

THE PINOT DE MOIRA FAMILY
OF
**CONFOLENS, SAINT-MAURICE-DES-LIONS, VINDELLE,
SAINT-JUNIEN, ROUEN & PARIS (FRANCE),
AND OF TAUNTON & BRISTOL (ENGLAND)**

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Pierre PINOT

Receveur de la terre et comté de Confolens. Died after June 1649. Married **Marie BABAUD**.

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Jean PINOT,

Born c1630. Died after 1683. Sieur de Chez-Pinot et Puisbodet. Notaire et greffier du comté de Confolens. He married in the Eglise de St-Barthélémy, at Confolens, 1658, **Catherine DE COURTENEUVE**. Born 1638, Confolens, Died 1680 Confolens.

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Maximin PINOT

Born 1664 at Confolens (parish of St- Maxime). Sieur de Moirat. Maître apothicaire at Saint-Maurice des Lions. Married at Lesterps in 1688, to **Marie VERGNAUD**, Born 1666 at Lesterps, Died after 1740.

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'Jean' Baptiste PINOT DE MOIRAT

Sieur de Moirat. Born c1692, Died after 1751. Bourgeois, procureur, notaire-royal and Subdélégué de Monsieur l'intendant de la Généralité de Limoges. Resident Chabanais and later Vindelle in the province of Angoumois. Married (1) Marguerite DE LA QUENTENIE, and (2) in 1739 at Vindelle to **Francoise GAUVRY** (widow of Louis CARLIET DE COURSAC).

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Paul PINOT DE MOIRA

Born 1740 at Vindelle in the province of Angoumois. Died 1814 at Saint-Junien (Haute-Vienne). Soldier and military engineer in French Guiana (Ingénieur, Inspecteur des ouvrages du Roi en Amerique), tobacco wholesaler and tax collector (entrepouseur des tabacs) and Member of the Assemblée d'Élection de Limoges in 1787. Staunch royalist during the Revolution. He married **Margaret ESTIENNE DE LA RIVIERE** in 1769 in parish of Saint-Michel-des-Lions at Limoges.

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Jean Baptiste Paul Henri (“Henri-Paul”) PINOT DE MOIRA

Born 1786 at Saint-Junien (Haute-Vienne). Died 1855 at Breauté (Seine-Maritime). Self-styled ‘Comte de Moira de Rochepaule’. Soldier, cloth manufacturer, commissaire de police, printer & tax collector. Resident of Saint-Junien, Montauban, Rouen, Manneville-la-Goupil & Breauté. Married **Marie Catherine Jeanne ‘Félicité’ DE VILESTIVAUD DE LAPEYROUSE** at Limoges, 1810. She was born 1789 at Limoges, and died 1864 at Rouen.

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Anne Marie Louise Henriette Sylvie (‘Fany’) PINOT DE MOIRA

Born 1815 at St Junien. Inspectrice des Salles d’asile de l’Académie de Clermont Ferrand (inspector of nursery schools). Died 1859 at St Dier d’Auvergne. Married 1835 at Rouen, **Prosper AUDCENT**, Born 1811 at Châteaudun. Lithographic printer & Actor. The couple moved to Paris in 1841 but later separated. He died before 1875.

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Hippolyte ‘Henri’ PINOT DE MOIRA

Born 1820 at St Junien. Self-styled ‘Comte de Moira de Rochepaule’. Mayor of Lillebonne, barrister, solicitor, investment banker, language teacher, lecturer, newspaper-columnist, experimental gardener and convicted fraudster. Resident of: St Junien, Rouen, Lillebonne and Paris (France), Blida (Algeria), Louvain (Belgium), and of Taunton and Bristol (England). Granted British nationality in 1879. Died 1909, Bristol, Bur Holy Souls RC Cemetery, Bristol. Married 1846 at Rosay, Normandy, **Aimée “Hélène” Megard DE ST OUEN D’ERNEMONT**. Born 1826, Belencombe. She died 1915 at Bristol.

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Louis ‘Arthur’ Henri Felix AUDCENT

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Hélène Marie ‘Blanche’ PINOT DE MOIRA

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Louis Felix Henri AUDCENT
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Jacques Louis Alexis AUDCENT
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Anthony Edward AUDCENT
↓
Geoffrey David AUDCENT
↓
Joseph Richard & Andrew Thomas AUDCENT

Introduction – Pinot family biographies

The following biographies constitute a revised version of the family history from its earliest known origins in the town of Confolens, in central France, up to the early Twentieth Century. Biographies have been written for one particular blood line: Pierre PINOT - Jean PINOT - Maxime PINOT - Jean-Baptiste PINOT MOIRAT - Paul PINOT DE MOIRA - Jean Baptiste Paul Henri PINOT DE MOIRA (called Henri-Paul) - Hippolyte Henri PINOT DE MOIRA (called Henri).

Generations of the PINOT family resided in the towns and villages along the banks of the River Vienne in central France - including Confolens, Saint-Maurice-des-Lions, Saint-Junien and Limoges. The family was of bourgeois status, and produced numerous administrators, lawyers and tax collectors. The family emigrated from Limousin in the 1820s as Henri-Paul PINOT DE MOIRA pursued his police career and moved to Normandy. It was his son, Henri, who brought the family to the United Kingdom during the 1860s.

Historiography

The history of PINOT DE MOIRA family has been the subject of research since the 1840s. Henri PINOT DE MOIRA took a keen interest in family affairs, and as a young man he set out to investigate the family's origins, with assistance from Monsieur Laureden LEFEBVRE (a notaire and colleague) and Monsieur André BOREL D'HAUTERIVE (a well-known archivist and genealogist, with a reputation as something of a charlatan). During the 1840s, research was carried out in the public archives at Limoges and Angouleme, and a visit was made to the 'Cabinet des titres' in the royal archives at Paris. The three men were able to accurately trace the PINOT family line back to Henri's great-grandfather (Jean-Baptiste PINOT MOIRAT), but there the trail dried up. However, proofs of nobility were found for another family, also named PINOT, in the Cabinet des titre (this family resided at Rochepaule and Le Puy in the Auvergne, and proved its nobility in 1726). It was then assumed without a shred of evidence, that the two families were one and the same. At the same time several other prominent families called PINOT were also assumed to be relations !

In 1846 the results of this research were written up, in a document entitled 'Généalogie de la famille Pinot'. This document falsely claimed that the PINOT DE MOIRA family was descended from the noble family which had resided at Rochepaule and Le Puy. It also alleged that the families held the noble titles of Marquis, Comte and Vicomte, despite there being no evidence that such titles had ever been used by either family.

The genealogy was then authenticated and certified by Monsieur BOREL D'HAUTERIVE as being based on printed documents, original manuscripts and titles of nobility. It was also countersigned by the Mayor of the 2nd Arrondissement of Paris, the Préfet for the Seine and finally by an official from Ministry of the Interior. The fact that the genealogy contained a critical deficiency (by glossing-over the lack of evidence to link the different Pinot families together) was simply overlooked by the public officials who gave it their endorsement.

