

Nikolai Wandruszka: Un viaggio nel passato europeo – gli antenati del Marchese Antonio Amorini Bolognini (1767-1845) e sua moglie, la Contessa Marianna Ranuzzi (1771-1848)

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## de COUCY (I-II)

XV.17927

**de Coucy** Blanche, dame de Montmirail, La Ferté-Gaucher und Encre, sie + 24.2.1410, # Braine Saint-Yved<sup>1</sup>; oo Hugues (II) **de Pierrepont (Roucy)**, + 25.10.1395, # Braine Saint-Yved; Cousine vom Enguerrand (VII) de Coucy<sup>2</sup>.

XVI.35854

**de Coucy** Raoul, \* nach 5.1311 (ca. 1320/25), + kurz nach 1389, oo ante 24.3.1366 Jeanne **d'Harcourt** (+ nach 1412), daughter of Jean [V] Comte d'Harcourt et d'Aumâle and his wife Blanche **de Ponthieu** Ctss d'Aumâle.

Seigneur de Montmirail, de la Ferté-Gaucher, d'Havraincourt, d'Encre, de Bailleul et de Hornoy. Seine Schwester Jeanne de Coucy oo Gaucher von Chatillon Blaigny sind die mütterlichen Großeltern der Henriette von Württemberg, geb. von Montbeliard.

XVII.71708

**de Coucy** Guillaume, \* ca. 1288, + 1335 oder 1336, # abbaye de Premontre; oo (Heiratsvertrag) 5.1311 en présence du roi Philippe le Bel à Pointoise<sup>3</sup>, Isabelle **de Chatillon-St-Pol**, dame d'Encre (+ 19.5.1360), Tochter des Guy (IV) de Ch. (ca. 1256-6.4.1317 comte de Saint Pol, bouteiller de France) u.d. Marie **de Bretagne** / „de Dreux“ (1268-1339, Tochter des, John II de Bretagne und der Beatrice von **England** 1242-1275)<sup>4</sup>; nach FMG aber fälschlich als Tochter von Jaques (I) de Châtillon Seigneur de Condé & his wife Catherine de Condé (-19 May 1360) – diese Filiation ist vorderhand abzulehnen, da die Ehefrau und ihr Vater im Heiratskontrakt von 1311 urkundlich genannt wurden.

„De son côté, Enguerrand mettait son fils 1311 en possession de la baronnie de Coucy et de la terre d'Oisy, sur laquelle fut assigné le domaine d'Isabeau, en attendant que ce domaine put être reporté sur la seigneurie d'Havraincourt, dont jouissait Jeanne de Flandre, veuve d'Enguerrand IV, grand-oncle de Guillaume. Enguerrand V, s'étant toutefois réservé l'usufruit du domaine de Coucy, ce ne fut qu'à sa mort que son fils prit le

<sup>1</sup> Vallet de Viriville Auguste. Monographie de l'ancienne abbaye royale de Saint-Yved-de-Braine..., par Stanislas Prioux. In: Bibliothèque de l'école des chartes. 1860, tome 21. pp. 540-545, hier p.544 zusammen mit ihrem Mann (Drucke mit Bildnissen von Stan. Prioux); die Jahreszahl offensichtlich nach der Grabinschrift (?). Die Abb. der gezeichneten Grabplatten nach Gaignières in: [https://www.tombes-sepultures.com/crbst\\_1943.html](https://www.tombes-sepultures.com/crbst_1943.html).: Die Zeichnung der Grabplatte nach Gaignières zeigt einen Jüngling, mit einer Umschrift: „ / septembre + charles de / salluces ... fils de ... prince ... monseigneur thomas marquis de salluces e madame / marguerite de roucy fille de monseigneur le / conte Huc e madame blanche de coucy ... a l an de .... mil cccc ... le VIII jour de / (s.o.) .

<sup>2</sup> Über ihn und seine Zeit vgl. anschaulich Barbara Tuchmann,

<sup>3</sup> Jerome Ulauss, Notices sur les Sires de Coucy, Coucy 1862, p.65: „Le traité par suite duquel s'était effectué ce mariage avait été signé, en présence de Philippe-le-Bel, en l'abbaye de Notre-Dame la Royale, près de Pontoise. Le comte de Guy constituait en dot à sa fille une somme de 20,000 livres tournois (400,000 fr. environ), dont se rendirent caution : Charles, comte de Valois, Louis, comte d'Évreux, frères du roi ; Louis, comte de Clermont, Gaucher de Châtillon, connétable de France, et Guillaume d'Harcourt, sire de la Saussaye“. (<http://barisis.free.fr/castelaisne/Ulauss.PDF>); der Heiratskontrakt bei Maubuisson, Saint-Quen-L'Aumone, p.95.

<sup>4</sup> Die Belege vgl. bei Berthold Rupp, Die Vorfahren der Henriette von Mömpelgard, Stuttgart 1917, Tafel 1, nr.14/15, nr.30 (Guy – Tafel 16, pp.90-96) und nr.31 (Marie de Bretagne - Tafel 17, pp.97-102).

titre de sire et les armes de Coucy"<sup>5</sup>. Puis seigneur de Coucy vers 1321-1324 à la mort de son père Enguerrand V, il portait les armes (et le nom) des Coucy. Depuis 1311, Jeanne de Flandre douairière d'Oisy, veuve d'Enguerrand IV de Coucy disputait à son neveu par alliance Enguerrand V (fils d'Arnould III comte de Guînes, et d'Alix de Coucy) et au fils de ce dernier Guillaume Ier, la possession des terres de Coucy, d'Oisy et de quelques autres qu'elle prétendait devoir lui appartenir du chef de son époux. Les prétentions de Jeanne d'Oisy donnèrent lieu à un grand procès qui fut terminé en avril 1329, à Saint-Germain-en-Laye, en présence du roi Philippe VI de Valois, et par la suite duquel, les deux terres restèrent à Guillaume de Guînes<sup>1</sup>. Guillaume, sire de Coucy, seigneur de Marle, de la Fère, d'Oisy, de Montmirail, etc. fut le premier des Coucy Guînes qui quitta le nom de Guînes pour prendre le nom seul et les armes pleines de Coucy, ce que firent aussi ses descendants. Sa veuve, Isabelle de Châtillon, garda sa qualité de dame d'Oisy, qu'elle portait encore en l'an 1351 et dont la seigneurie lui servait de douaire.

