LONG-OVERDUE BROKAW/BRAGW ADDITIONS & CORRECTIONS: THE EUROPEAN ORIGINS OF
BOURGON\(^1\) BROUCARD AND CATHERINE LE FEVRE

BY PERRY STREETER\(^2\)

This article reveals the European origins of Bourgon\(^1\) Broucard and Catherine le Frevre—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.\(^3\) The following is an excerpt from Pitman’s account that contains several errors that are corrected further below:

1. Bourgon\(^1\) Broucard, a Walloon or Huguenot, was a member of the Walloon Church at Mannheim \([\textit{sic},\textit{ Mannheim}]\) in the German Palatinate at the time of his marriage there, Dec. 1, 1663, to his first wife Marie du May. On Dec. 18, 1666, he married there (2\(^{nd}\)), 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 Mannheim \([\textit{sic}]\) 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 Frevre’s parents, Jean le Frevre 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 \([\textit{sic},\textit{ its}]\) changes, as for it’s \([\textit{sic},\textit{ its}]\) persistency.\(^4\)

\(\text{Broucard}\) is an obvious variation of the French surname \(\text{Broux},\) which also appears as \(\text{Brocart, Brouchard and Brochart}\) and is found especially in Normandy and Picardy;\(^5\) these variations and many others appear in the records below. Some of Bourgon’s

---

\(^{1}\) 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 Lietanne; Lucy Gwynn, The Huguenot Society (London); Harry Macy, Jr. FASG; Anne Morddel, The French Genealogy Blog; Lorine McGinnis Schulze; Howard Swan; Henri Prevost-Brouilet, Société de l’Histoire du Protestantisme Français (Paris); Cor Stabel, 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 Hillegers, wife of Isaac Bragaw (Bougon Brochart) as the granddaughter of Pieter Reolofszoon [Bas] and Jan Breschau [John? Birkhoule] both of Mespeth Killns, Newtown, Queens County, New York” (New Netherland Connections, July, August, September 2004; Volume 9, Number 5).

\(^{2}\) From 1648 until 1777, the city of Mannheim was part of the Second Electorate of the Palatinate of the Rhine.

\(^{3}\) A herself Pitman. Harry Minot Pitman (1888–1970), FASG, was the Editor of *The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record* from April 1937 through October 1938.

descendants adopted the spelling of Bragau, so the homophonous variations of Braggar 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 including⁵:

- 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 of Loiron, arrondissement de Laval, département de la Mayenne, province de la Maine, région Pays de la Loire, France⁶. 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 Brocard is not French, but rather, Flemish, and equivalent to Broeckaert or Brouckaert. Flemish is the term for the dialect of Dutch spoken in Flanders or Belgium. Mr. Lernout also stated that brok is an archaic Flemish word for a swamp so Broeckaert 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. Brocard 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/ce/ch/ck/c/kh/eq/g/k/kk/q/qh]+[a/aa/ae/ua/ue]+[t/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.”⁷… 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.”⁸ 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...⁹

---

⁴ Broc[m/br/m]art (surtout norm.-picard), Brochard[m/br/m], -art, désignait un objet ou animal pourvu d’un éperon, d’une pointe : cruche ou pot à éperon ou à goulot pour verser (v. Broc) ; cheveauil mâle (d’au moins un an) muni de ses cornes (ce terme de sénologie n’apparait qu’au XVIIe s., mais doit être plus anc.) : le patronyme peut être un surnom de fabricant ou de marchand, ou un sobriquet analogue à brocat (brocade)
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:

Isaac; parents: Borgenson Brokaerd, Cathalijn Leefer; 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 Bourgon Brocar, et Catervin le febûre, Tesmoings Isaac Sÿ, et Margiértet Leûren.

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 (CDNYH 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14 september 1615</td>
<td>Brocart Hubert</td>
<td>Martin Jeanne</td>
<td>Anne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 januari 1617</td>
<td>Broocard Sijmon</td>
<td>Martens Grietgen</td>
<td>Elisabeth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 februari 1618</td>
<td>Brocart Sijmon</td>
<td>Martens Grietgen</td>
<td>Abigael</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 april 1619</td>
<td>Orboenie Sim (Poul)</td>
<td>Brocardt Rebecca</td>
<td>Paul</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27 oktober 1619</td>
<td>Brocart Simon</td>
<td>Martens Grietgen</td>
<td>Barbe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 dec 1620</td>
<td>Brocart Simon</td>
<td>Martens Grietgen</td>
<td>Josijne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 november 1622</td>
<td>Brocard Simon</td>
<td>Maertens Grietgen</td>
<td>Jean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 augustus 1622</td>
<td>Pauwelsen Oorboom Sijmon</td>
<td>Brocardt Rebecca</td>
<td>Jean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 november 1623</td>
<td>Trouquet Andreu</td>
<td>Brocar Francoise</td>
<td>Jeanne</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---


