

By Perry Streeter for *New Netherland Connections* (October, November, December 2010) with select **additions** and **corrections**

LONG-OVERDUE BROKAW/BRAGAW ADDITIONS & CORRECTIONS: THE EUROPEAN ORIGINS OF BOURGON¹ BROUCARD AND CATHERINE LE FEVRE

BY PERRY STREETER*

This article reveals the European origins of Bourgon¹ Broucard and Catherine le Fevre—the immigrant ancestors of the large Brokaw/Bragaw family in America—as long-overdue corrections and additions to an article that appeared in *The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record* in 1955–1956, “The Brokaw-Bragaw Family,” by H. Minot Pitman.^[1] The following is an excerpt from Pitman’s account that contains several errors that are corrected further below:

1. Bourgon¹ Broucard, a Walloon or Huguenot, was a member of the Walloon Church at Manheim [*sic*, Mannheim] in the German Palatinate^[2] at the time of his marriage there, Dec. 1, 1663, to his first wife Marie du May. On Dec. 18, 1666, he married there (2nd), Catherine Lefevre (Lefubure, Le Febre)... Riker, in his *Annals of Newtown, N.Y.*, 1852, page 371, says that Catherine was probably a sister of Magdalena La Febre, wife of Joost Durie, “a respectable French Protestant,” ...

Others bearing the surname Broucard were found by a professional genealogist in an examination of the Walloon Church records of Manheim [*sic*] in 1935 but their relationship, if any to the pioneer Bourgon is unknown.

Unfortunately, the unnamed genealogist of 1935 was not as professional as Pitman understandably assumed. If he or she had provided all of the entries from the French Reformed Church at Mannheim presented further below, any genealogist—professional or amateur—would have easily deduced the immediate origins of Bourgon and Catherine, including three of their four parents, and determined that Catherine was *not* the sister of Magdalena La Febre.

In 1978, Ruth P. Heidgerd, then Secretary of the Huguenot Historical Society in New Paltz, New York transcribed and translated the records of this church as “Mannheim: Records of the French Congregation 1651–1710.” Ms. Heidgerd’s efforts created awareness that Pitman’s article had critical omissions. Some of the information provided below on the immediate European origins of Bourgon and Catherine has become accessible in the public domain via web pages, message boards, mailing list archives, etc. However, these isolated findings have not been organized, analyzed and committed to print.

Beyond correcting Pitman’s account, this article also includes critical additions that—to my knowledge—have not been documented anywhere else to date. The *possible* origins of Catherine le Fevre’s parents, Jean le Fevre and Jeanne Leman, have been determined. Hopefully, we will not have to wait another 50 years for significant corrections and additions to *this* article; I challenge all those with greater subject matter expertise and access to resources than I have to make the story more accurate and complete as soon as possible. Further research in all of the locations identified below, as well as in other well-known havens for Huguenot refugees, may well bring new information to light.

NAME PRONUNCIATIONS, SPELLINGS AND MEANINGS

Before reading the original records provided further below, it may be helpful to understand the pronunciation, spelling and meaning of Bourgon Broucard’s distinctive name, especially his surname, as discussed in this excerpt from *Our Brokaw-Bragaw Heritage*:

In those times the French gave the sound of o or u to the diphthong ou and the final d was silent. So the original pronunciation must have been Brokar or Brucar, the r has been dropped and a w substituted so that the pronunciation is not so remarkable for it’s [*sic*, its] changes, as for it’s [*sic*, its] persistency.^[3]

Broucard is an obvious variation of the French surname *Brocard*, which also appears as *Brocart*, *Brochard* and *Brochart* and is found especially in Normandy and Picardy^[4]; these variations and *many* others appear in the records below. Some of Bourgon’s

* Corrections and additions will be welcomed at 3273 State Route 248, Canisteo, NY 14823 or perry@streeter.com and made available to all at www.perry.streeter.com. In the preparation of this article, I gratefully acknowledge the invaluable assistance of Roma Haenke-Hardy. Many others provided direct or indirect help including Michael Bock, *Generallandesarchiv* Karlsruhe (Germany); Dennis L. Brokaw, Sr.; Dr. James Russell Brokaw (1931–2007); Chris Brooks, Asa Castleman; Claude Depauw, Archivist of Mouscron, Belgium; Dr. Dominique Ehrmantraut; David Lietanie; Lucy Gwynn, The Huguenot Society (London); Harry Macy, Jr. FASG; Anne Morddel, The French Genealogy Blog; Lorine McGinnis Schulze; Howard Swain; Henri Prevost-Brouillet, *Société de l’Histoire du Protestantisme Français* (Paris); Cor Snabel, Denis Vatinel; Steven Wilson; and Christophe Yernaux. For other corrections to the Brokaw-Bragaw family tree, see the author’s article, “Identifying the True Ancestry of Hilleje, wife of Isaac² Bragaw (*Bourgon¹ Broucard*) as the granddaughter of Pieter¹ Roelofszen [Bas] and Jan¹ Boeckhout [John¹ Buckhout] both of Mespath Kills, Newtown, Queens County, New York” (*New Netherland Connections*, July, August, September 2004; Volume 9, Number 3).

¹ Hereinafter *Pitman*. Henry Minot Pitman (1888–1970), FASG, was the Editor of *The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record* from April 1937 through October 1938.

² From 1648 until 1777, the city of Mannheim was part of the Second Electorate of the Palatinate of the Rhine.

³ Elsie E. Foster, *Our Brokaw-Bragaw Heritage* (1967), first page of Introduction (pages not numbered).

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descendants adopted the spelling of *Bragam*, so the homophonic variations of *Bragar* and *Bragard* also found further below may eventually prove significant in learning more about his ancestry. Loosely translated, the *Brocard* surname may have multiple origins including:

- an animal or an object equipped with a point
- a jug with a pointed spout
- male deer with horns
- nickname for a maker or merchant of brocat (brocade)

As a surname, according to Dauzat, *Bourgon* has at least two possible associations including^[5]:

- chief of the carters [those who carry things in carts]
- place name in Southeastern France also known as Borgone

To the extent that Dauzat may have been referring to the modern Provinces of Normandy and Picardy in his definition of *Brocard*, rather than the larger regions that bore the same names in the Middle Ages, awareness of the same may help to guide additional research towards uncovering earlier generations of this family. In response to Dauzat's definition for *Bourgon*, a more likely place name for potential association is the *commune française* of Bourgon which lies near the historical boundaries of Normandy [*Normandie*] and Brittany [*Bretagne*] but within *canton* de Loiron, *arrondissement* de Laval, *département* de la Mayenne, *province* de la Maine, *région* Pays de la Loire, France^[6]. However, Bourgon lies more than 300 miles to the southwest of where Bourgon Broucard lived prior to residing in Mannheim so the possibility that *Bourgon* was simply the surname of Bourgon's mother or paternal grandmother should also be considered when conducting further research.

In correspondence with Dennis L. Brokaw, Sr., Patrick Lernout of the Mouscron area claimed that *Broucard* is not French, but rather, Flemish, and equivalent to *Broeckkaert* or *Brouckaert*. Flemish is the term for the dialect of Dutch spoken in Flanders or Belgium. Mr. Lernout also stated that *brouck* is an archaic Flemish word for a swamp so *Brouckaert* translates as a "person living at the swamp." However, there is no reason to doubt that Bourgon Broucard and his French-speaking family were ultimately of French origin. *Broucard* simply sounded similar enough to these Flemish surnames that the same individuals, including Bourgon, were sometimes identified by both French and Flemish spellings in different records. Obviously, the ethnicity and literacy of those who recorded the events greatly influenced the spellings that *they* chose, instead of the individual who bore the name. Researching this family is challenging, given the many spelling variations that can be derived from the combinations of these elements: Br+[a/o/oo/ou]+[c/cc/ch/ck/ckh/cq/g/k/kk/q/qh]+[a/aa/ae/ua/uae]+[r/rd/rt/w].

POST REFORMATION NAMING PRACTICES AMONG FRENCH PROTESTANTS

Before reading the records provided below, it may also be helpful to have some insights on the post-Reformation naming practices of French Protestants.

...in many parts of Europe children were named after godparents. Baptism and naming had become even more closely identified in the late medieval and early modern periods... Naming at the font was also established in France and England by this time, and it survived the Reformation...

The custom developed in France "towards the end of the Middle Ages and reached its height from the sixteen to the mid nineteenth century."²⁴... In Nantes in the sixteenth century between 80 and 90 per cent of boys were named after godfathers. Figures of over 90 per cent were found in... Flanders... So pervasive was the custom that it was also followed by Protestants...

Two alternative models were used in the choice of godparents and hence their names. In one – the commonest – godparents were selected from among relatives... Often the rulers were stricter, running parallel to and reinforcing those for the transmission of names from kin that we have already encountered... for example, "one takes for the first child the paternal grandfather and the maternal grandmother, for the second the elder brother of the father and the elder sister of the mother."²⁶ Here balance between the paternal and maternal kin was carefully maintained...

The second model was to choose godparents from outside the circle of relatives. This was a way of providing children and families with a wider network of contacts and especially with patronage in higher social strata...^[7]

⁴ **Brocard+**, **-art** (surtout norm.-picard), **Brochard+**, **-art**, désignait un objet ou and animal pourvu d'un éperon, d'une pointe : cruche ou pot à éperon ou à goulot pour verser (v. BROC) ; chevreuil mâle (d'au moins un an) muni de ses cornes (ce terme de vénerie n'apparaît qu'au XVIe s., mais doit être plus anc.) : le patronyme peut être un surnom de fabricant ou de marchand, ou un sobriquet analogue à TROCHE-TROCHU (brocart, étoffe, altération au XVIe s. de brocat, emprunté à l'italien brocatto, n'a rien à voir), V. BROCHE. (Albert Dauzat, *Dictionnaire Étymologique des Noms de Famille et Prénoms de France* [Paris], 69.)

⁵ **Bourgon**, « chef des charretiers » en anc. fr., ; « gros bourg » dans le Sud-Est (piémontais *Borgone*, aussi n. de localité). (Albert Dauzat, *Dictionnaire Étymologique des Noms de Famille et Prénoms de France* [Paris], 59.)

⁶ Wikipedia (<http://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bourgon>), viewed 6 September 2007.

⁷ Stephen Wilson, *The means of naming: a social and cultural history of personal naming in western Europe* (London: UCL Press; 1998), 227-9.

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As you will see below, the Protestants in this article seemed to follow both of these models, using both related and apparently unrelated members of their congregations to serve as witnesses for their children's baptisms.

RECORDS FROM THE OLD WALLOON CHURCH OF AMSTERDAM

The first known record of Bourgon Broucard and Catherine le Fevre in New Netherland is the baptism of their son Isaac in the Brooklyn Reformed Dutch Church on 7 August 1676:

Isaack; parents: **Borgenson Brokaerd**, **Cathalijn Leeffeber**; witness: **Michiel Permentier**.^[8]

The last known record of Bourgon and Catherine in Europe is also a baptismal record for a son named Isaac, on 21 March 1675, in the Waals-Hervormd [Walloon-Reformed] congregation that worshipped in the Oude Waalse kerk [Old Walloon Church] of Amsterdam, Netherlands.^[9] It is unknown if the first Isaac died at Amsterdam, at Brooklyn or at sea. Limited abstracts of the *Doopregisters* [Baptismal Registers] (1564–1811) of the Archives at Amsterdam are online and searchable for free; however, the names of sponsors are not always included in the abstracts or searchable indexes. By purchasing an image of the original record, I learned the names of the witnesses (*Tesmoings*) to Isaac's baptism:

Isaac Fils de **Bouïrgon Brocar**, et **Caterain le febûre**, Tesmoings **Isaac Sÿ**, et **Margúeritte Leüren**.

Isaac Sÿ was undoubtedly identical with Isaac Sy, the son of Jean Sy who was born about 1634, probably at Calais, France; Isaac also migrated from Mannheim to New Netherland and his descendants were known by the surname of *See*. This 1675 record of him in Amsterdam provides additions and corrections to following statements:

“What prompted the [Sy] family to leave Mannheim for temporary refuge in England probably late 1673, or early in 1674, is not difficult to ascertain... The route of the family's migration from Mannheim to England and the details of its sojourn in London are not known... Governor Edmund Andros arrived in America from England on the ship *Diamond*, 22 October 1674 (CDNHY 3:67)... On board were several French refugee families among whom were **Isaac See** and **Nicholas De Veaux** and their families (Har: 318; Riker's Coll., Box #1, #4, NYPL Annex). The writer has never found any primary documentation to substantiate Riker's statement as to the ship *Diamond's* passenger list.”^[10]

Bourgon Broucard and Catherine le Fevre's time in Amsterdam prior to emigration to New Netherland was brief, for they were still in Mannheim on 31 January 1675 when they served as sponsors there for a baptism. In addition to that record, look further below for other points of association between the Sy, De Veaux and Broucard families in the records of Mannheim.

Other researchers have either overlooked the other pre-1700 records from Oude Waalse kerk of Amsterdam for individuals with homophonic variations of Bourgon's surname or dismissed any potential connection to him. In the table below, the names have been presented as they appear in online transcriptions with the patronymic (if included) and surname in boldface type, followed by the given name.

DOOP [BAPTISM]	VADER [FATHER]	MADER [MOTHER]	KIND [CHILD]
14 september 1615	Brocart Hubert	Martin Jeanne	Anne
15 januari 1617	Broccard Sijmon	Martens Grietien	Elisabeth
28 februari 1618	Brocart Sijmeon	Martens Gertien	Abijgael
14 april 1619	Orboenie Sim (Poul)	Brocardt Rebecca	Paul
27 oktober 1619	Brocart Simeon	Martens Grietgen	Elisabet
20 dec 1620	Broccard Simon	Martens Grietge	Barbe
20 dec 1620	Broccard Simon	Martens Grietge	Josijne
13 november 1622	Broccard Sijmon	Maertens Grietgen	Jean
7 augustus 1622	Pauwelsen Oorboom Sijmon	Broccardt Rabbecca	Jean
12 november 1623	Trouque Andrieu	Brocar Francoise	Jeanne

⁸ Domine Henricus Selijns and [Translator] A.P.G. Jos van der Linde for The Holland Society of New York, *New York Historical Manuscripts Dutch: Old First Dutch Reformed Church of Brooklyn, New York First Book of Records, 1660–1752* (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Company; 1983), 116; courtesy of Howard Swain.