#### XVIII.143416

**de Guines** Sire de **de Coucy** Enguerrand / Ingelram (V), + 4.1.1323, # Kloster Prémontré; oo Ende 1284 (in Schottland) Christine / Catherine **Lindsay of Baliol** (post 1266-+18.12.1333), T.d. William **de Lindsay** (1250-1283) u.d. Ada **Baliol**, Tochter des John Baliol 5. baron 1213-1269 u.d. oo 1233 Devonguilla **de Galloway**, T.d. Allan Lord of Galloway und Ururenkelin König Davids von Schottland<sup>6</sup>. The *Lignages de Coucy* (written in 1303) records that *Enguerrant*, second son of [le] conte *Ernoul de Guignes* and his wife, was married *en Escosse* by le Roy *Alexandre d'Escosse à qui cousins germains estoit*. An undated manuscript relating to Cokersand Abbey, Lancashire, names *Christiana de Lyndesay* as daughter of *secundo Willielmo*, adding that she married *Ingelranum de Gynes*. A charter dated 28 May 1283 records the fealty sworn to King Edward I by *Ingeram de Gynes* who has married *Cristiana daughter and heiress of William de Lindesi deceased* for her father's lands.

Enguerrand (V) was son of Arnoul [III] Comte de Guines and his wife Alix de Coucy (-after 1321). The *Lignages de Coucy* (written in 1303) names *Enguerrant* as the second son of *la seconde fille de monsieur Enguerrant, qui fist faire le chastel de Coucy...Alix* and her husband *au conte Ernoul de Guignes*. Seigneur de Coucy, d'Oisy et de Montmirail. *Enguerrans de Guines Sires de Coucy et d'Oisy et de Mommiral et Iohans de Guines Viscoens de Meaux, Sires de Fertez Gauchier et Ancoul* agreed the partition of territories inherited from *de bonne memoire...Engerran iadis Seigneur de Coucy et de Oisy et de Mommiral nostre...oncle* by charter dated Jul 1311.

#### XIX.286833

**de Coucy** Alix, \* post 1209/10 (ex 3°), + post 13.10.1283; oo Arnold (II) Graf **von Guines** (+ post 2.1282), Sohn de Baudouin Graf von Guines und der Mathilde **de Fiennes**<sup>7</sup>. Erbin von Coucy. The *Lignages de Coucy* (written in 1303) records that *la seconde fille de monsieur Enguerrant, qui fist faire le chastel de Coucy...Alix* married *au conte Ernoul de Guignes*. *Arnulphus comes Guinensis* sold *iuris dominii et possessionis habebam...in villis et territoriis de Guinis, de le Montoire, de Tornehem* to Philippe III King of France, while providing for "*Aelidis uxor nostra*" should she survive him, by charter dated Feb 1282. The necrology of Joyenval records the death 13 Oct<sup>r</sup> 1354 [which is too late considering the chronology of the family] of *dominæ Aelidis de Coci comitissæ de Guines* and her donation of *1000 librarum in vasis tum argenteis tum aureis*.

<sup>5</sup> pp.65-66.

<sup>6</sup> Christines (n5.29), Vorfahren bei Rupp, 1977, Tafel 15, pp.85-89.

<sup>7</sup> Arnolds Ahnen bei Rupp, 1977, pp.79-83

XX.573666

**de Coucy** Enguerrand (III), \* ca. 1180 (ex 2°), + 1242 Gersis, # Kloster Foigny; oo (a) 1200 or before, divorced [1200/04] Eustache de Roucy, Witwe von Robert de Pierrpont Graf von Roucy; oo (b) (1204) Mathilde von Sachsen, Witwe des Geoffroy (III) Graf von perche, Tochter von Heinrich "der Löwe" ex-Duke of Saxony and Bavaria and his second wife Matilda of England (1172-13 Jan [1209/10]), oo (c) Marie de Oisy et Montmiral +1272<sup>8</sup>.

The *De Genere Comitum Flandrensiū, Notæ Parisienses* names "*Ingelrannus de Cociaco, nunc vivens*" as son of *domini Radulphi de Cociaco*. *Radulfus dominus Cochiaci* donated property to Mont Saint-Martin, with the consent of *uxore mea Adelide et liberis meis Ingelranno, Thoma, Radulph, Roberto*, by charter dated 1187. The testament of *Radulphus dominus Couciaci* on the point of leaving on a journey, dated 1190, appointed *Ingelranno filio meo...prior natu* as his main heir. Seigneur de Coucy, de Marle, de la Fère et de Crécy. *Ingelrannus dominus Cociaci* confirmed property of the church of Laon by charter dated 1200 in the presence of *uxore mea Eustachia, et fratribus meis Thoma et Roberto*. *Ingelrannus dominus de Marla* donated property to Thenailles by charter dated 1201. Comte de Roucy: *Ingelrannus de Couciaco comes Rociaci* donated property to Bassoles lés Anlers, with the consent of *Thomas et Robertus fratres nostri*, by charter dated Jun 1202. Comte du Perche 1205. *Ingelrannus de Couciaco comes Perticensis* confirmed donations to Thenailles abbey made by *Radulphi patris nostri*, with the consent of *uxoris nostræ comitissæ de Pertico et fratrum nostrorum Thomæ iam militis et Roberti* by charter dated 1205. *Ingelrannus de Couciaco dominus de Fara* donated annual payments to Fère, with the consent of *uxoris meæ Matildis comitissæ de Pertico et fratrum meorum Thomæ et Roberti*, by charter dated 1207. The 13th century *Histoire des ducs de Normandie et des rois d'Angleterre* names *Engherrans de Couci...si doi frère Thumas et Robiers*. The *Annales Londonienses* record the death in 1244 of *Engilrammus de Cucy pater reginæ Scotiæ* after falling from his horse and being dragged into a river in which he was stabbed by his own sword. His place of burial is confirmed by the *Lignages de Coucy* (written in 1303) which records that Jean, third son of Enguerrand [III] Seigneur de Coucy, was buried "*à Foigny auprès son pere*".