Despite its obvious deficiency, the endorsement of the genealogy by the Mayor, the Prefect and the Ministry of the Interior, was (as far as Henri PINOT DE MOIRA was concerned) sufficient justification for him (and his father) to adopt the noble title of 'Comte de Rochepaule'. However, in truth the 'Généalogie de la famille Pinot' written in 1846 was a false genealogy, and there was no historical basis, or any legal justification, for the use of a noble title.

From 1846 until the end of his life, Henri used of the title 'Vicomte de Rochepaule', and (following the death of his father) 'Comte de Rochepaule'. His motivation is unclear. However, the production of false genealogies and the use of false noble titles was relatively common in the Nineteenth Century France, often as a means to enhance a person's social standing.

Henri must have been fully aware that the genealogy was false from the start, and the fakery was cruelly exposed eighteen years later, in 1864, when he was convicted of fraud and deception by the Court of Appeal in Belgium. Part of the prosecution case rested on the fact that title of "de Moira comte de Rochepaule" had not been recognised or conferred on him by an act of a competent authority, as required by French law, and nor had it become accepted through constant use in legal or public documents. The court found Henri guilty of fraud and sentenced him to three years imprisonment.

Within months of the court case, and without serving his prison sentence, Henri fled Belgium and settled in England, where he continued to refer to himself as the 'Comte de Rochepaule'. It would seem that his children were quite unaware that the noble title had been declared false in a court of law. Nor did they have any reason to doubt the authenticity of 'Généalogie de la famille Pinot'. Consequently, for the next 130 years this erroneous version of the family's history was accepted at face value. In 1922, the family even went to the expense of having a legalised copy made of the original document by William Alfred Pitt of Albion Chambers in the City of Bristol, Solicitor and a Commissioner for Oaths.

During his lifetime Henri PINOT DE MOIRA assembled a large collection of family papers. He brought them to England with him, together with two oil paintings by his father. One of the paintings showed his father in military uniform as an officer in Napoleon's Grande Armee. The collection of family papers and paintings survived largely intact owing to the fact that Henri's home in Bristol remained in the family until 1975, thus avoiding the destruction or dispersal of family papers and heirlooms that often occurs when a family home is sold. During the Bristol Blitz the house - No. 3 Clifton Wood Road - was almost burnt to the ground when an incendiary bomb landed on the roof. Fortunately, the bomb burned itself out, and the collection of family papers survived.

After the Second World War, Henri's old home became home to his great-grandson (Jacques AUDCENT), and his four children. One of his sons, David AUDCENT, intrigued by the portrait of his military ancestor, developed an interest in family history during the 1970s. David used an old-fashioned typewriter, as well as his drawing skills as an architect, to produce impressive 'family trees' on large rolls of papers. He also visited France on several occasions to carry out research and liaised with many fellow genealogists.

During the 1980s David was quick to take advantage of the benefits of computer technology in genealogical research, and in 1996 (two years before Google was established !) he created the "D B Audcent Family Home Web Page" enabling him to publish information on many of the AUDCENT, PINOT and related families.

Like previous generations of the family, David AUDCENT initially accepted the 'Généalogie de la famille Pinot' at face value, and reproduced its contents on his website. Given the way it had been endorsed by various French public officials and French Ministry of the Interior, this did not seem unreasonable. Over time doubts about its authenticity began to emerge, but it was only following visits to France in 2007 and 2008 by David's nephew, Geoffrey AUDCENT, that the truth began to emerge.

After visiting the Archives départementales de la Haute-Vienne (in Limoges) and the Archives départementales de Charente (in Angoulême), Geoffrey was able to establish that the ‘Généalogie de la famille Pinot’ was false, and that PINOT DE MOIRA family was instead descended from Maxime PINOT, Sieur de Moirat, who lived at Saint-Maurice-des-Lions. Modern finding aides and indexes, together with easier access to parish registers via microfilm and computer, and the ability to take digital copies of multiple documents, meant that Geoffrey was able to make rapid progress where the earlier research, in the 1840s, had drawn a blank.

Around the same time, modern computer technology helped - in another way - to provide additional and definitive proof that the ‘Généalogie de la famille Pinot’ was a false genealogy. In 2008 David AUDCENT, using the new ‘Google Book Search’ website, found a report of the 1864 court case, in which Henri PINOT DE MOIRA was found guilty of fraud and of using false noble titles. Modern technology had thus revealed a secret which Henri PINOT DE MOIRA had succeeded in keeping hidden from his friends and family for 144 years.

In 2009 Geoffrey AUDCENT began to upload some genealogical data onto the ‘Geneanet’ website. This holds a huge database of genealogies, contributed by its users, and enables sharing of information between people researching the same families. As a result he was contacted by a distant relative (Murielle JACOB BRIN – a descendant of Maxime PINOT, Sieur de Moirat) who brought to his attention an article published in 2003, in the pages of the journal of the family history society for the Limousin (Amitiés Généalogiques du Limousin). This article extended the genealogy of the PINOT family, back a further two generations, to Pierre PINOT, who was the receiver of rents and feudal dues for the County of Confolens in Seventeenth Century France.

Thus, exactly 100 years after the death of Henri PINOT DE MOIRA in 1909, it has been possible – through the use of modern technology – to identify and correct earlier genealogical errors, and to write a more authentic family history (which is no less interesting). The internet is often criticised for promulgating genealogical errors and fantasises, which are accepted by those too lazy to verify the facts, and which are then in turn passed on to more unsuspecting enthusiasts. In this case the internet has had the opposite effect.

Explanation of the ID number system used in the biographies

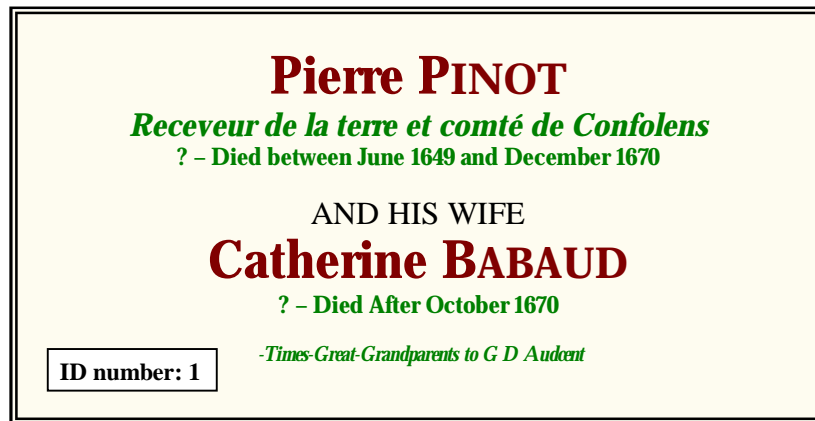
Each member of the family is allocated an identification number, using a modified version of the ‘Henry System’ (a descendant-numbering system devised by R B Henry, who used it in his 1935 "Genealogies of the Families of the Presidents"). In this system, the progenitor of the family is given the number 1. His oldest child becomes 11, his second child is 12, and so on. The eldest child of No. 11 is No. 1111, the second child is 1112, etc. Instead of using the numbers 10, 11, 12 for the tenth, eleventh and twelfth child, the letters A, B, C, are used instead (e.g 1111A2).

