Les Châteaux de Landiras et de Montferrand and Their Seigneurial Families

Part One: Setting, Medieval History, and Genealogy

Donald A. Bailey
Department of History, University of Winnipeg Winnipeg, Manitoba Canada
Email: don3bailey@gmail.com

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Apart from Arnaud Communay’s “Genealogical Essay”, as he himself noted (1889: v), the Montferrands of the Bordeaux region have been neglected. The present approach to their history initiated in research on the Château de Landiras, whose baronial family tended to heiresses until one of them married a Montferrand. So began a four-century association of the “first and second baronies of Guyenne”!. This first part will describe the socio-geographical settings of the two branches, some of their medieval experiences, and then proceed to presenting the combined genealogies—a task not previously attempted. The second part will narrate their respective and blended subsequent histories.

Keywords: Montferrand de Guyenne; Landiras; Saint Jeanne de Lestonnac; Bordeaux; Hundred Years’ War; French Revolution; Bertrand III; Pierre II; Lesparre; de Goth; de la Roque-Budos; Communay; Graves Wine

Geographical Setting

About thirty-five kilometres southeast of Bordeaux, one finds the name Landiras attached to a small stream, a village and commune, and a château. The town’s medieval significance is indicated by its holding perhaps as many as four fairs each year (on 2 or 3 February, 11 November, the second feast of Easter, and the second feast of Pentecost), as well as a market every Sunday (Baurein: 1876: III, 206; Féret: 1874: II, 446). Yet in modern times, the city has only grown from 1535 in 1726 to 2061 residents in 2009 (Baurein: III, 205; Wikipedia; cf. Baurein: II, 205). The town’s patron saint was St. Martin, whose feast day is the same 11 November as the town’s fourth annual fair; the local 12th-century church bears his name (Féret, II, 446).5

Almost three kilometres to the west of the town, one finds an imposing château, beside the ruins of a 14th-century castle, the principal site of the renowned seigneurie of Landiras. The original grand edifice was a 12th-century square fortress, with towers at each corner and its main door protected by two other polygon towers, surrounded by a moat. Eventually demolished, only a few ruins, one tower or citadel, and part of the moat remain (Jouannet, 1837: I, 275; cited in Communay: lxxiv, n. 8). Today’s château was built in the early 19th century beside the original site.

For their part, the Montferrand family possessed from early times a strategically important site, dominating the mouths of the Garonne and Dordogne Rivers and so the port city of Bordeaux.. The barony extended into the parishes of Ivrac, Bassens, Sainte-Eulalie, Saint-Pierre de Quinsac, Montferrand, Ambarsé, and La Grave-d’Ambarès (Communay, xliv, n. 4; cf. Grasset, 50). Across from Bordeaux and a little downstream, the château fort (“castle”) of Saint-Louis-de-Montferrand, in the parish of Saint-Pierre-de-Bassens, presided over its territory like a “veritable sentinel”.. Indeed, the Kings of England often appointed a Montferrand (from one branch or the other) as sénéchal (grand-bailli) of Bordeaux. Only in 1591 was the city able to purchase the specific property and have the château destroyed.

1There’s an historical conundrum here, however, for it would be just as likely that the Montferrand castle had served, and been seen as serving, to protect Bordeaux as much as to threaten it. What’s the story?
2Grasset, Jean, Pastureau, 1981 (hereafter: Grasset). I can’t find these striking words in the text, but they are in the virtual poster advertisement for the book on the Internet. Grasset certainly reiterates the point in diverse words (49, 94 & 109).
3It’s not clear why several of my sources redundantly state someone was a bailli/sénéchal? Either term refers to an agent of the king or of a lord governing a jurisdiction termed a baillage or a sénéchaussée, respectively, the former usually found in northern France and the latter generally in the south (“Grand” was merely a way of distinguishing a royal agent from others). This delegated authority covered administrative, military and even judicial functions.
Earliest References

The name “Landiras” (formerly, also spelt “Landirans”, or “Landiratis” in Gascon) is found in the archives as early as the late 12th century. The “-at” termination of words in the Gascon language “suggests some sort of grandeur, as disagreeable as excessive” (Baurein: III, 204).

Rostand, seigneur de Landiras, sold a fourth part of the dîme of Barsac in 1173 to Guillaume Le Templier, architect of Bordeaux, who made a gift of the dîme to his cathedral (Baurein: III, 161 & 207; and Lopes, 1884: 216). A Rostand de Landiras again appears in a 1236 charter. More than a half century later, we find another Rostand de Landiras and his sister, Isabelle de Landiras (1230/35-ca. 1279),

wife of Gaillard de La Mothe (1230-1279), who probably had a sister, Clairemonde de La Mothe. These four appear to have left an orphan niece/daughter, Clairemonde (or Esclarmonde) de La Mothe-Landiras (ca. 1260-1301 or ‘28). The seneschal Jean de Grailly, from Gex, near Geneva, may have married “aunt” Clairemonde de La Mothe (Bailey: 2006: 30-32) and arranged to have his nephew, Jean Roussel de Saint-Symphorien, also originally a Savoyard, marry her niece, the wealthy heiress of Landiras. These four appear to have left an orphan niece/daughter, Clairemonde (or Esclarmonde) de La Mothe-Landiras (ca. 1260-1301 or ‘28). The seneschal Jean de Grailly, from Gex, near Geneva,4 may have married “aunt” Clairemonde de La Mothe (Bailey: 2006: 30-32) and arranged to have his nephew, Jean Roussel de Saint-Symphorien, also originally a Savoyard, marry her niece, the wealthy heiress of Landiras.8 This Jean Roussel appeared in a document of the year 1290, issued by Edward I of England (1272-1307), which empowered him to look after his uncle’s estate while the latter was in the Holy Land.11

Landiras’s medieval reputation was as “the second barony in Guyenne”, with the Montferrand barony reputed as “the first”. But it was not always so: Landiras appears to have had no natural advantages for becoming a significant medieval barony. Earlier, Lesparre—one of the largest and oldest baronies in the Bordeaux region (Baurein: I, 142)—was seen as the region’s “second barony”. Yet as Lesparre came into and then passed out of the possession of the barons of Landiras, their respective influence was exchanged. And so it was with the originally powerful barony of Blanquefort, whose brief association with the Montferrand family seems to have coincided with a transfer of preméinence from the former to the latter. Apart from strategic marriages and capricious genetics, I am not sure how the barony of Landiras attained such prominence. The same factors no doubt aided the Barès family, who morphed into the Montferrand. But in their case, their principal château fort, Saint-Louis-de-Montferrand, dominated the Bordelaise and so gave natural advantages for its prominence. Even the powerful Dukes of Aquitaine were never able to bring the barons of Montferrand under their sway.

Both lordships included many and diverse seigneuries, baronnies, and even a vicomté or two, and we have tried to respect these distinctions throughout. Some transfers of title or terre were not truly natural, since the Kings of England sometimes arbitrarily transferred titles, suspiciously without reason (Baurein: II, 94; cf., idem. III, 273). In addition, as the Kings of France struggled to gain control over territories theoretically under their suzerainty, they made other transfers as rewards for fidelity or punishments for disloyalties. Thus, for example, the barony of Lesparre was taken from Pierre II de Montferrand-Landiras in 1541, but descendents pretended to the title for several generations (Baurein: I, 159/160).

