

Les Châteaux de Landiras et de Montferrand and Their Seigneurial Families

—Part One: Setting, Medieval History, and Genealogy

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Received March 25th, 2013; revised April 27th, 2013; accepted May 5th, 2013

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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.¹ 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).²

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.³ The barony extended into the parishes of Ivrac, Bassens, Sainte-Eulalie, Saint-Pierre de Quinsac, Montferrand, Ambarès, 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".⁴ Indeed, the Kings of England often appointed a Montferrand (from one branch or the other) as *sénéchal (grand-bailli)*⁵ of Bordeaux. Only in 1591 was the city able to purchase the specific property and have the château destroyed.

¹Though presenting several Montferrand families throughout France, F-A de La Chenaye Des Bois ignored the one in Guyenne in his multivolume grand Dictionary of French nobility (1770-1778).

The name "Montferrand" refers both to towns and to various, quite different families. Speaking at least of the Bordelaise extended family, one source insists that "Montferrant" is the modern spelling, the "-d" ending being found occasionally "in the old titles" (Féret 1889: III, 469). Not all modern scholars respect this opinion.

²This is Saint Martin of Tours (ca. 315-8 November 397).

³There'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?

⁴Grasset, 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).

⁵It's not clear why several of my sources redundantly state someone was a *balli/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 “Landirats” in Gascon) is found in the archives as early as the late 12th century. The “-as” termination of words in the Gascon language “suggests some sort of grandeur, as disagreeable as excessive” (Baurein: III, 204).⁶ Rostand, *seigneur* de Landiras, sold a fourth part of the *dîme* of Barsac in 1173 to Guillaume Le Templier, archbishop 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),⁷ 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 Esclaremonde) de La Mothe-Landiras (ca. 1260-1301 or ‘28). The seneschal Jean de Grailly, from Gex, near Geneva,⁸ may have married “aunt” Clairemonde de La Mothe (Bailey, 2006: 30-32)⁹ and arranged to have his nephew, Jean Roussel de Saint-Symphorien, also originally a Savoyard, marry her niece, the wealthy heiress of Landiras.¹⁰ 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 Bordelaise (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

preëminence 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 descendants 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 Roussel 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-Bordelaise) 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 seigniory of Uzeze 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 Lacapere plateau, with the result that the *château* de Landiras temporarily passed under French suzerainty.¹² 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)¹³—see next paragraph. Among other offices and remunerations, Richard II made Jean de Stratton *châtelain et connétable* (castellan and constable) of the *château* of Bordeaux on 26 August 1382 (Baurein: IV, 289). His widow was confirmed in these privi-

¹²This must have been a part of the Battle of Eymet, in which Bertrand II de Montferrand also fought.

¹³This 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”).

⁶Many details concerning Landiras and its region may be found in “Saint-Martin de Landiras,” article XXXII, in Baurein *Variétés bordelaises*, vol. III, 204-08. (All translations from the French are by the author.)

⁷Dates presented like this “(1230/35-ca. 1279)” indicate the range of disagreement concerning a birth, a marriage, or a death.

⁸Jean 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 de 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”!

⁹The marriage of the seneschal Jean de Grailly is both important and obscure—important because he was an ancestor of Henri de Bourbon-Albret-Foix 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 descendants 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 (#7104).

¹⁰Jean Roussel (b. ca. 1250) was the son of Guillaume Roussel de Saint-Symphorien (b. ca. 1220) and Guillemine (or Guillemette) 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 Esclaremonde de La Mothe (1260-af. 1328); this source does not know the name of Clairemonde’s mother, another knows the mother only as Isabelle, while a similar source knows the names of neither of her parents.

¹¹For more details, see “Branches collatérales des Montferrands,” 1. The next few paragraphs owe much to this source.

leges 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 Indie de Goth significantly aided the Montferrand ascendancy by virtue of Indie's uncle. Bertrand de Goth, Archbishop of Bordeaux (from 1297), was soon to be elected Pope Clement V (1305-14). The *château fort* de Monferran [*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 Marqueze/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 (1380-1435/46) was among the several in the family to be made *chevalier de l'ordre de la Jarretière* (knight of the [English] Order of the Garter). Already baron and lord of Montferrand and several other places, including Pondesac (which today gives its name to the *canton* in which the *commune* of Landiras is found),¹⁷ he became *châtellain* of the strategic *château fort* de Blaye-et-Sainte-Luce and seneschal of Bordeaux (*sénéchal* or *grand bailli de Guyenne*). The "most illustrious of the Montferrands" (Grasset: 97), he was "the first baron in Guyenne" and a favourite of the English king.

