Catherine de Baillon's de Roye Ancestry: Another Royal Gateway

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Among the many sources used to document the ancestry of Catherine de Baillon, the authors of the *Table d'ascendance de Catherine Baillon: 12 générations* relied on a curious commemorative enameled plaque concerning Marguerite de Gavre d'Escornaix, the abbess of Ste-Gertrude at Nivelles, and the youngest daughter of Arnould VI de Gavre d'Escornaix and Isabelle de Ghistelles.

![Figure 1: Commemorative Plaque for Marguerite de Gavre d'Escornaix, the Abbess of Ste-Gertrude, Nivelles, displaying her ancestral arms and the images of the Madonna and child, Ste-Gertrude, a crouching dragon, and a kneeling abbess Marguerite in the middle.](image)

For genealogists the most intriguing feature of this plaque is the five family arms displayed upon it. The impaled Gavre d'Escornaix and Ghistelles arms are for the parents of Marguerite. To the left these arms are repeated individually. The franc quarter of the Ghistelles arms displays the Luxembourg arms and

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1 The authors would like to thank Barbara Le Tarte and Christine Baker, Document Delivery, Sladen Library, Henry Ford Health System, Detroit, for assisting in acquiring many of the references used in this article through interlibrary loan.

2 René Jette, John P. DuLong, Roland-Yves Gagné, Gail F. Moreau, and Joseph A. Dubé, *Table d'ascendance de Catherine Baillon: 12 générations* (Montréal: Société généalogique canadienne-française, 2001), 136. Nivelles is south of Brussels in the Walloon Brabant Province, Belgium. Please keep in mind throughout this article that we are dealing with families in Flanders, Brabant, and Hainault, all in modern-day Belgium, and there is a mixture of French and Dutch languages used in the sources, thus de Gavre d'Escornaix is also seen as van Gavre van Schorisse, likewise, de Roye can be seen as van Royen. Similarly, given names can vary, Jean vs. Jan, etc. Except for direct quotes, the French style of surnames, given names, and place names will be used.
was thus an important piece of evidence proving a connection to the prestigious Luxembourg family and led to the now famous royal ancestry for Catherine de Baillon. To the right are the arms of the Roye (top) and Dudzeele (bottom) families, being identified as belonging, respectively, to the unidentified fathers of Jeanne de Roye, the wife of Arnould V de Gavre, seigneur of Escornaix, and Marguerite de Dudzeele, the wife of Roger de Ghistelles.

Given the elaborate pedigrees uncovered for the Gavre and Ghistelles families, one would expect that the Roye and Dudzeele families would also have interesting, if not equally prestigious, pedigrees. Nevertheless, efforts to establish the identity of these fathers and to trace the Roye and Dudzeele ancestry have failed in the past. However, progress has now been made and will be presented here to identify Jeanne de Roye’s father and to extend Catherine de Baillon’s ancestry.

The most extensive study of the Gavre family that included the d’Escornaix branch was conducted by Count Guy de Liedekerke. The name of Jeanne de Roye is found in this genealogy as the wife of Arnould V. However, her parents are not mentioned in this work. The Le Fort heralds of the Principality of Liège and Christophe Butkens’ work on the Duchy of Brabant both refer to Arnould V’s wife as Jeanne de Roye, but they, too, neglect to identify her parents.

The Roye family has been studied by several genealogists and historians. However, one will search in vain for any mention of a Jeanne de Roye married to an Arnould de Gavre d’Escornaix or to any Gavre.
To add confusion to this murky situation, if you search the Internet, then you will find that Arnould V may also have been married to an Anne de Montenac (van Montenaken), and thus Jeanne de Roye might not be the mother of all his children.9

To resolve this confusion and to establish the identity of Jeanne de Roye, it is necessary to carefully review the evidence. When tracing noble ancestors in the Middle Ages—given that parish and civil registers do not exist—one must use other evidence such as heraldic devices, patterns of land inheritance, mentions in other contemporary documents, and the relationship between noble families.

Arms

Guy de Liedekerke makes no mention of an Anne de Montenac and only states that “Jenne de Roye” was the wife of Arnould V. However, he found no original documents naming her. Rather, he based this conclusion on the work of others whom he fails to properly cite and in part on the Roye arms found on the commemorative plaque.10 In addition, he relies on the Roye arms displayed on a mausoleum in the church of Sainte-Marguerite, Ghent. This monument was erected by Simon de Lalaing and his wife Jeanne de Gavre d’Escornaix, who was the daughter of Arnould VII, the eldest son of Arnould VI.11

However, the heraldic evidence he provides is problematic. According to Rietstap’s Armorial general, the arms for de Montenac or van Montenaken from Brabant happens to be de gueules à la bande d’argent.12 Coincidentally, the arms for Roye of Picardie are also de gueules à la bande d’argent!13 Furthermore, a nearly contemporary armorial, the famous Gelre roll, shows these same arms for three members of the Roye family14 as well as for a member of the Montenacken (sic) family.15 The simple arms used by both the Roye and Montenac families are an unexpected and unwelcomed complication.

9 For example, see Etienne Pattou, “Seigneurs de Gavre (van Gavere)” at http://racineshistoire.free.fr/LGN/PDF/Gavre.pdf (16 Feb. 2008), 9. Goethals, Dictionnaire généalogique, 2: no pagination, “Gavre” article, suggests that Arnould [V] de Gavre, seigneur of Escornaix, was married to a Catherine de Rodes. He clearly is confusing Arnould V with his grandfather Arnould III, who was indeed married to a Catherine de Rode or de Schelderode. Jetté et al., Table d'ascendance de Catherine Baillon, 151-152.

