

Our DeVane family were originally French Huguenots and, after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, appear to have taken political refuge in Scotland. Then they migrated to Barbados in the West Indies and then on to Wilmington in New Hanover County, North Carolina, where the family have been citizens from the first quarter of the eighteenth century to this present day. There are DeVanes who have moved or migrated to many other states within our United States.

Mrs. Slann L.C. Simmons, at one time Secretary of the Huguenot Society of South Carolina, states that the migration of the DeVanes from France to Scotland to Barbados to Wilmington has been accepted by the Society to be fact. She further states, "my research into this line some time ago leads me to believe that the name DeVane was originally D'Avene or possibly D'Avesnes, pronounced DeVane and DeVene."

Mrs. M.C. Weilew, of Long Island, New York, in correspondence with the Huguenot Society of South Carolina, says "obviously DuVigean" was the original name. We have nothing to document this, but this spelling could just as easily have been the original French spelling of the name.

Mrs. Simmons goes on to state that there have been several changes in the spelling after it became anglicized. Some of the names we find today that no doubt came from the original French spelling are: DeVane, Devane, Avent, DeVann, DeVaughn, DeVaun, Vann, Vaughn, and others.

Some families spelling the name DeVane pronounce it as though it was spelled DeVaughn or DeVaun, while others pronounce it as though it had a long "a." The New Hanover County court records show the name spelled Devane, Devaun, DeVane, and DeVaun interchangeably. For instance, the court record shows that Thomas Devaun recorded his mark as a crop in left ear and 1/2 crop in the right ear, the upper part cut, brand S, and this was recorded 17 December 1738. This no doubt was the SENIOR Thomas of our family. We find that in the September term of 1760 of the New Hanover Court that Thos. Devane, Jr., was appointed ferry keeper at his plantation on the Black River. And this Thos. DeVane was the brother of John DeVane.

In the October term 1769 court in New Hanover County

from book on Wm. Rufus King

we find the mark of Thomas Devane registered as a crop and two slits in the left ear and an over square in the right ear, and Thomas Devane, Jr.'s mark was a crop and two slits in the right ear and an oval square in the left ear. On 6 April 1768 we find Thomas Devaune was the administrator of the estate of Bryan Lee and just two days later, 8 April, we see where Thomas Devane was authorized to sell certain articles in the estate of the same Bryan Lee. Just four months prior to these notations, or December 1767, there was recorded a bill of sale from Adoniram Treadwell to Thos. Devaun.

But, even though there were and still are different ways of spelling the family name, it is accepted fact that the family originally came from France and that they were Huguenots. Some family narrators say our progenitor, Thomas DeVane and his wife, Margaret Conde, left France at the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685, and yet it is generally believed that Thomas was born in 1700. I am inclined to believe this date is close to accurate, as Thomas' will was signed in 1765 and probated in 1774. Had he migrated from France as a young man at the time of the Revocation in 1685, he would have had to be more than a hundred years old when he died.

Since the Edict of Nantes and its revocation were so important to our family and to the world as a whole, it might be wise to take a moment to state that the Edict was signed by Henry IV of France on April 13, 1598, and it is known as one of the most famous royal decrees in history as it recognized religious tolerance by a great European country. This Edict remained in effect until its Revocation by Louis XIV in 1685, some 87 years later. The government persecuted the Huguenots savagely in an effort to force them to change their religion. Perhaps 200,000 Huguenots fled France, and France suffered when they left, as among them were many of the country's most prosperous and industrious people.

For those who are interested in more details, I would most heartily recommend The Trail of the Huguenots by G. Elmore Reaman, published by the Genealogical Publishing Company of Baltimore. It tells an interesting story of the Huguenots' movement to Europe, the United States, South Africa, and Canada.

We quote from that book: "These were the people to the number of some 400,000 whom Louis XIV literally drove out of France and thereby committed the greatest mistake of any French ruler. The Catholic population of France was over-

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Prince Conde is mentioned frequently through this book. Because of the spread of time in which this name is mentioned, I must conclude that there were two or more Prince Condes, and this is quite possible and probable.

I have not been able to find any documentation that the DeVanes lived in Scotland and Barbados, but this is accepted, so we can leave that behind and go to New Hanover County, North Carolina, where we find that Thomas DeVane petitioned for patents of land as early as 1735 and that in all he petitioned for just short of two thousand acres, indicating that he must have been a man of means. Verification of these petitions can be found in the North Carolina Colonial Records.

The will of our American progenitor was written on May 20, 1765, and it was submitted, filed and probated at the New Hanover County July Court, 1774. His will appears at the end of this chapter.

The will shows that he lived on the Black River, that his wife was Margaret (confirming that she was Margaret Conde), and he mentions sons Thomas and John and a daughter Margaret Jones and the children of the deceased James Poitevant (who married Mary DeVane). Whether there were other children who might have died in youth or without heirs before the death of Thomas DeVane is not known. After the death of James Poitevant, his wife Mary married Thomas Corbett, and he was one of the executors of Thomas' estate. Since he was left nothing and no mention was made of any children of him and Mary, we assume they had no heirs.

The homestead on Black River was left to Margaret during her widowhood or life and then to Thomas, his son, thus following the law of primogeniture: John, the second son, was left his property on Long Creek.

We do not have the date of the death of James Poite-

vant, but we know it was between 12 October 1761 when his will was signed and March of 1762 when the will was proved. He mentions his wife, Mary (DeVane), and his children are listed as James, Samuel, Ann, Pettor, Susanah, Isaac and Joseph.

Sometime after the death of James Poitevant, Mary DeVane married Thomas Corbett. She died before her father's death, so Thomas DeVane left Mary's share to her children by James Poitevant.

Margaret married William Jones and according to the court records, he must have died in the fall of 1782. William and Margaret Jones were the parents of a son and two daughters: William, Mary and Ann, and it is possible the daughters were named after the wives of Thomas and John DeVane, their uncles.

John was the husband of Ann Larkins. Ann's sister was Mary and she married Thomas DeVane, brother of John. The father of Ann and Mary Larkins was John Larkins, and their mother was Tabitha. I have not been able to document her maiden name. Their other children were Margaret, who married a Mr. Evans, and three sons: John, James and William. The will of John Larkins, the father, was written in 1737 and proved in 1738. He mentions only his wife Tabitha and his three sons. No mention is made of his daughters.

But John Larkins, the son, had a will written in 1774 and proved in the January term of New Hanover County Court in 1782. This will mentions his brothers William and James and his sisters Margaret Evans, Mary DeVane and Ann DeVane.

These two wills prove that the wives of Thomas and John DeVane were Larkins and not Robisons or Robinsons as some "historians" of the family have claimed.

After the death of John Larkins, his widow Tabitha had married James Robinson. In 1785 James Robinson died. His noncupative will was introduced and a statement in which Tabitha renounced her rights in favor of "my son" Benjamin Robinson. There is also a statement filed by Benjamin Robinson and by William Toller as guardian for the minor children of George Robinson, deceased. Thomas DeVane and James DeVane swore to a statement about the wishes of James Robinson. They speak of Benjamin Robinson as being the heir of James, but neither these two nor Tabitha make mention of George, now deceased. It may be assumed that George was a child by a former marriage.

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It may seem to the reader that I have wandered far afield in going into details about the maiden names of Mary and Ann DeVane. But I have felt it necessary to clear up some of the misinformation that has been published. William Perry Johnson, genealogist and editor of the Journal of North Carolina Genealogy, states in a letter written in 1968 that the maiden name of Mary and Ann DeVane was Larkins. He documents this as I have tried to do.

Now back to John DeVane and his wife Ann Larkins: John DeVane inherited from his father Thomas the plantation on Long Creek. John's will was signed on September 14, 1783, and was probated in the June term of Court in Bladen County, North Carolina, in 1806. His wife was living at the time. His children are mentioned in order: Thomas; John (to whom he left the Long Creek land); James; William; George; Ann; Margaret; Rebecca; and Tabitha--nine living children, certainly a large family. *

In 1961, Albert DeVane of Lake Placid, Florida, wrote to me that John DeVane, son of John, married Mrs. Ann Julian nee Davis Evans. They had a son Benjamin who was the father of Benjamin Franklin DeVane, who had a son George A., and this George A. DeVane was the father of Albert DeVane.

In 1949 Robert Murphy Williams published "Williams and Murphy Records and Related Families." On page 286 of that book he writes, "Capt. John DeVane had a large family, but we have records of only two of these children." In fact, he had nine living children as mentioned above. John's will was written September 14, 1783 and was probated in the June term of 1806, so there would have been little trouble in ascertaining the names of John's children living at the time of his death.

The "Williams and Murphy Records" states that the two

* Notice that the date of the will of John DeVane was September 1783 and the will was probated in 1806. The 1790 census of North Carolina does not list John DeVane as the head of a family; however, it lists Thomas, James and William, his sons. It also lists two other persons named Thomas DeVane. (These two were the husband of Mary Larkins and his son who was the brother of Margaret DeVane King.) The author assumes, therefore, that John DeVane, the husband of Ann Larkins, died before the 1790 census and his will was not probated until after the death of his son, Thomas.

children of John on whom records are available were Margaret, who married William King and was the mother of William Rufus King, and Thomas DeVane, whom I shall designate as Thomas III. These were in fact Thomas' children. The will of Thomas DeVane II and that of his wife list children as Margaret King and Thomas. Thomas II appoints his son Thomas and grandson Thomas DeVane King as his executors.

There was a Thomas DeVane who died in 1805. He was apparently the son of ~~Thomas III~~ and we shall henceforth designate him as Thomas IV. His will shows his wife to be Frances, and he mentions only his two daughters, Ann and Mary. No doubt they, too, were named for the Larkins sisters. Mary married Elisha Powell and Ann married Howard Hurley, according to New Hanover Court records.

Thomas IV named as executors James DeVane, believed to be his brother, and John Blutworth. (Note that this spelling differs from the usual Bloodworth; this is probably the earlier spelling.) The witnesses to Thomas IV's will are William DeVane, Sr., who could be another brother; Benjamin DeVane, who could have been a nephew, and Thomas Rogers.

In 1962 I received a letter from Frank Lewis DeVane of Greensboro, North Carolina, giving me information on the DeVanes. Some of his information is a direct reproduction of the wording in the "Williams and Murphy" book, so he must have gotten some of the information from its author. He too says John DeVane was the father of Margaret DeVane King and Thomas DeVane. My grandmother, Annie Evelyn Jones, wife of Charles Poellnitz Johnston, always told my father and me that her grandfather Thomas DeVane King was named for his grandfather Thomas DeVane, and I am sure she was correct.

Thomas DeVane III, brother of Margaret DeVane King, married twice: first Gregg Bloodworth, sister of Timothy Bloodworth, and second Penelope Helen Stewart, known as Nellie. Timothy Bloodworth served in the House of Commons with Thomas DeVane III, his brother-in-law.

The will of Thomas DeVane III (to be specific: Thomas son of Thomas son of Thomas) was written January 24, 1828. He died July 27, 1831. His will mentions a daughter Margaret Bordeaux and a son Howard whose wife was Elizabeth. He also had sons Peyton and Timothy. The former died in New Orleans with yellow fever and the latter died "young" according to Mary DeVane Thames in a letter written January 12, 1912. She was a descendant of Stewart DeVane. It is

believed these were Thomas DeVane.

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The will of Helen DeVane, Thomas' second wife, was
written November 19, 1844. Her will mentions the following
children, also mentioned in Thomas' will: Stewart and his
wife Elizabeth (her maiden name may have been Harkey); Ire-
ton C. and wife Nancy L.; Patrick L.; Rufus; Thomas; William
K. (no doubt named for his aunt's husband William King);
and Franklin. The statement at the end of the will states
it was signed by P. Helen DeVane. Helen was affectionately
known as Nellie. Her will, like that of her husband, fath-
er-in-law, and grandfather-in-law are all carried at the
end of this chapter.

Margaret DeVane, sister of Thomas, married William
King of Sampson County, North Carolina, where she lived
until 1818 when she went with her two sons to Alabama.
Thomas DeVane King, the oldest of her children, settled
south of the city of Tuscaloosa, and William Rufus King
settled at King's Bend across the Alabama River from Selma.

William King had died some time in 1817, and his
wife and her widowed mother, Mary Larkins DeVane, moved to
King's Bend and lived with William Rufus King.

Thomas DeVane II, father of Margaret DeVane and her
brother Thomas, signed his will in May 1817 and it was
proved February 12, 1818. It was shortly after this date
that Mary Larkins DeVane and her daughter Margaret DeVane
King moved to Alabama.

Just when Mary Larkins DeVane and Margaret DeVane
King died is unknown, but it is assumed they died before
the will of John DeVane King was written, July 27, 1832,
as he makes no mention of either of them. The will of
William Rufus King, probated May 11, 1853, directs his
executors to erect a large vault large enough for ten to
twelve bodies and he specifies that the remains of his
grandmother, mother, brother and brother-in-law, John Beck,
be transferred there, so from this we know that Mary Lar-
kins DeVane and Margaret DeVane King were buried in the old
family cemetery at King's Bend. William Rufus King's wish
was not carried out. The bodies still remain under silt
and settlements from the flooding Alabama River, with no
markings to be found.