In 1401, Bertrand III married Marguerite d'Astarac, 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

¹⁴The 2009 labels on bottles of the château's wine state a château was erected in 1306, a date rather early for it to have been built by Jean de Stratton, as suggested by Marc-Henry Le May (1995: 765). When was the castle built whose ruins one sees today? (Le May's recent edition of *Bordeaux... et ses vins* has the fullest discussion of the history of the Château de Landiras of the entire series launched in 1850 by Charles Cocks. But the series's area of expertise lies elsewhere and perhaps cannot be relied upon for the accuracy of every detail. Still it's all we have on this rather central matter!)

¹⁵That is, the first page of the documentation ("pièces justificatives"). The introduction (pp. xii-xix), together with its Genealogical Table, is a principal source for information throughout this article.

¹⁶Edward II had given Blanquefort to Bertrand de Goth in 1308 and it soon passed into the Durfort family (Courcelles, 1824: IV, "de Blanquefort [*sic*]", 5, note [in Courcelles, pagination starts over with each family]). (What does "give" mean here, since the de Goth and Blanquefort families had intermarried the century before? Sometime before 1289, Régine de Goth la jeune [she had an elder sister with the same name] married Bernard de Durfort, sgr de Flamarens [d. bf. 1329]). Courcelles, 1826: VI "de Goth ou de Gout", 17. Indie de Goth was a sister born just before the second Régine. Alternatively, Régine was an elder sister, the younger being named "Reine", and it was the elder who married Bernard de Durfort ("Famille de Goth/Getz/Gout"). For more about Indie de Goth, see note 29 below.

In 1338, Edward III transferred the seigneurie de Blanquefort to Gaillard Roussel de Saint-Symphorien, sgr de Landiras, after Gaillard de Durfort's "treason". When Gaillard de Durfort et de Duras reattached himself to Edward III, however, the seignory of Blanquefort was returned to him (Baurein: II, 169). Durfort was made governor of Calais; he died at Poitiers.

¹⁷He was also Baron de Langoiran, sieur de Rions and seigneur de Veyrines, Agassac, and Soussans, for example. "Baron is a title given by the king to his most faithful servants" ("Les Seigneurs de Landiras_2").

These possessions indicate an important Montferrand presence in the Landiras region before the intermarriage of the two.

Marenes 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" (Figéac, 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-Rieufreyt, 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-

¹⁸Described as "Palé d'or et de gueules, à la bordure de sable, chargée de besans d'argent," these arms are in another version stated to have precisely *eight* bezants. Decoding this description, we note the word for wooden stakes ("pal"), here used as a verb ("palé") to mean dividing what become lines into pairs; gules ("gueules"), from gule (gullet), a heraldic term for red edged from the term for an ermine-died collar; the sable, a dark-brown small carnivorous animal, which lent its name to the colour black; and bezants, originally Byzantine gold coins, minted in Europe also in silver, and represented in heraldry simply as small disks. (When not referring to something like coins, the word gold was often simply heraldic code for "yellow", so the lines above might better be described as alternating "yellow and red".)

¹⁹As early as 1307, Jean Roussel de Saint-Symphorien [*sic*] was described as "Seigneur Haut-Justicier de la Paroisse" (Lord High-Justice of the Parish) of Saint-Michel de Rieufreyt [*sic*], but it appears that the actual exercise of this office had to be demanded and received by son Gaillard de Saint-Symphorien in 1340 (Baurein: III, 82/3).

²⁰Professor Liliane Rodriguez, of the University of Winnipeg, was immensely helpful in interpreting the terms for the Preissac portion of this coat of arms.

A reproduction of these arms, on the left of a rectangle shared with those of Jeanne de Lestonnac, may be found at "Sainte-Jeanne de Lestonnac... JeanneEnfance". The quoted descriptions are from "Branches collatérales des Montferrands" under "SAINT-SYMPHORIEN," 1.

lish sway), but French pressure on English governance in Aquitaine was persistent and growing.²¹ 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 Montferrand 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 Montferrand 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 Montferrand. However, his own notable French campaigning was ten years later, with Edward the Black Prince (1330-1376), rather than in the expedition in which Montferrand 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).²²

Throughout the first half of the Hundred Years' War, the papacy found itself mired in its own struggles, and here too, the Montferrands were twice peripherally involved. In wars of an earlier generation, the kings of both France and England had sought to tax the wealthy bishoprics and monasteries within their respective jurisdictions. In this effort they were vigorously opposed by the papacy. The culmination of the dispute was the rough handling of Boniface VIII by agents of King Philip IV and the Pope's premature death. The succeeding pope was the Frenchman Clement V, who moved the papacy and its bureaucracy to Avignon, in the French-dominated Rhone Valley. We have seen that it was Clement's niece, Indie de Goth, who had married Armaudin III de Barès, baron of Montferrand.