Attaining Medieval Prominence

The barony of Landiras attained prominence when, as we have seen, Jean Rousell de Saint-Symphorien married its heiress, Clairemonde de La Mothe-Landiras, around 1290. For his uncle, Jean de Grailly, had won such favour with King Edward I of England that he was made sénéchal of Bordeaux. Jean de Grailly had even twice served as a crusader in the Holy Land. Just over sixty years later, John de Stratton (another non-Bordelais) married a later heiress of Landiras, Isabeau de Saint-Symphorien, and soon brought further importance to the barony. Their daughter’s marriage to Arnaud de Preissac brought Landiras into association with the barony of Lesparre, as well as several other important lordships, and made it the second barony in Guyenne—with the baron’s right to hold the bridle of the Archbishop’s horse in processions (Grasset: 50). Soon after her marriage, this Marguerite de Stratton inherited the seigniority of Uzeste from the last male of the de Goth family. Then, in 1410, a third heiress in three generations brought the Landiras and Montferrand dynasties together.

A few words more concerning John of Stratton, who arrived in Guyenne in 1355. In 1377, he was defeated in a battle against Charles V’s Constable Bertrand du Guesclin on the Lacapère plateau, with the result that the château de Landiras temporarily passed under French suzerainty. In 1379, the Stratton couple received (as compensation?) from King Richard II (1377-1399) the goods, situated in the Bazadais, seized from the rebel Gaillard de Goth, seigneur de Roaillac, a descendant of our Indie de Goth’s uncle (Anselme, 1967: II, 173, 176 & 183)—see next paragraph. Among other offices and remunerations, Richard II made Jean de Stratton châtelain et constable (castellan and constable) of the château of Bordeaux on 26 August 1382 (Baurein: IV, 289). His widow was confirmed in these privi

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8Many details concerning Landiras and its region may be found in “Saint-Martin de Landiras,” article XXXII, in Baurein Variétés bordeloises, vol. III, 204-08. (All translations from the French are by the author.)

9Dates presented like this “(1230/35-ca. 1279)” indicate the range of dis-agreement concerning a birth, a marriage, or a death.

10Jean III de Grailly (1220/30-1303) descended from a noble Savoyard lineage, but he became a servant of the King of England on the other side of France, serving him both in the Bordeaux region, eventually as seneschal of Bordeaux, and twice in the Holy Land. His career and his marriages clearly established his (and his nephew’s) family in Guyenne, and justified a changed nomenclature: “Jean I”.

11The marriage of the seneschal Jean de Grailly is both important and obscure—important because he was an ancestor of Henri de Bourbon-Albert, Gois de Navarre, who became Henry IV of France, and obscure because many sources identify no known spouse. (See Casanovas, 1991: 140, n. 832. Many have him marry Clairemonde de La Mothe-Landiras (for details of these sources see Bailey, 2006: 30-32), but supposed descendents of this match soon peter out. Curiosity aroused, I thought the mystery could be solved by seizing on a one-source mention of a same-name aunt for Clairemonde; this resolution was problematical but it responded to diverse claims that uncle and nephew had married the same person (loc. cit.). “Ahnentafel” concurs with four of the standard sources (ID 1104).

12Jean Roussel (b. ca. 1250) was the son of Guillaume Roussel de Saint-Symphorien (b. ca. 1220) and Guillermin (or Guillelmette) de Grailly (b. ca. 1225, daughter of Pierre de Grailly and sister of the seneschal of Guyenne). An Internet source for this information gives his wife’s name as Esclarmonde de La Mothe (1260–af. 1328); this source does not know the name of Clairemonde’s mother, another knows the mother only as Isabella, while a similar source knows the names of neither of her parents.

13For more details, see “Branches collatérales des Montferrands,” 1. The next few paragraphs owe much to this source.

14This must have been a part of the Battle of Eymet, in which Bertrand II de Goth was killed.

15This would be Gaillard I de Goth. Anselme (1987: II, 176) describes Gaillard I’s ambiguous relations with the English and French kings and penalties incurred around 1345, but then has Gaillard die before November 1371, that is, before the confiscation mentioned above. In fact, though, Gaillard died after 1380 (“Family de Goth”).
legs in 1408. It may have been Jean de Stratton who built the dominating château de Landiras in 1377.14

For their part, the 1303 marriage of Armaudin III de Barès’s to Indieu de Goth significantly aided the Montferrand ascendancy by virtue of Indieu’s uncle. Bertrand de Goth, Archbishop of Bordeaux (from 1297), was soon to be elected Pope Clement V (1305-14). The château fort de Montferrand [sic] was magnificently rebuilt (Communay: 1).15 Their son Bertrand I married Régine de Durfort, the daughter of the seigneur de Blanquefort,16 then the first baron of Guyenne, and of Marquesse/ Marquesse/Marquise de Goth (Bertrand’s mother’s niece). And their son Bertrand II felt justified in changing the family name from Barès to Montferrand. Grandson Bertrand III (1380-1442) becoming the heir of his father’s Montferrand lands. It was through Bertrand’s second marriage, in 1410, to the rich heiress Na Isabeau de Preissac, that the titles and lands attached to Landiras entered the family. Dame de La Trau, de Landiras, etc., she was the only child of Bernard Arnaud de Preissac, who was also, like the Baron de Montferrand, a knight (“chevalier”) and “one of the most valiant warriors of his century” (“Montferrand”, 7). Landiras was by now the “second barony” of Guyenne and a favourite of the English king.

In 1401, Bertrand III married Marguerite d’Astagar, who bore him one or two sons, Jean I de Montferrand (bf. 1404-1442) becoming the heir of his father’s Montferrand lands. It was through Bertrand’s second marriage, in 1410, to the rich heiress Na Isabeau de Preissac, that the titles and lands attached to Landiras entered the family. Dame de La Trau, de Landiras, etc., she was the only child of Bernard Arnaud de Preissac, who was also, like the Baron de Montferrand, a knight (“chevalier”) and “one of the most valiant warriors of his century” (“Montferrand”, 7). Landiras was by now the “second barony” of Guyenne and the Baron of Preissac was himself seneschal of Marennes and governor of Mortagne. This marriage therefore brought together the two most prominent families of Guyenne.

One might see such a “skillful matrimonial policy” being extended (reversed?) when, for example, the heiress Isabelle de Montferrand brought the viscounties of Uza & Aureilhan and other possessions into her 1572 marriage to Pierre II de Lur, so constituting “the original nucleus of [this] family’s patrimony” (Fígarc, 1996: I, 244).

Once attaining prominence, the Montferrands had created heraldic arms, a new device which entered general use in the early 13th century. An English lay description of their arms would be: “Alternating lines of gold and red, edged by a black border dotted with bezants”.18 The marriage of Bertrand III de Montferrand and Na Isabeau de Preissac-Landiras meant a reconfiguring of the coats of arms of both families. The joint arms may be found in a 17th-century rendering in the choir of the church of Saint-Michel-de-Rieufray, a town a little to the north of Landiras earlier given into Gaillard de Landiras’s jurisdiction.19 In the upper left and lower right corners are reproduced the vertical gold and red lines surrounded by a black border with bezants that we have just encountered as the Montferrand arms. In the upper right and lower left corners are those of Landiras: on a silver (code for “white”) background is placed a red cross, on which sit five gold (“yellow”) stars, one in the centre and one on each arm of the cross. Superimposed in the centre of the coat of arms, where the four crests meet, is the Preissac symbol: a tongued, clawed lion with paws in the air.20

The Hundred Years’ War (1337-1454)

At the time of the coming together of the Montferrand and Landiras families, France and England were more than halfway through the Hundred Years’ War. Officially initiated in 1337 by Edward III’s claim to the throne of France and by troublesome French aid to the Scots, then sustained also by commercial ambitions, the underlying reasons were also concerned with the English kings’ desire for more independence in their position as French vassals. Not only had Normandy been lost to France less than a hundred and fifty years earlier (and it was to be the site of many battles and the temporary re-establishment of Eng-
lish sway), but French pressure on English governance in Aquitaine was persistent and growing. The Maisons de Montferrand and de Landiras were to be continually active throughout the War, and one lord or another often travelled to England to offer advice or raise troops.