⁹ Dooptregisters at Stadsarchief, Amsterdam, Netherlands, <http://stadsarchief.amsterdam.nl> (viewed 26 July 2010).

¹⁰ Glenna (See) Hill, “The See Family of Calais, France and the Manor of Philipsburgh,” *New York Genealogical and Biographical Record*, (April 1993) 114:95.

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DOOP [BAPTISM]	VADER [FATHER]	MADER [MOTHER]	KIND [CHILD]
19 december 1627	Pauwelsz Oorboom Sijmon	Brocard Rebecca	Simon
1 augustus 1627	Broccard Simeon	Martens Grietge	Sijmeon
2 february 1631	Teunisz Teunis	Borchaerts Rebecka	Trijntje
7 august 1635	Teunisz Teunis	Sijmons Rebecka	Abraham
7 august 1635	Teunisz Teunis	Sijmons Rebecka	Sara
1 december 1647	Larij Jean	Brocar Jeanne	Jeanne
7 november 1669	Hinslin Estienne	Bragar Margritte	Jenne
21 maart 1675	Brocar Bourgon	Febure Catrain <i>le</i>	Isaac
5 maart 1682	Rogier Isaac	Brochar Fransoise	Elisabeth

Subsequent to the publication of this article in 2010, in 2012, your author purchased some digital images of original marriage intentions recorded in *Ondertrouwregisters 1565-1811* of Amsterdam, including records for some of the couples identified in the table above. Cor Snabel graciously transcribed and translated the records; the excerpts below are extracted from Appendix D within this document, with an additional record transcribed and translated by Chris Brooks. Further research has not yet been conducted on the following:

- On 17 May 1614, **Pierre Gerard**, from Liege [probably] in Henegouwen, silkweaver, widower of **Susanna Doblin**, living on the Nieuwe Weespad, was betrothed to **Jenne Faucamp**, from Doornick, widow of **Isaac Brocaat**, testifying to be a widow for 2.5 years, since 10 months living as above, testifying to be a free person
- On 4 June 1616, **Simeon Brocard**, from London in England, silkweaver, abt. 22 years old, assisted by **Josyntjen de Boutre**, his mother, whose fathers consent has been shown to us, living in the Goudsbloemstraat & **Grietje Martens**, from Houwert, abt. 20 years old, assisted by **Marten Mariusz. & Barbel Marten**, her father & mother, living in the Angeliërsdwarstraat
- On 4 March 1617, **Simon Pouwels**, from Langehoorn, sailor, 23 years old, parents dead, since 12 years living in the Goudsbloemstraat, was betrothed to **Rebecca Broland**, from London in England, 20 years old, the sexton is ordered to get the father's consent, living as above [signed] [his mark], rebecca broowdt
- On 6 November 1621, **Andries Tronquet**, from Catelio sur Sambre, glass merchant, widower of **Maeyke van der Burgh**, since 1,5 years living in the Slykstraat, was betrothed to **Francoise Brocard**, from Bas[e], 33 years old, parents dead, assisted with [-?-] **Brocard**, her uncle, living on the Rosegracht
- On 17 June 1623, **Abraham Bruschaart**, from Middelburg, 20 years old, housecarpenter apprentice, assisted by **Maria Rutten**, his mother, 2,5 years living in the Heerestraet, & **Anna van der Cappel**, 28 years old, assisted by **Coenraet van der Cappel**, her father, living in the Tuinstraet
- 6 January 1628, Appeared as before **Teunis Teunisen** from A[sterdam] age 20 years linenweaver assisted by **Teunis Teunis senior (the old)** his father living on the Gielconicksteech & **Rebecca Brokaart** from London, widow of **Sijmon Powelssz** assisted by **Josijntje de Boetere** her mother living on the Kijserdwarstraat
- On 3 April 1632 **Pontus Legran**, from Doncir, spinner, widower of **Anna Ysenbergen**, living in the Anjelierstraet, was betrothed to **Jeanne Martyn**, from Beaumont, widow of **Hubert Brosiaer**, living in the Warmoesstraet

Whether or not Bourgon was related to any of these other individuals is unproven but seems highly probable. There are no records for homophones of *Broucard* in this church for more than two decades after 1647. Perhaps not coincidentally, records for homophones of *Broucard* first appear in French Reformed Church at Mannheim in 1652. As will be shown further below, Marguerite Bragard (wife of Estienne Hinslin), who belonged to the French Reformed Church at Mannheim 1664–65, was undoubtedly identical with the Margritte Bragar (wife of Estienne Hinslin), who was identified at Amsterdam in 1669, as shown in the table above. *Marguerite* is an equivalent name for *Margaret* and *Grietje* is the Dutch diminutive of the latter so perhaps Marguerite was named in honor of Grietje Ma[e]rtens, wife of Simon Broc[c]ar[d/t], in the table above, or an intermediate namesake.

A Simon Bragard (who had son named Abraham) and an Abraham Bragard also belonged to the congregation at Mannheim suggesting that they may have been close kinsmen of Marguerite (Bragar/d) H[e/i]nslin and, if so, it follows that all may have been descendants of Simon and Grietje (Martens) Broc[c]ar[d/t] of Amsterdam. It also seems likely that the “Fransoise Brochar” who baptized a daughter in 1682 was named in honor of the “Francoise Brocar” identified in 1623 (or an intermediary namesake). As an example of a Flemish spelling being applied to the French surname of the same person, on 11 August 1620, “Paulesz Simon” and “Broeckaerts Rebecka” had a daughter, Annetje, baptized on the Nieuwe kerk [New Church] of Amsterdam; the were undoubtedly identical with “[Pauwelsz] Oorbonie/Oorboom Sim/Sijmon” and “Broc[c]ard[t] R[a/e]becca” identified in the table above.

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RECORDS FROM THE FRENCH REFORMED CHURCH OF MANNHEIM

The city of Mannheim had been rebuilt in 1653 following the 'Thirty Years' War (1618–1648) between Catholics and Protestants; in 1689, the city was burned by the French. Karl I Ludwig, Elector Palatine (1617–1680) settled Walloons and Huguenots at Mannheim as part of his plan to make it a haven of religious toleration and liberty. The French congregation there was founded in 1651 with David Demarest serving as the first deacon; he subsequently founded Hackensack, New Jersey and it has been claimed that approximately half of the families eventually migrated to America.

For this article, Roma Haenke-Hardy extracted many images directly from microfilm of the original Kirchenbuch [Churchbook], 1652–1847 of the Französisch-Reformierte Kirche Mannheim [French Reformed Church of Mannheim].^[1] As Roma's efforts neared completion, I initiated correspondence with Dr. Dominique Ehrmentraut, the author of *L'église réformée de langue française de Mannheim de 1652 à 1689*.^[2] Dr. Ehrmentraut was extremely generous in sharing the fruits of her considerable labors; her literal transcriptions of the original records enabled me to validate my own transcriptions of Roma's extractions, as well as identify additional records for inclusion in the sections that follow.

REGISTERS OF FATHERS OF FAMILIES

The table below was derived from three registers of fathers of families [*registre des pere des familles*] initiated in the years 1652, 1665 and 1677 based on the following primary sources, as provided by Dr. Ehrmentraut:

- *Des familles et communians en l'Eglise Françoise de Manheim, qui a commencé en l'année 1652 (1652, 1664)*, M 6, Décanat de Mannheim, 1652, 10 p.
- *Registre des pères des familles, qui ont composé l'Eglise françoise de Mannheim les année 1665, et commencement de l'année 1666 avant la peste qui commensat la dite année, 1666, au mois de may*, M 13, Décanat de Mannheim, 1666, 15 p.
- *Catalogue du registre des peres des familles composants l'Eglise françoise de Mannheim, apres la grande affliction que Dieu envoyast dans cette ville l'an 1666, par un ange destruisant par la peste indifferemment toutes aages etsexes, laquelle arrestée, l'an 1667. Ce sont trouvée les peres des familles et quelque'autre de nouveaux venu dans la dite année comme suit, et cella sous monsr. Braglet pasteur eslu et confirmé, selon les ordres acoutume succedans en la place des Sr. Desfunct pasteur en la dite année 1666, de la playe comune le Sr. Estienne Crespin de Geneve, Du Vivier Couët de Metz*, M 15, Décanat de Mannheim, 1666–1668, 12 p.

In addition, the text in parentheses in the table below is based on comparing correspondence between Ms. Heidegerd and multiple parties, which provides further details.

1652	1665	1667
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jean Lefebvre le vieil [the old] • Pierre Brancard “venu avec sa femme en 1652” [came with his wife in 1652] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Francois Brage • Simon Brager • Roger Brocart (1st quarter #16) • Pierre Broncard (1st quarter #89) • Bourgon Broucard (4th quarter #65) • Pierre Broucard (4th quarter #64) • Jean Le Febvre le vieil [the old] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bourgon Broucard (4th quarter #36) • Pierre Broucard (4th quarter #34) • Roger Broucard (4th quarter #35) • Jean le Fevre La veuve [the widow (of)] • Jean le Fevre la jeune [the young] La veuve

MARRIAGES

The marriage records below were extracted from microfilm of the originals then compared to Dr. Ehrmentraut's transcriptions of the *Registre des mariages de la paroisse wallonne de Mannheim de 1652 à 1689* (Décanat de Mannheim).

- Rogier Brouquart fils de feu Louis Brouquart en son vivant demeurant à Mouqueron au pais bas et Anne Bernard jeune fille de Michy Bernard demeurant à Manheim on été maries en l'Eglise françoise [?] lew le 7^{me} Jav: 1657 [**Rogier son of the late Louis Brouquart, during his life living at Mouqueron in the Low Countries and Anne Bernard, young daughter of Michy Bernard, residing at Mannheim have been married in the French Church the 7 January 1657**].
- Le 14 septembre 1659 ont été mariés en cette Eglise Jean le Fevre, jeune homme du pays d'Artois et Barbe Hue, jeune fille, native de Lonville en Lorraine [14 September 1659 were married in this church **Jean le Fevre, young man of Artois and Barbe Hue, young daughter, native of Lonville in Lorraine**].
- Gourgon [*sic*, Bourgon] Broucard natif de Moucron en pais bas J.h. [jeune homme] et Marie du May J. fille native de Middelbourg en Zelande on été maries en cette Eglise le premier X^{bre} 1663 [**Bourgon Broucard, native of Moucron in the Low Countries, young man and Marie du May, young woman, native of Middlebourg in Zeeland, have been married in this Church 1 December 1663**].

¹¹ Family History Library International Film 1192139; which is incorrectly described as a “Roman Catholic parish register” in the Library Catalog.

¹² Guilleminot-Ehrmantraut, Dominique, *L'église réformée de langue française de Mannheim de 1652 à 1689* (Paris: Champion; 2003).

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- Le 10 d'Octobre [1658]... Le meme jour ont été maries en cette Eglise Pierre Broucard natif de Moucron en pais bas et Marie de la Court vefve de feu Estienne des Champs [10 October 1658... The same day were married in this Church **Pierre Broucard native of Moucron in the Low Countries** and **Marie de la Court widow of the late Estienne des Champs**].
- Pierre Broucard vef de Marie Delcourt bourgeois de cette ville et Peronne Hybau veve de Philippe le Conte labourier furent épousés le 2 Xbre [1666] par M.^r Molerus M: de l'Eglise flamande [**Pierre Broucard widower of Marie Delcourt** bourgeois of this city and **Perrone Hybau widow of Philippe le Conte** laborer were married the 2 December 1666 by Mr. Molerus, Minister of the Flemish Church].
- Royer Broucard habitant de cette ville vef d'Anne Bernard et Jeanne l'Emond veve de Jean Le Fevre bourgeois tisserand de cette ville ont été marier en cette Eglise le 18^{me} Xbre 1666 par M^r Molerus [**Royer Broucard**, habitant of this city, **widower of Anne Bernard**, and **Jeanne l'Emond, widower of Jean le Fevre**, bourgeois, weaver of this city, have been married in this Church 18 December 1666 by Mr. Molerus. By dispensation]
- Bourgon Broucard frère dessus Royer habitant de cette ville vef de Marie Du May et Catherine Le Fevre j. fille native de Resterne au pais bas fille de feu Jean le fevre et de Jeanne l'Emond [dessus?] furent maries le Xbre pay M^r Molerus [**Bourgon Broucard, brother of above-named Royer, inhabitant of this city, widower of Marie du May and Catherine le Fevre, young woman, native of Resterne in the low country, daughter of the late Jean le Fevre and of Jeanne l'Emond above named, were married 18 December 1666 by Mr. Molerus**]
- Paul Sechehay, veuf de ... Maistre d'Ecole de cette ville et Barbe Huet, veuve de Jean le Fevre le jeune, bourgeois de cette ville ont mariés le 22 avril 1668 en cette Eglise [**Paul Sechehay**, widower of... Schoolmaster of this city and **Barbe Huet**, widow of **Jean le Fevre the young**, bourgeois of this city were married 22 April 1668 in this church].
- Nicolas Lauselle et Marie Jounolet, veuve de Simon Bragar, habitant à Mannheim ont été mariés le 14 octobre 1668 en cette Eglise. [**Nicolas Lauselle et Marie Jounolet, widow of Simon Bragar**, living at Mannheim were married 14 October 1668 in this church.]
- Pierre Broucard, veuf de Pierronne Hybeau, bourgeois de cette ville et Jeanne Desembrés, veuve de Isaac Dumoulin ont été mariés en notre Eglise le 9 avril 1684. [**Pierre Broucard**, widower of **Pierronne Ibeau**, bourgeois of this city, and **Jeanne DeSombres**, widow of **Isaac Dumoulin**, were married in our Church the 9 April 1684.]
- Jean Mercier, jeune homme, natif de Leiden, fils de feu Jean Mercier et Marie Jeanne Brocard, jeune filles native de cette ville, fille de feu Rogier Brocard, bourgeois de cette ville ont été mariés en notre Eglise le 23 avril 1687. [**Jean Mercier**, y. man native of Leiden, son of the late **Jean Mercier** and **Marie Jeanne Brocard**, y. woman native of this city, daughter of the late **Rogier Brocard**, bourgeois of this city, were married in our Church 23 April 1687.]