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 Weesperpad, was betrothed to Jenne Faucamp, from Doornick, widow of Isaac Brocat, 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 Josyni ten de Boutre, his mother, whose fathers consent has been shown to us, living in the Gouds bloemstraat & Grietje Martens, from Houwert, abt. 20 years old, assisted by Marten Mariusz. & Barbel Marten, her father & mother, living in the Angeli ersdwarsstraat.
- On 4 March 1617, Simon Pouwels, from Langehoorn, sailor, 23 years old, parents dead, since 12 years living in the Gouds bloemstraat, 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 broordt.
- On 6 November 1621, Andries Tronquet, from Catelio sur Sambre, glass merchant, widower of Mae yke van der Burgh, since 1.5 years living in the Stolkstraat, 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 Heerrestraat, & Anna van der Cappel, 28 years old, assisted by Coenraet van der Cappel, her father, living in the Tuinstraat.
- On 6 January 1628, Appeared as before Teunis Teunisen from Asterdam] age 20 years linenweaver assisted by Teunis Teunis senior (the old) his father living on the Gietonicksteeg & 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 Anjelierstraat, was betrothed to Jeanne Martyn, from Beaumont, widow of Hubert Brosiaer, living in the Warmoesstraat.

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 Brocard in this church for more than two decades after 1647. Perhaps not coincidentally, records for homophones of Broocard 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 Bragard (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[e]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[e]ar[d/t] of Amsterdam. It also seems likely that the “Francoise 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, “Pauels 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 “Bro[e]ard/t] R[a/e]becca” identified in the table above.
**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].[11] 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.*[12] 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 to 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 [*register des père des familles*] initiated in the years 1652, 1657 and 1677 based on the following primary sources, as provided by Dr. Ehrmentraut:

- *Des familles et communions en l’Eglise Francoise 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 française de Mannheim les année 1665, et commencement de l’année 1666 avant la peste qui commensat la ditte année, 1666, au mois de may, M 13, Décanat de Mannheim, 1666, 15 p.*
- *Catalogue du registre des pères des familles composants l’Eglise française de Mannheim, après la grande affliction que Dieu envoyait dans cette ville l’an 1666, par un ange destruissant par la peste indifferemment toutes aages etsexes, laquelle arrestée, l’an 1667. Ce sont trouvez les peres des familles et quelque’au ditte année 1666, de la plage comme le Sr. Estienne Crespin de Genve, Du Vivier Couit 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1652</th>
<th>1665</th>
<th>1667</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Jean Lefebvre le vieil [the old]</em></td>
<td><em>Francesco Brage</em></td>
<td><em>Bourgon Broucard (4th quarter #36)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Pierre Brancard “venu avec sa femme en 1652” [came with his wife in 1652]</em></td>
<td><em>Simon Brager</em></td>
<td><em>Pierre Brouard (4th quarter #34)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Roger Brocart (1st quarter #16)</em></td>
<td><em>Roger Brocard (1st quarter #89)</em></td>
<td><em>Roger Brouard (4th quarter #35)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Pierre Broncard (1st quarter #65)</em></td>
<td><em>Bourgon Broucard (4th quarter #64)</em></td>
<td><em>Jean le Fevre La veuve [the widow]</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Jean Le Febvre le vieil [the old]</em></td>
<td></td>
<td><em>Jean la Fevre la jeune [the young] La veuve</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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).

- *Roger Brouquart fils de feu Louis Brouquart en son vivant demeurant à Mouqueron au paie bas et Anne Bernard jeune fille de Michy Bernard demeurant à Manheim on été maries en l’Eglise francoise [?] liew le 7me jai: 1657 [Roger 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 Jh. [jeune homme] et Marie du May J. fille native de Middelbourg en Zelande on été maries en cette Eglise le premier Xbre 1663 [Bourgon Brouard, native of Moucron in the Low Countries, young man and Marie du May, young woman, native of Middelbourg 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.
• 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 Cour vevève 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 Phillippe le Conte labourier furent epousés le 2 Xbre [1666] par M. Molerus M. de l’Eglisse flamande [Pierre Broucard widower of Marie Delcourt bourgeois of this city and Perrone Hybau widow of Phillippe 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 18ème Xbre 1666 par M. Molerus [Royer Broucard, habitant of this city, widower of Anne Bernard, and Jeanne l’emond, widow 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 ferve et de Jeanne l’Emond [dessus?] furent maries le Xbre pay M. Molerus [Bourgon Broucard, brother of above-named Royer, inhabitant of this city, widow of Marie Du May and Jeanne l’Emond in the Low country, young woman, native of Resterne in the low county, daughter of the late Jean le Fevre and of Jeanne l’Emond above named, were married 18 December 1666 by Mr. Molerus]

• Paul Sechelhay, veuf de... Maistre d’Ecole de cette ville et Barbe Huet, veve de Jean le Fevre le jeune, bourgeois de cette ville ont mariés le 22 avril 1668 en cette Eglise [Paul Sechelhay, 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 Jounelet, veue de Simon Bragar, habitant à Mannheim ont été mariés le 14 octobre 1668 en cette Eglise. [Nicolas Lauselle et Marie Jounelet, widow of Simon Bragar, living at Mannheim were married 14 October 1668 in this church.]