Early in 1345, the year before the war’s first great battle (at Crécy), our Bertrand I de Montferrat was among the many Aquitanian lords invited by Edward III to participate in a major joust at Windsor Castle. At this “gathering of the Knights of the Round Table”, Edward learnt of a renewed threat to his French territories and so decided to send a large force, commanded by Henry, Earl of Derby, to engage the French in Guyenne. Following the ensuing battle at Bergerac, in August 1345, both Bertrand I de Montferrat and his brother Amanieu were knighted. Henceforth, male members of the family were entitled to call themselves “chevaliers”. Son Bertrand II fought at both Poitiers (1356) and Eymet (1377).

Jean II Roussel de Saint-Symphorien-Landiras participated in that same meeting of the Knights of the Round Table in England as had Bertrand I de Montferrat. However, his own notable French campaigning was ten years later, with Edward the Black Prince (1330-1376), rather than in the expedition in which Montferrat was active. Indeed, Saint-Symphorien-Landiras fought beside the Prince of Wales in England’s second great victory of the war, the battle of Poitiers (19 September 1356), in which the King of France, John II the Good (1350-1364), was taken prisoner. The baron of Landiras and Blanquefort accompanied the Black Prince and his royal captives to England. Jean Froissart (ca. 1337-after 1400), the famous French chronicler of the Hundred Years’ War, eulogized the barons of Landiras in the following terms: “From this era and up to the conquest of Guyenne, we see the lords of Landiras marching at the head of the Bordelaise nobility and taking part in the most important affairs” (cited in “Branches... des Montferrand”); 2). Throughout the first half of the Hundred Years’ War, the papacy found itself mired in its own struggles, and here too, the French interests. The putative and the actual Montferrand archbishops of Bordeaux (sons of Bertrand II de Montferrat), Jean de Montferrat (1409-1410) and David de Montferrat (1413-1430), made their allegiance to the Roman pope, Gregory XII, which reflected the influence of and their support for the English side in the war. 25 Archbishop David was present at the meeting on 4 May 1415, held in the Chapter of Saint-Seurin (the meeting neared in an ancient bastide on the Bordeaux river bank), where the papal legate had appeared, before the decisive English victory at Agincourt in October, to negotiate an Anglo-French truce, scheduled to be signed by the end of the year (Baurein: IV, 290). After this victory, Henry V (1413-1422) married the French princess Catherine de Valois and also added Normandy and other parts of northwestern France to his domains on the Continent. As it happened, his brother’s illegitimate daughter, Mary of Bedford, 24 was in 1435 to marry into the newly established Landiras branch of the Montferrat family. Her husband, 25 eventually executed in Poitiers, pursued perhaps the most dramatic career of all the late-medieval Montferrands.

Now, in the second half of the Hundred Years’ War, the difficulties following efforts to return the papacy to the city of Rome had led to schism in the Church, with the election of two rival popes after 1378 and then three competing popes after 1409. Towards the end of this crisis, the Roman pope was Gregory XII (1406-1415), favoured by the English, most German states and others, and the Avignonese pope was Benedict XIII (1394-1423), whose papal decisions tended to reflect French interests.

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The story now passes to the second article, while we pause to

24This “girl bastard of Lancaster”, born of an unknown woman, is identified variously as Mary Plantagenet, Mary of Lancaster, ... of Bedford: ... of Bedford: ... of Bedford: ... of Bedford: ...

25By incorrectly stating that Pierre II, this son of Bertrand III and ... avoids, having no grandson old enough to marry before 1435. “Montferrat” has most probably confused his date of death with that of his mother. Pierre I de Montferrat, then, would not be the unnumbered “Pierre” on page 7, but rather the Pierre-Amauvin de Montferrat (d. before 1349) of page 1.
examining the genealogies of these allied families. Just who were the proprietors of the châteaux de Montferrand and de Landiras?

The Genealogies

These genealogies seek two objectives together, both important: one is to show the most accurate names, titles and dates the current author can unearth; the other is to indicate the discrepancies in the secondary sources. The hope is that readers will know, if not whom to trust, then at least where any given source differs from others. The best known, with its extensive family tree, is that by Arnaud Communay, and it will form our base for the Montferrands. Unless a source states "born in" or "died in", there is occasional uncertainty about whether shown dates are regnal or life. Taken at face value, some of Communay's dates suggest an heir's possession of title during a father's lifetime! Where alternate suggestions lack, I have simply reiterated what dates are offered, even though several simply cannot conform to other dates offered by the same source. (For example, a person cannot marry earlier than he or she is born!) Sometimes accepting Communay, sometimes not, scrupulous attention has been given to whether the precise title be seigneur, baron or vicomte.

Numerous duplications of names and numbers, both from cadet houses and from merely similar names held by scattered siblings, have seriously misled impatient genealogists. Furthermore, "Jean" is occasionally named "Jehan" or "Jehannot"; Berrand, Bernard & Bérand same interchangeable, as do Amaubin, Amaudin, Arnaudin & Almalvin. Also marriage to cousins revolutionised through females often goes unnoticed. For all these reasons, I have tried to recover younger siblings, including females, and to indicate clearly the connections. With some hesitation, I have offered the names of wives hitherto largely unknown, as well as including some rarely mentioned earlier or later wives who left no succession. Then, what about numbers? To get three "Jean"'s before our Jean IV (Jehan de Landiras), we have to count two in the Cancon branch, the latter being Jehan's contemporary. But Francois IV de Landiras is older by a century than Francois II and III in the Cancon branch; and Pierre II de Landiras, the same with respect to Pierre I in the senior branch! Are the numbers just Communay's arbitrary way of working from left to right across his table? A further challenge is to trace titles, for a male is conventionally identified/listed as possessing titles and properties that only entered his supervision by marriage (that is, not inheritance from either parent).

Naturally, many disagreements among the sources were of some significance. Internet sources, especially Wikipedia and several enthusiastic genealogists, have been an immense (not always acknowledged) assistance in adding to or correcting printed sources, but they present so many uncertainties and contradictions that they, too, can only be used with great care. (Amateur genealogists can be fine and tenacious antiquarians, but they may also lack the historian's skill in judging what they've found.) Many of the abundant dates are only approximate, and some no doubt incorrect—and so a challenge for my successors to rectify. The large Roman Numerals denote generations (Communay); the occasional immediately following Arabic Numerals denote where siblings succeed one another (Bailey).

The Senior Maison de Montferrand/Montferran/Montferrant

I. Tiso de Barès (or Wareys) (documented as a living adult in 1168)

"Varèze" or "Varesio" (Courcelles, 1826: VI, "de Goth ou de Gout", 17).

