

THE EARLY GENERATIONS  
OF THE DU PONT AND  
ALLIED FAMILIES

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ALLIED FAMILIES

BY

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# CONTENTS

## VOLUME II

### CHAPTER XV

	PAGE
THE MONTCHANIN FAMILY—ELDEST OR LA GARDE-MARZAC BRANCH—SECOND BRANCH—CHAMPVOUX AND LES JAL- LUÈRES SUB-BRANCHES . . . . .	411

### CHAPTER XVI

THE MONTCHANIN FAMILY, CONCLUDED—SUB-BRANCH OF LA NOCLE—THIRD OR YOUNGEST BRANCH—MONTCHA- NINS OF ST. PRIEST-LA ROCHE—SUB-BRANCHES OF PER- REUX, CHAMPRAND, CHAVRON AND LES PARAS—ST. MAURICE LES CHÂTEAUNEUF MONTCHANINS . . . . .	447
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----

### CHAPTER XVII

THE LE PLASTRIER FAMILY—PIERRE LE PLASTRIER AND HIS DESCENDANTS—DENYS LE PLASTRIER, SECOND, AND HIS POSTERITY . . . . .	475
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----

### CHAPTER XVIII

THE LE PLASTRIER FAMILY, CONCLUDED—JEHAN LE PLAS- TRIER, SIXTH, AND HIS OFFSPRING—DENYS LE PLAS- TRIER, FOURTH, AND HIS DESCENDANTS . . . . .	501
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----

### CHAPTER XIX

THE COSSART FAMILY—COSSARTS OF THE "NOBLESSE"— AMERICAN COSSARTS—COSSARTS OF THE "BOURGEOISIE," EXCLUDING THOSE OF ROUEN—COSSARTS OF ROUEN . . . . .	527
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----

### CHAPTER XX

THE COSSARTS OF ROUEN, CONTINUED—THOMAS COSSART, SECOND, OF FRANQUEVILLE, AND HIS POSTERITY . . . . .	551
----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----



## CONTENTS

## CHAPTER XXI

	PAGE
THE COSSARTS OF ROUEN, CONTINUED—JEHAN COSSART, OF BOSCBESTRE, AND HIS DESCENDANTS . . . . .	583

## CHAPTER XXII

THE COSSARTS OF ROUEN, CONTINUED—ELDER OR PROTESTANT BRANCH OF DESCENDANTS OF JEHAN COSSART OF BOSCBESTRE . . . . .	615
---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----

## CHAPTER XXIII

THE COSSARTS OF ROUEN, CONCLUDED—ELDER OR PROTESTANT BRANCH, CONCLUDED—FANEUIL FAMILY—JUNIOR OR CATHOLIC BRANCH OF DESCENDANTS OF JEHAN COSSART OF BOSCBESTRE . . . . .	635
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----

## CHAPTER XXIV

THE TOUSTAIN, PUCHOT, FÉRÉ, LE PELLETIER DE MARTAINVILLE AND BIGOT FAMILIES—ELDER BRANCH OF THE PUCHOT FAMILY . . . . .	673
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----

## CHAPTER XXV

THE BOULAINVILLIERS AND DUMONT DE BOSTAQUET FAMILIES—YOUNGER BRANCH OF THE PUCHOT FAMILY—A DISCUSSION OF THE NOBILIARY CLAIMS OF THE PUCHOT FAMILY . . . . .	713
BIBLIOGRAPHY . . . . .	743
INDEX . . . . .	753

## GENEALOGICAL CHARTS

	FACING PAGE
11. MONTCHANIN FAMILY—SECOND BRANCH . . . . .	421
12. MONTCHANIN FAMILY—SENIOR LINE OF SECOND BRANCH	424
13. MONTCHANIN FAMILY—SENIOR LINE OF SECOND BRANCH, CONTINUED . . . . .	429
14. MONTCHANIN FAMILY—JUNIOR LINE OF SECOND BRANCH	433
15. MONTCHANIN FAMILY—JUNIOR LINE OF SECOND BRANCH (LES JALLUÈRES SUB-BRANCH) . . . . .	440
16. MONTCHANIN FAMILY—JUNIOR LINE OF SECOND BRANCH, CONTINUED (LA NOCLE SUB-BRANCH) . . . . .	453
17. LE PLASTRIER FAMILY . . . . .	479
18. LE PLASTRIER FAMILY, CONTINUED . . . . .	501
19. LE PLASTRIER FAMILY, CONTINUED (ELDER BRANCH, NOW EXTINCT IN MALE LINE) . . . . .	515
20. COSSART FAMILY . . . . .	558
21. COSSART FAMILY, CONTINUED . . . . .	588
22. COSSART FAMILY, CONTINUED . . . . .	620
23. COSSART FAMILY, CONTINUED . . . . .	636
24. COSSART FAMILY, CONTINUED . . . . .	651
25. TOUSTAIN FAMILY . . . . .	674
26. PUCHOT FAMILY (ELDER BRANCH) . . . . .	689
27. FÉRÉ FAMILY . . . . .	691
28. LE PELLETIER DE MARTAINVILLE FAMILY . . . . .	695
29. PUCHOT FAMILY, CONTINUED (YOUNGER BRANCH) . . . . .	722



CHAPTER XV

**THE MONTCHANIN FAMILY**

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THE LA GARDE-MARZAC OR ELDEST  
BRANCH

THE SECOND BRANCH

THE CHAMPVOUX SUB-BRANCH

THE LES JALLUÈRES SUB-BRANCH



## CHAPTER XV

### THE MONTCHANIN FAMILY

**A**LTHOUGH under the "ancien régime" an overwhelming majority of those belonging to the "noblesse" were known in everyday life by the names of their estates ("noms de terre"), to the exclusion of their family surnames, these last continued to be a part and parcel of their legal designations and as such were necessarily inserted in all official documents. From the thousands of illustrations that could be given, we may cite the Breteuils, La Fayettees and La Roche-Jacquelins, whose respective patronymics were Le Tonnelier, Motier and Du Verger.

There were, however, a certain number of noble families of the utmost antiquity, such as the Noailles, Jaucourts and Montholons, who had no surnames and whose sole and only appellations were those of the original feudal fiefs or manors made over to their forebears by some chieftain of the conquering hosts which had taken possession of the Gallic provinces of the Roman empire. The first beginnings of these families dated from an exceedingly remote past, poetically styled by some genealogists "the night of time," and their tenure of every right and privilege of noble birth had never been questioned or disputed, as is conclusively proved by all the ancient charts and documents.

That our Montchanin ancestors were included in the last named class is not only fully established by the fact that they had never used or possessed any other appellation than that of their ancient feudal manor, but by a legal

document of the thirteenth century which set forth that their forefathers had lived and died "*from time immemorial*" near Issy l'Evêque, a small town in the Charollais district of Burgundy, now department of Saône-et-Loire. We are wholly ignorant of everything connected with the first representatives of the race and of their acquisition of the domain from which the family took its name, this being sufficiently explained by the many centuries of turbulence and dense illiteracy which followed the destruction of Roman civilization. In view, however, of the chevron emblazoned on the family shield, it may be justly assumed that their antecedents were of a military character.

Although the Montchanins had unquestionably dwelt from a very remote era near Issy l'Evêque, the first of the name to whom reference is made in the few remaining records was a certain Girin (Girinus), living about the middle of the thirteenth century, who was the seigneur (dominus) of the feudal manor of Montchanin, situated about two miles southwest of the above town. Nearly two hundred years later, in 1449, this manor was described as lying on the road from Corcelles to Baugy, east of certain lands of the sieur de Champcéry and north of those of "maistre Estienne de Baugy, damoiseau," at which date it was styled the "finage" of Montchanin—that is to say, the jurisdiction included within certain defined limits or borders, from the Latin "finis," frontier or border, a term which harkens back to the judicial prerogatives of its ancient "seigneurs."

The benefactions of this Girin de Montchanin (probably born towards 1190) to the Catholic church of Issy l'Evêque and notably to the chapel within its walls dedicated to St. Jean, have saved his name from oblivion. About the year 1260 he executed a deed of gift ("fonda-

tion") to the said church which stipulated that special masses were to be said and prayers recited for the repose of his soul and that a lighted taper was to be maintained forever on the altar of the chapel which, as stated above, had been from time immemorial the burial place of his forefathers, a fact which betokened the extreme antiquity of the race.

About 1300, the Montchanin family separated into three principal branches which descended from the brothers:—Marc de Montchanin, ——— de Montchanin, and Girin de Montchanin, second, who were most likely great-grandsons of the ancestor named above. Such at least was the undisputed family tradition, fully confirmed by documentary evidence so far as the first, or eldest, and the third, or youngest, branches are concerned. While it is true that there is no written attestation of the descent of the second branch from the remaining brother, this is amply demonstrated not only by its armorial bearings to which we shall refer presently, but by the terms of the "déclaration" made in 1449 by a member of that branch, Jehan de Montchanin, canon of the Cathedral church of Autun, defining and explaining the terms of another deed of gift to the Issy l'Evêque church, which his father, Pierre de Montchanin, had executed ten years previously.

This "declaration" recites that Marc (the founder of the eldest or La Garde-Marzac branch) had been a notary at Issy l'Evêque as well as the owner of landed property situated apparently at a certain distance from that town and adjacent to the "lands, forests, ponds and other temporal possessions" of the bishop of Autun. It further states that Marc's younger brother, Girin, second, was in his lifetime a resident of St. Priest-La Roche; and, as it is established by other existing documents that this Girin, second, was a notary at that place during the first part of



the fourteenth century (1325), it is obvious that Marc's exercise of similar functions at Issy l'Evêque must have been practically contemporaneous. The deed of gift also proves that the representatives of the second branch were in possession of the ancient family domain before 1439, and incidentally shows that the descendants of Marc must have abandoned Issy l'Evêque long before that date and had established themselves in all likelihood upon the property mentioned above as belonging to their forefather. Later they became great landowners in Burgundy and people of much importance and distinction among the nobility of that province, were seigneurs of La Garde as well as of many other places, and finally comtes of Marzac.

The head of the second branch in 1399 was Pierre de Montchanin, a resident of Issy l'Evêque and apparently a nephew or great-nephew of Marc and Girin, second. For more than five centuries, the great majority of his descendants in the male line have made their abode at or near that town, where the last of the name is still living (1922).

Although the members of the different branches freely recognized their common origin, none of the representatives of the various lines were able to produce, in later times at least, the documentary proof of their mutual kinship or of the prior descent of the race. While this was partly due to the widespread destruction of records during the Wars of Religion and the Revolution, it was no doubt very largely caused by the entire loss of the documents which belonged to the eldest branch. Upon the death in 1707 of its last male representative, the immense family property, both real and personal, went to his half-sister who died childless leaving everything to her husband, from whom in turn it passed to his own nephews, who presumably took but little interest in the family papers

## THE DU PONT AND ALLIED FAMILIES 415

and pedigrees of an aunt by marriage. Be this as it may, all the documents in question have disappeared and were evidently destroyed when the château of La Garde was rifled and demolished in 1792.

The original Montchanin coat-of-arms was "de gueules au chevron d'or," but when the family became divided into three principal branches, modifications, known in French heraldry as "brisures," were adopted by the junior lines to preserve their identity and prevent confusion. The "brisure" of the second branch consisted in the addition of another chevron and three silver stars, while that of the third or youngest branch was more radical, as it not only added two golden chevrons and three golden stars, but changed the color in the field of the escutcheon from red to blue. The family device, in later days at all events, was "*Fundamenta ejus in montibus sanctis*," but we have no information as to whether this was merely an expression of religious sentiment or referred to some long forgotten incident of family history.

### THE LA GARDE-MARZAC OR ELDEST BRANCH

While there is nothing of record to show that the La Garde-Marzac branch was the eldest, its seniority was fully recognized by the traditions handed down in both of the other branches, a point of great significance as at least four centuries had elapsed since their separation. Apart from this, however, the continuous use of the primitive coat-of-arms by the branch in question seems to abundantly prove its priority. As the original documents and charts of this branch are no longer in existence, we can only trace its lineage as far as given in its "preuves de noblesse," which go back to Girin de Montchanin, "écuyer,

seigneur de La Garde-Marzac," whom we designate as "third" to distinguish him from the others of that name. Beyond his residence at the château of La Garde, formerly situated in what is now the commune of St. Igny de Vers, department of the Rhône, nothing is known of Girin, third, save that he was a signer, January 15, 1530, of the nuptial contract of his son, Claude de Montchanin, second. It would seem almost impossible that Girin, third, could have been much under fifty years of age at that time, and his nativity in all likelihood did not occur later than 1480, a year not so very far removed from the probable date of the abandonment of Issy l'Évêque by Marc de Montchanin's descendants. This consideration as well as the fact that he bore the original coat-of-arms without modification or "brisure" seems to make it practically certain that he was a direct descendant of Marc, the progenitor of the eldest branch.

To avoid confusion with a homonym to be mentioned later, we style as "second," Claude, son of Girin third. He was a royal judge in the district of Bois-Sainte Marie, and, as above stated, was married in 1530, the bride being "demoiselle" Barthélemie Caveaud. Claude, second, made his will in 1579, but the date of his death has not come down to us.

Christophe de Montchanin, a soldier, qualified as "homme d'armes de la compagnie du prince de Guise," was the son of Claude, second: he died in 1606, having allied himself with one of the most prominent families of the Burgundian nobility by espousing, in 1563 (contract dated May 23rd) "demoiselle" Françoise d'Amanzé, daughter of François d'Amanzé, "chevalier, seigneur de Chauffailles," and of "dame" Catherine de Sémur. Issue: I. Guillaume de Montchanin, of whom below. II. Antoine de Montchanin, who died before 1631: he espoused "dame" Isabeau de La Reysonnière, living at Ste. Marie-sur-Bois,

not very far from Autun, and by whom he had: I. Hippolyte de Montchanin, "chevalier, seigneur de Gastelier, Genouilly, La Motte-aux-Moines" and other fiefs, who was a representative of the "noblesse" to the States General of Burgundy in 1656 and died at the château of Gastelier, near Charlieu, December 13, 1688. He was married in 1631 (contract dated May 19th) to "demoiselle" Catherine Gayand, "dame de Gastelier," who died December 7, 1688: she was the daughter of Jean Gayand, "écuyer, seigneur de Gastelier et Montferrand," and of "demoiselle" Marie d'Aveynes. Hippolyte left an only daughter, Jeanne de Montchanin, second, deceased before December 28, 1688, who espoused in 1652 (contract dated June 23rd) Gaspard de La Mer, "chevalier, seigneur de Matha, St. Quentin, Le Bost" and other places, son of Maximilien de La Mer, "chevalier, baron de Matha," and "dame" Marie de Beaufort Conillac. III. Philiberte de Montchanin, who was married about 1586 to Christophe de Damas, "écuyer, seigneur de Barnaye et de Roère," and "maistre de camp" in the king's army: she survived her husband who died in February, 1603. Issue: Christophe the younger, Guillaume, Jehan second, Løyse, Agathe and Marie de Damas. IV. Jacqueline de Montchanin, who espoused, June 1, 1597, Jehan de Damas, "écuyer, seigneur des Tieuges et de Courcelle," son of Louis de Damas, "écuyer, seigneur des Tieuges," and "demoiselle" Françoise de Damas de Vertpré: Jacqueline died before April 1, 1605, leaving two daughters. V. Charlotte de Montchanin, "chanoinesse-comtesse" of the noble chapter of La Salle in the Beaujolais.

We now return to Guillaume de Montchanin, "écuyer, seigneur de La Garde-Marzac," who died before 1614. He was twice married: 1st. March 7, 1606, to "demoiselle" Philiberte de Sivriac. 2nd. March 3, 1609, to "demoi-

selle" Madeleine de Sainte Colombe, daughter of Claude de Sainte Colombe, "chevalier, seigneur de Sainte Colombe," and Catherine de Tabernier, heiress of Ponitières. After her husband's death, Madeleine espoused François du Bost, "écuyer, seigneur de Cerbué." Besides other children, Guillaume had by his second wife:—

Claude de Montchanin, third, "chevalier, seigneur de La Garde-Marzac, Les Feuillées, Les Mazilles" and other places, captain of cavalry in the regiment of Uxelles, and a deputy of the nobility to the States General of Burgundy in 1650. His will was executed on the 13th of November, 1667, but the precise date of his death is not known: he married, April 14, 1638, "demoiselle" Anne de Foudras, daughter of Roland de Foudras, "chevalier, comte de Châteautiers," and of "dame" Lucrèce de Sève. Anne survived her husband and in 1687 made a will leaving a substantial legacy to the Catholic church upon condition that thenceforward and for all time a tri-weekly mass should be said in the chapel of the château de La Garde, but the contract lapsed when the château was destroyed in 1792. Only three of their ten children reached the age of maturity:—1. Antoine de Montchanin, second, of whom below. 2. Lucrèce de Montchanin, a nun in the convent of the Visitation at Lyon. 3. François de Montchanin, third, baptized October 3, 1649, priest of the order of St. Benedict and dean of Trélon in the royal abbey of Savigny.

Antoine de Montchanin, second, "chevalier, comte de Marzac, seigneur de La Garde, Collanges, Beauvernay Chassigny" and other places, deputy of the nobility to the States General of Burgundy in 1671, married: 1st. March 11, 1674, "demoiselle" Madeleine Laurence de La Salle, heiress of Guichard de La Salle, "écuyer, seigneur de Beauvernay et Pelussieu," and of Marguerite de La

## THE DU PONT AND ALLIED FAMILIES 419

Rivière. 2nd. Laurence Antoinette de Mesgrigny, by whom he had four children who all died young: she was the daughter of Nicolas de Mesgrigny, "chevalier, comte d'Aulnay, baron de Villebertain, et maréchal de camp (brigadier-general)," by his wife, Edme Georgette de Regnier. 3rd. In 1709, "demoiselle" Eléonore du Fay de La Tour-Maubourg, daughter of Jacques du Fay, "chevalier, baron de La Tour-Maubourg et de Chabrespine," and of "dame" Eléonore de Dio de Montpeyroux.

Children by first marriage: (a). François Roland de Montchanin, baptized August 20, 1677, who died in infancy. (b). Jean Baptiste Gaston de Montchanin, born September 9, 1678, "chevalier, comte de Marzac," who like his grandfather was a captain of cavalry in the regiment of Uxelles: he made his will in 1706 and died at the age of twenty-nine in 1707, leaving his immense possessions to his surviving half-sister. His wife, by whom he had no issue, was "demoiselle" Louise de Belcastel, who died December 4, 1719.

The sole issue of Antoine de Montchanin, second's, last matrimonial alliance was: (c). Françoise Eléonore de Montchanin, born in 1710, who at her brother's decease succeeded to the very extensive family property. She died childless July 31, 1761, at the château of St. André d'Apchon, near Roanne, leaving her entire fortune to her husband, subject to an annuity of 6000 livres to be divided annually among the twelve parishes in which her vast estates were situated. Françoise Eléonore was married, September 26, 1729, to Claude de Saint Georges, "chevalier" and officer in the king's regiment, son of Marc Antoine de Saint Georges, "chevalier, marquis de St. André d'Apchon," and of "dame" Charlotte Elizabeth de St. André d'Apchon. Claude died in 1788, leaving his own possessions, as well as those which had come to him from

his wife, to his nephews, Abel and Claude Marie de Vichy, who emigrated at the Revolution when their property was confiscated and the château of La Garde plundered and destroyed.

### THE SECOND BRANCH

The second branch of the Montchanin family bore the following arms: "de gueules à deux chevrons d'or, accompagnés de trois étoiles d'argent," which as heretofore stated was a modification or "brisure" of the primitive escutcheon. Upon the extinction in the male line of the La Garde-Marzac branch in 1707, the second branch became the senior and its representatives were entitled to use the original coat-of-arms, a right which was exercised in 1788 by Pierre Marie de Montchanin de Champvoux, treasurer of France, and quite probably by other members of the Champvoux sub-branch of which we shall speak later.

The second branch traced its lineage to Pierre de Montchanin, living in 1399 and no doubt a nephew or great-nephew of the progenitors of the two other branches. He executed, July 12, 1439, an agreement in writing with Barthélemy Musnier, curate of the Catholic church of Issy l'Evêque, the subscribing witnesses being Hugues and Andoche de La Chapelle, "nobles hommes," and Guillaume Boutesouche, "damoiseau." This instrument set forth that Pierre had given to the church of Issy l'Evêque a certain tract of meadow land known as the "Pré de Marrelain," lying within the "finage" of Montchanin and described by metes and bounds, on condition that three masses for the repose of his soul should be said annually forever on the day after the feast of the Circumcision and that he and his descendants should have the perpetual right of gratuitous





Chart No. 14. *Junior Line of Second Branch of Montchanin Family*

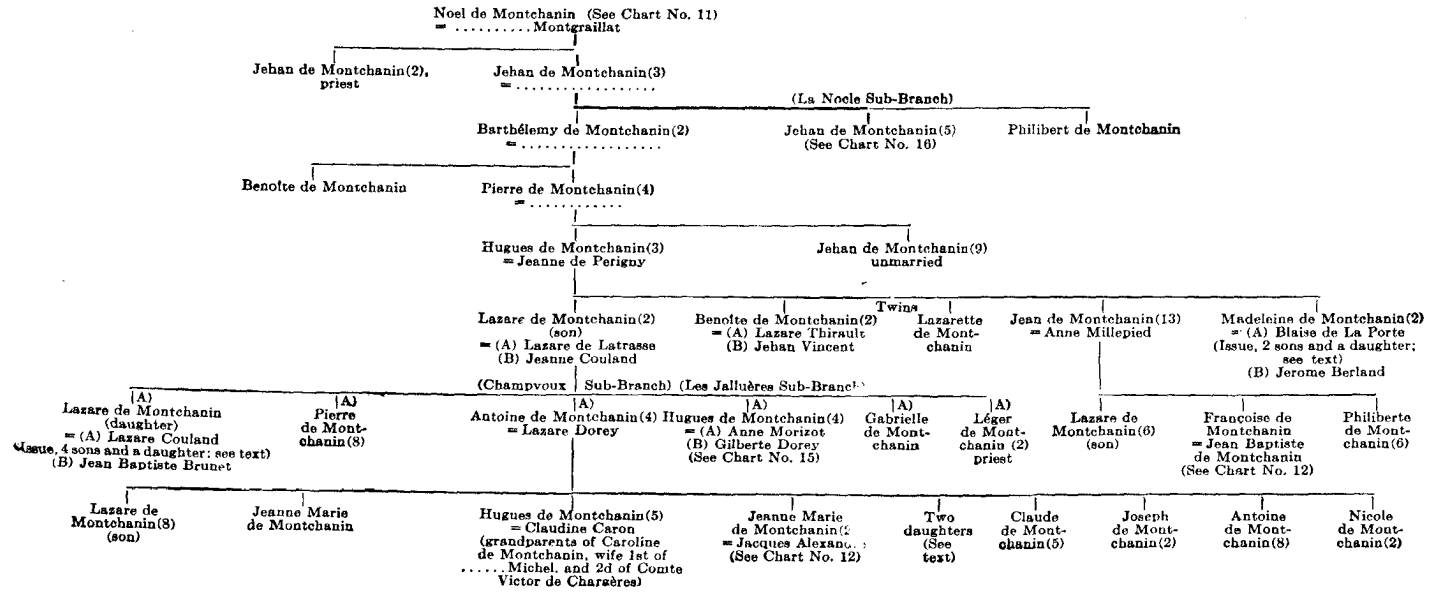
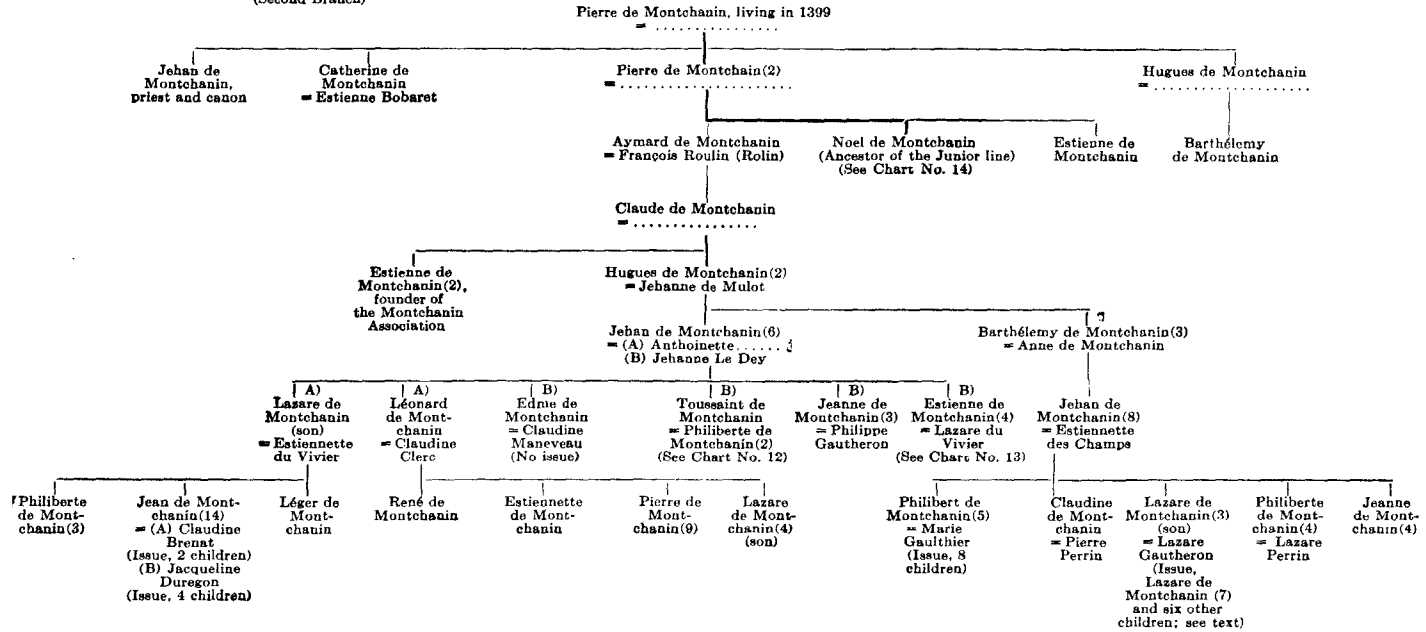


Chart No. 11. *Montchanin Family*  
(Second Branch)



sepulture in the chapel of St. Jean within the aforesaid church. Pierre de Montchanin was probably born about 1370 and no doubt died not long after the execution of the above agreement, having had by his wife, whose name is not known:

I. Jehan de Montchanin, who died in 1483, priest and canon of the Cathedral church of Autun. Moved quite likely by the representations of his collateral relatives, he executed and put on record in 1449 a formal declaration which set forth that the agreement made ten years previously between his deceased father and the curate of Issy l'Evêque did not affect the right of those members of the family who were not descendants of Pierre ("qui non de Petro procedent") to be interred in the chapel of St. Jean upon payment of the customary burial fees, and that this statement applied especially to the posterity of Marc de Montchanin, notary of Issy l'Evêque, and of the last named's brother, Girin (Giret) de Montchanin, second, of St. Priest-La Roche, "videlicet de Marco notorio Issensis posterii, item de fratre Girino in villa de Sancto Prieto in rupe."

II. Catherine de Montchanin, deceased before 1445, wife of Estienne Bobaret, notary at Issy l'Evêque.

III and IV. Pierre de Montchanin, second, and Hugues de Montchanin, who were both married during their father's lifetime: Hugues left a son, Barthélemy de Montchanin, concerning whom we have no information, while his elder brother, Pierre, second, had three sons: 1. Aymard de Montchanin, the forefather of the senior line of the second branch. 2. Noel de Montchanin, ancestor of its junior line which separated later into three sub-branches. 3. Estienne de Montchanin, of whom nothing is known.

We shall first give an account of Aymard's descendants and then pass to those of Noel.

#### THE SENIOR LINE OF THE SECOND BRANCH

Nothing is known of its progenitor, Aymard de Montchanin, save that he succeeded his uncle by marriage, Estienne Bobaret, as notary at Issy l'Evêque, and that his spouse was Françoise Roulin (or Rolin), by whom he had at least one son, Claude de Montchanin, concerning whom there is even less information, as it has not been possible to ascertain the name of his wife.

The sons of Claude, so far as known, were Estienne de Montchanin, second, who died without issue, and Hugues de Montchanin, second. The former was the founder of the Montchanin Association (or Society) having for its object, as it would seem, the agricultural exploitation of the original family estate then known as the "finage de Montchanin," which had evidently been acquired by the senior line of the second branch when the representatives of the eldest or La Garde-Marzac branch left Issy l'Evêque and definitely established themselves in the country. Nothing is known concerning Hugues, second, the younger son, except that he married Jehanne de Moulot, by whom he had:—Jehan de Montchanin, sixth, of whom below, and Barthélemy de Montchanin, third, the progenitor of a collateral offshoot of the senior line, to which we shall return after completing our account of the elder brother and his posterity.

Jehan de Montchanin, sixth, called "The Master," probably born about 1589, succeeded his uncle Estienne, second, as the directing head of the Montchanin Association and died August 21, 1646. He married: 1st. Antoinette ———, and, 2nd, January 24, 1628, Jehanne

Le Dey, whose name is not found in the records after 1660. Issue (the four younger children by second wife):—

I. Lazare de Montchanin, born in 1620 and died in December, 1691, the last manager of the Montchanin Association which was dissolved after his death. His wife was Estiennette du Vivier, alive in 1671, who belonged to a very old family of Issy l'Evêque. On the 11th of September, 1454, Jehan du Vivier, apparently her direct ancestor, gave the Catholic church of that town a small parcel of land known as "Le Bolon," together with the amount due him from the estate of the Chassaigneux brothers, the consideration being his free sepulture in the sacred edifice. Children:—

1. Philiberte de Montchanin, third, who was living in September, 1671. 2 and 3. Jean de Montchanin, fourteenth, "sergent royal," born about 1655 and died April 9, 1701, and Léger de Montchanin, baptized August 30, 1660, who died September 24, 1671. Jean, fourteenth, espoused: 1st. Claudine Brenat, and 2nd, October 25, 1695, Jacqueline Duregon, widow of Antoine Tréfant. Issue by first marriage: (a-b). Jean de Montchanin, seventeenth, baptized May 25, 1691, and Antoine de Montchanin, sixth, who died September 2, 1693. Issue by second marriage: (c-d-e). Simon de Montchanin, baptized April 26, 1696, and died March 17, 1702; Marguerite de Montchanin, second, baptized April 28, 1698, and Jeanne de Montchanin, fifth, baptized August 31, 1699, who died November 20, 1700. (f). Jean Madelon de Montchanin, a posthumous child, baptized April 26, 1701.

II. Léonard de Montchanin, born about 1624 and alive in 1688, who married Claudine Clerc. Issue: 1. René de Montchanin, baptized October 9, 1657, and probably deceased in infancy. 2. Estiennette de Montchanin, born

about 1660, who died unmarried, July 5, 1685. 3. Pierre de Montchanin, ninth, born about 1664 and died at the "domaine" of Noireterre, December 22, 1709. 4. Lazare de Montchanin, fourth, born in 1668 and died at Marly-sous-Issy, February 28, 1700, the records stating that, with the consent of the "curé" of Marly, he was buried on the following day in the church of Issy l'Evêque "à cause de l'ancienne fondation des Montchanins."

III. Edme de Montchanin, born in 1636 and died November 13, 1686: he espoused, June 30, 1682, Claudine Maneveau, by whom he had no issue.

IV. Toussaint de Montchanin, born about 1641, of whom below.

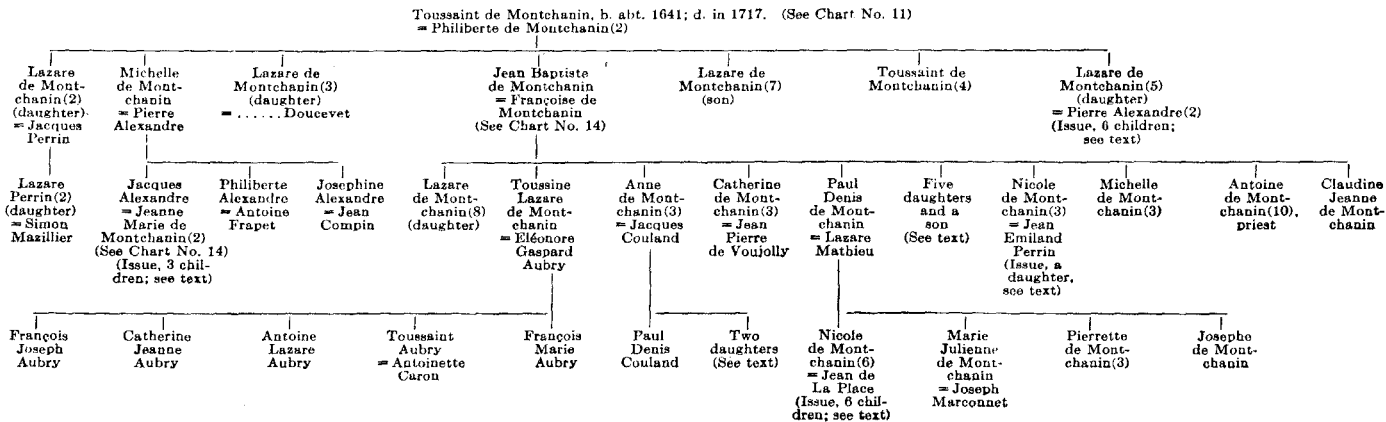
V. Jeanne de Montchanin, third, "de la communauté des Montchanins," born in 1643, who married, November 24, 1670, Philippe Gautheron, born about 1649, of the parish of Ste. Radegonde.

VI. Estienne de Montchanin, fourth, born in 1645, an account of whom will follow that of Toussaint and his posterity.

Toussaint de Montchanin was born, as just stated, about 1641 and died January 1, 1717: he espoused a cousin, Philiberte de Montchanin, second, born in the spring of 1651 and died June 17, 1733. Issue:—

1. Lazare de Montchanin, second (daughter), born about 1675 and died September 13, 1713, having married, February 20, 1691, Jacques Perrin who died November 20, 1704: their daughter, Lazare Perrin, second, espoused, August 5, 1720, Simon Mazillier. 2. Michelle de Montchanin, born in 1677, of whom below. 3. Lazare de Montchanin, third (daughter), baptized June 5, 1682, who married, August 7, 1714, ——— Doucevet, of Montmort, whose first name we have not been able to ascertain. 4. Jean Baptiste de Montchanin, born in 1684, of whom we

Chart No. 12. Senior Line of Second Branch of Montchanin Family—continued







shall speak after concluding our account of Michelle. 5. Lazare de Montchanin, seventh (son), baptized December 8, 1686, and died June 23, 1687. 6. Toussaint de Montchanin, fourth, baptized December 29, 1688, and died unmarried, October 11, 1717. 7. Lazare de Montchanin, fifth (daughter), baptized July 15, 1691, and died January 21, 1768: she espoused, February 22, 1718, Pierre Alexandre (son of Joseph Alexandre and Lazare Perrin), whom we call "second" to distinguish him from the uncle of the same name mentioned below. Children: (a-b). Joseph Alexandre, second, baptized April 12, 1720, and Lazare Alexandre, (daughter), born about 1724, who espoused François Maistre of Luzy, November 9, 1751. (c-d). Colette Alexandre and Jean Baptiste Alexandre, baptized respectively February 12, 1727, and January 1, 1729. (e-f). Pierre Alexandre, third, born in 1731, whose death occurred September 3, 1743, and Catherine Alexandre, baptized September 7, 1733, who married, February 10, 1755, Claude Thévenet, the younger, of Montmort, son of Claude Thévenet and Eléonore Joleau.

We now go back to Michelle de Montchanin, baptized October 3, 1677, and died May 11, 1739. She espoused, February 14, 1694, Pierre Alexandre, living in 1728, whose first wife was Jeanne Perrin, by whom he had Anne Alexandre, later the spouse of Philibert de Montchanin, seventh, Michelle's first cousin. Issue:—

(a). Jacques Alexandre, "praticien" (lawyer) at Issy l'Evêque, probably born about 1695, who married, November 26, 1726, a distant cousin, Jeanne Marie de Montchanin, second, daughter of Antoine de Montchanin, fourth, head of the Champvoux sub-branch of the junior line. Upon the decease of his father-in-law in 1730, Jacques succeeded him as "procureur d'office de l'Evêque d'Autun" or, as it was usually styled, "procureur fiscal,"

in which capacity he administered the temporal possessions of the Autun diocese within the jurisdiction of Issy l'Evêque. Issue: Nicole Alexandre, baptized February 2, 1729, who died in infancy, Antoine Alexandre, baptized May 2, 1730, and Marie Alexandre, baptized May 11, 1734. (b). Philiberte Alexandre, who was wedded to Antoine Frapet of Grury, November 25, 1721. (c). Josephine Alexandre, baptized April 11, 1706, who espoused, April 19, 1731, Jean Compin of Grury, "chirurgien."

As the records are missing, we have been unable to determine the identity of Philiberte de Montchanin, second, wife of Toussaint de Montchanin, as well as that of a number of other members of the family whose names sometimes appear in the documents still extant. Many of them descended, in all likelihood, from brothers or sons of Hugues de Montchanin, second, of whom we have no knowledge.

Let us now revert to Jean Baptiste de Montchanin, baptized June 2, 1684, and deceased previous to 1744. He was admitted to the bar by the "chambre des comptes du parlement de Dijon," was qualified as "praticien" in May, 1719, and six months afterwards as "notaire royal" at Issy l'Evêque. Like his father, he espoused a cousin of his own name, Françoise de Montchanin, born in 1688, daughter of Jean de Montchanin, thirteenth, of the junior line of the second branch (of which we shall speak later), by his wife Anne Millepied. The marriage took place at the church of Issy l'Evêque on the 20th of May, 1710, after a dispensation had been obtained on account of the kinship between the bride and groom. Issue:

(a). Lazare de Montchanin, eighth (daughter), baptized May 7, 1711. (b). Toussine Lazare de Montchanin, born October 27, 1712, and died August 2, 1785, who married, June 9, 1744, Eléonor Gaspard Aubry, "chirurgien,"

son of Gilbert Aubry and Estiennette Verne of Bourbon-Lancy. Children: François Joseph Aubry, baptized May 15, 1745, and living in 1780; Catherine Jeanne Aubry baptized November 20, 1746, who died unmarried September 17, 1792; Antoine Lazare Aubry, baptized March 6, 1749; Toussaint Aubry, born about 1751, who espoused, August 21, 1781, "demoiselle" Antoinette Caron; and François Marie Aubry, born in 1753 and died August 12, 1761. (c). Anne de Montchanin, third, born in 1713: she married, October 19, 1745, Jacques Couland, who died July 10, 1793, son of "maistre" Lazare Couland, second, and Adrienne Bonneau. We style this Lazare "*second*" to differentiate him from the "notaire royal" of the same name (evidently a close relative), who espoused in 1684 a daughter of another "notaire royal," Lazare de Montchanin, second. Children: Paul Denis Couland, baptized August 16, 1746, and died January 22, 1747; Catherine Jeanne Couland, baptized November 20, 1747; and Anne Couland, who died February 3, 1768. (d). Catherine de Montchanin, third, born February 27, 1714, who on the 10th of October, 1747, became the spouse of Jean Pierre de Voujolly, of Beaulouis, parish of Cronat, whose first wife was Gabrielle Reullon. (e-f). Paul Denis de Montchanin, born in 1715, of whom below, and Gilberte de Montchanin, born May 11, 1717, who died June 28, 1719. (g-h). Philiberte de Montchanin, eighth, born September 30, 1718, and Marie de Montchanin, third, born October 7, 1719, who died in infancy. (i-j-k). Gilbert de Montchanin, baptized September 28, 1720, and died August 5, 1724; Marie de Montchanin, fourth, baptized January 19, 1722, and Anne Françoise de Montchanin, baptized September 15, 1723. (l). Nicole de Montchanin, third, baptized August 21, 1726, and living in 1761, wife of Jean Emiland Perrin, born

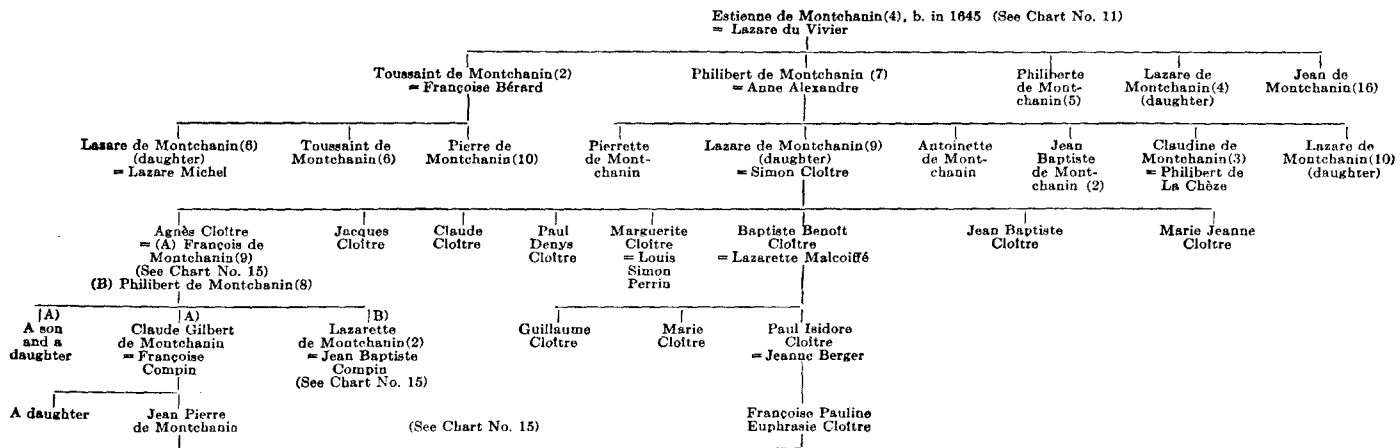
in 1737 and died February 19, 1758, by whom she had Catherine Perrin, baptized November 19, 1756. (m-n). Michelle de Montchanin, third, baptized April 19, 1728, and Antoine de Montchanin, tenth, born about 1730, priest and curate of Vitray, living in 1788. (o). Claudine Jeanne de Montchanin, baptized March 18, 1733, and died October 26, 1734.

We now return to Paul Denis de Montchanin, born February 24, 1715, who succeeded his father as "notaire royal" at Issy l'Evêque. He died February 25, 1758, having espoused, September 16, 1752, Lazare Mathieu, born in 1721 and died December 8, 1791, widow of Laurent Roy, by whom he had: (aa). Nicole de Montchanin, sixth, baptized May 17, 1753, who married, June 14, 1774, Jean de La Place, notary at Issy l'Evêque, born in 1741 and died February 13, 1784 (son of Edme de La Place, also a notary of that town, born in 1714 and died April 19, 1782, by his wife, Catherine des Forges, alive in 1783). Children: Edme de La Place, second, born June 18, 1775; Amédée Pierrette de La Place, born April 23, 1777, and died May 1, 1777; Joseph Marie de La Place, born April 19, 1778, who died May 29, 1783; Félix de La Place, born July 21, 1780; Jeanne Marie de La Place, born June 3, 1782, who died June 28, 1783; and Marie Jeanne de La Place, born January 14, 1784. (bb). Marie Julienne de Montchanin, born October 22, 1754, who married, October 23, 1780, Joseph Marconnet. (cc). Pierrette de Montchanin, third, baptized August 30, 1755, who died November 16, 1756. (dd). Joseph de Montchanin, baptized February 21, 1757, and died November 25, 1759.

Having now completed our account of Toussaint de Montchanin and his descendants, let us pass to his brother, Estienne de Montchanin, fourth, and his posterity. He



Chart No. 13. Senior Line of Second Branch of Montchanin Family—continued



## THE DU PONT AND ALLIED FAMILIES 429

was born, as already stated, in 1645, and died June 21, 1708, having espoused, February 10, 1669, Lazare du Vivier, born in 1649 and died July 31, 1719, apparently a sister of Estiennette du Vivier, the wife of his eldest brother. Children:—1. Toussaint de Montchanin, second, baptized November 17, 1669, who married Françoise Bérard, by whom he had: (a). Lazare de Montchanin, sixth (daughter), baptized July 2, 1702, probably the wife of Lazare Michel, “avocat” and “bailly” of Percy-Gugnon, whose son, Joseph Marie Michel, espoused in 1751 his cousin, Nicole de Montchanin, fifth.\* (b). Toussaint de Montchanin, sixth, baptized January 24, 1704. (c). Pierre de Montchanin, tenth, baptized March 9, 1709. 2. Philibert de Montchanin, seventh, born in 1683, of whom below. 3. Philiberte de Montchanin, fifth, baptized January 14, 1685, and died February 25, 1687. 4. Lazare de Montchanin, fourth (daughter), baptized April 23, and died October 11, 1686. 5. Jean de Montchanin, sixteenth, baptized August 22, 1687, and living in 1713.

Philibert de Montchanin, seventh, baptized March 31, 1683, and died June 9, 1736, married, January 7, 1713, Anne Alexandre, born in 1688 and died October 19, 1724, daughter of Pierre Alexandre, heretofore mentioned, by his first wife, Jeanne Perrin. This matrimonial alliance brought about a double and extremely intricate relationship between Philibert, seventh's, children and those of his first cousin, Michelle de Montchanin (daughter of Toussaint), who was the last wife of his father-in-law, the complication being increased, if this were possible, by the

\*The records show that the wife of Lazare Michel was “Lazare de Montchanin,” but her identity with Lazare, sixth, is not positively established. So far as dates are concerned, Michel might have married either Lazare, seventh, daughter of Lazare de Montchanin, third, and Lazare Gautheron; or Lazare, eighth, daughter of Jean Baptiste and Françoise de Montchanin. As they were all relatives, however, the actual consanguinity between Joseph Marie Michel and his wife only differed in degree.

marriage in 1718 of Michelle's sister, Lazare, fifth, with Pierre Alexandre, second, nephew and namesake of Michelle's husband.

The issue of Philibert seventh's marital union were: (a-b). Pierrette de Montchanin, born February 28, 1714, and Lazare de Montchanin, ninth (daughter), of whom below. (c-d). Antoinette de Montchanin, born February 15, 1717, and Jean Baptiste de Montchanin, second, born October 10, 1718. (e). Claudine de Montchanin, third, baptized November 19, 1721, who married, November 29, 1741, Philibert de La Chèze, "conseiller du roy et son procureur au grenier à sel de Bourbon-Lancy," son of Antoine de La Chèze, "bourgeois" of Grury, and Jeanne Vincent. (f). Lazare de Montchanin, tenth (daughter), baptized April 7, 1723, and died January 31, 1737.

The second daughter, Lazare, ninth, was born December 28, 1715, and died January 16, 1780. She espoused, February 24, 1734, Simon Cloître, baptized November 17, 1704, and died October 14, 1748 (son of Antoine Cloître and Jeanne Terre), whose first wife was Claudine Thévenet, deceased March 11, 1732. Children: (aa). Agnès Cloître, born in 1735 and died in 1803, who married: 1st. June 19, 1753, François de Montchanin, ninth, of whom anon. 2nd. August 19, 1765, Philibert de Montchanin, eighth, a widower, whose place in the family lineage cannot be ascertained: we only know that his first wife was Claudine de Ligny and that he was a resident of Autun, parish of St. Pierre. (bb-cc-dd). Jacques Cloître, Claude Cloître, and Paul Denys Cloître, baptized respectively August 21, 1737, September 13, 1739, and September 6, 1740. (ee). Marguerite Cloître, baptized April 7, 1743, and died March 26, 1832: she espoused, January 13, 1767, Louis Simon Perrin, notary at Issy l'Evêque, whose death occurred June 3, 1784. (ff). Baptiste Benoît Cloître, bap-



tized February 16, 1746, of whom below. (gg). Jean Baptiste Cloître, baptized September 4, 1747. (hh). Marie Jeanne Cloître, a posthumous child, baptized February 9, 1749.

Baptiste Benoît Cloître contracted a matrimonial alliance with Lazarette Malcoiffé, by whom he had: Guillaume Cloître, born in 1781, who died in 1851, Marie Cloître, born in 1792, who died in 1850 (neither of whom ever married), and Paul Isidore Cloître, born in 1794 and living in 1851, who espoused Jeanne Berger, living in 1850.

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Let us now go back to the offshoot from the senior line which descended from Bartnélemy de Montchanin, third, the younger son of Hugues de Montchanin, second, and Jehanne de Mulot. Like so many other members of his family, Barthélemy, third, espoused a cousin, Anne de Montchanin, daughter of Estienne de Montchanin, third, known as "l'ancien," whom we have not been able to place but who was probably descended as previously suggested.

Barthélemy, third's, son was Jehan de Montchanin, eighth, called "le vieux," living in 1682 but apparently deceased in 1688. He espoused about 1653, Estiennette des Champs, by whom he had: 1. Philibert de Montchanin, fifth, of whom below. 2. Claudine de Montchanin, born about 1656, who married, October 3, 1688, Pierre Perrin. 3. Lazare de Montchanin, third, born in 1658, of whom we shall speak after relating what is known of his elder brother. 4. Philiberte de Montchanin, fourth, born about 1660, who espoused, October 3, 1685, Lazare Perrin (evidently a brother or cousin of Pierre): he must not be confounded with his two feminine homonyms—one the mother of Pierre Alexandre and the other the child of Jacques Perrin, both sons-in-law of Toussaint de Mont-

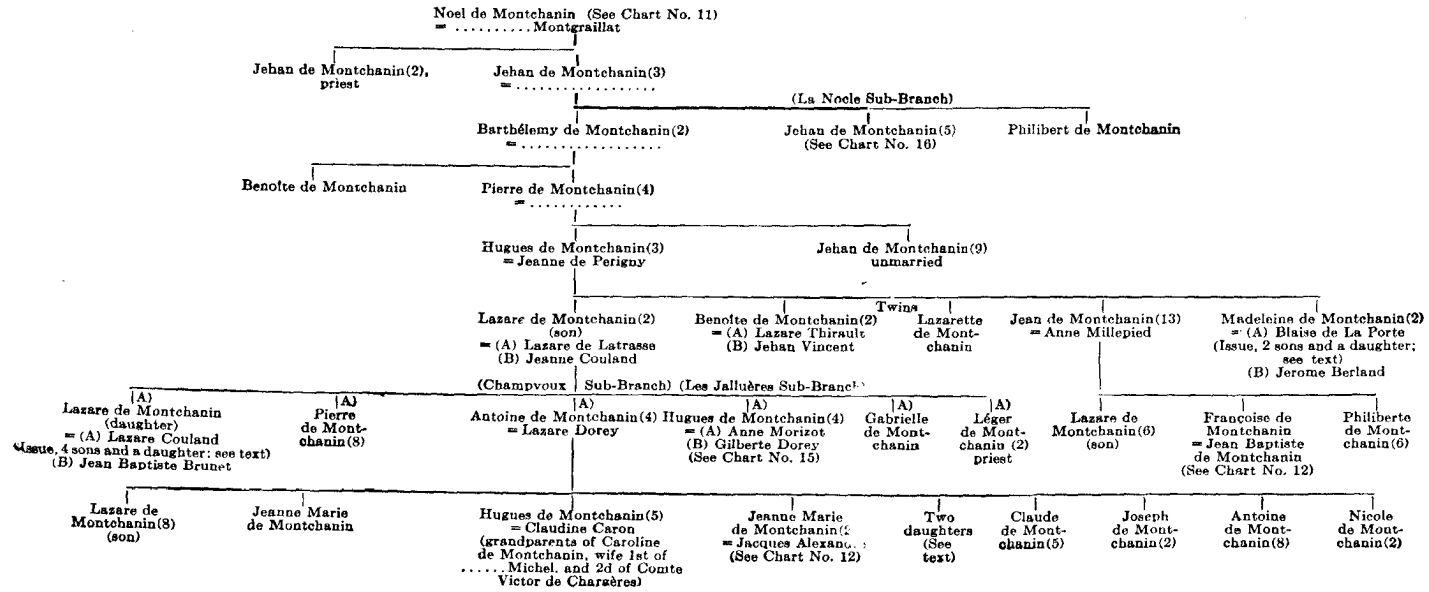
chanin. 5. Jeanne de Montchanin, fourth, born in 1662 and died October 4, 1671.

Philibert de Montchanin, fifth, was born in 1654 and died September 2, 1694. His wife was Marie Gauthier, by whom he had: (a). Toussaint de Montchanin, third, born about 1677, who married Marie Loreau, February 11, 1709. (b). Estienne de Montchanin, fifth, born March 27 and died April 2, 1681. (c). Jean de Montchanin, fifteenth, born in 1682, who seems to have died in infancy. (d). Lazare de Montchanin, fifth (son), baptized October 30, 1684, and living in 1709. (e). Antoine de Montchanin, fifth, baptized July 9, 1687, and alive in 1709. (f). Philiberte de Montchanin, seventh, born in 1691 and died January 29, 1695. (g). Michelle de Montchanin, second, baptized February 9, 1693, who died unmarried, November 4, 1766. (h). Estiennette de Montchanin, second, a posthumous daughter, baptized September 12, 1694, and died October 29, 1694.

The other son of Jehan eighth was Lazare de Montchanin, third, baptized October 1, 1658, and died April 23, 1716: he espoused Lazare Gautheron who survived him and died May 18, 1719. Issue: (a). Marie de Montchanin, baptized February 24 and died March 16, 1691. (b). Jean de Montchanin, eighteenth, baptized September 2, 1695, and died June 14, 1716. (c). Vincent de Montchanin, baptized February 13, 1698, and died August 28, 1729: he married: 1st. February 15, 1724, Jeanne Vilain, and, 2nd, November 26, 1726, Philiberte Regnard, who died December 16, 1726, the daughter of Blaise Regnard and Claudine Tavalle. (d). Françoise de Montchanin, second, baptized December 26, 1700. (e). Toussaint de Montchanin, fifth, baptized April 9, 1702, and died in infancy. (f). Toussaint de Montchanin, seventh, baptized April 17, 1705, and died July 14, 1730, who



Chart No. 14. *Junior Line of Second Branch of Montchanin Family*



## THE DU PONT AND ALLIED FAMILIES 433

espoused, November 26, 1726, Lazare Villain (no doubt a sister or cousin of Vincent's first wife): she survived her husband and was married again to Jacques Meulnier, June 26, 1731. (g). Lazare de Montchanin, seventh (daughter), baptized August 20, 1708, of whom nothing certain is known.

### THE JUNIOR LINE OF THE SECOND BRANCH

The junior line of this branch, which became divided later into the three sub-branches or groups of Champvoux, Les Jalluères and La Noce, descended, as we have seen, from Noel de Montchanin, younger brother of Aymard, the progenitor of its senior line. The Les Jalluères sub-branch is still in existence and is represented (1922) by Paul François René de Montchanin, whose forbears of the name, as shown by the records, have lived and died in or near the town of Issy l'Evêque for more than *seven hundred years*. He is unmarried and resides at the château of Mazille, commune and canton of Luzy, a small town in the department of the Nièvre a few miles from Issy l'Evêque.

Noel de Montchanin, the ancestor of the junior line, espoused a "demoiselle" of the Montgrailat family, baptismal name not known, by whom he had two sons:—Jehan de Montchanin, second, notary at Issy l'Evêque, who forsook his worldly avocations to become a priest; and, Jehan de Montchanin, third, whose nativity obviously took place towards the close of the fifteenth century as he was a notary at Issy l'Evêque in 1520, most likely in succession to his brother. He was still living on the 31st of March, 1565, but we do not know the name of his spouse nor the date of his marriage, which no doubt approximated to that of his installation as notary, and evidently his children were all born previous to 1545. He had three sons:—

Barthélemy de Montchanin, second, of whom below; Jehan de Montchanin, fifth, ancestor of the La Nocte sub-branch, to which we shall revert after giving an account of the other sub-branches; and Philibert de Montchanin, of whom nothing can be ascertained.

The eldest of these sons, Barthélemy de Montchanin, second, was living in 1579 and had issue as follows by his wife (name not known):—

I. Benoîte de Montchanin, concerning whom we have no information save that she was living in 1636.

II. Pierre de Montchanin, fourth, probably born about 1570, whose sons, so far as we are informed, were: 1. Hugues de Montchanin, third, proprietor at Issy l'Évêque, of whom below. 2. Jehan de Montchanin, ninth, born in 1609 and died in 1694, apparently unmarried.

Hugues, third, was born in 1602 and died December 12, 1693, in his ninety-second year, having had by his wife, "demoiselle" Jeanne de Perigny:—

(a). Lazare de Montchanin, second (son), born in 1638, of whom below.

(b-c). Benoîte de Montchanin, second, and Lazarette de Montchanin, twins, baptized April 30, 1646. Nothing is known of the last named, apparently deceased in infancy, but Benoîte, second, who died July 24, 1739, in her ninety-fourth year, was the wife first of Lazare Thirault, born in 1642 and died May 22, 1703, and later of Jean Vincent, also born in 1642 and died August 20, 1720. Children: (aa). Lazare Thirault (daughter), of whom below. (bb). Jean Thirault, whose daughter, Anne Thirault, was born in 1706 and died October 29, 1714. (cc). François Thirault, baptized January 14, 1684. (dd). Antoine Thirault, baptized November 26, 1686, and died May 14, 1707.

Lazare Thirault was married, November 22, 1694, to Gilbert Garenne (son of Jean Garenne and Marie Hault),

by whom she had: (aaa). Lazare Garenne (son), baptized August 12, 1695, whose wife was Marguerite Maisonseule, their son being Gabriel Lazare Garenne, baptized April 15, 1736. (bbb). Marthe Garenne, born about 1697, who espoused Lazare Rozet, August 18, 1716. (ccc-ddd-eee). Philiberte Garenne, Antoine Garenne and Jean Baptiste Madelon Garenne, baptized respectively June 6, 1700, May 19, 1709, and May 17, 1715. Lazare Thirault survived her husband and contracted a second connubial alliance with François Möise, January 10, 1720.

(d). Jean de Montchanin, thirteenth, proprietor at Issy l'Evêque, born about 1649 and died May 4, 1694. He married Anne Millepied, by whom he had: (aa). Lazare de Montchanin, sixth, baptized June 13, 1685, of whom nothing is known save that he was a witness for the bride at the marriage of his sister Françoise, in 1710, and a sponsor, May 7, 1711, at the baptism of his niece and namesake, Lazare de Montchanin, eighth. (bb). Françoise de Montchanin, baptized March 20, 1688 and died September 25, 1736, who espoused her somewhat distant cousin, Jean Baptiste de Montchanin, May 20, 1710, and whose offspring has been given previously. (cc). Philiberte de Montchanin, sixth, baptized February 23 and died March 8, 1691, her grandfather, Hugues de Montchanin, third, then in his eighty-ninth year, being present at the interment.

Anne Millepied was married again, October 4, 1695, to Bernard Conneaud of Cressy, son of Guy Conneaud of that place and "dame" Jeanne de Montorger.

(e). Madeleine de Montchanin, second, who espoused: 1st. September 1, 1682, Blaise de La Porte, by whom she had: (aa). Lazare de La Porte (son), born in 1683 and died June 25, 1691. (bb). Pierre de La Porte, baptized September 2, 1685, and died January 10, 1691, whom we style "third" to avoid confusing him with those of the

same name who figure in the eleventh chapter. (cc) Jeanne de La Porte, baptized September 21, 1687. Blaise died on the 1st of November of that year and his widow contracted, June 7, 1695, another matrimonial alliance with Jerome Berland of Cuzy.

We now return to Lazare de Montchanin, second, notary at Issy l'Evêque, born in April, 1638, and died October 24, 1721. He compiled a genealogical chart of his forbears as far back as 1400, which, however, made no mention of the La Nocle Montchanins who descended from his great-uncle, Jehan de Montchanin, fifth. D'Hozier's attribution to Lazare, second, of the coat of arms, "d'argent, à une montagne de sinople, chargée d'une étoile d'argent," seems to have been due to some unexplained error, as the latter's descendants never used the above escutcheon nor were able to account for its imposition upon the family.

Lazare, second, married: 1st. In 1658, Lazare de La-trasse, deceased about 1683, daughter of Lazare de La-trasse of Issy l'Evêque, by his wife, Gabrielle des Jours, living in 1640, whose parents were François des Jours, "écuyer," sieur de Mazille, and Jeanne de Ganay who died in 1675. 2nd. February 12, 1684, Jeanne Couland, born in 1644 and died January 19, 1694, widow of Pierre Dorey to be mentioned anon, and mother of Lazare, second's, daughter-in-law, Lazare Dorey. Issue by first wife:

(aa). Lazare de Montchanin (daughter), baptized November 16, 1660, who espoused: 1st. February 12, 1684, Lazare Couland, born about 1642 and died April 21, 1694, "notaire royal" at Issy l'Evêque and brother of her father's last wife. Her nuptials, which were celebrated on the same day as those of her father, gave rise to family connections of the most perplexing character and were brought about, apparently, by Lazare de Montchanin's unwillingness to



## THE DU PONT AND ALLIED FAMILIES 437

leave her father until he had the care and companionship of a suitable helpmate. 2nd. September 16, 1704, Jean Baptiste Brunet, "notaire royal," son of Lazare Brunet and "demoiselle" Pierrette Denys. Children by first marriage: (aaa-bbb). Antoine Couland, baptized December 6, 1684, and deceased in infancy, and Reyne Couland, baptized May 15, 1686. (ccc-ddd). Hugues Couland, baptized December 15, 1688, and Joseph Couland, born in 1690, who died June 29, 1694. (eee). Antoine Couland, second, baptized April 24, 1694, two days after his father's decease and died July 10, 1706.

(bb). Pierre de Montchanin, eighth, baptized February 2, 1662, of whom nothing certain is known. (cc-dd). Antoine de Montchanin, fourth, born in 1663, and Hugues de Montchanin, fourth, born about 1665, the respective progenitors of the Champvoux and Les Jalluères sub-branches of which we shall speak presently. (ee). Gabrielle de Montchanin, who probably died young, born January 8, 1670, and baptized the next day, her maternal grandmother, Gabrielle des Jours, being a sponsor. (ff). Léger de Montchanin, second, baptized November 6, 1681, and died January 1, 1763, a priest and "curé" of the chapel of St. Jean in the Issy l'Evêque church, known as the "chapelle ardente" because of the lighted taper which had been burning upon its altar for centuries under the terms of the donation made about 1260 by Girin de Montchanin (Girinus Monscanini), the first authenticated forbear of the family.

### THE CHAMPVOUX SUB-BRANCH

Antoine de Montchanin, fourth, ancestor of the Champvoux sub-branch, was baptized on the 17th of November, 1663, and died October 13, 1720. In 1686 he was keeper of the records at Issy l'Evêque, and in 1691

“procureur d’office de l’évêque d’Autun.” He married, February 5, 1692, Lazare Dorey, born in 1661, who died on the 5th of December, 1731, daughter of “maistre” Pierre Dorey, “praticien,” by his consort, Jeanne Couland, heretofore mentioned, who after her husband’s decease became the second wife of Antoine, fourth’s, own father. Children:—

I, II and III. Lazare de Montchanin, eighth (son), baptized April 6, 1693, and died September 5, 1694; Jeanne Marie de Montchanin, born March 21, 1694, who died September 14, 1695; and Hugues de Montchanin, fifth, born in 1695, of whom below.

IV and V. Jeanne Marie de Montchanin, second, and Nicole de Montchanin, twins, baptized October 8, 1696: the latter seems to have died in infancy, while the former, whose death occurred on the 26th of May, 1739, espoused, as heretofore stated, Jacques Alexandre, son of Pierre Alexandre and Michelle de Montchanin.

VI and VII. Anne de Montchanin, second, baptized January 18, 1698, and Claude de Montchanin, fifth, baptized June 23, 1699, who died October 10, 1699.

VIII, IX and X. Joseph de Montchanin, second, baptized September 29, 1700, and died June 5, 1709; Antoine de Montchanin, eighth, born December 3, 1701, who was living in 1749; and Nicole de Montchanin, second, born about 1703 and alive in 1744.

Hugues de Montchanin, fifth, baptized November 10, 1695, “avocat au parlement,” who was appointed, August 27, 1728, judge of La Nocle and magistrate of Ternant in succession to “maistre” Claude Andrieu who retired on account of old age. These offices had been formerly held by one of Hugues fifth’s La Nocle kinsmen, Louis de Montchanin, fourth, who on account of his religious convictions was forced to relinquish them at the Revoca-

tion, and it will be noted that, as an indispensable prerequisite, the affidavits of two Catholic priests of the parish of St. Léger, town of Bourbon-Lancy, were attached to the document appointing Hugues, fifth, to the offices in question, the priests deposing that they had frequently seen him partake of the sacraments of their church.

Hugues, fifth, died November 8, 1771, having married, about 1731, "demoiselle" Claudine Caron, born in 1713, who died February 3, 1779, and by whom he had: 1. Nicole de Montchanin, fifth, baptized May 12, 1734, who espoused February 16, 1751, her cousin, Joseph Marie Michel, "avocat à la cour et bailly du marquisat du Brail," son of Lazare Michel and of his wife, Lazare de Montchanin, sixth, although, as previously indicated, Michel's wife might have been either Lazare, seventh, or Lazare, eighth. The son of Joseph Marie Michel and Nicole, fifth, of whose baptismal name we are in ignorance, married Caroline de Montchanin of whom below. 2. Madeleine de Montchanin, third, baptized March 13, 1737, and alive in 1744. 3. Hugues Antoine de Montchanin, baptized June 2, 1739, who died in infancy. 4. Hugues Antoine de Montchanin, second, baptized May 3, 1744. 5. Pierre Marie de Montchanin, baptized April 2, 1751, who succeeded Jean Baptiste Rasse as "treasurer general," June 11, 1777, and in 1786 was "trésorier de France de la généralité de Bourgogne." He married "dame" Marguerite Françoise Alexandre, living in 1806, who no doubt belonged to the family of that name heretofore mentioned and with which the Montchanins had so often intermarried. Issue: (a). Charlotte Madeleine de Montchanin, born October 12, 1788, who died in infancy. (b). Caroline de Montchanin, born in 1789 and died childless in 1868. She espoused: 1st. ——— Michel, who left her his entire property. As the son of Nicole de Montchanin, fifth, he was Caroline's first cousin

and, as stated above, his parents were cousins, Joseph Marie Michel's mother having been a Montchanin also. 2nd. Comte Victor de Chargères, an officer without fortune, for whose nephews and nieces she provided dowries and settlements, besides legally adopting one of their number. In this way her large estate, yielding an annual income of 100,000 francs and comprising her paternal inheritance as well as the amount she had received from Michel, passed to the Chargères family to the exclusion of the Les Jalluères Montchanins who were the nearest relatives of Caroline as well as of her first husband.

#### THE LES JALLUÈRES SUB-BRANCH

As above stated, this sub-branch descended from Hugues de Montchanin, fourth, son of Lazare, second, and derived its name from a property which the posterity of Hugues, fourth, had inherited from the Garennés, to whom it had originally belonged.

Hugues, fourth, who was born about 1665 and died February 15, 1708, espoused: 1st. About 1695, Anne Morizot, deceased, apparently in 1696. 2nd. April 27, 1697, Gilberte Dorey (probably a sister of his elder brother's wife), who died September 24, 1713: she survived her husband and contracted a second matrimonial union, November 22, 1712, with "maistre" Jean Reullon, "praticien" at Issy l'Evêque, by whom she had Jeanne Marie Reullon, born August 25, 1713, and died April 4, 1714.

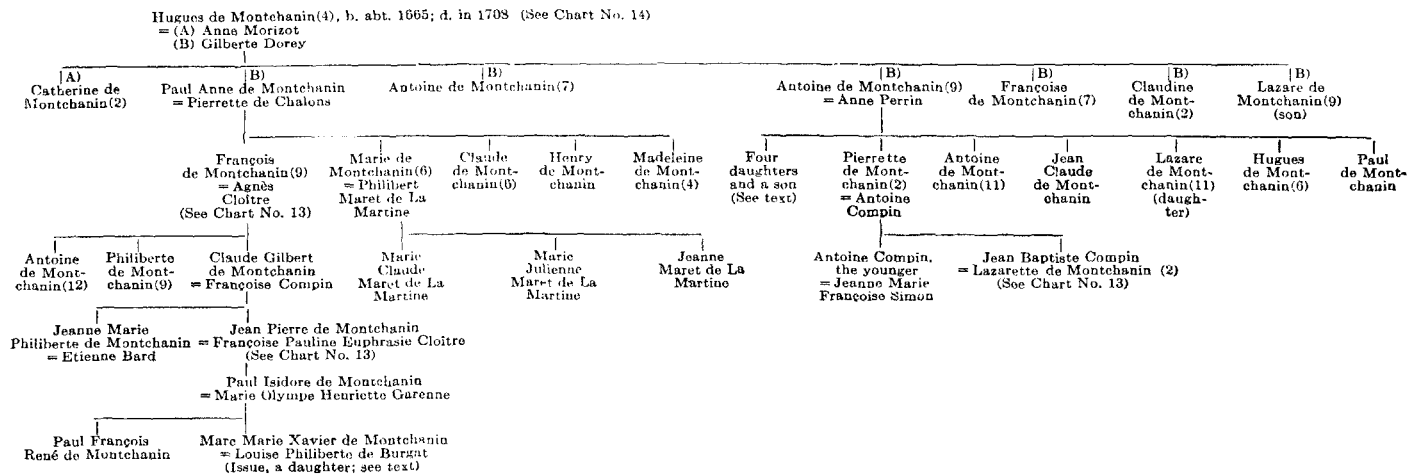
Issue by first marriage:

I. Catherine de Montchanin, second, born about 1696 and died November 3, 1699.

Issue by second marriage:

II and III. Paul Anne de Montchanin, born in 1699, of whom below, and Antoine de Montchanin, seventh, born March 17, 1701, who died in infancy.

Chart No. 15. Junior Line of Second Branch of Montchanin Family—continued  
(Les Jallières Sub-Branch)





IV. Antoine de Montchanin, ninth, born March 8, 1702, and died December 31, 1743. He espoused Anne Perrin, who died February 10, 1744. Children: 1 and 2. Françoise de Montchanin, fourth, and Marie de Montchanin, fifth, baptized respectively April 16, 1726, and June 3, 1727. 3, 4 and 5. Nicole de Montchanin, fourth, baptized March 29, 1729, and died May 18, 1730; Jean de Montchanin, nineteenth, baptized July 1, 1730, and Marguerite de Montchanin, third, baptized December 1, 1732. 6. Pierrette de Montchanin, second, born February 13, 1735, who married, August 17, 1756, Antoine Compin, "bourgeois" and resident of Grury, son of Philippe Compin and Marguerite Ducloux and no doubt a relative of the Jean Compin heretofore mentioned. Their children were: Antoine Compin, the younger, "gendarme de la compagnie du Dauphin," who espoused, while in garrison at Luneville, October 24, 1786, Jeanne Marie Françoise Simon; and Jean Baptiste Compin, who married, August 19, 1788, Lazarette de Montchanin, second, daughter of Agnès Cloître, by her last husband, Philibert de Montchanin, eighth. 7 and 8. Antoine de Montchanin, eleventh, born in 1736 and died April 5, 1742, and Jean Claude de Montchanin, baptized November 22, 1737. 9 and 10. Lazare de Montchanin, eleventh (daughter), baptized April 6, 1740, and Hugues de Montchanin, sixth, baptized January 15, 1742. 11. Paul de Montchanin, baptized January 22, 1744, and died August 2, 1755, a posthumous son as was his uncle Lazare, ninth, of whom below.

V, VI and VII. François de Montchanin, seventh, "chirurgien," baptized April 10, 1704, and died unmarried April 1, 1732; Claudine de Montchanin, second, baptized February 4, 1706, and died July 31, 1707; and Lazare de Montchanin, ninth (son), born after his father's de-

cease and baptized February 23, 1708, who died March 23, 1719.

Paul Anne de Montchanin, "notaire royal" at Issy l'Evêque, to whom we now revert, was born October 11, 1699. He was living in August, 1746, and died before April, 1749, having espoused, February 15, 1724, "demoiselle" Pierrette de Chalons, who died February 14, 1739, daughter of Léonard de Chalons, "écuyer," and Charlotte Lavocat. Issue: 1. François de Montchanin, ninth, born in 1727, of whom below. 2. Marie de Montchanin, sixth, born about 1729, who married, April 29, 1748, Philibert Maret de La Martine, sieur de Noiret, son of ——— Maret de La Martine, captain of infantry and of Gabrielle d'Urgon from St. Léger de Bourbon. Children: (a-b). Marie Claude and Marie Julienne Maret de La Martine, born respectively August 14, 1749, and November 16, 1750. (c). Jeanne Maret de La Martine, baptized September 22, 1752. 3. Claude de Montchanin, sixth (son), born February 4, 1736, and died May 14, 1737. 4. Henry de Montchanin, born July 5, 1737, who died unmarried December 6, 1761. 5. Madeleine de Montchanin, fourth, baptized February 9, 1739, and died November 1, 1740.

François de Montchanin, ninth, proprietor at Issy l'Evêque, was baptized November 14, 1727, and died in the prime of life, April 9, 1762. As heretofore stated, he espoused, June 19, 1753, his distant cousin, Agnès Cloître, baptized August 4, 1735, and died September 10, 1803, daughter of Simon Cloître and Lazare de Montchanin, ninth, and granddaughter of Philibert de Montchanin, seventh, and Anne Alexandre. Issue:—

(a). Antoine de Montchanin, twelfth, born April 24, 1756, who died March 31, 1758. (b). Philiberte de Montchanin, ninth, born November 5, 1759, and died unmarried, June 30, 1834. (c). Claude Gilbert de Montchanin, born



## THE DU PONT AND ALLIED FAMILIES 443

January 15, 1762, mayor of Issy l'Evêque in 1794, who died March 2, 1818: he espoused Françoise Compin, born at Maltal, department of Seine-et-Loire, in 1762 and died November 20, 1818, daughter of Lazare Compin, proprietor at Issy l'Evêque, and Philiberte Morizot. Children:—

(aa). Jeanne Marie Philiberte de Montchanin, born May 20, 1797, who married, November 23, 1819, Etienne Bard, born at Toulon-sur-Arroux, Saône-et-Loire, January 25, 1789, son of Antoine Bard, "maréchal de camp" (brigadier general), and Jeanne Marie Blot. (bb). Jean Pierre de Montchanin, born March 10, 1799, and died March 10, 1843, landowner and member of the "conseil municipal" of Issy l'Evêque. He espoused Françoise Pauline Euphrasie Cloître, deceased at Autun, February 16, 1848, daughter of Paul Isidore Cloître, heretofore mentioned, and Jeanne Berger. The newly married couple were not only second cousins through the Cloîtres, but third cousins on the Montchanin side, since their common great-grandmother, as we have seen, was Lazare de Montchanin, ninth. Their only child was:—

Paul Isidore de Montchanin, proprietor at Issy l'Evêque, born in that town July 8, 1831, and died at the château of Jallières, commune of Isenay, February 15, 1883. He married Marie Olympe Henriette Garenne, born at Moulins-Engilbert, May 24, 1830, and died at Issy l'Evêque, July 14, 1858, daughter of Philippe Garenne and Françoise Cheuret of the former place where the nuptials were celebrated on the 2nd of September, 1850. Issue: Paul François René de Montchanin of the château of Mazille, heretofore mentioned, born June 24, 1851, and Marc Marie Xavier de Montchanin, born March 5, 1854, who died in August, 1920. The latter espoused, September 9, 1879, Louise Philiberte de Burgat, born in 1859, and their only child, Marie Aglae Henriette Pauline Thérèse

Albertine de Montchanin, born at Isenay October 18, 1880, was married on the 13th of November, 1899, to Marie Joseph Ludovic Guy Jacquetot de Chantemerle de Villette (born at "Le Donjon," Allier, September 15, 1871) of the château of Sommery, department of Saone-et-Loire, by whom she has Germaine and Robert de Villette.

CHAPTER XVI

**THE MONTCHANIN FAMILY,  
CONCLUDED**

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THE SUB-BRANCH OF LA NOCLE

THE THIRD OR YOUNGEST BRANCH

THE MONTCHANINS OF ST. PRIEST-  
LA ROCHE

THE SUB-BRANCHES OF PERREUX

THE CHAMPRAND MONTCHANINS

THE MONTCHANINS OF CHAVRON AND  
LES PARAS

THE MONTCHANINS OF ST. MAURICE-  
LES-CHÂTEAUNEUF



CHAPTER XVI  
**THE MONTCHANIN FAMILY,  
CONCLUDED**

THE SUB-BRANCH OF LA NOCLE

**T**HE Montchanins of La Nocle, from whom we come, possessed ample proof of their descent from Élie de Montchanin, born about 1570, but, like the other families of the name, had no documentary evidence to establish their consanguinity with the several branches and sub-branches of the race. While some may deem it to have been a weakness in a woman of rare character and extraordinary intelligence, the fact remains that our ancestress, Anne Alexandrine de Montchanin, took the greatest possible pride in her family and very frequently referred to its lineage and antecedents. Her son, Du Pont de Nemours, has carefully recorded his mother's statements which, so far as they relate to the present discussion, may be summed up as follows:—that her family was noble and of very great antiquity, that those of the name from whom she descended belonged to the second of the three branches into which the family was divided, and that they bore the two golden chevrons and three silver stars on a red field which were the distinctive arms of that branch. It is interesting to note that nothing has been found during the course of our investigations which in any way conflicts with the family traditions just quoted.

All the genealogical experts who have examined the question, agree in stating that the Montchanins of La Nocle

descended from Jehan de Montchanin, third, heretofore mentioned, who was a notary at Issy l'Evêque in 1520. Inasmuch as he was also the ancestor of the Montchanins of Champvoux and of Les Jalluères, whose descent from Barthélemy de Montchanin, second, eldest son of Jehan, third, is clear and unquestioned, it is obvious that the Montchanins of La Nocle must have come from a younger son. A budget of documents relating to the La Nocle people, which date from 1655 to 1702, is still in the possession of the descendants of Barthélemy, second, and the fact that the forbears of the latter had labelled this budget "*The La Nocle Branch*" seems to prove unquestionably their recognition of the consanguinity between the two Montchanin groups who lived in the same neighborhood, La Nocle being only eight and one-half miles from Issy l'Evêque. As already stated, no reference whatever is made to the La Nocle Montchanins in Lazare second's genealogy now belonging to his descendants, who have always been staunch Catholics—the omission having been evidently prompted by the religious animosities of former days. As stated heretofore, this table shows further that Jehan de Montchanin, third, of Issy l'Evêque, in 1520 had three sons:—first, Barthélemy de Montchanin, second, living in 1579, whose only son was Pierre de Montchanin, fourth, and from whom the Champvoux and Les Jalluères sub-branches descend—next, Jehan de Montchanin, fifth, of whom we shall speak presently—and, lastly, Philibert de Montchanin, concerning whom there is no information.

Before attempting to show Élie de Montchanin's proper place in the family tree of the second branch, it will be necessary to approximate as nearly as possible to the date of his birth. It is clear that his nuptials must have been celebrated during the last years of the sixteenth century, as his son was admitted to the bar in 1623 and both of his

daughters were married apparently long before 1636. In those days a man under thirty did not marry without the parental consent, and upon examining the records we find that the bridegrooms as a rule were about the age just mentioned, second marriages of course excepted. It is not difficult, therefore, to reach the conclusion that Élie was in all probability born between 1565 and 1570, in which case his father's natal year could not have been very much later than 1535 or 1540, which accords with the presumptive years of birth of the sons of Jehan de Montchanin, third, as heretofore noted.

The date of Élie de Montchanin's nativity to which we have just approximated, as well as the biblical flavor of his given name—an appellation entirely novel in the second branch of the family and most strongly suggestive of a Huguenot baptism—and the further fact that his only son was called Jehan, not only effectively support the conclusion that Élie's father was Jehan de Montchanin, fifth, but are in complete harmony with the traditions of the La Nucle Montchanins which we have mentioned previously. The facts just stated would seem to render it practically certain that Jehan, fifth, at the time of the Reformation, which began in Burgundy about 1562, seceded from the Catholic church and cast his lot with the followers of Calvin, a step which in those days so frequently involved a complete severance of all family ties. This hypothesis, be it observed, is entirely reasonable, as during that soul-stirring era the nearest and closest relatives often took opposite sides in the furious controversies engendered by that great religious upheaval. Such was the case, at all events, in the Bauquemare, Les Hommets, Cossart, Tous-tain and many other Norman families, and similar incidents evidently must have occurred in those of the Charol-lais and other parts of France.

We have no information in regard to the marriage and decease of Jehan de Monchanin, fifth, or as to the name of his wife: she was most likely from Charolles, where Élie de Montchanin seems to have been born and brought up, since he is designated in his will as belonging to that town. As the Wars of Religion were in full progress at the time of his birth, and as he was a most steadfast member of the Reformed church, it is plain that his father must have held similar religious views and was no doubt a personal supporter and companion in arms of Charles Du Puy-Montbrun, the celebrated leader of the Huguenots of Burgundy, who perished on the scaffold in 1575.

There is nothing of record concerning Élie's life history prior to 1636, in which year he was living at the château of Ternant as agent and manager of the La Nocle and Ternant estates in the Charollais which belonged to the La Fin de Salins family, to whom he evidently owed his position. As its representatives were very fervent Huguenots who had established in 1574 a "prêche" at their château of La Nocle, which as already stated was but a few miles from Issy l'Evêque, it goes without saying that they had a personal acquaintance with Élie's father, a resident of that town before the Reformation, and must have been strongly interested, both as neighbors and fellow Huguenots, in the career of the son. Although the records do not give the date of Élie's appointment, it approximated, in all likelihood, to that of the formal promulgation of the Edict of Nantes about which time he seems to have been married. In 1630, when Élie was a man of sixty or thereabouts, the estates under his charge passed to the Du Puy-Montbrun family by the marriage of the heiress, Louise Madeleine de La Fin de Salins, to the distinguished soldier, Alexandre Du Puy-Montbrun, marquis de La Nocle, son of Jehan du Puy-Montbrun and grandson of Charles.



This change of ownership gave rise to the very close personal relations which were maintained for so many years afterwards between Élie and his descendants and the last named family.

On the 24th of October, 1636, the testamentary dispositions of Élie de Montchanin and his wife were set forth in a joint will executed before a notary at the château of Ternant, the instrument making bequests to their two married daughters and constituting their only son as the residuary legatee. Élie is last mentioned on the 18th of February, 1651, on which day he was one of the principal "témoins," or subscribing witnesses, to the nuptial contract of his granddaughter, "demoiselle" Jeanne de Montchanin, with Abraham Cuzin, the younger, and his death apparently took place not very long afterwards.

Élie de Montchanin espoused, most likely about 1598, "demoiselle" Gabrielle d'Agonneau, who doubtless died previous to 1651 as she is not mentioned in the above contract, and who belonged, in all probability, to the prominent and much-persecuted Huguenot family of that name in Cluny and Macon. Issue: I. Jehan de Montchanin, seventh, of whom below. II. Julie de Montchanin, born about 1601 and alive in 1651, who espoused Jehan Viridet, minister of the Reformed church ("ministre de la parole de Dieu," in Huguenot phraseology) at Paray-le-Monial and Ternant. His pastorate began in 1626 and was terminated by his death which seems to have occurred about 1656, as in that year the former church was in charge of a new "pasteur." III. Suzanne de Montchanin, born about 1603, wife of Isaac Viridet, notary at Paray-le-Monial and elder of the Reformed church, who was a brother of Jehan: she and her husband were both living in 1665.

Jehan de Montchanin, seventh, "noble homme et sage maistre, avocat au parlement, chastelain de La Nucle, et

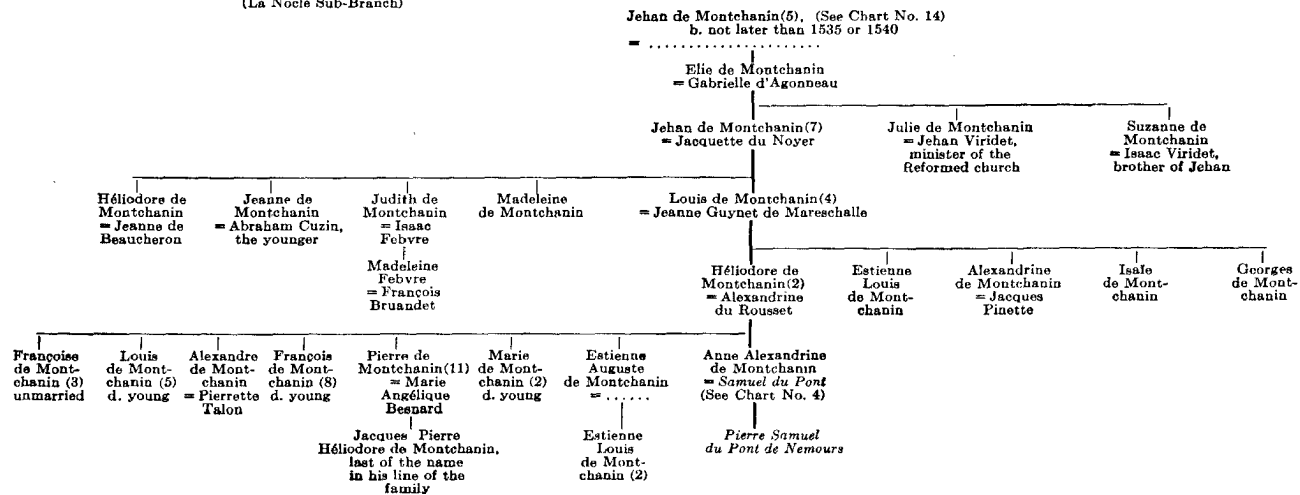
lieutenant au bailliage de Ternant," was born about 1599 and died in 1664. At an early age he was sent to the academy of Lausanne in Switzerland, and a certificate in Latin from the rector, ministers and professors of that institution, dated September 5, 1621, attested to the correctness of his life and morals, as well as to the distinction with which he had acquitted himself in the exercises of the school: he is styled in the certificate as "a very learned and very illustrious French cavalier (écuyer)." From Lausanne he went to the university of Orleans, where he obtained his degree in civil and canon law on the 18th of March, 1623, and on the 28th of the same month was admitted as an "avocat au parlement de Paris." He went back to Burgundy, as it would seem, after his admission to the bar and in addition to the practice of law probably assisted his father in the management of the properties under his charge until January 5, 1635, on which date he was appointed judge of La Nocle and magistrate of the barony of Ternant by Alexandre Du Puy-Montbrun. Upon his father's decease, some sixteen years later, Jehan, seventh, seems to have taken over the management of the Du Puy-Montbrun estates in addition to his judicial functions. In 1655 he and his wife became sureties for their eldest son, Héliodore de Montchanin, the assistant at that time of Simon Le Noir, "receveur pour le roi aux aides et gabelles de Château-Chinon," and later his successor in that office.

In 1656 Jehan de Montchanin, seventh, divided his property among his five children, the Le Mousseau estate, parish of St. Aubin in the Charollais, and his library valued at 300 livres going to the eldest son, Héliodore. It is to be observed that the estate in question could not have been very extensive, as the Montchanins of La Nocle were never in affluent circumstances.



Chart No. 16. Junior Line of Second Branch of Montchanin Family—continued

(La Nucle Sub-Branch)



Jehan, seventh, married, about 1629, "demoiselle" Jacqueline du Noyer, daughter of "noble homme," Héliodore du Noyer, minister of the Huguenot church of Buxy from 1620 to 1634, and of the combined churches of Buxy and Cluny from the latter year until his decease in 1665, when his son, Michel du Noyer, succeeded him in the Buxy pastorate. Héliodore du Noyer was a delegate in 1637 to the National Synod of the Reformed church held at Alençon, but we are not informed as to the name of his wife.

The children of Jehan de Montchanin, seventh, and Jacqueline du Noyer were:

1. Héliodore de Montchanin, "receveur pour le roi aux aides et gabelles de Château-Chinon," who was residing upon the Le Mousseau property on the 10th of January, 1680. He married Jeanne de Beaucheron, alive in 1665, and was evidently the godson and namesake of his maternal grandfather, Héliodore du Noyer.

2. Jeanne de Montchanin, who espoused in 1651 (contract dated February 18th), Abraham Cuzin, the younger, of Corbigny, son of "honorable homme" Abraham Cuzin of that town and Abigail Grimon. The bride's dowry was 1300 livres with a trousseau of the value of 200 livres, and the parents of the bridegroom agreed to give real estate valued at 1500 livres, consisting either of the Bastier meadow near Corbigny or of the lands which they had acquired from "honorable men" Henry and Pierre de Mouhy, the newly married couple to have their choice of either of these properties.

3. Judith de Montchanin, wife of Isaac Febvre: their daughter, "demoiselle" Madeleine Febvre, was married, January 15, 1703, to François Bruandet, son of Claude Bruandet, "procureur fiscal" at Château-Chinon, and Jeanne Drouillet, Judith being a widow at that date.

4. Madeleine de Montchanin, born about 1636, who was living in 1665 and seems never to have married.

5. Louis de Montchanin, fourth, our ancestor, born about 1638 and died before July 5, 1702, who was qualified in 1664 as "praticien (lawyer) demeurant à La Nocle," which shows that in early life he must have been admitted to the bar. He no doubt assisted his father in the active management of the Du Puy-Montbrun estates, as upon the latter's decease early in the year last named he was appointed to succeed him as judge of La Nocle and magistrate of Ternant, and as such was given a general power of attorney, dated April 15th, to represent Alexandre Du Puy-Montbrun, marquis de La Nocle, in all matters pertaining to the estates of La Nocle, Moulins, Essardon, Tours, Couddé, Taxée and Chaumoisi, as well as in the seigniorial courts of justice. During the same year our ancestor executed a paper before a notary setting forth that as his mother and his elder brother, for whom he had every consideration, belonged to the Reformed church, he personally renounced and abandoned any and all of the privileges and exemptions extended to Catholics, which no doubt referred to the settlement of his father's estate and seemed to indicate that he had a nominal status as a Catholic by reason of his official position.