NEW HANOVER COUNTY COURT RECORDS

- Dec. 14, 1738: *Thos. Devaun* recorded his mark: a crop in left ear and 1/2 crop in right ear, the upper part cut. Brand S.
- Sept. term, 1760: *Thos. Devane, Jr.* appointed ferry-keeper at his plantation on Black River.
- June term, 1765: *John Devaun* is juror.
- June term, 1765: Deed to *Thos. Devaun* from Job Hudson by *John Devaun*. *John Devaun* surviving executor of *James Poitevinte* ordered to sell perishables.
- June term, 1765: Deeds proved: *Thos. Devaun* to *Thos. Rogers* by *Heziki Doan*; *Thos. Devaun* to *Nicholas Fennell* by *Heziki Doan*.
- Sept. 3, 1766: *Thos. Devaun* Overseer of Roads for Black River District.
- March term, 1767: *Thos. Devaun* a grand juror.
- Dec. Term, 1767: Bill of Sale from *Adoniram Treadwell* to *Thos. Devaun*, proved by *Thos. Parker*.
- April 6, 1768: Estate *Bryan Lee* filed by *Thos. Devaune*, Administrator.
- April 8, 1768: Estate *Bryan Lee*, Decd. *Thos. DeVane* authorized to sell personalty.
- July 6, 1768: Estate *Bryan Lee*, Decd. *Thos. DeVane* filed A/C sales.
- April 5, 1769: Order that *Thos. DeVaune* and *Indian Burk* be summoned to answer a complaint by *Billy Jack*, mulatto orphan boy.
- Oct. term, 1769: Marks recorded: *Thos. Devane*: a crop and two slits in left ear and an over square in right ear. *Thos. DeVane, Jr.*: a crop and two slits in right and an over square in left ear.
- Oct. term, 1769: *John DeVane, Esq.* seated as Justice.
- July 10, 1779: *Thos. DeVane, Sr. and Jr.* appointed jurors.

- Oct. 6, 1779: *Thos*
- July term, 1780: P Justices.
- Oct. term, 1783: D to *James DeV*
- July term, 1785: D by *Thos. DeV*. Deeds: Prove *Benjamin Rob*
- July term, 1780: B holding offi chose as She giving bond *Evans, Thomas* ties.
- Oct. 9, 1782: Pres Caleb Graing
- Oct. 9, 1782: *Thos* Surveyor; Bo *DeVane, Jr.,*

Oct. 6, 1779: *Thos. DeVane, Jr. Esq.* qualified as Justice.

July term, 1780: Present *John DeVane, Thos. DeVane, Jr.,*
Justices.

Oct. term, 1783: Deed: *James Robinson and Tabitha Robinson*
to *James DeVane and Ann DeVane*, proved by *James DeVane*.

July term, 1785: Deeds: proved *James Lee* to *James Robinson*
by *Thos. DeVane, Jr.*
Deeds: Proved *Pettigrew Moore* to *George DeVane* by
Benjamin Robinson.

July term, 1780: Because *Thomas Jones*, the Sheriff, "declined
holding office any longer," the court unanimously
chose as Sheriff *Owen Nenau, Esq.*, who qualified,
giving bond with *Benjamin Robinson, Esq.*, *William*
Evans, Thomas DeVane, Jr., and *Richard Player*, sure-
ties.

Oct. 9, 1782: Present: Worshipful *John DeVane*, *John Walker*,
Caleb Grainger, Thos. DeVane, Esqrs.

Oct. 9, 1782: *Thos. DeVane*, the "youngest" appointed County
Surveyor; Bond at 2,000 pounds specie, with *Thomas*
DeVane, Jr., and *Timothy Bloodworth*, sureties.

From the book "DeVane's 1798-1975" US/CAN 929.273 D491d
Mormon Library SLG



PRINCESS MARGARET
WIFE OF THOMAS DeVANE

"Thomas DeVane, Sr., was born in France, Europ, 1700. He married Margaret Conte in France. She came to America disguised as his page. She is said to be niece of Prince de Conte. They came from France to Scotland. From Scotland to Barbadoes and then to America. They left France shortly before the Revocation of the "Edict of Nantes - 1598." This is from Family History

The first of his line or name known in America is Thomas DeVane - in petition for patents of land - having petitioned for 400 acres February 20, 1735; 300 acres February 20, 1736; 200 acres November 17, 1743; 320 acres November 18, 1743; 300 acres September 28, 1751; 320 acres March 14, 1745-6. All this land in New Hanover County, North Carolina. (See North Carolina Colonial Records - Vol. 14, pages 217, 218, 649, 650, 1248, 801.)

He died 1760. He and his wife Margaret Conte had the following children: Margaret, who married a Jones; Mary, who married Thomas Corbett; Thomas, Jr., born 1725, died 1780, and married Ann Robinson; John, born 1740, died 1791, and married Mary Robinson. Two brothers married two sisters. -- The children of James Robinson and his wife the widow Tabitha Larkins. James Robinson had a brother Mark Robinson, Admiral in the British Navy, stationed at Barbadoes, British West Indies. His name and title "Mark Robinson, Esquire, Gent of Greenwich County, Kent, England."

(John DeVane)

From Col. John H. Wheeler's "Historical Sketches of North Carolina from 1584 - 1851," Vol. I, pages 78, 85: "The Provincial Congress met in Halifax, April 4, 1776. The 4th meeting of people in representative capacity opposed to Royal Government in N. C. John DeVane was elected to this Congress from New Hanover County, N. C. and appeared." Page 78 - On November 12, 1776, Congress of the State of North Carolina met in Halifax, N. C. "Not only to make laws but also to form a constitution which was to be the corner stone of all laws; and as it was well or ill ordered, would tend to the happiness or misery of the State of North Carolina." John DeVane was elected to this Congress by New Hanover County, N. C., October 15, 1776, and appeared November 12, 1776, and was a member of this Congress. See Vol. 1, page 85.

Vol. II, ~~pages 294~~. John DeVane was a member of North Carolina General Assembly, elected from New Hanover County, as Senator, and served 1779-1781. He was in the House of Commons from New Hanover 1778. Page 294.

From the North Carolina Colonial Records. "John DeVane I. Was a member of the Committee of Safety in New Hanover County, N. C., 1775. Vol. IX, page 1127, 1143. II. Member of Provincial Congress at Halifax, April 4, 1776 from New Hanover County, N. C. Vol. X, page 501. III. Was a member of the Committee of Safety for District of Wilmington, N. C., 1775 - June, July, October, Vol. X page 15-24-25-112-262-282. IV. Appointed by Congress 2nd Major of Field Officers--Minute Men Sept. 9, 1775, Capt. 1775. V. Member of Provincial Congress at Halifax November 12, 1776, Vol. 10, pages 501-525-539. Vol. IX, page 1107, Vol. X, page 207, Vol. XXII, page 784.

copied from Devane file in Bladen County library

The most celebrated royal decree in history is the Edict of Nantes, memorable for being the first recognition of the principle of religious freedom by a great European country. It was signed April 13, 1598 by King Henry IV of France, in the city of Nantes, and marked the end of a struggle between the Roman Catholics and the Protestants. By this decree, the Huguenots (French Protestants) were given the same civil rights as the Roman Catholics. Protestants were granted liberty of conscience in religious matters on condition that they pay tithes to the R. C. Church and observe all church festivals. The edict remained in force until its revocation by Louis XIV in 1685.

Following the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, thousands fled France to escape persecution and in search of religious freedom. Thomas DeVane, Sr. left France and went to England at the time that Queen Anne gave many Huguenots asylum in that country. He went from England to Scotland and on to the Barbados Islands in the West Indies, and finally to the American colony of Carolina. He landed in New Bern (later Wilmington) in 1721; and upon the creation of New Hanover County in 1729, he was declared a citizen.

Thomas DeVane, Sr. was of the noble class in France and his wife, Margaret Conde, was a niece of Prince Conde; a renown Huguenot leader in the Huguenot Wars. This marriage produced two sons, Thomas and John, and three daughters, Margaret, Mary, and one nicknamed Babe, the wife of James Poidevant. The sons Thomas and John married sisters who were the daughters of James Robinson and the Widow Larkins. Both brothers owned large plantations, and numbers of slaves who were employed in the manufacture of naval stores, cotton production and grain products.

Their plantations were along the Black River and Cape Fear (later incorporated into Bladen, Duplin, and Sampson Counties).

The heritage of John DeVane was love of freedom and hatred of tyranny. He was among the first to declare for freedom in America. He was a member of the Provincial Congress which met at Halifax, April 4, 1776, and was elected a member of the Council of Safety (October 15, 1776) for New Hanover County with John Ashe and Samuel Ashe. These three friends had shown indomitable resistance to the tyrannical acts of England in pre-revolutionary days.

The Provincial Congress in its meeting April 4, 1776 elected John Ashe Brigadier General of the first N. C. Militia or minute men and John DeVane, Sr., 2nd Major.

He was a member of the Committee of Safety from 1774 through 1776. This committee was empowered with unlimited authority over property, lives of persons, and affairs of the community. Major DeVane participated in the battle of Moore's Creek Feb. 27, 1776.

John DeVane and Richard Herring erected a gun factory on Black Creek which manufactured guns and gun powder. They hired the best gunsmiths and other workers to overhaul and repair old guns and muskets. All the products from this factory were used by the Revolutionary soldiers. Tories destroyed the plant during the Revolutionary War.

Major John DeVane was elected as a representative to the 2nd assembly of the House of Commons in 1778. Another representative elected at that time was Timothy Bloodsworth who later became the first U.S. Senator from the state of N. C.

Timothy Bloodsworth was a blacksmith, gunsmith, and expert

rifleman as well as a politician. After Wilmington fell to the Tories, Bloodsworth set out to harass the enemy. He found a hiding place in a hollow cypress tree in the Cape Fear river. From his hiding place he kept watch through a peep hole high above the water and each day at twelve noon sharp with exact accuracy he would shoot once and kill a Red Coat officer entering or leaving a popular tavern. This went on for some time and he was never captured.

Captain John DeVane, Jr. married the widow Mrs. Ann Julian Evans (see Ann Davis). They had five sons: William, John, Thomas, Francis, and Benjamin; two daughters: Ann and Rebecca.

John DeVane, Jr. first served in his father's company as a 2nd Lieut. He was promoted to 1st Lieut. and stationed at Fort Johnson near the mouth of the Cape Fear River. Later he was promoted to Capt. and was the commanding officer at Fort Johnson. While there a ship approached flying the American colors. The captain came ashore and at the invitation of Capt. John DeVane had dinner at the fort. The ship's captain invited his host to come aboard ship for an inspection tour. When aboard, the visitor realized that he had been tricked and that he was a prisoner. His captors took the cockade from his hat and stripped the stripes from his shoulders. After about 10 days aboard ship, he contracted smallpox. He was offered parole if he would not fight against England. He was sent to Oak Island at the Halfway Bluff on Long Creek and turned over to the American forces. His father, Major John DeVane was advised and he sent his Negro slave, Frank, to nurse him and cook for him. He recovered and returned to his home. There he reenlisted with his Uncle Thomas DeVane's company as a private.

CONCRETE, in philosophy, refers to a particular thing exactly as it is, without analysis, abstraction, or any other mental operation. It is contrasted with *abstract*, which refers to an isolated quality shared by a general class of things. The term is used by such anti-positivistic and Hegelian philosophers as Bergson and Croce, who distinguish between an intuited (or immediately apprehended) object, which is concrete, and a conceptualized object, which is abstract. According to these philosophers, for an object to be correctly (concretely) understood, it must be grasped on its own terms through intuition. A conceptualized (abstract) object is necessarily distorted because it is understood in terms other than itself—that is, in terms of concepts.

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Further Readings: Aldrich, Virgil C., *Philosophy of Art* (New York 1963); Beardsley, Monroe C., *Aesthetics* (New York 1958).

CONCUBINAGE, kon-kū'ba-nij, is the practice of cohabitation without legal marriage; the concubine being a mistress, paramour, or female dependent whose sole function is the entertainment and sexual gratification of her master. In the past, many different kinds of polygynous marriage in non-European and primitive cultures were mislabeled "concubinage" by missionaries and early anthropologists who interpreted them in terms of Judeo-Roman monogamy. What they called a concubine was actually a secondary wife.

Ancient Hebrew and Roman law decreed that a man could have only one wife at a time. However, both codes provided a certain legal status for the concubine. She usually came from a lower social class and brought no dowry, but there was no stigma attached to her position. The chief difference between the concubine and the wife was that the children of the concubine had either no inheritance rights or extremely limited ones. This pattern lasted in Europe until the Middle Ages despite church law which forbade concubinage.

Under Koranic law, a man might have four wives, but no provision was made for additional women. The concubines in the Muslim harems had no legal status, being little more than slaves. However, their children had certain rights and often inherited equally with legitimate heirs. This major difference between the Islamic and the European patterns reflects the different positions of women in these two cultural traditions.