At a glance the ID number tells you a number of things about a person:

- the extent of their known pedigree in the family-line (the number of digits in the number);
- the ID numbers for their ancestors in the family-line (they will have the same root: remove the last digit to find the father’s number, remove the last two digits to find the grandfather's number, and so on);
- the ID numbers under which to search for his or her descendants (all those starting with the same digits as his or her number);
- how the person fits into the overall structure and timeline for the family; and

- their birth-order (if the last digit is 1 or 2 then the person is the first or second born), although this may not be true in every case (where dates of birth are unknown, the birth-order may be difficult to establish and the digit may have been randomly allocated).

Geoff Audcent
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Yatton
North Somerset



The Early Life of Pierre PINOT: His origins are unknown.

The Early Life of Catherine BABAUD: She was probably the daughter of Pierre BABAUD (Sieur de l'Herbaudie, procureur fiscal du comté de Confolens in 1607) and his wife Catherine Marie DE LA SUDERIE.¹

The Married Life of Pierre and Catherine: They were married around 1630.

Pierre held the office of Receveur de la terre et de Confolens, being noted as having previously been “receveur du présent comté” at the marriage of his son (Barthélmy). This meant that he was responsible for the collection of feudal rents and dues on behalf of the Comte de Confolens.

In 1649 Pierre purchased land at Charzat, in the parish of Saint-Maurice-des-Lions, near Comfolens. The contract was passed before CHESNE, notaire in the nearby town of Confolens, on 18 July 1649.²

Pierre and Catherine had two known sons, and a possible daughter:

- 11** **Jean PINOT**, Sieur de Chez-Pinot et Puisbodet. Notaire et greffier du comté de Confolens. Born in 1630. He married (Marie) Catherine DE COURTENEUVE (1638-1680). (Ancestors of the AUDCENT family);

- 12-?** **Marthe PINOT** (possible daughter). She was married on 1 September 1665 at Confolens (St Maxime) to Pierre GOUTERON, chirurgien of the parish of Alloué;

¹ There is no proof of this descent, but dates, names, places and family occupations are all consistent with such a relationship. Pierre BABAUD, Sieur de l'Herbaudie, procureur fiscal du comté de Confolens en 1607, married Catherine Marie DE LA SUDERIE on 26 September 1604. He was son of Christophe BABUAD (charges judiciaires au service du comte de Confolens, born 1551) and Louise VEGNAUD of Mirebeau. Catherine Marie DE LA SUDERIE was the daughter of Jean DE LA SUDERIE and Jeanne MEAUDRE, who married 23 September or December 1570. See <http://pagesperso-orange.fr/jm.ouvrard/armor/fami/b/babaud.htm> ; <http://g.bachelier.free.fr/suderie.htm> and <http://charente.confolens.free.fr/confolens/confolens/ambarnac/praisnaud0721.html#vue2>. For information on the Le manoir de l'Herbaudie, see <http://www.charente-limousine.fr/adhoc/confolentais/patrimoine/html/IA16002342.html>.

² All biographical details from Thomas Schneider and Robert Auclair, in ‘*De la peinture a la photographie : Ascendance Limousine de Rene Fourgeaud*’, Amitiés Généalogiques du Limousin, No. 40, 1^{er} trimestre 2003, pp52-58.

- 13 Barthélémy PINOT.** Sieur du Chadueil. Bourgeois et marchand de Confolens. He was married on 24 November 1670, at Confolens (Saint-Maxime) to Catherine CHAPPERON (daughter of Jean CHAPPERON, avocat au parlement, juge seneschal d'Ordieres, and Magdeleine BOYREAU), following a contract of marriage passed on 21 September 1670 before POUGEARD, notaire (ref 2 E 8418). They had issue (see later).

Pierre could be the "Pierre Pinot" who in 1648 became godfather to Magdeleine BARBARIN (daughter of Guillaume BARBARIN, Sieur de la Chambourie and Marie PINOT, 22 March 1648, Eglise de St Maxime, Confolens).

Pierre was noted as deceased at the marriage of his son (Barthélmy) on 24 November 1670, whilst his widow (referred to as "Catherine Babaud") was still alive at this date.

ANNEX

Descendants of Pierre PINOT, through his son Barthélémy PINOT:

Barthélémy PINOT. Sieur du Chadueil. Bourgeois et marchand de Confolens. He was married on 24 November 1670, at Confolens (Saint-Maxime) to Catherine CHAPPERON (daughter of Jean CHAPPERON, avocat au parlement, juge seneschal d'Ordieres, and Magdeleine BOYREAU), following a contract of marriage passed on 21 September 1670 before Pougeard (ref 2 E 8418). They had issue of:

- 131 Jean PINOT.** Bourgeois et marchand de Confolens. He was married on 5 October 1702, at Saint-Junien (St-Pierre) to Françoise CHAVALD. They had issue of:

1311 Marguerite PINOT. Born c1705. She was married on 5 February 1737, at Saint-Junien (St-Pierre) to Léonard POULIOT, Sieur de Bart (1688-1754), bourgeois et marchand de St Junien. She died at St Junien (St Pierre), on 4 July 1769. They had issue of:

13111 Marguerite POULIOT DE BART. Baptised St Junien (St Pierre), 6 November 1740, and died there 1 September 1788. She married her cousin **JEAN PINOT DE LAULERIE**, bourgeois de St Junien.

Jean PINOT,
Sieur de Puisbodet et de Chez-Pinot,
Notaire et greffier du comté de Confolens
 1630 – Died after October 1684

AND HIS WIFE
(Marie) Catherine
De COURTENEUVE
 1638-1680

ID number: 11

-Times-Great-Grandparents to G D Audcent

The Early Life of Jean PINOT: He was born around 1630, the son of Pierre PINOT (receveur de la terre et comté de Confolens) and Marie BABAUD.³ Jean was probably born and raised in the town of Confolens.

The Early Life of (Marie) Catherine DE COURTENEUVE: She was baptised on 13 November 1638 at in the Eglise de St-Maxime, at Confolens, the daughter of Louis DE COURTENEUVE (maître apothicaire at Confolens) and his wife Marie BARBARIN (it was probably through Marie, that the PINOT family acquired the particule “de Moira”).⁴ Her godfather was Jean BARBARIN (procureur fiscal de la juridiction de Saint-Germain, who was either her uncle or grandfather according to Thomas Schneider and Robert Auclair).

The Married Life of Jean and (Marie) Catherine: They were married in the Eglise de St-Barthélémy, at Confolens, on 3 June 1658 (following a contract of marriage received by DUTHEIL, notaire at Confolens on 1 June 1658). The bride was named as “Marie De Courteneuve” (but in other records, such as the marriage of her daughter Marie in 1684, she is called Catherine).



Figure 1 – Eglise (Priuré) de Saint-Barthélemy, Confolens, where Jean Pinot and (Marie) Catherine De Courteneuve were married in 1658.

(From <http://www.charente-limousine.fr/adhoc/confolentais/patrimoine/html/I A16005471.htm>)

Jean was a notaire, and was in addition appointed to the office of greffier du comté de Confolens. He was described as “greffier” at the baptism of his daughter Catherine in 1667,

³ Evidence for his parentage (and other biographical details) from Thomas Schneider and Robert Auclair, in ‘*De la peinture a la photographie : Ascendance Limousine de Rene Fourgeaud*’, Amitiés Généalogiques du Limousin, No. 40, 1^{er} trimestre 2003, pp52-58.

