sivry, near Grandpré, in the Ardennes, at 175 kilometers of Épièdes, was a seigneurie that belonged to the family of his wife, Louise de Joyeuse. Her father and brother, both named Jean, called themselves seigneurs of Sivry, and so did, later on, the descendants of Élisabeth de Joyeuse, sister of Louise. As for the seigneurie of “Walicourt,” its location remains an enigma. The current family of Valicourt can trace their name back to the town of Walincourt, in the Cambrésis.⁴⁰ Is it rather the Walincourt whose seigneurs once belonged to the de Barbançon family? One of the ancestors of Louise de Joyeuse—Jean de Barbançon, seneschal of the Hainaut, dead on 1 August 1470—was its lord, but much further back in time. In 1600, the lord of Walincourt was Pierre de Melun, descendant and heir of the same Jean de Barbançon, who was therefore a collateral relative of Louise de Joyeuse. Moreover, there was at Gouy,⁴¹ Aisne, near Walincourt, a seigneurie called the Petit-Walincourt, Walincourt, or even Valincourt.⁴²

³⁶ DA Aisne, Master Julian Bellier, 231 E 98.

³⁷ DA Aisne, Master Julian Bellier, 231 E 98.

³⁸ Maximilien Melleville, *Dictionnaire historique du département de l'Aisne . . . nouvelle édition . . .*, 2 vols. (Laon: privately printed, 1865), 1:355. Online on Archive.org.

³⁹ DA Aisne, Masters Maillard and Charpentier, 231 E 25.

⁴⁰ The following book was consulted to no avail: Léon Guiot, *Histoire généalogique et héraldique des seigneurs de la terre et baronnie de Walincourt en Cambrésis* (Cambrai: Imprimerie Régner Fr., 1901).

⁴¹ “Year 1574 . . . The commune of Gouy had a hospital at that time because we know that, during that year, François de Walpergue, esquire, seigneur of Ay and the Petit-Walincourt (now the house of Mr. Preux, of Gouy, as well as the land surrounding this house), was granted an eighteen-year lease . . .” A. Ognier, *Notice historique & statistique sur Gouy & Le Catelet* (Paris: Aug. Aubry libraire, 1863), 70-71.

⁴² DA Aisne, E 554, Master Claude Dagneau, marriage contract of “George de Valpergue esquire sgr of Valincourt.” Louis d’Estourmel, husband of Louise de Valpergue, made a declaration of succession rights (called *relief*) regarding the seigneurie of the Petit-Walincourt on 13 June 1626. See the Estourmel Collection at the DA Somme, 5 J 4, 5 J 10

When Charles signed *De Longueval des Ormes*, he was not referring to a fief, but to a house at Épièds, which had only about thirty *arpents* of land as an appurtenance, and from which he had to draw most of his revenues.

The Ascent of Charles de Longueval

There doesn't seem to be any surviving document that would allow us to discover the parentage of Charles de Longueval. This man of *petite noblesse* [low nobility], without a fief and with little property, did not leave a male descent who would have had an interest in preserving the family titles. He had, as we shall see, married a junior member of a family disinherited by the head of her line. There is further evidence of this unenviable position in that he failed to marry his daughters, Antoinette and Anne, with men of his own social status. Moreover, we could not find the reason that led Charles de Longueval and Louise de Joyeuse, who obviously did not come from Château-Thierry, to settle in this area.

There is no mention of Charles in the genealogy of the de Longueval family written by d'Hozier, nor in the more complete work of Dom Gosse of the *Académie d'Arras*,⁴³ who had access to the family papers belonging to the count of Bucquoy. Charles was not the only de Longueval, in the region of Château-Thierry, who never could be tied to a family. For instance, on 30 November 1594, a child was baptized in the Saint-Crépin church of Château-Thierry, about 10 kilometers away from Épièds: Charles de la Fontaine, son of Jehan and Catherine Longval and father of the poet Jean de la Fontaine,⁴⁴ also a native of Château-Thierry; in spite of Raymond Josse's research efforts,⁴⁵ the ascent of the Longval grandmother of the famous fabulist remains unknown. In the same time period, another Charles de Longueval lived at Villers-Cotterêts, forty kilometers away from Château-Thierry; based on the records that we have consulted about this man, it is clear that he was not the husband of Louise de Joyeuse. Finally, let us mention the de Longueval de Cervenay (Servenay) family, whose well-established genealogy (not least thanks to the evidence preserved in the Office of Titles of the *Bibliothèque nationale de France*) does not provide the evidence to link Charles de Longueval to this family.

The Seigneurie of the Queue-au-Bois

As we have seen in the settlement of the dispute on 27 December 1616, Louise de Joyeuse, widow, no longer resided at Épièds on that date. What could have brought her to the Queue-au-Bois, parish of Villegruis, whose co-seigneuresse was dame Suzanne de Joyeuse, as we learn from the acts of fealty and homage "to the king our seigneur" from 18 March 1608?⁴⁶

and 5 J 193. Translator's note: Gagné later found a Walicourt near Vrigne-aux-Bois, Ardennes, about 40 km from Sivry-lès-Buzency. Email from R.-Yves Gagné to John P. DuLong, 25 Sept. 2018.

⁴³ *Histoire généalogique de la maison de Longueval* by Dom Gosse, prior of Arrouaix of the *Académie d'Arras*. DA Pas-de-Calais, m/f 2 mi 301 R1. We have also consulted the genealogy of the family written by Le Pez, at the Municipal Library of Arras (code: Caron 320).

⁴⁴ Translator's note: Jean de la Fontaine wrote popular fables for children such as *The Tortoise and the Hare*, *The Crow and the Fox*, and *The Lion and the Gnat*.

⁴⁵ Raymond Josse, *Jean de la Fontaine à Château-Thierry vu par un homme de son pays* (Étréchy: self-published), 1981.

⁴⁶ There are two copies of these acts of fealty and homage at the DA Seine-et-Marne, one signed by "François de Merbriq Chenenge," in the *greffe* of the notary Mathieu Le Plaideur, 1057 E 441, and the other, not signed, in the file *Marquisat du Houssay, Paroisse de Villegruis, Fief d'Escury, aveux dudit fief*, code 93 J 204. In this file, a note of a Mister Paillot, dated 23 May 1711, specifies that the Queue-aux-Bois "consists of a farm, of which all the buildings are in very bad condition and which generates rents of seven hundred *livres* per annum; it is a *fief ayant justice*, i.e. a fief with a court, and it is under the jurisdiction of the king because of the large tower of Provins." Translator's note: The term *acte de foi et hommage* [acts of fealty and homage] refers to the practice of a minor seigneur making an official statement of vassalage to a major seigneur from whom he holds his estate.

François de Merbricq escuyer seigneur de Chenenge ayant espouse damoiselle Catherine des Marins tant en son nom que a cause d'icelle damoiselle que cest soy faisant & portant fort de Charles de Morot escuyer sr de Bressy ayan aussy esposé damoiselle Margueritte des Marins sœur de lad Catherine & fille de deffunct François des Marins vivant escuyer sr de Villegruis & La Queue aux Boix de **Dame Suzanne de Joyeuse** leurs pere et mere et encore comme soy faisant & portant fort et ayant charge de Philippe Dambly escuyer seigneur de Malmy ayant de presant espouse lad dame Suzanne de Joyeuse . . .

François de Merbricq esquire seigneur of Chenenge having married damsel Catherine des Marins[,] on his own behalf as well as for this damsel [and] as representative and guarantor of Charles de Morot esquire[,] sr of Bressy[,] having himself married damsel Margueritte des Marins[,] sister of the said Catherine and daughter of the defunct François des Marins, late esquire[,] sr of Villegruis & the Queue aux Boix[, and] of **Dame Suzanne de Joyeuse**[,] their father and mother[,] and also as representative and guarantor and *ayant charge* [probably: proxy] of Philippe Dambly[,] esquire seigneur of Malmy[,] having now married the aforementioned dame Suzanne de Joyeuse . . .

As we will see, Suzanne de Joyeuse is none other than the cousin of the father of Louise de Joyeuse. In 1616, the latter was then living with a relative. As for François de Merbricq, a record of 8 July 1614 describes him as lord of Chenenge and Queue-au-Bois in part, residing at Escury,⁴⁷ along with Charles “de Merbricq,” sr of Bressy, instead of Charles de Morot, probably by error. The oldest record in the file *Titres de propriété de la ferme de Villegruis La Queue aux Bois*⁴⁸ dates from 3 July 1637, which is too late for our purposes. The authors also examined all the minute books available at Provins⁴⁹ for the period of 1607 to 1623 without finding a trace of Louise de Joyeuse.

Summary

In spite of the few sources available, the evidence gathered allows us to assert that Antoinette de Longueval, mother of Anne and Charlotte Couvent, is the daughter of Charles de Longueval and Louise de Joyeuse.

- Charlotte Couvent is the goddaughter of Louise de Joyeuse; she does not carry the first name of her godmother, but rather the name of the latter's husband, Charles de Longueval.
- Anne Couvent comes from Épièds. There is only one de Longueval family at Épièds at the time: that of Charles and Louise de Joyeuse.
- Ten years after the death of Charles de Longueval, Antoinette de Longueval is owner of a house at Épièds, whose description resembles that of the house known as *maison des Ormes*, the only one that is connected to the de Longueval family and that belonged to Charles de Longueval, sieur des Ormes.

She is therefore the daughter of Charles de Longueval, sieur des Ormes, seigneur in part of Sivry and Walicourt, and of Louise de Joyeuse.

To be continued.

⁴⁷ DA Seine-et-Marne, Master Le Plaideur, 1057 E 443.

⁴⁸ DA Seine-et-Marne, 1178 F 9.

⁴⁹ *Greffes* of the notaries Mathieu Le Plaideur, Antoine de Choisy, Jacques de la Noé, and Denis Domachin.

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**The Origins of Philippe Amiot (Hameau), His Spouse Anne Couvent, and
Their Nephew Toussaint Ledran**

Roland-Yves Gagné and Laurent Kokanosky

Continued from Vol. 42, #1, January 2021, pp. 11-25; Vol. 42, #2, April 2021, pp. 71-84.

Third Part

***The Ascent of Louise de Joyeuse,
Mother of Antoinette de Longueval***

How Louise de Joyeuse belongs to the de Joyeuse de Champigneulle line, a junior branch of the family of that surname, and how her Amiot and Le Dran descendants also descend from Louis VIII of France.

The Parents of Louise de Joyeuse

Le Fèvre de Caumartin and d'Hozier¹ wrote a genealogy of the de Joyeuse family, which was used by Father Anselme in his seminal work, now available online.² This genealogy seems exhaustive, but it fails to mention Louise de Joyeuse, dame of Sivry and wife of Charles de Longueval, while it includes a Suzanne, daughter of Foucault de Joyeuse, married to François des Marins, seigneur of the Queue-au-Bois. It is precisely at the home of this female relative, in this seigneurie near Villegruis, that Louise de Joyeuse resided after her husband's death.

A careful reading of the de Caumartin work allowed us to discover the existence of a branch of the de Joyeuse family that the authors missed, namely the family de Joyeuse de Champigneulle, seigneurs of Sivry. In the chapter on the Gillet family, de Caumartin³ noted a marriage contract concluded at Buzancy between Jean de Gillet and⁴ “Damsel Élisabeth de Joyeuse, daughter of Jean de Joyeuse de Champigneulle, Esquire Seigneur of Sivry & Damsel Nicolle des Encherin.”

Did Louise de Joyeuse, whose husband Charles de Longueval is described as “seigneur of Sivry in part,” belong to this branch? This discovery set us on the trail of documents showing that the parents of Élisabeth de Joyeuse were, in fact, those of our Louise. Buzancy and the neighboring village of Sivry—about 175 kilometers away from Épièdes—are both in the department of the Ardennes. Louise and her father Jean, seigneur of Sivry, were born in the 16th century, probably in this region, for which no parish registers or

¹ Louis-François Le Fèvre de Caumartin, *Nobiliaire de Champagne. Recherche de la noblesse de Champagne, par M. de Caumartin, . . . sur les généalogies dressées ou revues par Charles-René d'Hozier, . . . comprenant la continuation de la recherche par M. Larcher, . . . précédée de deux notices historiques [par Louis Paris et Édouard de Barthélemy] et suivie d'un complément généalogique* (Paris: F. Didot, 1868; a reprint edition of Châlons: J. Seneuze, 1673). Online at Gallica, <http://gallica.bnf.fr>, along with de Caumartin's *Procès-verbal* and *Notes*. Bibliothèque nationale de France, Office of Titles, d'Hozier Collection, *Cabinet d'Hozier* 198, *Dossier Bleu* 371, *Nouveau d'Hozier* 195 (in which the genealogy published by de Caumartin is annotated). Online at Gallica, <http://gallica.bnf.fr> (accessed 3 Sept. 2019), NH 195 “Jourdain-Juisard,” images 266-269. (Citation updated by the translators.)