²¹Historians won't need to be reminded of England's long and complex role in governing extensive parts of France: 1) Long after their 1066 conquest of England, the Dukes of Normandy continued to defend their rights in France, significantly augmented by Geoffrey of Anjou's marriage to Margaret of England—until John lost the last of these territories to Philippe Augustus in 1214. The victories at Crécy, Poitiers and Agincourt effectively re-established this suzerainty. 2) Two years after his marriage to Eleanor (or Aliénor) of Aquitaine (ca. 1122-1204), Henri d'Anjou had become Henry II of England (1154-1189). Essentially the southwest quadrant of France, Eleanor's Guyenne was to spend the next three centuries closely tied to and often dominated by its English overlords—a phenomenon ended only in 1453.

²²The Internet source cited writes that this assessment was recounted by [Léo] Drouyn [1816-1896]. (The conquest mentioned here was the one by the English in 1373. The "final" reconquest, in 1450-1453, by the French, was of course after Froissart's death.)

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.

The putative and the actual Montferrand archbishops of Bordeaux (sons of Bertrand II de Montferrand), Jean de Montferrand (1409-1410) and David de Montferrand (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.²³ Archbishop David was present at the meeting on 4 May 1415, held in the Chapter of Saint-Seurin (the meeting room in an ancient basilica in Bordeaux), which attempted, 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 of 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 Montferrand family. Her husband,²⁵ eventually executed in Poitiers, pursued perhaps the most dramatic career of all the late-medieval Montferrands.

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

²³David de Montferrand became bishop of Dax in 1408 and archbishop of Bordeaux after 17 May 1413. Despite ill health, he was called to London to advise on French affairs, but died there on 31 May 1429 (Mas-Latrie, 1889, 1397; and Fisquet, 1864: 332-33). Alternatively: bishop of Dax in 1406 and died in 1430 (Communay: Genealogical table & xx); archbishop of Bordeaux in 1414 (Féret, 1889: III, 468).

Elder brother Jean de Montferrand cannot accurately be listed as archbishop of Bordeaux (despite Communay: *loc. cit.*). As part of the disputes among rival popes and bellicose kings, Jean was named archbishop by a bull of Gregory XII, dated 12 December 1409, but 1) was opposed by the incumbent, Cardinal François II Hugocinio (or Hugocio or Hugotio; Francesco Ugucione, *abp.* 1384-1412), who had assisted in the attempt to dethrone Gregory at the Council of Pisa in 1409, and 2) was also opposed by the cathedral chapter and "tous les ordres de la ville"; Jean died in the midst of this dispute and the Cardinal continued in office (Grasset: 51; Communay xx). Alternatively, François II became archbishop of Bordeaux only in 1389 (Fisquet: 229-32). Another story makes no mention of "David", but erroneously assigns all his offices to Jean de Montferrand (Grasset: 51).

²⁴This "girl bastard of Lancaster", born of an unknown woman, is identified variously as Mary Plantagenet, Mary of Lancaster, ... of Bedford, ... of England. Remembered in history as the Duke of Bedford, her father, John of Lancaster (1389-1435), was appointed regent of France (1423-1433) for his nephew, Henry VI, and then regent of England (1433-1434). He was to become the first of the two royal-blood Dukes of Kendal in the 14th century; for the third duke, Jean de Foix, see note 7, in Part Two. For the fourth, we again encounter royal blood, in the early 20th century (Bailey, 2006: 34).

Baurein (I, 157) states that her dowry was 500 *livres tournois* in lands and guaranteed income. With the duke's death before all the dowry was transferred, Pierre de Montferrand became in part dependent upon the good graces of the English king Henry VI, the duke's universal heir.

²⁵By incorrectly stating that Pierre II, this son of Bertrand III and Na Isabeau, died after August 1437, the Internet source "Montferrand" (7) creates confusion for where his story picks up (10). Being the eldest child of a 1410 marriage, Pierre II de Montferrand would not normally have a grandson old enough to marry before 1435. "Montferrand" has most probably confused his date of death with that of his mother. Pierre I de Montferrand, then, would not be the unnumbered "Pierre" on page 7, but rather the Pierre-Amauvin de Montferrand (d. before 1349) of page 1.

examine 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”; Bertrand, Bernard & Bérard same interchangeable, as do Amaubin, Amaudin, Arnaudin & Almalvin. Also marriage to cousins re-

lated 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 François IV de Landiras is older by a century than François 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 Arab 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.* **Amanieu 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 Amanieu 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 Arnaud de Barès (fl. 1331) = ??? de la Roque
 >dgr Renaud de Montferrand, sgr d’Aiguille (1363-1397)
 = ??? de Chabannes
 >son Guillaume de Montferrand (1391-1399) m.s.p.
- OR: Amauin 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 Armauin III is **their** son (which would make him “V”)
 (These three paragraphs from “Informations généalogiques” and “Arbre généalogique”).
- IV. **Pierre-Amaubin/Arnaudin III de Barès** (1280-1339/49), brn de Montferrand²⁸
 Or **Almalvin III de Barès** (Courcelles: VI, “de Goth ou de Gout”, 17).