• Pierre Broucard, veuf de Peronne Hyboue, bourgeois de cette ville et Jeanne Desembrés, veue de Isaac Dumoulin ont été mariés en notre Eglise le 9 avril 1684. [Pierre Broucard, widower of Peronne 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, veuve de feu Roger 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 Brouquat 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. Ehrmentrout’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 Broe[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 Fèbre, le Fébrer, le Ferre, 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Catherine Broucard</th>
<th>Pierre Broucard et Marie taele on fait baptiser leur fille nomée Catherine née le 13ème Août [1655] baptisé le 19ème la quelle a eu pour parrain Nicolas Warin et pour maraine Jacqueline Chatelet et Jeanne le Royle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jacob Brocard</td>
<td>Pierre Broucard et mari le tale sa feme [his wife] ont fait Baptiser leur fils [son] nomé Jacob né le 27 Septembre 1656 et a esté Baptisé le 5ème octobre lequel a pour parrain Mathieu grugeon et pour maraine Judith taele</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Jean le Frevre et Jeanne le mon sa femme ont fait Baptiser leur fils nommé Pierre né le 15⁵ novemembre 1656 et a esté Baptisé le 16⁶ dito lequel a pour parrain Pierre Gueguiere et pour maraire Anne le ture.

Pierre 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 a pour parrain Pierre Brancard et pour maraire Marie du May, jeune fille [young girl].

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 a pour parrain Pierre Brancard et pour maraire Marie du May, jeune fille [young girl].

Pierre 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 Brancard et pour maraire Marie Thale, sa femme.


Pierre Broucard et Marie de la cour sa femme ont fait Baptiser leur fils nommé Pierre né le 20⁵ Juin [June] 1659 et a esté Baptisé le 26⁶ dito lequel a pour parrain Pierre Plancard et pour maraire Marie noe Jeune Fille.

Pierre Broncard et Marie le tale sa femme ont fait baptiser leur fils nommé David né 19 novemembre 1659 et Esté Baptisé le 27⁶ novemibre eu pour parrain Brice Coppet et pour maraire Judith le tale.

Jacques de la Vallée et Anne Marguerite Bragard, sa femme, ont fait baptiser leur fils nommé Daniel Simon, né le 7 aout 1660 et a été baptisé le 12 aout et a eu pour parrain Daniel Favre et pour maraire Marie le Favre.

Jean le Fevre et Jeanne le mon sa femme, ont fait Baptiser leurs filles deux, nées le 5 aout 1658 et ont été baptisées le 8 aout.

Jean le Fevre et Marie le Mont sa femme, ont fait Baptiser leurs filles deux, nées le 5 aout 1658 et ont été baptisées le 8 aout. L’une a été nommée Marie et a eu pour parrain Nicolas Bonnet et pour maraire Anne du Mont. L’autre a été nommée Jeanne et a eu pour parrain Jean le Fevre et pour maraire Marie de la Court.

Pierre Broncard et Marie le tale sa femme ont fait baptiser leur fils nommé David né 19 novemembre 1659 et Esté Baptisé le 27⁶ novemibre eu pour parrain Brice Coppet et pour maraire Judith le tale.

Estienne Minalin (Honslin) et Margueritte Bragard, sa femme, ont fait baptiser leur fils nommé Daniel Simon, né le 7 aout 1660 et a été baptisé le 12 aout et a eu pour parrain Daniel Favre et pour maraire Marie le Favre.

Pierre Broncard et Marie le tale sa femme ont fait baptiser leur fils nommé Alexandre né le 16 juillet 1659 et a été baptisé le 20 aout 1659, et a eu pour parrain Pierre de Vosse et pour maraire Jeanne de la Court.

Jean le Fevre et Jeanne le mon sa femme, ont fait Baptiser leurs filles deux, nées le 5 aout 1658 et ont été baptisées le 8 aout. L’une a été nommée Marie et a eu pour parrain Nicolas Bonnet et pour maraire Anne du Mont. L’autre a été nommée Jeanne et a eu pour parrain Jean le Fevre et pour maraire Marie de la Court.

Jean le Fevre et Jeanne le mon sa femme, ont fait Baptiser leurs filles deux, nées le 5 aout 1658 et ont été baptisées le 8 aout. L’une a été nommée Marie et a eu pour parrain Nicolas Bonnet et pour maraire Anne du Mont. L’autre a été nommée Jeanne et a eu pour parrain Jean le Fevre et pour maraire Marie de la Court.

Pierre Broncard et Marie le tale sa femme ont fait baptiser leur fils nommé Pierre le 3 aout 1661 et a été baptisé le 30 aout, et a eu pour parrain Roger Broncard et pour maraire Jeanne de la Court. Lesquelles ont été baptisées le 31 aout.

Simon Bragard et Marie Joule et pour marraine Marie de la Court et pour marraine Susanne, sa femme, a été nommée Jeanne le Fevre et elle a été baptisée le 4 aout 1661.

