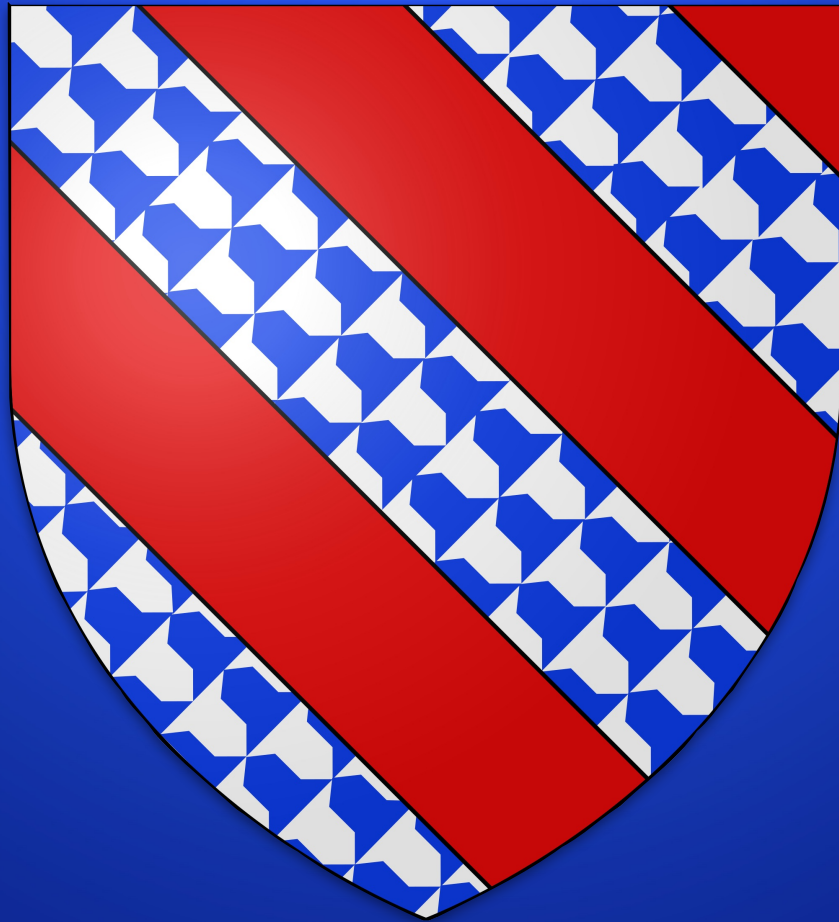


CHARLES
DE
LONGUEVAL



JOSEPH AMYOT PADJAN

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CHARLES DE LONGUEVAL

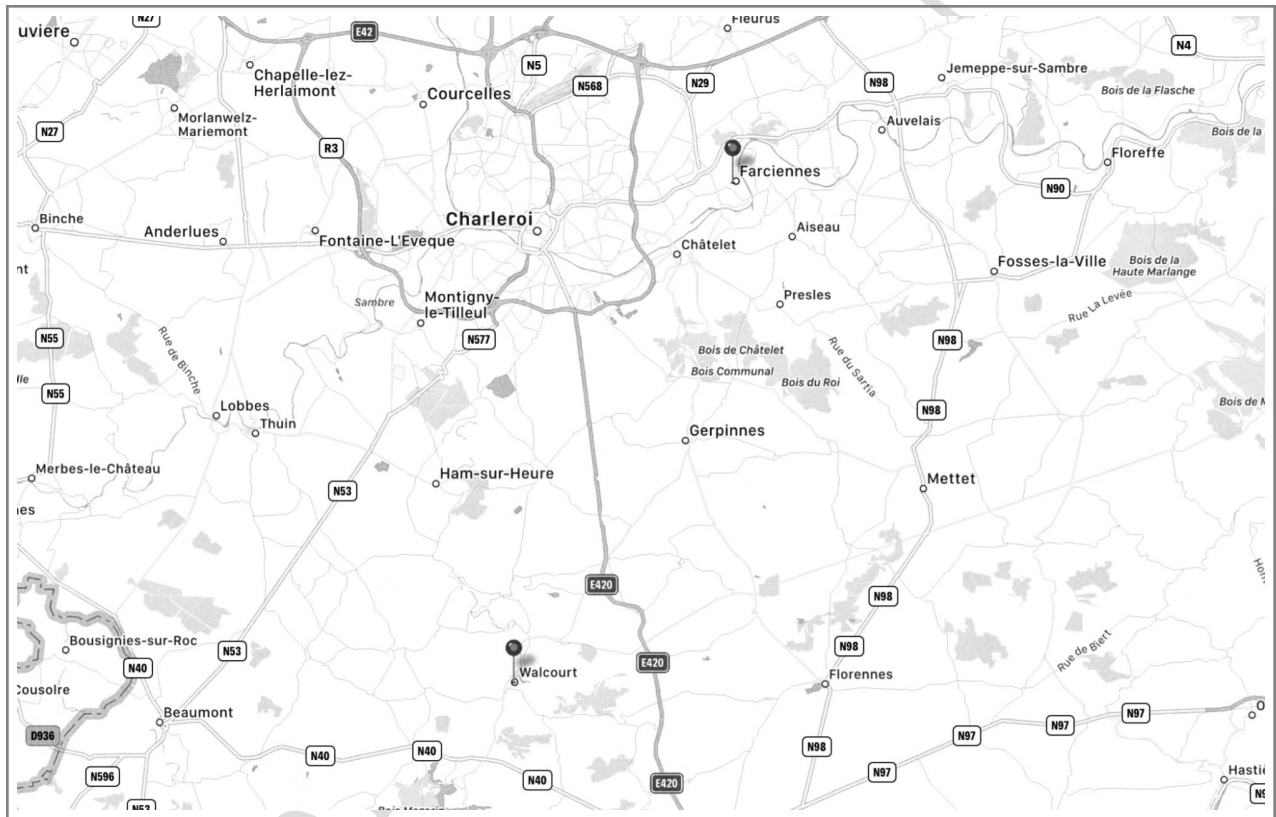
Albert, duke of Hainaut, Holland, and Zealand, ‘under orders from his son William,’ count of Ostrevant, organized an expedition in the year 1385 to assist Teutonic knights in a campaign.¹ On this expedition a number of lords accompanied Duke Albert, one of whom was of the house of Longueval.² ‘This of Longueval was undoubtedly one of the ancestors of those whom we shall see later on as lords of Farciennes.’³

Charles de Longueval, husband of Louise de Joyeuse, was not one of the lords of Farciennes; but Charles de Longueval was, as I will show, descended from the Longueval who accompanied the duke on expedition, as was also, of course, Charles Albert de Longueval, first of the Longuevals to be lord of Farciennes.

¹ J. Kaisin, *Annales Historiques de la Commune de Farciennes*, Tome I (Imprimerie C. Duculot-Roulin, 1889), pp. 61-62.

² J. Kaisin, *Annales Historiques de la Commune de Farciennes*, p. 62.

³ Kaisin, p. 62.



Walcourt in relation to Farciennes

Henri de Walcourt was the son of Thierry de Walcourt, lord of Farciennes, and Marie, dame de Braine-le-Château.⁷ Thierry de Walcourt was the son of Thierry de Walcourt, dit Stradiot,⁸ half brother of Gilles de Walcourt, dit Rochefort, lord of Walcourt, Rochefort, and, through his marriage to Héluide de Faing, of Château-Thierry, in Dinant.⁹

Now, although Charles de Longueval, husband of Louise de Joyeuse, was not one of the lords of Farciennes, it is necessary to name the lords of Farciennes in succession, as well as their spouses, their various heirs, and, in some cases, some of their other relations, because those lords, or at least some of them, together with their relations, constitute part of the catalog of persons, relationships, and connections that provides the context in which the identity of Charles de Longueval becomes discernible and apparent, if not obvious. Lords of a few other estates, too, their spouses, and some of their connections, will be named in due course to round out the catalog.

⁷ *Annales de la Société Archéologique de Namur*, p. 416.

⁸ *Annales de la Société Archéologique de Namur*, pp. 354-355.

⁹ *Annales de la Société Archéologique de Namur*, pp. 360-361.

THIERRY II DE WALCOURT, SEIGNEUR DE WALCOURT, DE
ROCHEFORT

(1192 – 1234)¹⁰

Thierry II de Walcourt (de Rochefort), son of Werry III de Walcourt (de Rochefort) and Gerberge de Montaigu,¹¹ married a daughter of Louis, count of Chiny, and obtained the land of Orgeo (d'Orjo) through this marriage.¹² About six years before the death of his father, Thierry II had been endowed with the lordship of Walcourt.¹³ Besides these acquisitions, Thierry II possessed the castles of Rochefort and Clermont, and had his possession of them confirmed by the bishop of Liège, his friend, Hugues de Pierrepont.¹⁴

In 1220, Thierry II de Walcourt was preparing for Crusade; and he put Gilles de Walcourt, his oldest son, in charge of the lordships of Walcourt and Rochefort.¹⁵ By 1232, having returned from the Holy Land, Thierry II was living in Walcourt with his wife 'Gertrude' (probably named Hadwide), while his son Gilles now administered the estates of Gerberge, mother of

¹⁰ Years active.

¹¹ *Annales de la Société Archéologique de Namur*, p. 344.

¹² *Annales de la Société Archéologique de Namur*, p. 346.

¹³ *Annales de la Société Archéologique de Namur*, p. 347.

¹⁴ *Annales de la Société Archéologique de Namur*, p. 347.

¹⁵ *Annales de la Société Archéologique de Namur*, pp. 350–351.

Thierry II.¹⁶ Thierry II de Walcourt was deceased by 1237.¹⁷ He was evidently married three times,¹⁸ but it is probable that all his children were from his first and second marriages. Analysis of one charter strongly suggests that the first wife of Thierry II de Walcourt was not 'Gertrude' de Chiny, but Hadwide de Chiny.¹⁹

Thierry II de Walcourt and his first wife had at least two children: 1) Gilles de Walcourt, who, as indicated above, succeeded his father in the lordships of Walcourt, Rochefort, and Orgeo (Orjo), as well as of Clermont and others; and 2) a girl whose name remains unknown.

Thierry II de Walcourt and his second wife had three children: 1) Thierry de Walcourt, dit Stradiot, lord of Farciennes.²⁰ 2) Amaury de Walcourt; and 3) Gerberge de Walcourt, a daughter.²¹

¹⁶ *Annales de la Société Archéologique de Namur*, p. 351.

¹⁷ *Annales de la Société Archéologique de Namur*, p. 352.

¹⁸ *Annales de la Société Archéologique de Namur*, p. 352.