[one or two missing generations]

II.* Amanieus de Barès, écuyer, sgr de Montferrand (1242-1255); "GeneaNet" (not in Communay), (d. 1242) Abbot (n.d.: 327)

II. Amaubin/Amaudin I de Barès (1242-1271), sénéchal de Lannes (Could Amanieus and Amaubin be the same person?)

= Gaillarde de Castillon

Brother: Étienne de Barès (1278-1283) = Marguerite de Castillon m.s.p.26

III. Amaubin II de Barès (1265-1280), baron de Montferrand in 1265

= Marguerite de Preissac27 (Pressac—Grasset: 51; Marquèze de Prechac—"GeneaNet")

Brother: Tridon de Barès (fl. 1265) plus five other siblings without posterity

= ??? d'Anglade

>son Amaud de Barès (fl. 1331) = ??? de la Roque

>dgtr Renaud de Montferrand, sgr d'Aiguille (1363-1397)

= ??? de Chabannes

>son Guillaume de Montferrand (1391-1399) m.s.p.

OR: Amauvin II le Jeune de Barès (ca. 1260-1285)

= Gaillarde (?) de Montferrand

IV.* Pons de Montferrand (1250-1312)

= Thalèse de ??? (b. 1267) (These dates from "Généalogie mes ancêtres")

Pierre Armauvin III is their son (which would make him "V")

(These three paragraphs from "Informations généalogiques" and "Arbre généalogique").

IV. Pierre-Amaubin/Arnainud III de Barès (1280-1339/49), brn de Montferrand28

Or Almalvin III de Barès (Courcelles: VI, "de Goth ou de Gout", 17).


27I am unable to place Marguerite de Preissac, let alone connect her with the line we meet later. Cf. Gastelier de la Tour (1770).

28Alternately, Pierre Amauvin (1290-1349), marriage in 1308, with Indie dying in 1328 ("Arbre généalogique de Jean Michel Ducosson"). Though also possession of errors, this site presented the entire family tree and sometimes filled in gaps below, most notably life dates for Isabelle de Preissac.
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= 1303 Indie/Inde de Goth/Got/Gout (d. 1324/35);29 or 1285-1328 (“Mes arbres”) brings in the baronne de Veyrin/Verines; mother of succession = 1330/40 Mabille de Colomb (1333-1371)—neither mrg. date fits suggested life dates! (her full name, dates, and later mrg. date from “GeneaNet”)

Brother (?): Amalvin de Varèze (b. ca. 1314), sgr de Montferrand = 1328 Yolande de Pons

V. Bertrand/Bérard/Bernard I de Barès (1320/24-1351) or ca. 1310-1351 (“Mes arbres”)

= 1335 N. de Durfort (b. ca. 1315/20) (Régime de Durfort, dgtr of sgr de Blanquefort*)

Brother: Amanieu

VI. Bertrand II de Montferrand (1345/50; baron 1365-1409/10), chevalier banneret —the first to replace “Barès” by “Montferrand” as the family name*

= ca. 1365/70 Rose d’Albret (1355-1393), dame de Pondesac

VII. Bertrand III* de Montferrand (1380; baron 1409-1435/46), brn de Langoiran & de Veyrines, sgr d’Agassac, de Soussans de Podensac, & sr de Rions, châtelain de Blaye, sénéchal de Guyenne, chevalier de l’ordre Jarretière (“Order of the Garter”), gouverneur de Marmarde (d. 1446*)

= before 1409 Isabeau de Poncher (“Informations généalogiques”*)

= April 1401 (Communay, xxi, & for April, Grasset, 51)35 Marguerite d’Astarc (1385-1410);

Or 1382-1404 (“GENI”); mother of elder, Montferrand succession

= 1410 (Communay & Grasset, 51); 1408 (Bourrouse de Laforre, 1883: IV, 241); 1409 (!) Isabeau/Isabelle de Pressac/Pressac (1390-1437); mother of junior, Landiras succession

Bertrand III’s brothers & sister (with Maison d’Uza):

Jean (d. 1410), never properly archbishop of Bordeaux [see note 23, above]

François I, sgr de Montferrand (d. bf. 1456)—Maison d’Uza (or Uzar)

= ca. 1415 Jeanne/Jouve/Joynye Sans de Pommiers (ca. 1390-bf. 1457), vicomtesse de Fronsac et d’Uza, dame de Belin & Biscarosie

Or no known wife (“Informations généalogiques”*)

[VIII.] Bertrand/Bérard de Montferrand & d’Uza (ca. 1415-1471)35

= ca. 1445/47 Marie de Lalande (af. 1488), (see note 38) (two later marriages for her)

Brother: Jehannot de Montferrand (b. bf. 1425)

= 1435* Johanette de Foix (b. bf. 1425*)

>son Bertrand* (*=“Informations généalogiques”*)

[IX.1] Catherine de Montferrand, vicomtesse d’Uza from 1469

= 1466 Gilles d’Albret, sgr de Castelmoron m.s.p.

[IX.2] Isabeau de Montferrand, vicomtesse d’Uza (b. 1459)

29It may be worth pointing out that Indie’s mother is sometimes identified as Miramonde de Mauléon (d. ca. 1348), who was, however, to be her father’s second wife (mrd. May 1309) and who bore him no children. Arnaud-Garcie de Goth (1245/50-ca 1312) had married Blanche de Mauléon (1250-1286) in 1269, who bore him nine children. Initially, Anselme, vol. II, simply lists Miramonde as de Goth’s wife, but in vol. IX of the 3rd ed. (1733), “Additions et Corrections”, he cites/adds Blanche as the first wife and mother of the children (382). For Blanche’s dates and family name (or is this another confusion with de Goth’s second wife?—cf. next paragraph in this note), see “Généalogie mes ancêtres” (a site I cannot find now!) also dates Bertrand’s birth to 1310.

30Speaking of the husband of Marguerite d’Astarc, but perhaps subsuming his father & grandfather too, Communay (xxi) writes that “Bérard” and “Bernard” can sometimes be found for the more common “Barès”.

31These three asterisks (in V., VI. and VII.) denote information from Grasset, 1988: 51.

32A Dutch Internet genealogy offers interesting, sometimes disparate details. First, it is virtually alone in denoting the family as barons of “Saint-Louis-de-Montferrand”, which does link the family to the site of their château. (In fact, the commune officially dropped “Saint-Louis-de-” from its name only in the French Revolution, during the Convention nationale, 1792-1795.) Second, almost every person has slightly different dates from those suggested above: Pierre-Anaunin III (1285-1345), Bertrand I (1315-1350), Bertrand II (1345-1409; marriage in 1475), Bertrand III (1380-1445). “Généalogieonline”.

33“Informations généalogiques” alone offers this earlier wife, Isabeau de Pons.

34Alternative mrg. dates for Marguerite d’Astarc: “before 22 March 1394, old style” (Baurein: III, 75), possible, but rather early; bf. 1409 (“Informations généalogiques”); 1446 (!), (“Ahnentafel, #774”). Did Marguerite d’Astarc have two sons, Pierre, sgr de Soussans, and Jean (“Cdelmars”, “Informations généalogiques” & “RootsWeb”)? These sources are aware that Isabeau de Pressac had a Pierre by Bertrand III as well. But nothing further is anywhere said of this earlier Pierre.

35Bertrand’s becoming a prisoner of the English [sic, not “of the French”], the marriage was not immediately consummated. Bertrand’s sister, Isabeau de Pons, married Guicharnaud de Saint-Martin. Most of the information concerning Bertrand (Bérard) and his d’Uza descendents comes from Courcelles (1825: V, “d’Uza”, 41-44, a note: “Fragment sur la Maison de Montferrand”).