PRISCILLA C. WARD
American Museum of Natural History

CONCUSSION is a temporary disorder in brain function caused by a sudden forceful blow to the head. Its essential feature is a loss of consciousness lasting a few seconds or minutes with no residual neurological damage. It is not yet understood why unconsciousness occurs. It may be due to an interruption of the normal activity of the nerve cells in both the superficial and deep regions of the brain. It may also be due to a momentary separation of the connections between the nerve cells as the wave of pressure transverse the brain.

The major danger of a concussion lies in the more ominous and lasting forms of injury that may accompany it and at first may not be obvious. Such injuries include a contusion (bruise) or a laceration (tearing) of the brain or bleeding

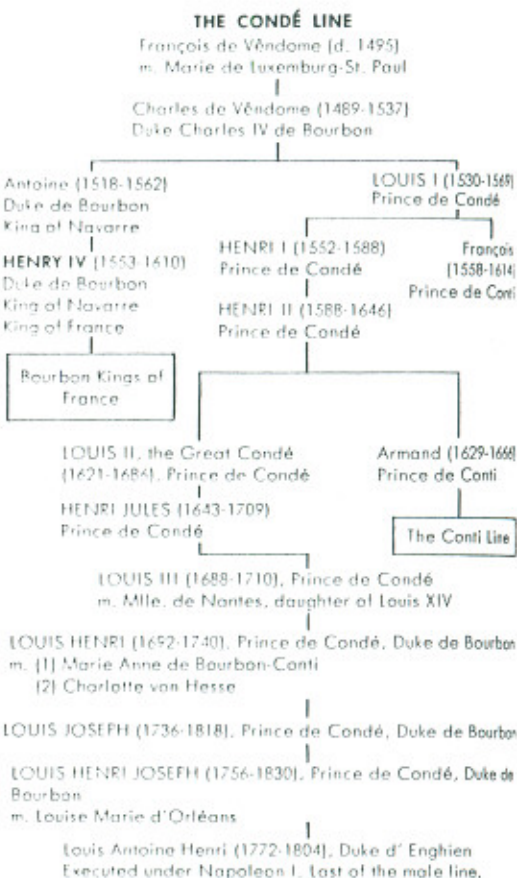
from a tear in one of the small veins or arteries lying between the brain and the skull.

The symptoms of a simple concussion are temporary, usually clearing up within a few hours. If the concussion is more severe, they may last several days. The most common symptoms are intermittent headache, occurring mostly when the person is active; brief giddiness when getting up from a recumbent position; and a slight difficulty in concentrating. A transient loss of memory is common.

The treatment of a concussion consists of rest for at least a few hours, combined with close observation of the patient for any neurological symptoms or signs that denote brain injury. To ease the headache pain, simple nonnarcotic drugs may be administered.

E. CHARLES KUNKLE, M.D.
Maine Medical Center

CONDE, kōs-dā, the name of one of the most important cadet branches of the French house of Bourbon. The seignieury of Condé-sur-Escaut was an ancient fief under the counts of Flanders. Marie de Luxembourg-St. Paul brought it to the house of Bourbon when she married Count François de Vendôme (1470-1495). Their son became Charles IV, Duke de Bourbon, after the death of his distant cousin Charles III, Duke de Bourbon, in 1527. Charles IV's third son, Louis, became the first Prince de Condé in the Bourbon line. The title remained in the family, descending through the male line for 10 generations, until 1830.



Louis Huguenot years of assassinat came a J Henri, D (later He Huguenot St. Barthe I was su II, whose regency o his one gi fathered Condé. T soldier in (1618-16 Richelieu, both hunc marked th Their son solute. H illegitimate

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CONDE, k French nob Bourbon, I Jean-d'Angé after the de Condé. Kin to Charlott daughter of intention of mistress, but fled to Bruss

After II Henri de C mandated a p was refused. Medici, per Louis XIII a party of t of the Hug position to Marquis d'A stop the mar make concess 1616) and t But in the persuaded he After em ment Condé crown. He even persuad

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Louis I de Condé was the leader of the Huguenot (French Calvinist) party in the first years of the civil and religious wars; he was assassinated in 1569. His son Henri I also became a Huguenot leader, and like his cousin, Henri, Duke de Bourbon and king of Navarre (later Henry IV of France), he renounced his Huguenot faith to save his life at the time of the St. Bartholomew's Day massacre (1572). Henri I was succeeded by a posthumous son, Henri II, whose career as critic and rebel during the regency of Marie de Médicis was quite unheroic; his one great claim to fame was the fact that he fathered Louis II, better known as the Great Condé. The Great Condé won great renown as a soldier in the latter part of the Thirty Years' War (1618-1648). He married a niece of Cardinal Richelieu, the prime minister of France. She was both hunchbacked and very short, and her genes marked the family for the next two generations. Their son Henri Jules was debauched and dissolute. His son, Louis III, married one of the illegitimate daughters of Louis XIV.

In the 18th century one prince de Condé, Louis Henri, became first minister under the regency of the Duke d'Orléans. Another Condé, Louis Joseph, distinguished himself as a soldier in the Seven Years' War, and later formed the so-called "Army of Condé," made up of émigré noblemen, to wage war on the French Revolution. The next in the line, Louis Henri Joseph, fought under his father's banner against the revolution. His son, the Duke d'Enghien, was executed by Napoleon's orders in 1804. After the defeat of Napoleon, Louis Henri Joseph returned to France with Louis XVIII to become grand master of the royal household. He committed suicide in 1830 when Charles X was driven from the throne. The Condé princes were better educated than most noblemen of the day, and several of them toyed with literature.

JOHN B. WOLF

University of Illinois at Chicago Circle

CONDE, kōn-dā, **Henri II de** (1588-1646), French nobleman and intriguer. Henri II de Bourbon, Prince de Condé, was born at St.-Jean-d'Angély on Sept. 1, 1588, nearly six months after the death of his father, Prince Henri I de Condé. King Henry IV married the young prince to Charlotte de Montmorency, the beautiful daughter of the *Connétable* of France, with the intention of making the young lady the royal mistress, but his plan was foiled when the couple fled to Brussels.

After Henry IV was murdered in 1610, Henri de Condé returned to France and demanded a place in the regency government. He was refused. When the queen mother, Marie de Médicis, persisted in marrying the young king Louis XIII to a Spanish princess, Condé rallied a party of the great nobles and a large section of the Huguenots (French Calvinists) in opposition to the queen and her favorite, the Marquis d'Ancre. Although he was unable to stop the marriage, Condé did force the court to make concessions by the Treaty of Loudun (May 1616) and to grant him a huge sum of money. But in the fall of 1616, the queen's ministers persuaded her to have Condé arrested.

After emerging from three years' imprisonment Condé became a faithful servant of the crown. He supported Cardinal Richelieu and even persuaded his son, the Duke d'Enghien

(later Prince Louis II, the Great Condé), to marry one of Richelieu's nieces. Prince Henri spent the remaining few years of his life pressing for favors for his famous son. He died in Paris on Dec. 26, 1646.

JOHN B. WOLF

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CONDE, kōn-dā, **Louis I de** (1530-1569), French nobleman of the house of Bourbon who was the founder of the Condé line. Born Louis de Bourbon at Vendôme on June 7, 1530, the third son of Duke Charles IV de Bourbon, he was the first of his line to carry the title Prince de Condé. Like his elder brother Antoine, the father of Henry IV of France, he was converted to Calvinism early in the period of the French Reformation. After the death of King Henry II in 1559, Louis emerged as one of the most important of the Huguenot (French Calvinist) chiefs.

Condé's personal and religious hostility to the Duke de Guise and his brother, whom Francis II had placed in control of the French government, led him to take part in the conspiracy of Amboise, a plot to capture the young king. The Duke de Guise discovered the plot, arrested and executed a number of the lesser members, and imprisoned Condé with the intention of having him executed. However, before Condé could be convicted, Francis II suddenly died. Condé's life was ultimately spared, for Catherine de Médicis, the queen mother and regent for Charles IX, felt she could not execute a prince of royal blood without danger of great difficulties for her government.

In 1563, by the pacification of Amboise, Condé secured religious toleration for the Huguenot nobility at the expense of the other groups in the Huguenot community. Three years later armed conflict again broke out, and Prince Louis became the leader of the Protestant forces. He was murdered on March 13, 1569, shortly after the Battle of Jarnac, by order of the Duke d'Anjou.

JOHN B. WOLF

University of Illinois at Chicago Circle

CONDE, kōn-dā, **Louis II de** (1621-1686), French nobleman and general, Prince de Condé, who was known as the *Great Condé*. Born Louis de Bourbon in Paris on Sept. 8, 1621, he was given the title Duke d'Enghien at his birth. His parents were Prince Henri II de Condé, who was first prince of the blood, and Charlotte de Montmorency. Louis inherited the Condé title and the rank of first prince of the blood on the death of his father in 1646.

In order to secure a military command, Louis married Mlle. de Maille-Brézé, the niece of the prime minister of France, Cardinal Richelieu. His first military victory came in 1643, when he was only 22 years old; he practically annihilated the Spanish army at Rocroi. In the last years of the Thirty Years' War he added to his reputation by his exploits at the battles of Freiburg, Nordlingen, and Lens. In the first Fronde rebellion Condé sided with Cardinal Mazarin, Richelieu's successor, and the court, but subsequent disagreements with the cardinal led to Condé's arrest and imprisonment (1650). Within a year the tables were turned, and Mazarin retired to the Rhineland after freeing Condé and his brother, the Prince de Conti. Yet the princes were unwise, and Mazarin was able to undermine

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THE GREAT CONDÉ (Louis II), in a painting by Juste d'Egmont that hangs in the Palace of Versailles.

their position. As a result Condé became the center of the revolt known as the Fronde of the Princes (1651-1652).

When the second Fronde collapsed, Condé joined the Spanish and served with Philip IV's armies in the Netherlands, though with somewhat less success than he had shown in the previous decade. By the Treaty of the Pyrenees (1659), which ended the war between France and Spain, Condé was restored to his French titles, fiefs, and rank as first prince of the blood, which he had lost as a result of his treason.

Condé was not given a new military command until 1668, when he directed a campaign into Franche-Comté. In the Dutch Wars, Condé served with the army that invaded the Rhineland and the United Netherlands in 1672. His part in the war was not particularly brilliant; at the crossing of the Rhine he was wounded and lost the king's confidence by a foolhardy act. In a rearguard action against the Dutch Imperial troops at Senefle (1674), Condé turned what would have been a modest victory into a bloody, indecisive action.

In 1675, Condé was given the French command in Alsace. He was old and indecisive by this time, but so was the imperial commander, Raimund Montecuccoli, and the Prince's defensive campaign was a success.

Condé retired in the winter of 1675 to his beautiful estate at Chantilly, where he spent the last decade of his life following the career of his son, Henri Jules, reading books, and living the life of a country gentleman. Louis XIV never really forgave Condé for his part in the Fronde and his subsequent treason, but the King's hostility did not extend to Condé's family. Louis XIV gave his legitimized daughter, Mlle. de Nantes, in marriage to Condé's grandson. Condé died at Fontainebleau on Dec. 11, 1686, after writing a humble letter to Louis XIV begging the king to forget and forgive his past actions.

JOHN B. WOLF
University of Illinois at Chicago Circle

CONDELL, kun'dəl, Henry (died 1627), English actor. His name is also spelled *Cundell*. He began his acting career probably about 1590 and was, along with Shakespeare, who mentioned him in his will, a member of the lord chamberlain's company of players. He was a partner with the Burbages in the Globe and Blackfriars theaters. With John Heminge he edited the famous first folio of Shakespeare's plays (1623). Condell retired about 1623 and died at Fulham, England, in December 1627.

CONDEMNATION PROCEEDINGS, are the means whereby the governmental power of eminent domain is implemented. (See also EMINENT DOMAIN.) To condemn land is to set it apart for public use on payment to the owner of just compensation.

These proceedings typically involve such issues as whether the use for which the property is intended is indeed public in nature, and whether adequate compensation is offered. As a result of a land condemnation proceeding, the private owner is divested of title to his property, and that title is vested in the governmental authority empowered to appropriate. The conveyance, or transfer, thus effected is generally deemed to bind all parties interested in the property, even those not directly participating in the proceeding. The owner and the government may avoid the necessity for the proceeding by entering into a contract conveying the property. Statutes generally require that the prescribed procedures be followed strictly, and noncompliance may void the condemnation. Some statutes require that the proceeding precede the taking of the property; others authorize the taking and then allow the owner to challenge it or petition for compensation.

In admiralty law, condemnation is the judgment of a court by which a vessel is forfeited to the government. Vessels may be condemned if they have engaged in piracy, if they have been seized at sea as a prize of war, if they have violated revenue, navigation, or neutrality laws, or if they are unfit and unsafe for navigation.

DOV GRUNSHLAG
Member of the New York Bar

CONDENSATION applies to various physical and chemical transformations of matter. From the physical standpoint, condensation usually refers to the transformation of a substance from the gaseous to the liquid or solid state. In order to condense a gas, it must be compressed and cooled. Above a certain temperature, known as the critical temperature, the gas can be subjected to pressure without any condensation occurring. Below the critical temperature, the gas is commonly referred to as a vapor. In the condensation of a vapor to a liquid, the heat of vaporization must be removed. An apparatus used to effect this heat transfer is called a condenser.