¹⁹ *Annales de la Société Archéologique de Namur*, p. 353.

²⁰ *Annales de la Société Archéologique de Namur*, p. 355.

²¹ *Annales de la Société Archéologique de Namur*, p. 356.

THIERRY DE WALCOURT DIT STRADIOT, SEIGNEUR DE
FARCIENNES

(1232 - 1265)

Thierry de Walcourt dit Stradiot, son of Thierry II de Walcourt and his second wife (whose name is unknown), was lord of Farciennes, of Aa, Anderlecht, and of Lennick; he was also marshal of Hainaut. Thierry de Walcourt, dit Stradiot, married, about 1232, Mathilde d'Aa, daughter of Léonius de Bruxelles, lord of Aa, Lennick, and Clemence.²² It was on the death of his brother-in-law that Thierry de Walcourt, dit Stradiot, became lord of Aa, Anderlecht, Lennick, and so forth, in Brabant.²³ 'He is mentioned from 1232 to 1265; and was dead by 1272.'²⁴ Thierry de Walcourt dit Stradiot and Mathilde d'Aa had three sons:²⁵ 1) Léonius; 2) Thierry; and 3) Walter.

²² *Annales de la Société Archéologique de Namur*, p. 355.

²³ *Annales de la Société Archéologique de Namur*, pp. 355-356.

²⁴ *Annales de la Société Archéologique de Namur*, p. 355.

²⁵ *Annales de la Société Archéologique de Namur*, pp. 415-416.

THIERRY DE WALCOURT, SEIGNEUR DE FARCIENNES

(1279 - 1288)

Thierry de Walcourt, son of Thierry de Walcourt dit Stradiot and Mathilde d'Aa, was the next lord of Farciennes, having inherited on the death of his father, or perhaps even before his death, the lordship of Farciennes. Thierry de Walcourt married, as mentioned above, Marie, dame de Braine-le-Château, and with her had two sons:²⁶ 1) Thierry; and 2) Henri. Thierry de Walcourt, brother of Henri, married Marguerite (de Gavre) de Liedekerke, daughter of Philippe de Gavre, sire de Liedekerke and de Bréda.²⁷

²⁶ *Annales de la Société Archéologique de Namur*, p. 416.

²⁷ *Annales de la Société Archéologique de Namur*, p. 416.

HENRI DE WALCOURT, SEIGNEUR DE FARCIENNES

(1313 - 1346)

Henri de Walcourt, son of Thierry de Walcourt and Marie, dame de Braine-le-Château, made relief for Farciennes in 1325 (or perhaps as early as 1314),²⁸ and thus in that year became seigneur de Farciennes, that is, lord of Farciennes. Henri married Mathilde de Helbeke, and with her had four children:²⁹ 1) Thierry; 2) Mathilde; 3) Agnès; and 4) Marie. After the death of Henri, the lordship of Farciennes passed to his son Thierry de Walcourt.

²⁸ *Annales de la Société Archéologique de Namur*, p. 417.

²⁹ *Annales de la Société Archéologique de Namur*, p. 417.

THIERRY DE WALCOURT, SEIGNEUR DE FARCIENNES

Thierry de Walcourt, son of Henri de Walcourt and Mathilde de Helbeke, married Isabelle d'Ottignies, and with her had one child, a daughter named Marie.³⁰ After the death of Thierry de Walcourt, who died young and before 16 August 1368,³¹ Isabelle his widow married Godefroid de Sombreffe.³² Through this marriage Godefroid de Sombreffe became lord of Farciennes, except for the usufruct of Jean de Marbais, widower of Marie, daughter of Thierry de Walcourt.³³

³⁰ *Annales de la Société Archéologique de Namur*, p. 417.

³¹ *Annales de la Société Archéologique de Namur*, p. 417.

³² *Annales de la Société Archéologique de Namur*, p. 417.

³³ Kaisin, p. 67.

OTHER LORDS OF FARCIENNES

Godefroid de Sombreffe and Isabelle d'Ottignies had three children:³⁴ 1) Godefried (II); 2) Marie de Hairipont; and 3) Jean le Vieux. On the death of Godefroid de Sombreffe, lord of Farciennes and husband of Isabelle d'Ottignies, the lordship of Farciennes, by 12 July 1391, passed to his son Godefroid (II) de Sombreffe,³⁵ except for the usufruct of Jean de Marbais and that of Isabelle d'Ottignies, mother of Godefroid (II).³⁶ But by 18 September 1403, Jean le Vieux took possession of Farciennes, thus becoming its lord.³⁷

Godefroid (II) de Sombreffe had two children: Godefroid (III) and Jacques.³⁸ When Godefroid (II) de Sombreffe, lord of Farciennes until 1403, had died, his brother Jean le Vieux, lord of Farciennes from 1403, conveyed the lordship of Farciennes, on 22 August 1426, to Jacques (Jakema) de Sombreffe, son of his brother Godefroid (II).³⁹

³⁴ Kaisin, pp. 73-74.

³⁵ Kaisin, p. 67.

³⁶ Kaisin, p. 67.

³⁷ Kaisin, p. 74.

³⁸ Kaisin, p. 74.

³⁹ Kaisin, p. 74.

Jacques de Sombreffe had two children: 1) Jean; and 2) Marguerite.⁴⁰ Marguerite de Sombreffe married Robert de Virnenbourg.⁴¹

After the death of Jacques de Sombreffe, the lordship of Farciennes passed to his son Jean, who was lord of Farciennes until some time between 1448 and 1459.⁴²

Jean de Sombreffe, lord of Farciennes, conveyed the lordship of Farciennes, between 1448 and 1459, to his brother-in-law Robert de Virnenbourg,⁴³ husband of Marguerite (Marie) de Sombreffe, daughter of Jacques.

Robert de Virnenbourg and Marguerite de Sombreffe had one known child, his name Philippe de Virnenbourg.⁴⁴ Robert de Virnenbourg died young, and after his death Marguerite de Sombreffe married Gilles de Brandenburg.⁴⁵ For the sake of uniformity, I will use the spelling Brandenburg in this paper.⁴⁶

On the death of his father, Philippe de Virnenbourg, by 1509, had become lord of Farciennes.⁴⁷ In addition to the lordship of Farciennes, Philippe had the usufruct of a number of fiefs in Namur. Philippe gave the usufruct of all his fiefs in Namur to

⁴⁰ Kaisin, p. 74.

⁴¹ Kaisin, p. 74.

⁴² Kaisin, p. 74.

⁴³ Kaisin, p. 74.

⁴⁴ Kaisin, p. 75.

⁴⁵ There are many variants of Brandenburg, such as Brandembourg, Brandebourg, etc.

⁴⁶ Kaisin, p. 74.

⁴⁷ Kaisin, p. 75.

Gilles de Brandenburg,⁴⁸ his stepfather, second husband of Marguerite de Sombreffe.

Philippe de Virnenbourg married Josefine (Josine) de Lamarque (de La Marck), and with her had a son, Coenne (Coene) de Virnenbourg.⁴⁹ Coenne came to possess the lordship of Farciennes after the death of his father Philippe.⁵⁰ Coenne de Virnenbourg was lord of Farciennes until 2 May 1542, the date when Adrien de Croy seized Farciennes from Coenne on account of an unpaid debt.⁵¹

Adrien de Croy, lord of Farciennes, was married to Claude de Melun.⁵² Adrien died by 8 January 1554,⁵³ but his widow held Farciennes until 22 May 1576.⁵⁴ On that date Claude conveyed the usufruct of Farciennes to Jean de Croy, whereupon he became lord of Farciennes.⁵⁵

Jean de Croy sold the lordship of Farciennes to Jean de Hylle (Hille),⁵⁶ whose son Charles de Hylle came to possess the lordship by 22 June 1583,⁵⁷ and was thus lord of Farciennes.

⁴⁸ Kaisin, p. 75.

⁴⁹ Kaisin, p. 75.

⁵⁰ Kaisin, p. 76.

⁵¹ Kaisin, p. 78.

⁵² Kaisin, p. 217.

⁵³ Kaisin, p. 217.

⁵⁴ Kaisin, p. 235.

⁵⁵ Kaisin, p. 235.

⁵⁶ Kaisin, p. 235.

⁵⁷ Kaisin, p. 237.

Charles de Hylle held the lordship of Farciennes until 22 January 1596, the date when he conveyed the lordship to Charles de Billehé.⁵⁸

On 31 December 1596, Louis de Biglia, count of Seronna and Gerolle, and husband of Joanna Sterck,⁵⁹ came into possession of the lordship of Farciennes ‘by way of lineage withdrawal’ by the house of Billehé.⁶⁰ Louis de Biglia, ‘redeeming Farciennes for 11,000 guilders,’ remained lord of Farciennes until his death in 1606.⁶¹

On 17 August 1610, Joanna Sterck, lady of Farciennes and widow of Louis de Biglia, gave the lordship of Farciennes to Charles Albert de Longueval (also known simply as Albert de Longueval),⁶² son of Charles Bonaventure de Longueval and Madeleine de Biglia⁶³ (who was daughter of Jean de Biglia, brother⁶⁴ of Louis de Biglia, husband of Joanna Sterck).

On 2 May 1618, Joanna Sterck confirmed to Charles Albert de Longueval the lordship of Farciennes,⁶⁵ and thenceforward he was lord of Farciennes.

⁵⁸Kaisin, pp. 241-242.

⁵⁹ *Bulletin de L'Institut Archéologique*, Liégeois, Tome IX (Imprimerie De J -G. Carmanne, 1868), p. 468.

⁶⁰ *Bulletin de L'Institut Archéologique*, pp. 467-468.

⁶¹ *Bulletin de L'Institut Archéologique*, p. 468.

⁶² *Bulletin de L'Institut Archéologique*, p. 468.

⁶³ *Bulletin de L'Institut Archéologique*, p. 468.

⁶⁴ Kaisin, p. 266.

⁶⁵ *Bulletin de L'Institut Archéologique*, p. 468.

In 1629, Charles Albert de Longueval demolished the old castle, which Henri de Walcourt (Walicourt) had built, and in its place, in 1637, he built a new castle (which is now in ruins).

Though the history of the castle continued for more than a hundred years after Charles Albert de Longueval's residency in it, we have reached the end of the chronology of the lords of Farciennes for our purposes.

Charles Albert de Longueval, count of Bucquoy, lord of Vaulx, and lord of Farciennes, among others,⁶⁶ was the son of Charles Bonaventure de Longueval and Madeleine de Biglia, as pointed out above.