² Father Anselme de Sainte-Marie, *Histoire généalogique et chronologique de la Maison Royale de France, des Pairs, Grands Officiers de la Couronne, de la Maison du Roy et des anciens Barons du royaume . . . par le P. Anselme . . . continuée par M. du Fourny*, 3rd ed. reviewed by P. Ange and P. Simplicien, 9 vols. (Paris: Compagnie des Libraires, 1726-1733), 3:801-841. Online at Gallica, <http://gallica.bnf.fr>.

³ Bibliothèque nationale de France, Office of Titles, d'Hozier Collection, *Nouveau d'Hozier* 155. Online at Gallica, <http://gallica.bnf.fr> (accessed 3 Sept. 2019), NH 155 “Gilbert-Girardot,” image 180. (Citation updated by the translators.)

⁴ Edited for clarity by the translators.

greffes survived. However, the following documents from the archives of the abbey of Belval (Belval-Bois-des-Dames), 7 kilometers away from Buzancy, were preserved.⁵

- An inventory of the titles of the abbey, taken in 1776, which lists 1855 documents, the originals being unfortunately lost.
- A cartulary.
- A *terrier*⁶ starting on 13 June 1612.

Mentions of de Joyeuse de Champigneulle in the Abbey's Inventory of Titles ⁷
18 February 1565 "Letters of exchange for lands between the abbey of Belval and Monsieur de Champigneul"
26 December 1573 "Lease for 18 years of the <i>cense</i> [farm] of Sivry to sieur de Champigneul, consisting of 20 <i>arpens</i> of land and one <i>fauché</i> and a half of meadow" ⁸

The abbey of Belval must have had a right to repurchase the farm of Sivry,⁹ since on 19 July 1613, the children of Jean de Joyeuse de Champigneulle had to explain why they were in possession of the farm.

... sont comparus . . . **Jean de Joyeuse sieur de Sivry damoiselle Elizabeth des Ancherins sa sœur pour le regard de la cense appartenant aussi sieur Abbé et religieux audit Sivry . . . Par lequel extrait aurait esté ratiffié le ba[i]l de quatre vingts dix neuf ans fait à deffunt **Jean de Champigneulle vivant escuyer sieur de Sivry, pere** desdits sr de Sivry damoiselle Elizabeth des Ancherins . . . par lequel partage lesdits heritages d'icelle cense auroient escheus a ladicte damoiselle Elizabeth à damoiselle **Loyse de Joyeuse sa sœur, la part de laquelle Loyse, ladicte damoiselle Elizabeth et ledit sieur de Sivry ont par leur declaration offrir et offrent encore payer la redevance . . .****

... appeared . . . **Jean de Joyeuse sieur of Sivry [and] damsel Elizabeth des Ancherins** his sister [,] regarding the farm also owned by Mister the Abbot and the religious of the said Sivry . . . According to the said extract[,], a lease of ninety-nine years was ratified and granted to the defunct **Jean de Champigneulle[,], late esquire sieur of Sivry, father** of the said sr of Sivry [and] damsel Elizabeth des Ancherins . . . according to which the shares of these inheritances[,], the said farm[,], were to go to the said damsel Elizabeth[,], to damsel **Loyse de Joyeuse her sister**, [and] for which shares Loyse, the said damsel Elizabeth and the said sieur of Sivry declared having offered and continuing to offer to pay the fees . . .¹⁰

The de Joyeuse children had to return the farm of Sivry to the abbey of Belval when a judgment was issued

⁵ According to Dr. Octave Gueillot, his family came into possession of three documents from the abbey, probably because one of his female ancestors allegedly harbored a priest who took them with him at the time of the French Revolution. *Dictionnaire historique de l'arrondissement de Vouziers*, 10 vols. (Charleville-Mézières: Éditions Terres ardennaises, 1997-2007), 2:53.

⁶ Translator's note: A *terrier* or *papier terrier*, is a list of the lands belonging to the abbey and the associated revenues. ARTFL Project, the University of Chicago, *Dictionnaires d'autrefois*, online at <http://www.lib.uchicago.edu/efts/ARTFL/projects/dicos>, accessed 4 Sept. 2019.

⁷ The inventory and cartulary are at the Municipal Library of Reims, Carnegie Library, *Inventaire général des chartes, titres et papiers considérables des archives de l'Abbaye de Notre-Dame de Belval, depuis 1133 jusqu'en 1734, suivi du cartulaire de Belval*, manuscript 2513, while the *terrier* starting in June 1612 is at the DA Ardennes, 7 J 55.

⁸ Inventory, f. 106.

⁹ This right allowed the seller to buy back, at a given time and under the conditions specified, the property he had sold.

¹⁰ DA Ardennes, *Terrier, Cense de Sivry*, f. 83 v. and following, 7 J 55.

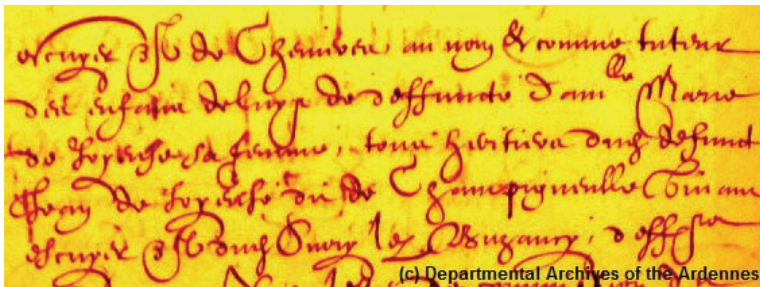
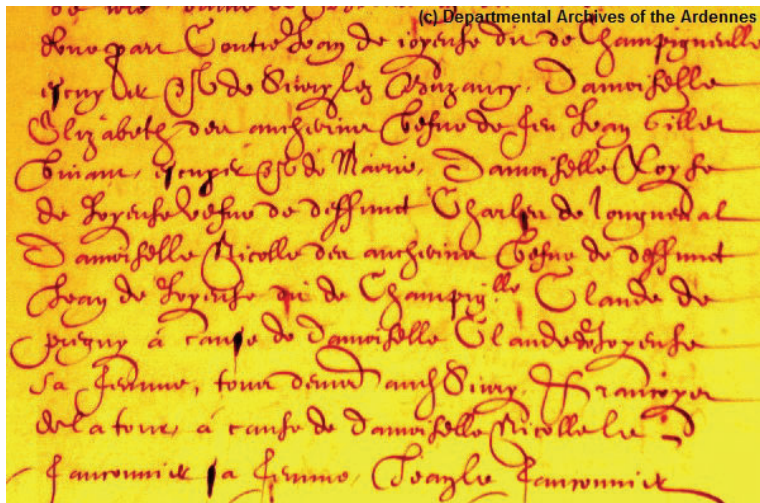
on 1 February 1617:

contre les heritiers de Mr. de Champigneulle en faveur des Religieux de Belval touchant le retraict de la cense de Sivry lez Buzancy laquelle cense a été aliénée pour acheter la cense dits du Pavillon a Semaulte

against the heirs of Mr. de Champigneulle in favor of the Religious of Belval[,] regarding the withdrawal of the farm of Sivry lez Buzancy[,] which was alienated to buy the farm called du Pavillon at Semaulte[.]¹¹

This sentence was transcribed incompletely, by leaving out a few words, in the cartulary and more completely in the *terrier*. It is an important document since it refers to the heirs of Jean de Joyeuse and his wife Nicole des Ancherins, which include Louise, widow of Charles de Longueval. Note that the name of the latter is not followed by the name of a fief.

Sentence Against the de Champigneulle Heirs¹²



*Contre Jean de Joyeuse dit de Champigneulle escuyer sr de Sivry les Buzancy damoiselle Elizabeth des Ancherins vefve de feu Jean Gillet vivant escuyer sr de Mairie damoiselle **Loyse de Joyeuse vefve de deffunt Charles de Longueval** damoiselle Nicolle des Ancherins vefve de deffunt Jean de Joyeuse dit de Champig[neu]lle Claude de Pregny à cause de damoiselle Claude de Joyeuse sa femme tous demeurant] aud[it] Sivry François de la Tour a cause de damoiselle Nicole le Fauconnier sa femme Jean le Fauconnier escuyer sr de Chevièvres au nom & comme tuteur des*

¹¹ Cartulary, f. 156.

¹² DA Ardennes, *Terrier de l'Abbaye de Belval*, f. 171 (at the end) and 172 (at the beginning), 7 J 55 (and not 7 J 33 as the *Guide des Archives des Ardennes* indicates).

enfants de lui de deffunt dam[oise]lle Marie de Joyeuse sa femme, tous heritiers dud[it] defunct Jean de Joyeuse dit de Champigneulle vivant escuyer sr dud[it] Sivry les Buzancy.

Against Jean de Joyeuse *dit* de Champigneulle[,] esquire sr of Sivry les Buzancy[,] damsel Elizabeth des Ancherins widow of Jean Gillet[,] late esquire sr of Mairie[,] damsel **Loyse de Joyeuse widow of the late Charles de Longueval**[,] damsel Nicolle des Ancherins widow of the late Jean de Joyeuse *dit* de Champigneulle[,] Claude de Pregny¹³ because of damsel Claude de Joyeuse his wife[,] all residents of the said Sivry[,] François de la Tour because of damsel Nicole le Fauconnier his wife[,] Jean le Fauconnier[,] esquire sr of Chevièvres[,] on behalf & as the guardian of the children born to him and the late damsel Marie de Joyeuse his wife, all heirs of the said defunct Jean de Joyeuse *dit* de Champigneulle[,] late esquire sr of the said Sivry les Buzancy.

**Descendants of Jean de Joyeuse *dit* de Champigneulle
and Nicole des Ancherins**

- I. Jean de Joyeuse de Champigneulle *dit* des Ancherins, seigneur of Sivry-les-Buzancy,¹⁴ m. Marie de Query, died without issue.¹⁵
- II. Élisabeth de Joyeuse *dite* des Ancherins,¹⁶ m. Jean de Gillet, sieur of Mairy, with issue:
 - A. Jean de Gillet, m. Marie de Preudhomme;¹⁷
 - B. Philippe de Gillet, m. Marie de Pouilly (his cousin), daughter of Jacob de Pouilly, esquire, sr of Fléville, and Magdeleine de Wal (marriage contract dated 14 October 1628).¹⁸
- III. **Louise de Joyeuse**, m. Charles de Longueval, esquire, sieur des Ormes, at Épièdes.
- IV. Claude de Joyeuse, m. Claude de Pregny.
- V. Marie de Joyeuse, m. Jean le Fauconnier, esquire, seigneur of Chevièvres. On 19 September 1609, the latter, a widower, lives at Champigneulle and mentions having no plans “to remarry, fearing that a prejudice could be caused . . . to his children if he took an indebted wife.”¹⁹ They had issue:
 - A. Nicole le Fauconnier, m. François de la Tour.

¹³ Called “Bregny” in the transcript of the Cartulary.

¹⁴ “On the last day of January 1619, sale to Pierre des Portes, esquire, seigneur de la Rose, captain lieutenant of the Company of sieur de Trumelet, governor of Villefranche [on the Meuse] by Jean de Joyeuse, *dit* des Ancherins, esquire, seigneur of Sivry-les-Buzancy, of various inheritances, contract concluded before Waultrin, notary, at the aforesaid Villefranche.” Louis Bossu, “La famille des Portes,” *Revue historique ardennaise* (Paris: Alphonse Picard et fils, 1906), 13:13-14.

¹⁵ DA Meuse, 20 Mar. 1733, genealogy of the de Joyeuse family by Master Pierre Hanonnet, 12 E 188. (Citation edited for clarity by the translators.)

¹⁶ “On 18 March 1619, sale to the same [authors’ note: Pierre des Portes], by damsel Elisabeth de Joyeuse . . . , of various buildings, contract concluded before Nicolas de Goillie, royal notary in the bailiwick of Vitry le François, *prévôté* [provostship] and jurisdiction of Sainte-Menehould.” Bossu, “La famille des Portes,” 14. These two cited records no longer exist: Bossu refers to the *Pièces Originales* (2347 f. 2) in the d’Hozier Collection, but the latter only contains a summary: “Sale made on the last day of January 1619 to Pierre des Portes es [esquire] s. [seigneur] de la Roze by Jean des Ancherins ec. [esquire] sgr of Sivry lez Buzancy by means of a contract concluded before Wautrin[,] royal notary in Villefranche on the Meuse[;] and a contract concluded before Goillie[,] notary at St. Menehould [regarding a] sale made on 18 March 1619 to Pierre des Portes es sr de la Roze by damsel Elisabeth des Ancherins[,] D^e [dame] of Sivry[,] widow of Jean Gillet sr of Mierry.”

