

*Descriptive elements other than names found in the Armorial du dénombrement de la Comté de Clermont en Beauvaisis 1373-1376*

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*This is a follow-up to "Personal names found in the Armorial du dénombrement de la Comté de Clermont en Beauvaisis 1373-1376: some names from Picardy in the 14<sup>th</sup> century"*

## **Introduction**

In 1371, Charles V requested a census of the kingdom of France. In the county of Clermont en Beauvaisis, it was accomplished between 1373 and 1376 under the direction of Gilles de Nedonchel, gouverneur of the County and Lord of Cressonsacq.

The names and corresponding devices were collected in the “Dénombrement du comté de Clermont en Beauvaisis”. This was published, with the blazons, by Michel Popoff in “Documents d’héraldique médiévale” (Editions du Léopard d’Or, 1998). He had collected them from the manuscript fr. 20082 stored at the Bibliothèque Nationale de France.

The extracted names (given and surnames) can be found in another article.

Here are the elements (other than name and arms) used to describe people in that document.

## **Nicknames**

All the nicknames in this roll were for males, with the indication “dit”, meaning “called”.

Descriptive nicknames can apply to physical characteristics of the person.

The most frequent physical characteristic nickname here was “called the one-eyed”

- Jehan de Gannes dit le Borgne
- Jehan de Saint Remy dit Le Borgne
- Mahieu d'Erquiviller dit Le Borgne

There is one based on beauty: Pierre de Noyntel dit Hideux (called Hideous). Note that such nicknames could be given because they fit the person, or quite the opposite.

There is one based on coloration: Guiart de Milly dit Brunet. Brunet means dark (of hair and/or skin?)

Another somewhat physical descriptive is Jehan Bundanz dit Haubergeon, which is possibly based on a piece of clothing, as an haubergeon is a short tunic or cotte of maille, either sleeveless or with short sleeves

Descriptive nicknames can also apply to the character of the person with two examples:

- Wale de Monchiaux dit Grongnet. Grongnet has the same root as grongnard, which means grumbler
- Guillaume de Rouviller dit Brouet (called broth). This appears to have been a nickname given to people eating mostly broth, living cheaply.

Occupational nicknames relate to the person's profession. The examples here are

- Havot/Havet with Jehan de Bleincourt dit Havot, Jehan de Blaincourt dit Havot (probably the same as Jehan de Bleincourt, even if recorded in another village) and Jehan d'Estrées dit Havet. Havet (and the variant Havot) may design a pick (francique \*haf = hook), so that would be an occupational nickname for someone using a pick or hook (stone carrier or a miner...)
- Jehan de Hemeviller dit Cordelier. A cordelier is a cord maker.
- Watier Mauchevalier dit Maquet. Maquet means haystack, and the nickname could be based either on occupation, or on twist of the last name, or both.

Locative nicknames differ from the additional locatives (as described later) by the structure [dit] + [locative] rather than usual locative [de] + [placename].

- Jehan de Croissy dit Gournay. This can be referring to an unmarked locative for Gournay sur Aronde, or a family name
- Jehan Triquotel dit Daridel. This appears to be referring to the locative d'Aridel
- Pierre d'Abbecourt dit de Courcelles (the village of Courcelles is now part Courcelles-Epayelles)

### **Personal relationships**

These indicate a relevant relationship to the person whose name is cited, and how they get to have the recorded arms.

#### Inheritance

The most frequent relates to inheritance and uses hoir(s), which means heir(s), with potentially additional information. This is summarized in the table below.

Indication of inheritance	Structure	Example	# of examples
les hoirs (the heirs)	[les hoirs] + [full personal name]	Les hoirs Tartarin de Lesglentier	44
li hoir (the heir)	[li hoir] + [full personal name]	li hoir Witasse Diavert	1
et les hoirs (and the heirs)	[et les hoirs] + [full personal name]	et les hoirs Jehan Blemart	1
et les hoirs (and the heirs)	[Feminine title] + [domain] + [et les hoirs] + [domain]	La Dame de Crevecuer et les hoirs de Saint-Sauflieu	1
Les hoirs de feu (the heirs of the deceased)	[les hoirs] + [feu] + [full personal name]	Les hoirs de feu Paquier Le Villain	4
Les hoirs de feu Messire (the heirs of the deceased Sir)	[les hoirs] + [feu] + [title] + [full personal name]	Les hoirs de feu Messire Loys d'Esquery	1