10 Guy de Liedekerke, Histoire de la maison de Gavre, 1:210. He appeals to the work of Cornelle Gailliard, the King of Arms for Emperor Charles V, and Jan Baptist Houwaert, and other manuscripts, which he does not cite, to affirm that Jeanne de Roye is Arnould’s wife. But he was also not confident as he put a question mark next to her name on the genealogical table near 1:177.

11 Guy de Liedekerke, Histoire de la maison de Gavre 1:211, fn. 1, 233-234. The mausoleum displays the arms of grandparents of both the husband and wife, specifically, for the husband are: Lalaing, Barbançon, Montigny, Rassenghien (Gavre-Lens), Aspremont, Dargies, Barghes, and an unidentified arms, while for the wife are: Escornaix, Aumaont, Ghistelles, Merle, Roye, Rodes, and two unidentified arms. He does not provide the blazon or a photograph of the Roye arms; presumably they would be the same arms as on the commemorative plaque.


15 “Armorial de Gelre,” Jean Ch. de Montenacken, no. 860, f. 74r. Evidence from medieval seals shows that at least one Montenac (sic) used a shield with a fess rather than a bend, but the other examples all used a bend. J.-Th. De Raadt, Sceaux Armories des Pays-Bas et des pays avoisiants, 4 vols. (Brussels: Société Belge de Librairie, 1897-1903), 2:506-507.
Clearly, heraldry is not going to be part of the solution to this identity problem. Though arms are supposed to be unique, this is only within a region, and two different families from separate areas like Picardie and Brabant may indeed use the same arms, which appears to be the case here.\(^{16}\)

But beyond the similarity of arms, where does the idea come that Anne de Montenac was married to any member of the Gavre family? A review of the Montenac genealogy does not reveal any unassigned Anne de Montenac waiting to be claimed as a wife of Arnould V.\(^{17}\) Apparently, this connection is derived from Jean Jacques Gailliard who identified her as: “Isabeau van Ghistelle, qui épouse Arnould de Gavre, baron d'Escornais, fils d'Arnould et d'Anne de Montenac; petit-fils de Jean, baron dudit lieu et de Jeanne van Royen” (Isabeau van Ghistelle, who married Arnould de Gavre, baron of Escornais, son of Arnould and Anne de Montenac; grandson of Jean, baron of the said place and Jeanne van Royen).\(^{16}\) However, he provides no evidence to justify this statement. Moreover, the information he presents does not correspond with the overall facts known of the Gavre family from Guy de Liedekerke. According to this more reliable source, it was Arnould VI who is the first to be called baron. He was the son of Arnould V—and not a Jean—and the grandson of Arnould IV and an unknown wife.\(^{19}\) You have to go back to Arnould III before you find a father named Jean II whose wife is unknown.

In the Le Fort manuscripts there is yet one more candidate wife for Arnould V who has to be considered. In this collection the following notation is found: “Arnou de Gavre Sire d'Escomaix Matémé etc. apres son frere Gour de Flandre selon L'Espinoy 1366. Ep. Jeanne de Roye selon Voet Marg de Beauvois” (Arnou de Gavre Lord of Escornais etc. after his brother Governor of Flanders according to L’Espiny 1366. Married Jeanne de Roye according to Voet Marguerite de Beauvois).\(^{20}\) In general, the Le Forts’ presentation of the facts relating to the Escornais branch of Gavre family is confused. On this particular point they relied on Philippe de L’Espinoy, Viscount of Thérouanne, and Marius Voet, two seventeenth century genealogists and heraldists.

In this case, heraldic evidence can be used to easily dismiss the Beauvois connection. The only arms for a family with that surname found in Rietstap is d'azur au pelican d'or dans son aire du même and the family comes from the Limousin Province in France far removed from Belgium.\(^{21}\) The surname is clearly spelled Beauvais in the manuscript, but if it were a mistake for the more common Beauvais, that possibility can also be eliminated as no Beauvais arms are similar to the simple de Roye arms.\(^{22}\) Lastly, as will be shown, the Roye family was from a region of France near Beauvais, and this might in part explain why Voet mentions Beauvais, a misspelling for Beauvais.

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\(^{16}\) In fact, there are at least 58 families that share the same arms. Count Théodore de Renesse, \textit{Dictionnaire des figures héraldiques}, 7 vols. (Brussels: O. Schepens, 1894-1903), 5: 497-498.


\(^{18}\) Jean Jacques Gailliard, \textit{Bruges et le fronc: ou, Leur magistrature et leur noblesse avec des données historiques et généalogiques sur chaque famille}, 5 vols. plus a supplement (Bruges: J. Gailliard, 1857), 1:95. He refers to her as Anne de Montenaken on 3:192. On these same pages Gailliard mistakenly states that Jean de Gavre was married to a Jeanne van Royen! Unfortunately, his coverage of the Gavre and Ghistelles families is hopelessly confused.