¹⁷ Bibliothèque nationale de France, Office of Titles, d’Hozier Collection, *Nouveau d’Hozier* 155. Online at Gallica, <http://gallica.bnf.fr> (accessed 3 Sept. 2019), NH 155 “Gilbert-Girardot,” image 180. (Citation updated by the translators.)

¹⁸ There is a transcript of this contract before Thomas “Cognart,” notary at Buzancy. DA Marne, *Insinuation de la prévôté de Sainte-Menehould*, B8601 (note: there is no folio number).

¹⁹ DA Marne, *Insinuation de la prévôté de Sainte-Menehould*, B8600, before Master Marlin Jacques, notary residing at Verpel, f. 79 v.

VI. Pierre de Joyeuse, *dit* de Champigneulle, continuer of the male line:²⁰

. . . first of the name[,] Seigneur of Champigneul of Sivry and of Bus in part[,] married on the twelfth of March 1606 Nicolle de Beauvais[,] daughter of Jean de Beauvais[,] seigneur *Dautruche* [of Autruche][,] and Louise de Corbon. The King Louis the thirteenth gave him on the fifteenth of July 1624 a commission to raise a company of a hundred men[.] He died at an advanced age[, and] from his marriage[,] there came four children[,] i.e. Pierre De Joyeuse[,] the following[,] Ponce de Joyeuse who died very young[,] Claude de Joyeuse [who] died without having married[,] and Jeanne de Joyeuse who married the sieur Montguyon[,] commander at Beaumont.

They had issue:

A. Pierre de Joyeuse, second of that name, sieur of Champigneulle, of Sivry, and of Bus, m. Jeanne de la Croix of Veriers, daughter of Claude de la Croix, seigneur of Verieres. They had issue:

1. Jean de Joyeuse, m. in June 1652 Anne de Raincourt, daughter of Philippe de Raincourt, seigneur of Barbaise and La Bergerie, and Marguerite de Villy. They had issue:

a. Claude de Joyeuse, m. Marie Catherine de Gorcy, daughter of Philippe François de Gorcy and Marie Carpentier of Ville Chasle (marriage contract dated 24 September 1694). They had issue:

i. Jean Baptiste de Joyeuse:

. . . eldest son of Claude de Joyeuse and Marie Catherine de Gorcy[,] begins as a page to His Serene Highness Monsignor the Duke of Viltanberg in Switzerland[.] He was made a gentleman of the chamber[,] captain of dragons in the service of His Imperial Majesty[,] then lieutenant of his guards[.] His Royal Highness Monsignor the Duke of Lorraine[,] by a special grace[,] invested the *seigneurie foncière* [landed seignury] of Petit Xivry with high justice[,] which he granted to him by means of letters dated 21 May 1726 at Luneville[,] and of which he took possession[.] He is still in the service of His Serene Highness monsignor the Duke of Wyltanberg[.]

The Origins of the de Joyeuse de Champigneulle Family

While most genealogists, such as Fr. Anselme, have missed the family de Joyeuse de Champigneulle, scholars such as Octave Gaillot, Maxime de Sars, and Louis Bossu²¹ published numerous studies on the region of Buzancy and/or its families; they encountered the parents of Louise de Joyeuse, but were unable to find any record regarding her origins.

Alain Petiot²² reports the existence of a “Joyeuse” file at the National Archives of Austria in Vienna (*Österreiches Staatsarchiv*), concerning Jean-Baptiste de Joyeuse, seigneur of Mesic in Bohemia, who was made count of Bohemia in 1754.

There is no de Joyeuse genealogy in the book by Alain Petiot, and after going to Vienna, we found that there is also none in the “Joyeuse” file at the National Archives of Austria. It does contain, however, a precious text, a notarial record in which the head of the de Joyeuse family acknowledged the accuracy of a genealogy written by a notary of Verdun, Hanonnet, which links the de Joyeuse de Champigneulle family to François de Joyeuse, second son of Robert, Count of Grandpré.²³ Moreover, the “Advisor [and] Private Secretary to His Imperial Majesty” declared, about this instrument of approval, that “full and entire

²⁰ The male line is known thanks to the genealogy by the notary Pierre Hanonnet, 20 Mar. 1733, DA Meuse, 12 E 188.

²¹ Gueillot, *Dictionnaire historique de l'arrondissement de Vouziers*, 2:53. Maxime de Sars, *Buzancy et son ancien baillage*, manuscript, DA Ardennes, 1 J 149 (3). Maxime de Sars, *La ville et le comté de Grandpré* (Laon: Impr. de l'Aisne, 1937), 28 and 29. DA Ardennes, Louis Bossu Collection, Joyeuse file, 5 J 12.

²² Alain Petiot, *Les Lorrains et l'Empire. Dictionnaire biographique des Lorrains et de leurs descendants au service des Habsbourg de la Maison d'Autriche* (Versailles: Mémoire & Documents, 2005), 271.

²³ Österreiches Staatsarchiv, AVA (Allgemeines Verwaltungsarchiv), *Adel, Adelsakt Joyeuse (Grafenstans 27 Feb. 1754 Graf von Joyeuse)*. The “Joyeuse” file consist of 27 ff. r. v.; all in German, except for a document that starts at f. 21.

confidence shall be given to it[,] within or without a judiciary setting.” The lineage of the de Joyeuse de Champigneulle family was therefore legally recognized in the Austrian Empire.

*Nous Conseiller secretaire intime de Sa Majeste Imperiale certiffions a tous qu'il appartiendra que La copie cydessus de lacte d'approbation faite par Monsieur le Comte de Joyeuse de Grand Pre decelle defiliation et genealogie de la maison de Joyeuse faite au proffit de Monsieur le Comte Jean Baptiste de Joyeuse Chevalier Seigneur du Petit Sivry en Lorraine [note = Xivry-le-Petit, prononcé « Sivry », près de Grand-Failly, en Lorraine, dans l'actuel département de la Meurthe-et-Moselle] &ra est entierement conforme a son original expedie en Parchemin, qui nous est apparu sur lequel nous l'avons collationnee et par nous aussi fust (?) rendu de Monsieur le Comte de Joyeuse General Major pour le service de Leurs Majestes Imperiales et leur chambellan & que **foy pleine et entiere doit y etre ajoutee** Tant en Jugement que dehors; en Temoignage de quoy, Nous avons Signe Lapresente Legalisation de notre main et a Icelle appose Le Cachet de nos armes; fait a Vienne Le dix fevrier 1754 Toussaint*

We[,] the Advisor [and] Private Secretary to His Imperial Majesty[,] certify to all of whom it may concern that the above copy of the instrument of approval[,] by Mister the Count de Joyeuse of Grand Pré[,] of this filiation and genealogy of the house of de Joyeuse[,] written to the benefit of Mister the Count Jean Baptiste de Joyeuse[,] Knight[,] Seigneur of the Petit Sivry in Lorraine [this being Xivry-le-Petit, pronounced “Sivry,”²⁴ near Grand-Failly, in Lorraine, in the current department of Meurthe-et-Moselle][,] etc.[,] **is entirely true to the original** forwarded parchment, which we have examined and compared to its copy[,] and which we also returned to Mister the Count de Joyeuse[,] Major General at the service of Their Imperial Majesties and their chamberlain[,] and that **full and entire confidence shall be given to it[,]** within or without a judiciary setting; in testimony of which we signed this legalization by our own hand and affixed to it the seal of our arms; done at Vienna on the tenth of February 1754[,] Toussaint

(Red seal bearing the arms of an imperial eagle)

The following is the first published transcript of this record, found in the Joyeuse file of Vienna, but absent from the *greffe* of the executing notaries.²⁵

folio 22 recto

Louis par la grace de Dieu Roy de france et de Navarre. A tous ceux qui Ces presentes Lettres verronts, Salut Scavoir faisons que pardevant Pierre Golzar et Jacque Chenet notaire royaux au Balliage de Vitry demeurant a Grand prez et Chempigneulle fut present en Personne tres haut et tres puissant Seigneur Monseigneur Jean Anne Gedeon de Joyeuse chevallier Comte de grand prez Marquis de Chemery de Sain Echon de Mont gobert et Seigneur D'autres Lieux Lieutenant general pour le Roy au Gouvernament de Champagne et Briez demeurent en son chataux de Grand prez, Lequelle ayent pris Comuniquacion de Lacte passe devant Hannonet et Thiebau Notaires Royaux au Balliage Royale et Siege presidial de Verdun Le vingt mars mill sept cent trente trois Controlle au Terme de Le dit et Expedie en parchemin par les Dits Notaires Deuements Legalise par Monsieur le Lieutenant General au Dit Bailliage et Siege presidial de Verdun Le meme jour signe Daveney et G Marien avec Paraphe et seslle audit Verdun le

Louis[,] by the grace of God[,] King of France and Navarre. To all who shall see these letters, we extend our greetings and announce that before Pierre Golzar and Jacque Chenet[,] royal notaries of the Bailiwick of Vitry[,] residing at Grand prez and Chempigneulle[,] appeared in person the very high and very mighty Seigneur Monseigneur Jean Anne Gedeon de Joyeuse[,] knight[,] Count of grand prez[,] Marquis of Chemery[,] of Sain Echon[,] of Mont gobert[,] and Seigneur of other places[,] Lieutenant General for the King

²⁴ “the ‘x’ is pronounced . . . s in . . . Xivry”; Henri Labriet, “Nicolas Durival, Descriptions de la Lorraine au XVIII^{ème} siècle et ses frères dits les sages de Heillecourt,” *Généalogie Lorraine*, no. 134 (Dec. 2004), 17-19. Not to be confused with Sivry-lès-Buzancy.

²⁵ DA Marne, Master Jacques Chenet, 4 E 413; DA Marne, Master Pierre Golzart, 4 E 416.

at the Government of Champagne and Briez[,] residing at his castle of Grand prez, the former having received the legal instrument executed before Hannonet and Thiebau[,] Royal Notaries of the Royal Bailiwick and *siège présidial* [presidial jurisdiction] of Verdun[,] on the twentieth of March one thousand seven hundred and thirty-three[,] verified under the terms of the aforementioned and forwarded on parchment by the said notaries[,] duly legalized by Monsieur the Lieutenant General of the said Bailiwick and presidial jurisdiction of Verdun on the same day[,] signed by Daveney and G Marien[,] initialized and sealed at the said Verdun on the

folio 22 verso

Dit jour par Thiery Contenant la Genealogie de la Maison de Joyeuse fait a la Dilligence de Haut et puissant Seigneur Messire Jean Baptiste Comte de Joyeuse chevallier Seigneur du petit Sivry et autres Lieux Lieutenant Collonel au Regiment de Dragons de Wirtemberg au Service de Lempereur et Gentilhomme (une barre sur le m) de la chambre du Duc Regnant de Wirtemberg Demeurent a Viene en Autriche represente par le Dit Seigneur Comte de Joyeuse de Sivry pour Ce Comparant aussy en personne au Chateaux du dit grand prez, et Apres L examen fais par le Dit Seigneur de Joyeuse Comte de grand prez Du Dit Acte et des titres justificatifes du Contenus en Icseluy Il la approuve et recogneu que le Dit Seigneur Comte de Joyeuse de Sivry a justifie sa filliation par Icseluy, et par les Dits titres y Enonces, suivant Laquelle Il descend et ses Ayeux de françois de Joyeuse second fils de Robert de Joyeuse Comte de grand prez Baron de Verpel et Seigneur de Saint Lambert et autres Lieux et de Marguerite de Barbençon, Ainsy quil Est plus au Long Explique par le Susdit Acte du Vingt Mars Mill Sept Cent trente trois, ce que le Dit Seigneur De Joyeuse Comte de grand prez a Certiffie Veritable

said day by Thiery[,] which contains the Genealogy of the House of de Joyeuse written at the request of the high and mighty Seigneur Messire Jean Baptiste Count de Joyeuse[,] knight[,] Seigneur of the petit Sivry and other places[,] Lieutenant Colonel of the Dragon Regiment of Wirtemberg at the service of the Emperor and Gentleman [the letter m being barred] of the chamber of the Sovereign Duke of Wirtemberg[,] residing at Vienna in Austria[, this genealogy being] invoked by the said Seigneur Count de Joyeuse of Sivry[,] for which [purpose] he also appeared in person at the castle of the said grand prez, and after the said Seigneur de Joyeuse Count of grand prez examined the said legal instrument and the titles providing evidence of its contents[,] he approved and acknowledged that the said Seigneur Count de Joyeuse of Sivry has proven his filiation with this instrument and the aforementioned titles being referenced, according to which he [i.e. the latter] descends[,] as well as his forebears[,] of François de Joyeuse[,] second son of Robert de Joyeuse[,] Count of grand prez[,] Baron of Verpel[,] and Seigneur of Saint Lambert and other places[,] and of Marguerite de Barbençon, as it is further explained in the aforesaid legal instrument dated twentieth of March one thousand seven hundred thirty-three, [all of] which the said Seigneur de Joyeuse Count of grand prez certified to be true[.]