²⁶“M.s.p.” = “mort sans posterité” (died without issue). Below: “N. de ...” = name unknown.

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 Amauin (1290-1349), marriage in 1308, with Indie dying in 1328 (“Arbre généalogique de Jean Michel Ducosson”). Though also possessed of errors, this site presented the entire family tree and sometimes filled in gaps below, most notably life dates for Isabelle de Preissac.

- = 1303 Indie/Inde de Goth/Got/Gout (d. 1324/35);²⁹ or 1285-1328 (“Mes arbres”) brings in the *baronnie* de Veyrines/Vérines; mother of succession
- = 1330/40 Mabilie 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”)³⁰
brn de Montferrand & *châtelain* de Blaye-et-Sainte-Luce; knighted in 1345
- = ca. 1335 N. de Durfort (b. ca. 1315/20) (Régine 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**³¹ **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 Jarretièrre* (“Order of the Garter”), *gouverneur* de Marmande (d. 1446*³²)
- = before 1409 Isabeau de Pons (“Informations généalogiques”)³³
- = April 1401 (Communay, xxi; & for April, Grasset, 51)³⁴ Marguerite d’Astarac (1385-1410);
Or 1382-1404 (“GENI”); mother of elder, Montferrand succession
- = 1410 (Communay & Grasset, 51); 1408 (Bourrousse de Laforre, 1883: IV, 241);
1409 (?) Isabeau/Isabelle de Preissac/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]
- VII. *François I*, sgr de Montferrand (d. bf. 1456)—*Maison d’Uza (or Uzar)*
= ca. 1415 Jeanne/Jouine/Jouyne 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”)³⁶
- [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 Famille de Carné”. She has been also named Blanche Lambert (1255-1309) (“Mes arbres”). “1386” was once mentioned as her date of marriage. Would Blanche and Miramonde have been sisters or aunt & niece? For more on Indie de Goth, see note 16 above.

Does another source blend these women by naming de Goth’s first wife “Blanche (Mirland) de Mauleon” (b. ca. 1248, mrd. 1269)? The husband in this case is called “Arnaud-Garsie de Lomagne, vicomte de Lomagne & d’Auvillars” (ca. 1250-1312), who sired among other children an illegitimate son “Arnaud-Garsie de Goth” (ca. 1285-after 1339)! “Our Royal... Ancestors”. Let us note that the *vicomte* de Lomagne is elsewhere identified as “Arnaud-Garsie de Goth”; these needn’t be different persons! Note: Garcie/Garsie.

“Généalogie mes ancêtres” (a site I cannot find now!) also dates Bertrand’s birth to 1310.

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

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 denominating 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-Amaubin III (1285-1345), Bertrand I (1315-1350), Bertrand II (1345-1409; marriage in 1475), Bertrand III (1380-1445). “Genealogieonline”.

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

³⁴Alternative mrg. dates for Marguerite d’Astarac: “before 22 March 1394, old style” (Baurein: III, 75), possible, but rather early; bf. 1409 (“Informations généalogiques”); 1446 (!), (“Ahnentafel, #774”).

Did Marguerite d’Astarac have two sons, Pierre, sgr de Soussans, and Jean (“Cdelmars”, “Informations généalogiques” & “RootsWeb”)? These sources are aware that Isabeau de Priessac 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 Montferrand, married Guischarnaud de Saint-Martin. Most of the information concerning Bertrand (Bérard) and his d’Uza descendants 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 Jeannette the wife of Jehannot’s cousin Jean I? In either case, her son is named Bertrand.