The records provided above include the following critical additions and corrections to Pitman's article:

- Bourgon Broucard was a native of "Moucron" and a son of Louis Brouquart who also resided at Mouscron.
- Catherine le Fevre was a native of "Resterne" and a daughter of Jean le Fevre and Jeanne l'Emond [Leman].
- Roger Broucard married *Jeanne*—not *Marie*—l'Emond [Leman] who was the widow of Jean le Fevre and the mother of Catherine le Fevre.

As will be shown below, *l'Emond* is just one of many potential spellings for Jeanne's surname, which I am presenting as Leman. It is important to note that Jeanne (Leman) (le Fevre) Broucard became both the sister-in-law *and* the mother-in-law of Bourgon Broucard on 18 September 1666; this unusual pair of events is sadly explained by the fact that The Plague devastated the population of Mannheim in July 1666. Bourgon Broucard's unusual given name appears as *Gourgon* multiple times in the Mannheim records; the minister probably misheard or misrecorded *Bourgon* as the name of the better known saint, Gourgon, who was the inspiration for several places named Saint-Gourgon in France.

BAPTISMS

The baptismal records below were extracted from microfilm of the originals then compared to Dr. Ehrmentraut's transcriptions of the *Registre des baptêmes de 1651–1672, vol. I et vol II. de 1672-1699* (Décanat de Mannheim). There is no obvious connection between Simon Bragar[d] or Marguerite (Bragard) Henslin and Bourgon Broucard revealed in the records of this church but baptisms for their children have been included below because Marguerite and a Simon Broc[c]ar[d/t] worshipped in the same church in Amsterdam that Bourgon did, as shown above, and may have been kinsmen.

There are numerous records in this Church Book pertaining to individuals named *le Fevre*, *le Fevre*, *le Fevre*, etc. As the equivalent of the all-too-common English surname, *Smith*, it is beyond the scope of this article to include any records other than those that can be readily attributed to the immediate family of Catherine le Fevre.

The following baptismal records are formulaic in their presentation so I have only translated select text into English as necessary to provide examples for reference or to clarify French words as needed.

Catherine Broucard	Pierre Broucard et Marie taele on fait baptiser leur fille nomée Catherine née le 13 ^{me} Août [1655] baptisé le 19 ^{me} la quelle a eu pour parain Nicolas Warin et pour maraine Jacqueline Chatelet et Jeanne le Roye [Pierre Broucard and Marie Taele have baptized their daughter named Catherine, born 13 th August 1655, baptized the 19 th , who has for godfather Nicolas Warin and for godmother Jacqueline Chatelet and Jeanne le Roye]
Jacob Broncard	Pierre Broncard et marie le tale sa feme (<i>sic</i> , femme) [his wife] ont fait Baptiser leur fils [son] nommé Jacob né le 27 Septembre 1656 et a esté Baptisé le 9 ^{me} octobre lequell a pour parain Mathieu grugeon et pour maraine Judith taele

By Perry Streeeter for *New Netherland Connections* (October, November, December 2010) with select additions and corrections

Pierre le Fevre	Jean le Fevre et Jeanne le mont sa feme on fait Baptiser leur fils nomé Pierre né le 15 ^{me} novembre 1656 et a esté Baptisé le 16 ^{me} dito lequel a pour parain Pierre Gueguiere et pour maraine Anne le ture
Jean Brocard	Rogier Brocard et Anne Bernard sa feme ont fait Baptiser leur fils Jean né le 29 ^{me} Juillet [July] et a Esté Baptisé le 2 ^{me} aoust [<i>sic</i> , août] 1657 en Suivant lequel a pour parain Jean huét et pour maraine Marguerite du mont
Jacob Bronquaert	Pierre Bronquaert et Marie Taele , sa femme, ont fait baptiser leur fils nommé Jacob , né le 11 mars 1658 et a été baptisé le 14 mars. Lequel a pour parrain Jean Salingre et pour marraine Jaqueline Castelle .
Marie Bonnet	Nicolas Bonnet et Catherine Lescot , sa femme ont fait baptiser leur fille nommée Marie née le 22 avril 1658 et a été baptisée le 24 avril, laquelle a pour parrain Pierre Brancard et pour marraine Jacqueline Chottin .
Susanne Morillon	Abraham Morillon et Marie Vasseu , sa femme ont fait baptiser leur fille nommée Susanne , née le 13 mai 1658 et a été baptisée le 23 mai, laquelle a pour parrain Jean le Fevre et pour marraine Susanne Si .
Marie & Jeanne Meurice	Allard Meurice et Catherine Garnier , sa femme ont fait baptiser leurs deux filles, nées le 5 août 1658 et ont été baptisées le 8 août. L'une a été nommée Marie et a eu pour parrain Nicolas Bonnet et pour marraine Anne du Mont . L'autre a été nommée Jeanne et a eu pour parrain Jean le Fevre et pour marraine Marie de la Court .
Jacque le Fevre	Jean le Fevre et Jeanne le mon sa feme ont fait Baptiser leur fils nomé Jacque né le 27 ^{me} Janvier [January] 1659 et a Esté Baptisé le 30 dito [the same month] lequel pour parain Jacques de la Vallie et pour maraine Anne de la Mar
Pierre Brocard	Pierre Brocard et Marie de la cour sa feme ont fait Baptiser leur fils nomé Pierre né le 20 ^{me} Juin [June] 1659 et a Esté Baptisé 26 ^{me} dito lequel a pour parain Pierre Plancard et pour marain Marie noe Jeune Fille
David Broncard	Pierre Broncard et Marie le tale sa feme ont fait Baptiser leur fils nomé David né 19 novembre 1659 et Esté Baptisé le 27 ^{me} novembre eu pour parain Brice Coppet et pour maraine Judith le tale
Daniel Simon Honslin	Estienne Minalin (Honslin) et Marguerite Bragard , sa femme, ont fait baptiser leur fils nommé Daniel Simon , né le 7 août 1660 et a été baptisé le 12 août et a eu pour parrain Daniel Favre et pour marraine Marie le Favre .
Jeanne Lefevre	Jean le Fevre et Jeanne le man sa feme ont fait Baptiser leur fille nomée Jeanne née le 7 ^{me} octobre 1660 et Esté Baptisée le 14 ^{me} dito et a pour parain Pierre darmentierre et pour maraine Jeanne delmar feme d' Anthoine lepere
Marthe Bragard	Simon Bragard et Marie Jouelet sa feme ont fait Baptiser leur fille le 14 ^{me} Avril [April] 1661 née le 7 ^{me} dito qui a Esté nomée Marthe et a pour parain Daniel Sandon et pour marain Marthe Braÿe feme de Jean de la haye
Isaac Courtois	Adrian Courtois et Susanne Haubert , sa femme, ont fait baptiser leur fils nommé Isaac le 28 avril 1661, né le 22 avril et a pour parrain Pierre Broncard et pour marraine Marguerite Lancouvé , femme de Salomon le Saye .
Daniel Broncard	Pierre Broncard et Marie le tale sa feme ont fait Baptiser leur fils 8 ^{me} Septembre 1661 né le premier dito [first day of same month] qui a Esté nomé Daniel et a pour parain Jean fourni Jeune home [<i>sic</i> , jeune homme (young man)] et pour maraine Marie Bourielle
Pierre Perrot	Guillaume Perrot et Jeanne du May , sa femme, ont fait baptiser leur fils le 6 octobre 1661, né le 30 septembre, qui a été nommé Pierre et pour parrain Pierre Broncard et pour marraine Marie du May , jeune fille [young girl]
Pierre Caillé	François Caillé et Jeanne Polverse , sa femme, ont fait baptiser leur fils le 7 octobre, né le 23 octobre 1661. Lequel a été nommé Pierre et a pour parrain Pierre Broncard et pour marraine Marie Thale , sa femme.
Pierre Brocard	Pierre Brocard et Marie delcour sa feme ont fait Baptiser leur fils 19 ^{me} octobre 1662 né 11 ^{me} dito qui a Esté nomé Pierre et a pour parain Bourgou Brocard et pour maraine Marthe Pringal Jeune fille
Isaac le Paire	Anthoine le Paire et Jeanne Delmare , sa femme, ont fait baptiser leur fils le 26 avril, né le 22 avril 1663, qui a été nommé Isaac et a pour parrain Jean le Fevre et pour marraine Jeanne Masseu , femme de Pierre Guesqiere .
Michel le Fevre	Jean le Fevre et Jeanne le Mont sa feme ont fait Baptiser leur fils le 5 ^{me} Avril né le 25 ^{me} de Mars 1663 qui a Esté nomme Michel et a pour parain Jean Salingre et pour maraine Marthe Quif Jeune fille
Anthoine Bragard	Simon Bragard et Marie Jouelet sa feme ont fait Baptiser leur fils le 19 ^{me} Juillet né le 15 ^{me} dudit [the aforesaid] mois 1663 qui Esté nomé Anthoine et a pour parain Anthoine Jouelet Jhome [jeune homme (young man)] et pour maraine Susanne Lesolier Jfille [jeune fille (young woman)]
Marie Broncard	Roger Broncard, et Anne Bernard sa feme ont fait Baptiser leur fille le 11 ^{me} octobre 1663 née 9 ^{me} dudit mois qui a Esté nomée Marie , et a pour parain Gourgou [<i>sic</i>, Bourgou] Brocard , et pour maraine Marie Charlet
Catherine Henslin	Estienne Henslin et Margueritte Bragard sa feme ont fait baptiser leur fille le 24 ^{me} Janvier née le 20 ^{me} dudit mois 1664 qui a Esté nomée Catherine et a pour parain Anthoine de la Sailee et pour maraine Catherine marthe sa feme
Simon Genlien	Leonard Genlien et Marie Jacob ont fait baptiser leur fils le 13 mars, né le 11 mars 1664, qui a été nommé Simon et a pour parrain Simon Bragard et pour marraine Peronne de Vosse , femme de Jacques la Vallée .
Jacques Barbri	Pasquay Barbri et Magdellaine Bagard [<i>sic</i> , <i>Bragard</i> : This is the only instance of <i>Bagard</i> at Mannheim.] ont fait baptiser leur fils le 22 mai 1664, né le 1er décembre 1663, qui a été nommé Jacques et a pour parrain Jacque la Vallée et pour marraine Chrestienne Gombett .
Marie Brocard	Gourgou [<i>sic</i>, Bourgou] Brocard et Marie Du May ont fait Baptiser leur fille le 1 ^{re} febvrier née le 28 ^{me} Janvier 1665 qui a Esté nomée Marie , et a pour parain Pierre Brocard , et pour maraine Jeanne du May
Marie Magdelaine le Fevre	Jean le Fevre, et Jeanne le Mont on fait Baptiser leur fille le 30 ^{me} Avril 1665 née le 21 ^{me} dudit mois qui as Esté nomée Marie Magdelaine , et a pour parain Maitre Anthoine Vinche ; et pour maraine Marie Colier feme de Pierre Pringal
Anne Henslin	Estienne Henselin [<i>sic</i>] et Marguerite Bragard on fait Baptiser leur fille le 21 ^{me} May [1665] née 18 lequel mois qui a Esté nomée Anne Marguerite , et a pour parain Louis Roseau Jeune homme, et pour maraine Anne Petit Jean Jeune fille
Abraham Bragard	Marie Jouelet vefve [<i>sic</i> , veuve (widow)] de Simon Bragard a fait Baptiser leur fils le premier jour de Janvier 1666 qui a Esté nomé Abraham et a pour parain Abraham Belbec et pour mariane Marie Bagnet sa femme

By Perry Streeeter for *New Netherland Connections* (October, November, December 2010) with select additions and corrections