\(^{19}\) Guy de Liedekerke, \textit{Histoire de la maison de Gavre}, 1: table near 177, 197, 201, 203, 207, 210-211. Apparently, Escornais was elevated to the dignity of Baron in 1378, during the life of Arnould V, but it was his son who used the title. Raoul de Liedekerke, \textit{La maison de Gavre}, 1: genealogical table 1 near 571. Also see Detlev Schwemnicke, \textit{Europäische Stammtafeln: Stammtafeln zur Geschichte der Europäischen Staaten, Neue Folge}, 25 vols. to date (Marburg, Germany: Verlag von J. A. Stargardt, 1978-ongoing), 7: table 94.

\(^{20}\) Le Fort Collection, f. 16r.

\(^{21}\) Rietstap, \textit{Armorial générale}, 1:144.

\(^{22}\) Rietstap, \textit{Armorial générale}, 1:143-144.
In this particular case, heraldic evidence is insufficient to establish that Jeanne de Roye is the wife of Arnould V and mother of Arnould VI to the exclusion of Anne de Montenac. However, it does serve to remove the possibility that Marguerite de Beauvois could fill this role.

Seigneuries

Turning to the evidence from land holdings reveals that Arnould VI was not only the baron of Escomaix (or Schorisse) in Flanders in modern-day Belgium, but also the seigneur (lord of a manor or estate) of several places in northeastern France. Among these lands were two particular sets of properties in the Beauvais region of Picardie. The first consisted of Dieudonné with the dependent fiefs of Lardynes and Renoval; the second consisted of Maurecourt with its dependent fiefs of Foucacourt, Lannoy, Quilloles, and Angers. These lands were apparently not in the Gavre d’Escomaix estate until they were brought into the family by Jeanne de Roye. According to Guy de Liedekerke:

Arnould V, seigneur d’Escomaix, de Croisilles et de Staden, mourut peu après avoir signé le traité de Tournai. Il était l’époux de Jenne [sic] de Roye qui lui avait apporté de France une énorme héritage, si considérable que son fils Arnould VI, nanti d’un nombre fabuleux de seigneuries et de domaines, tant dans les Pays-Bas que dans la région de la Somme, fut un véritable marquis de Carabas...

Arnould V, seigneur of Escomaix, Croisilles and Staden, died shortly after signing the treaty of Tournai (18 December 1385). He was the husband of Jenne {sic} de Roye who had brought from France a huge inheritance, so considerable that his son Arnould VI, was provided with a number of fabulous seigneuries and domains, both in the Low Countries and in the region of the Somme, making him a veritable marquis de Carabas...

These seigneurial properties are specifically mentioned in the testament of Arnould VI and his wife Isabelle de Ghistelles made on 11 May 1416 when they established a hospital at Escomaix and provided for all their eleven children. In their will they devise that their eldest son Arnould VII, in addition to getting the main seigneuries of Materne, Escomaix, and others in Flanders, would also receive Dieudonné, Lardynes, and Renoval, while their second son Gérard would hold Maurecourt, Foucacourt, Angers, and Quilloles (with Arnould VII having a share of Foucacourt). The importance of these seigneuries to the Gavre family is revealed by their being assigned to the two eldest sons. These

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23 Escomaix is also called Schorisse and is in the East Flanders Province, Belgium.
24 Dieudonné is in the Canton of Neuilly-en-Thelle, Senlis Arrondissement, Oise Department. Lardynes is now Lardières, Méré Canton, Beauvais Arrondissement, Oise Department. Renoval is the hamlet Renouval adjacent to Ronquerolles, Beaumont-sur-Oise Canton, Pontoise Arrondissement, Val-d’Oise Department. Unlike all the other Dieudonné places which are in the modern-day region of Picardie, Renoval is in the region of Île-de-France. The Dieudonné set of properties are to the south of Beauvais. Maurecourt or Mauricecourt is now Morcourt-sur-Somme, Bray-sur-Somme Canton, Péronne Arrondissement, Somme Department. Foucaucourt is now Foucaucourt-en-Santerre, Chaulnes Canton, Péronne Arrondissement, Somme Department. Lannoy is adjacent to Ercheu, Roye Canton, Montdidier Arrondissement, Somme Department. Quilloles is now Chiquignolles, Bray-sur-Somme Canton, Péronne Arrondissement, Somme Department. Angers has been unidentified. The Maurecourt set of properties are all in the Arrondissement of Péronne, Somme Department, and to the north east of Beauvais between Amiens and St-Quentin.
26 For those of you who have not read your fairy tales lately, the Marquis de Carabas is the young chap whom Puss-in-Boots helped raise to a position of wealth and prestige.
seigneuries are all in the old French province of Picardie, near Beauvais, and not too far from Roye and Germigny, important seigneuries of the Roye family.

Maurecourt is of particular interest. René Jetté had noticed in Père Anselme’s *Maison royale de France* that there was a Pierre de Roye, son of Mathieu I de Roye, seigneur of Roye and Germigny, who was the seigneur of Maurecourt.²⁸ Jetté speculated that perhaps this Pierre was Jeanne’s father.²⁹ However, Père

²⁸ Père Anselme, *Maison royale de France*, 8:8. Germigny is today called Guerbigny, Montdidier Canton and Arrondissement, Somme Department, Picardie, just west of Roye.