Clouds (which consist of tiny particles of water) and precipitation are clear evidence that water vapor in the atmosphere condenses into the liquid or solid state. Condensation is greatly facilitated by the presence of condensation nuclei, such as smoke particles, ions, and minute salt crystals. In the absence of such nuclei, a gas may become highly supersaturated before condensation occurs.

In chemistry, the term condensation refers to a reaction in which two or more molecules com-

bine, with simple substances, or reaction. H₂N-(CH₂)_n-COOH, with an amine, forms a condensation product. In the formation of a polymer, the ends of the chain are joined to form a closed ring.

CONDENSED MILK.

CONDENSED VAPOR is vapor that has been condensed by a condenser. It is used in a variety of applications, including power generation and refrigeration.

CONDENSED CONTACT is a type of contact that is used in a variety of applications, including power generation and refrigeration.

CONDENSED FORMS are forms that are used in a variety of applications, including power generation and refrigeration.

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CONDENSED CHAMBER is a type of chamber that is used in a variety of applications, including power generation and refrigeration.

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CONDENSED KNOW is a type of know that is used in a variety of applications, including power generation and refrigeration.

Monsieur le Duc (with reference to the additional title of duc de Bourbon).

***Condé, Louis I de Bourbon, 1st prince de (1st prince of)** (b. May 7, 1530, Vendôme, Fr.—d. March 13, 1569, Jarnac), military leader of the Huguenots in the first decade of the Wars of Religion. He was the leading prince of the French blood royal on the Huguenot side (apart from the king of Navarre).

Louis de Bourbon was the hunchback youngest son of Charles, duc de Vendôme, and Françoise d'Alençon. Brought up among Huguenots, he was married in 1551 to Éléonore de Roye, a Huguenot herself. He served in Henry II's armies in the campaigns of 1551–57, but won no favour. On Henry II's death (1559), Condé came forward as the military leader of the Huguenots: he needed their backing to make himself at all considerable politically; they needed a princely patron more resolute than his eldest brother Anthony of Bourbon, king of Navarre, though Condé's licentious way of life accorded ill with their principles. On the failure of the Huguenot conspiracy of Amboise (March 1560), Condé fled from court. On presenting himself to Francis II at Orléans (October 1560), he was arrested and, on November 26, sentenced to death. The King's death (December 5) saved him, as the new regent, Catherine de Médicis, needed him to counterbalance the Guises, with whom he was formally reconciled in August 1561. After the massacre of the Huguenots at Vassy (March 1562) he occupied Orléans and marched on Paris, but was defeated and captured by François de Guise at Dreux (December 19).

For the three years following the Peace of Amboise (March 1563) Condé tried to restrain the Huguenots and collaborated with the government. His first wife died in 1564, and he married Mlle de Longueville (Françoise d'Orléans) in 1565. Finally, however, disappointed in his hope of being made lieutenant general of the kingdom and alarmed at the government's dealings with Spain, he left the court again (July 1567) and led the Huguenots in another attack on Paris. Defeated in battle at Saint-Denis (November 10), he made a skillful withdrawal and then, reinforced by German mercenaries, went to besiege Chartres (February 1568). He signed the Peace of Longjumeau (March 1568) against the Admiral de Coligny's advice. When war broke out again in August, he found himself tied down to operations in western France. He was killed while fighting to save Coligny at Jarnac.

***Condé, Henri I de Bourbon, 2nd prince de (2nd prince of)** (b. Dec. 29, 1552, La Ferté-sous-Jouarre, Fr.—d. March 5, 1588, Saint-Jean-d'Angély), prince of Condé who continued the leadership of the Huguenots begun by his father, Louis I de Bourbon, 1st prince of Condé.

His father's death left him and his cousin Henry of Navarre (the future Henry IV) as titular leaders of the Huguenots. After the Peace of Saint-Germain (1570) Condé retired to Béarn and married Marie de Clèves. She died after giving birth to his daughter Catherine (1574–93). Condé, meanwhile, caught in Paris during the Massacre of St. Bartholomew's Day (1572), had been forced to profess Catholicism. Nominally governor of Picardy, he was kept under surveillance until, in 1574, he escaped to Alsace and began raising troops for the Huguenots. Invading France with a band of mercenaries to collaborate with the Duke of Alençon, he was disappointed at the terms which Alençon made with the government (1576). In the next civil wars he became rather an embarrassment to Henry of Navarre, set himself up as chief of the most radical Huguenots, and failed conspicuously in his travels abroad in search of foreign help

(1580) and in his campaign of 1585 in western France—when he was driven to take refuge in Guernsey. Returning to France, he married, in 1586, Charlotte de La Trémoille (1565–1629), who renounced Catholicism for him and bore him a daughter, Éléonore (1587–1619). Wounded at the Battle of Coutras (October 1587), Condé died within a few months.

***Condé, Henri II de Bourbon, 3rd prince de (3rd prince of)** (b. Sept. 1, 1588, Saint-Jean-d'Angély, Fr.—d. Dec. 26, 1646, Paris), premier prince of the blood (posthumous son of the 2nd prince of Condé) who became estranged from Henry IV but reconciled to his successor Louis XIII.

His mother, the princess de Condé (La Trémoille), was accused of having poisoned her husband, and doubts were even cast on the paternity of Henri II de Bourbon. Henry IV of France, however, recognized his cousin as his heir presumptive until the birth of the dauphin, later Louis XIII.

The 3rd prince de Condé was brought up as a Catholic by his mother, who had abjured Calvinism in 1596. In 1609 he married Charlotte de Montmorency (1594–1650). The new princess, however, had already attracted Henry IV so much that Condé had to send her out of the country and then to flee abroad himself to escape the King's fury. After Henry IV's assassination he returned to France (July 1610) to compete with the other princes and nobles in making demands on the regent, Marie de Médicis. When she and the Marquis d'Ancre began to refuse his demands, he twice blackmailed them by open rebellion, obtaining not only money but the governments of important strongholds under the treaties of Sainte-Menehould (May 1614) and Loudun (May 1616). Finally he was arrested (September 1616).

Three years of prison (until October 1619) changed Condé's mind. Thenceforth he aided the crown, operating against the rebellious princes in 1620 and against the Huguenots in 1621 and in 1627–29 and fighting in frontier campaigns until 1638, when his invasion of Spain ended in disaster at Fuenterrabia. Rewards included the government of Burgundy (1631), which remained a family perquisite, and most of the property confiscated from his brother-in-law Henri de Montmorency (executed in 1632). Under Anne of Austria's regency he supported Cardinal Mazarin.

***Condé, Louis II de Bourbon, 4th prince de (4th prince of)**, byname THE GREAT CONDÉ, French LE GRAND CONDÉ, also called DUC (duke) D'ENGHEN (b. Sept. 8, 1621, Paris—d. Dec. 11, 1686, Fontainebleau, Fr.), leader of the last of the series of aristocratic uprisings in France known as the Fronde (1648–53). He later became one of King Louis XIV's greatest generals.



The Great Condé, engraving by Robert Nanteuil, 1662

By courtesy of the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris

The princes de Condé were the heads of an important French branch of the House of Bourbon. The Great Condé was the elder son of Henry II de Bourbon, 3rd prince de Condé, and of his wife, Charlotte de Montmorency.

His father gave to the Duc d'Enghien, as the Great Condé was at first called, a complete and strict education: six years with the Jesuits at Bourges, as well as mathematics and horsemanship at the Royal Academy at Paris. His studies completed, he was presented to Louis XIII (Jan. 19, 1636) and then accompanied his father to the Duchy of Burgundy (the government of which had become a family perquisite since 1631), where he received the King on September 19 of the same year.

His father betrothed him to the young Claire-Clémence de Maillé-Brézé (Cardinal de Richelieu's niece) before his son's departure to the army of Picardy, with which he, in July 1640, saw action before the siege of Arras. On his return, despite the passion that he had conceived for Marthe du Vigean, a young lady of the inner circle of Parisian society, the young duke was obliged, on Feb. 9, 1641, to go through the marriage that had been imposed on him and from which little but conjugal distrust and hatred was to ensue. She was barely 13, and they began so badly that the Cardinal summoned him to Narbonne (1642).

The Duc d'Enghien won his first great victory over the Spaniards as head of the royal army at Rocroi (May 19, 1643). It was the greatest French victory for a century and was due, beyond doubt, to his personal effort. He followed his success at Rocroi with successes in the area of the Rhine at Thionville and Sierck. With the Marshal de Turenne, he was victorious at Freiburg, Philippsburg, Mainz, and Nördlingen. He also conducted a brilliant campaign in Flanders (1646).

Louis's father died on Dec. 26, 1646, and he then became both prince de Condé and heir to an enormous fortune. He was sent by Cardinal Mazarin—ever distrustful of so prestigious a prince—to Catalonia, in Spain, where on June 18, 1647, he was defeated at Lérida. On his recall to Flanders, however, he won another great victory at Lens (Aug. 19–20, 1648).

But a change in his destiny came with the civil wars of the Fronde. During the first of these wars, he conducted the siege of Paris (January–March 1649) for the government but afterward behaved with such arrogance as the government's saviour that Mazarin, in collusion with his former opponents, had Condé, his brother, and their brother-in-law the Duc de Longueville (Henri d'Orléans) arrested on Jan. 18, 1650, when they were in attendance at court. (They were in prison for 13 months.) Thereupon, his friends launched the second war of the Fronde, which ended with Condé's release and Mazarin's first voluntary exile. Condé, however, again tried to extract too high a price for his goodwill toward the Queen Regent. When she took up the challenge, he launched an open rebellion in the southwest (September 1651), allied himself with Spain, and made his way to Paris, where he was able for a time to defy the royal army commanded by Turenne. His position, however, soon became both politically and militarily untenable, and he left Paris (October 1652) to take service with the Spaniards, whose generalissimo he became. He was sentenced to death as a rebel on Nov. 25, 1654.

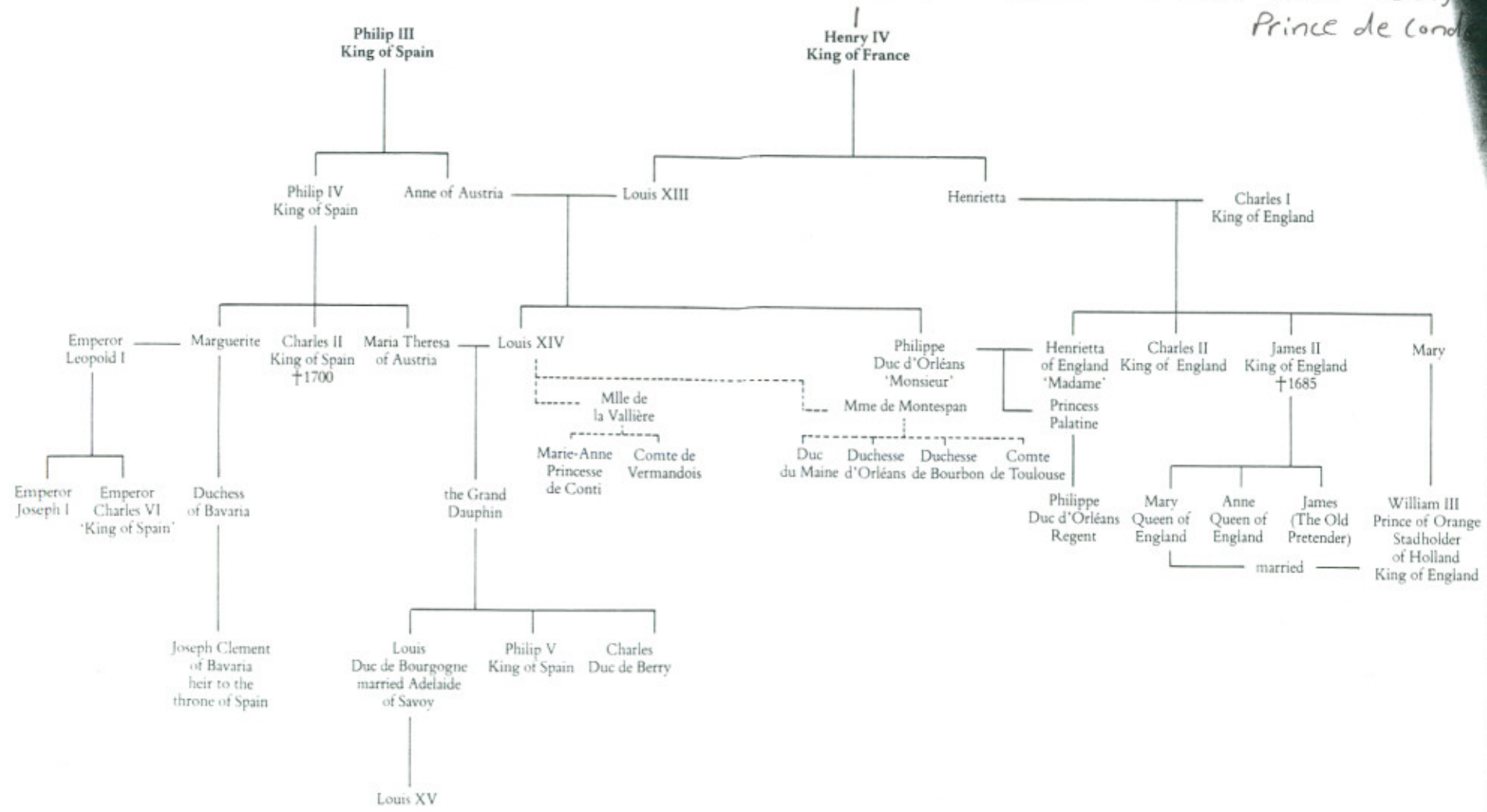
With varying fortunes he opposed the royal army for four years more but was finally defeated at the Battle of the Dunes before Dunkirk (Dunkerque) on June 14, 1658. After the Peace of the Pyrenees had been signed (1659), Condé returned to Paris and, reentering the King's good graces, was received by him at Aix-en-Provence on Jan. 27, 1660.