folio 23 recto

De quoy le Dit Seigneur Comte de Joyeuse de Sivry a Requis Acte qui luy a ete octroye par nous notaires Susdit et auquel le Dit Acte et les titres par luy Representez et Comuniquez ont Etes Remits pour tous luy Servire ce quil appartiendera, ce qui fut fait et passe au Chateaux du dit grand prez L'an Mill Sept Cent quarente le Vingt quatrieme jour du Mois de Septembre Avant Midy; et a Le dit Seigneur Comte de Joyeuse de Sivry et nous Notaires Susdits apres Lecture faite le toute en La Minutte des presentes Icselle Controlle au Bureau Du dit grand prez le dit jour par Coche qui a recu xbiiiij̄ et Delivre Cette presente Expedition au dit Seigneur Comte de Joyeuse de Sivry par nous notaires Susdits et Soussignes Le jour et an que Dessus, La Minutte Estant Restee En L'etude du dit Chenet Golzar avec paraphe J Chenet avec paraphe Scelle le Jour se (?) avec la paraphe de Chenet Nous Jean Mathieu Conseiller du Roy Lieutenant particulier assesseur Criminel au Bailliage de Vitry Siege

The said Seigneur Count de Joyeuse of Sivry requested a record of this[,] which was granted by us[,] the aforesaid notaries[,] and the said record and the titles that he had invoked and communicated were handed

over for him to use as he sees fit, which was done and concluded at the castle of the said grand prez in the year one thousand seven hundred forty[,] on the twenty-fourth day of the month of September before noon; and the said Seigneur Count de Joyeuse of Sivry and we[,] the aforesaid notaries[,] after reading everything that is reported in the related minutes[,] verified this [documentation] at the office of the said grand prez[,] on the said day[,] this dispatch having been delivered by coach[,] against the payment of *xbiiii§iiier* [19 livres 3 sous][,] to the said Seigneur Count de Joyeuse of Sivry[,] by us the aforesaid and undersigned notaries[,] on the aforementioned day and year, the minutes remaining at the study of the said Chenet Golzar[,] with the initials of J Chenet[,] with the initials sealed on the day *Lse* (?) with the initials of Chenet We[,] Jean Mathieu[,] king's councilor[,] Special Lieutenant[,] and] Criminal assessor at the Bailiwick of Vitry[,] in the

folio 23 verso

et ressor de Ste Menhould pour L absence de Monsieur le Lieutenant General Certifions a tous quil Appartiendra que Les Signatures Golzart et Chenet avec paraphe appausee au Bas de la reconnoissance cy dessus et des autres parts sont les veritables signatures des Dits Golzart et Jacque Chenet Nottaire Royaux au Bailliage a la Residence De grand prez et Chempigneulle qui en font journellement Les fonctions que foix doit y etre ajoutes, en Temoin de quoy nous avonts signe les presentes Notre Certificat fait signer par Notre Scel du Balliage Cejourd'huy Vingt Sept Septembre Mil Sept Cent Quarente.J Mathieu J J Raussin? Scelle a Ste Menhould le vingt sept septembre 1740

jurisdiction of Ste Menhould[,] in the absence of Monsieur the Lieutenant General[,] certify to all of whom it may concern that the signatures of Golzart and Chenet[,] including their initials at the bottom of the above acknowledgement and in other places[,] are the true signatures of the said Golzart and Jacque Chenet[,] Royal Notaries of the Bailiwick[,] residing at grand prez and Chempigneulle[,] who fill daily this function [and] to whom faith shall be given, in witness whereof we signed this document[,] our certificate bearing our seal of the Bailiwick[,] today the twenty-seventh of September one thousand seven hundred forty[.]

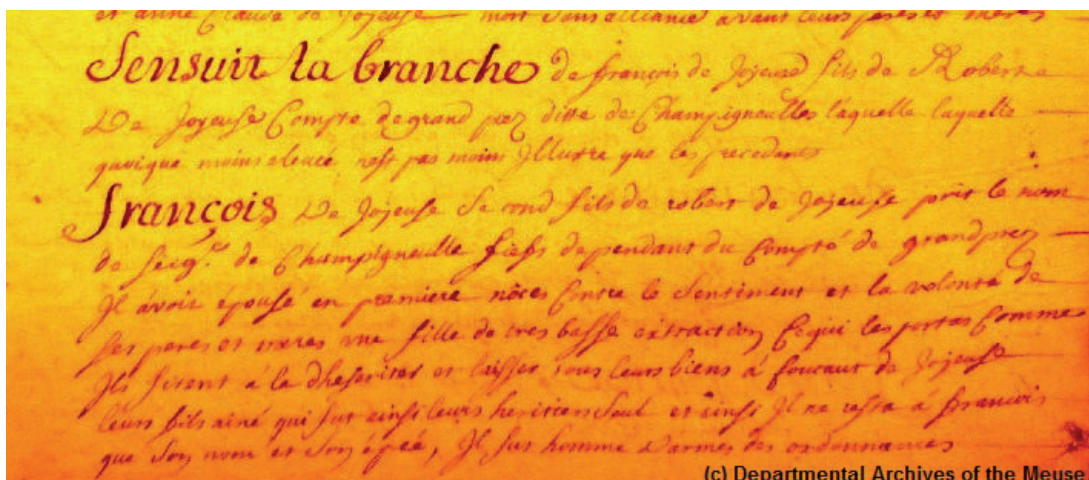
J Mathieu J J Raussin? Sealed at Ste Menhould on the twenty-seventh of September 1740

A Costly Mésalliance

The tragic story of Verdun during World War I is well known; fortunately, the genealogy of the de Joyeuse family, written by the notary Pierre Hanonnet in Verdun on 20 March 1733, is still in the Departmental Archives of the Meuse.²⁶ Some of the facts reported by Hanonnet explain the silence of official genealogies on the de Champigneulle branch of the de Joyeuse family. Let us first take a look at the following excerpt.

²⁶ DA Meuse, Master Pierre Hanonnet, 12 E 188. The record was subsequently registered: "From the said day[,] a record of the genealogy of the house of de Joyeuse[,] created at the request of M^e Jean Baptiste de Joyeuse[,] executed before hannonet[,] notary at Verdun[,] on the 20th of March 1733[;] received ten *sols*" (AD Meuse, *Contrôle des actes*, C 3499, f. 130 v.).

The Branch of François de Joyeuse, according to the Notary Hanonnet



Sensuit la branche de François de Joyeuse fils de Robert de Joyeuse compte de Grand pré ditte de Champigneulle laquelle quoique moins élevée nest pas moins illustre que les précédantes

*François de Joyeuse second fils de Robert de Joyeuse prit le nom de seignr de Champigneulle fiefs dependant du comté de Grand pré **Il avait épousé en premiere noce contre le sentiment et la volonté de ses pere et mere une fille de tres basse extraction** ce qui les portas comme ils firent à le dheseriter et laissés tous leurs biens à Foucault de Joyeuse leur fils ainé qui fut ainsi leur heritier seul et ainsi il ne resta à François que son nom et son épée. Il fut homme d'armes des ordonnances ou il servit tres dignement et n ayant point d'enfant de sa premiere femme cause de son expredation il epousa en secondes noces **Nicolle Françoise de Beauvais** fille de François de Beauvais seigr du fief d'Autruche*

*De son mariage sortit **Jean de Joyeuse** seigr de Champigneulle qui épousa au mois de janvier 1563 **Nicolle des Ancherins** dame de Cierges et Bandeville en partie Robert de Joyeuse compte de Grand pré son ayeul voyant qu'il se comportait avec honneur dans le service des armes ne pouvant revoqué ce qu'il avait fait luy donna par contrat pour testament et lui legua la somme de mil écus d'or laquelle donation fut ratiifié par Foucault de Joyeuse son frere dans le contrat de mariage dud. Jean de Joyeuse le dernier decembre 1561 par devant Lallemand notaire en la prevoté de Ste Manehoult.*

The following branch of François de Joyeuse [,] son of Robert de Joyeuse [,] count of Grand pré[,] dit de Champigneulle[,] is not as high[-ranking] as the previous ones[,] but is in no way less illustrious[.]

François de Joyeuse[,] second son of Robert de Joyeuse[,] took the name of seigneur of Champigneulle [, his] fiefs belonging to the county of Grand Pré [.] **He had first wed [,] against the sentiments and desires of his father and mother[,] a girl of very low extraction[,]** which obliged them[,] as they did[,] to disinherit him and leave all of their assets to Foucault de Joyeuse[,] their eldest son[,] who thus became their sole heir[;] and thus François was left with nothing but his name and his sword. He became *homme d'armes des ordonnances* [a man-at-arms not attached to a regiment] [,] in which quality he served with great dignity [,] and having no children born from his first wife due to his *expredation* [probably: deployment] [,] he married second **Nicolle Françoise de Beauvais** [,] daughter of François de Beauvais [,] seigneur of the fief of Autruche[.]²⁷

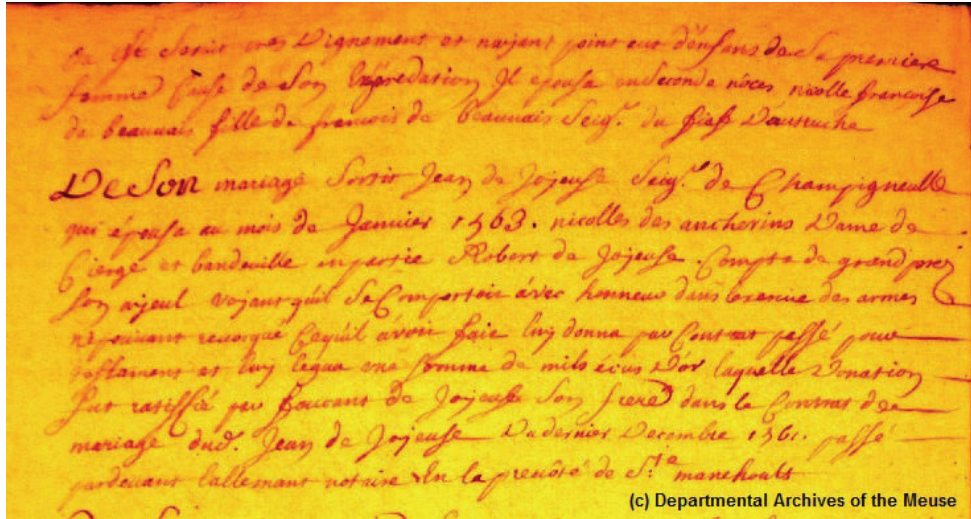
From this marriage came **Jean de Joyeuse**[,] seigneur of Champigneulle[,] who married in January of 1563 **Nicolle des Ancherins**[,] dame of Cierges and Bandeville in part[;] Robert de Joyeuse[,] count of Grand pré[,] his progenitor [i.e. the father of François and grandfather of Jean][,] seeing that he [François] behaved honorably in the service of the army[, but] being unable to revoke the action he had taken[,] granted him as inheritance[,] by

²⁷ DA Meuse, 12 E 188.

contract[,] the sum of one thousand gold ecus[,] which donation was ratified by Foucault de Joyeuse[,] his brother[,] in the marriage contract of the said Jean de Joyeuse[,] on the last day of December 1561[,] before the notary Lallemand of the *prevoté* [provostship] of Ste Manehault.

After detailing the genealogy of the known branches of the family, the notary Hanonnet added the following.