Now, it is recorded in the annals of Farciennes, as shown at the outset of this paper, that the Longueval who accompanied Duke Albert on that expedition was one of the ancestors of the Longuevals who would become the lords of Farciennes. Since Duke Albert led that expedition in 1385, Charles Bonaventure de Longueval, who was born after 1385, and who was the father of the first Longueval to be lord of Farciennes, must himself have been descended from the Longueval who accompanied Duke Albert on that expedition. To determine which Longueval it was who accompanied Duke Albert in 1385, we must, of course, trace the lineage of Charles Bonaventure de Longueval back in time, generation by generation, until we reach the Longueval ancestor of his who was alive in 1385, and in that year old enough to go on expedition with the duke.

Charles Bonaventure de Longueval, husband of Madeleine de Biglia, was the son of Maximilien de Longueval, lord of

⁶⁶ M. De Vegiano and J. S. F. J. L. de Herckenrode, *Nobiliaire des Pays-Bas et du comté de Bourgogne, Neuf de ses Suppléments*, Deuxième Volume (Gyselynck, 1865), p. 1251.

Bucquoy and of Vaulx, and Marguerite de Lille (de Lisle), lady of Fresne.⁶⁷

Maximilien de Longueval, husband of Marguerite de Lille, was the son of Jean (also known as Adrien) de Longueval, lord of Vaulx, Villers, Reneghelst, etc., and Jeanne de Rosimbos.⁶⁸

Jean (Adrien) de Longueval, husband of Jeanne de Rosimbos, was the son of Adrien de Longueval, lord of Vaulx, Herminel, of Villers in Flos, of Cappy, and governor and captain of Baupaume, and Anne de Cortewyle, lady of Reneghelst and of Tour in Warlaing.⁶⁹

Adrien de Longueval, husband of Anne de Cortewyle, was the son of Jean de Longueval, lord of Vaulx, Villers, Cappy, and Cramailles, and Marie de Miraumont, daughter of Raoul, lord of Miraumont in Beauvoisis, and Marie Frestel, lady of Combrin.⁷⁰

Jean de Longueval, husband of Marie de Miraumont, was the son of Jean de Longueval, lord of Vaulx, and Marie de Bournel, daughter of Jean de Bournel-Trembronne, lord of Carmailles, and Guillemette de Melun.⁷¹ (Some sources have Anne de Dampierre rather than Marie de Bournel as the wife of Jean de Longueval.⁷²)

⁶⁷ Felix-Victor Goethals, *Miroir des Notabilités Nobiliaires de Belgique, des Pays-Bas et du Nord de la France*, Tome Second (Duvivier, 1862), p. 807.

⁶⁸ Felix-Victor Goethals, *Miroir des Notabilités Nobiliaires de Belgique*, pp. 804-805.

⁶⁹ Goethals, p. 804.

⁷⁰ Goethals, p. 803.

⁷¹ Chenaye-Desbois, *Dictionnaire de la Noblesse*, Tome IX, Second Édition (Antoine Boudet, 1775), p. 104.

⁷² Goethals, p. 803.

Jean de Longueval, husband of Marie de Bournel, was the son of Jean de Longueval and Jeanne de Hardentun.⁷³ (Some sources have her name as Marie de Hardentun rather than as Jeanne de Hardentun.⁷⁴)

Jean de Longueval (who died in 1415⁷⁵) and Jeanne de Hardentun were also the parents of Renaud de Longueval, a knight, and lord of Thenelles.⁷⁶ Renaud married Jeanne de Montmorency, daughter of Pierre de Montmorency and Marguerite de Villers.⁷⁷

Thus, Jean de Longueval, husband of Marie de Bournel, and Renaud de Longueval, husband of Jeanne de Montmorency, were brothers.

In 1425 Renaud (Regnaut) de Longueval, who died in 1464,⁷⁸ participated in the siege of Brain-le-Comte,⁷⁹ a fortification in Wallonia at the time, but now a town. If Renaud was, say, 18 years old in 1425, he would have been 57 at the time of his death in 1464. If he had participated in the expedition with Duke Albert in 1385, and had been, say, 18 years old in 1385, he would have been born about 1367, and would have been 97 years old when he died in 1464. It is improbable, to say the least, that either Renaud, or his brother Jean, who was near in age to Renaud, was the Longueval who accompanied Duke Albert on

⁷³ Chenaye-Desbois, *Dictionnaire de la Noblesse*, p. 104.

⁷⁴ Goethals, p. 797.

⁷⁵ Goethals, p. 797.

⁷⁶ Goethals, p. 797.

⁷⁷ Goethals, p. 797.

⁷⁸ Goethals, p. 797.

⁷⁹ Kaisin, p. 79.

that expedition in 1385. It must have been the father of Renaud and Jean—Jean de Longueval—who accompanied Duke Albert; for Jean de Longueval, husband of Jeanne de Hardentun, was, in 1385, the only Longueval of an age old enough, but not too old, for military action, and he was a direct ancestor of the Longuevals who became the lords of Farciennes. The father of Jean de Longueval, husband of Jeanne de Hardentun, was also named Jean; he married his first wife in 1335.⁸⁰ That Jean de Longueval, father of the Jean de Longueval who married Jeanne de Hardentun, would have been at least sixty years old in 1385 if he had been born in 1325 and had married his first wife when he was ten years old. In other words, he could not have been younger than sixty years old in 1385. This fact makes it all but certain that the Longueval who accompanied Duke Albert on that expedition in 1385 was Jean de Longueval, husband of Jeanne de Hardentun.

I said above that Charles de Longueval, husband of Louise de Joyeuse, though not himself ever a lord of Farciennes, was descended from the Longueval who accompanied Duke Albert on that expedition in 1385, and who was one of the ancestors of the Longuevals into whose possession Farciennes passed. If, as I maintain, this is so, then I have already named above some of the direct paternal ancestors of Charles de Longueval, husband of Louise de Joyeuse. And in fact I have. That is to say, Jean de Longueval, husband of Jeanne de Hardentun, is a direct paternal ancestor of Charles de Longueval. If so, it naturally follows, then, that Jean de Longueval, husband of Marie de Bournel, was also a direct paternal ancestor of Charles. And so on and so forth.

⁸⁰ Goethals, p. 794.

Now, I can be in no position to maintain that Charles de Longueval was directly descended from either one of the Jean de Longuevals mentioned just above unless I know, or believe I know, who the father was of Charles de Longueval. Who his father was I am certain I know; but I have not yet mentioned his name in this paper. Before I reveal his name, it is necessary that I name the lords of some other lordships, and provide the names, in some cases, of their spouses and their descendants.

I stated above that Gilles de Walcourt (Walicourt), dit Rochefort, lord of Walcourt, Rochefort, Orjo, and others, acquired, through his marriage to Héluide de Faing, the lordship of Château-Thierry, in Dinant. Gilles de Walcourt became lord of Château-Thierry in 1239.⁸¹

⁸¹ Leon La Haye, *Le Livre des Fiefs de la Prévoté de Poilvache* (V. Delvaux, 1895), p. 82.

THE LORDS OF CHÂTEAU-THIERRY IN DINANT

Gilles de Walcourt and Héluide de Faing had five sons:⁸² 1) Werry; 2) Thierry III de Walcourt, lord of Walcourt and of Rochefort (sometimes dit Rochefort); 3) Jean de Rochefort, dit d'Orjo, lord of Orjo (Orgeo) and of Château-Thierry; 4) Jacques de Rochefort, seigneur aussi en partie d'Orgeo et de Château-Thierry (lord also in part of Orjo and of Château-Thierry); 5) and Gilles de Walcourt.

Thus, from Gilles de Walcourt, husband of Héluide de Faing, the lordship of Château-Thierry passed to his sons Jean and Jacques, who shared the lordship. 'In 1260 Jean and Jacques promised to give the fortress of Château-Thierry to Henri, count of Luxembourg, every time he required them to do so.'⁸³ Henri rewarded them for their services by giving them the guard of the castle of Poilvache.⁸⁴

Jean de Rochefort, dit d'Orjo, son of Gilles de Walcourt and Héluide de Faing, was lord of Château-Thierry again by 1289; and he remained its lord until 1306.⁸⁵ Jean de Rochefort, dit d'Orjo, married Ermengarde d'Orval,⁸⁶ and with her had at least five children, one of whom, Robert d'Orjo, was the next lord of

⁸² *Annales de la Société Archéologique de Namur*, pp. 373–374.

⁸³ *Annales de la Société Archéologique de Namur*, p. 373.

⁸⁴ *Annales de la Société Archéologique de Namur*, p. 373.

⁸⁵ *Annales de la Société Archéologique de Namur*, pp. 418–419.

⁸⁶ *Annales de la Société Archéologique de Namur*, p. 419.

Château-Thierry.⁸⁷ Robert d'Orjo was lord of Château-Thierry until at least December 1319.⁸⁸

Robert d'Orjo, lord of Château-Thierry, died before 1327; by the beginning of that year, his brother Gilles d'Orjo was lord of Château-Thierry,⁸⁹ but only very briefly. On 8 January 1327, the count of Namur confiscated the lordship of Château-Thierry, bringing to an end the Walcourt family's possession of it.⁹⁰

The possession of the lordship of Château-Thierry changed hands two or three times from 1327 until 1392. In the latter year, on 3 December 1392, Marie, dame de Stocheberc, took over the usufruct of the lordship, and conveyed Château-Thierry to her son, Arnould de Boulan, who thus became lord of Château-Thierry.⁹¹ The descendants of Arnould (Arnoul) de Boulan, the lords of Château-Thierry, came to bear the surname Brandenbourg.⁹²

⁸⁷ *Annales de la Société Archéologique de Namur*, p. 419.

⁸⁸ Leon La Haye, *Le Livre des Fiefs de la Prévôté de Poilvache*, p. 83.

⁸⁹ La Haye, p. 83.

⁹⁰ La Haye, p. 83.

⁹¹ La Haye, p. 83.

⁹² La Haye, p. 83.

THE BRANDENBOURGS

In naming the various lords of Farciennes above, I have already named a Brandenburg, one Gilles, husband of Marguerite de Sombreffe.

The names of the parents of Gilles (de Boulan) de Brandenburg remain unknown; but if, as is probable, he was a brother-german of Thierry de Brandenburg, husband of Catherine d'Eve,⁹³ then Gilles was the son of Frédéric de Brandenburg and Catherine de Crupet (Crepey), daughter of Gilles de Crepey and Catherine de Dongelberg de Longchamps (and half sister of Jeanne d'Eve de Sévery (Sivry)).⁹⁴

In 1480 Frédéric de Boulan, dit Brandenburg, lord of Château-Thierry and husband of Catherine de Crepey, gave his son Thierry the lordship of Château-Thierry,⁹⁵ which Frédéric himself had been lord of since 1454,⁹⁶ his own father having given him the lordship of Château-Thierry in that year.