Elisabeth Brouquart	Roger Brancart et Anne le Roÿ on fait Baptiser leur fille le 14 ^{me} Janvier 1666 née le 7 ^{me} dudit mois qui a Esté nommé Elisabeth, et a pour parain Pierre le Roÿ et pour mariane Marie Thale feme de Pierre Bronquart par Monsr. Du Viviér [(baptized) by Mr. Du Viviér]
Jeanne Broucard	Bourgou Broucard, et Catherine le Fevre ont fait Baptiser leur fille Jeanne le 17 ^{me} 9bre née le 16 ^{me} dito 1667 et a eu pour parain Roger Broucard et pour maraine Jeanne le mont sa feme par Monsr. Ghym Pasteur allemand [(baptized) by Mr. Ghym, German Pastor]
Antoinette Bourdon	Jean Bourdon et Pieronne de Vosse ont fait baptiser leur fille le 30 mars, née le 17 mars 1668, qui a été nommée Antoinette et a pour parrain Abraham Laurier, jeune homme et pour marraine Catherine le Fevre, la femme de Gourgon [sic, Bourgou] Broucard.
Jean Rose	Jean Rose, habitant de cette ville et Pasquet Catelain ont fait baptiser leur fils Jean le 28 novembre, né le 25 novembre 1669, a eu pour parrain Roger Broucard et pour marraine Jeanne Demarle, veuve d'Anthoine le Chaire/Caire.
Marie Broucard	Gourgon [sic, Bourgou] Broucard, habitant de cette ville, et Catherine le febre on fait baptiser leur fille Marie, le 6 ^{me} avril, née le premier jour dudit mois, 1670, et à eu pour parein Arian Wellekom, et pour maraine Marie Laurey
Catherine Brocard	Bourgou Brocard and Catherine le Fevre, have had baptized their daughter Catherine, the 9th June, born the 16th 1672, has had for godfather Jean dale Pierre Young man, and for Godmother, Jeanne Delepierre, Young woman.
Marguerite Valet	Ignace Valet et Catherine Henry ont fait baptiser leur fille Marguerite le 9, née le 9 mars 1673, a eu pour parrain Daniel Delvalle et pour marraine Marguerite Broulard [sic, Brocard? This is the only instance of Broulard at Mannheim], sa femme.]
Isaac du Moulin	Isaac du Moulin et Jeanne Desombres ont fait baptiser leur fils Isaac le 25, né le 19 septembre 1673, a eu pour parrain Isaac l'Allemand, jeune homme et pour marraine Jeanne Leman, femme de Roger Brocard.
Pierre Guemard	Isaac Guemard et Sara Sy ont fait baptiser leur fils Pierre le 23 mars, né le 20 mars 1668 et a pour parrain Pierre Broucard et pour marraine Perronne Hibau, sa femme.
Jean Rose	Jean Rose, habitant de cette ville et Pasquet Catelain ont fait baptiser leur fils Jean le 28 novembre, né le 25 novembre 1669, a eu pour parrain Roger Broucard et pour marraine Jeanne Demarle, veuve d'Anthoine le Chaire/Caire.
Catherine du Kesne	Jean du Kesne et Jeanne Charlet ont fait baptiser leur fille Catherine le 31, née le 30 janvier 1675, a eu pour parrain Bourgou Broucard et pour marraine Catherine le Fevre, sa femme.
Suzanne Ibaud	Paul Ibaud et Suzanne de Vau ont fait baptiser leur fille Suzanne le 7, née le 3 février 1677, a eu pour parrain Nicolas de Vau et pour marraine Perronne Ibaud, femme de Pierre Brocard.
Suzanne Broucard	Pierre Brocard et Jeanne Desombres ont fait baptiser leur fille Suzanne le 8, née le 4 mars 1685, a eu pour parrain Paul Ibaud et pour marraine Suzanne de Vau, sa femme.
Pierre Brocard	Pierre Brocard, and Jeanne DeSombres have had Baptized their son Pierre, the 22, born the 16 June 1687, has had for godfather Jean Mercier and for Godmother Marie Jeanne Brocard, His wife [French record not found in Dr. Ehrmentraut's transcriptions]
Jean Gilles Mercier	Jean Mercier et Marie Jeanne Brocard ont fait baptiser leur fils Jean Gilles le 1er janvier 1689, né le même jour, a eu pour parrain Gilles Morelles et marraine Jeanne Leman.

OTHER RECORDS

The records below were transcribed by Dr. Ehrmentraut from *Registre d'actes et d'autres affaires du consistoire de l'église wallonne, vol. I, 1652–1689* (Décanat de Mannheim), as recopied in 1712 by the minister, H. Lefranc.

- [Pierre Bronlard] fait un leg en 1666. [Pierre Bronlard (sic, Broncard) made a bequest in 1666].
- Abraham Broncard, Jeune homme, lègue en 1666. [Abraham Broncard, young man, received a bequest in 1666].
- 23 novembre 1687. Sa veuve [of Roger Brocard] a deux orphelins de Liège. La caisse diaconale l'aide de 3 florins et 10 solls par mois. [The widow of Roger Brocard has two orphans from Liège...]

THE ORIGINS OF BOURGON BROUCARD & CATHERINE LE FEVRE IN THE LOW COUNTRIES

As shown above, Bourgou Broucard was a native of “Moucron in the low countries.” *Moucron* is the Walloon^[13] (*wallon*) spelling for the modern French-speaking Belgian city of Mouscron^[14] [Dutch: *Moeskroen*]; the *s* is silent in the French pronunciation and therefore omitted in Walloon. Historically, the old *commune* of Mouscron belonged to the County of Flanders [*Comté de Flandre*] (862–1795), one of The Low Countries [*Pays-Bas*]; Mouscron is now found within the larger city [*ville*] of Mouscron, *arrondissement* Mouscron, Province of Hainaut [*Province de Hainaut*], Region of Wallonia [*Région wallonne*], Belgium [*Belgique*]. Mouscron includes the formerly distinct *communes* of Dottignies, Herseaux and Luigne. Mouscron borders France and the Province of West Flanders [*Flandre-Occidentale*], Flemish Region [*Région flamande*], Belgium; the name apparently means “mossy marshland.”

¹³ “Walloon (Walon) is a Romance language spoken as a second language by some in Wallonia (Belgium). It belongs to the langue d'oïl language family, whose most prominent member is the French language, and is sometimes considered a French dialect. Walloon should not be confused with Belgian French, which differs from the French spoken in France only in some minor points of vocabulary and pronunciation.” The language of Walloon was historically spoken in the largest part of Wallonia but it was actually Picard, another Romance Language closely related to French, that was spoken in Mouscron. <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Walloon_language> (viewed 8 September 2007)

¹⁴ Walloon names of the Old Communities of Wallonia, <<http://www.geocities.com/capitolhill/7128/commune3.htm>> (viewed 8 May 2007).

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Based on the records cited above, we know that Bourgon was a “native” [*natif*] of Mouscron, as well as his known and probable brothers. Per consultation with professional genealogist Anne Morddel, the use of *natif* indicates that Bourgon was born in Mouscron but it does not constitute proof thereof. The family may simply have resided in or near Mouscron prior to moving to Mannheim. The phrase above associated with Bourgon’s father—“during his life living at Mouqeron”—seems to suggest that the family did not have deep roots in Mouscron even if Bourgon and his brothers were born there. The Counties of Flanders and Hainaut were included in the 1579 Union of Arras, an accord that included a condition to recognize Catholicism as the only religion and to abolish any other religion so it would not be surprising if the family’s residence at Mouscron was transitional.

To date, the only record found at Mouscron that can be attributed to Bourgon’s family with any confidence is the 22 January 1653 baptism of Louis Guiton, son of Jacques Guiton^[15] and Catherine Plannette. Roger Brocard (assumed to be identical with Bourgon’s brother at Mannheim) and Marguerite Duprets served as the godparents; this Catholic event was recorded in Latin: “...*bapt... ludovicus filius Jacobi Guiton et Catherine Plannette... Rogerimus Brocard et Margarita Duprets.*”^[16] In an appendix, I have provided records of Brocard homophones found at Mouscron after the timeframe when Bourgon and other members of his family left for Mannheim.

Catherine le Fevre was a native of “Resterne in the low countries”; “Resterne” is *possibly* identical with Resteigne [Rèstègne in Walloon], *commune* Tellin, *arrondissement* Neufchâteau, Province de Luxembourg, Belgium. Luxembourg is the southernmost province of the Walloon Region and of Belgium. Historically, the province of Luxembourg was united with The Grand Duchy of Luxembourg but they have been separated by national boundaries since 1815. From 1579 until 1713, Mouscron and Resteigne were among the regions of The Low Countries that were controlled by Spain and thus known as The Spanish Netherlands.

THE POSSIBLE ORIGINS OF CATHERINE LE FEVRE’S FATHER, JEAN LE FEVRE

As revealed by the records from Mannheim provided above, Catherine le Fevre, second wife of Bourgon Brocard, was the daughter of Jean le Fevre and Jeanne Leman. Consider the following set of records from Mannheim, as simplified from their presentation above:

- 1652: “Jean Lefebvre le vieil [the old]” was the only le Fevre (or variant spelling thereof) identified in the register of that year.
- 14 September 1659: “Jean le Fevre, jeune homme [young man] du pays d’Artois” married Barbe Hue.
- 1665: “Jean Le Fevre le vieil [the old]” was identified in the register of that year.
- 1667: “Jean le Fevre La veuve [the widow (of)]” and “Jean le Fevre la jeune [the young] La veuve” were listed in the register of that year.
- 22 April 1668: Paul Secheyay married “Barbe Huet, veuve de Jean le Fevre le jeune”

From the online catalog of the *Stadtarchiv* of Mannheim,^[17] I ordered copies of the documents listed below from the *Generallandesarchiv* Karlsruhe in Germany. Unfortunately, these legal records have proven virtually impossible for me to personally decipher.^[18] I have only been able to recognize some of the personal names, including the following:

- Lfd.-Nr.: 4073 (1667): Described as both “Hinterlassenschaft des Leinenwebers Jean le febure” [Legacy of the linen weaver Jean le febure] and “Vermögen des verstorbenen Jean Le Febvre” [Assets of the deceased Jean Le Febvre] in two entries for the same source document.
 - Theodore Timmerman, [his wife] Jeane le Mont, [his daughter] Cateline le Febure [and her husband] Bourgon Brouccard [*vi*], Pierre le Febure, Doctor La Rose, Nicolas Warin, Pierre l’Espringale Jr., Simon Catel, Samuel Uzille, Jean de Foys, Michel Monier, Louis le Cerf, and Jean le Leus.
- (Lfd.-Nr.: 4074) (1667): “Ehe-Einbringen der Barbe Le Febvre, geb. Huet” [Marriage-introduction of Barbe Le Febvre, born Huet] which includes the “Inventur des Vermögens der Barbe Le Febvre, geb. Huet, nach dem Tod des Ehemanns Jean Le Febvre junior anlässlich der beabsichtigten Wiederverehelichung mit Paul Secheyoy” [Inventory of the assets of the bar Le Febvre, born Huet, with the death of her husband Jean Le Febvre junior on the occasion of the proposed remarriage to Paul Secheyoy].
 - Jean Anth. Chevalier, Jean Chirouts, Jacques le Quay, Paul Hochar, [Burgomaster?] [Teodore] Timmerman.

Jean le Fevre “le jeune” (junior) was possibly—if not probably—a son of Jean le Fevre “le vieil” (senior) and the older brother of Catherine le Fevre. If so, the elder Jean le Fevre was a resident of Artois in say 1634 when the younger Jean was born (age

¹⁵ Whether or not this Jacques Guiton was a kinsman of Huguenot Jean Guiton (1585–1654), Mayor and General of La Rochelle during its occupation in 1627–28 is unknown, but the latter’s paternal grandfather was also named Jacques.

¹⁶ *Liber baptismalis*, Ville de Mouscron Archives, courtesy of Claude Depauw, Archivist of Mouscron (correspondence, 20 July 2010).

¹⁷ Please refer to <http://www.stadtarchiv.mannheim.de/findstar/>.

¹⁸ If anyone would like to review these JPG-format images for genealogical or biographical gems that I could not extract, please contact me. If anyone can provide full transcriptions and/or translations of them, I will add them as new appendices to the online version of this article for the benefit of all.

By Perry Streeter for *New Netherland Connections* (October, November, December 2010) with select additions and corrections

25 at marriage), prior to Catherine's birth in "Resterne" in say 1645 (age 21 at marriage), and perhaps Jean "*le vieil*" was also a native of Artois. Artois is a former province of northern France and now occupies the interior of the *département* Pas-de-Calais, roughly corresponding with the modern *arrondissements* of Arras, Béthune, Saint Omer, and Lens. After the Union of Atrecht in 1579, Artois remained with the Spanish Netherlands until it was conquered by the French during the Thirty Years War (1618 – 1648); the annexation was acknowledged during the Treaty of the Pyrenees in 1659 when it became a French province. Jean le Fevre was a weaver [*tisserand*] and the weavers of Artois were famously numerous in the Walloon congregation at Canterbury. If the possible origins of Catherine le Fevre's mother, Jeanne Leman, have been correctly identified in the following section, then there is additional evidence contained therein that *may* provide a more specific place of origin for Jean le Fevre as Vimy.

THE POSSIBLE ORIGINS OF CATHERINE LE FEVRE'S MOTHER, JEANNE LEMAN

From the Mannheim records provided above, we know that Jeanne Leman, as the widow of Jean le Fevre, married Roger Broucard, simultaneously becoming both the mother-in-law and sister-in-law of Bourgon Broucard. Many homophones of *Broucard* can be found in Robert Hovenden's landmark three-volume series, *The Walloon or Strangers Church of Canterbury, England* on the records of the *Eglise wallonne* [Walloon Church]^[19]. Published in 1891, the following record has escaped the attention of those researching the family of Bourgon Broucard and Catherine le Fevre for well over a century. The unique spelling of *Brochar* effectively prevented me from finding the record below in Google Books via Google Search; it was not until I resolved to extract all of the *Broucard* homophones from the surname-only index for this series that I discovered the following:

1675. Jul. 31 Nicholas Lefevre, veuf, natif de Vemi en Goel pres d'Aras, et Jeane [*sic*] Leman, native de Recham pres de Courtrai, et veuve de Roger Brochar. Promesse. Le 19 Aoust, ils ont esté marié en l'Eglise (Page 99.)^[20]

[31 July 1675. Nicholas Lefevre, widower, native of Vemi in France near Aras, and **Jeane Leman, native of Recham near Courtai, and widow of Roger Brochar**. Promise (to marry). 19 August 1675 they were married in the church. (Page 99. [of the original records])]

Consider this potential match for Jeanne Leman, mother of Catherine le Fevre, in the context of the following:

- "Recham near Courtrai" is a variation of Rechem, the Walloon spelling of Rekkem, which is now located within the city of Menin [*Menen*], *arrondissement* Kortrijk [*Courtrai*], Province of West Flanders, Belgium. Rekkem directly borders the old *commune* of Mouscron! Thus, Louis Brouquart and Jeanne Leman may have been acquainted before his son Bourgon and her daughter Catherine were married in Mannheim!
- "Vemi in France near Aras" is undoubtedly identical with the *commune* of Vimy, *canton* Vimy, *arrondissement* Arras, *département* Pas-de-Calais, *région* Nord-Pas-de-Calais; Vimy is located approximately 35 miles southeast of Rekkem. The area historically known as Artois includes the *arrondissement* of Arras, leaving open the possibility that Jean le Fevre, first husband of Jeanne Leman and a possible resident or native of Artois, was a kinsman of Nicholas le Fevre, possible third husband of Jeanne Leman and a native of Vimy in Artois; if so, Jean le Fevre may also have been a native of Vimy or some other place nearby in Artois. However, as noted above, *le Fevre* is an extremely common surname.
- Catherine le Fevre was a native of "Resterne" which may be identical with Resteigne as discussed above. If one draws a line on a map between Rekkem and Mannheim and then another line between Artois and Mannheim, Resteigne falls roughly at the midpoint of both lines.
- 19 September 1673: Jeanne Leman, "femme de Roger Brocard," served as a godmother. There are no known further records of Roger or Jeanne at Mannheim again until 23 November 1687.
- 30 January 1675–21 March 1675: Bourgon Broucard and Catherine le Fevre migrated from Mannheim to Amsterdam and departed for New Netherland sometime shortly thereafter. Perhaps partially in response to those developments, Jeanne Leman, if already-twice-widowed, may have been eager to remarry later that year. There were several natives of Canterbury in the Mannheim congregation and the ministers of the two Walloon churches were probably in correspondence with each other. There is also the possibility—aside from the potential kinship of Jean le Fevre and Nicholas le Fevre—that Jeanne Leman, Jean le Fevre and/or Roger Broucard had kinsmen in the Walloon congregation at Canterbury or elsewhere in England who could have facilitated a third marriage for Jeanne.
- 31 July 1675: "Jeane Leman," widow of Roger Brochar, promised to marry Nicholas Lefevre at Canterbury and did so on 19 August 1675; this is the *only* reference to a Roger Brochar (or variants) found by Lucy Gwynn, Librarian of The Huguenot Society.
- 25 February 1686/87: "Nicolas le Fevre" of the Walloon congregation at Canterbury died.^[21]
- 23 November 1687: The unnamed widow of Roger Brocard was identified at Mannheim. That Jeanne Leman was identified as the widow of Roger Brocard at Mannheim, rather than as the widow of Nicholas le Fevre, may be explained by the simple fact that Roger was also of the Mannheim congregation whereas Nicholas was not so the latter may not have been a meaningful point of reference there.
- 1 January 1689: Jeanne Leman served as a godmother for Roger Brocard's granddaughter.

¹⁹ *Eglise wallonne* (Canterbury, England), and Robert Hovenden. 1891. The registers of the Wallon or Strangers' church in Canterbury. Publications of the Huguenot Society of London, Vol. V. Lymington: [Printed for the Huguenot Society of London, by C.T. King].

²⁰ *Eglise wallonne* (Canterbury, England), and Robert Hovenden. 1891. The registers of the Wallon or Strangers' church in Canterbury. Publications of the Huguenot Society of London, Vol. V. Lymington: [Printed for the Huguenot Society of London, by C.T. King], 3:520.

²¹ *Eglise wallonne* (Canterbury, England), and Robert Hovenden. 1891. The registers of the Wallon or Strangers' church in Canterbury. Publications of the Huguenot Society of London, Vol. V. Lymington: [Printed for the Huguenot Society of London, by C.T. King], 3:608.

By Perry Streeeter for *New Netherland Connections* (October, November, December 2010) with select additions and corrections

Although we cannot yet confirm that Jeanne Leman of Mannheim was identical with “Jeane Leman, native de Recham,” it may eventually prove worth noting that a Jean Leman resided at Rekkem in 1633 as the “*censier de Wevelberghé*” [farmer of (a farm named) Wevelberghé].^[22]

RESEARCH NOTES WITH POTENTIAL RELEVANCE TO THE ANCESTRY OF BOURGON BROUCARD

BROUCARD HOMOPHONES AT CANTERBURY WHO ORIGINATED NEAR MOUSCRON

There are no known connections between Louis Brouquart of Mouscron and records of Broucard homophones in the Walloon Church at Canterbury provided below but the close proximity of their places of origin to Mouscron merits further research.

[28 February 1587]: Marriage contract between **Jean BROCARD, son of Jean, native of Roubay**, assisted by **Noel du Truer, Guillaume Messeman**, and **Adrien Guermaupre**, his friends; and **Marguerite DE LESPAN, daughter of the late Pasquier de Lespau, native of Roubay**, assisted by **Pierre de Lespau**, her brother, **Charles Loridan, Christophile Deschamps**, and **Jacques du Bois**, her brothers-in-law. Witness, **M. de Bourges**. (Vol. ii, No. 162).^[23]

Roubaix lies less than five miles from Mouscron, just across the border in *arrondissement* Lille, *département* Nord, *région* Nord-Pas-de-Calais, France. Jacques du Bois was perhaps an elder kinsman of Jacques du Bois, son of Pierre du Bois and Jeanne Desmullie du Bois, who originated in Herseaux and also belonged to the Walloon Church at Canterbury.^[24] As mentioned above, Herseaux is an old *commune* found within the modern boundaries of Mouscron.

- [29 April 1593]: **David MARTIN**, filz de feu **Jan** Paisné, natif de Valenciene, & **Magdelaine BROCARD**, fille de feu **Jan**, natifue de **Turcquoin**.^[25]
- [8 February 1595/96]: **Nicolas POLLET**, vefu, natif de Turcquoin, & **Marguerite BROCARD**, fille de feu **Jan**, natifue de **Turcoirn**.^[26]
- [5 April 1599]: **Elie COUSTURE**, filz de feu **Nicolas**, natif de Cantorbury, & **Jane BROCARD**, fille de feu **Jan**, natifue de **Turcoirn**.^[27]
- [29 June 1609]: **Jan MAURICE**, filz de **Adrian**, natif de Acque, et **Philipotte BROCARD**, fille de feu **Jan**, natifue de **Turcoirn**.^[28]

Tourcoing, also in *arrondissement* Lille, borders both Roubaix and Mouscron. There are *numerous* records in the Walloon Church at Canterbury for these individuals and their descendants but without a proven connection to the Broucard family of Mouscron it is beyond the scope of this article to include them. However, more information on the few natives of Mouscron and Rekkem found at Canterbury and natives of Canterbury found at Mannheim are available in the appendices to this article. Somewhat surprisingly, I have not found any members of the Canterbury congregation identified as natives of Mannheim.

A DOUBTFUL POSSIBILITY FOR BOURGON'S BIRTH IN “BUNGARY”

In 1967, *Our Brokaw-Bragaw Heritage* was published by “the Brokaw Family Committee” with Elsie (Eaton) Foster serving as the Compiler. In the following excerpt, it is difficult to determine which parts of these unsubstantiated claims should be attributed to Mrs. Bockmeyer and which parts may reflect interpretation or embellishment by others:

Bourgou Broucard was born at Bungary, near La Rochelle in France, which is on the very Western seacoast of the Bay of Biscay. He evidently grew up there... Mrs. Bockmeyer [whose home some committee members visited at] Schwezitgen, just south of Heidelberg and very near to Manheim [sic]... Mrs. Bockmeyer was a descendant of one of these [Huguenot] families [that fled to Germany]... She believed that the family of Broucard had lived in La Rochelle, France, before going to Germany.^[29]

²² Christophe Yernaux, “*Familles de Reckem*,” Châtellenie de Lille (www.lillechatellenie.fr), citing the Archives Communes de Lille, item 12214.

²³ Eglise wallonne (Canterbury, England), and Robert Hovenden. 1891. The registers of the Wallon or Strangers' church in Canterbury. Publications of the Huguenot Society of London, Vol. V. Lymington: [Printed for the Huguenot Society of London, by C.T. King], 3:630.

²⁴ Douglas Richardson, “New Light on the European Origins of the Delamater and Du Bois Families,” *The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record* (124:81).

²⁵ Eglise wallonne (Canterbury, England), and Robert Hovenden. 1891. The registers of the Wallon or Strangers' church in Canterbury. Publications of the Huguenot Society of London, Vol. V. Lymington: [Printed for the Huguenot Society of London, by C.T. King], 2:448.

²⁶ Eglise wallonne (Canterbury, England), and Robert Hovenden. 1891. The registers of the Wallon or Strangers' church in Canterbury. Publications of the Huguenot Society of London, Vol. V. Lymington: [Printed for the Huguenot Society of London, by C.T. King], 2:444.

²⁷ Eglise wallonne (Canterbury, England), and Robert Hovenden. 1891. The registers of the Wallon or Strangers' church in Canterbury. Publications of the Huguenot Society of London, Vol. V. Lymington: [Printed for the Huguenot Society of London, by C.T. King], 2:451.

²⁸ Eglise wallonne (Canterbury, England), and Robert Hovenden. 1891. The registers of the Wallon or Strangers' church in Canterbury. Publications of the Huguenot Society of London, Vol. V. Lymington: [Printed for the Huguenot Society of London, by C.T. King], 2:463.

²⁹ *Our Brokaw-Bragaw Heritage*, 1.

By Perry Streeter for *New Netherland Connections* (October, November, December 2010) with select additions and corrections

There is no known place in France or elsewhere named “Bungary” and the name does not “look” French. As a potential explanation for the identification of Bourgon’s birthplace as “Bungary,” James Russell “Russ” Brokaw stated that there was a village named Bongré that was located near another village named La Rochelle (other than the one on the Bay of Biscay) and that both of these places were in the vicinity of Mouscron. I have not been able to confirm the existence of any villages historically or currently so-named near Mouscron. However, there is a farm named Bongré located approximately 44 miles east of Mouscron, between the communities of Genappe and Villers-la-Ville in *arrondissement* Nivelles, Province of Walloon Brabant [*Province du Brabant wallon*].^[30] If Bourgon Broucard (or his father) was not a native of Mouscron but merely a resident thereof prior to Bourgon’s arrival in Mannheim, there is the doubtful possibility that he was born on or near this farm. The claim for his birthplace as “Bungary” is so unusual that one would certainly like to have a more satisfactory explanation and another possibility is presented further below.

LOUIS BROCHART—EXECUTED AT VALENCIENNES, FRANCE IN 1563

One has to wonder if Bourgon Broucard’s father, Louis Brouchart, may have been named in honor of an early Reformed Minister, Louis Brochart (or an intermediate namesake). Louis Brochart originated in Bucquoy-les-Baupaumes; Bucquoy is now located in *canton* de Croiselles, *arrondissement* Arras, *département* Pas-de-Calais, *région* Nord-Pas-de-Calais, France, approximately 52 miles southwest of Mouscron. Is it possible that the odd claim of Bourgon Broucard’s birthplace of “Bungary” somehow reflects an ancestral association with Bucquoy? Professional genealogist Anne Morddel noted that *Bungary* and *Bucquoy* would look very similar in handwritten form, especially to an untrained eye.

Valenciennes is now a *commune* of three *cantons* in *arrondissement* Valenciennes, *département* Nord, *région* Nord-Pas-de-Calais, France, located approximately 44 miles east of Bucquoy and 33 miles southeast of Mouscron; it was once part of the County of Hainaut. Valenciennes was also an early center of Calvinism; in 1562, it was the location of the first act of resistance against the persecution of Protestants in the Spanish Netherlands. Louis Brochart was executed by fire there in 1563, his survivors included at least one brother [*frère*] and one son [*fils*], Adrien/Adryen:

Loys [Louis] Brochart, dit: Clers yeux, simple ouvrier pisneur¹ originaire de Bucquoy lez-Bapaume, etait, après la mort de sa feme, venu habiter Valciennes avec son frere, son fils Adrien et sa fille...^[31]

Loys Brochart, an elderly woolcomber, moved to Valenciennes after the death of his wife, found a room in which to hold meetings, and installed himself as a preacher; at his first conventicle he spoke to a group of about ten people on the letters of St. James. Brochart was allied to the Reformed community at Valenciennes and his son became a deacon of the consistory...^[32]

Le 1^{er} octobre 1563, la justice prononça sentence de mort contre Louis Brochart, prédicant, natif de Bucquoy-les-Baupaumes, residant en notre ville [Valenciennes] depuis six mois environs.^[33]

Loys Brochart was “*exécuté par le feu*” [executed by fire] before 6 October and his son, Adrien/Adryen was sentenced to banishment from Valenciennes for three years on 15 October.^[34]

GENEALOGICAL SUMMARY^[35]

The Brouchart/Broucard Family

1. **LOUIS^A BROUQUART**, born say 1606 or earlier (age 25 at marriage); died before 7 January 1657; married say 1631 or earlier (son born say 1632). Louis resided in the old *commune* of Mouscron [Walloon: *Moucron*; Dutch: *Moeskroen*], then in the County of Flanders [*Comté de Flandre*] (862–1795), one of The Low Countries [*Pays-Bas*] when his known sons, Roger and Bourgon, and his probable son, Pierre, were born there between say 1632 and 1638. Mouscron is now found within the larger city [*ville*] of Mouscron, *arrondissement* Mouscron, Province of Hainaut [*Province de Hainaut*], Region of Wallonia [*Région wallonne*], Belgium [*Belgique*].

From the records cited above we know that Roger was the son of Louis and that Bourgon was Roger’s brother. I have placed Pierre as another son of Louis Brouchart because Roger, Pierre, and Bourgon were all identified as natives of Mouscron and they resided next to

³⁰ Traveljournals.net, <<http://www.traveljournals.net/explore/belgium/map/m2727237/bongre.html>> (viewed 8 May 2007).

³¹ Charles Paillard, *Histoire des Troubles Religieux de Valenciennes 1560–1567* (Paris, 1875), 139. For additional references to Brochart herein, use Google Book Search.

³² Phyllis Mack Crew, *Calvinist Preaching And Iconoclasm In The Netherlands 1544-1569* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1978). Crew lists Brochart as one of 83 Calvinist ministers active in the Netherlands (Brabant, Flanders, Hainaut, Liège, Artois) during the period (1544–1565).

³³ Émile Carlier, *Valenciennes et le roi d'Espagne au xv^e siècle*, (Valenciennes: George Giard, 1879), 118.