⁴ Evidence for her parentage from Thomas Schneider and Robert Auclair (2003), *ibid*.

and as “notaire et greffier du comté de Confolens” seven years later, at the marriage of his daughter Marie in 1684. Jean was therefore a notaire, and served as a clerk in the court which dispensed feudal justice on behalf of the Count of Confolens.



Figure 2 – the Quartier de St-Maxime in the town of Confolens, where the Pinot family lived in the 1660s.

During the 1660s, Jean and (Marie) Catherine resided in the Quartier de St-Maxime in the town of Confolens (as two of their children were baptised in the parish church). However, Jean was known as the Sieur de Chez-Pinot et de Puisbodet, indicating that he also owned land outside of the town. Both properties were near to Confolens: Chez-Pinot was a small hamlet in the parish of Saint-Maurice des Lions, whilst Puisbodet was a property located nearby, in the parish of Lesterps.



Figure 3 – The hamlet of Chez Pinot, in the Commune de St-Maurice-des-Lions. Jean Pinot owned land at Chez Pinot in the Seventeenth Century.

Jean and Catherine had the following known children:

111 - **Maxime PINOT**, Sieur de Moirat. Baptised on 28 April 1664 in the Eglise de St-Maxime, in Confolens. Maître apothicaire at Saint-Maurice-des-Lions. He married Marie VERGNAUD (ancestors of the PINOT DE MOIRA and AUDCENT families).

112 - **Catherine PINOT**. Baptised on 2 (or 20) August 1667 in the Eglise de St Barthélémy, at Confolens, having Jacques BARBARIN, sieur des Moullières (of Lesterps), as her godfather.⁵

113 - **Marie PINOT**. She was married in the Eglise de St Maxime, at Confolens, on 20 November 1684, to Jacques BOYREAU (maître chirurgien, son of Pierre BOYREAU, chirurgien, and Catherine CHAPERON).

⁵ Information on her is taken from <http://pagesperso-orange.fr/jm.ouvrard/armor/fami/b/barbar.htm>.

They might also have been the parents of:

114 - Jean Pinot. He married Magdaliene PRENOT (both living in 1730) and they resided at Saint-Germain-de-Vienne, near Confolens. They had at least one child:

1141 - Antoine Pinot, notaire royal. He married on 10 February 1730 at Mortemart, Damoiselle Marie DE VERDILHAC (daughter of Jean DE VERDILHAC, procureur-fiscal, and Marie DE VERDILHAC).

(Marie) Catherine died on 16 January 1680 at Confolens (parish of St-Maxime), aged 41 years. Jean died after the the marriage of his daughter Marie in Novemder 1684.

Maxime PINOT	
1664 - Died between 1732 and June 1741	
<i>Sieur de Moirat</i>	
<i>Maître apothicaire at Saint-Maurice des Lions</i>	
AND HIS WIFE	
Marie VERGNAUD	
1666 - Died after April 1741	
ID number: 111	<i>Seven-Times-Great-Grandparents to G D Audcent</i>

The Early Life of Maxime PINOT: He was born at Confolens, in the province of Angoumois during the reign of Louis XIV. He was baptised on 28 April 1664 in the Eglise de St-Maxime, in Confolens, the son of Jean PINOT, Sieur de Chez-Pinot et Puisbodet, and Catherine DE COURTENEUVE.⁶ Maxime was born into a bourgeois family, and his forebears had provided the town of Confolens, and the nearby villages of Lesterps and St-Maurice-des-Lions, with administrators, lawyers and apothecaries, for generations.



Figure 4 - The Eglise de St Maxime, and the baptismal font, at Confolens.

Maxime Pinot was baptised here in 1666.

The Early Life of Marie Vergnaud: She was born on 22 September 1666, at Lesterps, the daughter of François VERGNAUD (maître apothicaire at Lesterps) and Françoise CHARPENTIER. Her ancestors had lived in the parish of Lesterps for generations.⁷

The Married Life of Maxime and Marie: They were married on 4 October 1688 in the Eglise de Saint-Pierre, at Lesterps, when he was 23 and she was aged 21 years old.

⁶ Evidence for his parentage (and certain other biographical details) from Thomas Schneider and Robert Auclair, in *De la peinture a la photographie : Ascendance Limousine de Rene Fourgeaud*, Amitiés Généalogiques du Limousin, No. 40, 1^{er} trimestre 2003, pp52-58. Additional research in the Archives Departmenatles de Haute-Vienne and Charent, also carried out by Geoff Audcent in 2007 and 2008.

⁷ Evidence for his parentage from Thomas Schneider and Robert Auclair (2003), *ibid*.



Figure 5 – The Eglise de St Pierre, at Lesterps

Where Marie Vergnaud was baptised in 1666, and where Maxime Pinot and Marie Vergnaud were married in 1688.

Maxime PINOT had at least four sons:

1111 - Jean Baptist PINOT DE MOIRA, known as the Sieur de Moira (and therefore assumed to be the eldest son). Probably born c1692. He married (1st) Margurite DE LA QUINTINIE, who originated from the town of Chabanais and (2nd) Françoise GAUVRY, who originated from near the city of Angouleme. He is the ancestor of the AUDCENT family (see his biography for further details).

1112 - Paul PINOT DE LAULERIE. Born c1694 (died aged 80 in 1774). Ancestor of the PINOT DE LAULERIE branch.

1113 - Paul PINOT DE CHEMINADE. Ancestor of the PINOT DE CHEMINADE branch.

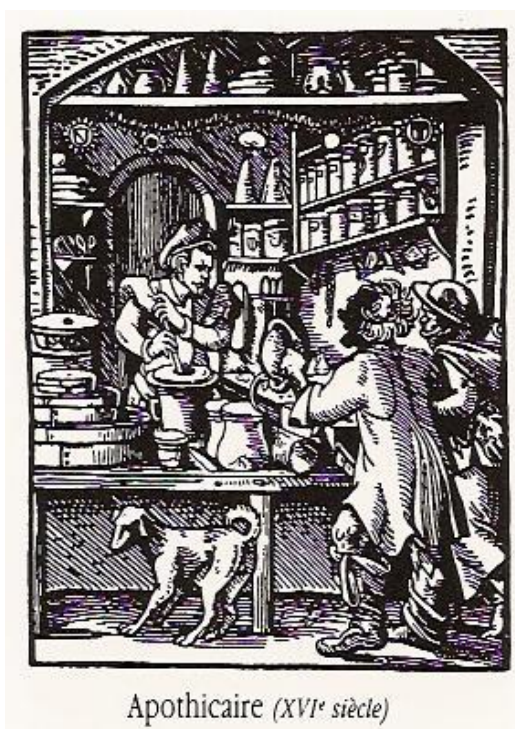
1114 - Maxime PINOT DE LA BARDE, Sieur de la Barde. (Assumed to be a son of Maxime and Marie). He lived at Saint-Maurice-des-Lions. He married Jeanne BOULET. Ancestor of the PINOT DE BARDE branch.