²⁹ Jetté’s theory is mentioned in a posting from John P. DuLong responding to one by Jean Bunot, “Re: roye/gavre,” soc.genealogy.medieval (8 Sept. 2002). The original e-mail from René Jetté to DuLong can no longer be found.
Seigneuries of the Gavre d’Escornaix family, about 1250-1450

- Seigneuries held by the Gavre d’Escornaix family before the de Roye marriage
- Seigneuries added to the Gavre d’Escornaix family after the de Roye marriage
Anselme lists no children for Pierre. As we shall see, Jetté’s speculation was close to hitting the mark as it is clear that Jeanne de Roye is tied in some way to this piece of land that was passed from the Roye family to the Gavre d’Escornaix family through her.

It is also interesting to note that two other pieces of Roye land eventually passed into the hands of the Gavre d’Escornaix family. These seigneuries were Remaugies and Fayel.30 As will be discussed in more detail, these lands passed from the Roye, to the Beauvais, to the Gavre family.

But what of the de Montenac family? Did they own any of these seigneuries? No.31 So while the heraldic evidence only causes consternation, the seigneurial evidence eliminates Anne de Montenac as being the mother of Arnould VI. Therefore, given both the heraldic and seigneurial evidence, Jeanne de Roye must be the mother of Arnould VI, but where does she fit into the Roye family?

Key Document

The break in identifying where Jeanne fits into the Roye family came when the following information was noted in an obscure article in an old French historical journal from 1886 during a search of the Google Books project:

Jean, chevalier, fils de Gilles II, hérita vers l’an 1355, de la châtellenie de Douai, de la terre de Wasquehal-paroisse et de la seigneurie de Wasquehal-La Marque sur laquelle était assigné le douaire de Jeanne de Roye. Le 4 Juin 1360, par devant le lieutenant du a bailli « à haut et noble Mons, le chastelain de Douay en se tière, justice et seignourie qu’il a à Wasquehal et ês parties de environ, » du bailli « à noble homme Mons. Descornay, à cause du douaire que Madame Jehane de Roie, sa femme, a ould lieu. » Jean, Guillebert, Jacques, Maroie et Catherine Le Dru, frères et sœurs, vendent à messire Jacques de Halluin, chevalier, le fond et la propriété d’un fief sis en la paroisse de Tourcoing, appelé le fief du Fresnoy, contenant 9 bonniers ou environ.32

Jean, knight, son of Gilles II, inherited around the year 1355, the castellan of Douai, in the land of Wasquehal-parish and the lordship of Wasquehal-La Marque which was assigned as the dower rights of Jeanne de Roye. On 4 June 1360, in front of the Lieutenant of the bailiwick “to high and noble Monsieur, the castellan of Douai on the matter, justice and lordship he has to Wasquehal and parts surrounding,” of the bailiwick “to noble man Monsieur Descornay, because of the dower that Madame Jehane de Roie, his wife, has to the said place.” Jean, Guillebert, Jacques, and Maroie and Catherine Le Dru, brothers and sisters, sold to messier Jacques de Halluin, knight, the seat and the

30 Remaugies, also called Romeige, Montdidier Canton and Arrondissement, Somme Department, southwest of Roye. Fayel is now Le Fayel, Estrées-St-Denis Canton, Compiègne Arrondissement, Oise Department. Both are in Picardie.

31 There is no mention of any of these seigneuries in Kempeneers, “L’Ancienne franchise et l’illustre famille des Vicomtes de Montenaken,” 3-79.

property of the fief located in the parish Tourcoing, called the fief of Fresnoy, containing 9 bonniers or so.33

The Mons. Descornay is, of course, Arnould V de Gavre d’Escornaix who was married to Jeanne de Roye before 4 June 1360. Furthermore, we learn that Jeanne was the widow of Gilles II châtelain de Douai and seigneur of Wasquehal who died before 1355 34 We also learn that she had three sons and two daughters with Gilles II châtelain de Douai. Consulting Père Anselme’s Maison royale de France we see that —?— de Roye, the daughter of Dreux de Roye, seigneur de Germigny, and Alix de Garlande, called de Possesse, was married to a “Gilles Chastelain de Douay.”35 Going back to the other published sources mentioning the Roye family it is easy to place Jeanne, or Jacqueline as she is sometimes referred to, into her proper place in the Roye family.36

It is interesting to note that Dreux de Roye was the younger brother of the childless Pierre de Roye, the seigneur of Maurecourt. Jeanne probably inherited Maurecourt from her uncle Pierre. So Jetté was indeed very close to solving this problem.

With a little more probing, and putting cautionary trust in printed nineteenth century sources, we learn that Jeanne was also reportedly married first to Pierre de Broc, knight, governor of Lille in Flanders.37 She was his second wife. Gilles II châtelain de Douai was her second husband and Arnould V was her third husband.

Befitting a lady who came from a prestigious family, Jeanne married well three times to men of standing among the nobility of the provinces of Picardie and Flandres.

Family Ties

Lastly, we must consider the relationships between the Beauvais and Aumont families on one hand and the Gavre d’Escornaix family on the other and how land that was originally held by the Royes passed between these families and ended up in the possession of the Gavres.