Charles de Vendome
(1489-1537)

Antoine (1518-1562)
Duke de Bourbon

Louis I
(1530-1569)
Prince de Condé

NORTH CAROLINA
COMMUNITY COLLEGES
NEW COLLEGE



and Auvergne, with the COUNTS of Montpensier.

† 1270. Table 376.

Armoing in an Appennage, and was therefore call'd Count of Clermont. He got by his Wife the County of Charolais from that of Bourbon. The ancient Family of Bourbon is said to continue in the Line of Primogeniture down to whom the brought the Lordship of Bourbon. She bore to him two Sons, viz. Archambald VIII. of Dampierre II. by his Wife Mathild of Montluçon begat Archambald IX. the Father of Matbilde and Agnes who were the 8. Agnes was the Wife of John of Burgundy Lord of Bourbon as in the said Table; which JOHN is here this

JOHN of Burgundy, Lord of Bourbon
by his Wife. Table 358.

Agnes Countess of Archem-
bald IX. and Lady of Bourbon.

Beatrix their only Daughter and
Heiress.

Gobert Lord of Argies.

Wife of Re-
VIII. Count of
vergne and Zul-
married 1304.

Mary Priores of
Poillon 1310. † 18
May 1372.

Margaret Wife of
John of Flanders,
Count of Namure mar-
ried 1307. She † 1309.

Peter Arch-
dean of the
Cathedral of
Paris 1330.

John of Clermont Baron of Charolais,
Lord of St. Just † 1316.

Johanna Widow of Hagb
Count of Siffens.

Beatrix Countess of Charolais;
Wife of John I. Count of Armagnac.

Johanna Lady of St. Just, Wife of
JOHN I. Count of Auvergne and Bologn

bien, de la March.
of France, the Pa-
House of Bourbon.
See the next Tab.

Johanna † 1382. Wife
of Guido II. Count of
Fores, married 1318.

Margaret † 1362 Wife
of 1. John Lord of Sully
married 1320. 2. Duttin-
nus Lord of Vermeilles.

Barth † 1387. Wife of 1. Guido of Lei-
zigen Prince of Cyprus married 1334. See
his Tab. 2. Robert I. of Anjou Prince of
Tarentum, married 1347. See his Tab.

Beatrix † 25 Dec. 1383. Wife of
1. John of Luxemburg King of Bo-
hemia married 1334. his third Wife
Tab. 238. 2. Guido Lord of Grancey

James and
Philippina
both †
young.

Time in Inte-
He protected
boy, for which
without Issue,
he obtain'd the
died 19 August

Joanna †
1377. Wife
of CHARLES
V. King of
France mar-
ried 1349.
Table 380.

Blanca Wife of
PETER Crude-
lis King of
Spain married
1352. He lived
her 1361. See
his Table.

Bona † 19 Jan.
1403.
Wife of Anna-
barts VI. Count
of Savoy married
1355. See his
Table.

Catharin Wife
of John III.
Count of Har-
court, married
1359. She †
6 June 1427.

Margaret Wife
of Arnold A-
manjeu Lord of
Albret married
1368.

Mary, a
Nun †
10 Jan.
1410.

John a Natural Son,
Lord of Rochefort.
Wife, Agnes Cha-
leu Daughter of
Pipin Lord of
Crozet.

of Montpensier; for though his Father-in-
e; yet King CHARLES V. bestowed them
reels, except the Viscounty of Carlat, and
rs fought valiantly against the English in
ad, where after 19 Years Captivity he died
he died before her Marriage 10 Sept. 1399.

Lewis † 12
September
1404. aged
16.

Catharin
† unmar-
ried.

Isabel Wife of
her Uncle Ste-
roald III.
Dauphin of
Auvergne.

N. N. Mistress of LEWIS II. Duke of Bourbon.

Hercules a Natural Son
† of his Wounds at
the Siege of Siffens
1414.

James a Natural
Son, Lord of
Curry.

N. N. Mistress of JOHN I.
Duke of Bourbon.

Bertrand Count of Boulogne and Auvergne.

om his Brother the County of Montpensier and Lordship of Combraille and by
a Daughter of Berold III. Dauphin of Auvergne (who had no Issue.)
of succeeding to Auvergne. He was alive 1480, but when he † is uncertain.

Gabrielle de
la Tour, his 2d
Wife married 15
Feb. 1442.

Alexander a Na-
tural Son con-
demn'd for Tre-
ason and drown'd.

Margaret a natura-
l Daughter, Wife of Rede-
rick Villandrond Coun-
of Ribadum married 1433

Johanna a Natural
Daughter, Wife of Le-
wis Combauld Lord of
Larbaud married 1435.

N. N. Mistress of CHARLES I. Duke of Burgundy.

Lewis Count of
Rouffillon Admi-
ral of France †
1486. Wife, Jo-
anna a natural
Daughter of Le-
wis XI. King of
France married
1465. † 1519.

Rinald
Archbi-
shop and
Count of
Narbon, †
1483.

Johan-
na Wife
of John
Lord of
Fau.

Ann
Wife of
Rena-
tus of
Bus.

Carola
Wife of
Odilius of
Senacy.

Charles Bishop of Clermont
† 1502.

Charles Count of
Rouffillon † without
Issue. Wife,
Ann de la Tour
Daughter of Godfrey
Baron of Margaj-
con.

Suzanna Countess
of Rouffillon, Wife of,
1. John of Chaban-
nes Count of Dam-
martin.
2. Charles Lord
of Boullainvillier.

Ann Lady
of Mirebeau.
Wife of John
Baron of Ar-
pajon.

John †
young.

Gabrielle Wife of
Lewis II. Lord of
Tremouille, married
1484. † 30 Novemb.
1516.

Charlotta Wife of
Wolfgang de Bersele
Lord of Vera in
Holland, married
1476.

GILBERT,
Count of Mont-
pensier shew'd
his Valour in the
Civil Wars of
LEWIS XI. and
CHARLES VIII.
against Charles
of Burgundy and
the Dukes of Or-

Clara Gonzaga Daugh-
ter of Frederic Mark-
grave of Mantua, mar-
ried 24 February 1481,
† 2 June 1503.

leans and Bretagne. Then King CHARLES VIII. under-
taking an Expedition into Naples took this GILBERT
along with him, and having good Success, made him
Viceroy of Naples and Archduke of Sicily. But GIL-
BERT perform'd not his Charge with that Dexterity and
Success as b-fore; for when FERDINAND Catholicus
King of Spain went to recover the Kingdom of Naples,
GILBERT suffer'd himself to be in an ill Situation, and
with 6000 Men made a base Surrender to FERDINAND
who sent them all to Baja and Puteoli, where they †
Prisoners, and like Slaves. GILBERT † among the rest 5
October 1496.

Wife of James de
Columba Lord of Til.

Margaret Wife of John de Fer-
rieres Lord of Fresles married 1462.

his Marriage he succeeded to Bourbon and Auvergne. He is reckon'd
as V. whose Sister Citonora was promis'd him to be his Wife,
last slain 6 July 1527, scaling the Walls of Rome. N. N. His Mistress.

Isabel Dauphin, Wife of Bertrand de Salmore, Lord of Aggie.

Lewis the eldest Son
Count of Montpensier went
with the French against
FERDINAND of Aragon
King of Naples, and France
in the Battle of
Pavia 1525. He was
killed by a Cannon Ball
in the Battle of Pavia.

Francis
Duke of
Chateauroux
son in the
Battle of
Pavia 1525.

Louis † 5 July 1561.
Wife of,
1. Andrew, Lord of
Chavigny, married
1489.
2. Louis of Bourbon
Prince de la Roche
married 1500. Table 380.

Renata Wife
of Antony
Duke of Lor-
rain, married
1532. † 1539.
Table 380.

Ann †
unmar-
ried in
Spain.

of *Narcary* inclinable to their Purposes, apply'd themselves to his Uncle; this Woman, and to get the *Pope's* Consent. But their Design was to get the *Kin Chaddes*, who nevertheless, after *HENRY III.* was murder'd, was by the Father *HENRY IV.* sent him farther off to *Fountain in Poitieu*, where he was

he and Vendome.

See the last Table.

1) the County of Pontieu, and the Dignity of Count of Poitiers, where he was taken by Soldiers ravaging Champagne and Lion-
Peter were mortally wounded, and both †.

Johanna the eldest Daughter and Coheirs of Hugh of Cbatillon and St. Paul, Lord of Leuse, Condé and Carency, married 1335.

the eldest Son † the same Day with his Father.

Isabel Wife of,
1. Lewis Viscount of Beaumont.
2. Burchard IV. Count of Vendôme.

JAMES of Bourbon became Lord of Preaux, by his Wife Margaret Daughter of Peter Lord of Preaux. About the Time and Manner of his Death Historians are uncertain.

Ma. or
riotta
487.
ie of
HN
ag of
rus,
ried
August
29.
is Tab.

JOHN of Bourbon receiv'd for his part the Dynasties of Escluse and Carency in Artois, and what his Parents possess'd in Picardy. He † 1520. His first Wife Catharin of Artois, Daughter of Philip Count of Eu, without Issue. Table 354.

2d Wife Johanna, Daughter of Hamelin a Nobleman of Vendôme, Wife of 1. Gervasius Ronfort, and even while he lived, John of Bourbon and she comforted, and she bore to him Children; but when Gervasius died 2. JOHN of Bourbon privately married her, and tho' it was much opposed by his Brothers as clandestine and unworthy of the Family, yet the Pope confirm'd it by his Bull.

Lewis Lord of Preaux was slain in the Battle of Azin-Court 1415.

Peter Lord of Preaux married Elizabeth of Montague, Widow of John Count of Rancy.

JAMES first Lord of Tournay, next of Preaux, married Johanna Sister of Elizabeth his Sister in Law

Charles Arch-dean of Sens in Champagne.

John Margaret Heiress of her Brothers.

Lewis Lord of Escluse 1453.

ceus his

John and Johanna young.

James Lord of Carency. Wife, Antonia de la Tour d'Oliergues.

Philip Lord of Duissant. Wife, Catharin Lalain de Robertat.

Peter Lord of Carency † without Issue. Wife, Philippina de Plaines.

Charles of Bourbon Lord of Carency. Wife, Catharin d'Alegré, Daughter of Bertrand Baron of Puissagut, married 1493.

John of Bourbon Lord of Rochefort. Wife, Johanna de l'Isle Daughter of James Lord of Fresne.

Antony of Bourbon Lord of Duissant. Wife, Johanna de Habert, Daughter of Peter Lord of Gournay.

Johanna, Wife of Francis Rolin Lord of Beauchamp.

Peter of Bourbon Lord of Duissant † young.

Bertrand, John and Peter all † without Issue.

Isabel Lady of Carency, Wife of Francis d'Escars Lord de la Vauguyon, married 1516. N. N. Mistress of John Count of Vendôme.

Wife of
of
f

Johanna Wife of Lewis of Joyeuse, Baron of Botheau, married 1477, † 1487.

Lewis of Bourbon Prince de la Roche-sur-Ton. See Table 389.

Charlotte born 1464. Wife of Engelbert of Cleve Duke of Nevers, married 1489, † 14 Nov. 1520. Table 360.

Renata born 1466. Abbess of Caen and Font-Ebrald, † 6 Novemb. 1534.

Isabel Abbess of Caen † 22 July 1531.

Lewis of Bourbon a natural Son Bishop of Avranches 1484, † 21 Oct. 1510.

JAMES call'd the Bastard of Vendôme Lord of Bonnevial and Ligny † 1 October 1524. Johanna Daughter and Heiress of Charles Lord of Rubempré, married 7 Dec 1505.

604.
ie the
King
1534.
War,
first in
bruary
n, both
isoner,
by the
sign'd
Septem-

Adriana Daughter and Heiress of John Lord of Esfonteville, married 1534, † 1560.

Antonia de Bours Viscountess of Lamber Court.

Claudius of Bourbon Lord of Ligny † 1495.

John Abbot of Caissy in Picardy † 9 Nov. 1571.

James great Arch-dean of Rouen

Catharin Wife of John d'Esprez Lord of Vallien.