Maxime became the godfather to his granddaughter Catherine PINOT DE MOIRA in 1718, and grandsons Maxime PINOT DE MOIRA in 1723 and Maxime PINOT DE LAULERIE in 1728. Marie was godmother to her granddaughter Marie PINOT DE LAULERIE in 1729 and Marie PINOT DE LA BARDE in 1741.

Career of master apothecary

Maxime was a master apothecary (maître apothicaire) at Saint-Maurice-des-Lions. His maternal grandfather (Louis DE COURTENEUVE), his great-grandfather (Jean DE COURTENEUVE) and a great-great-uncle (Andre BARBARIN, Sieur de Moyrat) had each practiced as apothecaries at Confolens and Lesterps. It is possible that Maxime commenced his apprenticeship under his maternal-grandfather (who died when Maxime was eighteen). However, given his grandfather's advanced age, it is more likely that he arranged for Maxime to serve an apprenticeship under François VERGNAUD, who was a master apothecary in

nearby Lesterps, especially as Maxime would later go on to marry François VERGNAUD's daughter.



Figures 6 (a) and (b)

Left: an apothicaire of the Sixteenth Century

Above: St Maurice-des-Lions, where Maxime practiced his profession as apothecary.
The precise building is unknown.

Master apothecaries were highly skilled medical practitioners, and respected members of the community. They prepared and dispensed medical remedies to physicians, surgeons and directly to patients. They also offered general medical advice, which was important in small rural communities where access to a trained physician was limited.

Property ownership and the particule “de Moira”

Maxime was also a landowner in the parishes of St Maurice-des-Lions and Lesterps. He was known as “*le Sieur de Moirat*” (being first recorded as such in 1703) and his wife was dignified as the “*Delle de Moirat*”, indicating that they owned property of this name. Moirat was also spelt “*Moyrat*”. This gave rise to the adoption of the particule “*de Moira*” by one branch of the PINOT family up to the present day.

Moirat does not appear on modern maps and its precise location within the Commune de Saint-Maurice-des-Lions is not known. The property had previously belonged to the BARBARIN family, from whom Maxime was descended via his maternal-grandmother, Marie BARBARIN. She was the daughter of Jean BARBARIN, Sieur de Moyrat (and was the neice of Andre BARBARIN, also called the Sieur de Moyrat). The family were also connected with a chapel inside the Eglise de St Maxime, at Confolens, called “*la chapelle des Moyrat*”. Maxime's grandmother (Marie BARBARIN) and great-grandfather (Jean BARBARIN, Sieur de Moyrat) were both buried inside the Moyrat chapel. Also called the chapelle de St-Joseph or the chapelle des Sire, it was built after 1511 and is today in use as the sacristy.⁸

Maxime also owned a farm situated in the hamlet (bourg) of “*St Quantin*”, including livestock (which he gave have to his son Paul PINOT DE LAULERIE in 1727, as part of his

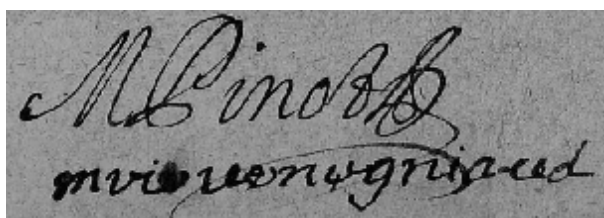
⁸ <http://www.charente-limousine.fr/adhoc/confolentais/patrimoine/html/IA16005478.html>.

son's marriage contract). St Quentin was a small hamlet which was united with the parish of Lesterps in 1720.

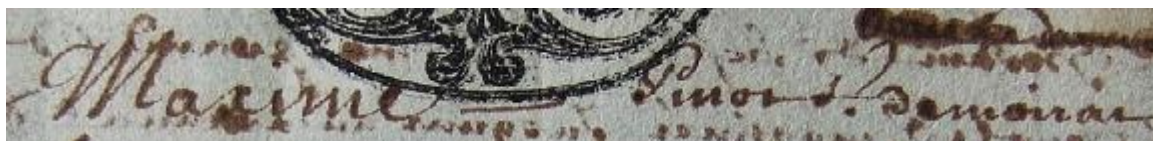
Legal disputes heard before the law court at Le Dorat

Maxime was involved with four legal disputes which were heard before the Sénéchaussée (royal court) at Le Dorat - between 1703 and 1732. The first case was in 1703, and concerned an appeal by "Maxime Pinot, Sieur de Moirat" and Delle Jeanne HUGONNEAU (widow of Clement CHARPENTIER, Sieur du Repaire) against a judgement handed down by the judge at Saint-Germain-sur-Vienne⁹ in favour of "Etienne GUYOT, Ecuyer, sieur du Doignon". The precise details of the case are unclear, but the deceased Clement CHARPENTIER was probably a relative of his wife, whilst the GUYOT du Dognon family were the seigneurs of St Quentin de Lesterps (where Maxime owned a farm).

Sixteen years later in 1719 or 1720 "Maximin Pinot, Sieur de Moirat" appeared before the same court seeking a guarantee against Martial SIMON, Sieur des Racots. In 1630 he again appealed against another judgement of the judge at Saint-Germain-sur-Vienne, and in 1732 he is recorded taking legal action against Delle Marie DUBANC, in connection with a guardianship (tutelle) of some children.¹⁰

A photograph of a document showing two handwritten signatures in dark ink. The top signature is 'M Pinot' and the bottom signature is 'Marie Vergnaud'. The ink is slightly faded and the paper shows some texture.

Left: Signatures of Maxime Pinot, Sieur de Moirat and his wife Marie Vergnaud from the marriage contract for their son Paul Pinot de Laurerie, passed at Saint-Junien in 1727

A photograph of a document showing a handwritten signature 'Maxime Pinot' in brown ink. The signature is partially obscured by a circular stamp or seal. The paper is aged and shows some staining.

Above: the earliest known reference to "Maxime Pinot, Sr de moirat" (in a legal document of 1703 (AD-HV - ref 4E/ B.307).

In 1727 Maxime and Marie are recorded as residents of the parish of Saint-Maurice-des-Lions. At this time Maxime is recorded as the owner of a farm and livestock in a hamlet called "Saint Quantin" (this was St Quentin, a small hamlet which was united with the parish of Lesterps in 1720).¹¹ Two of the most common surnames at Saint-Maurice-des-Lions - in the Twentieth as well as the Seventeenth Century - were PINOT and VERGNAUD.

On 29 June 1727 Maxime and Marie travelled the 15km from their home in Saint-Maurice-des-Lions, to the town of Saint-Junien, in order to sign the marriage contract for their son Paul, in the grand parlour of the Dames Religieuse. By this contract Maxime agreed to allow his son to occupy and enjoy a farm situated in the hamlet (bourg) of "St Quantin", including

⁹ This is actually a reference to present-day Saint-Germain-de-Confolens, which was renamed to avoid confusion with another town called Saint-Germain-sur-Vienne (Indre et Loire).

¹⁰ Archives Departementales de Haute-Vienne - Series E (Sénéchaussée du Dorat) references respectively are B.307, B.612, B.602 and B.264.

¹¹ Information from the marriage contract for their son Paul Pinot de Lorerie, passed at Saint-Junien in 1727, AD-HV 4E 33/311).

the livestock, on condition that Paul and his future wife agreed to care for Maxime and Marie in their old age.