The Aumont family had strong ties to the Gavre family. Pierre d’Aumont, seigneur de Cramoisy, had as his wife Jeanne Gavre d’Escornaix, the eldest daughter of Arnould VI and Isabelle.38 Pierre was the son of Pierre II, called Huttin, seigneur of Aumont, and his second wife, Jacqueline de Chatillon. His half-sister, Marie d’Aumont, the daughter of Pierre II’s third wife, Jeanne de Mello, dame

33 A bonnier is an obscure unit of measurement from French Flanders equal to about 1.4 hectare.
34 Leuridan, “Wasquehal I. — Seigneurie et Seigneurs,” 337. A châtelain or castellan is a governor or warden of a castle. In Flanders this position was a hereditary function of some importance with castellans ranking just below the Count of Flanders in social status. To be a castellan in Flanders meant that the person was in charge of a substantial castle or fortified city and in possession of land larger than a typical seigneurie.
35 Père Anselme, 8:9.
36 Père Anselme, Maison royale de France, 8:8-9. Coët, Histoire de la ville de Roye, 1:71-72, mentions her parents, but says that they had no children! Félix-Victor Goethals, Dictionnaire généalogiques, 4: no pagination, see the “Roye de Wichen (de)” article, 6th p., where she is called Jacqueline. Popimont, La Belgique héréditaire, 9:331-332 where she is called Jacqueline. Saint-Allais, Nobiltaire universel de France, 5:131-132, where her given name is unknown.
38 Père Anselme, Maison royale de France, 4:872, only mentions Claude de Grancey as Pierre’s wife, but Guy de Liedekerke, Histoire de la maison de Gavre, 1:218, indicates that he was also married to Jeanne.
de Clery, was married to Arnould VII de Gavre d'Escornaix, the eldest son of Arnould VI. These alliances show a close relationship between the families, but it is Pierre II's first wife who is of the utmost importance; she was Marguerite de Beauvais, the daughter of Colart, châtelain de Beauvais, and Marguerite de Roye, and the granddaughter of Dreux de Roye and Alix de Garlande.

Marguerite de Beauvais brought the seigneurie of Remaugies into her marriage with Pierre II d'Aumont. She died childless on 3 August 1408. A few years later, when drafting their 1416 testament, Arnould VI and Isabelle bequeathed Remaugies to their third son Pierre de Gavre d'Escornaix. Furthermore, the seigneurie of Fayel was held by Jeanne de Beauvais, the sister of Marguerite, and likewise a granddaughter of Dreux de Roye and Alix de Garlande. She died without ever marrying. Fayel then appears, again in the 1416 testament, as being bequeathed to Jean de Gavre d'Escornaix, the third son of Arnould VI and Isabelle. Both Remaugies and Fayel would most likely have come into the Beauvais family through inheritance from their Roye grandparents, specifically via Marguerite de Roye, the sister of Jeanne de Roye.

In summary, the arms fit, the transfer of the Roye lands to the Gavre family makes sense; there is only one Mons. d'Escomaix known to have existed at the time married to a Jeanne de Roye who is mentioned in the 1360 document. The relationships between the Roye, Beauvais, Aumont, and Gavre families also confirm their close ties. Therefore, we can state with relative certainty that we have properly identified Jeanne de Roye as the daughter of Dreux de Roye and Alix de Garlande.

For your convenience we present the following information regarding Jeanne, her parents, and grandparents:

**Genealogical Summary**

1. **Jeanne or Jacqueline de Roye**, daughter of Dreux de Roye, seigneur of Germigny, and Alix de Garlande, called de Possesse, died before 11 September 1376, married first **Pierre de Broc**, knight, seigneur of Broc-Lisardière, seneschal of Nîmes and Beaucaire, governor of Lille, flourished 1304-1313, youngest son of Guillaume de Broc; married secondly **Gilles II**, châtelain de Douai, seigneur of Wasquehal, knight, flourished 1320-1355, son of Gilles I, châtelain de Douai, and Florence Flament de Chauny; married thirdly **Arnould V de Gavre**, 39


seigneur of ESCORNAIX,\textsuperscript{50} flourished 1316, died 1387, son of Arnould IV de Gavre d’Escornaix and —?—, banneret of Flanders.\textsuperscript{51}

Pierre de Broc had at least one son, Thibaut de Broc, esquire, seigneur of the “cour de Broc” and Lisardière, married damsel Simonne de Nesle, but it is unclear if the mother of Thibaut is his father’s first wife Alix de Matheselon, probably the daughter of Foulques, baron de Matheselon and of Duretal, etc., and Alix de Vité, or his second wife Jeanne de Roye.\textsuperscript{52}

Gilles II, châtelain de Douai, and Jeanne de Roye were the parents of the following children:

i. JEAN DE DOUAI, flourished 1355-1393, inherited the châtelain de Douai in 1355, the land of Wasquehal-paroisse, and the seigneurie of Wasquehal, which was held by his mother as her dower. Saddled with debts from his father, he had to sell off some of his rights, after 17 Oct. 1365 he was no longer called the lord of Wasquehal. He wed MAHAUD DE LE VINGNE, a wealthy damsel, marriage contract 14 July 1368.\textsuperscript{53}

ii. GUILBERT DE DOUAI.\textsuperscript{54}

iii. JACQUES DE DOUAI.\textsuperscript{55}

iv. MARIE DE DOUAI.\textsuperscript{56}

v. CATHERINE “LE DRU” DE DOUAI.\textsuperscript{57}

Arnould V de Gavre d’Escornaix and Jeanne de Roye were the parents of the following children:

vi. ARNOULD VI DE GAVRE, baron of ESCORNAIX, seigneur of Dieudonne, Maurecourt, Remaugies, Etichove, Berchem, etc., fl. 1396, d. 1 May 1418, bur. Escornaix, banneret of Flanders,\textsuperscript{58} m. ISABELLE DE GHISTELLES, fl. 1401/1428, d. 1435, bur. Escornaix, daughter of Roger de Ghistelles, seigneur of Dudzeele and Stratzen, and Marguerite de Dudzeele.\textsuperscript{59} In 1416 they founded a hospital at Escornaix. They are the ancestors of Catherine de Baillon.\textsuperscript{60}  