Seine Halbschwester ist: Jolande **de Coucy**, \* 1161/64 (ex 1°), + 18.3.1222, # Kloster St.Yved de Braine; oo 1184 Robert (II) Graf **von Dreux** (1154-1218 Sohn von Robert I., s.u.; Urgroßvater von Marie de Bretagne oo **Châtillon**, s.o.)<sup>9</sup>.

XXI.

**de Coucy** Raoul / Radulph (I), \* nach 1142, vor 1147, + killed siege of Acre / Akkon 9.1191, # Abbaye de Foigny; oo (a) vor 1164 Agnes **von Hennegau**, daughter of Baudouin (IV) Comte de Hainaut and his wife Alice **de Namur** ([1140/45]-1174 or after), oo (b) post 1174 Alix **de Dreux** (ca.1156/57- post 1217), daughter of Robert [I] de Dreux [Capet, ca.1123-11.10.1188] and his second wife Agnes **de Baudemont** Dame de Braine (1156-after Feb 1218). The Chronicle of Alberic de Trois-Fontaines names *matrem Ingelranni de Coci Petronillam* as one of the two daughters of *comes Robertus* and his second wife. *Radulfus dominus Cociaci...assensu Aelidis uxoris meæ* donated property to *Roberto de Attrio* by charter dated 1187, witnessed by *Radulfus clericus nepos meus, Margareta de Firmitate neptis mea.... Radulfus dominus Cochiaci* donated property to Mont Saint-

<sup>8</sup> Ihre Vorfahren bei Rupp, 1977, .pp.81-83.

<sup>9</sup> Rupp, 1977, p.101, nr.497.

Martin, with the consent of *uxore mea Adelide et liberis meis Ingelranno, Thoma, Radulph, Roberto*, by charter dated 1187. The testament of *Radulphus dominus Couciaci* on the point of leaving on a journey, dated 1190, bequeathed money to ...*Agneti...filiae meae...Aelidis uxor mea*. She governed Coucy after the death of her husband.

The *De Genere Comitum Flandrensium, Notæ Parisienses* names *domini Radulphi de Cociaco...* as son of *Agnes uxor domini Ingelranni de Cociaco*. Seigneur de Coucy et de Marle. *Radulphus de Marla* confirmed the donation to Thenailles abbey made by *patris mei Ingelranni* by charter dated 1166, witnessed by *Agnes uxor mea, Ada filia mea.... Radulphus...Cociaci et Marlæ dominus...Engelranni filius* donated property to Saint-Denis, for the souls of *meæ, Agnetis uxoris meæ* and especially for the soul of *fratris mei Engelranni* who was buried in the abbey, by charter dated 1174. He was one of the advisers of Philippe II King of France. The testament of *Radulphus dominus Couciaci* on the point of leaving on a journey, dated 1190, appointed *Ingelranno filio meo...prior natu* as his main heir, bequeathed *Veruinum, Fontanas et Landousies* to *filius meus Thomas*, money to *Radulfo qui clericali promotus est officio...Agneti...filiae meae...Aelidis uxor mea*, and the dowry of his mother *et villam meam ad sui ædificationem Pinon* to *Roberto.*, sire de Coucy, seigneur de Marle, de La Fère, de Crécy (sur-Serre), de Vervins, de Pinon, de Landouzy (la-Ville), de Fontaine (lès-Vervins). Raoul de Coucy, se voyant veuf, et désireux d'enfant mâle, reprit une seconde alliance avec Alix II de Dreux, princesse de sang royal, qui était sa parente au quatrième degré car la mère de Raoul, Agnès de Beaugency, était la fille de Mahaut (ou Maud ou Mathilde) de Vermandois, fille aînée de Hugues de France dit *le Grand*, frère du roi Philippe I. Alix II de Dreux était fille de Robert I de Dreux, comte de Dreux, petit-fils du roi Philippe I, et nièce du roi Louis VII le Jeune. Alix II de Dreux eut pour mère Agnès de Baudement, comtesse de Braine, troisième femme de son père Robert I de Dreux, et pour frère Robert II le Jeune († 28 décembre 1218), comte de Dreux et de Braine, qui fut marié avec Yolande de Coucy, fille aînée de notre Raoul et d'Agnès de Hainaut sa première épouse. Par ses deux mariages, Raoul devint beau-père d'un grand prince, gendre d'un fils de France, et cousin germain par sa femme du roi Philippe Auguste. Raoul assista le roi de France en 1181 pendant la guerre contre Philippe d'Alsace, comte de Flandre, bien qu'auparavant il eut pris de lui en hommage les terres de Marle et Vervins, au fief de la Ferté-Beliard, que le comte lui transporta. Mais par le traité de paix accordée depuis le roi voulut que ce comte lui remit cet hommage. Et d'ailleurs le même Raoul devint homme lige du roi pour le fief de la seigneurie de La Fère, lequel il avait tenu jusqu'alors de l'Église de Laon. Car Roger de Rosoy, évêque de Laon, le céda au roi Philippe Auguste, par lettre passées à Paris en 1185, en présence de Baudouin V de Hainaut, comte de Hainaut, d'Enguerrand, archidiacre de Laon, de Jean de Fontenay, de Girard Chotard, et de Geoffroy, chapelain du roi. Cependant du mariage de la princesse Alix II de Dreux et de ce Raoul, seigneur de Coucy, vinrent plusieurs enfants. Du consentement desquels, et de leur mère, il octroya à l'abbaye Notre-Dame de Mont-Saint-Martin, (Gouy (Aisne)) du diocèse de Cambrai, l'exemption du droit de vinage pour huit chariots de vin tous les ans, par lettres expédiées à Coucy en 1187. Et ensuite il bailla la moitié de sa chaussée de Crécy à faire et entretenir à Robert de l'Acre: à condition que de chaque charriot et charrette fermée, il reçoit un denier de telle monnaie qu'on lui payait pour les vinages, et des non ferrés un denier de la monnaie commune qui avait cours en la Terre. À quoi consentit la même Alix son épouse, en la présence de Raoul, cleric son neveu, de Marguerite, sa nièce femme de Jobert, seigneur de la Ferté-Bélard, de Raoul de Houssel, d'Albéric de Boomont, d'Arnoul de Monceaux, et autres. Puis en 1188, du gré et volonté de la susdite Alix et de ses enfants, il admortit eux religieux de l'abbaye Notre-Dame de Thenailles huit muids de froment de rente à la mesure de Marle, qui lui furent aumônés par Robert, chevalier seigneur d'Emblaincourt. Il leur donna d'ailleurs une terre