The Branch of François de Joyeuse, according to the Notary Hanonnet, Continued



Par devant les notaires royaux aux bailliages et siege presidial de verdun soubz comparut Messire Jean Baptiste de Joyeuse fils aisne de Mr Claude de Joyeuse et de dame Marie Catherine de Gorcy ses pere et mere seigneur haut moyen et bas du Petit Xivry lieutenant des gardes de son altesse monseigneur le duc de Lorraine et au service de son altesse serenissime monseigneur le duc de Wurtemberg comparait par monsieur Robert Lainel chanoine de leglise cathedrale de cette ville fondé de son pouvoir du jour dhui dument controllé au bureau de cette ville ajourduy lequel demeurera anexé au present et sera paraffé ne variatur par nous notaires lequel a dit et déclaré que servant en pays etranger etans dailleurs de la branche cadette de la maison de Joyeuse et ne pouvant dun coté estre gardien porteur et possesseur des titres de la famille de Joyeuse qui sont en mains de monsieur de Joyeuse comte de Grandprey aiel de la famille et dans son chateau de Grandpré et dailleurs risquant demporter avec luy les titres de filiation probatifs de sa naissance son nom et sa famille il a tiré des archives titres et papiers de monsr le comte de grandpré la généalogie de la maison de Joyeuse et les noms surnoms et qualités et principales actions de tous ceux qui ont composés cette famille . . . avons sur toutes lesd pieces apres plusieurs dressé une genealogie de la famille de Joyeuse et de la filiation de Monsr. de Joyeuse sur extrait de tous les titres . . . il est veritablement prouvé que led. sieur Jean Baptiste de Joyeuse est descendu de messire Claude de Joyeuse et de dame Marie Catherine de Gorcey ses pere et mere et qu il est de la branche cadette de la famille de Joyeuse

Before the royal notaries at the bailiwick and presidial jurisdiction of verdun *soubz* [probably an abbreviation of *soussignés*, i.e. the undersigned] appeared Messire Jean Baptiste de Joyeuse[,] eldest son of Mr Claude de Joyeuse and dame Marie Catherine de Gorcy[,] his father and mother[,] high[,] medium and low seigneur of the Petit Xivry[,] lieutenant of the guards of his highness monseigneur the duke of Lorraine[,] and in the service of his serene highness monseigneur the duke of Wurtemberg[,] this appearance being by counsel[,] monsieur Robert Lainel[,] canon of the cathedral of this city[, having delivered an instrument of] proxy[, which was] today duly verified at

the office of this city [and] which shall remain appended to this document and shall be initialized *ne variatur*²⁸ by us[, the] notaries[;] *lequel* [pronoun referring to Jean Baptiste de Joyeuse rather than his representative] said and declared that since he is serving in a foreign land and also belongs to the cadet branch of the de Joyeuse family[,] while on the one hand not being able to be the keeper[,], bearer[,], and owner of the titles of the de Joyeuse family[,] which are in the hands of monsieur de Joyeuse[,], count of Granprey[,], eldest of the family[,], and in his castle of Grandpré[,], and on the other hand running the risk of taking with him the titles proving his birth[,], his name[,], and his filiation to the family[,], he pulled from the archives the titles and papers of monsieur the count of Grandpré[,], the genealogy of the house of de Joyeuse along with the names[,], *surnoms* [the nicknames, or names following the name of the house] and qualities[,], and main feats of all the members of this family . . . [we] have[, based] on all of the said documents after several [__?][,], established a genealogy of the de Joyeuse family and the filiation of Monsieur de Joyeuse[,], on account of all the retrieved titles . . . it is genuinely proven that the said sieur Jean Baptiste de Joyeuse descends from messire Claude de Joyeuse and dame Marie Catherine de Gorcey[,], his father and mother[,], and that he belongs to the cadet branch of the de Joyeuse family[.]

François de Joyeuse, the grandfather of Louise, was thus the son of Robert de Joyeuse, Count of Grandpré, a man “known for his muscular strength and brutality,” whom Francois I had “forbidden to compete in the jousts.”²⁹ Despite a first undesirable marriage that had deprived him of his family inheritance, François was able to find, in Nicolle Françoise de Beauvais, a second wife of noble extraction. Unfortunately, the ascent of François de Beauvais, seigneur of Autruche, the father of the latter, is unknown to us. When de Caumartin did his research, he found that the family of Beauvais, originally from Flanders, was represented by Louis de Beauvais, seigneur of Autruche (*canton* [district] of Chesne-le-Populeux), *arrondissement* [borough] of Vouziers, whose lineage went back to Didier de Beauvais, living in 1520. Didier had a brother, Jean, captain of Buzancy and provost of Chappy, who was mentioned as a witness in the marriage contract of his niece Marie on 9 October 1536.³⁰

Thanks to the notary Hanonnet, we now know the origins of the de Joyeuse de Champigneulle family and who its members were. Moreover, through Marguerite de Barbançon, wife of Robert de Joyeuse, the usual sources allow us to extend this lineage to Louis VIII, King of France (see Table 1³¹).

To be continued.

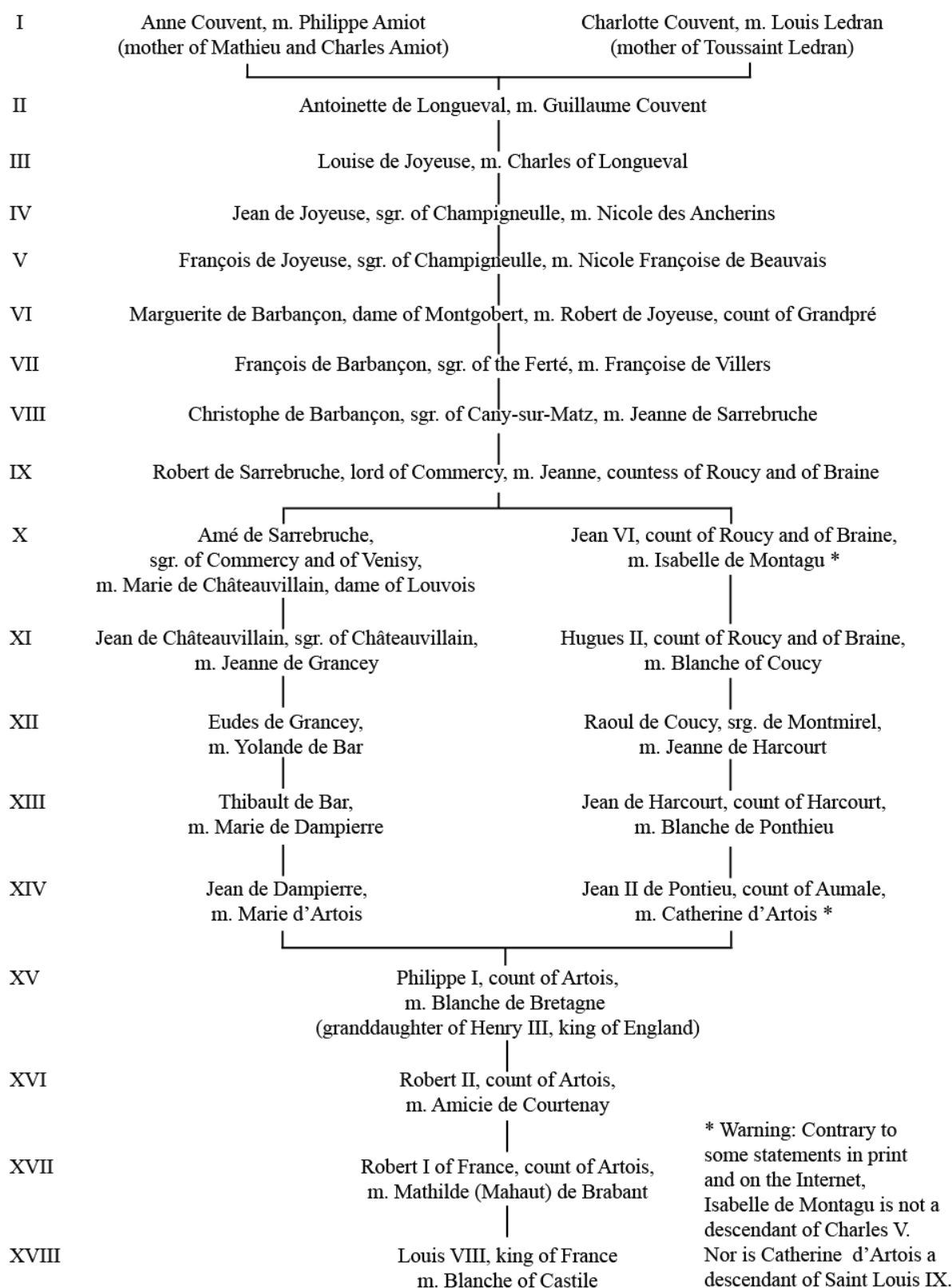
²⁸ Translator's note: This Latin phrase (ordinarily spelled *ne variatur*) means that the content of the document was formally examined and may not be changed. ARTFL Project, the University of Chicago, *Dictionnaires d'autrefois*, online at <http://www.lib.uchicago.edu/efts/ARTFL/projects/dicos>, accessed 27 Dec. 2007.

²⁹ Gueillot, *Dictionnaire historique de l'arrondissement de Vouziers*, 5:35.

³⁰ Paul Pellot, “La Famille de Beauvais,” *Revue d'Ardenne et d'Argonne*, 7th year (1899/1900), 2, 8.

³¹ About Isabelle de Montagu, see Lucien Merlet, *Biographie de Jean de Montagu, Grand maître de France* (Paris: Im. de F. Didot frères, 1852), excerpt from the Bibliothèque de l'École des Chartes, 3rd series, 3:248 (online at <http://gallica.bnf.fr>). For the false claims of royal ancestry for Catherine d'Artois, see Neil D. Thompson, “The Parentage of Catherine d'Artois, Wife of Jean II, Comte d'Aumale,” in *Studies in Genealogy and Family History in Tribute to Charles Evans on the Occasion of his Eightieth Birthday*, Lindsay L. Brook, ed. (Salt Lake City: Association for the Promotion of Scholarship in Genealogy, Ltd., Occasional Publication no. 2, 1989), 359. (Two footnotes were merged by the translators.)

Table 1: Ascent from Anne and Charlotte Couvent to Louis VIII, King of France



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Journal of the French-Canadian Heritage Society of Michigan

Vol. 42 #4

Oct. 2021

**The Origins of Philippe Amiot (Hameau), His Spouse Anne Couvent, and
Their Nephew Toussaint Ledran**

Roland-Yves Gagné and Laurent Kokanosky

Continued from Vol. 42, #1, January 2021, pp. 11-25; Vol. 42, #2, April 2021, pp. 71-84; Vol. 42, #3, July 2021, pp. 169-180.

Fourth Part

***The Ascent of Nicole des Ancherins,
Grandmother of Antoinette de Longueval***

*Nicole des Ancherins, dame of Cierges and Bantheville in part, heiress of Sivry – The des Ancherins
and de Savigny families, and the devolution of the seigneurie of Sivry-les-Buzancy.*

The des Ancherins of Verdun

Now, let us examine the ascent of Nicole des Ancherins, wife of Jean de Joyeuse and maternal grandmother of Antoinette de Longueval. Like the pedigree of the de Joyeuse de Champigneulle family, it is being published for the first time.

The des Ancherins were a powerful family of Verdun. Until the Treaties of Westphalia in 1648, Verdun, an independent city attached to the Holy Roman Empire, had escaped the jurisdiction of the Crown of France. Verdun was subject to a few large *familles lignagères* [lineage-based kinship groups]: descending from a male or female member of these lines gave someone access to enviable positions in the city. The des Ancherins family was at the head of the de la Porte lineage, which was one of the most important. The various branches that emerged from this family, the des Ancherins, de Faily, and de Saint-Ignon, have fortunately kept their titles, as shown by the works of the abbot Jean-Jacques Bouvier *dit* Lionnois and count Geoffrey de Faily.¹

The name of Nicole des Ancherins does not appear in any of these volumes. On 14 October 1628,² in the marriage contract of Philippe de Gillet (son of Élisabeth de Joyeuse) and Marie de Pouilly, two of the children of Nicole des Ancherins chose to use her surname rather than that of their father, probably to stress their blood relationship to this ancient lineage. They were:

- Jean de Joyeuse, seigneur of Sivry: brother of Élisabeth and Louise, he is described as “honored seigneur Jean des Enchelins[,] esquire[,] seigneur of the said Sivry[,] where he resides”; he signed *J d Anchin Sivry*; and
- Élisabeth de Joyeuse: mother of the groom, sister of Jean and Louise; on this occasion, she is called “damsel Elizabeth des Enchelins.”

No specific record names the parents of Nicole des Ancherins, dame of Cierges and Bantheville in part, heir to Sivry. However, her parentage can be established by studying the transfer of property titles of these seigneuries as well as that of Landres.

¹ Jean-Jacques Bouvier, dit Lionnois (abbot), *Maison de Saintignon* (Nancy: Veuve Leclerc, 1778). Geoffroy de Faily (count), *Recueil de chartes et documents pour servir à l'histoire de la Maison de Faily . . .* (Nancy: Impr. S.I.T., 1945); *Histoire d'une famille de Lorraine* (Virton, Belgium: Impr. Michel frères, 1967).

² DA Marne, *Insinuation de la prévôté de Sainte-Menehould*, B8601.

Sivry

The descendants of Nicole des Ancherins claim to be seigneurs in part of Sivry. Such is the case of Charles de Longueval and Jean de Gillet, son of Élisabeth de Joyeuse. In the chapter on the Gillet family, Louis-François Le Fèvre de Caumartin notes the acts of fealty and homage of Jean and Philippe de Gillet for Sivry.