Estienne Minalin (Honslin) et Margueritte Bragard, sa femme, ont fait baptiser leur fils nommé Daniel Simon, né le 7 aout 1660 et a été baptisé le 12 aout et a eu pour parrain Daniel Favre et pour maraire Marie le Favre.

Pierre Broncard et Marie le tale sa femme ont fait baptiser leur fils nommé David né 19 novemembre 1659 et Esté Baptisé le 27⁶ novemibre eu pour parrain Brice Coppet et pour maraire Judith le tale.

Jean le Fevre et Jeanne le mon sa femme, ont fait Baptiser leurs filles deux, nées le 5 aout 1658 et ont été baptisées le 8 aout. L’une a été nommée Marie et a eu pour parrain Nicolas Bonnet et pour maraire Anne du Mont. L’autre a été nommée Jeanne et a eu pour parrain Jean le Fevre et pour maraire Marie de la Court.

Pierre Brancard et Marie le Mont sa femme ont fait Baptiser leur fils nommé Pierre né le 25 Mars 1663 qui a Esté nommé Michel et a pour parrain Roger Broncard et pour maraire Marie de la Court.

Roger Broncard, et Anne Bernard, sa femme, ont fait baptiser leur fils le 11⁴ octobre 1663 née 9⁴ dudit mois qui a Esté nommée Marie, et a pour parrain Pierre Broucard et pour maraire Margueritte Bragard et pour maraire Marie Charlet.

Simon Bragard et Marie Joulet sa femme ont fait baptiser leur fils le 19⁴ juillet le 15⁴ dudit [the aforesaid] mois 1663 qui Esté nommé Anthoine et a pour parrain Jean le Febvre et pour marraine Jeanne de la Court.

Estienne Henslin et Margueritte Bragard sa femme, ont fait baptiser leur fille le 24⁴ Janvier née le 20⁴ dudit mois 1664 qui a esté nommée Catherine et a pour parrain Jean le Febvre et pour maraire Jeanne de la Court.

Roger Broncard, et Anne Bernard, sa femme, ont fait baptiser leur fils le 11⁴ octobre 1663 née 9⁴ dudit mois qui a Esté nommée Marie, et a pour parrain Pierre Broucard et pour maraire Margueritte Bragard et pour maraire Marie Charlet.

Estienne Henslin et Margueritte Bragard sa femme, ont fait baptiser leur fille le 24⁴ Janvier née le 20⁴ dudit mois 1664 qui a esté nommée Catherine et a pour parrain Jean le Febvre et pour maraire Jeanne de la Court.

Roger Broncard, et Anne Bernard, sa femme, ont fait baptiser leur fils le 11⁴ octobre 1663 née 9⁴ dudit mois qui a Esté nommée Marie, et a pour parrain Pierre Broucard et pour maraire Marie Charlet.

Pascal Barbi et Magdelaine Bagard [sic, Bagard: This is the only instance of Bagard 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 Jean le Febvre et pour maraire Jeanne de la Court.

Jean le Febvre, et Jeanne le Mont ont fait Baptiser leur fille le 30⁴ Avril 1665 née le 21⁴ dudit mois qui a Esté nommée Marie et a pour parrain Pierre Broucard et pour maraire Margueritte Bragard et pour maraire Marie Charlet.

Estienne Henslin [sic] et Margueritte Bragard ont fait Baptiser leur fille le 21⁴ Mai [May] 1665 née 18 lequel mois qui a Esté nommée Marie et a pour parrain Louis Roseau et pour maraire Jeanne de la Court.

Jean le Febvre, et Jeanne le Mont ont fait Baptiser leur fille le 30⁴ Avril 1665 née le 21⁴ dudit mois qui a Esté nommée Marie et a pour parrain Pierre Broucard et pour maraire Margueritte Bragard et pour maraire Marie Charlet.

Jean le Febvre, et Jeanne le Mont ont fait Baptiser leur fille le 30⁴ Avril 1665 née le 21⁴ dudit mois qui a Esté nommée Marie et a pour parrain Pierre Broucard et pour maraire Margueritte Bragard et pour maraire Marie Charlet.

Jean le Febvre, et Jeanne le Mont ont fait Baptiser leur fille le 30⁴ Avril 1665 née le 21⁴ dudit mois qui a Esté nommée Marie et a pour parrain Pierre Broucard et pour maraire Margueritte Bragard et pour maraire Marie Charlet.

Jean le Febvre, et Jeanne le Mont ont fait Baptiser leur fille le 30⁴ Avril 1665 née le 21⁴ dudit mois qui a Esté nommée Marie et a pour parrain Pierre Broucard et pour maraire Margueritte Bragard et pour maraire Marie Charlet.

Jean le Febvre, et Jeanne le Mont ont fait Baptiser leur fille le 30⁴ Avril 1665 née le 21⁴ dudit mois qui a Esté nommée Marie et a pour parrain Pierre Broucard et pour maraire Margueritte Bragard et pour maraire Marie Charlet.