³⁴ Paillard, 35.

³⁵ Where no source is cited, the event is mentioned and documented in the preceding sections, or sources cited therein.

By Perry Streeter for *New Netherland Connections* (October, November, December 2010) with select additions and corrections

each other in the fourth quarter of Mannheim in 1665 and 1667. I presume it was the Pierre Broucard who was the husband of Marie le Tale who arrived at Mannheim in 1652 and resided apart from the other Broucards in the first quarter of the city in 1665.

Sons of Louis Brouquart, all born at Mouscron:

- 2 i. **ROGER BROUCARD**, b. say 1632; m. (1) **ANNE BERNARD**; m. (2) **JEANNE LEMAN**.
- 3 ii. probably **PIERRE BROUCARD**, b. say 1633; m. (1) **MARIE DE LA COURT**; m. (2) **PERRONE HYBAU**; m. (3) **JEANNE DESEMBRÉS**.
- 4 iii. **BOURGON¹ BROUCARD**, b. say 1638; m. (1) **MARIE DU MAY**; m. (2) **CATHERINE LE FEVRE**.

2. **ROGER BROUCARD**, born Mouscron say 1632 (age 25 at marriage); as son of the late Louis Brouquart, married at Mannheim on 7 January 1657 **ANNE BERNARD**, daughter of Michy [Michel] Bernard. Anne Bernard was born say ~~1626~~ 1636 (age 21 at marriage) and died, probably of The Plague at Mannheim after 14 January 1666 (baptism of daughter) and before 18 December 1666 (remarriage of Roger).

Roger married second, as the widower of Anne Bernard, at Mannheim on 18 December 1666 **JEANNE L'EMOND [LEMAN]**, widow of Jean le Fevre and mother-in-law of Roger's brother, Bourgon. Jeanne Leman was born, possibly at Rekkem, Belgium say 1622 or earlier (age 21 at first marriage); for more information see the le Fevre family further below.

"Il achète la maison de Gille Dion en 1667 et la paie le 21/2/68" [He purchased a house from Gille Dion in 1667 and paid for it on 21 February 1668].^[36] On 28 November 1669, Roger served as the godfather of Jean Rose.

Children of Roger Broucard and Anne Bernard, all born and baptized at Mannheim:

- i. **JEAN BROUCARD**, born 29 July 1657; baptized 2 August 1657 with godfather Jean Huet and godmother Marguerite du Mont.
- ii. **MARIE JEANNE BROUCARD**, born 9 October 1663; baptized 11 October 1663 with godfather [paternal uncle] **Gourgon [sic, Bourgon] Broucard** and godmother Marie Charlet. Pitman stated that Marie was buried in Mudgebourg on 19 May 1692. As a native of Mannheim and a daughter of the late Rogier Brocard, Marie Jeanne married Mannheim 23 April 1687 **JEAN MERCIER**, born in Leiden, son of the late Jean Mercier.

Child of Jean Mercier and Marie Jeanne Broucard:

1. **JEAN GILLES MERCIER**, born and baptized 1 January 1689 with godfather Gilles Morelles and godmother [step-grandmother] **Jeanne Leman**.
- iii. **ELISABETH BROUCARD**, born 7 January 1666; baptized 14 January 1666 with godfather Pierre le Roy and godmother Marie Thale, wife of **Pierre Bronquart [sic]**.

3. **PIERRE BROUCARD**, born at Mouscron say 1633 (age 25 at marriage); married at Mannheim 10 October 1658 **MARIE DE LA COURT**, widow of Estienne des Champs. Marie was born say 1632 or earlier (age 25 at marriage) and died before 2 December 1666 when Pierre remarried, married say 1653 or earlier (daughter born 1654), probably before arrival in Mannheim, to Estienne Deschamps who died, probably at Mannheim, between 10 September 1654 (baptism of daughter) and 10 October 1658 when Marie remarried.

Pierre married second, as widower of Marie Delcourt, married at Mannheim on 2 December 1666 **PERRONE HYBAU**, widow of Phillippe le Conte, laborer. Perrone was born say 1643 or earlier (age 25 at second marriage); she died before 9 April 1684 when Pierre remarried; Perrone married, prior to 2 December 1666, probably before arrival in Mannheim, Phillippe le Conte who died before 2 December 1666.

Pierre married third, as widower of Pierrone Hybeau, at Mannheim on 9 April 1684 **JEANNE DESEMBRÉS**, widow of Isaac Dumoulin. Jeanne Desombres was born Coquelles, France near Calais say 1650 (age 21 at first marriage), daughter of Abraham Desombres who died before her marriage to Isaac du Moulin at Mannheim on 10 May 1671; Isaac was a native of Middlebourg and the son of Jean du Moulin bourgeois who probably died at Mannheim before 10 May 1671.

From the online catalog of the *Stadtarchiv* of Mannheim,^[37] I ordered a copy of a document from the *Generallandesarchiv* Karlsruhe in Germany. Lfd.-Nr.: 3891 (1666) is described as both "Vermögensinventarisierung des Bürgers Pierre Broucard [sic] nach dem Tode seiner Ehefrau Marie de la Court" and "Vermögen des Pierre Broucard und seiner verstorbenen Ehefrau Marie, de la Court"; both entries refer to the same source document.^[38] The document includes one or more references to the following individuals: Marie du mé [wife of Bourgon Broucard], Bourgon Broucard [sic], Jeane du mé, Estienne des champs, Amand Bluzet, Charles Reck, Jean de la Haÿ, Monsieur de la Chaize, Jean Pirard, Isaac de lescluse, Jacques de la vallée, Nicolas Bonnet, Monsier de House, François de Pontieu, Jean Rose, Jean Destinon, Jacques lescolier, Mattheis gillebert, Pierre Chesnebenois, Charles gahide, Daniel du Mon, Louis de Cherf, Isaac Elkana, Jacques le Cahier, Pierre vencour, and Ant. [Anthoine] Viche.

On 16 May 1658, Marie de la Court was the godmother of Marie L'escoié, daughter of Jacque L'escoié and Barbe Pringé. On 6 October 1661, Pierre Broncard was the godfather of Pierre Perrot, son of Guillaume Perrot et Jeanne du May; the godmother was Marie du

³⁶ Courtesy of Dr. Dominique Ehrmentraut.

³⁷ Please refer to <http://www.stadtarchiv.mannheim.de/findstar/>.

³⁸ If anyone would like to review these JPG-format images for genealogical or biographical gems that I could not extract, please contact me. If anyone can provide full transcriptions and/or translations of them, I will add them as new appendix to the online version of this article for the benefit of all.

By Perry Streeter for *New Netherland Connections* (October, November, December 2010) with select additions and corrections

May, jeune fille [then future wife of Pierre's probable brother, Bourgon Broucard]. On 20 March 1668, Pierre Broucard and Peronne Hibau served as godparents for Pierre, son of Isaac Guemard and Sara Sy. On 7 February 1677, Perronne Ibau, wife of Pierre Brocard, served as godmother for Suzanne, daughter of Paul Ibau and Suzanne de Vau.

Daughter of Estienne Deschamp and Marie de la Court:

- i. **ESTHER DESCHAMP**, baptized 10 September 1654, godfather Aman Blechet, godmother Marie de la Rue.

Children of Pierre Broucard and Marie de la Court:

- i. **PIERRE BROUCARD**, born 20 June 1659; baptized 26 June 1659, godfather Pierre Plancard, godmother Marie Noe; died before early 1662.
- ii. **PIERRE BROUCARD**, born 11 October 1662; baptized 19 October 1662, godfather **Bourgon Broucard**, godmother Marthe Pringal; died before mid 1684.

Children of Pierre Broucard and Jeanne Desombres:

- iii. **SUZANNE BROUCARD**, born 4 March 1685; baptized 8 March 1685, godparents Pail Ibau and Suzanne de Vau, his wife.
- iv. **PIERRE BROUCARD**, born 16 June 1687; baptized 22 June 1687, godparents Jean Mercier and **Marie Jeanne Broucard**, his wife.

Children of Isaac du Moulin and Jeanne Desombres:

- i. **ABRAHAM DU MOULIN**, born 3 February 1672; baptized 11 February 1672, godfather Joseph du Tois; godmother Anthoinette de la Pierre.
- ii. **ISAAC DU MOULIN**, born 19 September 1673; baptized 25 September 1673, godfather Isaac l'Allemand, godmother **Jeanne Leman**, wife of **Roger Brocard**.
- iii. **ELISABETH DU MOULIN**, born 3 October 1675; baptized 10 October 1675, godfather Isaac Baslieu, godmother Elisabeth du Four, wife of Samuel Couvreur.

4. **BOURGON¹ BROUCARD**, born at Mouscron say 1638 (age 25 at marriage); he died, probably in New Jersey, about 1720. Bourgon was identified as the brother of "Royer" [Roger] Broucard when he married at Mannheim 1 December 1663 **MARIE DU MAY**. Marie was born at Middleburg, Zeeland say 1642 (age 21 at marriage) and died, probably at Mannheim of The Plague during 1666 but after 1 February 1665 (baptism of daughter) and before 18 December 1666 (Bourgon remarried).

Bourgon married second, as the widower of "Marie Duittay," [*sic*] at Mannheim 18 December 1666 **CATHERINE LE FEVRE**, born at Resterne in The Low Countries say 1645 (age 21 at marriage), daughter of Jean le Fevre and Jeanne Leman; she died, probably in New Jersey, after 6 August 1712 (sponsor at granddaughter's baptism).

On 6 October 1661, Marie du May, jeune fille was godmother of Pierre Perrot, son of Guillaume Perrot and Jeanne du May; Pierre Broncard was the godfather. On 17 March 1668, Catherine le Fevre, wife of Gourgon [*sic*, Bourgon] Broucard, was godmother of Antoinette Bourdon, daughter of Jean Bourdon et Pieronne de Vosse. On 30 January 1675, Bourgon Broucard and Catherine le Fevre were godparents of Catherine, daughter of Jean du Kesne et Jeanne Charlet.

Daughter of Bourgon¹ Broucard and Marie du May:

- i. **MARIE BROUCARD**, born 28 January 1665; baptized 1 February 1665 with godfather [probable paternal uncle] **Pierre Broucard** and godmother Jeanne du May; died, probably at Mannheim of the Plague in July 1666, and certainly before 1 April 1670 (half-sister Marie born).

Children of Bourgon¹ Broucard and Catherine le Fevre:^[39]

- ii. **JEANNE BROUCARD**, born Mannheim 16 November 1667; baptized Mannheim 17 November 1667 with [paternal uncle] Roger Broucard and godmother [maternal grandmother] Jeanne le Mont, his wife; married **JOHANNES² COVERT** (*Tennis¹ Jansen*).
- iii. **MARIE BROUCARD**, born Mannheim 1 April 1670; baptized Mannheim 6 April 1670 with godfather Arian Wellekom and godmother Marie Laurey; married **MYNDERT WILTSIE**.
- iv. **CATHERINE BROUCARD**, born Mannheim 16 May 1672; baptized Mannheim 9 June 1672 with godfather Jean dale Pierre, young man, and godmother, Jeanne Delepierre, young woman; died before 14 March 1686 (sister Catharina baptized).
- v. **ISAAC BROUCARD**, baptized Amsterdam 21 March 1675, godfather Isaac Sy, godmother Marguerite Leuren; died before June 1676 (brother Isaac baptized).
- vi. **ISAAC BROUCARD**, baptized Brooklyn RDC 7 August 1676; married **HILLETJE³ BAS** (*Roelof² Pieterszen, Pieter¹ Roelofszen*).

³⁹ The focus of this article is on the European origins of Bourgon Broucard and Catherine le Fevre; for more information on their American descendants, please see *Our Brokaw-Bragaw Heritage*.

By Perry Streeter for *New Netherland Connections* (October, November, December 2010) with select additions and corrections

- vii. **JACOB BROUCARD**, born about 1678.
- viii. **JAN/JOHN BROUCARD**, baptized Flatbush RDC 14 November 1680; married **SARAH TEUNIS VAN MIDDLESWARD**.
- ix. **PETER BROUCARD**, born about 1682; married **JUDITH VAN NEST**.
 - x. **ABRAHAM BROUCARD**, born about 1684; married **MARIETJE DAVIDS**.
- ix. **CATHRINA BROUCARD**, baptized New York RDC 14 March 1686; married **PIETER HOFF**.

The le Fevre Family

1. **JEAN^A LE FEVRE**, born say 1618 or earlier (age 25 at marriage); he died, probably at Mannheim and probably of The Plague in 1666, between 1665 when “Jean Le Febvre le vieil” [the old] was identified in a register of families and 18 December 1666 when his widow remarried. Jean was married say 1633 or earlier (probable son born say 1634) to **JEANNE LEMAN**, born, possibly at Rekkem, Belgium say 1622 or earlier (age 21 at marriage). Jean le Fevre arrived in Mannheim by 1652. Jeanne l’Emond, widow of Jean le Fevre, married at Mannheim 18 December 1666 **ROGER BROUCARD**, widower of Anne Bernard; for more information, see the Brouquart/Broucard family above.

On 31 July 1675, a “Jeane Leman, widow of Roger Brochar” promised to marry **NICHOLAS LEFEVRE [LE FEVRE]** of Canterbury, England, a native of Vemy [Vimy], France and a widower; she married him at Canterbury on 19 August 1675. A Nicholas le Fevre died at Canterbury 25 February 1686/87. Whether or not “Jeane Leman, widow of Roger Brochar” was identical with Jeanne Leman the widow of Jean le Fevre and Roger Broucard remains uncertain; please see the discussion on Jeanne’s possible origins above.