2. BREUX DE ROYE, seigneur of Germigny, knight banneret, son of Mathieu I de Roye, seigneur of Roye and Germigny, and Alich —?—, received his seigneurie on 25 September 1301, died after his departure for the Holy Land in 1334, married ALIX DE GARLANDE. He served as an emissary for the king of France to Queen Blanche de Bourgogne at Château-Gaillard in 1322 and went to Germany on behalf of the king in 1325. In 1329 was an envoy

\textsuperscript{50} Gavre d’Escornaix arms: D’or, au double trescheur fleuronné et contre-fleuronné de sinople; un chevron de gueules brisé sur le tout. “Armorial de Gelre,” Arnould de Grave (sic), S. d’Escornaix, no. 935, f. 80v. Rietstap, Armorial générale, 1:626.

\textsuperscript{51} Guy de Liedekerke, Histoire de la maison de Gavre, 1:203-210. Schwennicke, Europäische Stammtafeln, 7:94. A banneret is a knight who is entitled to lead other knights and men-at-arms under his banner.

\textsuperscript{52} Lainé, “De Broc,” 4:5. St-Allais, Nobiliaire universel, 1:445


\textsuperscript{54} Leuridan, “Wasquehal I. — Seigneurie et Seigneurs,” 338.

\textsuperscript{55} Leuridan, “Wasquehal I. — Seigneurie et Seigneurs,” 338.

\textsuperscript{56} Leuridan, “Wasquehal I. — Seigneurie et Seigneurs,” 338.

\textsuperscript{57} Leuridan, “Wasquehal I. — Seigneurie et Seigneurs,” 338. It is unclear if Le Dru is a nickname or possibly the surname of Catherine’s husband.

\textsuperscript{58} Guy de Liedekerke, Histoire de la maison de Gavre, 1:211-221. Schwennicke, Europäische Stammtafeln, 7: table 94.


\textsuperscript{60} Jetté et al., Table d’ascendance de Catherine Baillon, 112-113.
on a secret mission to Jean de Luxembourg, king of Bohemia.\textsuperscript{61} As a reward for his service, King Charles IV awarded a house and its dependencies to him in Rocourt, near St-Quintin.\textsuperscript{62}

3. **Alix de Garlande**, called de Possesse, daughter of Jean II de Garlande and either Agnès de Perrigny or Maire de Sarnay,\textsuperscript{63} married first **Aubert de Narcey**, married secondly **Dreux de Roye**, married thirdly, about 1335, **Roques de Hangest**, seigneur of Hangest and of Avesnecourt, pantler, later marshal of France, died November 1352.\textsuperscript{64}

Dreux de Roye and Alix de Garlande were the parents of the following children:

i. **Marguerite de Roye**, bur. Jacobins of Beauvais, m. (1) Jean, lord of Chatillon-sur-Marne, grand-master of France, as his fourth wife, d. 1363;\textsuperscript{65} m. (2) Colart, châtelain de Beauvais, fl. 1346-1351, bur. Jacobins of Beauvais, son of Guillaume, châtelain de Beauvais, and Jeanne d'Estoutville.\textsuperscript{66} Had issue of her second marriage.

ii. **Marie de Roye**, m. to Enguerand Quieret, seigneur of Fransu, admiral of France, fl. 1337-1357.\textsuperscript{67} Had issue.

1. iii. **Jeanne or Jacqueline de Roye**, m. (1) Pierre de Broc, m. (2) Gilles II, châtelain de Douai; m. (3) Arnould V de Gavre d'Escornaix. Had issue.

4. **Mathieu de Roye**, seigneur de Roye and Germigny, son of Jean de Roye, seigneur of Roye, Germigny, and Money, knight, and —?—, flourished 1248-1300, married Alix —?— who was a widow in 1301. Mathieu was a companion of St. Louis in his ill-fated Crusades in 1248 and 1270. He was mentioned in 1289 as accompanying the count of Gueldres in the constable's company. He is last mentioned as serving in Flanders.\textsuperscript{68}

Mathieu I de Roye and Alix —?— were the parents of the following children:

i. **Jean de Roye**, seigneur of Roye and of Germigny, fl. 1323-1338, m. —?— de Thonotte-Offemont.\textsuperscript{69} Had issue.

ii. **Mathieu de Roye**, seigneur of Plessier-de-Roye, fl. 1321-1350, m. 1328, Marguerite de Ville.\textsuperscript{70} Had issue.\textsuperscript{71}

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\textsuperscript{62} Coët, *Histoire de la ville de Roye*, 71.

\textsuperscript{63} Père Anselme, *Maison royale de France*, 6:35, mentions only Agnès, daughter of "Marie Dame de Parigny" as Jean's wife and mistakenly assigns Alix as the daughter of her grandfather. Mathieu, "La famille de Garlande à Possesse," 94, table no. 2, records only one wife, Agnès and shows no children. Schwennicke, *Europäische Stammtafeln*, 13: table 113, identifies her father and lists two wives for him, but only shows Alix's marriage to "Roques Sire d'Hangest."