Jean le Febvre, et Jeanne le Mont ont fait Baptiser leur fille le 30⁴ Avril 1665 née le 21⁴ dudit mois qui a Esté nommée Marie et a pour parrain Pierre Broucard et pour maraire Margueritte Bragard et pour maraire Marie Charlet.
The records below were transcribed by Dr. Ehrentraut 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.

- Abraham Broncard, Jeune homme, lègue en 1666. [Abraham Broncard, young man, received a bequest in 1666].
- 23 novembre 1687. Sa veuve [of Roger Broncard] a deux orphelins de Liège. La caisse diaconale l’aide de 3 florins et 10 solls par mois. [The widow of Roger Broncard has two orphans from Liège…]

### THE ORIGINS OF BOURGON BROCARD & CATHERINE LE FEVERE IN THE LOW COUNTRIES

As shown above, Bourgon Brocard 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 Luingne. Mouscron borders France and the Province of West Flanders [Flandre-Occidentale], Flemish Region [Région flamande], Belgium; the name apparently means “moosy marshland.”

13 Walloon (Walon) is a Romance language spoken as a second language by some in Wallonia (Belgium). It belongs to the langue d’oil 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.  

Based on the records cited above, we know that Bourgon was a “native” \( \text{natif} \) of Mouscron, as well as his known and probable brothers. Per consultation with professional genealogist Anne Morddel, the use of \textit{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 Mouqueron”—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\(^\text{15}\) 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.”\(^\text{16}\) 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 [Réstègne in Walloon, commune Telin, 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.

\[\text{THE POSSIBLE ORIGINS OF CATHERINE LE FEVRE'S FATHER, JEAN LE FEVRE}\]

As revealed by the records from Mannheim provided above, Catherine le Fevre, second wife of Bourgon Broucard, 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.
- 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 Sechehay married “Barbe Huet, veuve de Jean le Fevre le jeune”

From the online catalog of the Stadtarchiv of Mannheim,\(^\text{17}\) 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.\(^\text{18}\)

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 “Vermögens des verstorbenen Jean Le Febvre” [Assets of the deceased Jean Le Febvre] in two entries for the same source document.

- 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 Wiederverheiratung mit Paul Sechehay” [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 Sechehay].

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 (1588–1654), 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.
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 arrondissement Pas-de-Calais, roughly corresponding with the modern arrondissements of Arras, Béthune, Saint Omer, and Lens. After the Union of Arras 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:


[31 July 1675. Nicholas Lefevre, widower, native of Vemi in France near Aras, and Jeanne Leman, native of Recham near Courtail, 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 Courtrail” 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 commune of Mouscron! Thus, Louis Brouquet 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: “Jeanne 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.

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

**RESEARCH NOTES WITH POTENTIAL RELEVANCE TO THE ANCESTRY OF BOURGON BROUCARD**

**BOUROARD HOMOPHONES AT CANTERBURY WHO ORIGINATED NEAR MOUSCRON**

There are no known connections between Louis Brouqart 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 Brocart, son of Jean, native of Roubay, assisted by Noel du Truer, Guillaume Messeman, and Adrien Guermaupre, his friends; and Marguerite de Lespau, daughter of the late Pasquier de Lespau, native of Roubay, assisted by Pierre de Lespau, her brother, Charles Loridan, Christophile Deschamps, and Jacques de 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, départment 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 l’ainné, natif de Valenciennes, & Magdelaine Brocard, fille de feu Jan, natif du Turcquoin. [25]
- [8 February 1595/96]: Nicolas Pollet, vufo, natif de Turcooin, & Marguerite Brocard, fille de feu Jan, natif duc Turcoine. [26]
- [5 April 1599]: Elie Cousture, filz de feu Nicolas, natif de Cantbury, & Jane Brocard, fille de feu Jan, natif de Turcoine. [27]
- [29 June 1609]: Jan Maurice, filz de Adrian, natif de Acque, et Philipotte Brocard, fille de feu Jan, natif de Turcine. [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 Rekkm 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:

Bourgon Broucard was born at Hungary, 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 Mannheim [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]

---

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 Brouquart, may have been named in honor of an early Reformed Minister, Louis Brochard (or an intermediate namesake). Louis Brochard originated in Bucquoi-les-Baupument; Bucquoi 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 Bucquoi? Professional genealogist Anne Mornddel noted that Bungary and Bucquo 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 Bucquoi 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 Brochard was executed by fire there in 1563, his survivors included at least one brother [frère] and one son [fils], Adrien/Adryen:

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

Loys Brochard, 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.