Andrew of Bourbon Lord of Rubempré. First Wife Ann de Benfrade of Rienn.

His 2d Wife Ann of Roncherolles married 1560 had no Issue.

Johanna an Abbess and Margaret a Nun.

Antony Viscount of Lambercourt slain 1584.

Claudia Wife of John Lord of Rambures.

Ann Wife of Claudius de Crequi Lord of Hemon.

James a natural Son Lord of Levisgny. Wife, Louisa of Guy.

John and Charles † young.

Lewis Lord of Granville then of Rubempré, † 1568.

Margaret Wife of John of Montby Lot of Moncaurel, married 1596.

Bagdalen Wife of John Lord of Gonnelle.

Antonia and Mary Nuns.

Many Countess of St. Paul and Ditchels of Esfonteville born 30 May 1539, † 7 April 1601. Her 2d Husband was Heltonorus Duke of Longueville married 1563. See Table 383.

FRANCIS Duke of Esfonteville born 14 Jan. 1536, † 4 October 1546.

Francis Claudius of Vendôme Lord of Levisgny.

Francis of Vendôme Lord of Breteuil.

Charles of Vendôme.

Antonia of Vendôme.

Mary Gabriella of Vendôme.

Margaret of Vendôme.

CHARLES, whom they persuaded to aspire to the Crown, promised to give him for a Wife their Sister Catharin the Widow of Montpensier, a noble widow for themselves after Charles should die without Issue. Therefore King HENRY III. after the Slaughter of the Guittes at Blois, incarcerated this young proclaim'd KING, with the Name of CHARLES X.; and in his Name Gold and Silver Money was coin'd in the chief Cities of the Kingdom: Upon kept a Prisoner and † of Grief 9 May 1590.

The Bourbonian House of CONDE, or the PRINCE

CHARLES de Bourbon Duke of Vendôme

ANTONY King of Navarr † 1562.

HENRY IV. King of France and Navarr † 1610.

LEWIS XIII. King of France and Navarr † 1643.

LEWIS XIV. King of France and Navarr † 1715.

Mary of Cleve his first Wife, Daughter of Francis Duke of Nevers, married in July 1572. She was beloved by King HENRY III. of France, who therefore thought to get her divorced from her Husband. But her Death put an End to these growing Contentions 30 October 1574.

Catharin born in October 1574, † 3 December 1595, aged 21 Years.

Henry II. Duke of Montmorancy. Table 396.

Carola or Charlotte, married 30 March 1609, † 12 November 1650.

Urbanus de Maille Marquis de Brete.

Clara Clementia the Countess of Cardinal Richelieu, married 11 February 1641, † 29 April 1694.

Edward Count Palatin of the Rhine. Table 271.

Ann Henrietta Tulla, married 11 Dec. 1663, † 23 Feb. 1713.

Henry de Bourbon born 9 November 1667, † 8 July 1670.

Mary Ann Gabriella Cicendra de Bourbon Condé, born 22 Dec. 1690, went into a Convent 1707. Abbess of St. Antony des Champs 1714.

Louis Henry de Bourbon Condé, Duke of Enghien, or Anguien, Peer and grand Master of France, Knight of the King's Orders and also of the Golden Fleece, now Duke of Bourbon, born 18 Aug. 1692. Wives: 1. Mary Ann Daughter of Francis Lewis Prince of Conti, as on the Right. 2. Catharina Princess of Hesse-Rhinels, born 18 Aug. 1714, married 23 July 1728. Table 296.

Louis Ann Made-moiselle de Coarrollois, born at Versailles 23 June 1695.

Charles of Bourbon Condé Count of Charolais born at Versailles June 1700, travelled from France 1717, to serve the Emperor against the Turks, and hath given eminent Proofs of his Valour.

N. N. of Bourbon Made-moiselle de Vermandois born 15 Jan. 1702.

Louis of Bourbon Condé, born at Versailles 15 June 1709. Count of Clermont. Abbot of Bec, St. Claude, &c. and Knight of the Royal Order.

Louisa Elizabeth of Bourbon call'd at first Mademoiselle de Charolais now Mademoiselle de Bourbon, born at Versailles 23 July 1695, married 9 July 1713.

Margaret † 1589. Wife of Francis Duke of Cleve and Nevers, married 1538 Table 360.

LEWIS 1. of Bourbon Prince of Condé the Patriarch of That of Dreux, St. Dionysius and First Wife

HENRY 1. Prince of Condé, born 29 December 1552, is highly celebrated by THOMAS, was aimed his Father in the Civil Wars, before he was able to carry Arms. After his Father's Death he narrowly escap'd the the Massacre of Paris, but then run his Country, and returning from Germany with an Army he was disappointed of all Hopes and forc'd to depart into England, Holland and Germany to solicit more Aids: when he came from thence he was taken in Savoy in Disguise and escap'd. When the Leaguers reviv'd their Designs he belieg'd Jacopolis, but was taken from it by the hope of obtaining the Castle of Anjou but in vain, for he was forc'd to disband his choice Forces and to fly to England, and by the Help of Queen ELIZABETH he return'd and fought bravely in the Battle of Courtray, where he was thrown off his Horse by Sanlucius and † 8 March 1588, by most terrible and uninterupting Torments, but with great Conflancy and Tranquillity of Mind, being really poison'd as appear'd when his Body was dissected, and for which one of his Domestic was torn in pieces by Horses and his Wife CAROLA suspected.

Carola or Charlotte Daughter of Duke of Toulous married in May being suspected accessory to his Death: she was she was deliver'd and kept in Prison after till about HENRY IV. and men of Paris. August 1629.

HENRY II. Posthumus Prince of Condé, born 1 September 1588. He was so instructed in the Roman Catholic Religion that he became a great Enemy to the Protestants. His Marriage almost ruin'd him; for King HENRY IV. being his Rival, he was forc'd to make the Netherlands the Sanctuary of his Wife's Chastity. But after King HENRY's Death he return'd to France and join'd the Malecontents, but he was taken and kept Prisoner 5 Years, after which he follow'd another fort of Life, whereby he became the first of the Family that hoarded up Money. He † 26 December 1646.

Ann born in Prison 27 Aug. 1619, was a great Agent for the Prince against the then Ministers of France She † 15 Apr. 1679. Wife of Henry II. Duke of Longueville, married 1611, † at Paris 1663. Table 383.

John Leblais the last Duke of Longueville, and Sovereign Prince of Neufchâtel, born 1646, † without issue 1694. See Table 383.

ARMANDUS Prince of Conty born 18 or 21 Oct. 1616. He was at first design'd for the Clergy which he openly profess'd, but he afterwards at the instigation of his Sister Ann join'd the Factions against Cardinal Mazarin and was betroth'd to Charlotte Dutchess of Caprusia, who was great at Court. But that Marriage was stop'd by the Arts of his Brother and he being weary with Dissentions, a mighty desiring to be at Peace with Court married Ann Mary. He † of Inflammation of his Lungs and an Afflu 21 Feb. 1666.

LEWIS II. Prince of Condé, born 8 September 1621, was a great Hero, and gain'd the Battle of Rocroy against the Spaniards 1643, yet notwithstanding all his valiant Exploits, he was thro' the Prevalency of persecuting Enemies at Court, forc'd to run his Country, and join himself to foreign Enemies 1652, wherefore he was by the Sentence of the Parliament impeach'd for High-Treason, and depriv'd of the Privileges of a Prince of the Blood and condemn'd to die; but he was with much Difficulty restor'd to his former State by the Peace of Pyrennees 7 Nov. 1659. He † 11 December 1686.

LEWIS ARMANDUS Prince of Conty born 5 April 1661. He gave the first Proofs of his Valour the Belgic Wars of Lewis XIV. Then he went into the Hungarian-Turkish Wars: but he return'd Home he † of the Small Pox 9 November 1685. Wife, Mary Ann a natural Daughter of Lewis XIV. married 17 January 1680. See the following Table.

LEWIS III. Duke of Bourbon, Prince of Condé born 12 Oct. 1662, † 13 March 1710. W. F. Louisa Francisca a natural Daughter of Lewis XIV. King of France, born 1 June 1673, married 24 July 1685. See Table 389.

Ann of Bourbon Made-moiselle de Anguien born at Paris 11 November 1670, † 27 May 1675.

Henry de Bourbon Count of Clermont born at St. Germain on the Laye 3 July 1672, † 6 June 1675.

Louis Henry de Bourbon Count de la Marche, born 9 Nov. 1673, † at Paris 21 Feb. 1677.

Ann Louisa de Bourbon Mademoiselle de Anguien, born 11 Aug. 1675, † 23 October 1700.

Ann Louisa de Bourbon Mademoiselle de Anguien and next Mademoiselle de Charolais, born 8 Nov. 1676. Wife of Lewis Augustus Duke of Maine. See the next Table.

Mary Ann of Montmorancy born 24 Feb. 1678. Wife of Lewis Joseph Duke of Vendôme, married 14 May 1710, a Widow 10 June 1712, † 12 Apr. 1718.

N. N. of Bourbon Made-moiselle de Clermont, born 17 July 1679, † 17 Sep. 1680.

1537. See Table 385.

FRANCIS Marquis of
Roussin. Table 389.

this House, born 7 May 1530. an excellent unfortunate Prince. He join'd the Protestants and was famous in three Battels, viz. in the last of which he was shot in the Head with a Pistol by a Gascon call'd Montequieu 13 March 1569.
Cecilia, the eldest Daughter and Coheire of Charles Lord of Roze and Count of Roucy, married 22 June 1551,
† 23 July 1564.

Francis his ad
Wife, married
8 November
1565, † 11 June
1601.

Francis Prince of Conty
born 19 August 1558, †
9 August 1614. Wives,
1. Johanna de Coeque,
married in Jan. 1582, †
27 December 1621.
2. Aloisia Margaret
Daughter of Henry I.
Duke of Guise, married
22 July 1605, † 1631.
Table 368.
N. N. his Mistress.
Nicholas de Grammont,
of Conty a natural Son
Abbot of St. Stephen de
Bassac in Santonge, † 1648.

Charles born 30 March
1562, was educated a
Roman Catholic with
his Brother FRANCIS and
half Brother CHARLES,
was a mortal Enemy to
the Protestants, and gave
Name to the Tertian
Faction. He was Arch-
bishop of Rouen and
Cardinal 1583. He †
of Grief, because Mat-
ters did not answer his
Expectation 30 July
1594.

Margaret,
Charles,
Margdalen,
Lewis a
Twin Son
and Catharin
all five †
Infants.

Ann Daugh-
ter and
Heiress of
Lewis
Count of
Montfort,
married
27 Dec.
1601, †
17 June
1644.

CHARLES Count of
Soissons born 3 Nov.
1566. HENRY III.
King of Navarr,
(afterwards King of
France) promis'd to give him his Si-
ster Catharin to Wife, if he would
join him; but Henry not performing
that Promise, he not only left him and
join'd the HENRY III. King of France,
but when the French King died, he
join'd the Tertian Faction, and would
notwithstanding have married Catha-
rin, if her Brother had not speedily
prevented it, and married her to Henry
Duke of Lorraine 1599 He † 1 Nov.
1612.

Cecilia born 30 April
1587, † 20 January 1619.
Wife of Philip William
Prince of Orange, married
1606, † 20 February 1618.
Table 300.

Aloisia born 7
February 1603,
† 9 September
1637. Wife of
Henry II.
Duke of Log-
gueville, mar-
ried 1617, †
1663.
Table 383.

LEWIS Count of Soissons,
born 11 May 1604.
He could not en-
dure Cardinal Richelieu
to manage all
Affairs, and there-
fore he left the Court
and at last join'd the
Malecontents, and
raising an Army
went into Champagne,
where engaging with
the Marshal de Cha-
tillon, whom Richelieu
sent against him;
He was slain 6 July
1641.
His Concubine N. N.

Mary born 3 May
1606, † 3 June
1692. Wife of
Thomas of
Savoy Prince of
Carignan, mar-
ried 6 January
1625, † 22 Jan.
1656.

Carola
and
Eliza-
beth †
unmar-
ried.

Charlotta and
Catharin two natural
Daughters and Ad-
resses.

Ann Mary Mar-
tiniana the Sister's
Daughter of Car-
dinal Mazarin,
married 21 Feb.
1654, † 4 Feb.
1672.

Mary Dutcheff
of Nemours †
1707.
Table 383.

LEWIS HENRY Chevalier de Soissons a natural Son, born in August 1640;
legitimated 1643, Knight of Malta, Count of Noyers, Ba-
ron of Luxarbes and Abbot de la Coudre, † 8 February
1703.

Angelica Cuntgunda
Daughter of Francis
Henry Duke of Lux-
embourg Piney, married
1694. Table 396.

Francis
Lewis
born 6
Sept.
1658.
formerly of
Roch-Sur-
yon after-
ward Prince
of Conty,
born 30 Ap.
1664, elected
King of Po-
land 27 June
1697, when the Duke of Saxony obtain'd
that Crown. He † at Paris 27 February
1709.