Thierry de Brandenburg, lord of Château-Thierry, and Catherine d'Eve, who was his second wife, had four children:⁹⁷ 1) Thierry, who succeeded his father; 2) Jeanne (Jehenne); 3) Marie; 4) and Isabeau.

⁹³ La Haye, pp. 84-85.

⁹⁴ La Haye, p. 84.

⁹⁵ La Haye, p. 84.

⁹⁶ La Haye, p. 84.

⁹⁷ *Annales de la Société Archéologique de Namur*, Tome Dixième (La Société, AD. Wesmael-Charlier, 1868), p. 267.

Thierry de Brandenburg, son of Thierry and Catherine d'Eve, married, first, Isabeau de Harbais,⁹⁸ and with her had one son, Pierre,⁹⁹ who married Catherine de Rivière¹⁰⁰.

Thierry de Brandenburg second married Catherine de Gavre, dite de Liedekerke,¹⁰¹ daughter of Jean de Gavre de Liedekerke and Jeanne de La Douve.¹⁰² Thierry de Brandenburg and Catherine (de Gavre) de Liedekerke had three children,¹⁰³ a son, Jean, and two daughters, Catherine and Jeanne (Jehenne). Catherine de Brandenburg married Jean de Courtereau (Cottreau), lord of Jauche.¹⁰⁴ The Jauce (Josse) family had possessed for a long time the lordship of Bioul; in 1522, Thierry de Brandenburg, husband of Catherine (de Gavre) de Liedekerke, bought the lordship of Bioul from the Jauce family.¹⁰⁵ (Josse, Jauce, and Jauche are variants of the same family name, or surname, and they were formerly used interchangeably.¹⁰⁶)

⁹⁸ *Annales de la Société Archéologique de Namur*, Tome Dixième, p. 270.

⁹⁹ *Annales de la Société Archéologique de Namur*, Tome Dixième, p. 270.

¹⁰⁰ *Annales de la Société Archéologique de Namur*, Tome Dixième, p. 272.

¹⁰¹ T. de Limburg Stirum, *La Cour des Comtes de Flandre, Leurs Officiers Héréditaires: Le Chambellan de Flandre et Les Sires de Ghisteltes* (C. Poelman, 1868), p. 75.

¹⁰² T. de Limburg Stirum, *La Cour des Comtes de Flandre*, p. 75.

¹⁰³ *Annales de la Société Archéologique de Namur*, Tome Dixième, p. 270.

¹⁰⁴ *Annales de la Société Archéologique de Namur*, Tome Dixième, p. 270.

¹⁰⁵ *Annales de la Société Archéologique de Namur*, Tome Dixième, p. 268.

¹⁰⁶ Alex. Pinchart, *La Corporation des Peintres*, Messenger des Sciences Historiques ou Archives des Arts et de la Bibliographie, Volume 46, pp. 315-332 (Impr. et Lithographie de L. Hebbelynck, 1878), p. 330; J.-Th. de Raadt, *Sceaux armoriés des Pays-Bas et des pays avoisinants (Belgique—Royaume des Pays-Bas—Luxembourg—Allemagne—France) recueil historique et héraldique*, Tome III, (Société Belge de Librairie, Oscar Schepens, 1900), p. 92.

Thierry de Brandenburg, husband of Catherine (de Gavre) de Liedekerke, did not take possession of Château-Thierry until 1537, even though his father had died about 1500.¹⁰⁷ From about 1500 until 1537, Château-Thierry was in the possession of Catherine d'Eve, widow of Thierry de Brandenburg.¹⁰⁸

From 1537 until 1556, Thierry de Brandenburg, husband of Catherine (de Gavre) de Liedekerke, was lord of Château-Thierry.¹⁰⁹ When Thierry died in 1556, his wife Catherine (de Gavre) de Liedekerke was a relief;¹¹⁰ in other words, Pierre (husband of Catherine de Rivière), who inherited Château-Thierry from his father Thierry, had to pay Catherine (de Gavre) de Liedekerke his stepmother relief for her usufruct of Château-Thierry.

Pierre de Brandenburg held the lordship of Château-Thierry until 1567.¹¹¹ In that year Pierre, husband of Catherine de Rivière, decided to give the lordship of Château-Thierry to his half brother Jean,¹¹² son of Thierry de Brandenburg and Catherine (de Gavre) de Liedekerke. Pierre made this decision because he and Catherine de Rivière had no children. But before Jean de Brandenburg was officially put in possession of Château-Thierry and of other properties of Pierre's, Pierre, in 1568, ran into trouble with the duke of Alba in the county of

¹⁰⁷ *Annales de la Société Archéologique de Namur*, Tome Dixième, p. 268.

¹⁰⁸ *Annales de la Société Archéologique de Namur*, Tome Dixième, p. 268.

¹⁰⁹ La Haye, pp. 85-86.

¹¹⁰ La Haye, p. 86.

¹¹¹ La Haye, p. 86.

¹¹² La Haye, p. 86.

Namur.¹¹³ The offense Pierre committed remains unknown, but for it the duke of Alba exacted vengeance on him, with the result that, on 7 December 1568, in Namur, an ordinance was published, condemning Pierre to be banished and ordering his property to be confiscated.¹¹⁴ His exile, however, was brief, he having died a year after his banishment.¹¹⁵

Jean de Brandenburg, son of Thierry de Brandenburg and his second wife Catherine (de Gavre) de Liedekerke, and half brother of Pierre, was at last put in possession of Château-Thierry on 18 May 1577,¹¹⁶ by the provost of Poilvache, of which Château-Thierry was a dependent fief.

Jean de Brandenburg married Adrienne de Berlaymont, and with her had two sons, Charles and Gilles.¹¹⁷ The aunt of Charles and Gilles, Catherine de Rivière, ceded to them all the rights of usufruct conferred to her on the death of her husband Pierre de Brandenburg.¹¹⁸ Charles de Brandenburg, son of Jean and Adrienne de Berlaymont, succeeded his father to the lordship of Château-Thierry.¹¹⁹ Though he had married, Charles had no children, and when he died in 1618, the lordship of Château-Thierry was taken over by his brother Gilles.¹²⁰

¹¹³ *Annales de la Société Archéologique de Namur*, Tome Dixième, p. 273.

¹¹⁴ La Haye, p. 87.

¹¹⁵ *Annales de la Société Archéologique de Namur*, Tome Dixième, p. 273.

¹¹⁶ La Haye, p. 87.

¹¹⁷ *Annales de la Société Archéologique de Namur*, Tome Dixième, p. 274.

¹¹⁸ *Annales de la Société Archéologique de Namur*, Tome Dixième, p. 274.

¹¹⁹ *Annales de la Société Archéologique de Namur*, Tome Dixième, p. 274.

¹²⁰ *Annales de la Société Archéologique de Namur*, Tome Dixième, p. 274.

Château-Thierry remained in the Brandenburg family for one or two generations more.¹²¹ In 1675, after their capture of Dinant, the French destroyed Château-Thierry.¹²²

After Pierre de Brandenburg, son of Thierry de Brandenburg and his first wife Isabeau de Harbais, passed away, his half sister Catherine de Brandenburg, lady of Jauce (Josse) and wife of Jean Cottreau, lord of Jauce (Josse), was awarded by sentence of council, on 29 April 1593, the lordship of Bioul (Bioux, Bioulx, etc.),¹²³ which had belonged to her half brother Pierre, and the winage of Château-Thierry, with the exception of the usufruct of Catherine de Rivière, widow of Pierre de Brandenburg.¹²⁴

Also on 29 April 1593, by sentence of the same council, Catherine de Brandenburg, lady of Jauce (whose mother, again, was Catherine de Gavre, dite de Liedekerke), took over the lordship of Zétrud and Lumay from Robert de Longueval (who had committed it to her in 1576. See below.), lord of Warlaing and Roupy (and of Zétrud and Lumay).¹²⁵ Robert de Longueval, husband of Louise de La Fosse,¹²⁶ had possessed the lordship of Zétrud and Lumay since 28 June 1553, the date

¹²¹ *Annales de la Société Archéologique de Namur*, Tome Dixième, p. 274

¹²² *Annales de la Société Archéologique de Namur*, Tome Dixième, p. 276.

¹²³ Stanislas Bormans, *Les fiefs du comté de Namur*, Volumes 1-3 (A. Wesmael-Charlier, 1875), p. 583.

¹²⁴ Stanislas Bormans, *Les fiefs du comté de Namur*, p. 583.

¹²⁵ Bormans, p. 583.

¹²⁶ Goethals, p. 817.

when Jeanne de Gavre, second wife of his father Robert de Longueval, gave the lordship to him.¹²⁷

Robert de Longueval, lord of Warlaing, Roupuy (Roupoy), of Zétrud and Lumay,¹²⁸ as well as sometime lord of Dongelberg (Donglebert),¹²⁹ and husband of Louise de La Fosse, was the son of Robert de Longueval, lord of Warlaing, and Marguerite de Montmorency.¹³⁰

It is important to note that all of the authors who have written about Robert de Longueval, husband of Marguerite de Montmorency, have made the mistake of naming Marguerite de Montmorency his second wife and Jeanne de Gavre de Hérimez his first wife. Those authors have it backwards: Marguerite de Montmorency was the *first* wife of Robert de Longueval, and Jeanne de Gavre de Hérimez was his *second* wife; and, again, Marguerite de Montmorency was the mother of Robert de Longueval, husband of Louise de La Fosse.

Jeanne de Gavre de Hérimez gave the lordship of Zétrud and Lumay to her stepson Robert de Longueval (dit Donglebert) on 28 June 1553, as stated above. The record of this transaction of June 1553 states that Robert de Longueval (father of the Robert de Longueval who married Louise de La Fosse) was husband of Jeanne (Jehenne) de Gavre at that time, and that Jeanne gave the lordship of Zétrud and Lumay to the 'son of her husband.'¹³¹ The record reads thus:

¹²⁷ Bormans, p. 488.

¹²⁸ Bormans, p. 552.

¹²⁹ Bormans, p. 488.

¹³⁰ Goethals, p. 816.

¹³¹ Bormans, p. 488.