appelée la Haye de Blaincourt : à la charge qu'étant essartée et cultivée; lui et ses successeurs auraient la moitié des fruits qui y croissent. Car ainsi le portent les lettres, que Pierre son chancelier leur en délivra l'an 1089. Bref étant, fut le point d'aller au voyage de la Terre sainte avec le roi Philippe Auguste, il confirma et augmenta encore avec le consentement de sa femme les donations que son père Enguerrand II de Coucy avait concédées à l'abbaye de Clairfontaines. De quoi il y eut d'autres lettres assées à Vervins le 25 mai 1190. Toutefois avant que de partir, il fit un partage de ses terres et seigneuries entre les enfants nés de lui et de cette Alix II de Dreux, sa seconde épouse. Voici son testament<sup>2</sup> dont l'original est en latin : « Moi, Raoul, Seigneur de Coucy, veux qu'il soit notoire de tous, présents et futurs, qu'étant prêt à partir pour Jérusalem, et craignant qu'il ne s'élève quelques difficultés entre mes enfants, au sujet de la part de chacun d'eux, j'ai disposé de mes biens, selon que j'ai jugé convenable, et après avoir pris le conseil des gens de probité qui me sont attachés. J'ai donc donné à Enguerrand, mon fils aîné, toutes mes terres et seigneuries, pour être par lui possédées paisiblement, et sans réclamation quelconque, excepté les démembrements qui en ont été faits en faveur de mes autres enfants, et qui sont tels. Je veux que Thomas, mon fils, ait en libre et tranquille possession, et sans être inquiété de personne, Vervins, Fontaine et Landouzy; et qu'il retire annuellement sur les droits de vinage de Vervins et de Landouzy soixante livres en monnaie, telle qu'on l'emploie dans lesdits vinage, et dans ses possessions, il sera homme-lige de son frère Enguerrand. J'ai assigné à Raoul, qui possède un titre clérical, quarante livres de rente, à prendre sur mes revenus de Roye, et ce, tout le temps de sa vie. Quant à Robert, il aura pour sa part tous les biens qui m'ont été apportés en mariage par sa mère, et ma terre de Pinon, avec la redevance entière d'un certain bois que l'on nomme vulgairement le passage de Pinon; et il tiendra tous ces biens à la charge de plein hommage à son frère Enguerrand ; et s'il arrive que ledit frère Enguerrand vienne à mourir sans héritier, sa part retournera à Thomas son frère; et si au contraire un desdits enfants, quel qu'il soit, vient à décéder sans laisser d'héritier, sa part retournera entièrement à l'aîné. Pour ce qui est de ma fille Agnès, je lui donne mille et six cents livres, monnaie d'Artois, à prendre sur les revenus de Marle et Crécy; laquelle somme elle fera l'espace de huit ans à recevoir, à commencer seulement trois ans échus après mon départ. Ainsi, le jour de saint Remi de chaque année, elle recevra cent livres à Marle, et les cent autres livres restantes à Crécy ; et l'on chargera l'église de Prémontré du soin de lui faire toucher ses revenus. Et s'il arrive que, pendant mon voyage d'outre-mer, je vienne à décéder, si de même ladite Agnès, ma fille, cesse de vivre avant d'être mariée, tout ce qui lui restera d'argent oomptant sera partagé en deux moitiés, dont une sera donnée à Alix, sa mère, qui est mon épouse, et l'autre sera léguée en aumône aux Hospitaliers, aux Templiers et à l'église de Prémontré, pour être partagés par égale part. Et enfin s'il nous arrive, à Alix, ma femme ainsi qu'à moi, de mourir, une moitié de ladite somme passera à fils aîné, et l'autre aura la première destination. J'entends que mes possessions, ainsi que les droits d'Alix ma femme, ne furent aucunement grévés, voulant que mes arrangements, même singés de moi, faisant tout le temps je vivrai dépendants de ma volonté; or, pour que cet acte de partage de mes biens soit authentique et irrévocable (à moins cependant que je me sois porté à y changer quelque chose), j'ai voulu qu'il fut écrit, et scellé de mon sceau. Fait l'an de l'incarnation de JC 1190. » Car il fut tué au siège de la ville d'Acre l'an mille cent quatre vingt onze, et son corps apporté en l'abbaye de Foigny en Thiérache. Ensuite de quoi, Alix sa veuve envoya la commune de Marle au secours de Robert, seigneur de Pierrepont, en vue guerre qu'il eut l'an mille cent quatre vingt quinze dans le diocèse de Laon à l'encontre de Nicolas, seigneur de Rumigny. Et en l'année mille deux cent sept elle approuva toutes les aumônes que le même Raoul, son mari, avait octroyées sur son douaire à l'Église de Prémontré. Bref, elle vivait encore en l'année mille deux cent douze, comme enseigne un

accord passé lors entre Thomas et Robert ses enfants, auquel elle assista (Extrait de *Histoire généalogique des maisons de Guines, d'Ardres, de Gand et de Coucy* - Paris 1631 – BNF Paris). Légende: On dit qu'avant de rendre le dernier soupir, Raoul chargea son écuyer de porter, après sa mort, son cœur à la dame qu'il aimait (que les uns nomment la *Dame de Fayel*, les autres Gabrielle de Vergy. L'écuyer fut surpris par l'époux au moment où il s'acquittait de sa mission. Celui-ci prit le cœur et le fit manger à sa femme, qui, instruite trop tard de son malheur, jura de ne plus prendre de nourriture et se laissa mourir de faim. Cette aventure a fourni à Pierre Laurent de Belloy le sujet de sa tragédie *Gabrielle de Vergy*. Georges-Adrien Crapelet a publié *l'Histoire de Coucy et de la dame de Fayel*, d'après un manuscrit de la Bibliothèque nationale de France, Paris, 1829. Il existe vingt-quatre chansons de trouvère, œuvres du *Chastelain de Couci*, datant du XII siècle. Il existe aussi un manuscrit du XIII siècle, *Romans du châtelain de Couci et de la dame de Fayel*, qui contient six de ces chansons, et une chronique du XIV siècle, rapportant tous les deux les tragiques amours de Renaud (Regnaut) de Coucy. Ces documents ont été édités en 1830 par Francisque Michel. La légende veut qu'il s'agisse du même personnage, Raoul de Coucy. Mais le Raoul de Coucy de cette légende n'est probablement ni Raoul I (mort en 1191), ni Raoul II de Coucy (mort en 1250), il serait peut-être Raoul, fils d'Enguerrand de Coucy, le frère de Raoul I de Coucy et donc un neveu de Raoul I.