Be this as it may, Louis de Montchanin, fourth, was very far, however, from abandoning his religious convictions as was evidenced by his approaching marriage to one of his Huguenot relatives, "demoiselle" Jeanne Guynet de Mareschalle: her parents were Philémon Guynet, sieur de Mareschalle, and "demoiselle" Jeanne de Mornay (or Morlay), while Jean Guynet, sieur de Mareschalle, living in 1673, was probably her brother. It seemed desirable that the marriage should be celebrated by Catholic rites even if it were the intention to supplement it later by a

Protestant ceremony at Geneva or elsewhere, but as the contracting parties were cousins, Jeanne de Mornay's mother being Jeanne du Noyer, elder sister of Jacqueline du Noyer, the mother of Louis, fourth, it became necessary to secure a dispensation before the ceremony could be performed in a Catholic church: this having been obtained, the contract was signed on the 6th of June, 1665, and the nuptials followed.

On the 2nd of the ensuing month, Louis de Montchanin, fourth, bought from "noble homme," Charles de Raphin, sieur de Sermaize, the château then known by the family name of the latter's wife, Anne de Ponard, including the priory of Mazille near the hamlets of Isenay and Vandenesse. This château, which became for the next forty years the abode of our Montchanin forefathers and to which their name has become permanently attached, is now (1922) owned by Monsieur de Charmen of Autun and is situated in the commune of Isenay, canton of Moulins-Engilbert, arrondissement of Château-Chinon, Nièvre. Louis, fourth, was not able to pay in cash the whole amount of the purchase money, and placed a mortgage on the property which was discharged and satisfied in 1703.

The primitive manor or "finage" of Montchanin near Issy l'Evêque from which the family took its name, must not be confounded with the château de Montchanin (Ponard) which dates from the sixteenth century. It is flanked by a tower at one of the corners and has stone mouldings around the doors and windows: the roof, which seems to date from the construction of the building, is of tile arranged in string-courses, and the north front is pierced with loopholes.

We are not informed as to the vicissitudes of our Montchanin forefathers at the time of the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, but we know that they not only reso-

lutely declined to abandon their religious convictions, but refused to leave their native country. In consequence, Louis de Montchanin, fourth, was deprived of his offices of judge and magistrate, thus losing the salaries upon which the support of his family practically depended: he retired to the château of Montchanin, where he resided in very straitened circumstances up to the time of his decease which, as before stated, occurred previous to July 5, 1702, the exact date not being known.

The children of Louis de Montchanin, fourth, by his wife, "demoiselle" Jeanne Guynet de Mareschalle, all born at La Nocle except the youngest, were: (a). Héliodore de Montchanin, second, our ancestor, of whom below. (b). Etienne Louis de Montchanin, "chevalier de St. Louis" and captain in the king's army, who died at the Invalides in Paris: he must have abandoned his Huguenot faith, as no French Protestant at that epoch was permitted to serve in the military establishment of his own country. (c). Alexandrine de Montchanin, who was married, before 1705, to Jacques Pinette of Corbigny, parish of St. Léonard, in all likelihood an uncle of Héliodore second's wife, Alexandrine du Rousset, whose mother was a Pinette. (d). Isaïe de Montchanin, born not later than 1684, a lieutenant of cavalry in the service of the duke of Anhalt-Dessau: he had not returned to France in 1710, at which time Georges Saugy, the purchaser of the château of Montchanin, had certain funds in hand belonging to him. (e). Georges de Montchanin, born at the château of that name and baptized at Isenay, July 8, 1688, who served in the English army and died in Switzerland, as we are informed by Du Pont de Nemours. His name, however, does not appear among the grantors when the château was sold, and as he was not of age at that time his guardian must have previously conveyed his interest therein



to one of his brothers, probably to provide the money for his education.

We now return to Héliodore de Montchanin, second, apparently born about 1666: he was living in 1740, but we are not informed as to the date of his decease. Save that he was a resident of the château of Montchanin, not far from La Nocle, we know nothing of his life previous to 1702: on the 5th of July of that year, he acquired the interest of his younger brother, Etienne Louis de Montchanin, in the personal property of their deceased father, and three years later, September 24, 1705, the brothers, Héliodore, second, Etienne Louis and Isaïe, together with their sister Madame Pinette (Alexandrine de Montchanin), sold the château of Montchanin and adjacent lands to Georges Saugy. This step was absolutely necessary, as Louis de Montchanin, fourth, had been completely ruined by his unswerving fidelity to the Huguenot faith and none of his children had sufficient means to take the property.

The general European conflict brought about by the disputed succession to the Spanish throne, strongly appealed to the soldierly instincts of Héliodore, second, who went to Holland and joined a Huguenot regiment in the service of the Dutch republic, his wife and small children evidently remaining at La Nocle. We are not informed as to the particulars of his military career, but he seems to have belonged to the mounted service, as he left the pistols which he carried during the war to his grandson, Du Pont de Nemours. The hostilities were practically over when he returned to France in 1712, and being entirely without fortune he appealed to Pierre Antoine, marquis de Jaucourt-Épeuilles, on the ground of a distant kinship which our Montchanin forebears always claimed but apparently could not prove. As Héliodore, second's, grandmother,

however, was a Mornay, the existence of some remote consanguinity was by no means impossible. In any event, our ancestor's appeal was not made in vain, as the Jaucourts retained their Huguenot faith and strongly sympathized with the persecuted adherents of the Reformed church. The marquis de Jaucourt-Épeuilles appointed our forefather to represent him in the management of his estates in the Charollais and Nivernais, the salary being supplemented by a right of domicile in the ancient château of Brinon-les-Allemands, surrounded by a moat and only accessible by a drawbridge: it was situated in the outskirts of the small town of that name, which, since the German invasion of 1870, has changed its name, as is not surprising, to that of Brinon-sur-Beuvron. Héliodore, second, was living there on the 5th of March, 1713, but had probably taken over his new duties during the previous autumn, as all agricultural leases began on St. Michel's day (September 29th). Du Pont de Nemours tells us that his grandfather's just and kindly methods of administration made him exceedingly popular, and that he, as well as the marquis de Jaucourt, were idolized by the peasantry.

Héliodore de Montchanin, second, espoused in 1702 (contract dated June 27th), Alexandrine du Rousset, who probably died about 1722, the daughter of Jean du Rousset, a resident and property owner at La Nocle, by his first wife, Anne Pinette. On the 30th of March, 1724, Jean sold all his right, title and interest in a certain house situated on the "Place du Marché" in the town of Paray-le-Monial, to Pierre Desclaud of the last named place; and at the end of that year he leased his house, pasture-field and vineyard at La Nocle and removed to Chatillon-en-Bazois, at which date he was married again to Marie Bonfils. As Alexandrine's father not only belonged to the medical profession but came from a family of physicians,

she had acquired amid her youthful environment a certain knowledge of the healing art which she turned to good account later in ministering to the sick and suffering peasants in the vicinity of Brinon-les-Allemands, a labor of love in which she took the keenest interest.

Du Pont de Nemours speaks of an ancient Bible in the possession of his mother which had belonged to the Du Roussets and in which were inscribed the dates of their births and marriages for several generations, the entries showing that his grandmother, Alexandrine du Rousset, was a descendant of Jehan Baptiste Le Grain, seigneur of Guyencourt and La Laye, "conseiller et maître des requestes de la maison de Marie de Médicis, reine de France," and well known as the author of several important contributions to the history of his time.

Upon investigation we find that Le Grain had but two sons and three daughters who reached years of maturity; that Alexandrine du Rousset did not come from either son, as complete records of their posterity are still in existence; and, that of the three daughters, one was a nun, another did not marry, while the third, Geneviève Le Grain, baptized October 25, 1607, espoused, June 1, 1634, "noble homme, Jean Barthélemy, seigneur de Longpérier, conseiller du roi en sa chambre des comptes à Paris," by whom she had a son, first name not known, who became the "doyen" or dean of the "maîtres des comptes" of that city. We are unable to give any further details of our Le Grain descent, as no trace can be discovered of the Du Rousset Bible, its last known owner having been Jacques Pierre Héliodore de Montchanin, of whom we shall speak below.

Héliodore de Montchanin, second, and Alexandrine du Rousset had eight children, the four elder born at the

château of Montchanin, or perhaps at La Nocle, and the four younger at the château of Brinon-les-Allemands: (aa). Françoise de Montchanin, third, mentioned in previous chapters, baptized at Isenay July 16, 1703, and died unmarried at Paris about 1788. Upon her mother's premature death, she largely took her place and throughout her long life was noted for the most unselfish devotion to her brothers and sisters as well as to their children: Du Pont de Nemours has left the following tribute to his aunt's memory: "The soul of goodness and piety, she possessed one of the noblest hearts that ever beat. While a maximum of self-denial and personal economy characterized the whole of her long life, she never failed to display the utmost liberality and generosity in all her dealings with relatives and friends." (bb). Louis de Montchanin, fifth, born about 1704, a youth of exceptional ability and great promise, who died while a student of medicine. (cc). Alexandre de Montchanin, baptized at La Nocle, November 7, 1705, and a resident of Paris from his youth, who we are told was a man "of dignified manners and agreeable conversation": he had no children by his matrimonial alliance with Pierrette Talon, of Montluel, now department of the Ain, widow of Paul Féliciant, by whom she had a son, Ennemond Féliciant: she survived her second husband for many years and died in Paris on the 13th of January, 1776. (dd). François de Montchanin, eighth, baptized at La Nocle, July 4, 1707, who died in infancy. (ee). Pierre de Montchanin, eleventh, baptized March 5, 1713, a resident of Paris, whom Du Pont de Nemours calls "one of the most virtuous and sensible men I ever knew": he died of apoplexy in that city on the 20th of November, 1785, having married in 1755, Marie Angélique Besnard, of a family which came from Orleans: they had a number

of children, none of whom attained their majority except Jacques Pierre Héliodore de Montchanin, the last of the name in the La Nocle sub-branch, who died without issue in Paris about 1820. He resided in that city, 30 rue Amelot, and was "conseiller référendaire à la Cour des Comptes." In October, 1797, he espoused — Du Pont, of a family in nowise related to our own, the widow of Charles Jacques Le Dée de Roccourt, the younger, who died in April, 1795, brother of the first wife of Du Pont de Nemours. (ff). Marie de Montchanin, second, baptized February 23 and died August 4, 1714. (gg). Etienne Auguste de Montchanin, baptized March 29, 1716, who was killed by a shell at the siege of Madras, India, which lasted from December 12, 1758, until February 16, 1759. As he was prohibited because of his Protestant faith from enrolling himself among the defenders of his own country, he had gratified his military inclinations by joining the British army, in which he held the rank of captain. Du Pont de Nemours says that Etienne Auguste, who had lost an eye in a duel, though a man of great intelligence and courage was very unpopular in his own family, as he took a malicious pleasure in promoting dissension among his nearest relatives. His wife, whose name is not known, came from the Pays de Vaud in Switzerland: after her husband's death she lived for many years at Southwark, London, and in her old age became totally blind. Their only child, Etienne Louis de Montchanin, second, born about 1745, went to Jamaica as a very young man, where he probably became a victim of tropical disease, as he was never heard from afterwards. (hh). Anne Alexandrine de Montchanin, born January 9, 1720, wife of Samuel du Pont, of whom we have spoken very fully in the twelfth chapter.

## THE THIRD OR YOUNGEST BRANCH

The progenitor of this branch was Girin de Montchanin, whom we call "second" to distinguish him from the ancestor who, as we have seen, was probably born about 1190. It is evident that Girin, second, must have left Issy l'Évêque about the beginning of the fourteenth century, as in 1325 he was a notary at St. Priest-La Roche, near Roanne, in the Forez; and, as he could not have held that office before attaining his majority, he was certainly born previous to 1304. A Girin de Montchanin was living at that place in 1368: it is not clear, however, whether he was the notary just mentioned or a son of the same name, but, in any event, St. Priest-La Roche was for more than five hundred years the abode of the elder line of Girin second's descendants.

As hitherto stated, the special heraldic emblems attributed to the third branch were as follows: "d'azur à trois chevrons d'or, accompagnés de trois étoiles du même," being a modification or "brisure" of the original arms. When the third branch separated later into distinct groups or sub-branches, the "brisure" was varied in different ways to preserve their several identities—thus the Champrand sub-branch changed the three stars from gold to silver, that of Chavron or Les Paras dropped one chevron and that of St. Maurice-les-Châteauneuf two chevrons. While the two modifications last named trenchered to a certain extent upon the prerogatives of the other branches, the red field of the escutcheon, which belonged to their elders, was never assumed by any scion of the youngest branch.

Excluding the large contingent of Catholic priests and members of religious orders, the great majority of Girin

## THE DU PONT AND ALLIED FAMILIES 463

second's posterity were either members of the legal profession or notaries, with a fair representation of soldiers and landed proprietors.

### THE MONTCHANINS OF ST. PRIEST-LA ROCHE

The genealogical data showing the descent of the Montchanins of the third branch from their progenitor, Girin, second, have been largely lost or destroyed during the march of the centuries, and the last representatives of the name at St. Priest-La Roche were only able to trace an unbroken descent of six generations from François de Montchanin, "capitaine châtelain" of that town and notary of the court of Forez in 1574, whose wife was Anne Miraud. His son, Pierre de Montchanin, fifth, also "capitaine châtelain" and "conseiller du roy," born in 1576 and died in 1639, espoused Gabrielle Bouchand, by whom he had Pierre de Montchanin, sixth, and Mathieu de Montchanin, "avocat au parlement" and sieur de Crévans, born in 1628 and died in 1693. The last named lived at Montbrison after his marriage in 1661 to "demoiselle" Anne de Bussièrès of that town, and his sons were Antoine de Montchanin, third, born in 1662, "avocat au parlement," who died unmarried, and François de Montchanin, fifth, priest and canon of the Cathedral church of Montbrison.

Pierre de Montchanin, sixth, named above, Pierre de Montchanin, seventh, and François de Montchanin, sixth, respectively son, grandson and great-grandson of Pierre, fifth, were all members of the legal profession at St. Priest-La Roche, the first two judges of the court of that town. François, sixth, was the father of Nicolas de Montchanin, mayor of St. Priest-La Roche in 1740, whose tenure of that office preceded by many years that of his son, Jean Guy François de Montchanin, the last of the name at St. Priest-La Roche: he died on the 24th of September, 1836,

leaving no issue, the two children by his marriage with Elizabeth de Chambaran not having survived their infancy.

#### THE SUB-BRANCHES OF PERREUX

The descent of the two sub-branches of Perreux, better known as those of Champrand and of Chavron or Les Paras, as well as the latter's off-shoot, the sub-branch of St. Maurice-les-Châteauneuf, is traced to two first cousins, Jehan de Montchanin, fourth, and Girin de Montchanin, fourth. It is obvious that their fathers were not only brothers, but residents of Perreux, and as the dates accord there is every reason to conclude that Jehan, fourth, and Girin, fourth, were grandsons of Pierre de Montchanin, third, who left St. Priest-La Roche as early as 1513 and established himself as a royal notary in the ancient town of Perreux, following the example of his ancestor, Girin, second, who forsook Issy l'Evêque to become a notary at St. Priest-La Roche.

Pierre third's numerous offspring separated into the three sub-branches or groups above mentioned, whose representatives, as a rule, surpassed in wealth and importance those of the elder line of St. Priest-La Roche. We shall first give an account of the Montchanins of Champrand and then of those of Chavron, or Les Paras, as they were subsequently styled, after which we shall speak of the sub-branch of St. Maurice-les-Châteauneuf, an off-shoot of the latter.

#### THE CHAMPRAND MONTCHANINS

The Montchanins of Champrand, sometimes called the first sub-branch of Perreux, came, as just stated, from Jehan de Montchanin, fourth, judge of the civil and criminal courts of Perreux, who made his will in 1600, presumably not very long before his decease. He had four



## THE DU PONT AND ALLIED FAMILIES 465

sons by his wife, Catherine Gaulne, whose death occurred in 1627:—

I. Benoît de Montchanin, sieur de Champrand, the father of sixteen children, of whom below. II. Michel de Montchanin, captain in command of the castle of Perreux. III. Catherin de Montchanin, born in 1577, notary royal at Parigny, St. Vincent, Boisset and Vougy, who, not to be outdone by Benoît, had no less than eighteen children by his consort, Jacquième Donguy! IV. François de Montchanin, second, born in 1591, royal notary at Villefranche in the Beaujolais, who, with a progeny of but nine, did not maintain the pace set by his elder brothers!

Benoît de Montchanin succeeded his father in 1588 as judge of the Perreux courts and died July 1, 1637. We shall name only four of the sixteen children which blessed his conjugal union with Benoîte Tricande:—1. Emmanuel de Montchanin, of whom below. 2. Jehan de Montchanin, tenth, curate of Vougy. 3. Louis de Montchanin, third, sieur de Montchervet. 4. Jehan de Montchanin, eleventh, called "le jeune" in the records, an officer in the "Régiment du Roi."

Emmanuel de Montchanin, sieur de Champrand and doctor of laws, was like his father and grandfather judge of the courts of Perreux. He was born in 1615 and died in 1691, having espoused about 1637 Élie Michon, by whom he had, in strict conformity with Champrand precedents, no less than fifteen children, some of whom were: (a). Louise de Montchanin, born about 1643, wife of Philibert de Montchanin, fourth, sieur de Chavron, their respective parents on the Montchanin side having been cousins in the third degree. (b). Claude Marie de Montchanin, captain in the "Régiment du Roi," born in 1645 and died in 1697. (c). Jean Jerome de Montchanin, a priest and prior of La Voulte-Chilliac in Auvergne, born in 1646.

(d). François de Montchanin, fourth, born about 1654 and died in 1700, lieutenant of grenadiers in the Piedmont regiment. (e). Charles Anne de Montchanin, baptized October 21, 1657. (f). Benoît de Montchanin, second, sieur de Champrand, baptized May 1, 1660, and died December 28, 1696, who was judge of the courts of Perreux, like his father, grandfather and great-grandfather. In January, 1695, he married Jeanne Athiaud, by whom he had Louis Élie de Montchanin, the infant sieur de Champtrand, born November 1, 1695, and died February 27, 1700, and Louise Marie de Montchanin, born in 1696 and died in 1702. (g). Louis Marie de Montchanin, baptized July 2, 1661. (h). David de Montchanin, baptized August 24, 1663. (i). Philibert de Montchanin, sixth, baptized July 2, 1666, priest and canon of the abbey of St. Rambert near Bugey.

We have been unable to trace further the descent of this sub-branch. Amédée d'Avaize, the genealogist of the youngest branch of the Montchanin family, gives no additional information and it is not known whether any of the Champrand Montchanins are still in existence. The Monsieur de Montchanin, "seigneur de Chassigny et de La Garde-Marzac," who sent his power of attorney to the Assembly of the "Noblesse" of the Maconnais in March, 1789, may have been a descendant.

#### THE MONTCHANINS OF CHAVRON AND LES PARAS

The sub-branch of Chavron or Les Paras, which descended from Girin de Montchanin, fourth, of Perreux, probably born about 1540, did not become extinct in the male line until 1899. During an existence of more than 350 years, it has had various designations, being known for two generations as the second sub-branch of Perreux, then during the four succeeding generations as that of

Chavron; and, finally for the last three, as that of Les Paras, an estate inherited about the middle of the eighteenth century by Louis de Montchanin, second, sieur de Chavron.

The founder of this sub-branch, Girin de Montchanin, fourth, "notaire royal et procureur d'office" at Perreux, married, in 1573, Anne Dallery, widow of "noble homme," Michel Gaulne, to whose family the consort of Jehan, fourth, evidently belonged. Children:—

I. Philibert de Montchanin, second, of whom below.  
 II. Louis de Montchanin, born in 1584, who succeeded his father in the above named offices and espoused in 1606 Benoîte Tricande, second, probably a niece or near relative of the wife of Benoît de Montchanin, sieur de Champ-rand, by whom he had:—

1. Charles de Montchanin, born in 1614 and died in 1675, "sieur de Charmay et de Montchervet, conseiller du roy et chevalier des ordres de Mont-Carmel et de Saint Lazare," as well as judge of Pradines and other courts in succession to his uncle, Philibert, second. He left no issue by his wife, Marie Perrin, to whom he was married in 1641, and whose kinship, if any, to the Issy l'Evêque family of that name, is not known. 2. Guillaume de Montchanin, second, a priest and provincial of the order of Jesuits. 3. Marguerite de Montchanin, wife of "noble homme," Louis Athiaud.

Philibert de Montchanin, second, judge of the court of Pradines, eldest son of Girin, fourth, was born in 1580 and died in 1648. In emulation, perhaps, of his Champ-rand cousins, he had eighteen children by "demoiselle" Claudine Mazuyer, whom he espoused in 1600, daughter of "noble Crispin Mazuyer, conseiller du roi" and still living at a very advanced age in 1670. Of their numerous progeny we shall only mention:

1. Philibert de Montchanin, third, born May 15, 1603, "avocat au parlement" and "échevin de Villefranche," who married "demoiselle" Jeanne Despinay. 2. Louis de Montchanin, second, born in 1606, "avocat au parlement" and seigneur of the feudal manor of Chavron which for the next four generations gave its name to the second sub-branch of Perreux. He died in 1666, having had by his first wife, Anne de Sirvinges, "dame de Montermas," besides other children:—

Philibert de Montchanin, fourth, "sieur de Chavron et de Montermas, and "avocat au parlement," born in 1637 and died in 1693, whose spouse, as above stated, was Louise de Montchanin, daughter of Emmanuel de Montchanin, sieur de Champrand and judge of Perreux. Issue, thirteen children, including:—

Emmanuel de Montchanin, second, born in 1670 and died in 1735, "sieur de Chavron et de Montermas," and, like his maternal grandfather, doctor of laws and judge of Perreux. He espoused, in 1700, "demoiselle" Ysabeau du Montet, daughter of François du Montet, sieur des Paras, and of Charlotte Marie Athiaud, by whom he had thirteen children, of whom we only name:—

Emmanuel de Montchanin, third, born in 1701 and died in 1753, "sieur de Chavron et de Montermas, and judge of Perreux, who married in 1737 "demoiselle" Anne Morestin. Issue, eleven children, one of whom was:—

Pierre Léonard de Montchanin, born in 1738 and died January 28, 1797, "sieur de Chavron et de Montermas" and judge of Perreux. He espoused in 1765 "demoiselle" Philiberte Thivind de La Vilette, by whom he had:—

Claude Marie de Montchanin, second, born in 1767 and died unmarried in 1825, judge of Perreux and "sieur de Chavron et de Montermas," and—

Louis de Montchanin, sixth, born in 1747, sieur des

## THE DU PONT AND ALLIED FAMILIES 469

Paras and judge of Le Montet and Pradines. As next in succession to his great-grandmother, Ysabeau du Montet, he inherited in 1756 the feudal manor of Les Paras. The property came to him from Ysabeau's elder sister, Élie du Montet, who left no issue by her marriage to Claude de Montchanin, fourth, of the St. Maurice-Les Châteauneuf sub-branch. Louis, sixth, and his descendants attached to their own patronymic the name of the above seigneurie. He married, in 1779, "demoiselle" Jeanne Desvernay, daughter of François Desvernay, "écuyer, seigneur de Montgalland" and other places, by his wife, Anne Marie Villiard. Issue:—

Pierre François Louis de Montchanin des Paras, of whom below, and two daughters, Marie Antoinette and Renée Philiberte de Montchanin des Paras, who espoused respectively Gabriel Pierre Marie Chapelle des Goyons and Joseph Juste de Riberolles. Pierre François Louis, born March 13, 1780, and died March 13, 1864, was a member of the "conseil" of his "arrondissement" and later of the "conseil" of the department of the Loire. He married, April 28, 1810, Alexie Le Conte de Villeneuve who died on the 6th of June, 1845, daughter of Michel Le Conte de Villeneuve, "écuyer" and an officer of the royal Roussillon infantry regiment before the Revolution. Children: Louis de Montchanin des Paras, of whom below: Marie Antoinette de Montchanin des Paras, second, born June 11, 1812, and died February 12, 1880, who espoused, April 13, 1834, François Régis Dausser, and Augustine Philiberte de Montchanin des Paras, born July 27, 1829, and died December 1, 1905, who married, October 8, 1856, Claude Emile Philibert Gromier, professor of the Lyons medical school.

Louis de Montchanin des Paras, born March 5, 1811, and died February 3, 1899, was a member of the "conseil

d'arrondissement" of Roanne and mayor of Perreux from 1850 to 1871: he espoused, May 31, 1841, Anne Claudine Stoline Jeannez, born May 23, 1820, and died August 10, 1898, daughter of Joseph Jeannez, former officer of hussars, by whom he had an only daughter, Josephine Louise Léonie Blanche Alexie de Montchanin des Paras, who married, in 1868, Amédée d'Avaize, heretofore mentioned.

#### THE MONTCHANINS OF ST. MAURICE-LES-CHÂTEAUNEUF

The representatives of this sub-branch were unable to show their exact filiation from the sieurs of Chavron from whom they descended, and could only go back as far as Jehan de Montchanin, twelfth, living in the middle of the seventeenth century at St. Maurice-les-Châteauneuf in the Charollais. Among other children, he had by his wife, Françoise Sacazan:—I. Joseph de Montchanin, of whom below. II. Claude de Montchanin, fourth, captain of the regiment of Bourbon infantry, and "chevalier de St. Louis," born about 1676 and died without issue May 7, 1757, having married, as we have seen, January 21, 1727, Élie du Montet, "dame des Paras," born in 1679 and died in 1756.

Joseph de Montchanin espoused, September 28, 1723, Élie Goffroy, daughter of Antoine Goffroy, judge of La Chapelle-sous-Dun, and Catherine du Carré. They had a number of children but we shall only mention:—I. Benoît François de Montchanin, "seigneur de Curtil, avocat au parlement," born in 1727, who married: 1st. February 24, 1753, Claudine Marie Lespinasse. 2nd. Catherine Blais, by whom he had Ursule Victoire de Montchanin, wife of Etienne Jean Claude Dechizeaux. 2. Jean Baptiste de Montchanin, third, of whom below. 3. Cosme de Montchanin, officer in the regiment of Conti cavalry,

mayor of Taucon, born in 1743 and died in 1819, who espoused, first, Pierrette de Baussière, and secondly, Anne Sabatin de Ronzières, leaving several daughters by the last wife.

Jean Baptiste de Montchanin, third, notary, lawyer and mayor of St. Maurice-les-Châteauneuf, was born September 13, 1733, and died October 11, 1807: he married, about 1770, Jeanne Jérôme Chesnard de Mauzerand, daughter of François Chesnard de Mauzerand, "écuyer, seigneur de La Forest," by his wife, Philiberte de Chavanne de Beaugrand. His son was François Élie Etienne de Montchanin, mayor of Chassigny, born May 16, 1771, and died October 11, 1855, having espoused, November 26, 1793, Etiennette Élie Perpétue Perret, by whom he had an only son, Benoît François de Montchanin, second, a lawyer at Charolles, born November 19, 1799, and died unmarried on the 27th of January, 1841, the last of his line.

Benoît de Montchanin, third, born in 1723 and known as the "chevalier de Montchanin," also belonged to the St. Maurice-les-Châteauneuf sub-branch. He was "capitaine-aide-major," retired, of the regiment of Condé, and "chevalier de St. Louis": later he became equerry to the Duc de Bouillon, in whose service he died unmarried at Evreux, Normandy, on the 14th of August, 1779. As Benoît, third's, will stated that Benoît François, sieur de Curtil, was his *cousin*, the former's father must have been a brother of Joseph and Claude de Montchanin, fourth.

The chevalier de Montchanin (Benoît, third) was on terms of intimate friendship with our ancestor Du Pont de Nemours (whose mother was a Montchanin) and made frequent visits to Bois-des-Fossés, the latter's country home. After styling Montchanin a "très galant homme," Du Pont de Nemours says:—"We called each other *cousin*;

we corresponded, the 'chevalier rouge' writing to the 'chevalier vert, ou le vert au rouge,' although we had no proof of relationship beyond the identity of the name, the province, the coat-of-arms and the *family traditions*." The epithet of "chevalier rouge," as applied to Montchanin, refers to his red ribbon of the order of St. Louis in contradistinction to Du Pont's green ribbon of that of Vasa.

As the division of the original Montchanin line into three branches occurred about 1300, the statement of Du Pont de Nemours in regard to the identity of the family traditions of the second and third branches is of exceptional interest. Although handed down for nearly five centuries through entirely different and distinct channels, these traditions emerged true to form and in complete and absolute accord.

Under the terms of the will of the chevalier de Montchanin, all family papers were left to his cousin, Benoît François, sieur de Curtil, while his swords went to Du Pont de Nemours and his case of silver drawing instruments to the latter's son, Victor Marie du Pont de Nemours.



CHAPTER XVII

**THE LE PLASTRIER FAMILY**

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PIERRE LE PLASTRIER AND HIS  
DESCENDANTS

DENYS LE PLASTRIER, SECOND, AND  
HIS POSTERITY



## CHAPTER XVII

### THE LE PLASTRIER FAMILY

**A** NARRATIVE of the Le Plastrier family does not seem out of place in this volume as in the olden days the relations between the Du Ponts and Le Plastriers were extremely close and intimate. Besides being friends and neighbors, the two families were ardent and unswerving supporters of the Huguenot cause, as well as closely bound together by the ties of matrimonial alliance. With the exception, however, of the offspring of David Le Blanc, second, and his wife, Marie Fouquet, second, great-grandchildren respectively of Denys Le Plastrier, fourth, and Jonas du Pont, there was no absolute consanguinity between the descendants of Denys, fourth, and the members of our Du Pont family. The case was very different, however, with respect to the posterity of Denys, fourth's, younger brother, Jehan Le Plastrier, sixth, all of whose descendants were our cousins by reason of their Cossart blood and many of them doubly related to us through the marriage of Jean Le Plastrier, eighth, to Anne Le Conte, second, another great-grandchild of Jonas du Pont, and that of Rachel Le Plastrier, second, to our remote kinsman, Abraham du Busc, third. In this connection, it may also be remarked that Daniel Mayer, a great-grandson of Denys Le Plastrier, espoused Suzanne Cossart, a sister of our ancestress, Marie Cossart, eighth, wife of Abraham du Pont.

The Le Plastrier family can be traced to the middle of the fifteenth century, at which time it belonged to the

“bourgeoisie” of Rouen. Nearly all of its members were engaged in mercantile pursuits and some of them were accounted very rich as measured by the standards of those days. When the Reformation brought about an era of individual religious conviction, several representatives of the name accepted the teachings of Calvin and joined the Reformed church of Rouen to which they and their descendants most tenaciously adhered. We shall carry down the story of the Le Plastriers in this chapter as far as the sons of Symon Le Plastrier, and in the next give an account of them and their posterity.

The first of the family of whom we have any knowledge was Jehan Le Plastrier, “bourgeois” of Rouen, probably born about 1428, living October 26, 1503, and deceased before 1507: he belonged in 1461 to the parish of St. Eloi, and in 1466 to that of St. Vincent in which he dwelt during the remainder of his life.

On the 4th of May, 1461, he took over a mortgage of 600 livres from one Georges de Vault of the parish of Ste. Croix-St. Ouen, which he assigned on the 12th of March of the following year to Guillaume Langlois, the younger, of the parish of St. Denis. Not long afterwards, November 25, 1461, he purchased, price not stated, from Jehan Bénard of the parish of St. Souplix de Ry, a house in the parish of Ste. Croix-St. Ouen with outbuildings, well and garden. About six years later, February 29, 1468, Jehan Le Plastrier bought from Guillaume Le Carpentier and Geoffroy Marc, consideration not named, a residence (hostel) designated by the sign of “The Stone,” with cellar, courtyard, stable and outbuildings, situated in the rue aux Pelletiers, parish of Ste. Croix-St. Ouen, which last property he sold, September 25, 1479, to Raoul La Pelle, “bourgeois” of Rouen, parish of St. Godard. Jehan further acquired, July 28, 1476, from Nicolas Marguerie,

"bourgeois" of Rouen, an orchard and garden in the parish of St. Eloi, which he conveyed, March 28, 1478, to one Guillaume Guérin of the same parish.

Jehan Le Plastrier purchased, November 2, 1476, from Marion Hellebault, widow of Thomas Raoul, a residence "where hangs the sign of the Crowned Crow," situated in the rue Ancrière, parish of St. Vincent, as well as the basement of another house belonging to said widow in rear of the Crowned Crow property and separated therefrom by an alley communicating with the rue aux Vieilles, "in which alley is the well," together with a small stable and garden adjoining said basement, the widow receiving 300 livres in cash and a mortgage of 150 livres on the property, which was paid off during the ensuing year. Jehan made, February 21, 1477, a further acquisition of real estate adjacent to his previous purchase, consisting of a house and garden "where hangs the sign of the Cygnet," the grantor being one Pierre Le Hagnays, who reserved a small lower room, next to the house in which he lived. On the 7th of June, 1485, Jehan sold to Pierre Sécille, "bourgeois" of Rouen, a house and lot in the rue aux Pelletiers with storehouse, courtyard, stables and outbuildings, price not mentioned, and in 1492 he had a lawsuit with one Jehan Thorel in regard to the ownership of a mortgage, which was decided in his favor on the 1st of August of that year.

Coming now to the sixteenth century, we find that Jehan de Tilly of the parish of St. Martin of the Bridge, November 18, 1500, assigned to Jehan Le Plastrier a real estate mortgage of 85 livres, and that when the latter's son-in-law, Symon Baudouyn, bought a house and lot on the 22nd of October of the succeeding year, Jehan's name appears as the owner of an abutting property. On the 11th of August, 1502, Jehan paid and satisfied a certain mort-

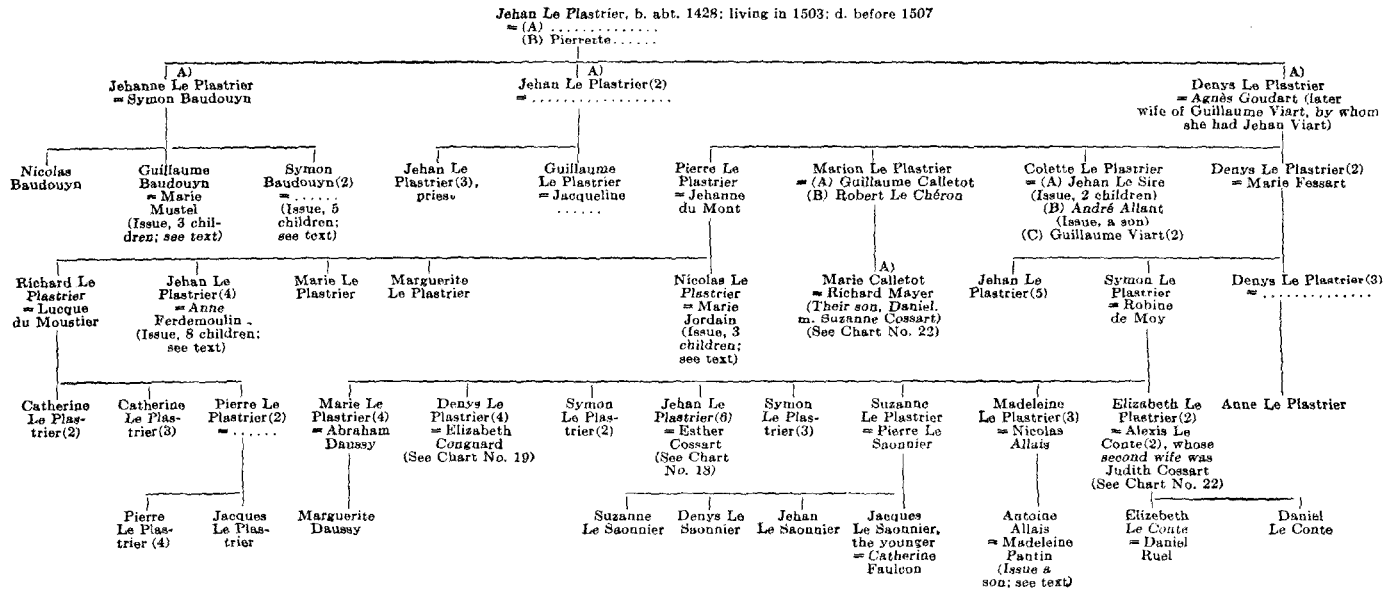
gage of 150 livres held by "demoiselle" Ysabel d'Aoustin, widow of Laurent de La Perreuze, and her minor children, which mortgage had been originally given to one Robert Le Cornu, November 21, 1459, by the aforesaid Marion Helleboul at the time of her purchase of a "hostle, court et héritage" in the last named parish. In this transaction, probably on account of age or ill health, Jehan was represented by his son, Denys Le Plastrier.

On the 15th of November, 1502, and again on the 22nd of June, 1503, Elyénor, widow of Jehan Caillot, merchant of the parish of St. Vincent, assigned a mortgage to Jehan Le Plastrier, the principal in each case being 200 livres. It is also of record that the last named bought, March 17, 1503, from Jehan Genvret and Jehanne his wife, residents of the parish of St. Etienne near Rouveray, five "vergées" (about  $1\frac{1}{4}$  acres) of enclosed ground, price not named, and that he made a further acquisition of real estate, October 26, 1503, from one Guillaume Vieil, "ranger of the forest of La Londe," consisting of a house and lot in the parish of Caumont, adjacent to the chapel in the hamlet of La Bouille. The consideration was 375 livres, representing a purchasing power of from 10,000 to 12,000 modern francs, and the property remained in the family until January 12, 1523, when it was sold for 200 livres by Jehan's grandsons, Pierre Le Plastrier and Denys Le Plastrier, second, to Jehan Hoüel, lieutenant of the rangers of the forest of La Londe and a resident of the above named hamlet.

We do not know with whom Jehan Le Plastrier contracted his first matrimonial alliance, but we have some information in regard to his second wife, Pierrette (family appellation unknown), who survived him. She was the widow of Thibault Amyot and died childless before August 28, 1507, when a house and lot which she owned



Chart No. 17. *Le Plastrier Family*





in the rue Ste. Croix, parish of St. Michel, was inherited by her brothers and sisters.

So far as known, the children of Jehan Le Plastrier by his first marriage were:

I. Jehanne Le Plastrier, born about 1460 and still living in 1545. She espoused, towards the close of 1480 or early in 1481, Symon Baudouyn, "bourgeois" of Rouen, who died about 1521, the son of Arnoult Baudouyn, also "bourgeois" of Rouen, parish of St. Lô. On the 11th of November, 1480, her father settled upon her a mortgage yielding an annual income of five livres, the assignment setting forth that the donation was not only due to the great affection he entertained for his daughter, but for the purpose of promoting and expediting the marriage between her and Symon Baudouyn, to whom she was then betrothed. Issue: 1. Nicolas Baudouyn, of the parish of St. Cande-le-Jeune in 1524. 2. Guillaume Baudouyn, of the parish of St. Herblanc, who died in 1536, having espoused Marie Mustel, living in 1539, by whom he had Pierre, Marie and Jehanne Baudouyn. 3. Symon Baudouyn, second, deceased before 1578. We are in ignorance as to the name of his wife, by whom he had: Anne Baudouyn, who married Jehan du Val, and four sons, Jehan, Adrien, Nicolas second and Symon third.

II. Jehan Le Plastrier, second, probably born about 1463, who predeceased his father and died in the summer of 1499 leaving by his wife whose name has not come down to us: 1. Jehan Le Plastrier, third, a priest, who was a chaplain, March 16, 1575, in the "Collège des Clémentins" of the Cathedral church of Notre Dame. 2. Guillaume Le Plastrier of the parish of St. Nicolas in 1530, who espoused Jacqueline, family appellation unknown.

III. Denys Le Plastrier, "bourgeois" of Rouen, parish

of St. Vincent, and "sergent du roy en la vicomté de l'eau de Rouen," born about 1465. His name first appears in the archives on the 9th of July, 1494, on which date a mortgage of 300 livres was assigned to him by Pierre du Clos of the parish of St. Lô, and December 22, 1498, Denys took over another mortgage of like amount from Pierre Le Grain of the parish of St. André.

On the 25th of November of the following year, the records show that one Jehan Lynart, of the parish of St. Vincent, filed a declaration setting forth that Denys Le Plastrier was the plaintiff in a suit at law for the foreclosure of a mortgage of 400 livres given by Marquet (Marc) Lynart and wife, then pending in the Court of Exchequer of Normandy; and that, as the suit had been brought at his (Jehan Lynart's) "prayer and request," he held himself responsible for "all damages, losses or inconveniences" to which Denys might be thereby subjected.

On the 29th of March and on the 30th of October, 1501, Thomas du Mesnil and Colin Faye assigned mortgages of 200 and 700 livres, respectively, to Denys Le Plastrier, these transactions being followed by his taking over, June 9, 1502, another mortgage of 300 livres from the above named Pierre du Clos. Denys transferred this last mortgage, August 14, 1504, to his wife's brother-in-law, Jehan Auber, "conseiller en court laye," whose kinship, if any, to the Aubers of whom we have spoken heretofore, is undetermined: we style him "second" to differentiate him from the "conseiller eschevin" of the same name living in 1408. In November and December, 1505, mortgages of 600 and 200 livres, respectively, were assigned to Denys by Jehan du Jardin, "dit Parement," of the parish of St. Vincent, and Löys (Louis) Guilleboc and wife of the parish of St. Etienne near Rouveray.

Denys Le Plastrier was living on the 4th of March,

1506, on which day he took over another mortgage of 400 livres from the said Du Jardin, but was deceased before the 13th of April, 1507, for on that day a mortgage of 200 livres was assigned by Jehan Courault, "bourgeois" of Rouen, parish of St. Lô, to Symon Baudouyn, "uncle and guardian of the late Denys Le Plastrier's minor children."

Symon also accepted for their account, October 26, 1507, a mortgage of 100 livres from Pierre du Grenier, of Croville la Vieille near Neufbourg, as well as another of 60 livres, December 31, 1509, from "Guillaume Viart, conseiller en court laye, and Agnès Goudart, his spouse, previously the wife of Denys Le Plastrier," together with a third mortgage of 400 livres, August 25, 1518, from "maistre Laurent Le Queu, avocat en court laye."

Denys Le Plastrier married, not later than 1499, Agnès Goudart, still living at a very advanced age, August 28, 1563. She contracted, about 1508, a second matrimonial union with Guillaume Viart, "conseiller en court laye," by whom she had Jehan Viart, of whom hereafter. Her children by Denys were:

1. Pierre Le Plastrier, born about 1500, of whom below.

2. Marion Le Plastrier, born about 1502 and living in 1552, who espoused: 1st. Before 1522, Guillaume Calletot, "bourgeois" of Rouen. 2nd. June 15, 1547, Robert Le Chéron, "avocat en court laye," a resident of Louviers and son of Martin Le Chéron. By her first husband she had a son, André Calletot, living in 1563, and several daughters, two of whom, baptismal names unknown, were respectively the wives of Jacques Tavernier and Löys (Louis) Gaillard. Another daughter, Marie Calletot, was married to Richard Mayer in 1552, contract executed October 10th, and among the "témoins" or witnesses were the bride's maternal uncles, Pierre Le Plastrier and Denys Le

Plastrier, second, as well as her half-uncle, Jehan Viart. So far as known, the only issue of this marriage was Daniel Mayer, "bourgeois" of Rouen and deacon of the Reformed church of that city: he espoused, February 22, 1604, Suzanne Cossart, whose sisters, Esther Cossart and Marie Cossart, eighth, were married to Jehan Le Plastrier, sixth, and to our ancestor, Abraham du Pont.

3. Colette Le Plastrier, born about 1504 and alive in August, 1563. She married, towards 1524, Jehan Le Sire, by whom she had Nicolas Le Sire, living in 1563 and deceased before 1575, who espoused Guillemette Le Vasseur, their children being: Jehan Le Sire, second, of Dieppe, and Françoise Le Sire, wife of Thomas Noblet. Colette's first husband evidently died not long after their marriage, as on the 23rd of July, 1527, she was the consort of André Allant, and her son by him, Robert Allant, "bourgeois" of Rouen, espoused in 1576 Marie Le Villain, widow of Laurent Poulain and daughter of Pierre Le Villain by his first wife, Claude de La Mare. In 1549 Colette contracted a third matrimonial union with Guillaume Viart, second, no doubt a near relative of her half brother, Jehan Viart, to whom we shall return, and on the 7th of February, 1553, she stood as godmother at the baptism of the last named's daughter, Colette Viart.

4. Denys Le Plastrier, second, born about 1506: an account of him and his descendants will follow that of his elder brother.

### PIERRE LE PLASTRIER AND HIS DESCENDANTS

Pierre Le Plastrier, "bourgeois" and wholesale merchant of Rouen, parish of St. Etienne Grande Église and later of the parish of St. Eloi, was born, as above stated,

about 1500. He must have come of age prior to the 17th of February, 1522, since on that day, as guardian of his younger brother and sisters, he gave a formal receipt to one Georges d'Espinay for a payment to their account, the instrument showing incidentally that the court, upon the recommendation of a family council, had appointed him to the guardianship in succession to his deceased uncle by marriage, Symon Baudouyn.

Beyond the sale of a house and lot at La Bouille, of which we have spoken heretofore, nothing further is known of Pierre's life history until March 15, 1529, when a mortgage of 6000 livres was assigned to him by one Pierre Coings, a merchant of Gisors. On the 16th of November, 1532, Pierre Le Plastrier sold to Michel Féré of the parish of St. Gervais (apparently not akin to our Féré ancestors of whom we shall speak hereafter), a house and lot in said parish, with garden and well, the property being adjacent to another house belonging to the grantor, whose heirs and assigns, under the terms of the sale, had the right of taking water from the well.

During the next few years Pierre Le Plastrier assigned mortgages to Jehan Hubert, Jehan Prévost, priest, and to his brother Denys Le Plastrier, second; and on the 3rd of January, 1541, Pierre sold to Pierre Chefdeville, priest, a tract of three and one-half "vergées" of land near Rouveray, with house, garden and orchard, as well as some tillable ground, the sale including another small parcel of land in the same neighborhood. As we have seen, Pierre Le Plastrier was one of the signers, October 10, 1552, of the nuptial contract of his niece, Marie Calletot, and on the 20th of January of the following year he conveyed to the minor children of Pierre Le Blanc, deceased, a half interest in two houses and lots situated in the parish of St. Eloi. His last business transaction, so far as known,

was the sale, August 10, 1554, of a tract of arable land in the parish of Notre Dame de Caudebec to Guillaume du Gard and sons.

There is no record of Pierre Le Plastrier's death, but he was not living on the 9th of January, 1558. He had by his wife, Jehanne du Mont, who survived him:

(a). Richard Le Plastrier, "bourgeois" of Rouen, parish of St. Eloi, born about 1530, royal inspector of spices and drugs in that city. He lived during the period of religious dissensions incident to the Reformation, and in his will, executed October 9, 1568, styled himself "a faithful Christian and Catholic"; commended his soul to God our Father and Creator, to Michael the archangel, to Vincent his patron saint, and to all the Heavenly court in Paradise, and directed his remains to be interred in the church of St. Vincent to which he left 100 livres. Richard bequeathed to his wife, besides her clothing, rings and jewels, the tapestry canopy and red curtains of her bed, as well as one-half of all the linen in his house, including sheets and napkins, this in addition to the amount she had a right to take under the Norman Code. The residue of his estate, after all debts were paid, went to his heirs at law, the executors being the widow and his brothers, Jehan Le Plastrier, fourth, and Nicolas Le Plastrier.

Richard Le Plastrier espoused, about 1557, Lucque du Moustier, who died September 9, 1592. Children: (aa). Catherine Le Plastrier, second, deceased in infancy: she was baptized on the 17th of April, 1558, the sponsors being her great-uncle, Jehan Viart, son of Agnès Goudart by her second matrimonial union, Jehanne du Mont, the child's grandmother, and Catherine Le Plastrier, who must have been an aunt. (bb). Catherine Le Plastrier, third, baptized May 5, 1564. (cc). Pierre Le Plastrier, second, baptized July 26, 1569, who in June, 1593, was a

royal inspector of spices and drugs, as was his father before him. In the following November, however, he resigned his office in favor of Nicolas de La Salle, "bourgeois" of Rouen, who paid him 1179 livres (the equivalent of about 3450 modern francs). It is probable that Pierre, second, had to borrow the above amount to purchase the office from his predecessor, a transaction which very likely contributed to the serious financial difficulties in which he was involved at the time of his resignation when his creditors threatened him with imprisonment. By his wife, whose name has not come down to us, he had: Pierre Le Plastrier, fourth, baptized June 20, 1591, and Jacques Le Plastrier, baptized April 2, 1593.

(b). Jehan Le Plastrier, fourth, "bourgeois" of Rouen, born about 1532, who, like his elder brother, Richard, lived and died in the Catholic faith. He was a merchant of the parish of St. Vincent, which had been the abode of his grandfather and great-grandfather. On the 18th of December, 1581, he assigned a certain mortgage to his brother Nicolas and his widowed sister-in-law, Lucque du Moustier, guardians of the latter's son, Pierre Le Plastrier, second, then a minor.

Jehan, fourth, died June 5, 1592, having married, January 16, 1569, Anne Ferdemoulin. Their children, many of whom seem to have died in infancy, were: (aa-bb-cc). Christophe Le Plastrier, baptized August 18, 1569; Marie Le Plastrier, third, baptized September 19, 1572, and Guillaume Le Plastrier, second, baptized April 4, 1574. (dd-ee-ff). Marie Le Plastrier, fifth, Jehanne Le Plastrier, second, and Marguerite Le Plastrier, second, baptized respectively November 24, 1575, April 24, 1578, and July 6, 1579. (gg-hh). Madeleine Le Plastrier, second, baptized August 26, 1582, and Elizabeth Le Plastrier, baptized December 13, 1583.

(c). Marie Le Plastrier, of whom nothing is known beyond the fact that she was christened in the Catholic church of St. Eloi, October 9, 1542.

(d). Marguerite Le Plastrier, born about 1544. On the 3rd of December, 1549, her cousin and godmother, Agnès de Bessin, the childless widow of "maistre" Jehan de Vault, royal tabellion, deeded to Marguerite as a mark of her affection, a house and lot in the rue Notre Dame, parish of St. Maclou, which had belonged to her father, André de Bessin, it being stipulated that the revenue of the house was to accrue to the donor as long as she lived and that a mortgage of 100 livres, secured by a lien on all of her property, which was held by Pierre Le Plastrier, father of the child, should be cancelled by him.

After the death of Madame de Vault in 1558, her sister and sole heiress, Austreberthe de Bessin, wife of "maistre" Claude Lucas, also a royal tabellion, made a formal demand, June 23rd, for the restitution of the above house upon the repayment of the 100 livres, under the provisions of the Norman Code entitled "clameur de marché de bourse," to which we have referred in the second chapter. Marguerite's father, Pierre Le Plastrier, was then deceased but her uncle and guardian, Robert du Moustier, declined to accede to the demand on the ground that the provisions of the Norman Code were not applicable to the house in question, but stated that he was willing to surrender it upon receiving its fair cash value.

This was not satisfactory to Austreberthe and her husband, who instituted legal proceedings in the court of the "vicomté de Rouen" where they lost their suit, April 2, 1560, and were condemned to pay the costs. After the death of Lucas, which occurred soon afterwards, the widow appealed to the "bailly" of Rouen, but the case was again decided against her, December 18, 1563, with more costs



to be paid. Still dissatisfied, she made another appeal, this time to the Court of Parliament of Rouen, which tribunal refused to try the case on the ground that the widow had made over all her right, title and interest in the property to her three sons-in-law, Hector Lengellé, Guillaume Le Coq and Pierre Chevancé, the last named a royal tabellion, the others "avocats au parlement." Another long-drawn legal contest seemed about to open, as the three sons-in-law began a new suit in their own names against the brothers, Richard, Jehan fourth, and Nicolas Le Plastrier, then guardians of Marguerite, but a settlement out of court was finally reached, January 17, 1564, under the terms of which Marguerite's victorious guardians agreed to waive the damages awarded them by the courts upon the formal renunciation by the plaintiffs of any claims they might have against the property, together with a cash payment of 130 livres.

(e). Nicolas Le Plastrier, born about 1546, merchant and "bourgeois" of Rouen, parish of St. Eloi, who abandoned the Catholic church at the Reformation and allied himself with the Huguenot cause. On the 17th of May, 1575, he sold to Guillaume Dubout, of the parish of St. Vincent, the "Crowned Crow" residence bought from Marion Helleboul in 1476 by his great-grandfather, Jehan Le Plastrier. Nicolas had not inherited this property, as might have been supposed, but under the provisions of the "clameur de marché de bourse" of the Norman Code had taken it over from Jehan Margas, "bourgeois" of Rouen, the latter having acquired it when sold under foreclosure proceedings in 1567 or 1568.

The records show that Nicolas conveyed, February 21, 1579, to Jehan Aubéry, "bourgeois" of Rouen, a house and lot which he had inherited from his father, Pierre Le Plastrier, situated in the last named parish at the foot of

the rue Ancrière. On the 18th of December, 1581, Nicolas was still the consulting guardian of his nephew, Pierre Le Plastrier, second, an indication that his change of religion had not produced a serious breach in the family relations.

Nicolas Le Plastrier, the date of whose death is unknown, espoused Marie Jordain, daughter of "maistre Robert Jordain, avocat en court laye," and widow of Claude Hélié, "avocat au parlement," by whom she had a son and two daughters. Her children by Nicolas were: (aa). Pierre Le Plastrier, third, of whom we have no information save that he was baptized October 25, 1565, as shown by the Reformed church records. (bb). Marie Le Plastrier, second, born about 1567, who like her brother must have received a Protestant baptism, as the register of the church of St. Eloi shows that she was *re-christened* by Catholic rites, October 4, 1572, about the time of the massacre of the Huguenots at Rouen when so many of their little children were baptized anew in the Catholic churches to save them from threatened destruction. (cc). Madeleine Le Plastrier, baptized January 3, 1569, the god-mother being her aunt by marriage, Lucque du Moustier, a Catholic, and on whose account, perhaps, the ceremony was performed according to the rites of that church.

#### DENYS LE PLASTRIER, SECOND, AND HIS POSTERITY

Having completed our account of Pierre Le Plastrier and his descendants, we now return to his younger brother, Denys Le Plastrier, second, "bourgeois" and merchant of Rouen, parish of St. Vincent, who was probably born about 1506. We have no information concerning him prior to the 29th of October, 1545, when he guaranteed the

## THE DU PONT AND ALLIED FAMILIES 489

principal and interest of a mortgage given by his brother Pierre to one Guillaume du Four, "bourgeois" of Rouen, parish of St. Maclou, which lien was paid off in 1549.

Although there is nothing of record to prove that Denys, second, was one of those who seceded from the Catholic church at the time of the Reformation, it seems practically certain that he must have taken such a step. As his three sons were rigid and uncompromising Huguenots, it is obvious that the religious convictions which they so zealously maintained had been inculcated by their father who had reared and guided them from their earliest years.

The precise date of Denys, second's, death is undetermined: he was living October 10, 1552, and very probably died in 1559. At all events, the records show that before the 11th of September, 1560, his widow, Marie Fessart, had contracted another matrimonial union with Robert Ruelle, "bourgeois" of Rouen, parish of St. Vincent, and had been appointed by the court the principal guardian of the two younger sons, her second husband being the consulting guardian. It is established also by an "acte" (document of record), dated August 28, 1563, that in conjunction with her last husband Marie (or as she signed the instrument, Marion), had administered and settled Denys, second's, personal estate with a resulting deficit of 560 livres which had been paid by Ruelle out of his own pocket. During the previous year (1562), Rouen had been sacked and pillaged by the victorious Catholics, and it is not difficult to perceive how the deficit occurred. As Denys, second, was a man of affairs the principal assets of his estate were in all probability merchandise and personal effects which were undoubtedly plundered or destroyed when the city fell.

As we have seen above, the wife of Denys Le Plastrier, second, was Marie Fessart, whom he evidently married

about 1537. We have no information concerning her family save that she had a brother, Guillebert Fessart, to be mentioned anon. Children:

(a). Jehan Le Plastrier, fifth, born in 1538 or early in 1539, "bourgeois" of Rouen and merchant of the parish of St. Vincent, called "le jeune" in the archives to distinguish him from his first cousin of the same name. Upon the recommendation of a family council, he was appointed by the court in 1563 to succeed his mother as guardian for his two younger brothers and in that capacity made a determined effort to satisfactorily adjust the amount due in the settlement of his father's estate.

On his own behalf, and with the sanction of the court as guardian of his two younger brothers, Jehan, fifth, borrowed 560 livres (the equivalent of about 1800 modern francs) from one Robert Le Bourg, "marchand bourgeois" of Rouen, parish of St. Etienne-les-Tonneliers, secured by a ten per cent mortgage, interest payable quarterly. The permission of the court, under date of August 21, 1563, was only granted after it had been satisfactorily established that the three brothers had no available cash or its equivalent, and that a sale of their real estate at that juncture would involve a ruinous sacrifice. Testimony to that effect was given by Jehan, fifth's, aged grandmother, Agnès Goudart, his aunt Colette Le Plastrier (then wife or widow of Guillaume Viart, second), his uncles Jehan Viart and Guillebert Fessart, as well as his cousins, Richard and Nicolas Le Plastrier, Nicolas Le Sire and André Calletot.

The document set forth that the money was borrowed from Le Bourg to enable the brothers to repay the amount which Robert Ruelle and wife had advanced in the settlement of their father's estate and that, with due regard to the best interests of all concerned, the brothers were rais-

ing the money by giving a mortgage upon all of their real and personal property "whether now owned or hereafter to be acquired," the principal and interest being guaranteed by their stepfather in case the security proved inadequate.

The document also embodied Jehan, fifth's, formal declaration that neither his stepfather, Robert Ruelle, nor the latter's heirs or assigns, should ever suffer any loss or inconvenience because he had guaranteed the principle and interest of the above mortgage "without compensation and at the urgent prayer and request of the said Jehan (fifth)." Had it not been for the untimely death of the last named, he would no doubt have succeeded in saving the family real estate, but he seems to have died unmarried soon after the 7th of June, 1567, when the earnings of the younger brothers, aged 22 and 24, were insufficient to meet the interest on their mortgage which Le Bourg had assigned, November 2, 1563, to Claude Le Presbestre, a merchant of Paris, who foreclosed and sold the property.

(b). Symon Le Plastrier, born in 1543, of whom below.

(c). Denys Le Plastrier, third, "bourgeois" of Rouen, born about 1545, concerning whom there is but little information save that he and his wife, family name not known, were living on the 17th of January, 1613, on which day he and his unmarried daughter, Anne Le Plastrier, became beneficiaries under the terms of Symon Le Plastrier's will.

Symon Le Plastrier, "bourgeois" of Rouen and elder of the Huguenot church of that city, born as just stated in 1543, was probably the godson and namesake of his cousin, Symon Baudouyn, second. On the 11th of January, 1598, he and his son, Denys Le Plastrier, fourth, were signers of the nuptial contract between Paul Bauldry,

second, and Jehanne Viart, niece of our ancestress, Marguerite Toustain, wife of Jacques Cossart, the father and son being therein qualified as "cousins" of the bride. On the 19th of February, 1611, Symon Le Plastrier was a subscribing witness to the will of Marie Brière (Madame Vimont), sister of another ancestress of ours, Guillemine Brière, consort of Jehan du Pont, which is another proof of the close friendship that existed more than three centuries ago between the Le Plastrier and Du Pont families.

Symon Le Plastrier died on the 17th of January, 1613, leaving a will of much interest, executed six days earlier, which we render into English almost in its entirety: "Friday, January 10, 1613. May our trust be in God who has made Heaven and Earth, Amen! I, Symon Le Plastrier, merchant, living at Rouen, by the grace of God sound in mind as well as in understanding, recognizing that there is nothing more certain than death and nothing more uncertain than the hour thereof, at this time hereby announce my last will and testament.

"In the first place, I commit my soul to God, my Creator and Heavenly Father; to Jesus Christ, His only and well-beloved Son, who is my advocate, intercessor, intermediary and redeemer before God the Father; and to the Holy Ghost; praying God to receive it when it shall leave my mortal body, and entreating Him to forgive my transgressions and sins for the sake of His son, Jesus Christ, who has suffered crucifixion and death for me, and not to take into account my past actions, as I am a poor and miserable sinner. Recognizing the Reformed church in which I have made profession as the true Reformed Catholic and Apostolic church, which is the spouse of our Lord Jesus Christ and in which rests all my faith and my salvation, and praying God to have compassion upon me, I entreat my wife and children to live and die in that faith.

“So far as regards the worldly goods which God has given me, I wish, desire and intend to divide them into three equal shares, one share for my wife, one share for my children and the third share for myself, to be disposed of according to my own wishes. From which latter share it is my desire and intent that the sum of 75 livres shall be given and delivered eight days after my decease to the poor of the Reformed religion which I profess. Further, I give and leave to my brother, Denys Le Plastrier (third) the sum of 300 livres which shall be given to him by my two sons as follows: each month the sum of six livres, to aid in his support during his life, up to and including the sum of 300 livres; and in case my brother should depart this life before the total of 300 livres be expended, the remainder shall go to my two sons. Further, I give my said brother a complete mourning suit. Further, I give and bequeath to my niece, Anne Le Plastrier, his daughter, the sum of 150 livres to promote her marriage, to-wit, one-third to be expended for her trousseau and the remainder in ready money, provided always that she marries with the consent of her father, mother, friends and relatives, in which event the said sum of money shall be handed over three days before her marriage, and no sooner.”

After making a bequest of 100 livres to his servant, Anne Lerbier, “to be given her by my wife fifteen days after my decease,” the will provides as follows: “I desire and direct that my two daughters, Elizabeth Le Plastrier (second) and Madeleine Le Plastrier (third), shall each have 1800 livres, a total of 3600 livres, for their share of my estate, and that they shall not ask for more in the division of my property between their brothers. I further direct that the interest on the above 3600 livres shall be

devoted to their support and maintenance with no diminution of the principal: my wife shall be trustee for half of the said principal and my two sons trustees for the other half of the sum.

"I leave and bequeath to my son, Jehan Le Plastrier (sixth) 600 livres, having already given a like sum to my other son, Denys Le Plastrier (fourth) when he went into business. I also give to my said son, Jehan Le Plastrier (sixth) 1260 livres, being the profits coming to him since he has been associated with me in business, as shown by my books, these aforesaid amounts to be handed over before my estate is divided. Further, I desire that my said wife should take her third of my furniture and personal property under the provisions of the Coustume de Normandie (Norman Code)." The document then left outright to his wife her "bed, bed clothes, bed canopy and other personal effects without diminution of her rights in the rest of my personal property," and appointed her guardian of his two daughters and executrix of "this my last will and testament."

The will was acknowledged on the following day, January 11th, before Romain Moisson and Thomas du Bosc, royal tabellions, who repaired to Symon's house for that purpose, and the document states that the acknowledgment was made after one of the tabellions had read the text aloud, word by word, in the presence of the testator and of the subscribing witnesses, Pierre Le Boulanger, second, and Abraham Bertin, both of the parish of St. Herblanc. In the interest of clearness, we call the above Pierre Le Boulanger "second," but it is quite possible, though not probable, that he was the same person to whom Jacques Cossart paid a certain sum of money as set forth in the twenty-second chapter.



It is to be noted that the will made no mention of Symon's married daughters, as they were already provided for by their "dots," or dowries; and in this connection we may state that Judith Le Plastrier who married Jehan Torin about 1605 seems to have been another daughter of Symon. In this event her offspring were cousins of the children of Jehan Le Plastrier, sixth, and Esther Cossart, but had no ties of consanguinity with the grandchildren of the latter's brother, Pierre Cossart, third, with whom they intermarried.

Symon Le Plastrier espoused, about 1573, Robine de Moy, living in December, 1618, and deceased before June 19, 1620, the daughter of Jehan de Moy and Jacqueline Bénynes. After Jehan's death, Jacqueline was successively the wife of Amaury Le Mercier and Guillaume Le Noir.

Issue, so far as known: (aa). Marie Le Plastrier, fourth, born about 1574, wife of Abraham Daussy, whose daughter, Marguerite Daussy, was baptized August 15, 1615. (bb). Denys Le Plastrier, fourth, born about 1576, the progenitor of the elder branch of the family, now extinct in the male line. We shall postpone our account of Denys, fourth, and his descendants until the conclusion of the story of the younger brother, Jehan Le Plastrier, sixth, and his posterity. (cc). Symon Le Plastrier, second, baptized August 7, 1578, who died in infancy. (dd). Jehan Le Plastrier, sixth, born in 1579, to whom we shall return in the next chapter. (ee). Symon Le Plastrier, third, born in December, 1581, who died in infancy.

(ff). Suzanne Le Plastrier, born June 25, 1585, who died of the plague on the 21st of August, 1627. She survived her husband, Pierre Le Saonnier, by whom she had: (aaa). Suzanne Le Saonnier, baptized June 9, 1613, the sponsors being Jacques Le Saonnier and her

grandmother Robine de Moy. (bbb). Denys Le Saonnier, baptized July 3, 1614. (ccc-ddd). Jehan Le Saonnier, and Jacques Le Saonnier, the younger, baptized respectively November 1, 1615, and March 24, 1617: the latter married, November 10, 1641, Catherine Faulcon, daughter of Jacques Faulcon and Marie Le Boulanger.

(gg). Madeleine Le Plastrier, third, who espoused, August 27, 1617, Nicolas Allais, son of Jehan Allais, of the parish of Roncheville, vicomté d'Auge, by his wife, Anne d'Espinay, no doubt a relative of the Georges d'Espinay who had business dealings with Pierre Le Plastrier in 1522. Issue: Antoine Allais, who married in 1661 Madeleine Pantin, their son being Jean Allais, second, born in 1667.

(hh). Elizabeth Le Plastrier, second, who espoused, December 9, 1618, Alexis Le Conte, second, son of Alexis Le Conte and Suzanne Le Sueur. Her husband belonged to an old family of the Rouen "bourgeoisie," quite likely akin to that of our ancestor, Jehan Le Conte, grandfather of Marguerite Toustain, as both families came from the same parish, but which had apparently no ties of consanguinity with the Nicolas Le Conte who married Marie du Pont, third, daughter of Jonas du Pont.

Elizabeth, second, was a sponsor, April 14, 1619, at the christening of Jeanne Le Sueur, daughter of Michel Le Sueur, deacon of the Reformed church of Rouen, by his wife, Jehanne Cossart, second, one of the numerous sisters of our ancestress, Marie Cossart, eighth, consort of Abraham du Pont. So far as known, Elizabeth, second's, children were: (aaa). Elizabeth Le Conte, born about 1620, who espoused, February 3, 1641, Daniel Ruel, the younger, son of Daniel Ruel and Sara Erbron of Alençon. (bbb). Daniel Le Conte, no doubt deceased in infancy, baptized February 18, 1624, his godmother being another of

THE DU PONT AND ALLIED FAMILIES 497

the Cossart sisters, Esther Cossart, then wife of Estienne Chapperon and previously widow of Jehan Le Plastrier, sixth. Elizabeth Le Plastrier, second, must have died about 1635, as her husband was married again in 1636 to Judith Cossart, still another of the Cossart sisters.



CHAPTER XVIII

**THE LE PLASTRIER FAMILY,  
CONCLUDED**

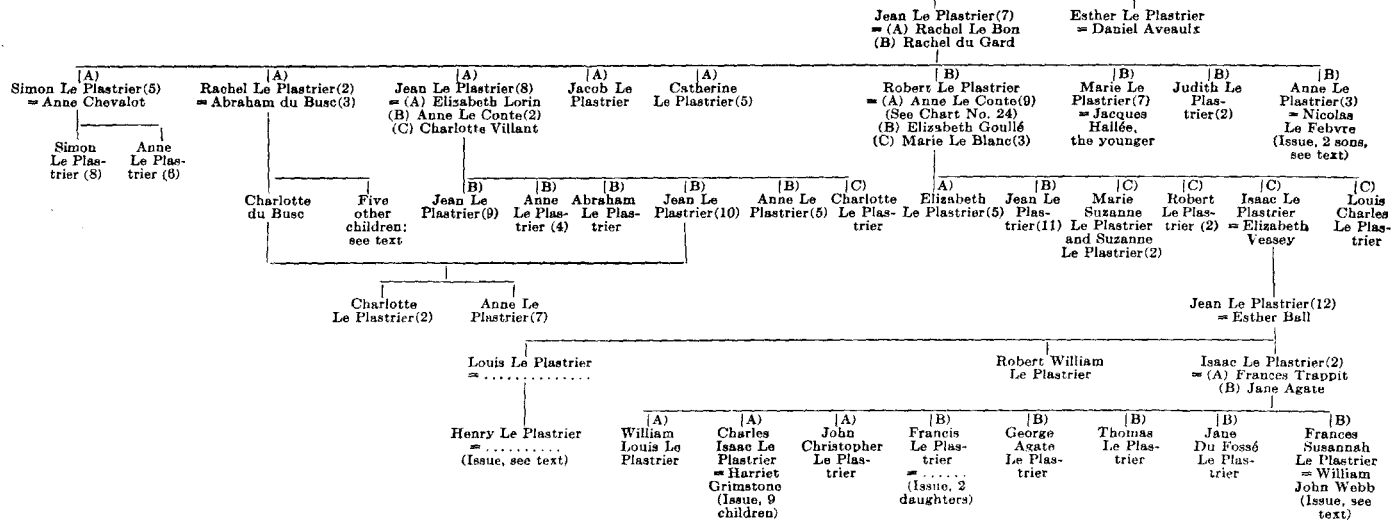
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JEHAN LE PLASTRIER, SIXTH, AND  
HIS OFFSPRING

DENYS LE PLASTRIER, FOURTH, AND  
HIS DESCENDANTS

Chart No. 18. *Le Plastrier Family*—continued

Jehan Le Plastrier(6), b. in 1579 (See Chart No. 17)  
 = Esther Cossart (See Chart No. 22)  
 (Later wife of Etienne Chapperon and elder sister  
 of Marie Cossart(8), ancestress of Du Pont family)



## CHAPTER XVIII

### THE LE PLASTRIER FAMILY, CONCLUDED

#### JEHAN LE PLASTRIER, SIXTH, AND HIS OFF- SPRING

**W**E now go back to Jehan Le Plastrier, sixth, "bourgeois" of Rouen, born in 1579, who survived his father by a few years only and died in the prime of life on the last of October, 1617, having espoused, July 7, 1613, Esther Cossart, daughter of Jacques Cossart and Marguerite Toustain. On the 18th of August, 1619, Esther contracted a second matrimonial union with Estienne Chapperon of Paris, by whom she had Judith Chapperon.

The children of Jehan Le Plastrier, sixth, and Esther Cossart were:

I. Jean Le Plastrier, seventh, born in 1614, of whom below.

II. Esther Le Plastrier, who was christened October 1, 1615, her uncle, Denys Le Plastrier, fourth, and her grandmother, Marguerite Toustain, being the sponsors. She married, December 1, 1641, Daniel Aveaulx, son of Jacques Aveaulx and Anne Loquet.

Jean Le Plastrier, seventh, "bourgeois" of Rouen and like his grandfather elder of the Reformed church of that city, was baptized November 25, 1614, and died at London in his eighty-ninth year on the 21st of January, 1703. At the Revocation he signed an abjuration under the stress of

military violence, taking the course almost universally pursued by his brother Huguenots throughout the whole of France. A few weeks later he made his escape to London with his second wife, Rachel du Gard, and their daughter Anne Le Plastrier, third, where they all joined the Threadneedle Street French church. After his flight from Rouen, the government seized his two houses, one being "proche le Moulin St. Ouen," parish of Ste. Croix-St. Ouen, while the second was in the rue du Gros Horloge, parish of St. Herblanc. It is obvious that Jean, seventh, did not own any other real estate in Rouen, since it would have been also sequestered by the government.

Under the terms of Jean, seventh's, will, £30 were left to the "Walloon Church of London in Threadneedle Street" and a substantial legacy to an unmarried daughter, Catherine Le Plastrier, fifth. The residue of the estate was divided between a son, Robert Le Plastrier, and a grandson, Jean Le Plastrier, tenth, the latter's portion being subject to an annual payment of £20 to another grandson, Abraham Le Plastrier, Jean, tenth's elder brother. A bequest of one shilling was left to the eldest son, Simon Le Plastrier, fifth, probably because he had received his share of the paternal estate during the father's lifetime, and the same amount to each of his married daughters as they had been provided for in their marriage settlements.

Jean Le Plastrier, seventh, married: 1st. May 4, 1642, Rachel Le Bon, deceased at Rouen in 1648, daughter of Nicolas Le Bon and Esther Auber, whose relationship, if any, to the Aubers heretofore mentioned cannot be ascertained. 2nd. May 16, 1649, Rachel du Gard, who died in London towards 1702, aged about seventy-eight years. Her parents were Robert du Gard and Catherine Biart, and she was a sister of Catherine du Gard, wife of Simon Le Plastrier, fourth, her husband's first cousin, as well as



## THE DU PONT AND ALLIED FAMILIES 503

of Robert du Gard, second, who espoused Simon, fourth's, sister, Marie Le Plastrier, sixth.

Issue by first marriage, all born in Rouen:

1. Simon Le Plastrier, fifth, born in 1643 and living at Rouen in 1676, who emigrated with his family to London before the Revocation, very likely in 1681: Simon, fifth, and his wife, Anne Chevalot, both died in the latter city, she on the 24th of April, 1719, and he on the 17th of March, 1721. Children: (a). Simon Le Plastrier, eighth, and (b) Anne Le Plastrier, sixth, both naturalized with their parents as British subjects on the 11th of March, 1699, and concerning whom we have no further information.

2. Rachel Le Plastrier, second, baptized February 24, 1645, wife of Abraham du Busc, third: she and her children have been fully mentioned in our account of the Du Busc family.

3. Jean Le Plastrier, eighth, "bourgeois" of Rouen, born in 1646, to whom we shall revert after stating what is known of his brothers and sisters.

4. Jacob Le Plastrier, born in 1647, concerning whom nothing is known except that he received a bequest of one shilling under the provisions of his father's will.

5. Catherine Le Plastrier, fifth, born May 22, 1648, who died unmarried in London, June 7, 1715. She is designated in her will as "of Hackney, County Middlesex," which instrument, of the date of December 20, 1714, appointed her niece, Judith du Busc, second, "living now with me," sole executrix and trustee, and gave her "£300 and my best necklace of pearls and all my silver." The will also bequeathed £10 each to her nephew Jean Le Plastrier, tenth, and to his wife, Charlotte du Busc, who was her own niece, as well as "my small necklace of pearls and my gold watch and chain" to their daughter Charlotte Le

Plastrier, second. The remainder of the estate was left in trust to Judith du Busc, second, who was to pay the income thereof to the sister of the testatrix, Anne Le Plastrier, third, consort of Nicolas Le Febvre, less an annuity of £10 to be given "to my brother Simon Le Plastrier (fifth) and his wife during their lives," and which, after their decease was to go to the sister just mentioned, "her husband touching nothing thereof." Upon the executrix devolved the further trust of delivering to the aforesaid sister, "or to the bearer of her order, without the participation of Mr. Nicolas Le Febvre, her husband, all the household goods in my lodgings and all my apparel." Finally, the will provided that "after the death of my sister, the whole residue of my estate shall belong to her two sons, Jean Le Febvre (second) and Nicolas Le Febvre, the younger." In view of the testamentary provisions just quoted, it is perhaps needless to say that Catherine Le Plastrier, fifth, could not have been on very good terms with her brother-in-law!

Issue of Jean, seventh's, second marriage, all born in Rouen:

6. Robert Le Plastrier, born in 1651, to whom we shall return after completing our account of his half-brother, Jean Le Plastrier, eighth, and his descendants.

7. Marie Le Plastrier, seventh, born June 2, 1652, concerning whom we have no information save that she espoused at Rouen, October 8, 1679, Jacques Hallée, the younger, son of Jacques Hallée, "bourgeois" of Caen, and Françoise L'Esturgeon.

8. Judith Le Plastrier, second, born December 26, 1653, who died unmarried about 1685, probably at Rouen.

9. Anne Le Plastrier, third, born March 29, 1663, who, as already stated, accompanied her parents in their flight to London, where she espoused, in 1700 (marriage

## THE DU PONT AND ALLIED FAMILIES 505

license dated March 30th), the above named Nicolas Le Febvre, of St. Pancras, Soper Lane, a widower and Huguenot refugee. Issue: Jean Le Febvre, whom we style "second" to distinguish him from a homonym to be mentioned hereafter, and Nicolas Le Febvre, the younger, residuary legatees under the terms of the will of their aunt, Catherine Le Plastrier, fifth. Nothing further is known of Jean, second, but Nicolas the younger inherited in 1744 all the property of his first cousin, Charlotte du Busc, widow of Jean Le Plastrier, tenth. Nicolas, the younger, was living in 1776 and must have met with pecuniary reverses, as in that year he came into a small monthly allowance for life under the provisions of the will of his third cousin, Pierre du Pont, fifth, uncle of Du Pont de Nemours, a bequest no doubt made to protect him from privation or want.

### JEAN LE PLASTRIER, EIGHTH, AND HIS DESCENDANTS

Jean Le Plastrier, eighth, to whom we now go back, was born in 1646 as heretofore stated and died at London in August, 1695, predeceasing his father by more than eight years. Jean, eighth, had resided in that city since his escape from Rouen with his immediate family in September, 1687. His personal effects were taken and sold upon his departure, but there is no record of any seizure of houses and lots or other landed property, which proves that he did not own any Rouen real estate as otherwise such holdings would have been promptly seized by the government. In the following July he and his last wife, Charlotte Villant, were received as members of the Threadneedle Street French church of London.

Jean, eighth, espoused: 1st. August 6, 1669, Elizabeth Lorin, born in 1638, by whom he seems to have had no issue: she was the daughter of Jehan Lorin whom we

call "third" to avoid confusion with others of the same name to be spoken of later. 2nd. About 1673, Anne Le Conte, second, born January 17, 1650, and died September 10, 1678, daughter of Jérémie Le Conte and Anne Jehan, and, as we have seen, a great-granddaughter of Jonas du Pont. 3rd. February 6, 1684, Charlotte Villant, born in 1648, daughter of Jean Villant and Catherine du Val.

Charlotte was a relative of the "procureur-général," Le Guerchois, whose good offices were supposed to have facilitated the escape of the family from France. She died at London in September, 1702, and her will was probated on the 22nd of that month, the chief bequests being £30 respectively "to the poor of the French church in Threadneedle Street" and "to the poor of the new French church in St. Martin's"; £20 to her stepsons Abraham and Jean Le Plastrier, tenth, as well as her "great tapestry" and all her books; a silver porringer to her niece, Judith du Busc, second; silver forks, silver spoons and a "brilliant ring with seven stones" to her niece, Charlotte du Busc, later wife of Jean Le Plastrier, tenth; silver cup and salt cellars, together with "my ruby ring" to her goddaughter, Elizabeth Hannett. The will also instructed the executor, Louis Le Berther, to pay £80 to her sister, Catherine Villant, presumably at Rouen and widow of Estienne Goullé (whom we call "second" to preserve his identity) "on condition that she come to London to receive it": and, in the event of the sister's failure so to do, the executor was to divide this amount in great part among the above named legatees. It was further directed that her remains be interred at St. Peter's le Poor in Broad Street near those of her husband and daughter.

The five children of Jean Le Plastrier, eighth, and Anne Le Conte, second, as given below, were all natives

## THE DU PONT AND ALLIED FAMILIES 507

of Rouen and our cousins on both the Du Pont and Cosart sides:

(a-b). Jean Le Plastrier, ninth, born December 14, 1673, who died in infancy, and Anne Le Plastrier, fourth, born December 17, 1674, and died February 7, 1675.

(c). Abraham Le Plastrier, born November 22, 1675: he and his younger brother, Jean Le Plastrier, tenth, became members of the Threadneedle Street church in 1689. We have no special information in regard to Abraham save that he was mentioned in the wills of his grandfather and stepmother, but Josias du Hamel, second, states in his manuscript memoirs that he was a merchant of London.

(d-e). Jean Le Plastrier, tenth, born November 13, 1676, of whom below, and Anne Le Plastrier, fifth, born November 11, 1677, and died November 28, 1677.

The sole issue of Jean Le Plastrier, eighth's, last marriage was: (f). Charlotte Le Plastrier, baptized at London August 15, 1686, who died before her mother.

Jean Le Plastrier, tenth, was born, as above stated, in 1676, and inherited a large portion of the fortune of his grandfather, Jean Le Plastrier, seventh, at the latter's death in 1703: he was also a legatee of his stepmother, Charlotte Villant, as well as of his aunt, Catherine Le Plastrier, fifth. Jean, tenth, died intestate in July, 1737, and is designated in the letters of administration granted to his widow on the 4th of August of that year as "late of Peckham, County Surrey." He married, about 1705, his first cousin, Charlotte du Busc, born at Rouen March 3, 1684, daughter of Abraham du Busc, third, and Rachel Le Plastrier, second. Issue: (aa). Charlotte Le Plastrier, second, baptized November 10, 1706, a beneficiary under the will of her great-aunt, Catherine Le Plastrier, fifth. (bb). Anne Le Plastrier, seventh, baptized August 29, 1710. Charlotte du Busc died on the 24th of Novem-

ber, 1744, leaving all of her property, which was by no means inconsiderable, to her first cousin, Nicolas Le Febvre, the younger, this being almost conclusive evidence that her daughters had predeceased her.

#### ROBERT LE PLASTRIER AND HIS POSTERITY

We now return to Jean eighth's half brother, Robert Le Plastrier, elder of the Threadneedle Street French church, who was born at Rouen May 9, 1651, and died in that city in 1715. He was in London previous to the Revocation and was still living there in 1700: during the following year, however, he went to Amsterdam, probably for the purpose of contracting his third marriage which took place about the middle of January, 1702, after which he and his new consort returned to London. Finally, towards 1709, he and his wife and children were permitted to go back to Rouen with the tacit understanding, as it would seem, that the question of their religious convictions should not be raised. The exception made in Robert's case must have been due to some very powerful influence, but we have no knowledge as to its source.

Robert Le Plastrier married: 1st. At Rouen, May 16, 1683, his second cousin, Anne Cossart, ninth, born in 1657 and died in childbirth, July 2, 1684. She was the daughter of Pierre Cossart, fifth, and Marie Loquet. Issue, an only child:—(a). Elizabeth Le Plastrier, fifth, born July 1, 1684, who in 1700 was living at London with her father and stepmother. 2nd. At London, February 25, 1693, Elizabeth Goullé, born at Rouen in 1665 and died in the former city November 11, 1700, by whom he had: (b). Jean Le Plastrier, eleventh, baptized at Rouen, December 24, 1693, who seems to have died in infancy, there being no further mention of him in the records. Elizabeth Goullé was the daughter of Estienne Goullé, second,

## THE DU PONT AND ALLIED FAMILIES 509

and Catherine Villant, as well as a niece of Charlotte Villant (sister of Catherine), who was the last wife of Jean Le Plastrier, eighth, Robert's half-brother. 3rd. At Amsterdam, January 15, 1702, Marie Le Blanc, third, born at Rouen, June 8, 1670, daughter of Abraham Le Blanc and Marguerite Véreul, third, and niece of the brothers, David and Isaac Le Blanc to be mentioned hereafter. Upon their arrival in London, Marie, third, joined the French Threadneedle Street church of that city, and later returned to Rouen with her husband. After his decease she must have gone back to London for a time, possibly in connection with the settlement of his estate, as her eldest daughter joined the Threadneedle Street church on the 28th of February, 1721. Marie Le Blanc, third, died at Rouen in October, 1750, and her remains were interred near her country house at Blainville-Crevon, hamlet of Beaumesnil.

Robert Le Plastrier's issue by his third marriage (all born in London) were: (c). Marie Suzanne Le Plastrier, baptized August 20, 1703, who was in that city in 1721 and died unmarried at Rouen, February 21, 1757. (d). Suzanne Le Plastrier, second, baptized September 10, 1704, who died unmarried at Rouen, June 17, 1776, leaving everything to her nephew, Jean Le Plastrier, twelfth, who was appointed executor of her will. (e). Robert Le Plastrier, second, baptized August 5, 1705, and enrolled as a member of the Threadneedle Street church, November 30, 1726: he died unmarried at Rouen in 1735, letters of administration upon his estate in England being granted to his mother on the 6th of June of that year. (f). Isaac Le Plastrier, baptized September 1, 1706, of whom below. (g). Louis Charles Le Plastrier, born about 1708 who died unmarried at Dieppe in 1763.

Isaac Le Plastrier does not seem to have gone to France

with his parents, and was a resident of London until his decease in 1741: his wife was Elizabeth Veasey, who also died there in 1785, and by whom he had:

Jean Le Plastrier, twelfth, concerning whom we have no information save that he married Esther Ball in 1764 and that he and his wife both died in London, he in 1791 and she in 1794. Children, all born in that city:

1. Louis Le Plastrier, born in 1768, to whom we shall return after mentioning his younger brothers.

2. Robert William Le Plastrier, who died without issue and presumably unmarried.

3. Isaac Le Plastrier, second, a party to the lawsuit instituted by his brother Louis of which we shall speak presently. Isaac second espoused: 1st. Frances Trappit of Deal, and, 2nd, Jane Agate, of Steddals Heath, Kent. Issue by first marriage: (a). William Louis Le Plastrier, of whom nothing is known. (b). Charles Isaac Le Plastrier, of Tobago, West Indies, born in 1808, who married Harriet Grimstone, by whom he had nine children. (c). John Christopher Le Plastrier, born in 1809, who died unmarried in 1830. Issue by second marriage: (d). Francis Le Plastrier, of Melbourne, Australia, born in 1819 and died June 8, 1918: issue, two daughters. His long lease of life is an interesting example of heredity, longevity being a marked trait in the whole Le Plastrier family. We shall see that, as in the case of Francis, the great age of ninety-nine years was also attained by Elizabeth Le Plastrier, third, wife of Daniel Roger and daughter of Denys Le Plastrier, fourth, the elder son of Symon, who was the common ancestor. (e). George Agate Le Plastrier, of Tobago, born in 1822 and died unmarried in 1855. (f). Thomas Le Plastrier, born about 1824 and died about 1825. (g). Jane du Fossé Le Plastrier, born about 1826, who died unmarried. (h). Frances Susannah Le Plas-



trier, wife of William John Webb, by whom she had, among other children: (aa). Gerald Bertram Webb, who espoused, first, Jenny Raphel Kenny (no issue); and, secondly, Varina Hayes, granddaughter of Jefferson Davis, former President of the Confederate States of America (issue). (bb). Amy Laura Constance Webb, wife of the Rev. David Edmondson Owen, of Llandovery, South Wales, by whom she has two daughters.

Let us next go back to Louis Le Plastrier, who was a resident of London in November, 1823, and subsequently went to Australia, where his descendants have since resided. We have not been able to ascertain the name of his wife nor the date of his decease, but his great-grandson, Claude Le Plastrier, the younger, was killed in France during the recent world war: he was the son of Claude Le Plastrier and grandson of Henry Le Plastrier, son of Louis.

In 1812 the last named brought suit in the Rouen courts to recover the three Le Plastrier houses sequestered by the French government about the time of the Revocation. After a very careful examination of the court records it seems impossible to escape the conclusion that Louis Le Plastrier was very badly advised and that his lawyers at Rouen not only displayed extremely poor judgment in the management of the suit, but did not possess a full and complete knowledge of the antecedent facts upon which the whole case rested.

The Le Plastrier real estate which had been seized by the French government comprised: 1st. The premises "proche Le Moulin St. Ouen," parish of Ste. Croix-St. Ouen, which Jean Le Plastrier, seventh, had acquired from Isaac Papavoine in 1656. 2nd. The premises, rue du Gros Horloge, parish of St. Herblanc, which he had purchased from Pierre de La Mare in 1662. 3rd. The premises in

the same street, at the corner of the rue du Petit Salut, a short distance from the last, which had been for generations the ancestral home of the elder branch of the Le Plastrier family.

The first two houses, as just stated, had belonged to Jean Le Plastrier, seventh, head of the junior line of the Le Plastrier family in 1686, and had been sequestered immediately upon his flight to England after the Revocation. The third house was the property of Denys Le Plastrier, fifth, then the head of the elder branch of the family, whose father, Simon Le Plastrier, fourth, was not only a first cousin of Jean, seventh, on the Le Plastrier side, but a brother-in-law as well, the two cousins having married sisters, which last fact, however, had no bearing whatever upon the legal aspects of Louis Le Plastrier's claim.

As he and the other English Le Plastriers were lineal descendants of Jean, seventh, they were clearly entitled, under the decree of the French Constituent Assembly, to recover the two houses which had belonged to their forefather, but the case was entirely different so far as the third house was concerned. It had never been owned by a direct ancestor of the English Le Plastriers and had been seized by the government in 1687 upon the ground that Denys, fifth, after abjuring his Protestant faith, had failed to perform his religious duties at a Catholic. Under the terms of the above decree, the numerous direct heirs of Denys, fifth, were entitled to recover the real estate in question. No claim to the property, however, had been made by any lineal descendant of Denys, fifth, nor of his two sisters who had married David and Isaac Le Blanc, perhaps because they were not informed as to the situation, being residents of Holland. After them the next heirs at law were the descendants of Denys, fifth's, two aunts, Elizabeth Le Plastrier, third, who had married Daniel

Roger, and Marie Le Plastrier, sixth, wife of Robert du Gard, second, and their claims to the Le Plastrier property were obviously superior to those of the English Le Plastriers who were descendants of Robert Le Plastrier, a second cousin of Denys, fifth.