- = 1472 Pierre II de Lur, brn de Longa (1462-1515)³⁷ (Cf. Maison de Cancon)
 David, bishop of Dax, 1406 or '08; archbishop of Bordeaux (1413-1429/30)
 Jeanne = 1408 Jean II de Lalande (1375-1420)³⁸
 Marguerite = sgr de Massidan
- VIII. **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 Langon³⁹
 = ca. 1420 unknown woman (Communay, Table; "Informations généalogiques")
 Or = 1435 Jeanne/Johannette de Foix ("Cdelmars")
- IX. **Bertrand IV de Montferrand** (1435; baron 1442-1474), brn de Langoiran (till ca. 1454)
 sgr de Margaux (from 26 May 1447⁴⁰), *conseiller et chambellan du duc* de Guyenne
 = ca. 1450/54 Jeanne de Luxe
Sister: Catherine de Montferrand (b. ca. 1420/22) = 1440 David de Faubournet
 ("Arbres Généalogiques / Ducussou"—the earlier birth date and date of marriage)
 >son Jean de Faubournet, sgr de Montferrand & Puybeton (ca. 1445-ca. 1572)
 = 1481 Bernadine de Lavedan (ca. 1450-after 1517)
 ("Généalogie Famille de Carné; Chenaye Des Bois, V, 418)
 >dgr Marguerite de Faubournet-Montferrand
 = 1499 Pons de Gontaut, brn de Biron, as his second wife
 >son Jean I de Gontaut, sgr de Montferrand⁴¹
- X. **Gaston I de Montferrand** (1454/71-1498/1504), *conseiller et chambellan du roi* de France,
gouverneur de Bourg, *sénéchal* de Bazadais
 = 1473 Catherine de Lescon (b. 1463?!)
 = 14 mars 1483 Jeanne/Jehanne de Maingot de Surgères; mother of next generation
Gaston's brother & his descendants—Maison de Cancon:
 X. *Jehan/Jean II de Montferrand*, (b. af. 1454), *vicomte de Foncaude*,⁴²
 sgr de Castelmoron et Gironde (Grasset: 113)
 = 1494 Louise de Juge (ca. 1480-af. 1520), *comtesse* de Castres⁴³
 XI. *Charles III de Montferrand-Cancon-Foncaude* (af. 1494-ca. 1557)
 = 1526 Marie de Verdun de Hautsvignes, *dame de Cancon*
 > dgr Marguerite de Montferrand mrd Charles II de Montferrand of the senior branch,
 her distant cousin
 > dgr Marie de Montferrand-Cancon married Louis de Lur, *vicomte d'Uza* (1535-1573),
 grandson of Pierre de Lur and Isabeau de Montferrand, *vicomtesse d'Uza*⁴⁴ (Cf. d'Uza)
Other Siblings: of three brothers, David de Montferrand (af. 1494–af. 1562), *comte* de Castres
 = 1529/30 Marie Dubedat/de Bedat
 >son Raymond (Robert) de Montferrand (d. 1621) ("Informations généalogiques")
 = Marthe de Cours; and then Marie de Lamouroux
 >dgr Jeanne ("Arbre généalogique")⁴⁵
- XII.1. *Jean III de Montferrand-Cancon-Foncaude* (af. 1526-1595)
 = 1556 Barbe de Pons (1520-1595) m.s.p.
 XII.2. *François II de Montferrand-Cancon-Foncaude* (ca. 1536-1625),
 succeeded senior Montferrand branch in 1591
 = 1577 Claire de Pellegrue (b. bf. 1562)
- XIII. *François III de Montferrand-Cancon-Foncaude* (af. 1577-Oct. 1660),⁴⁶

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).

Earlier, the same source mentions the grandson of Bertrand's first wife, Jean de Lur (son of Bertrand III & Catherine de Gontaut-Biron) as married to an Isabeau de Montferrand (*Ibid.*, 27 & 32), a woman we cannot identify. Is it possible that this apparent uncle Pierre/nephew Jean should be seen as the same person?

³⁸Their granddaughter, Marie de Lalande (daughter of Jean III and Jeanne de Foix), married her father's cousin, Bertrand/Bérard de Montferrand-d'Uza.

³⁹I can date specific sieges of Langon (& Blaye) to 1339 & 1345 [*sic*], but to resolve the disagreement of sources about Jean de Montferrand's death, the best I can say is that Charles launched a major offensive in Guyenne in 1442! In his Introduction, Communay (xxv) dates Jean's death to 1471 (typo for change to 1441?).

⁴⁰Baurein: II, 93. The *terre* de Margaux was a dependency of the *châtellenie* de Banquefort (*ibid.*, 94).

⁴¹John 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).

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

⁴²Whence and when the *vicomté* de Foncaude? Communay has an entire chapter III, "Vicomes de Foncaude" (li-lxiv), in which he just ascribes the title to Charles III & Jean III (lvi-lvii) without anywhere explaining its origins. He has Charles cede Foncaude to his brother David (82-84).

⁴³This marriage was arranged by Louise's mother, Marie d'Albret, but opposed by her father, Boffile de Juge, *comte* de Castres (Communay: 47, where he erroneously names the groom "Charles", rather than the correct "Jean" (*ibid.*, 39).

⁴⁴Courcelles writes, without correction (!), that it is believed Marie was the last of the Montferrand-Cancon line (1825: V, "d'Uza", 47, n. 1). Marguerite and Marie had another sister, also named Marguerite (who married Jacques deigneur [*sic*] Angevyn), and two brothers. ("Informations généalogiques").