XXII.

**de Coucy** Enguerrand (II), \* (ex 2°), + 1147/49; oo (1132) Agnes **de Beaugency** (vor 1108-nach 1147, # Laon, St. Vincent), daughter of Raoul Seigneur de Baugency and his wife Mathilde **de Vermandois**. The *De Genere Comitum Flandrensium, Notæ Parisienses* records Agnes uxor domini Ingelranni de Cociaco as daughter of domina de Baugenciaco primogenita [comitis Hugonis li Maines] and as mother of domini Radulphi de Cociaco, et de eodem Radulfo Ingelrannus de Cociaco, nunc vivens.

The *Genealogiæ Scriptoris Fusniacensis* names Ingelrannum de Marla et Robertum Bovensem et filiam nomine matris as children of Thomam de Marla and his wife Mélisende. Seigneur de Coucy et de Marle. The Chronicle of Alberic de Trois-Fontaines names Ingelrannum...et Robertum Bovensem as sons of Thomas de Coci and his secundo uxor domna de Bovis. A charter dated 16 Apr 1131 records the restoration of Erlons et manso sancti Lamberti to Laon Saint-Vincent, subscribed by Gerardi vicedomini, Nicholai castellani...domine Milesendis, Ingelranni filii euus... The History of Louis VII King of France names ...Ingerannus de Coceo... among those who accompanied King Louis VII on crusade in 1147. Tardif suggests that it is "très probable qu'Enguerran II de la Fère disparut dans un [des] combats" of the Crusade[

XXIII.

**de Marle**, Lord of Coucy and Boves, Thomas, \* 1073 + 1130; oo 1102 (a) Ida of Hainaut, the daughter of Baldwin (II) Graf von Hennegau; oo (b) 1108 to Melisende **de Monthlery**, Dame **de Crecy et de Nogent-sur-Serre**, the daughter of Guy de Crécy und der Elisabeth **de Corbeil**.

After the death of his father, Enguerrand (I), Thomas would become the Lord of Coucy and his family's other holdings. As the most well-known of the Lords of Coucy, Thomas of Marle would become infamous for his aggressive and brutal tactics in war and his continued rebellion against the authority of Louis (VI). The new Lords of Coucy that Thomas was descended from had not been landed nobles in the area for very long. In 1035, the first lord of Coucy, Dreux, Seigneur de Boves, seized the Castle of Coucy from



Alberic, its original owner, and established himself as Lord of Coucy. This move seems to have set the tone for the behavior of the following Lords of Coucy, including his grandson Thomas who would become infamous for his ruthlessness in war. In 1073, Thomas of Marle was born as the heir of Enguerrand I of Boves, the Lord of Coucy, and his wife the Dame of Marle, Adele. Enguerrand was known as a womanizer but his faults were overlooked by chroniclers due to his continued support of various religious institutions in the area. Although he supported the Catholic Church, Enguerrand I and the previous lords of Coucy were known to participate in a number of local wars in order to gain land and resources. As the first born heir, Thomas would have been educated in the affairs of nobility which would have included the skills and virtues of a knight. As a knight, he was expected to uphold certain chivalric virtues that were used to control knightly and noble violence and disorder. Chivalry was nurtured in France and was used to influence and control the behavior of knights and nobility. It was used as a sustaining ethos of warrior groups who were identified on one hand by their martial skill as horsemen and by a combination of pride in ancestry, status, and traditions of service. Three themes are woven into the fabric of the ideals of knighthood: religious, social, and martial service to their lord. In Thomas' lifetime, the social status of knights and nobles in France was becoming parallel which culminated in the structured world of knighted nobility in the thirteenth century. Through this shift in the status of knights, the code of chivalry was becoming the basis for society's expectations of knightly behavior. When Thomas began his own military campaigns, it was for his continued abuse of knightly virtues and expected behaviors that he would be remembered. Thomas and his father grew to become bitter rivals after Thomas' paternity was cast into doubt and his father openly toyed with the notion that Thomas was not his true son. It is possible that because of this uncertainty with whom his father truly was, Thomas would become more associated with the surname of his mother (Marle) instead of his father. Nevertheless, Thomas participated in the numerous private wars that were launched against his father and helped defend his father's wealth and land. These private battles were fought primarily by household knights and taught Thomas how to use pillaging and destruction as a helpful tool for taking over new territories and crippling his enemies. After the famous summons to crusade by Pope Urban II in 1095, Thomas and his father Enguerrand rode out with members of their house to participate in the First Crusade. According to familial legend, while they were travelling with a small party of their household Enguerrand and Thomas were set upon by a band of Muslim warriors. Moving quickly, the men of Coucy shredded their cloaks trimmed with squirrel fur (vair) into six pieces to use as banners for recognition and managed to defeat their attackers. The sources are unclear on whether it was Thomas or Enguerrand who created the makeshift banners but this event was commemorated permanently in their coat-of-arms which shows "barry of six, vair and gules". Both Thomas and his father returned safely from the First Crusade to their holdings in France. By right of marriage, Thomas came into possession of the fortified castle of Montaigu in the district of Laon which he would use as a base for his early military movements. Because of the strength in his holdings, he was a threatening presence in the area to his neighbors who were unhappy with his growing confidence and ambition. According to Suger, Enguerrand was an honorable man and made more effort than anyone to drive Thomas from his castle 'because of his seditious tyranny.' [6] With Enguerrand's support, several barons attempted to enclose Thomas into his castle with a palisade and starve him into submission. Luckily for Thomas, he was able to slip away and assembled a host of seven hundred knights to retake the area. The barons learned of this oncoming force and begged Thomas to spare them the shame of lifting their siege and facing their lord-designate. They retreated and Thomas quickly destroyed the palisade and reinforced the castle of Montaigu which angered the retreating magnates. The barons

threatened on oath to honor him no longer and, when they saw him leaving with his army, they followed him as though they would engage in combat. The two forces were prevented from battle by a roaring stream that separated them. Eventually the men of the highest nobility, including Enguerrand, came together for deliberation. Deciding to consider Thomas' youth and valor, they chose to defer to him and pledge their allegiance to his cause. Not long after this, Thomas of Marle lost both the castle of Montaignu and his marriage caused by an annulment due to an incestuous relationship. In 1116, he succeeded his father, Enguerrand I, as Lord of Coucy and added the lands of his mother to their domains. Following the tradition of his forefathers, Thomas of Marle began waging multiple private wars against his neighbors to expand his holdings.