Maxime died sometime between 1731 and June 1741. He was still living in 1732, when he took legal action against Delle Marie DUBANC, in connection with a guardianship (tutelle) of some children¹², but his wife was recorded as a widow by May 1741 (at the baptism of Marie PINOT DE LA BORDE). He probably died at Saint-Maurice-des-Lions although no burial record has been found in the parish registers (the registers have been checked but the entry might have been missed). Marie was left widowed and it is not known how long she outlived her husband, or when she died.

After Maxime's death the property at Moirat - or at least the title of 'Sieur de Moirat' - passed to his son Jean-Baptiste.

Documentation

Four references to Maxime Pinot survive in Series E: Sénéchaussée du Dorat at the Archives Departementales de Haute Vienne (and summarised in 'Inventaire Sommaire des Archives Departementales anterieurs a 1790, Haute-Vienne' Tome 1 (Sénéchaussées de Bellac, Le Dorat Saint-Yrieix), by M Alfred LEROUX, Archiviste (Limoges, 1899)). The references are as follows:

B.264 (liasse) (4e, 47 pieces), 1730-1742, procedures et pieces diverses a l'appui:- Maxime PINOT Sieur de Moirat contre delle Marie DUBANC, dans une affaire de tutelle, 1732 (p154).

B.307 (Cahier) (4e, 46 feuillets), 1703 - Plumitif d'audience - parmi les parties citees et les causes entendues on peut relever les suivantes:- Folios 1 - 10, Maxime PINOT, Sieur de Moira, et delle Jeanne HUGONNEAU, veuve de Clement CHARPENTIER, Sieur du Repaire, appellant de sentence rendre par le juge de St Germain en faveur d'Etienne GUYOT, Ecuyer, Sieur du Doignon. (p199).

B.602 (Cahier) (4e, 46 feuillets), Mars 1730-mars 1731 - Plumitif d'audience - parmi les parties citees et les causes entendues on peut relever les suivantes:- Folios 117 - 126, Maximin PINOT, Sieur de Moirat, appellant d'une sentence rendue par le juge de St-Germain-sur-Vienne (p343).

B.612 (Cahier) (4e, 46 feuillets), Aout 1719-octobre 1720 - Plumitif d'audience - parmi les parties citees et les causes entendues on peut relever les suivantes:- Folios 573-582, Maximin PINOT, Sieur de Moirat, demandeur en garantie contre Martial SIMON Sieur des Racots (?) (p348). (Nb. This document was actually dated 1729, not 1719-1720)

The above documents have been photographed by Geoff Audcent (in 2007 and 2008). However, the actual text is difficult to decipher/interpret.

¹² Archives Departementales de Haute-Vienne - Series E (Sénéchaussée du Dorat) references respectively B.307, B.612, B.602 and B.264.

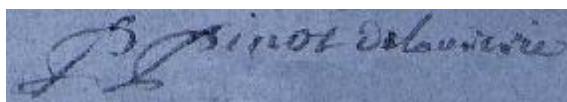
ANNEX

Descendants of Maxime Pinot, Sieur de Moirat:

Maxime PINOT had at least four sons, and is the common forebear for the five branches of the family; the PINOT DE MOIRA, PINOT DE LA QUINTNIE, PINOT DE LAULERIE, PINOT DE CHEMINADE and PINOT DE LA BARDE:

1111- Jean Baptist PINOT DE MOIRA, known as the Sieur de Moira (therefore assumed to be the eldest son). (Conclusive proof that he was the son of Maxime PINOT comes indirectly from family relationships stated in numerous primary documents). He married (1st) Margurite DE LA QUINTINIE, and (2nd) Francoise GAUVRY, who originated from near the town of Angouleme. (See separate biography for further details).

1112 - Paul PINOT DE LAULERIE (alias PINOT DE LAURERIE¹³). Born c1694 (aged 80 in 1774) and named as son of Maxime PINOT DE MOIRA and Delle Marie VERGNAUD in his marriage contract. Advocat en parlement et juge-sénéchal de la ville de Saint-Germain-sur-Vienne (1727),¹⁴ conseiller au parlement (1740), advocat en parlement et subdélégué au département de Chabonais (1758 - marriage of son). In 1727 he was residing in the parish of Saint-Maurice-des-Lions, 6 km southeast of Confolens but later moved to Confolens. On 25 August 1735 he was nominated as '*syndic et fabricien*' for the parish of Saint-Bathelemy in Confolens, and two years later in 1737 he his mentioned in a deed as the mayor (*maire*) of the town.¹⁵ He became godfather to Marie BARBARIN in 1733 (at Saint-Maurice-des-Lions), to Paul PINOT DE MOIRA in 1740 (at Vindelle), to Paul PINOT DE BORDER in 1742 (at Saint-Maurice). He married Anne REYGONDEAU at Saint-Junien on 30 June 1727, following a contract passed on 29 June 1727 before MASSIAS, notaire-royal at Saint-Junien.¹⁶ His first wife was buried on 25 October 1741 at Saint-Maurice-des-Lions. An inventory of her possessions was prepared which valued her estate at 3,882 Livres.¹⁷ Paul was married a second time to Francoise SOURIS (who was the mother of his daughter Marie and son Brice). In 1770 he sold a house and land situated at Chabonais for 3500 lives.¹⁸ He died at Chabonais aged 80 on 11 April 1774 and was buried 'dans the Eglise de St Sebatien'



¹³ The particule was usually spelt Laurerie but occasionally Laurerie, such as in 1739, at the baptism of his son Paul at Saint-Maurice-des-Lions. Laurerie is the name of a farmstead near Saint-Maurice-des-Lions.

¹⁴ This was a seignorial court which exercised seigneurial justice for the baronnie et chàtellenie de St-Germain-sur-Vienne, one of the six historic baronies of La Marche.

¹⁵ 'Notaires de Confolens & Chabonais' by Pierre Boullanger, Assoc Genealogique de la Charente (AD-Charente: ref 6Bib 1/708).

¹⁶ Date and place of marriage from Table des mariages de Saint-Junien (Saint-Pierre) 1665-1792, Amities Genealogiques du Limousin (1997). The acte de mariage still need to be obtained (if available), but the contract de mariage has been obtained and names his parents (notaire Massias, 29 June 1729, AD-HV, 87/1727, cote 4E 33/311).

¹⁷ 3/IX/1774 before notaire Laprade ayt la Peruse in 'Notaires de Confolens & Chabonais' by Pierre Boullanger.

¹⁸ 'Notaires de Confolens & Chabonais' by Pierre Boullanger, Assoc Genealogique de la Charente (AD-Charente: ref 6Bib 1/708), includes the following: 25/VI/1770 - vente par Paul Pinot, Sr de L'aurerie fonde de pouvoir de Francoise de La Breuille, dame des Brosses, demeurant a Paris, a Dlle Jeanne de Saint-Graud, demeurant a Chabonais, d'une maison et de ses dependemnces, situees a Chabonais, por 3,500 L Notaire Vouzelaud. The same work contains another entry : 14/XI/1757, Procuration consentie par M. Colbert de Chabonais au sr La Cave, son receveur de sa faire remttre par M. De L'Aulerie (Pinot de L'Aulerie) les provisions de juge et greffe et de l'oblige a retablir a ses frais et depens les portes et murailles, (SSP- under private seal) .

on the same day (in presence of Francois COLDEBOEUF, carpenter, and Jean DEGAMORRI, weaver). Paul had issue of:

11121 - Maxime PINOT DE LAULERIE. Born and baptised on 1 April 1728 at Saint-Maurice-des-Lions, having for godparents his grandfather Maxime PINOT (Sieur de Moirat) and Damoiselle Anne PERGORD. He died a week later and was on 8 April 1728.