⁴⁵"Arbre généalogique" presents David as if he were his father's uncle.

⁴⁶"After 1572", offers "Informations généalogiques", for François III's birth, yet the same source and all others have his parents marry only in 1577.

premier baron de Guyenne, conseiller du roi
 = 1625 Jacquette de Beauxoncles (bf. 1616-1635) m.s.p.⁴⁷
 Or mrd. 27 Oct. 1526 (“Arbre généalogique/André Decloitre”)

XI. Pierre I de Montferrand (1513-1547) — Pierre is missing from Abbot (327)

= ca. 1508 Marie/Madelaine de Carmain et de Foix

XII. Charles I de Montferrand (1513; baron 1547-1548)

= 15 or 19 March 1534 Françoise d’Aydie de Ribérac (a widow)

demoiselle de la chambre de la reine (Communay, xxxiv; Grasset, 113)

XIII.1. Charles II de Montferrand (d. 1574/5),⁴⁸ *premier baron de Guyenne,*

maire et gouverneur de Bordeaux (1569-??)

= 1574 Marguerite de Montferrand (Charles’s cousin)⁴⁹ 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 de 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-Cancon-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-Symphorien**⁵³ (b. bf. 1269);

after 1307/8 exercised the rights of high and low justice in the parishes of Illats,

Lassats, Guillos, Brachs, & Saint-Michel-de-Ruifreyt

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* de 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 (“Ahnentafel” #6206)

Brother or Half-Brother: Pierre de Saint-Symphorien [*sic*] (d. 1382)

⁴⁷François III de Montferrand-Cancon-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.

⁴⁸Let 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?

⁴⁹She was the granddaughter of Jehan II de Montferrand, baron de Cancon & *vicomte* de Foncaude, the brother of her husband’s great-grandfather, Gaston I de Montferrand (and so from another cadet branch of this senior house).

Thus, we can see that the dynastic strategies of aristocratic marriages sometimes stretched Church law against marrying even moderately distant relatives. (Only one source mentions papal dispensation for marrying a cousin.)

⁵⁰When Charles II succeeded to Montferrand, etc., Guy succeeded to the barony of Langoiran (Féret: III, 468).

⁵¹Yet on 8 March of the year of father’s and son’s deaths, Gédéon sold four *chevaux de guerre* (Communay, Doc. XLIV, 125-26).

⁵²“Les Seigneurs de Landiras_1” states that Gaillard de la Mote [*sic*] became sgr de Landiras in 1284; with seneschal Jean I de Grailly marrying Clairemonde de la Mote the following year; and Jean Rossel [*sic*] receives the *seigneurie* from Edward III [*sic*] in 1315. If we allow Gaillard (and Isabelle) to live so long, he could be so recognized, whether as husband or as widower in place of his daughter; and recognition by Edward II would not be unwelcome. But otherwise, this is all erroneous.

One source has Gaillard de La Motte related to the de Goth family, which we’ve met above.

⁵³Many 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 (“Ahnentafel”, 13th generation, # 6206).

⁵⁴Buathier 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!

⁵⁵Most 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.

⁵⁶Birthdate for Na-Aupais 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).

>dgr Marie Roussel = Jean I de Lalande (1340-1407)

>son Jean II de Lalande (1375-1420) = 1408 Jeanne de Montferrand⁵⁷

>son Jean III de Lalande (1409-1491) (“GeneaNet”)

VIII. **Isabelle/Isabeau/Ysabé de Saint-Symphorien**, *dame* de Landiras (ca. 1345/50-1391 or 1408 or 1424)⁵⁸

= 1358/66 **John of/Jean de Stratton** (ca. 1340-1395) or **Estratonne** (Baurein: III, 80).

(In Baurein, IV, one also finds “Destratone” and “Destratonne”.)

or d. bf. February 1400 (“Branches ... des Montferrand” [2])

châtelain et connétable du château de Bordeaux (Baurein: IV, 289)

[perhaps the builder of the imposing château de Landiras (Lemay, 1995: 765)]

IX. **Marguerite de Stratton-Landiras** (ca.1370-1424/27), *dame* de Saint-Symphorien-Bazadais

= **Bernard- (or Bermond-)Arnaud de Preissac**⁵⁹ (b. ca. 1350), (“Préchac” in the Gascon Rolls),

soudan/soudic de La Trau,⁶⁰ sgr de Didonne, de Portets, d’Arbanats, & de Lesparre, etc.,

grand-bailli de Marennes, *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* brn de Lesparre,⁶² de Langoiran & de Landiras, sgr de Portets,

d’Arbanats, de Uzeste, de Daurange (d’Audenge?), de Daureigne (d’Origine?),

de Guillac, de Saint-Michel de Rivière-Froid, & *du péage* de Guillos,

sieur de La Tour de Bessan,⁶³ *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 Laforre: 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 Rauzun, Civrac, Pujols, Bladignac, etc.?