Thomas of Marle came into power during a period of unrest with the nobility of France. Abbot Suger of St. Denis' chronicles of the reign of Louis VI "the Fat" recorded his king constantly marching across his kingdom to bring his unruly lords and barons to heel. Each of these feudal lords were described as violent and disloyal to feudo-vassalic oaths and therefore were the epitome of brutality that would typify this period. As king of France, Louis had taken "vows to put down with his strong right arm insolent tyrants whensoever he sees them vex the state with endless wars, rejoice in rapine, oppress the poor, destroy the churches, give themselves over to lawlessness which, and it be not checked, would flame out into ever greater madness." As far as Suger and his king were concerned, Thomas of Marle was the worst kind of warmonger and represented a threat to France's people, church, and lands. While Louis VI had been busy waging war against his enemies in England and his nobility within his kingdom, Thomas of Marle took advantage of the distraction and began waging war in the lands of Laon, Rheims, and Amiens, devouring them "like a raging wolf." As he laid waste to the countryside of France, he shocked the Roman Catholic Church leaders when he seized the abbey of the nuns of St. John of Laon. Knights like Thomas of Marle were encouraged to avoid attacking or capturing Catholic churches in war due to their inhabitants being unable to defend themselves or bear arms. The Peace of God and Truce of God movement promised severe punishments, including excommunication, to any knight or noble who broke this spiritual law. European sovereigns like Louis VI recognized the need of presenting their own organizations and conduct as chivalrous which required an emphasis on the Christian vocation of knighthood.[12] Thomas of Marle had openly ignored these spiritual laws when he initiated this attack and did not spare the members of the clergy from the violence. As the medieval period progressed, especially during the Crusades, the chivalric code became more closely tied to the spiritual elements of the Catholic Church. A number of orders of knighthood became obsessed with crusading and had a number of statutes that outlined the religious observances that their knights must observe. As a knight, Thomas of Marle should have been an example of virtues like wisdom, charity and loyalty, and honor above all while eschewing pride, idleness, false-swearing, lechery, and especially treason.[14] Instead, Thomas became the example of every bad behavior a knight could be accused of. The Abbot Guibert of Nogent, Sous, and Coucy added to the growing rumors of Thomas' atrocities by describing a struggle between the Lord of Coucy and an archbishop. After the archbishop was murdered, Thomas sheltered the murderers and protected them within the walls of his castle. Guibert described Thomas as a man who attained power by preying on the weak, the young, and pilgrims on their way to Jerusalem. He described how Thomas captured prisoners and forced them to endure vicious tortures in order to receive ransoms from them. *"For when he was compelling prisoners to ransom themselves, he hung them up by their testicles, sometimes with his own hands, and those often breaking away through the weight of the body, there followed at the once the breaking out of their vital parts."* Guibert described Thomas as a savage brute who was responsible for countless



atrocities and attacks on the innocent. His sins caused the people of the entire region to adopt his bad behavior as well making him a threat to the peace of France.[16] By abandoning the chivalric virtues of mercy, loyalty, spirituality, and honor, Thomas became the antithesis of the medieval model for knighthood. Scandalized by this knightly lord's behavior, the Church of France met in a general synod at Beauvais and passed a sentence of condemnation upon their new enemy of the Church—Thomas of Marle. Cono, the bishop of Praeneste and papal legate to the holy Roman Church, led the council in their decision to punish Thomas of Marle to the extent of their spiritual ability. Using the spiritual powers given to the church through the sword of the apostle Peter, they condemned Thomas of Marle to be punished with general anathema or excommunication. Cono and the council of French religious officials also removed the sword belt of knighthood from him, although Thomas was not present, and declared him to be infamous, a scoundrel who was unworthy of the name Christian. Thomas of Marle's behavior on the battlefield and his brutal treatment of prisoners garnered him the attention of many of France's leaders. As a Christian monarch, Louis VI was persuaded by the results of the general synod and gathered an army to march against Thomas of Marle quickly. He was able to quickly take the well-fortified castle of Crecy which his followers took to be a sign of God's favor on their mission. Louis VI's army cut down a number of Thomas of Marle's men without mercy and set fire to the castle. After his victory at Crecy, Louis VI pressed his advantage and continued his march to the castle of Nogent. An anonymous man came to Louis VI as he approached and told the king that the castle was overrun with wicked and unfaithful men. More shocking was his story of the fate of the commune of Laon—the man claimed that Thomas' men had burned it, and several other holy places, to the ground when they burned the rest of the city. He claimed that nearly all of the noble men of the city had "suffered martyrdom because they were true to their faith and defended their lord the bishop." These faithless men had even gone so far as to put the Bishop Gaudin to death and left his naked body on the open road so that it would be fed on by the beasts. All of this, according to the man, had been orchestrated by Thomas of Marle in order to attack and hold this tower. Furiously Louis VI attacked the castle of Nogent, releasing all of the subjects in prison and punishing the followers of Thomas. He commanded that any disloyal man he came upon would be fastened to a gibbet and left as food "for the greed of kites, crows, and vultures." Once Louis VI had taken these two castles, he returned the domains of the monastery of St. John and continued his campaign against disloyal knights and lords. To ensure that Thomas of Marle would gain nothing from his violent and faithless attacks, Louis decreed that none of the heirs of Thomas would ever hold lordship over these cities. Louis VI continued to press his advantage against Thomas by leading a host of men directly to the center of Thomas' power at Coucy. This action was spurred on by a number of bishops and notable men of France, most prominently the distinguished Count Ralph of Vermandois. Encouraged by his religious fervor and the revenge he wished to bestow on behalf of the church, Louis VI ignored reports of ambushes and the strength of Thomas' holdings in Coucy. On their way to the castle, Count Ralph moved ahead with a number of knights and came upon a small skirmish with Thomas of Marle present. Thomas had already been knocked from his mount and Count Ralph saw his opportunity. Moving quickly, Count Ralph struck Thomas with his sword and dealt him a mortal wound. Mortally wounded and taken captive, Thomas was brought before King Louis VI who commanded that he be returned to Laon. The next day, Louis confiscated Thomas' estates and tore down the enclosures he had built in preparation for war before returning to Laon to deal with his disloyal vassal. Regardless of threats or force, Thomas refused to free the merchants that he had been holding captive despite their rite of safe conduct. Louis VI gave Thomas' wife, Melisende of Crecy, permission to come to her