Brochard was allied to the Reformed community at Valenciennes and his son became a preacher of the consistory...\[32\]

Le 1er octobre 1563, la justice prononça sentence de mort contre Louis Brochard, prédicant, natif de Bucquoi-les-Baupumes, resitant en notre ville [Valenciennes] depuis six mois environ.\[33\]

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

GEOLOGICAL SUMMARY\[35\]

The Brouquart/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: Mouscron; Dutch: Moeskroen], then in the County of Flanders [Comté de Flandres] (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. Pierre is placed as another son of Louis Brouquart because Roger, Pierre, and Bourgon were all identified as natives of Mouscron and they resided next to

31 Charles Paillard, Histoire des Troubles Religieux de Valenciennes 1560–1567 (Paris, 1875), 139. For additional references to Brochard 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 Brochard as one of 83 Calvinist ministers active in the Netherlands (Brahant, Flanders, Hainaut, Liège, Artois) during the period (1544–1565).
33 Émile Carlier, Valenciennes et le roï d’Espagne au xvie 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.
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. **Bourgoin 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); died, possibly before 31 July 1675 (see discussion above); as a 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 (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. Jeanne was possibly married a third time in Canterbury, England on 19 August 1675 to **Nicholas le Fevre [Le Fevre]** (see discussion above).

“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].

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 Montr.

ii. **Marie Jeanne Broucard**, born 9 October 1663; baptized 11 October 1663 with godfather [paternal uncle] **Bourgoin [sic, Bourgon]** Broucard and godmother Marie Charlet; died before 21 October 1668, when a paternal half-sister was given the same name. Perrone stated that Marie was buried in Madgeburg on 19 May 1692. As a native of Mannheim and a daughter of the late Rogier Broucard, Marie Jeanne married Mannheim 23 April 1687 **Jean Mercier**, born in Leiden, son of the late Jean Mercier.

Children of Jean Mercier and Marie Jeanne Broucard:

1. **Jean Giles Mercier**, born and baptized Madgeburg 1 January 1689, with godfather Gilles Morelles and grandmother, **Jeanne Leman**.

2. **Pierre Mercier**, born Madgeburg 2 February 1691; baptized Madgeburg 8 February 1691.

iii. **Elisabeth Broucard**, born 7 January 1666; baptized 14 January 1666 with godfather Pierre le Roj [p] and godmother Marie Thale, wife of Pierre Bronquart [sic].

Child of Roger Broucard (“Rogier Broucard”) and Jeanne Leman (“Jeanne Lemin”), born and baptized at Mannheim:

iv. **Marie Jeanne Broucard**, born 21 October 1668; buried Madgeburg, Germany on 19 May 1692. As a native of Mannheim and a daughter of the late Rogier Broucard, Marie Jeanne was married in Madgeburg, Germany 23 April 1687 **Jean Mercier**, born in Leiden, son of the late Jean Mercier.

Children of Jean Mercier and Marie Jeanne Broucard:

1. **Jean Giles Mercier**, born and baptized Madgeburg 1 January 1689, with godfather Gilles Morelles and grandmother, **Jeanne Leman**.

2. **Pierre Mercier**, born Madgeburg 2 February 1691; baptized Madgeburg 8 February 1691.

3. PIERRON 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, 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 Delecourt, married at Mannheim on 2 December 1666 **Perrone Hybau**, widow of Philippe 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, Philippe le Conte who died before 2 December 1666.

Pierre married third, as widower of Perrone Hybou, 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.

36 Courtesy of Dr. Dominique Ehrmentrout.
From the online catalog of the Stadtbibliothek 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 “Vermögens 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], Jean du mé, Estienne des champs, Amand Bluzet, Charles Reck, Jean de la Hay, Monsieur de la Chaize, Jean Pirard, Isaac de lescluse, Jacques de la vallée, Nicolas Bonnet, Monsieur de House, François de Pontieu, Jean Rose, Jean Destinon, Jacques lescolier, Matthiés gillebert, Pierre Chesnebenois, Charles gahide, Daniel du Mon, Louis de Cherf, Isaac Elkan, Jacques le Cahiér, Pierre vencour, and Ant. [Antoine] Viche.

On 16 May 1658, Marie de la Court was the godmother of Marie L'escoié, daughter of Jacques 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 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 Guermand 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 Noc; 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 Marie de la Court:

i. ABRAHAM DU MOULIN, born 3 February 1672; baptized 11 February 1672, godfather Joseph du Tois; godmother Anthropette de la Pierre.

ii. ISAAC DU MOULIN, born 19 September 1673; baptized 25 September 1673, godfather Isaac 1'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 Couvreux.

4. BOURGON1 BROUCArd, born at Mouscron say 1638 (age 25 at marriage); he died, probably in Somerset County, New Jersey, about 1701, between the execution of two deeds, on 9 May 1702 and 3 March 1703. 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 Middelburg, 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 FEVERE, 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 et Jeanne du May; Pierre Broncard was the godfather. On 17 March 1668, Catherine le Felvr, 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.

On 9 May 1702, Bourgon, as “Bragoon Bragh of the Couonty of Somerett & Province of East New Jersey” purchased 2,000 acres of land on the Millstone River in New Jersey (New Jersey Deed Book, C2:447). On 3 March 1703 [old style 1702], Catherine, as “Ketylen Broeckaer relect [sic, reliek (widow)] of Bargoon Broeckaer of the County of Somerset in the province aforesaid Deceased” purchased an adjoining piece of land (New Jersey Deed Book, D2:18).