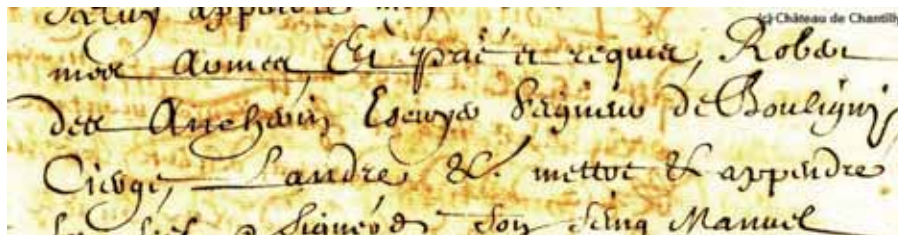
*Un acte du Greffe etably à Ste. Manehould, pour la confection du papier Terrier des Comté & Prevosté dudit Ste. Manehould, du 28. décembre 1633. par lequel il se voit que Damoiselle Élisabeth de Joyeuse, dite de Encherin, veuve de feu Jean de Gillet, vivant Escuyer sieur de Mairy, & Sivry, Jean de Gillet, Escuyer, & Philippes de Gillet, aussi Escuyer, Lieutenant de la Compagnie dudit sieur de Miche, ont donné dénombrement de ladite Terre & Seigneurie de Sivry, & en fait les foy et hommages **provenants de la succession de deffunte Damoiselle Nicole de Semferins, mere de ladite Elisabeth, & ayeulle ausdits Jean & Philippes de Gillet, freres.***

A record from the *Greffe* established at Ste. Manehould, concerning the preparation of the *papier terrier* of the County & Provostship of the said Ste. Manehould, on 28 December 1633, which shows that Damsel Élisabeth de Joyeuse, *dite* de Encherin, widow of late Jean de Gillet, late Esquire[,] sieur of Mairy, & Sivry, Jean de Gillet, Esquire, & Philippes de Gillet, also an Esquire, Lieutenant of the Company of the said sieur de Miche, gave an enumeration of the said Land & Seigneurie of Sivry, & pledged fealty and homage[,] **[this estate] being inherited from the defunct Damsel Nicole de Semferins** [a misspelling of des Ancherins], **the mother of the said Elisabeth, & progenitor** [in this case: the grandmother] **of the said Jean & Philippes de Gillet, brothers.**³

Cierges and Bantheville

Nicole des Ancherins is also known as dame of Cierges and Bantheville in part. Another des Ancherins, Robert *dit* de Bouligny, was seigneur of Cierges, Landres, etc., on 31 March 1612, when he avouched an avowal and enumeration made by Geoffroy de Saint-Ignon for Froméreville and other places.⁴

Avowal and Enumeration of Geoffroy de Saint-Ignon for Froméreville and Other Places⁵



³ Bibliothèque nationale de France, Office of Titles, d’Hozier Collection, *Nouveau d’Hozier* 155. Online at Gallica, <http://gallica.bnf.fr> (accessed 3 Sept. 2019), NH 155 “Gilbert-Girardot,” image 180. (Citation updated by the translators.)

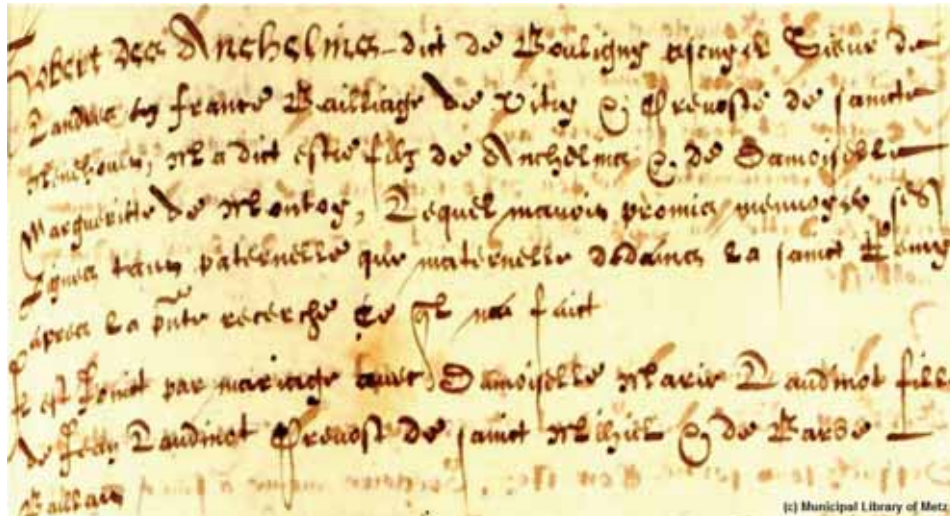
⁴ Gustave Macon, *Chantilly : Les Archives. Le Cabinet des titres* (Paris: Librairie ancienne H. Champion, 1926-1929), 3:114.

⁵ Château de Chantilly, Condé Museum, Office of Titles, series E, Clermontois, box 20. The authors wish to thank Madame Magali Larrivé of the Condé Museum for her collaboration. Translator’s note: An *aveu et dénombrement* was an avowal and enumeration of seigneurial property that had to be made when a seigneurie changed hands. It was a full description of the property and all the dues that the seigneur was liable to pay on the estate.

Landres, Bailiwick of Vitry

This enumeration teaches us that the land of Landres also belonged to a branch of the des Ancherins. Didier Richier,⁶ while researching the nobility of Lorraine in 1577, had interestingly noted that the seigneurie of Landres was located not in Lorraine, but in France, in the bailiwick of Vitry, and was then owned by Robert des Ancherins *dit* de Bouligny, seigneur of Cierges, whose mother was called Marguerite de Monthois.

Research of Didier Richier on the Nobility of Lorraine



Robert des Anchelins dict de Bouligny escuyer sieur de Landres en France bailliage de Vitry & prevosté de Sainte Menehould m a dict estre fils de Anchelins & de Damoiselle Marguerite de Montoy, Lequel mavoit promis menvoyer ses lignes tant paternelles que maternelles dedans la saint Remy apres la pr[ésen]te recherche ce q[u']il na fait Il est joint par mariage avec Damoiselle Marie Laudinot fille de Jean Laudinot provost de Saint Mihiel et de Barbe Ballais

Robert des Anchelins *dit* de Bouligny[,] esquire[,] sieur of Landres in France[,] bailiwick of Vitry & provostship of Sainte Menehould[,] said to me that he was the son of de Anchelins & Damsel Marguerite de Montoy, who [sic: and] had promised to send me both his paternal and maternal lines by the Saint Remy following this research[,] which he did not do[,] He is married to Damsel Marie Laudinot[,] daughter of Jean Laudinot[,] provost of Saint Mihiel[,] and Barbe Ballais⁷

⁶ On Didier Richier and the research into the nobility of Lorraine, see Raymond des Godins de Souhesmes, “Didier Richier et la Recherche de 1577,” *Mémoires de la Société d’archéologie lorraine* (1894), 3rd series, 22:75; E. Fourier de Bacourt, “Les Procès-verbaux de la Recherche de Didier Richier dans le Barrois (1580),” *Mémoires de la Société des lettres, sciences et arts de Bar-le-Duc* (1897), 3rd series, 6:117. These two articles are available online at <http://gallica.bnf.fr>.

⁷ Municipal Library of Metz, Heritage Collections, manuscript 1152, *Recherche de Didier Richier, bailliage de Saint-Mihiel, prévosté de Saint-Mihiel*, book 1, f. 104. The authors wish to thank MM. Pierre-Édouard Wagner and Éric Nunes for their collaboration.

Arms of des Ancherins, according to Didier Richier



Marguerite de Monthois was the wife of Jean des Ancherins *dit* de Bouligny, seigneur of Primat (or Primat), and the granddaughter of Geoffroy Issenart, seigneur of Landres. The latter was married to Béatrix de Grandpré, dame of Sivry and other places, which had brought him the seigneuries of Sivry-les-Buzancy, Boureulles, etc. This allows us to establish the following genealogy (Table 2).⁸

In the absence of baptismal or marriage records, three acts of fealty and homage provided the necessary insight to create this table.

1. A record dated 5 April 1529 informs us that Béatrix de Grandpré, dame of Sivry and wife of Geoffroy Issenart, seigneur of Landres, is the daughter of Gobert de Grandpré and Élisabeth de Roucy and the granddaughter of Édouard, count of Grandpré.

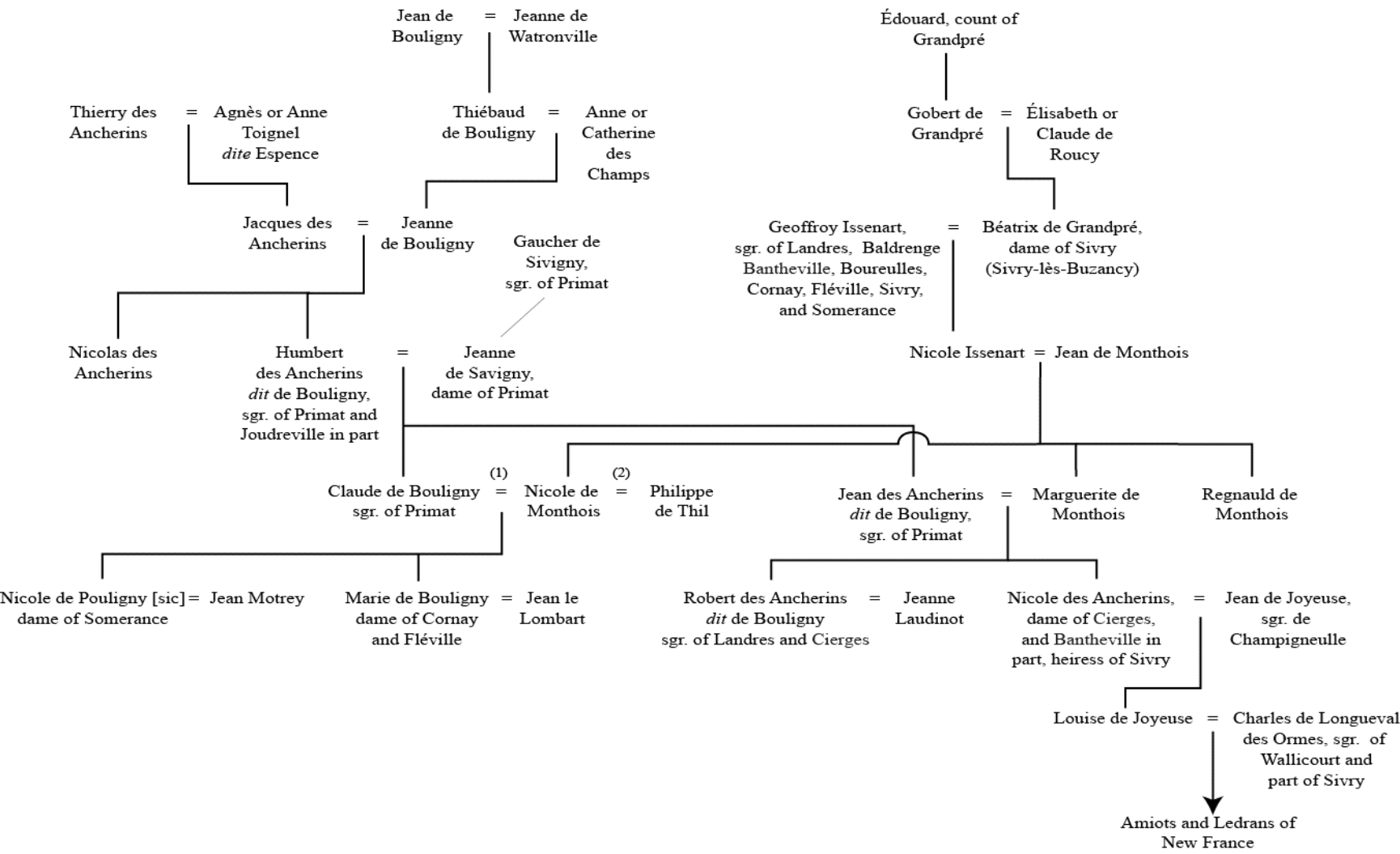
*Geoffroy Issenart escuier seigneur de Landres est comparu en sa personne lequel a déclaré et affirmé que les terres et seigneuries de Cornay et Fléville pour les trois quarts **Sivry les Busancy** Sommerence Baldreng en la totalité e[st] un huitiesme en la terre et seigneurie de Bourolles avec la moitié d'ung bois appelé le bois de Cornay assis au finage dudict Bourolles et enplus la moitié de certain aultre boys assis aud finage de bourolles appelle le bois de Debat Le tout tenu et mouvant du roy notre Sire a cause de son chastel et chastellenye de Saintemanehould lui comportent et appartiennent a cause de damoiselle*

⁸ Contrary to what one can read on the Internet, Jeanne de Watronville was not the granddaughter of a bastard of the duke of Luxembourg. The reader should be wary of using online sources only in order to establish the ancestry of the Couvent family.