husband's bedside but Thomas seemed more upset about the loss of the merchants than his approaching demise. The wounds he had received in his final battle pained him greatly but he was still reluctant to make his final confession and receive the viaticum. When he finally conceded, Suger claims that the Lord himself did not want him to receive the holy sacrament. Just as Thomas raised his neck to speak to the priest, it twisted back and broke on the spot. Thus, bereft of the Eucharist, Thomas of Marle breathed his last in the year 1130. After his death, Louis VI released all of Thomas' prisoners and relieved his wife and sons of a great portion of their wealth before returning to Paris<sup>10</sup>.

#### XXIV.

Enguerrand (I) **de Boves**, + 1116/18; oo [1153] vor 1073 Ada **de Marle** - wohl erste Frau des Aubry de Coucy (s.u.), geschieden ca. 1059; nach FMG: The *Genealogiæ Scriptoris Fusniacensis* names *Letaldus de Marla...filiam nomine Adam* as mother of *Thomam de Marla*. The Chronicle of Alberic de Trois-Fontaines names *filia...Letardi domni de Marla...* Ada as mother of *Thomam de Cocy*. *Albericus de Cociaco...cum Adela uxore sua et matre eius Mathilde* granted privileges to the monastery of Nogent-sous-Coucy by charter dated 1059, although the primary source which confirms that she was the daughter of Letaud, as well as the same daughter who later married Enguerrand de Coucy, has not yet been identified. [Heiress of Coucy]: as Coucy passed from her first husband to her second husband, it is supposed that Ada was heiress of Coucy, although no primary source has yet been identified which confirms that this speculation is correct.

Sohn des Drogo/Dreux 1069 Herr von Boves, + 1077 - „Seine Mutter (Adele) war vermutlich eine Tochter des [Alberic de Coucy u.d. Adele de Vexin] [Aubri de Coucy](#), wodurch dessen [Burg](#) und Herrschaft in seinen Besitz kam. Um das Jahr 1085 gelangte er auch in den Besitz der Grafschaft Amiens, mit dessen Grafenhaus er wohl verwandt war. Verheiratet war Enguerrand mit Ada von Marle, der Erbtöchter des Létaud von [Marle](#) und Nichte des Grafen [Ebles I. von Roucy \(Haus Roucy\)](#)“ - diese Filiationen werden anders gesehen und sind auch chronologisch nicht plausibel (s.u.): Enguerrand nicht als Sohn einer Tochter des Aubry, sondern als zweiter Mann von dessen erster Frau Ada de Marle. Enguerrand wird um 1085 als Sire de Coucy und 1095 als Vizegraf von Coucy genannt, später allerdings ebenfalls verstoßen; Herr von [La Fère](#) und 1085 [Graf von Amiens](#) [bzw. er erhob Ende 11. Jh. Ansprüche auf Amiens nach dem Tod von Raoul IV<sup>11</sup>]. Wahrscheinlich am Ende des XI. Jahrhunderts hat er, Coucy zu Lehen erhalten. Sein Leben wird stark beeinflusst von einer unglücklichen Liebe: eines Tages verliebt er sich in die Gattin eines anderen, ihm höher stehenden Adeligen, dem Grafen von Namur. Sibylle de Château-Porcin, erwidert seine Gefühle, und so entführt er seine Angebetete aus Namur. Um dem königlichen Unmut zu entgehen, aber auch um sich vor der « höheren Macht » « zurückzukaufen », nimmt er am Ersten Kreuzzug von 1096 bis 1099 teil. Im Tumult eines jener unzähligen Treffen, verliert er sein Banner. Die Legende erzählt, dass er kurzerhand sich aus seinem scharlachroten Umhang ein neues Wappen zurechtschneidet, steckt es sich an seine Lanze und schar seine Männer wieder um sich. In einer Zeit wie der damaligen, in der es weder Uniformen noch eine einheitliche Kriegsführung gibt, ist nur das Banner Sammelpunkt in einer Schlacht. Auf diese Weise kommt Coucy zu seinem für alle Zeiten gültigen Feldzeichen, das auf scharlachrotem Grund, drei unvollständig eingegrenzte weiße Streifen von blauen Ritterhelmen zeigt.

<sup>10</sup> Wikipedia; Vgl. als Einführung Barbara Tuchmann, Der ferne Spiegel, Kapitel 1 „Ich bin der Sire de Coucy“: Das Geschlecht, 7. Aufl.1987, p.19 f.

<sup>11</sup> Ryan P. Freeburn, Hugh of Amiens and the Twelfth-Century Renaissance, 2013, p.5. Vgl. M.A. Pollock, Scotland, England and France After the Loss of Normandy, 1204-1296: "Auld ..., p.78 enguerrand als Bruder von Hugo (1212) und Söhne des Robert (I) de Boves.

Anmerkung zu Ada von Marles erstem Mann: Aubry **de Coucy**, + post 1088, oo (a) Ada de Marle (geschieden 1059), oo (b) Avelina NN: The *Vita Sancti Arnulfi Suessionensis Episcopi* records that *vir nobilis, militiæ actibus implicitus...Guido married uxorem...Ermengardem* and records that *Albricus frater eius, Cotidiaci dominus* was captured and expelled *per consilium suæ coniugis Avelinæ* (FMG).