28 juin [1553] – Jehenne [Jeanne] de Gavre, dame d'Oignies, Ameries, avec mess. Robert de Longueval, seigneur de la Thour [of Warlaing], son mari, transporte à Robert de Donglebert [Dongelberg; de Longueval], fils de son mari, le seigneurie de *Zetrud et Lumay*. (fol. 27.)¹³²

Robert de Donglebert [Dongelberg] was Robert de Longueval, husband of Louise de La Fosse. The record, as pointed out above, states that Jeanne de Gavre gave the lordship of Zétrud and Lumay to 'the son of her husband.' That means, of course, that Jeanne de Gavre was not the mother of Robert de Donglebert, that is, of Robert de Longueval; she was his stepmother. This record proves that the second wife of Robert de Longueval (senior) was Jeanne de Gavre, and that, *ipso facto*, Marguerite de Montmorency was his first wife and mother of his son Robert de Longueval, husband of Louise de La Fosse. All authors do name Marguerite de Montmorency as the mother of Robert de Longueval, husband of Louise de La Fosse; but, as mentioned above, all authors mistakenly name Jeanne de Gavre as the first wife of his father Robert de Longueval.

Robert de Longueval, husband first of Marguerite de Montmorency, and husband second of Jeanne de Gavre de Hérimez, died in December 1559.¹³³ Robert was the son of Adrien de Longueval and Anne de Cortewyle;¹³⁴ and Robert was thus the brother of Jean (Adrien) de Longueval, husband of Jeanne de Rosimbos. (As mentioned above, Jean [Adrien] de Longueval and Jeanne de Rosimbos were the parents of

¹³² Bormans, p. 488.

¹³³ Goethals, p. 816.

¹³⁴ Goethals, p. 816.

Maximilien de Longueval, father of Charles Bonaventure de Longueval, who was father of Charles Albert de Longueval, lord of Farciennes.)

Robert de Longueval, husband of Marguerite de Montmorency and of Jeanne de Gavre (de Hérimez), having been a son of Adrien de Longueval, was therefore descended from the Longueval who accompanied Duke Albert on that expedition in 1385, and who was, as stated in the annals of Farciennes, one of the Longueval ancestors of the lords of Farciennes. Likewise, Robert de Longueval, husband of Louise de La Fosse and son of Robert de Longueval and Marguerite de Montmorency, was therefore also descended from that Longueval who was ancestor of the Longueval lords of Farciennes.

Marguerite de Montmorency, first wife of Robert de Longueval, was the daughter of Philippe de Montmorency and Marie de Hornes.¹³⁵ The parents of Marie de Hornes were Frédéric de Hornes and Philippotte de Melun; they married in 1466.¹³⁶ Philippe de Montmorency and Marie de Hornes were also the parents of Joseph de Montmorency,¹³⁷ brother, of course, of Marguerite de Montmorency, wife of Robert de Longueval. Joseph de Montmorency married Anne d'Egmont

¹³⁵ Goethals, p. 816.

¹³⁶ M. De Vesiano, *Supplément au Nobiliaire des Pays-Bas et du Comté de Bourgogne* (Duquesne, 1861), p. 237.

¹³⁷ Michel de Castelnau, *Collection Universelle des Mémoires Particuliers, Relatifs, A L'Histoire de France*, Tome XLV. Edited by J. Godefroy (1788), p. 403.

(d'Egmond),¹³⁸ and with her had a son, named Floris.¹³⁹ Floris de Montmorency married Hélène de Melun, daughter of Hugues de Melun and Yolande de Werchin.¹⁴⁰ Hugues and Yolande were also the parents of Pierre de Melun,¹⁴¹ lord of Wallincourt,¹⁴² in France.

The lordship of Wallincourt in France and the lordship of Walicourt, or Walcourt, in Wallonia, were not, of course, one and the same. In 1581, a year when the lord of Wallincourt, Pierre de Melun, is documented to have been active,¹⁴³ Walicourt, or Walcourt, was of little value. In 1581 Walcourt was still recovering from the destruction it incurred in 1578, the year when Lancelot de Berlaymont and his cavalry laid waste to Walcourt and its surroundings, killing inhabitants, destroying homes, buildings, and almost all the enterprises or exploitations, both industrial and agricultural.¹⁴⁴

Walcourt (Wallecourt, Walycourt, Walicourt) in Wallonia, however, had seen better days. For centuries its lords, some of whom I have already named, were powerful and influential, and they possessed many other lordships. I will give below the names

¹³⁸ Michel de Castelnau, *Collection Universelle des Mémoires Particuliers*, p. 403.

¹³⁹ André du Chesne Tourangeau, *Histoire Genealogique de la Maison de Montmorency et de Laval* (Sebastien Cramoisy, 1624), p. 267.

¹⁴⁰ André du Chesne Tourangeau, *Histoire Genealogique de la Maison de Montmorency et de Laval*, p. 273.

¹⁴¹ M. De Vesiano, *Supplément au Nobiliaire des Pays-Bas et du Comté de Bourgogne*, p. 238.

¹⁴² Jean Le Carpentier, *Histoire de Cambray et du Cambresis*, Troisième Partie, II Volume (Chez l'Auteur, 1664), p. 784.

¹⁴³ De Vesiano, p. 239.

¹⁴⁴ Leon Lahaye, *Cartulaire de la Commune de Walcourt, Recueilli et Annoté* (Wesmael-Charlier, 1888), p. LXI.

of its lords yet to be mentioned, together with, in most cases, the names of their spouses and their children, to complete the chronology of the lords of Walcourt, or Walicourt, in Wallonia.

Gilles de Walcourt, dit Rochefort, son of Thierry II de Walcourt and his first wife, and half brother of Thierry de Walcourt dit Stradiot (lord of Farciennes), married, as stated above, Héluide de Faing, and with her had five sons, one of whom, already named above with his four brothers, was Thierry III de Walcourt, who succeeded his father Gilles as lord of Walcourt.

THIERRY III DE WALCOURT

Thierry III de Walcourt, lord of Walcourt and Rochefort, and suzerain of Clermont, married Joie de Condé,¹⁴⁵ daughter of Jacques de Condé, lord of Morialmé, of Belœil [Bailleul], and of Condé in part.¹⁴⁶ Joie's mother was Agnès du Rœulx.¹⁴⁷ Nicholas II, lord of Morialmé and Bailleul (Belœil), was a brother of Joie's; and Isabelle, second wife of Jean I, count of Looz and lord of Agimont, was Joie's sister.¹⁴⁸

Thierry III de Walcourt (de Rochefort) and Joie de Condé, his wife, had three children:¹⁴⁹ 1) Thierry IV de Walcourt; 2) Agnès; and 3) Isabelle.

¹⁴⁵ *Annales de la Société Archéologique de Namur*, Tome Vingtième, p. 374.

¹⁴⁶ *Annales de la Société Archéologique de Namur*, Tome Vingtième, p. 375.

¹⁴⁷ *Annales de la Société Archéologique de Namur*, Tome Vingtième, p. 375.

¹⁴⁸ *Annales de la Société Archéologique de Namur*, Tome Vingtième, p. 375.

¹⁴⁹ *Annales de la Société Archéologique de Namur*, Tome Vingtième, p. 380.

THIERRY IV DE WALCOURT

Thierry IV de Walcourt (de Rochefort) married Mahaut de Blankenheim, daughter of Gérard de Juliers, lord of Blankenheim, and Irmengarde of Luxembourg.¹⁵⁰ This marriage 'brought Thierry IV de Walcourt into kinship with the count of Luxembourg, his suzerain.' Irmengarde was the daughter of Gérard Durbuy, younger brother of Henri II, count of Luxembourg.¹⁵¹

Thierry IV de Walcourt and Mahaut de Blankenheim had two sons:¹⁵² 1) Thierry V de Walcourt, lord of Rochefort and of Haneffe; and 2) Werry de Walcourt, lord of Walcourt.

Thierry V de Walcourt, after succeeding his father, was lord of Walcourt until 1332.¹⁵³ In that year Jean II de Namur, count of Namur, confiscated his property, and gave the lordship of Walcourt to Werry, Thierry V de Walcourt's brother.¹⁵⁴

Werry de Walcourt was dead by 1341.¹⁵⁵ Werry had only one son, also named Werry.¹⁵⁶ Werry the younger, whose wife was Jeanne du Bois, sold the lordship of Walcourt on 9 April 1363 to Guillaume I de Namur, count of Namur.¹⁵⁷

¹⁵⁰ *Annales de la Société Archéologique de Namur*, Tome Vingtième, p. 380.

¹⁵¹ *Annales de la Société Archéologique de Namur*, Tome Vingtième, p. 380.

¹⁵² *Annales de la Société Archéologique de Namur*, Tome Vingtième, p. 386.

¹⁵³ *Annales de la Société Archéologique de Namur*, Tome Vingtième, p. 386.

¹⁵⁴ *Annales de la Société Archéologique de Namur*, Tome Vingtième, p. 386.

¹⁵⁵ *Annales de la Société Archéologique de Namur*, Tome Vingtième, p. 387.

¹⁵⁶ *Annales de la Société Archéologique de Namur*, Tome Vingtième, p. 387.

¹⁵⁷ *Annales de la Société Archéologique de Namur*, Tome Vingtième, AD. Wesmael-Charlier, Editeur (La Société, 1893), p. 387

Guillaume I de Namur was the son of Jean I de Namur, count of Namur, and Marie d'Artois.¹⁵⁸ Guillaume I's brother Jean II de Namur was count of Namur from 1330 to 1337; and from 1337, Guillaume I was count of Namur.¹⁵⁹

Guillaume I de Namur, as mentioned above, became lord of Walcourt in 1363, when he bought the lordship of Walcourt from Werry de Walcourt (the younger). Guillaume I de Namur and his second wife had four children; Jean III de Namur, one of their sons, succeeded his father as lord of Walcourt; and in 1418 Jean III succeeded his brother as count of Namur.¹⁶⁰

Jean III de Namur was lord of Walcourt until 1387,¹⁶¹ but perhaps only in part until the death of his father: Guillaume I de Namur, his father, sold the lordship in 1387 to Anseau de Trazegnies.¹⁶² Three years later, however, 'Guillaume I de Namur exercised his right to repurchase Walcourt;' he then sold it to Jean de Condé, lord of [Bailleul and] Morialmé.¹⁶³ On the death of Jean de Condé, the lordship of Walcourt, 'with the consent of Jean's widow,' was conveyed again to the Namur family, with Jean III de Namur being placed at its head.¹⁶⁴

¹⁵⁸ Charles Cawley, "Namur," Foundation for Medieval Genealogy, 2018, accessed on July 4, 2025 <http://fmg.ac/Projects/MedLands/NAMUR.htm>.

¹⁵⁹ Charles Cawley, "Namur."

¹⁶⁰ Cawley, "Namur."

¹⁶¹ Cawley, "Namur."

¹⁶² Cawley, "Namur."

¹⁶³ Cawley, "Namur."

¹⁶⁴ Cawley, "Namur."