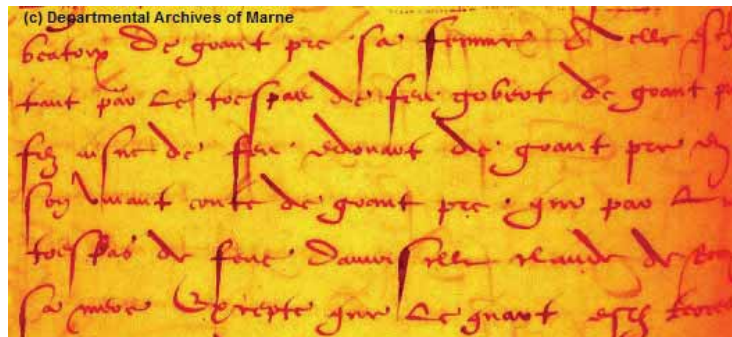
Robert des Ancherins *dit* de Bouligny had at least one daughter. The *Inventaire Du Fourny sur le Trésor des chartes de Lorraine*, at the DA Meurthe-et-Moselle, mentions: Longuyon 2 m. 63, 1612: Robert des Ancherins *dit* de Bouligny and Nicolas de Gorcey, his son-in-law.

Translator's note: Two footnotes were merged. This table is an expanded and corrected version of the one originally published in the *Mémoires*. The following notes apply: (a) the seigneurie of Primat reverted from Nicole de Poiligny [sic: Bouligny] to Christophe de Savigny in 1573—he was the son of Valentin de Savigny and the grandson of Gaucher de Savigny, the brother or father of Jeanne de Savigny; (b) Marie de Bouligny, the wife of Jean le Lombart, might be the daughter of Jean, the brother of Claude de Bouligny; (c) this table does not include all the children that are mentioned in this article or that are otherwise known to have existed; and (d) many descendants of Geoffroy de Issenart and Béatrix de Grandpré, not included in this table, also inherited a part of Sivry.

**Table 2: Partial Descendancy of Geoffroy Issenart, Seigneur de Landres,
Husband of Béatrix de Grandpré, Dame de Sivry, to Marguerite de Monthois,
Wife of Jean des Ancherins de Boulogny**



Declaration of Geoffroy Issenart, 5 April 1529



Beatrix de Grant Pre sa femme a elle escheus tant par le trespas de feu Gobert de Grant Pre fils aisne de feu Edouart de Grant Pre en son vivant conte de Grant Pre que par le trespas de feu damoiselle Claude de Roucy sa mere excepte que le quart desd terres

et seigneuries de Cornay et Fleville et la moityé de la tour et maison forte dudict Cornay lui comporte et appartient par appointment et accord fait entre luy et Loys de Pouilly pour ses interests courrus pour raison de la mort et occision de la personne de feu Guill[aum]e Issenart fils dudict Geoffroy tué et occis par ledict Loys de Pouilly desquelles terres et seigneuries il a joy et posseddé des quarante huit ans qu il a espouse ladicte damoiselle Beatrix sa femme et dudict quart de Cornay Fleville . . . en date du cinquiesme jour d avril lan mill cinq cens vingt neuf

Geoffroy Issenart[,] esquire[,] seigneur of **Landres**[,] appeared in person[;] *lequel* [he] declared and stated that three quarters of the lands and seigneuries of Cornay and Fléville[,] the entirety of **Sivry les Busancy**[,] Sommerence [and] Baldrenge[,] and an eighth of the land and seigneurie of Bourolles[,] with half of a forest called the woods of Cornay[,] lying within the bounds of the said Bourolles[,] and also half of a certain other forest[,] within the said bounds of bourolles[,] called the woods of Debat [(]all of which are held [by Geoffroy] under the jurisdiction of the king[,] our Lord[,] due to his [Geoffroy's] castle and *chastellenye* [also spelled *chastellenie*]⁹ of Saintemanehould[,] belong to him because damsel

Béatrix de Grant Pre[,] his wife[,] had inherited them following both the death of the late Gobert de Grant Pre[,] eldest son of late Edouart de Grant Pre[,] late count of Grant Pre[,] and the death of the late damsel Claude de Roucy[,] her mother[,] while a quarter of the said lands

and seigneuries of Cornay and Fleville and half of the tower and stronghouse of the said Cornay belong to him due to a conciliatory agreement made between him and Loys de Pouilly as settlement of the accrued interests owed by him [Loys] as a consequence of the killing of the late Guillaume Issenart[,] son of the said Geoffroy[,] who died by the action of the said Loys de Pouilly[;] these lands and seigneuries have been at his [Geoffroy's] disposal and in his possession for forty-eight years[,] since he married the said damsel Beatrix[,] his wife[,] and the said fourth of Cornay Fleville . . . [this record] bearing the date of the fifth day of April of the year one thousand five hundred twenty-nine¹⁰

⁹ Translator's note: A *chastellenie* is the territory under the jurisdiction of the lord of the castle. ARTFL Project, the University of Chicago, *Dictionnaires d'autrefois*, online at <http://www.lib.uchicago.edu/efts/ARTFL/projects/dicos>, accessed 21 Sept. 2019.

¹⁰ DA Marne, A38, 278 v.

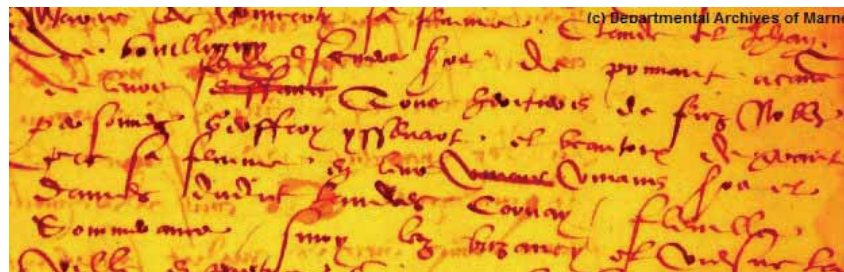
2. On 12 March 1551 were recorded the acts of fealty and homage of the heirs of the Issenart-de Grandpré couple, including Nicole Issenart, wife of Jehan de Montoys; their daughter, Marguerite de Montoy, married Jean [des Acherins] de Boulligny.

Acts of Fealty and Homage, 12 March 1551



Jehan de Monthois escuier sr de la Chappelle comme ayant la garde noble de Regnaud de Monthois fils dudit Jehan de et de feu damoiselle Nicole Yssenart en son vivant sa femme . . .

Jehan de Monthois[,] esquire[,] sr of the Chappelle[,] having the noble guardianship of Regnaud de Monthois[,] son of the said Jehan de [Monthois] and of late damsel Nicole Yssenart[,] his late wife . . .



Claude et Jehan de Boulligny escuiers srs de Primant a cause de leurs femmes tous heritiers de feus nobles personnes Geoffroy Yssenart et Beatrix de Grant Pre sa femme en leur vivant srs et dames dudit Landres Cornay Fleville Sommerance Sivry les Buzancy et Viesne la Ville

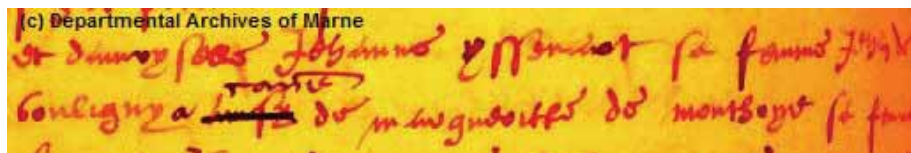
Claude and Jehan de Boulligny[,] esquires[,] seigneurs of Primant because of their wives[,] all heirs of the late noble persons Geoffroy Yssenart and Beatrix de Grant Pre[,] his wife[,] late seigneur and dame of the said Landres[,] Cornay Fleville[,] Sommerance[,] Sivry les Buzancy[,] and Viesne la Ville¹¹

3. The record of 23 May 1554, which establishes that Marguerite de Montoy, heiress of the former [Jean de Monthois and Nicole Issenart], is the wife of Jean [des Ancherins] de Boulligny, seigneur of Primant, confirms what Didier Richier had written, i.e. that Marguerite de Monthois was the mother of Robert des Ancherins dit de Boulligny, seigneur of Landres, in the bailiwick of Vitry, France.¹²

¹¹ DA Marne, A39, f. 122.

¹² Municipal Library of Metz, Heritage Collections, Collection of the Baron of Salis (1147-1270), manuscript 1152, *Recherche de Didier Richier, bailliage de Saint-Mihiel, prévosté de Saint-Mihiel*, book 1, f. 104. Permalink to the BnF catalogue entry: <https://ccfr.bnf.fr/portailccfr/ark:/06871/004D48050559>. (Citation updated by the translators.)

Acts of Fealty and Homage, 23 May 1554



... Jean de Bouligny a cause de Margueritte de Monthoys sa femme

... Jean de Bouligny because of Margueritte de Monthoys[,] his wife¹³

Claude and Jean de Bouligny, Seigneurs of Primat

In the acts of fealty and homage of the heirs of Geoffroy Issenart and Béatrix de Grandpré, already cited, the following are named in this order: Claude and Jean de Bouligny, seigneurs of “Primant.” According to the same logic that allowed us to establish that Jean de Bouligny must have been the son of Humbert des Ancherins, *dit* de Bouligny, seigneur of Primat, Claude must also have been a son of Humbert, i.e. the eldest if one considers that he is named in all the records before his brother Jean.

Since it is through his wife that Claude de Bouligny¹⁴ inherited from the Issenart-de Grandpré couple, his wife Nicole de Monthois must have been the sister of Marguerite, which we know was the daughter of Jehan de Monthois and Nicole Issenart. Claude de Bouligny died before 13 June 1553 since, on this date, Nicole de Monthois is called the widow of Claude de Bouligny and the wife of Philippe de Thil (or de Thel).

de Philippe de Thel a cause de [blanc] fille dud sr de Monthoys femme auparavant de Claude de Bouligny Jh de Bouligny a cause de Marguerite de Monthoys

of Philippe de Thel because of [blank] daughter of the said sieur de Monthoys[,] formerly the wife of Claude de Bouligny[,] Jh [Jehan] de Bouligny because of Marguerite de Monthoys¹⁵

We believe that two daughters can be assigned to Claude de Bouligny.

1. Nicole de “Pouligny”:¹⁶

She is mentioned on 4 March 1573 in the acts of fealty and homage of Christophe de Savigny,¹⁷ son of Valentin, for the seigneurie of Primat, “because of the exchange as well as the acquisition made from Jehan Motrey[,]¹⁸ esquire[,] sieur of Somerance in part[,] and Nicolle de Pouligny[,] his wife,” which she must have

¹³ DA Marne, A39, f. 199 v.

¹⁴ Translator’s note: This double-bond marriage is charted in Table 2.

¹⁵ DA Marne, A39, f. 183 r.

¹⁶ The first letter resembles a P; however, it may be a stylized B. Such a B resembling a P can be found in the acts of fealty and homage of Regnault d’Allaumont, seigneur of Bollandres, concerning the parts of Cornay acquired from a few descendants of the Issenart-de Grandpré couple, including “Claude de Bouligny because of Nicolle de Monthois[,] his wife.” DA Marne, 22 May 1554, A 39, f. 42 v.

¹⁷ Archives du Palais Princier (Monaco), *Titres du Duché de Reithel*, T-336. The authors would like to thank Mr. Gilbert Ceretti, a member of the *Association généalogique des Alpes-Maritimes*, for having visited the Archives of the Prince’s Palace of Monaco in order to locate this record and provide us with a copy, as well as Mr. Régis Lécuyer, curator, for having made this document available to our correspondent.

¹⁸ The name is written very pale: the authors concluded that it read Motrey.

inherited from her father, whom we supposed to be the eldest son of Humbert des Ancherins, seigneur of Primat. Sommerance was a seigneurie that also belonged to the Issenart-de Grandpré couple.

2. Marie de Boulogny (who could also be the daughter of Jehan de Boulogny):

She married Jean le Lombart, esquire, who pledged fealty and homage on 22 November 1572, for the parts of the seigneuries of Cornay and Fléville that she owned. Cornay and Fléville were also seigneuries inherited by the descendants of the Issenart-de Grandpré couple. The subdivision of the lands described in this declaration of 1572 gives us an idea of the “share” of seigneurie that would eventually be left to Louise de Joyeuse.

pour ung trente deuxiesme et la moitié en un soixante quatriesme que me peult valloir . . . dud Cornay et . . . dud Fleville . . . ung seiziesme en tout droit . . . au village de Boureulle mapartient la moitié en ung soixante quatriesme dud lieu . . . aud Fleville la seiziesme partie de cinq faulchés de pré . . . aud Fleville le seiziesme de cinq arpents et ung quarteron de terre . . . la seiziesme partie de six arpents soixante cinq verges . . . au finage dud Boureulle

for a thirty-second and the half of a sixty-fourth being to my benefit . . . of the said Cornay . . . and of the said Fleville . . . a sixteenth with all rights . . . at the village of Boureulle[,] I own the half of a sixty-fourth of the said place . . . at the said Fleville[,] the sixteenth of five *faulchés* of meadows . . . at the said Fleville[,] the sixteenth of five *arpents* and a fourth of land . . . the sixteenth of six *arpents* sixty-five *verges* . . . within the bounds of the said Boureulle¹⁹

The Seigneurie of Bantheville

Nicole des Ancherins is also described as dame of Bantheville in part. This is one of the properties that used to belong to Geoffroy Issenart and Béatrix de Grandpré, according to the avowal²⁰ of this seigneurie by Regnault d'Allamont, sieur of Bolandre, on 16 July 1527, in which he states that he acquired a part of the seigneurie of the said Issenart-de Grandpré couple, “seigneur and dame of Landres,”²¹ by means of a legal instrument executed before the notaries Jehan Herbin and Jehan Beschefer on 31 January 1526.