Louisa Leonorine Jagueline Princess of Neuf-
chattel, born 1696. Wife of
Charles Philip of Albert Duke of
Luines, married in February 1710.

Mary Ann Charlotta Mademoiselle de Esoute-
ville, born 25 September 1701, † 23
August 1711, unmarried.

LEWIS ARMAND born at
Paris 10 Nov. 1697, Count
de la Marche and after his
Father's Death Prince of
Conty. He † at Paris 4 May
1727, aged 31 Years 5 Months
and 24 Days.

MARY ANN of Bourbon
Mademoiselle de Conty,
born 18 April 1689, †
28 March 1710. Wife
of Lewis Henry
Duke of Bourbon, mar-
ried 16 June 1713, ason the Left.

N. N. of
Bourbon,
born 18
† 22 Nov.
1693.

N. N. of Bourbon
Prince de la
Roch-Sur-yon
born 1 December
1694, † 25 Ap.
1698.

Louisa Adelheid
de Bourbon Mad-
moiselle de Roch-
Sur-yon born at
Versailles 2 Dec.
1696.

N. N. of Bourbon Ma-
demoiselle d'Alets,
born 9 November
1697, † 13 August
following.

N. N. of Bourbon
Count of Alets,
born 17 July
1703, † 21 Jan.
1704.

LEWIS FRANCIS Count de la Marche and pretent
Prince of Conty, born at Paris 13 August
1717, succeeded 1727.

N. N. Duke of Mer-
born 20 Aug. 1720, †
22 May 1722.

N. N. Count de la
Marche born 5 Feb.
1722.

N. N. Mademoiselle de Conty,
born at Paris 20 June
1726.

209 Hillary Lane
Sewell, New Jersey 08080
February 26, 1996

Dear Jason,

It was good to receive your letter, and I, too, am glad that someone is researching the DeVane line. Since Dwight DeVane died, I had no one to help. Dwight was a wonderful, generous man, and an excellent researcher.

I am enclosing photocopies of some of my DeVane research. I believe they will answer your questions. However, please feel free to ask if there is anything that I have overlooked. These sheets were typed as early as 1972 - long before the word processor was available. As you might know, I had wanted to publish the DeVane history, but I had so many wills, deeds, land grants, Colonial records, that are necessary for proof that I never published, although my work is under copyright. I would be so glad to see someone publish it. With my computer and scanner it is possible, but I've run out of time! too old!!

To answer your question concerning the DeVane's and French descent. There are 2 schools of opinion on this. Stick with enough proof for me. We have a mutual cousin who lives in New York City, about 2 hours away from me who joined

the genealogical group Americans of Royal Descent based on Margaret Conte being of French royalty. I can't find this proof. Have you? It has never been proven to my satisfaction that Thomas DeVane married Margaret Conte, we only know from his will that her name was Margaret and they named their daughter Margaret.

As far as the Robeson of Far Hill being connected with the Robeson that married into the DeVane family.

Check An Historical and Genealogical Account of Andrew Robeson of Scotland. It does not appear that they are; however, I've not thoroughly researched that possibility.

Also you asked about Benj. & Ann being cousins? This is true. James DeVane 1757 and Tibbitha DeVane (m. Francis Davis) were brothers & sister.

Francis Davis was from S.C. and fought in the American Revolution with the swamp fox - Francis Marion.

You mentioned that Jane Anders of Louisiana found that John Davis, father of Zion Davis, grandfather of Francis Davis was born in England. Did she state her proof? May I please have it?

I have visited the Huguenot Society of S.C. (Charleston). They accept Thomas DeVane as a Huguenot - I understand that the National does not.

I hope to have been a help. Best wishes on your research. Please keep in touch.

Sincerely,
Linda DeVane Boyd



Attached above is a photograph of a painting of Margaret de Conde.* Following The Revocation of The Edict of Nantes, she fled France with her husband, Thomas DeVane, Sr. They emigrated to America, settling in New Hanover County, North Carolina. She is the mother of the following: Thomas DeVane, Jr. (1725-1816) married Mary Larkin (sisters)
 John DeVane, Sr. (1730-1805) married Ann Larkin
 Mary DeVane (172_ -) married: Thomas Corbett
 Margaret DeVane (172_ -) married: James Portivent
 William Jones

* Thomas DeVane, Sr. died at 110 years of age, according to the Thursday, March 29, 1798. Vol. II edition of The Hall's Wilmington Gazette. His Will was probated July, 1774, New Hanover County, N. C. Margaret DeVane's birth and death date is not known, but can be approximated around her children's birthdates. She died after 1786.

*There are various spellings for this sir name - Conte, Conti, De Conte, de Conti and Conde. Margaret is said to be a neice of Prince Conde of France.

See The North Carolina Historical Review, Vol.VII, Number 1-4 January - October 1930 page 153.

* Most Historians place the birth & death dates of Thomas DeVane b. 1663 d. 1773.

Grave Markings to Highlight DeVane Reunion

Three Revolutionary War Soldiers, two War of 1812 Soldiers and one Confederate Soldier's graves to be marked will highlight the annual DeVane Family reunion which is held each year at Moores Creek Battleground Park near Currie, North Carolina, starting at Noon September 17, 1978.

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The soldiers to be honored are: Capt. James DeVane, Capt. John DeVane, Jr., Capt. Francis Davis and all Revolutionary Soldiers.

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He later reentered service under his uncle, Capt. Thomas DeVane and later was commissioned a Captain in April 1781.

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The two War of 1812 Soldiers, Private Benjamin R. DeVane and his brother, Private John Canty DeVane, both sons of Capt. James DeVane served in the North Carolina Militia under the command of Capt. George W. Bannerman's Co.

The lone Confederate Soldier, Private John James DeVane, served in the 10th Florida Infantry during the Civil War.

Capt. John DeVane, Jr.'s three sons, Benjamin, buried at Plant City, Florida; Francis, buried at Nashville, Georgia; and William, buried at Pike County, Alabama and two sons-in-law, Ross Cogdell and Taylor Holloway served in the War of 1812 in George W. Bannerman's Co., North Carolina Militia War of 1812.

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Monday, September 25, 1978

PUBLIC FORUM

Dear Sir:

I wanted to thank you and your staff for the splendid coverage which you gave for the ceremony at the DeVane Cemetery. We were delighted at the number of people who attended and feel this was due to your publicity.

We were fortunate to have a young girl to blow "Taps" and

when she finished I could have shed tears for it was so moving.

It is so easy to forget the past and the accomplishments of our ancestors and I am so thankful that Bladen County isn't letting this happen.

Cordially yours,
Anna Sutton Shermon

exhibit. In the upright cabinet, and oval antique frame held a portrait of General Greene, after the painting by Charles Wilson Peale, together with military artifacts of the period. Of great interest was the sword used by Peter Francisco, the giant cavalryman. This sword was especially made for Francisco at General Washington's command, because the ordinary sword was like a toy in Francisco's hands. This sword, still belongs to descendants of Peter Francisco, is the one with which he is said to have slain 11 British at the battle of Camden.

A revolutionary musket, handsomely fitted with brass, a bayonet, powder flasks of copper and brass, powder horns, and leather pouches completed the cabinet display. Colored prints of the militia, plus original water-color renderings of a little drummer boy and a sharpshooter made a colorful background.

A mannequin stood guard on each side of the cabinet, one dressed in the uniform of the Monticello Guard, and the other in fringed buckskin, with a sprig of "Liberty Green" on his tricorne hat. A sign telling that the exhibit honored General Greene, and was sponsored by the Albemarle Chapter DAR, was flanked by an American flag and the DAR blue-and-white official banner.

The exhibit was assembled and mounted by Mrs. Herbert Silvette of Greene County and Mrs. John S. Tyng of Albemarle County, working as joint chairmen. At the invitation of Miss Betty McLemore, the exhibit was moved to the Virginia Western Bicentennial Center, while it remained on view through the 4th of July—*Brooks Silvette*.

COL. JOHN DONELSON (Washington, D.C.). On May 11, 1978, members traveled by auto to the Driftwood Beach, Chesapeake Ranch Club shown on National Geographic Maps on the west shore of the Chesapeake Bay, a few miles north of the mouth of the Patuxent River. The post office is Lusby, Md.

This area was first charted by Captain John Smith. Lord Calvert's Hunting Lodge was located on the present CRC air park. The British sailed up the Patuxent River enroute to the sack of Washington, D.C., War of 1812. While modern history never fails to be of interest, a walk in the surf along the Bay beach, provides an opportunity to see fossil remains of paleontologic interest. An inspection of

the "Cliffs of Calvert" shows layers of fossils in gravel sand and much wider layers of clay with no fossil remains. This is nature's own geological chart, stirring the awe and curiosity of the amateur. The record is presumed to be of Miocene and/or earlier epochs—at least more than a million years old. The most highly prized fossil finds among the beach combers are the sharks teeth, which are black and found in sizes just big enough to see up to that of an apple. Modern sharks teeth are white.

Following a Dutch Treat Picnic, the regular monthly meeting was held in the open and then members walked in the surf searching for "finds". Nothing of note but driftwood was found.—*Virginia Rosser*.

OWASCO, (Auburn, NY). Donald M. Phillips was elected president of the Col. John Hardenbergh Society, Children of the American Revolution, when the group met at their summer meeting.

The local society of the C. A. R. is sponsored by the Owasco Chapter.



Donald M. Phillips is the son of Mrs. Michael Phillips, Regent of Owasco Chapter, Auburn, New York. This makes two hard working members for two great organizations in one family. Mrs. Phillips is also Senior State Vice President of the Great Lakes Society of the New York C. A. R.

On Sunday, September 17, 1978, the Regent, Mrs. Michael Phillips, and the Registrar, Mrs. Raymond Baker, participated in the 200th anniversary of Adam Helmer's Famous Mohawk Valley RUN during the American Revolution. Adam Helmer is buried in Weedsport, New York, and his run is retold in "Drums Along the Mohawk."—*Eloise Phillips*.

JOHN BELL (Madison, Wisconsin) has had the pleasure of honoring, for the past several years, their 105 year old member and 50-year member, Margaret Safford Waters. Pictured with Mrs. Waters are her daughter, Helen Waters Rader, also a 50-year member of the same chapter and her husband, Lloyd F. Rader whose mother was, for many years, active in DAR in the State of Indiana.

A highlight in this year's activities for Chapter Regent, Mrs. Fred L. Caywood, was her attendance at the grave marking ceremony for Sara Roddis Jones, past



President General. On June 15, 1978 homage was paid to Mrs. Jones by current National Officers and members of the Wisconsin Society at Marshfield, Wisconsin.

John Bell Chapter has, under Mrs. Caywood's Regency undertaken several innovative projects to project that DAR is a service organization. An award to public television station WHA-TV for historical programming was warmly received. John Bell Chapter funded a planting project in the University of Wisconsin Arboretum contributed toward the purchase of music for the Wisconsin Youth Symphony and donated funds and medical books to the Wisconsin Society's unique Surgeon's Quarters at Portage, Wisconsin.

Unusual emphasis was given to basic areas in chapter work. 148 new citizens were greeted at three Naturalization ceremonies at the Federal Court in Madison, Wisconsin. Young men as well as young women are now honored at the Chapter's Good Citizens Awards Ceremony. A silver Revere bowl was awarded to the county's most outstanding American Studies teacher. The Constitution Week display in the Madison Public Library included proclamations from both the Governor of Wisconsin and the Mayor of Madison, in addition to a colorful presentation of national material pictorializing Constitution Week.

BATTLE OF ELIZABETHTOWN (Elizabethtown, North Carolina). In September 1978, a memorial service and dedication ceremony was hosted by the chapter, assisted by the Lower Cape Fear Chapter, SAR. Mrs. W. D. Sherman delivered the dedication address. The grave-marking ceremony honored war soldiers from the DeVane Family, one of the founding families of New Hanover Co., N. C. The soldiers whose graves were marked were the following: (1) Captain James DeVane Revolutionary War Minute Man, N. C. Militia. Born August 1, 1757 died March 13, 1840. He was commissioned a Captain in June of





1780 serving under Col. Johnson and commanded a company in Col. Young's regiment. He married Ann Robeson and after her death Margaret Canty. (2) Captain John DeVane, Jr. born December 25, 1755 died June 6, 1802. He served in the Revolutionary War, N. C. Militia, being commissioned in 1780 by his Father, 2nd Major John DeVane, Sr. and again in 1788 by the Governor of N. C. He married Ann Julian Evans. (3) Captain Francis Davis Bron 1756 died 1847. He served in the Continental line and commissioned as Captain in the Revolutionary War under Col. Hugh Giles in 1778 in Georgetown District, S. C. Also commissioned by S. C. Governor Rutledge. He served under Col. Francis Marion of S. C. He also served in N. C. and married Tobitha DeVane. (4) Sgt. John C. DeVane born 1790 died 1864. He served in the War of 1812 N. C. Militia under G. W. Bannerman. (5) Pvt. Benjamin Robeson DeVane, Sr. born February 4, 1783 and died 1858. He served in the N. C. Militia in the War of 1812 under G. W. Bannerman. He married Ann Davis. (6) Pvt. John J. DeVane born December 4, 1813 died March 6, 1873. He served in the 10th Fla. Inf. Co. K. Confederate States Army.