36A natural daughter of Gaston de Foix, Johanette de Foix brought the seigneurie de Fargues to the Montferrands (Baurein: III, 231-32). Communay’s table says no issue. (Would the mother’s illegitimacy have denied the inheritance to her off spring?) OR: is Jeanette the wife of Jehannot’s cousin Jean? In either case, her son is named Bertrand.
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III. Jean I de Montferrand (b. 1404/10; baron 1435-1442) or b. 1402 (Chenaye des Bois: V, 418) or 1405 (“Cdelmars”); or d. 1441 (“Cdelmars”; Abbot, 237); killed at siege of Langon.

IX. Bertrand IV de Montferrand (1435; baron 1442-1474), brn of Langoiran (till ca. 1454).

X. Gaston I de Montferrand (1454/71-1498/1504), conseiller et chambellan du roi de France, gouverneur de Bourg, sénéchal de Bazadais.

XI. Charles III de Montferrand-Cancon-Foncaude (af. 1494-ca. 1557)

XII. François IV de Montferrand-Cancon-Foncaude (af. 1556-1595)

XII.2. François IV de Montferrand-Cancon-Foncaude (ca. 1536-1625), succeeded senior Montferrand branch in 1591

XIII. François III de Montferrand-Cancon-Foncaude (af. 1577-Oct. 1660).

37Isabeau being only thirteen years old, the marriage was not consummated till 20 January 1474. Pierre was born of Marie de Fayolle (b. 1415), Bertrand II de Lur’s second wife (Courcelles: V, “de Lur”, 40-41).

40They were an uncle/nephew pair and the marriage would have been illegitimate. Pierre was clearly the senior (son of Bertrand’s first wife) and Jean a younger brother (son of Bertrand’s second wife) to Jeanne de Montferrand-Cancon’s grandfather Pierre de Lur and Isabeau de Montferrand (ibid., 27 & 32), a woman we cannot identify. Is it possible that this apparent uncle/nephew pair should be seen as the same person?

41Gaston was born of Marguerite de Faubournet (b. 1440), daughter of Jean de Faubournet, sgr de Montferrand & Puybeton (ca. 1445-ca. 1572).

42Their granddaughter, Marie de Lalande (daughter of Jean III and Jeanne de Foix), married her father’s cousin, Bertrand/Bérard de Montferrand-d’Uza.

43This marriage was arranged by Louise’s mother, Marie d’Albret, but opposed by her father, Boffile de Juge, sénéchal et chambellan du duc de Guyenne and conseiller et chambellan du roi de France, gouverneur de Bourg, sénéchal de Bazadais (ibid., 94).

44John I de Gontaut was the last in this line to bear the Montferrand title. (Courcelles, 1822: II, “de Gontaut-Biron”, 22; Chesnaye des Bois, II, 285; Anselme, II 22; Moréri: I, 896—for this point & others in the text above).

45Concerning Bernadine de Lavedan (Jean de Faubournet’s wife) see François IV de Montferrand-Landiras (note 67).

46This marriage was arranged by Louise’s mother, Marie d’Albret, but opposed by her father, Boffile de Juge, conseiller et chambellan du roi de France, gouverneur de Bourg, sénéchal de Bazadais (Courcelles: V, “de Lur”, 40-41).

47Their grandnephew, Marie de Lalande (daughter of Jean III and Jeanne de Foix), married her father’s cousin, Bertrand/Bérard de Montferrand-d’Uza.

48They were an uncle/nephew pair and the marriage would have been illegitimate. Pierre was clearly the senior (son of Bertrand’s first wife) and Jean a younger brother (son of Bertrand’s second wife) to Jeanne de Montferrand-Cancon’s grandfather Pierre de Lur and Isabeau (ibid., 27 & 32), a woman we cannot identify. Is it possible that this apparent uncle/nephew pair should be seen as the same person?

49Jeanne de Montferrand-Cancon married Louis de Lur, vicomte d’Uza (1535-1573), grandson of Pierre de Lur and Isabeau de Montferrand, vicomtesse d’Uza (Cf. d’Uza; Maison de Cancon).

50This marriage was arranged by Louise’s mother, Marie d’Albret, but opposed by her father, Boffile de Juge, conseiller et chambellan du roi de France, gouverneur de Bourg, sénéchal de Bazadais (Courcelles: V, “de Lur”, 40-41).

51Gaston was born of Marguerite de Faubournet (b. 1440), daughter of Jean de Faubournet, sgr de Montferrand & Puybeton (ca. 1445-ca. 1572).

52Their granddaughter, Marie de Lalande (daughter of Jean III and Jeanne de Foix), married her father’s cousin, Bertrand/Bérard de Montferrand-d’Uza.

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54This marriage was arranged by Louise’s mother, Marie d’Albret, but opposed by her father, Boffile de Juge, conseiller et chambellan du roi de France, gouverneur de Bourg, sénéchal de Bazadais (Courcelles: V, “de Lur”, 40-41).

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60They were an uncle/nephew pair and the marriage would have been illegitimate. Pierre was clearly the senior (son of Bertrand’s first wife) and Jean a younger brother (son of Bertrand’s second wife) to Jeanne de Montferrand-Cancon’s grandfather Pierre de Lur and Isabeau (ibid., 27 & 32), a woman we cannot identify. Is it possible that this apparent uncle/nephew pair should be seen as the same person?
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premier baron de Guynene, conseiller du roi
= 1625 Jacquette de Beaunoncles (bf. 1616-1635) m.s.p.47
Or mr. 27 Oct. 1526 (”Arbre généalogique/André Decloitre”)

XI. Pierre I de Montferrand (1513-1547) — Pierre is missing from Abbot (327)
= ca. 1508 Marie/Madeline de Carmain and de Feix
XII. Charles I de Montferrand (1513; baron 1547-1548)
= 15 or 19 March 1534 Françoise d'Aydie de Ribérac (a widow)
demeise de la chambre de la reine (Communay, xxxiv; Grasset, 113)
XIII.1. Charles II de Montferrand (d. 1575/5),54 premier baron de Guynene,
maire et gouverneur de Bordeaux (1569-?)
= 1574 Marguerite de Montferrand (Charles’s cousin)59 m.s.p.
Siblings: two brothers died young; Catherine = Jean de Laminsans, brn d’Auros
> dgr Catherine = Jean d’Achard des Augiers, sgr de Mauconseil & de Villeneuve
> son, Charles Achard, tried to claim the château & terre of Montferrand in 1591 (Communay, xliii, note 1)
XIII.2. Guy/Gui de Montferrand (ca. 1540; baron 1575-1591),50 chevalier de l’ordre du roi
= Jeanne d’Eschelles (d. 1594); “Dechelle” (Grasset, 113 & 115)
(Son Gédéon died a month before his father51)

THUS, the titles and remaining properties passed to François II de Montferrand-Cancun-Foncaude (d. 1625), (see above), a distant cousin. François II’s son, François III, died in October 1660 without heirs, and all passed to the Maison de Landiras.