(Courcelles: VI, “de Durfort”, 143, n. 1)

>dgr Jeanne Angevin = Jean de Durfort, *chevalier*, sgr de Duras & Blancquefort,

mayor of Bordeaux, who became governor of Cremona during the Italian invasion

⁵⁷Daughter of Bertrand II de Montferrand and so sister of Bertand III & sister-in-law of Isabeau de Preissac, *dame* de Landiras (see below).

⁵⁸At 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 Roquetaillade, 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-Aupuys” & the daughter’s “Ysabé de Saint-Symphorien” (III, 207). Baurein references a document of 7 April 1424 that refers to *both* mother (Isabeau) and daughter (Marguerite) as “Dames de Landiras” (III, 208), which need be only to establish a point, not an indication that the mother was still living. Without equivocation, Baurein dates the Saint-Symphorien-Stratton marriage to “as early as 1358”, and for their longevity, gives us the date 1391, actually for both spouses (III, 207/8).

Alternatively: “Isabeau, *dame* de Landiras, Bessan de St-Symphorien” (ca. 1250 [sic]-ca. 1424); John Stratton, “constable de Bordeaux, sr de Landiras” (ca. 1350-ca. 1400); married in 1366 (“Ahnentafel”, 12th generation, # 3102 & 3103).

⁵⁹Bernard Arnaud de Preissac, knight (*chevalier*), captain of a company of *hommes d’armes*, ..., was one of the most valiant warriors of his century, contributed immeasurably to the victory of the battle of Cocherel, where he fought at the head of the Gascons on King Charles V’s side, was there badly wounded and received from the king the most striking marks of his gratitude and was a guarantor (*conservateur*) of various treaties between France and England” [my translation] (Chenaye des Bois: ?, 508, quoted in “Montferrand”). Cocherel was fought 16 May 1364, between the kings of France and Navarre (with some English on the Navarese side).

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 Laforre reiterates the titles of Bermond-Arnaud de Preysac, but with the spelling sgr. “d’Arbanats” (1883: IV, 241).

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

⁶²Bertrand III had claimed Lesparre in right of his wife, Isabeau de Preissac, but was awarded Madaillon as indemnity. Pierre raised the claims again, and was given Langoiran instead in 1446. Henry VI gave Lesparre to John Holland, Earl of Huntingdon; Charles VII awarded it in 1450/51 to Amanieu d’Albret, sr. d’Orval (d. ca. 1463). Communay (????); Baurein (I, 159-60); Abbot (325), who alone mentions Huntingdon; Ribadieu gives Huntingdon as an example of how the English king sowed disputes among his vassals (1990: 192). Lost in Pierre’s demise of 1454, Langoiran was retrieved by his nephew Bertrand IV and later sold by Guy de Montferrand in 1590 to meet debts (Abbot, 323). Alternately, Bertrand IV possessed Langoiran and was responsible for the (temporary) loss; it was sold by Gaston I on 28 June 1578 (Communay: Doc. XLIII, 121-25).

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 Budos⁶⁴ & de Cernés (Saint-Léger-de-Balson)⁶⁵
 = ca. 1470 Yolande Carrion (b. ca. 1450)⁶⁶ OR Bernadine de Lavedan (ca. 1450-af. 1517)⁶⁷
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**⁶⁸ (1470; baron 1514-1523/40), d'Uzeste and Portets:
 = ca. 1500 Unknown woman OR Yoland Carrion (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)⁶⁹ m.s.p.
 XI.3. **Jehannot de Montferrand-Landiras, baron de Portets** (1501-1561) (or b. 1510),⁷⁰
 (“Cdelmars”; “GeneaNet”; & “Arbre généalogique”)
 = 1535 Marguerite de Grignols/Talleyrand-Grignols (ca. 1520-bf. 1561),
 (Communay, “Cdelmars”; “GeneaNet” & “Arbre généalogique”)⁷¹
 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)⁷²
 admitted to the *ordre de Saint-Michel* in 1570⁷³
 = 1545 Jacqueline 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 1603, *capitaine d'une compagnie des chevaux légers*⁷⁴
 = 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 Cernés to Charles VII. Instead, François preferred to offer his son Bérard as hostage than 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?!)

⁶⁵“Les Seigneurs de Landiras_1”, indeed, lists Saint-Léger-de-Balson in parenthesis after Cernés.