---

37 Please refer to https://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.
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]


iii. **MARIE BROUCARD/BROKAW**, born Mannheim 1 April 1670; baptized Mannheim 6 April 1670 with godfather Arian Wellekem 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 Delepyrie, 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/BRAGAW**, baptized Brooklyn RDC 7 August 1676; married **HILLETJE³ BAS** (Roodof Pieterszen, Pieter³ Roelofszen).


viii. **JAN/JOHN BROUCARD/BROKAW**, baptized Flatbush RDC 14 November 1680; married **SARAH TEUNIS VAN MIDDLEWARD**.

ix. **PETER BROUCARD/BROKAW**, born about 1682; married **JUDITH VAN NEST**.

x. **ABRAHAM BROUCARD/BROKAW**, born about 1684; married **MARIETJE DAVIDS**.

xi. **CATHRINA BROUCARD/BROKAW**, baptized New York RDC 14 March 1686; married **PIETER HOFF**.

The le Fevre Family

1. **JEAN² 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 **JEANNETTE LEMAN**, born, possibly at Rekem, 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 “Jeanne 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 “Jean 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 Febvre 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 Febvre le jeune La veuve” on register); married at Mannheim 14 September 1659 **BARBRA HUEY [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 Sechehay, widower and school master.

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

---

[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.
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 **Bourgon/Broucard**.

iii. **Pierre le Fevre**, born 15 November 1656; baptized 16 November 1656 with godfather Pierre Gueguiere and godmother Anne le Ture.


v. **Jeanne le Fevre**, born 7 October 1660; baptized 14 October 1660 with godfather Pierre Darmentier and godmother Jeanne Delmar, wife of Anthoine Lepere.

vi. **Michel le Fevre**, born 25 March 1663; baptized 5 April 1663 with godfather Jean Salingre and godmother Marthe Quif, young girl.

vii. **Marie Magdelaine le Fevre**, born 21 April 1665; baptized 30 April 1665 with godfather Maitre Anthoine Vinche and godmother Marie Colier, wife of Pierre Prinl.

---

**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 Taele. 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.

**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 Bronard.” Pierre was married before 1652 (when “Pierre Bronlard” 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 Roï [*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 Bronlard” 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 Roï.

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 Bourrielle.

---

**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).

---

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.
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. **Jennine Hinslein**, 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 Bragur, 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. **Antoine 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 Antoine et a pour parrain Antoine Jouleau, jeune homme et pour marraine Susanne Lescolier, jeune fille.”

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 Joquener ont fait baptiser leur fille Anne le ler décembre, née le 22 novembre 1672, a eu pour parrain Essie Metz et pour marraine Anne Orcel Loren, 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 Cornelle de Bray 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 Durest, 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 [Jt, 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 Christienne Gombert.”

**Appendix A: Records of Bragard Homophones at Mouscron**

Protestants were often forced to baptize their children in Catholic churches so we should not ignore the baptismal records from Sainte-Barthelemey Church in Mouscron. Per David Lietanie, the Protestants of Mouscron would have preferred to travel to nearby Menin [Menen] or Leiden [Leyde] 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 1649.

---

[41] David Lietanie, Mouscron [Belgique], baptêmes, 1595 à 1648 (familles Castel, Crucque, Dujardijn); 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.
**Long-Overdue Brokaw/Bragaw Additions & Corrections: The European Origins of Bourgon/Broucard & Catherine le Fevre**

By Perry Streeter for *New Netherland Connections* (October, November, December 2010) with select additions and corrections (24 November 2020)

---

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

- *Ludovicius* is the Latin equivalent of *Louis*, the name of Bourgon’s father.
- Ludovicius Broucar was married to “Catharina marthens”; *Marthens* is equivalent to *Martin* and *Mar(ie)*-variants—surnames associated with homophones of *Broucard* in Amsterdam and Mannheim.
- Could “Marguareta Hellein” of Mouscron in 1677 be identical with the Marguerite (Bragar/d) Heinslin who resided at Mannheim in 1664–1665 and at Amsterdam in 1669? Are *Hellein*, *Hellen*, and *Lelein* all variations of the same surname?
- The surnames, *Penez* and *Sabbe*, are also associated with these *Broucard* homophones multiple times.
- *Adrian*/*Adriana* is the equivalent of *Adrien*, a given name found in reference to *Broucard* homophones at Buchquoy and Valenciennes.

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

![Image of a page from a document with text](image-url)
Liévens, bailly et collecteur de taille de la comté de Mouscron, n’at jamays demandé argeant au s’ m’ Nicolas le Mercheur, pasteur dudit Mouscron pour sa cotte de la taille assize audit Mouscron le xi septembris xvre septante et unge et ce skavor 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 Zanebugue 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 Cantorberry 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 manévreur, demeurant aussi à Mannheim ont reçu la bénédiction de mariage le 9 juillet 1666 à la soif devant les prières publiques par Crespin, pasteur.
- David Kaulier, jeune homme, natif de Cantorberry en Angleterre, fils de Jaques Kaulier et Marie Despierreres, jeune fille, native d’Aupa, fille de Jaques Despierreres ont reçu la bénédiction nuptiale en notre Eglise selon la coutume le 29 mai 1678.
- Thomas de Winde, jeune homme, natif de Cantorberry 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, maître 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 Cantorberry en Angleterre, fille de feu Vincent Feri, ont été mariés en notre Eglise le 18 novembre 1685.