The defendants in the suit, that is to say those in actual possession of the properties, were Louis Le Plastrier's third cousin, Robert Jacques du Gard, great-grandson of Marie Le Plastrier, sixth, wife of Robert du Gard, second, who held a half interest, and the heirs of another third cousin, the widow Du Buisson, and one Grière, to whom the widow had conveyed a moiety of her holdings.

In 1784 the government had turned over the houses to Marie Madeleine du Gard (sister of Robert Jacques), who claimed that she was not debarred from ownership in the property, having embraced Catholicism, and that she was entitled to the same as next of kin to "Jehan and Denys Le Plastrier, brothers," which last statement was wholly incorrect and absurd, as both had died more than fifty years before the Revocation and their individual property could not have been sequestered after that event.

In surrendering the houses, however, the government had stipulated that a partition of the property should be made in the event of other collateral heirs coming forward and establishing their claims within ten years. Under this provision, Marie Madeleine du Gard was compelled to divide the property subsequently with her relative, Marie Madeleine Françoise Roger, widow of Jean Pierre du Buisson and great-granddaughter of Elizabeth Le Plastrier, third, wife of Daniel Roger and elder sister of Marie Le Plastrier, sixth.

Although Louis Le Plastrier lost his case by reason of various legal technicalities, and the appeal which he made in 1816 was also decided against him, it is evident, never-

theless, that under the decree of the Constituent Assembly the English Le Plastriers, as direct descendants of Jean Le Plastrier, seventh, had an absolutely just claim to the two houses which had belonged to him. Had Louis brought suit to recover these houses only, he would have undoubtedly regained the property, but instead of doing this his lawyers at Rouen induced him to make his claim cover the third house, which Josias du Hamel, second, in speaking of Denys Le Plastrier, fifth, calls the "maison de ses pères" and to which the English Le Plastriers had no legal or equitable claim.

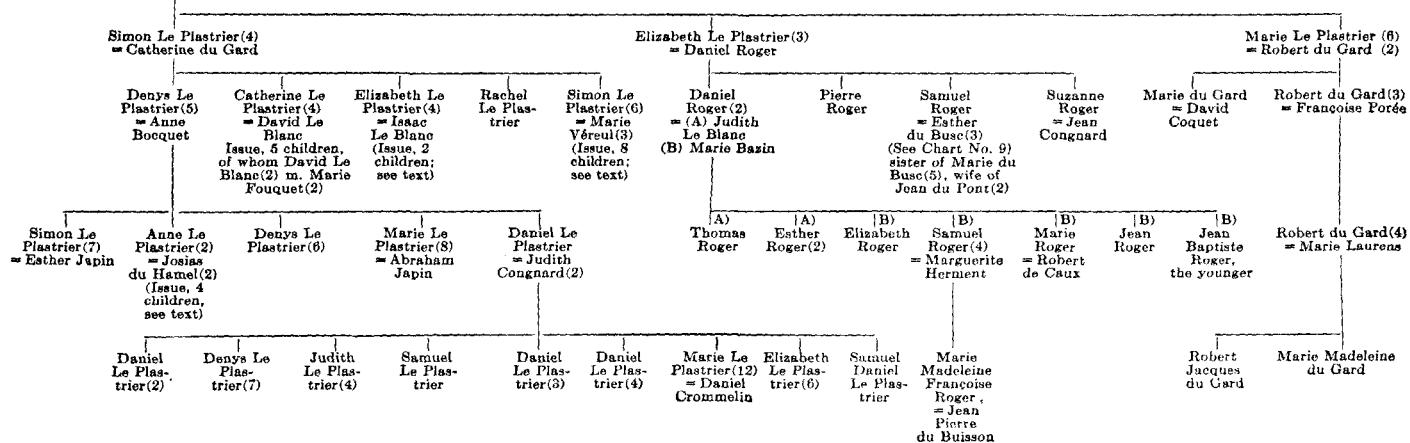
Louis Le Plastrier's lawyers, as shown by the court record, had based his pretensions upon a report made to the intendant of Normandy, November 16, 1688, by the director of the "Régie des biens des religionnaires fugitifs," in which document Jean Le Plastrier, eighth, is styled the proprietor of the house in question, and the statement made that the "Régie" had not received any payment of the annual rental of 250 livres under the terms of a three year lease which began on St. Michel's day (September 29th) of the previous year.

This report, in which Jean Le Plastrier, eighth, was apparently confused with his kinsman, Denys Le Plastrier, fifth, would seem to be a highly unsatisfactory proof of ownership of the house in question. In the absence of a deed or other evidence of sale, it is not possible to understand how the property could have belonged to Jean Le Plastrier, eighth. Had there been no sequestration and no emigration, it would have gone, upon Denys Le Plastrier, fifth's, death, to his three sons, Simon Le Plastrier, seventh, Denys Le Plastrier, sixth, and Daniel Le Plastrier. As Simon and Denys left no children, the ownership of the property would have been vested finally in Daniel Le Plastrier and in his posterity.



Chart No. 19. *Le Plastrier Family*—continued  
Elder Branch, now extinct in male line

Denys Le Plastrier(4), b. abt. 1576 (See Chart No. 17)  
= Elizabeth Congnard



DENYS LE PLASTRIER, FOURTH, AND HIS  
DESCENDANTS

Having concluded our account of Jehan Le Plastrier, sixth, and his offspring, we return to his elder brother, Denys Le Plastrier, fourth, "bourgeois" of Rouen. He was evidently born about 1576, as he must have been of age when he signed, in 1598, the nuptial contract between Paul Bauldry, second, and our cousin, Jehanne Viart. Denys, fourth, was a man of large means and, as before stated, his house in the rue du Gros Horloge at the corner of the rue du Petit Salut, had been the abode of his ancestors for generations.

The records show that on the 24th of February, 1618, he paid Esther Cossart, widow and probably executrix of his deceased brother, Jehan Le Plastrier, sixth, 1867 livres, 6 sols, this being the amount due the latter's estate from the proceeds of the conveyance of certain realty, most likely a portion of the paternal inheritance, which the brothers had agreed to hold jointly until sold.

Denys Le Plastrier, fourth, married in 1604 Elizabeth Congnard, daughter of David Congnard. Children, all natives of Rouen:

I. Simon Le Plastrier, fourth, born about 1605, of whom we shall speak later.

II. Elizabeth Le Plastrier, third, born early in 1607, who died in that city September 24, 1706, some months previous to her one hundredth anniversary, such a long lease of life being very remarkable, as in those days most of the comforts of modern civilization were wholly lacking and hygienic conditions in general received little or no consideration. She espoused Daniel Roger and was the mother of a number of children, including:—

1. Daniel Roger, second, born in 1630. He married: 1st, January 11, 1654, Judith Le Blanc, who died in 1671, probably a daughter of Thomas Le Blanc and Marguerite du Breuil. 2nd. May 1, 1672, Marie Bazin, born in 1643, daughter of Jean Bazin of Dieppe and Marie Doyer. Issue by first wife: (a-b). Thomas Roger, born November 16, 1662, and Esther Roger, second, born August 21, 1667. Issue by second wife: (c). Elizabeth Roger, born January 22, 1673. (d). Samuel Roger, fourth, born April 16, 1674, and died in 1729, his wife being Marguerite Herment who died in 1758. As explained previously, their daughter, Marie Madeleine Françoise Roger, whose death occurred in 1790, secured a half interest in the three Le Plastrier houses: she was the wife of Jean Pierre du Buisson, who died in 1769. (e). Marie Roger born August 24, 1675, who espoused, February 1, 1702, Robert de Caux, born in 1676, son of David de Caux and Esther Loquin. (f-g). Jean Roger, born December 21, 1676, and Jean Baptiste Roger, the younger, born March 18, 1678.

2 and 3. Pierre Roger, a refugee from Rouen at the Revocation, who died at Amsterdam April 14, 1716; and Samuel Roger, who married, December 7, 1659, Esther du Busc, third, sister of our ancestress, Marie du Busc, fifth, wife of Jean du Pont, second. Samuel's children have been mentioned in the ninth chapter.

4. Suzanne Roger, who espoused, November 13, 1667, Jean Congnard, son of Daniel Congnard and Marie de St. Léger, by whom she had issue.

III. Marie Le Plastrier, sixth, baptized October 19, 1614: she married, October 9, 1639, Robert du Gard, second, baptized September 2, 1610, who died before 1682. Her husband, as before stated, was a son of Robert du Gard and Catherine Biart, and brother of Rachel du Gard, consort of Jean Le Plastrier, seventh, as well as of Catherine



du Gard who, as we shall see, was the wife of Simon Le Plastrier, fourth. Children, both natives of Rouen:—

1. Marie du Gard, born in 1647, who espoused, May 23, 1679, David Coquet, "écuyer," born in 1634, by whom she had no issue. Her husband was the son of "noble homme," Charles Coquet, of St. Valéry-sur-Somme, and of our far-away aunt, Madeleine du Busc, of whom we have spoken previously.

2. Robert du Gard, third, who, notwithstanding the loss of his eyesight, contracted a matrimonial union with Françoise Porée, a sister of Florimonde Porée, wife of our kinsman, Guillaume du Busc, fourth, mentioned in the ninth chapter. Issue: (a). Robert du Gard, fourth, born in 1704: he espoused in 1735 Marie Laurens, who died at Rouen in 1747 and by whom he had: (aa). Robert Jacques du Gard, born in 1735, who inherited in 1812 the half-interest in the three Le Plastrier houses which had been vested in his sister, Marie Madeleine, and, as we have seen, was a defendant in a suit brought in the last named year by Louis Le Plastrier who claimed to be the rightful owner of the houses in question. (bb). Marie Madeleine du Gard, born in 1736 and died in 1812, who seems never to have married. As before stated, the Rouen courts confirmed her one-half interest in the three Le Plastrier houses.

Simon Le Plastrier, fourth, "bourgeois" of Rouen, born about 1605, to whom we now go back, was an opulent merchant of that city who resided, as did his father before him, in the ancient mansion of their forbears, where he died June 7, 1684, after nearly fifty-three years of married life. He espoused, September 14, 1631, Catherine du Gard, to whom we have referred previously, born in 1609 and died at eighty-nine in February, 1698.

Children, all born at Rouen:

1. Denys Le Plastrier, fifth, born in 1633, to whom we shall return after stating what is known of his sisters and younger brother.

2. Catherine Le Plastrier, fourth, born in 1638 and died in Amsterdam at the advanced age of ninety-four on the 3rd of August, 1732. She married, June 9, 1658, David Le Blanc, "bourgeois" of Rouen, son of Thomas Le Blanc and Marguerite du Breuil, to whom she brought a dowry of 10,000 livres, the equivalent of 21,000 modern francs. Her husband did not emigrate at the Revocation and after his death, September 30, 1691, she joined her children in Holland. Issue, all natives of Rouen: (a). David Le Blanc, second, born September 24, 1662, and died at Amsterdam January 21, 1722. Upon his escape from France after the Revocation, he established himself in that city, where he espoused about 1695 Marie Fouquet, second, born in 1656 and hence older than her husband. Their only child, David Le Blanc, third, was born at Amsterdam in 1696 and died there October 28, 1726, leaving by his wife, Esther Valéry, whom he married in 1723, two daughters and a posthumous son, baptismal name not known. As Marie Fouquet, second, was the daughter of Josias Fouquet and Marie Le Conte, and a great-granddaughter of Jonas du Pont, her descendants were all related to us by direct ties of consanguinity. (b). Simon Le Blanc, born March 28, 1664, concerning whom we have no information and who probably died young. (c). Anne Le Blanc, third, date of birth unknown, who died at Amsterdam, apparently unmarried, October 28, 1727. (d). Thomas Le Blanc, second, born in 1672 and died at Rouen, May 12, 1680. (e). Catherine Le Blanc, second, born March 11, 1680, wife of Daniel Coulon, an army officer who lived at Dublin, Ireland.

3. Elizabeth Le Plastrier, fourth, born in 1640: she

died at Amsterdam in her ninety-first year, August 6, 1730, having espoused, about 1666, Isaac Le Blanc, silk merchant and "bourgeois" of Rouen, born in that city in 1636, to whom she brought a dowry of 10,000 livres. Her husband, who died at Amsterdam October 28, 1705, was the younger brother of David Le Blanc who married her elder sister, Catherine Le Plastrier, fourth. After the Revocation, Isaac fled to Holland with his wife and children, when his house at Rouen and his farm at Castenay, near Blainville, were seized by the government. Children, both natives of Rouen: (a). Elizabeth Le Blanc, born January 23, 1667, wife of Isaac de Visch, a merchant of Amsterdam, by whom she left a son and a daughter. (b). Isaac Le Blanc, the younger, born March 18, 1668, concerning whom we have no information.

4. Rachel Le Plastrier, born in April, 1644, who fled to Amsterdam after the Revocation, where she died unmarried, July 15, 1704.

5. Simon Le Plastrier, sixth, an opulent merchant of Rouen, born in 1647 and lost at sea in November, 1685. He owned and lived in a house on the "Place de la Cathédrale" at the corner of the rue Grandpont, known later as the "Maison Amail" and now demolished. At the Revocation a captain of "cuirassiers" and four soldiers were quartered in this house and by Marillac's direction a minute inventory was made of all of the owner's effects.

During the month of November, 1685, Simon, sixth, and wife, with their daughter Catherine, sixth, secretly embarked in a miserable little German ship which he had chartered to take them to Holland: the vessel was never heard from again and they were unquestionably lost at sea as a violent storm arose soon after they had sailed. Such, at least, was the opinion of the family as stated in the manuscript memoirs of Josias du Hamel, second (who married

a niece of Simon, sixth), although Le Gendre and other Huguenot writers of the time have suggested that as Simon, sixth, was supposed to have had a large sum of money in his possession, he and his family were murdered by the crew on the high seas. On the 23rd of September, 1686, the court of Canterbury, England, authorized Denys Le Plastrier, fifth, as brother and next of kin, to administer upon Simon, sixth's, estate in England, which shows that some of his property was in that country.

Simon Le Plastrier, sixth, espoused, June 2, 1669, Marie Véreul, third, born in 1650, who perished with her husband: she was the daughter of Jean Véreul, fifth, merchant of Rouen, and Marie Le Blanc, second, no doubt a close relative of Simon, sixth's, brothers-in-law, David and Isaac Le Blanc. We style Jean Véreul "fifth" to avoid confusing him with the homonym whose daughter married Jacques Tauvel, heretofore mentioned. The children of Simon, sixth, all natives of Rouen, were: (a). Marie Le Plastrier, ninth, born May 2, 1670, and deceased in infancy. (b). Catherine Le Plastrier, sixth, born May 24, 1671, and lost at sea with her parents in November, 1685. (c). Marie Le Plastrier, tenth, born February 24, 1673, likewise deceased in infancy. (d). Marie Anne Le Plastrier, born October 20, 1674, who died August 12, 1676. (e-f). Marie Le Plastrier, eleventh, born September 15, 1676, and Marie Anne Le Plastrier, second, born June 5, 1679, who died respectively July 15, 1678, and August 29, 1681. (g). Simon Le Plastrier, ninth, born September 17, 1682, who died July 18, 1684. (h). Judith Le Plastrier, third, born August 26, 1684, also deceased in infancy.

We now resume our account of the eldest son, Denys Le Plastrier, fifth, "bourgeois" of Rouen and a rich merchant of that city, who like his father and grandfather

## THE DU PONT AND ALLIED FAMILIES 521

resided in the ancestral home in the rue du Gros Horloge. He did not emigrate at the Revocation as did the other members of his family, but remained with his wife at Rouen, both having signed under duress perfunctory acts of abjuration. Denys, fifth, leased his home to one Guillaume Joli for three years from St. Michel's day, 1687, at a yearly rental of 250 livres, but the contract was not carried out as the government, for reasons before stated, seized his real estate notwithstanding his abjuration, and the "Régie" was in full possession on the 16th of November, 1688.

Denys Le Plastrier, fifth, was born, as we have seen, in 1633 and died on the 11th of March, 1703: he married, October 19, 1659, Anne Bocquet, born at Rouen in 1637 and died in that city January 11, 1725, daughter of "maître" Daniel Bocquet, "procureur" of the Court of Parliament of Rouen, and Marie Varin.

Issue, all natives of Rouen:

1. Simon Le Plastrier, seventh, born August 18, 1660, who evidently fled to Holland in 1687, as he became a member of the Walloon church of Amsterdam on the 20th of July of that year. After his marriage, January 13, 1689, to Esther Japin, whose dowry was 18,000 florins, or 36,000 livres, the equivalent of 63,360 modern francs, he formed a business partnership with his youngest brother, Daniel Le Plastrier, but the enterprise turned out disastrously and resulted in the loss, within three years, of some 63,000 florins, or 221,760 modern francs. Finding himself in very straitened circumstances, he went with his wife to Groningen, a less expensive place to live, where he died childless, November 27, 1704, closely followed by his spouse who expired in that town on the 17th of the ensuing month.

2. Anne Le Plastrier, second, born November 1, 1662,

who, with her sister Marie Le Plastrier, eighth, made her escape to Amsterdam in March, 1686, where she died in her eighty-sixth year, April 10, 1748, having espoused in that city, July 11, 1691, Josias du Hamel, second, born at Dieppe, February 14, 1657, and died at Amsterdam, October 25, 1721, son of Josias du Hamel and Elizabeth Languillet. Her husband, whose manuscript memoirs are of great interest, was a Huguenot refugee who fled to Holland in 1689 arriving at Amsterdam on the 4th of July of that year. Children, all natives of that city: (a). Anne Elizabeth du Hamel, born December 12, 1692, and died unmarried on the 24th of July, 1721. (b). Denys du Hamel, born May 23, 1694, and living in Amsterdam in 1748. (c). Marie Anne du Hamel, born February 11, 1696. (d). Josias du Hamel, third, born July 28, 1698.

3. Denys Le Plastrier, sixth, born September 29, 1664: the records of the Walloon church of Amsterdam show that he was admitted to membership therein on the 21st of July, 1688, which proves that he was in Holland at that date. He must have gone back to France, however, as he was living subsequently with his parents in Rouen where he died unmarried on the 12th of August, 1724.

4. Marie Le Plastrier, eighth, born in April, 1667, and deceased at Amsterdam January 13, 1708: she married in 1696 Abraham Japin, who died there on the 6th of October, 1737, and by whom she left issue: he was a brother of Esther Japin, named above.

5. Daniel Le Plastrier, born February 3, 1669, who fled from France early in 1686 and on the 26th of May of that year joined the Walloon church of Amsterdam. As already mentioned, he and his brother, Simon seventh, who were partners in business in that city, lost practically all

their worldly possessions upon the disastrous failure of their firm. He was appointed in 1708 a regent of the Orphan Asylum of Amsterdam, which office he held until 1742. On the 22nd of January, 1710, he was naturalized as a Dutch citizen with his wife and his children, Daniel Le Plastrier, fourth, and Judith Le Plastrier, fourth. He died suddenly at Amsterdam on the 7th of April, 1743, having espoused, September 21, 1701, his cousin, Judith Congnard, second, born December 9, 1673, who died there in January, 1748. We style her "second" to distinguish her from an aunt of the same name, wife of Jacques Cossart, third, to be mentioned hereafter. Judith Congnard, second, brought her husband a dowry of 10,000 florins, or 20,000 livres, the equivalent of 32,800 modern francs: she was the daughter of Samuel Congnard, a Huguenot refugee from Rouen, who died at Amsterdam November 14, 1726, and probably a great-grandniece of Elizabeth Congnard who had espoused her husband's great-grandfather, Denys Le Plastrier, fourth: Samuel Congnard's wife was Rachel Torin, a sister of Bernard and Suzanne Torin, who both married into the Cossart family.

Daniel Le Plastrier's children by his wife, Judith Congnard, second, all born at Amsterdam, were : (a). Daniel Le Plastrier, second, baptized August 6, 1702, and died March 23, 1705. (b). Denys Le Plastrier, seventh, baptized December 16, 1703, and died February 7, 1708. (c). Judith Le Plastrier, fourth, baptized March 12, 1705, and died December 11, 1775, apparently unmarried. (d). Samuel Le Plastrier, baptized November 21, 1706, and died April 29, 1707. (e). Daniel Le Plastrier, third, born in 1708 and died May 1, 1708. (f). Daniel Le Plastrier, fourth, baptized October 6, 1709, and died July 12, 1712. (g). Marie Le Plastrier, twelfth, baptized October 18,

1711: she died April 2, 1776, having married, October 11, 1736, Daniel Crommelin. (h). Elizabeth Le Plastrier, sixth, baptized May 21, 1713, and died April 11, 1719. (i). Samuel Daniel Le Plastrier, baptized May 12, 1715, and died July 8, 1716.



CHAPTER XIX  
**THE COSSARTS**

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COSSART FAMILIES OF THE "NOBLESSE"  
THE COSSARTS OF LEYDEN AND THEIR  
AMERICAN DESCENDANTS  
COSSART FAMILIES OF THE "BOURGEOISIE"  
IN NORMANDY, PICARDY AND THE CITY  
OF PARIS, EXCLUDING THOSE OF ROUEN  
THE COSSARTS OF ROUEN



## CHAPTER XIX

### THE COSSARTS

IT is clearly shown by existing records that, during the fifteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, a number of Cossart families were living in Normandy and Picardy, as well as in two adjacent districts of the Isle de France known as the French Vexin and the Beauvoisis, and that representatives of the name had likewise established themselves in Paris as well as in the vicinity of Soissons. Some of these Cossarts belonged to the "noblesse" and others to the "bourgeoisie," and the question naturally arises as to whether there was any consanguinity between them.

As they practically all lived in close proximity within a limited territory and as the patronymic is a very unusual one, there appears to be a fair presumption of a common origin in the remote past. While it is true that some of them belonged to the "noblesse" and others to the "bourgeoisie," too much importance should not be attached to this circumstance, as in those days and particularly in Normandy the term "bourgeois" merely indicated residence in a "bourg" (town or city) and participation in the various privileges accorded to those who belonged to the "bourgeoisie." This fact has been pointed out by numerous writers on heraldic subjects and is illustrated by the respective qualifications of three brothers of the ancient and noble house of Tournebu: in 1460 the elder was styled "monseigneur" and "chevalier"; the second, who resided in Rouen, "bourgeois" of that city; and the third, who lived

in the country, "écuyer," or noble. Another instance, one of the many which could be given, is that of the great-grandfather of the celebrated dramatic poet, Corneille, Jehan Hoüel, second, seigneur of Valleville in 1548, who though a man of noble birth was a "bourgeois" of Rouen. We style him "second" to differentiate him from the ranger of the Forest of La Londe mentioned in the seventeenth chapter, though it is possible that the two Jehan Hoüels were one and the same person.

While the above considerations are entitled to due weight, the fact remains that there is no documentary evidence of consanguinity between the Cossarts of noble extraction and those who belonged to the "bourgeoisie." Even if they all came originally from the same stock, which is not at all impossible, it is plain that the relationship was so distant that the common ancestor could not have been one Bertin Cossart, page of the king's son, Jehan of France, Comte de Poitiers, who received from the latter's treasurer, Jacques Lempereur, July 20, 1359, a recompense in gold coin for "good and agreeable services." A much more plausible hypothesis would make all those of the name descend from a certain Radulphe Cossart, "bourgeois" of La Fère, a town of Picardy now in the department of the Aisne, who bought, in September, 1224, from prioress Marguerite and the nuns of the community of Santinge, a tract of land between La Fère and Trovecq called "the meadow of the sieur Jume," the consideration being a perpetual annual payment of twenty sous of Laudun on the feast of Saint Rémy (October 1st).

#### COSSART FAMILIES OF THE "NOBLESSE"

The most prominent noble family of the name was that of Cossart d'Espiés, of Picardy and the French Vexin,

which descended from a certain Jehan de Cossart, who is reputed to have come in 1450 from the city of Liège, in what is now Belgium, to enroll himself in one of the military companies made up of men of noble birth, which Charles VII raised in 1447. It is asserted, but apparently without any documentary proof, that he was a native of that city and of the same family as a knight called "Valthier de Coslart," or "Cossart," who during the first two decades of the fourteenth century made various grants to the monastery of St. Trou near Liège. About 1456 this Jehan de Cossart espoused Catherine de Villepoix, daughter of Colart de Villepoix and widow of Raoul de Soyecourt, who, subsequent to her last marriage, inherited from her father and sister great landed properties in Picardy, as well as the estates of Laudemont, Fontaine, Lavagant, Beaufresne, and Le Veneur in Normandy. The only issue of this matrimonial alliance, as mentioned by the standard genealogists, was François de Cossart, "capitaine des villes et chasteaux de Ham et de Péronne," who is said to have added the name of Espiés to that of Cossart upon his marriage in 1490 with Rose Le Bouracher, "dame" of Espiés, a feudal manor near the village of Annery which is less than a mile from the town of Pontoise in the French Vexin.

There was, however, a second Cossart d'Espiés family, whose representatives resided at the above named Annery and styled themselves seigneurs of that place as well as of Espiés, and it seems perfectly evident that two families bearing the same name, living contemporaneously in the same locality and taking a special designation from the same estate, must have had a common progenitor in the past. Moreover, it would appear practically certain that a third family, known as the "Cossarts de La Tour," came originally from the same stock, inasmuch as its distinctive

coat-of-arms was identical with that of the second family.

The Cossarts de La Tour descended from Jehan Cossart, "garde des sceaux" of the town and "chastellénie" of Pontoise. In a document executed in 1483 by "noble homme Jacques Cossart, écuyer," living at Annery, and the Jehan Cossart just mentioned, the latter is simply qualified as "bourgeois" of Pontoise, which, however, does not prove anything beyond the fact that he was a resident of the "bourg" or town of Pontoise. Jehan Cossart's office of "garde des sceaux" was a very important one, as it included the functions of principal judge of the town and district, and it should be remarked that in the old days Pontoise was the strongest place in the French Vexin fronting on the English possessions in Normandy and was considered one of the keys of Paris. Among the descendants of the "garde des sceaux" was Gabriel Cossart, born in 1615, a Jesuit priest who was professor of rhetoric at the college of Louis le Grand in that city, where he died September 18, 1674. He was the author of poems in Latin verse which were collected and published after his death: in 1721 there still existed in the faubourg St. Jacques an institution founded by him, which furnished free board and lodging to impecunious students, who were called "Cossartins."

From what has been said above, it would seem that the supposed Belgic origin of the Cossarts d'Espiés of Picardy and the French Vexin should not be taken too seriously, and that the three Cossart families to whom we have just referred must have come originally from the same stock. While the escutcheon of the first named family was wholly different from that borne in common by the two other families of the name, the divergence is explained by the fact that the family in question had assumed the arms of the Villepoix, which were "de gueules à la croix ancrés

d'or, cantonnée de cinq ancras de sable," while those borne by the others were "d'argent au chevron d'azur, accompagné en chef de deux cosses de genêt de sinople et en pointe d'une tête de maure de sable, bandée du champ."

### THE COSSARTS OF LEYDEN AND THEIR AMERICAN DESCENDANTS

Before speaking of the several Cossart families resident in France who belonged to the "bourgeoisie," let us briefly mention the Cossarts of Leyden, Holland, from whom the American Cossarts descend. Monsieur du Rieu, a member of the "Commission pour l'Histoire des Églises Wallonnes," states that documents in the possession of the Commission show that the Cossarts of Leyden came to that city from Liège in Belgium about the beginning of the seventeenth century, and that these Cossarts were apparently wholly distinct from those of the name who fled from Rouen to Amsterdam and Rotterdam at the time of the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes.

Jacques Cossart of Leyden, born in 1595, married Rachel Gelton, by whom he had Rachel Cossart, baptized at Amsterdam, June 24, 1632, and Jacques Cossart, the younger, baptized at Leyden, May 29, 1639. The last named emigrated to America in 1662 with his wife, Léa Vilman (or, as she is sometimes called, Lydia Willems), where they joined the Dutch church in New York, April 1, 1663, and their numerous descendants have established themselves subsequently in different parts of the United States, the family name, in many instances, having been modified in various ways, such as Cozart, Cosad, Casad and Cassatt.

As the Leyden Cossarts came from Liège, it is difficult to predicate any consanguinity between them and the

Cossart families who had their abode in western and central France. An impression prevailed, however, in the Leyden family, that Rouen was the birthplace of the grandfather of the American emigrant. As the emigrant's natal year was 1639 and that of his father, 1595, it is evident that the grandfather, whose first name is not known, could not have been born much later than 1575 and might well have come into the world some twenty or twenty-five years sooner. In either contingency his birth must have occurred about the era of the Reformation. The records, however, of our Cossart family of Rouen during that period, which are very complete, do not show that any of its members established themselves in foreign parts, there having been no emigration on account of religious persecution, all of which upsets the above tradition. Another story which has been handed down among the Leyden Cossarts ascribes their place of origin to Picardy, and as in many cases family traditions have much real basis, it is not at all improbable that they descended from one of the Cossart families of that province. All this, however, is pure hypothesis, and the reader will observe that the connection, if any existed, between the American Cossarts and the descendants of the Rouen family from which we come, is of a wholly undetermined and conjectural character.

#### COSSART FAMILIES OF THE "BOURGEOISIE" IN NORMANDY, PICARDY AND THE CITY OF PARIS, EXCLUDING THOSE OF ROUEN

We now pass to the Cossart families belonging to the "bourgeoisie" who dwelt in Normandy, Picardy and the city of Paris, excluding those who were residents of Rouen.



Robert Cossart, a resident of Paris, son of Eustace Cossart and Marie Drevet, represented in 1560 one of these families: he was "controleur des aides et tailles," and his son Eustace Cossart, the younger, held the same office at Montfort Lamaury. Pierre Cossart of Aumale, one of the most opulent members of the "bourgeoisie" of that town, who made a loan to the government in 1558, was the head of another family of the name, to which no doubt belonged one Charles Cossart and his nephew, Jehan Cossart, both living in 1572 at Nullefont, a village in the immediate vicinity of Aumale.

The Rouen records reveal the existence of a third family of Cossarts in the town of Evreux, some 40 miles from the former city. On the 10th of March, 1562, Pierre Cossart, "bourgeois" and merchant of Evreux, who died before 1577, and Jehanne du Busc, his wife, entered an appeal to the Court of Parliament of Rouen in a suit which they had begun in the local courts against "maistre Bénigne Le Clerc, sieur de Pommereul, Marie Apparot, se disant demoiselle," and their accomplices. The suit was brought because of the forcible abduction by the defendants of a son of the plaintiffs, then not of age, Jehan Cossart, the younger, of Evreux. It was referred for examination by the Parliament to Pierre du Four, heretofore mentioned, and Claude Auvray, "conseillers du roy," but nothing is known of the outcome of the case. On the 27th of February, 1577, this same Jehan Cossart, the younger, "bourgeois" of Evreux, sold a tract of land situated in the parish of St. Martin-du-Champagne, near Evreux, to his uncle, Nicolas du Busc, second, "bourgeois" and merchant of Rouen, parish of St. Michel, who has been mentioned in the ninth chapter. Another son of Pierre Cossart of Evreux, perhaps by a former marriage, was Jehan Cossart, the elder, also deceased before 1577, a "bourgeois" of

that city and "avocat au siège présidial." On the 18th of February, 1561, he gave one Jehan Le Duc, "procureur en le Cour de Parlement de Rouen," a mortgage of 1000 livres, his father being the surety for the interest payments; and, on the ensuing Good Friday, April 8th, another mortgage of 800 livres to Jehan Dudoyt, "bourgeois" of Rouen, guaranteed by the above named Nicolas du Busc, second. Pierre Cossart of Evreux and his wife had still another son, Adrien Cossart, who went to Rouen, became secretary to Madame de Rubempré, and in 1585 espoused Anne de La Ruelle, daughter of Pierre de La Ruelle, merchant of that city, and Anne Le Cocq. There is not, however, the slightest indication in the records of the existence of any social or business connection between Adrien who was a Catholic and the Cossarts of Rouen, some of whom professed the same faith.

As early as the fifteenth century, a fourth and very numerous family of Cossarts was established at or near the Norman town of Neufchâtel-en-Bray on the borders of Picardy, some thirty-two miles from Rouen, and this family, as we shall see later, was akin to the Cossarts from whom we come. The first of the name mentioned in the remaining Neufchâtel records was a certain Jehan Cossart of the parish of Notre Dame, who on the 20th of September, 1461, gave a mortgage of 200 livres on the house in which he lived, rue de Cédelaiz, and adjacent to the city walls, the document being witnessed by another Cossart, Cardin by name. The transaction was in the nature of a settlement of the claims against him of Jehan Le Roy and wife, residents of Fesques, and Jehannette de La Boé, probably the latter's sister. In December of the same year, reference was made to a Jacques Cossart living in the parish of Quièvre-court, near Neufchâtel; and on the 21st of May, 1465, a Guillaume Cossart of the parish of Dou-

vrend near that town bought a garden in said parish from Guillaume d'Aoustin of Rouen.

### THE COSSARTS OF ROUEN

In this chapter, as well as in the four which follow, a detailed narrative will be given of the Cossarts of Rouen, from whom we descend through Marie Cossart, eighth of that name, great-granddaughter of Thomas Cossart and wife of Abraham du Pont. To make the story clear, however, we shall first speak of several individuals of the name who seem to have had no connection with our Cossart forbears, and whose residence in Rouen was in most cases of a comparatively brief and temporary nature.

So far as we have been able to ascertain after a most exhaustive search of the remaining records of that city, the first of the name therein mentioned was one Pierre Cossart of the parish of St. Jehan, a maker of weights and scales. Although his place of nativity is not known, he was evidently born during the latter years of the fourteenth century, as he and his spouse were living in Rouen as early as 1429 and there is nothing in the records to indicate that they had been recently married at that date.

On the 25th of October of the year just named, Pierre and his wife, Jehanne (family name not stated), bought from Guillaume Le Bateur a house and lot in the rue Ecuyère and above parish. The property was re-sold, March 16, 1433, to Guillaume de La Rivière, the grantors taking in part payment a mortgage of 600 livres on the premises. There is no record of Pierre's decease, but it must have occurred in 1458, as on the 28th of July of that year his estate was settled, the realty and other property being divided between his three daughters and the widow, who was later remarried to Guillaume Le Boulanger. A

moiety of the principal of the above mortgage, together with a half interest in another house and garden in the parish of St. Patrice which Pierre and wife had purchased from Jehan Raoul, went to the widow "a tiltre d'acquisition par eulx faite durant le mariage d'entre eulx." The three daughters, Guillemine Cossart, wife of Robert Paterel, Alizon Cossart, consort of Robert Gilles, and Guillemette Cossart, spouse of Robert Le Barbier, each took 100 livres of the principal of the mortgage as well as a third interest in the remaining moiety of the real estate, which proves that Pierre left no sons.

As the records show that neither Pierre nor one Perrin Cossart of the parish of St. Laurent, by occupation a plasterer, were members of the Rouen "bourgeoisie," they both belonged, in all probability, to some of the families of the name who were domiciled in the smaller Norman towns. On the 6th of May, 1467, the last named and his wife (whose baptismal name was also Jehanne), sold a house and lot in said parish which they had purchased on the 3rd of June, 1445. Perrin, who seems to have had no issue, was living July 22, 1471, as on that date he took over a mortgage of 200 livres which he had assigned some three years previously to the venerable presbyters of the Cathedral of Notre Dame.

The next Cossart who figures in the Rouen archives was Marc (or Marquet) Cossart, whose wife, Marion Sibes, and sister-in-law, Agnès Sibes, had inherited from their deceased brother, Jehan Sibes, of the parish of Norville near Caudebec, one and one-half roods of land in said parish. On the 3rd of February, 1509, they deeded the above mentioned tract to Thomas Gobert, the elder, in consideration of his conveying to them a tract of equal value in the same parish, and one week later, February 10th, they sold to his brother, Thomas Gobert, the younger, the land

just conveyed, but the reasons which prompted these transactions are not known. In the above deeds, Marc Cosart, like Pierre and Perrin, was not qualified as "bourgeois" of Rouen, and it may be fairly assumed that his sojourn in that city was temporary and connected with the settlement of his brother-in-law's estate.

Let us now mention another Pierre Cossart, by occupation a pilot, whom we style "second." On the 24th of January, 1520, he and his wife, Jehanne Selles (daughter of Estienne Selles), both of the parish of St. Godard, disposed of their half interest in a house and orchard near the village of Longpaon which the wife had inherited from her mother, Cardine (family name not stated), the purchaser being one Thomas Lamy, merchant of Fontaine-le-Bourg, not very far from Rouen. There is but a single mention of Pierre, second, in the Rouen records, as in the cases of Perrin Cosart and Marc Cossart, and like them he did not belong to the "bourgeoisie." It is more than likely that he was a seafaring man of Norman or Picard extraction who had taken up his abode in that city, as its foreign commerce was very extensive; and, in any event, it would seem almost certain that his children, if any, did not reside in Rouen, for had it been otherwise there would have been some reference to them in the archives of the sixteenth century.

We now go back to our immediate ancestor, Thomas Cossart, a property holder of the city of Rouen and a member of its "bourgeoisie" as early as March 18, 1514, on which date he borrowed 140 livres from Paul Bauldry of the parish of St. Maclou, the security being a mortgage which was paid and satisfied on the 4th of June, 1521.

Five years later, in 1526, Thomas became the treasurer of the parish of Ste. Croix-St. Ouen and retained that office until 1532, in which year he rendered his last annual

account. As the parish treasurers were chosen from the leading church members, it is evident that long before the Reformation our ancestor was a man of prominence among his friends and neighbors, which fact, together with his enrollment in the "bourgeoisie," proved a permanent residence in the city of Rouen.

Thomas Cossart and his two sons, Thomas Cossart, second, sieur de Franqueville, and Jehan Cossart, sieur de Boscbestre, as well as many of their descendants, were interested in the dyeing business, which was one of the largest and most important of the industries of Rouen. As its processes were jealously guarded there was no danger of competition, and the art of dyeing in brilliant colors was an absolute French monopoly until the insensate bigotry of Louis XIV forced so many of his Huguenot subjects to abandon their native land and carry their trade secrets to other countries. Prior to the Revocation, fabrics of all kinds were sent to Rouen to be dyed, not only from other parts of France but from foreign lands as well, and the large shipping merchants of that city maintained trade relations of great importance with the principal maritime countries of Europe.

At the time of the Reformation, the Cossarts of Rouen were divided in their religious opinions. Those of the name who forsook the Catholic church, as well as their descendants, held fast to the Reformed faith with the utmost zeal and courage until the Revocation, at which epoch every Cossart who belonged to the Huguenot church, with the sole exception of Isaac Cossart, third, of Fescamp, left France and sought an asylum in foreign parts.

Towards the close of 1529 or during the early days of 1530, Thomas Cossart's younger son, Jehan Cossart, later sieur de Boscbestre, espoused Jacqueline Puchot, daughter of Nicolas Puchot, "bourgeois" of Rouen, and Alizon

Féré. The terms of the nuptial contract, signed December 9, 1529, were arranged between Jehan's father, "honorable homme, Thomas Cossart, l'aisné," as he is styled in that instrument, and "honorable homme, Jehan Puchot (second), bourgeois of Rouen," later sieur de Gerponville, acting for himself as well as for his younger brother, Vincent Puchot, likewise "bourgeois" of that city, Jacquette's father being deceased. Thomas Cossart's name appears again in the marriage contract executed previous to the third nuptials of our ancestress, Alizon Féré, widow first of Nicolas Puchot and secondly of Guillaume Potard, in which he figures as one of the near relatives present and consenting to her projected matrimonial alliance with Jacques du Hamel, "bourgeois" of Rouen. This document, of the date of April 8, 1532, wrongly designates him as Alizon's "brother-in-law," whereas he was only the father-in-law of her daughter, Jacquette Puchot, wife of Jehan Cossart, afterwards of Boscbestre.

To prevent as far as possible any dissension in regard to the division of his estate, Thomas Cossart procured the execution, April 21, 1536, of an agreement between himself and his sons, which is still on file in the Rouen archives. It begins by stating that "honorable man, Thomas Cossart, 'bourgeois' of Rouen, living in the parish of Ste. Croix-St. Ouen and engaged in the dyeing business, has married in the past his sons, Thomas (second) and Jehan, who are his only children and heirs, to their present consorts, and that in concluding these marriages the said Thomas Cossart has provided amply for his said children, has supplied them with their clothes and furnished the rings which they presented to their wives, has undertaken to give them and their spouses board, lodging and clothing, as well as all other necessaries, for the term of four years,

and has promised further to each of his sons a money gift of 200 livres.”

The document then goes on to say that “all living together, they have carried on, managed and maintained the dyeing business, and from the profits thereof, made by the said father and sons, it has been possible to purchase certain manorial estates and other landed property, including the ‘fief, terre et seigneurie’ of Boscbestre in the Pays de Caux which the father has bought for his son Jehan Cossart, as well as the ‘fief, terre et seigneurie’ of Franqueville which he has purchased for his son Thomas, second; and that the father and sons, being all present, do now divide and dispose of the landed property thus acquired; and, recognizing and acknowledging that the above statements are absolutely correct, agree to divide as follows the real estate in question—The said Thomas Cossart, during his life, is to have the usufruct of the said estates of Boscbestre and Franqueville, as well as of the other real estate hereafter mentioned, on condition that he maintains, during his lifetime, the buildings and edifices of all kinds in proper repair and the gardens, ditches and hedges in good order; that he sees that the arable lands are ploughed and cultivated, and that if there be charges against the property or payments of any kind to be made, he shall assume the same.”

So far as the actual ownership of the property was concerned, the instrument declared that “the father and sons, by these presents, have consented and agreed, and do consent and agree, as follows:—That the said manor and seigneurie of Franqueville, as well as the other real estate named in the agreement, together with the lands received by Thomas Cossart, second (or ‘le jeune’, as he is styled in the instrument), which were deeded to him by Guillaume de Veulquesin on the 12th of April last, shall be



taken and considered to be the property of the said Thomas Cossart, second, and of his heirs and assigns, and that neither his father, nor his brother, will ever make any claim to their ownership; and further, that if by any chance the said Franqueville estate shall be taken back by the relatives of the former owners by virtue of legal proceeding known as *clameur de bourse*, then and in that case the money repaid shall be vested exclusively in Thomas Cossart, second, to enable him to buy another estate if he thinks proper:—That although the Boscbestre estate is subject to the laws of the Pays de Caux, the said father and sons desire and agree that this property shall devolve upon Jehan Cossart and his heirs, and that no claim whatsoever will be made to the same by either Thomas, the father, or Thomas, the son; and, further, that the said father and sons have considered and agreed that the house formerly of Vastel and the widow Le Cacheur (payment for the same having been made in part with money received by Thomas Cossart, second, upon the occasion of his marriage) shall be taken and considered as his property and that of his heirs, notwithstanding the fact that both brothers had a part ownership in the said house inasmuch as the money which they had inherited from their mother constituted a portion of the amount paid to the grantors:—That it is mutually agreed that the contract made between Thomas, the father, and Jehan, his son, on the 24th of May, 1535, shall cease and determine, and that the father and his children shall stand released from all engagements of any kind whatsoever which were made in their respective marriage contracts; and, finally—That they mutually agree, by these presents, to continue to live together in the future under a joint ownership by thirds of all furniture and personal property, that is to say, one-third to belong to the father and the two other thirds to

the said sons, and that all have sworn to observe the conditions and agreements just made."

A second agreement between the same parties was executed on the 20th of March of the next year: its terms were substantially the same as those of the previous instrument, and it seems to have been concluded for the sole purpose of covering certain legal objections which the document states had been raised by the elder son, Thomas Cossart, second. We quote as follows from the preamble: "That the brothers, Thomas Cossart, second, and Jehan Cossart, as well as their respective wives, have been a great credit to their father, that they have taken infinite pains and made very great exertions in the exploitation of his dyeing business, and that their diligence, trouble and hard work have contributed to the acquisition of much real and personal property, as well as of the feudal manors of Boscbestre and Franqueville."

On the 9th of April, 1538, Thomas Cossart assigned a small mortgage to "noble homme," Robert du Quesnay, sieur de Canteleu and a resident of that parish; and on the 23rd of the following month Jacques du Four, "bourgeois et marchand demeurant en la paroisse St. Maclou de Rouen," transferred to Thomas a mortgage of 500 livres on a house and lot on the Eau de Robec, parish of Ste. Croix-St. Ouen.

We have no positive knowledge of the place of birth of Thomas Cossart, whose nativity probably occurred about 1465, but it would seem practically certain that he was born at Neufchâtel-en-Bray. Had the Cossart family been long established in Rouen, it would have been surely of sufficient importance, in view of its wealth and prominence, to have had some mention in the parochial records and municipal annals, but such, however, was not the case. Prior to 1514, with the exceptions heretofore noted, we have

been unable to find the name of Cossart in the church registers—in the mass of documents classified under the heads of “tabellionage” and “meubles”—or in the long lists of “conseillers” (councillors), “échevins” (aldermen), delegates to the States General of Normandy, members of the commerce court, and other city officials, in which representatives of the Toustains, Aubers, and other ancient families of the Rouen “bourgeoisie” so often figure.

The records do show, however, that the Norman town of Neufchâtel-en-Bray was the abode of some of Thomas Cossart’s near kinsmen, who were on terms of intimacy and affection with his son, Jehan Cossart, sieur de Boscbestre. On the 26th of June, 1577, Thomas Cossart, a merchant and resident of the above town, whom we call “of Neufchâtel” to distinguish him from his Rouen relatives of the same name, assigned a mortgage of 100 livres to Jehan Cossart, sieur de Boscbestre, who, in making payment for the same, deducted 50 livres which Thomas of Neufchâtel owed him for unpaid interest. This shows clearly that Jehan of Rouen had extended previous pecuniary assistance to his Neufchâtel kinsman, which was not at all surprising in view of their close relationship, a fact proved beyond all question by the following document still on file in the Rouen archives: “I, Thomas Cossart, living at Neufchâtel-en-Bray, *son of Jehan Cossart [the younger], deceased, also a resident of the said place*, hereby acknowledge the receipt of the legacy left me by *my cousin*, the late Jehan Cossart, in his lifetime sieur de Boscbestre and a resident of Rouen, as is set forth in the will of the said seigneur, and I accordingly release his heirs from all liability and by these presents acknowledge that the mortgage and other evidences of my indebtedness to the said deceased seigneur have been cancelled and returned to me, and that there is no existing obligation between me and the said

heirs; and it is further agreed, that if any other documents belonging to me are found among the papers of the deceased, they are to be returned to me under the same conditions. Executed October 14, 1585, and approved by me, the undersigned *cousin*, T. Cossart."

Jehan Cossart, sieur de Boscbestre, was the son of Thomas of Rouen, and Thomas of Neufchâtel was the son of Jehan Cossart whom we style "the younger," a resident of the latter place; and as the sons were cousins, their respective fathers must have been brothers. Further, it would seem almost certain that the brothers, Thomas of Rouen and Jehan the younger of Neufchâtel, were sons of the Jehan Cossart heretofore mentioned as a resident and property owner of Neufchâtel in 1461, but this cannot be proved absolutely on account of the destruction of most of the records of that town; and, as matters now stand, the Cossarts of Rouen can only be traced positively to Thomas Cossart, "bourgeois" of that city in 1514. In view, however, of all that has been said, there can be but little doubt that Neufchâtel-en-Bray, as before stated, was the birthplace of our ancestor, Thomas of Rouen, who probably established himself in Rouen between 1485 and 1490.

Thomas Cossart was not living on the 14th of September, 1541, and had evidently died in the late spring or early summer of that year. Including the large amounts which he gave his sons, Thomas Cossart's fortune could not have been less than 90,000 livres, or nearly 315,000 modern francs, and in purchasing power was the equivalent of about 1,750,000 francs of the present day. Our forefather's wonderful success in business stamps him as a man of extraordinary ability, energy and good judgment, while, so far as his family relations were concerned, his

unselfishness, his generosity and his repeated efforts to promote harmonious relations between his sons, come down to us through the centuries as a most agreeable and satisfactory retrospect.

Thomas Cossart espoused: 1st. About 1494, Jehanne Fleury, concerning whom nothing is known positively beyond the fact that she was the mother of his children and came from a very old family of the Rouen "bourgeoisie." She was very likely the daughter or niece of Nauldain Fleury and granddaughter of Guillaume Fleury, to whom a mortgage, duly attested by the tabellions of Rouen, October 30, 1427, was assigned by the latter's cousins, Pierre and Jehan Fleury, and in whose favor Simon Vernon, on the 8th of April, 1458, executed a mortgage of 30 livres which was recorded in the "vicomté" of Pontautou and Pontaudemer: Nauldin's son and heir, Guillaume Fleury, second, of the parish of St. Maclou, satisfied the last named mortgage, November 5, 1510, upon full payment to him made by "messire" Germain Vernon, a priest, on behalf of himself and brothers, all grandsons of Simon Vernon. 2nd. About 1527, Laurence Nagerel, born about 1493, and living in 1555, by whom he had no issue: she was the youngest daughter of our ancestor, Jacques Nagerel, second, "bourgeois" of Rouen, of whom we have spoken in the second chapter, and younger sister of Guillemine Nagerel, great-grandmother of Abraham du Pont.

Although upon her husband's decease, Laurence Nagerel and her stepsons, Thomas Cossart, second, sieur de Franqueville, and Jehan Cossart, sieur de Boscbestre, were not in accord as to the amount to be paid her from their father's estate, all questions at issue were harmoniously settled by an agreement executed on the 14th of September, 1541, under the terms of which the widow, upon the

advice of her brothers, Estienne Nagerel and Guillaume Nagerel, second, accepted 5000 livres in lieu of any and all claims against her late husband's estate whether based upon the provisions of her marriage contract or upon her general dower rights, it being agreed also that she was to take all her linen and personal effects, including her rings, both of gold and silver, her bed with its canopy, curtains and bed linen, her large clothes chest and smaller linen chest, together with one cupboard to be selected by her.

Some two months later, November 20, 1541, the widow made a loan of 500 livres, secured by a mortgage on real estate, to "demoiselle" Jehanne de Mahiel, wife of Jehan de Mornay, sieur d'Ambleville, and to Jehanne's son by a previous marriage, François de Boismillen. On the 29th of March, 1542, Jacques Labbey, sieur de Beaufoy, made over a mortgage of 500 livres to Laurence Nagerel, and on the 22nd of the following June another mortgage of 400 livres was transferred to her by Pierre Le Roy, seigneur and resident of Basqueville, near Écouys, upon the receipt of the principal at the hands of her brother, Estienne Nagerel, both of these assignments being made to her as widow. She also loaned 300 livres, April 9, 1543, to one Jacques Le Blond, "bourgeois" of Rouen, and on the 4th of July, 1555, acknowledged the receipt of the principal of a mortgage of 200 livres previously given her by Jacques Oriault, deceased, to secure a loan of that amount, the payment being guaranteed by her stepson, Thomas Cossart, second, sieur de Franqueville, and by Marguerite Rocque, mother-in-law of Oriault. At the time of this last transaction, Laurence Nagerel was the wife of "noble homme," Pierre du Four, of the parish of St. Maclou, sieur de St. Jacques and "conseiller du roy," heretofore mentioned: she was married to him in 1543 (contract dated April 19th), the dowry being 5000 livres.

## THE DU PONT AND ALLIED FAMILIES 547

The children of Thomas Cossart and Jehanne Fleury were: Thomas Cossart, second, "sieur de Franqueville, of whom we shall speak in the next chapter, and our forefather, Jehan Cossart, sieur de Boscbestre, whose life history will follow that of his brother.





CHAPTER XX  
**THE COSSARTS OF ROUEN,  
CONTINUED**

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THOMAS COSSART, SECOND, AND HIS  
POSTERITY



CHAPTER XX  
**THE COSSARTS OF ROUEN,  
CONTINUED**

THOMAS COSSART, SECOND, AND HIS  
POSTERITY

**T**HOMAS COSSART, second, sieur de Franqueville and "bourgeois" of Rouen, was probably born in that city about 1496. On the 9th of December, 1529, his name appears for the first time in the records as one of the signers of his brother's marriage contract, being qualified therein as "Thomas Cossart, le jeune, fils aîné."

The persistent efforts of their father, Thomas Cossart, to prevent dissension between his sons had come to naught in spite of the agreements quoted in the previous chapter, as the younger son, Jehan Cossart, sieur de Boscbestre, from whom we descend, was dissatisfied and asked for a division of the property *de novo*. Fortunately for all concerned, the brothers finally reached an understanding which was embodied in a new agreement executed on the 12th of October, 1542: this document, which is of very great interest, is still on file in the Rouen records. It begins by declaring—"That discord existed and a lawsuit was threatened between the brothers, Thomas Cossart, second, and Jehan Cossart, in relation to the amounts given them by their deceased father upon the occasion of their respective marriages, as well as in regard to the acquisition of real and personal property made during the time they were liv-

ing with their said father, which property was the subject of the agreements made in 1535 and 1536:—That the younger brother, Jehan Cossart, asserted that as matters then stood he would not receive a fair share of the estate, and demanded that a new division be made, which was resisted by his elder brother:—That, in order to avoid an open breach, followed by a lawsuit, the brothers, upon the recommendation of their relatives and friends, have determined, for the sake of peace and harmony, to settle amicably all matters in dispute by making another division of the property, and to this end have made the agreement herein stated, viz:—That the following real and personal property is to be vested absolutely in Jehan Cossart, his heirs and assigns: 1st. The feudal manor and estate of Boscbestre, situated in the parish of Bénarville-en-Caux and its vicinity, as defined in the deeds of sale dated March 3, 1535, which were acknowledged before Guillaume Tultes and Geoffroy de Manneville, ‘conseillers du roy en la Cour de Parlement.’ 2nd. The orchards in bearing and the arable lands, formerly of Adrien Lalouette, situated in the said parish of Bénarville, as described in the deed of sale acknowledged before Pierre du Bosc, ‘lieutenant of the vicomté of Rouen,’ on the 2nd of July, 1539. 3rd. A mortgage of 500 livres created by Nicolle de Pictor, ‘écuyer,’ and duly acknowledged before the said Du Bosc on the 9th of July, 1539. 4th. A house and lot formerly of Robert Paon, situated in the parish of St. Maclou, acquired by decree of court, May 7, 1535. 5th. Another house and lot where hangs the sign of the ‘Little Peacock,’ situated on the Eau de Robecq and bought from ‘demoiselle’ Marie Louvel, December 3, 1538.

“That the following real and personal property is to be vested absolutely in Thomas Cossart, second, his heirs and assigns: 1st. The feudal manor and estate of St.

Pierre de Franqueville with all its dependencies, as described in the bill of sale acknowledged before the tabellions of Rouen, January 28, 1536. 2nd. All the real estate consisting of orchards and arable ground bought from Guillaume de Veulquesin, seigneur de Noyers, and since redeemed by virtue of 'clameur de marché de bourse,' as registered and acknowledged before the tabellions of Rouen, April 17, 1535, and now represented by the money repaid. 3rd. A house and lot on the Eau de Robecq, where hangs the sign of the 'Savage Man,' situated in the parish of Ste. Croix-St. Ouen, as conveyed by deeds of September 28, 1529, and August 28, 1531. 4th. Another house and lot in the parish of Ste. Croix-les-Pelletiers, where hangs the sign of the 'Stone,' which was acquired by decree of court, January 4, 1540. 5th. Four real estate mortgages, the first of 200 livres upon the royal domain at Rouen, and the others of 200, 570 and 220 livres upon private properties, assigned respectively May 3 and July 6, 1537, October 18, 1540, and November 15, 1541. 6th. Nine small parcels of land lying near the Franqueville estate or adjacent thereto, bought in 1540 and 1541."

The partition of the parental property having been adjusted as above and provision made "that any real estate assets which may have been overlooked or may be discovered hereafter, shall be equally divided," the agreement next proceeded to cover other matters as follows:—"That in future their personal property of every description shall be pooled and that their respective families shall carry on the dyeing business as partners, it being understood and agreed that all the revenues, in money or in kind, of the real estate above divided, shall accrue to the benefit of the partnership, and that at its termination the assets, including any real estate which may be acquired during its continuance, either personally or jointly, shall

be divided equally between the brothers without any exception or reservation whatsoever:—That it is expressly agreed that if either brother shall provide dowries for his daughters from the partnership funds, then and in that case, upon its dissolution, the other brother shall be credited with an equal amount before any division is made:—That if the said Thomas Cossart, second, shall see fit to enter into another matrimonial union, the two brothers will agree as to the disposition of any property which may inure to him by reason of such re-marriage.”

We have no information in regard to the dissolution of the partnership created by the above agreement, but it is likely that it did not long survive the religious dissensions of subsequent years—a conjecture which seems all the more probable because the two brothers took opposite sides at the Reformation.

For the times in which he lived, Thomas Cossart, second, was a man of large property: a document still on file and to be mentioned hereafter, shows that the approximate value of his Franqueville estate, six and one-half miles from Rouen, was 10,200 ecus, or 30,600 livres, the equivalent of about 100,000 modern francs. His name appears also among the creditors of the city of Rouen as having advanced 540 livres to that municipality in two installments under date of the 5th of August, 1542, and the 14th of November, 1544: the loan was secured by a municipal mortgage and the interest paid out of the revenues of the city. On the 12th of March, 1549, Thomas, second, bought from Robert Gaillard a parcel of real estate in the parish of Mesnil-Esnart, hamlet of Neufvillette, being described in the deed as “bourgeois” of Rouen, living in the parish of Ste. Croix-St. Ouen. Nearly six months later, August 28th, he sold a tract of land in the parish of St. Pierre de Franqueville to one Pollet (Paul) Le Tellier; and on the

5th of September following he bought an orchard in the same parish from Guyot Le Febvre.

As lord of the manor, Thomas, second, presented, April 26, 1551, Guillaume Mainnemare, a Catholic priest, to the curacy of Franqueville, and at the ensuing feast of Pentecost, Monday, May 18th, he was chosen treasurer of the Catholic parish of Ste. Croix-St. Ouen, which office he held until June 6th of the following year. On the 12th of September, 1553, he refused to pay the "franc-fief" tax levied upon his "seigneurie" on the ground that he did not belong to the nobility, and alleged that his rights and privileges as a "bourgeois" of Rouen exempted him from such payments. On the 26th of August, 1559, he bought from Jacques Ficquet a house in the parish of St. Maclou, Rouen, and on the 11th of June, 1561, a small tract of land from the above named Pollet Le Tellier adjoining the Franqueville estate, the record stating that he was absent at the time of the latter purchase but was represented by his son, "maistre" Guillaume Cossart, then a lawyer but later a priest. The last mention in the records of Thomas, second, is of the date of February 18, 1562, two months before the siege of Rouen, on which date he sold a piece of land situated in the parish of St. Estienne de Rouveray, to one Isaac Basire.

Thomas Cossart, second's, real estate transactions subsequent to the agreement of October 12, 1542, were contemporaneous with the great spiritual movement, known as the Reformation, which affected all business and social relations to an extraordinary degree. As one of the many who abandoned the old religion and accepted the doctrines of Calvin, he ordered the demolition in 1562 of the manor house on his estate belonging to the Catholic church of St. Pierre de Franqueville. This structure, situated on the ancient Roman highway from Rouen to Radepont, called

the "Queen's Road," was of some military importance in those days as it was surrounded by a moat and only accessible by a drawbridge.

So strained had become the nervous tension and so ungovernable the passions aroused by the religious controversies then pending, that a peaceful settlement had become impossible, and as a sequence to sanguinary encounters between Catholics and Protestants at Vassy, Amiens and Tours, the Huguenots of Rouen seized that city on the 15th of April, 1562, whereupon, as heretofore stated, the Catholics laid siege to the place which after a most heroic defence was taken by assault, sacked and pillaged, great numbers of its brave defenders being put to the sword.

While the part taken by Thomas Cossart, second, in the defence of Rouen is not known, it is improbable that he could have rendered much physical assistance as he was between sixty-five and seventy at the time, but it seems almost certain that he was one of those who were massacred after the city fell, October 26, 1562, as the records show that he was living in the early part of that year and was deceased prior to the 10th of February, 1563.

The settlement of his estate was long delayed and gave rise to serious difficulties, as the three sons by his first marriage had to reckon with the second wife and her minor children. Instead of going to law, however, the parties in interest very sensibly agreed to refer the whole matter to Jehan Cossart, sieur de Boscbestre, and Nauldain Baillart, brother and brother-in-law of the deceased, with whom were associated Mathieu Le Poullétier, a close connection by marriage, and "maistre" Thomas Bodart who seems to have been the family lawyer. The four arbitrators drafted an agreement for the division of the property, which was accepted by all the parties in interest and duly signed, November 12, 1565.



We have referred previously to the divergence of religious views in the Cossart family at the time of the Reformation. When Thomas Cossart, second, severed his relations with the Catholic church at that epoch he was a man of more than middle age, and most of his children had attained their majorities and contracted matrimonial alliances. Such being the case, it is not at all surprising that his sons and daughters should have followed their own convictions and been more or less influenced by the religious atmosphere of the families into which they had married. We shall see later that only two of the eleven children of Thomas Cossart, second, abandoned the Catholic church, and that although Jehan Cossart of Boscbestre lived and died a Catholic, several of his sons became most zealous Calvinists. In spite, however, of the very strong feeling usually aroused by religious differences, no open breach, so far as we can discover, occurred on that account in the Cossart family, and the only dissensions of which there is any record were those occasioned by pecuniary matters.

Thomas Cossart, second, espoused: 1st. About 1523, Anne Baillart, deceased before 1542, daughter of Jacques Baillart, who died in 1544, and Robine Calletot living in 1551, who was evidently a member of the family of that name of which we have spoken in the seventeenth chapter. Anne's father was the son of Estienne Baillart, of the parish of St. Maclou, who died in 1540, and Catherine Le Villain, and her brothers were Jehan Baillart, heretofore mentioned, "bourgeois" of Rouen and "conseiller eschevin de l'hostel commun" of that city, whose wife was Anne Framery; Nicolas Baillart, "bourgeois" of Rouen and in 1553 of the hamlet of Croisset, parish of Canteleu, who married Catherine Vallès, probably a sister of the Guillaume Vallès mentioned below; Nauldain Baillart, "bour-

geois" of Rouen, who died before 1574, the guardian of his minor children at that date being their cousin, Thomas Cossart, third; and Germain Baillart, of the parish of St. Maclou, living in 1551. 2nd. About 1545, Marie du Champ, who died in 1582, daughter and sole heiress of Jehan du Champ, "bourgeois" of Rouen, and Guyonne de La Mare, later remarried to Laurent Dutot.

As Thomas Cossart, second, left issue by both of his matrimonial unions, to make the narrative clear we shall treat his children as a whole, first telling what we know of all of the daughters, then passing to the younger sons and concluding with a notice of Thomas Cossart, third, the eldest of the family.

Issue by first marriage:

I. Thomas Cossart, third, sieur de Franqueville, born about 1524, to whom we shall return later.

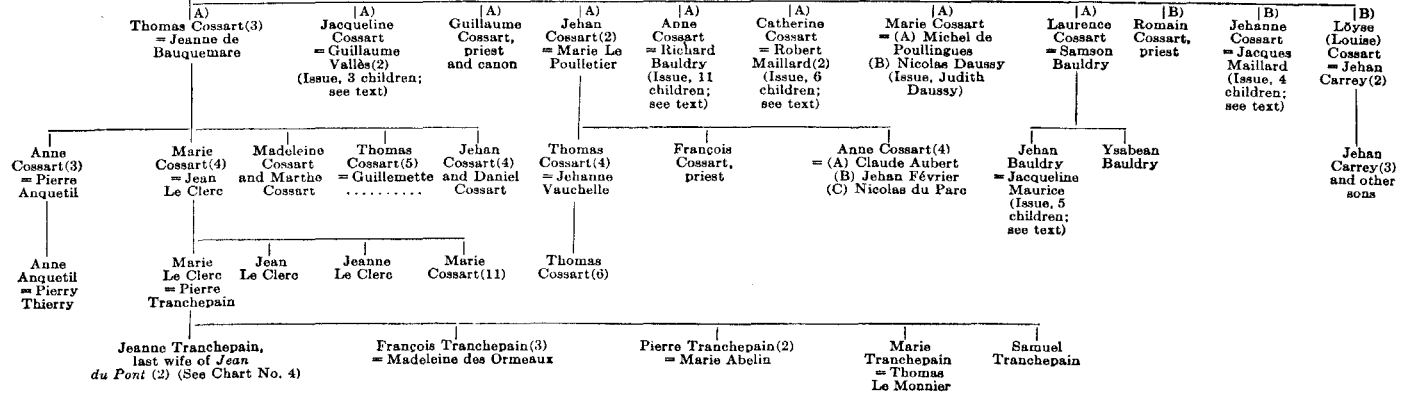
II. Jacqueline Cossart, who espoused, December 3, 1546, Guillaume Vallès, second, living February 21, 1579, son of Guillaume Vallès, "bourgeois" of Rouen, parish of St. Jean. Under the terms of their matrimonial contract, executed on the 8th of August of the first named year, Thomas Cossart, second, agreed to give his daughter 1000 livres in cash, 400 livres of which were to be invested for her benefit in bond and mortgage so as to yield ten per cent interest: he also undertook to furnish her with apparel and other belongings "suitable to her condition and quality." The father of the future bridegroom agreed to supply all jewels and rings set with precious stones or otherwise, which were the requisite and customary presents to be made by his son to the said Jacqueline; and further, to provide free board and lodging for two years to the newly wedded couple, this, however, not to give them any right to a "communauté des biens." On the day before the marriage, Guillaume Vallès, second, in the presence of Jehan

Chart No. 20. Cossart Family

Thomas Cossart, b. abt. 1465; d. in 1541  
 (A) Jehanne Fleury  
 (B) Laurence Nagerel (See Chart No. 3)

Thomas Cossart(2), sieur de Franqueville  
 = (A) Anne Baillart  
 (B) Marie du Champ

Jehan Cossart, sieur de Bosbestre  
 = Jacquette Puchot (See Chart No. 21)





Baillart, "maistre" Thomas Bodart and others acknowledged the receipt of everything promised by the bride's father, as well as of the rings and jewels to be supplied by his own father in conformity with the terms of the nuptial contract. Jacqueline Cossart, who was born about 1526, was living on the 17th of August, 1587, but there is no record of her decease. So far as known, her children by Guillaume Vallès, second, were: 1. Guillaume Vallès, third, baptized February 13, 1552. 2. Nauldain Vallès, baptized March 17, 1553, godson of Nauldain Baillart, heretofore mentioned. 3. Anne Vallès, baptized August 17, 1555.

III. Guillaume Cossart, born about 1528, first a lawyer and then a priest, of whom we shall speak after completing our mention of his sisters.

IV. Jehan Cossart, second, born about 1530, whose notice will follow our account of his brother, Guillaume Cossart.

V. Anne Cossart, born about 1532, living August 5, 1593, wife of Richard Bauldry, "bourgeois" of Rouen, parish of St. Vivien, living in 1584 and deceased before February 25, 1591, most probably a son or near relative of the Pierre Bauldry heretofore mentioned. Children, so far as known:—

1. Jacqueline Bauldry, who espoused in January, 1572, Jehan de Boucquetot, "bourgeois" of Rouen, parish of St. Nicolas, son of Guillaume de Boucquetot and Marion Le Pelletier, whose kinship, if any, to the Le Pelletiers de Martainville from whom we come is undetermined. Issue: (a). Mathieu de Boucquetot, baptized June 30, 1574, the sponsors being his great-uncle, Jehan Cossart, second, and Mathieu Morel, the younger, who, as we shall see, had married his aunt, Quitière Bauldry. (b). Guillaume de Boucquetot, the younger, baptized June 10, 1576, namesake of his great-uncle and godfather, Guillaume Cossart. (c). Richard

de Boucquetot, baptized May 21, 1578, and named for his grandfather, Richard Bauldry, who was one of the sponsors. (d). Marie de Boucquetot, baptized August 23, 1579. (e). Marguerite de Boucquetot, baptized July 24, 1580, who married Toussaint Le Planquois, by whom she had Guillaume Le Planquois, baptized May 9, 1613. (f). Robert de Boucquetot, baptized January 5, 1585, godson of Robert Maillard, second, his great-uncle by marriage, the godmother being his great-aunt, Jehanne Cossart. (g-h-i). Françoise de Boucquetot, baptized March 7, 1586, Pierre de Boucquetot, baptized November 11, 1589, and Jehanne de Boucquetot, baptized April 25, 1592, concerning whom we have no information.

2. Quitière Bauldry, who in 1572 married Mathieu Morel, the younger, son of Mathieu Morel and Marguerite Bigot.

3. Richard Bauldry, the younger, baptized September 20, 1561, who had by his wife Françoise ——— (family name not known): (a-b-c). Jehanne Bauldry, second, baptized October 15, 1590, Michel Bauldry, baptized January 10, 1600, and Marie Bauldry, baptized January 31, 1601. (d-e-f). François Bauldry, second, Jehan Bauldry, second, and Jacques Bauldry, second, baptized respectively March 12, 1603, August 10, 1605, and November 10, 1611.

4. Laurence Bauldry, wife first of Jehan Hesbert, merchant and "bourgeois" of Falaize, who died in 1591, by whom she had issue; and, secondly, in 1593, of Charles L'Hermitte, likewise a "bourgeois" of that town.

5. Arnould Bauldry, baptized June 29, 1565, the sponsors being his uncle, Samson Bauldry, and his aunt, Marie Cossart.

6. Marguerite Bauldry, baptized December 15, 1567, a nun in the priory and monastery of St. Mathieu. A docu-

ment duly executed by her father, October 24, 1580, set forth that his daughter, Marguerite, actuated by sentiments of religious devotion, had asked and requested to be allowed to pass her life in the aforesaid priory, known as "Les Amures les Rouen," and that, because of his natural affection for his daughter and of his approval of her decision, he agreed to pay her 400 livres annually during her natural life so that she would be on a more respectable footing in said convent, the payments to be made in quarterly installments beginning at the ensuing Christmas. It was further agreed that after his daughter's death, an annual payment of five livres would be made to the convent in order to enable him or his representatives to participate in all of its prayers, orisons and fasts, it being understood that this stipend could be discontinued at any time by the cash payment of 100 livres.

7 and 8. Jehanne Bauldry, baptized January 23, 1569, and Löyse (Louise) Bauldry, baptized November 14, 1571, namesakes and goddaughters respectively of their aunts, Jehanne Cossart (Madame Jacques Maillard), and Löyse Cossart (Madame Carrey). Nothing is known of Jehanne Bauldry, but her sister, Löyse, espoused Georges Le Planquois, probably a brother of Toussaint Le Planquois heretofore mentioned: she and her husband were both living in 1613.

9, 10 and 11. Catherine Bauldry, Suzanne Bauldry, and Adrien Bauldry, baptized respectively April 21, 1573, June 30, 1575, and October 4, 1579.

VI. Catherine Cossart, born about 1533 and died November 5, 1587: she married in 1551 (contract executed April 26th), Robert Maillard, second, "bourgeois" of Rouen, who was living in 1579 and died before November 12, 1583, son of Robert Maillard of the parish of Manneville-le-Goupil. Under the terms of the nuptial contract

the bride's "dot," or dowry, was to consist of clothing and personal effects "suitable to her condition," together with 500 livres in cash, 200 of which were to be settled upon her and secured by a lien upon all her husband's property, both real and personal, the principal and interest being guaranteed by the bridegroom's uncle, "messire" Nicolle Maillard, curate of St. Pierre de Granville-Lalouel, who declared his intention of leaving the same share in his estate to his nephew Robert as to his own brothers, thereby creating a legal obligation under the Norman Code which could not be annulled or altered subsequently. It will be noticed that Catherine's "dot" was much less than the dowries of her sisters, probably because the bridegroom's family was unable to advance a larger sum, it being the custom that both families should provide equally for the newly wedded couple.

Issue: 1. Anne Maillard, baptized January 7, 1552, who died in infancy. 2. Anne Maillard, second, baptized April 15, 1554, who married, in January, 1572, François Sarmentot, merchant of the parish of St. Denys, son of Charles Sarmentot of Harteley-en-Caux. 3. Robert Maillard, third, "bourgeois" of Rouen, baptized November 16, 1555, and died May 28, 1592. We have no information as to the name of his wife, by whom he had: (a). Robert Maillard, fourth, who died in infancy, and at whose baptism, March 15, 1586, his uncle, Guillaume Cossart, the canon, was a sponsor. (b-c). Robert Maillard, fifth, and Marie Maillard, third, baptized respectively October 3, 1588, and January 10, 1590, both of whom died young. 4. Nicolas Maillard, "bourgeois" of Rouen, baptized January 17, 1558, who, January 21, 1588, executed an agreement with his brother, Robert Maillard, third, regarding the division of their mother's estate. 5. Pierre Maillard, whom we style "second," baptized October 14, 1561, and



deceased in infancy. 6. Marie Maillard, second, baptized January 1, 1567, wife of Georges Fauterel.

VII. Marie Cossart, born about 1535 and died in 1584: she espoused, in December, 1555, a widower, Michel de Poullingues, merchant of the parish of St. Vincent, Rouen, son of "maistre" Robert de Poullingues, deceased, of the parish of St. Aubin de Crestot, "Pays de Caux," her dowry being 1200 livres, 300 of which were to be invested in a ten per cent mortgage for her benefit. After Michel's death, a partition of his property was ordered, December 5, 1575, two-thirds to go absolutely to the heirs of Marie de Poullingues, deceased, daughter of Michel by his previous marriage, and the remaining one-third to be set apart and the revenues paid to Marie Cossart during her lifetime in satisfaction of her dower rights.

With the exception of her eldest brother, Marie Cossart was the sole Calvinist among the numerous children of Thomas Cossart, second: she and her first husband apparently seceded from the Catholic church about the time of their marriage, which occurred at the moment when the Reformation was making its greatest progress at Rouen.

Marie Cossart espoused secondly, about 1564, Nicolas Daussy, "bourgeois" of Rouen, also a member of the Reformed church, who predeceased her. On the 3rd of March, 1572, she and her husband jointly purchased from Michel Ozenne a garden enclosed with a hedge and planted with trees, situated in the hamlet of Incarville, parish of St. Aubin. Later in the year, when the massacres at Rouen were soon to follow those of St. Bartholomew in Paris, they prudently absented themselves from their native city, leaving their only child, Judith Daussy, born in 1565, in the care of Marie's sisters, Anne Cossart (Madame Richard Bauldry) and Catherine Cossart (Madame Robert Maillard, second). To protect their niece's life, the

aunts caused her to be rebaptized by Catholic rites, September 22, 1572, and stood as her godmothers.

During her second widowhood, as it would seem, Marie Cossart, in conjunction with other members of the family, had guaranteed, October 26, 1582, the payment of a loan of 200 livres made by her brother-in-law, Richard Bauldry, to her brother, Thomas Cossart, third, sieur de Franqueville, the loan being secured by a mortgage which became due on the 6th of October, 1583. As Thomas was unable to satisfy the mortgage at its maturity, the guarantors became responsible, and, after Marie's death early in 1584, her personal effects were seized and sold at the instance of Bauldry to secure the payment of the principal and interest of the mortgage, as well as of the sum of 15 livres, 38 sols and 9 deniers, which he had advanced for necessities during her last illness. Nicolas Daussy, the younger, guardian and probably half-brother or cousin of Marie's daughter, Judith Daussy, brought suit on the 19th of April of that year to invalidate the above sale with the result that the court, while refusing to set it aside, decided that Marie Cossart's estate was not liable for the mortgage, inasmuch as "messire" Guillaume Cossart, canon of the Cathedral of Notre Dame, was also a surety and good for that amount; but that, so far as the other items were concerned, payment was to be made to Bauldry from the proceeds of the sale of Marie's effects and the remainder paid over to the guardian.

VIII. Laurence Cossart, born about 1537, who died about 1581: she espoused, in the latter part of 1558, Samson Bauldry, "bourgeois" of Rouen, parish of St. Vincent, living November 27, 1594, a younger brother of Richard Bauldry. Under the terms of their matrimonial contract executed on the 14th of August, 1558, the bride was to receive 1000 livres in cash, one-half of which was to be

## THE DU PONT AND ALLIED FAMILIES 565

settled upon her and invested in a mortgage at ten per cent, and in addition "a black dress lined with black fur; a scarlet skirt; a black dress trimmed with velvet and lined with taffeta, together with a provision of linen." Under date of November 6, 1558, Samson certified that he "had received from Thomas Cossart (second), sieur de Franqueville, the sum of 1000 livres with all the clothing and linen that had been promised by the said sieur de Franqueville," the witnesses to this acknowledgment being the bride's uncle, Jehan Cossart, sieur de Boscbestre; her brother-in-law, Robert Maillard, second; Nicolas Bauldry, and Guillaume Bauldry, curate of Baudiencourt, all living at Rouen.

The children of Samson Bauldry and Laurence Cossart were:—1. Jehan Bauldry, born about 1560, who married, August 8, 1585, Jacqueline Maurice, daughter of Jehan Maurice, "bourgeois" of Rouen, and Marie des Minières. Issue: (a-b-c). Jacques Bauldry, Guillaume Bauldry, second, and François Bauldry, baptized respectively July 20, 1586, October 24, 1587, and March 4, 1590. (d-e). Anne Bauldry, baptized July 31, 1595, and Catherine Bauldry, second, baptized October 8, 1597. 2. A son, baptized August 29, 1567. 3. Ysabeau Bauldry, baptized December 6, 1569, the sponsors being her uncle, Jehan Cossart, second, and her aunt, Jehanne Cossart (Madame Jacques Maillard).

The children by Thomas Cossart, second's, last marriage were:—

IX. Romain Cossart, probably born about 1548, whose narrative will follow that of his half-brother, Jehan Cossart, second.

X. Jehanne Cossart, born about 1550, and living June 25, 1618, who espoused, January 31, 1569, Jacques Maillard, merchant and "bourgeois" of Calais, brother of

Robert Maillard, second, the husband of her half-sister, Catherine Cossart. Their marriage contract is not of record, and we have but little information concerning them. On the 14th of March, 1579, pursuant to a power of attorney from his wife and with the consent and approval of her three brothers, Jacques Maillard receipted to Georges Murette, "sergeant-royal," for 800 livres, which had been placed in the latter's hands conformably to a decree of court dated December 20, 1576, by Jacques Burris, a captain in the king's navy and a resident of the city of Hâvre de Grace (now Hâvre), the 800 livres being the principal of a mortgage given by Burris to Jehan Cossart, second, March 5, 1577, and representing a part of Jehanne's matrimonial dowry. The money was re-invested, manifestly, in another mortgage of 1200 livres given by "maistre" Joseph Le Roux, since on the 17th of August, 1587, her husband acknowledged the payment in full of this last mortgage and stated that 796 livres of the amount was a portion of his wife's dowry. Jacques Maillard was styled in this acknowledgment "bourgeois" of Rouen, parish of St. Vincent, which shows that he had established himself in that city and given up his residence in Calais. He was living, August 5, 1593, in the parish of St. Denis and died before June, 1618.

Issue: 1. Jean Baptiste Maillard, probably born at Calais in 1569, who gave a power of attorney, June 25, 1618, to "maistre" Jacques Baillart, second, of that city to represent him in the settlement of the estate of his uncle, Romain Cossart. We call Jacques "second" to differentiate him from his homonym heretofore mentioned. 2, 3 and 4. Jacques Maillard, second, Jehanne Maillard and Anne Maillard, third, baptized respectively at Rouen March 22, 1571, July 18, 1573, and October 17, 1575.

XI. Löyse (Louise) Cossart, born about 1552, wife of

“maistre” Jehan Carrey, second, “licencié en chacun droict, conseiller du roy et lieutenant du vicomté d’Orbecq,” a resident of the town of Lisieux, who died before March 29, 1613: he was the son of Jehan Carrey, “bourgeois” of that town and sieur de Bellemare, by his wife Anne de La Porte. Louise Cossart’s nuptial contract was executed on the 21st of February, 1579, her “dot” being 3450 livres: among the signers were “honorabile homme, maistre Jehan de La Porte, conseiller du roy dans la cour des aides, Normandie”; Philippe Carrey, “avocat en la dite cour”; Richard Carrey and Nicolas Carrey, sieur de Bellemare, brothers of Jehan, second, the two last merchants and “bourgeois” of Rouen; Guillaume Vallès, second, and Pobert Majlard, second, her brothers-in-law; and our ancestor, Jacques Cossart, cousin of the bride. Jehan de La Porte was probably an uncle or cousin of the groom, but seems to have been in no way related to the other La Portes who figure in this book.

After her husband’s death, Louise Cossart instituted a suit at law against her nephew, “messire” François Cossart, priest and chaplain of the Cathedral of Rouen, to compel him to make an accounting of the estates of her mother, who had left her 1400 livres, and of her deceased brothers, Guillaume and Romain Cossart. On the 23rd of July, 1608, a decree of court gave her 3030 livres, and by two subsequent decrees, August 9th and 13th, 1609, she was awarded in addition 518 livres, 23 sols. As François Cossart protested against these awards and threatened to appeal, which would have caused great expense to all concerned, the whole litigation was settled out of court by an agreement executed March 20, 1613, under the terms of which Løyse received 2100 livres. The offspring of Løyse (Louise) Cossart’s marriage with Jehan Carrey, second, were: Jehan Carrey, third, “conseiller du roy,” who repre-

sented his mother in the suits just mentioned and other sons, to whom reference is made in the records but whose names we have been unable to ascertain.

Having now finished our account of the daughters of Thomas Cossart, second, sieur de Franqueville, let us next speak of their brother, Guillaume Cossart. As previously stated, he was born about 1528 and represented his father, June 11, 1561, in the acquisition of a small tract of real estate, being designated in the purchase deed as "honorable homme, maistre Guillaume Cossart, avocat en la Cour de Parlement de Rouen," which is conclusive evidence that he had studied law and been admitted to the bar. Some eighteen months later, however, we find that he had abandoned the legal profession, entered the church and become curate of Franqueville, an appointment at the disposal of his elder brother, Thomas Cossart, third, the new lord of that manor. On the 10th of February, 1563, in the assignment of certain mortgages to Pierre de Guillot and wife, and to his uncle, Jehan Cossart, sieur de Boscbestre, Guillaume Cossart was qualified as "curate of Franqueville, residing in the parish of Ste. Croix-St. Ouen, Rouen." This shows that while enjoying the revenues of the curacy he made his home in the city and apparently did not perform any parochial duties—a practice, be it noted, which had become the rule in those days and was one of the many abuses against which the seceders from the Catholic church so vigorously "protested." The cities were thronged with idle ecclesiastics of all degrees who lived upon the tithes collected in the rural parishes which they had deserted; and though in some cases the absentees paid small amounts to the vicars who took their places, there were a great many country parishes without any clerical representative whatever.

It was not long before Guillaume Cossart obtained a

canonry in the Cathedral of Notre Dame of Rouen, a preferment which he held for the rest of his life and which was largely in the nature of a sinecure. We do not know the exact date of this appointment, but as early as 1565 he is styled, in various transactions relating to the settlement of his father's estate, "venerable and discreet person, messire Guillaume Cossart, curate of Franqueville and canon in the Cathedral church of Notre Dame of Rouen." He resided continuously in that city during the rest of his long life and his name is found very frequently in the records as a party to business settlements which concerned the members of his family, to transfers of real estate and to the lending of money. Among these numerous transactions was an acknowledgment, August 11, 1575, of the payment by Ysabeau Mortereul, widow of Jehan Énart, of the principal of a mortgage of 150 livres which was the security for a loan of like amount made by Guillaume Cossart, June 2, 1573, to his brother priest, "messire" Claude Mortereul, then curate of the church of St. Pierre l'Honoré.

As related in the third chapter, this identical Mortereul had been one of the leading spirits in the shocking assassination of the Huguenots at the Rouen prisons less than nine months before and, in conjunction with Laurent de Maromme, had planned, directed and personally witnessed those horrible murders. Moreover, the death sentence imposed upon this same bloodthirsty priest during the previous year for his participation in the slaughter of inoffensive and unarmed Huguenots as they were going home from church, as well as his evasion of justice by flight from the city, must have been perfectly well known to Guillaume Cossart, and there can be no escape from the conclusion that he was also fully cognizant of the notorious part played by Mortereul in the butchery at the prisons. All

these considerations, however, as well as the fact that Noel Cossart, Guillaume's first cousin and childhood's companion, had been one of the victims, apparently failed to make the slightest impression upon the intense religious bigotry and money lending proclivities of our "venerable and discreet" relative!

In 1584, Guillaume Cossart was consulting guardian of the minor children of his deceased brother, Thomas Cossart, third, sieur de Franqueville, whose estate was heavily encumbered as we shall see later. Guillaume is last mentioned in the records on the 5th of August, 1593, and his death in all probability occurred not long afterwards.

We now pass to his younger brother, Jehan Cossart, second, "bourgeois" of Rouen, born about 1530 and died in 1582, who became in 1566 the guardian of the minor children of his deceased brother-in-law, Mathieu Le Poulletier, and later is repeatedly mentioned in the agreements relating to the settlement of his father's estate. On the 28th of June, 1572, he paid Pierre du Flo, "bourgeois" of Rouen, 2010 livres for "the house and lot where hangs the sign of the Siren, with courtyard, walls and cellar, the said house being in the parish of Ste. Croix-St. Ouen, situated on the Eau de Robecq, and provided with vats, metallic boilers, furnaces, and other appurtenances, all of which are applicable to the processes of dyeing." In addition to the above property, he was the owner of a considerable amount of real estate in the city, was treasurer of the parish of Ste. Croix-St. Ouen from 1579 until his death, and captain of one of the twelve companies of the "bourgeoisie" which were organized in 1567.

After Jehan Cossart, second's, decease, the court appointed his widow Marie Le Poulletier to be the guardian of their minor children. In this capacity she petitioned the court, November 26, 1582, to authorize the sale of a



certain house in the parish of Notre Dame de La Ronde, in which her deceased husband owned a third interest, the other proprietors being his brothers, Thomas Cossart, third, sieur de Franqueville, and Guillaume Cossart, canon of the Cathedral church of Notre Dame. The petition set forth that the said house had been bought from Jehan Carrey, second, "lieutenant du vicomté d'Orbecq," and his wife, Løyse (Louise) Cossart, one of the heirs of her deceased brother, Romain Cossart; and that in order to settle her husband's estate it was necessary to pay off several mortgages then due, which could not be done until the house was sold: the widow further asked that she be authorized to invest in bond and mortgage for the benefit of her children, any monies derived from the sale in excess of the amounts necessary to pay off the mortgages in question. The court granted her petition on condition that the other proprietors of the house would consent to the sale: this was agreed to and the property was sold accordingly.

Marie Le Poullétier contracted a second marriage, February 25, 1584, with Jehan de La Ville, "bourgeois" of Rouen, who must have died towards the close of 1616 or early in 1617, as on the 4th of February of the latter year she acknowledged the receipt from his heirs of the money which came to her under the terms of their marriage contract. The dates of decease of Marie Le Poullétier and of her first husband were recorded in the following inscription on a marble tablet in the Chapel of the Virgin, church of Ste. Croix-St. Ouen: "In the tomb of their predecessors lie the bodies of Jehan Cossart (second), 'capitaine des bourgeois,' and treasurer of this church, who died April 16, 1582, and of his wife, Marie Le Poullétier, who died April 16, 1631, and has founded in this Chapel a perpetual high mass in honor of the Virgin and other saints to be celebrated every Saturday; as also the body of Anne

Cossart (fourth), widow of the late Nicolas du Parc, sieur d'Esparfontaine, who has caused this inscription to be placed." The foundation to which the epitaph refers was an annual fixed charge of 90 livres on the "Siren" house mentioned above.

The children of Jehan Cossart, second, and Marie Le Poulletier were:

1. Thomas Cossart, fourth, born about 1561, merchant and "bourgeois" of Rouen, parish of Ste. Croix-St. Ouen, who assigned, in January and February, 1593, real estate mortgages of 10 and 100 livres respectively to Jehan Patin, "bourgeois" of Rouen and to Anne Richer, widow of Pierre Belin, also "bourgeois" of Rouen, parish of St. Vivien. The records show that Thomas Cossart, fourth, was incarcerated in the prisons of Rouen, March 12, 1597, probably for debt, as in those primitive days a man who failed to pay a business obligation at its maturity was apt to find himself behind the bars. He died previous to March 15, 1605, leaving a widow, Jehanne Vauchelle, by whom he had an only child, Thomas Cossart, sixth, baptized February 3, 1590, who died in infancy.

2. François Cossart, born about 1563, priest and chaplain of the Cathedral church of Notre Dame of Rouen. Upon his father's death he received a moiety of the paternal real estate and, under the provisions of the Norman Code, inherited the remaining half at the decease of his elder brother. His religious duties seem to have commanded very little of his attention, and his time was devoted almost exclusively to worldly matters, involving frequent and not always satisfactory mention in the records, from which we learn that his aunt, Löyse Cossart (Madame Carrey), was forced to sue him in the courts in order to obtain her rightful share of the estates of her nearest relatives. His disposal of practically all of the realty

which had belonged to his father is duly set forth in the archives, and the proceeds, in all likelihood, went eventually to the Catholic church, as there is no mention of any donations or legacies from François Cossart to his own family. He was alive on the 25th of June, 1618, but we are ignorant of the date of his death.

3. Anne Cossart, fourth, born about 1565, who, as already stated, erected a memorial tablet to her parents in the church of Ste. Croix-St. Ouen. She married: 1st. January 23, 1585, Claude Aubert, "bourgeois" of Rouen, son of Charles Aubert and Michelle Toustain, whose kinship, if any, to the Toustains to be mentioned hereafter cannot be ascertained. 2nd. "Noble homme, maistre Jehan Février, procureur du roy." 3rd. In 1592, Nicolas du Parc, "écuyer," sieur d'Esparfontaine. At her decease without issue, the exact date not known, she left all her property to her first cousin, Madeleine Cossart—a fine exhibition of strong family feeling in those days of excessive religious intolerance, as the latter was a consistent Huguenot.