Les hoirs de Messire (the heirs of Sir)	[les hoirs] + [masculine title] +[full personal name]	Les hoirs de Messire Pierre de Songons	4
Les hoirs le Dame (the heirs of Dame)	[les hoirs] + [feminine title] +[domain]	Les hoirs le Dame de Sailleville	1
Les hoirs Monseigneur (the heirs of Sir)	[les hoirs] + [masculine title] +[domain]	les hoirs Monseigneur Derquery	1
Les hoirs à la femme (the heirs of the wife)	[les hoirs] + [feminine relationship indication] +[masculine name]	Les hoirs à la femme Jacques le Queu	1

### Family relationships

Family relationships mentions can appear before or after the name cited, as seen in the table below.

Relationship	Structure	Examples	# of examples
ante (aunt)	[feminine title] + [feminine first name] + [ante] + [dudit] +[nickname]	Demoiselle Jehanne ante dudit Borgne (dudit = the said)	1
femme (wife)	[feminine title] + [full feminine name] + [femme] + [de] +[feu] + [full masculine name]	Demoiselle Jehanne de Hemeviller femme de feu Gautier de Cuise	1
femme (wife)	[feminine title] + [full feminine name] + [jadiz] + [femme] + [full masculine name]	Demoiselle Marie de Senicourt jadiz femm Bauduin du Boz ("jadiz" means "in the past", and can appear before or after [femme] <sup>1</sup> )	2
femme (wife)	[feminine title] + [feminine first name] + [femme] + [masculine title] + [full masculine name]	Madame Ysabiau femme Messire Jehan Requignard ("jadiz" can also appear before of after [femme])	3
femme (wife)	[feminine title] + [full masculine name] + [femme] + [masculine title]	La dame de Lesglentier Tartarin de Lesglentier, femme feu Messire	1
la femme (the wife)	[la femme] + [full masculine name]	La femme Merlin du Four	5

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<sup>1</sup> It most likely indicates a widow

la femme (the wife)	[la femme] + [de] + [full masculine name]	La femme de Borgne de Bousenaut	1
Fille (daughter)	[feminine title] + [full feminine name] + [fille] [descriptive for the following male name] + [full masculine name]	Demoiselle Jehanne de Bachi fille de defunt (deceased) Adan de Bachi Demoiselle Jehanne de Boutenangle fille dudit (already mentioned) Jehan Le Queu	3
Fille (daughter)	[feminine title] + [feminine first name] + [fille] + [full masculine name]	Demoiselle Jehanne fille Louvet de Hemeviller	1
Fille (daughter)	[feminine first name] + [fille] + [full masculine name]	Jehanne fille Pierre du Bus Marguot fille de feu Symon Le Fourbeur	2
La fille (the daughter)	[la fille] + [full masculine name]	La fille Hue de Belloy	5
Le fille (variant article)	[le fille] + [full masculine name]	Le fille Enguerran de Moussures	1
Filz (son)	[masculine first name] [filz] + [full masculine name]	Raulin filz Raulin Mauchevalier	1
Filz (son)	[full masculine name] [filz] + [partial name]	Mahieu du Quesnel fil Manessier Aubery du Quesnel fils de feu Mahieu	2
Le filz (the son)	[le filz] + [full masculine name]	Le filz Colart d'Estrees	1
Le fieux (the son)	[le fieux] + [last name]	Le fieux Fouquet	1
li enfant (the child)	[li enfant] + [full name]	li enfant Werne de Cressy	1
Les enfants (the children)	[les enfants] + [full masculine name]	Les enfants Jehan de Caufferi	1
Les enfants (the children)	[Le enfanz] + [title] + [full masculine name]	Le enfanz Messire Raoul de Cuignieres	1
Niece (niece)	[full feminine name] + [niece] + [masculine title] + [full masculine name]	Perrote Aubourt niece Messire Jehan de Basincourt	1