Jean III de Namur, of the house of Dampierre, was lord of Walcourt until 1421. In that year, the lordship of Walcourt became the possession of Philippe 'le Bon,' duke of Burgundy, owing to disputes regarding the sale of Walcourt to Namur.¹⁶⁵ In 1438 the disputes were settled, and Walcourt was again conveyed to Namur.¹⁶⁶

Between 1438 and 1580 Walcourt, or Walicourt, was attacked and seized a number of times. In 1471, French soldiers under Louis XI took over the city and pillaged it.¹⁶⁷ Six years later, in June 1477, French soldiers once again attacked Walcourt, and looted at will.¹⁶⁸ A period of relative peace and calm followed the French attack of 1477, and lasted until 1554, the year when Henri II of France marched on Walcourt and briefly occupied it.¹⁶⁹ After the battle of Renty on 12 August 1554, however, Walcourt, along with almost all of the rest of Wallonia, was conquered by Charles V and placed under Spanish rule.¹⁷⁰

In 1568 a party of Calvinists, sent from France by the prince of Condé to aid the prince of Orange and his rebels in the Netherlands, sacked Walcourt under the orders of the lord of Genlis; but the duke of Alba soon succeeded in dispelling

¹⁶⁵ Cawley, "Namur."

¹⁶⁶ Clement Cruttwell, *The New Universal Gazetteer; Or, Geographical Dictionary: Containing a Description of All the Empires, Kingdoms, States, Provinces, Cities, Towns, Forts, Seas, Harbours, Rivers, Lakes, Mountains, and Capes, in the Known World* (John Stockdale, 1800), p. 976.

¹⁶⁷ Oscar Colson, Jos. Defrecheux, and G. Willame, *Wallonia, Archives Wallonnes, d'autrefois, de naguère et d'aujourd'hui, Recueil Mensuel*, XVII (Vaillant-Carmann S. A., 1909), p. 36.

¹⁶⁸ Oscar Colson, Jos. Defrecheux, and G. Willame, *Wallonia, Archives Wallonnes, d'autrefois, de naguère et d'aujourd'hui, Recueil Mensuel*, p. 36.

¹⁶⁹ Colson, et al., p. 36.

¹⁷⁰ Colson, et al., p. 36.

them.¹⁷¹ Afterwards, the government of Wallonia was entrusted to Don Juan of Austria.¹⁷²

In 1571 Walcourt, or Walicourt, 'had no more than 68 houses, and only 25 bourgeois could be mentioned who had the means to maintain horned beasts and pay the right of estorie.'¹⁷³

It was on 18 March 1578, as already mentioned, that Lancelot de Berlaymont and his soldiers devastated Walcourt and killed many of its inhabitants. Following this was a period of recovery, during which restorative era Philippe II razed what remained of the old castle of Walcourt, 'and auctioned a certain number of places, admirably situated below the collegiate church.'¹⁷⁴

Now, Jean III de Namur, the last known lord of Walcourt, or Walicourt, prior to 1578, and a mistress of his, whose name is unknown, had a son, a bastard whose name was Philippe, that is, Philippe de Namur.¹⁷⁵ Philippe de Namur married, in 1422, Marie de Dongelberg de Longchamps, daughter of Jean de Dongelberg, lord of Longchamps, and Mahaut de Laminne de Hemricourt.¹⁷⁶ Mahaut was the daughter of Rasse de Laminne de Hemricourt and Mahaut d'Argenteau.¹⁷⁷ And Mahaut

¹⁷¹ Colson, et al., p. 36.

¹⁷² Colson, et al., p. 36.

¹⁷³ Colson, et al., p. 36.

¹⁷⁴ Leon Lahaye, *Cartulaire de la Commune de Walcourt*, p. LXI.

¹⁷⁵ Jean Thill, *Histoire d'Oleye et de Lantremange sous l'Ancien Régime les Seigneuries* (Bulletin de l'Institut Archéologique Liégeois, Tome XCIV, Maison Curtius, 1982), p. 23.

¹⁷⁶ Jean Thill, *Histoire d'Oleye et de Lantremange sous l'Ancien Régime les Seigneuries*, p. 23.

¹⁷⁷ Thill, p. 22.

d'Argenteau was the daughter of Jean d'Argenteau and Catherine de Gronsveld (Gronsfeld).¹⁷⁸

Philippe de Namur and Marie de Dongelberg de Longchamps had three children:¹⁷⁹ 1) Philippe de Namur; 2) Jeanne de Namur; and 3) Catherine de Namur, who married Adam de Berghes.¹⁸⁰ Catherine de Namur and Jeanne de Gavre de Hérimez, second wife of Robert de Longueval, were third cousins one time removed, Catherine, as shown above, having been the second great-granddaughter of Jean d'Argenteau; and Jeanne de Gavre (de Hérimez), daughter of Jean de Gavre and Walerane de Brederode,¹⁸¹ having been his third great-granddaughter. Jean de Gavre, husband of Walerane de Brederode, was the son of Jean de Gavre and Marie de Schoonvorst.¹⁸² And Marie de Schoonvorst, wife of Jean de Gavre, was the daughter of Conrad II de Schoonvorst and Jeanne Proost (Proest) de Melin (de Thinnes d'Olshoven).¹⁸³ Conrad II was the son of Conrad I de Schoonvorst and Catherine d'Argenteau;¹⁸⁴ and Catherine d'Argenteau was the daughter of Jean d'Argenteau (who was the second great-

¹⁷⁸ Thill, p. 22.

¹⁷⁹ Thill, p. 23.

¹⁸⁰ Thill, p. 24.

¹⁸¹ Felix-Victor Goethals, *Dictionnaire Généalogique et Héraldique des Familles Nobles du Royaume de Belgique*, Tome Deuxième (Polack-Duvivier, 1849), pp. 408-409.

¹⁸² Felix-Victor Goethals, *Dictionnaire Généalogique et Héraldique des Familles Nobles du Royaume de Belgique*, pp. 408-409.

¹⁸³ *Publications de la Société Historique et Archéologique dans le Duché de Limbourg*, Tome XI (J. J. Romen, 1874), p. 286.

¹⁸⁴ *Publications de la Société Historique et Archéologique dans le Duché de Limbourg*, p. 284.

grandfather of Catherine de Namur, as indicated above) and Catherine de Gronsfeld (Gronsveld).¹⁸⁵

Now, remember, Dongelberg and Donglebert, as pointed out above, are variants of the same name, whether used of persons, or of the place in Belgium; in fact, in some annals¹⁸⁶ they are used interchangeably in reference to the same person, and sometimes so used even in the same section, in regard to the same person.¹⁸⁷

Robert de Longueval, son of Robert de Longueval and his first wife Marguerite de Montmorency, and husband of Louise de La Fosse, to have been documented as Robert de Donglebert (Dongelberg) in 1553, must have been lord of Dongelberg at that time, at least in part. There is no other explanation for his having been documented with that as his name, and documented as such in the same paragraph (shown above) in which the full name of his father is recorded as Robert de Longueval (husband at the time of Jeanne de Gavre). Robert de Longueval and Louise de La Fosse, by the way, had only one known daughter, namely, Hélène de Longueval. Hélène married Philippe de Berghes.¹⁸⁸

Catherine de Namur, wife of Adam de Berghes, was, again, the daughter of Philippe de Namur, grandson of the last known lord of Walcourt (Walicourt) prior to 1578, and Marie de Dongelberg de Longchamps. Robert de Longueval, having borne as a surname Dongelberg, and having had a daughter who

¹⁸⁵ *Publications de la Société Historique et Archéologique dans le Duché de Limbourg*, pp. 280-281.

¹⁸⁶ La Haye, *Le Livre des Fiefs de la Prévôté de Poilvache*, p. 115.

¹⁸⁷ La Haye, *Le Livre des Fiefs de la Prévôté de Poilvache*, p. 115.

¹⁸⁸ Goethals, *Miroir des Notabilités Nobiliaires de Belgique, des Pays-Bas et du Nord de la France*, p. 817.

married into the Berghes family, as well as having been the stepson of Jeanne de Gavre, third cousin one time removed of Catherine de Namur, was obviously not only closely connected with, but also as an in-law related to, the immediate descendants of the last known lord of Walicourt prior to 1578, namely, Jean III de Namur. No other Longueval, only Robert de Longueval, husband of Louise de La Fosse, was so closely connected to, and so closely related by law with, the immediate descendants of Jean III de Namur, lord of Walcourt, or Walicourt.

After 1578, the only known person documented to have been lord of a lordship known by exactly the same name as the Walicourt whose last lord was Jean III de Namur, was Charles de Longueval, lord of Walicourt,¹⁸⁹ and husband of Louise de Joyeuse.

Little is known about Robert de Longueval, lord of Warlaing, Roupy, Dongelberg, and Zétrud and Lumay, husband of Louise de La Fosse. As mentioned above, Jeanne de Gavre gave him the lordship of Zétrud and Lumay in 1553. On 7 March 1576, he committed the lordship of Zétrud and Lumay to Catherine de Brandenburg, lady of Jauce (Josse);¹⁹⁰ and, as stated above, on 29 April 1593, Catherine de Brandenburg, lady of Jauce (Josse) and daughter of Catherine de Gavre de Liedekerke, by sentence of council, took over from Robert de Longueval, husband of Louise de La Fosse, the lordship of Zétrud and Lumay.

Roland-Yves Gagné and Laurent Kokanosky, in their paper *Les origines de Philippe Amiot [Amyot] (Hameau), de son épouse*

¹⁸⁹ Roland-Yves Gagné et Laurent Kokanosky, *Les origines de Philippe Amiot (Hameau), de son épouse Anne Couvent et de leur neveu Toussaint Ledran* (Mémoires de la Société généalogique canadienne-française, Volume 58, numéro 1, cahier 251, printemps 2007 : pp. 17-58), p. 38.

¹⁹⁰ Bormans, p. 552.

Anne Couvent et de leur neveu Toussaint Ledran, point out that Charles de Longueval, husband of Louise de Joyeuse, died before 29 February 1616.¹⁹¹ Those authors also inform us of a record that states that one Perrette Josse (Jauce), widow of Alexandre Gaultier, sold land of hers that was bounded by land or property owned by ‘Mr [Charles] de Longueval.’¹⁹² In Épièds, then, the property of Charles de Longueval, husband of Louise de Joyeuse, was bounded by property owned by one Perrette Josse, that is, Perrette Jauce. (As already shown, Josse is a variant of Jauce and Jauche, and it was used as such.)