The pre-Montferrand Maison de Landiras/Landirans/Landirats

I. Rostand/Rostang/Rustand de Landiras (documented as living in 1173)
[one or two missing generations?]
II. Rostand ?? de Landiras (documented as living in 1236)
[one or two missing generations?]
III. Rostand ?? de Landiras; brother of ...
IV. Isabelle de Landiras (1230/35-ca. 1279) = Gaillard de La Mothe (1230-1279)52
V. Clairemonde/Esclaremonde de La Mothe-Landiras (ca. 1260-1301 or af. 1328)
= 27 September 1280 (?) Jean Roussel de Saint-Symphorien53 (b. 1269);
after 1307/8 exercised the rights of high and low justice in the parishes of Illats,
Lassats, Guilios, Brachs, & Saint-Michel-de-Rufifreyt
VI. Gaillard Roussel de Saint-Symphorien, sgr de Landiras (1279/80-1340),
in 1340 received the same rights of high and low justice in the parishes mentioned as had his father,
again in 1342 (Baurein: III, 83);
in 1338, the seigneurie of Blanquefort was transferred to him by the king of England after Gaillard de Durfort’s “treason”
= Jeanne de Vaux (Buathier, 1995: 71)54 or
= 1309 Jeanne de Soler (b. 1299)55 [most sources say “an unknown woman”]
VII. Jean II Roussel de Saint-Symphorien, sgr de Landiras (ca. 1310/20-????)
= January or July 1343 Na-Aupeys de La Mothe et de Roquetaillade (b. bf. 1333)56
Or Na-Alpais (“Ahmentafel” #6206)
Brother or Half-Brother: Pierre de Saint-Symphorin [sic] (d. 1382)

4François III de Montferrand-Cancun-Foncaude had a younger brother of the same name (ca 1597-1620), who had become a knight of Saint-Jean de Malte/St. John of Malta.
44Let us note here that while Féret (III, 468-69) seems to have an accurate grasp of essential events, he skips generations and assigns Charles II’s exploits to “Gaston II”. Or is this last just a typo or a jumping over to the Landiras branch?
45She was the granddaughter of Jehan II de Montferrand, baron de Cancon &

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descendants of the de Goth family, which we’ve met above.

5Many sources have Jean Roussel married by 1290, yet born ca. 1320! Of these, only one offers for him another (earlier than Clairemonde?) wife, namely Alpais de La Mothe (“Ahmentafel”, 13th generation, # 6206).

6Buathier gives Gaillard & Jeanne three children: Jean, Pierre and Agnès. If sought independently, however, the only “Jeanne de Vaux” to be found on the web married a Louis de Montalembert in 1450—over a century later!

7Most sources marry Gaillard in 1309 to Jeanne de Soler and give them only a son, Pierre (d. 1382).

Another source gives Pierre to Gaillard & Jeanne de Soler, while ascribing a half-brother Jean to Gaillard & no named mother. Buathier does include a second marriage, in 1309, to Jeanne de Soler. “Informations généalogiques” gives only the latter marriage for Gaillard Roussel. In short, the identity of Jean’s mother is uncertain.

8Birthdate for Na-Aupeys de La Mothe & precision of marriage to 16 July 1343 (Buathier, 71).
“otherwise called de Landiras, chevalier” = Marie de Colomb (1325-1393)
part owner of the Isle-Saint-George by a title of 1374 (Baurein: III, 37).
>dgtr Marie Roussel = Jean I de Lalande (1340-1407)
>son Jean II de Lalande (1375-1420) = 1408 Jeanne de Montferrand
>son Jean III de Lalande (1409-1491) (“GeneaNet”)

VIII. Isabeau/Ysabé de Saint-Symphorien, dame de Landiras (ca. 1345/50-1391 or 1408 or 1424)
= 1358/66 John of John of Jean de Stratton (ca. 1340-1395) or Estrattonne (Baurein: III, 80).
(In Baurein, IV, one also finds “Destratone” and “Destratonne”.)
or d. bf. February 1400 (“Branches ... des Montferrand” [2])
châtélaing et connétable du château de Bordeaux (Baurein: IV, 289)
[perhaps the builder of the imposing château of Landiras (Lemay, 1995: 765)]

IX. Marguerite de Stratton-Landiras (ca. 1370-1424/27), dame de Saint-Symphorien-Bazadais = Bernard- (or Bermond-) Arnaud de Preissac,
soudan/soudic de La Trau, de Langoiran & de Lesparre, sgr de Didonne, de Portets, d’Arbanats, de Lesparre etc.,
grand-bailli de Marennens, gouverneur de Montagne, chevalier de la Jarretière

X. Isabeau de Preissac-Landiras (1390-perhaps 1437), dame de La Trau, de Portets, de Lesparre,
d’Uzeste & de Saint-Symphorien-Bazadais; “Isabeau de La Trau” (Baurein: I, 157); (mother of Pierre II)
= 141061 Bertrand III de Montferrand (earlier marriage to Marguerite d’Astarac, mother of Jean I)

The Cadet Maison de Montferrand, Seigneurs de Landiras

XI. [if numbering as from the Landiras lineage, but in order to align with the Montferrand generations ...]
VIII. Pierre II de Montferrand-Landiras (af. 1410-1454) [younger half-brother of Jean I de Montferrand],
soudan de La Trau, dit bn de Lesparre, de Langoiran & de Landiras, sgr de Portets, d’Arbanats, de Uzeste, de Daurange (d’Audenge?), de Daurigne (d’Origin?), de Guillac, de Saint-Michel de Riviére-Froid, du péage de Guillos,
sieur de La Tour de Bessan, gouverneur de Blaye
= bf. 1435 Marie Plantagenet de/Mary Plantagenet of Lancaster/of Bedford/of England (1420-1459/63)

Siblings: Pierre or Pey de Montferrand le jeune (Communay) OR Bertrand, baron de Montferrand, de Frespech, de Langoiran, etc.
(Bourrousse de Laforêce: IV, 241), (d. 1437) m.s.p.; Jeanne (Gaillarde); Marcotte;
Isabeau de Montferrand (1415-1464) = 1435 François de Gramont (ca. 1410-1462); and Marguerite de Montferrand = (?) Jacques Angevin, sgr de Rauzin, Civrac, Pujols, Bladignac, etc.?
(Courcelles: VI, “de Fortdurt”, 143, n. 1)
>dgtr Jeanne Angevin = Jean de Durfort, chevalier, sgr de Duras & Blancquefort,
mayor of Bordeaux, who became governor of Cremona during the Italian invasion

60The château de La Trau had been built by Pope Clement V and turned over to Arnaud Bernard de Preissac (d. 1310), his brother-in-law, as governor, but under the recently-new-to-Europe title of “soudan” (from “sultan”—sometimes “soudich”). Bacque translates the title as “défenseur” (1908: 19). Bernard-Arnaud de Preissac was his great-grandson (Beltz, 1841: 265, note 1, & 268). By 1384/5 Richard II of England had given permission to hold a market and fairs in Arbanats/Darbenatz, a parish in the jurisdiction of the baronnie of Portets (Betz: 268; Baurein: III, 75). Bourrousse de Laforêce reiterates the titles of Bermond-Arnaud de Preissac, but with the spelling sgr. “d’Armanats” (1883: IV, 241).

61For the various suggestions for dating the Montferrand-Preissac marriage, see note 34, above.