On 13 May 1658, Jean le Fevre was godfather to Susanne Morillon, daughter of Abraham Morillon and Marie Vasseu; Susanne Si was the godmother. On 8 August 1658, Jean le Fevre was godfather to Jeanne Meurice, daughter of Allard Meurice and Catherine Garnier; Marie de la Court was the godmother. On 26 April 1663, Jean le Fevre was godfather to Isaac le Paire, son of Anthoine le Paire and Jeanne Delmare. On 25 September 1673, Jeanne Leman, wife of Roger Brocard, was godmother to Isaac du Moulin, son of Isaac du Moulin and Jeanne Desombres [the then future wife of Jeanne’s probable brother-in-law Pierre Broucard]. On 1 January 1689, Jeanne Leman was godmother for Jean Gilles Mercier, son of Jean Mercier and Marie Jeanne Brocard [the daughter of Jeanne’s husband, Roger Broucard].

Probable son of Jean le Fevre and (probably) Jeanne Leman:

- i. **JEAN LE FEVRE** “le jeune,” born Artois say 1634 (age 25 at marriage); died, probably at Mannheim, probably of The Plague during 1666 (“Jean le Fevre le jeune La veuve” on register); married at Mannheim 14 September 1659 **BARBE HUE [BARBARA HUET]**. Barbara Huet, was born say 1638 (age 21 at first marriage), married, as the widow of Jean le Fevre le jeune, at Mannheim 22 April 1668 Paul Sechey, widower and school master.

On 23 August 1662, Barbe Huet, wife of Jean le Frere [sic], was godmother of Marie Magdelaine Petit, daughter of Pierre Petit le Jeune and Suzanne Arnoult. On 14 February 1669, Barbe Huet, wife of Paul Sechey, was godmother for Magdelaine Sechey, daughter of Moyse Sechey and Anne de Comble.

Known children of Jean le Fevre and Jeanne Leman:^[40]

- ii. **CATHERINE LE FEVRE**, born Resterne, The Low Countries say 1645 (age 21 at marriage); married at Mannheim 18 December 1666 **BOURGON¹ BROUCARD**.
- iii. **PIERRE LE FEVRE**, born 15 November 1656; baptized 16 November 1656 with godfather Pierre Gueguiere and godmother Anne le Ture.
- iv. **JACQUE LE FEVRE**, born 27 January 1659; baptized 30 January 1659 with godfather Jacques de la Vallie and godmother Anne de la Mar.
- v. **JEANNE LE FEVRE**, born 7 October 1660; baptized 14 October 1660 with godfather Pierre Darmentierre and godmother Jeanne Delmar, wife of Anthoine Lepere.
- vii. **MICHEL LE FEVRE**, born 25 March 1663; baptized 5 April 1663 with godfather Jean Salingre and godmother Marthe Quif, young girl.
- viii. **MARIE MAGDELAINE LE FEVRE**, born 21 April 1665; baptized 30 April 1665 with godfather Maitre Anthoine Vinche and godmother Marie Colier, wife of Pierre Pringal.

The Family of Pierre Broucard, Probable Kinsman of Bourgon Broucard

Pitman began his account with the assertion that the Pierre Broucard who was born in 1613 (age 80 at death) and died at Madgebourg 21 December 1693 was the same Pierre Broucard of Mannheim who married Marie Tael. However, it appears much more likely that the husband of Marie le Tale/Taele, was a younger man, based on the births of their known children, and that he died during the Plague. Pierre, the husband of Marie le Tale/Taele, was probably a kinsman to the family of Bourgon Broucard and they may have been related to the otherwise unknown Pierre Broucard of Madgebourg as well.

⁴⁰ Noting the large gap between the births of Catherine and Pierre, there may well have been other children born to Jean and Jeanne before their arrival in Mannheim. If Jean le Fevre le jeune was Catherine’s brother then it is also likely that they had other siblings born between them as well.

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PIERRE BROUCARD born say 1627 or earlier (age 25 at marriage); died probably at Mannheim, after 14 January 1666 (godfather) but probably later in that same year when “Pierre Bronlard” made a bequest to “Abraham Broncard.” Pierre was married before 1652 (when “Pierre Brancard” came to Mannheim with his wife) to **MARIE LE TALE/TAELE**, born say 1631 or earlier (age 21 at marriage); resided in 1st quarter of Mannheim in 1665.

On 7 October 1661, Pierre Broncard and Marie Thale were godparents for Pierre, son of François Caillé and Jeanne Polverse. On 14 January 1666, Marie Thale, wife of Pierre Bronquart, was godmother for Elisabeth Brouquart, daughter of Roger Brancart [*sic*, Brouquart] and Anne le Roÿ [*sic*, Bernard].

Children of Pierre Broucard and Marie le Tale/Taele, all born and baptized at Mannheim, except eldest:

- i. probably **ABRAHAM BROUCARD**, probably born before the family’s arrival in Mannheim in 1652; “Abraham Broncard” was left a bequest by “Pierre Bronlard” in 1666.
- ii. **CATHERINE BROUCARD**, born 13 August 1655; baptized 19 August 1655 with godfather Nicolas Warin and godmothers Jacquelline Chatelet and Jeanne le Roye.
- iii. **JACOB BRONQUAERT**, born 27 September 1656; baptized 9 October 1656 with godfather Mathieu Grugeon and godmother Judith Taele; died before 11 March 1658 (brother Jacob born).
- iv. **JACOB BROUCARD**, born 11 March 1658; baptized 14 March 1658 with godfather Jean Salingre and godmother Jaqueline Castelle.
- v. **DAVID BROUCARD**, born 19 November 1659; baptized 27 November 1659 with godfather Brice Coppet and godmother Judith le Tale.
- vi. **DANIEL BROUCARD**, born 1 September 1661; baptized 8 September 1661 with godfather Jean Fournié and godmother Marie Bourielle.

Families Possibly Related to Bourgon Broucard

DANIEL DELVALLE, born say 1648 or earlier (age 25 and married before 9 March 1673 [godparents]) **MARGUERITE BROULARD/[BROUCARD?]**, born say 1652 or earlier (age 21 at marriage).

On 9 March 1673, Marguerite Broulard [*sic*, Broucard?], wife of Daniel Delvalle, was godmother for Marguerite, the daughter of Ignace Valet and Catherine Henry.

ETIENNE HENSELIN/HINSLIN, born say 1634 or earlier (age 25 at marriage); married, probably before arrival in Mannheim, say 1659 or earlier (child born 1660) **MARGUERITE BRAGAR/BRAGARD**, born say 1638 or earlier (age 21 at marriage).

Known children of Etienne Henselin/Hinslin and Marguerite Bragar/Bragard all born and baptized at Mannheim, except youngest:

- i. **DANIEL SIMON HENSELIN**, born 7 August 1660; baptized Mannheim 12 August 1660: “Estienne Minalin (Honslin) et Marguerite Bragard, sa femme, ont fait baptiser leur fils nommé Daniel Simon, né le 7 août 1660 et a été baptisé le 12 août et a eu pour parrain Daniel Favre et pour marraine Marie le Favre.”
- ii. **ANNE MARGUERITE HENSELIN**, born 18 May 1665; baptized Mannheim 21 May 1665: “Etienne Henselin et Marguerite Bragard ont fait baptiser leur fille le 21 mai, née le 18 mai 1665, qui a été nommée Anne Marguerite et a pour parrain Louis Roseau, jeune homme et pour marraine Anne Petit Jean, jeune fille.”
- iii. **JENNE HINSLIN**, baptized Oude Waalse kerk [Old Walloon Church] of Amsterdam, Netherlands 7 November 1669 as the daughter of Estienne Hinslin and Margritte Bragar.

SIMON BRAGARD, born say 1635 or earlier (age 25 at marriage); died Mannheim after 13 March 1664 (godfather) and before 14 October 1668 (wife remarried); married, probably before arrival in Mannheim, say 1660 or earlier (child born 1661) **MARIE JOVENET**, born say 1639 or earlier (age 21 at marriage), married second, as the widow of Simon Bragar, 14 October 1668 Nicolas Lancel, probable widower of Marie d’Espinoy and Barbe Jaquet.

On 13 March 1664, Simon Bragard was godfather for Simon, son of Leonard Genlien and Marie Jacob; the godmother was Peronne de Vosse, wife of Jacques la Vallée.

Children of Simon Bragard and Marie Jovenet:

- i. **MARTHE BRAGARD**: “Simon Bragard et Marie Jouelet, sa femme ont fait baptiser leur fille le 14 avril 1661, née le 7 mai, qui a été nommée Marthe et a pour parrain Daniel Sandon et pour marraine Marthe Brave, femme de Jean de la Haye.”
- ii. **ANTHOINE BRAGARD**: “Simon Bragard et Marie Jouelet, sa femme ont fait baptiser leur fils le 19 juillet, né le 15 juillet 1663, qui a été nommé Anthoine et a pour parrain Anthoine Jouelet, jeune homme et pour marraine Susanne Lescolier, jeune fille.”

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- iii. **ABRAHAM BRAGARD**: “Marie Jouelet, veuve de Simon Bragard a fait baptiser leur fils le 1er janvier 1666, qui a été nommé Abraham et a pour parrain Abraham Delbec et pour marraine Marie Dagnet, sa femme.”

Children of Nicolas Lancel and Marie Jovenet:

- i. **PIERRE LANCEL**, born 24 January 1671; baptized 29 January 1671: “Nicolas Lancel et Marie Jouelet ont fait baptiser leur fils Pierre le 29 janvier, né le 24 janvier 1671, a eu pour parrain Abraham le Febvre, jeune homme et pour marraine Marie Courtoise.”
- ii. **ANNE LANCEL**, born 22 November 1672; baptized 1 December 1672: “Nicolas Lancel et Marie Joquenot ont fait baptiser leur fille Anne le 1er décembre, née le 22 novembre 1672, a eu pour parrain Esaie Metz et pour marraine Anne Orchel Lorens, sa femme.”
- iii. **CORNILLE LANCEL**, born 20 February 1675; baptized 24 February 1675: “Nicolas Ancel et Marie Jovenet ont fait baptiser leur fils Cornille le 24, né le 20 février 1675, a eu pour parrain Cornille de Braye et pour marraine Marie Massi, femme de Jean Bonenfant.”
- iv. **ISAAC LANCEL**, born 26 February 1678; baptized 3 March 1678: “Nicolas Lancel et Marie Jovenet ont fait baptiser leurs fils Isaac le 3 mars, née le 26 février 1678, a eu pour parrain Isaac Gahide et pour marraine Marie Darest, femme de Jean Panhuis.”

PASQUAY BARBRI, born say 1637 or earlier (age 25 at marriage); married, probably before arrival at Mannheim, say 1662 or earlier (son born 1663) **MAGDELLAINE BAGARD/[BRAGARD?]**, born say 1641 or earlier (age 21 at marriage).

Child of Pasquay Barbri and Magdellaine Bagard/[Bragard?]:

- iv. **JACQUES BARBRI**, born 1 December 1663; baptized 22 May 1664: “Pasquay Barbri et Magdellaine Bagard [*sic*, Bragard?] ont fait baptiser leur fils le 22 mai 1664, né le 1er décembre 1663, qui a été nommé Jacques et a pour parrain Jacque la Vallée et pour marraine Chrestienne Gombett.”

APPENDIX A: RECORDS OF BROUCARD HOMOPHONES AT MOUSCRON

Protestants were often forced to baptize their children in Catholic churches so we should not ignore the baptismal records from Sainte-Barthelemy Church in Mouscron. Per David Lietanie, the Protestants of Mouscron would have preferred to travel to nearby Menin [*Menen*] or Leiden [*Lejde*] in The Netherlands whenever possible to have baptisms and marriages performed in their own faith. The original pre-1649 records of Sainte-Barthelemy were destroyed or lost but David published all of the records for a few surnames from prior to 1649 that survived on a list that a pastor had extracted from the original records.^[41] Starting in 1649, records are available for all surnames but baptismal records have only been published for surnames from *Accou* to *Grison* through 1699. All of the following semi-Latinized records were indexed as *Brouckaert* and have been rearranged from alphabetical to chronological order.

21/ 3/ 1658 [*sic*, (1688?)]. 1658 is doubtful given the page number (page 67b); elsewhere page 67 is associated with a date of 15/ 7/ 1687.]

Maria Catharina broucar

Enfant de **Ludovicus** et de **Catharina marthens**

Les parrain et marraines furent **Petrus Olbec** and **Petronilla hellin**

18/ 9/ 1672 (page 2b)

Adriana Judoca brouckart

Enfant de **Adrianus** et de **Anna florain**

Les parrain et marraines furent **Daniel florain** et **Adriana Judoca Anthonia Brouckart**

4/ 10/ 1674 (page 12b)

Maria Francisca Broquart

Enfant de **Joannes** et de **Joachima Dassonville**

Les parrain et marraines furent **Adrianus dassonville** et **Juliana Brocquart**

21/ 10/ 1674 (page 12b)

Marie Jenne brou...

Enfant de **Adrien** et de **Jenne florin**

Les parrain et marraines furent **Jean florin** et **Marije Jenne Sabbe**

12/ 5/ 1676 (page 19)

Nicolaus Franciscus brouckart

Enfant de **Adrianus** et de **Joanna florin**

Les parrain et marraines furent **Nicolaus Franciscus penez** et **Jacoba le coustre**

14/ 8/ 1677 (page 25)

Evradius Broquart

Enfant de **Joannes** et de **Judoca Dassonville**

Les parrain et marraines furent **Thomas Dassonville** et **Margareta Hellein**

⁴¹ David Lietanie, Mouscron [Belgique], baptêmes, 1595 à 1648 (familles Castel, Crucque, Dujardin); baptêmes, 1649 à 1699, [familles] Accou à Grison (Wambrechies [France]: Groupement généalogique de la région du Nord, 2001); available as Family History Library International Book 949.311/M6 K29L.