All the foregoing information conduces to show, and makes inescapable, one logical and correct conclusion, namely, that Charles de Longueval, husband of Louise de Joyeuse, could have been the son of no other couple than that of Robert de Longueval and Louise de La Fosse. That is to say, that Robert de Longueval and Louise de La Fosse must have been, and were, the parents of Charles de Longueval, husband of Louise de Joyeuse. Charles de Longueval was thus the grandson of Robert de Longueval and Marguerite de Montmorency.

Walcourt, or Walicourt, in Wallonia, was, as I mentioned above, of little value after 1578, having suffered over the years multiple attacks by the French, and having had its infrastructure totally destroyed in 1578. It was after 1578 that Walcourt began to enjoy a period of rebuilding and relative peace; and it was shortly after 1578, as stated above, that Philippe II auctioned properties in Walcourt. If Charles de Longueval did not

¹⁹¹ Roland-Yves Gagné et Laurent Kokanosky, *Les origines de Philippe Amiot (Hameau)*, p. 34.

¹⁹² Gagné et Kokanosky, p. 31.

purchase¹⁹³ the lordship of Walicourt, or Walcourt, then it must have been given to him; and, given the relationships and connections shown above, it seems most likely that it was given to him.

Twenty-eight kilometers from Walcourt, in Belgium, is Sivry, also known today as Sivry-Rance. Though Sivry-lès-Buzancy was probably, for obvious reasons, the Sivry that Charles de Longueval was lord of in part, it is intriguing that Sivry-Rance is so close to Walcourt, that is, Walicourt; and one cannot help wondering whether it may have been the Sivry that Charles was lord of in part. Thirty-one kilometers from Walcourt is Couvin, Belgium. Where were the paternal ancestors of Anne Couvent from? I think it likely they were from Couvin (Couven), or perhaps Clermont; and I think it likely that the full name of some of the ancestors of Anne Couvent was 'de Couven dit de Clermont,' or variants very similar to it:

Ancienne famille noble qui tire son nom de l'ancien fief, dit les Couves [Couven], situé dans la commune de Clermont, près de Herve. Ses armes étaient : d'argent it la croix engrélée de sable accompagnée au 1 d'une coquille de gueules.¹⁹⁴

¹⁹³ Some of the descendants of Charles de Longueval, such as those who try to speak with authority on Charles de Longueval and his life and who have made known their thoughts about his financial situation late in life, make the mistake of thinking that Charles de Longueval was *always* poor, simply because *at the end of his life* he evidently had debts and little money. Their mistake is that they continue to assume wrongly that his financial situation in the last years of his life applies to all earlier years of his life as well—years for which there are as yet no records of his finances. Thus their opinion rests on the basis of an assumption, a wrong one, even though they do not even realize that it does. See my paper *Philippe Amyot* for more on this particular subject of Charles de Longueval's life.

¹⁹⁴ Eugène Poswick, *Histoire Biographique et Généalogique de la Noblesse Limbourgeoise*, Tome Premier (L. Grandmont-Donders, 1873), p. 4.

Former noble family that takes its name from the old fief, called the Couves [Couven], located in the town of Clermont, near Herve. His arms were: silver to the cross engrêlée of sand accompanied in 1 of a shell gules.

The final blow to Walcourt, or Walicourt, occurred on 29 August 1615: A fire broke out in a house and spread to the collegiate church, and both were completely destroyed. Violent winds carried the fire to other structures as well, buildings and homes, and in less than two hours, more than one hundred homes and buildings were consumed by fire. Walcourt was burned to the ground, and winds carried away the smoke of what was once the walled city of Walicourt.¹⁹⁵

¹⁹⁵ Leon Lahaye, *Cartulaire de la Commune de Walcourt*, pp. LXII-LXIII.

The following are simplified pedigrees that are self-explanatory. They provide visual representations of some of the relationships discussed in this paper.

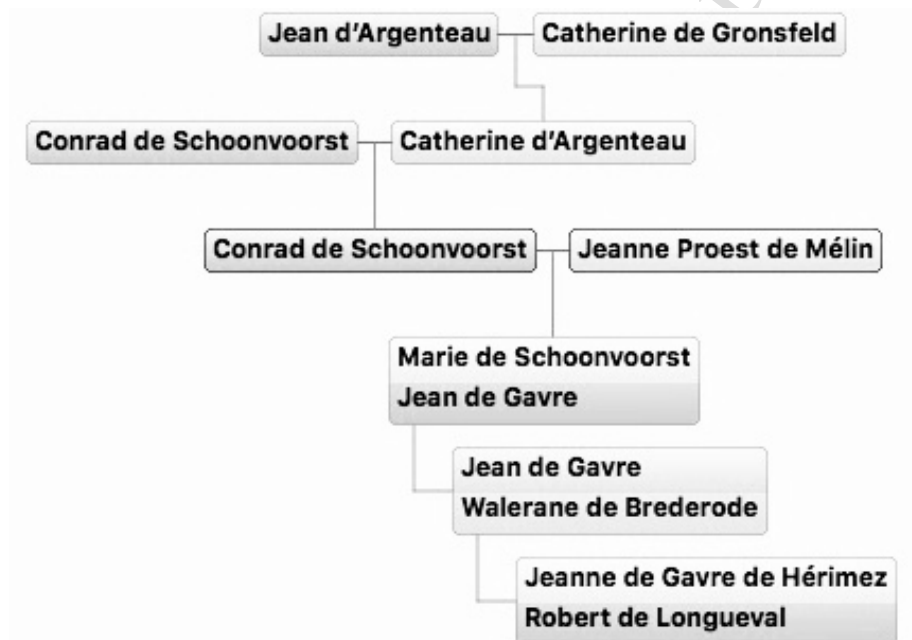
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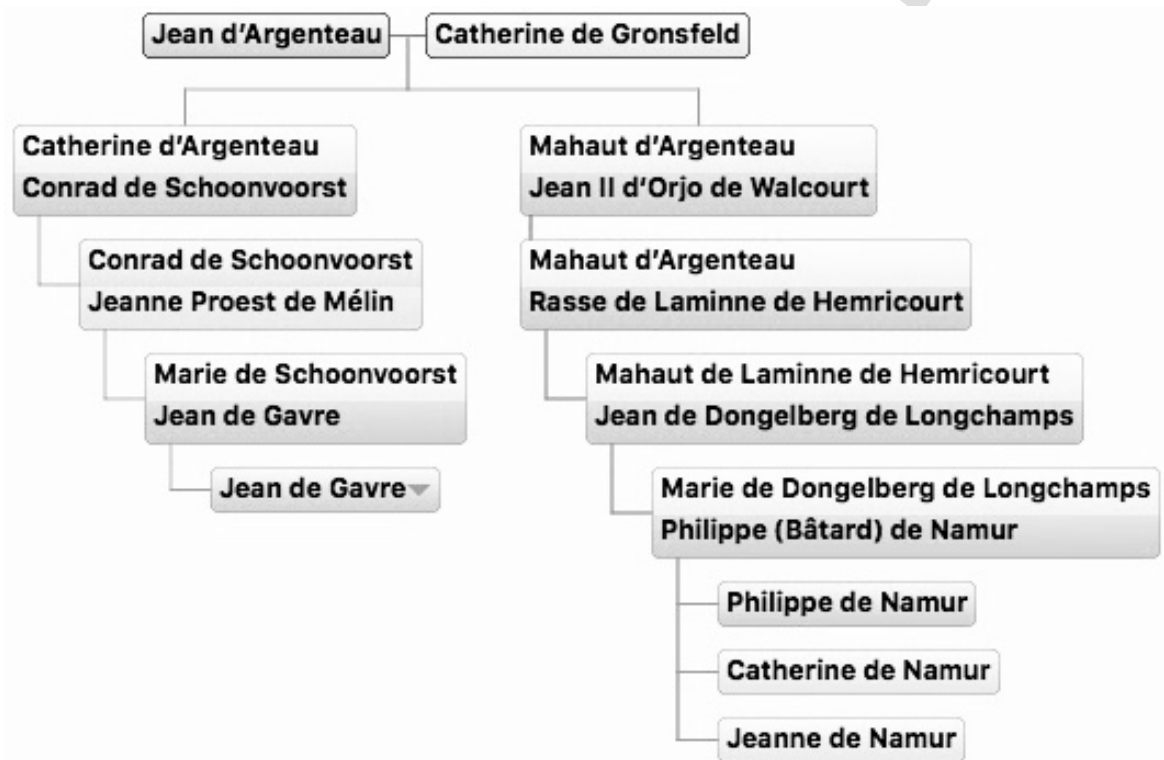
CHARLES DE LONGUEVAL