Let us now speak of Romain Cossart, the only son of Thomas Cossart, second, by his last marriage. As already stated he was probably born about 1548, as he must have been of age when he represented his mother in a business transaction on the 14th of March, 1569. In the acknowledgment of a payment made by him on the 28th of May, 1573, he is styled "bourgeois" and merchant of Rouen, residing in the parish of Ste. Croix-St. Ouen, and is further qualified in later records as "en son vivant esleu antien en ceste ville de Rouen." Subsequently he took holy orders and at a date to us unknown became canon of the Cathedral of Notre Dame of Rouen: he died in 1576 and was buried in the Virgin's chapel of the church of Ste.

Croix. An epitaph in verse, composed by his cousin and fellow-priest, Vincent Cossart, describes him as follows:

“Jeune, fort et robuste, en la fleur de son âge,  
“Il avait un esprit tout prudent et tout sage.”

Having now completed our account of his brothers and sisters, we return to Thomas Cossart, third, sieur de Franqueville, who was living April 19, 1584, and died before the 25th of August of that year. As we have already seen, his father's estate was not settled until November 12, 1565, and the agreement in regard to its division recites that “Thomas Cossart (third), by reason of his birthright, takes and chooses for his share, the fief, estate and sieurie of Franqueville, with all its dependencies and everything that is used in its exploitation by Guillaume and Nicolas Saez, farmers of the said estate, under the existing lease.” A reservation of four and one-half acres, however, was made in favor of his brothers, Guillaume Cossart, Jehan Cossart, second, and Romain Cossart, and it was specified that Thomas, third, was to pay the principal and interest of all mortgages standing against the property, together with certain annuities for which it was liable.

Nothing is known of the early life of Thomas Cossart, third, except that he took sides with his father at the Reformation and cast his lot with the followers of Calvin. He was a prominent shipping merchant of Rouen and, unlike most of his relatives of the name, seems to have had no connection with the dyeing industry. We have but little information in regard to the details of his affairs beyond the fact that he was largely engaged in foreign trade. In 1572 he chartered a ship called “La Hestoière,” of 45 tons or thereabouts, Jehan Brasdefer master, to go

to Danzig and discharge a return cargo on the wharves of Rouen: finding, however, that it was necessary to unload a part of the cargo at Bayonne and to have other goods sent from that city to Rouen in the place of those taken from the ship, he made a further agreement with Brasdefer by which he was to pay him 600 additional livres for freight and handling. The business undertakings of Thomas Cossart, third, did not meet with the success which attended the industrial enterprises of his father and grandfather, largely due, as it would seem, to the acute religious animosities and disorders of the time. His affairs became much involved and after his death in 1584 it was necessary to sell the Franqueville property in order to settle his estate.

Thomas Cossart, third, as well as his wife, Jeanne de Bauquemare, daughter of Paul de Bauquemare, were devout members of the Reformed church and their descendants firmly adhered to the Protestant faith. Jeanne was the great-grandmother of the last wife of our ancestor, Jean du Pont, second, and a great-aunt of the second wife of Pierre Cossart, fifth, to be mentioned later. The Bauquemare family, to which we have referred in the first chapter, was of great antiquity in Normandy and bore the following arms: "d'azur au chevron d'or, accompagné de trois muffles de lion du même."

On the 28th of August, 1585, about a year after her husband's death, Jeanne de Bauquemare sought relief at the hands of the Court of Parliament in the matter of the settlement of his estate. Her petition set forth that she had been chosen by the family council as guardian of her minor children; that her husband at the time of his death owed more than 25,000 livres to different creditors, including mortgages amounting to 11,000 livres; that the interest on his debts would in time be greater than the total value

of the Franqueville estate in excess of her dowry which was a first lien on the whole property; that certain creditors had agreed to compromise their claims if paid within a year, but that it would be impossible to make settlement except by the sale of the estate and "seigneurie" of Franqueville, which was the only inheritance of her minor children; that the said widow, after consultation with the relatives and friends of her children, was of the opinion that the Franqueville estate should be sold so as to prevent the loss of the concessions offered by the creditors upon condition that they be paid within the time above mentioned; and, that she had not found any one who would give a greater amount for the property than "maistre" Richard Grisel, "notaire, secrétaire et ancien conseiller eschevin de cette ville de Rouen" already mentioned in the first chapter, who had offered 30,600 livres (the equivalent of about 100,000 modern francs) in cash for the property and agreed to assume all the costs of its exploitation which otherwise would have to be done at the expense of her children.

The above petition, together with the agreement made August 25, 1584, between the creditors and the widow of the deceased, the certificate of the widow's election by the family council as principal guardian of her minor children, September 22, 1584, the recommendations of the relatives and friends of the said minor children, July 29, 1585, the appraisement of the fief, seigneurie and estate of Franqueville, and a schedule of the debts of the deceased Thomas Cossart, third, were duly considered by the court, which entered the following decree upon the recommendation of the "procureur-général": "The court has permitted and permits the said widow to accept the offer of the said Grisel for the purchase of the said fief, estate and seigneurie of Franqueville."

The children of Thomas Cossart, third, and Jeanne de Bauquemare (all members of the Reformed church of Rouen) were: 1. Anne Cossart, third, born in 1563 and died September 19, 1635, wife of "maistre Pierre Anquetil, avocat," deceased before 1627, by whom she had Anne Anquetil, who espoused, December 21, 1639, Pierre Thierry, son of Thomas Thierry of Caen and Elizabeth Carue. 2. Marie Cossart, fourth, born in 1570, of whom we shall speak after concluding our notices of her brothers and sisters. 3. Madeleine Cossart, born in March, 1572, and died October 6, 1658, in her eighty-seventh year, who in addition to a third interest in her father's property inherited the entire estate of her Catholic cousin, Anne Cossart, fourth, widow of Nicolas du Parc, sieur d'Esparfontaine. On the 12th of January, 1656, Madeleine Cossart executed a will in favor of her grandnieces, Jeanne Tranchepain, later wife of Jean du Pont, second, and Marie Tranchepain, and some two years later, March 12, 1658, made them a donation in money and furniture. 4. Marthe Cossart, born in 1574 and died November 12, 1627, her share in the parental estate being divided among her three sisters. 5. Thomas Cossart, fifth, baptized March 12, 1576, who married Guillemette ——— (family name not ascertained), by whom he had Marie Cossart, eleventh, baptized October 31, 1616, who evidently did not survive her infancy, as her father died without issue, January 20, 1627, on which date his whole estate was inherited by his sisters. Thomas Cossart, fifth, and his clerical cousin, François Cossart, of whom we have already spoken, were the last male descendants of Thomas Cossart, second. 6 and 7. Jehan Cossart, fourth, baptized January 2, 1578, and Daniel Cossart, baptized October 5, 1579, both of whom died in infancy.

We now go back to Marie Cossart, fourth, born as

already stated, in 1570, and died September 24, 1630: she was the consort of Jean Le Clerc, "bourgeois" of Rouen, who was deceased before 1627. Issue: Marie Le Clerc, baptized March 20, 1603, and died before May 28, 1677; Jean Le Clerc, the younger, baptized May 6, 1604, and living May 9, 1677; and Jeanne Le Clerc, born about 1606. Marie Le Clerc espoused, February 23, 1631, Pierre Tranchepain, "bourgeois" of Rouen, son of François Tranchepain and Jeanne Planteroze, a man of standing and ample means, who died May 9, 1677. Children: 1. Jeanne Tranchepain, baptized January 6, 1632, and died about 1697. As stated in the seventh chapter, she was the last wife of our ancestor, Jean du Pont, second, to whom she was married at the age of forty-five, May 30, 1677, their union being childless. 2. François Tranchepain, third, "bourgeois" of Rouen, baptized November 18, 1632, who espoused, December 5, 1666, Madeleine des Ormeaux, daughter of Louis des Ormeaux, second, and Anne Le Breton. We style Louis "second" to avoid confusion with the homonym mentioned in the ninth chapter, although it is not clear whether they were not one and the same individual who had contracted two matrimonial alliances. Issue: (a-b-c). François Tranchepain, fourth, Madeleine Tranchepain and Anne Tranchepain, born respectively February 7, 1668, February 4, 1669, and June 26, 1670. (d). Marie Tranchepain, third, born June 14, 1671, and died May 15, 1672. (e). Pierre Tranchepain, third, born July 25, 1672, who died July 8, 1673. (f). Gerard Pierre Tranchepain, born August 15, 1673, and died January 15, 1674. 3. Pierre Tranchepain, second, "bourgeois" of Rouen, born January 14, 1634, who fled with his wife to Amsterdam after the Revocation. His name, as well as that of his cousin, Jacques Cossart, sixth, is included among the six leading members of the Walloon church of that city who



THE DU PONT AND ALLIED FAMILIES 579

succeeded in raising, "both by precept and example," the necessary funds for the publication of the "pasteur" Philippe Le Gendre's "Histoire de la Persécution de l'Église de Rouen (Rotterdam 1704)." Pierre Tranchepain, second, espoused, January 24, 1666, Marie Abelin, daughter of Abraham Abelin and Marie Le Tellier, by whom he had: Marie Tranchepain, second, born September 8, 1667; and Abraham Tranchepain, born May 28, 1671, and died December 1, 1675. 4. Marie Tranchepain, who married Thomas Le Monnier and was living at Amsterdam in 1694. 5. Samuel Tranchepain, baptized May 26, 1641, godson and namesake of Samuel Puchot, second, "écuyer, seigneur de Lisle."



CHAPTER XXI  
**THE COSSARTS OF ROUEN,  
CONTINUED**

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JEHAN COSSART, SIEUR DE BOSCBESTRE,  
AND HIS DESCENDANTS



## CHAPTER XXI

### THE COSSARTS OF ROUEN, CONTINUED

#### JEHAN COSSART, SIEUR DE BOSCBESTRE, AND HIS DESCENDANTS

**T**HE descendants of our ancestor, Jehan Cossart, "bourgeois" of Rouen and sieur de Boscbestre, were the sole representatives of the Cossart name in that city upon the extinction in the male line of the senior or Franqueville branch. It was not long, however, before Jehan's posterity separated anew into two branches, of which we shall speak in turn—an elder or Protestant, and a younger or Catholic.

Jehan Cossart was the second son of Thomas Cossart, "bourgeois" of Rouen, by his first wife, Jehanne Fleury: he was born in that city about 1500 and his earliest mention in the records occurs at the time of the filing of his marriage contract in 1529. During their younger days, he and his elder brother were most energetic and useful assistants in the management of their father's extensive dyeing interests and it is expressly stated in the archives that they and their respective wives were "a great credit" to him and that they largely contributed to his wonderful success in business which enabled him to make extensive purchases of landed property. On the 3rd of March, 1535, he bought for his son, Jehan Cossart, the seigneurie of Boscbestre, situated in what is now the commune of Tocqueville-les-Murs, canton of Goderville, and arrondisse-

ment of Montivilliers, a few miles to the northeast of that town and not far from Fécamp: under the "ancien régime" it was described as lying in the parish of Bénarville-en-Caux and its vicinity.

As previously stated, Thomas Cossart, with wise foresight, had striven most earnestly to forestall dissension by procuring the execution of the agreements of 1535 and 1536: this, however, did not prevent the younger son from demanding, after his father's death, a new partition of the paternal inheritance upon the ground that some of the realty had been acquired after the execution of the said agreements, and that he had not received at the time of his marriage as much as had been given previously to his elder brother. As the latter's nuptial contract cannot be found in the archives, it is not possible to compare it with that of Jehan Cossart: on this account, and because of our meagre information in regard to the acquisition of the real estate in question, we are precluded from passing upon the claims made by our forefather, but it is enough to know that the difficulties were settled to the apparent satisfaction of all concerned by the agreement of October 12, 1542, the details of which have been given in the preceding chapter. Under its terms the two brothers entered into a very close partnership which continued for a number of years and seems to have been entirely harmonious so far as business matters were concerned.

In addition to the extensive landed estate in the "Pays de Caux" which his father had given him, Jehan Cossart purchased, February 1, 1547, twenty-seven parcels of arable and meadow land together with certain islands in the Seine, all lying within the boundaries of Tourville-la-Rivière and other parishes, not far from Rouen. This real estate was acquired from "noble homme," Anthoine Le Lieur, sieur de Bresmetot, residing in the parish of

Boscbernard-Commyn, and the price paid in cash, as shown by the deed, was 2850 livres (the equivalent of about 10,000 modern francs): the actual value, however, was considerably greater, as the new owner assumed a number of mortgages which stood against the property and became responsible for various fixed charges upon the land conveyed in the shape of annual payments to various monasteries and religious orders, some of which were to be made in kind. A few weeks after this purchase, our ancestor bought from Pierre Goupil a piece of land planted as an orchard and contiguous to the property previously acquired, and two years later, August 10, 1549, a small additional tract in the parish of Tourville-la-Rivière adjacent to his former purchases.

At the feast of Pentecost in 1559, Jehan Cossart of Boscbestre became treasurer of the Catholic church of Ste. Croix-St. Ouen and, as shown by its register, rendered his final account on Pentecost day, 1560. On the 6th of January, 1572, he caused a survey to be made of the various parcels of real estate which he had bought from the sieur de Bresmetot in 1547, when it was discovered that the property did not contain the number of acres named in the deed, and our forefather further complained that he had not been able to obtain possession of a portion of one of the islands then conveyed and situated in the parish of Tourville-la-Rivière, which was held by one Robert Le Prévost of the aforesaid parish against whom he had instituted legal proceedings. In adjustment of the above claims, Bresmetot gave Cossart a mortgage of 100 livres on a building known as the Grand Hôtel, rue Ecuyère and parish of St. Pierre l'Honoré.

Some six months later, June 30, 1572, our ancestor paid 1850 livres (the equivalent of 6500 modern francs) to Martin du Val, "bourgeois" of Rouen, for seven small

tracts of land in the parish of Ambourville, one of which included the "Collenot" garden, adjacent to the sieur de Bresmetot's property and planted with trees and vines. On the 16th of August following, Jehan Cossart bought a certain orchard lying within the city limits of Rouen which was sold at auction in the settlement of the estate of "maistre" Charles Vivier, deceased, and in November of the following year he successfully opposed a suit to annul the payment of the arrears of rent due on the property, the court deciding in his favor and allowing him 203 livres 2 sols and 6 deniers.

The purchase of the Vivier orchard was made only ten days before the massacre of St. Bartholomew, which was a prelude to the horrible atrocities perpetrated at Rouen a few weeks later when Jehan's eldest son, Noel Cossart, was brutally murdered at the Rouen prison. His death was evidently a cruel blow to our ancestor, who found it all the harder to bear because upon the advice of his Catholic friends he had urged Noel to seek refuge in the prison.

In 1575 Jehan added to his real estate holdings by acquiring (November 30th) from Germain Merre and wife, four acres of land in the parish of Ambourville-sur-Seine, with house, barn and stables erected thereon. Some two and a half years later, June 16, 1578, he bought a small tract of meadow land in that parish from Guillaume Payne, and his final purchase of realty was made on the 27th of May, 1581, when he acquired a moiety of a half "vergée" of land in the same parish from Valentin and Pierre Guyot, brothers, of the parish of Anneville.

Jehan Cossart of Boscbestre died in Rouen at a very advanced age in June or July, 1585. His conduct in regard to the settlement of his father's estate and, as we shall soon see, the very scanty and insignificant provision he



made for his eldest son at the time of the latter's marriage, seem to indicate that an undue love of money was the weak point in a character otherwise wholly commendable. The records show beyond question that he was not only an excellent man of affairs, but that his large fortune had increased considerably during his long life.

Jacquette Puchot, his wife, born about 1511, was the daughter of Nicolas Puchot, "bourgeois" of Rouen, by his second matrimonial union with Alizon Féré. The precise date of Jacquette's marriage to Jehan Cossart is not known, but it must have been celebrated towards the close of 1529 or early in 1530, as the nuptial contract was signed on Thursday, December 9, 1529. Under its provisions, the bride's "dot," or dowry, consisted of 350 livres in cash, to be paid the day before the wedding, in addition to suitable apparel and other personal effects, together with a mortgage of 150 livres at ten per cent, payable quarterly and settled upon her individually, which was a first lien on all of the real estate owned by her brothers, Jehan Puchot, second, later sieur de Gerponville, and Vincent Puchot. As previously related, the prospective father-in-law, Thomas Cossart, undertook to provide a wedding suit for his son, as well as the rings to be given by the latter to the bride, and agreed to board, lodge and clothe the young couple for a term of four years, at the expiration of which time, or sooner, if they desired to leave the paternal mansion, he promised to give his son 200 livres in cash. It was also stipulated that in the event of Jacquette's surviving her husband, she was to have all her jewels, clothing and personal belongings, and, at her option, either 450 livres in ready money or her share in the furniture and personal effects of her husband, under the provisions of the Norman Code.

Upon the death early in 1554 of Alizon Féré (then

Madame du Hamel), Jacquette Puchot and her elder sister, Marion Puchot, second, the wife of Estienne Bigot, sieur de Fontaine, inherited the 400 livres which had been settled upon their mother at the time of her third marriage. They claimed, however, that under the provisions of the Norman Code a further amount was due them in the liquidation of the maternal estate, and although this was resisted by their stepfather, Jacques du Hamel, he finally adjusted the dispute by making an additional payment of 600 livres to the two sisters under the terms of an agreement dated April 8, 1554, its preamble setting forth that "as the parties hereto are about to become involved in a lawsuit, which is prejudicial to the interests of all concerned, an amicable settlement is highly desirable." The date of Jacquette Puchot's decease is not known and she is last mentioned in the records on the 31st of May, 1573, when she stood as sponsor for her granddaughter, Alizon Véreul, in the Catholic church of St. Estienne-les-Tonne-liers.

Although Jehan Cossart, sieur de Boscbestre, and his wife stood firmly by the Catholic faith in which they had both been born and reared, the religious sentiments of their offspring were greatly divided. Three of their seven sons became ardent Calvinists and three others were devout members of the Catholic church, which apparently claimed also the allegiance of the remaining son who lived in Paris.

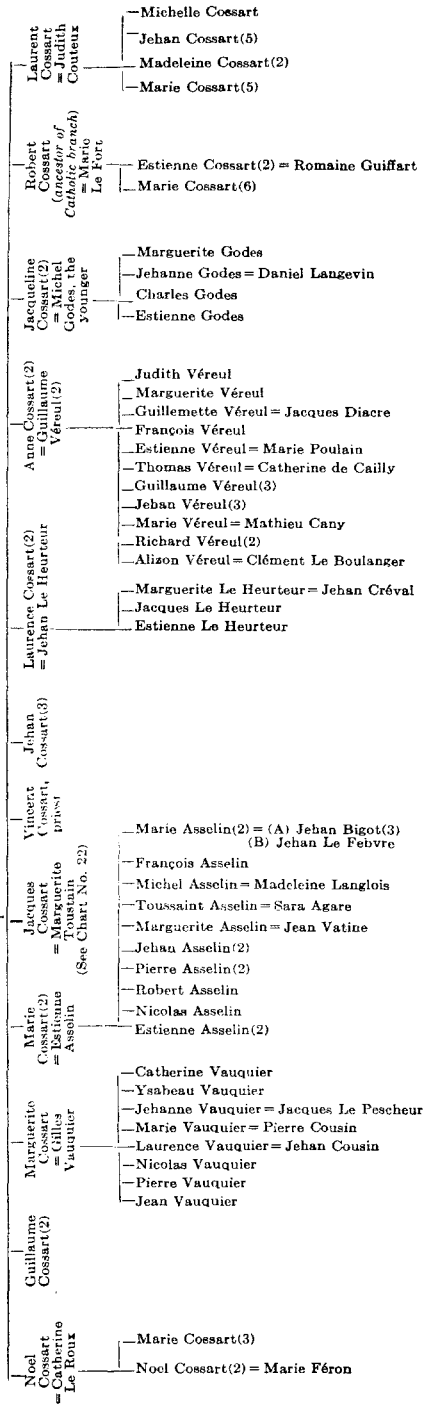
Their children were:

I. Noel Cossart, "bourgeois" of Rouen, the Huguenot martyr, born in 1530. Before renouncing the Catholic faith, he had stood as godfather in 1556 at the baptism of Noel David in the church of Ste. Croix-St. Ouen, and in 1560 at that of Daniel Darsel in the church of St. Vivien. As shown by the records, Noel Cossart and Catherine Le Roux were married by Catholic ceremony in the sacred

Chart No. 21.

Cossart Family—continued

Jehan Cossart, sieur de Boechestre, b. abt. 1500, d. in 1585 (See Chart No. 20)  
 = Jacqueline Puchot (See Chart No. 26)





edifice last named, on the 22nd of April, 1560. She was the daughter and sole heiress of Tassin Le Roux, by his wife, Martine Hainsfray, later the spouse of Jehan Bouette. The nuptial contract, which was of a very unusual character, was not signed until the 6th of June, probably because it did not call for the making over of any property beyond that conditionally donated to the bridegroom by his father, Jehan Cossart, sieur de Boscbestre. The latter agreed to give Noel 2000 livres in cash and to make over to him certain real estate situated in the parish of Bénarville-en-Caux, but as the gift was coupled with the condition that he pay 200 livres annually to his parents during their natural lives, the donation was not of much practical value so far as the revenue was concerned. In view perhaps of what has just been stated, the friends of the bride tied up her property as far as possible by providing that none of her property, real or personal, should be sold or diminished, and that if any mortgages were paid off, her nearest relatives and friends should be called in to advise and deliberate as to how the money should be re-invested; and, lastly, that the total income of the bride's property should be applied to her own use and that 500 livres of the cash on hand should be invested in her name, but that the remainder should go to Noel for their living expenses.

It would seem that Noel's record as a Catholic church member has been practically brought down to 1561, the year which preceded the first siege of Rouen, and there is every reason to suppose that the religious status of his younger brothers, Jacques Cossart and Jehan Cossart, third, was very much the same. The precise date, however, when the three brothers joined the followers of Calvin cannot be ascertained, as the contemporaneous Huguenot church records have been largely destroyed and those remaining only show that Jacques Cossart was a sponsor on the 18th

of October, 1565, at the Protestant baptism of Marie, daughter of Guillaume Le Sueur. From this fact, therefore, as well as from what has been said previously, we may conclude that the three brothers in all probability renounced their Catholic faith in 1563 or 1564.

As stated in the third chapter, when the Huguenots made themselves masters of Rouen in April, 1562, they found it necessary for their own protection to banish every Catholic from the city, which meant that Jehan Cossart of Boscbestre, as well as every member of his family, was compelled to seek a temporary abode in the neighboring country and could not return to their homes until the city fell towards the close of the year. There is nothing in the records to show that any of his sons fought on the Catholic side, but it is patent that they were fully aware of everything that took place.

As in the last analysis, the question of religious liberty was the paramount issue of the Reformation, this issue was brought home to everybody at the time of the first siege of Rouen. Although the Huguenots were entirely willing to surrender if guaranteed the right of worshipping God according to their own conscience, the Catholics refused absolutely to even consider this proposition, and the fighting went on until the latter, who were far superior in numbers, finally overwhelmed the smaller body of Protestant defenders and took the place.

During the whole siege, the Huguenot townspeople, though entirely without previous military experience, behaved with unsurpassed heroism, men and women alike. Their exalted sense of religious obligation, their grim tenacity of purpose, their almost superhuman bravery, all challenged the respect and admiration of every fair-minded man. On the other hand, when the city was sacked and pillaged by the Catholic soldiery, the brutal and merciless

slaughter of the helpless Huguenots, regardless of age or sex, could not have failed to arouse horror and indignation in every generous heart and tended to create a revulsion of feeling.

While we have no positive knowledge as to the causes which led to the radical change in the religious convictions of the three brothers, we may well suppose that the considerations just named had much to do with their determination. It is to be observed in this connection that Noel Cossart must have been a man of very strong character, as his change of religion placed him in opposition to his wife, to his parents, and to nearly every member of his immediate family, who were all imbued with an intense love and reverence for the Catholic church.

On the 19th of September, 1565, Noel and his wife made acknowledgment of their receipt from Jaspas Crosnier, "bourgeois" of Rouen, of 426 livres, 13 sols and 4 deniers, being the principal and interest of a mortgage of 400 livres given by Jehan Marin, priest and vicar of Notre Dame de Franqueville, to the minor children of Tassin Le Roux, deceased, March 17, 1555, which amount was to be re-invested as provided in their marriage contract. Noel was living in the parish of St. Vivien, February 10, 1569, at which date he certified that a ten per cent municipal mortgage of 300 livres, the interest payable from the general receipts of the city of Rouen, was the property of his wife. Some two years later, April 7, 1571, being then a resident of the parish of St. Cande-le-Vieil, he formally acknowledged the payment of 500 livres made by "noble homme, Joachim du Jardin, seigneur du Saussy," which amount represented the principal of a mortgage given, July 21, 1554, by Jehan Roiger to the minor children of Tassin Le Roux, deceased, Noel's receipt stating that the money would be invested in the name of his wife under

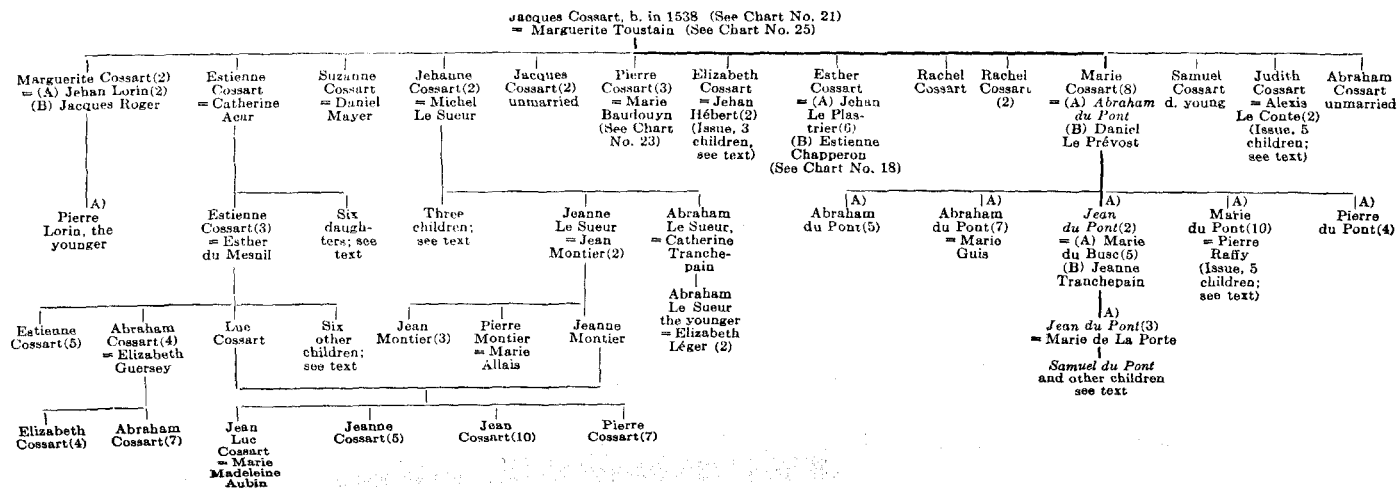
the provisions of their nuptial contract. We have no further information concerning him up to the time of his tragic death, save that in January, 1572, he was a signer of the marriage contract between his sister, Anne Cossart, second, and Guillaume Véreul, second, "bourgeois" of Rouen.

During the latter days of the ensuing summer, the members of the Reformed church of Rouen were thrown into terrible consternation by the news of the wholesale massacre of the Huguenots at Paris on the 24th of August (St. Bartholomew's day in the calendar of the Saints). Although a flight from the city was attended with considerable danger as its environs were infested with thieves and bandits, the great majority of the Huguenots sought a refuge in the country, those who had young children leaving them in charge of Catholic relatives or friends, under the mistaken idea that their tender years would protect them from harm. Many, however, still remained, some because of old age and infirmities or other imperative reasons, but most of them on account of the unfortunate delusion that their safety would be assured by a voluntary detention in the city prison. During the three long weeks which succeeded the horrors at Paris, the question of the personal safety of Noel Cossart, a man of forty-two and prominent as a member of the Reformed church, occasioned intense anxiety among his family and friends. It was finally decided that he should remain in the city and seek an asylum in the prison, an expedient earnestly recommended by his own father, who had implicit confidence in the emphatic assurances of his Catholic friends, one of whom was Nicolas Damours, "procureur-général et conseiller du roy en ses conseils d'estat et privé" and later president of the parliament of Rouen, until his decease in 1585. The strongest reason, however, for this fatal de-





Chart No. 22. Cossart Family—continued



cision seemed to be based on the fact that the plan was approved and endorsed by the comte de Carouge, governor of Normandy, a man of right feeling and humane instincts but, as it turned out, lamentably deficient in strength of character.

As Carouge disapproved of the Paris massacre and was absolutely opposed to its repetition at Rouen, he held the situation in check, greatly to the chagrin of Charles IX and his advisers who had ordered a general slaughter of the Calvinists throughout France. In furtherance of these inhuman designs, special instructions were sent from Paris directing Carouge to make an immediate inspection of certain Norman towns, and in spite of the fact that many influential Catholic laymen, including even some members of the parliament, entered their protest, he was weak enough to comply, although it was patent to all that his absence from the city would be the signal for bloodshed.

Not a single voice in opposition to Carouge's departure from the city seems to have been raised by the Catholic clergy, the general attitude of the majority in regard to the massacre of St. Bartholomew being apparently one of tacit acquiescence if not of open approval. While in corroboration of this view, we may recall the amicable relations which existed between our "venerable and discreet" relative, Guillaume Cossart, and the abominable Mortereul, there were many honorable exceptions—the Catholic bishop of Lisieux, for instance, who by energetically interfering and assuming all responsibility prevented any disorders or bloodshed in that town.

As related in the third chapter, preparations for the indiscriminate butchery of the Huguenots were begun as soon as Carouge had left Rouen and, on Wednesday, September 17, 1572, a band of ruffians, led by Laurent

de Maromme and the ruthless priest, Claude Mortereul, repaired to the prisons where they deliberately murdered all the Calvinists therein confined, including our far-away uncle, Noel Cossart. This, however, was only a beginning, and for many days afterwards Huguenots of all ages—men, women and little children—were killed on sight throughout the city. In brief, Maromme and the priest Mortereul seemed bent on rivaling the indiscriminate massacres of Calvinists perpetrated by the victorious Catholics ten years previously when Rouen was sacked and pillaged.

The children of Noel Cossart and Catherine Le Roux were: 1. Noel Cossart, second, "bourgeois" of Rouen, baptized February 17, 1563, of whom below. 2. Marie Cossart, third, who died young, the sponsors at her baptism, April 23, 1565, being her great-aunt, Marion Puchot, second (Madame Bigot), her aunt Marie Cossart, second (Madame Asselin), and Jehan Le Heurteur, her uncle by marriage.

There can be little doubt but that Catherine Le Roux remained a Catholic, as she was remarried to one of that faith, Edouard Le Carpentier, "bourgeois" of Rouen; and her only son by Noel Cossart was brought up as a Catholic and lived and died in the communion of that church. Her name and that of her second husband appear several times in the records in connection with business matters, the last mention being on the 25th of May, 1583.

Upon the decease of Jehan Cossart in 1585, his grandson and god-child, Noel Cossart, second, became the sieur of Boscbestre and from time to time the records mention his name in connection with real estate transactions, such as the lease, May 24, 1589, of the largest farm on the Boscbestre estate to one Robert Gilles (whom we call "second") for a term of seven years. Noel Cossart, second,

received, November 5, 1605, the principal of the mortgage which the sieur de Bresmetot assigned to his grandfather in 1572 to make good the deficiency in acreage, and upon the death in 1611 of his uncle, Guillaume Cossart, second, he inherited a fourth part of the latter's real estate, including a quarter interest in a farm, in the parish of Ambourville, which was held jointly by the heirs until sold, November 27, 1613, to Abraham de Caux, the grantors being Noel second, Robert and Laurent Cossart and the three sons of Jacques Cossart, deceased.

Noel Cossart, second, died in the summer of 1614, no doubt soon after the 11th of June, on which day he executed the will which disposed of his personal property. After stating that he was unable to sit up on account of extreme illness, or to sign his name because of a paralysis of his right arm, he provided that the funeral ceremonies should take place at the church of Ste. Croix-St. Ouen, where his body was to be interred, and made bequests, each of 30 livres, to the treasury of the church of Ste. Croix-St. Ouen, to each of the four mendicant religious orders, to the poor of the Rouen hospital, to the nuns of St. Clair, and to the mother Carmelites of that city. He left his furniture to his widow, Marion Féron, as well as 2000 livres secured by a mortgage at ten per cent on his whole estate, this without prejudice to her dower rights. Finally, he named as executor his cousin, Estienne Cossart, "bourgeois" of Rouen, who succeeded him as sieur de Boscbestre, and requested his cousin to accept the trust "in the same way that I would do for him if the circumstances were reversed." His appointment as executor of Estienne Cossart, who was a zealous Huguenot, shows that notwithstanding the differences of religion the cousins were on terms of friendship, confidence and mutual esteem. It will be noted that the executor had no respon-

sibilities in connection with the disposition of the landed property, which, July 6, 1614, was divided under the Norman Code between his uncles, Robert and Laurent Cossart, who each took a third, the remainder going to the sons of another deceased uncle, Jacques Cossart.

Noel Cossart, second, married, July 30, 1595, Marie Féron, baptized February 12, 1577, daughter of Pierre Féron, of the parish of St. Sauveur, by whom he had: Marie Cossart, seventh, baptized April 2, 1597, and Charles Cossart, baptized January 10, 1598, neither of whom lived more than a few days.

II. Guillaume Cossart, born about 1532, whom we designate as "second" to distinguish him from his cousin of the same name, a canon of the Cathedral church of Notre Dame. By far the greater part of Guillaume, second's, long life was passed in or near the city of Paris: he was engaged in business pursuits and accumulated quite a handsome fortune for those days, much of which was invested in landed property at Rouen and its vicinity. He died unmarried in 1611 at Boissière Le Roy, near Melun—most likely towards the close of that year as the partition of his real estate was not made until the 7th of July, 1612. Under the Norman Code one-fourth went to each of his brothers, Robert and Laurent Cossart, one-fourth to his nephew, Noel Cossart, second, and the remaining fourth to the sons of his deceased brother, Jacques Cossart. As there was no will, the personal property was divided equally between Guillaume, second's, brother and sisters, or their representatives, Laurent, Robert and Noel, second, each receiving a tenth part, while the remainder was distributed between seven sets of nephews and nieces, *per stirpes* and not *per capita*.

III. Marguerite Cossart, born about 1534 and died before 1611. She married Gilles Vauquier, "bourgeois"

of Rouen, living March 24, 1582, and deceased before February 17, 1611. We have practically no information concerning Marguerite and her husband, as their marriage contract cannot be found, the records being far from complete. The Vauquiers had a number of children, one of whom, Marguerite Vauquier, who evidently died young, was baptized in the church of St. Michel on the 16th of December, 1572, the sponsors being Jacqueline Puchot, her grandmother, Jehanne Cossart (Madame Jacques Mailard), her "tante à la mode de Bretagne," and Estienne Asselin, her uncle by marriage. Nothing further is positively known of Marguerite Cossart's posterity beyond the fact that on the 17th of February, 1611, her three sons, Jean, Pierre and Nicolas Vauquier, settled 2000 livres upon each of their unmarried sisters, Ysabeau and Catherine Vauquier. We may safely conclude from this that similar amounts had been given as the "dots" or dowries of the three older sisters, Laurence, Marie and Jehanne Vauquier, who during the lifetime of their parents had married, respectively, Jehan Cousin, Pierre Cousin and Jacques Le Pescheur. We have no further information concerning them save that Laurence Vauquier and Jehan Cousin had a daughter, Catherine Cousin, baptized February 4, 1600, the sponsors being the child's great-uncle, Robert Cossart, and her great-aunt, Anne Cossart, second, widow of Guillaume Véreul, second.

IV. Marie Cossart, second, born about 1536 and died February 1, 1598, who espoused, about 1562, Estienne Asselin, "bourgeois" of Rouen, parish of St. Cande-le-Vieil, born in 1532 and died April 30, 1617. Although she and her husband were lifetime members of the Catholic communion, two of their sons, Toussaint and Michel Asselin, professed the Reformed faith, but we do not know when they left the Catholic church. The children

of Marie Cossart, second, and Estienne Asselin were: 1, 2 and 3. Estienne Asselin, second, born about 1563; Nicolas Asselin, born about 1565, who died young, and Robert Asselin, born about 1567, the recipient of a donation, August 11, 1588, from his maternal uncle and godfather, Robert Cossart. 4 and 5. Pierre Asselin, born about 1569, and Jehan Asselin, born about 1571, both of whom we designate as "second" to distinguish them from their homonyms and probable relatives who married into the Puchot family. 6. Marguerite Asselin, born about 1573, wife of Jehan Vatine. 7. Toussaint Asselin, born about 1575, whose marriage, September 9, 1607, to Sara Agare, daughter of Thomas Agare and Sara Moterel, is recorded in the register of the Reformed church. 8. Michel Asselin, born about 1577, who espoused, in 1615, Madeleine Langlois, daughter of Alain Langlois and Catherine Le Sueur, as shown by the Huguenot church register, in which are also recorded the baptisms of two of Michel's children—Madeleine Asselin on the 25th of March, 1616, and Michel Asselin, the younger, on the 10th of December, 1617. 9. François Asselin, baptized in the Catholic church of St. Cande-le-Vieil on the 7th of February, 1580, of whom nothing further is known. 10. Marie Asselin, second, born about 1581, who married: 1st. In 1605 (contract signed October 12th), Jehan Bigot, third, deceased before 1619, merchant and "bourgeois" of Rouen, parish of St. Laurent: we style him "third" to preserve his identity, but his kinship, if any, to the Bigots of whom we shall speak hereafter, is undetermined. 2nd. In 1619, "maistre" Jehan Le Febvre, "sergent-royal" in the "prévosté" of Mantes and son of Innocent Le Febvre.

V. Jacques Cossart, born in 1538, our direct ancestor, from whom descends the elder or Protestant branch of the



Cossart family of Rouen. We shall give a detailed account of him and his posterity in the next chapter.

VI. Vincent Cossart, born about 1540, a man of extensive learning and unusual literary ability, who was evidently the godson and namesake of his uncle Vincent Puchot. As he was destined for the church and in due course entered the priesthood, he must have received his education at a theological seminary, and in addition to having a thorough knowledge of Latin, the language of the learned at that epoch, he was highly proficient in both Greek and Hebrew, as well as an excellent mathematician. Upon the death in 1576 of his cousin, Romain Cossart, for whom he seems to have had a very deep affection, Vincent paid various tributes to his memory in French verse. These poetical effusions are entitled: "Épithaphes et vers relevés en forme d'élégies sur la mort de Romain Cossart," and consist of a "Huitain" (so-called because the subject-matter was given in eight lines), a "Dizain" (in ten lines), and an "Ode sur la mort du dist Romain Cossart, mise à l'entour du Cièrege brulant sur son tombeau."

The earlier part of Vincent's career was largely influenced by his intimacy with the celebrated Guillaume Postel, who was accounted a prodigy of erudition in literary France of that day. Their relations no doubt began when Postel resided in Rouen, and Vincent became not only his most enthusiastic admirer, disciple and friend, but later the translator from Latin into French of some of his most important works. An extensive correspondence followed Postel's removal to Paris, and, marvelous as it may seem, a few of their letters are still in existence—three from Postel and two from Cossart, including an epistle to the latter from Louis Martel, a friend and fellow-disciple—all of which are of interest from more than one point of view. These letters, written in Latin and some of them

quite lengthy, are devoted exclusively to the discussion of literary topics and mathematics: we give a few extracts which, with a brief summary of their contents, will sufficiently indicate their general scope and character. In a long effusion, dated June 3, 1576, after thanking Vincent for his letters, Postel expressed his deep gratitude "for the copy of my book on Divination as translated by you from the Latin and which is a complete demonstration of your intellectual powers; and I desire to compliment you especially upon your rendering of my 'Origins of Etruria' ('De Etruria regionis, quae prima in orbe Europaea habitata est, originibus, institutis, religione et moribus,' Florence 1551 in 4°), the truth being that I have never found a translator who interpreted my thoughts better and more to my satisfaction." In the same letter, Vincent was urged to become as proficient as possible in "the language of Adam," as Postel styled Hebrew, "not only for the reason that it is the language of the Scriptures, but because many admirable things are beyond the reach of those who are ignorant of that tongue"; and the letter closes with the announcement that he would send Cossart before long the last edition of his "Christian Euclid," ("Sacrarum apodoxeon seu Euclidis Christiani," Paris 1543). The general tenor of Postel's other letters is much the same: he discusses his own works and literary plans, only diverging once to demonstrate mathematically that the present world would end and the next begin in the year 5585! If he referred to the Jewish calendar, his mathematics were at fault, as the year 5585 has long since passed. On the 27th of September, 1576, Vincent wrote from Rouen as follows: "To Guillaume Postel, illustrious by reason of his erudition and his knowledge of many languages. While waiting for your book on Divination, I have just heard from my friend, Louis Martel, a piece of

news which augments my very keen regret at having left Paris. He tells me that Postel, who is so dear to me and who longs to teach mathematics like Ramée but who has no desire to supplant him, is to deliver this very day, at the college of Cambrai, an address in honor of Professor Ramée and the basic principles and utilities of the mathematical science. I hail this information with joy, not only for the glory of Ramée's profession but for that of the Republic of Letters, nor can I refrain from telling you how greatly this science appeals to me and how much one might expect from a teacher of your capacity whose most insignificant phrases are sure to be worthy of note." In closing his long communication, Vincent expressed the hope that "business matters, which too often divert my mind from study, will permit me to go on with my translations," and stated that he had rendered into French, Postel's "Causes des deux Natures" ("De causis seu de principiis et originibus naturae utriusque," Paris 1552, in 16°), and that he would forward it before long. Vincent's other letter, dated July 1, 1577, is of little importance: it begins as follows: "To the very illustrious Guillaume Postel, a distinguished man noted for his profound knowledge of many branches of learning."

We find no further allusion to literary pursuits after Postel's death in 1581, as thenceforward Vincent seems to have devoted his whole time and attention to material things. Previous to 1585, no doubt with the help of his family and friends, he had succeeded in obtaining an ecclesiastical sinecure in the shape of a rich priory and was qualified as "venerable person, 'messire' Vincent Cossart, prior 'commendataire' of St. Ymer-en-Aulge."

After his father's decease in the year just named, with the aid of his brother, Guillaume Cossart, second, he attempted to have the paternal estate administered in Paris

and procured an order to that effect from the "prévost" of the city, whereupon "maistre" Jacques Bazin, commissary and examiner of the court of the Châtelet, summoned all the parties in interest to appear in person before him for the purpose of dividing the real and personal estate of Jehan Cossart, deceased, sieur de Boscbestre. As soon as the papers were served upon the heirs in Rouen by Marin Fourgon, "sergent-royal" of that city, Vincent's brothers, Robert Cossart and Laurent Cossart, and his nephew, Noel Cossart, second, the new sieur de Boscbestre, at once petitioned the Court of Parliament to quash the summonses and order the estate to be settled at Rouen, on the ground that all the heirs, save Guillaume Cossart, second, were residents of that city and that all the property involved was situated in the viscounty of Rouen. Upon the recommendation of the "procureur-général," the Court of Parliament granted the application, and, in its turn summoned Vincent Cossart, Guillaume Cossart, second, and such others as they might desire, including "sergent-royal" Fourgon, to appear before it in person without delay and answer any and all interrogatories which the "procureur-général" might see fit to propound. The Court further enjoined the "venerable" Vincent and all other parties in interest from taking any steps in regard to the division of the estate in Paris or elsewhere.

Although the papers in regard to the settlement of the paternal estate are no longer on file in the archives, we know that it was administered in Rouen and that Jehan Cossart of Boscbestre left a will which appointed as executor his brother-in-law, Jehan Puchot, second, sieur de Gerponville, and made a bequest, as related in the nineteenth chapter, to his cousin, Thomas Cossart of Neufchâtel. As the provisions of the Paris Code (Coustume de Paris) in regard to the administration of estates differed

widely from those of the Norman Code (Coustume de Normandie), the insistence of the prior of St. Ymer and of his brother Guillaume Cossart, second, that the settlement of the estate should be made in Paris was presumably due to the fact that they would have derived thereby some personal benefit. We may observe that Vincent's remaining brother, our ancestor Jacques Cossart, took no part in the proceedings, probably because he was a pronounced Huguenot whose participation in the case might have prejudiced the Court.

In a document under date of October 16th of the same year, Vincent Cossart is again qualified as "venerable person, prior 'commendataire' of St. Ymer-en-Aulge, of the order of St. Benedict, diocese of Lisieux." The priory in question was a dependency of the abbey of Bec-Hellouin in the diocese of Rouen, and it had been made over to Vincent Cossart, for a pecuniary consideration of course, by Jacques Mustel, "previously the peaceful possessor of the aforesaid priory." A "commendataire" was a person, either clerical or lay, who, by papal indulgence, enjoyed the revenues of an ecclesiastical benefice without performing any of its duties—this practice being one of the many abuses which prevailed at that time in the Catholic church.

Although the records show that our "venerable" relative, the "prieur commendataire," was tranquilly living at Rouen, in the parish of Ste. Croix-St. Ouen, he was not destined to long enjoy undisturbed the revenues of his rich priory. On the 20th of June, 1588, a suit at law for its possession was brought against Vincent Cossart in the Court of Parliament of Rouen by "dom" Pierre Guyeure, a monk of the said abbey, who claimed the right of succession to the priorship by virtue of seniority as recognized by "Brother" Nicolas Guérin, of the said abbey. Upon the

application of "dom" Löys Le Prévost, a monk in the abbey of St. Ouen, at Rouen, whose interest in the affair is not clear, an appeal was taken to the Grand Council at Paris, which body lost no time in handing over this tempting ecclesiastical plum to one of its own friends. Vincent Cossart was obliged to make over his priory to a layman, "noble homme, monsieur de La Tigeouère, conseiller du roy en sa Court de Parlement de Rouen," who, upon his own application, was substituted for Vincent Cossart as defendant in the suit after filing a paper which recited that his claim to the priory had been recognized by the court of Rome and that Vincent Cossart had relinquished in his favor all right, title and interest in said priory, dependent no doubt upon the return of the money he had originally paid Mustel.

On the 5th of January, 1588, the Grand Council decided that La Tigeouère was entitled to the possession and enjoyment of the priory as well as of all the profits, revenues and emoluments thereof, and condemned Gueure and Le Prévost to pay all the legal expenses amounting to 747 livres and 4 deniers. Having thus lost his priory and the substantial income which went with it, Vincent Cossart retired to Paris where he was living, December 1, 1588, in the parish of St. Médard, faubourg St. Victor, and styled "discreet person, messire Vincent Cossart, formerly prior of St. Ymer-en-Aulge."

A few months afterwards, March 21, 1589, we find him again in Rouen and qualified anew as "venerable person, dean and canon of the Collegiate Church of Gournay," another sinecure which he seems to have enjoyed but for a very brief period, as he was designated simply "curate of Bosc-Roger" on the 17th of September of that same year, at which date he was a prisoner in the fort of Mont Sainte-Catherine on the outskirts of Rouen, in the custody

of the commandant, Captain de Morgny. Although we have no positive knowledge in regard to the cause of his imprisonment, there can be little doubt but that it was for debt, as Vincent could not have acquired the Gournay deanery except by the payment of a considerable sum of money, a portion of which, at least, he probably was compelled to borrow. In this extremity, his cousin, Guillaume Cossart, the canon, came to his rescue, aided by one Jacques Le Roy, "bourgeois" of Rouen, probably a friend. They went on his bail and pledged their persons and property, individually and collectively, that "venerable person, messire Vincent Cossart would return and surrender himself within a month." This is the last mention in the records of Vincent's chequered career, and we have no knowledge of the means by which he secured his release from prison nor of the date of his decease: he was alive in 1593, but apparently no longer a resident of Rouen.

It is manifest that the possession of a large income appealed very strongly to Vincent Cossart: he was probably careless in his expenditures and inclined to self-indulgence, but there can be no question in regard to his rare culture and great ability, nor as to his warm heart and enthusiastic impulses. We may note that there is not the slightest allusion in the story of his life to the performance of any religious duty, and that he seems to have had no sympathy whatever with the bigotry and intolerance of the times. His efforts to secure church dignities and emoluments which were unaccompanied by corresponding obligations, should not be judged too harshly, as such incidents were of everyday occurrence in that era of flagrant and scandalous abuses in the Catholic establishment, and a contemplation of Vincent's whole career throws much light upon the forces which served to bring about the Reformation.

VII. Jehan Cossart, third, "bourgeois" of Rouen, born about 1542, who was living July 4, 1577, and died unmarried before his father. The records state that on the 26th of November, 1572, he was in the city of Nice, and we shall refer to him again in the next chapter when we speak of his brother, Jacques Cossart.

VIII. Laurence Cossart, second, born about 1544 and deceased prior to 1611, wife of Jehan Le Heurteur, who died previous to August 3, 1588. Our information in regard to them is very meagre, as the nuptial contract is missing and no entry of their marriage can be found in the church registers, though it is probable that it took place in 1564, as Jehan Le Heurteur stood as godfather in the following year for the daughter of Noel Cossart. Children: 1. Estienne Le Heurteur, born about 1565 and died previous to 1611, who with his widowed mother acknowledged in 1588 the payment of Raoulin Morel's indebtedness amounting to 196 livres. 2. Jacques Le Heurteur, baptized February 16, 1580, his mother's first cousin, Toussaint Puchot, "écuyer," being the godfather. 3. Marguerite Le Heurteur, wife of Jehan Créval, who in conjunction with her brother Jacques inherited in 1611 a tenth part of the personal estate of their uncle, Guillaume Cossart, second.

IX. Anne Cossart, second, born about 1546, and deceased October 25, 1611. She espoused, May 18, 1572, Guillaume Véreul, second, parish of St. Estienne-les-Tonneliers, of a family of great antiquity among the "bourgeoisie" of Rouen. Her husband was the son of Richard Véreul and Marguerite Godefroy; the grandson of Guillaume Véreul of the parish of St. Denys, who married in 1487 Jacqueline Boulet (daughter of Nicolas Boulet, "bourgeois" of Rouen, parish of St. Estienne-les-Tonneliers); the great-grandson of Jehan Véreul, second, of



## THE DU PONT AND ALLIED FAMILIES 607

the parish of St. Denys, who died in 1504 leaving a widow, Catherine ———; and the great-great-grandson of Jehan Véreul, whose wife, Pierrette ———, survived him and was living February 22, 1487.

Under the terms of Anne second's matrimonial contract, executed January 27, 1572, her father agreed to "well and duly supply all garments and underclothing suitable to her condition, as well as to furnish such provision of linen as her mother shall decide to be necessary." He also promised 2000 livres in cash, which was to remain in his hands until an opportunity could be found to invest the same either in a mortgage or in real estate, it being provided that in the event of Anne Cossart, second's, decease without issue, the mortgage or realty thus acquired was to revert to the said Cossart or his heirs. It was further agreed that in case Anne, second, "survive her future husband, she shall take, without the diminution of any other rights she may have, all of her personal property." Among the witnesses to the contract were Thomas Cossart, third, sieur de Franqueville, the bride's cousin; "noble homme," Estienne Bigot, sieur de Fontaine, her uncle by marriage; Noel Cossart, her brother; Estienne Asselin, Gilles Vauquier, and Jehan Le Huerteur, brothers-in-law, and Richard Véreul, father of the bridegroom.

The "cédulle," which ratified the contract and declared it binding, was duly signed on the day before the wedding by the bride's father and the bridegroom, the latter acknowledging the receipt of the money and property as above promised. On the 1st of October, 1574, Anne second's father invested in his own name her dowry of 2000 livres in a mortgage upon the Franqueville estate belonging to his nephew, Thomas Cossart, third, and upon its sale in 1585 the mortgage was assigned to her brother, Jacques Cossart, who paid 1000 livres of the principal on

the 16th of October, 1585, and the remaining 1000, with all arrears of interest, on the 3rd of April, 1594.

Guillaume Véreul, second, was living August 5, 1589, but there is no record of his decease. His children by Anne Cossart, second, were: 1. Alizon Véreul, wife of Clément Le Boulanger, who was baptized May 31, 1573, her grandmother, Jacqueline Puchot, being the godmother. 2. Richard Véreul, second, "bourgeois" of Rouen, baptized October 25, 1574, and living November 2, 1615. 3. Marie Véreul, baptized July 6, 1576, wife of Mathieu Cany, by whom she had: Jehan, Paquette and Mathieu Cany, second, baptized respectively February 26, 1602, January 6, 1604, and November 25, 1608. 4. Jehan Véreul, third, baptized July 31, 1577, who died young. 5. Guillaume Véreul, third, "bourgeois" of Rouen, baptized February 4, 1578, to whom his brothers and sisters gave, October 20, 1611, a power of attorney to represent them in the settlement of their uncle Guillaume Cossart, second's, estate. From 1612 to 1621, Guillaume, third, was receiver and general administrator of the "Hostel Dieu de La Madeleine" of the city of Rouen, and the faithful performance of his duties was guaranteed by his uncle, Laurent Cossart, who gave a bond of 3000 livres as security. 6. Thomas Véreul, "bourgeois" of Rouen, baptized December 21, 1579, the godfather being Estienne Bigot, sieur de Fontaine, his mother's uncle by marriage. Thomas espoused, in 1609, Catherine de Cailly, daughter of Nicolas de Cailly, "bourgeois" of Rouen, and Marguerite Jullien. Issue: (a-b). Marguerite Véreul, second, baptized September 11, 1609, and Thomas Véreul, the younger, baptized November 9, 1610. (c-d). Anne Véreul and Nicolas Véreul, baptized respectively May 22, 1612, and January 23, 1614. 7. Estienne Véreul, "bourgeois" of Rouen, born about 1581, who married in 1613, Marie Poulain, daughter of

THE DU PONT AND ALLIED FAMILIES 609

Mathias Poulain, "bourgeois" of Rouen, and Marie Cécille. 8. François Véreul, baptized August 2, 1582, who died young. 9. Guillemette Véreul, baptized March 9, 1585, the sponsors being her uncle Guillaume Cossart, second, and her aunt Marguerite Cossart (Madame Vauquier). Guillemette espoused, in 1610, Jacques Diacre, son and heir of Jehan Diacre and Jehanne Petit, his wife. Issue: (a). Catherine Diacre, baptized September 16, 1611. (b). Jacques Diacre, the younger, baptized December 30, 1612, godson of Catherine de Cailly, his aunt by marriage. (c). Marie Diacre, baptized November 2, 1615, the godfather being her uncle, Richard Véreul, second. 10. Marguerite Véreul, baptized April 27, 1587, goddaughter of her cousin, Marie Puchot, second (Madame Petit). 11. Judith Véreul, baptized August 5, 1589, goddaughter and namesake of Judith Couteux, wife of her uncle, Laurent Cossart.

X. Jacqueline Cossart, second, born about 1548, and deceased October 25, 1611. She married, December 12, 1574, Michel Godes, the younger, merchant of Bolbec, son of Michel Godes, a resident of the parish of Norville, near Estelan, and Marie Bodet, deceased. The nuptial contract was executed on the 19th of November, 1574, and among the signers were her cousins, Thomas Cossart, third, sieur de Franqueville, and Laurent Puchot, "écuyer," sieur de Gerponville, as well as her four brothers-in-law, Gilles Vauquier, Estienne Asselin, Jehan Le Heurteur, and Guillaume Véreul, second. Under the terms of this instrument, her father agreed to give her a "dot," or dowry, of 1500 livres, one-third of which was to be invested in a mortgage for her sole use and benefit, secured by a first lien on all the real and personal property of her husband and of his uncle, Jacques Bodet, "bourgeois" of Caudebec. It was further provided that if she died without issue be-

fore her husband, the mortgage of 500 livres would revert to her father or his representatives, and that if she survived her husband she could take her clothes, rings and personal effects, without prejudice to her dower rights. The contract set forth also that Jacques Bodet agreed to recognize his nephew, Michel Godes, the younger, as one of his presumptive heirs, and to deed to his said nephew a tract of 20 acres of cultivated land situated on the Bolbec hill, with the farm buildings thereon erected, on condition that only 100 livres of the farm profits should be retained by the latter, the remainder to go to the grantor, and on the 10th of the following month the nephew acknowledged that he had received the 1500 livres and was in possession of the farm. Jacques Bodet also certified in writing that in addition to the above donation he had made over to his said nephew one-half of the rental of a certain house situated in the town of Bolbec and then occupied by Raoulin Hüe.

The children of Jacqueline Cossart, second, and Michel Godes, the younger, were: Estienne, Charles, Jehanne (wife of Daniel Langevin), and Marguerite Godes, who jointly inherited in 1611 a tenth part of their uncle Guillaume Cossart, second's, personal estate.

XI. Robert Cossart, "bourgeois" and merchant of Rouen, born about 1550, whose descendants constitute the younger or Catholic branch of the Cossart family of Rouen, of which a full account will be given in the twenty-third chapter.

XII. Laurent Cossart, "bourgeois" of Rouen, born about 1552, a resident of the parish of Notre Dame de La Ronde in 1582, who, on the 7th of March of that year, bought a house and lot in the parish of St. Herblanc from "noble homme," Laurent Romé, sieur de Berville. After his father's death in 1585, in conjunction with his brother

## THE DU PONT AND ALLIED FAMILIES 611

Robert and his nephew Noel Cossart, second, he procured an injunction, as heretofore stated, from the Court of Parliament of Rouen prohibiting a settlement of the paternal estate by the Paris tribunal. On the 5th of March, 1593, he leased to Jehan Sansson, farmer, for a term of three years, all of his lands in the parishes of Tourville-la-Rivière and Oyssel at an annual rental in money of 120 livres, and in kind of a carp, a lamprey and a pike at Easter (or three livres in lieu of the fish), together with a bushel of walnuts on the feast of St. Martin (November 11th). Four years later he had changed his domicile and was then a resident of the parish of Ste. Croix-St. Ouen, but nothing further is known of him until 1611, when he leased for nine years from the prior and monks of the convent of the Chartreux, twenty-five acres of ground in the parish of St. Hilaire of Rouen, at an annual rental of 180 livres. In conjunction with the other heirs, he was a party in 1613 to the sale of the Ambourville farm which had belonged to the estate of Guillaume Cossart, second.

Laurent Cossart was living on the 18th of December, 1620, but there is no record of his death. He married Judith Couteux, of whom nothing is known save that she was the godmother, as before stated, of Judith Véreul, August 5, 1589, and that she was living on the 5th of October, 1598. Issue: 1. Marie Cossart, fifth, baptized July 5, 1587, the godmother being Marie de La Haye, widow of Vincent Puchot. 2. Madeleine Cossart, second, baptized July 31, 1588. 3. Jehan Cossart, fifth, baptized July 15, 1589. 4. Michelle Cossart, baptized September 12, 1590, goddaughter of Guillaume Cossart, the canon.



CHAPTER XXII

**THE COSSARTS OF ROUEN,  
CONTINUED**

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JEHAN COSSART, SIEUR DE BOSCBESTRE,  
AND HIS DESCENDANTS, CONTINUED

THE ELDER OR PROTESTANT BRANCH





## CHAPTER XXII

# THE COSSARTS OF ROUEN, CONTINUED

### THE ELDER OR PROTESTANT BRANCH

**L**ET us now give an account of the elder or Protestant branch of the Cossart family of Rouen from which we descend in the female line, through the marriage of our ancestor, Abraham du Pont, with Marie Cossart, eighth of that name. The progenitor of this branch, which is still in existence, was Jacques Cossart, of the parish of Ste. Croix-St. Ouen, "bourgeois" of Rouen and elder of the Reformed church of that city. Born in 1538, he was the third son of Jehan Cossart, sieur de Boscbestre, by his wife, Jacqueline Puchot, and grandson of Thomas Cossart, "bourgeois" of Rouen, and Jehanne Fleury.

Although there is nothing in the Huguenot records which determines the exact date at which Jacques Cossart seceded from the Catholic church, his change of religion, as we have seen, probably took place about 1563 or 1564. In the following year, at all events, he was a member of the Reformed church, and on the 18th of October, 1565, as related in the preceding chapter, was a sponsor at the Protestant baptism of Marie, daughter of Guillaume Le Sueur.

Jacques Cossart's name next appears in the archives on the 26th of February, 1573, when he and his younger brother, Jehan Cossart, third, made an affidavit in regard

to a commercial transaction, which set forth that on the 26th of November, 1572, they were in the city of Nice. It is evident that both Jacques and Jehan, third, like their brother Noel, were in very great personal danger previous to the cruel slaughter of the Huguenots at Rouen, which was the counterpart on a smaller scale of the massacres at Paris on St. Bartholomew's day. As just stated, the records show that Jacques and Jehan, third, were in Nice some two months afterwards, November 26, 1572, and we cannot but believe that their presence in that city had some connection with the tragic episode to which we have just referred. As there was constant maritime intercourse in those days between Rouen and many other parts of Europe, the two brothers, in all likelihood, wisely avoided the danger that confronted them by embarking on the first vessel which left their native city.

Except upon the occasion of his marriage to Marguerite Toustain in 1577, Jacques Cossart's name is not found again in the records until the 17th of February, 1578, on which date his brother-in-law, Mathieu Viart, "bourgeois" of Rouen, parish of St. Herblanc, executed in his favor a mortgage of 800 livres, the money paid Viart having been supplied by Laurent Toustain, Marguerite's father, who in this way advanced the unpaid portion of her dowry. On the 20th of the following October, Jacques Cossart was one of the signers of the nuptial contract between Barthélemy Guérould and Marie Toustain, his wife's niece. About a year and a half later, March 23, 1580, he paid the brothers, Jehan and Pierre Le Boulanger, 3678 livres (the equivalent of about 11,500 modern francs) for a house and lot situated in the parish of Ste. Croix-St. Ouen on the Eau de Robecq: the building was designated by the sign of "The Crowned Scales," and had been previously identified by the sign of "The Butterflies" and still

## THE DU PONT AND ALLIED FAMILIES 617

earlier by that of "The Hare." This item is of interest because it shows that the signs by which individual houses were known in those days were changeable at the option of their owners. Some years later, May 14, 1583, Jacques Cossart purchased a quarter interest in a ship called the *Charles*, "of 150 tons or thereabouts," from Jacques Matheanas, "master and captain thereof," the records stating that the vessel was then "lying in the harbor of Hâvre de Grace ready to sail for Peru as soon as the wind is favorable."

When the Catholics drove the Huguenots from Rouen in 1591, Jacques Cossart, who had to abandon his home on very sudden notice, fled with his wife and numerous children to Caen where they were compelled to remain for several years. It was not until late in 1594 that they were able to return with safety to Rouen, in which city Jacques seems to have passed the rest of his life in comparative peace and tranquillity.

As the proprietor of certain real estate in the parish of Tourville-la-Rivière, he let, April 12, 1602, twelve parcels of land in that parish to one Cardin Séneschal, husbandman, the property in question being included, apparently, in the realty inherited from his father, though Jacques may have acquired it personally. The lease was for a term of six years ending on St. Michel's day, 1608, and under its terms Séneschal was required to live in the house which stood on the principal tract known as "Fontelez," and in which our ancestor reserved a room for his own use or for that of any member of his family. The annual rental was 180 livres, to be paid in two equal installments at the landlord's house in Rouen, and the tenant was forbidden to sublet without the former's consent.

The profound religious convictions and ardent piety of Jacques Cossart were evidenced by the terms of his will, dated January 9, 1607, and acknowledged before Romain

Moisson and Jacques Crespin, royal tabellions of Rouen, on Monday, the 15th of that month. After the usual preamble, which recites that he was of sound body, mind and understanding, this interesting document reads as follows: —“In the first place, I thank God because it has pleased Him, in His mercy, to deliver me from the superstitions and abuses of Popery, to incorporate me into His church and make me a member of the same, to enlighten me by His Holy Spirit, to assure me of my salvation and resurrection in life eternal with remission of my sins as is set forth in His Holy Word and in the promises freely made in the name and by the merit of His only Son, Jesus Christ, my Saviour and Redeemer, who suffered death, innocent as He was, to redeem such a miserable sinner as I am! May He give me grace to persevere to my last breath in this resolute faith and belief, and may He consider and take account of my sins, which I humbly confess, and for which I ask forgiveness in the name and by the merit of our Lord Jesus Christ; and I pray that at my departure from this life, He may receive my soul in His bosom with the blessed Angels until the glorious and incorruptible resurrection of my body shall take place, and that I may participate in the beatitude of Heaven promised to the faithful elect. I exhort my wife and children, by the grace of God, to persevere to the end of their lives in the firm belief and faith which we all have professed, and I enjoin my older children, taking the place of their father and adviser, to protect, instruct in religion, and educate the younger. I leave my blessing to one and all, and pray God that He may give His blessing forever to them and to their posterity.”

The document then proceeded to direct that his body be buried with all simplicity in the accustomed burying place of the Huguenots, and made a bequest of 50 livres to the

poor of the Reformed church of Rouen to be distributed by the deacons of said church under the advice of the consistory. He also left to his wife, Marguerite Toustain, all her rings, jewels, linen and personal effects, together with her bed and bedding, without prejudice to her dower rights. He made her a further bequest of 10,000 livres (the equivalent of about 26,500 modern francs), which was to be a first lien upon all of his property, this amount being set aside for "dots," or "dowries," of 2000 livres each, for his five unmarried daughters, the interest of this sum to go to the widow, who was to be at the expense of their board, lodging, education, and clothing, "in conformity with their station in life." In the event of the widow's marrying again, the money was to go for the same purposes to his eldest son, Estienne Cossart, who, together with his widow, were appointed executors of the will.

Jacques Cossart was evidently a man in very comfortable circumstances for those days: in addition to his bequest of 10,000 livres for the dowries of his five unmarried daughters, he undoubtedly had given 2000 livres to each of the two daughters who had married during his lifetime, making a total of 14,000 livres (about 38,000 modern francs). The value of his real estate and personal effects, in all likelihood, exceeded this, and we may safely estimate his wealth at from 30,000 to 35,000 livres (or from 81,500 to 95,000 modern francs). The purchasing power of money at that epoch, as we have already seen, was some five times greater than at present, and his whole fortune probably, based upon the monetary values of our own time, was the practical equivalent of about half a million of modern francs. He died at Rouen on the 7th of March, 1609, and on the 25th of the following September his realty was partitioned between the four sons, Estienne, Pierre third, Jacques second, and Abraham, the last

named a minor under the guardianship of his mother.

Jacques Cossart was married in the Catholic church of St. Martin of the Bridge, on the 22nd of April, 1577, to Marguerite Toustain, of the parish of St. Michel, a full account of whose family will be found in a subsequent chapter. She was born in 1559 and died in her seventy-eighth year on the 28th of January, 1638. While we have not the text of the marriage contract, the records show that it was executed on the 21st of March, 1577, and that her "dot," or dowry, was 2000 livres, 1200 to be paid in cash by her father, and 800 temporarily retained until he could invest it in the Viart mortgage to which we have already referred.

Issue, all born at Rouen unless otherwise noted:

I. Marguerite Cossart, second, born in 1578 and died May 2, 1652. She espoused: 1st. January 17, 1602, Jehan Lorin, whom we call "second" to distinguish him from the husband of a far-away aunt to be mentioned in the twenty-fourth chapter. Jehan, second, who was living April 21, 1651, was the son of Pierre Lorin, deacon of the Reformed church of Rouen, and of Anne Poulain. Issue: Pierre Lorin, the younger, baptized October 1, 1615, a godson of his uncle Pierre Cossart, third. 2nd. At a date to us unknown, Jacques Roger, of the parish of St. Sauveur, by whom she had no children.

II. Estienne Cossart, "bourgeois" of Rouen, baptized January 19, 1579, and died in 1650. On the 27th of November, 1613, he and his brother, Pierre Cossart, third, in conjunction with their cousin, Noel Cossart, second, sieur de Boscbestre, as joint owners, sold to Abraham de Caux a farm lying on the Seine in the parish of Ambourville which had come to them in the partition of the realty of their uncle, Guillaume Cossart, second. Estienne succeeded to the sieurie of Boscbestre upon the death in 1614

of his cousin, Noel Cossart, second, and was the last of the Cossart seigneurs of Boscbestre, as the manor was sold in the settlement of his estate. On the 13th of March, 1615, as executor of Jacques Cossart, deceased, and in conjunction with Robert and Laurent Cossart, all heirs to Noel second's realty, Estienne paid Marie Féron, widow of the last named, the 2000 livres due her under the provisions of her nuptial contract dated May 14, 1595.

Estienne Cossart married, December 5, 1604, Catherine Acar (or Aquart), born about 1574, and living August 20, 1651, daughter of Jeuffin Acar, "bourgeois" of Rouen, deceased before 1607, and Marie Barbérye, and granddaughter of Cardin Acar, "bourgeois" of Rouen and Jehanne Mauger. Issue:

1. Estienne Cossart, third, born about 1606, "bourgeois" of Rouen, and "marchand teinturier" of the parish of St. Paul, who espoused, November 4, 1640, Esther du Mesnil, daughter of Jehan du Mesnil and Esther de La Croix. At the Revocation, Estienne, third, and his wife were forced to sign abjurations under military compulsion, he on the 2nd of November, 1685, and she a day later. As soon as possible they left France and no doubt went to Holland, to which country their son Luc had already fled, Estienne third's house and farm at Fauville being seized by the government. Their children were: (a). Estienne Cossart, fifth, born June 26, 1641, and died February 28, 1644. (b). Abraham Cossart, fourth "bourgeois" of Rouen, baptized July 22, 1642, who married Elizabeth Guersey, by whom he had: Elizabeth Cossart, fourth, born in 1677, and Abraham Cossart, seventh, born February 25, 1681, who most likely died in infancy. Abraham, fourth, and his wife seem to have both died before the Revocation, as their daughter Elizabeth was under the care of her grandmother, Esther du Mesnil, in November,

1685, and later, in 1698, was living at Frankfort with her uncle, Luc Cossart. (c-d). Philippe Cossart, born December 1, 1643, and Estienne Cossart, sixth, baptized June 5, 1645, who died respectively April 16, 1645, and December 3, 1650. (e). Esther Cossart, third, baptized September 21, 1646, and died March 10, 1651. (f). Luc Cossart, born in 1648, as shown by his marriage certificate, of whom below. (g). Marie Cossart, fifteenth, born in 1649, and died January 12, 1661. (h-i). Estienne Cossart, seventh, born August 14, 1651, and Esther Cossart, fourth, born February 8, 1666, whose respective deaths occurred January 27, 1656, and December 19, 1672.

In 1684 Luc Cossart was living in the parish of St. Paul beyond the Martainville gate, and on the 28th of October of that year, represented as attorney in fact the interests of André Mayet, a Huguenot refugee in London, upon the final settlement of the joint estate of the latter's grandparents, Alexandre Agasse and Louise Congnard. Luc and his family fled to Holland before the Revocation, probably at the close of 1684 or early in the following year, and after some sojourn in that country finally established themselves at Frankfort-on-the-Oder, in Germany: he and his wife, together with his niece, Elizabeth Cossart, fourth, and his three sons are included in the list of Huguenot refugees residing at Frankfort in 1698. Luc Cossart, who had been in the dyeing business with his father previous to the Revocation, set on foot at Frankfort a large establishment for the manufacture of carpets and tapestries, the latter quite similar to those made at the Gobelin works. He espoused, June 17, 1674, his second cousin, Jeanne Montier, born in 1651, daughter of Jean Montier, second, and Jeanne Le Sueur, and granddaughter of Michel Le Sueur and Jehanne Cossart, second. Issue, all born at Rouen: (aa). Jean Luc Cossart, born March 25, 1675, who mar-



## THE DU PONT AND ALLIED FAMILIES 623

ried, January 3, 1705, Marie Madeleine Aubin, a native of the Isle of Jersey. The nuptials took place at Gouda, Holland, although the bridegroom was a resident of Frankfort. (bb). Jeanne Cossart, fifth, baptized March 25, 1676, who probably died young. (cc-dd). Jean Cossart, tenth, born July 10, 1677, and Pierre Cossart, seventh, born September 29, 1679, both living at Frankfort in 1698.

2. Marie Cossart, ninth, baptized March 9, 1608, who died young.

3. Marie Cossart, tenth, born about 1614, of whom nothing is known beyond the fact that she married, April 6, 1636, Abraham Le Mascrier, the younger, son of Abraham Le Mascrier and Marie de La Houlière.

4. Catherine Cossart, second, born about 1618 and died December 23, 1681. She espoused, November 4, 1640, Pierre du Mesnil, who died prior to the 22nd of July, 1677, their nuptials being celebrated on the same day and probably at the same place as those of Pierre's sister, Esther, who as heretofore stated married Catherine second's brother, Estienne Cossart, third. Issue: (a). Catherine du Mesnil, baptized July 11, 1641, who seems to have died young. (b-c). Pierre du Mesnil, the younger, baptized November 1, 1644, and Marguerite du Mesnil, baptized August 29, 1646. (d). Esther du Mesnil, second, born October 13, 1648, who apparently died young. (e). Marie du Mesnil, born about 1650, who was at Rouen at the time of the Revocation, as well as her brother Pierre du Mesnil, the younger, and her sister Marguerite, all three being forced to sign abjurations under the stress of military compulsion.

5. Marguerite Cossart, third, baptized October 28, 1620, who married, October 16, 1650, Jean Maurice, third, of the parish of St. Eloi, son of Jean Maurice, second, and Jeanne Périer: we designate the elder Maurice as "sec-

ond" to distinguish him from the Jehan Maurice heretofore mentioned. Marguerite, third, and her husband were both in Rouen at the time of the Revocation and abjured under duress. Children: (a-b). Pierre Maurice, third, born August 12, 1652, and Jean Maurice, fourth, born July 20, 1653: the former is styled "third" to avoid confusion with those of the same name to be mentioned in the twenty-fourth chapter. (c). Anne Maurice, born about 1655: she espoused Jehan Chapperon whom we call "third" to differentiate him from the father of Esther Cossart's last husband, who was probably his kinsman, as well as from the Jehan Chapperon, second, whose name appears in the fourth chapter. Issue: Anne Chapperon, born November 25, 1681; and Marie Chapperon, born January 28, 1683. (d). Marguerite Maurice, born in 1658, who married, May 9, 1683, Robert Pringle, born in 1648, a member of the well known Scotch family of that name, a branch of which had been engaged in commercial affairs in Rouen for several generations: their daughter, Marguerite Pringle, was born August 18, 1684, and baptized two days later, her grandmother, Marguerite Cossart, third, being a sponsor. Two other daughters are referred to in the archives, but it is questionable whether they were born at Rouen, as there is no record of their baptism in the remaining Protestant registers. It is probable that the Pringles returned to Scotland after the Revocation: they were on intimate terms with the Fulgents, Noblets and other relatives of the Du Pont family.

6. Suzanne Cossart, second, baptized November 18, 1621, and died August 15, 1638.

7. Elizabeth Cossart, second, baptized November 12, 1622, the godfather being her uncle by marriage, Michel Le Sueur. She espoused, May 10, 1643, Abraham de La Houlière, second, mentioned in the fourth chapter, son of

## THE DU PONT AND ALLIED FAMILIES 625

Abraham de La Houlière and Marie La Caille. Children: (a-b). Abraham de La Houlière, third, born November 4, 1643, and Elizabeth de La Houlière, baptized October 30, 1644.

III. Suzanne Cossart, baptized February 4, 1581, and died at twenty-six on the 24th of February, 1607. We have not been able to ascertain whether she had any issue by her marriage, February 22, 1604, with Daniel Mayer, "bourgeois" of Rouen and deacon in the Reformed church of that city: he was the son of Richard Mayer and Marie Calletot and grandson of Guillaume Calletot by his wife Marion Le Plastrier, the last named a daughter of Denys Le Plastrier and Agnès Goudart, of whom we have spoken in the seventeenth chapter.

IV. Jehanne Cossart, second, born in 1583, who died of the plague August 29, 1624. She espoused, September 7, 1608, Michel Le Sueur, "bourgeois" of Rouen, deceased prior to August 5, 1640, deacon and later elder of the Reformed church, son of Guillaume Le Sueur, second, and Marie Harel. Issue: 1, 2 and 3. Michel Le Sueur, second, baptized July 16, 1609; Michel Le Sueur, third, baptized November 10, 1613; and Marie Le Sueur, second, baptized October 16, 1616, all of whom seem to have died in infancy. 4. Jeanne Le Sueur, baptized April 14, 1619, who married, August 5, 1640, Jean Montier, second, "bourgeois" of Rouen, son of Jean Montier and Anne Varin. Jean, second, escaped from France with his family at the Revocation, when the government seized his houses at Jardin-au-Blanc and in the rue des Charrettes, as well as some real estate which he owned at St. Denis du Bosc-Guérard. Children: (a). Jean Montier, third, born about 1644 and living in 1685. (b). Pierre Montier, born in 1646, who married, February 20, 1678, Marie Allais, born in 1655, daughter of Jacques Allais, second, and Anne

Caillouel. We designate this Jacques as "second" to distinguish him from his homonym mentioned in the ninth chapter, although it is possible that Jacques and Jacques, second, were one and the same individual who had been twice married. (c). Jeanne Montier, born in 1651, who, as we have seen, espoused, June 17, 1674, her cousin, Luc Cossart, and whose posterity has been given previously. 5. Abraham Le Sueur, baptized March 23, 1623, who married, April 22, 1657, Catherine Tranchepain, daughter of François Tranchepain, second, and Jehanne du Bers, and cousin of Jeanne Tranchepain who as already stated was the last wife of Jean du Pont, second. As we are unable to identify François Tranchepain, second, with any of those of the name who appear elsewhere, we give him a separate number to avoid confusion. Abraham Le Sueur's son, Abraham, the younger, espoused, December 28, 1683, Elizabeth Léger, second, born in 1656, daughter of Jacques Léger and Elizabeth Ruel: we style Elizabeth Léger "second" to differentiate her from the homonym of whom we have spoken in the tenth chapter.

V. Jacques Cossart, second, "bourgeois" of Rouen, parish of St. Vivien, born February 26, 1584, and died unmarried, August 11, 1638. He sold, September 6, 1631, certain lands in the parish of Tourville-la-Rivière to his brother-in-law's father, Jehan Hébert; and on the 15th of the following December he acknowledged the receipt from his brother, Pierre Cossart, third, of 2075 livres, being his share in the estate of their deceased brother, Abraham Cossart.

VI. Pierre Cossart, baptized January 3, 1585, and styled "third" to distinguish him from those of the same name of whom we have spoken in the nineteenth chapter. We shall defer what we have to say of him and his descend-

## THE DU PONT AND ALLIED FAMILIES 627

ants until we have completed our account of all the other children of Jacques Cossart and Marguerite Toustain.

VII. Elizabeth Cossart, born in 1586 and died March 10, 1663. She was wedded in February, 1612, to Jehan Hébert, second, "bourgeois" of Rouen (who predeceased her), son of Jehan Hébert and Marie Le Gris. Issue:

1. Elizabeth Hébert, born in 1617 and living at Rouen, November 3, 1685, who espoused, April 29, 1640, Robert Hubert, "bourgeois" of Rouen, born in 1614 and died October 24, 1680, son of Noel Hubert and Louise Le Villain. Children: (a). Estienne Hubert, second, "bourgeois" of Rouen, who had by his wife, name not known, an only child, Jean Paul Hubert, "bourgeois" of Paris. (b). Paul Hubert, "bourgeois" of Rouen: we have no information as to his wife, by whom he had two sons, Jacques Hubert and Paul Hubert, second, who were both married, but the names of their respective consorts cannot be ascertained: Jacques had a son, Pierre Hubert, and Paul was the father of Jean Paul Hubert, second. (c). Elizabeth Hubert, second, born about 1660 and living at Rouen November 3, 1685. (d). Marthe Hubert, born in 1662, who reverted to her mother's maiden name by espousing, October 31, 1683, Mōyse Hébert of Dieppe, born in 1655, son of Pierre Hébert and Jeanne Cartaut, and probably a relative of the Héberts of Rouen.

2. Jean Hébert, third, "bourgeois" of Rouen, born in 1622 and died before 1685, whose wife was Anne Hubert, daughter of Estienne Hubert and Elizabeth Rommieu, and niece of Jean, third's, brothers-in-law, Robert Hubert and Jehan Hubert, second. Anne fled from France at the Revocation and her house in Rouen, rue Mamuchet, was seized by the government. Issue: (a). Anne Hébert, born July 15, 1658, who married, May 2, 1683, David des

Essarts, second, born in 1648, by whom she had David des Essarts, third, born February 13, 1684, and Anne des Essarts, born January 19, 1685. David, second, whose parents were David des Essarts, doctor of medicine, and "demoiselle" Anne Van Lieberguen, was living in the rue Mamuchet at the Revocation but escaped with his family to Holland, when his house in the rue des Charrettes and his farm at Montigny were sequestered by the government. (b-c). Jean Hébert, fourth, born September 10, 1659, and Elizabeth Hébert, second, born January 7, 1662. (d-e). Estienne Hébert, born February 16, 1665, and Zacharie Hébert, born February 4, 1667. (f). Samuel Hébert, born April 19, 1668, who had by his wife, name not known: Jean Samuel Hébert, "peintre, trésorier de l'Académie royale des sciences, lettres et arts de Rouen," parish of St. Maclou, living in the rue Mamuchet, July 29, 1757; and Marie Anne Hébert, second, wife of Pierre Saint du Mesnil, whose kinship, if any, to those of the name of whom we have spoken heretofore is not known. Their children were: Suzanne Elizabeth du Mesnil, Luc Pierre du Mesnil, and Louis Jacques du Mesnil. (g-h). Catherine Hébert, born April 23, 1670, and Nicolas Hébert, born August 14, 1671. (i-j). Marie Anne Hébert and Marie Hébert, second, born respectively September 26, 1672, and February 12, 1674. (k). Esther Hébert, born September 5, 1676, and died July 19, 1680.

3. Marie Hébert, born about 1624 and died October 20, 1684. She married, March 15, 1654, Jehan Hubert, second, "bourgeois" of Rouen, brother of Robert Hubert whose matrimonial union with her sister Elizabeth has been recorded above. Jehan is styled "second" to differentiate him from the homonym mentioned in the seventeenth chapter. Issue: (a). Elizabeth Hubert, born in 1659, who was wedded, November 13, 1678, to Théo-

## THE DU PONT AND ALLIED FAMILIES 629

dore Soret, born in 1650, son of Barthélemy Soret and Madeleine Faubert of the city of Blois. (b-c). Anne Hubert, second, and Judith Hubert, twins, born January 1, 1664, both of whom died unmarried at Rouen in their ninety-fourth year, the former on the 10th of January, 1757, and the latter on the 28th of the same month. (d). Suzanne Hubert, born May 14, 1667, and living in 1683.

VIII. Esther Cossart, born in 1590 and died June 25, 1649. She espoused: 1st. July 7, 1613, Jehan Le Plastrier, sixth, who died in 1617, son of Symon Le Plastrier and Robine de Moy. 2nd. August 18, 1619, Estienne Chapperon, a resident of Paris, son of Jehan Chapperon and Antoinette Frémont of Orleans. An account of Esther Cossart's descendants by both marriages has been given in the eighteenth chapter.

IX and X. Rachel Cossart and Rachel Cossart, second, born respectively at Caen April 11, 1593, and July 6, 1594, who both died in infancy during the exile of their parents in that city.

XI. Marie Cossart, eighth, baptized July 5, 1597, and died December 2, 1648, from whom descend the Du Ponts of South Carolina and the Du Ponts de Nemours. She espoused: 1st. At Rouen, February 10, 1627, Abraham du Pont, son of Jehan du Pont and Guillemine Brière. Issue, five children. 2nd. At Boscroger near that city, in October, 1647, Daniel Le Prévost, son of Nicolas Le Prévost and Jehanne Sericq of Abbeville, which marriage was childless. A detailed account of Marie Cossart, eighth, and her posterity has been given in the sixth chapter.

XII. Samuel Cossart, born at the beginning of 1601 and died on the 15th of April of that year.

XIII. Judith Cossart, baptized January 12, 1603, and died February 18, 1684. She espoused, July 13, 1636, a widower, Alexis Le Conte, second, "bourgeois" of Rouen,

parish of St. Maclou, born in 1590 and died June 4, 1650, whose first wife, as stated in a previous chapter, was Elizabeth Le Plastrier, second.

Judith's husband was the son of Alexis Le Conte, "bourgeois" of Rouen, born in 1565 and died August 27, 1640, by his consort, Suzanne Le Sueur, no doubt a near relative of Michel Le Sueur, who, as we have seen, married Judith's sister, Jehanne Cossart, second. Issue: 1 and 2. Jean Le Conte, third, and Judith Le Conte, twins, born June 21, 1637, who both died in infancy, the former on the 5th of September, 1637: at their baptism on the 24th of June, the sponsors of Jean were his grandfather, Alexis Le Conte, and his grandmother, Marguerite Toustain, widow of Jacques Cossart, while those of Judith were her uncle, Estienne Cossart, and her cousin, Jeanne Le Sueur, later wife of Jean Montier, second. 3. Alexis Le Conte, third, born in 1638 and living in November, 1685: he espoused, January 2, 1661, "demoiselle" Anne de Quièvre-mont, daughter of "noble homme," Jehan de Quièvre-mont, sieur de Heudreville and "conseiller du roy au parlement de Rouen," by his wife, Anne Courson. Issue: (a). Alexis Le Conte, fourth, born February 8, 1663, and baptized three days later, one of the sponsors being his paternal grandmother, Judith Cossart: he died March 22, 1664. (b). Jean Le Conte, fifth, born and baptized December 2, 1663, who lived but five days, his maternal grandmother, Anne Courson, wife of Jehan de Quièvre-mont, being the godmother. (c). Marie Anne Le Conte, born January 6 and died January 16, 1665. (d). Alexis Le Conte, fifth, born November 23 and died December 2, 1665. (e). Anne Le Conte, third, born March 6, 1667, and died the same day. (f). Anne Le Conte, fourth, born and baptized April 15, 1668, her cousin, Pierre Cossart, fifth, being the godfather: she died on the 9th of the fol-



lowing June. (g). Anne Le Conte, fifth, born April 25 and died August 24, 1670. (h). Jean Le Conte, sixth, born December 2, 1671: the sponsors at his baptism four days later were his cousin, Jean Le Plastrier, seventh, and Marthe de Montrosty, widow of Pierre Thierry, second, "praticien au parlement." 4. Judith Le Conte, second, baptized April 21, 1642, and died September 8, 1643, goddaughter of her uncle, Pierre Cossart, third. 5. Daniel Le Conte, living in 1665, whom we style "second" to distinguish him from his half-brother of the same name: he was baptized January 22, 1645, his aunt, Elizabeth Cossart (Madame Hébert), being the godmother.

XIV. Abraham Cossart, born about 1604 and died unmarried in 1631, his real estate being divided between his three brothers, Estienne Cossart, Jacques Cossart, second, and Pierre Cossart, third.



CHAPTER XXIII

**THE COSSARTS OF ROUEN,  
CONCLUDED**

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THE ELDER OR PROTESTANT BRANCH,  
CONCLUDED

THE JUNIOR OR CATHOLIC BRANCH



CHAPTER XXIII  
**THE COSSARTS OF ROUEN,  
CONCLUDED**

PIERRE COSSART, THIRD, AND HIS  
DESCENDANTS

**W**E now go back to Pierre Cossart, third, "bourgeois" of Rouen, baptized, as we have seen, on the 3rd of January, 1585, and designated in his lifetime as a "rich merchant" of that city. He was engaged in extensive and highly successful commercial operations, most of which were with foreign countries, and seems to have inherited the aptitude and capacity for affairs which characterized his great-grandfather, Thomas Cossart. He received, in 1612 and again in 1615, a fourth of his deceased father's share in the respective realties left by his uncle, Guillaume Cossart, second, and by his cousin, Noel Cossart, second, sieur de Boscbestre: later, he came in for a third of his brother Abraham Cossart's real estate upon the latter's death in 1631. On the 15th of May, 1638, a short time before his brother Jacques second's decease, Pierre Cossart, third, purchased the latter's half interest in a mortgage on the house "where hangs the sign of the Unicorn" and near the Eau de Robecq. Not long after this, he took his son, Pierre Cossart, fifth, as a partner in his business, it being stated that the firm was to deal "in goods, property, letters of exchange, monies, debts and affairs in general, in France, England and elsewhere." The partnership, which was formed probably in 1639 when

the son became of age, was dissolved April 17, 1643, no doubt on account of the failing health of the father who died on the 1st of November following.

Pierre Cossart, third, married, August 30, 1615, Marie Baudouyn, second, who died August 24, 1646: she is styled "second" to avoid confusion with Guillaume Baudouyn's daughter of the same name to whom we have referred in the seventeenth chapter. The parents of Marie, second, were Jehan Baudouyn, second, and Marie Mayer, the father being also styled "second" to differentiate him from the homonym of whom we have spoken in the seventeenth chapter. Jehan, second, had likewise a son, Jehan Baudouyn, third, who was a distinguished alumnus of the Huguenot theological school at Sedan, and minister of the Reformed church at Hâvre from 1623 until his death in 1663.

Children, all natives of Rouen:

I. Pierre Cossart, fourth, baptized October 18, 1616, who died in infancy.

II. Pierre Cossart, fifth, born in 1618. We shall speak of him and his posterity as soon as we have completed our account of his brothers and sisters.

III. Jeanne Cossart, third, born in 1621 and died November 9, 1629.

IV. Jacques Cossart, third, "bourgeois" of Rouen, baptized August 18, 1622, and died July 21, 1650. He espoused, November 4, 1646, Judith Congnard, living in 1672, daughter of "noble homme," David Congnard (whom we call "second") and Judith Mazuré.