62At least two sources identify Isabelle’s father as Gaillard rather than Jean II, thereby confusing father and grandfather. Baurein identifies Na-Aupuys as daughter of the dame en partie (so, heiress in part) de Roquefaulade, sister of Pierre de la Mothe, sgr de Langon. (Are this sister and brother in any way related to Clairemonde de La Mothe-Landiras, the grandmother of the husband of their daughter/niece?) Baurein spells the mother’s name “Na-Aupays” & the daughter’s “Ysabé de Saint-Symphorin” (III, 207). Baurein references a document of 7 April 1424 that refers to Clairemonde de La Mothe-Landiras, the grandmother of the husband of their daughter/niece (Beltz, 1841: 265, note 1, & 268). By 1384/5 Richard II of England had given permission to hold a market and fairs in Arbanats/Darbenatz, a parish in the jurisdiction of the baronnie of Portets (Betz: 268; Baurein: III, 75). Bourrousse de Laforêce reiterates the titles of Bermond-Arnaud de Preissac, but with the spelling sgr. “d’Armanats” (1883: IV, 241).

63This extensive list is owed to Communay (1). But after Landiras, he introduces his list merely by “ensemble des terres...”, so not each item that follows need be considered a seigneurie, most notably not the “péage” (toll gate). Of course, we have his and many others’ authority that most are. (Elsewhere, giving all the sometime possessions over the centuries, he lists seigneuries and maisons nobles together [vii]).
IX. François IV de Montferrand-Landiras (ca. 1440-1501), sgr de Budos and de Cernès (Saint-Léger-de-Balson)

= ca. 1470 Yolande Carrión (b. ca. 1450) OR Bernadine de Lavedan (ca. 1450-af. 1517)

Siblings: Thomas, sgr d’Aigille (d. ca. 1470), Bertrand, sgr de Montbadon (d. ca. 1470), Mathilde (yet Communay says all “died young”)

X. Thomas de Montferrand-Landiras (1470; baron 1514-1523/40), d’Uzeste and Portets:

= ca. 1500 Unknown woman OR Yolande Carrión (b. ca. 1450)

Siblings: Perre [sic] (b. 1469), Catherine & Jeanne

XI.1. Pierre III de Montferrand-Landiras (d. 30 May 1540) m.s.p.

XI.2. Gaston I de Montferrand-Landiras (d. 1540) m.s.p.

XI.3. Jehannot de Montferrand-Landiras, baron de Portets (1501-1561) (or b. 1510),

(“Cedelmers”; “GeneeNet”; & “Arbre généalogique”)

= 1535 Marguerite de Grignols/Talleyrand-Grignols (ca. 1520-bf. 1561),
Communay, “Cedelmers”; “GeneeNet” & “Arbre généalogique”)

mother of Portets succession (viz. Gaston et seq.)

= Françoise de Pompadour (d. 1580)

XII. Gaston de Montferrand-Portets = ???

XIII. Mathurin de Montferrand-Portets m.s.p.

XI.4. Jehan/Jean IV de Montferrand-Landiras (1505; baron 1559-1573/80) admitted to the ordre de Saint-Michel in 1570

= 1545 Jacquette de Rayet

XII. Gaston II de Montferrand-Landiras (d. early 1597)

= 1573 (Saint) Jeanne de Lestonnac (1556-1640)

Siblings: Barbe; Marie = Bernard de Faverolles, sgr de La Planche;
Catherine = Antoine de Chanteloube, sgr de Branda;
Marguerite = François de Sentout

XIII. François V de Montferrand-Landiras (1580-1619/20), sgr de St-Morillon, bourgeois de Bordeaux, gentilhomme ordinaire de la chambre du roi in 1605, capitaine d’une compagnie des chevaux légers

= 3 July 1600 Marguerite de Cazalis (1583-1620)

64Given that the Montferrand-Landiras patrimony would fall to the La Roque-Budos family in the middle of the 18th century (cf. note 30, in Part Two), this earlier, brief ownership of Budos should be noted: André de Budos’s loyalty to the King of France cost him his lands from 1421 until his son’s repossession in 1460. In 1440, the English crown had assigned the seigneurie to François IV de Montferrand, who, in the 1443 Capitulation of Dax, however, promised to render Budos, Castelnau and Cernès to Charles VII. Instead, François preferred to offer his son Bérard as hostage to execute the terms of the treaty. Nonetheless, in 1446 the château de Budos was assigned (temporarily) to Jean, comte de Foix. Bacque (1908: 19) (I offer these details in faith even though the same source has Jeanne de Lestonnac born in the château de Landiras and founding her Order in Toulouse! Furthermore, Bérard de Montferrand appears to be the hostage of the English king, when the post-Dax circumstances would suggest the French!?)

65Les Seigneurs de Landiras, l., i.e., lists Saint-Léger-de-Balson in parenthesis after Cernès.

66Yolande Carrión married François IV according to Communay (table). Their children and some dates were confirmed by “RootsWeb’s WordConnect Project”.

67“Arbre généalogique” and “informations généalogiques” give Yolande Carrión to Thomas de Montferrand and assign Bernadine de Lavedan to his father. Both women would be a little old for marriage to Thomas. However, these respective assignments of Yolande and Bernadine do happen often enough for one to be cautious in denying either’s accuracy.

68For another Bernadine de Lavedan, see Bertrand IV de Montferrand, in the senior house. A third Bernadine married Jean/Jeannot de Montaut (Anselm: ?, 605; Chenaye des Bois: ?, 262). “Bernadine” appears to be one of the fifteen most frequently given names within the Lavedan family (“Généalogie.com”), and we have found both 1450 and 1460 given to one or another Berdaine de Lavedan who died in 1517. “Our Royal … Ancestors”.

69Les Seigneurs de Landiras, l. i inserts a Gaston, sénéchal de Guyenne in 1465 between François IV and Thomas.

70One source (“Informations généalogiques”) offers no wife or date of marriage for Gaston I de Montferrand-Landiras, but gives him two children (Gaston II and Pierre), who are more likely those of his youngest brother, Jean IV.

71If Jehannot really was born in 1510 (and “Jean IV” in 1505), we have a better explanation for why it would be Jehannot who established a cadet house. That is, Jehan (Jean IV) would follow the two elder, deceased brothers into the succession, while the younger, fourth brother, Jehannot, would have to be content with an appanage or two, as per the 1559 agreement mentioned by Communay (lxx). Then, should Jehannot figure in the Landiras succession at all, let alone before Jehan/ Jean IV? They could have been co-proprietors. Anything is possible, of course, so an elder brother might have, for one reason or another, decided to establish a cadet line. Cf. note 14, in Part Two.

72The date of marriage is from Communay: III, “de Grignols”, 260.

73“Talleyrand” is included only by Communay (lxx), but not without probability; the comté de Grignols had been in the Talleyrand house since “time immemorial” (Communay: III, “de Grignols”, 258).

74“GeneeNet” offers a marriage date of 1513 (which brings it into striking clash with the only known suggestions of her birth date, viz. 1520, let alone her husband’s), and then as much as offers her other information; Isabeau and Marie de Montferrand), Jacquette de Montferrand (to be wife of François de la Cropte de Meinarde, and then mother of Jeanne de la Cropte), and Isabeau de Montferrand (to marry Raymond de Forbide). The order of marriage is from Communay. (table) This is undoubtedly the same Isabeau de Montferrand who married Raymore de Forbide in 1512 (an earlier marriage record is from 1496). Cf. note 14, in Part Two.

75A largely reliable source nonetheless has Jean IV die in 1563 (“Informations Généalogiques”), when most have him present at his son’s wedding ten years later.

76“Montferrand” does not help us keep the family’s succession straight during these generations. Among other things, it merely indicates that Jean de Montferrand-Landiras had posternity and then inconsistently suggests that his second-oldest brother, Gaston I, was the father of Gaston II (11-12).