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1/ 3/ 1678 (page 27b)

Anthonius Broquart

Enfant de **Adrianus** et de **Joanna florin**

Les parrain et marrianes furent **Jacobus Sabbe** et **Anna Marischal**

22/ 9/ 1679 (page 29b)

Petrus Philippus Broquar

Enfant de **Joannes** et de **Joachima Dassonville**

Les parrain et marraines furent **Phillippus Lellein** et **Maria Catharina Broquar**

19/ 10/ 1679 (page 35b)

Clare **Broquar**

Enfant de **Adrianus** et de **Joanna florin**

Les parrain et marraines furent **Joannes florin** et **Adriana Joachima Broquar**

10/ 12/1680 (page 39b)

Elisabeth broucar

Enfant de **Adrianus** et de **Joanna florin**

Les parrain et marraines furent... **glorieux** et **Adriana Joachima broucar**

29/ 11/ 1682 (page 46b)

Maria Catharina Brougart

Enfant de **Adrianus** et de **Adriana florin**

Les parrain et marraines furent **Phillipus penez** et **Maria Catharina Broquart**

As with the baptismal records from Amsterdam presented above, we cannot make a direct connection between these *Broucard* homophones and Bourgon Broucard. However, there are some tantalizing associations worthy of noting:

- *Ludovicus* is the Latin equivalent of *Louis*, the name of Bourgon's father.
- Ludovicus Broucard was married to "Catharina marthens"; *Marthens* is equivalent to *Martin* and *Ma[e]rtens*—surnames associated with homophones of *Broucard* in Amsterdam and Mannheim.
- Could "Marguareta Hellein" of Mouscron in 1677 be identical with the Marguerite (Bragar/d) H[e/i]nslin who resided at Mannheim in 1664–1665 and at Amsterdam in 1669? Are *Hellein*, *Hellin* and *Lellein* all variations of the same surname?
- The surnames, *Penez* and *Sabbe*, are also associated with these *Broucard* homophones multiple times.
- *Adrian/Adrianus* is the equivalent of *Adrien*, a given name found in reference to *Broucard* homophones at Bucquoy and Valenciennes.

From a published history of Mouscron, we have a circa 11 September 1670 record of a Baltasar Broucquart who was the son of an Anthoine Broucquart:

Comparurent en leurs personnes Vinchant Crombecq, filz de feu Jean, carlye et laboureur, demeurant à la comté, Andre Feys, filz de feu Jean, clerq de la paroisse dudit Mouscron, **Baltasar Broucquart, filz de feu Anthoine** et Jean van de Broucke, filz de feu Jean, demeurant audit Mouscron, lesquelz comparans apres serment fait et presté es mains de moy, notaire sousigne, certifient et attesten de bien savoir que Jean Lievens, bailly et collecteur de taille de la comté de Mouscron, n'at jamais demandé argeant au s^r m^{re} Nicolas le Mercher, pasteur dudit Mouscron pour sa cotte de la taille assize audit Mouscron le xi septembre xvre septante et unge et ce scavoir pour les deux premier payement de ladite taille...^[42]

APPENDIX B: OTHER NATIVES OF MOUSCRON AND CANTERBURY AT MANNHEIM

- **Pasquay le Coutre**, natif de **Moueron** [*sic*, **Moucron**] en Flandres, fils du défunt **Jaques le Coutre**, jeune homme et **Catherine Delpierre**, jeune fille, native de Zunebegue en Flandres, fille du défunt **Pierre Delpierre** ont été mariés en cette Eglise le 21 juillet 1663.
- **Jean Floquet**, natif de l'Eschelle en Flandres, veuf de la défunte **Anne l'Escu** et **Abigail Fenhou**, native de **Cantorberry** en Angleterre, veuve de feu **Henderique** ont été mariés en cette Eglise le 10 novembre 1663.
- **Pierre de Winde**, jeune homme, natif de **Cantorbery** en Angleterre, fils de **Robert de Winde**, tonnelier habitant à Mannheim et **Rachel Forterie**, native d'Ardres au Pays Reconquis, veuve du défunt **Pierre du Boy**, en son vivant manouvrier, demeurant aussi à Mannheim ont reçu la bénédiction de mariage le 9 juillet 1666 au soir devant les prières publiques par **Crespin**, pasteur.
- **David Kaulier**, jeune homme, natif de **Cantorberry** en Angleterre, fils de **Jaques Kaulier** et **Marie Despierrez**, jeune fille, native d'Aupa, fille de **Jaques Despierrez** ont reçu la bénédiction nuptiale en notre Eglise selon la coutume le 29 mai 1678.
- **Thomas de Winde**, jeune homme, natif de **Cantorbery** en Angleterre, fils de **Robert de Winde**, bourgeois de cette ville et **Anne de Noncy**, jeune fille, native de Sedan, fille de **Philippe de Noncy**, m. tailleur à Mannheim ont été mariés en cette Eglise le 13 juillet 1679.
- **Matthieu Joel**, jeune homme, natif de la Haye en Hollande, fils de feu **Nicolas Joel** et **Jeanne Feri**, jeune fille, native de **Cantorbery** en Angleterre, fille de feu **Vincent Feri**, ont été mariés en notre Eglise le 18 novembre 1685.

⁴² Alphonse-Marie Coulon, *Histoire de Mouscron* (Coutra: Typographie de Veuve Nys et fils. ; 1890 [available in PDF format at www.lillechatellenie.fr]), 599-600.

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APPENDIX C: OTHER NATIVES OF MOUSCRON AND REKKEM AT CANTERBURY

There are numerous records in the Walloon Church at Canterbury for natives of other places near Mouscron and Rekkem but there are only a few records that can discerned as Mouscron or Rekkem:

- [22 April 1647]: **Jacques CAULLET**, vef., natif de Fromelle, et **Martin DE LA MOTTE**, natieue de **Rekem en Flandres**.^[43]
- [23 November 1656]: **Gilbert LE PERS**, vef. natif de **Moucron**, et **JEANNE MASQUELIERE**, fille de feu **Pierre** natif du Moubau. (Promesse.)^[44]
- [4 December 1656]: **Gilles DANIELL**, filz de feu **Michael**, natife de Contarce en Normandie, et **Catherine HONORÉ**, fille de **Michel**, native de **Recane, pres de Menin**. (Promesse).^[45]
- [10 April 1664]: **Jacques CORNAR**, fils de **Phinees**, natif de Canterbury, et **Josinne HONORÉ**, fille de **Michel**, naitue de **Requem en Flandres**. Promesse.^[46]
- [2 July 1681]: **Guillaume FREMEAU**, veuv, natif de Tourquoin, et **Marie MARHEM**, veuve, native de **Moqueron** en Flandre. Promesse. Furent maries en l'eglise le 21 de Jullet [21 July 1681].^[47]

APPENDIX D: MARRIAGE INTENTIONS RECORDED IN AMSTERDAM ONDERTROUWREGISTERS 1565-1811

In the table below, Cor Snabel has provided transcriptions and translations of digital images of the original records available in <http://www.perrystreeeter.com/broucard/intentions/>. An additional record has been provided by Chris Brooks.

Transcription	Translation
<p>Provided by Cor Snabel</p> <p>17 mei 1614 Pierre Gerard, van Leige [?] in Henegouwen, caffawerker, wedn. van Susanna Doblin, woon~ opt nieu Weespada, ter cenre, Ende Jenne Faucamp, van Doornick, wed. van Isaac Brocaat, verklaer~ 2,5 jaren wed~ geweest te hebben, 10 moins woon~ als voorn~, ter andre zyde, by dese verklaert vry te wezen [signed] [his mark], [her mark] DTB 418p86</p>	<p>On 17 May 1614, Pierre Gerard, from Liege [probably] in Henegouwen, silkweaver, widower of Susanna Doblin, living on the Nieuwe Weespada, was betrothed to Jenne Faucamp, from Doornick, widow of Isaac Brocaat, testifying to be a widow for 2.5 years, since 10 months living as above, testifying to be a free person. [signed] [his mark], [her mark] DTB 418p86</p>
<p>4 juni 1616 Simeon Brocard, van Londen in Engeland, caffawerker, oud omtr. 22 jaren, geasst. met Josyntjen de Boutre syn moeder, wiens vaders consent, ons gebleken is, woon~ in de Goudsbloemstraat & Grietje Martens, van Houwert, out omtr. 20 jaren, geasst. met Marten Mariusz. & Barbel Marten, haer vader & moeder, woon~ in de Angeliersdwarstraat [signed] Simeon Brocard, Grietgen Marten DTB 420p203</p>	<p>On 4 June 1616, Simeon Brocard, from London in England, silkweaver, abt. 22 years old, assisted by Josyntjen de Boutre, his mother, whose fathers consent has been shown to us, living in the Goudsbloemstraat & Grietje Martens, from Houwert, abt. 20 years old, assisted by Marten Mariusz. & Barbel Marten, her father & mother, living in the Angeliersdwarstraat [signed] Symeon Brocard, Grietgen Marten DTB 420p203</p>
<p>4 maart 1617 Simon Pouwels van Langehoorn, varendgesel, out 23 jaren, geen ouders hebbend, 12 ans woon~ in de Goudsbloemstraet, & Rebecca Broland, van Londen in Engeland, oud 20 jaren, den coster sy opgelegt des vaders consent af te halen, woon~ als voorn~ [signed] [his mark], rebecca broowdt DTB 421p116</p>	<p>On 4 March 1617, Simon Pouwels, from Langehoorn, sailor, 23 years old, parents dead, since 12 years living in the Goudsbloemstraat, was betrothed to Rebecca Broland, from London in England, 20 years old, the sexton is ordered to get the father's consent, living as above [signed] [his mark], rebecca broowdt DTB 421p116</p>

⁴³ Eglise wallonne (Canterbury, England), and Robert Hovenden. 1891. The registers of the Wallon or Strangers' church in Canterbury. Publications of the Huguenot Society of London, Vol. V. Lymington: [Printed for the Huguenot Society of London, by C.T. King], 2:509.

⁴⁴ Eglise wallonne (Canterbury, England), and Robert Hovenden. 1891. The registers of the Wallon or Strangers' church in Canterbury. Publications of the Huguenot Society of London, Vol. V. Lymington: [Printed for the Huguenot Society of London, by C.T. King], 2:513.

⁴⁵ Eglise wallonne (Canterbury, England), and Robert Hovenden. 1891. The registers of the Wallon or Strangers' church in Canterbury. Publications of the Huguenot Society of London, Vol. V. Lymington: [Printed for the Huguenot Society of London, by C.T. King], 2:513.

⁴⁶ Eglise wallonne (Canterbury, England), and Robert Hovenden. 1891. The registers of the Wallon or Strangers' church in Canterbury. Publications of the Huguenot Society of London, Vol. V. Lymington: [Printed for the Huguenot Society of London, by C.T. King], 2:516.

⁴⁷ Eglise wallonne (Canterbury, England), and Robert Hovenden. 1891. The registers of the Wallon or Strangers' church in Canterbury. Publications of the Huguenot Society of London, Vol. V. Lymington: [Printed for the Huguenot Society of London, by C.T. King], 2:525.

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Transcription	Translation
<p>6 november 1621 Andries Tronquet, van Catelio sur Sambre, glascoper, wedn. van Maeyke van der Burgh, 1,5 ans woon~ in de Slykstraat, ende Francoise Brocard, van Bas[e], oud 33 jaren, geen ouders hebbend, geass. met [-----] Brocard, hare oom, woon~ op de Rosegracht [signed] Andrieu Tronquet, [her mark] DTB 426p263</p>	<p>On 6 November 1621 Andries Tronquet, from Catelio sur Sambre, glass merchant, widower of Maeyke van der Burgh, since 1,5 years living in the Slykstraat, was betrothed to Francoise Brocard, from Bas[e], 33 years old, parents dead, assisted with [-----] Brocard, her uncle, living on the Rosegracht [signed] Andrieu Tronquet, [her mark] DTB 426p263</p>
<p>17 Juni 1623 Abraham Brugschaart, van Middelborgh, out 20 jaren, huistimmergesel, geass. met Maria Rutten [?]. syn moeder, 2,5 jaar woon~ in de Heerestraet & Anna van der Cappel, out 28 jaren, geass. met Coenraet van der Cappel, haer vader, woon~ in de Tuinstraet [signed] Abraham Bruschaert, [her mark] DTB 428p94</p>	<p>On 17 June 1623, Abraham Bruschaart, from Middelburg, 20 years old, housecarpenter apprentice, assisted by Maria Rutten, his mother, 2,5 years living in the Heerestraet, & Anna van der Cappel, 28 years old, assisted by Coenraet van der Cappel, her father, living in the Tuinstraet [signed] Abraham Bruschaert, [her mark] DTB 428p94</p>
<p>3 April 1632 Pontus Legran, van Doncir, spinner, wedn. van Anna Ysenbergen, woon~ in de Anjelierstraet & Jeanne Martyn, van Beaumont, weduwe van Hubert Brosiaer, woon~ in de Warmoesstraet [signed] Pontus Legrans, [her mark] DTB 439p4</p>	<p>On 3 April 1632 Pontus Legran, from Doncir, spinner, widower of Anna Ysenbergen, living in the Anjelierstraet, was betrothed to Jeanne Martyn, from Beaumont, widow of Hubert Brosiaer, living in the Warmoesstraet [signed] Pontus Legrans, [her mark] DTB 439p4</p>
Provided by Chris Brooks	
<p>den 6 January 1628 Compareerden als vooren Teunis teuniss van A out 20 Jaren Linnenwever gaestr met Teunis Teuniss den oude zijn vader woon deu de Gielconicksteech & Rebecca Brokaart van Londen Wedr van Sijmon Pouwelsz geasst met Josijntie de Boetere haer moeder woon inde Kijserdwarstraet Teunes Teunes te Amsterdam bij mej rolaerd DTB 433, p.360</p>	<p>6 January 1628 Appeared as before Teunis Teunisen from A[sterdam] age 20 years linenweaver assisted by Teunis Teunis senior (the old) his father living on the Gielconicksteech & Rebecca Brokaart from London, widow of Sijmon Powelssz assisted by Josijntie de Boetere her mother living on the Kijserdwarstraet Teunis Teunis of Amsterdam by me Rebecca or rolaerd (odd signature) DTB 433, p.360</p>

(Concluded)

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