Issue, all born at Rouen:

I. Jacques Cossart, sixth, "bourgeois" of Rouen and elder of the Reformed church of that city, baptized January 12, 1646, who was a manufacturer of carpets and a man of large means. He was one of the very few Hugue-







## THE DU PONT AND ALLIED FAMILIES 637

nots who refused to sign an abjuration at the time of the Revocation and in consequence was arrested and confined, December 20, 1685, in the Vieux-Palais prison at Rouen, all his property both real and personal being seized by the government. Later he was transferred to a prison in Dieppe from which he made his escape to Holland, probably in 1688, as on the 27th of June of that year he joined the Walloon French church of Amsterdam. His name appears subsequently among the six prominent members of that church who raised the money to defray the cost of publishing the book written by their "pasteur," Le Gendre, and entitled "L'Histoire de la Persécution de l'Église de Rouen." On the 29th of June, 1688, he became a "bourgeois" of Amsterdam and, with his sons, Jacques Cossart, eighth, and David Cossart, sixth, was naturalized as a Dutch citizen March 22, 1710: he died in the above city February 13, 1725.

Jacques Cossart, sixth, espoused, January 15, 1679, Suzanne Torin, born in 1651, a sister of Bernard Torin, who married Jacques, sixth's, cousin, Marie Cossart, fourteenth. Suzanne, who was a very ardent Huguenot like her husband, refused to abjure at the Revocation and was immured in the convent of the Cordeliers: she contracted a disease in her prison and was removed in a dying condition to her home where she expired a few days later. Children: (a). Suzanne Cossart, third, born September 9, 1681, who probably died in infancy. (b). Jacques Cossart, eighth, born July 21, 1682, and living in 1710, who became a member of the Reformed church of Amsterdam on the 3rd of February, 1700. (c). Pierre Cossart, eighth, born January 9, 1684, who apparently died young. (d). David Cossart, sixth, born April 20, 1685, who joined the Reformed church of Amsterdam on the 29th of March, 1702. He married, May 22, 1718, Christine Tronchin, by whom he

had: Christine Cossart, baptized March 29, 1719, who died July 26, 1726, and Suzanne Cossart, fifth, baptized December 4, 1721.

2. David Cossart, second, born February 19, 1649, who is not mentioned again in the records and probably died young.

3. Judith Cossart, third, born April 17, 1650, who espoused, February 7, 1672, her father's first cousin, Isaac Le Boulanger, the younger, "bourgeois" and merchant of Rouen, born about 1642, son of Isaac Le Boulanger and Suzanne Baudouyn, the latter a sister of Judith's paternal grandmother, Marie Baudouyn, second. Her husband's first wife, by whom he had three children, was Elizabeth Torin, second, sister of Suzanne Torin who married Judith's brother, Jacques Cossart, sixth. At the Revocation, a captain and a "maréchal-des-logis" of cuirassiers were quartered upon Isaac the younger's house in the rue Grandpont, and he was incarcerated in the Vieux-Palais prison as he refused to abjure. His wife, who took the same stand, was confined in the convent of the Cordeliers with Suzanne Torin, her sister-in-law. Le Boulanger owned two houses at Rouen and one at Quevilly, as well as a farm at Montigny, all of which were sequestered by the government. We have no particulars in regard to the escape from prison of either husband or wife, but they finally reached Holland, the latter probably in 1688, as she joined the Walloon French church of Amsterdam on the 6th of June of that year. Judith, third, survived her husband and died at Amsterdam on the 4th of March, 1700. Issue, all born at Rouen: (a). Jacques Le Boulanger, born November 28 and baptized November 30, 1672, the sponsors being his grandfather, Isaac Le Boulanger, and his grandmother, Judith Congnard, widow of Jacques Cossart, third. (b). Suzanne Le Boulanger, born July 23,

## THE DU PONT AND ALLIED FAMILIES 639

1674, and died July 9, 1679. (c-d). Pierre Le Boulanger, third, born December 28, 1676, and Judith Le Boulanger, born July 5, 1678, who died respectively February 1, 1677, and November 13, 1679. (e). Judith Le Boulanger, second, born July 14, 1681: the godmother at her baptism, three days later, was her aunt by marriage, Suzanne Torin, wife of Jacques Cossart, sixth. (f). Madeleine Le Boulanger, born July 10, 1684.

V. David Cossart, baptized October 1, 1623, who left France with his family previous to the Revocation and established himself about 1669 in Dublin, Ireland, where he died in December, 1683. He married, November 8, 1654, Marguerite Congnard, who survived him: she was a sister of Judith Congnard, wife of his brother Jacques Cossart, third.

Children, the nine elder born at Rouen and the three younger at Dublin:—

1. David Cossart, fourth, born October 27, 1655, and died June 2, 1656. 2. Judith Cossart, fourth, born June 6, 1658, who stood as sponsor at the baptism of her brother, Solomon Cossart, February 15, 1670: she married in Dublin, about 1686, Mathieu de La Roche, but is not mentioned subsequently in the records.

3. David Cossart, fifth, born November 7, 1659. He was associated with Jean Pons, evidently of Huguenot extraction like himself, in a manufacturing enterprise at Dublin. On the 16th of June and 3rd of July, 1693, the partners were granted patents for their sole use and benefit, covering "a new Invencon of Staineing, stamping and printing all Cullers in Linnens, Callicoes, Ffusteons, Lether and Vellum and such like things, to hould the same for fourteene yeares." In 1707, we find him qualified as "David Cossart, esquire, of the parish of Killmoon, county Meath," and later he became an alderman of the city of Dublin,

which office he held at the time of his death in 1710. He married, July 17, 1707, a widow, Anne Brabazon, of the parish of St. Mary, Dublin, who outlived him and by whom he seems to have had no issue.

4. Marie Cossart, seventeenth, born May 23, 1661, and probably deceased in infancy.

5. Daniel Cossart, second, born June 3, 1662, a merchant of Sligo, Ireland, who died a few days after the execution of his will, August 20, 1701, which stated that he was very weak and ill at the time. Under the terms of this document, which was proved on the 6th of September, one-third of his property was left to his wife, family name not known, and one-third to each of his two children, Benjamin Cossart, second, and Marie Cossart, eighteenth, the executors being his brother, David Cossart, fifth, and the widow. On the 23rd of February, 1748, letters of administration were granted to Maria ——, widow of a certain Benjamin Cossart who died intestate and was qualified as a "merchant of the city of Dublin," but we have not been able to ascertain whether the letters in question applied to the widow of Benjamin Cossart, second, or to the relict of an uncle of the same name to be mentioned presently.

6 and 7. Anne Cossart, tenth, and Elizabeth Cossart, third, twins, born September 29, 1663, of whom nothing is known except that the former was living in 1683 and that the latter died January 8, 1664.

8. Samuel Cossart, second, born April 13, 1668, a merchant of Dublin. Under the terms of his will, executed on the 17th of March, 1722, his wife, Jane —— (maiden name unknown), was appointed executrix of his estate which was divided as follows: "To my daughter, Anne Cossart (twelfth), £200, provided she marry with my wife's approbation: to my son George Cossart the house built by

## THE DU PONT AND ALLIED FAMILIES 641

me in Stafford Street wherein Coplin Davis now lives, to be enjoyed by my said son as soon as he shall attain the age of one and twenty: to my son John Cossart the house built by me in Jervis Street, wherein Katherine Lawrence now dwells, at his age of twenty-one: I further leave to Jane, my wife, £10 per annum during her life to be paid out of the said two houses."

Samuel Cossart, second, died early in 1723, and his will was proved on the 14th of February of that year. Issue: (a). David Cossart, seventh, baptized October 24, 1695, who died young. (b). Anne Cossart, twelfth, living in 1737 and who seems to have had no children by her matrimonial alliance with William Salmon. (c). George Cossart, of whom below. (d). John Cossart, a merchant of Dublin, who died unmarried at the end of 1756 or the beginning of 1757. Under the provisions of his will, proved on the 9th of January, 1757, the house in Jervis Street, which he had inherited from his father, went to his mother "during her life, subject to the payment of £5 per annum unto my sister Anne for life; but, if the said Anne shall cohabit with her husband, William Salmon, then she shall lose the annuity". After his mother's death, the house was to go to his brother George, subject to the payment of £10 per annum to the said sister upon like condition: the residuary estate went to the above brother who was appointed executor, his mother being associated with him as executrix.

George Cossart, qualified in the records as "of the city of Dublin, gentleman," died unmarried early in 1773, leaving a will which disposed of his large fortune. This document, executed November 24, 1772, provided that his sister, Anne Cossart, twelfth, was to receive £22 per annum for life together with the use of his house in Abbey Street during the remainder of his leasehold. After making

various bequests, including one of £400 to Marguerite Cossart, daughter of his second cousin, Pierre Cossart, tenth, and wife of George Carlton, merchant, the instrument stated that: "Whereas I am entitled to a very considerable sum by mortgage on the estate of John Taffe, late of Stephenstown, county Louth, Esq., I will that after payment of my legacies the remainder thereof shall be laid out in the purchase of a fee simple estate for William Shippey, gentleman, during his life, with remainder to George Green, youngest son of Joshua Shippey Green, and his male heirs, he and they taking the name of Cossart. And failing him and his male issue, then to his brother Walkerhouse Shippey Green and his male heirs, they taking the same name. And failing here, then to Frederick Shippey, third son of John Shippey, and his heirs male, they taking the said name; and failing here, to Thomas Beaverick and his heirs male, they taking the said name. To the said William Shippey all the rest of my fortune."

The testator evidently died at the beginning of 1773, as the will was proved on the 28th of January of that year. Under its provisions, George Cossart's sister, Anne Cossart, twelfth, was appointed executrix, William Shippey being associated with her as executor. We have no information, however, as to the manner in which the terms of the will were carried out, nor as to whether the Cossart name was assumed by any of the parties therein mentioned.

9. Solomon Cossart, born February 5, 1670, and baptized on the 15th in the French church of Dublin, the sponsors being his uncle Isaac Cossart, his cousin David Daussy, and his elder sister Judith Cossart, fourth.

10. Jacques Cossart, seventh, born May 8, 1672, and baptized two days later: the sponsors were Surgeon-general Jacques Du Brois de La Fontaine and Anne Smith, wife of Matthew Connor.

## THE DU PONT AND ALLIED FAMILIES 643

11. Benjamin Cossart, born about 1674. Nothing is known of him or of his brothers, Solomon and Jacques, seventh, except that they were all living at their father's decease in 1683.

Samuel Cossart, third, born at Dublin in 1702 or 1703 and admitted to membership in the Threadneedle Street Huguenot church of London on the 29th of May, 1728, was evidently a son of one of these three brothers: he married, during the year just named, Suzanne Finet, born at London in 1708, daughter of Jean Finet, a Huguenot refugee from Amiens. Children, both natives of London: Jean Cossart, eighteenth, born March 11, 1729, of whom below, and Marguerite Cossart, sixth, born September 13, 1733, who was living at Spittlefields in 1790 and was the recipient of a life annuity under the terms of her brother's will.

Jean Cossart, eighteenth, known as John Cossart of St. Dunstan's in the East, whom we style "John, second" to distinguish him from his homonym at Cork, was in affluent circumstances and a partner in the firm of Peter Thellusson & Company from the 31st of December, 1769, until the 31st of December, 1784. He was christened "Jean," as shown by the Huguenot church register, and was so called during the last year of his life when a director of the French Huguenot hospital, perhaps because the French language was used in its transactions. John, second, died in London on the 21st of April, 1793, the executors of the estate being his sons, John Isaac Cossart and Peter Cossart, as well as his former partner, Peter Thellusson. The last named became very notorious subsequently by reason of the extraordinary provisions of his will which tied up his large fortune during the lives of his sons, grandsons and great-grandsons: Thellusson's eldest son was raised to the British peerage in 1806 as Baron Rendlesham.

John Cossart, second, alias Jean, eighteenth, espoused, about 1761, Suzanne ———, family name unknown. Children, all born in London: (a). Suzanne Cossart, sixth, born in 1762 and not married in 1790. (b). John Isaac Cossart, born about 1764, and executor of his father's will in 1793: he and his brother Peter were business partners in Clement's Lane at the beginning of the nineteenth century, but their firm failed at a date not known to us, the brothers losing their entire fortune as well as that of their sister, Anna Maria Cossart. John Isaac died unmarried in a charitable hospital at Greenwich. (c). Peter Cossart, just mentioned, born about 1766, likewise an executor of his father's will, who died without issue. (d). Henrietta Cossart, born in 1768, who married William Greenwollers and died childless. (e-f). Marie Anne Cossart, fourth, born in 1770 and Samuel Cossart, fifth, born in 1772, both of whom probably died in infancy. (g). Anna Maria Cossart, born in 1774, who died unmarried previous to 1837. On her deathbed she gave her distant cousin, William Cossart, second, miniatures of her parents and other members of her immediate family, together with a watch and six teaspoons which must have belonged originally to her grandfather, Samuel Cossart, third, as they were marked with the Cossart device of the Unicorn and the initials "S. C."

VI. Abraham Cossart, second, born in May, 1625, and died October 20, 1629.

VII. Isaac Cossart, probably born about 1626, whose interests in the settlement of the paternal estate were represented by his brother, Pierre Cossart, fifth: nothing further is known of him save that in 1670 he was in Dublin with his brother, David Cossart, and that on the 15th of February of that year he was a sponsor at the christening of his nephew, Solomon Cossart.



## THE DU PONT AND ALLIED FAMILIES 645

VIII. Marie Cossart, twelfth, born about 1628, who espoused, June 15, 1647, Isaac Daussy, a merchant of Rouen, heretofore mentioned, son of Estienne Daussy and Anne Le Blanc: he was most likely a relative of the Nicolas Daussy who married Marie Cossart of Franqueville, first cousin of Marie twelfth's grandfather, Jacques Cossart. At the Revocation, four soldiers were quartered in Isaac's home, where he and his wife were living with two of their daughters and a number of servants. Issue, all natives of Rouen: 1 and 2. Isaac Daussy, the younger, born May 20, 1649, and Marie Daussy, born May 17, 1650. 3. David Daussy, born January 16, 1652, no doubt the godson of his uncle David Cossart, whom he evidently accompanied or followed to Dublin, in which city, February 15, 1670, he was a sponsor at the baptism of Solomon Cossart. 4 and 5. Esther Daussy and Suzanne Daussy, born respectively, March 21, 1653, and May 30, 1655. 6 and 7. Pierre Daussy, born October 17, 1657, who died October 26, 1669; and Anne Daussy, born August 24, 1660, who died November 15, 1662. 8. Elizabeth Daussy, born September 5, 1662. 9. Estienne Daussy, second, born August 13, 1663.

IX. Jeanne Cossart, fourth, born November 2, 1629, who was received as a member of the Walloon church of Amsterdam on the 31st of March, 1688, and, so far as known, was never married.

X. Noel Cossart, third, baptized April 20, 1631, and died at London in the spring of 1717. He does not seem to have been in France at the time of the Revocation and no doubt had fled previously with his wife and children. He was living at Rotterdam in 1686, but later removed to London with his family, apparently in 1696, as he was admitted to membership in the Threadneedle Street French church on the 12th of November of that year, his cousin, Jean Le Plastrier, seventh, being his "témoin" or voucher.

Noel, third, was engaged in mercantile pursuits in London and had amassed a considerable fortune. Under the terms of his will, executed May 23, 1715, and proved April 15, 1717, £30 were left to the poor of the Threadneedle Street church, £20 to a faithful servant who had been with him for more than eighteen years, and £30 to his friend, Jehan Le Clerc de Virly, for the purchase of a silver memorial. He also bequeathed £1000 to his daughter, Esther Cossart, fifth, and to his granddaughter, Anne Chefdestel (apparently the child of his eldest daughter, Anne Cossart, eleventh), an annuity of £30, coupled with the proviso that "if she shall return into France before there be a free and public exercise of the Protestant religion, called in France the Pretended Reformed, and that the said exercise be permitted by a solemn edict of the same nature as the Edict of Nantes published in the reign of Henry IV of France, she shall in that case lose the legacy I have given her, which shall then belong to my two sons from the day she shall enter France: and if the said Anne shall return into France, there being there such free exercise of the Reformed religion, and shall there enjoy peaceably the sum of 10,000 livres Tournois, arising from the estate of her father and mother, then the said annuities shall belong to my two sons." The remainder of his estate was left in equal parts to his sons, Noel Cossart, fourth, and Charles Cossart, second, who were appointed executors.

Noel Cossart, third, espoused in 1669 Anne Petit of Pontaudemer, who was living in 1715, their nuptial contract being dated November 26th of the first named year.

Children, all born at Rouen, except the youngest:

1. Noel Cossart, fourth, born December 14, 1670, who died at London in 1728 and left £3653 18 shillings to the Threadneedle Street French church of that city. 2. Abraham Cossart, sixth, born December 22, 1671, and died

## THE DU PONT AND ALLIED FAMILIES 647

March 27, 1675. 3. Anne Cossart, eleventh, born October 2, 1673, wife of ——— Chefdostel, who belonged to an old Huguenot family of Rouen: he was probably a son of the François Chefdostel who married Marie Le Cauchois and was living in the rue du Vieux-Palais at the time of the Revocation. We have been unable to ascertain whether Anne Cossart, eleventh's, marriage took place in Holland or in England: she had at least one child, Anne Chefdostel, mentioned above. 4. Daniel Cossart, third, born March 1, 1675, and died October 15, 1676. 5. Charles Cossart, second, born December 6, 1676, and died at London in January, 1744, leaving no issue by his wife Elizabeth ———: he was the "cousin Charles Cossart" to whom Abraham du Pont, eighth, referred in his letters of June 20, 1716, and November 15, 1717, which are given in the tenth chapter. 6, 7 and 8. Elizabeth Cossart, fifth, born September 29, 1678; Marie Cossart, nineteenth, born May 9, 1680; and Esther Cossart, fifth, born December 16, 1684, all of whom probably died young. 9. Pierre Cossart, ninth, baptized at Rotterdam, February 24, 1686, who died in infancy.

XI. Abraham Cossart, third, baptized January 29, 1633, who resided at Fécamp where he married in 1656 Marie Fallaize, daughter of Toussaint Fallaize and Anne La Canne. Issue: 1. Marie Cossart, sixteenth, born about 1659, who espoused, in 1679, "noble homme," Jean de Vattemare, son of Pierre de Vattemare, "écuyer," sieur de Vasouy, and "dame" Marie Le Grand. 2. Isaac Cossart, third, born in 1667, a resident of Fécamp like his father, who has been mentioned previously in connection with the satisfaction of the mortgages on the two Du Pont houses at Rouen in 1726. In the documents relating to this transaction, Isaac, third, is incorrectly styled "first cousin and sole heir of Pierre Cossart (fifth)." It is to be observed that Isaac, third, was a nephew and not a cousin of Pierre

Cossart, fifth, and, though not by any means his natural heir, was his sole legal heir in France because of the expatriation of all the other members of the Cossart family who had thereby forfeited their citizenship. As the legal heir he executed all the necessary documents in order to render a service to our ancestor, Jean du Pont, third, his second cousin. Isaac third married, May 3, 1699, Marguerite Roussel, born in 1670, daughter of Pierre Roussel and Anne Le Vasseur: there is no record of his death, nor do we know whether he left any posterity.

XII. Esther Cossart, second, born February 19, 1634, who married, June 9, 1658, Jacques de Gueuteville, the younger, son of Jacques de Gueuteville and Marthe Faulcon of Dieppe.

XIII and XIV. Judith Cossart, second, baptized January 25, 1637, who died March 23, 1641, and Marthe Cossart, second, born November 17, 1638, who died December 17, 1638.

#### PIERRE COSSART, FIFTH, AND HIS DESCENDANTS

Pierre Cossart, fifth, "bourgeois" of Rouen (son of Pierre Cossart, third, and Marie Baudouyn, second), was baptized on the 25th of February, 1618, his uncle, Estienne Cossart, sieur de Boscbestre, being the godfather. He acquired a large fortune prior to the Revocation, at which time he was reputed to be the most opulent merchant of Rouen and, like his father, was a man of exceptional business ability, energy and intelligence.

Upon reaching his majority, Pierre, fifth, became associated, as we have seen, in the commercial enterprises of his father, and after the dissolution of the partnership a few years later, he evidently continued in business on his own account but does not seem to have possessed, at least during the earlier part of his career, the capital necessary

for large undertakings which would have demanded his whole time and attention. On this account, probably, he was able to accept, in succession to his aunt, Marie Cossart, eighth, the appointments of executor of the estate of her deceased husband, Abraham du Pont, and of guardian of their minor children, as made by the Du Pont-Cossart family council, November 30, 1646, and approved by the courts. Pierre Cossart, fifth's, duties as executor included the supervision of the business interests of the deceased, which he managed with skill and success until the 16th of August, 1654, when he transferred his responsibilities to our ancestor, Jean du Pont, second, as his guardianship had terminated at the above date by reason of the coming of age of the youngest child, Marie du Pont, tenth, wife of Pierre Raffy.

A few years later, probably in 1657, Pierre Cossart, fifth, in conjunction with Raffy and his former ward, Abraham du Pont, seventh, formed a partnership for the manufacture of articles of copper and brass. As fully related in previous chapters, the enterprise, which was set on foot at Ballencombre not far from Rouen, turned out disastrously and led to serious business differences between Cossart and Raffy followed by the dissolution of the partnership on the 16th of July, 1664. Pierre, fifth, had advanced 2000 livres to Abraham, seventh, in 1657, no doubt to enable him to become a partner in the Ballencombre works, the loan being secured by a mortgage at six per cent on the latter's undivided share in the two Du Pont houses at Rouen. On account of his losses at Ballencombre, Abraham, seventh, was unable to meet the interest on the above mortgage, and Pierre, fifth, secured two judgments against him. In 1675, mainly through the efforts of the former's brother, Jean du Pont, second, an amicable settlement was made of all business difficulties between

Pierre Cossart, fifth, and Abraham du Pont, seventh. This transaction, dated March 19, 1675, which was exceedingly creditable to Cossart, has been very fully set forth in the sixth chapter.

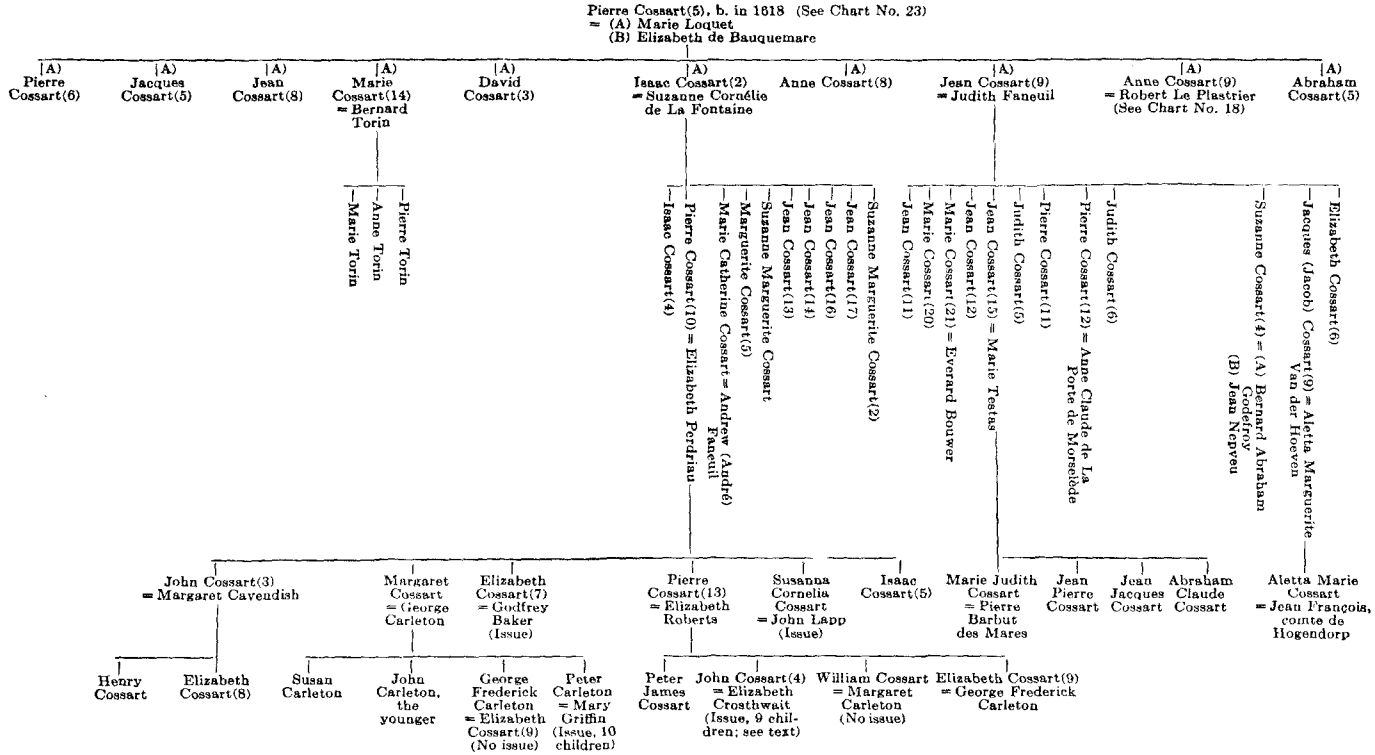
The records show that on the 23rd of January, 1663, Pierre Cossart, fifth, was living at the intersection of the rue Grandpont with the rue Potard. He was designated as "a French merchant and native of the city of Rouen," in a power of attorney which he gave on the 10th of April, 1669, to prosecute a claim for goods covered by six bills of sale and loaded for his account and risk in a ship called the *Jean Pitterson*, which vessel, according to the advices received, had been taken by a Portuguese man-of-war. On the 5th of May of the following year, he is styled "a merchant and Frenchman by birth," in another power of attorney which he executed for the purpose of making claim against a vessel of "from 30 to 35 tons, named the *Dauphin*, loaded with lard and beef, which was taken on the high seas under a Swedish commission, wherever the ship and cargo may be, and in the hands of no matter whom they may be found, as the ship and its cargo belong to Pierre Cossart (fifth) and Louis des Minnières, merchant of Dublin, and other French and Irish merchants, no citizen of Holland having any interest therein."

The business differences between Pierre Cossart, fifth, and Pierre Raffy, which grew out of the Ballencombre partnership, had never been settled, and after the latter's decease Cossart attached some property which belonged to the Raffy estate; but, as we have seen, all matters in dispute were finally adjusted by the private agreements which he made with Raffy's executors.

At the Revocation, like almost all of his brother Huguenots, Pierre Cossart, fifth, signed a perfunctory abjuration extorted by military violence, but did not immediately



Chart No. 24. Cossart Family—continued





## THE DU PONT AND ALLIED FAMILIES 651

attempt to leave his native land. He remained in Rouen until he could wind up his extensive business interests and remit the proceeds to other countries: having thus safeguarded his large fortune, he escaped to Rotterdam about 1687, accompanied no doubt by all the members of his immediate family who had not previously left France. In 1701 he removed to Amsterdam and joined the Reformed church of that city on the 13th of November of the same year: we have been unable to ascertain the date of his death, which probably occurred not very long afterwards.

Pierre Cossart, fifth, espoused at Rouen: 1st. January 24, 1644, Marie Loquet, born in 1621 and deceased before October 2, 1668, daughter of Jehan Loquet and Marie Le Blanc. 2nd. June 14, 1674, Elizabeth de Bauquemare, born in 1634, which union was childless: she was the daughter of Nicolas de Bauquemare and Marie Moy-sant, and great-niece of Jeanne de Bauquemare who married Thomas Cossart, third, of the Franqueville branch.

Issue by first wife, all born in Rouen:

I. Pierre Cossart, sixth, "bourgeois" of Rouen, baptized October 2, 1644, who was in that city in 1683, when he was a witness at the marriage of his sister, Anne Cossart, ninth. As there is no record of his abjuration, he no doubt left France previous to the Revocation and most likely went to his brother, Jean Cossart, ninth, who was then living in London; but when his father fled to Holland in 1687, he must have joined him in that country, as he was admitted to membership in the Walloon church of Amsterdam on the 30th of November of that year.

II. Jacques Cossart, fifth, baptized March 4, 1646, and living in 1669.

III. Jean Cossart, eighth, baptized September 19, 1647, who died December 9, 1651.

IV. Marie Cossart, fourteenth, born November 29, 1648, and died in her twenty-third year, October 22, 1672: she married, October 4, 1668, Bernard Torin, a merchant of Rouen, born in 1639, son of Jehan Torin, second, and Rachel Clinchant and a brother of Suzanne Torin (Madame Jacques Cossart, sixth) previously mentioned. Bernard fled to Holland with his children apparently before the Revocation, when a house which he owned in the parish of St. Etienne-les-Tonneliers and another in the rue Sénécaux were seized by the government. Issue: 1. Marie Torin, born September 18, 1669, at whose baptism, four days later, the sponsors were her uncle, Jacques Cossart, fifth, and her grandmother, Rachel Clinchant, then widow of Jehan Torin, second. 2. Anne Torin, born December 10, 1670, and baptized the 25th, goddaughter of her aunt, Anne Cossart, ninth. 3. Pierre Torin, born October 8 and baptized October 9, 1672, godson and namesake of his grandfather, Pierre Cossart, fifth.

V. David Cossart, third, born November 9, 1649, and died June 20, 1651.

VI. Isaac Cossart, second, "bourgeois" of Rouen, born in 1651. We shall defer what we have to say of him and his posterity until we have concluded our account of his younger brothers and sisters.

VII. Anne Cossart, eighth, born July 9, 1653, and died in infancy.

VIII. Jean Cossart, ninth, born March 20, 1656, and died April 23, 1731. He must have left Rouen in 1676, as he was admitted to membership in the Threadneedle Street French church of London, January 1, 1677, on a certificate from his home church. Later he went from England to Holland, probably with his brother Pierre, sixth, in 1687, and established himself at Rotterdam, where he espoused,

## THE DU PONT AND ALLIED FAMILIES 653

April 29, 1693, Judith Faneuil, a Huguenot refugee from La Rochelle, who will be mentioned later.

Issue, all born at Rotterdam:—

1. Jean Cossart, eleventh, baptized May 2, 1694, and died young. 2. Marie Cossart, twentieth, who died in infancy: her uncle, Jean Faneuil, and his wife, Marie Bocquillon, stood as sponsors at her baptism on the 8th of April, 1695. 3. Marie Cossart, twenty-first, baptized November 11, 1696, her uncle Isaac Cossart, second, and her aunt by marriage, Marie Bocquillon, officiating as sponsors. Marie, twenty-first's, identity seems clear with the Marie Cossart who married Everard Bouwer and was admitted to membership in the Walloon church of Amsterdam on the 20th of February, 1725. 4. Jean Cossart, twelfth, baptized July 6, 1698, and died February 23, 1699.

5. Jean Cossart, fifteenth, baptized February 10, 1704, and died April 18, 1743: he espoused at Amsterdam, March 21, 1734, Marie Testas, widow of Pierre Théodore Van Hasnel. Children, all born at Rotterdam: (a). Marie Judith Cossart, baptized March 17, 1737, who married, November 7, 1755, Pierre Barbut des Mares. (b). Jean Pierre Cossart, baptized September 17, 1738, and died July 9, 1769. (c). Jean Jacques Cossart, baptized October 25, 1739, who died December 3, 1739. (d). Abraham Claude Cossart, baptized March 29, 1741, and died April 22, 1763.

6. Judith Cossart, fifth, baptized November 11, 1705, who died December 3, 1705. 7. Pierre Cossart, eleventh, baptized February 18, 1707, and died October 9, 1708. 8. Pierre Cossart, twelfth, baptized February 3, 1709, who with his wife, Anne Claude de La Porte de Morselède, was living at Amsterdam in 1734: he died March 10, 1740. 9. Judith Cossart, sixth, baptized June 29, 1710, of whom nothing is known. 10. Suzanne Cossart, fourth, baptized

November 20, 1711, apparently the Suzanne who was married at Amsterdam, January 27, 1732, to Bernard Abraham Godefroy, a widower; and afterwards, in the same city, March 8, 1744, to Jean Nepveu. She died at Amsterdam on the 22nd of September, 1785.

11. Jacques (Jacob or Jacobus in Dutch) Cossart, ninth, baptized June 9, 1713, who went to London in early life and was admitted in the Threadneedle Street church of that city March 30, 1735: he soon returned to Holland, however, and after a five years' sojourn at Amsterdam established himself permanently at Rotterdam. He espoused Aletta Marguerite Van der Hoeven, born in 1722 and died in the last named city March 3, 1789, by whom he had Aletta Marie Cossart, baptized April 25, 1751, who married, February 18, 1770, Jean François comte de Hoggendorp, a resident of the Hague. At the time of Jacques Cossart, ninth's, death, September 10, 1780, he was the Burgomaster of Rotterdam. 12. Elizabeth Cossart, sixth, baptized December 9, 1714, and died April 2, 1745.

IX. Anne Cossart, ninth, born in 1657 and died July 2, 1684, who espoused, May 16, 1683, her second cousin, Robert Le Plastrier: a full account of her husband and daughter has been given in the eighteenth chapter.

X. Abraham Cossart, fifth, born July 14, 1658, who apparently died in infancy.

Let us now go back to Isaac Cossart, second, born at Rouen September 30, 1651, who was living in that city on the 16th of November, 1683, at which date he assigned a mortgage of 3100 livres to Louis Le Buffier upon the latter's payment of the principal in cash, the validity of the mortgage being guaranteed by Isaac's father, Pierre Cossart, fifth. In this assignment Isaac, second, is qualified as "marchand demeurant rue Potard," and as his father's domicile was in that street he no doubt was living with

him. Isaac, second, evidently left France in 1684, as he joined the Huguenot church of Leyden, Holland, in June of that year. Later he removed to Amsterdam, which became his permanent abode and where he espoused, March 15, 1690, Suzanne Cornélie de La Fontaine, of Huguenot extraction like himself.

On the 11th of May, 1707, the husband and wife executed a joint will before John Van den Ende, notary public, the document stating that "Mr. Isaac Cossart, merchant of this city, and Madame Suzanne Cornélie de La Fontaine, his wife, dwelling on the Binnell Amstel by the Dyers' Ditch in this city, she being a little uneasy by reason that she was far gone with child, declared as their respective heirs the children they should leave behind them"; and also that "the testatrix did abide by the request she presented on the 11th of March, 1698, to the Lords Schepens of this city and registered in the 72 Schepens Minute Register, folio 238." The will provided further that "the survivor of the testators shall remain possessed of the whole estate and out of the profits educate their children until they attain the age of five and twenty years." John Tielens and Peter Loquet, the latter evidently a cousin of Isaac second, were appointed executors and guardians, and the testators "earnestly request that their brother, Mr. Jean Cossart (ninth) would please to take it in good part that he is not nominated, which the testators omitted by reason that he dwelt out of this city."

On the 20th of March, 1710, Isaac Cossart, second, his son Pierre Cossart, tenth, as well as his daughter Marie Catherine Cossart, were naturalized as subjects of Holland. It is to be noted that no reference was made to his wife, Suzanne Cornélie de La Fontaine, perhaps because she had taken an oath of allegiance to that country previous to her marriage. She was living on the 11th of September, 1712,

and must have died early in 1713, as on the 15th of March of that year her husband, as surviving testator, appeared before Paul Van den Ende, notary public (probably the son or brother of the notary mentioned above) and executed a codicil confirming the provisions of the joint will of 1707, except that John Tielens and Peter Loquet were replaced by Stephen Loquet (evidently another cousin of Isaac second) and Isaac Samuel Van Benningen as executors and guardians. Isaac Cossart, second, survived his wife and died at Amsterdam, January 15, 1715.

Issue, all natives of that city:

1. Isaac Cossart, fourth, born and died December 16, 1690.
2. Pierre Cossart, tenth, baptized November 8, 1693. We shall speak in detail of him and his offspring upon the completion of our account of his brothers and sisters.
3. Marie Catherine Cossart, born in 1696, wife of Andrew (André) Faneuil, of whom below.
4. Marguerite Cossart, fifth, baptized September 6, 1697, whose prayer book, with her autograph on the fly leaf, is still in the possession of the descendants of her brother Pierre Cossart, tenth.
5. Suzanne Marguerite Cossart, baptized February 6, 1699, who died in infancy.
6. Jean Cossart, thirteenth, baptized September 19, 1700, and died February 11, 1701.
7. Jean Cossart, fourteenth, born about 1702, who died October 8, 1703.
8. Jean Cossart, sixteenth, baptized November 22, 1705, and died on the 7th of December following.
9. A child, born in 1707 who died May 16th of that year.
10. Jean Cossart, seventeenth, baptized September 20, 1709, and died February 27, 1710.
11. Suzanne Marguerite Cossart, second, baptized September 11, 1712, mentioned in the will of her brother-in-law, Andrew (André) Faneuil, executed September 12, 1734: she died unmarried at Amsterdam, September 17, 1749.

## THE DU PONT AND ALLIED FAMILIES 657

Marie Catherine Cossart, baptized January 15, 1696, espoused at Amsterdam, October 3, 1717, Andrew (André) Faneuil, born not later than 1670 as he was a taxpayer of Boston in 1691. Although a resident of Massachusetts, Andrew was temporarily sojourning in Holland at the time of his marriage. His wife accompanied him upon his return to America and died childless in the last named city on the 16th of July, 1724, an obituary notice published in the *Boston Gazette* describing her as "a gentlewoman of extraordinary perfection of mind and body." Andrew, who was a brother of Judith Faneuil, wife of Jean Cossart, ninth, of Rotterdam, had established himself in America and become one of the leading merchants of Boston. Upon his death on the 13th of February, 1737, his fortune, "the greatest of any" in that city, was left to his nephew Peter Faneuil, of whom below.

### THE FANEUIL FAMILY

Before completing our account of the Cossarts, let us give a brief notice of the Faneuil family with which they were closely connected by several matrimonial alliances. The Faneuils who emigrated to America were Huguenot refugees from La Rochelle and descended from Benjamin Faneuil, a merchant of that city, born in 1593 and died December 19, 1677, who married May 29, 1616, Suzanne de Lespine. Their son, Pierre Faneuil, born August 2, 1618, and died February 23, 1688, espoused Marie Cousseau, December 9, 1640, by whom he had Pierre Faneuil, second, who married Marie Depont in 1666 (contract signed July 10th). She was born in 1641 and was the daughter of Jean Depont, the younger, and Sara Gombeau, their matrimonial union dating from 1640, the former the son of Jean Depont who was wedded in 1615 to Sara Bonneau.

So far as can be determined from the records, the children of Pierre Faneuil, second, and Marie Depont, all born at La Rochelle, were: (a). Suzanne Faneuil, born in 1667, who became the wife, September 13, 1688, of Abraham de La Croix, by whom she had issue. She survived her husband who died at La Rochelle before 1737. (b). Benjamin Faneuil, second, born July 31, 1668, who went to America and with his two brothers was admitted to the province of Massachusetts Bay on the 1st of February, 1691. He established himself in Boston but later removed to New Rochelle near New York in which city he died on the 31st of March, 1719, having espoused at Narragansett, Rhode Island, July 28, 1699, Anne Bureau, daughter of François Bureau, by whom he had a large family. The eldest son was Peter Faneuil, born June 20, 1700, and died unmarried, March 3, 1740, who presented to the city of Boston the historic edifice known as "Faneuil Hall." (c). Andrew (André) Faneuil, born about 1670, of whom we have already spoken. (d). Jean (John) Faneuil, born about 1672, who accompanied his elder brother to America: he was in Boston in 1691 but could not have tarried very long in the New World, as in 1695 he was a resident of Rotterdam, Holland. As previously stated, on the 8th of April of that year he and his wife, Marie Bocquillon, were sponsors at the baptism of their niece, Marie Cossart, twentieth, daughter of Jean Cossart, ninth, and Judith Faneuil. The last mention in the Rotterdam records of Jean Faneuil and his spouse, by whom he had issue, is of July 6, 1698. He must have gone back later to La Rochelle, either alone or with his immediate family, as he died there June 24, 1737. (e). Judith Faneuil, probably born about 1674, who, as we have seen, married Jean Cossart, ninth, April 29, 1693.

In Baird's "Huguenot Emigration to America," upon the authority of Meschinet de Richemond, one of the



## THE DU PONT AND ALLIED FAMILIES 659

daughters of Pierre Faneuil, second, and Marie Depont is called Jeanne Faneuil, a name which does not appear in either the La Rochelle or Holland records. Sargent, in his mention of the Faneuil family, says that Jeanne "became the wife of Pierre Cossart (tenth) and took refuge with her husband in Ireland, where she died": and, while it is true that Cossart was a brother-in-law of Andrew Faneuil whose wife was the former's sister, Sargent's statement, as we shall see below, cannot be correct.

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We now return to Pierre Cossart, tenth (son of Isaac, second, and Suzanne Cornélie de La Fontaine), who, as before stated, was baptized on the 8th of November, 1693. He joined the Reformed church of Amsterdam, July 27, 1711, and nearly five years afterwards, May 11, 1716, upon the eve of his departure for Ireland, received a certificate of membership therein. He established himself permanently in Cork and presumably died there, although we have not been able to find a record of his decease. His nuptials took place in April, 1720, and the marriage license qualified him as "of St. Mary Shandon, Cork, merchant," the bride being Elizabeth Perdriau, likewise "of St. Mary Shandon," daughter of David Perdriau, esquire. As the name is quite unusual, David was very likely akin to the Huguenot Perdriaus of South Carolina, one of whom, John Perdriau, married Anne du Pont, eleventh.

Children, presumably all born in Cork:

(a). John Cossart, third, born June 29, 1721, sheriff of that city in 1753, who espoused, in 1755 (license dated November 4th), Margaret Cavendish of the parish of St. Anne, Dublin, by whom he had Henry Cossart and Elizabeth Cossart, eighth.

(b). Margaret Cossart, born July 18, 1722, and died

in 1801, who married in 1745 (license dated May 15th) George Carleton of Dublin, fifth son of John Carleton of Darlinghill and Butlersland (now Clare) and high sheriff for Tipperary in 1717. As before stated, she received in 1773 a legacy of £400 from her second cousin, George Cossart of Dublin. Issue: (aa). Susan Carleton, of whom nothing is known. (bb). John Carleton, the younger, who was lord mayor of Dublin in 1792. (cc). George Frederick Carleton, of Eustace Street, Dublin, who espoused his first cousin, Elizabeth Cossart, ninth, in 1799 (license dated October 16th) and died without issue in 1831. (dd). Peter Carleton, dean of Killaloe, St. Patricks, who died in 1825: he espoused Mary Griffin, by whom he had ten children, two of whom, as we shall see, intermarried with their Cossart cousins.

(c). Elizabeth Cossart, seventh, born July 30, 1725, who married Godfrey Baker in 1744 (license dated July 14th), by whom she had issue.

(d). Pierre Cossart, thirteenth, born in 1728, of whom below.

(e). Susanna Cornelia Cossart, born about 1730, who espoused John Lapp, by whom she had John Lapp, the younger, Elizabeth Lapp and William Lapp.

(f). Isaac Cossart, fifth, born about 1732, of St. Michael's Cornhill, London, a contingent legatee in 1794 under the will of his brother Pierre, thirteenth. Isaac, fifth, died in London on the 23rd of July, 1792, and left his whole estate to his nephew and godson, Peter James Cossart, who will be mentioned anon.

Pierre Cossart, thirteenth, was born June 7, 1728, and died September 27, 1784. His will, executed on the 30th of April, 1778, provided that "my wife, Elizabeth Cossart, otherwise Roberts, shall have the use of all my plate for life," and that the remainder of the property was to be

sold "for the payment of my wife's settlement and the maintenance of my four children, and shall be equally divided among them at their age of twenty-one years." The instrument provided further that "in case my children die before my wife, I leave her one-third of all my substance, one-third to my brother Isaac Cossart (fifth) of London and the other third between my three sisters, Margaret Carleton, Elizabeth Baker and Susanna Lapp." After stating that "for many years I have labored under a complaint in my head which has prevented me from keeping my accounts regularly, which weighs heavily upon my spirits and health," the document requested "my brother-in-law, Mr. Godfrey Baker, and my kinsman, Mr. Daniel Perdriau, to act as joint executors with my wife." A codicil dated November 26, 1782, set forth that inasmuch as the executors named in his will were in a bad state of health, he appointed in their place his brother-in-law, John Lapp, and his nephew John Lapp, the younger.

Pierre, thirteenth, espoused March 9, 1770, Elizabeth Roberts, who died in March, 1808, leaving a will dated January 28th of that year, under the provisions of which her property was equally divided between her four children, except that her china and wearing apparel went to her daughter, a diamond ring to her eldest son, and an India shawl to the wife of her second son.

Issue, all natives of Cork: (aa). Peter James Cossart, born September 1, 1772, the godfathers at his baptism being Samuel Cossart of Rotterdam whom we style "fourth," no doubt a grandson or great-grandson of Jean Cossart, ninth, and the child's uncle, Isaac Cossart, fifth, of London: the last named, as previously stated, left his entire property to his godson, Peter James, concerning whom we have no further information save that he was living in the island of Jamaica. (bb). John Cossart, fourth, of whom

below. (cc). William Cossart, born July 12, 1775, a merchant of Lisbon and later of Madeira: he died in Dublin on the 28th of January, 1837, leaving no issue by his marriage with his first cousin, Margaret Carleton, a daughter of Peter Carleton, dean of Killaloe, St. Patricks. (dd). Elizabeth Cossart, ninth, born March 2, 1777, heretofore mentioned, wife of her first cousin, George Frederick Carleton of Dublin: no children.

John Cossart, fourth, born November 20, 1773, established himself at Dublin, of which city he became a freeman and chief superintendent of the Ballast Office until his death on the 9th of May, 1834: he married, September 11, 1802, Elizabeth Crosthwait, born October 24, 1775, and died September 4, 1813, who was the daughter of Leland Crosthwait of Dublin. Children, all natives of that city: (aaa). Anne Cossart, thirteenth, born January 18, 1803, and died in London, December 22, 1871. (bbb). Elizabeth Cossart, tenth, born November 28, 1804, and died December 2, 1831: she espoused, March 17, 1826, her second cousin, Henry Peter Carleton, captain of the First Bengal Fusiliers, son of the dean of Killaloe, and had issue. (ccc). Mary Cossart, born January 21, 1806, and died September 8, 1880. (ddd). Peter Cossart, second, a merchant of Madeira, born January 19, 1807, and died there August 19, 1870: he married, December 13, 1841, Jane Edwards, daughter of Thomas Howard Edwards of Madeira, by whom he had nine children, including the late Charles J. Cossart of Madeira, born May 17, 1853. (eee). John Leland Cossart, born July 2, 1808, and died in London, February 3, 1905. He espoused, in September, 1836, Frances Elizabeth Kelly, daughter of Dr. Hubert Kelly of Parsonstown, King's County, Ireland, and by whom he had issue. (fff-ggg). Margaret Cossart, second, born June 26, 1809, who died in London, December

29, 1878; and Lucy Cossart, born July 8, 1810, who died June 4, 1813. (hhh). William Cossart, second, a merchant of Madeira and London, born August 6, 1811, and died January 28, 1887. He married: 1st. November 18, 1843, Catherine Wallas, who died October 12, 1845, leaving one child. 2nd. March 25, 1854, Elizabeth Edwards, sister of the wife of his brother, Peter, second. No issue. (iii). Susan Cossart, born May 21, 1813, and died young.

There are no references whatever in the archives to any family coat-of-arms as claimed or used by the Cossarts of Rouen, except in the case of Estienne Cossart, fourth, of the younger or Catholic branch, who was required, upon his election in 1681 as captain of the "company of the 104 arquebusiers" of the city of Rouen, to register his arms: these, perhaps assumed for the occasion, were as follows: "d'azur au lion d'or, accompagné en chef à sénestre d'une étoile d'or, et à dextre d'un croissant d'argent." The armorial bearings used by the descendants of the brothers, Isaac Cossart, second, and Jean Cossart, ninth, are as follows: "de sinople à une licorne saillante accompagnée de trois fleurs-de-lys et d'un soleil levant du canton sénestre du chef, le tout en or." Although cited in the "Armorial Général" of Rielstap, a Dutch genealogist, no date is given, and it seems probable that the States General of Holland made the grant to their father, Pierre Cossart, fifth, in which case the arms would have belonged to his posterity alone. We have seen that the silver spoons of Samuel Cossart, third, were marked with the family Unicorn; but as a descendant of David Cossart, younger brother of Pierre, fifth, he would have had no right to their use unless Pierre, fifth's, brothers were included in the patent. In any event, the arms as granted must have been suggested by members of the Cossart family, as the "licorne" (unicorn in English) is the heraldic symbol of religion, while

the fleur-de-lys is a reminder of the land of their origin (or possibly of the fidelity of the Huguenots to the house of Bourbon) and the "soleil levant" (rising sun), of the new life then beginning in a foreign country.

### THE JUNIOR OR CATHOLIC BRANCH

Having completed our account of the elder or Protestant branch of the Cossarts of Rouen, we now pass to the younger or Catholic branch of that family. Its progenitor, Robert Cossart, "bourgeois" of Rouen, born about 1550, was the sixth son of Jehan Cossart, sieur de Boscbestre, and Jacqueline Puchot. He is not mentioned in the records until after his father's death in 1585, when his name appears as one of those who resisted the efforts of his brothers, "vénérable messire" Vincent Cossart and Guillaume Cossart, second, to have the paternal estate administered in Paris. Three years later, August 2, 1588, he made a donation to his nephew and godson, Robert Asselin; and on the 21st of September, 1593, he was a sponsor at the baptism of Anne Cossart, fifth, daughter of his brother Laurent. The records of the Catholic parish of Ste. Croix-St. Ouen show that he was treasurer of that church from Pentecost, 1603, until Pentecost, 1604, being Sunday, the 7th of June, on which day he submitted his accounts for the year. In 1610 he owned a farm of forty acres near the village of Fontaine-sous-Préaux, which must have remained in the possession of his heirs for a great many years, for when Jean du Pont, third, bought land in that neighborhood about a century later, the Robert Cossart realty is mentioned in the deed as an abutting property. In 1633 Robert purchased six pieces of arable ground and marsh at Ambourville on the Seine, and, December 6, 1636, an acre of ground at Berville on the same river. Unlike some of his brothers, he never abandoned the Cath-

## THE DU PONT AND ALLIED FAMILIES 665

olic church of which he was a most zealous member, and his descendants, so far as known, have always maintained that faith. Although there does not seem to have been any open quarrel, there is not the slightest indication in the records of any personal relations between him and his brother Jacques Cossart, our forefather, who was a very ardent Huguenot.

Robert Cossart died at a very advanced age in 1637: the exact date of his death is not known, but it was prior to the 5th of August of that year. He espoused, on the 9th of August, 1595, Marie Le Fort, living May 31, 1638, and deceased before May 10, 1649, daughter of François Le Fort, "bourgeois" of Rouen, parish of St. Martin-sur-Renelle. Children:

I. Marie Cossart, sixth, baptized August 16, 1596, who seems never to have married, and of whom nothing is known save that she was alive on the 12th of October, 1652.

II. Estienne Cossart, second, "bourgeois" of Rouen, baptized December 26, 1597, who was living October 11, 1676, and died before the 5th of October, 1678. He espoused Romaine Guiffart, baptized July 2, 1606, daughter of Pierre Guiffart, and Martine Rachinel. On the 21st of March, 1680, Romaine was authorized by the Court of Parliament of Rouen to enter into an agreement, as widow, with the superior of the convent of Notre Dame des Anges, order of St. Benedict, which provided for the annual payment of 100 livres to that institution during the lifetime of her granddaughter, Catherine Cossart, third, who was about to take religious vows in said convent. Under the terms of this agreement, duly executed one week later, a mortgage was placed on the house which belonged to the widow in the rue des Faux with an outlet on the Eau de Robecq, the interest to be applied as above indicated.

Romaine Guiffart must have died towards the close of the year 1682, as her son and sole heir, Estienne Cossart, fourth, January 10, 1683, ratified and confirmed the above agreement which he stated was for the benefit of his daughter, Catherine Cossart, third, then a nun in the above named convent, it being provided that upon her decease the principal of the mortgage was to revert to her legal heirs.

The only child of Estienne Cossart, second, and Romaine Guiffart was Estienne Cossart, fourth, "bourgeois" of Rouen and captain of the "company of the 104 arquebusiers" of that city. This ancient organization, which in 1480 replaced a still older body of archers, performed municipal and local military duty, its members serving for two years during which time they were exempted like nobles and ecclesiastics from the "taille" or head tax.

The quaint details of Estienne, fourth's, election to the captaincy are thus given in the archives: "On the 25th of November, 1681, being the Feast of St. Catherine, the officers and companions (enlisted men) of the company assembled in the great hall of the Carmelite monastery and proceeded, as is the annual custom, to choose three members of their body, one of whom is to be selected by the King to command the company during the ensuing year." They were exhorted to cast their votes "without any coalition or bargains, as required by the rules," which all solemnly swore that they would strictly observe.

As Estienne Cossart, fourth, Jehan Symon (whom we number "fourth") and Nicolas Pottier were elected, the duke of Montausier, governor of Normandy, promulgated the following order a few days later: "Three members of the company of arquebusiers of the city of Rouen having been chosen at the annual meeting of said company on the 25th instant, one of whom is to be selected as captain of the company for the ensuing year; now, therefore, by virtue of



the authority given by His Majesty, we have chosen the Sieur Cossart to fill the office of captain of said company for the coming year, with all the honors, authority, prerogatives, privileges and exemptions which belong to the same; and as the Sieur Cossart has taken the usual oath, we order and direct all those who may have any business with the company of arquebusiers to recognize his authority; and we further order and direct all officers and soldiers of the said company to strictly obey his orders in everything which concerns His Majesty's service."

Although one might well suppose that the paper just quoted was amply sufficient to establish the authority and official position of Estienne Cossart, fourth, the matter did not stop here, for on the 15th of December Louis XIV signed at St. Germain-en-Laye the following document, which was in the nature of a commission: "His Majesty having been informed that at the meeting of the company of arquebusiers of the City of Rouen held on the 25th of November last, three members of their body were chosen as candidates for the office of captain for the following year, and of the selection which is to be made in the person of Estienne Cossart (fourth), who had the greatest number of votes, His Majesty confirms the appointment upon the assurances that have been made to him of the fidelity and devotion to his service of the said Cossart, and orders and directs that he be permitted to enter upon his office as captain of the arquebusiers and to enjoy all the rights appertaining thereto for one year, after having taken the usual oath, and that to this end all the soldiers of that company are strictly admonished to recognize and obey him in all things touching and concerning the functions of his office." During the two following years, Estienne Cossart, fourth, was reëlected as captain of the

“arquebusiers,” and was again chosen in 1690 and in 1691. The date of his decease is not known.

Estienne Cossart, fourth, espoused Marie Godin. Issue: (a). Estienne Cossart, eighth, “bourgeois” of Rouen, who married Catherine Lanier, by whom he had: Marie Anne Cossart, third, born May 8, 1681, and Catherine Cossart, fourth, born July 26, 1683. (b). Catherine Cossart, third, a nun, as we have seen, in the convent of Notre Dame des Anges, rue Beauvoisine. (c). Marie Anne Cossart, born in 1656, who espoused, October 11, 1676, Guillaume Le Nostre, a widower, born in 1644, son of Philippe Le Nostre and Antoinette Tournois. Children: (aa-bb-cc). Catherine Scholastique Le Nostre, Robert Guillaume Alexis Le Nostre, and Charles Estienne Le Nostre, born respectively February 2, 1683, July 17, 1684, and March 3, 1686. (dd-ee). Pierre Le Nostre, born September 7, 1687, and Marie Jeanne Le Nostre, born August 22, 1689. (ff-gg-hh). Jean Baptiste Le Nostre, Marie Anne Le Nostre, and Clotilde Le Nostre, born respectively November 14, 1690, April 22, 1692, and September 9, 1693.

III. Jean Cossart, sixth, “huissier en la chambre du parlement de Normandie,” baptized September 11, 1604, and died October 12, 1652. By his wife, Marguerite Heudes, he had:

1. Jean Cossart, seventh, “huissier en la chambre des comptes,” born in 1628, and died September 8, 1690, who espoused Geneviève Arnault. Issue: (a). Nicolas Cossart, who in 1691 was “huissier en la chambre des comptes.” He married, in 1690, Marie Le Brun, daughter of Pierre Le Brun and Marie Brebion, by whom he had Marie Elizabeth Thérèse Cossart, born December 28, 1693. (b). Gilles Cossart, born in 1660 and died September 7, 1744, who succeeded his father as “huissier en la chambre des comptes” upon the latter’s death in 1690: he espoused

## THE DU PONT AND ALLIED FAMILIES 669

Marie Anne Coette, born in 1659 and died March 2, 1736, by whom he had: (aa). Marie Anne Cossart, second, born March 8, 1681, who married, September 5, 1713, François Le Rat, second, "huissier du roy en la cour des comptes et finances de Normandie," son of "maistre" François Le Rat. Children: Pierre François Le Rat, baptized June 29, 1714; Louise Marie Anne Le Rat, born in 1721 and died May 27, 1738; and Gilles François Le Rat, born March 17, 1732. (bb). Marie Angélique Cossart, born in 1701 and died July 8, 1738. (cc). Marie Geneviève Cossart, born about 1703, who espoused, April 6, 1723, Henri François Pinchon, "huissier du roy en la cour des comptes, aides et finances de Normandie," son of Henri Pinchon, "notaire garde-note royal," and Françoise Picot.

2. Jacques Cossart, fourth, baptized June 18, 1630, of whom nothing is known.

3. André Cossart, "sergent-royal au grenier à sel" of Rouen: he was a widower at the time of his marriage to Barbe de La Haye, a widow, daughter of Jehan de La Haye, third, and Barbe Le Vaillant, but we have not been able to ascertain the names of those with whom they contracted their previous matrimonial unions. We style Jehan "third" to distinguish him from others of the same name. Issue: (a). Françoise Elizabeth Rose Cossart, born in 1679 and died in 1691. (b). Marie Elizabeth Françoise Cossart, born November 19, 1682. (c). Pierre Jean Cossart, born November 1, 1683, and died before 1745: by his wife, Elizabeth Reine Carrey, deceased before 1745, he had: (aa). Estienne Nicolas Cossart, "doyen de maistres les huissiers du parlement et de l'Amirauté," born about 1715 and died February 3, 1785, who espoused, March 17, 1745, Marie Barbe Guillot, born about 1726 and died November 9, 1789, sole heiress of "maistre" François Guillot, "huissier en l'Amirauté de

Rouen." Issue: (aaa). Jacques Estienne Nicolas Cossart, born August 2, 1746, and living February 4, 1785. (bbb). Marie Madeleine Barbe Reine Cossart, born July 15, 1747. (ccc-ddd). Barbe Elizabeth Cossart, born June 17, 1749, and Jean Baptiste Nicolas Cossart, born May 6, 1751. (eee). Marie Françoise Cossart, born January 4, 1753, who, December 10, 1776, was married to Georges Michel Aumont, "avocat au parlement," son of "maistre" Georges Aumont and Marie Gauthier, of the parish of St. Patrice, Rouen.

4 and 5. Anne Cossart, sixth, baptized January 18, 1635, who died in infancy; and Marguerite Cossart, fourth, baptized January 28, 1636, of whom nothing is known.

6 and 7. Marie Cossart, thirteenth, baptized March 15, 1637, who was living November 19, 1682; and Anne Cossart, seventh, baptized April 17, 1638, who probably died in infancy.

CHAPTER XXIV

**THE TOUSTAIN, PUCHOT, FÉRÉ, LE  
PELLETIER DE MARTAINVILLE  
AND BIGOT FAMILIES**



## CHAPTER XXIV

# THE TOUSTAIN, PUCHOT, FÉRÉ, LE PELLETIER DE MARTAINVILLE AND BIGOT FAMILIES

**I**N this, and in the following chapter which completes this work, we shall speak of the families from whom we descend, or with whom we are closely allied, through Marguerite Toustain, wife of Jacques Cossart, and Jacqueline Puchot, consort of Jehan Cossart, sieur de Boscbestre, mother and grandmother of our ancestress, Marie Cossart, eighth.

### THE TOUSTAIN FAMILY

The annals of Rouen show that the name of Toustain was one of considerable antiquity in that city and the surrounding territory. Guillaume Toustain, "sieur de Béten-court et d'Hauquemare," was one of the twenty-seven "conseillers" appointed by King Louis XII upon the creation of the Court of Parliament in April, 1499. Another Guillaume Toustain, sieur de Fronteboc, whom we call "second," probably the former's son, was a deputy to the States General of Normandy in 1522; and Jehan Toustain, third, sieur de Fronteboc, likewise a deputy in 1555, belonged to the same family: he is styled "third" to avoid confusion with others of the same name to be mentioned anon.

A second family of Toustains, from which we come, was headed in 1630 by Jehan Toustain, proprietor of the "fief, terre et seigneurie" of Anglesqueville in the "Pays de Caux" and "conseiller aux requestes," and in 1659 by

another Jehan Toustain, "conseiller au parlement," seigneur of the fief just named and also of Héberville. We designate them respectively "ninth" and "tenth" to differentiate them from the several homonyms of whom we shall speak presently. The Anglesqueville Toustains bore the following arms: "fascé d'azur et d'argent de 6 pièces, à 3 molettes de sable, 2 et 1, sur la 2 et 4 fasce," which were entirely different from those borne by the Fronteboc family.

Still another set of Toustains came from Jehan Toustain, fifth, "bourgeois" of Rouen and "conseiller eschevin de l'hostel commun de Rouen" in 1553, mentioned in the second chapter, who married in 1534 Anne Le Cacheur, by whom he had a numerous progeny: one of the sons, Symon Toustain, "bourgeois" of Rouen, was an "orfèvre" like his father, and another Jehan Toustain, "bourgeois" of Rouen, whom we style "seventh," was "huissier en la cour des aides de Normandie": the last named espoused, in 1580, Catherine Le Vasseur, daughter of Pierre Le Vasseur, "avocat au parlement," and Marie du Four.

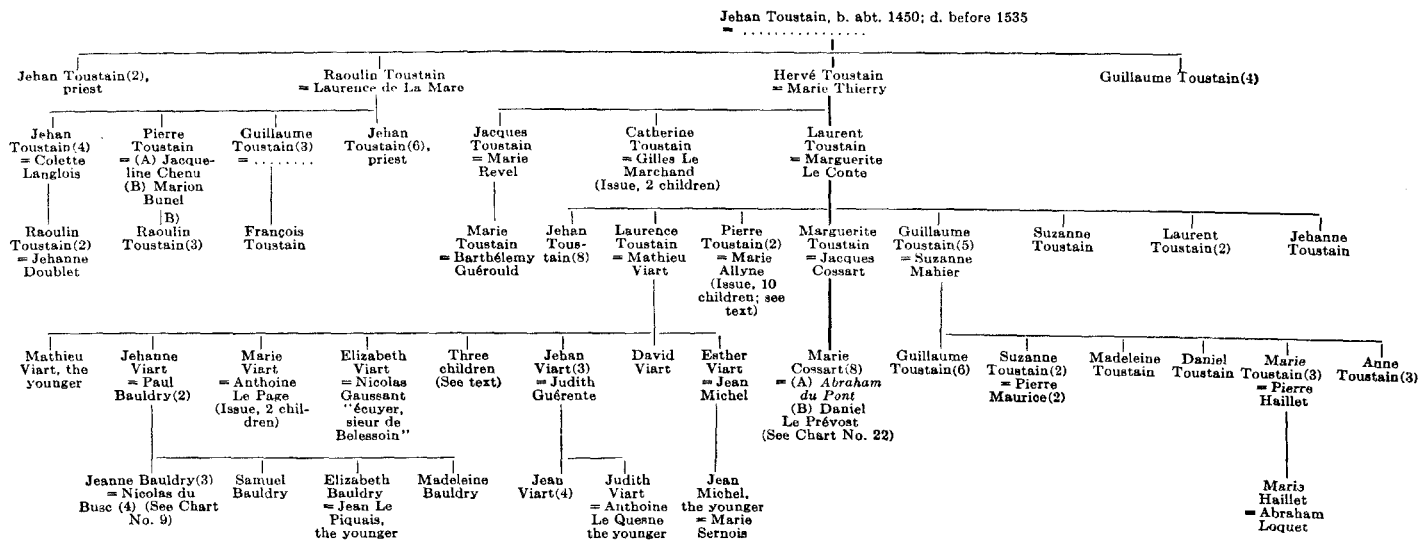
While it is perhaps possible that all the Toustains of Rouen and its adjacent territory had ties of consanguinity through a common forefather in the very distant past, we can only go back in our individual line to Jehan Toustain, born about 1450 and deceased before 1535, a resident of the parish of Anglesqueville-le-Braslong in the "Pays de Caux." We are ignorant of the name of his wife, by whom he had, so far as known, the following children (all born in said parish):

I. Jehan Toustain, second, the eldest son, born about 1480 and living in 1561, a Catholic priest and curate of Anglesqueville-le-Braslong.

II. Raoulin Toustain of that parish, born about 1482 and deceased before April 19, 1535. He espoused Lau-



Chart No. 25. *Toustain Family*





## THE DU PONT AND ALLIED FAMILIES 675

rence de La Mare, living in 1561, who on the 7th of August, 1549, made over to her son Pierre all her dower rights in the real estate which had belonged to the said Raoulin. Children:

1. Jehan Toustain, "l'aisné," whom we designate as "fourth," of the parish of Anglesqueville-le-Braslong, and who married Colette Langlois. Issue: Raoulin Toustain, second, who espoused in 1552 (contract signed October 25) Jehanne Doublet, daughter of Jehan Doublet and Colette Clériel of the parish of St. Herblanc, Rouen. Among the signers were Hervé Toustain, Raoulin second's great-uncle; Pierre Toustain, his uncle, and Jacques Toustain (son of Hervé), his cousin.

2. Pierre Toustain, "bourgeois" of Rouen, parish of St. Nicolas, who married: 1st. In 1535 (contract signed January 12th) Jacqueline Chenu, daughter of Fabien Chenu. 2nd. Marion Bunel, by whom he had Raoulin Toustain, third, living in 1570.

3. Guillaume Toustain, third, a wholesale merchant of the parish of St. Herblanc. His name does not appear in his brother Pierre's nuptial contract, probably because he was not of age in 1535. We have not ascertained the name of Guillaume, third's, wife, by whom he had a son, François Toustain, baptized December 13, 1577, the sponsors being Marguerite Toustain, our ancestress, and Jehan Viart, mentioned in the seventeenth chapter.

4. Jehan Toustain, "le jeune," whom we call "sixth," vicar of Anglesqueville-le-Braslong in 1549 and later curate of that parish in succession to his uncle Jehan, second, who had been the incumbent for a great many years. In those days, relatives were nearly always given the preference in the distribution of church patronage, and when a vacancy occurred the lord of the manor, who was a Tous-

tain, could be depended upon to bestow the curacy upon some member of the family who was in holy orders.

Although Jehan, second, had always resided in his parish, the nephew did not follow his good example, but like most of the country priests of that day, established himself at Rouen in the parish of St. Nicolas and seemed content to enjoy the emoluments of the curacy without performing his parochial duties.

III and IV. Hervé Toustain, from whom we descend, and Guillaume Toustain, fourth, a wholesale merchant of the parish of St. Lô, living in 1561. Hervé was born about 1485 and his sudden death at Rouen in 1554 necessitated a postponement of his son Laurent's marriage. He seems to have been on terms of intimacy with his relatives in the "Pays de Caux," but after his decease the conditions changed when his children, Laurent and Catherine Toustain, abandoned the Catholic church and joined the followers of Calvin. The wife of Hervé Toustain was Marie Thierry, by whom he had, so far as known:

1. Jacques Toustain, "bourgeois" of Rouen, born about 1526, who about 1555 espoused Marie Revel, daughter of ——— Revel and Marguerite Le Vasseur, quite likely a relative of the Catherine Le Vasseur mentioned above. Jacques was living in 1561 but he and his wife were both deceased in 1578, when their only child, Marie Toustain, espoused Barthélemy Guérould, a wholesale merchant of Rouen, son of Nicolas Guérould.

Under the terms of the nuptial contract, which was signed on the 20th of October of that year, Marie's grandmother, Marguerite Le Vasseur (previously Madame Revel but then the wife of "maistre" Guillaume Lat, "bourgeois" of Rouen), undertook to assign a mortgage of 2000 livres for the use and benefit of her granddaughter; and Guillaume Hérainbourg, "collector for the king," who

## THE DU PONT AND ALLIED FAMILIES 677

had married an aunt of Marie's, probably on the Revel side, promised to give the bride 40 livres in cash and such linen as his wife "might deem necessary." Our ancestor, Laurent Toustain, who was Marie's uncle and guardian, agreed to give her a house, orchard and tract of cultivated land, commonly known as "Le Vert Buisson" ("The Green Bush"), situated in the parish of St. Denis de Bondeville, formerly the property of her deceased father, and which the said uncle had bidden in as a creditor when it was sold to pay the father's debts: in addition, our ancestor was to give her 300 livres in cash, two good black cloth dresses, a scarlet and a black skirt, together with the clothing and other personal effects then in her possession.

Among other signers of the contract, besides her uncle and guardian, were her two grandmothers, Marie Thierry, widow of Hervé Toustain, and Marguerite Le Vasseur, wife of Guillaume Lat; her great-aunt, Laurence Thierry, sister of Marion Thierry and widow of Jehan Fillastre; her uncle by marriage, Guillaume Hérambourg; her aunt, Catherine Toustain, then the widow Le Marchand; and her cousin, Gilles Le Marchand, the younger.

2. Catherine Toustain, born about 1530 and living in 1578, who, like her brother Laurent, must have left the church of Rome at the Reformation, as her son and daughter-in-law were very staunch Huguenots: she married Gilles Le Marchand, deceased before October 25, 1564, by whom she had: (a). Catherine Le Marchand, baptized July 6, 1556, goddaughter and namesake of her great-aunt, Catherine Thierry. (b). Gilles Le Marchand, the younger, born about 1558, who espoused Marguerite Donnest, sister of the Marie Donnest, wife of Thomas Auber, second, mentioned in the fourth chapter. Gilles, the younger, was one of the subscribing witnesses, February 19, 1611, to

the will of Marie Brière (Madame Vimont), sister of our ancestress Guillemine Brière, wife of Jehan du Pont.

3. Laurent Toustain, "bourgeois" of Rouen, parish of Notre Dame de La Ronde, born in 1533 and died in 1594, who was a member of the Reformed church of that city as early as 1565. He probably abandoned the Catholic faith between 1555 and 1560 and was evidently a man of considerable means, as the records disclose his connection with large transactions relating to both real and personal property. On the 30th of November, 1574, he purchased a mortgage of 1000 livres from "noble homme," Guillaume Ollyvier, sieur de La Motte; and on the 13th of December of the same year he sold Laurent Haillant, of the "royal mint," the half ownership of a large house in the town of Elboeuf, facing the rue Courvoiserie, "where hangs the sign of the Golden Lion." Two years later, November 29, 1576, he acquired another mortgage of 360 livres from the priestly cousin to whom we have already referred, "messire" Jehan Toustain, sixth, the principal and interest being guaranteed by the latter's brother, Guillaume Toustain, third.

On the 25th of June, 1580, Laurent Toustain bought from "noble homme," Jehan des Hayes, captain in the king's navy, the latter's real estate holdings in the parishes of Routot and Hauville, with house, barns and stables thereon erected, the consideration being 10,500 livres (about 31,500 modern francs), which property Laurent sold in 1587 to Nicholas Trugard. Our ancestor, on the 23rd of June, 1581, made a further purchase from Jehan des Hayes of a tract of land, with houses, stables, garden, woodland and pond for waterpower, situated in the parish of Éasier, now department of the Eure, together with several other parcels of real estate, including a tract which the grantor had inherited from his father, Nicolas des

## THE DU PONT AND ALLIED FAMILIES 679

Hayes, the price being 4300 livres (about 12,900 modern francs). On the 7th of March of the following year, Laurent Toustain bought from Laurent Romé, sieur de Berville, "conseiller du roy," a house and lot situated in the rue Grandpont, parish of St. Herblanc, "now let to Jehan Pouchet and previously to Jehan Colombel," the consideration being 2500 livres (about 7500 modern francs). In addition to these real estate transactions, our ancestor acquired from Robert Happède, November 26, 1586, a mortgage of 400 livres; and May 12, 1587, another mortgage of 200 livres, which was assigned to him by the joint owners, Pierre Chion, Denys Bosquet and Estienne Le Conte (probably a kinsman of our forefather's wife). Chion belonged to the parish of Rougemontier and the others to that of Boutot.

Laurent Toustain, who was a very youthful bridegroom for those days, espoused, February 5, 1555, Marguerite Le Conte, daughter of Jehan Le Conte, "bourgeois" of Rouen, and Jehanne Le Cousteur, the father quite likely a relative of the Alexis Le Conte heretofore mentioned, as the families of both belonged to the Reformed church and were residents of the parish of St. Maclou. Under the terms of the nuptial contract, which was signed on the 27th of June, 1554, Jehan Le Conte agreed to furnish 600 livres in cash, five-sixths of which was to be paid on the day before the wedding, and the remaining 100 livres upon the birth of the first child, it being stipulated that one-third of the whole amount, or 200 livres, should be settled upon his daughter and secured by a mortgage given by Laurent Toustain and guaranteed by the latter's father. Jehan Le Conte also undertook to supply her with suitable gowns and hoods, with bed, bed furniture, linen and all personal effects, "according to her station in life," while Hervé Toustain, Laurent's father, agreed to furnish

the rings which his son was to present to the bride, to give him 300 livres annually and to provide the newly married couple with board and lodging for two years. Before these provisions could be carried into effect and the "cédulle" signed, the death of Hervé Toustain delayed the marriage until February of the following year, when the new conditions necessitated by his decease were incorporated in another "cédulle," executed on the 4th of that month, on which date Laurent Toustain certified that he was twenty-one years of age, which shows that his natal year was 1533.

The children of Laurent Toustain and Marguerite Le Conte were:

(a-b). Jehan Toustain, eighth, baptized October 23, 1555, who probably died young, and Laurence Toustain, born in 1557, to whom we shall revert after telling what we know of her brothers and sisters.

(c). Pierre Toustain, second, "bourgeois" and merchant of Rouen, parish of Notre Dame de La Ronde, born about 1558 and deceased before 1618. Nothing is known of him except that on the 26th of October, 1602, he acknowledged the receipt of 150 livres from one Jehan Ango in payment for cloth which had been purchased by the latter during the last fair of Guibray. He married Marie Allyne, who died towards the close of 1617. Issue: (aa-bb). Pierre Toustain, third, born about 1590, and Abraham Toustain, born about 1592, both "bourgeois" of Rouen: the former espoused, April 10, 1635, Marie Michel, widow of Jacques Chennevière and probably a relative of the Jean Michel hereafter mentioned. (cc-dd). Laurent Toustain, third, born about 1594, and Jacques Toustain, second, baptized September 20, 1596, both of whom died in infancy. (ee-ff-gg). Marie Toustain, second, born in September, 1597, Anne Toustain and Jacques Toustain, third,



twins, baptized March 9, 1599, who all died young: (hh-ii-jj). Anne Toustain, second, born June 26, 1600; Madeleine Toustain, second, baptized March 27, 1602, and Suzanne Toustain, third, baptized February 28, 1604, all of whom probably died likewise in infancy.

(d). Marguerite Toustain, from whom we descend, born in 1559 and died January 28, 1638: she married Jacques Cossart in 1577 and has had full mention in preceding chapters.

(e). Guillaume Toustain, fifth, "bourgeois" of Rouen and elder of the Reformed church of that city, born about 1561 and living in 1618. He espoused, about 1593, Suzanne Mahier (or Mäyer), by whom he had: (aa). Guillaume Toustain, sixth, baptized December 15, 1595. (bb). Suzanne Toustain, second, baptized January 1, 1597, who married, in February, 1618, Pierre Maurice, second, son of Pierre Maurice and Martine Calleville: their kinship, if any, to the Maurices heretofore mentioned, is not known. (cc-dd). Madeleine Toustain and Daniel Toustain, baptized respectively March 16, 1599, and August 5, 1601. (ee). Marie Toustain, third, baptized September 11, 1602, and died April 17, 1682, who espoused, September 18, 1633, Pierre Haillet, son of Robert Haillet and Claude Porée. Issue: Marie Haillet, who married, June 9, 1658, Abraham Loquet, heretofore mentioned, son of Jehan Loquet by his consort Marie Le Blanc, and whose sister, Marie Loquet, was the first wife of Pierre Cossart, fifth, son of Pierre Cossart, third. (ff). Anne Toustain, third, baptized April 21, 1611, the sponsors being Mathieu Viart, her uncle by marriage, and Marie Baudouyn, second, wife of her cousin, Pierre Cossart, third.

(f-g). Suzanne Toustain, baptized June 27, 1565, and living February 28, 1604; and Laurent Toustain, second,

baptized September 26, 1573, a minor at his father's decease and living April 14, 1595.

(h). Jehanne Toustain, baptized July 4, 1577, the godfather being Jehan Cossart, third, brother of Jacques Cossart, who married her aunt, Marguerite Toustain.

Let us now return to Laurence Toustain and her immediate family: she was baptized on the 8th of March, 1557, the sponsors being her aunt, Catherine Toustain (Madame Le Marchand), her great-aunt, Laurence Thierry (Madame Fillastre), and Pierre Le Conte, evidently an uncle or near relative. Laurence Toustain was married about 1575 to Mathieu Viart, "bourgeois" of Rouen and elder of the Reformed church of that city, living April 28, 1606, and deceased prior to April 20, 1613. He was the son of Jehan Viart, who died in 1578, by his first marriage in 1541 with Catherine Ronsart: his second wife, to whom he was wedded in 1575, was Ysabeau L'Heureux, who survived him. As stated in the seventeenth chapter, Jehan was a son of the Guillaume Viart, who espoused, about 1507, Agnès Goudart, widow of Denys Le Plastrier.

Mathieu Viart and Laurence Toustain had ten children: (aa). Mathieu Viart, the younger, living April 20, 1613. (bb). Jehanne Viart, born in 1577, of whom we shall speak last. (cc). Marie Viart, baptized June 18, 1578, consort of Anthoine Le Page, by whom she had Anne Le Page, baptized November 16, 1614, and Siméon Le Page, who, January 17, 1638, espoused Marie de Tocqueville, daughter of Jacques de Tocqueville and Judith Moisson. (dd). Elizabeth Viart, born in 1579 or 1580, who was married in 1614 to "noble homme, Nicolas Gaussant, ministre de la parole de Dieu en l'église du Pontaudemer," son of "noble homme, Rémy Gaussant, sieur de Belessoin,"

## THE DU PONT AND ALLIED FAMILIES 683

and of Florimonde Molien. (ee). Jehan Viart, second, baptized July 5, 1581, who died in infancy. (ff-gg). Anne Viart, baptized June 7, 1582, and Suzanne Viart, baptized April 14, 1584, both of whom probably died young. (hh). Jehan Viart, third, baptized April 22, 1585, who espoused, April 21, 1613, Judith Guérente, daughter of Guillaume Guérente and Anne d'Ouville, their children being: Jehan Viart, fourth, at whose baptism, November 22, 1615, his grandmother, Laurence Toustain, was a sponsor; and Judith Viart, born in 1617, who died February 9, 1681, having married, April 27, 1636, Anthoine Le Quesne, the younger, son of Anthoine Le Quesne and "demoiselle" Elizabeth Le Forestier. (ii). David Viart, living April 28, 1606. (jj). Esther Viart, born about 1588, who espoused, April 17, 1616, Jean Michel, son of Claude Michel and Marie de Neuville, by whom she had Jean Michel, the younger, who married, February 20, 1639, Marie Sernois, daughter of Adam Sernois and Marguerite Herman.

Jehanne Viart, to whom we now return, was baptized August 24, 1577, and espoused Paul Bauldry, second, in 1598 (contract signed January 13th), her dowry being 2400 livres: her husband's parents were Paul Bauldry, "bourgeois" of Rouen, and Isabeau de Bures. Issue: (aaa). Jehanne Bauldry, third, baptized May 1, 1601, goddaughter of her mother's first cousin, Marguerite Cossart, second, heretofore mentioned: Jehanne third was the last wife of our ancestor, Nicolas du Busc, fourth, to whom she was married on the 5th of April, 1638, and an account of their children has been given in the ninth chapter: she was living April 14, 1669, but there is no record of her decease. (bbb). Samuel Bauldry, baptized February 28, 1604, concerning whom we have no information. (ccc). Eliz-

abeth Bauldry, who was married, January 16, 1639, to "maistre" Jean Le Piquais, the younger, "advocat au parlement de Rouen," son of Jehan Le Piquais and Jehanne Étamare: Elizabeth and her husband were both living in November, 1685. (ddd). Madeleine Bauldry, baptized January 25, 1619, who probably died in infancy.

### THE PUCHOT FAMILY

Having now stated all that is known concerning our Toustain forefathers, let us speak of the Puchot family from which we descend through Jacqueline Puchot, wife of Jehan Cossart, sieur de Boscbestre. The story of the Puchots will include notices of the Férés and Le Pelletiers de Martainville from whom we come through Alizon Féré, mother of Jacqueline Puchot, as well as short accounts of the Bigot, Boulainvilliers and Dumont de Bostaquet families, who were our relatives by reason of their Puchot blood.

Durant Puchot, the first known ancestor of Jacqueline Puchot, lived in the fifteenth century and was the owner and cultivator of a small tract of land not far from the Norman town of Evreux. One of his three sons left the paternal home and went to Rouen, where he became a prosperous dealer in furs and acquired landed properties in the adjacent country. He twice allied himself by marriage with some of the oldest families of the "bourgeoisie" of that city and had two sons who were highly successful in their commercial affairs and amassed large wealth as measured by the standards of those days. The elder became "conseiller eschevin" of Rouen, served as deputy to the States General of Normandy, received a patent of nobility and was appointed "vicomte" of Rouen, which was

## THE DU PONT AND ALLIED FAMILIES 685

not only a judicial office of great importance, but included in its functions the regulation and control of the foreign commerce of the city. The prosperity of his descendants increased with each generation and many of them attained positions of much influence and dignity: they intermarried with the oldest and best of the "noblesse" of the province, and finally, in 1664, a great-grandson of the dealer in furs became the uncle by marriage of a queen! Nor did the descendants of the other son lag behind in pushing the fortunes of the family: they also made brilliant marriages, filled many important public offices, and two of them, a father and son, as ambassadors of France, represented for many years the person of their sovereign in a foreign country.

The rapid rise of the Puchot family, most unusual in those days of rigid class distinctions, though obviously due to personal merit in the first instance, was accelerated wonderfully by judicious matrimonial alliances and above all by the unswerving fidelity to the Catholic establishment of most of its members, which was a sure guarantee of official consideration. Isaac Dumont de Bostaquet, our cousin by reason of his descent from the Puchots, refers to them in his memoirs as follows: "There were few people of quality in the province (Normandy) who were not connected with the Bigot and Puchot families. Messieurs du Plessis, de Saint Pierre et des Alleurs, of the Puchot family belonged to a younger branch of the Gerponville Puchots, 'conseillers au parlement de Rouen,' and all very rich. The representative of the name who married into the house of Lintot was Geneviève Puchot, mother of Isaac de La Haye, chevalier and seigneur of Lintot, my grandfather and godfather." The above statement is not quite exact, as the Puchots of Le Plessis, Saint Pierre and

Les Alleurs belonged to the younger, and not to the elder, or Gerponville, branch of the family. The Puchots and Bigots were closely related by matrimonial alliances, and although the Bigot lineage was of much greater antiquity, the Gerponville Puchots, at all events, could pride themselves upon a connection with royalty!

The Puchot family, which is now extinct in the male line, bore the following arms: "d'azur à l'aigle d'or éployé, au chef d'or." As before stated, it descended from Durant Puchot, at his decease and during his lifetime a resident and small freeholder of the parish of "Saint Martin de Couldres, vicomté de Nonnancourt," now the commune of Coudres, department of the Eure, 22 Kilometres (13.67 miles) south of the town of Evreux. He must have died towards the close of 1505 or early in 1506, as on the 18th of February of the latter year his real estate in the above parish was divided equally between his three sons, Nicolas Puchot, from whom we descend, Émery Puchot and Jehan Puchot, the partition being made before Jacques Fortin of St. Lubin des Joncharets (Eure et Loir), tabellion at that time for the bishop of Chartres in the "chastellénie" of Pourgoing.

The above information is derived from a "contrat de vente," or deed, still on file in the archives, and executed by our ancestor, Nicolas Puchot, on the 9th of November, 1510, in which he is qualified as a "dealer in furs, residing in the parish of St. Lô, Rouen, and one of the heirs of his deceased father, Durant Puchot." The instrument in question conveyed to one Guillaume Le Machon, "l'ainé," a resident of the parish of St. Martin de Couldres and son of Colin Le Machon, deceased, all the real estate which Nicolas owned in the last named parish, save and except his third interest in the house and grounds which had belonged to his father. After the lapse of more than four

centuries, it seems needless to speculate whether the motive of this reservation was to retain a foothold in the country to which he and his family could retire during the hot season, or whether it was to avoid embarrassing his brothers who had an equal interest in the parental mansion. As the consideration named in the deed was but 206 livres (the equivalent of 1127 francs of our day), in addition to the assumption by the purchaser of the moderate amounts due the feudal "seigneur," or lord of the manor, it is evident that Durant Puchot's real estate holdings must have been inconsiderable, as their total value, exclusive of the house in which he dwelt, did not exceed 700 livres, or 3381 modern francs.

A number of business transactions, in which Nicolas Puchot was concerned, are set forth in the remaining records of the Rouen tabellionage. Upon the receipt of 200 livres, July 13, 1502, Jehan de La Vallette, merchant of Rouen, parish of Notre Dame de La Ronde, made over to Nicolas two tracts of land (each of an acre) in the parish of Coudres, one adjacent to the path from Trenon to Le Faveril, the conveyance being made under the provision of the Norman Code heretofore explained, known as the "Clameur de marché de bourse et raison de lignage," and as Nicolas claimed the property during his father's lifetime, the action taken was no doubt with the latter's consent and approbation. The real estate in question had been purchased by La Vallette, May 11, 1501, from Noel Le Boulanger and his betrothed, Marion Puchot, a sister of Nicolas, and, as set forth in the "contrat de vente," or deed, the land had been made over to Marion, March 13, 1500, by her father, Durant Puchot, by reason of his natural affection and to promote her marriage.

On the 24th of February, 1514, Nicolas bought from one Robert de Rondes, three "vergées" (about three roods)

of land situated in the parish of St. Désiré de Puboeuf; on the 22nd of the following month two acres in the parish of Pierreval, the seller being one Antoine Tourant; and, during the ensuing year, five small parcels of land in the first named parish, one of half an acre, three of one acre and one of two acres, as well as two acres more from Tourant in the parish of La Pommeraye. In 1517 he purchased an acre of land from Jehan Regnier; in 1518 and again in 1522 half-acre tracts from Jehan Lambert; and in 1521 two acres and thirteen perches of land from "venerable personne," Nicolle Soyer, curate of Ambleville, near Maigny. During the last named year, he also took over from Pierre Bodin, Jehan Bourel and Colin du Val, respectively, three small mortgages, the interest on the latest, November 11th, being payable in wheat; and at different times during the years 1522, 1523 and 1524, bought eight more parcels of land, none in excess of half an acre, nearly all of these numerous acquisitions of real estate being situated in the parishes of La Pommeraye and Puboeuf.

Our ancestor, on the 9th of August, 1524, made a loan of 450 livres, secured by a mortgage, to Robert Michel, "écuyer, seigneur du Plessis," near Andely, and "demoiselle" Catherine Ticquet, his wife. On the 29th of September of the ensuing year, he took over a small real estate mortgage from Eustace d'Ausseville and six days later reassigned the same to "maistre" Robert Manoir, "greffier" of the duchy of Longueville. The last mention of Nicolas in the records relates to a mortgage assigned to him, September 21, 1526, which really belonged to the above named Manoir as set forth in the former's declaration of March 31, 1527.

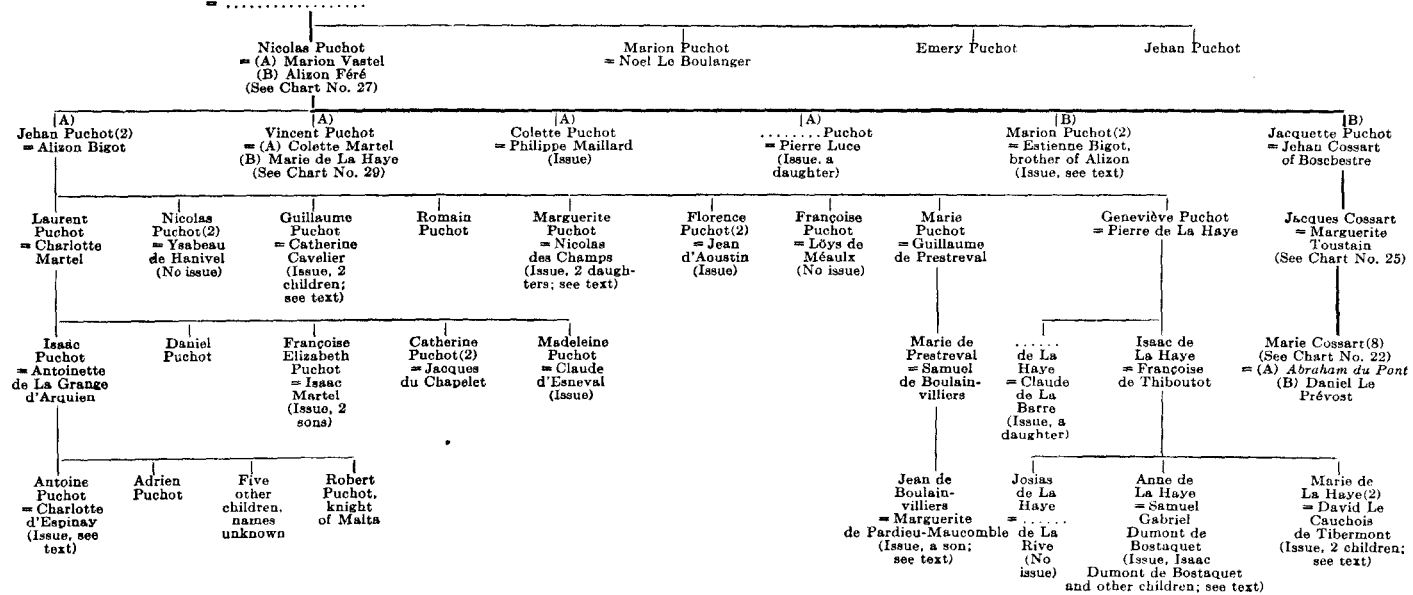
As his father was a resident and landowner at St. Martin de Couldres, Nicolas Puchot was no doubt born in that





Chart No. 26. *Puchot Family*  
(Elder Branch)

Durant Puchot, b. abt. 1430; d. in 1505 or 1506



## THE DU PONT AND ALLIED FAMILIES 689

parish, probably about 1455, and while his name is not found in the Rouen archives before 1502, he must have established himself in that city long before that date: he was not living on the 28th of May, 1529, but the exact date of his decease is not known.