Seigneur von Coucy 1059/79 und Earl of Northumbria 1080- ca.1086. FMG says: According to *Europäische Stammtafeln*, he was son of Ives [I] Comte de Beaumont & his wife Emma [seine Mutter ist jedenfalls eine *Mathilda* von 1059, s.o., s.u. !]. The primary source on which this is based has not yet been identified, and no indication has been found that it is correct. The names Aubry and Foulques are not otherwise present in the family of the Comtes de Beaumont-sur-Oise and no indication has been found that Aubry held any property or position in the county. Until further information comes to light, it is suggested that this supposed connection should be treated with caution [zur Filiation vgl. unten]. Elinand Bishop of Laon donations made by *Albricus de Cociaco castro...cum uxore sua Adela et matre eius Malthilde* by charter dated 3 Nov 1059]. ...*Albrici de Cociaco...* witnessed the charter dated 1065 under which Philippe I King of France confirmed the rights of the abbey of Saint-Médard de Soissons. Tardif quotes six charters dated between 1066 and 1079 in which *Albricus de Cociaco* is named. Philippe I King of France confirmed the foundation of the abbey of Saint-Jean des Vignes de Soissons by charter dated 1076, witnessed by *etbaldus comes et Stephanus filius eius, Willelmus Gomes, Hugo de Castro-Theodorici, Albricus de Cociaco, Eurardus miles, Gofridus miles, Wido de Castellonio*. The *Vita Sancti Arnulfi Suessionensis Episcopi* records that *vir nobilis, militiæ actibus implicitus...Guido married uxorem...Ermengardem* and records that *Albricus frater eius, Cotidiaci dominus* was captured and expelled *per consilium suæ coniugis Avelinæ*. It is difficult to date this event precisely, but presumably it took place after 1079 when Aubry is mentioned in French sources at Coucy for the last time. Later records indicate that Aubry settled in England, presumably after his expulsion from Coucy: Domesday Book records *the land of Aubrey de Coucy* in Hickleton and Cadeby in Yorkshire in 1086. ...*Alberici de Cuceio...* witnessed the charter dated 1088 under which *Rotbertus...Normannorum dux, filius Willelmi...Anglorum regis* donated rights *in villa...Ardevun* {Ardevon} to Mont Saint-Michel.

WIKIPEDIA: „Aubri de Coucy war [Normanne](#) aus der [Familie der Grafen von Beaumont-sur-Oise](#). Er ist ein Sohn von Ivo II., [Graf von Beaumont](#) (*comes Bellomontensis castri*, † 1059), und dessen Ehefrau Emma. Er heiratete in erster Ehe Ada (Adela), Herrin von [Coucy](#), Tochter von Letard de [Marle](#) und Mahaut ([Haus Roucy](#))<sup>12</sup>, die Ehe wurde um 1059 geschieden. Aubri war danach noch bis 1077 oder 1079 Herr von Coucy. Sein ältester Bruder Geoffrey (Josfredus) starb um 1070, allerdings erbte nicht Aubri, sondern sein Bruder Ivo III., eigentlich ein Kleriker, die Grafschaft Beaumont. Darüber hinaus hatte Aubri de Coucy eine Schwester, Ermengarde († nach 1076), die mit Guy, Seigneur de Châtillon-sur-Marne († nach 1076) verheiratet war, der Überlieferung nach Sohn von Milon de Châtillon und Bruder des späteren Papstes [Urban II.](#) Aubri de Coucy heiratete ein zweites Mal, Aveline, deren Herkunft unbekannt ist, auf deren Betreiben er dann zu einem nicht genannten Zeitpunkt gefangen gesetzt und des Landes verwiesen wurde. Da er ab 1059 mit Besitz in [Yorkshire](#) nachgewiesen ist, andererseits aber von 1066 bis 1079 auch Urkunden des französischen Königs [Philipp I.](#) bezeugt, kann man diese Verbannung wohl auf 1079 datieren und mit England lokalisieren, zumal er dort im Jahr darauf in die höchsten Ränge des Landes aufstieg. Als im Jahre 1080 [William](#)

<sup>12</sup> [K.S.B. Keats-Rohan](#), *Domesday People, A Prosopography of Persons Occurring in English Documents 1066–1166*, Band 1, Domesday Book (Woodbridge: The Boydell Press, 1999), p.131.

[Walcher](#), [Bischof von Durham](#) und [Earl of Northumbria](#), während einer Fehde zwischen den Rittern seines Hofes und der alten nordumbrischen Aristokratie ermordet wurde, gab [Wilhelm der Eroberer](#) dessen Earldom an den Normannen Aubri de Coucy weiter, zusammen mit umfangreichem Besitz in den [Midlands](#). Aubri de Coucy trat jedoch bald zurück, wahrscheinlich kurz nach einer drohenden dänischen Invasion im Jahr 1085. Er ist 1086 als Lehnsman im [Domesday Book](#) aufgeführt (mit den Gütern Hickleton und Cadeby), aber die Notizen legen nahe, dass er kurz zuvor seinen englischen Besitz verwirkt hatte. Der Chronist [Symeon von Durham](#) notiert: de Coucy, "in schwierigen Angelegenheiten von sehr geringem Nutzen seiend, ist in sein Land zurückgekehrt"; das Earldom wurde dann [Robert de Mowbray](#) gegeben. Bevor König Wilhelm 1087 in [Rouen](#) starb, entschied er, dass sein ältester Sohn, [Robert Curthose](#), ihm in der [Normandie](#), nicht aber in England, nachfolgen durfte, und Aubri de Coucy wurde gesandt, um Robert die Nachricht zu überbringen. Seine Schwester Ermengarde (die 1076 zuletzt bezeugt ist) warnte ihn vor einem Mordanschlag gegen ihn, der von einem *Engurrand* geplant werde und der – der *Vita Sancti Arnulfi* folgend – dann als [Enguerrand I. de Coucy](#) der neue Ehemann seiner ersten Frau wurde ([Haus Boves](#)). Enguerrand wird um 1085 als Sire de Coucy und 1095 als Vizegraf von Coucy genannt, später allerdings ebenfalls verstoßen. Aubri de Coucy starb auf seiner [Burg Coucy](#), war also aus dem Exil zurückgekehrt. Er hinterließ einen Sohn, Foulques, über den aber nur bekannt ist, dass er wohl 1092 lebte, aber nicht, wer seine Mutter war.