⁶⁶Yolande Carrion 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 Carrion to Thomas de Montferrand and assign Bernadine de Lavedan to his father. Both women would be a little odd 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.

For another Bernadine de Lavedan, see Bertrand IV de Montferrand, in the senior house. A third Bernadine married Jean/Jehannot de Montault (Anselme: ?, 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 Bernadine de Lavedan who died in 1517. “Our Royal ... Ancestors”.

⁶⁸“Les Seigneurs de Landiras_1” inserts a Gaston, *sénéchal* de Guyenne in 1465 between François and Thomas.

⁶⁹One 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.

⁷⁰If 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.

⁷¹The date of marriage is from Courcelles: III, “de Grignols”, 260.

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

“GeneaNet” 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 brother-in-law (Jean [IV], “co-seigneur de Landiras”) as her first child. Then, three more children: Gaston de Montferrand (father of Mathurin [which matches other information], Isabeau and Marie de Montferrand), Jacqueline de Montferrand (to be wife of François de La Cropte sr de Meinardie, and then mother of Jeanne de La Cropte), and Isabeau de Montferrand (to marry Raymond de Fortebride).

⁷²A 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.

“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 posterity and then inconsistently suggests that his second-oldest brother, Gaston I, was the father of Gaston II (11-12).

⁷³“Jean 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.

⁷⁴Identified as “Bourgeois de Landiras de Montferrand” by “GeneaNet/François”, a site which furnishes several additional dates for the next few generations. Also by “Les Auschtzky de Bordeaux”.

Sisters: Marthe (b. 1586) & Madeleine (b. 1588) became nuns;⁷⁵

Cittérée 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 Auschtzky de Bordeaux") Marie-Delphine (or Delphinette) de Pontac (1627-af. 1675)

XV.1. Joseph-François de Montferrand, mrqs 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?!⁷⁶

XV.2. Léon de Montferrand, mrqs 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, mrqs 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 Beycheville⁷⁸

mother of the succession

= 1720 Étienne-François de Brassier (ca. 1685-1744), sgr de La Marque

XV.1. François Armand de Brassier, mrqs de Landiras & brn de Montferrand (1723-1768)

= Mathive Jeanne Françoise Thérèse de Pommiers m.s.p.

XV.2. Étienne de Brassier, mrqs 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, mrqs de Landiras & brn de Montferrand

(ca. 1750-1825), *capitaine de dragons* et *chevalier de l'ordre de Saint-Louis*; *émigré*

= 14 April 1787 Catherine de Mémoire de Barbe (1765/66-1792)

Siblings: Charles François Armand de La Roque-Budos (b. 1762)⁸⁰ and

Marguerite de La Roque-Budos (d. 1820)⁸¹ = 1775 Jean-Baptiste-Calixte de

Montmorin (1727-1781), marquis de Saint-Hérem, *maréchal des*

camps et armées du roi

XVII. Catherine Delphine de La Roque-Budos, mrqse de Landiras & brnne 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 Anunciades* 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 Auschtzky 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.

Communay also appears to acknowledge a son, Pierre François de Montferrand, *vicomte* de Foncaude (150, but not in his table).

Abbot, 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).

⁷⁷From here into the French Revolution every marquis de Landiras, baron de Montferrand is the *premier baron* de Guyenne and *grand-sénéchal* de Guyenne.

⁷⁸A 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").

⁷⁹Baurein 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).

⁸⁰This 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.

⁸¹Marguerite was Saint-Hérem's second wife. Anselme, IX (2), 956. The barony of Beycheville 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).

⁸²Féret (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.).

XVIII. **Léon II Armand de Brivazac** (1823-1889)
= 1860 Alice Louise Caroline de Lur-Saluces (1836-1901)⁸³

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 Montferland 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.

Acknowledgements

The author wishes to thank the Discretionary Grant Program, Research and Innovation Committee, of the University of Winnipeg (Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada), for generously agreeing to fund the publication of these articles. He is also most grateful to Marshall Bailey and Kathleen Sweeney for their making possible the research trip to Bordeaux.

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⁸³Note the presence of a “de Lur” again. Cf. the *Maisons* d'Uza and de Canon.

⁸⁴How can this list be kept useful and grateful, without being cluttered or pretentious? The research attack, in addition to consulting solid reference books, was to Google most of the individuals mentioned here and then click on several of the offered links, for comparisons and comprehensiveness, then pursuing most relatives and even properties individually. Below, I shall list, to the fullest extent my recollection allows, the generic names of the sites to which I am indebted, but not always their internet coordinates. The latter are many and long, and often the only word changed is the name of the person concerned. So, my conclusion, dear readers, is to advise you to Google directly whoever interests you by his or her name, but to remain open, creative and persistent in your search.

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