Nicolas espoused: 1st. About 1485, Marion Vastel, of an ancient family of the Rouen "bourgeoisie," some of whose representatives have been mentioned in the first chapter. 2nd. About 1510, Alizon Féré, born about 1488 and died early in 1554, daughter of Guillaume Féré, second, "bourgeois" of Rouen, and "demoiselle" Jacqueline Le Pelletier de Martainville.

After her husband's decease, Alizon was married again to Guillaume Potard, "bourgeois" of Rouen, parish of St. Lô, and as her nuptial contract was executed on the same day, December 9, 1529, as that of her daughter, Jacqueline Puchot, who espoused Jehan Cossart of Boscbestre, it is not unlikely that the marriages of the mother and the daughter took place at the same time and place. Guillaume Potard died about a year later, and in 1532 (contract signed April 8th) Alizon, whose "dot" was 1300 livres, contracted a third matrimonial union with a widower, Jacques du Hamel, "bourgeois" of Rouen, formerly "conseiller échevin" of that city and on several occasions one of its representatives in the States General of Normandy. She died early in 1554, predeceasing her last husband, who had lost his eyesight subsequent to their marriage.

Issue of Nicolas Puchot by first wife:

I and II. Jehan Puchot, second, "bourgeois" of Rouen and sieur de Gerponville, and Vincent Puchot, "bourgeois" of Rouen, the respective progenitors of the elder and younger branches of the Puchot family. Extended accounts of them and their offspring will follow later.

III. Colette Puchot, who left issue by her matrimonial

union with Philippe Maillard, his kinship to those of the name hitherto mentioned being undetermined.

IV. ——— Puchot, first name unknown, who married Pierre Luce, "bourgeois" of Rouen, living in 1532, and not Jehan Luce as erroneously stated in some of the early genealogies. Issue, an only child, a daughter, of whom we can find no further trace in the archives.

Issue of Nicolas Puchot by last wife:

V. Marion Puchot, second, born about 1511, who espoused "noble homme," Estienne Bigot, sieur de Fontaine. We shall return to her and her posterity after mentioning the younger sister, Jacquette Puchot (from whom we descend), and giving an account of the families of her mother, Alizon Féré, and of her grandmother, Jacquette Le Pelletier de Martainville.

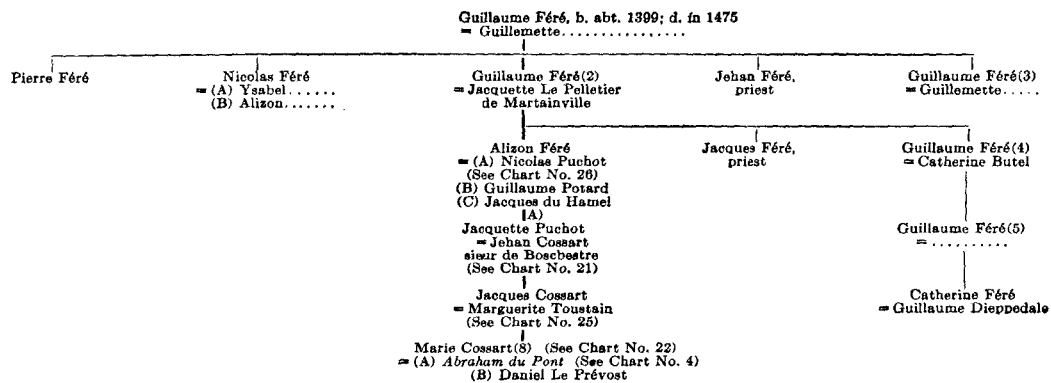
VI. Jacquette Puchot, born about 1512 or 1513, wife of Jehan Cossart, sieur de Boscbestre. The story of her life, so far as known, has been given in the twenty-first chapter.

#### THE FÉRÉ FAMILY

The Féré family had been members of the "bourgeoisie" of Rouen for many generations and Alizon's grandfather, Guillaume Féré, a merchant of the parish of St. Etienneles-Tonneliers, born perhaps as early as 1399 and died in 1475. He was in comfortable circumstances and the owner of the house in which he dwelt, "where hung the sign of The Crown." Very little information concerning him has come down to us and we only know that on the 18th of July, 1460, he took over a mortgage of 240 livres from one Guillaume Marc "dit Le Caron" of the parish of Ballencombre, which mortgage our ancestor assigned on the 11th of the following December to Baudet Goudouelle of the parish of St. Saen. Guillaume Féré espoused Guillemette



Chart No. 27. *Féré Family*



———, maiden name unknown, who seems to have predeceased him.

Children, so far as known: 1. Pierre Féré, "bourgeois" of Rouen and living in 1509, who on the 16th of November, 1481, assigned to Guillaume Guérin, of the parish of Sahurs, a mortgage of 400 livres originally given, June 23, 1452, by Pierre du Moustier to Robert Le Gentil. 2. Nicolas Féré, cloth merchant and "bourgeois" of Rouen, who died before October 4, 1499, having sold, April 16, 1478, a house and lot in the parish of St. Cande-le-Jeune, to one Richard Heuze, "bourgeois" of Rouen, Ysabel ——, wife of Nicolas, waiving all claims for dower. Some seventeen years later, May 21, 1495, when Nicolas sold another house and lot in the same parish to Jacques Le Houppieur, his spouse was Alizon ——, evidently a second wife: she survived him and later contracted another matrimonial alliance with Cardin Roger. 3. Guillaume Féré, second, our ancestor, of whom below. 4. Jehan Féré, a priest, styled "vénérable messire" in the archives, not living in 1492. 5. Guillaume Féré, third, merchant and "bourgeois" of Rouen, parish of St. Etienne-les-Tonneliers, called "le jeune" or "Guillemin" in the records. He died previous to 1492 and his widow, Guillemette ——, was married again, before May 20, 1493, to Alexandre Mahiet.

When Guillaume Féré died in 1475, his property largely consisted of houses and lots in the city of Rouen, the most important asset being his former residence, and in the settlement of his estate it was found very difficult, apparently, to make an equal division of the realty between his five sons. To prevent, as it would seem, the sacrifice of the property if sold under the hammer, an arrangement was made under the terms of which the estimated value of the respective shares in the paternal estate of the two elder

brothers, Pierre and Nicolas, were jointly purchased by the three younger brothers, Guillaume, second, Jehan the priest, and Guillaume, third. This involved delay, however, and the estate was not settled until 1478, when a partition was made between the three purchasers.

We now go back to our forefather, Guillaume Féré, second, probably born about 1444, living in 1515 and deceased in 1520, "bourgeois" and merchant of Rouen, parish of St. Etienne-les-Tonneliers, who is styled "l'aisné" in the records to distinguish him from his younger brother of the same name. We know nothing of his life history except that on the 30th of September, 1503, he assigned to "messire" Martin Rousselle, priest, a mortgage of 600 livres which he had inherited from his father, and that he married about 1487, "demoiselle" Jacqueline Le Pelletier de Martainville, living in 1512, daughter of "noble homme," Jacques Le Pelletier of the parish of St. Candelle-Jeune, sieur de Martainville and other places, to whom we shall return presently.

The children of Guillaume Féré, second, and Jacqueline Le Pelletier were. (a). Alison Féré, our ancestress, of whom we have already spoken, probably born about 1488. (b). Jacques Féré, a priest, "curé" of Aubermesnil, "docteur en théologie" and "régent au collège de justice à Paris." (c). Guillaume Féré, fourth, "bourgeois" of Rouen, who bought from his clerical brother, July 18, 1520, the moiety of a house and lot in the parish of St. Etienne-les-Tonneliers which the latter had inherited from their father, and is last mentioned in the records April 8, 1554. He married Catherine Butel, living in 1574, and their son, Guillaume Féré, fifth, had a daughter, Catherine Féré, whose name, with that of her husband, Guillaume Dieppedale, appears in the archives on the 24th of October, 1577.



THE LE PELLETIER DE MARTAINVILLE FAMILY

We descend from this family through Jacquette Le Pelletier de Martainville, the grandmother of Jacquette Puchot, wife of Jehan Cossart de Boscbestre.

Our Le Pelletier forefathers originally belonged to the "bourgeoisie" of Rouen and were merchants of that city who became rich and prosperous, acquired much landed property in the surrounding country and were raised to the nobility. Later the representatives of the family changed their patronymic by royal patent to that of Martainville, attained great prominence in Normandy and allied themselves with some of its most illustrious families.

The first known ancestor, Élye (Élyot) Le Pelletier, "bourgeois" of Rouen, took over, on the 13th of May, 1412, two real estate mortgages of 100 livres each, executed respectively by Löys (Louis) Benest of the parish of Tendos and Michel Delectre of the parish of Montcavaire, the latter mortgage guaranteed as to principal and interest by the said Benest.

It goes without saying that Élye Le Pelletier was of age at the date just mentioned, so that he could not have been born later than 1391. As a matter of fact, his nativity very likely occurred much sooner, since the records show that his grandson, Jacques Le Pelletier, had attained his majority before the 28th of March, 1460, an indubitable proof that the latter's birth had come to pass at least one and twenty years previously. This takes us back to 1439, and by every principle of genealogical analogy we may fairly and reasonably conclude that the grandson's nativity approximated to 1430, and that his father, Richard Le Pelletier, was born some thirty years earlier, which would make the natal year of Élye himself at least as far back as 1375, if not before.

Richard Le Pelletier (son of Élye and father of Jacques), "bourgeois" of Rouen, parish of St. Cande-le-Jeune and sieur du Quesnoy, was a merchant of large affairs and ample means who died about 1486. He was ennobled in 1471 under the provisions of the "chartre des francs fiefs et nouveaulx acquestes" as granted by Louis XI in the previous year, and the nobility of the family, as we shall see presently, was confirmed in July, 1523, by a decision of the "Cour des Aides" of Rouen. The arms were "d'argent, à une fasce d'azur, chargée de trois besans d'or."

Richard's name is found very frequently in the archives in connection with the acquisition and sale of real estate as well as with the purchase and transfer of mortgages on the same. Among the many business transactions in which he figured, was the taking over, January 17, 1475, of a mortgage of 200 livres from a certain Guillaume Reneuf, of the parish of St. Joire near Fontaine-le-Bourg, the principal and interest being guaranteed by the "Reverend father in God, Pierre, by Divine permission the humble abbot of the church and abbey of Notre Dame de Beau-bec."

Richard espoused towards 1429 or 1430, the exact date not being known, Jehanne Le Vésié, "dame," as it would seem, of Le Quesnoy and St. Saen: she was a woman of exceptional intelligence and ability and no doubt her husband's helpmate and adviser throughout his whole married life. Upon his decease, the estate was not divided, the property being administered in its entirety by the widow, aided by her two sons who carried on their deceased father's business. Jehanne, who died about the close of 1495 or early in 1496, seems to have had entire charge of the investments in realty made on behalf of the estate, and was undoubtedly a shining example of the energy, thrift





and capacity for affairs which has ever characterized the women of Rouen.

Among other purchases, Jehanne bought, July 7, 1487, from Noel du Pont of the parish of St. Cande-le-Vieil (mentioned in the first chapter but not related to us in any way), a number of tracts of land in the parishes of Porte-St. Ouen, St. Saturny, Tourville-la-Rivière and St. Martin d'Oissel, besides which she acquired, on the 28th of December, 1492, a house and lot with garden in the parish of St. Maclou, Rouen, the grantors being Yvon Portejoie and Thomasse his wife. Jehanne Le Vésié also invested a great deal of money in real estate mortgages, including one of 6000 livres (quite a large sum for those days), bearing interest at ten per cent, given her by the abbot and convent of Fescamp on the 14th of August, 1494, and as shown by the records she received 400 livres, January 29, 1495, in satisfaction of a mortgage which had been given her in November, 1492, by the "bourgeois, manans et habitans de la ville de Louviers."

The children of Richard Le Pelletier and Jehanne Le Vésié were:

I. Jacques Le Pelletier, "noble homme" and "bourgeois" of Rouen, parish of St. Cande-le-Jeune, sieur de Martainville, Pierreval, Le Quesnoy and Estouteville, "conseiller eschevin" of Rouen in 1493 and owner of Boscbestre in 1500. His natal year, as we have seen, was probably not far from 1430, and his death occurred in 1516 or thereabouts.

Jacques married: 1st. January 15, 1466, Colette Tillart, living in 1495, daughter of Robert Tillart, "bourgeois" of Rouen, parish of St. Denis, by his wife, Catherine Vynemer. 2nd. Agnès Raoullin, "dame du fief, terre et seigneurie du Plessis," who survived him and by whom he left no issue. During her widowhood, Agnès purchased from Jehan Le Poullétier thirteen acres of land, June 28,

1519, and thirty-four acres more on the 10th of January following, the consideration in the latter transaction being 1030 livres. The realty bought from Le Poullétier consisted of tillable lands and orchards in the parish of Vibeuf and lay within the confines of the feudal fief of Le Plessis, which later, either by purchase or inheritance, passed into the hands of the Puchot family.

Child by first marriage: "demoiselle" Jacquette Le Pelletier de Martainville, born about 1466 or 1467 and living in 1512, who, as heretofore stated, was married about 1487 to Guillaume Féré, second, "bourgeois" of Rouen. She was the grandmother of Jacquette Puchot, wife of our forefather, Jehan Cossart, sieur de Boscbestre.

As already stated, Jacques Le Pelletier's first wife was Colette Tillart. Their marriage contract, signed the day before the wedding, January 14, 1466, and still on file in the Rouen records, is of exceptional interest to the numerous descendants of the contracting parties, among whom are included so many members of the Cossart, Le Plastrier and du Pont families, not only because of the sentimental considerations involved, but by reason of the very great antiquity of the document, more than four and a half centuries having elapsed since its execution.

Under the terms of this instrument, Robert Tillart, the bride's father, agreed to give her 500 livres in cash and settle upon her an annuity of 20 livres secured by a mortgage upon the whole of his real estate, or, at the option of the young couple, 200 livres in cash to be invested in Colette's name and for her sole use and benefit. Tillart further agreed to provide the bride with her clothes and other articles "appropriate to the position my daughter is leaving, as well as to that which she is about to take ('ainsi quil appartient à fille de tel lieu comme elle part et selon le lieu ou elle va')." The following items are specifi-

cally named: a "robbe ouverte," that is to say a gown with divided skirt which revealed an ornamental petticoat—a triangular lace fichu to be worn with the gown—five lined cloaks with hoods—two golden girdles—two beds with mattresses and green canopies, and, finally a wooden coffer "well and suitably filled with linen."

Richard Le Pelletier, the father of Jacques, undertook to give the latter 500 livres in cash together with a new house, situated in the parish of St. Cande-le-Jeune and described by meets and bounds, its revenues to inure to the benefit of the bridegroom: the father also agreed to provide him with a suitable wedding outfit, and to take the young couple into the parental home and to be at the expense of their board and lodging for the term of six years unless they wished to depart sooner. It was also provided that the cash payments made to the bride and groom—1000 livres in all—should be put into Richard Le Pelletier's business, a moiety of the profits to go to each of the contracting parties; and it was stipulated, finally, that if Jacques and Colette wished to share equally with the other heirs in the settlements of their respective paternal estates, the former could do so by surrendering the 500 livres and the house given him by his father; and the latter by turning over the 500 livres and the mortgage of 200 livres which she received under the terms of the contract.

As Robert Tillart, who died in 1495 and was a man of some fortune, left no sons, his real estate was divided after his death between Colette and her younger sister, Marguerite Tillart, wife of Jehan Lorin, "conseiller en court laye," under proceedings in partition dated August 3, 1495, their mother, Catherine Vynemer, relinquishing her dower rights in consideration of an annual income settled upon her for life.

II. Richard Le Pelletier, second, born about 1436,

“noble homme,” sieur de Claville and “bourgeois” of Rouen, parish of St. Cande-le-Jeune, who after his father’s death carried on the family business in conjunction with his elder brother, whom he pre-deceased. The wife of Richard, second, was Isabeau Faré, “dame de Claville et du Bosc-Bérenger,” alive in 1525. Issue:

1. Jacques Le Pelletier, second, “noble homme” and “bourgeois” of Rouen, sieur de Martainville, Le Quesnoy, Pierreval, Estouteville, Claville and other places, who inherited, under the Norman law, the landed property of his uncle, Jacques Le Pelletier.

In 1523, Jacques, second, petitioned the “Cour des Aides” of Rouen to register and place on file certain documents which affirmed his claim to noble birth, and in July of that year the above tribunal handed down its decision as follows: “The court having considered the above petition, together with the letters and documents submitted by the said Le Pelletier as well as the report on the same made by the ‘procureur-général’ and the testimony in regard to the facts at issue taken by its authority and direction, at the request of the said Le Pelletier, decrees:—That the said Jacques Le Pelletier (second) has well and sufficiently proved that he is the lawful son and heir of Richard Le Pelletier (second), deceased, and that the said Richard (second) was the son of another Richard Le Pelletier, grandfather of Jacques (second), who was duly and legally ennobled under the provisions of the ‘chartre des francs fiefs et nouveaulx acquests’ granted by King Louis XI in 1470—that in registering the documents in relation to the case as requested by the petitioner, the court confirms the noble birth of the said Jacques (second), he being a direct descendant in the male line of the aforesaid Richard Le Pelletier—and that, as such, the petitioner and his posterity, now living or hereafter born in lawful wedlock, are



## THE DU PONT AND ALLIED FAMILIES 699

entitled to all the rights and privileges of nobility and are exempted from the payment of the 'taille.' ”

From 1548 until 1552 Jacques, second, was “viconte de l'Eau de Rouen,” a municipal office of great antiquity and extensive powers. It not only had civil and criminal jurisdiction on the waters of the Seine and the Eure, but over all quays and wharves thereon erected, as well as on the approaches to the same, and in addition was charged with the entire supervision and control of all matters relating to the weights and measures of the Rouen tradesmen.

Jacques, second, married: 1st. August 9, 1506, Isabeau L'Huillier, daughter of Eustace L'Huillier, sieur de Mesmin, “maistre des comptes” and “prévost des marchands de Paris,” by his wife Marie Coeur. 2nd. Marie Le Gras, who survived her husband and was living in 1575. Issue (the two elder sons by first marriage):—

(a). Jacques Le Pelletier, third, born about 1507, sieur d'Estouteville and other places, a resident of the parish of St. Godard, Rouen, deceased before 1542. He espoused Aliénor (or Léonore) Langlois, by whom he had Richard Le Pelletier, fourth, sieur d'Estouteville, who died in 1609, leaving issue by his wife, Madeleine de Marle, whose death occurred in 1628.

(b). Richard Le Pelletier, third, “chevalier et seigneur de Martainville, l'un des cent gentilhommes de la maison du roy,” who married Jacqueline de Pétrezol, January 18, 1549, by whom he had: (aa). Louis de Martainville, who espoused, November 22, 1577, Madeleine de Montmorency, daughter of Georges de Montmorency-Fosseux and Françoise Potard. (bb). Françoise de Martainville, who was married in 1598 to Jacques Puchot, “bourgeois” of Rouen and sieur de Montlandrin, of whom we shall speak in the last chapter. (cc). Charles de Martainville, “abbé de Lisle-Dieu,” living in 1621.

(c). François Le Pelletier, sieur de Reinfreville (son by second marriage), who espoused Marthe Poulain and had issue.

During the height of the Wars of Religion and in the year which preceded the massacre of St. Bartholomew, Richard Le Pelletier, third, and his nephew, Richard Le Pelletier, fourth, who were strong adherents of Charles IX and the Queen mother, Catherine of Médicis, petitioned the king that they and their children be allowed to drop their patronymic of Le Pelletier and assume that of Martainville, the name of a family estate. The royal patent granting this request, in those days a very unusual one, was issued on the 6th of July, 1571. So far as it related to the origin, surname and military services of the Le Pelletier family, its language must have been based upon the statements embodied in the petition of the two Richards, which, as will be perceived, was drawn up in total disregard of the actual facts and assiduously avoided any reference to their "bourgeois" extraction. The patent (signed "par le roy, Hennequin," and attested by the "Grand Sceau de cire verte") read in part as follows:— "That our well-beloved and faithful subjects, the two Richard Le Pelletiers, have represented 'that they belonged to a noble family, *of exalted lineage and ancient extraction* (qu'ils sont de noble race, *haute lignée et ancienne extraction*),' the members of which *have always rendered military services to the King*, as the two Richards have personally done in the past and propose to do in the future. That this family *from time immemorial*, in war as in peace, has been known as 'Martainville,' the name of its estate, and not as 'Le Pelletier,' which last appellation the petitioners desire to change, inasmuch as at Rouen and elsewhere there are a number of persons who, though bearing this name, have no connection with them either by blood or

marrriage ('ni parent ni allié')." The document concluded as follows:—"Moved by sundry considerations which are satisfactory to us, we hereby authorize the said petitioners and their offspring, whether now living or hereafter born, to assume and use from this time forward, both in the courts of justice and elsewhere, the surname of Martainville, the same being the appellation of their family estate and seigneurie, and we hereby annul, change and transmute the surname ('cognon') of Le Pelletier which they have borne in the past."

As the surname in question was no doubt derived from the avocation of some remote forefather, it is plain that the mere fact of its possession did not necessarily indicate any presumption of consanguinity with those of a similar patronymic. It may be observed that this remark applies with equal force to the various surnames handed down from other trades, as well as to those taken from the ordinary features of the landscape—mountains or valleys, woods or fields, springs or wells, and even gateways or bridges! Apart from this truism and from the military records of the two petitioners, their pretensions were wholly and absolutely inexact. The Le Pelletier family, which had been ennobled just one hundred years previously, did not belong to the "old nobility" of that day, nor as such could claim to be of "ancient extraction"; and, no matter how honorable and respectable may have been its earlier representatives who belonged to the "bourgeoisie," the family could not have been truthfully described as of "exalted lineage." Further, as the direct ancestors of the petitioners, including Richard, third's, own father, had been men of affairs, very little, if any, military service could have been accredited to them. Finally, the records show that our ancestor, Jacques Le Pelletier, sieur de Martainville, father of Jacqueline and great-uncle of Rich-

ard, third, was the first member of the family to be so qualified, and that his earliest mention as such was on the 19th of May, 1492. Such being the case, we may safely conclude that the purchase of the Martainville property did not greatly antedate the year just named, and that it was probably bought on behalf of Richard Le Pelletier's estate by his most competent widow, Jehanne Le Vésié. Be this as it may, it is plain that the boastful claim of family ownership "from time immemorial" as made by the petitioners, was very far from being in accord with the actual facts.

Is it to be wondered that the parliament of Rouen, most of whose members must have been familiar with the real extraction of the Le Pelletier de Martainville family, declined for two years to permit the registration in its archives of the above document? That this was finally accomplished was perhaps due to the fact that the violent passions and prejudices aroused by the religious dissensions of the time overshadowed all temporal questions and by comparison made them appear of but little or no importance.

#### THE BIGOT FAMILY

Let us now go back to Marion Puchot, second, who was born, as we have seen, about 1511, and died before March 17, 1575: she espoused, July 5, 1535, "noble homme," Estienne Bigot, sieur de Fontaine, living in 1575 and son of Antoine Bigot, "écuyer," lieutenant general of the bailliage of Rouen in 1498 and sieur de Fontaine, Courcelle and other places, by his wife, Alizon Porée, who was still living in 1520. Antoine Bigot died September 13, 1512, and was interred in the church of St. Laurent: he was a great-great-grandson of Pierre Bigot, sieur de Livantot, living in the early part of the fourteenth century, the arms of the family being: "d'argent au chevron de sable accompagné de trois roses de gueules, 2 et 1."

## THE DU PONT AND ALLIED FAMILIES 703

The children of Estienne Bigot and Marion Puchot, second, were: I. Jehanne Bigot, who was wedded, in 1575 (contract dated May 22nd), to Jehan Davy, "bourgeois" of Rouen, son of Robert Davy and Marie Estienne. II. Florence Bigot, who married in the above year Raoul Le Prévost, "avocat en la Cour de Parlement," son of Pierre Le Prévost and Jehanne du Moncel. III. Laurent Bigot, sieur de La Turgère and "avocat général au parlement," who died July 12, 1570: he espoused in 1562 Marie Maillard, daughter of François Maillard, by whom he had: 1. Estienne Bigot, third, "sieur de La Turgère et de Graveron" and "doyen des conseillers de la cour des Aides," who died October 5, 1619, having married: 1st. Madeleine Belin, who died December 6, 1607, and, 2nd, Løyse (Louise) de Hariquel, daughter of Robert de Hariquel, "grand audiencier de France," and Marie Aubry. Issue by first wife: (a). Guillaume Bigot, second, "écuyer, sieur de La Turgère, conseiller en la cour des Aides," who died in 1681: he espoused Marie de Beaulieu, by whom he had: Charles Bigot, second, Catherine Bigot and Anne Bigot, all deceased in infancy. Issue by second wife: (b). Estienne Bigot, fourth, who probably died young. (c). Marie Bigot, deceased in childhood in 1619. IV, V, VI and VII. Jacques Bigot, Jehan Bigot, Estienne Bigot, second, and Pierre Bigot, second, all of whom died young. VIII. Nicolas Bigot, "conseiller des comptes," who died March 22, 1623, presumably unmarried. IX. Guillaume Bigot, "auditeur des comptes," who never married. X. Jehan Bigot, second, "lieutenant particulier, civil et criminel, au bailliage de Rouen": he died October 2, 1625, having had by his consort, Marie Pélate, Jehan Bigot, fourth, "comte de Cléville, sieur de Soumesnil, et doyen des conseillers de la cour des Aides de Rouen": the last named's wife was Barbe Groulard, daughter of Claude Groulard,

sieur de Lacour, "premier président" of the parliament of Rouen in 1585 and deceased before December, 1607, and their son, Jehan Bigot, fifth, was "comte de Cléville et conseiller au parlement." The other children of Jehan Bigot, second, and Marie Pélate were: Marthe Bigot and four other daughters, first names unknown, who all contracted matrimonial alliances, one of them with the sieur de Bretigny. XI. André Bigot, comptroller of the "Chambre des Comptes" of Normandy, and "conseiller de l'extraordinaire des guerres," who left no issue by his marriage in 1587 with Madeleine Brice, born September 23, 1566, and died July 5, 1613, having survived her husband: she was the daughter of Pierre Brice, "bourgeois" of Rouen, by his wife Martine du Grain, and sister of Marie Brice, who married Felix du Pont, second, of Canteleu, as stated in the first chapter. XII. Charles Bigot, "conseiller au parlement" in 1589: he died May 19, 1627, having had by his wife, Jehanne du Pont, who like Félix, second, of Canteleu, was not related to our Du Pont family: 1. Alexandre Bigot, baron de Monville, "conseiller" in 1627 and second "président à mortier" of the parliament of Rouen, August 11, 1637, who died March 30, 1675: he espoused Geneviève Le Roux, apparently not related to the consort of Noel Cossart: Geneviève was the daughter of Robert Le Roux, "écuyer, seigneur de Tilly et conseiller au parlement," born in 1572 and died May 24, 1638, whose wife was Marie de Bellièvre, born in 1576 and died December 2, 1642, daughter of Pomponius de Bellièvre, "chancelier de France." Alexandre's son, Robert Bigot, "baron de Monville, conseiller au parlement de Rouen, puis à celui de Paris," was married on the 28th of November, 1669, to Marie du Morel, daughter and heiress of Louis du Morel, "seigneur de Sassetot et de Varengeville." Alexandre Bigot, second, baron de Monville, grandson of

## THE DU PONT AND ALLIED FAMILIES 705

Robert, became, July 13, 1722, "président à mortier" of the parliament of Rouen, the office held by his great-grandfather of the same name. 2. Florimonde Bigot, wife of Robert de Bonshoms, "écuyer, sieur de Couronne, conseiller au parlement" in 1623 and "président à mortier" of that body in 1651, who died May 3, 1658.

## THE ELDER BRANCH OF THE PUCHOT FAMILY

Having completed our notices of the Féré, Le Pelletier de Martainville and Bigot families, let us now speak of Nicolas Puchot's elder son, Jehan Puchot, second, and his descendants. He was born towards the close of the fifteenth century and is first mentioned in the archives, December 9, 1529, in connection with the marriage contract of his half-sister, Jacqueline Puchot, which he negotiated with Thomas Cossart, father of the prospective bridegroom. In this document, Jehan, second, is styled "bourgeois" of Rouen, a designation which was amplified later to that of "bourgeois marchand" when his name appears in his brother Vincent's first nuptial contract executed in 1533. In 1550 he was elected "conseiller-eschevin" of Rouen, which was a mark of the confidence and esteem in which he was held by his fellow-members of the "bourgeoisie" who constituted the electors. During the same year he is styled for the first time "sieur de Gerponville," which shows that he had become the owner of that valuable estate and must have prospered exceedingly in his business undertakings. Later he became the proprietor of Tournetot, Ourville, Mantheville and other seigneuries, a further proof that he was the possessor of very large means. On the 25th of November, 1551, he was a deputy to the States General of Normandy as a representative of the city of Rouen, and during the follow-

ing year, in conjunction with the legal advisers of that city, he appeared before the king's privy council at Paris to complain of the interference in the collection of the municipal taxes of Rouen by the "Cour des Aides," a tribunal which had jurisdiction in all matters pertaining to the collection of internal revenue throughout the kingdom. In October of the same year, 1552, his civic honors were supplemented by a royal patent of nobility, which, as already stated, was followed the year after by his appointment as "vicomte" of Rouen: he died in that city on the 25th of September, 1557, and was buried in the church of St. Martin of the Bridge.

As we have seen, Jehan Puchot, second, espoused, July 5, 1535, Alizon Bigot, daughter of Antoine Bigot and Alizon Porée, and sister of Estienne Bigot, sieur de Fontaine, who married Jehan second's half-sister, Marion Puchot, second.

Issue: I. Laurent Puchot, who died in 1575, "sieur de Gerponville, Ourville, et Mantheville," and "vicomte" of Rouen in 1558: he espoused "noble et puissante dame," Charlotte Martel, daughter of Charles Martel, sieur de Bacqueville, by his second wife, Marie de Dinancourt. The Martels belonged to a very ancient and distinguished family of the Norman nobility, one of whose members, Guillaume Martel, sieur de Bacqueville, was the bearer of the "oriflamme," or national standard of France, at the battle of Azincourt, where he was killed on the 28th of October, 1415.

Charlotte Martel, who left a bequest in her will to the Reformed church of Bolbec, was a zealous Protestant and maid of honor to the Huguenot queen of Navarre, Jeanne d'Albret, mother of Henry IV. Her children by Laurent Puchot were:

1. Isaac Puchot, "sieur de Gerponville, Ourville et



## THE DU PONT AND ALLIED FAMILIES 707

Mantheville," and "capitaine de cent chevaux légers." He espoused, in 1603 (contract signed June 30th), Antoinette de La Grange d'Arquien, who survived him. She was the daughter of Antoine de La Grange, marquis d'Arquien, governor of Metz and afterwards of Calais, by his wife, Marie de Cambrai, and granddaughter of Charles de La Grange and Louise de Rochechouart. Her brother, Henri de La Grange d'Arquien, espoused Charlotte de La Fin de Salins, daughter of Philippe de La Fin de Salins, marquis de La Nocle, by whom he had Marie Casimire de La Grange d'Arquien, born about 1641, who married: 1st. Jacob Radziwill, prince of Samoyski. 2nd. July 5, 1665, Jean Sobieski, who became king of Poland on the 20th of May, 1674, and reigned until his death, June 17, 1696. On the 12th of September, 1683, he vanquished the Turks under the walls of Vienna, a victory which largely decided the fate of Europe. His services to Christianity and civilization can only be compared with those rendered some nine centuries earlier by the great leader of the Franks, Charles, surnamed Martel (the "Hammer"), when he overwhelmed and defeated the Saracens at Tours. After her husband's decease, Queen Marie Casimire resided at Rome until 1714, when she went back to France. She died on the 30th of January, 1716.

Although first cousins of Royalty, our knowledge concerning the numerous offspring of Isaac Puchot and Antoinette de La Grange d'Arquien is far from complete! Their children were: (a). Antoine Puchot, sieur de Gerponville, deceased in July, 1638, who married, June 13, 1634, Charlotte d'Espinay, deceased in 1642, daughter of René d'Espinay, sieur de Boscquérout, and "dame" Claude de Roncherolles. Issue: (aa). Claude Puchot, born in 1636, wife of Alexandre de Bailleul, sieur de Vatteton, son of Charles de Bailleul and Marie Martel:

their son, Adrien de Bailleul, espoused Marie Madeleine d'Aché de Marboeuf. (bb). Pierre Puchot, third, sieur de Gerponville, born in 1637, who had a son, François Puchot. (b). Adrien Puchot, sieur d'Ourville and captain in the king's army. (c-d-e). Three children, baptismal names unknown, who died in infancy. (f-g). A son and a daughter who died unmarried, first names not known. (h). Robert Puchot, a knight of Malta.

2. Daniel Puchot, sieur de Belboeuf, who was slain by the sieur de Lavigny about the year 1590, no doubt in a duel.

3. Françoise Elizabeth Puchot, wife of her first cousin Isaac Martel, comte de Narenes and sieur de Lindeboeuf, son of François Martel, sieur de Lindeboeuf. Issue: Gédéon Martel, comte de Narenes, who married Elizabeth de La Motte-Fouquet, and Samuel Martel, baron de Lindeboeuf, who espoused in 1629 Elizabeth Poussard.

4. Catherine Puchot, second, who was married in October, 1601, to Jacques du Chapelet, sieur de St. Laurent, Brucourt and other places, son of François du Chapelet and Françoise Baulin, "dame de Brucourt."

5. Madeleine Puchot, who espoused in 1580 Claude d'Esneval, sieur de St. Mars. She must have died before July 8, 1594, as on that date her husband was the guardian of their minor children: he was the son of Gauvain d'Esneval, sieur de St. Mars-sur-Rille, and Charlotte du Buisson.

II. Nicolas Puchot, second, sieur de Belboeuf, "controlleur au magasin à sel de Rouen" in August, 1561, who died before 1602: he espoused, in 1563, "demoiselle" Ysabeau de Hanivel, by whom he had no issue.

III. Guillaume Puchot, sieur de Bertreville, who died before October 31, 1573. In 1558 he was "vicomte" of Rouen in conjunction with his brother, Laurent, and in

## THE DU PONT AND ALLIED FAMILIES 709

1570 was the sole incumbent of that important office. He espoused Catherine Cavelier, daughter of Nicolas Cavelier, "escuyer, sieur d'Espinay, et président aux requestes du palais à Rouen," and Madeleine Daniel. After her husband's death, Catherine contracted a second marriage with Robert de Félin, sieur de Canteleu. Guillaume's children, all zealous members of the Reformed church, were: 1. Madeleine Puchot, second, living February 10, 1579. 2. Samuel Puchot, born in 1569, sieur de Bertreville and "conseiller du roy en ses conseils," who, October 25, 1593, sold to his cousin, Jehan Puchot, third, sieur de La Pommeraye, a garden on the Seine in the clos des Gallères, together with a house and lot in the parish of St. Martin of the Bridge: the "contrat de vente," or deed, stated that he had inherited these properties from his father and that he sold them to pay his "ransom as a prisoner of war," with the proviso that the grantor alone "and nobody else" should have the right to take back the real estate within four years by paying the selling price of 1500 livres with interest at ten per cent. We have no information in regard to the military operations in which he participated, but his capture must have taken place during the Wars of Religion which were then being waged. Samuel Puchot died April 27, 1638, and was buried in the Protestant cemetery, his will directing that the remains of his first wife be transferred from Bertreville and placed in the same burial ground. He married: 1st. "Demoiselle" Louise Groslot, daughter of Jerosme Groslot, "écuyer, sieur de Lisle et bailly d'Ori." 2nd. — de Sarevillier, daughter of the Sieur de Brancoste, which union was childless. Issue: (a). Jerosme Puchot, sieur de Bertreville, who died in 1652. He espoused, in September, 1644, Marguerite Dericq, daughter of Nicolas Dericq and Marguerite Lambert, by whom he had "noble dame," Louise Puchot, who married in 1663

Gédéon Richier, "écuyer," seigneur and patron of Cérisy-la-Salle, near Vire: on the 2nd of September, 1674, their son, Jacques Richier, second, was baptized by his uncle Jacques Richier, "écuyer," sieur de Coulombière and minister of the Reformed church, who was banished from France at the time of the Revocation. (b). Samuel Puchot, second, sieur de Lisle, who in June, 1630, espoused "demoiselle" Geneviève Baudouyn, by whom he had Samuel Puchot, third, born September 29, 1633, who died on the 14th of the following month; and a child, born August 12, 1636, who died the following day. Geneviève Baudouyn was a near relative of Marie Baudouyn, second, wife of Pierre Cossart, third.

IV. Romain Puchot, living in 1553, who died young.

V. Marguerite Puchot, wife of "noble homme," Nicolas des Champs, sieur de St. Victor, by whom she had: 1. Catherine des Champs, baptized December 3, 1551, who married Nicolas Caillot, "conseiller au parlement." 2. Anne des Champs, baptized November 10, 1552, who espoused Jean Piperey, sieur de La Village and "conseiller au parlement."

VI. Florence Puchot, second, who married Jean d'Aoustin, "écuyer, seigneur de Hanouart, chevalier de l'ordre du roy et bailly de Dieppe," by whom she had issue.

VII. Françoise Puchot, wife of Löys (Louis) de Méaulx, sieur de Charny, who died childless.

VIII. Marie Puchot, wife of Guillaume de Prestreval and ancestress of the Boulainvilliers family, of which we shall speak in the following chapter.

IX. Geneviève Puchot, consort of Pierre de La Haye, sieur de Lintot, and great-grandmother of Isaac Dumont de Bostaquet. An account of her posterity will follow our notice of the descendants of Marie Puchot (Madame de Prestreval) as given in the next chapter.

CHAPTER XXV

**THE PUCHOT FAMILY, CONCLUDED.  
THE BOULAINVILLIERS AND  
DUMONT DE BOSTAQUET  
FAMILIES**

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THE BOLAINVILLIERS FAMILY

THE DUMONT DE BOSTAQUET FAMILY

THE NOBILITY OF THE PUCHOTS



## CHAPTER XXV

# THE PUCHOT FAMILY, CONCLUDED. THE BOULAINVILLIERS AND DUMONT DE BOSTAQUET FAMILIES

### THE BOULAINVILLIERS FAMILY

**W**E now return to Marie Puchot, the fourth daughter of Jehan Puchot, second, sieur de Gerponville, and wife of Guillaume de Prestreval, by whom she had an only child, Marie de Prestreval, who espoused in March, 1594, Samuel de Boulainvilliers, sieur de St. Saire. Their son, Jean de Boulainvilliers, was killed in battle at Arras in 1654, having married, March 12, 1624, Marguerite de Pardieu-Maucombe, by whom he had François de Boulainvilliers, who was created count of St. Saire by royal patent, April 9, 1658, and died February 10, 1697, having espoused, in January, 1658, Suzanne de Manneville. The issue of this marriage was Henri de Boulainvilliers, comte de St. Saire, better known as the comte de Boulainvilliers, born in 1657 and died January 23, 1722, a distinguished author and man of letters, who married: 1st. Marie Anne Henriette Hurault, deceased in 1696, daughter of Charles Hurault, "comte du Marais et maréchal des camps et armées du Roy," by his wife Anne Berrier. 2nd. December 23, 1710, Claude Catherine d'Allègre, who died July 1, 1723, daughter of Jean d'Allègre, marquis de Beauvoir, and of Marie Madeleine du Fresnoy, which marriage was childless. Children:

1. Henri Etienne de Boulainvilliers, born in 1689, captain of cavalry, who was killed at the battle of Malplaquet, July 11, 1709, while serving as a musketeer in the first company of the "gardes du corps," and before he had reached his twentieth birthday. 2. Ovide Henri de Boulainvilliers, born in 1691 and died in 1709 before his elder brother. 3. Marie Anne Henriette de Boulainvilliers, born at Paris, September 1, 1693, and died March 4, 1729, who espoused, July 14, 1721, François de La Fontaine-Solare, marquis de La Boissière, "capitaine du regiment de Bretagne, et lieutenant pour le roi au gouvernement de Dieppe." Issue: Marie Louise Gabrielle de La Fontaine-Solare, born June 5, 1722, wife of Claude François, marquis de Sesmaisons, born May 29, 1709, and died in 1779. After serving in every campaign from 1742 to 1748, he became "maréchal de camp" in 1759, and lieutenant general in 1767. Their son, Claude François Jean Baptiste Donatien, comte de Sesmaisons, born in 1749 and deceased in 1804, entered the "gardes du corps" in 1764: he refused in 1792 his promotion to the grade of general officer and emigrated with his brother, the vicomte de Sesmaisons, with whom he served in the army of Condé.

#### THE DUMONT DE BOSTAQUET FAMILY

Let us now go back to Geneviève Puchot (daughter of Jehan Puchot, second, sieur de Gerponville, by his wife Alizon Bigot, and great-grandmother of Isaac Dumont de Bostaquet), who was married in 1567 (contract dated June 13th) to Pierre de La Haye, "sieur de Lintot et de La Jurée," of a family which belonged to the Huguenot "noblesse."

Their children were: I. — de La Haye, baptismal name not known, wife of Claude de La Barre, treasurer



of France at Rouen, by whom she had Geneviève de La Barre, consort of Denis Le Seigneur, sieur de Bailly, "conseiller au grand conseil": their daughter espoused Ferdinand Chalon, "conseiller au parlement de Rouen."

II. Isaac de La Haye, chevalier and sieur de Lintot, who died in 1632: he married "demoiselle" Françoise de Thiboutot, daughter of François de Thiboutot, "chevalier, sieur d'Alvemont," and "dame" Anne de Pardieu. Children: 1. Josias de La Haye, who died of smallpox in the spring of 1682, leaving a widow, née La Rive, but no issue. 2. Anne de La Haye (Madame Dumont de Bostaquet), of whom below. 3. Marie de La Haye, whom we style "second" to distinguish her from the wife of Vincent Puchot to be mentioned later. She espoused, November 12, 1643, "noble homme," David Le Cauchois, chevalier, sieur de Tibermont, Fontance and other places, by whom she had: Charles Le Cauchois, who died in Paris on the 4th of October, 1668; and Anne Le Cauchois, second wife of her first cousin, Isaac Dumont de Bostaquet.

Anne de La Haye was born in 1605 and died in October, 1690: she married, January 2, 1624, a zealous Calvinist like herself, Samuel Gabriel Dumont, born about 1602 and died May 28, 1632, chevalier and "seigneur de La Fontalaye et de Bostaquet." He belonged to a family dating from the fourteenth century which came originally from the vicinity of Dieppe and had abandoned the Catholic church at the Reformation. Its arms were: "Gueules à trois têtes de lapin arrachées deux en chef et une en pointe." He was the son of Geoffroy Dumont, "écuyer, seigneur et patron de La Fontalaye, Bostaquet, et Riboeuf," by his second wife, "demoiselle" Elizabeth Rémond, daughter of "noble homme, François Rémond, conseiller au parlement," who espoused, December 2, 1600, "demoiselle" Jehanne Maynet. Besides two daughters who died

unmarried, one of them in 1647, the children of Samuel Gabriel Dumont and Anne de La Haye were:

(a). Françoise Dumont de Bostaquet, wife of Gabriel Morel, "écuyer, seigneur d'Hérondeville-en-Bassin." They were married in May, 1657, and had, among other children: (aa). Gabriel Morel d'Hérondeville, the younger, a lieutenant in the Dutch army, who was killed in battle at Albinkerke, Flanders, in 1692. (bb). Gabrielle Morel d'Hérondeville, who with her mother Françoise Dumont de Bostaquet and her grandmother Anne de La Haye, widow of Samuel Gabriel Dumont de Bostaquet, was convicted, August 14, 1687, of having tried to make her escape to Holland in violation of the Edict of May 7, 1686. They were all condemned to have their heads shaved and to be imprisoned in a convent for life, but the penalty was commuted to fine and imprisonment. More than four years afterwards, in January, 1692, Gabrielle d'Hérondeville's name appears in a list of those still confined in the convent of the "Nouvelles Catholiques" at Rouen, with the remark that "she gives no hope whatever of being converted." It seems probable that she was set at liberty not long afterwards, as the Intendant of Normandy reported to Paris that the superior of the convent would consent to her release, and it is to be regretted that nothing further is known of a woman of so much courage and constancy.

(b). Isaac Dumont de Bostaquet, born February 4, 1632, author of the *Memoirs* which bear his name and which he modestly entitled: "Récit Fidèle de ce qui s'est passé dans ma Vie." Having lost his father a few months after his birth, he was brought up by his mother who sent him to school at Saumur and later at Caen: his education was completed by a sojourn in Paris, after which he returned to his estates in Normandy. Due to some influence which we cannot explain, he was appointed in 1652, though

a Protestant, a cornet (second lieutenant) in a regiment of cavalry raised by the duke of Longueville, governor of Normandy, and took part in the capture of Ligny and Bar-le-Duc, his mother's first cousin, Monsieur de Robigny, being his captain. In the following year, he applied for leave of absence to settle the estate of a deceased uncle, Abraham Dumont de Bostaquet, an officer of the Dutch army, and was promoted first lieutenant upon his return from Holland. He rejoined his regiment at Rheims and was present at the coronation of Louis XIV. Four years later, in 1657, he resigned from the army as a captain upon the occasion of his first marriage, and went back to his home at Bostaquet.

With the three "pasteurs" of the Reformed church of Rouen, his kinsman Jean du Pont, second, and thirteen other well known Huguenots, he was cited in 1672 to appear before the La Tournelle court of Rouen and make answer to certain charges preferred by the "procureur-général" for alleged violations of the various edicts which had been promulgated in regard to the Protestants; but, as heretofore stated, these charges were not pressed. At the Revocation, like all the other members of the Reformed church, Dumont de Bostaquet was forced to elect whether he should abjure or have his home invaded by the cuirassiers: he tells us in his Memoirs that he only consented to sign an abjuration because his château was full of women—his mother and sister, his daughters, daughter-in-law, nieces and many small children, together with his wife, who was then "enceinte"—and that he had not the courage to expose them to the insults and abuse of the soldiers.

In May, 1687, he attempted to escape by sea to Holland with most of his family, but at the moment of embarkation they were attacked by the coast guards and several of their servants were killed, Dumont de Bostaquet himself being badly wounded. On the 14th of August following he was

condemned to have his property confiscated and to be confined in the galleys for life, but before the sentence could be carried into effect he fled on horseback to Holland, where he arrived safely after undergoing many perils and suffering intensely from his wounded arm. Some six months later, March, 1688, he was joined by his third wife and her younger children, who escaped from France by vessel: the eldest daughter, Judith Julie, a child of seven, was sent in advance by her mother and made the sea voyage entirely alone.

Upon his arrival in Holland, Dumont de Bostaquet was appointed a captain of cavalry by the Prince of Orange, and was an officer in the latter's army when he invaded England in the following November. In 1689 he served in one of the Huguenot regiments organized in England for the projected campaign against King James II, and went to Ireland with his command, landing at Whitehouse, not far from Belfast. On the 1st of July of the next year he was present and took part in the battle of the Boyne. The war over, he established himself in Ireland and, after a short stay at Dublin, took up his residence at Port Arlington, near Kildare, where he died August 15, 1709.

Fortunately for posterity, the manuscript memoirs of Dumont de Bostaquet, intrinsically of great interest, were carefully preserved by his descendants and were published in 1864, one hundred and fifty-five years after his death. Our relative's remarkable account of the many tribulations which befell the Protestants after the Revocation, is a contribution of the utmost importance to Huguenot history.

Isaac Dumont de Bostaquet married: 1st. June 28, 1657, Marthe de La Rive, who died in 1666, daughter of "noble homme," Daniel de La Rive, and "demoiselle" Anne de La Lieue. 2nd. About 1667, his first cousin, Anne Le Cauchois de Tibermont, who died in 1678, daughter of

## THE DU PONT AND ALLIED FAMILIES 719

David Le Cauchois de Tibermont, mentioned previously, and "dame" Marie de La Haye, second, younger sister of Isaac's mother. 3rd. In the spring of 1679, Marie de Brossard de Grosmenil, daughter of David de Brossard, chevalier, seigneur de Grosmenil, by his wife, Judith d'Ainval, "dame de Béquigny et du Quesnel."

Issue by first wife, all born at Bostaquet: (aa). Anne Dumont de Bostaquet, who espoused Monsieur de Sainte-Foy. (bb). Catherine Dumont de Bostaquet, who married about 1612 Jacques Miffant de Reinfreville. (cc). Isaac Dumont de Bostaquet, second, born July 20, 1663, to whom we shall revert after telling what we know of his numerous brothers and sisters. (dd-ee). Marthe Dumont de Bostaquet and Madeleine Dumont de Bostaquet, both living in 1688.

Issue by second wife, likewise all born at Bostaquet: (ff). Charles Dumont de Bostaquet, born about 1668 and died about 1673. (gg). Marie Dumont de Bostaquet, born about 1669, who died in 1682. (hh). Suzanne Dumont de Bostaquet, born about 1671 and died November 28, 1690. (ii-jj). Elizabeth Dumont de Bostaquet, born about 1673, who was living in 1688, and Marianne Dumont de Bostaquet, born about 1674, who died in 1687. (kk). Samuel Gabriel Dumont de Bostaquet, second, born about 1675, sieur de Riboeuf, living in 1688. (ll). Françoise Dumont de Bostaquet, second, born about 1677, who died in 1687.

Issue by third wife, all born at Bostaquet, except the youngest: (mm). Judith Julie Dumont de Bostaquet, previously mentioned, born December 14, 1679, who married in Ireland, April 2, 1700, Guy Auguste de La Blachière, "écuyer," seigneur de La Coutière, by whom she had the following children, all born in that country: Isaac Philippe de La Blachière de La Coutière; Marie Anne de La Bla-

chère de La Coutière, born July 23, 1705; Jeanne Suzanne Henriette de La Blachière de La Coutière, born November 18, 1706; and a daughter, name unknown, born October 22, 1707. (nn). Marie Madeleine Dumont de Bostaquet, born in 1681, wife of — de Vignoles: their son, Jacques Louis de Vignoles, espoused Marie de Ligonier, sister of the celebrated Lord Ligonier, and was the grandfather of Charles de Vignoles, dean of Ossory in Ireland. (oo). Daniel Auguste Dumont de Bostaquet, born June 14, 1683, an officer in the military service of Holland, who died in that country April 3, 1706. (pp). Esther Dumont de Bostaquet, born in 1685 and died in 1687. (qq). Henry Dumont de Bostaquet, born in Greenwich, England, July 2, 1689.

We now go back to Isaac Dumont de Bostaquet, second, sieur de La Fontelaye, born, as before stated, July 20, 1663, and died August 15, 1727: he married, June 16, 1685, Esther Chauvel, daughter of David Chauvel, the younger, "avocat au parlement," and granddaughter of David Chauvel and Judith Lallemand of Dieppe. Anne Bauldry, second, Esther's mother, was the daughter of Daniel Bauldry and Anne Mazure, and the sister of Paul Bauldry, third, sieur d'Iberville. He married, June 14, 1682, Madeleine Basnage, heretofore mentioned, sister of Jacques Basnage, one of the ministers of the Reformed church of Rouen, who was banished from France in October, 1685. Jacques' parents were Henry Basnage, "écuyer, sieur de Franquesnay," the celebrated Protestant jurist, and Marie Congnard.

The children of Isaac Dumont de Bostaquet, second, and Esther Chauvel were: (aaa-bbb). Isaac Dumont de Bostaquet, third, born in 1686, and Anne Dumont de Bostaquet, second. (ccc-ddd-eee). Daniel Dumont de Bostaquet, Jérémie Dumont de Bostaquet, and David Dumont de

## THE DU PONT AND ALLIED FAMILIES 721

Bostaquet. (fff). Samuel Gabriel Dumont de Bostaquet, third, born in 1694, who espoused Suzanne Mel, by whom he had Isaac Antoine Auguste Dumont de Bostaquet, born in 1718. The last named married: 1st. Anne Massieu de Clerval, who died in 1754, and their daughter, Anne Suzanne Dumont de Bostaquet, was wedded in 1777 to Pierre Henri de Frotté, deceased at Rouen in 1799. 2nd. In 1761, Anne de Canivet de Colleville, whose children were Isaac Gabriel Auguste Dumont de Bostaquet, born in 1764, and Isaac Antoine Auguste Dumont de Bostaquet, the younger, born in 1765 and died December 6, 1847. (ggg). Esther Dumont de Bostaquet, second, who espoused — de Marthe de Lamberville, by whom she had Marie Anne de Marthe de Lamberville. (hhh). Elizabeth Dumont de Bostaquet, second, born in 1696 and died unmarried, June 13, 1774. (iii). Marie Anne Dumont de Bostaquet, born in 1698 and died July 13, 1776, wife of Charles Le Vasseur, sieur de Courcy, an officer of infantry. (jjj). Louis Dumont de Bostaquet, born in 1705 and died in 1760: he married Elizabeth Laurent, by whom he had a son, born in 1747.

## THE YOUNGER BRANCH OF THE PUCHOT FAMILY

We now return to Vincent Puchot, born about 1500, the progenitor of the younger branch of the family, who died June 16, 1566, and was buried in the church of St. Cande-le-Jeune at the entrance of the choir. As a man of large property, his name appears very frequently in the records, chiefly in connection with the purchase and sale of real estate, and he is invariably designated therein as “marchand bourgeois” or “bourgeois” of Rouen, except in one solitary instance—that of the settlement of his accounts as

parish treasurer, when he was styled as "seigneur" of the La Pommeraye estate. This qualification, even if accurate, did not give him the slightest nobiliary status, but after his decease his widow, Marie de La Haye, and her sons began to style him in various "actes" (documents of record) as "écuyer" and "noble homme," and had the same attributes inscribed upon his tomb, this being a convenient way of trying to make good their own pretensions to noble birth. Vincent Puchot espoused: 1st. In 1533 (contract signed January 12th), Colette Martel, daughter of Jehan Martel, "bourgeois" and merchant of Rouen and Colette des Essars, widow of Jehan de Cherville, the bride's "dot" being 1000 livres, in addition to clothes, linen and other articles given by her mother. 2nd. In 1535 (contract signed September 14th), Marie de La Haye, born about 1515 and died November 28, 1589, apparently not in any way related to the La Hayes previously mentioned: she was the daughter of Jehan de La Haye, second, sieur de St. Victor and "avocat au parlement," by his wife, Thomasse Le Chandelier. We style Jehan, "second," to avoid confusion with his homonym mentioned in the first chapter.

Issue by first wife:

I. Catherine Puchot, born at Rouen in 1533 or 1534, wife of Jehan Asselin, "bourgeois" of Rouen, by whom she had Vincent Asselin and Guyot Asselin, the younger: her husband was the son of Guyot Asselin and Jacqueline Queslot. Catherine was living January 21, 1579, on which date Jehan deeded to his second son, Guyot the younger, fifty-one acres of arable and non-arable land known as the "Farm of Gruny," which was situated in the parishes of Escreteville and Hautot-le-Vatois, "Pays de Caux," and improved with buildings, orchard and gardens. The deed reserved the wife's dower rights in the farm during her







## THE DU PONT AND ALLIED FAMILIES 723

lifetime and stated that the above property constituted a third of all her husband's realty in the "Pays de Caux."

Issue by second wife, all born at Rouen:

II. Jehan Puchot, third, sieur de La Pommeraye, born about 1536 and died in March, 1606. He was elected "conseiller eschevin" of that city in 1578 and again in 1596, "second consul" of its commerce court in 1581 and "prieur" of that body in 1585. The commerce court of Rouen was instituted by Henry II in 1556 for the prompt adjustment of business differences: it consisted of a "prieur," or president, and two "consuls," or associates, who were elected annually by the merchants of that city: the litigants were required to plead their cases in person and there was no appeal unless the amount involved exceeded 250 livres.

In June, 1588, Jehan Puchot, third, received a royal patent of nobility, being then a captain of one of the twelve companies of the "bourgeoisie" of the city. His wife Marie Hallé, who died in 1587, was the daughter of Barthélemy Hallé, sieur de Haulle, deceased in 1573 and of Marie de Clainville. Issue: 1. Jacques Puchot, second, sieur de la Pommeraye, "auditeur et puis maistre des comptes" at Rouen, who died before 1611, having married "demoiselle" Marie Asselin by whom he had no children. She was a daughter of "noble homme" Pierre Asselin, "conseiller et maistre des comptes," and probably a relative of the other Asselins mentioned in this chapter. After her husband's death, she became the wife of Nicolas de Romé, "baron du Beccrespin, sieur de Fresquiennes, et conseiller au parlement" in 1611. 2. Marie Puchot, third, baptized September 7, 1568, who married "noble homme," Gilles de Beuzelin, "bourgeois" of Rouen, by whom she had Jehan de Beuzelin, sieur du Bosmelet, "conseiller au parlement" in 1625, and Madeleine de Beuzelin, second wife of Gentien Thomas, "écuyer, sieur du Bas et de Boscroger, conseiller

au roy," who died November 22, 1621. 3. Symonne Puchot, who contracted a matrimonial alliance with "noble homme," Robert Dyel, sieur de St. Igny, "conseiller aux requestes" in 1599 and treasurer of France. Their daughter, Marie Dyel, consort in 1618 of Adrien d'Andasne, sieur de Tourville, and "conseiller aux requestes," had a son, Robert d'Andasne, also sieur de Tourville and "conseiller aux requestes."

III. Jacques Puchot, "bourgeois" of Rouen and "sieur du Montlandrin, La Vaupelière et Beuzemouchel, conseiller et maistre des comptes," born about 1544. On the 9th of February, 1580, he bought for 9198 livres the Montlandrin estate from "honorabile homme," Roland de Boislévéque. He espoused in 1598 (contract signed May 13th) "demoiselle" Françoise de Martainville, daughter of Richard de Martainville, third, by his wife Jacqueline de Pétrezol. As stated in the preceding chapter, Richard, third's, family appellation was originally Le Pelletier. Jacques Puchot and his wife both died on the same day, November 25, 1618, and were buried in the church of St. Cande-le-Jeune. Their only child, Françoise Puchot, second, baptized January 25, 1600, was married, February 5, 1616, to Charles Maignart, second, "écuyer," sieur de Bernières, councillor of state, privy councillor and president of the parliament of Rouen, born in 1593 and died March 10, 1632. He was the son of Charles Maignart, "écuyer," and Madeleine Voisin, a niece of Jehan and Philippe Asselin, heretofore mentioned. Children: (a). Charles Maignart, third, baptized September 6, 1616, sieur de Bernières, "conseiller du roy": he died at Issoudun, Berry, July 31, 1662, leaving issue by his wife, "dame" Anne Amelot, born in 1620 and died at Paris July 12, 1653. (b). Philippe Maignart, "chevalier, sieur de Hauville, conseiller du roy en ses conseils" in 1649, and "procureur-général" June 23, 1653, who

## THE DU PONT AND ALLIED FAMILIES 725

died in 1681: he married in 1658, "demoiselle" Marie Coquerel, daughter of Jacques Coquerel, "écuyer," and "demoiselle" Charlotte Pineau, by whom he had François Maignart and Nicolas Maignart, the latter baptized January 22, 1670. (c). Madeleine Maignart, baptized December 6, 1623.

IV. Pierre Puchot, born in 1546 and died July 2, 1620, sieur de Sidetot, "conseiller aux requestes" in 1537, who was ennobled in June, 1588, at the same time as his elder brother, Jehan Puchot, third. Pierre espoused, February 1, 1587, Jehanne Labbé, living in 1598, only daughter and heiress of Jehan Labbé, "bourgeois" of Rouen, her "dot" being 12,258 livres. Issue, a child who died young.

V. Toussaint Puchot, sieur du Plessis, born about 1548 and ennobled in 1596. We shall speak of him and his descendants as soon as we have told what is known of his sisters and of his younger brother, Charles Puchot.

VI. Jehanne Puchot, born about 1550 and living in 1601, consort of "noble homme," Jacques Roque, "bourgeois marchand" of Rouen, parish of St. Martin of the Bridge, and sieur de Varengeville, who died in October, 1568: he was the son of Jehan Roque, "bourgeois" of Rouen, and Marthe Le Cordier. Issue: Jacques Roque, the younger, "bourgeois" of Rouen, "conseiller au parlement" and sieur de Varengeville, who married in 1604 "demoiselle" Catherine Le Blanc, daughter of "noble homme," Pierre Le Blanc, whom we style "second," and "demoiselle" Marie Godart. Their children were: Pierre Roque, sieur de Varengeville, "conseiller au parlement," and Jehanne Roque, wife of Henry Danviray, also "conseiller au parlement."

VII. Marguerite Puchot, second, born about 1552, who espoused, January 25, 1573, Philippe Asselin, "bourgeois" of Rouen, sieur de Frenelle, and "conseiller aux

requestes" in 1618, by whom she had a son and a daughter. Philippe was a younger brother of Jehan Asselin, who, as heretofore stated, married Marguerite's half-sister Catherine.

VIII. Charles Puchot, "bourgeois" of Rouen, baptized March 13, 1554, "avocat au parlement," who was admitted to the bar April 3, 1582: he was living August 27, 1591, apparently unmarried, but we have no information as to the date of his decease.

IX. Nicolas Puchot, third, baptized February 3, 1555, "sieur de Malaunay, La Pommeraye et Sidetot," who espoused the heiress of the Les Alleurs estate. A notice of him and his posterity will follow our account of the descendants of his brother, Toussaint Puchot, sieur du Plessis.

X. Florence Puchot, baptized February 8, 1557, who married in 1578 "noble homme," Jacques Le Bon, sieur d'Yville, by whom she had Jacques Le Bon, the younger, baptized March 19, 1593.

XI. Marie Puchot, second, born about 1559, wife in 1581 of Estienne Petit, "controlleur en l'élection de Montvilliers et exemption de Fescamp," by whom she had issue.

#### THE LE PLESSIS PUCHOTS

Let us now return to Toussaint Puchot, sieur du Plessis, "conseiller au parlement et maistre des comptes," born about 1548 and ennobled in 1596 by royal patent duly registered in the "chambre des comptes" on the 10th of December of the same year. We have not been able to ascertain the name of his wife, by whom he had:

I. Marie Puchot, fourth, baptized April 21, 1584, and died March 1, 1612: she espoused Adrien Cavelier, "écuyer, sieur de Villequier, conseiller et maistre des comptes," who died April 1, 1645, and by whom she had a daughter, wife

## THE DU PONT AND ALLIED FAMILIES 727

of the sieur du Thuitébert. After Marie, fourth's, decease, Adrien Cavelier married "demoiselle" Madeleine de Rasset, who died May 20, 1662.

II. Pierre Puchot, second, sieur du Plessis and treasurer of France, whose wife was "demoiselle" Angélique de Romé, deceased before 1673, daughter of Laurent de Romé, "écuyer," sieur de Berville and "conseiller au parlement," and a near relative of Nicolas de Romé, heretofore mentioned.

Issue: 1. Charles Puchot, third, of whom below. 2. A daughter, name unknown, who was a nun at St. Sauveur d'Evreux in 1634. 3. Angélique Puchot, who espoused, July 13, 1636, Charles de Lavache, "écuyer," sieur du Saus-say and "conseiller au parlement de Rouen" in 1641, by whom she had issue. 4. A son, who never married and whose baptismal name we have been unable to ascertain: he was in the military service and was killed in battle at Munster in 1646. 5. Nicolas Puchot, fifth: an account of him and his offspring will follow that of his brother, Charles, third. 6. Madeleine Puchot, third, who in 1651 espoused Jean Baptiste Godard de Belboeuf, sieur d'Omonville, and "conseiller aux requestes": he died at Rouen, January 18, 1665, and was the ancestor of the existing family of that name.

We now go back to Charles Puchot, third, the eldest son, "écuyer, sieur du Plessis et d'Anfreville," and "conseiller au parlement" in 1646, who died in 1703: he married: 1st. In April, 1644, Catherine Jubert. 2nd. Renée des Fougères, of whom nothing is known. 3rd. Barbe Hébert, apparently not akin to the Héberts heretofore mentioned. The last named was the daughter of Richard Hébert, "conseiller du roy et procureur-général au chambre des comptes," and Marguerite Hallé. Issue by first wife: (a). Georges Puchot, "chevalier, sieur d'Anfre-

ville," living in Rouen, rue du Bailliage, September 6, 1720. (b). Louis Puchot, sieur du Plessis, "conseiller et maistre des comptes," whose widow, "dame" Marguerite Costé, was living August 28, 1720. (c). Gentien Puchot, sieur du Plessis, "conseiller et maistre des comptes," who died before 1700 having married "demoiselle" Marguerite Fauville. She survived him and was living May 6, 1700, on which date, as attorney in fact for her brother, Robert Fauville, "écuyer, sieur de Deaudeville," she sold for 44,000 livres the office of "conseiller et maistre des comptes" which he had held since September 1, 1675. Issue by second wife: (d). Louise Madeleine Puchot, who married, February 4, 1687, Jacques Bulteau, the younger, "écuyer, conseiller du roy," by whom she had Louise Marguerite Bulteau, born June 10, 1690. Jacques, the younger, was the son of Jacques Bulteau, "ancien conseiller eschevin de Rouen," and "demoiselle" Marguerite Boudard.

Having told what we know of Charles Puchot, third, and his descendants, let us pass to his younger brother, Nicolas Puchot, fifth, "écuyer," sieur de St. Pierre and treasurer of France, born about 1629 and died October 21, 1689. He married: 1st. "Demoiselle" Catherine Claude de Brèvedent, who died, July 23, 1668, soon after her confinement. 2nd. About 1676, "demoiselle" Marguerite Jubert, born about 1643 and died April 26, 1688, probably a sister or near relative of Catherine Jubert, first wife of his brother Charles Puchot, third. Children by first marriage: (a). Françoise Puchot, fourth, born about 1667, who espoused in 1684 Jacques François de Pestel, "chevalier, marquis de Normanville, sieur de St. Laurent," her dowry being 40,000 livres (about 75,000 modern francs) and by whom she had Marguerite Anne Françoise Blanche de Pestel, baptized May 31, 1675, one of the sponsors being



## THE DU PONT AND ALLIED FAMILIES 729

Marguerite Jubert, last wife of her grandfather, Nicolas Puchot, fifth. (b). Marie Thérèse Puchot, born July 3, 1668, who apparently died in infancy. Children by second marriage: (c-d). Catherine Puchot, fifth, baptized November 13, 1676, and Marie Anne Puchot, second, baptized December 17, 1682, concerning whom we have no information.

### THE PUCHOTS OF MALAUNAY AND LES ALLEURS

We now go back to Vincent Puchot's youngest son, Nicolas Puchot, third, "sieur de Malaunay, de La Pommeraye et de Sidetot," baptized, as before stated, February 3, 1555, who died November 20, 1626, and was buried in the church of St. Sauveur. On the 6th of January, 1585, he was named "conseiller secrétaire du roi, maison et couronne de France, et de ses finances," an office which conferred nobility upon the incumbent as well as upon his descendants. We may observe that the appointment of "secrétaire du roy" was only conferred upon those possessing certain personal qualifications and was conditioned upon the payment of a large sum of money.

On the 7th of March, 1587, Nicolas, third, represented his mother, Marie de La Haye, in the purchase of certain real estate from "noble seigneur," Jehan de Courseulle, being styled "noble homme, conseiller notaire et secrétaire du roy." In 1605, 1611 and 1623 he was elected "conseiller échevin" of Rouen, and during the same years was likewise a deputy to the States General of Normandy, representing the "tiers état" or citizens of Rouen. On the 20th of November, 1621, after a service of more than twenty-six years, he resigned his office as "secrétaire du roy."

Nicolas, third, married, January 10, 1596, Françoise de Croismare, who died September 30, 1630, daughter and

heiress of Charles de Croismare, "écuyer, sieur des Alleurs, conseiller et secrétaire du roy" in 1599, by his first wife, Françoise de La Place. The noble family of Croismare was of great antiquity in Normandy and descended from Guillaume de Croismare, living in 1291, who espoused Alache de Creully.

The children of Nicolas Puchot, third, and Françoise de Croismare were: 1. Catherine Puchot, third, baptized October 23, 1596, and died November 6, 1596. 2. Charles Puchot, second, baptized March 16, 1598, of whom below. 3. Marie Puchot, fifth, baptized April 30, 1601, who probably died young. 4. Anne Puchot, baptized August 30, 1603, who left issue by her marriage to Nicolas Eschart, "écuyer, sieur du Gourel, procureur syndic des Estats de Normandie," who died May 16, 1631. 5. Catherine Puchot, fourth, wife of "noble homme, Geoffroy Gavion, auditeur en la chambre des comptes de Normandie," by whom she had children. 6. Françoise Puchot, third, baptized July 6, 1611, apparently a nun, who founded the "Filles Ste. Marie" at Dieppe in 1640.

The only brother of these five sisters, Charles Puchot, second, "sieur de Malaunay et des Alleurs," and "conseiller au parlement" in 1622, espoused in 1626 (contract signed April 10th) Madeleine de Cauvigny, daughter of "noble homme," Jacques de Cauvigny, treasurer of France at Caen, by his wife, "demoiselle" Anne Morant.

Issue: (a). Nicolas Puchot, fourth, born in 1627, sieur des Alleurs, "conseiller au parlement" in 1653, who died February 1, 1714, having married in 1664 (contract signed April 7th) "demoiselle" Marie Anne Sallet, born in 1643, who died June 13, 1710, and was buried in the church of St. Sauveur. She was the daughter of Alexandre Sallet, "écuyer," and "demoiselle" Madeleine Porlier.

THE DU PONT AND ALLIED FAMILIES 731

(b). Anne Puchot, second, born in October, 1628, and died in 1629.

(c). Charles Puchot, fourth, sieur de Malaunay, born in January, 1630, "maistre des comptes à Rouen," who had by his wife, name unknown: (aa). Charles Alexandre Puchot, sieur des Alleurs, captain of the royal guards and brigadier-general ("maréchal de camp") in the king's armies, who died unmarried September 6, 1727, and was buried in the church of St. Sauveur. (bb). A daughter, wife of "noble homme," Nicolas André de Germont, chevalier, president of the treasurers of France at Rouen in 1689. (cc). Marie Anne Puchot, who espoused Antoine Le Carpentier, sieur de Martot, "maistre des comptes."

(d). A daughter, born March 2, 1631, who married in June, 1647, Jacques du Val, "conseiller aux requestes du Palais," whom we style "second."

(e). Madeleine Puchot, fourth, born in February, 1635.

(f). Pierre Puchot, fourth, baptized February 10, 1643, "chevalier, marquis de Belleyme, comte de Clinchamp, seigneur des Alleurs, Laval, Cheully, Épinmaille," and other places, grand cross of the order of St. Louis, commander of the order of Malta, and a lieutenant-general of the king's armies. He entered the military service in his youth and gained such a reputation for courage and fidelity that he was made governor of Laval and later of Honfleur. In 1698 he was appointed envoy extraordinary to the court of Brandenburg and in 1700 was charged with negotiations in Germany with the Elector Palatine and the Elector of Cologne. A few years later he was made French ambassador at Constantinople, where his influence became so powerful that he was able to render signal services to the Christians of the East. Relieved from his diplomatic functions in 1715 at his own request

and recalled to France, he died in Paris at the age of eighty-two, in April, 1725. He married at Strasbourg, May 9, 1694, Marie Charlotte de Lutzelbourg (or Luxembourg), daughter of Antoine Michel, comte de Lutzelbourg, colonel of cavalry in the French service, by his wife, "demoiselle" Blanche Plesseu. His son, "noble" Roland Puchot, known as the "chevalier" and later as the "comte des Alleurs," born at Paris, November 16, 1697, was appointed in 1741 envoy extraordinary to the king and republic of Poland, and, like his father, became the French ambassador to Turkey in 1747. Roland died at Constantinople in 1755, having espoused at Dresden, in 1744, the Princess Marie Lubomirska, by whom he had — Puchot des Alleurs, first wife of Catherine Stanislas Jean, chevalier and later marquis de Boufflers, son of Louis François, marquis de Boufflers, and of Marie Catherine, princess of Beauveau-Craon.

### THE NOBILITY OF THE PUCHOTS

We close our account of the Puchot family with a discussion of the somewhat complicated nobiliary standing of its junior branch. The official records prove beyond all question that Durant Puchot and Nicolas Puchot, the earliest known ancestors of the Puchot family, as well as the latter's younger son, Vincent Puchot, did not belong to the "noblesse" but lived and died as members of the "bourgeoisie." The archives further show that in recognition of notable public services, the elder son of Nicolas, Jehan Puchot, second, sieur de Gerponville, and his issue, were ennobled by royal patent in October, 1552, which clearly establishes the status of his descendants.

There is nothing on record to show that his younger brother, Vincent, who died in 1566, entertained similar

aspirations, but it is evident that the latter's ambitious widow, Marie de La Haye, and her six sons were very eager to be on the same footing as their Gerponville kinsmen who belonged to the "noblesse." Some ten years after her husband's decease, on the strength of certain exceedingly dubious pretensions to inherited nobility, the widow and her sons began to style themselves "demoiselle," "noble homme" and "écuyer," and it is interesting to note the extreme caution with which every step was taken.

The first instance of their unwarranted use of the above nobiliary designations is found in the "acte" (document of record) of February 28, 1576, in which the widow figures as "demoiselle" (noble) and her son, Pierre Puchot, as "noble homme." As this document was a simple declaration in regard to the ownership of a bond issued by the city of Rouen, she and her son being the only parties in interest, there was, of course, no one to question the legality of their self-attributed qualifications, but it is to be observed that in two other contemporaneous "actes," one executed February 13th, about a fortnight earlier, and the other May 15th, less than three months afterwards, when the widow was dealing respectively with "noble homme, Löys (Louis) Damours, seigneur de Crèches," and "religieulx et honneste personne dom Michel de Rouves," she was careful to style herself "honneste femme, veufve de feu Vincent Puchot, en son vivant bourgeois marchand de Rouen."

On the 19th of January of the following year, the widow, as guardian of her minor children, acknowledged the payment and satisfaction of a mortgage which belonged to her daughters, Marguerite Puchot, second, Marie Puchot, second, and Florence Puchot; but, as the mortgagors, Antoine de Silly, comte de Rochefort, and "haulte et puissante dame" Madeleine d'Annebault, his wife, were

parties to the transaction, Marie de La Haye is again styled "honneste femme veufve de feu honorable homme, Vincent Puchot, en son vivant bourgeois demeurant en la parroisse St. Cande le jeune de Rouen." Only nine days later, however, January 28, 1577, upon the partition of Vincent Puchot's real estate, we find her qualified for the second time as "demoiselle Marie de La Haye, veufve de feu noble homme, Vincent Puchot, en son vivant bourgeois de Rouen," while her sons all figure as "écuyers" and "nobles hommes." In this case, as in the declaration concerning the bond, the transaction pertained exclusively to the widow and her sons, and there were no other parties to challenge any designations which served to promote the object they had in view. As time went on, however, the coveted nobiliary appellations were inserted, little by little, in other "actes," until, finally, the records show that in 1582 the widow and her sons had *arrived* and assumed all the qualifications of noble rank.

It was claimed that the pretensions of Vincent Puchot's sons to inherited nobility were proved by certain papers in the possession of his family. These papers, which were not of record in the public archives nor in the official registers of D'Hozier, Du Chesne or Chérin, purported to show: 1st. That feudal homage was made by their father, May 14, 1530, in the following terms: "J'ay Vincent Puchot, escuyer, seigneur de Puboeuf et de la Pommeraye advoué tenir de haulte et puissant seigneur, Monseigneur de Montmorency et de Préaux, les dits fiefs de Puboeuf et de la Pommeraye, ausquels fiefs il y a domaine fieffé et autres droits seigneuriaux."—2nd. That under date of August 2, 1530, in the partition of the real estate of Nicolas Puchot between his sons, Jehan Puchot, second, and Vincent Puchot, the father was styled "escuyer, sieur de

la Pommeraye," and the sons qualified as "escuyers."—3rd. That in the marriage contract of September 14, 1535, which preceded Vincent Puchot's second nuptials, he was qualified as "fils naturel et légitime de feu Nicolas Puchot, seigneur des dits lieux de Pibeuf et de la Pommeraye," a statement which had no bearing whatever on the case, as we shall see presently.

While it is not difficult to perceive how easily the crucial words "escuyer" and "escuyers" could have been interpolated in the above "actes" by some complaisant scribe or overzealous tabellion, let us first consider the papers upon their own merits and it will be seen that the documents themselves completely dispose of the pretensions of Vincent's offspring to inherited nobility.

In order to prove that Vincent's sons were noble by right of birth, it was absolutely necessary to show that their forbears were people of quality. For this reason, and not because the Puchot brothers subscribed to the Chinese doctrine of the worship of ancestors, were Vincent and Nicolas Puchot (their father and grandfather) designated in the above documents as "écuyer" or noble. Unfortunately for them, this contention proved too much. If we accept at its face value the statement as to the noble status of Nicolas Puchot and his younger son, then the elder son, Jehan Puchot, second, sieur de Gerponville, must have belonged likewise to the "noblesse," and this brings us to the absurd and ridiculous conclusion that the patent of nobility granted to him in 1552, at a cost of 6000 livres as shown by the records, was wholly superfluous and unnecessary!

Further, the document of May 14, 1530, which qualified Vincent Puchot as "écuyer" and as "seigneur" of the feudal manors or sieuries of La Pommeraye and Puboeuf,

conflicts with that of August 2nd, eleven weeks later. This last instrument is of itself complete evidence that previous to its execution each brother had held an undivided half interest in the realty of his deceased father inasmuch as it set forth the terms of the partition of the paternal real estate, made on that day by the usual method of dividing the property into lots of as nearly equal value as possible, the elder brother having the first choice. Not until the papers were executed which awarded the "sieureries" of La Pommeraye and Puboeuf to Vincent, did he become the "seigneur" by reason of his personal ownership, and it is obvious that he could not have done homage in that capacity three months before the "sieureries" belonged to him individually.

We may remark, before going further, that the sons of Vincent Puchot completely ignored the existence of their great-grandfather, Durant Puchot, the cultivator of the insignificant freehold of St. Martin des Couldres. A number of genealogical tables of the time, undoubtedly made with their knowledge and approbation, are still extant in the municipal library of Rouen, as well as among the manuscripts of André du Chesne, D'Hozier and La Chesnaye des Bois, all experts in family lineage and descent. In all of these tables, Nicolas Puchot wrongly appears as the first known ancestor, coupled, in some instances, with the equally inexact statement that the Puchot family came originally from Rouen or its environs.

Returning to the official records, we find that there is not the slightest evidence therein to indicate that Nicolas Puchot was the proprietor of the feudal manors ("sieureries") of La Pommeraye and Puboeuf, although he was a considerable landowner in the parishes of the same names. Had he been "sieur" of La Pommeraye and Puboeuf, it



is perfectly plain that he would have been so qualified in all public documents, as was the case whenever mention was made of his son, Jehan Puchot, second, sieur de Gerponville, of the Cossart brothers, sieurs of Franqueville and Boscbestre, and of innumerable others. Far from being so designated in the numerous "actes" which refer to him either as living or deceased from 1502 to 1533, he is invariably styled therein as "pelletier," "marchand pelletier," "marchand et bourgeois," or "bourgeois," and never as "sieur," "noble homme" or "écuyer."

We have not been able to ascertain when the Puchots became the proprietors of the feudal manors or "sieuries" in question. As the sons of Nicolas, however, were very much richer than their father, it seems highly probable that they purchased the "sieuries" during the years in which they held in joint ownership the realty belonging to the paternal estate. Such ownership, however, like that of the Franqueville and Boscbestre fiefs by the Cossart family and that of Gerponville by their uncle, Jehan Puchot, second, did not confer any personal nobility upon the proprietor, so that the whole case of the widow and her sons rested upon the qualification of "écuyer" unlawfully attributed to Nicolas Puchot and Vincent Puchot in the private family papers above mentioned; and it is manifest that these documents upon which the latter's sons based their illegal pretensions were not only in direct conflict with the official archives, but could not stand the test of careful scrutiny.

Although the records show that in the year 1582 the sons of Vincent Puchot were apparently in undisputed possession of their usurped nobiliary designations, it is quite clear that a majority of them, and particularly those who had sons, entertained misgivings as to the possible

consequences. Rouen being comparatively a small city, their pretensions could not have escaped notice nor failed to arouse jealousy and subject them to the risk of being put to the test in legal proceedings. In any event, their efforts to join the ranks of the nobility in a legal and legitimate manner, although involving considerable expense, is the best possible proof that they were fully aware of the utter worthlessness of their claims to noble birth. We have seen that as early as 1585 one of the brothers, Nicolas Puchot, third, sieur de Malaunay, obtained the appointment of "secrétaire du roy," an office which, *ipso facto*, conferred nobility upon the possessor and his descendants; that in 1588 two other brothers, Jehan Puchot, third, sieur de La Pommeraye and Pierre Puchot, sieur de Sidetot, solicited and received patents of nobility; and that in 1596 a fourth brother, Toussaint Puchot, sieur du Plessis, took a similar step.

It would appear, then, that the nobility of the various branches of the Puchot family originated as follows:— That of Jehan Puchot, second, sieur de Gerponville, and his posterity, upon the issuance of the royal patent in October, 1552; that of Jehan Puchot, third, sieur de La Pommeraye, and his son, as also that of Pierre Puchot, sieur de Sidetot, upon the grant of a similar patent in June, 1588; that of Toussaint Puchot, sieur du Plessis, and his descendants, upon his ennoblement in 1596 by royal patent duly registered in the "chambre des comptes" on the 10th of December of that year; that of Nicolas Puchot, third, sieur de Malaunay et des Alleurs, and of his offspring, by virtue of his appointment as "secrétaire du roy," January 6, 1585.

Charles Puchot, another brother, "bourgeois" of Rouen and "avocat au parlement," does not seem to have taken any action in regard to his nobiliary status, while the re-

## THE DU PONT AND ALLIED FAMILIES 739

maining brother, Jacques Puchot, "bourgeois" of Rouen and sieur du Montlandrin, appears to have clung tenaciously to his usurped pretensions, a course which did not, however, make him either legally or morally a member of the Norman nobility.



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 St. Gervais, Rouen.  
 St. Godard, Rouen.  
 St. Herblanc, Rouen.  
 St. Jean, Rouen.  
 St. Laurent, Rouen.  
 St. Lô, Rouen.  
 St. Maclou, Rouen.  
 St. Martin du Pont, Rouen.  
 St. Martin-sur-Renelle, Rouen.  
 St. Michel, Rouen.  
 St. Patrice, Rouen.  
 St. Sauveur, Rouen.  
 St. Pierre l'Honoré, Rouen.  
 St. Séver, Rouen.  
 St. Vigor, Rouen.

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751

St. Vincent, Rouen.  
St. Vivien, Rouen.  
Auzouville-l'Esneval, Yvetot.  
Auzouville-sur-Fauville, Yvetot.  
Auberbosc, Yvetot.  
Cliponville, Yvetot.  
Louvetot, Yvetot.  
Maulévrier, Yvetot.  
Rançon, Yvetot.  
Touffreville la Corbeline, Yvetot.  
Verbosc, Yvetot.





## INDEX

- Abbeville, massacre at, 79.  
 Abelin, Abraham, 579.  
     Marie, 282, 579.  
 Acar (or Aquart), Cardin, 621.  
     Catherine, 621.  
     Jeuffin, 621.  
     Marie, 118.  
 Aché de Marbeuf, Marie Madeleine d', 708.  
 Acque, Anne, 16, 17.  
     Jehan, 16.  
 Adam, Suzanne, 274.  
 Adams, President John, 384.  
 Adet, French minister, 384.  
 Agare, Sara, 598.  
     Thomas, 598.  
 Agasse, Alexandre, 622.  
     Françoise, 120.  
     Georges, 120.  
     Marthe, 102, 120.  
     Thomas, 102.  
 Agate, Jane, 510.  
 Agonneau, Gabrielle d', 451.  
 Ailly, Jacques d', 350.  
     Jacques Michel d', 350, 351, 352, 353, 359.  
     Jacques Michel Antoine d', 350.  
 Ainval, Judith d', 719.  
 Albret, Jeanne d', 706.  
 Alexandre, Anne, 425, 429, 442.  
     Antoine, 426.  
     Catherine, 425.  
     Colette, 425.  
     Jacques, 425, 438.  
     Jean Baptiste, 425.  
     Joseph, 425.  
     Joseph, second, 425.  
     Josephine, 426.  
     Lazare, 425.  
     Marguerite Françoise, 439.  
     Marie, 426.  
     Nicole, 426.  
     Philiberte, 426.  
     Pierre, 425, 429, 431, 438.  
 Alexandre, Pierre, second, 425, 430.  
     Pierre, third, 425.  
 Allaire, Jeanne, 132.  
 Allais, Anne, 265.  
     Antoine, 496.  
     Elizabeth, 139.  
     Jacques, 265, 626.  
     Jacques, second, 625, 626.  
     Jacques, third, 275.  
     Jean, second, 496.  
     Jehan (Jean), 496.  
     Marie, 625.  
     Nicolas, 496.  
 Allant, André, 482.  
     Robert, 482.  
 Allègre, Claude Catherine d', 713.  
     Jean, 713.  
 Allen, Elizabeth, 305.  
 Allyne, Marie, 680.  
 Amanzé, François d', 416.  
     Françoise d', 416.  
 Amboise (or Pacification), Edict of, 82, 83.  
 Amelot, Anne, 724.  
 Amiens, massacre at, 79.  
 Amyot, Jacques, 78.  
     Thibault, 478.  
 Anctoville, Guillemette d', 381.  
     Regné, 381.  
 Andasne, Adrien d', 724.  
     Robert d', 724.  
 Andrieu, Claude, 438.  
     Nicolas, 31.  
 Ango, Alix, 73.  
     Jehan, 680.  
 Anhalt-Dessau, Duke of, 456.  
 Anne, Queen of Austria, 75, 212.  
 Annebault, Madeleine d', 733.  
 Anquetil, Anne, 577.  
     Pierre, 577.  
 Anselme, Père, 255.  
 Ansiaume, Pierre Guillaume, 347.  
 Anthoine, Anne, 208.  
 Aoustin, Guillaume d', 535.

- Aoustin, Jean d', 710.  
   Ysabel d', 478.  
 Apparot, Marie, 533.  
 Archambeau, Suzanne, 129.  
 Arians, persecution of, 406.  
 Ariosto, 374.  
 Armstrong, John, 379.  
 Arnault, Geneviève, 668.  
 Artois, Comte d', 400.  
 Asselin, Estienne, 597, 598, 607, 609.  
   Estienne, second, 598.  
   François, 598.  
   Guyot, 722.  
   Guyot, the younger, 722.  
   Jehan, 722, 724, 726.  
   Jehan, second, 598.  
   Madeleine, 598.  
   Marguerite, 598.  
   Marie, 723.  
   Marie, second, 598.  
   Michel, 597, 598.  
   Michel, the younger, 598.  
   Nicolas, 598.  
   Philippe, 724, 725, 726.  
   Pierre, 723.  
   Pierre, second, 598.  
   Robert, 598, 664.  
   Toussaint, 597, 598.  
   Vincent, 722.  
 Assire, Jean, 257.  
   Marie, 257.  
 Athiaud, Charlotte Marie, 468.  
   Jeanne, 466.  
   Louis, 467.  
 Auber, Anne, 101.  
   Anne, second, 100.  
   Anne, third, 102.  
   Catherine, 102.  
   David, 102.  
   David, second, 102.  
   Elizabeth, 101.  
   Esther, 502.  
   Esther, second, 100, 101, 144.  
   Esther, third, 102.  
   Estienne, 98, 99.  
   Gilles, 99.  
   Guillaume, 98.  
   Jacques, "l'ainé," 99.  
   Jacques, "le jeune," 99.  
   Jaspar, 11.  
   Jehan (Jean), 98.  
   Jehan (Jean), second, 480.  
   Jean, third, 97, 100.  
 Auber, Jean, fourth, 101.  
   Jean, fifth, 102, 120.  
   Jean, sixth, 102.  
   Jean, seventh, 102.  
   Jehanne, 100.  
   Judith, 13, 94, 100.  
   Judith, second, 101.  
   Luc, 102.  
   Lucas, 102.  
   Madeleine, 97, 101, 146.  
   Madeleine, second, 102.  
   Marie, 13, 100, 166, 168.  
   Marie, second, 100.  
   Marie, third, 101.  
   Marie, fourth, 102.  
   Marie, fifth, 350.  
   Marthe, 100.  
   Marthe, second, 102.  
   Paul, 102.  
   Pierre, 100.  
   Samuel, 102.  
   Suzanne, 272.  
   Suzanne, second, 102.  
   Thomas, 13, 94, 95, 99, 100, 103, 166,  
     167.  
   Thomas, second, 100, 101, 103, 677.  
 Aubert, Charles, 573.  
   Claude, 573.  
 Aubéry, Alizon, 40.  
   Jehan, 487.  
 Aubin, Marie Madeleine, 623.  
 Aubry, Antoine Lazare, 427.  
   Catherine Jeanne, 427.  
   Eléonore Gaspard, 426.  
   François Joseph, 427.  
   François Marie, 427.  
   Gilbert, 427.  
   Marie, 703.  
   Toussaint, 427.  
 Augemare, Jacques d', 57.  
   Jehannette, 57, 58.  
 Augereau, 377.  
 Aulbin, Agnès, 94.  
 Aulède, 210.  
 Aumale, Duke of, 79.  
 Aumont, Georges, 670.  
   Georges Michel, 670.  
 Ausseville, Eustace d', 688.  
 Autun, Bishop of, 413.  
 Auvray, Andrieu, 33.  
   Claude, 533.  
   Jehan, 33.  
 Avaize, Amédée d', 466, 470.