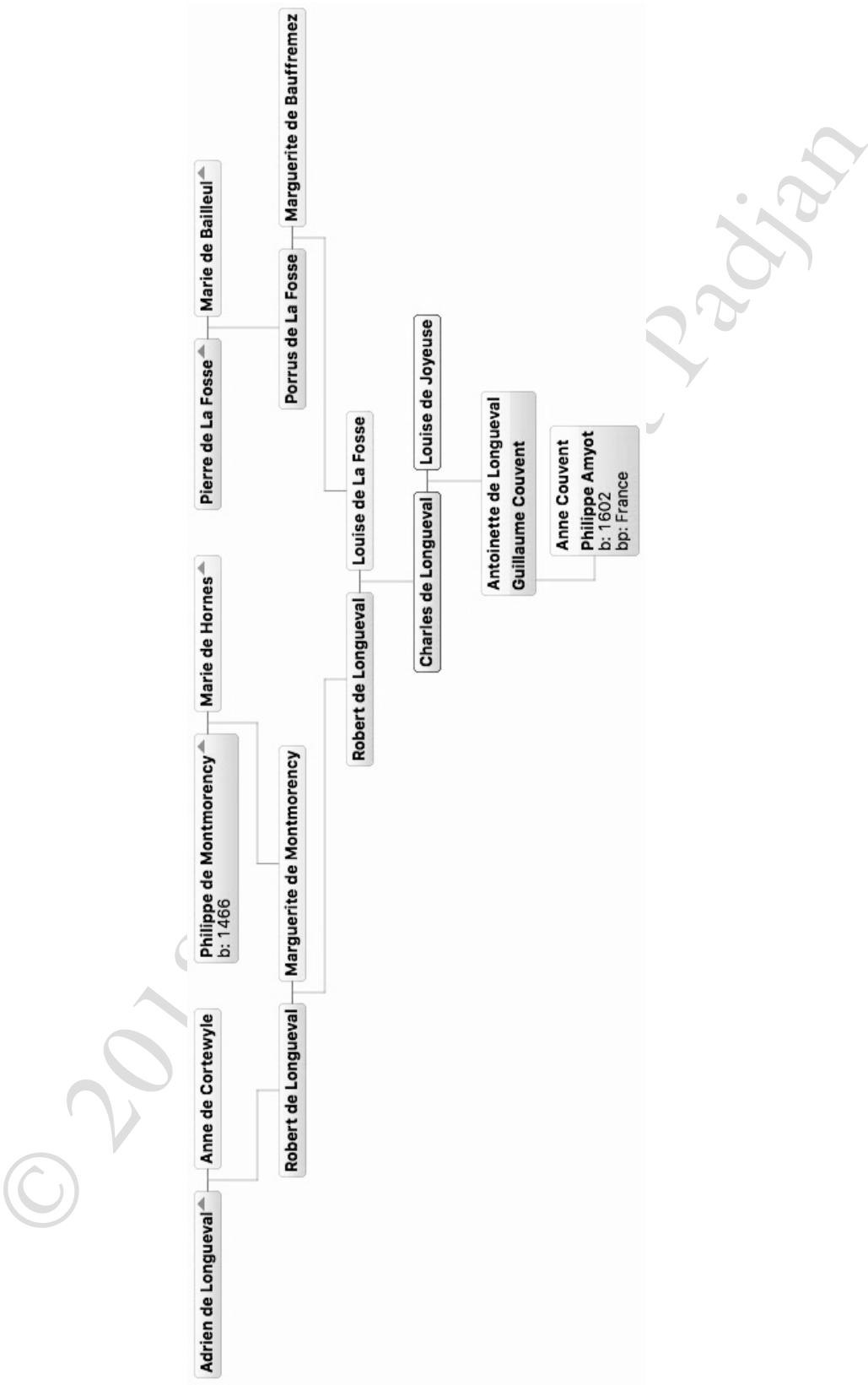




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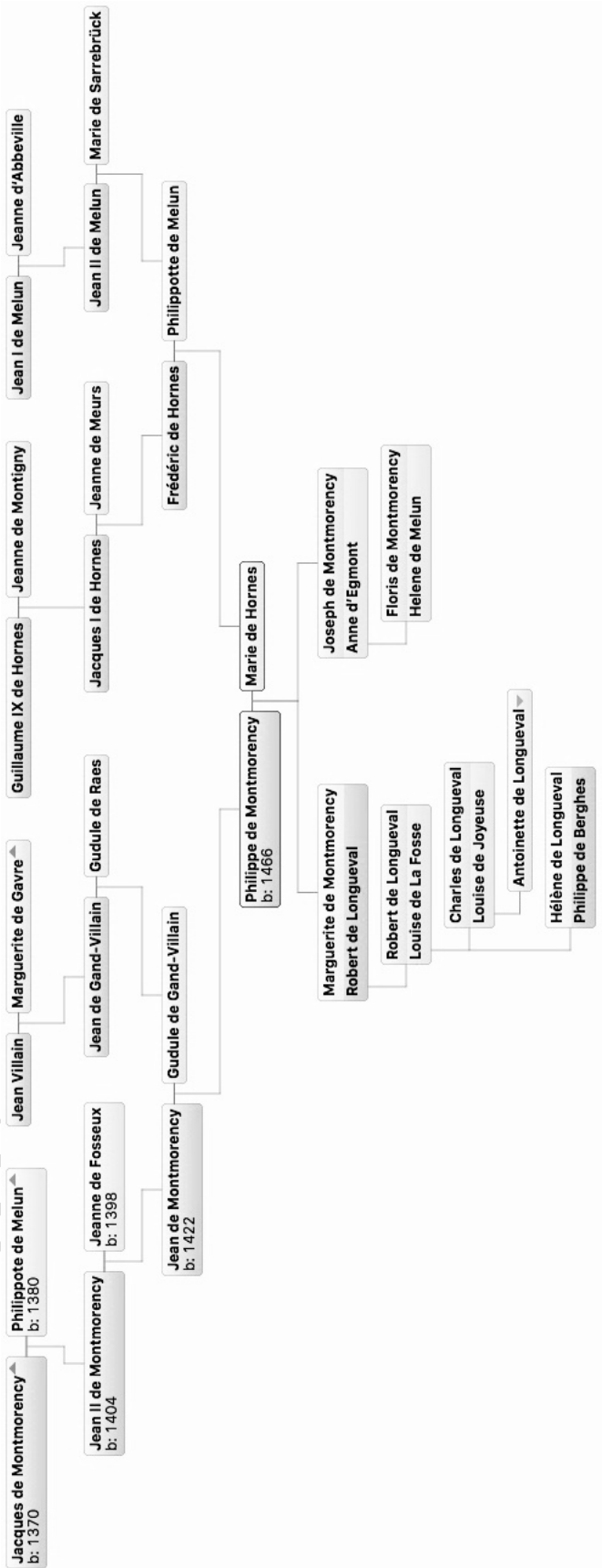


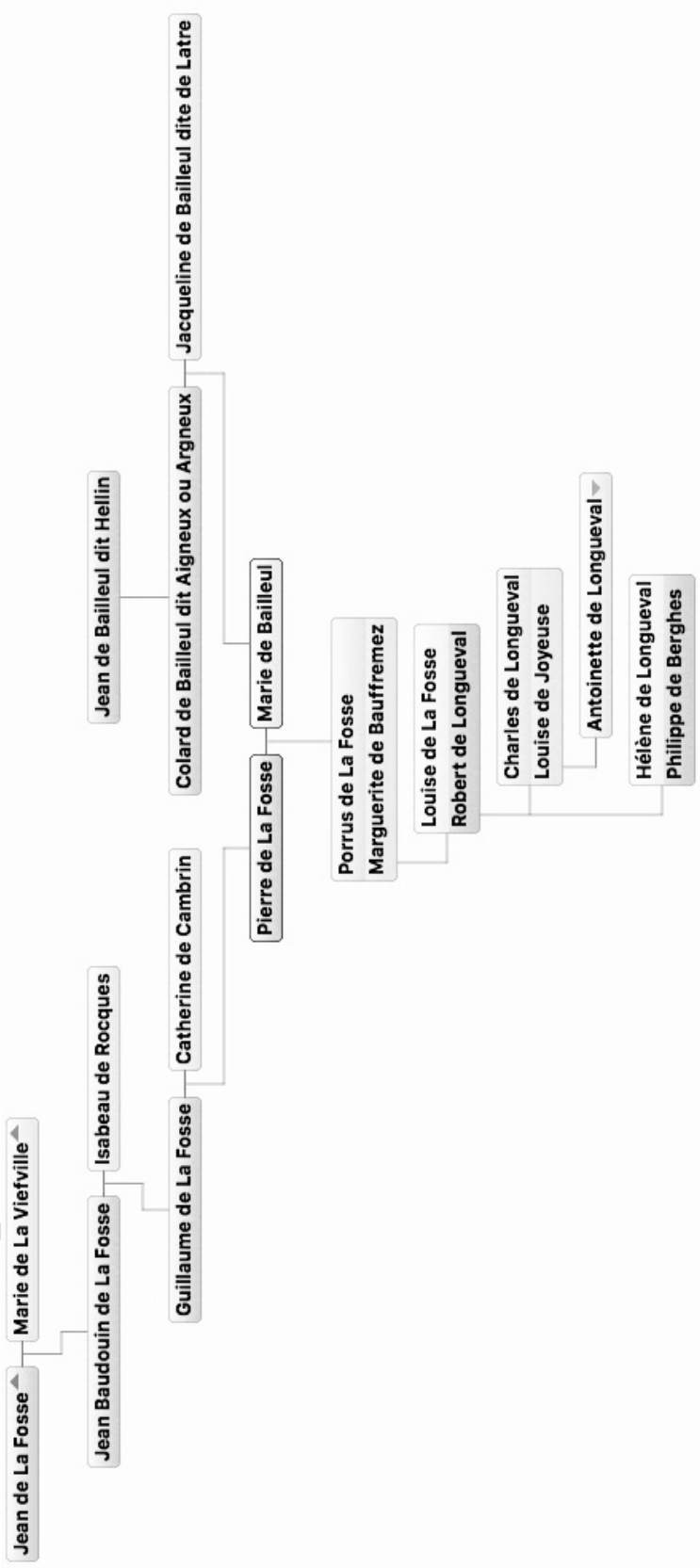


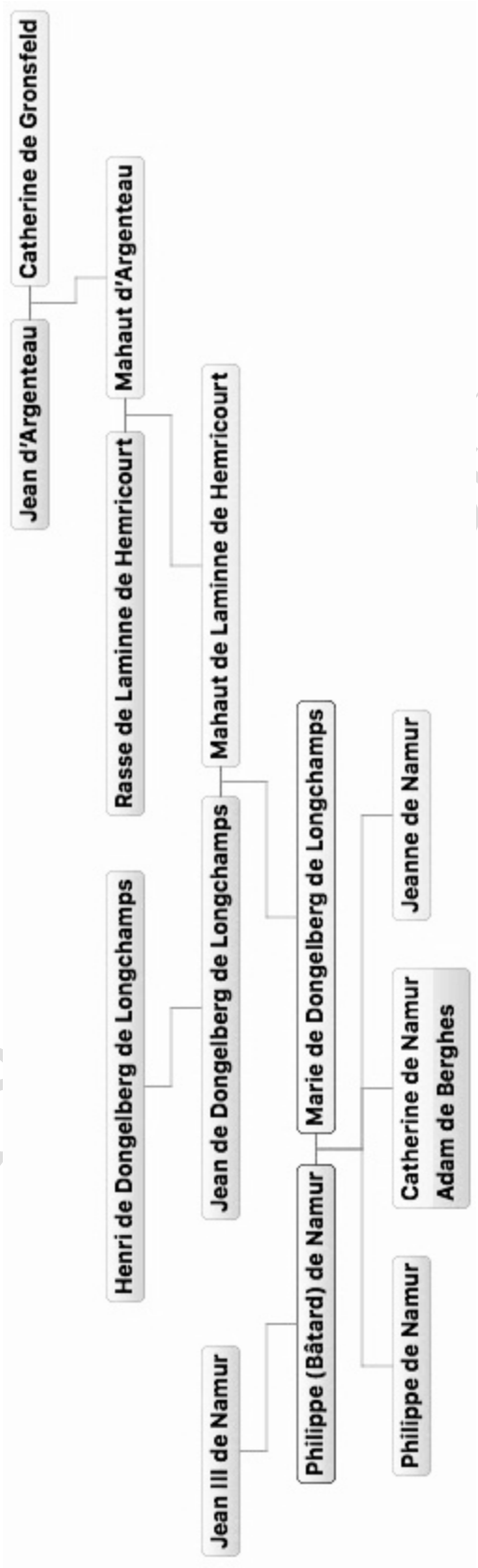


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