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, veuf., natif de Fromelle, et Martin DE LA MOTTE, native de Rekem en Flandres.[43]
- [23 November 1656]: Gilbert LE PERS, veuf. natif de Moucron, et JEANNE MASQUELIERE, fille de feu Pierre natif du Moubau. (Promesse.)[44]
- [4 December 1656]: Gilles DANIEL, fils de feu Michael, natif 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, native de Requem en Flandres. Promesse. [46]

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Transcription</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17 mei 1614</td>
<td>On 17 May 1614, Pierre Gerard, from Liege [probably] in Henegouwen, silkweaver, widower of Susanna Doblin, living on the Nieuwe Weespard, 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</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4 juni 1616</td>
<td>Simeon Brocard, van Londen in Engeland, caffewerker, oud omtr. 22 jaren, geass. met Josyntjen de Bouter syn moeder, wens vaders consent, ons gebleken is, woon~ in de Gousbloemstraet &amp; Grietje Martens, van Houwert, oud omtr. 20 jaren, geass. met Marten Marius. &amp; Barbel Marten, haer vader &amp; moeder, woon~ in de Angeliersdwarsstraat</td>
<td>[signed] Simeon Brocard, Grietgen Marten DTB 420p203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 maart 1617</td>
<td>Simon Pouwels, van Langeloom, varendgesel, oud 23 jaren, geen ouders hebbend, 12 ans woon~ in de Slykstraat, ende Francoise Brocard, van Bas[ ], oud 33 jaren, geen ouders hebbend, geass. met [-----] Brocard, hare oom, woon~ op de Rosegracht</td>
<td>[signed] Andrieu Tronquet, [her mark] DTB 426p263</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 Juni 1623</td>
<td>Abraham Bruschaart, van Middelborogh, out 20 jaren, huistimmengezel, geass. met Maria Rutgers [?], syn moeder, 2,5 jaar woon~ in de Heerestraat &amp; Anna van der Cappel, out 28 jaren, geass. met Coenraet van der Cappel, haer vader, woon~ in de Tuinstraat</td>
<td>[signed] Abraham Bruschaert, [her mark] DTB 428p94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 April 1632</td>
<td>Pontus Legran, van Doncier, spinner, wdn. van Anna Ysenbergen, woon~ in de Anjelierstraet &amp; Jeanne Martyn, van Beaumont, weduwe van Hubert Brosiæaer, woon~ in de Warmoesstraet</td>
<td>[signed] Pontus Legrans, [her mark] DTB 439p4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Provided by Chris Brooks**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6 November 1621</td>
<td>Andries Tronquet, van Catelio sur Sambre, glassoever, wedn. van Maeyke van der Burgh, 1,5 ans woon~ in de Stykstraat, &amp; Anna Ysenbergen, woon~ in de Warmoesstraat, &amp; Jeanne Martyn, van Beaumont, weduwe van Hubert Brosiæaer, woon~ in de Warmoesstraat</td>
<td>[signed] Abraham Bruschaert, [her mark]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 June 1616</td>
<td>Simen Brocard, from London in England, silkweaver, abt. 22 years old, assisted by Josyntjen de Bouter, his mother, whose fathers consent has been shown to us, living in the Goudsbloemstraat &amp; Grietje Martens, from Houwert, abt. 20 years old, assisted by Marten Mariusz. &amp; Barbel Marten, her father &amp; mother, living in the Angeliersdwarsstraat</td>
<td>[signed] Simeon Brocard, Grietgen Marten DTB 420p203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 March 1617</td>
<td>Simon Pouwels, from Langeloom, 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</td>
<td>[signed] [his mark], rebecca broowdt DTB 421p116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 June 1623</td>
<td>Abraham Bruschaart, from Middelburg, 20 years old, housecarpenter apprentice, assisted by Maria Rutten, his mother, 2,5 years living in the Heerestraat, &amp; Anna van der Cappel, 28 years old, assisted by Coenraet van der Cappel, her father, living in the Tuinstraat</td>
<td>[signed] Abraham Bruschaert, [her mark] DTB 428p94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 March 1623</td>
<td>Pontus Legran, from Doncier, spinner, widower of Anna Ysenbergen, living in the Anjelierstraat, was betrothed to Jeanne Martyn, from Beaumont, widow of Hubert Brosiæaer, living in the Warmoesstraat</td>
<td>[signed] Pontus Legrans, [her mark] DTB 439p4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(CoNCLUDED)
To view the most current version of this document with potential additions or corrections, please access:


To learn more about New Netherland Connections, please access:

http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~streeter/NNC/

This content and much, much more may also be accessed via the following:

www.perrystreeter.com