- Aveaulx, Daniel, 501.  
 Jacques, 501.  
 Aveynes, Marie d', 417.
- Baden, Charles Frederic, Margrave  
 of, 371, 373.
- Baillart, Anne, 557.  
 Estienne, 557.  
 Germain, 558.  
 Jacques, 557.  
 Jacques, second, 566.  
 Jehan, 58, 557, 558.  
 Nauldain, 556, 557, 559.  
 Nicolas, 557.  
 Robine, 52.
- Bailleul, Adrien de, 708.  
 Alexandre, 707.  
 Charles, 707.
- Bailly, Michel, 104.
- Baker, Elizabeth, 661.  
 Godfrey, 660, 661.
- Ball, Esther, 510.
- Ballandrome, Pierre, 52.
- Baltimore, Lord, 407.
- Banastre, Marie, 183.
- Bar, Pierre, 77.
- Barbe, Isembart, 27.
- Barbérye, Marie, 621.
- Barbut des Mares, Pierre, 653.
- Bard, Antoine, 443.  
 Etienne, 443.
- Barjolle, Madeleine, 330.  
 Marie Madeleine, 347.
- Baron, Marianne, 156, 160.
- Barthélemy, Jean, 459.
- Basire, Adrien, 134.  
 Elizabeth, 134.  
 Isaac, 555.  
 Nicolas, 134.  
 Samuel, 134.
- Basnage, Henry, 720.  
 Jacques, 203, 208, 211, 234, 242, 269,  
 280, 326, 720.  
 Madeleine, 280, 720.
- Baudouyn, Adrien, 479.  
 Anne, 479.  
 Arnoult, 479.  
 Geneviève, 710.  
 Guillaume, 479, 636.  
 Jehan, 479.  
 Jehan, second, 636.  
 Jehan, third, 636.  
 Jehanne, 479.
- Baudouyn, Marie, 479.  
 Marie, second, 636, 638, 648, 681,  
 710.  
 Nicolas, 479.  
 Nicolas, second, 479.  
 Pierre, 479.  
 Suzanne, 638.  
 Symon, 477, 479, 481, 483.  
 Symon, second, 479, 491.  
 Symon, third, 479.
- Bauduy, Ferdinand, 392.
- Baugy, Estienne de, 412.
- Bauldry, Adrien, 561.  
 Anne, 565.  
 Anne, second, 720.  
 Arnould, 560.  
 Catherine, 561.  
 Catherine, second, 565.  
 Daniel, 720.  
 Elizabeth, 683.  
 François, 565.  
 François, second, 560.  
 Guillaume, 565.  
 Guillaume, second, 565.  
 Jacqueline, 559.  
 Jacques, 565.  
 Jacques, second, 560.  
 Jehan, 565.  
 Jehan, second, 560.  
 Jehanne, 561.  
 Jehanne, second, 560.  
 Jehanne, third, 263, 264, 282, 683.  
 Laurence, 560.  
 Løyse (Louise), 561.  
 Madeleine, 684.  
 Marguerite, 560, 561.  
 Marie, 560.  
 Marion, 266.  
 Michel, 560.  
 Nicolas, 565.  
 Paul, 537, 683.  
 Paul, second, 263, 491, 515, 683.  
 Paul, third, 280, 720.  
 Pierre, 559.  
 Quitière, 559, 560.  
 Richard, 559, 560, 564.  
 Richard, the younger, 560.  
 Samson, 560, 564, 565.  
 Samuel, 683.  
 Suzanne, 561.  
 Suzanne, second, 259.  
 Ysabeau, 565.
- Baulin, Françoise, 708.

- Bauquemare, Catherine de, 22.  
 coat of arms, 575.  
 Elizabeth, 651.  
 Jeanne, 22, 131, 199, 256, 575, 577, 651.  
 Madeleine, 256.  
 Marie, 21, 22.  
 Nicolas, 651.  
 Paul, 21, 575.
- Baussière, Pierrette de, 471.
- Bayeux, Bishop of, 331.
- Bazin, Jacques, 602.  
 Jean, 516.  
 Marie, 516.
- Beaucheron, Jeanne de, 453.
- Beaufort Conillac, Marie de, 417.
- Beaulieu, Marie de, 703.
- Beauvais, Simon de, 167.
- Beauveau-Craon, Marie Catherine, princess of, 732.
- Beaverick, Thomas, 642.
- Bègue, Gabrielle Camille, 393.
- Belcastel, Louise de, 419.
- Béliet, Jean, 43.
- Belin, Madeleine, 703.  
 Pierre, 572.
- Bellenger, Pierre, 18.  
 Robert, 340.  
 Ysabeau, 18.
- Bellengues, Michel de, 30, 31, 33.
- Bellièvre, Marie de, 704.  
 Pomponius de, 704.
- Bellois, Anne de, 272.  
 Corneille de, 272, 273.  
 Daniel de, 272.  
 Nicolas de, 272.  
 Vincent de, 272.
- Beloncle, Regnault, 46, 67.
- Bénard, Abraham, 120.  
 Abraham, the younger, 120.  
 Anne, 265.  
 Isaac, 120.  
 Jacques, 120, 264, 266, 281.  
 Jacques, second, 265.  
 Jacques, third, 265, 266.  
 Jacques, fourth, 265.  
 Jehan (Jean), 476.  
 Jean, second, 264.  
 Jean, third, 265.  
 Luc, 265.  
 Madeleine, 265.  
 Marie Madeleine, 120.  
 Nicolas, 120.
- Bénard, Nicolas, second, 265.  
 Samuel, 265.  
 Suzanne, 264.  
 Suzanne, second, 264, 265.  
 Suzanne, third, 265.
- Benest, Lōys (Louis), 693.
- Bényne, Jacqueline, 495.
- Bérard, Françoise, 429.
- Berger, Jeanne, 431-443.
- Berland, Jerome, 436.
- Berrier, Anne, 713.
- Berthe, Toussaint, 55, 56.
- Berthoult, Arnoult, 19.
- Bertin, Abraham, 494.  
 Jacqueline, 271.  
 "pasteur," 326.
- Besnard, Marie Angélique, 460.
- Besnet, Anthoine, 36, 44, 46.
- Bessin, Agnès de, 486.  
 André de, 486.  
 Austreberthe de, 486.
- Beuvron, Marquis de, 226, 228.
- Beuzelin, Gilles de, 723.  
 Jehan de, 723.  
 Madeleine de, 723.
- Biart, Catherine, 502, 516.
- Bichery, Anne, 96.  
 Anne, second, 96.  
 Catherine, 96.  
 Esther, 95.  
 Jonas, 96.  
 Judith, 70, 96.  
 Madeleine, 96.  
 Marie, 96.  
 Michel, 96.  
 Pierre, 95.  
 Pierre, second, 96.  
 Simon, 95, 96, 174, 226.  
 Simon, the younger, 96.  
 Suzanne, 96.
- Bidermann, Jacques, 390.  
 James Antoine, 393.  
 James Irénée, 393.
- Biez, Pierre de, 263.
- Bigot, Alexandre, 704.  
 Alexandre, second, 704.  
 Alizon, 706, 714.  
 André, 704.  
 Anne, 703.  
 Antoine, 702, 706.  
 Catherine, 703.  
 Charles, 704.  
 Charles, second, 703.

- Bigot, coat of arms, 702.  
 Estienne, 588, 607, 608, 690, 702, 703, 706.  
 Estienne, second, 703.  
 Estienne, third, 703.  
 Estienne, fourth, 703.  
 Florence, 703.  
 Florimonde, 705.  
 Guillaume, 703.  
 Guillaume, second, 703.  
 Jacques, 703.  
 Jehan, 703.  
 Jehan, second, 703, 704.  
 Jehan, third, 598.  
 Jehan, fourth, 703.  
 Jehan, fifth, 704.  
 Jehanne, 703.  
 Laurent, 703.  
 Marguerite, 560.  
 Marie, 703.  
 Marthe, 704.  
 Nicolas, 703.  
 Pierre, 702.  
 Pierre, second, 703.  
 Robert, 704.  
 Thomas, 51.  
 Binet, Ysabelle, 22.  
 Blais, Catherine, 470.  
 Blaizel, Marie, 128.  
 Blondel, Daniel, 313.  
 Madeleine, 110.  
 Pierre, 313.  
 Blot, Jeanne Marie, 443.  
 Bobaret, Estienne, 421, 422.  
 Bocquet, Anne, 521.  
 Daniel, 521.  
 Bocquillon, Marie, 653.  
 Bodart, Thomas, 556, 559.  
 Bodet, Jacques, 609, 610.  
 Marie, 609.  
 Bodin, Pierre, 688.  
 Boilliot, Peter, 304.  
 Bois-des-Fossés, purchase of, 371.  
 Boislévêque, Roland de, 724.  
 Boismillen, François de, 546.  
 Boivin, "pasteur," 326.  
 Bonaparte, Jerome, 385.  
 Napoleon (see "Napoleon").  
 Bonfils, Marie, 458.  
 Bonissent, Nicolas Alexandre de, 358.  
 Bonneau, Adrienne, 427.  
 Sara, 657.  
 Bonrepaus, Sieur de, 231.  
 Bonshoms, Robert de, 705.  
 Bontemps, Jean, 273.  
 Boos, Jean de, 131.  
 Salomon de, 131, 137.  
 Boquin, Elizabeth, 312.  
 Bosc, Guillaume de, 255.  
 Bosquet, Denys, 679.  
 Bossuet, 236.  
 Bouchand, Gabrielle, 463.  
 Boucquetot, Françoise de, 560.  
 Guillaume de, 559.  
 Guillaume de, the younger, 559.  
 Jehan de, 559.  
 Jehanne de, 560.  
 Marguerite de, 560.  
 Marie de, 560.  
 Mathieu de, 559.  
 Pierre de, 560.  
 Richard de, 560.  
 Robert de, 560.  
 Boudard, Marguerite, 728.  
 Bouette, Jehan, 589.  
 Boufflers, Catherine Stanislas Jean de, 732.  
 Louis François de, 732.  
 Bougan, Esther, 273.  
 Guillaume, 273.  
 Richard, 273.  
 Richard, second, 260, 273.  
 Richard, third, 273.  
 Bouillon, Duc de, 471.  
 Boulainvilliers, François de, 713.  
 Henri de, 713.  
 Henri Etienne de, 714.  
 Jean de, 713.  
 Marie Anne Henriette de, 714.  
 Ovide Henri de, 714.  
 Samuel de, 713.  
 Bouillet, Jacqueline, 606.  
 Nicolas, 606.  
 Bouquet, Marie, 115.  
 Bourbon, Antoine de, King of Navarre, 80, 81, 87.  
 Henry de (see "Henry IV").  
 Duke of, 326.  
 Bourdaloue, 236.  
 Bourdeaux, Anthony, 301.  
 Bourdillon, Marshal de, 83.  
 Bourel, Jehan, 688.  
 Bourget, Jean, 195.  
 Bourguet, Daniel, 66.  
 Bourne, John, 349.  
 Bourse, notary, 283.

- Boutesouche, Guillaume, 420.  
 Bouwer, Everard, 653.  
 Bowers, Edward, 349.  
 Boyer, Anne, 255, 256, 263, 271, 273.  
   Daniel, 263, 272, 273.  
   Daniel, the younger, 272.  
   Elizabeth, 272, 273.  
   Esther, 260, 273.  
   Marguerite, 273.  
   Marie, 272, 273.  
   Marie, second, 272.  
   Suzanne, 273.  
   Suzanne, second, 272, 273.  
   Urbain, 271.  
 Brabant, Jane, 303.  
 Brabazon, Anne, 640.  
 Brachet, M., 16.  
 Brancas, André de, 88, 165.  
 Brancoste, Sieur de, 709.  
 Brasdefer, Jehan, 574, 575.  
 Brebion, Marie, 668.  
 Breck, William, 387.  
 Brenat, Claudine, 423.  
 Bretagne, Jehan de, 51.  
 Bretel de Germonville, 234.  
 Breteuil, Baron de, 325, 369, 400.  
 Bretigny, Sieur de, 704.  
 Bretot, Antoinette, 129.  
 Brèvedent, Catherine Claude de, 728.  
 Briant, Jean, 129.  
 Brice, Madeleine, 704.  
   Marie, 19, 704.  
   Pierre, 19, 704.  
 Brière, Anne, 10, 39.  
   Denise, 30, 33.  
   Geneviève, 35, 37, 46.  
   Guillaume, 27, 28.  
   Guillemette, 10, 11, 12, 13, 36, 40,  
     41, 42, 46, 49, 67, 104, 167, 168.  
   Guillemine, 9, 27, 42, 46, 48, 52, 67,  
     68, 69, 72, 86, 94, 103, 113, 125,  
     133, 165, 167, 341, 492, 629, 678.  
   Jacques, 32.  
   Jehan, 37.  
   Jehan, second, 29, 31, 32.  
   Jehanne, 31.  
   Jehanne, second, 33, 39, 40, 41, 42,  
     44, 68, 86.  
   Judith, 33.  
   Judith, second, 39.  
   Léonnet, 37.  
   Löys (Louis), 32.  
   Madeleine, 39.  
 Brière, Madeleine, second, 32.  
   Madeleine, third, 183, 281.  
   Marie, 41, 43, 44, 45, 167, 171, 268,  
     492, 678.  
   Marie, second, 39.  
   Marie, third, 32.  
   Marie, fourth, 10, 38, 48, 49.  
   Marie, fifth, 33.  
   Marin, 37.  
   Marion, 28, 31, 32.  
   Nicolas, 33, 34.  
   Nicolas, second, 32.  
   Pierre, 27.  
   Pierre, second, 33, 35.  
   Pierrette, 30, 34.  
   Rachel, 33.  
   Robert (Robinet), 27, 28, 29, 30, 31,  
     32, 35.  
   Robert, second, 10, 32, 33, 34, 35,  
     36, 37, 41, 46, 48, 52, 63, 67, 82,  
     146, 184.  
   Robert, third, 32, 33, 34, 35.  
   Robert, fourth, 10, 38, 48, 167.  
   Robert, fifth, 39.  
   Robert, sixth, 32.  
   Tanéguy, 183.  
   Thomas, 10, 35, 37, 38, 41, 43, 44,  
     46, 48, 167.  
   Thyphaine, 12, 36, 42, 44, 46, 47,  
     105, 112, 127, 167.  
 Briffault, Geneviève Désirée, 354.  
   Geneviève Florentine, 354.  
   Joseph Alexandre, 354.  
   Pierre Joseph, 354.  
 Brinon-les-Allemands, château of,  
   458, 460.  
 Briselet, Simon, 30.  
 Brisset, Pierre, 333.  
 Brossard de Grosmenil, David de, 719.  
   Marie, 719.  
 Broughton, Andrew, 296.  
   John, 296.  
 Brousseau, 8.  
 Brousson, Claude, 230, 245, 246.  
 Brown, Anne Goodbe, 301.  
   Charles, 301.  
   Mary, 301.  
 Bruandet, Claude, 453.  
   François, 453.  
 Brumoy, Anne Madeleine, 275.  
   Clément, 274.  
   Jacques, 275.  
   Marguerite Françoise, 275.

- Brumoy, Pierre, 187, 274, 275.  
     Pierre François, 275.  
     Suzanne, 275.  
 Brunet, Jean Baptiste, 437.  
     Lazare, 437.  
 Bucaille, Nicolas, 17.  
 Buïrette, Daniel, 178.  
 Bulteau, Jacques, 728.  
     Jacques, the younger, 728.  
     Louise Marguerite, 728.  
 Bunel, Isaac, 110.  
     Madeleine, 110, 119.  
     Marion, 675.  
     Simon, 119.  
     Suzanne, 119.  
 Bunon, Marguerite, 102.  
 Bureau, Anne, 658.  
     Catherine, 151.  
     François, 658.  
     Pierre, 367.  
 Bureaux de Pusy, Jean Xavier, 378,  
     383.  
     Maurice, 383.  
 Bures, Isabeau de, 683.  
 Burgat, Louise Philiberte de, 443.  
 Burris, Jacques, 566.  
 Burrish, Catherine, 271.  
     Dorothy, 271.  
     Edward, 271.  
     Elizabeth, 271.  
     George, 264, 271.  
     George, the younger, 271.  
     Henry, 268, 271.  
     Jean, 271.  
     Joseph, 271.  
     Luc, 271.  
 Busche, Agnes, 307.  
 Busevestre, Marie Rose, 347.  
 Bussières, Anne de, 463.  
 Butel, Catherine, 692.  
  
 Cabot, Marie, 95.  
     Marin, 18.  
     Pierre, 18.  
 Caillot, Elyénor, 478.  
     Jehan, 478.  
     Nicolas, 710.  
 Caillouel, Anne, 626.  
 Cailly, Catherine de, 608, 609.  
     Nicolas, 608.  
 Calais, Marie, 96.  
 Callard, Anne, 96.  
     Daniel, 110.  
 Callard, Daniel, the younger, 110, 119.  
     Madeleine, 110.  
     Madeleine, second, 110.  
     Marie Anne, 110.  
     Marie Madeleine, 110.  
     Pierre, 96.  
     Suzanne, 110.  
 Calletot, André, 481, 490.  
     Guillaume, 481, 625.  
     Marie, 481, 483, 625.  
     Robine, 557.  
 Calleville, Martine, 681.  
 Callouel, Judith, 114.  
 Calonne, 374.  
 Calvin, 4, 34, 77, 98, 106, 215, 229,  
     233, 449, 476, 555, 574, 589, 676.  
 Cambrai, Marie de, 707.  
 Canivet de Colleville, Anne de, 721.  
 Cany, Jehan, 608.  
     Mathieu, 608.  
     Mathieu, second, 608.  
     Paquette, 608.  
 Caramel, Jehan, 95.  
     Jehan, second, 95.  
     Jehan, third, 95.  
     Pierre, 95.  
 Cardon, Nicolas, 45.  
 Carleton, George, 642, 660.  
     George Frederick, 660, 662.  
     Henry Peter, 662.  
     John, 660.  
     John, the younger, 660.  
     Margaret, 661, 662.  
     Peter, 660, 662.  
     Susan, 660.  
 Caron, Antoinette, 427.  
     Claudine, 439.  
     Jean, 115.  
     Marie Elizabeth, 356.  
     Pierre, 208.  
 Carouge, Comte de, 84, 85, 593.  
 Carr, Robert, 302.  
 Carrel, Jehanne, 51.  
 Carrey, Elizabeth Reine, 669.  
     Jehan, 567.  
     Jehan, second, 567, 571.  
     Jehan, third, 567.  
     Nicolas, 567.  
     Philippe, 567.  
     Richard, 567.  
 Cartaut, Jeanne, 627.  
 Carue, Elizabeth, 577.  
 Casadoumeq, Jean, 282.

- Cater, Mary, 305.  
     Suzanne Baker, 306.  
 Cauche, Pierre, 175.  
 Cauquigny, Michelle de, 21.  
 Cauvigny, Jacques de, 730.  
     Madeleine de, 730.  
 Caux, Abraham de, 595, 620.  
     David de, 516.  
     Geneviève de, 264.  
     Robert de, 516.  
 Caveaud, Barthélemie, 416.  
 Cavelier, Adrien, 726, 727.  
     Catherine, 709.  
     Nicolas, 709.  
 Cavendish, Margaret, 659.  
 Cécille, Marie, 609.  
 César, Martin, 102, 195.  
 Chalon, Ferdinand, 715.  
 Chalons, Léonard de, 442.  
     Pierrette de, 442.  
 Chambaran, Elizabeth de, 464.  
 Chamberlain, Anne, 272.  
     David, 272.  
 Champcéry, Sieur de, 412.  
 Champs, Anne des, 710.  
     Catherine des, 710.  
     Estienne des, 431.  
     Nicolas des, 710.  
 Chapelle, Jean, 326.  
 Chapelle des Goyons, Gabriel Pierre  
     Marie, 469.  
 Chapperon, Anne, 624.  
     Estienne, 497, 501, 629.  
     Isaac, 100.  
     Jehan, 100, 624, 629.  
     Jehan, second, 100, 624.  
     Jehan, third, 624.  
     Judith, 501.  
     Marie, 624.  
 Chargères, Comte Victor de, 440.  
 Charlemagne, 236, 403.  
 Charles II of England, 261.  
 Charles II of Spain, 287.  
 Charles VII of France, 10, 381, 529.  
 Charles IX of France, 6, 87, 593,  
     700.  
 Charmen, Monsieur de, 455.  
 Charolois, Comte de, 382.  
 Chassigneux brothers, 423.  
 Chauffret, Jacques, 333.  
 Chauvel, David, 720.  
     David, the younger, 720.  
     Esther, 720.  
 Chavanne de Beaugrand, Philiberte  
     de, 471.  
 Chefdeville, Pierre, 483.  
 Chefdestel, ———, 647.  
     Anne, 646, 647.  
     François, 647.  
 Chenevars, Nicolas, 178.  
 Chénier, Marie Joseph, 377.  
 Chennevière, Jacques, 680.  
 Chenu, Fabien, 675.  
     Guillemine, 59.  
     Jacqueline, 675.  
 Chéradame, Marguerite, 146.  
     Marie, 110, 111, 146, 243.  
 Chérin, M., 734.  
 Cherville, Jehan de, 722.  
 Chesnard de Mauzerand, François,  
     471.  
     Jeanne Jérôme, 471.  
 Chesnel, Guillaume, 332.  
 Cheuret, Françoise, 443.  
 Chevalier, Jean, 284.  
     Suzanne, 284.  
 Chevalot, Anne, 503.  
     Guillaume, 74.  
 Chevancé, Pierre, 487.  
 Chion, Pierre, 679.  
 Chouquet, Catherine, 31.  
 Clainville, Marie de, 723.  
 Clément, Jacques, 87.  
 Clerc, Claudine, 423.  
 Clériel, Colette, 675.  
     Pierrette, 55.  
 Clinchant, Rachel, 652.  
 Clinton, Sir Henry, 305.  
 Cloître, Agnès, 430, 441, 442.  
     Antoine, 430.  
     Baptiste Benoit, 431.  
     Claude, 430.  
     Françoise Pauline Euphrasie, 443.  
     Guillaume, 431.  
     Jacques, 430.  
     Jean Baptiste, 431.  
     Marguerite, 430.  
     Marie, 431.  
     Marie Jeanne, 431.  
     Paul Denys, 430.  
     Paul Isidore, 431, 443.  
     Simon, 430, 442.  
 Coachman, Benjamin, 305.  
     Sarah, 305.  
 Coette, Marie Anne, 669.  
 Coeur, Marie, 699.



- Coings, Pierre, 483.  
 Collet, John, 305.  
 Colly, Mary, 302.  
 Colombel, Catherine, 266.  
   Jehan, 679.  
   Marguerite, 128.  
   Pierre, 266.  
 Commerce court of Rouen, 723.  
 Compin, Antoine, 441.  
   Antoine, the younger, 441.  
   Françoise, 443.  
   Jean, 426, 441.  
   Jean Baptiste, 441.  
   Lazare, 443.  
   Philippe, 441.  
 Condé, Prince of, 80, 82, 83, 471, 714.  
 Congnard, Daniel, 516.  
   David, 515.  
   David, second, 636.  
   Elizabeth, 515, 523.  
   Jacob, 261.  
   Jean, 516.  
   Judith, 636, 638, 639.  
   Judith, second, 523.  
   Louise, 622.  
   Marguerite, 639.  
   Marie, 720.  
   Samuel, 523.  
 Coninck, Christina, 119.  
 Conneaud, Bernard, 435.  
   Guy, 435.  
 Connor, Matthew, 642.  
 Constantine, the Great, 236.  
 Coquerel, Jacques, 725.  
   Marie, 725.  
 Coquet, ———, 261.  
   Charles, 261, 517.  
   Claude, 261, 267, 283.  
   David, 261, 517.  
   Marthe, 261.  
 Cordes, Francis, 294.  
 Corneille, 22, 23, 236, 528.  
 Coryate, Thomas, 75.  
 Cossart, ———, 656.  
   Abraham, 619, 626, 631, 635.  
   Abraham, second, 644.  
   Abraham, third, 647.  
   Abraham, fourth, 621.  
   Abraham, fifth, 654.  
   Abraham, sixth, 646.  
   Abraham, seventh, 621.  
   Abraham Claude, 653.  
   Adrien, 534, 535.  
 Cossart, Aletta Marie, 654.  
   Alizon, 536.  
   André, 669.  
   Anna Maria, 644.  
   Anne, 559, 563.  
   Anne, second, 592, 597, 606, 607, 608.  
   Anne, third, 577.  
   Anne, fourth, 572, 573, 577.  
   Anne, fifth, 664.  
   Anne, sixth, 670.  
   Anne, seventh, 670.  
   Anne, eighth, 652.  
   Anne, ninth, 508, 651, 652, 654.  
   Anne, tenth, 640.  
   Anne, eleventh, 646, 647.  
   Anne, twelfth, 640, 641, 642.  
   Anne, thirteenth, 662.  
   Barbe Elizabeth, 670.  
   Benjamin, 640, 643.  
   Benjamin, second, 640.  
   Pertin, 528.  
 Cardin, 534.  
 Catherine, 561, 562, 563, 566.  
 Catherine, second, 195, 623.  
 Catherine, third, 665, 666, 668.  
 Catherine, fourth, 668.  
 Charles, of Nullemont, 533.  
 Charles, 596.  
 Charles, second, 288, 290, 646, 647.  
 Charles J., 662.  
 Christine, 638.  
 coats of arms, 663, 664.  
 Daniel, 577.  
 Daniel, second, 640.  
 Daniel, third, 647.  
 David, 639, 644, 645, 663.  
 David, second, 638.  
 David, third, 652.  
 David, fourth, 639.  
 David, fifth, 639, 640.  
 David, sixth, 637.  
 David, seventh, 641.  
 Elizabeth, 183, 627, 631.  
 Elizabeth, second, 121, 624.  
 Elizabeth, third, 640.  
 Elizabeth, fourth, 621, 622.  
 Elizabeth, fifth, 647.  
 Elizabeth, sixth, 654.  
 Elizabeth, seventh, 660, 661.  
 Elizabeth, eighth, 659.  
 Elizabeth, ninth, 660, 662.  
 Elizabeth, tenth, 662.

- Cossart, Esther, 174, 343, 482, 495, 497,  
501, 515, 624, 629.  
Esther, second, 648.  
Esther, third, 622.  
Esther, fourth, 622.  
Esther, fifth, 646, 647.  
Estienne, 121, 174, 595, 619, 620,  
621, 630, 631, 648.  
Estienne, second, 665, 666.  
Estienne, third, 174, 621, 623.  
Estienne, fourth, 663, 666, 667, 668.  
Estienne, fifth, 621.  
Estienne, sixth, 622.  
Estienne, seventh, 622.  
Estienne, eighth, 668.  
Estienne Nicolas, 669.  
Eustace, 533.  
Eustace, the younger, 533.  
François, 567, 572, 573, 577.  
Françoise Elizabeth Rose, 669.  
Gabriel, 530.  
George, 640, 641, 642, 660.  
Gilles, 668.  
Guillaume, of Douvrend, 534, 535.  
Guillaume, 555, 559, 562, 564, 567,  
568, 569, 570, 571, 574, 593, 596,  
605, 611.  
Guillaume, second, 595, 596, 601,  
602, 603, 606, 608, 609, 610, 611,  
620, 635, 664.  
Guillemette, 536.  
Guillemine, 536.  
Henrietta, 644.  
Henry, 659.  
Isaac, 642, 644.  
Isaac, second, 282, 652, 653, 654,  
655, 656, 659, 663.  
Isaac, third, 189, 318, 319, 321, 322,  
538, 647, 648.  
Isaac, fourth, 656.  
Isaac, fifth, 660, 661.  
Jacqueline, 558, 559.  
Jacqueline, second, 609, 610.  
Jacques, of Annery, 530.  
Jacques, of Leyden, 531.  
Jacques, the younger, of Leyden,  
531.  
Jacques, of Quièvrecourt, 534.  
Jacques, 88, 106, 128, 165, 168, 199,  
263, 492, 494, 501, 567, 589, 595,  
596, 598, 603, 606, 607, 615, 616,  
617, 619, 620, 621, 627, 630, 645,  
664, 673, 681, 682, 684.
- Cossart, Jacques, second, 619, 626,  
631.  
Jacques, third, 523, 636, 638, 639.  
Jacques, fourth, 669.  
Jacques, fifth, 651, 652.  
Jacques, sixth, 200, 226, 578, 636,  
637, 638, 639, 652.  
Jacques, seventh, 642, 643.  
Jacques, eighth, 637.  
Jacques, ninth, 654, 655.  
Jacques Estienne Nicolas, 670.  
Jehan (Jean), the elder, of Evreux,  
533.  
Jehan (Jean), the younger, of  
Evreux, 533.  
Jehan (Jean) de, of Liège, 529.  
Jehan (Jean), of Neufchâtel, 534,  
543.  
Jehan (Jean), the younger, of  
Neufchâtel, 543, 544.  
Jehan (Jean), of Nullefont, 533.  
Jehan (Jean), of Pontoise, 530.  
Jehan (Jean), sieur de Boschestre,  
85, 169, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542,  
543, 544, 545, 547, 551, 552, 556,  
557, 565, 568, 583, 584, 585, 586,  
587, 588, 589, 590, 594, 602, 615,  
664, 673, 689, 690, 693, 696.  
Jehan (Jean), second, 559, 565, 566,  
570, 571, 572, 574, 602.  
Jehan (Jean), third, 589, 606, 615,  
616, 682.  
Jehan (Jean), fourth, 577.  
Jehan (Jean), fifth, 611.  
Jean, sixth, 668.  
Jean, seventh, 668.  
Jean, eighth, 651.  
Jean, ninth, 651, 652, 657, 658, 661,  
663.  
Jean, tenth, 623.  
Jean, eleventh, 653.  
Jean, twelfth, 653.  
Jean, thirteenth, 656.  
Jean, fourteenth, 656.  
Jean, fifteenth, 653.  
Jean, sixteenth, 656.  
Jean, seventeenth, 656.  
Jean, eighteenth (John, second),  
643, 644.  
Jean Baptiste Nicolas, 670.  
Jean Jacques, 653.  
Jean Luc, 622.  
Jean Pierre, 653.

- Cossart, Jehanne (Jeanne), 560, 561, 565, 566, 597.  
 Jehanne (Jeanne), second, 496, 622, 625, 630.  
 Jeanne, third, 636.  
 Jeanne, fourth, 645.  
 Jeanne, fifth, 623.  
 John, 641.  
 John, second, (see "Jean Cossart, eighteenth").  
 John, third, 659.  
 John, fourth, 661, 662.  
 John Isaac, 643, 644.  
 John Leland, 662.  
 Judith, 174, 497, 629, 630.  
 Judith, second, 648.  
 Judith, third, 638.  
 Judith, fourth, 639, 642.  
 Judith, fifth, 653.  
 Judith, sixth, 653.  
 Laurence, 564, 565.  
 Laurence, second, 606.  
 Laurent, 595, 596, 602, 608, 609, 610, 611, 621, 664.  
 Löyse (Louise), 49, 561, 566, 567, 571, 572.  
 Luc, 621, 622, 626.  
 Lucy, 663.  
 Madeleine, 199, 573, 577.  
 Madeleine, second, 611.  
 Marc (Marquet), 536, 537.  
 Margaret, 642, 659.  
 Margaret, second, 662.  
 Marguerite, 596, 597, 609.  
 Marguerite, second, 620, 683.  
 Marguerite, third, 623, 624.  
 Marguerite, fourth, 670.  
 Marguerite, fifth, 656.  
 Marguerite, sixth, 643.  
 Marie, 560, 563, 564, 645.  
 Marie, second, 594, 597, 598.  
 Marie, third, 594.  
 Marie, fourth, 199, 577.  
 Marie, fifth, 611.  
 Marie, sixth, 665.  
 Marie, seventh, 596.  
 Marie, eighth, 95, 101, 106, 112, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 193, 316, 343, 475, 482, 496, 535, 615, 629, 649, 673.  
 Marie, ninth, 623.  
 Marie, tenth, 623.  
 Marie, eleventh, 577.
- Cossart, Marie, twelfth, 645.  
 Marie, thirteenth, 670.  
 Marie, fourteenth, 637, 652.  
 Marie, fifteenth, 622.  
 Marie, sixteenth, 647.  
 Marie, seventeenth, 640.  
 Marie, eighteenth, 640.  
 Marie, nineteenth, 647.  
 Marie, twentieth, 653, 658.  
 Marie, twenty-first, 653.  
 Marie Angélique, 669.  
 Marie Anne, 668.  
 Marie Anne, second, 669.  
 Marie Anne, third, 668.  
 Marie Anne, fourth, 644.  
 Marie Catherine, 655, 656, 657.  
 Marie Elizabeth Françoise, 669.  
 Marie Elizabeth Thérèse, 668.  
 Marie Françoise, 670.  
 Marie Geneviève, 669.  
 Marie Judith, 653.  
 Marie Madeleine Barbe Reine, 670.  
 Marthe, 577.  
 Marthe, second, 648.  
 Mary, 662.  
 Michelle, 611.  
 Nicolas, 668.  
 Noel, 85, 169, 184, 570, 586, 588, 589, 591, 592, 594, 606, 607, 616, 704.  
 Noel, second, 594, 595, 596, 602, 611, 620, 621, 635.  
 Noel, third, 645, 646.  
 Noel, fourth, 646, 647.  
 Perrin, 536, 537.  
 Peter, 643, 644.  
 Peter, second, 662, 663.  
 Peter James, 660, 661.  
 Philippe, 622.  
 Pierre, of Aumale, 533.  
 Pierre, of Evreux, 257, 533, 534.  
 Pierre, 535, 536, 537.  
 Pierre, second, 537.  
 Pierre, third, 174, 175, 176, 495, 619, 620, 626, 631, 635, 636, 648, 681, 710.  
 Pierre, fourth, 636.  
 Pierre, fifth, 174, 176, 177, 178, 181, 182, 183, 187, 188, 189, 193, 194, 196, 197, 198, 226, 230, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 508, 575, 629, 635, 636, 644, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 654, 663, 681.

- Cossart, Pierre, sixth, 651, 652.  
 Pierre, seventh, 623.  
 Pierre, eighth, 637.  
 Pierre, ninth, 647.  
 Pierre, tenth, 642, 655, 656, 659.  
 Pierre, eleventh, 653.  
 Pierre, twelfth, 653.  
 Pierre, thirteenth, 660, 661.  
 Pierre Jean, 669.  
 Rachel, of Leyden, 531.  
 Rachel, 629.  
 Rachel, second, 629.  
 Radulphe, 528.  
 Robert, of Paris, 533.  
 Robert, 316, 595, 596, 597, 598, 602, 610, 611, 621, 664, 665.  
 Romain, 565, 566, 567, 571, 573, 574, 599.  
 Samuel, 629.  
 Samuel, second, 640, 641.  
 Samuel, third, 643, 644, 663.  
 Samuel, fourth, 661.  
 Samuel, fifth, 644.  
 Solomon, 639, 642, 643, 644, 645.  
 Susan, 663.  
 Susanna Cornelia, 660.  
 Suzanne, 475, 482, 625.  
 Suzanne, second, 624.  
 Suzanne, third, 637.  
 Suzanne, fourth, 653.  
 Suzanne, fifth, 638.  
 Suzanne, sixth, 644.  
 Suzanne Marguerite, 656.  
 Suzanne Marguerite, second, 656.  
 Thomas, of Neufchâtel, 543, 544, 602.  
 Thomas, 61, 169, 535, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 551, 583, 584, 587, 615, 635, 705.  
 Thomas, second, sieur de Franqueville, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 545, 547, 551, 552, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 563, 565, 568, 573, 577.  
 Thomas, third, 19, 22, 131, 199, 256, 558, 564, 568, 570, 571, 574, 575, 576, 577, 607, 609, 651.  
 Thomas, fourth, 572.  
 Thomas, fifth, 577.  
 Thomas, sixth, 572.  
 (or Coslart), Valthier de, 528.  
 Vincent, 574, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 664.
- Cossart, William, 662.  
 William, second, 644, 662, 663.  
 Cossart d'Espîés, François de, 529.  
 Cossart families of the "bourgeoisie," 532.  
 Cossartins, 530.  
 Cossarts de La Tour, 529, 530.  
 Cossarts d'Espîés, 528, 529, 530.  
 Cossarts of Leyden and American descendants, 531.  
 Cossarts of Rouen, 534.  
 Cossarts of the "noblesse," 528.  
 Costé, Marguerite, 728.  
 Cottard, Marie, 272.  
 Cotterel, Suzanne, 246.  
 Cottin, Jehan, 78.  
 Monsieur, 314.  
 "pasteur," 242.  
 Couland, Anne, 427.  
 Antoine, 437.  
 Antoine, second, 437.  
 Catherine Jeanne, 427.  
 Hugues, 437.  
 Jacques, 427.  
 Jeanne, 436, 438.  
 Joseph, 437.  
 Lazare, 427, 436.  
 Lazare, second, 427.  
 Paul Denis, 427.  
 Reyne, 437.  
 Coulon, Daniel, 518.  
 Courant, Marie, 22.  
 Courault, Jehan, 481.  
 Couroyer, Marie Geneviève, 275.  
 Courseulle, Jehan de, 729.  
 Courson, Anne, 630.  
 Court, Antoine, 398.  
 Courte, Henrietta Rebecca, 160.  
 Cousin, Catherine, 597.  
 Jehan, 597.  
 Pierre, 597.  
 Cousseau, Marie, 657.  
 Couteux, Judith, 609, 611.  
 Cove, Elizabeth, 108.  
 Cox, Jane Watson, 302.  
 Joseph D., 302.  
 Crespin, Jacques, 618.  
 Creuilly, Alache de, 730.  
 Créval, Jehan, 606.  
 Crevon, Guillaume, 31.  
 Crignon (or Coynon), Abraham, 40.  
 Marie, 40.  
 Nicolas, 40.

- Crispins, Arnould, 262.  
 Madeleine, 262.
- Croismare, Charles de, 730.  
 Françoise de, 729, 730.  
 Guillaume de, 730.
- Crommelin, Daniel, 524.
- Crosnier, Guillaume, 106.  
 Jaspas, 590.  
 Suzanne, 106, 107, 108, 131.
- Crosthwait, Elizabeth, 662.  
 Leland, 662.
- Cuzin, Abraham, 453.  
 Abraham, the younger, 451, 453.
- Dagorne, Jehan, 14, 15, 99.  
 Marie, 13, 14, 16, 95, 99.  
 Robert, 13, 99.
- Dalidam, Thomas, 50.
- Dallery, Anne, 467.
- Dalmas, "capitoul" of Toulouse, 392.  
 Jean François, 392.  
 Sophie Madeleine, 392.
- Damas, Agathe de, 417.  
 Christophe de, 417.  
 Christophe de, the younger, 417.  
 Guillaume de, 417.  
 Jehan de, 417.  
 Jehan de, second, 417.  
 Louis de, 417.  
 Löyse de, 417.  
 Marie de, 417.
- Damas de Vertpré, Françoise de, 417.
- Damours, Löys (Louis), 733.  
 Nicolas, 592.
- Daniel, Madeleine, 709.
- Danviray, Henry, 725.
- Darsel, Daniel, 588.
- Dausser, François Régis, 469.
- Daussy, Abraham, 495.  
 Anne, 645.  
 David, 642, 645.  
 Elizabeth, 645.  
 Esther, 645.  
 Estienne, 645.  
 Estienne, second, 645.  
 Isaac, 226, 645.  
 Isaac, the younger, 645.  
 Judith, 563, 564.  
 Marguerite, 495.  
 Marie, 645.  
 Nicolas, 563, 645.  
 Nicolas, the younger, 564.  
 Pierre, 645.
- Daussy, Suzanne, 645.
- David, Noel, 588.
- Davis, Coplin, 641.  
 Jefferson, 511.
- Davy, Jehan, 703.  
 Robert, 703.
- Dean, Daniel, 298.  
 Esther, 298.  
 Mary, 298.
- Dechizeaux, Etienne Jean Claude, 470.
- Déclaration of May, 1652, 213.  
 of 1656, 214.  
 of June 20, 1665, 218.  
 of February 1, 1669, 205.  
 of 1669, 219.  
 of October 10, 1679, 207.  
 of November 19, 1680, 323.  
 of June 17, 1681, 133, 200, 216, 327.  
 of 1682, 219, 247.  
 of July 14, 1682, 219, 320.  
 of September 7, 1682, 247.  
 of March, 1683, 201.  
 of July 23, 1683, 202.  
 of August 21, 1684, 217.  
 of May, 1685, 219.  
 of August 20, 1685, 219.  
 of April 29, 1686, 107, 324, 325.  
 of December, 1689, 249.  
 of December 13, 1698, 247, 249.  
 of May 5, 1699, 247.  
 of April 13, 1702, 247.  
 of March 8, 1712, 322.  
 of September 18, 1713, 323.  
 of March 8, 1715, 323, 324.  
 of May 14, 1724, 327, 360.  
 of April 9, 1736, 340.
- Dée, Edme, 380.
- Delavigne, poet, 406.
- Deleau, Jeanne, 268.
- Delectre, Michel, 693.
- Denys, Jehan, 49.  
 Pierrette, 437.
- Depont, Jean, 657.  
 Jean, the younger, 657.  
 Marie, 657, 658, 659.
- Dericq, Marguerite, 709.  
 Nicolas, 709.
- Deron, Marie, 109.
- Desclaud, Pierre, 458.
- Deslandes, Pierre, 84.
- Despinay, Jeanne, 468.
- Despinte, Jean, 282.
- Desvernay, François, 469.

- Desvernay, Jeanne, 469.  
 Diacre, Catherine, 609.  
   Denys, 39.  
   Jacques, 609.  
   Jacques, the younger, 609.  
   Jehan, 609.  
   Marie, 609.  
 Dieppedale, Françoise, 275.  
   Guillaume, 692.  
   Michel, 35.  
   Philippe, 275.  
 Dieu, Gallien, 38, 41, 43.  
   Jehan, 43.  
   Jehan, the younger, 38, 43.  
   Laurence, 43.  
   Marguerite, 43.  
 Dinancourt, Marie de, 706.  
 Dio de Montpeyroux, Eléonore de,  
   419.  
 Donguy, Jacquième, 465.  
 Donnest, Marguerite, 677.  
   Marie, 101, 677.  
 Dorey, Gilberte, 440.  
   Lazare, 436, 438.  
   Pierre, 436, 438.  
 Doublet, Jehan, 675.  
   Jehanne, 675.  
 Doucevet, ———, 424.  
 d'Ouille, Anne, 683.  
 Doyer, Marie, 516.  
 Dragonnades, 200, 221, 222.  
 Drevet, Marie, 533.  
 Drouet, Paul, 102.  
   Paul, the younger, 102.  
 Drouillet, Jeanne, 453.  
 du Bers, Jehanne, 626.  
 du Bosc, Jean, 102.  
   Marguerite, 102.  
   Pierre, 552.  
   Thomas, 74, 494.  
 du Bost, François, 418.  
 Dubout, Guillaume, 487.  
 du Breuil, Anne, 142.  
   Marguerite, 516, 518.  
 Du Brois de La Fontaine, Jacques,  
   642.  
 Dubuc, Marie Sophie, 346.  
   Pierre, 346.  
 du Buisson, Charlotte, 708.  
   Jean Pierre, 513, 516.  
   Pierre, 101.  
 du Busc, Abraham, 257.  
   Abraham, second, 257.  
   du Busc, Abraham, third, 257, 475,  
     503, 507.  
   Abraham, fourth, 258.  
   Anne, 194, 263, 264, 267, 268, 271,  
     279, 284.  
   Anne Marie, 259.  
   Bastian, 256.  
   Catherine, 258.  
   Charles, 256.  
   Charles, the younger, 256.  
   Charlotte, 258, 503, 505, 506, 507.  
   Daniel, 261.  
   David, 257.  
   David, second, 260.  
   Esther, 259.  
   Esther, second, 265.  
   Esther, third, 265, 266, 281, 283, 516.  
   Florimonde, 262.  
   Florimonde, second, 262.  
   François, 262.  
   François, second, 262.  
   Geneviève, 262.  
   Guillaume, 256, 258.  
   Guillaume, second, 257, 260, 272.  
   Guillaume, third, 263.  
   Guillaume, fourth, 260, 261, 517.  
   Guillaume, fifth, 261.  
   Guillaume, sixth, 262.  
   Isaac, 257.  
   Isaac, second, 257.  
   Isaac, third, 257.  
   Isaac, fourth, 259.  
   Isaie, 261.  
   Jacques, 256.  
   Jacques, second, 259.  
   Jacques, third, 259.  
   Jacques, fourth, 259.  
   Jacques, fifth, 259.  
   Jacques, sixth, 265.  
   Jacques, seventh, 259.  
   Jacques, eighth, 259.  
   Jacques, ninth, 260.  
   Jehan (Jean), 257.  
   Jehan (Jean), second, 257.  
   Jean, third, 261.  
   Jean, fourth, 260.  
   Jean, fifth, 258.  
   Jehanne (Jeanne), 256, 257, 533.  
   Jeanne, second, 260.  
   Jeanne, third, 259.  
   Jeanne, fourth, 266.  
   Jeanne, fifth, 262.  
   Judith, 260.

- du Busc, Judith, second, 258, 503, 504, 506.  
     Luc, 262.  
     Madeleine, 261, 517.  
     Madeleine, second, 259.  
     Madeleine, third, 257.  
     Madeleine, fourth, 256.  
     Madeleine, Florimonde, 262.  
     Marguerite, 260, 265.  
     Marguerite, second, 261.  
     Marie, 259.  
     Marie, second, 256.  
     Marie, third, 260.  
     Marie, fourth, 260.  
     Marie, fifth, 101, 194, 199, 255, 256, 257, 265, 279, 311, 344, 516.  
     Marie, sixth, 260.  
     Marie, seventh, 258.  
     Marthe, 262.  
     Nicolas, 256.  
     Nicolas, second, 257, 533, 534.  
     Nicolas, third, 256.  
     Nicolas, fourth, 17, 256, 260, 262, 263, 264, 271, 272, 273, 282, 683.  
     Nicolas, fifth, 265.  
     Nicolas, sixth, 261.  
     Nicolas, seventh, 256.  
     Peronelle, 255.  
     Pierre, 257.  
     Richard, 255, 256.  
     Richard, second, 256.  
     Robert, 257.  
     Romaine, 261.  
     Salomon, 264, 283.  
     Suzanne, 120, 264, 281.  
     Suzanne, second, 266, 281, 283.  
     Suzanne, third, 259.  
 Duc, Christophe, 104, 105, 168.  
     Elizabeth, 105, 115, 118.  
     Jehanne, 105.  
     Marie, 105.  
 du Carré, Catherine, 470.  
 du Champ, Jehan, 558.  
     Marie, 558.  
 du Chapelet, François, 708.  
     Jacques, 708.  
 du Chemin, Marie, 273.  
 du Chesne, André, 734, 736.  
     Marguerite, 94.  
 du Clos, Pierre, 480.  
 Ducloux, Marguerite, 441.  
 du Dognon, Marie Geneviève, 383.  
 Dudoyt, Jehan, 534.  
 du Fay, Madeleine, 114.  
 du Fay de La Tour-Maubourg, Eléonore, 419.  
     Jacques, 419.  
 Duffin, John, 343, 344.  
 du Flo, Pierre, 570.  
 du Four, Guillaume, 489.  
     Jacques, 542.  
     Marie, 674.  
     Pierre, 61, 533, 546.  
 du Fresnoy, Marie Madeleine, 713.  
 du Gard, Catherine, 502, 516, 517.  
     Guillaume, 484.  
     Marie, 261, 517.  
     Marie Madeleine, 513, 517.  
     Rachel, 502, 516.  
     Robert, 502, 516.  
     Robert, second, 261, 503, 513, 516.  
     Robert, third, 517.  
     Robert, fourth, 517.  
     Robert Jacques, 513, 517.  
 du Grain, Martine, 19, 704.  
 du Grenier, Pierre, 481.  
 du Hamel, Anne Elizabeth, 522.  
     Denys, 522.  
     Estienne, 272.  
     Guillaume, 53.  
     Jacques, 539, 588, 689.  
     Josias, 522.  
     Josias, second, 258, 507, 514, 519, 522.  
     Josias, third, 522.  
     Marie, 272.  
     Marie, second, 132.  
     Marie Anne, 522.  
 du Jardin, Jehan, 480, 481.  
     Joachim, 591.  
 du Manoir, Gilles, 11, 72.  
 du Marché, Adrienne, 44.  
 du Mellay, Madeleine, 38.  
 du Mesnil, Catherine, 623.  
     Esther, 621, 623.  
     Esther, second, 623.  
     Jehan, 621.  
     Louis Jacques, 628.  
     Luc Pierre, 628.  
     Marguerite, 623.  
     Marie, 623.  
     Pierre, 195, 623.  
     Pierre, the younger, 623.  
     Pierre Saint, 628.  
     Suzanne Elizabeth, 628.  
     Thomas, 480.

- du Moncel, Jehanne, 703.  
   Marthe Catherine, 356.  
 du Mont, Catherine, 130.  
   Jehanne, 484.  
   Marie, 256.  
 Dumont, Geoffroy, 715.  
 Dumont de Bostaquet, Abraham,  
   717.  
   Anne, 719.  
   Anne, second, 719, 720.  
   Anne Suzanne, 721.  
   Catherine, 130, 719.  
   Charles, 719.  
   coat of arms, 715.  
   Daniel, 720.  
   Daniel Auguste, 720.  
   David, 720.  
   Elizabeth, 328, 719.  
   Elizabeth, second, 721.  
   Esther, 720.  
   Esther, second, 721.  
   Françoise, 716.  
   Françoise, second, 719.  
   Henry, 720.  
   Isaac, 195, 228, 235, 328, 685, 710,  
     714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719.  
   Isaac, second, 719, 720.  
   Isaac, third, 720.  
   Isaac Antoine Auguste, 721.  
   Isaac Antoine Auguste, the young-  
     er, 721.  
   Isaac Gabriel Auguste, 721.  
   Jérémie, 720.  
   Judith Julie, 718, 719.  
   Louis, 721.  
   Madeleine, 719.  
   Marianne, 719.  
   Marie, 719.  
   Marie Anne, 721.  
   Marie Madeleine, 720.  
   Marthe, 719.  
   Samuel Gabriel, 715, 716.  
   Samuel Gabriel, second, 719.  
   Samuel Gabriel, third, 721.  
   Suzanne, 719.  
 Dumont de Ribœuf, Elizabeth,  
   328.  
 du Montet, Élie, 469, 470.  
   François, 468.  
   Ysabeau, 468, 469.  
 du Morel, Louis, 704.  
   Marie, 704.  
 du Moulin, Pierre, 269.  
 du Moustier, Lucque, 484, 485, 488.  
   Pierre, 691.  
   Robert, 486.  
 du Noyer, Héliodore, 453.  
   Jacquette, 453, 455.  
   Jeanne, 455.  
   Michel, 453.  
 Dunwoody, Dr. James, 298.  
 du Parc, Nicolas, 572, 573, 577.  
 du Pont, —, 461.  
   Abraham (ancestor), 13, 17, 19, 45,  
     68, 69, 71, 88, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97,  
     100, 101, 106, 112, 128, 143, 144,  
     147, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170,  
     171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 181,  
     194, 196, 251, 317, 475, 484, 496,  
     535, 545, 615, 629, 649.  
   Abraham, second, 94.  
   Abraham, third, 97.  
   Abraham, fourth, 94.  
   Abraham, fifth, 176.  
   Abraham, sixth, 94.  
   Abraham, seventh, 176, 177, 178, 179,  
     180, 181, 184, 186, 188, 193, 196,  
     197, 198, 225, 230, 233, 248, 249,  
     282, 285, 315, 317, 319, 320, 649,  
     650.  
   Abraham, eighth, of South Caro-  
     lina, 177, 200, 248, 250, 279, 280,  
     282, 283, 284, 285, 287, 291, 292,  
     293, 294, 295, 297, 299, 318, 320,  
     407, 647.  
   Abraham, ninth, 295, 297, 303.  
   Abraham, tenth, 153, 341, 342, 344,  
     346, 347, 348, 360.  
   Abraham, eleventh, 347.  
   Abraham, twelfth, 306.  
   Abraham, Jacques, 347.  
   Alexander, 298, 299.  
   Anne of Elbœuf, 21.  
   Anne, 127, 140, 145.  
   Anne, second, 95.  
   Anne, third, 16.  
   Anne, fourth, 98.  
   Anne, fifth, 145.  
   Anne, sixth, 281.  
   Anne, seventh, 344, 355, 357.  
   Anne, eighth, 298.  
   Anne, ninth, 301, 304.  
   Anne, tenth, 344, 349.  
   Anne, eleventh, 298, 659.  
   Anne, twelfth, 307.  
   Anne Alexandrine, 156, 333, 363.



- du Pont, Anne Goodbe, 302, 304.  
   Benjamin, 306.  
   Benjamin Coachman, 306.  
   Catherine Aimable, 347.  
   Catherine Félicité Honorine, 347.  
   Catherine Martha, 302.  
   Charles, of Elbœuf, 21, 22.  
   Charles, the younger, of Elbœuf, 21.  
   Charles, of St. Martin of the Bridge, 22.  
   Charles, second, of St. Martin of the Bridge, 22.  
   Charles, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 21, 39, 40, 41, 43, 45, 46, 48, 49, 67, 68, 72, 79, 89, 99, 104, 127, 167, 168, 172.  
   Charles, second, 68, 71.  
   Charles, third, 127.  
   Charles, fourth, 16.  
   Charles, fifth, 304, 305.  
   Charles, sixth, 306.  
   Cornelius, 303.  
   Cornelius, second, 307.  
   David, 68, 71.  
   David, second, 95.  
   David, third, 136, 149, 151, 152, 154, 157, 341.  
   David, fourth, 155, 157, 160, 161.  
   David, fifth, 152, 153.  
   Dorothy, 298.  
   Eliza Jane, 304.  
   Elizabeth, 95.  
   Elizabeth, second, 146.  
   Elizabeth, third, 298.  
   Elizabeth, fourth, 158.  
   Elizabeth Goodbe, 304.  
   Elvira Rosalie, 307.  
   Esther, of Elbœuf, 21.  
   Esther, 95.  
   Esther, second, 127, 144, 145, 149.  
   Esther, third, 34, 228, 279, 280, 281.  
   Esther, fourth, 150.  
   Esther, fifth, 296, 297.  
   Estienne, 16, 17.  
   Etienne, second, 344.  
   Eustace, 69, 71, 72, 93, 95, 97, 103, 131, 344.  
   Eustace, the younger, 97, 101, 118, 146, 174, 176.  
   Félix, of Canteleu, 19.  
   Félix, second, of Canteleu, 19, 704.  
   Félix, third, of Canteleu, 20.
- du Pont, Félix, fourth, of Canteleu, 20.  
   François, of St. Denis, 21.  
   Gideon, 295, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304.  
   Gideon, junior, 304, 305.  
   Gideon Faucheraud, 301, 303.  
   Guillaume, of Canteleu, 18, 35.  
   Guillaume, of St. Denis, 20.  
   Guillaume, second, of St. Denis, 20.  
   Guillaume, third, of St. Denis, 20.  
   Guillaume, fourth, of St. Denis, 21.  
   Guillaume, of St. Martin of the Bridge, 22.  
   Hannah, 298, 301.  
   Harriet, 307.  
   Isaac, 68, 71.  
   Isaac, second, 145.  
   Jacques, of Canteleu, 18.  
   Jacques, of St. Martin of the Bridge, 22.  
   Jacques, 316, 346, 347, 348, 360.  
   Jacques, second, 347.  
   Jacques, third, 157.  
   Jacques, fourth, 154.  
   Jane, 305.  
   Jane Dupré, 306.  
   Jane Haywood, 302.  
   Jane Mary, 306.  
   Jehan (Jean), (son of Charles), 12.  
   Jehan (Jean), the elder, (son of Pierre), 7, 14, 16, 17.  
   Jehan (Jean), the younger, (son of Pierre), 16.  
   Jehan (Jean), of Canteleu, 18, 19, 171.  
   Jehan (Jean), second, of Canteleu, 20.  
   Jehan (Jean), third, of Canteleu, 20.  
   Jehan (Jean), of St. Denis, 20, 22.  
   Jehan (Jean), second, of St. Denis, 20.  
   Jehan (Jean), third, of St. Denis, 21.  
   Jehan (Jean), fourth, of St. Denis, 21.  
   Jehan (Jean), (ancestor), 7, 8, 9, 12, 15, 17, 22, 27, 41, 42, 45, 46, 48, 52, 67, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 79, 83, 86, 88, 89, 93, 94, 97, 104, 113, 125, 133, 158, 165, 167, 171, 341, 492, 629, 670.

- du Pont, Jehan (Jean), (son of Jehan), 8, 68, 86.
- Jehan (Jean), the younger, (son of Jehan), 13, 68, 88, 93, 94, 96, 97, 98, 100, 103, 144, 168, 174.
- Jehan (Jean), (son of Jehan, the younger), 94.
- Jean, second (ancestor), 22, 101, 140, 147, 150, 176, 177, 178, 180, 181, 184, 186, 188, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 209, 211, 214, 225, 228, 230, 234, 244, 245, 248, 249, 250, 251, 255, 256, 265, 279, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 291, 292, 311, 312, 313, 315, 318, 319, 320, 516, 575, 577, 578, 626, 649, 717.
- Jean, third (ancestor), 185, 189, 228, 234, 245, 248, 250, 279, 280, 281, 284, 285, 287, 288, 291, 292, 293, 299, 311, 312, 313, 315, 316, 317, 319, 320, 321, 328, 333, 334, 339, 341, 350, 355, 361, 398, 408, 648, 664.
- Jean, fourth, 250, 339, 340, 341, 348, 360.
- Jean, fifth, 349.
- Jean Maximilien, 149, 154, 158, 160.
- Jean Nicolas, 347.
- Jehanne (Jeanne), of Canteleu, 704.
- Jehanne (Jeanne), 68.
- Jehanne (Jeanne), second, 94.
- Jehanne (Jeanne), third, 150.
- Jehanne (Jeanne), fourth, 152.
- John, 304.
- John, second, 298, 301, 302, 303.
- John, third, 304.
- John, fourth, 307.
- John, fifth, 302.
- John Faucheraud, 302.
- Jonas, 8, 14, 47, 68, 71, 72, 73, 86, 88, 93, 95, 103, 125, 126, 127, 131, 132, 143, 144, 156, 158, 171, 256, 475, 496, 506, 518.
- Jonas, second, 96, 100, 101, 126, 127, 131, 132, 143, 144, 147, 148, 174, 182.
- Jonas, third, 144.
- Jonas, fourth, 145.
- Jonas, fifth, 136, 148, 149, 150, 151, 155.
- Jonas, sixth, 149, 151, 152, 154, 155, 156, 160.
- du Pont, Jonas, seventh, 153, 155, 156, 157, 161.
- Josiah, 301, 304, 305.
- Josiah, second, 307.
- Judith, 69, 73, 74, 75, 93.
- Judith, second, 94.
- Madeleine, of Canteleu, 20.
- Madeleine, 69.
- Madeleine, second, 127.
- Madeleine, third, 44, 145, 146, 343.
- Madeleine, fourth, 280.
- Madeleine, fifth, 348.
- Marie, of Canteleu, 20.
- Marie, of Elbœuf, 21.
- Marie, 48, 68, 86, 88, 93, 97, 103, 104, 125, 127, 128, 132, 135, 159.
- Marie, second, 69, 93, 96.
- Marie, third, 127, 128, 130, 132, 133, 134, 138, 145, 147, 149, 496.
- Marie, fourth, 16.
- Marie, fifth, 94, 95, 96.
- Marie, sixth, 97.
- Marie, seventh, 16.
- Marie, eighth, 97.
- Marie, ninth, 97.
- Marie, tenth, 176, 177, 180, 181, 182, 183, 189, 193, 194, 317, 318, 319, 649.
- Marie, eleventh, 145.
- Marie, twelfth, 180, 228, 279, 280, 281, 282.
- Marie, thirteenth, 148.
- Marie, fourteenth, 250, 341, 344, 350.
- Marie Anne, 295, 296, 297.
- Marie Anne, second, 346, 347.
- Marie Anne, third, 347.
- Marie Madeleine, 340.
- Marie Madeleine, second, 347.
- Marie Madeleine, third, 343, 344, 349.
- Marion, of Canteleu, 18.
- Martha Elizabeth, 302.
- Marthe, of Canteleu, 19.
- Marthe, second, of Canteleu, 19.
- Mary, 301, 303.
- Mary, second, 305.
- Mathias, 131, 135, 137, 140, 145, 146, 147, 148, 150, 180, 279.
- Mathias, second, 135, 136, 149, 150, 151, 153, 154, 159, 341.
- Mathias, third, 149, 152, 153, 341.
- Mathias, fourth, 152.
- Mathias Pierre, 152, 153, 158.

- du Pont, Mathieu, of Elboeuf, 21.  
 Michel, 153.  
 Nicolas, of Canteleu, 18.  
 Nicolas, second, of Canteleu, 18.  
 Nicolas, of St. Denis, 20.  
 Nicolas, of St. Martin of the Bridge, 22.  
 Nicolas, 7, 16, 17.  
 Nicolas, second, 16, 17.  
 Nicolas, third, 47, 127.  
 Nicolas François, 316, 335, 342, 344, 345, 346, 347, 351, 360.  
 Noel, of St. Denis, 20, 695.  
 Noel, second, of St. Denis, 21.  
 Philémon, 341.  
 Pierre, of Canteleu, 17, 18.  
 Pierre, of St. Denis, 20.  
 Pierre, 7, 8, 15, 16, 19, 89, 99, 125, 127, 144, 167.  
 Pierre, second, 7, 8, 15, 16, 17.  
 Pierre, third, 12.  
 Pierre, fourth, 176.  
 Pierre, fifth, 153, 250, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 348, 360, 368, 505.  
 Pierre, sixth, 349.  
 Rebecca, 301.  
 Robert, of St. Denis, 20.  
 Samuel, 155, 156, 157, 161, 266, 293, 316, 335, 339, 342, 347, 351, 355, 359, 360, 361, 363, 367, 461.  
 Sarah Eliza, 306.  
 Susan Cox, 302.  
 Susannah Lewis, 304.  
 Suzanne, 95.  
 Suzanne, second, 149, 152, 153, 154, 158.  
 Suzanne, third, 158.  
 Thomas, of Canteleu, 18.  
 Thomas, of St. Martin of the Bridge, 21, 22.  
 Thomas, second, of St. Martin of the Bridge, 22.  
 Thomas, third, of St. Martin of the Bridge, 22.  
 Thomas, 13.  
 Thomas, second, 94.  
 Thomas, third, 307.  
 Thomas Coachman, 306.  
 du Pont de Nemours (see "Pierre Samuel du Pont de Nemours").  
 Alexis Irénée, 393.  
 Alfred Victor, 393.  
 Amelia Elizabeth, 387.
- du Pont de Nemours, Charles Irénée, 387.  
 Eleuthera, 393.  
 Eleuthère Irénée, 375, 376, 386, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392.  
 Evelina Gabrielle, 393.  
 Fils & Cie., 378, 383, 385, 390.  
 Henry, 393.  
 Julia Sophie Angélique, 387.  
 Lucille, 393.  
 Paul François, 388.  
 Pierre Samuel ("Du Pont de Nemours"), 23, 142, 153, 155, 156, 161, 162, 170, 185, 239, 260, 292, 293, 314, 315, 332, 333, 336, 339, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 358, 359, 360, 362, 363, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 383, 384, 385, 389, 390, 391, 447, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 471, 472, 505, 629.  
 Samuel Francis, 387, 393.  
 Samuel François, 387.  
 Sophie Madeleine, 387, 393.  
 Victor Marie, 378, 383, 385, 386, 387, 472.  
 Victorine Elizabeth, 392.  
 Dupré, Cornelius, 294, 303.  
 Jane Elizabeth, 297, 303.  
 Du Puy-Montbrun, Alexandre, 450, 452, 454.  
 Charles, 450.  
 Jehan, 450.  
 du Quesnay, Robert, 542.  
 Duquet, Marie, 97.  
 Durege, Bénine, 142.  
 Duregon, Jacqueline, 423.  
 du Rieu, Monsieur, 531.  
 du Rousset, Alexandrine, 362, 456, 458, 459.  
 Jean, 458.  
 Dutot, Laurent, 558.  
 du Val, Adam, 14.  
 Catherine, 506.  
 Colin, 688.  
 Jacques, 167.  
 Jacques, second, 731.  
 Jehan, 479.  
 Jehanne, 14, 99.  
 Martin, 585.  
 Michel, 11.  
 Nicolas, 14, 27.

- du Vivier, Estienne, 423, 429.  
   Jehan, 423.  
   Lazare, 429.  
 Duvrac, André Hyacinthe, 354.  
   Charles Thomas, 354.  
   Louis Charles Thomas, 354.  
   Pierre Lubin, 354.  
 Dyée, Manuel, 178.  
 Dyel, Marie, 724.  
   Robert, 724.  
 Edwards, Elizabeth, 663.  
   Jane, 662.  
   Thomas Howard, 662, 663.  
 Effreville, Marie d', 129.  
 Elizabeth, Queen of England, 80.  
 Ellis, Elizabeth, 160.  
 Énart, Jehan, 569.  
 Érables, Jehan des, 37.  
   Marion des, 37.  
 Erbron, Sara, 496.  
 Eschart, Nicolas, 730.  
 Esneval, Claude d', 708.  
   Gauvain d', 708.  
 Espinay, Anne d', 496.  
   Charlotte d', 707.  
   Georges d', 483, 496.  
   René d', 707.  
 Esquetot, Madeleine d', 171.  
   Nicolas d', 171.  
 Essars, Colette des, 722.  
 Essarts, Anne des, 628.  
   David des, 628.  
   David des, second, 628.  
   David des, third, 628.  
 Estienne, Jacob, 139.  
   Marie, 703.  
 Étamare, Jehanne, 684.  
 Eue, Anne, 14, 17, 86, 99.  
   Estienne, 99.  
   Gallien, 99.  
   Geoffroy, 14, 99.  
 Eveling, Charles, 273.  
 Fallaize, Marie, 647.  
   Toussaint, 647.  
 Faneuil, Andrew (André), 656, 657,  
   658, 659.  
   Benjamin, 657.  
   Benjamin, second, 658.  
   Hall, 658.  
   Jean, 653, 658.  
   Jeanne, 659.  
   Judith, 653, 657, 658.  
 Faneuil, Peter, 658.  
   Pierre, 657.  
   Pierre, second, 657, 658, 659.  
   Suzanne, 658.  
 Faré, Isabeau, 698.  
 Faubert, Madeleine, 629.  
 Faucheraud, Anne, 294, 295, 297, 299.  
   Charles, 295.  
   Gideon, 295.  
 Faulcon, Catherine, 496.  
   Jacques, 496.  
   Marie, 100.  
   Marthe, 648.  
   Pierre, 100.  
 Faullain, Claude, 42.  
   Jehan, 41, 42.  
 Fauterel, Georges, 563.  
   Guillaume, 43.  
   Ysaye, 44.  
 Fauville, Marguerite, 728, 729.  
   Robert, 728.  
 Favry-Doigny, Lucrece Catherine de,  
   358.  
 Faye, Colin, 480.  
 Fayer, ———, 153.  
   Elizabeth, 94.  
 Febvre, Isaac, 453.  
   Madeleine, 453.  
 Félin, Robert de, 709.  
 Féliasant, Ennemond, 460.  
   Paul, 460.  
 Fénélon, archbishop, 222, 240, 243.  
 Ferdemoulin, Anne, 485.  
 Féré, Alizon, 538, 539, 587, 684, 689,  
   690, 692.  
   Catherine, 692.  
   Guillaume, 690, 691.  
   Guillaume, second, 689, 691, 692,  
   696.  
   Guillaume, third, 691, 692.  
   Guillaume, fourth, 692.  
   Guillaume, fifth, 692.  
   Jacques, 692.  
   Jehan, 691.  
   Michel, 483.  
   Nicolas, 691, 692.  
   Pierre, 691, 692.  
 Féret, Marion, 50.  
 Ferguson, Mary, 302.  
 Ferment, ———, 135.  
   Guillaume, 183.  
   Nicolas, 74.  
   Pierre, 135.

- Féron, Marie, 595, 596, 621.  
 Pierre, 596.
- Ferrant, François, 189, 318, 319, 320, 321.  
 Guillaume, 55, 56.  
 Guillaume, second, 56.  
 Guillaume, third, 56, 187.  
 Jacques, 56.  
 Jacques, second, 56, 185, 187, 188, 189, 230, 317, 318, 319, 320.  
 Jacques, third, 188, 318.  
 Jehan, 55, 56.  
 Michel, 56.  
 Toussaint, 56.
- Fessart, Guillebert, 490.  
 Marie, 489.
- Fétart, Madeleine, 120.
- Février, Jehan, 573.
- Ficquet, Jacques, 555.
- Field, Henry, 307.
- Fillastre, Jehan, 677.
- Finet, Jean, 643.  
 Suzanne, 643.
- Fléchier, 236.
- Fleury, Guillaume, 545.  
 Guillaume, second, 545.  
 Jehan, 545.  
 Jehanne, 169, 545, 547, 583, 615.  
 Nauldain, 545.  
 Pierre, 545.
- Floquet, 209, 239.
- Flower, Joseph, 303.  
 Mary, 303.
- Forges, Catherine des, 428.
- Forks, use of, 75.
- Formaloger, Violente de, 282.
- Fortin, Jacques, 686.
- Foudras, Anne de, 418.  
 Roland de, 418.
- Fougères, Renée des, 727.
- Foulon, Victorien, 166.
- Fouquet, ———, 141.  
 Abraham, 141.  
 Anne, 139.  
 Bénine, 142.  
 Esther, 140.  
 Isaac, 140.  
 Jacques, 139.  
 Jacques, second, 139.  
 Jehan (Jean), 138.  
 Jean, second, 140.  
 Jeanne, 140.  
 Jonas, 138, 139, 141, 142.
- Fouquet, Jonas, second, 139.  
 Jonas, third, 139, 142.  
 Josias, 128, 134, 138, 143, 150, 518.  
 Josias, second, 139.  
 Josias, third, 138, 139.  
 Marie, 138.  
 Marie, second, 137, 140, 154, 475, 518.  
 Marie Anne, 139.  
 Marie Anne, second, 142.  
 Marie Anne, third, 142.  
 Marie Suzanne, 142.  
 Pierre, 140, 141, 142.  
 Pierre, second, 138, 139.  
 Pierre, third, 142, 153.  
 Pierre, fourth, 142.  
 Sara, 141.  
 Suzanne, 139.
- Fourcroy, 248.
- Fourgon, Abraham, 129, 136, 137, 141, 226.  
 Abraham, second, 130.  
 Jehan (Jean), 130.  
 Jean, second, 130.  
 Jean, third, 130, 131.  
 Marin, 602.
- Fournier, Marie, 69.
- Fourqueux, 374.
- Framery, Anne, 557.
- Francis I, 4.
- Francis II, 4, 6.
- Franklin, Dr., 378.
- Frapet, Antoine, 426.
- Frémont, Antoinette, 629.  
 Germain, 126.
- Fronde, Rebellion of the, 42.
- Frotté, Pierre Henri de, 721.
- Fulgent, Adrien, 109, 110.  
 Anne, 109, 110.  
 Anne, second, 111, 112.  
 David, 111.  
 François, 108.  
 François, second, 108, 110, 174.  
 François, third, 108, 110.  
 François, fourth, 111, 243.  
 François, fifth, 109.  
 Humphrey, 111, 120.  
 Marie, 110.  
 Marie, second, 109.  
 Marie, third, 110, 111.  
 Richard, 108, 182.  
 Thomas, 108.

- Fulgent, Thomas, second, 110, 111,  
146, 243.  
Thomas, third, 111.
- Gaillard, Løys (Louis), 481.  
Robert, 554.
- Ganay, Jeanne de, 436.
- Garenne, Antoine, 435.  
Gabriel Lazare, 435.  
Gilbert, 434.  
Jean, 434.  
Jean Baptiste Madelon, 435.  
Lazare, 435.  
Marie Olympe Henriette, 443.  
Marthe, 435.  
Philiberte, 435.  
Philippe, 443.
- Gatten, notary, 8.
- Gaulne, Catherine, 465.  
Michel, 467.
- Gauthier, Marie, 432.
- Gauthier de Saint Blancard, 230.
- Gaussant, Nicolas, 682.  
Rémy, 682.
- Gautheron, Lazare, 429, 432.  
Philippe, 424.
- Gauthier, Marie, 670.
- Gavion, Geoffroy, 730.
- Gayand, Catherine, 417.  
Jean, 417.
- Gelton, Rachel, 531.
- Genet, French minister, 384.
- Gentil, Sophie Marie Madeleine, 392.
- Genvret, Jehan, 478.
- Geoffroy, Pierre, 312, 313.
- Gerhard, Louisa, 393.
- Germain, Benjamin, 246.
- Germont, Nicolas, André de, 731.
- Gibert, Pierre, 47.
- Gilles, Robert, 536.  
Robert, second, 594.
- Gilly, Anne, 138.
- Gingant, Noel, 367.
- Givry, Elizabeth de, 387.  
Gardien de, 282.  
Jeanne de, 282.
- Gloria, Judith, 260.
- Gobert, Thomas, the elder, 536.  
Thomas, the younger, 536.
- Godard de Belbœuf, Jean Baptiste,  
727.
- Godart, Marie, 725.
- Godefroy, Bernard Abraham, 654.
- Godefroy, Elizabeth, 109.  
Jacques, 109.  
Marguerite, 606.
- Godes, Charles, 610.  
Estienne, 610.  
Jehanne, 610.  
Marguerite, 610.  
Michel, 609.  
Michel, the younger, 609, 610.
- Godin, Marie, 668.
- Goffroy, Antoine, 470.  
Élie, 470.
- Goguet, Elizabeth, 158, 160.
- Gombeau, Sara, 657.
- Goodbe, Anne, 301, 304.  
John, 301.
- Gosmont, Guillaume, 32.  
Madeleine, 32.
- Goudart, Agnès, 481, 484, 490, 625,  
682.
- Goudouelle, Baudet, 690.
- Goullé, Anne Marie, 259.  
Elizabeth, 508.  
Estienne, 259.  
Estienne, second, 506, 508.
- Goupil, Pierre, 585.
- Green, George, 642.  
Joshua Shippey, 642.  
Walkerhouse Shippey, 642.
- Greene, General, 305.
- Greenwollers, William, 644.
- Gregory XIII, Pope, 406.
- Grenier, Vicar, 332.
- Grière, ———, 513.
- Griffin, Mary, 660.
- Grimon, Abigail, 453.
- Grimstone, Harriet, 510.
- Griot, Jean Thomas, 142.
- Grisel, Richard, 19, 576.
- Gromier, Claude Emile Philibert, 469.
- Groslet, Jerosme, 709.  
Louise, 709.
- Groulard, Barbe, 703.  
Claude, 703.
- Grouvel, Pierre, 38.
- Gruchet, Marguerite de, 20, 21.  
Vincent de, 82.
- Gudin de La Ferrière, Philippe Jean,  
363.  
Philippe Jean Henri, 363.  
Pierette Henriette, 363.
- Guedeveille, Jehanne de, 32.
- Guérard, Nicolas, 311.

- Guérente, Anne, 260.  
 Guillaume, 683.  
 Jehan, 59.  
 Judith, 683.  
 Guérin, Guillaume, 477, 691.  
 Marie, 138, 139.  
 Nicolas, 603.  
 Pierre, 138.  
 Pierre, second, 358.  
 Guérould, Barthélemy, 616, 676.  
 Nicolas, 676.  
 Guerry, Anne, 298.  
 Colin (Nicolas), 36, 38, 47, 50, 51,  
 54.  
 Colin, second, 53.  
 Colin, third, 55.  
 Guillaume, 49, 50.  
 Guillaume, second, 50.  
 Guillebert, 51, 53, 54.  
 Guillebert, second, 54.  
 Guillebert, third, 55.  
 Jehan, 50.  
 Jehan, second, 53.  
 Jehanne, 10, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 49,  
 52, 53, 54, 63, 67, 82, 146, 184.  
 Jehanne, second, 55, 56.  
 Madeleine, 34, 53.  
 Madeleine, second, 54.  
 Marguerite, 55.  
 Marie, 55, 56.  
 Michel, 53.  
 Michelle, 56.  
 Michelle, second, 55.  
 Pierre, 55.  
 Raoulin, 55.  
 Richard, 49, 51, 52, 53, 58.  
 Romain, 39, 54, 55, 56.  
 Romain, the younger, 55.  
 Guersey, Elizabeth, 621.  
 Gueuteville, Jacques de, 648.  
 Jacques de, the younger, 648.  
 Guiffart, Pierre, 665.  
 Romaine, 665, 666.  
 Guignilliat, Jean François de, 296.  
 Mary Elizabeth de, 296.  
 Guillebaut, Pierre, 195.  
 Guillebert, Mathurin, 230.  
 Guilleboc, Löys (Louis), 480.  
 Guillos, Guillaume de, the younger,  
 30.  
 Guillot, François, 669.  
 Marie Barbe, 669.  
 Pierre de, 568.
- Guillot, Madeleine, 266.  
 Guincestre, Jacques de, 59.  
 Jehan de, 59.  
 Guiot, Antoine, 173.  
 Guis, Marie, 180.  
 Guise, Duke of, 82.  
 GUYEURE, Pierre, 603, 604.  
 Guynet de Mareschalle, Jean, 454.  
 Jeanne, 454, 456.  
 Philémon, 154.  
 Guyot, Pierre, 586.  
 Valentin, 586.
- Haillant, Laurent, 678.  
 Haillet, Marie, 681.  
 Pierre, 681.  
 Robert, 681.  
 Hainsfray, Martine, 589.  
 Hallé, Barthélemy, 723.  
 Marguerite, 727.  
 Marie, 723.  
 Hallée, Jacques, 504.  
 Jacques, the younger, 504.  
 Hamel, Bertrand, 30.  
 Jehan, 30.  
 Hanivel, Ysabeau de, 708.  
 Hannett, Elizabeth, 506.  
 Happède, Robert, 679.  
 Harang, Louise, 2.  
 Hardouin, Esther, 339.  
 Harel, Marie, 625.  
 Hariquel, Løyse (Louise) de, 703.  
 Robert de, 703.  
 Harley, Isaac, 135, 136.  
 Harmand, 376.  
 Harper, Euphemia, 110.  
 Hault, Marie, 434.  
 Havy, Pierre, 195.  
 Hayes, Jehan des, 678.  
 Marie des, 112.  
 Nicolas des, 678.  
 Varina, 511.  
 Hays, Aubert, 53.  
 Claude, 273.  
 Claude, the younger, 273.  
 Estienne, 40.  
 Guillaume, 40, 41.  
 Marie, 113.  
 Robert, 40.  
 Thomas, 41.  
 Hébert, Anne, 627.  
 Barbe, 727.  
 Catherine, 628.

- Hébert, Elizabeth, 627.  
     Elizabeth, second, 628.  
     Esther, 628.  
     Estienne, 628.  
     Jehan (Jean), 626, 627.  
     Jehan (Jean), second, 183, 627.  
     Jean, third, 627.  
     Jean, fourth, 628.  
     Jean Samuel, 628.  
     Marguerite, 275.  
     Marie, 628.  
     Marie, second, 628.  
     Marie Anne, 628.  
     Marie Anne, second, 628.  
     Marie Anne, third, 345.  
     Möyse, 627.  
     Nicolas, 628.  
     Pierre, 627.  
     Richard, 727.  
     Samuel, 628.  
     Zacharie, 628.  
 Hélie, Claude, 488.  
 Hellebout, Marion, 477, 478, 487.  
 Hennequin, 700.  
 Hennet, Guillaume, 52.  
     Michel, 52.  
 Henry II, 4, 723.  
 Henry III, 87.  
 Henry IV 7, 87, 88, 202, 211, 405,  
     646, 706.  
 Hérembourg, Guillaume, 676, 677.  
 Herbert, Marie, 116.  
 Herbron, Marthe, 102.  
 Herman, Marguerite, 683.  
 Hermen, Cécille, 16.  
 Herment, Marguerite, 516.  
 Hesbert, Jehan, 560.  
 Heudes, Marguerite, 668.  
 Heurtault, Anne, 113, 118.  
     Clément, 113.  
     Guillaume, 62.  
     Jean, 118, 136.  
 Heuse, Colette, 22.  
     Richard, 691.  
 Hibon, Cardine, 16.  
 Hodé, Ambroise, 94, 100, 103, 166,  
     167.  
     François, 100.  
 Hogendorp, Jean François, Comte de,  
     654.  
 Holy League, 87, 103.  
 Hommets, Louise des, 69, 72, 73, 74,  
     97.  
 Houël, Jacques, 29.  
     Jehan, 478.  
     Jehan, second, 528.  
 Housteville, Marie d', 131.  
 Houvet, 332.  
 Hozier, M. d', 436, 734, 736.  
 Hubert, Anne, 627.  
     Anne, second, 629.  
     Elizabeth, 628.  
     Elizabeth, second, 627.  
     Estienne, 627.  
     Estienne, second, 627.  
     Jacques, 627.  
     Jacques Nicolas, 346.  
     Jacques Simon, 346.  
     Jehan (Jean), 483.  
     Jehan (Jean), second, 627, 628.  
     Jean Paul, 627.  
     Jean Paul, second, 627.  
     Judith, 629.  
     Marie, 186.  
     Marthe, 627.  
     Noel, 627.  
     Paul, 627.  
     Paul, second, 627.  
     Pierre, 627.  
     Robert, 627, 628.  
     Suzanne, 629.  
 Huchon, Guillaume, 78.  
 Hüe, Catherine, 22.  
     Charles, 22.  
     Marie, 114, 117.  
     Raoulin, 610.  
 Hüe de Montaigu, Esther, 204, 208.  
     Jacob, 204.  
 Hugon, King, 5, 6.  
 Huguenot Church, organization of,  
     206.  
 Huguenot, Pascal, 5.  
 Huguenot Society of America, 240.  
 Huguenots, exodus of, 237, 238, 239,  
     240.  
     funerals of, 203.  
     non-emigrating, 240 et passim.  
     origin of word, 4, 5, 6.  
     "pasteurs," prohibitions against,  
     208.  
     Scriptural names of, 70, 71, 72.  
 Hummex, Marie, 153.  
 Hurault, Charles, 713.  
     Marie Anne Henriette, 713.  
 Hutchinson, Maria, 307.  
 Hutton, James, 372.



- Imbault, Jean Jerome, 363.  
 Imbleville, Guillaume d', 34, 53.  
 Innocent XI, Pope, 236.  
 Inquisition, 406.  
  
 Jackson, Anne, 305.  
 Jacobins, 375, 376, 377, 389.  
 Jaloux, Adrien, 35.  
 James II, 718.  
 Jamson, Godart, 173.  
 Jansse, Catherine, 271.  
     David, 267.  
     David, second, 268.  
     Henriette Marie Louise, 268.  
     Jean Maximilien, 155, 267.  
     Jesse, 268.  
     Luc, 267.  
     Lucas, 101, 155, 179, 181, 194, 195,  
         209, 211, 251, 263, 264, 267, 268,  
         269, 270, 271, 279, 280, 284.  
     Lucas, the younger, 267.  
     Marguerite Louise Suzanne, 268.  
     Marie, 101.  
     Marie Anne, 267, 268.  
     Marie Anne, second, 268.  
     Nicolas, 267.  
     Paul Luc, 268.  
     Samuel, 267, 268, 283, 284, 359.  
 Japin, Abraham, 522.  
     Esther, 521, 522.  
 Jaucourt-Epeuilles, Pierre Antoine de,  
     362, 457, 458.  
 Jay, John, 400.  
 Jeanne d'Arc (see "Sainte Jeanne  
     d'Arc").  
 Jeanneton (see "Jeanne Quesnel").  
 Jeannez, Anne Claudine Stoline, 470.  
     Joseph, 470.  
 Jefferson, Thomas, 372, 378, 379, 391.  
 Jehan, Anne, 131, 506.  
     Jacob, 132.  
         of France (see "Poitiers, Comte de").  
 Johnson, Isaac Amory, 302.  
     Susan, 302.  
     William, 302.  
 Joires, Guillaume, 171.  
     Möyse, 171.  
 Joleau, Eléonore, 425.  
 Joli, Guillaume, 521.  
 Jolly, Louis, 149, 150.  
 Joor, John, 307.  
 Jordain, Marie, 488.  
     Robert, 488.  
  
 Jordan, Anne Marie, 139.  
 Jours, François des, 436.  
     Gabrielle des, 436, 437.  
 Jubert, Catherine, 727, 728.  
     Marguerite, 728, 729.  
     Pierre, 59.  
 Jullien, Marguerite, 608.  
 Jurieu, "pasteur," 244.  
  
 Keefe, Giles, 78.  
 Kellond, Walter, 104.  
 Kelly, Frances Elizabeth, 662.  
     Hubert, 662.  
 Kenny, Jenny Raphael, 511.  
 King, George, 153.  
 Kool, Cornelia, 129.  
  
 La Barre, Claude de, 714.  
     Geneviève de, 715.  
 Labbé, Jehan, 725.  
     Jehanne, 725.  
 Labbey, Jacques, 546.  
 La Blachière de La Coutière, ———,  
     720.  
     Guy Auguste de, 719.  
     Isaac Philippe de, 719.  
     Jeanne Suzanne Henriette de, 720.  
     Marie Anne de, 719.  
 La Boé, Jehannette de, 534.  
 La Bourdonnaye, Intendant of Rouen,  
     329.  
 La Bruyère, M., 236.  
 La Caille, Marie, 625.  
 La Canne, Anne, 647.  
 La Chaise, Père, 209, 235, 240, 322.  
 La Chapelle, Andoche de, 420.  
     Hugues de, 420.  
 La Chesnaye, Catherine de, 266.  
 La Chesnaye des Bois, M., 736.  
 La Chêze, Antoine de, 430.  
     Philibert de, 430.  
 La Comble, Lambert Charles de, 371.  
     Mathurin de, 371.  
 La Croix, Abraham de, 658.  
     Esther de, 621.  
 Ladson, ———, 298.  
 Lafayette, 383, 384, 399, 400, 401, 403.  
     Mathilde de, 383.  
 La Fin de Salins, Charlotte de, 707.  
     Louise Madeleine de, 450.  
     Philippe de, 707.  
 La Fite de Pelleport, Abraham de,  
     387.  
     Gabriel René de, 387.

- La Fite de Pelleport, Gabrielle Josephine de, 387.  
 La Fontaine, 236.  
     Suzanne Cornélie de, 655, 659.  
 La Fontaine-Solare, François de, 714.  
     Marie Louise Gabrielle de, 714.  
 La Forge, "pasteur," 326.  
 La Gacherie, "pasteur," 242.  
 La Garde, château of, 415, 416, 418, 420.  
 Lagenet, Pierre, 55.  
 La Grange, Charles de, 707.  
     Jean de, 144.  
 La Grange d'Arquien, Antoine de, 707.  
     Antoinette, 707.  
     Henri de, 707.  
     Marie Casimire de, 707.  
 La Guénonière, château of, 332.  
 La Haize, Jean de, 257.  
 La Haye, ——— de, 714.  
     Anne de, 715, 716.  
     Barbe de, 669.  
     Isaac de, 685, 715.  
     Jehan de, 20.  
     Jehan de, second, 722.  
     Jehan de, third, 669.  
     Josias de, 715.  
     Marie de, 611, 722, 729, 733, 734.  
     Marie de, second, 715, 719.  
     Pierre de, 710, 714.  
 La Houlière, Abraham de, 625.  
     Abraham de, second, 121, 624.  
     Abraham de, third, 625.  
     Elizabeth de, 625.  
     Marie de, 623.  
     Marie de, second, 121.  
 L'Aigle, René de, 59.  
 Laillet, Michelle, 54.  
 Laisné, Reine, 346.  
 La Lande, 376.  
 La Lieue, Anne de, 718.  
 Lallemand, Judith, 720.  
 Lalouette, Adrien, 552.  
     Madeleine, 259.  
 La Luzerne, Bishop of Langres, 400.  
 La Maison, Elizabeth de, 272.  
 La Mare, Claude de, 482.  
     Elizabeth de, 115, 116, 137.  
     Elizabeth de, second, 115.  
     Elizabeth de, third, 115.  
     Estienne de, 114.  
     Estienne de, second, 113, 114, 117, 134.  
 La Mare, Estienne de, third, 114, 117.  
     François de, 116.  
     Guyonne de, 558.  
     Isaac de, 115, 116.  
     Laurence de, 675.  
     Marguerite de, 115.  
     Marie Thérèse de, 347.  
     Marthe de, 114.  
     Michel de, 115, 116.  
     Michel de, second, 115.  
     Pierre de, 511.  
     Pierre de, second, 116.  
     Suzanne de, 116.  
     Suzanne de, second, 115.  
 Lambert, Jehan, 688.  
     Marguerite, 709.  
 La Mer, Gaspard de, 417.  
     Maximilien de, 417.  
 La Moignon, Intendant of Normandy, 248.  
 La Montagne, "pasteur," 326.  
 La Motte, Margaretta Elizabeth, 393.  
 La Motte-Fouquet, Elizabeth de, 708.  
 Lamy, Thomas, 537.  
 Langevin, Daniel, 610.  
 Langle, Jean Maximilien de, 155, 195, 257, 267, 269.  
     Marie de, 257.  
     Samuel de, 267.  
 Langlois, Alain, 598.  
     Aliénor (Léonore), 699.  
     Colette, 675.  
     Guillaume, the younger, 476.  
     Isaac, 259.  
     Jacques, 339.  
     Jehan, 94.  
     Jehanne, 94.  
     Madeleine, 598.  
 Langloys, Guillaume, 27, 29, 31, 37, 38.  
 Languillet, Elizabeth, 522.  
 Lanier, Catherine, 668.  
 La Pelle, Raoul, 476.  
 La Perreuze, Laurent de, 478.  
 La Place, Amédée Pierrette de, 428.  
     Edme de, 428.  
     Edme de, second, 428.  
     Félix de, 428.  
     François de, 730.  
     Jean de, 428.  
     Jeanne Marie de, 428.  
     Joseph Marie de, 428.