As each soldier's name was read, a flag was placed at the headstone by DAR Junior-member Linda J. DeVane Boyd, who is a direct descendant of Captain James DeVane (a recently established DAR line) and Captain Francis Davis. The ceremony was concluded by the playing of Taps. Many DeVane descendants attended the ceremony, including 26 families from out-of-state.

DEWALT MECHLIN (Chicago, IL) held their regular meeting in the home of Chapter Regent, Mrs. Roland J. Beckley. Mrs. R. T. Drake, Illinois State Vice Regent, entertained with trumpet history pictures along with her bugling. Mrs. Drake had the honor of being Bugler for

DAR Continental Congress in Washington, D.C. Her husband and two sons are members of SAR and their two daughters belong to DAR.

As a young girl, Mrs. Drake could see how an exciting career could be made for being able to blow her well-liked horn. From early Biblical times, to the present, she told and showed the role that trumpets played throughout the ages.

Mrs. Drake didn't mention Gabriel blowing his horn because she had a wealth of recorded history to unfold as she presented bugles such as the rams' horn, used in 1451 B.C. that is, when Joshua was told to have the priests blow the trumpets to make the city walls of Jericho fall down; and for Rosh-Hashana. Other horns in her fine collection, depicting bugling in the French and Indian Wars before the American Revolution.

Just as Moses was to cause the trumpet to sound to "Proclaim liberty throughout all the land to all the inhabitants thereof," now that same quotation is engraved on our American Liberty Bell in Philadelphia.—*Louise Rich.*

MARSHALL (Marshall, Missouri) at its November meeting honored a 50-year member, Mrs. J. R. Napton, who was Regent from 1939 to 1941. The presentation of a 50-year pin to Mrs. Napton was made by Mrs. C. Wayne Elsea, Missouri State Historian and Past Regent of Marshall Chapter.



Mrs. Elsea, who is also National Vice Chairman of the Friends of the Museum for the South Central Division, gave the chapter's February program on the subject, "Relics of the Past Challenge the Future," showing slides of the DAR Museum and State Rooms.

Under the chairmanship of Mrs. W. A. Snoddy, past Chapter Regent, currently Missouri State Insignia Chairman, and an organist on several occasions at Continental Congress, the Marshall Chapter carried on a money raising project in September and October which netted the chapter over two thousand dollars.

In July Marshall Chapter was co-organizer with Arrow Rock Chapter of a docent program at the Old Tavern in Arrow Rock, Missouri. Twenty-three

members from Marshall Chapter have participated.

Talented members afford Marshall Chapter many interesting programs. In October Mrs. Forest Clough told the chapter about Coldwater Cemetery, owned by the Missouri State Society and considered the oldest Protestant Cemetery still in use west of the Mississippi River. The program on National Defense stressing the importance of the American family as a bulwark of this country was given by Mrs. James Henley in November. Washington's Birthday was celebrated with a guest luncheon and a program, "Building for the Future Through the Eyes of Washington," by Mrs. Howard Lile, former high school French and Spanish teacher and presently a French instructor at Missouri Valley College in Marshall.

SALLY DE FOREST (Norwalk, Ohio) achieved a distinctive first when the DAR Americanism medal, pin and certificate were presented to Dr. John F. Herion, Willard, Ohio.

On February 13, 1904 John Frederick Augustus Herion was born in Freiburg, Baden, Germany and there attended state schools for eleven years, two years in commercial college and one year in apprenticeship training in banking before deciding to come to America. His first introduction to Americans was in WWI when Americans were held in hostage in the lower level of his father's school. His sympathy was with them, for his mother was held in another "camp" by the Nazi Army for several months for holding prayer meetings in their home.

On November 2, 1923 John arrived in New York. It was an immediate necessity for him to find work and aided by a distant relative he went on to Aurora, Illinois.

In 1924 he attended a Youth Camp sponsored by the Aurora German Methodist Church and during this camping experience it became his decision to become a minister. With only fifty dollars but with the guidance, aid and faith in John of Dr. Albert Marting, treasurer of Baldwin-Wallace College, Berea, Ohio, John was enrolled and was able to work his way to the granting of the Bachelor of Arts Degree in 1927.

For his theology he attended Boston University and on to Garrett Institute of Northwestern University, was ordained in

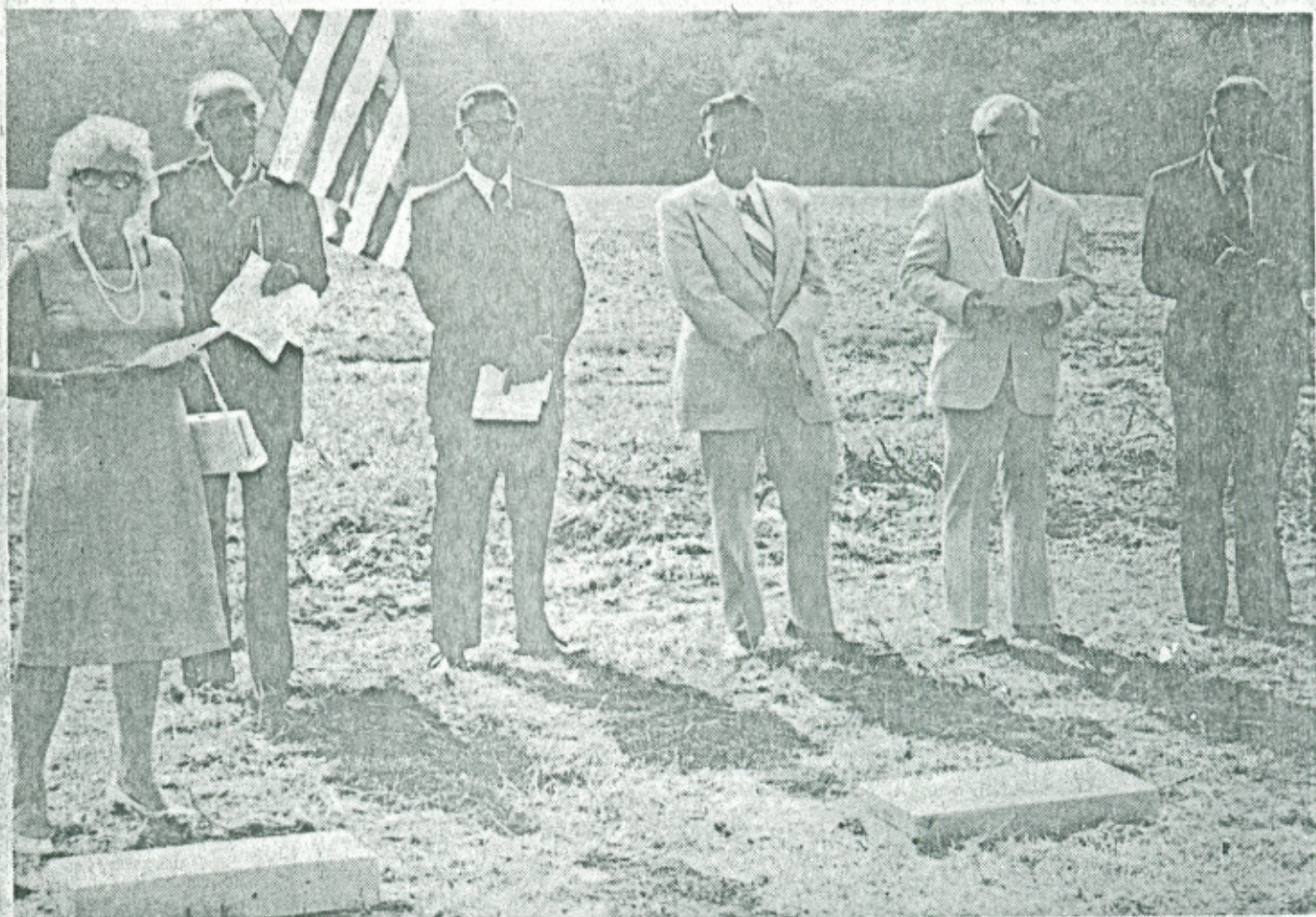


OUR SEVENTY

NUMBER ONE
IN BLADEN

THE BLADE

Vol. 71 No. 71 ★ LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY NEWSPAPER IN BLADEN COUNTY ★ ELIZABETHTOWN, N. C. 28337 MONDAY, SEPT. 18, 1978



SIX SOLDIERS -- The graves of six soldiers, three of the Revolutionary War and two of the War of 1812, and one of the War Between the States, were marked in special dedication Sunday by the Elizabethtown Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution near Currie. Making her dedication address is, at left, Mrs. Anna Sherman, treasurer of the local DAR chapter. Also shown, from left, are; William M. Stanley, president of the North Carolina S. A. R., Walser H. Allen, professor of history at UNC-W, Jimmy DeVane, president of the DeVane Family Reunion, Roy

Sandlin, president of Lower Cape Fear Chapter of S. A. R. and Claude Moore, Sampson County Historian. The service was held during the annual DeVane Family reunion. The soldiers that were honored included: Capt. James DeVane, Capt. John DeVane, Jr., and Capt. Francis Davis of the Revolutionary War. The War of 1812 soldiers honored were; Privates Benjamin R. DeVane and John Canty DeVane. One Confederate soldier, Private John James DeVane's grave was also marked. (Edward Nye Photo.)

Soldiers To Be Honored

Three Revolutionary War Soldiers, two War of 1812 Soldiers and one Confederate Soldier's graves to be marked will highlight the annual DeVane Family reunion which is held each year at Moores Creek Battleground Park near Currie, North Carolina, starting at Noon September 17. Hundreds of descendants will attend from many states. The dedication and marking will be held at 4:00 p.m., September 17, two miles West of Harrells, North Carolina on Highway 41. The Battle of Elizabethtown Chapter of the DAR will be in charge of the ceremony, assisted by the Lower Cape Fear Chapter SAR.

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Private Benjamin R. DeVane and his brother, Private John Cauty DeVane, both sons of Capt. James DeVane served in the North Carolina Militia under the command of Capt. George W. Bannerman's Co.

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It may be of interest that Capt. John DeVane, Jr.'s three sons, SEE SOLDIERS ON PAGE TWO

Front Page
Vol. 71 No. 69

OUR SEVER

THE BLADE

NUMBER ONE
IN BLADEN

Vol. 71 No. 69 ★ LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY NEWSPAPER IN BLADEN COUNTY ★ ELIZABETHTOWN, N. C. 28337 MONDAY, SEPT. 11, 1978

Soldiers

--from page one

Benjamin, buried at Plant City, Florida; Francis, buried at Nashville, Georgia; and, William, buried at Pike County, Alabama and, two sons-in-law, Ross Cogdell and Taylor Holloway served in the War of 1812 in George W. Bannerman's Co., North Carolina Militia War of 1812.



Pictured here is a historical marker that reads as follows:



Gun Factory

A Revolutionary arms manufactory in this vicinity was operated by Richard Herring and John Devane until destroyed by the Tories.

Archives Conservation and Highway Department 1954.

This N. C. State Historical Marker is located in lower Sampson County, N. C. on state highway # 41.

John Devane (c.1730-1806) was a son of Thomas Devane, Sr. and Margaret Conde Devane of New Hanover Co., N. C. John Devane was very active in helping establish American Independence. (See N. C. Colonial Records, Vol.X pages 15, 24, 204-8, 499-502.; and Vol.IX pg. 1107) In the Military, he ranked as a 2nd Major serving as Field Officer of the Minutemen. He also served on The Committee of Safety and was elected to The Provincial Congress at Halifax, N. C. in 1776. About 1753, he married Ann Larkin. According to his Will in Bladen Co., N.C. Courthouse (Bk.1 pg.374) probated June 1806, he & Ann had 9 children. Two of his 5 sons, John, Jr.(1755-1802) and James, Sr. (1757-1840) also served in The American Revolution. His other children were Thomas, William, George, Tibitha(m. F. Davis), Ann, Margaret & Rebecca.

(Note: The Thomas DeVane, Sr. who was named Executor of his will was his brother-who also had a son named Thomas. Many people reseaching this line has confused the Johns & Thomas!)

Standing beside this marker is Linda Joan DeVane Boyd, who is a Great, Great, Great, Great, Great Granddaughter of John Devane, Sr. This picture was taken on Sunday, September 17, 1978 at The DeVane Family reunion & special SAR & DAR Grave-marking Ceremony in which the graves of James DeVane(1757-1840); John DeVane, Jr.(1755-1802); Francis Davis(1756-1847); Benj. R. DeVane(1783-1858) son of James; and others were marked. Linda J. DeVane Boyd served as a DAR Page. (See The DAR Magazine, February 1979 pg. 157-8).

Revolutionary Soldiers' Graves To Be Marked

Marking the graves of three Revolutionary War Soldiers, two War of 1812 Soldiers and one Confederate Soldier will highlight the annual DeVane Family reunion which is held each year at Moores Creek Battleground Park near Currie, starting at noon September 17.

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(continued to page four)

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THE Southeastern Times, Clarkton, N.C. Vol. XIII, No. 11
September 13, 1978

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