11122 - Marie PINOT DE LAULERIE. Born and baptised on 9 November 1729 at Saint-Maurice-des-Lions, having for godparents Leonard REYGONDEAU and Marie VERGNAUD. She was married in the Eglise Saint-Sebastien, Chabonais, on 20 August 1770 to Philippe SENILLE 'receveur aux aydes au...[page damaged]' (son of [Philippe] SENILLE and the late Marie CHARPENTIER);

11123 - 'Jean' Baptiste PINOT DE LAULERIE. Born 27 April 1731 and baptised the following day at Saint-Maurice-des-Lions, having for godparents Jean PINOT ('bourgeois et procureur') and damoiselle Francoise VATET). Resident of the town of Confolens (in 1750), bourgeois of the town of Chabonais, parish of Saint-Sébastien (in 1758), and bourgeois of the faubourg Notre Dame in Limoges (in 1786). Born 14 March 1732, and buried at the Eglise St Pierre in Limoges on 20 September 1786 (having died the previous day). He attended the wedding of his cousin-germain, Jean PINOT DE LA QUINTINIE at Limoges, in 1750. He married Marguerite POUILLIOT DE BARS (alias POUILHOT, daughter of the late Léonard POUILLIOT, Sieur de Bars, bourgeois, and Marguerite PINOT) in the church of St Pierre at Saint-Junien, on 25 September 1758. They were cousins in the fourth degree, and dispensation was granted by Rome. They had issue of ten children, including:¹⁹

111351 - Marguerite PINOT DE LAULERIE. Born 2 July 1759, died 24 April 1820. Resident of Saint-Junien. She married Francois VIMOUSIN but later divorced (this being mentioned in her acte de deces). She died at Saint-Junien on 24 April 1820. In 'Genealogies Limousines et Marchoises, Tome III' (Jean-Louis Ruchaud et al, 1987, p209) it is stated that a Marguerite PINOT-LAULERIE married Jean-Baptiste FOURGEAUD, proprietaire et negociant of Saint-Junien, and that they had a son, also called Jean-Baptiste FOURGEAUD, who married Marguerite NICOLAS at Saint-Junien on 20 May 1821;

111232 - Marie 'Catherine' PINOT DE LAULERIE. Born 26 March 1760, married 22 October 1799 at Saint-Martin-de-Jussac (Haute-Vienne) Jérémie ROGERIE (born 20 January 1754 at Limoges, died 21 October 1821 at Limoges, marchand, régisseur du dépôt des poudres et salpêtres du Département de la Haute-Vienne (veuf de Barbe SENAMAUD), fils de Jean-Baptiste ROGERIE marchand aubergiste à Limoges and Marie TAILLANDIER). They had two children.

1112321 - Martial Justin ROGERIE. Born 8 August 1800 Limoges, corroyeur.

1112322 - Leonarde Marguerite ROGERIE. Born 13 May 1806 Limoges, died 3 May 1876 Limoges. Married 27 March 1830 at Limoges, her first cousin, Paul Pierre FOURGEAUD (See below). They had issue, see his line.

111233 - Marie Françoise PINOT DE LAULERIE. Born 25 May 1761.

111234 - Jean PINOT DE LAULERIE. Born 27 June 1762.

111235 - Françoise Rose PINOT DE LAULERIE. Born 24 August 1763 and baptised the same day. Her godparents were Françoise Rose PINOT DE LAULERIE, and Jean-Baptiste CHAUAUD who was represented by Junien CHAUAUD).

111236 - Israël Rorice Théodore PINOT DE LAULERIE. Born 24 January 1765.

111237 - Annet Joseph PINOT DE LAULERIE. He was born on 22 March 1766 and died 29 November 1852 at Saint-Junien. He married on 19 November 1792 Jeanne

¹⁹ Information on Jean-Baptiste Pinot de Laulerie and his descendants was supplied to David Audcent by Murielle Jacob 18 allée de Beauminé, 33160, Saint-Médard en Jalles in 2005.

DESVERGNE DE LAFFONT. They are known to have had two children born at Saint-Junien:

1112371 - Joseph PINOT DE LAULERIE (1/4/1796-?). Married 28/6/1838 to Marie Juliette FORESTIER. Had issue of:

11127711 - Anne-Marie PINOT DE LAULERIE. Born 18/4/1839 at Saint-Junien.

1112372 - Pierre Leonard PINOT DE LAULERIE (1802-7/2/1836). Married unknown and had issue of:

11123721 - Jean-Baptiste Annet Cyprien PINOT DE LAULERIE. Born 13 October 1833 at Saint-Junien, died 13 October 1884 at Limoges. Accountant (comptable a l'hopital de Limoges). Unmarried.

111238 - Marguerite PINOT DE LAULERIE. Born 11 October 1768.

111239 - Marguerite 'Sophie' PINOT DE LAULERIE. Born 13 February 1770 and baptised the same day at Saint-Junien, having Junien PERIGORD (surgeon) and Marguerite CHAUAUD as godparents. Died 20 October 1832 at Saint-Junien. She married Jean-Baptiste Léonard FOURGEAUD (he died 14 August 1843 at Saint-Junien). They had seven children born at Saint-Junien:

1112391 - Jean-Baptiste FOUGEAUD. Born 10 October 1792 at Saint-Junien.

1112392 - Arnaud FOUGEAUD. Born May 1793 at Saint-Junien. and died 18 July 1793

1112393 - Marie FOUGEAUD. Born 22 April 1794 at Saint-Junien.

1112394 - Jean-Baptiste FOUGEAUD. Born 19 October 1796 at Saint-Junien. Huissier. He married on 19 May 1821 at Saint-Junien, Anne Marguerite Felicie NICOLAS (born 1796 at Champsac, Haute-Vienne, dtr of Pierre Jacques Felix, surgeon, and Anne QUINQUE). Of this marriage one known child:-

11123941 - Vincent Barthelemy Felix FOUGEAUD. Born 30 May 1834 at Saint-Junien, present at birth Pierre Leonard PINOT DE LAULERIE, aged 31, cousin of father.

1112395 - Jean-Baptiste FOUGEAUD. Born 7 December 1801 at Saint-Junien, died 2 December 1804

1112396 - Jean-Baptiste Paul FOUGEAUD. Born 19 November 1802 at Saint-Junien, died 11 December 1804

1112397 - Paul Pierre FOUGEAUD. Born 12 April 1808 at Saint-Junien, died 4 June 1887 at Tulle (Correze). Greffier a la Cour Royale de Limoges, then greffier a la Cour Imperiale de Limoges. Married 27 March 1830 at Limoges, to his first cousin Leonarde Marguerite ROGERIE (born 13 May 1806 Limoges, died 3 May 1876 Limoges, dtr of Jeremie and Marie Catherine PINOT DE LAULERIE). Of this marriage issued 2 children:-

11123971 - Jeanne FOUGEAUD.