- La Place, Marie Jeanne de, 428.  
 La Porte, Anne de, 567.  
     Blaise de, 435, 436.  
     Jeanne de, 436.  
     Jehan de, 567.  
     Lazare de, 435.  
     Louise de, 346.  
     Marie de, 245, 250, 286, 311, 312,  
         313, 314, 328, 334, 335, 336, 339.  
     Marthe de, 313.  
     Pierre de, 313, 315, 341.  
     Pierre de, second, 313.  
     Pierre de, third, 435.  
 La Porte de Morselède, Anne Claude  
     de, 653.  
 Lapp, Elizabeth, 660.  
     John, 660, 661.  
     John, the younger, 660, 661.  
     Suzanna, 661.  
     William, 660.  
 La Reysonnière, Isabeau de, 416.  
 La Rive, ———, 715.  
     Daniel de, 718.  
     Marthe de, 718.  
 La Rive de Lamberville, M. de, 229.  
 La Rivière, Guillaume de, 535.  
     Marguerite de, 418.  
 La Robinette property, 317, 334, 342,  
     344.  
 La Roche, Jean de, 84.  
     Mathieu de, 639.  
 La Ruelle, Anne de, 534.  
     Pierre de, 534.  
 La Salle, Guichard de, 418.  
     Madeleine Laurence de, 418.  
     Marie de, 138.  
     Nicolas de, 485.  
 Lat, Guillaume, 676, 677.  
 La Tigouère, M. de, 604.  
 La Tournelle, court of Rouen, 194, 195.  
 Latrasse, Lazare de (daughter), 436.  
     Lazare de (son), 436.  
 Laune, Marthe de, 262.  
 Laurens, Anne, 102.  
     Marie, 517.  
     Nicolas, 96.  
 Laurent, Elizabeth, 721.  
 Lavache, Charles de, 727.  
 La Vallette, Jehan de, 687.  
 Laverdy, 370.  
 La Vergne de Tressan, Archbishop of  
     Rouen, 331.  
 La Vigne, Charles de, 12.
- La Ville, Jehan de, 571.  
 Lavocat, Charlotte, 442.  
 Lavoisier, Antoine Laurent, 388, 389.  
 Lawrence, Katherine, 641.  
 Le Baillif, Jacques, 333.  
     Jean, 332.  
     Jean, second, 333.  
     Louis, 332.  
     Robert, 332.  
 Le Bailly, Catherine, 116.  
     Jean, 115, 116, 117, 137.  
     Louis, 115.  
     Pierre, 116.  
 Le Barbier, Robert, 536.  
 Le Bateur, Guillaume, 535.  
 Le Berther, Louis, 506.  
 Le Blanc, Abraham, 208, 509.  
     Anne, 645.  
     Anne, second, 150.  
     Anne, third, 518.  
     Catherine, 725.  
     Catherine, second, 518.  
     David, 509, 512, 518, 519, 520.  
     David, second, 137, 140, 154, 475,  
         518.  
     David, third, 518.  
     Elizabeth, 519.  
     Isaac, 509, 512, 519, 520.  
     Isaac, the younger, 519.  
     Judith, 516.  
     Marie, 651, 681.  
     Marie, second, 520.  
     Marie, third, 509.  
     Pierre, 483.  
     Pierre, second, 725.  
     Simon, 518.  
     Thomas, 516, 518.  
     Thomas, second, 518.  
 Le Blond, Jacques, 546.  
     Richard, 78.  
 Lebois, Jean Baptiste Marin, 346.  
 Le Bon, Jacques, 726.  
     Jacques, the younger, 726.  
     Jehan, 11.  
     Nicolas, 502.  
     Noelle, 11.  
     Rachel, 258, 502.  
 Le Bouchet, Florence, 184.  
 Le Boulanger, Abraham, 266.  
     Clément, 608.  
     Guillaume, 535.  
     Isaac, 638.  
     Isaac, the younger, 226, 638.

- Le Boulanger, Jacques, 638.  
   Jehan, 616.  
   Jehan, "dit Pouchet," 51.  
   Judith, 639.  
   Judith, second, 639.  
   Madeleine, 639.  
   Marie, 496.  
   Nicolas, 266, 281, 283.  
   Noel, 687.  
   Pierre, 616.  
   Pierre, second, 494.  
   Pierre, third, 639.  
   Suzanne, 638.  
 Le Bouracher, Rose, 529.  
 Le Bourg, Robert, 490, 491.  
 Le Bourgeois, Jacques, 132.  
   Michel, 132.  
 Le Boyteulx, Elizabeth, 139.  
   Jeanne, 139.  
 Le Breton, Anne, 578.  
   Françoise, 346.  
 Le Brun, Jehan, 54.  
   Jehan, the younger, 54.  
   Marie, 668.  
   Pierre, 668.  
   Thyphaine, 53, 54.  
 Le Buffer, Louis, 654.  
 Le Cacheur, Anne, 674.  
 Le Caron, Godard, 35, 46.  
 Le Carpentier, Antoine, 731.  
   Edouard, 594.  
   Guillaume, 476.  
 Le Cauchois, Marie, 647.  
   Charles, 715.  
   David, 715, 719.  
 Le Cauchois de Tibermont, Anne, 715,  
   718.  
 Le Chandelier, Jehan, 32.  
   Philippe, 32.  
   Thomasse, 722.  
 Le Chéron, Martin, 481.  
   Robert, 481.  
 Le Clerc, Bénigne, 533.  
   Jean, 199, 578.  
   Jean, the younger, 578.  
   Jeanne, 578.  
   Laurent, 30.  
   Marie, 199, 578.  
 Le Clerc de Virly, Jehan, 646.  
 Le Cocq, Anne, 534.  
 Le Coeur, Guillaume, 260.  
   Judith, 260.  
 Le Conte, Abraham, 128.  
   Alexis, 496, 630, 679.  
   Alexis, second, 174, 496, 629.  
   Alexis, third, 630.  
   Alexis, fourth, 630.  
   Alexis, fifth, 630.  
   Anne, 128, 129.  
   Anne, second, 132, 141, 475, 506.  
   Anne, third, 630.  
   Anne, fourth, 630.  
   Anne, fifth, 631.  
   Catherine, 131, 137, 140.  
   Daniel, 496.  
   Daniel, second, 631.  
   Elizabeth, 496.  
   Elizabeth, second, 131.  
   Elizabeth, third, 131.  
   Elizabeth, fourth, 137.  
   Elizabeth, fifth, 137.  
   Esther, 129, 136, 140.  
   Estienne, 679.  
   Estienne, second, 134.  
   Jacques, 137.  
   Jehan (Jean), 128, 496, 679.  
   Jehan (Jean), second, 128.  
   Jean, third, 630.  
   Jean, fourth, 316.  
   Jean, fifth, 137, 630.  
   Jean, sixth, 631.  
   Jeanne, 131, 135, 137, 140, 145, 147,  
     148.  
   Jeanne, second, 136.  
   Jeanne, third, 136.  
   Jérémie, 128, 131, 134, 145, 146, 506.  
   Jérémie, second, 132, 137.  
   Jérémie, third, 137.  
   Jérémie, fourth, 137.  
   Jérémie, fifth, 132.  
   Josias, 113, 116, 134, 135, 149, 152,  
     341, 342.  
   Judith, 630.  
   Judith, second, 631.  
   Madeleine, 136, 152.  
   Madeleine Anne, 135.  
   Marguerite, 679, 680.  
   Marie, 128, 134, 138, 143, 518.  
   Marie, second, 132, 274.  
   Marie, third, 134, 135.  
   Marie, fourth, 132.  
   Marie, fifth, 367.  
   Marie Anne, 630.  
   Marie Anne, second, 137.  
   Marie Madeleine, 135.

- Le Conte, Michel, 137.  
   Nicolas, 127, 128, 130, 132, 134, 138,  
   143, 145, 147, 149, 496.  
   Nicolas, second, 128.  
   Pierre, 682.  
   Pierre, second, 128.  
   Pierre, third, 116, 118, 128, 131, 132,  
   133, 141, 149.  
   Pierre, fourth, 134.  
   Pierre, fifth, 134.  
   Pierre, sixth, 135, 136, 137.  
   Suzanne, 135, 136, 149.  
   Suzanne, second, 136.  
   Suzanne, third, 135, 136, 152.  
 Le Conte de Villeneuve, Alexie, 469.  
   Michel, 469.  
 Le Coq, Guillaume, 487.  
 Le Cordier, Geneviève, 19.  
   Marthe, 725.  
   Robert, 19.  
 Le Cornu, ———, 39.  
   Isabeau, 181, 188, 273, 274.  
   Jacques, 273.  
   Jacques, the younger, 274.  
   Jehan, 168.  
   Luc Daniel, 274.  
   Marie, 132.  
   Marie, second, 274.  
   Robert, 478.  
 Le Couppé, Guillaume, 184.  
   Madeleine, 184, 186, 275, 313, 352.  
 Le Court, Anthoine, 103, 167.  
   Elizabeth, 103.  
   Esther, 103.  
   Estienne, 78.  
   Israel, 244, 245.  
   Marthe, 259.  
 Le Cousteur, Jehanne, 679.  
 Le Dée, Charles, Sieur de Roccourt,  
   380.  
 Le Dée de Roccourt, Charles Jacques,  
   380.  
   Charles Jacques, the younger, 461.  
   Nicole Charlotte Marie Louise, 343,  
   349, 380, 381.  
 Le Dée de Villeneuve, Catherine  
   Françoise, 388.  
 Le Dey, Jehanne, 423.  
 Le Doux, Marie Thérèse, 353.  
 Le Dru, Pierre, 49.  
 Le Duc, Guillaume, 104.  
   Jehan, 534.  
   Jehan, second, 43.  
 Le Duc, Marguerite, 43.  
   Marie, 43.  
   Michel, 43.  
   Nicolas, 43.  
 Le Faulx, Anne, 69.  
   Guillaume, 69.  
   Rachel, 69.  
 Le Febvre, David, 96.  
   Elizabeth, 120.  
   Esther, 96.  
   Guyot, 555.  
   Innocent, 598.  
   Jehan (Jean), 598.  
   Jean, second, 504, 505.  
   Marie, 96.  
   Nicolas, 504, 505.  
   Nicolas, the younger, 343, 504, 505,  
   508.  
   Pierre, 95.  
   Pierre, the younger, 96.  
   Richard, 31.  
   Roger, 31.  
   Suzanne, 96.  
   Suzanne, second, 96.  
 Le Fèvre, Guillaume, 11.  
   Jehan, 11.  
   Ysabeau, 19.  
 Le Forestier, Elizabeth, 683.  
   Jehanne, 28.  
 Le Fort, François, 665.  
   Marie, 665.  
 Le François, Anne, 44, 47.  
   Jacques, 101.  
   Jacques, the younger, 101.  
   Jean, 44.  
   Marie, 274.  
   Pierre, 101.  
   Pierre, the younger, 101.  
   Vincent, 44, 101.  
 Le Gaigneur, Jehanne, 15, 17.  
 Le Galois, Jehan, 58.  
 Le Gendre, Philippe, 200, 203, 208,  
   211, 228, 233, 234, 269, 520, 579,  
   637.  
 Le Gentil, Robert, 691.  
   Thomas, 38.  
 Léger, Elizabeth, 296.  
   Elizabeth, second, 626.  
   Jacques, 626.  
 Le Grain, Geneviève, 459.  
   Jehan Baptiste, 459.  
   Pierre, 480.  
 Le Grand, Marie, 647.

- Le Grand, Marthe, 18.  
 Le Gras, Marie, 699.  
 Le Griel, Marie Madeleine, 356.  
 Le Gris, Charles, 41.  
     Charles, second, 41.  
     Charles, third, 41.  
     Marie, 627.  
 Le Guerchois, 203, 506.  
 Le Hagnays, Pierre, 477.  
 Le Halleur, Anne, 98.  
     Guillaume, 98.  
     Jehan, 98.  
     Jehanne, 13, 98, 99.  
 Le Harivel, François, 383.  
     Madeleine, 332.  
     Marie, 332.  
     Pierre, 332.  
 Le Heurteur, Estienne, 606.  
     Jacques, 606.  
     Jehan, 594, 606, 607, 609.  
     Marguerite, 606.  
 Le Houppieur, Jacques, 691.  
 Le Jau, Francis, 294.  
 Le Lieur, Anthoine, 584, 585, 586, 595.  
 Le Machon, Colin, 686.  
     Guillaume, 686.  
 Le Maignen, M., 314.  
 Le Maigre, Anne, 118.  
     Marie, 113.  
 Le Marchand, Catherine, 677.  
     Gilles, 677.  
     Gilles, the younger, 101, 677.  
 Le Marié, Nicole, 381.  
 Le Mascrier, Abraham, 121, 623.  
     Abraham, the younger, 623.  
 Le Mercier, Amaury, 495.  
     François, 111, 243.  
     François, second, 111.  
     Jean, 111, 144.  
     Jean, second, 111.  
     Marguerite, 111.  
     Marie Madeleine, 111.  
 Le Monnier, François, 78.  
     Michel, 257.  
     Thomas, 281, 282, 579.  
 Le Moyne, Estienne, 195.  
     Jacqueline, 257.  
 Lempereur, Jacques, 528.  
 Lengellé, Hector, 487.  
 Le Noble, Catherine, 297.  
 Le Noir, Guillaume, 495.  
     Jean, 135.  
     Jeanne, 135, 149, 152.  
 Le Noir, Simon, 452.  
 Le Nostre, Catherine Scholastique,  
     668.  
     Charles Estienne, 668.  
     Clotilde, 668.  
     Guillaume, 668.  
     Jean Baptiste, 668.  
     Marie Anne, 668.  
     Marie Jeanne, 668.  
     Philippe, 668.  
     Pierre, 668.  
     Robert Guillaume Alexis, 668.  
 Le Page, Anne, 682.  
     Antoine, 682.  
     Marie, 20.  
     Pierre, 127.  
     Siméon, 682.  
 Le Pelle, Raoul, 476.  
 Le Pelletier, coat of arms, 694.  
     Élye (Elyot), 693, 694.  
     François, 700.  
     Jacques, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697,  
         698, 701.  
     Jacques, second, 698, 699.  
     Jacques, third, 699.  
     Marion, 559.  
 Le Pelletier de Martainville, Jacqueline,  
     689, 690, 692, 693, 696, 701.  
     Richard, 693, 694, 695, 697, 698,  
         702.  
     Richard, second, 697, 698.  
     Richard, third, 699, 700, 701, 702,  
         724.  
     Richard, fourth, 699, 700.  
 Le Pescheur, Jacques, 597.  
 Le Petit, Liotte, 272.  
 Le Piquais, Jehan (Jean), 684.  
     Jean, the younger, 684.  
 Le Planquois, Georges, 561.  
     Guillaume, 560.  
     Toussaint, 560, 561.  
 Le Plastrier, Abraham, 502, 506, 507.  
     Anne, 491, 493.  
     Anne, second, 521.  
     Anne, third, 502, 504.  
     Anne, fourth, 507.  
     Anne, fifth, 507.  
     Anne, sixth, 503.  
     Anne, seventh, 507.  
     Catherine, 484.  
     Catherine, second, 484.  
     Catherine, third, 484.  
     Catherine, fourth, 258, 518, 519.

- Le Plastrier, Catherine, fifth, 502, 503, 504, 505, 507.  
 Catherine, sixth, 519, 520.  
 Charles Isaac, 510.  
 Charlotte, 507.  
 Charlotte, second, 503, 507.  
 Christophe, 485.  
 Claude, 511.  
 Claude, the younger, 511.  
 Colette, 482, 490.  
 Daniel, 514, 521, 522, 523.  
 Daniel, second, 523.  
 Daniel, third, 523.  
 Daniel, fourth, 523.  
 Denys, 475, 478, 479, 480, 481, 513, 625, 682.  
 Denys, second, 478, 481, 482, 483, 488, 489.  
 Denys, third, 491, 493.  
 Denys, fourth, 475, 491, 494, 495, 501, 510, 515, 523.  
 Denys, fifth, 512, 513, 514, 518, 520, 521.  
 Denys, sixth, 514, 522.  
 Denys, seventh, 523.  
 Elizabeth, 485.  
 Elizabeth, second, 493, 496, 497, 630.  
 Elizabeth, third, 265, 510, 512, 513, 515.  
 Elizabeth, fourth, 518.  
 Elizabeth, fifth, 508.  
 Elizabeth, sixth, 524.  
 Esther, 501.  
 Frances Susannah, 510.  
 Francis, 510.  
 George Agate, 510.  
 Guillaume, 479.  
 Guillaume, second, 485.  
 Henry, 511.  
 Isaac, 509.  
 Isaac, second, 510.  
 Jacob, 503.  
 Jacques, 485.  
 Jane Du Fossé, 510.  
 Jehan (Jean), 476, 477, 478, 479, 487, 513.  
 Jehan (Jean), second, 479.  
 Jehan (Jean), third, 479.  
 Jehan (Jean), fourth, 484, 485, 487.  
 Jehan (Jean), fifth, 490, 491.  
 Jehan (Jean), sixth, 475, 482, 494, 495, 497, 501, 515, 629.
- Le Plastrier, Jean, seventh, 174, 226, 230, 258, 281, 501, 502, 504, 507, 511, 512, 514, 516, 631, 645.  
 Jean, eighth, 132, 141, 226, 230, 258, 475, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 509, 514.  
 Jean, ninth, 507.  
 Jean, tenth, 258, 502, 503, 505, 506, 507.  
 Jean, eleventh, 508.  
 Jean, twelfth, 509, 510.  
 Jehanne, 479.  
 Jehanne, second, 485.  
 John Christopher, 510.  
 Judith, 495.  
 Judith, second, 504.  
 Judith, third, 520.  
 Judith, fourth, 523.  
 Louis, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 517.  
 Louis Charles, 509.  
 Madeleine, 488.  
 Maceleine, second, 485.  
 Madeleine, third, 493, 496.  
 Marguerite, 486, 487.  
 Marguerite, second, 485.  
 Marie, 486.  
 Marie, second, 488.  
 Marie, third, 485.  
 Marie, fourth, 495.  
 Marie, fifth, 485.  
 Marie, sixth, 261, 503, 513, 516.  
 Marie, seventh, 504.  
 Marie, eighth, 522.  
 Marie, ninth, 520.  
 Marie, tenth, 520.  
 Marie, eleventh, 520.  
 Marie, twelfth, 523.  
 Marie Anne, 520.  
 Marie Anne, second, 520.  
 Marie Suzanne, 509.  
 Marion, 481, 625.  
 Mary, 21.  
 Nicolas, 484, 485, 487, 488, 490.  
 Pierre, 478, 481, 482, 483, 484, 486, 487, 488, 489, 496.  
 Pierre, second, 484, 485, 488.  
 Pierre, third, 488.  
 Pierre, fourth, 485.  
 Rachel, 519.  
 Rachel, second, 258, 475, 503, 507.  
 Richard, 484, 485, 487, 490.  
 Robert, 502, 504, 508, 509, 510, 513, 654.

- Le Plastrier, Robert, second, 509.  
   Robert William, 510.  
   Samuel, 523.  
   Samuel Daniel, 524.  
   Symon (Simon), 476, 491, 492, 494,  
     495, 510, 629.  
   Symon (Simon), second, 495.  
   Symon (Simon), third, 495.  
   Simon, fourth, 502, 503, 512, 515,  
     517.  
   Simon, fifth, 503, 504.  
   Simon, sixth, 519, 520.  
   Simon, seventh, 514, 521, 522.  
   Simon, eighth, 503.  
   Simon, ninth, 520.  
   Suzanne, 495.  
   Suzanne, second, 509.  
   Thomas, 510.  
   William Louis, 510.  
 Le Poulletier, Jehan, 695, 696.  
   Marie, 570, 571, 572.  
   Mathieu, 556, 570.  
 Le Presbestre, Claude, 491.  
 Le Prévost, Anne, 260.  
   Daniel, 101, 146, 175, 629.  
   Guillaume, 260.  
   Jehan, 260.  
   Jehan, the younger, 260.  
   Jonas, 101.  
   Judith, 208.  
   Löys, 604.  
   Madeleine, 101.  
   Nicolas, 101, 629.  
   Pierre, 703.  
   Raoul, 703.  
   Robert, 585.  
 Le Quesne, Anthoine, 683.  
   Anthoine, the younger, 683.  
 Le Queu, Laurent, 481.  
 Le Rat, François, 669.  
   François, second, 669.  
   Gilles François, 669.  
   Louise Marie Anne, 669.  
   Pierre François, 669.  
 Lerbier, Anne, 493.  
 Le Roux, Catherine, 588, 594.  
   Geneviève, 704.  
   Joseph, 566.  
   Robert, 704.  
   Tassin, 589, 591.  
 Le Roy, Jacques, 605.  
   Jehan, 534.  
   Marguerite, 134.  
   Le Roy, Pierre, 546.  
 Le Saonnier, Denys, 496.  
   Jacques, 495.  
   Jacques, the younger, 496.  
   Jehan, 496.  
   Pierre, 495.  
   Suzanne, 495.  
 Le Sauvage, Anne, 312.  
   Marie, 312, 313, 314, 344.  
 L'Escu, Suzanne de, 258.  
 Lescullier, Claude Alexandre, 275.  
   Georges François, 275.  
   Jacques, 275.  
   Jacques, second, 275.  
   Jacques Louis, 275.  
   Madeleine Louise, 275, 276.  
 Lescullier des Coudrelles, Nicolas  
   Auguste, 275.  
 Le Seigneur, Denis, 715.  
   Esther, 205.  
   Jeanne, 205, 208.  
 Le Serrurier, Jacques, 296.  
   Suzanne, 296.  
 Le Signerre, Suzanne, 102, 195.  
 Le Sire, Daniel, 267.  
   Françoise, 482.  
   Jean Maximilien, 154, 267.  
   Jehan, 482.  
   Jehan, second, 482.  
   Nicolas, 482, 490.  
   Pierre, 151.  
   Rachel, 151.  
 Lespinasse, Claudine Marie, 470.  
 Lespine, Madeleine de, 111.  
   Suzanne de, 657.  
 Lestre, Anne de, 95, 103, 126, 127, 256.  
   Estienne de, 126.  
   Jacqueline de, 256.  
   Jehan, 256.  
 Lestur, Adam, 51.  
 L'Esturgeon, Françoise, 504.  
 Le Sueur, Abraham, 626.  
   Abraham, the younger, 626.  
   Catherine, 598.  
   Guillaume, 590, 615.  
   Guillaume, second, 625.  
   Jeanne, 496, 622, 625, 630.  
   Marie, 590, 615.  
   Marie, second, 625.  
   Michel, 496, 622, 624, 625, 630.  
   Michel, second, 625.  
   Michel, third, 625.  
   Suzanne, 496, 630.



- Le Tellier, Catherine, 269.  
     Guillaume, 28.  
     Marie, 579.  
     Père, 322, 324, 325.  
     Pollet (Paul), 554, 555.  
     Suzanne, 130, 131.  
 Le Tourneur, Jacques, 339.  
     Marie Anne, 339, 340.  
 Le Vaillant, Barbe, 669.  
 Le Vasseur, Anne, 648.  
     Catherine, 674, 676.  
     Guillaume, 97.  
     Guillemette, 482.  
     Marguerite, 676, 677.  
     Marie, 97.  
     Pierre, 674.  
 Le Vasseur de Courcy, Charles,  
     721.  
 Le Vavasseur, Anne, 186.  
 Le Vésié, Jehanne, 694, 695, 702.  
 L'Evesque, Marie, 179.  
 Le Villain, Catherine, 557.  
     Louise, 627.  
     Marie, 482.  
     Pierre, 482.  
 L'Hermitte, Anne Marguerite Thé-  
     rèse, 353.  
     Charles, 560.  
     Jean, 353.  
 L'Heure, Augustin, 266, 359.  
     Augustin, the younger, 268.  
 L'Heureux, Ysabeau, 682.  
 L'Huillier, Eustace, 699.  
     Isabeau, 699.  
     Marie, 132.  
     Pierre, 132.  
 Liégart, Marie, 38.  
 Liesse, François, 202.  
 Liesse-Boismare, Marie, 340.  
 Lieuvin, 241.  
 Ligny, Claudine de, 430.  
 Ligonier, Lord, 720.  
     Marie de, 720.  
 Liot, 283.  
 Lisieux, Bishop of, 593.  
 Lisnel, Guillaume, 42.  
     Marguerite, 42, 47.  
     Marie, 42, 47.  
 Lisors (Ysore), Jehan, 55.  
     Ysabeau, 55.  
 Littré, 6.  
 Livingston, Robert R., 378.  
 Loges, Jacques des, 31.  
 Loiseau, Marie Anne, 142.  
 Lombard, Jeanne Marguerite, 161.  
 Loménie de Brienne, 374, 401.  
 Longjumeau, Edict of, 83.  
 Longueville, Duke of, 717.  
 Loquet, Abraham, 195, 681.  
     Anne, 501.  
     Anne, second, 264.  
     Claude, 263.  
     Claude, second, 263, 264, 265, 267.  
     Claude, third, 264.  
     Jehan, 263, 651, 681.  
     Marie, 508, 651, 681.  
     Peter, 655, 656.  
     Pierre, 264.  
     Stephen, 656.  
     Suzanne, 264.  
 Loquin, Esther, 516.  
 Loreau, Marie, 432.  
 Lorin, Elizabeth, 505.  
     Jehan, 697.  
     Jehan, second, 620.  
     Jehan, third, 505.  
     Pierre, 620.  
     Pierre, the younger, 620.  
 Lormier, Frénil, 128.  
     Judith, 129.  
     Madeleine, 129.  
     Marie, 129.  
     Marie, second, 129.  
     Salomon, 128, 129, 136.  
     Salomon, the younger, 129.  
 Louis XI, 381, 694, 698.  
 Louis XII, 693.  
 Louis XIII, 75, 212, 405.  
 Louis XIV, 211, 212, 213, 214, 220,  
     226, 236, 239, 243, 246, 247, 324,  
     325, 327, 402, 404, 405, 538, 667,  
     717.  
 Louis XV, 239, 327, 371, 402, 404.  
 Louis XVI, 241, 325, 369, 375, 376,  
     400, 401, 402, 403, 404.  
 Louis XVIII, 379.  
 Louvel, Marie, 552.  
 Louvois, 226, 237.  
 Lubias, Noel, 116, 117.  
     Zacharie, 116.  
 Lubomirska, Princess, 732.  
 Lucas, Claude, 486.  
     Jehanne, 101.  
     Nicolas, 333.  
 Luce, Jehan, 690.  
     Pierre, 690.

- Lutzembourg (Luxembourg), Antoine  
 Michel, Comte de, 732.  
 Marie Charlotte de, 732.  
 Lynart, Jehan, 480.  
 Marquet (Marc), 480.
- MacNish, Henry, 306.  
 John, 307.
- Mahiel, Jehanne de, 546.  
 Mahier (Maÿer), Suzanne, 681.  
 Mahiet, Alexandre, 691.  
 Mahieu, Suzanne, 106.  
 Mahomet, 64.
- Maignart, Charles, 724.  
 Charles, second, 724.  
 Charles, third, 724.  
 François, 725.  
 Madeleine, 725.  
 Nicolas, 725.  
 Philippe, 724.
- Maillard, Anne, 562.  
 Anne, second, 562.  
 Anne, third, 566.  
 François, 703.  
 Geneviève, 46.  
 Jacques, 565, 566.  
 Jacques, second, 566.  
 Jean Baptiste, 566.  
 Jehanne, 566.  
 Marie, 703.  
 Marie, second, 563.  
 Marie, third, 562.  
 Nicolas, 562.  
 Nicolle, 562.  
 Philippe, 690.  
 Pierre, 46.  
 Pierre, second, 562.  
 Robert, 561.  
 Robert, second, 560, 561, 565, 566,  
 567.  
 Robert, third, 562.  
 Robert, fourth, 562.  
 Robert, fifth, 562.
- Mainnemare, Guillaume, 555.  
 Maintenon, Madame de, 327.  
 Maisonseule, Marguerite, 435.  
 Maistre, François, 425.  
 Malcoiffé, Lazarette, 431.  
 Malesherbes, 292.  
 Mallapris, ———, 57.  
 Guillaume, 57.  
 Robert, 57, 62.
- Mallet, Bonaventure, 43.
- Mallet, Judith, 44.  
 Marie, 44, 45, 68, 70.
- Malmaison, Jehan (Jean) de, 28.  
 Jean de, second, 121.  
 Jean de, third, 121, 226.
- Maneveau, Claudine, 424.
- Manneville, Geoffroy de, 552.  
 Löys (Louis) de, 11.  
 Suzanne de, 713.
- Manoir, Robert, 688.
- Marc, Geoffroy, 476.  
 Guillaume, 690.
- Marchand, Pierre, 332, 333.
- Marconnet, Joseph, 428.
- Marcotte, Guillaume, 150.  
 Jeanne, 150.  
 Madeleine, 150.  
 Suzanne, 149, 150.
- Mares, Anne des, 138.  
 Daniel des, 127.  
 Gabriel des, 145.
- Mareschaux, Catherine, 257.
- Marests, Jehan des, 34.
- Maret de La Martine, ———, 442.  
 Jeanne, 442.  
 Marie Claude, 442.  
 Marie Julienne, 442.  
 Philibert, 442.
- Marette, Georges, 566.  
 Louise Anne, 276.
- Margas, Jacques, 17, 99.  
 Jehan, 487.  
 Jehan, second, 167.  
 Nicolas, 195.
- Margeot, Marie Anne de, 268.
- Marguerie, Nicolas, 476.
- Marguerite, Prioress, 528.
- Marié, Anne, 179.  
 Pierre, 179.
- Marillac, 221, 226, 227, 228, 231, 232,  
 235, 519.
- Marin, Jehan, 591.
- Mariteau, Louis, 149, 152, 154, 158.
- Marle, Madeleine de, 699.
- Marlorat, Augustin, 82.
- Maromme, Françoise de, 39.  
 Laurent de, 84, 85, 569, 594.  
 Madeleine de, 39.  
 Mathurin de, 39.  
 Michelle de, 39.  
 Richard de, 39.  
 Robert de, 15, 39.
- Marsollet, Guillebert, 317.

- Martainville, Charles de, 699.  
     Françoise de, 699, 724.  
     Louis de, 699.  
     Richard de, third (see "Richard Le Pelletier de Martainville, third").  
     Richard de, fourth (see "Richard Le Pelletier de Martainville, fourth").  
 Martel, Charles (The Hammer), 707.  
     Charles, 706.  
     Charlotte, 706.  
     Colette, 722.  
     François, 708.  
     Gédéon, 708.  
     Guillaume, 706.  
     Isaac, 708.  
     Jehan, 722.  
     Louis, 599, 600.  
     Marie, 707.  
     Samuel, 708.  
     Suzanne, 144.  
 Marthe de Lamberville, ———, 721.  
     Marie Anne de, 721.  
 Marye, Jehanne, 61.  
 Massieu de Clerval, Anne, 721.  
 Massilon, M., 236.  
 Masson, "pasteur," 242.  
     Marie Anne Rose, 353.  
 Mathenas, Jacques, 617.  
 Mather, David, 110.  
     Marie, 110.  
     Marie, second, 110.  
     Marie Anne, 110.  
     Thomas, 110.  
 Mathieu (historian), 5.  
     Lazare, 428.  
 Mauclerc, Marie, 56, 187.  
 Mauger, David, 49.  
     Jehan, 49.  
     Jehanne, 621.  
     Jehanne, second, 49.  
     Laurent, 49.  
     Madeleine, 49.  
     Madeleine, second, 117, 118, 137.  
     Marguerite, 49.  
     Nicolas, 49.  
 Maugret, "pasteur," 362.  
 Maurepas, 372.  
 Maurice, Anne, 624.  
     Jacqueline, 565.  
     Jehan (Jean), 565, 624.  
     Jean, second, 623.  
 Maurice, Jean, third, 623.  
     Jean, fourth, 624.  
     Marguerite, 624.  
     Pierre, 681.  
     Pierre, second, 681.  
     Pierre, third, 624.  
 May, John Rodolph de, 296.  
     John Rodolph de, second, 293, 297, 298, 301, 302.  
     Peter Rodolph de, 295, 296, 297.  
 Mayer, Daniel, 475, 482, 625.  
     Marie, 636.  
     Richard, 481, 625.  
 Mayet, André, 622.  
 Mayeu, Suzanne, 119.  
 Maynet, Jehanne, 715.  
 Mazarin (Cardinal), 212.  
 Mazillier, Simon, 424.  
 Mazuré, Anne, 720.  
     Judith, 636.  
 Mazuyer, Claudine, 467.  
     Crispin, 467.  
 Méaulx, Löys (Louis) de, 710.  
 Médicis, Catherine de, 6, 79, 82, 700.  
     Marie de, 459.  
 Mel, Suzanne, 721.  
 Mélite, 22, 23.  
 Menil, Daniel Vincent, 157, 158, 161.  
     Elizabeth, 160.  
     Elizabeth, second, 158, 160.  
     Henrietta Jacoba Wilhelmina, 160.  
     Jacques, 159.  
     Jacques, second, 160.  
     Jacques, third, 154, 157, 158, 160.  
     Jacques, fourth, 158, 160.  
     Jeanne Marie Claudine, 157, 161.  
     Madeleine, 154, 157, 160.  
     Marie, 160.  
     Marie, second, 154, 156, 160.  
     Thomas, 160.  
     Vincent, 156, 160, 161.  
     Vincent, the younger, 158, 161.  
     Vincent Élie, 161.  
     Willem Joannes, 160.  
 Mentweg, Margreta, 119.  
 Merre, Anne, 145.  
     Estienne, 127, 144, 145, 149.  
     Estienne, second, 145.  
     Estienne, third, 145.  
     Germain, 585.  
     Jacques, 145.  
     Jean, 145.  
     Jeanne, 145.

- Merre, Madeleine, 145.  
   Marie, 145.  
   Oliver, 127, 140, 144, 145.  
 Méru, Jehan de, 29.  
 Meschinot de Richemond, M., 658.  
 Mesgrigny, Laurence Antoinette de,  
   419.  
   Nicolas de, 419.  
 Meulnier, Jacques, 433.  
 Micheau, Eleanore Fortunée Pauline,  
   357.  
   Henri Thémis, 357.  
   Pierre, 356.  
   Pierre Abraham Frédéric, 356.  
   Pierre Louis Frédéric, 356.  
 Michel, ———, 439, 440.  
   Claude, 683.  
   Jean, 680, 683.  
   Jean, the younger, 683.  
   Joseph Marie, 429, 439, 440.  
   Lazare, 429, 439.  
   Marie, 680.  
   Robert, 688.  
 Michon, Élie, 465.  
 Miffant de Reinfreville, Jacques, 719.  
 Millechamp, Timothy, 297.  
 Milleped, Anne, 426, 435.  
 Millington, Thomas, 344.  
 Minières, Louis des, 650.  
   Marie des, 565.  
 Mirabeau, 374.  
 Miraud, Anne, 463.  
 Moïse, François, 435.  
 Moissant, Tobie, 205.  
 Moisson, Judith, 682.  
   Marguerite, 43.  
   Marie, 126.  
   Romain, 494, 618.  
 Molién, Florimonde, 683.  
 Monart, Nicolas, 78.  
 Monk, Elizabeth, 306.  
   George, Duke of Albemarle, 306.  
 Monnois, Antoine, 186.  
   David, 186.  
   Marie Madeleine, 186.  
 Montaud, Judith, 139.  
 Montausier, Duke of, 666.  
 Montchanin, ———, Sieur de Chas-  
   signy et de La Garde-Marzac,  
   466.  
   Alexandre de, 460.  
   Alexandrine de, 456, 457.  
   Anne de, 431.  
 Montchanin, Anne de, second, 438.  
   Anne de, third, 427.  
   Anne Alexandrine de, 161, 361, 362,  
     363, 447, 461.  
   Anne Françoise de, 427.  
   Antoine de, 416.  
   Antoine de, second, 418, 419.  
   Antoine de, third, 463.  
   Antoine de, fourth, 425, 437, 438.  
   Antoine de, fifth, 432.  
   Antoine de, sixth, 423.  
   Antoine de, seventh, 440.  
   Antoine de, eighth, 438.  
   Antoine de, ninth, 441.  
   Antoine de, tenth, 428.  
   Antoine de, eleventh, 441.  
   Antoine de, twelfth, 442.  
   Antoinette de, 430.  
   Association, 422, 423.  
   Aymard de, 421, 422, 433.  
   Barthélemy de, 421.  
   Barthélemy de, second, 434, 448.  
   Barthé'emy de, third 422, 431.  
   Benoit de, 465, 467.  
   Benoit de, second, 466.  
   Benoit de, third, 471, 472.  
   Benoit François de, 470, 471, 472.  
   Benoit François de, second, 471.  
   Benoite de, 434.  
   Benoite de, second, 434.  
   Caroline de, 439, 440.  
   Catherin de, 465.  
   Catherine de, 421.  
   Catherine de, second, 440.  
   Catherine de, third, 427.  
   Charles de, 467.  
   Charles Anne de, 466.  
   Charlotte de, 417.  
   Charlotte Madeleine de, 439.  
   Château de, 455, 456, 457, 460.  
   Christophe de, 416.  
   Claude de, 422.  
   Claude de, second, 416.  
   Claude de, third, 418.  
   Claude de, fourth, 469, 470, 471.  
   Claude de, fifth, 438.  
   Claude de, sixth, 442.  
   Claude Gilbert de, 442.  
   Claude Marie de, 465.  
   Claude Marie de, second, 468.  
   Claudine de, 431.  
   Claudine de, second, 441.  
   Claudine de, third, 430.

- Montchanin, Claudine Jeanne de, 428.  
   coats of arms, 415, 420, 436, 447, 462.  
   Cosme de, 470.  
   David de, 466.  
   Edme de, 424.  
   Élie de, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451.  
   Emmanuel de, 465, 468.  
   Emmanuel de, second, 468.  
   Emmanuel de, third, 468.  
   Estienne de, 421.  
   Estienne de, second, 422, 432.  
   Estienne de, third, 431.  
   Estienne de, fourth, 424, 428.  
   Estienne de, fifth, 432.  
   Estienne Auguste de, 461.  
   Estiennette de, 423.  
   Estiennette de, second, 432.  
   Etienne Louis de, 456, 457.  
   Etienne Louis de, second, 461.  
   "finage" de, 420, 422, 455.  
   François de, 463.  
   François de, second, 465.  
   François de, third, 418.  
   François de, fourth, 466.  
   François de, fifth, 463.  
   François de, sixth, 463.  
   François de, seventh, 441.  
   François de, eighth, 460.  
   François de, ninth, 430, 442.  
   François Élie Etienne de, 471.  
   François Roland de, 419.  
   Françoise de, 426, 427, 435.  
   Françoise de, second, 432.  
   Françoise de, third, 161, 368, 460.  
   Françoise de, fourth, 441.  
   Françoise Eléonore de, 419.  
   Gabrielle de, 437.  
   Georges de, 456.  
   Gilbert de, 427.  
   Gilberte de, 427.  
   Girin (Girinus) de, 412, 437.  
   Girin (Giret) de, second, 413, 414, 421, 462, 463, 464.  
   Girin de, third, 415, 416.  
   Girin de, fourth, 464, 466, 467.  
   Guillaume de, 416, 417, 418.  
   Guillaume de, second, 467.  
   Héliodore de, 452, 453.  
   Héliodore de, second, 362, 456, 457, 458, 459.  
   Henry de, 442.  
   Hippolyte de, 417.
- Montchanin, Hugues de, 421.  
   Hugues de, second, 422, 426, 431.  
   Hugues de, third, 434, 435.  
   Hugues de, fourth, 437, 440.  
   Hugues de, fifth, 438, 439.  
   Hugues de, sixth, 441.  
   Hugues Antoine de, 439.  
   Hugues Antoine de, second, 439.  
   Isaïe de, 456, 457.  
   Jacqueline de, 417.  
   Jacques Pierre Héliodore de, 459, 461.  
   Jehan (Jean) de, 413, 421.  
   Jehan (Jean) de, second, 433.  
   Jehan (Jean) de, third, 433, 448, 449.  
   Jehan (Jean) de, fourth, 464, 467.  
   Jehan (Jean) de, fifth, 434, 436, 448, 449, 450.  
   Jehan (Jean) de, sixth, 422.  
   Jehan (Jean) de, seventh, 451, 452, 453.  
   Jehan (Jean) de, eighth, ("le vieux"), 431, 432.  
   Jehan (Jean) de, ninth, 434.  
   Jehan (Jean) de, tenth, 465.  
   Jehan (Jean) de, eighth ("le jeune"), 465.  
   Jehan (Jean) de, twelfth, 470.  
   Jean de, thirteenth, 426, 435.  
   Jean de, fourteenth, 423.  
   Jean de, fifteenth, 432.  
   Jean de, sixteenth, 429.  
   Jean de, seventeenth, 423.  
   Jean de, eighteenth, 432.  
   Jean de, nineteenth, 441.  
   Jean Baptiste de, 424, 426, 429, 435.  
   Jean Baptiste de, second, 430.  
   Jean Baptiste de, third, 470, 471.  
   Jean Baptiste Gaston de, 419.  
   Jean Claude de, 441.  
   Jean Guy François de, 463.  
   Jean Jerome de, 465.  
   Jean Madelon de, 423.  
   Jean Pierre de, 443.  
   Jeanne de, 451, 453.  
   Jeanne de, second, 417.  
   Jeanne de, third, 424.  
   Jeanne de, fourth, 432.  
   Jeanne de, fifth, 423.  
   Jeanne Marie de, 438.  
   Jeanne Marie de, second, 425, 438.  
   Jeanne Marie Philiberte de, 443.

- Montchanin, Joseph de, 470, 471.  
   Joseph de, second, 438.  
   Josephe de, 428.  
   Judith de, 453.  
   Julie de, 451.  
   Lazare de (daughter), 429, 436.  
   Lazare de, second (daughter), 424.  
   Lazare de, third (daughter), 424.  
   Lazare de, fourth (daughter), 429.  
   Lazare de, fifth (daughter), 425, 430.  
   Lazare de, sixth (daughter), 429, 439.  
   Lazare de, seventh (daughter), 429, 432, 439.  
   Lazare de, eighth (daughter), 426, 429, 435, 439.  
   Lazare de, ninth (daughter), 430, 441, 443.  
   Lazare de, tenth (daughter), 430.  
   Lazare de, eleventh (daughter), 441.  
   Lazare de (son), 423.  
   Lazare de, second (son), 427, 434, 436, 440.  
   Lazare de, third (son), 429, 431, 432.  
   Lazare de, fourth (son), 424.  
   Lazare de, fifth (son), 432.  
   Lazare de, sixth (son), 435.  
   Lazare de, seventh (son), 425.  
   Lazare de, eighth (son), 438.  
   Lazare de, ninth (son), 441.  
   Lazarette de, 434.  
   Lazarette de, second, 441.  
   Léger de, 423.  
   Léger de, second, 437.  
   Léonard de, 423.  
   Louis de, 467.  
   Louis de, second, 467, 468.  
   Louis de, third, 465.  
   Louis de, fourth, 438, 454, 455, 456, 457.  
   Louis de, fifth, 460.  
   Louis de, sixth, 468, 469.  
   Louis Elie de, 466.  
   Louis Marie de, 466.  
   Louise de, 465, 468.  
   Louise Marie de, 466.  
   Lucrèce de, 418.  
   Madeleine de, 454.  
   Madeleine de, second, 435.  
   Madeleine de, third, 439.
- Montchanin, Madeleine de, fourth, 442.  
   Marc de, 413, 414, 416, 421.  
   Marc Marie Xavier de, 443.  
   Marguerite de, 467.  
   Marguerite de, second, 423.  
   Marguerite de, third, 441.  
   Marie de, 432.  
   Marie de, second, 461.  
   Marie de, third, 427.  
   Marie de, fourth, 427.  
   Marie de, fifth, 441.  
   Marie de, sixth, 442.  
   Marie Aglæe Henriette Pauline Thérèse Albertine, 443.  
   Marie Julienne de, 428.  
   Mathieu de, 463.  
   Michel de, 465.  
   Michelle de, 424, 425, 429, 430, 438.  
   Michelle de, second, 432.  
   Michelle de, third, 428.  
   Nicolas de, 463.  
   Nicole de, 438.  
   Nicole de, second, 438.  
   Nicole de, third, 427.  
   Nicole de, fourth, 441.  
   Nicole de, fifth, 429, 439.  
   Nicole de, sixth, 428.  
   Noel de, 421, 422, 433.  
   Paul de, 441.  
   Paul Anne de, 440, 442.  
   Paul Denis de, 427, 428.  
   Paul François René de, 433, 443.  
   Paul Isidore de, 443.  
   Philibert de, 434, 448.  
   Philibert de, second, 467.  
   Philibert de, third, 468.  
   Philibert de, fourth, 465, 468.  
   Philibert de, fifth, 431, 432.  
   Philibert de, sixth, 466.  
   Philibert de, seventh, 425, 429, 430, 442.  
   Philibert de, eighth, 430, 441.  
   Philiberte de, 417.  
   Philiberte de, second, 424, 426.  
   Philiberte de, third, 423.  
   Philiberte de, fourth, 431.  
   Philiberte de, fifth, 429.  
   Philiberte de, sixth, 435.  
   Philiberte de, seventh, 432.  
   Philiberte de, eighth, 427.  
   Philiberte de, ninth, 442.

- Montchanin, Pierre de, 413, 414, 420, 421.  
     Pierre de, second, 421.  
     Pierre de, third, 464.  
     Pierre de, fourth, 434, 448.  
     Pierre de, fifth, 463.  
     Pierre de, sixth, 463.  
     Pierre de, seventh, 463.  
     Pierre de, eighth, 437.  
     Pierre de, ninth, 423.  
     Pierre de, tenth, 429.  
     Pierre de, eleventh, 460.  
     Pierre Léonard de, 468.  
     Pierre Marie de, 420, 421, 439.  
     Pierrette de, 430.  
     Pierrette de, second, 441.  
     Pierrette de, third, 428.  
     René de, 423.  
     Simon de, 423.  
     Suzanne de, 451.  
     Toussaint de, 424, 425, 428, 429, 431.  
     Toussaint de, second, 429.  
     Toussaint de, third, 432.  
     Toussaint de, fourth, 425.  
     Toussaint de, fifth, 432.  
     Toussaint de, sixth, 429.  
     Toussaint de, seventh, 432.  
     Toussine Lazare de, 426.  
     Ursule Victoire de, 470.  
     Vincent de, 432, 433.  
 Montchanin des Paras, Augustin  
     Philiberte de, 469.  
     Josephine Louise Léonie Blanche  
         Alexie de, 470.  
     Louis de, 469.  
     Marie Antoinette de, 469.  
     Marie Antoinette de, second, 469.  
     Pierre François Louis de, 469.  
     Renée Philiberte de, 469.  
 Montgomery, 80, 81.  
 Montgrailat, ———, 433.  
 Montheult, Geneviève de, 41.  
     Jean de, 42.  
     Jehanne de, 41.  
     Löys (Louis) de, 11, 33, 38, 40, 41, 42, 44, 86.  
     Löyse (Louise) de, 41, 42.  
     Madeleine de, 86.  
     Marguerite de, 42.  
     Marie de, 42.  
     Quitaine de, 42.  
 Montier, Jean, 625.
- Montier, Jean, second, 622, 625, 630.  
     Jean, third, 625.  
     Jeanne, 622, 625.  
     Pierre, 625.  
 Montmorency, Madeleine de, 699.  
     Marshal de, 84.  
 Montmorency et de Préaux, Mon-  
     seigneur de, 734.  
 Montmorency-Fosseux, Georges de,  
     699.  
 Montmort, François Raimond de, 383.  
 Montorger, Jeanne de, 435.  
 Montrosty, Marthe de, 631.  
 Morant, Anne, 730.  
 Morel, "pasteur," 326.  
     Jean Baptiste, 170.  
     Mathieu, 560.  
     Mathieu, the younger, 559, 560.  
     Raoulin, 606.  
 Morel d'Hérondeville, Gabriel, 716.  
     Gabriel, the younger, 716.  
     Gabrielle, 328, 716.  
 Morestin, Anne, 468.  
 Morgny, Captain de, 605.  
 Morieult, Nicolas, 39.  
 Morin, Catherine, 51.  
     Colin, 51.  
     Isaac, 273.  
 Morizot, Anne, 440.  
     Philiberte, 443.  
 Mornay (or Morlay), Jeanne de,  
     454, 455.  
     Jehan, 546.  
 Mortereul, Claude, 84, 85, 569, 593,  
     594.  
     Ysabeau, 569.  
 Morvilliers, 80.  
 Moterel, Sara, 598.  
 Mouchet, Perrin, 29.  
 Mouhy, Henry de, 453.  
     Pierre de, 453.  
 Moulet, Johanne de, 422.  
 Moulin, Jacques, 276.  
     Jacques Robert, 276.  
 Moustier, Comte de, 384.  
 Moy, Jehan de, 495.  
     Robine de, 495, 496, 629.  
 Moysant, Marie, 651.  
 Mulot, Jehanne de, 431.  
 Musnier, Barthélemy, 420.  
 Mustel, Jacques, 603, 604.  
     Marguerite, 35.  
     Marie, 479.

- Nagerel, Agnès, 58.  
   Catherine, 60, 63.  
   Claude, 62.  
   Estienne, 61, 546.  
   Guillaume, 56, 57, 58.  
   Guillaume, second, 58, 59, 60.  
   Guillaume, third, 59.  
   Guillemine, 35, 49, 52, 58, 67, 545, 546.  
   Jacques (Jacquet), 57.  
   Jacques (Jacquet), second, 52, 56, 57, 58, 545.  
   Jacques (Jacquet), third, 61, 62.  
   Jehan, 57, 58.  
   Jehan, second, 35, 60.  
   Jehan, third, 60.  
   Jehanne, 59.  
   Laurence, 69, 545, 546.  
   Laurence, second, 59, 63.  
   Löys (Louis), 61.  
   Nicolas, 59.  
   Pierre, 57.  
   Robert, the elder, 59.  
   Robert, the younger, 60, 61, 62, 63.  
   Ysabeau, 58.  
 Nantes, Edict of, 76.  
   Promulgated by Henry IV, 7, 89, 211.  
   Confirmed by Louis XIII in 1629, 495.  
   Confirmed by Louis XIV in 1652, 495.  
   Discussed, 211, 214, 216, 404.  
   Revocation of, 76, 220 (see also "Revocation, Edict of").  
 Napoleon, Emperor, 379, 385.  
 Necker, 372.  
 Nepveu, Jean, 654.  
 Neuville, Marie de, 683.  
 Neveu, Jacques, 268.  
   Jeanne, 268.  
 Nightingale, Sarah, 302.  
 Nismes, Edict of, 212, 213.  
 Noble, John, 294.  
 Noblet, Anne, 120.  
   Benjamin, 119, 158.  
   David, 118, 119, 174.  
   David, second, 118, 119, 120.  
   David, third, 119, 158.  
   Edouard, 120, 121.  
   Elizabeth, 121.  
   Elizabeth, second, 113, 119.  
   Noblet, Françoise, 120.  
   Guillaume, 118.  
   Herman Benjamin, 120.  
   Humphrey, 120.  
   Jacques, 206, 208, 210, 235.  
   Madeleine, 119.  
   Marie, 120.  
   Marie, second, 119.  
   Marie Françoise, 120.  
   Paulus, 119.  
   Richard, 120.  
   Suzanne, 118, 244.  
   Suzanne, second, 119.  
   Sybille, 120.  
   Thomas, 482.  
   Willem, 119.  
 Nourry, Estienne, 74.  
 Nouvelles Catholiques, 329, 330, 331, 333, 351, 357, 716.  
 Oldfield, John, Jr., 295.  
 Ollyvier, Guillaume, 678.  
 Orange, Prince of, 718.  
 O'Reilly, Humphrey, 121.  
 Oriault, Jacques, 546.  
 Orleans, Duke of, 325.  
 Ormeaux, Antoinette des, 273.  
   Louis des, 273.  
   Louis des, second, 578.  
   Madeleine des, 578.  
 Osmont, Marguerite, 43.  
 Oulson, Jacques, 315, 341, 350.  
   Jean Jacques, 354.  
   Marie, 342, 344, 350, 351.  
   Marie Anne Angélique, 355.  
   Marie Anne Thérèse, 353.  
   Marie Catherine, 354.  
   Marie Geneviève, 354.  
   Salomon Jean Jacques, 353.  
 Owen, David Edmondes, 511.  
 Ozenne, Michel, 563.  
 Pacification, Edict of, 82.  
 Pain, Guillaume, 266.  
   Guillaume, the younger, 266.  
   Isaïe, 266.  
   Jeanne, 266, 268, 359.  
 Palix, Marie, 381.  
 Pantin, Guillaume, 118.  
   Guillaume, second, 118, 244.  
   Isaïe, 115, 118.  
   Jeanne, 267.  
   Madeleine, 496.  
   Suzanne, 151.



- Pantin, Suzanne, second, 115.  
 Paon, Robert, 552.  
 Papavoine, Isaac, 511.  
     Jean, 44, 145, 146.  
     Jean, second, 146.  
     Judith, 146.  
     Madeleine, 146.  
     Nicolas, 44, 146.  
 Papillon, Anne, 272.  
 Pardieu, Anne de, 715.  
 Pardieu-Maucombe, Marguerite de,  
     713.  
 Paris, Massacres at, 84, 85.  
     Siege of, 83.  
 Parma, Duke of, 88.  
 Parmer, John, 296.  
 Paterel, Robert, 536.  
 Patriarche, Esther, 44.  
     Jehan, 44.  
     Pierre, 44, 45.  
     Pierre, the younger, 45.  
 Patterson, Elizabeth, 385.  
 Pattin, Jehan, 572.  
 Payne, Guillaume, 586.  
 Pélate, Marie, 703, 704.  
 Pelot, William, 307.  
     William Wilfred, 307.  
 Pepper, Jane Verdier, 306.  
 Perchel, Louis, 275.  
     Marie Madeleine, 275.  
 Perdriau, Daniel, 661.  
     David, 659.  
     Elizabeth, 659.  
     John, 299, 659.  
 Pérrier, Anne, 106.  
     Jeanne, 623.  
 Perigny, Jeanne de, 434.  
 Perkins, —, 387.  
     Nathaniel H. C., 387.  
 Pernuict, Elizabeth, 114, 118.  
     Louis, 119.  
 Perret, Etiennette Élie Perpétue, 471.  
 Perrin, Anne, 441.  
     Catherine, 428.  
     Jacques, 424, 431.  
     Jean Emiland, 427.  
     Jeanne, 425, 429.  
     Lazare (daughter), 425.  
     Lazare, second (daughter), 424.  
     Lazare (son), 431.  
     Louis Simon, 430.  
     Marie, 467.  
     Pierre, 431.  
 Perron, Marie Madeleine, 349.  
 Pertusson, Jacques, 102.  
     Jacques, second, 102.  
     Jacques, third, 102.  
     Jean, 102.  
     Luc, 102.  
 Pestel, Jacques François de, 728.  
     Marguerite Anne Françoise  
         Blanche de, 728.  
 Pétion, Mayor of Paris, 375.  
 Petit, Anne, 646.  
     Barbe, 316.  
     Claude, 167.  
     Estienne, 726.  
     Henry, 144.  
     Jehanne, 609.  
     Marie, 311.  
     Nicolas, 317.  
     Noel, 316.  
     Pierre, 317.  
 Pétremlol, Jacqueline de, 699, 724.  
 Peuch, Marie Elizabeth, 161.  
 Peyrolet, Esther, 282.  
     Jacob, 282.  
     Jacques, 281, 287.  
     Jacques, the younger, 282.  
     Jean, 282.  
     Jeanne, 281.  
     Jeanne, second, 280, 282.  
     Jeanne, third, 282.  
     Marianne, 281.  
     Marie, 281.  
     Marie, second, 282.  
     Pierre, 282.  
     Suzanne, 281.  
 Philippe, Jean, 261.  
 Philypeaux, 330.  
 Pichon, Mr., 386.  
 Picot, Françoise, 669.  
 Picquet, Nicolas, 59.  
 Pictor, Nicole de, 552.  
 Piedecoq, Jehan, 50.  
 Piedelièvre, Florimonde, 261.  
 Pierre, abbot of N. D. de Beaubec,  
     694.  
     Jehan, 51.  
 Pillevoyde, Pierre, 54.  
 Pinchon, Henri, 669.  
     Henri François, 669.  
 Pineau, Charlotte, 725.  
 Pinel, Marin, 312.  
 Pinette, Anne, 458.  
     Jacques, 456.

- Piperey, Jean, 710.  
 Piquefeu, Catherine Flore, 354.  
     Geneviève Thérèse, 354.  
     Michel Claude Emmanuel, 354.  
     Pierre, 354.  
     Salomon Jean Jacques, 354.  
 Planteroze, Jeanne, 578.  
 Plantou, Louis, 276.  
     Louise, 275.  
 Plesseu, Blanche, 732.  
 Poitiers, Comte de, 528.  
 Poivre, Pierre, 383.  
     Sara Isle de France, 383.  
 Pollet Brothers, 78.  
 Pommars, Jean des, 140.  
     Thomas des, 114, 140.  
     Thomas des, second, 140.  
 Pommeraye, Jacques, 43.  
 Ponsard, Anne de, 455.  
 Pons, Jean, 639.  
 Ponty, Marie Madeleine, 186.  
     Thomas, 186.  
 Porcher, Isaac, 294, 303.  
     Paul, 303, 304.  
     Peter, 294.  
 Porée, Alizon, 702, 706.  
     Claude, 681.  
     Florimonde, 261, 262, 517.  
     Françoise, 517.  
     Jean Baptiste, 261.  
 Porlier, Madeleine, 730.  
 Portejoye, Yvon, 695.  
 Porteret, Jacques, 208.  
 Postel, Cardin, 27, 28.  
     Guillaume, 599, 600, 601.  
     Marion, 27, 28.  
 Potard, Françoise, 699.  
     Guillaume, 539, 689.  
 Potier, Jacques, 346.  
     Jacques Michel, 346.  
     Jean Pierre, 346.  
     Marie Anatolie, 346.  
     Marie Anne Anastasie, 346.  
     Marthe, 117.  
     Pierre Désiré Pascal, 346.  
     Pierre Michel, 345, 346.  
     Rose Désirée, 346.  
 Pottier, Nicolas, 666.  
 Pouchet, Abraham, 344, 355, 356, 357.  
     Abraham, second, 356.  
     Abraham, third, 355.  
     Jehan (Jean), 679.  
     Jean, second, 356.  
 Pouchet, Jeanne, 356.  
     Marie Anne, 355, 357, 359.  
     Marie Elizabeth, 356.  
     Marie Jeanne, 356.  
     Pierre, 356.  
 Pouchet-Belmare, Abraham François,  
     355, 356.  
     Anne, 357.  
     Charles, 356.  
     Daniel Louis, 357.  
     Elizabeth Marguerite, 357.  
     Jean Baptiste, 357.  
     Jean Daniel, 357.  
     Judith, 357.  
     Judith Rose, 357.  
     Lucile, 356.  
     Marie Jeanne, 356.  
     Marthe Suzanne, 357.  
     Pierre, 356.  
     Pierre Abraham, 354, 356.  
 Poulain, Anne, 620.  
     Barbe, 264.  
     Laurent, 482.  
     Marie, 608.  
     Marthe, 700.  
     Mathias, 609.  
 Poulingue, Marie, 109.  
 Poullingues, Marie de, 563.  
     Michel de, 563.  
     Robert de, 563.  
 Poupée, Marie, 95.  
 Poussard, Elizabeth, 708.  
 Préaux, Marie Marguerite, 268.  
 Prestreval, Guillaume de, 710,  
     713.  
     Marie de, 713.  
 Prévost, Jehan, 483.  
 Pringle, Marguerite, 624.  
     Robert, 42, 624.  
 Prudhomme, M., 130.  
     David, 20.  
 Puchot, ———, 690.  
     Adrien, 708.  
     Angélique, 727.  
     Anne, 730.  
     Anne, second, 731.  
     Antoine, 707.  
     Catherine, 722, 726.  
     Catherine, second, 708.  
     Catherine, third, 730.  
     Catherine, fourth, 730, 731.  
     Catherine, fifth, 729.  
     Charles, 725, 726, 738.

- Puchot, Charles, second, 730, 731.  
   Charles, third, 727, 728.  
   Charles, fourth, 731.  
   Charles Alexandre, 731.  
   Claude, 707.  
   coat of arms, 686.  
   Colette, 689.  
   Daniel, 708.  
   Durant, 684, 686, 687, 732, 736.  
   Émery, 686.  
   Florence, 726, 733.  
   Florence, second, 710.  
   François, 708.  
   Françoise, 710.  
   Françoise, second, 724.  
   Françoise, third, 730.  
   Françoise, fourth, 728.  
   Françoise Elizabeth, 708.  
   Geneviève, 685, 710, 714.  
   Gentien, 728.  
   Georges, 727.  
   Guillaume, 708, 709.  
   Isaac, 706, 707.  
   Jacques, 699, 724, 739.  
   Jacques, second, 723.  
   Jacquette, 169, 538, 539, 587, 588,  
     597, 608, 615, 664, 673, 684, 686,  
     689, 690, 693, 696, 705.  
   Jehan, 686.  
   Jehan, second, 539, 587, 602, 689,  
     705, 706, 713, 714, 732, 734, 735,  
     737, 738.  
   Jehan, third, 709, 723, 725, 738.  
   Jeanne, 725.  
   Jerome, 709.  
   Laurent, 609, 706, 708.  
   Louis, 728.  
   Louise, 709.  
   Louise Madeleine, 728.  
   Madeleine, 708.  
   Madeleine, second, 709.  
   Madeleine, third, 727.  
   Madeleine, fourth, 731.  
   Marguerite, 710.  
   Marguerite, second, 725, 733.  
   Marie, 710, 713.  
   Marie, second, 609, 723, 726.  
   Marie, third, 723.  
   Marie, fourth, 726.  
   Marie, fifth, 730.  
   Marie Anne, 731.  
   Marie Anne, second, 729.  
   Marie Thérèse, 729.
- Puchot, Marion, 687.  
   Marion, second, 588, 594, 690, 702,  
     703, 706, 710.  
   Nicolas, 99, 538, 539, 587, 686, 687,  
     688, 689, 690, 705, 727, 732, 734,  
     735, 736, 737, 738.  
   Nicolas, second, 708.  
   Nicolas, third, 726, 729, 730, 738.  
   Nicolas, fourth, 730.  
   Nicolas, fifth, 728, 729.  
   Pierre, 725, 733, 738.  
   Pierre, second, 727.  
   Pierre, third, 708.  
   Pierre, fourth (ambassador), 731.  
   Robert, 708.  
   Rolard, 732.  
   Romain, 710.  
   Samuel, 709.  
   Samuel, second, 579, 710.  
   Samuel, third, 710.  
   Symonne, 724.  
   Toussaint, 606, 725, 726, 738.  
   Vincent, 539, 587, 599, 611, 689, 705,  
     715, 721, 722, 729, 732, 733, 734,  
     735, 736, 737.
- Puchot des Alleurs, ———, 732.
- Puritans, 67, 409.
- Quakers, 467.
- Queslot, Jacqueline, 722.  
   Madeleine, 257.
- Quesnay, 370.
- Quesnel, Jeanne ("Jeanneton"), 335.
- Quesnon, Cardin, 30, 33.
- Quevilly, temple of, 84, 201, 202, 203,  
   205, 207, 208, 209, 210.
- Quièvreumont, Anne de, 630.  
   Jehan de, 630.
- Rachinel, Romaine, 665.
- Racine, Madeleine, 257.
- Radziwill, Jacob, 707.
- Raffy, Anne, 265.  
   Barbe, 186.  
   Elizabeth, 186.  
   François, 181, 188, 273.  
   François, second, 183, 184, 185, 186,  
     187, 189, 275, 313, 317, 318, 351,  
     352.  
   Jacques, 186.  
   Jacques François, 186.  
   Jean, 271.

- Raffy, Jean, second, 186.  
 Jean Baptiste, 186.  
 Judith, 56, 188, 318.  
 Judith, second, 184, 185, 187, 189,  
 274, 275, 317, 318.  
 Marie, 271.  
 Marie, second, 187.  
 Marie Anne, 186.  
 Marie Elizabeth, 186.  
 Marie Madeleine, 186.  
 Nicolas, 186.  
 Pierre, 177, 178, 180, 181, 183, 184,  
 185, 187, 188, 194, 195, 197, 279,  
 281, 313, 318, 649, 650.  
 Pierre, second, 187, 313.  
 Siméon, 186.  
 Suzanne, 186.
- Ramée, Professor, 601.
- Raoul, Jehan, 536.  
 Thomas, 477.
- Raoullin, Agnès, 695.
- Raphin, Charles de, 455.
- Rasse, Jean Baptiste, 439.
- Rassent, Madeleine de, 727.
- Ravenel, René Louis, 296.  
 Suzanne Elizabeth, 296, 297.
- Reformed Church, organization of,  
 216.
- Régie des Biens des Religionnaires  
 Fugitifs, 180, 248, 249, 250.
- Regnard, Blaise, 432.  
 Philiberte, 432.
- Regnier, Edme Georgette de, 419.  
 Jehan, 688.
- Regnoul, Estienne, 58.  
 Mathurin, 12, 39, 41, 42, 46, 47,  
 105.  
 Nicolas, 56.
- Religion, Wars of, 76, 87.
- Rémond, Elizabeth, 715.  
 François, 715.
- Rendlesham, Baron, 643.
- Reneuf, Guillaume, 694.
- Reullon, Gabrielle, 427.  
 Jean, 440.  
 Jeanne Marie, 440.
- Revel, Marie, 676.
- Revocation, Edict of, 76, 220, 221,  
 225, 231, 235, 236, 238.
- Revolution of 1789, 76, 243, 403.
- Riberolles, Joseph Juste de, 469.
- Rice, cultivation of, in South Caro-  
 lina, 299, 300.
- Richer, Anne, 572.
- Richier, Gédéon, 710.  
 Jacques, 710.  
 Jacques, second, 710.
- Ridgely, Anne, 387.
- Rielstap, M., 663.
- Riley, R., 302.
- Riquéti, Anne Victor de, 383.
- Robert, Elizabeth, 119.  
 Marthe, 313.
- Roberts, Elizabeth, 660, 661.
- Robespierre, 376, 384.
- Robigny, M. de, 717.
- Robin, Antoine, 383.  
 Marie Françoise, 383.
- Robinson, Mark, 301.
- Rochat, Charles, 349.  
 Elizabeth Anne, 349.  
 Jean Pierre, 349.  
 Louise Marie Madeleine, 349.
- Rochechouart, Louise de, 707.
- Rochers, château des, 332.
- Rocque, Marguerite, 546.  
 Marie, 16.
- Rocquemont, Jehan de, 19.  
 Marie de, 19.
- Roger, Anne, 266.  
 Cardin, 691.  
 Daniel, 265, 510, 512, 513, 515.  
 Daniel, second, 516.  
 Daniel, third, 266.  
 David, 150, 151.  
 Elizabeth, 516.  
 Esther, 265.  
 Esther, second, 516.  
 Jacques, 620.  
 Jacques, second, 272.  
 Jacques, third, 272.  
 Jean, 516.  
 Jean Baptiste, 150.  
 Jean Baptiste, the younger, 516.  
 Marie, 516.  
 Marie Madeleine Françoise, 513,  
 516.  
 Pierre, 516.  
 Pierre, second, 266.  
 Robert, 151.  
 Samuel, 226, 265, 281, 283, 516.  
 Samuel, second, 266.  
 Samuel, third, 266.  
 Samuel, fourth, 516.  
 Suzanne, 516.  
 Suzanne, second, 272.

- Roger, Suzanne, third, 266.  
 Suzanne, fourth, 136, 149, 150, 151, 157.  
 Thomas, 516.  
 Rogy, Nicolas de, 54.  
 Roiger, Jehan, 591.  
 Romain, Geneviève, 55.  
 Romé, Angélique de, 727.  
 Laurent, 610, 679.  
 Laurent de, 727.  
 Nicolas de, 723, 727.  
 Rommieu, Elizabeth, 627.  
 Nicolas, 261.  
 Pierre, 260, 261, 265.  
 Roncherolles, Claude de, 707.  
 Rondes, Robert de, 687.  
 Ronsart, Catherine, 682.  
 Roque, Jacques, 725.  
 Jacques, the younger, 725.  
 Jehan, 725.  
 Jehanne, 725.  
 Pierre, 725.  
 Rouen, massacres at, 83, 84, 85, 86, 593, 594.  
 Sieges of, 9, 79, 82, 88, 590, 591.  
 Roulin (or Rolin), Françoise, 422.  
 Rouselle, Martin, 692.  
 Rousset, Jacques, 20.  
 Marguerite, 648.  
 Marie, 102.  
 Nicolas, 20.  
 Pierre, 648.  
 Rouves, Michel de, 733.  
 Roux, Judith, 141.  
 Roy, Laurent, 428.  
 Rozet, Lazare, 435.  
 Rubempré, Madame de, 534.  
 Rudemare, "pasteur," 326.  
 Ruel, Daniel, 496.  
 Daniel, the younger, 496.  
 Elizabeth, 626.  
 Ruelle, Robert, 489, 490, 491.  
 Ryswick, Treaty of, 286.  
 Sabatin de Ronzières, Anne, 471.  
 Sacazan, Françoise, 470.  
 Saez, Guillaume, 574.  
 Nicolas, 574.  
 St. André d'Apchon, Charlotte Elizabeth de, 419.  
 Saint Bridget, 63.  
 Saint Georges, Claude de, 419.  
 Marc Antoine de, 419.  
 St. Julian, Peter, 297.  
 St. Léger, Marie de, 516.  
 St. Marcel, Huguenot de, 5.  
 Saint-Simon, 236, 322.  
 Sainte Colombe, Claude de, 418.  
 Madeleine de, 418.  
 Sainte-Foy, ———, 719.  
 Sainte Jeanne d'Arc, 29, 77, 382, 406.  
 Sallet, Alexandre, 730.  
 Marie Anne, 730.  
 Salmon, William, 641.  
 Saltus, Archibald, 306.  
 Samborne, Marie Madeleine, 204.  
 Richard, 204.  
 Sansson, Jehan, 611.  
 Saragossa, siege of, 81.  
 Sarevillier, ——— de, 709.  
 Sargent, L. M., 659.  
 Sarmentot, Charles, 562.  
 François, 562.  
 Saugy, Georges, 456, 457.  
 Saulnier, Louise Suzanne, 268.  
 Saulx-Tavannes, Nicolas de, 358.  
 Saurin, "pasteur," 230.  
 Savery, Jehanne, 104.  
 Savolle, Jehan, 12.  
 Schelle, M., 379.  
 Scriven, Thomas Edward, 306.  
 Sécille, Pierre, 477.  
 Selles, Estienne, 437.  
 Jehanne, 537.  
 Semel, Marie Marguerite Aimée, 347.  
 Sémur, Catherine de, 416.  
 Séneschal, Cardin, 617.  
 Sens, massacre at, 79.  
 Sericq, Jehanne, 101, 629.  
 Sernois, Adam, 683.  
 Marie, 683.  
 Sers, Baron, 367, 368.  
 Sesmaisons, Claude François de, 714.  
 Claude François Jean Baptiste Donatien de, 714.  
 Vicomte de, 714.  
 Sève, Lucrèce de, 418.  
 Sévestre, Philémon, 312, 341.  
 Sévigné, Mme. de, 236.  
 Shippey, Frederick, 642.  
 John, 642.  
 William, 642.  
 Shubrick, Irvine, 387.  
 Sibes, Agnès, 536.  
 Jehan, 536.  
 Marion, 536.

- Silly, Antoine de, 733.  
 Simon, Abraham, 226.  
   Jean Baptiste André, 347.  
   Jeanne Marie Françoise, 441.  
   Marie, second, 268.  
   (See also *Simon*.)  
 Singleton, Anne, 295, 296.  
   Benjamin, 295.  
   Hester, 295.  
   James, 295.  
   John, 295.  
   Marianne, 295.  
   Mary, 295.  
   Rebecca, 295.  
   Richard, 295, 297.  
   Richard, jr., 295, 296.  
   Thomas, 295.  
 Siringes, Anne de, 468.  
 Sivriac, Philiberte de, 417.  
 Smith, Anne, 642.  
   Edward, 120.  
   Sir George, 306.  
   George, 305.  
   Joanna, 393.  
   Mary, 120.  
   Sarah, 305.  
   Thomas, 299, 306.  
   Thomas, junior, 294, 305, 306.  
   Thomas, third, 349.  
   Thomas McKie, 393.  
 Sobieski, Jean, 707.  
 Soignet, Marie, 262.  
 Sommelier, Marianne, 348.  
 Soret, Barthélemy, 629.  
   Théodore, 629.  
 Souplix, Abraham, 13.  
   Isaac, 13.  
 Soyecourt, Raoul de, 529.  
 Soyer, Nicolle (curate), 688.  
 Splat, Edward, 298.  
 Spriggins, Sarah, 342.  
 Staël, Madame de, 377.  
 Stent, Samuel, 302.  
 Stren, Noel, 60, 63.  
 Sweden, King of, 371, 372.  
 Symon, ———, 44.  
   Cardin, 39, 40.  
   François, 268.  
   Grégoire, 39, 40, 55.  
   Guillemette, 55, 56.  
   Jacques, 256.  
   Jehan, 55.  
   Jehan, second, 39.  
   Symon, Jehan, third, 40, 44.  
   Jehan, fourth, 666.  
   Madeleine, 256.  
   Marie, 44, 45, 268.  
   Marie, second, 268.  
   Pierre, 40.  
   (See also *Simon*.)  
 Tabernier, Catherine de, 418.  
 Taconvers, Jehanne de, 273.  
 Taffe, John, 642.  
 Tallet, Jehan, 10, 36, 39.  
 Talleyrand, 378.  
 Talon, Pierrette, 460.  
 Tassin, 314.  
 Taurin, Jehan, 10, 11.  
 Tauvel, Adrien, 112, 132, 134, 174,  
   182.  
   Adrien, second, 114.  
   Elizabeth, 113, 114, 115, 117.  
   Elizabeth, second, 113, 114, 117.  
   Jacques, 114, 141, 520.  
   Jacques, second, 114.  
   Marie, 116, 118, 132, 133, 134, 135.  
   Marie Anne, 117.  
   Michel, 112, 113, 114, 118, 133, 134.  
   Michel, second, 113, 119, 137, 226.  
   Michel, third, 114.  
   Moïse, 114.  
   Pierre, 117, 118, 133, 137.  
   Samuel, 117.  
   Suzanne, 118, 136.  
 Tavalle, Claudine, 432.  
 Tavernier, Jacques, 481.  
 Ternant, 384.  
 Terray, Abbé, 370.  
 Terre, Jeanne, 430.  
 Territt, Joseph, 343, 344.  
 Testard, Pierette, 129.  
 Testas, Marie, 653.  
 Thellusson, Peter, 643.  
 Thellusson & Company, Peter, 643.  
 Thémfant, Madeleine, 97, 100.  
 Thévenet, Claude, 425.  
   Claude, the younger, 425.  
   Claudine, 430.  
 Thiboutot, François de, 715.  
   Françoise de, 715.  
 Thierry, Catherine, 677.  
   Laurence, 677, 682.  
   Marie, 676, 677.  
   Marion, 677.  
   Olivier, 55.

- Thierry, Pierre, 577.  
 Pierre, second, 631.  
 Thomas, 577.
- Thirault, Anne, 434.  
 Antoine, 434.  
 François, 434.  
 Jean, 434.  
 Lazare (daughter), 434, 435.  
 Lazare (son), 434.
- Thirel, Marguerite, 48.
- Thivind de La Villette, Philiberte, 468.
- Thomas, Gentien, 723.
- Thorel, Jehan, 477.  
 Samuel, 208.
- Thorelet, David, 100.
- Thoury, Guillaume de, 381, 382, 383.  
 Jean de, "le jeune," 383.  
 Nicolas François de, 381.  
 Robert de, 381.
- Thoury de La Corderie, Louise Marie de, 332, 381, 383.
- Thuitebert, Sieur de, 727.
- Ticquet, Catherine, 88.
- Tielens, John, 655, 656.
- Tillart, Colette, 695, 696, 697.  
 Marguerite, 697.  
 Robert, 695, 696, 697.
- Tilly, Jehan de, 477.
- Tirel, Jean, 241.
- Tocqueville, Elizabeth de, 120.  
 Jacques de, 682.  
 Marie de, 682.
- Toleration, Edict of, 241, 398, 401, 402, 403.
- Tollin, Doctor, 15.
- Torin, Anne, 652.  
 Bernard, 523, 637, 652.  
 Elizabeth, second, 638.  
 Jehan, 495.  
 Jehan, second, 652.  
 Marie, 652.  
 Pierre, 652.  
 Rachel, 523.  
 Suzanne, 523, 637, 638, 639, 652.
- Tourant, Antoine, 688.
- Tourmente, M. de, 167.
- Tournebu brothers, 527.
- Tournois, Antoinette, 668.
- Tousard, Colonel, 390.
- Tousé, Gabriel, 13, 99.
- Toustain, Abraham, 680.  
 Anne, 680.
- Toustain, Anne, second, 681.  
 Anne, third, 681.  
 Catherine, 676, 677, 682.  
 coat of arms, 674.  
 Daniel, 681.  
 François, 675.  
 Guillaume, 673.  
 Guillaume, second, 673.  
 Guillaume, third, 675, 678.  
 Guillaume, fourth, 676.  
 Guillaume, fifth, 681.  
 Guillaume, sixth, 681.  
 Hervé, 675, 676, 677, 679, 680.  
 Jacques, 675, 676.  
 Jacques, second, 680.  
 Jacques, third, 680.  
 Jehan, 673, 674.  
 Jehan, second, 674, 675, 676.  
 Jehan, third, 673.  
 Jehan, fourth, 675.  
 Jehan, fifth, 61, 674.  
 Jehan, sixth, 675, 678.  
 Jehan, seventh, 674.  
 Jehan, eighth, 680.  
 Jehan, ninth, 674.  
 Jehan, tenth, 674.  
 Jehanne, 682.  
 Laurence, 263, 680, 682, 683.  
 Laurent, 616, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680.  
 Laurent, second, 681.  
 Laurent, third, 680.  
 Madeleine, 681.  
 Madeleine, second, 681.  
 Marguerite, 128, 169, 263, 492, 496, 501, 616, 619, 620, 627, 630, 673, 675, 681, 682.  
 Marie, 616, 676.  
 Marie, second, 680.  
 Marie, third, 681.  
 Michelle, 573.  
 Pierre, 675.  
 Pierre, second, 680.  
 Pierre, third, 680.  
 Raoulin, 674.  
 Raoulin, second, 675.  
 Raoulin, third, 675.  
 Suzanne, 681.  
 Suzanne, second, 681.  
 Suzanne, third, 681.  
 Symon, 674.
- Tranchepain, Abraham, 579.  
 Anne, 578.

- Tranchepain, Catherine, 626.  
     François, 578.  
     François, second, 626.  
     François, third, 578.  
     François, fourth, 578.  
     Gerard Pierre, 578.  
     Jean, 312.  
     Jeanne, 147, 150, 179, 199, 200, 228,  
         234, 245, 249, 250, 281, 312, 313,  
         577, 578, 626.  
     Madeleine, 578.  
     Marie, 281, 282, 577, 579.  
     Marie, second, 579.  
     Marie, third, 578.  
     Pierre, 199, 578.  
     Pierre, second, 200, 225, 230, 281,  
         282, 579.  
     Pierre, third, 578.  
     Samuel, 579.  
 Trappit, Frances, 510.  
 Tréfant, Antoine, 423.  
 Troaet, Thyphaine, 59.  
 Trévin, Madeleine, 115.  
 Triboult, Antoine, 268.  
     Estienne Robert, 268.  
 Tricande, Benoite, 465.  
     Benoite, second, 467.  
 Tronchin, Christine, 637.  
 Trouvillard, Philip, 297.  
 Truber, Catherine, 12.  
     Jehan, 12.  
 Trugard, Anne, 260, 262.  
     Anne, second, 262.  
     David, 262.  
     François, 262.  
     Madeleine Florimonde, 262.  
     Nicolas, 678.  
     Nicolas, second, 262.  
     Pierre, 262.  
     Pierre, second, 262.  
     Pierre, third, 262.  
 Tultes, Guillaume, 552.  
 Turgot, 371, 372, 374, 388, 399.  
 Tuvache, Estienne, 51.  
 Urgon, Gabrielle d', 442.  
 Utrecht, Treaty of, 323.  
 Valéry, Esther, 518.  
 Vallès, Anne, 559.  
     Catherine, 557.  
     Guillaume, 557, 558.  
     Guillaume, second, 558, 559, 567.  
     Guillaume, third, 559.  
     Vallès, Nauldain, 559.  
 Van Benningen, Isaac Samuel, 656.  
 Van den Ende, John, 655.  
     Paul, 656.  
 Van der Hoeven, Aletta Marguerite,  
     654.  
 Van Dyke, Doreas Montgomery, 387.  
 Van Eyse, Jan, 158, 160.  
     Pieter, 158, 160.  
 Van Hasnel, Pierre Théodore, 653.  
 Van Liberguen, Anne, 628.  
 Van Myddagh, Anna Cornelia, 305.  
 Vannier, Pierre, 316, 317.  
 Van Son, Mathias, 142.  
 Vanzilver, Doctor, 302.  
 Vardon, Jacques, 332.  
 Varin, Anne, 625.  
     Guillaume, 272.  
     Guillaume, second, 272.  
     Guillaume, third, 272.  
     Marie, 521.  
     Pierre, 109, 272.  
     Pierre, second, 272.  
     Suzanne, 272.  
 Vasselin, Jean, 178.  
     Louis, 178.  
 Vassy, massacre of, 79.  
 Vastel, Esther, 17, 99.  
     Jehan (Jean), 14, 86, 99.  
     Jean, second, 17, 99.  
     Marion, 99, 689.  
     Pierre, 208.  
 Vatine, Jehan, 598.  
 Vattemare, Jean de, 647.  
     Marguerite, 40.  
     Pierre de, 647.  
     Thomas, 40.  
 Vauban, 237, 238.  
 Vaubourg, 328, 329.  
 Vauchelle, Jehanne, 572.  
 Vaudry, Pierre François, 355.  
 Vaulx, Georges de, 476.  
     Jehan de, 486.  
 Vauquier, Catherine, 597.  
     Gilles, 596, 607, 609.  
     Jean, 597.  
     Jehanne, 597.  
     Laurence, 597.  
     Marguerite, 597.  
     Marie, 597.  
     Nicolas, 597.  
     Pierre, 597.  
     Ysabeau, 597.



- Veasey, Elizabeth, 510.  
 Veitch, William, 301.  
 Ventes, Pierre des, 56.  
 Véreul, Alizon, 588, 608.  
   Anne, 608.  
   Anne (Mme. Jacques Tauvel), 114,  
     141.  
   Estienne, 608.  
   François, 609.  
   Guillaume, 606.  
   Guillaume, second, 592, 597, 606,  
     608, 609.  
   Guillaume, third, 608.  
   Guillemette, 609.  
   Jehan (Jean), 607.  
   Jehan (Jean), second, 606.  
   Jehan (Jean), third, 608.  
   Jean, fourth, 114.  
   Jean, fifth, 520.  
   Judith, 609, 611.  
   Marguerite, 609.  
   Marguerite, second, 608.  
   Marguerite, third, 208, 509.  
   Marie, 608.  
   Marie, second, 114, 141.  
   Marie, third, 520.  
   Nicolas, 608.  
   Richard, 606, 607.  
   Richard, second, 608, 609.  
   Thomas, 608.  
   Thomas, the younger, 608.  
 Vergennes, Minister of foreign af-  
   airs, 372, 373, 374.  
 Verger, Vicar, 332, 333.  
 Vergniol, "pasteur," 210.  
 Verne, Etienne, 427.  
 Vernon, Germain, 545.  
   Simon, 545.  
 Véron, François, 270.  
 Verson, Andrieu de, 35.  
 Verton, Jehan de, 69.  
   Marie de, 69.  
   Salomon de, 69, 96.  
 Veulquesin, Guillaume de, 540, 553.  
 Viart, Anne, 683.  
   Colette, 482.  
   David, 683.  
   Elizabeth, 682.  
   Esther, 683.  
   Guillaume, 481, 682.  
   Guillaume, second, 482, 490.  
   Jehan, 481, 482, 484, 490, 675, 682.  
   Jehan, second, 683.  
 Viart, Jehan, third, 683.  
   Jehan, fourth, 683.  
   Jehanne, 263, 492, 515, 682, 683.  
   Judith, 683.  
   Marguerite, 55.  
   Marie, 682.  
   Mathieu, 263, 616, 681, 682.  
   Mathieu, the younger, 682.  
   Michel, 55.  
   Nicolas, 55.  
   Suzanne, 683.  
 Vibourg, Robert, 57.  
 Vichy, Abel de, 420.  
   Claude Marie de, 420.  
 Videcoq, Jehanne, 167.  
 Vieil, Guillaume, 478.  
 Vignaud, Anne, 295.  
 Vignoles, ——— de, 720.  
   Charles de, 720.  
   Jacques Louis de, 720.  
 Villain, Jeanne, 432.  
   Lazare, 433.  
 Villant, Catherine, 506, 509.  
   Charlotte, 258, 505, 506, 507, 509.  
   Jean, 506.  
 Villefort, Barbe de, 387.  
 Villepoix coat of arms, 530.  
   Catherine de, 529.  
   Colart de, 529.  
 Villepontoux, Benjamin, 305.  
   Margaret, 301.  
   Marie, 295.  
 Villequier, Anne de, 109.  
   Anthoine de, 109.  
 Villette, Germaine de, 444.  
   M. J. L. G. Jacquetot de Chante-  
     merle de, 444.  
   Robert de, 444.  
 Villiard, Anne Marie, 469.  
 Vilman, Léa (Lydia Willems), 531.  
 Vimont, David, 44, 49, 68, 70.  
   David, second, 15, 44, 45.  
   Guillaume, 43, 44, 45.  
   Judith, 45, 70.  
   Judith, second, 44, 146.  
   Madeleine, 44.  
   Nicolas, 43.  
   Suzanne, 45.  
 Vincent, Jean, 434.  
   Jeanne, 430.  
   Pierre, 29.  
 Vinier, Jeanne, 317.  
   Pierre, 317.

- Viridet, Isaac, 451.  
 Jehan, 451.  
 Visch, Isaac de, 519.  
 Vivien, Abraham, 106, 112.  
   Abraham, second, 106.  
   Abraham, third, 106, 131.  
   Anne, 47, 108.  
   Claude, 112.  
   David, 106.  
   Esther, 112.  
   Judith, 112.  
   Madeleine, 112, 114, 118, 119, 244.  
   Marie, 47, 104, 105, 168.  
   Marie, second, 112.  
   Pierre, 103.  
   Pierre, second, 103.  
   Richard, 95, 103, 126.  
   Suzanne, 112, 114, 132, 134.  
   Thomas, 13, 48, 68, 88, 89, 93, 97,  
     104, 125, 126, 127, 132, 153, 159,  
     165, 168.  
   Thomas, second, 47, 89, 105, 106.  
   Thomas, third, 106, 174.
- Vivier, Charles, 585.  
 Voisin, Estienne, 182.  
   Madeleine, 724.  
 Voloud, Marguerite, 383.  
 Voujolly, Jean Pierre de, 427.  
 Vynemer, Catherine, 695, 697.
- Waddington, M., 345.  
 Wallas, Catherine, 663.  
 Wallbank, Hannah, 301.  
 Warren, Priscilla, 111.  
 Washington, George, 378, 399, 400,  
   401, 403.  
 Webb, Amy Laura Constance, 511.  
   Gerald Bertram, 511.  
   William John, 511.  
 Wilkins, Humphrey, 111, 120.  
 Williams, Elizabeth, 343.  
 Williamson, William Bower, 304.  
 Woodward, Elizabeth, 304.
- Ygon, Robert, 29.