\textsuperscript{65} Goethals, *Dictionnaire généalogique*, 4: no pagination, "Roye de Wichon (de)" article. This is undoubtedly Jean de Châtillon, son of Gaucher de Châtillon, count of Porcian, Constable of France, and Isabel de Dreux. However, Père Anselme indicates that he was married as his first wife to Eléonore de Roye, lady of Ferté, daughter of Mathieu II de Roye, seigneur of Ferté and Marguerite de Piquigny. His second wife was Isabelle de Montmorency and his third wife Jeanne de Sancerre, but no fourth wife is listed. Père Anselme, *Maison royale de France*, 6:113-115, 8:9, 15, does not show Marguerite married to anyone other than Colart, castellan of Beauvais.


\textsuperscript{68} Père Anselme, *Maison royale de France*, 8:8.

\textsuperscript{69} Père Anselme, *Maison royale de France*, 8:8-9.
iii. **ALBERT DE ROYE**, bishop and duke of Laon, peer of France, fl. 1315, d. 25 Apr. 1336.\(^{72}\)

iv. **ARNOULD DE ROYE**, archdeacon of Cambrai in 1325.\(^{73}\)

v. **PIERRE DE ROYE**, seigneur of Maurecourt, fl. 1318-1330. Appointed with Bouchard de Montmorency to be an inquisitor under the Masters of Water and Forests for the kingdom of France.\(^{74}\) He was never married, no issue.

2. vi. **DREUX DE ROYE**, m. **ALIX DE GARLANDE**.

vii. **MARIE DE ROYE**, dame of Boullers, widow of **SIMON DE POISSY** in 1336 when she litigated against Jean, seigneur of Plessis.\(^{75}\)

6. **JEAN II DE GARLANDE**, seigneur of Possesse and Tournehan (or Touman), knight, fl. 1293-1325, married first Agnès de Perrigny, fl. 1312; married secondly after 1312 Marie de Sarnay, fl. 1325.\(^{76}\) He sold Tournehan in 1293.\(^{77}\)

Jean II de Garlande was the father of the following children:

3. i. **ALIX DE GARLANDE**, m. (1) **AUBERT DE NARCEY**, (2) **DREUX DE ROYE**, (3) **ROGUES DE HANGEST**.

For those curious readers wishing to learn more of the Roye and Garlande pedigrees, there are a number of standard genealogical works you can rely on to trace their ancestry.\(^{78}\) However, be forewarned that these sources are not always in agreement and one must weigh the available evidence carefully. This is particular true regarding the Roye family. You must use all the published sources with caution for the generations beyond Mathieu I de Roye, seigneur of Germigny, as they are unclear and tend to disagree with one another regarding the earlier generations.

Despite the confusion over the earlier Roye generations, it is interesting to note that given the sure identification of Jeanne de Roye and her placement in the Roye family it is possible to easily trace yet another royal lineage for the descendants of Catherine de Baillon through the Garlande family as displayed in the following table:

### Royal Lineage of Jeanne de Roye

1. **JEANNE DE ROYE**.

2. **DREUX DE ROYE**, seigneur of Germigny, fl. 1301, died ca. 1334, married to:\(^{79}\)

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70 Père Anselme, *Maison royale de France*, 8:8, 10.
71 Guy de Liedekerke suggested in passing that the land Jeanne de Roye brought into the Gavre d’Escornaix family might have come from the branch of the Roye who were the seigneurs of Aulnoye. Guy de Liedekerke, *Histoire de la maison de Gavre*, 1:215. This would imply that Jeanne was descended from this branch of the family. He was not too far off in his conjecture as the son of Mathieu, yet another Mathieu de Roye, would hold Aunoy (Aulnoye) and be the founder of that branch of the family. Père Anselme, *Maison royale de France*, 8:10-11.
78 For Roye see footnote no. 7. The Garlande family can be found in Père Anselme, *Maison royale de France*, 6:31-35. For corrections of the earlier Garlande generations see Mathieu, “La famille de Garlande à Possesse,” 69-94.
3. **Alix de Garlande**, called de Possesse, died 1361.  

6. **Jean II de Garlande**, seigneur of Possesse, fl. 1287, died after 1336, married first, 1312, Agnès de Pernigny, married secondly, 1325, Marie de Sarnay; it is unclear who was the mother of Alix.  


13. **Marie or Mathilde de Roucy**, clearly identified as the daughter of:  

26. **Jean II**, count of Roucy, viscount of Mareuil, seigneur of Pierrepoint and Sissonne, fl. 1217, died in battle in Flanders 1251, married, before 15 December 1241, to:  

27. **Marie de Dampmartin**, called de Ponthieu, fl. 1236-1279.  

54. **Simon de Dampmartin**, count of Aumale, of Ponthieu, and Montreuil, fl. 1205, d. 21 September 1239, buried at Valoires, married, around September 1208, Compiègne, to:  

55. **Marie**, countess of Ponthieu, born before 17 April 1199, died September 1250. She remarried between September 1248 and 15 December 1241, Mathieu de Montmorency, seigneur of Attichy, killed about 8 February 1250 at the battle of Mansurah, Egypt, during the seventh Crusade led by St-Louis.  