Humbert des Ancherins *dît* de Boulogny, Seigneur of Primat, and His Ascent

The seigneurie of Primat, a property of the family de Savigny sur Aisne (which is a place in the Ardennes), came to the des Ancherins de Boulogny through the marriage of Jeanne de Savigny with Humbert des Ancherins, as shown by the acts of fealty and homage of Valentin de Savigny on 28 December 1535:²²

*Valentin de Savigny escuyer seigneur par indivis dudit Savigny avec le comte du Rethelois « a moy escheux a cause et p[art] la mort et trespas de feu **Gaulchier de Savigny jadis mon pere** . . . Item le fief que tient de moy a cause de mad[ite] mayson seigneurial dud[it] Savigny Hubert des Hanchelins a cause de madamoyselle Jehne de Savigny sa femme Cest assavoir le fief de Priment avecque les droits cens et aultres cy apres decl[a]re tenus et mouvans de moy en fief & homaige a cause de mad[ite] mayson seigneurial de Savigny premier la mayson dud[it] Priment avecq[ue] la*

¹⁹ Archives Nationales de France, *Aveux de Champagne*, P184³ f. xyxx [sic].

²⁰ Translator's note: An *aveu* [avowal] is a written acknowledgement of rights received following the acts of fealty and homage. Jean Brissaud, *A History of French Public Law* (Boston: Little, Brown, and Co., 1915), 265. Online on Archive.org (accessed 21 Sept. 2019).

²¹ DA Marne, A38, f. 93 and following.

²² Archives du Palais Princier (Monaco), *Titres du Duché de Rethel*, T-342. Valentin de Savigny held this fief in undivided ownership with the duke of Rethel. The previous avowal was that of Tristan de Savigny, dated 14 Apr. 1408. The references to Savigny can be found in the *Inventaire des Archives du comté et du duché de Rethel-Mazarin au Palais de Monaco*, available in the reading room of the DA Ardennes.

court jardin enclots ainsy que tout se co[n]tient et peult co[n]tenir le tout . . . [»]

Valentin de Savigny[,] esquire[,] is] seigneur of the said Savigny[,] in undivided ownership with the count of Rethelois[:] “which I [he/Valentin] inherited because of the death of late **Gaulchier de Savigny[,] my late father** . . . Moreover, the fief that is *tenu de moy en fief et homaige* [the fief that is held under conditions of fealty and homage to me][,] under my jurisdiction on account of my aforesaid *seigneurial house of the said Savigny[,] by Hubert des Hanchelins [Humbert des Ancherins] because of damsel Jehne de Savigny[,] his wife*, that is to say the fief of Priment[,] with the rights[,] the *cens* [dues][,] and the other[characteristic]s hereafter specified[,] firstly[,] the house of the said Priment with the yard[,] garden[,] enclosures[,] and all that is contained and may be contained . . . ”

The text does not allow us to deduce the kin relationship (daughter or sister) between Jeanne and Gaucher de Savigny. The following are extracts of the acts of fealty and homage of Humbert des Ancherins, seigneur of Primat and Joudreville, in part, for Boulligny, Bertrameix, Joudréville, and Amermont.

Je Humbert des Ancherins escuier seigneur de Primat et Joudreville en partie, fais savoir & congissant a tous. Que je tien & advons a tenir en fiefs & en hommage de tres hault et tres puissant prince monsr le duc de Calabre, de Lorraine & de Bar ces mon tres redoubté & souverain seigneur, a cause de sa duche de Bar, et Villes de Boulligny et Bertrammey prevoste d'amermont et de Joudreville prevoste de Briey, bans finages & confinages desdites villes, le tout ressors de lad prevoste de Briey en sadite duché de Bar, et ce a cause de damoiselle Jehanne de Sauvigny ma femme, les choses que cy apres s'ensuivent.

I[,] Humbert des Ancherins[,] esquire[,] seigneur of Primat and Joudreville in part, announce and make known to all that I hold a fief under conditions of fealty and homage to the very high and very mighty prince monsieur the duke of Calabre, Lorraine & Bar[,] my much feared & sovereign seigneur, because of his duchy of Bar, the towns of Boulligny and Bertrammey[,] provostship of amermont and Joudreville[,] provostship of Briey, the outskirts, the territory & the neighboring areas of the said towns all being under the jurisdiction of the said provostship of Briey in the said duchy of Bar, and also[,] because of damsel Jehanne de Sauvigny[,] my wife, the following ensues.²³

From the same text, we learn that he was the brother of Nicolas des Ancherins, and that he was a descendant of Thiébaud de Boulligny.

Je Humbert dessus nommé prens la moitié de la maison feodale de Boulligny prevosté d'Amermont comme ladite maison se continue d'ancienneté en graingers [ou granigers] et bonniere nommée et appelée la maison Thibault de Boulligny, pareillement la moitié de toutes les terres & preys deppendantes du gainnage audit lieu, dont la declaration cy apres s'ensuit, dont je prans la moitié detrivement contre mon frere Nicolas des Ancherins escuier sr de Lahenille et de Joudreville en partie . . . S'ensuit la déclaration des terres et prés seans au ban et finage de Bertrammey prevosté dudit Amermont, appartenans Iceulx aux hoirs sr [sieur] Thiebault de Boulligny . . .

I[,] the aforementioned Humbert[,] take half of the feudal house of Boulligny[,] provostship of Amermont[,] as the said house remains as of old *en graingers* [or *en granigers*] *et bonniere*[, this house being] named and called the Thibault de Boulligny house, [and] similarly half of all lands & meadows that are appurtenances of the *gainnage* [also spelled *gaignage*; arable lands] at the said place, a declaration of which shall follow, the half of which I take to the detriment of my brother Nicolas des Ancherins[,] esquire[,] sr of Lahenille and Joudreville in part . . . The following is the declaration of lands and meadows located within the outskirts and the territory of Bertrammey[,] provostship of the said Amermont, which belong to the heirs of sieur Thiebault de Boulligny . . .

²³ DA Meurthe-et-Moselle, B350 and B593, 19 Feb. 1534.

“Hubert Ancherin seigneur of Savigny” is a witness, on 28 March 1508,²⁴ to the *traité* [agreement] of “Monsieur de Vendi,” regarding the tithes of Fontenille.

In his research, Didier Richier had also encountered another member of this family, Christophe des Ancherins, esquire, *dit* de Bouligny, for whom he published a pedigree.²⁵ He was the grandson of Nicolas des Ancherins, who, as we already know, was the brother of Humbert des Ancherins. The following table lists the *quartiers* [genealogy] of the des Ancherins brothers, based on the information provided by Didier Richier, as well as the lineage of Jacques des Ancherins and Jeanne de Bouligny according to the count de Failly in his *Histoire d'une famille de Lorraine*, which is dedicated to the de Failly family.²⁶

The Genealogy of Humbert and Nicolas des Ancherins (The letter F refers to de Failly's <i>Histoire d'une famille de Lorraine</i> .)	
1.	Humbert and Nicolas des Ancherins.
2.	Jacques (Jacquemin) Ancherin, alderman of the palace, admitted into the de la Porte lineage on 10 August 1463 (F 85).
3.	Jeanne de Bouligny (F85, table F 225, and genealogy F 270).
4.	Sire (title given to the head of the lineage) Thierry Ancherin, master alderman and <i>citain</i> [also spelled <i>citein</i> ; townsman] of Verdun, head of the de la Porte lineage, hereditary viscount of Verdun (F 79).
5.	Agnès or Anne Toignel (F 80 et 81).
6.	Thiébaud de Bouligny, provost of Marville in 1487 (F 85 and 225).
7.	Catherine des Champs (F 85).
8.	Ancherin Saintignon; master alderman of the palace of Verdun (F 71).
9.	Mariette Lespicier (F 71).
10.	Gérard Toignel (F 80).
11.	Alix d'Inor (F 80).
12.	Jean de Bouligny, chamberlain of Jean, duke of Calabre, who, on 18 March 1465, gave him the barony and the stronghouse of Conflans, half of Dompierre, the <i>vouerie</i> [also spelled <i>voirie</i> and

²⁴ Municipal Library of Reims, Carnegie Library, manuscript 2513, *Inventaire général des chartes, titres et papiers considérables des archives de l'Abbaye de Notre-Dame de Belval, depuis 1133 jusqu'en 1734, suivi du cartulaire de Belval*, ff. 107-110.

²⁵ Municipal Library of Metz, Ms. 1152, provostship of Nouroy-le-Sec, bailiwick of Saint-Mihiel, f. 37.

²⁶ Geoffroy de Failly (count), *Histoire d'une famille de Lorraine* (Virton, Belgium: Impr. Michel frères, 1967).

	<i>voyrie</i> ; the office or role of a <i>voué</i> , also spelled <i>voyer</i>] of Allamont, and the mayorship of Jarnisy; married on 6 October 1439 (F 225).
13.	Jeanne de Watronville, dame of Fermont and Villers-devant-Orval.
16.	Jacquemin Saintignon, master alderman of the palace and townsman of Verdun; date of his father's succession (F 68).
17.	Colette Ancherin.
18.	Thierry Lespicier (F 71).
24.	Thiébaud de Boulogny (F 225).
25.	Catherine de Failly.
32.	Colin Saintignon, head of the de la Porte lineage, master alderman of the palace of Verdun; succession distributed on 5 January 1334 (F 65).
33.	—?— de la Brosse; the mausoleum of her son Oulry, who died in 1340, contains the arms of his mother, those of the de la Brosse family, which feature a lion, topped with a crowned helm (F 65).
48.	Jean de Boulogny (F 225).
64.	Warin Saintignon, deputy of Verdun in 1326, in the service of Charles VI of France, nicknamed <i>Le Doyen</i> [the dean or the elder] (F 64); son of Sire Sainte; alderman of the palace of Verdun (F 63).

The arms of the parents of Jacques des Ancherins and Jeanne de Boulogny can be found in the 16 *quartiers* of the Lorraine knights, at the National Archives of Austria, in Vienna.²⁷

²⁷ DA Meurthe-et-Moselle, *Un volume d'arbres généalogiques des ducs de Lorraine et de familles nobles de Lorraine*, "Les seize lignes de Monsieur des Ancherins," microfilm I Mi 845 article 45. Des Ancherins arms: *Parti, à droite de gueules à un château d'or* (half of the arms of the de la Porte lineage) *et à sénestre de gueules à une demie rencontre de ranchier d'or* (half of the arms of the des Ancherins family). Toignel arms: *De gueules aux 3 chevaux couchés d'or posés en pal*. Boulogny arms: *De gueules à la bande d'argent chargé de 3 étoiles de gueules*. Keu des Champs arms: *D'or à 3 chevrons de sable accompagné de 3 annelets d'argent 2 et 1*. "The arms of the de la Porte lineage are: *De gueules semé de crois recroisetté au pied fiché d'or, à 3 portes de ville d'or brochant sur le tout*. All the descending houses, which are numerous, bear a marshalled coat of arms that include some portion of these arms, with or without the *semé* [semy]; the arms of the des Ancherins (very many branches) are: *De gueules semé de crois recroisetté, à la rencontre de ranchier d'or*; the semy is sometimes removed," [and the de la Porte arms are impaled with the des Ancherins arms]. Lieutenant Colonel de Saint-Hillier, *Quartiers Lorrains* (Moulins: Crépin-Leblond, 1932), 17. Translator's note: Toignel arms added. All abbreviations expanded for clarity. A genealogy of sixteen *quartiers* is a list of a person, his or her parents, grandparents, great-grandparents, and great-great-grandparents; it often includes a display of arms.

Arms of des Ancherins



Des Ancherins and Toignel



De Boulogny and des Champs

Conclusion

This research is an excellent illustration of how genealogists must visit various repositories and consult primary sources on-site to reconstruct a genealogy successfully—even in the era of the Internet. The authors are aware of having accomplished pioneering work; even though they followed each of the uncovered trails to the very end by reading every possible source on each of them, the ancestors of Philippe Amiot (Hameau), Anne Couvent, and Toussaint Le Dran still promise to engender new discoveries.

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