Père (father)	[full masculine name] + [pere] + [feminine title] + [full feminine name]	Richart Le Maire père de ledit demoiselle Jehanne Le Mairesse <sup>2</sup>	
Sueur (sister)	[full feminine name] + [suer] + [dudit] + [masculine name]	Perrote d'Auregny suer dudit Jehan d'Auregny Perrenelle de Bucamps sereur dudit Regnaut	2
Sueur (sister)	[feminine title] + [feminine name] + [surer] + [dudit] + [masculine name]	Demoiselle Gille sereur dudit Jehan (de Crapain)	1
La/le sueur (the sister) audit/dudit (of the said)	[Le/a sueur] + [audit/dudit] + [full masculine name]	La suer audit Pierre Darion le suer dudit (Robert) Boulate	2
Vefve (widow)	[feminine first name] + [vefve] + [full masculine name]	Tifaine Vefve de Estienne de Creelg	1
Vefve (widow)	[feminine title] + [full feminine name] + [vefve] + [feu] + [masculine name]	Demoiselle Jehanne de Camberone vefve de feu Jehan de Camberone	1
la vefve (the widow)	[la vefve] + [full masculine name]	la vefve Estienne de Creelg	1
le vefve (variant article)	[la vefve] + [full masculine name]	le vefve Drieu de Laittre	1

Orthographic variants :

Audit/dudit (of the said)

Femme, femm (wife)

Filz, fils, fil, fieux (son)

Sueur, suer, sureur (sister)

### Additional locatives

Fifteen names in this collection, all masculine, have an additional postpended locative element using “de” or “du” as junction. For ex: Mahieu Nicolas de Gonesse, Jehan Bigant du Tranly

Of these 15, only one appears to be a double locative: Jehan de Lattre de Milly

<sup>2</sup> This one has the extra element “ledit” (the called). It should also be noted that Maire/Mairesse works as both a name element and an occupational spelled according to the gender of the person. Maire designated the role of a person with administrative functions for a small city, in charge of rendering justice.

One has a different descriptive structure : Henriet de Leglise demourant à Compiègne (Henriet de Leglise, living in Compiègne)

Additionally "le Helle de Campremy" appears to be a shortened form of "Jehans dit le Helle de Campremy"

### Offices/occupations

Occupational bynames are not included here but in the related name article.

Occupation	Structure	Examples	# of examples
abbé (abbot)	[l'abbé] + [place name]	l'abbé de Saint-Martin-au-Boz	2
Camparteur <sup>3</sup>	[le camparteur] + [place name]	Le Camparteur d'Angiviller	1
maire <sup>4</sup> (mayor)	[le maire] + [place name]	Le Maire d'Angiviller, Le maire de Martincourt.	15
maire (mayor)	[name element] + [le maire] + [place name]	Soullart le maire de Villepoiz, Philippe Le Maire de Jaux	2
mairesse	[feminine first name] + [le mairesse] + [place name]	Jehanne le mairesse de la Verriere	1
mareschale <sup>5</sup>	[le mareschale] + [place name]	Le mareschale d'Audenehan	1
Potier (potter)	[le Potier] + [place name]	Le Potier de Betisy	1
prestre (priest)	[masculine title] + [full masculine name] + [prestre]	Messire Nicole Dars prestre	2
Prevost (provost)	[le Prevost] + [place name]	Le Prevost de Saint Just	2
Prieur (prior)	[le prieur] + [place name]	le prieur de Bougonval	1
Evesque (bishop)	[L'evesque] + [place name]	L'evesque de Coustance	1

<sup>3</sup> Camparteur this was a person in charge of collecting the champart, a tax paid as a share of the harvest.

<sup>4</sup> Maire (mayor), indicates the person in charge of a township.

<sup>5</sup> Mareschale can possibly describe an officer, or a maréchal-ferrant (blacksmith)

## Titles/forms of address

These are the more frequently mentioned. Both females and males are found.

Title	Structure	Examples	# of examples
Dame	[L(a/e) dame] + [location]	La dame de Sainte Arangonde	14
Dame	[La dame] + [location] + [full masculine name] + [family relationship]	La dame de Lesglientier Tartarin de Lesglientier, femme feu Messire	1
Damoiselle/demoiselle	[D(a/e)moiselle] + [full feminine name]	Demoiselle Ameline Grimoude	43
Demoiselle	[Demoiselle] + [full feminine name] + [family relationship indication <sup>6</sup> ]	Demoiselle Jehanne de Bachi fille de defunt Adan de Bachi	6
Demoiselle	[Demoiselle] + [feminine first name] + [family relationship indication <sup>7</sup> ]	Demoiselle Jehanne fille Louvet de Hemeviller	5
Demoiselle	[L(a/e) demoiselle] + [location]	La demoiselle de Roye	13
Madame	[Madame] + [full feminine name]	Madame Ysabiau de Faiel	2
Madame	[Madame] + [full feminine name] + [further indication of nobility]	Madame Yolant de Varennes dame de Montcaurel, Madame Jehanne du Raoust dame de Villers, viscontesse de Bretueilg	5
Madame	[Madame] + [location]	Madame de Monstereul	3 <sup>8</sup>
Madame	[Madame] + [feminine first name] + [location]	Madame Jehanne Dame de Milly et de Fluy	1
Madame	[Madame] + [feminine name] + [family relationship]	Madame Ysabiau femme Messire Jehan Requignard	2 <sup>9</sup>

<sup>6</sup> The family relationships here are femme (wife), fille (daughter) in both cases with indication that the male relative is dead; or vefve (widow).