110. **Guillaume II**, “Talvas,” count of Ponthieu and Montreuil, born ca. 1171, died 4 October 1221, married, 20 August 1195, Meudon, to:  

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84 Roucy arms: *D'or au lion d'azur, armé et lampassé gueules*. Jougla de Morenas, *Grand armorial de France*, 6:73, has *d'azur au lion d'or*. Rietstap, *Armorial générale*, 2:619. Pére Anselme, *Maison royale de France*, 8:861, 866. Schwennicke, *Europäische Stammtafeln*, 3: part 4: table 680. However, the seal of Jean II de Pierrepoint, count of Roucy, shows that his arms are *vairé de six pièces*. Melleville, “Les comtes de Roucy,” 221, illustrated on the proceeding plate. Unlike other sources, Melleville, 220-221, also indicates that Jean had three wives, not just two, namely: (1) Isabeau or Elisabeth de Dreux, daughter of Robert II, count of Dreux from whom he separated around 1236 due to infecundity, she remarried Thibaut II, count of Bar-le-Duc; (2) m. 1238, Jeanne de Dampierre, daughter of Guillaume de Dampierre and Marguerite, countess of Flandres; and (3) m. before 1244, Marie de Dampmartin. Pére Anselme, Schwennicke, and Melleville are all in agreement that Marie was the mother of Jean’s children.  


111. **Alix de France**, countess of Eu and the Vexin, dame of Arques, born ca. October 1160, died 18 July 1218. Alix, or Alice, was betrothed to Richard, "the Lion Hearted," the future king of England, and the second son of Henry II and Eleanor of Aquitaine. She was raised at the English court from 1174 until she was released by the treaty of Meudon on 20 August 1195 and allowed to return to France. She may have been the mistress of Henry II.89

222. **Louis VII**, "the Young," "the Pious," king of France, born 1120, died 18 September 1180, Paris, buried at Notre-Dame-de-Barbeau at Fontainebleau, crowned 25 December 1137, led the unsuccessful second Crusade, 1147-1148, married first 22 or 25 July 1137, Bordeaux, Eleanor duchess of Aquitaine, countess of Poitou, born ca. 1124 probably at Bordeaux, died 31 March or 1 April 1204, buried at Fontevrault Abbey; married secondly, ca. 1153/1154, Orleans, Constance de Castile; married thirdly, 18 October 1160, Alix or Adela de Blois-Champagne, born about 1140, died 4 June 1206, Paris, buried at the abbey of Pontigny, regent of French in 1190.91

223. **Constance de Castile**, born ca. 1140, died 4 October 1160 soon after giving birth to Alix, buried at St-Denis.92

Now three of the four arms and families on the commemorative plaque at Nivelles have been established; it remains to determine what lays hidden behind the Dudzeele shield.

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89 Père Anselme, Maison royale de France, 1:77. Schwennicke, Europäische Stammtafeln, 2: table 11, 3: part 4: table 638. Richardson, Plantagenet Ancestry, 8. Weis et al., Ancestral Roots, line 109, person 28. With this person we have adhered to Richardson's findings.

90 Père Anselme, Maison royale de France, 1:77. Richardson, Plantagenet Ancestry, 8. For rumors of her affair with Henry II see Jim Bradbury, Philip Augustus, King of France, 1180-1223 (New York: Longman, 1998), 64, 85. Richard the Lion Hearted stated that his father had known her intimately and produced a bastard with her, hence his refusal to wed her. However, Warren warns that this tale might just be malicious gossip and there is no contemporary evidence of a bastard daughter. W. L. Warren, Henry II (Los Angeles: Univ. of California Press, 1977), 119, n. 2, 611, n. 2.

91 Louis VII did not bear arms. The arms of France, namely, d'azur semé de fleurs de lys d'or, are not associated with the royal house of France until the time of his son Philippe II Auguste who reigned from 1180 to 1223. Schwennicke, Europäische Stammtafeln, 2: table 11. Richardson, Plantagenet Ancestry, 3, 8. Weis et al., Ancestral Roots, line 1, person 24; line 101, person 25.

92 Père Anselme, Maison royale de France, 1:77. Europäische Stammtafeln, 2: tables 11. Richardson, Plantagenet Ancestry, 8. Weis et al., Ancestral Roots, line 109, person 28; line 137, person 25. If you consult these sources, then you will observe an essential conflict. Most of them believe that Alix's mother was Alix de Champagne and she would have been born around 1170. However, Richardson has argued that her mother was Constance de Castile and that she was born when her mother died giving birth to her in 1160. He based his position on the dispensation for consanguinity granted to Fernando III of Castile-León and Jeanne de Dammartin, married before Aug. 1237, Burgos, Spain. They were related in the 3rd degree on the groom's line and in the 4th degree on bride's line because of their common descent from the royal house of Castile. See Richardson, Plantagenet Ancestry, xx, 192, and his postings "More evidence for the maternity of Alice of France," soc.genealogy.medieval (30 June 2004), "Dispensation for Marriage of King Fernando III of Castile and Jeanne de Dammartin," soc.genealogy.medieval (3 Mar. 2005). Reliable historians, such as Bradbury, Philip Augustus, 352, and Warren, Henry II, 107, concur with Richardson's position. There has been a heated discussion of this issue on the UseNet News group soc.genealogy.medieval should you wish to pursue the debate in all its glory.