77Jean de Montferrand is listed for 1571, with the title “sgr de Portelz [sic]” (Colleville & Saint-Christo, n.d., 109), which would suggest his brother Jehannot, but he had died in 1561. Cf. note 14, in Part Two.

78Identified as “Bourgeois de Landiras de Montferrand” by “GeneNet/François”, a site which furnishes several additional dates for the next few generations. Also by “Les Auschtzky de Bordeaux”. 90 Copyright © 2013 SciRes.
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Sisters: Marthe (b. 1586) & Madeleine (b. 1588) became nuns;75
Citérée Jeanne (1587-1635) = François de Chartres, sgr d’Arpaillant/Arpailhan (d. 1644)
>dgtr Marie de Chartres, O.D.N. (1640)

XIV. Bernard de Montferrand-Landiras (b. 1600), marquis de Landiras (Sept. 1651)
Succeeded to remaining properties & titles of the senior branch in 1660
= 19 Jan. 1647 or 21 Oct. 1646 (“Les Auschtzy de Bordeaux”) Marie-Delphine (or Delphinette) de Pontac (1627-af. 1675)
XV.1. Joseph-François de Montferrand, marquis de Landiras & brn de Montferrand (d. 1698),
Grand sénéchal de Guyenne et de Libourne (Communay has Jean-Joseph)
= unknown woman m.s.p.—or not?!79
XV.2. Léon de Montferrand, marquis de Landiras & brn de Montferrand (ca. 1659-6 May 1717)
premier baron de Guyenne, grand-sénéchal de Guyenne (declared hereditary on 21 April 1705)77
= Elizabeth de Rizaucourt (a daughter died young)
= 13 September 1700 Catherine de Meslon (1683-1724); mother of succession
Sisters: Marie-Catherine de Montferrand (1654-1731), O.D.N. (1720);
Louise de Montferrand (?)

XVI. François-Armand V de Montferrand, marquis de Landiras & brn de Montferrand
(1704-18 August 1761), grand-sénéchal de Guyenne
= 1721 Thérèse-Jeanne du Hamel (d. 29 August 1761)
son: Charles-Hyacinthe (March 1730-2 October 1751); and
dgtr: Suzanne de Montferrand, O.D.N. (1745)
François-Armand’s sisters: Henriette Catherine Olive de Montferrand, O.D.N. (1728);
Marie Catherine Lucie de Montferrand (b. 1707), O.D.N. (1731), (“GeneaNet”);
Delphine de Montferrand (b. ca. 1702), baronne de Beychevelle78
mother of the succession
= 1720 Étienne-François de Brassier (ca. 1685-1744), sgr de La Marque

XV.1. François Armand de Brassier, marquis de Landiras & brn de Montferrand (1723-1768)
= Mathieu Jeanne Françoise Thérèse de Pommiers m.s.p.
XV.2. Étienne de Brassier, marquis de Landiras & brn de Montferrand (1725-1787)79
(célibataire) m.s.p.

XV.3. Delphine de Brassier, marquise de Landiras & baronne de Montferrand (1722/25-1795)
= 23 June 1745 Michel-Joseph de La Roque, baron de Budos (ca. 1715-1770)
XVI. François-Armand de La Roque-Budos, marquis de Landiras & brn de Montferrand
(ca. 1750-1815), capitaine de dragons et chevalier de l’ordre de Saint-Louis; émigré
= 14 April 1787 Catherine de Ménoré de Barbe (1765/66-1792)
Siblings: Charles François Armand de La Roque-Budos (b. 1762)80 and
Marguerite de La Roque-Budos (d. 1780)81 = 1775 Jean-Baptiste-Calixte de Montmorin (1727-1781), marquis de Saint-Hérem, maréchal des
camp et armées du roi

XVII. Catherine Delphine de La Roque-Budos, marquise de Landiras & baronne de
Montferrand (1789-1860)
= 1814 Léon, baron de Brivazac (1774-1860) or b. 1776 (Bacque & O’Gilvy, 1856: I, 392);82
émigré (1798-1802), (O’Gilvy (1856: I, 392)

75Marthe and Madeleine de Montferrand professed as Religieuses Annunciades in 1604 and then transferred to their mother’s Order/Company of [the Daughters of] Mary Our Lady, in 1622 (“GeneaNet”).
76One source gives them a son, François Joseph Lombard de Montferrand (1700-1770), marchand de Bordeaux, who in 1725 married Marie Labory, daughter of Pierre François Labory, bourgeois de Landiras. “Les Auschtzy de Bordeaux” (Génération 3: 1.2). If father Joseph-François really was the elder brother, why did the inheritance pass to his nephew? The same source has Joseph-François as the son of Bernard on his own fiche and as the son of Joseph François on the latter’s fiche. These fiches also imply that Léon (dates, no titles) was the elder brother, yet Joseph François (no dates!) apparently bore all the Landiras titles at some point.
77Communay also appears to acknowledge a son, Pierre François de Montferrand, vicomte de Foncaude (150, but not in his table).
78Abbot, after creating doubts with his Pierre and two Gastons as sons of Jean IV (above), now has a “François IV” die after 1698 and then, after brother Léon, he offers François Armand (d. 1761) with a sister “Marie Brassier” (327).
79From here into the French Revolution every marquis de Landiras, baron de Montferrand is the premier baron de Guyenne and grand-sénéchal de Guyenne.
80A site so helpful concerning her parents and siblings aids yet further in calling this daughter Delphine de Montferrand, in contrast to the name of the nun Marie-Catherine suggested by others (Communay; “GeneaNet”).
81Baurein writes (in 1784-86) that M. de Brassier “est le seigneur actuel”, a statement that the “Nouvelle Edition” (1876) made no effort to update (III, 208).
82This Charles François Armand de La Roque and his widowed mother, Delphine de Brassier, sold much of the estate in 1793, during François Armand’s absence. Some sources have “Charles” precede his elder brother’s names, so it is difficult to distinguish them.
83Marguerite was Saint-Hérem’s second wife. Anselme, IX (2), 956. The barony of Beychevelle passed to this daughter, after two generations associated with Landiras. Both mentions of her younger brother’s duel only identify him as her brother (see the text at note 36 in Part Two).
84Péret (III, 100) confirms 1814 for the marriage. Bacque dates the marriage to 1801 (rather early, for the bride would have been twelve and the husband not yet back from England) and either offers no date of death or suggests 1821. But the 1821 date is offered by Bacque as if it were the death of the elder of two sons named “Léon”. (A death before ten was not uncommon, followed by giving the same name to another.) The corrections and some additional information (here & below) is from Garric (n.d.).
Conclusion

Bare as these Genealogies have attempted to be, the discerning reader has already seen quite a variety of historical perspectives and experiences. The narratives earlier in this article and in the next flesh out the experienced histories of the Montferrand and Landiras dynasties. Whether genealogical “fact” or historical “interpretation”, much remains in dispute or completely unknown, but our presentation of the diversity of opinion will contribute, we hope, to the resolution of some of the uncertainties.

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Généalogie.com.
http://www.genealogie.com/nom-de-famille/LAVEDAN.html
Léon II Armand de Brivazac (1823-1889)
=- 1860 Alice Louise Caroline de Lur-Saluces (1836-1901)

Note the presence of a “de Lur” again. Cf. the
“Métropole de Bordeaux.”
http://www.geni.com/people/Marguerite-d-Astarac/600000000046032132
http://www.genealogie33.org/pduc/dat716.htm
RootsWeb’s Word Connect Project: BEVAN BATES ATKINSON and KIDD Ancestries.