<sup>7</sup> The family relationships are ante (aunt), fille (daughter), femme (wife) and sueur (sister)

<sup>8</sup> One of those, "Madame de Milly", is also referenced elsewhere as "Madame Jehanne, Dame de Milly".

<sup>9</sup> The other example had much more information "Madame Blanche de Neelle femme jadiz de feu messire Guy de Beaumont, chevalier, dame de Onz en Bray, tant en son nom que comme aiant le bail de ses filles" using her

Maistre	[Maistre] + [full masculine name]	Maistre Pierre Gorgedieu	4
Me (abbreviation for maistre)	[Me] + [full masculine name]	Me Yves Le Fae	11
Me (abbreviation for maistre)	[Me] + [masculine first name]	Me Oudart	1
Messire	[Messire] + [full masculine name]	Messire Paonnet des Quesnes	119
Messire	[Messire] + [full masculine name] + [prestre]	Messire Nicole Dars prestre	2
Messire	[Messire] + [masculine name] + [further indication of nobility]	Messire Bauduin de seigner de Anvin, Messire Jehan Conte de Bouloigne et d'Auvergne; Messire Pierre seigneur de Sarcuz, de Friscampz et de Bergicourt	10
Messire	[Messire] + [location]	Messire du Plessis Brion	2
Monseigneur	[Monseigneur] + [full masculine name]	Monseigneur Jehan de Cramoisy	2
Monseigneur	[Monseigneur] + [location]	Monseigneur de Barbenchon	2
Monseigneur	[Monseigneur] + [masculine name] + [further indication of nobility]	Monseigneur Tristan sire de Maignelers	2 <sup>10</sup>
Monseigneur	[Monseigneur] + [further indication of nobility] + [location]	Monseigneur le Duc de Bourbonnois	2
Seigneur	[Le seigneur] + [location]	Le seigneur d'Equencourt	19
Seigneur	[masculine name] + [seigneur] + location]	Guillaume seigneur de Hargenlieu	5
Seigneurs (plural form)	[Les seigneurs] + [location]	Les seigneurs de Ronquerolles	1
Sire	[Sire] + [full masculine name]	Sire Jehan Grimoult	2

complete name, that her deceased husband was knight, that she was also suzerain over Onz en Bray and that this was also destined to her daughters

<sup>10</sup> One of these 2 is actually another entry for someone also in the “Messire” section

Sire	[Le sire] + [location]	Le sire de Crevecuer et de Thoïs	4
Sire	[masculine name] + [Sire] + location]	Jehan sire de Barbenchon	2 <sup>11</sup>

Orthographic variants :

Damoiselle, demoiselle

La/le seem to be both used as articles for women

Ladite/ledite are both used for women

Messier, messire

Seigneur, seigneur

Sueur, sereur

"Seigneur" and "Sire » appear to be used interchangeably. For example the same person is listed as both "Messire Gilles seigneur de Nedonchel et de Cressonsart", "Messire Gilles sire de Nedonchel et de Cressonsac" and "Monseigneur Gille Seigneur de Nedonchel, Chevalier".

## Others

This section is for the comments that did not really fit in the other sections.

Note	Structure	Example	# of examples
feu (deceased)	[feu] + [full personal name]	Feu Jaque Le Flamenc	1
feu (deceased)	[feu] + [title] + [domain]	Feu Monseigneur d'Erquery	1
l'ainsné (the elder)	[full name] + [l'ainsné]	Jehan Alliaume l'ainsné	3
Le fief	[le fief] + [place name]	Le fief d'Estoquerel	1
Les fiefs (plural form)	[les fiefs] + [place name]	les fiefs d'Auregny	1

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<sup>11</sup> For the domain of Basentin, the same Jehan is referenced both as " Seigneur de Basentin" and " sire de Basentin".