11123972 - Leonard Paul FOUGEAUD. Born 23 October 1835 at Limoges, died 4 June 1887 at Tulle (Correze). Greffier Tribunal Civil de Tulle. Married 8 February 1866 at Tulle, Mathilde Madeleine Victoire CHARLIER (born 1843 at Mutzig (Haut-Rhin), died 1917 at Tulle, professeur de chant, dtr of Victoire Joseph, controleur principal a la Manufacture Imperiale d'Armes de Tulle, and Marie-Louise MANDRON). Of this marriage two children:-

111239721 - Marie Marguerite Victoire FOUGEAUD. Born 19 January 1870. Married Bernard MARQUE, repetiteur general au lycee de Tulle.

111239722 - Pierre Louis Rene FOUGEAUD. Born 13 November 1866, died 4 March 1927 at Tulle. Pharmacist, amateur photographer. Married 7 September 1895 at Tulle, Antoinette CHASTANG (born 1863 at Tulle, died 1929 at Tulle, dtr of Pierre CHERI, sous-chef de division a la Prefecture de Tulle, inspecteur de l'Assistance Publique, Chevalier de la Legion

d'Honneur, and his wife Elisa CHASTANG (they were first cousins)). Of their marriage issued two children:-²⁰

1112397221 - Louise Marie FOUGEAUD. Born 3 July, died 1 August 1896 at Tulle aged just one month.

1112397222 - Marie Germaine FOUGEAUD. Born 11 July 1897 at Tulle, died April 1981 at Ambazac (Haute-Vienne). Married 7 April 1920 to Paul Louis BRIN (born 2 January 1893 Tulle, died 16 September 1973 at Tulle, chef de bureau a la Mairie de Tulle, son of Auguste Alexandre, armurier a la manufacture d'armes de Tulle, and Leonarde VAREILLE) with issue of:-

11123972221 - Marie-Louise BRIN. Born 1921 at Tulle. Married Andre GOUDOUR (born 1921, died 2003 at Tulle), with issue of:-

111239722211 - Alain GOUDOUR b 1955. He married Laurence (surname unknown - born 1955) with issue of:-

11123972221111 - Anne GOUDOUR. Born 1983

11123972221112 - Claire GOUDOUR. Born 1985

111239722212 - Pierre Rene Auguste BRIN. Born 15 June 1923 Tulle, died 25 September 2000 at Saint-Viance (Correze). Married Paulette Henriette PIETTE (born 1923 at Thiernu (Aisne), dtr of Clement Alphonse, and Marguerite Reine DOUGY). Of this marriage issued:-

1112397222121 - Ghislaine BRIN. Born 1946. Wife unknown and had issue of 3 daughters:

11123972221211 - Stephanie. Born 1965. Married husband unknown with two children:

1112397222121111 - Martin

1112397222121112 - Jean

11123972221212 - Karine. Born 1967

(married),

11123972221212 - Diane. Born 1989.

1112397222122 - Danielle BRIN. Born 1946, married with three children:

11123972221221 - Laurent. Born 1968,

11123972221222 - Christine. Born 1970 and

11123972221222 - Cyril. Born 1984.

1112397222123 - Christiane BRIN. Born 13 December 1946 at Paris, died 20 February 1947, Paris

1112397222124 - Dominique BRIN. Born 1949.

Married husband unknown and had two children:

11123972221241 - Francois. Born 1977

11123972221242 - Aurelien. Born 1981.

1112397222125 - Murielle BRIN. Born 1952. Married in 1981 at Saint-Viance to Jean-Marie JACOB (born 1945, son of Charles and Marie-Louise BOURGES). She corresponded with David and Geoffrey Audcent concerning the PINOT genealogy, having published extensive genealogical data on the Geneanet website. Living at 18 allée de Beauminé, 33160, Saint-Médard-

²⁰ The genealogy of Pierre Louis Rene FOUGEAUD was published by Thomas Schneider and Robert Auclair, in 'De la peinture a la photographie : Ascendance Limousine de Rene Fourgeaud', Amitiés Généalogiques du Limousin, No. 40, 1^{er} trimestre 2003, pp52-58.

en-Jalles, near Bordeaux, in 2005 and 2009. She has issue of:-

11123972221251 - Felix Charles. Born 1987

11123972221252 - Sophie Marguerite. Born 1990

1112397222126 - Christian BRIN. Born 1955

1112397222127 - Laurence BRIN. Born 1959. married Jean-Luc NEVEU (born 1957) and had issue of:-

11123972221271 - Laetitia NEVEU. Born 1994

111239722213 - Jacques BRIN. Born 10 November 1926 at Tulle. He married Yvonne DELBOS (born 1927) with issue:-

1112397222131 - Patrick BRIN. Born October 1951 at Tulle, died 28 April 2002 at Vierzon (Cher). He married Andree (surname unknown - born 1952) of this marriage:

1112397222131 - Mathieu BRIN. Born 1979

1112397222132 - Marie-Cecile BRIN. Born 1980

11123A - Philippe PINOT DE LAULERIE. Born 2 December 1774.

11124 - Paul PINOT DE LAULERIE. Born 11 July 1739, and baptised on 14 July at Saint-Maurice-des-Lions, having M. PINOT DE CHEMINADE ('uncle') and Madelaine NANTIAT for godparents;

11125 - Françoise Rose PINOT DE LAULERIE. Died after 1763 with no known issue; and

11126 - Brice PINOT DE LAULERIE. He was married in the Eglise Saint-Sebastien, Chabanais, on 19 January 1778 to Michelle SENILLE (daughter of Philippe SENILLE and the late Marie CHARPENTIER). There were therefore two marriages between the PINOT DE LAULERIE and SENILLE families.

1113 - ? Maxime PINOT DE LA BARDE, Sieur de la Barde (or de la Borde). (Assumed to be a son of Maxime, because of family baptisms). Bourgeois (1766). Resident of Saint-Maurice-des-Lions (1742) and of Confolens, parish of Saint-Maxime (1766). He married Jeanne BOUTET and had issue of:

11131 - Marie PINOT DE LA BARDE. Born 28 May 1741 and baptised the following day at Saint-Maurice-des-Lion, having Jean-Baptise PEYEARD and her grandmother Marie VERNAUD as godparents.

11132 - Magdelaine (or Marguerite) PINOT DE LA BARDE. Baptised at Saint-Maurice-des-Lions on 19 December 1742, having Paul PINOT, avocat en parlement, and Magdelaine [...?..], as godparents. She married Jean Baptiste DRINGAUD (marchand, son for Jean DRINGAUD and ANNE DE LACROIX) in the Eglise Saint-Michel at Confolens on 13 October 1766.



Left: The property at Laulerie (Laurerie), near to Saint-Maurice-des-Lions (in 2008), which gave its name to one branch of the Pinot family.

1114 - Paul Pinot DE CHEMINADE. (Proof that he was the son of Maxime PINOT comes from him being identified as ‘uncle’ to a grandson of Maxime PINOT, one becoming godfather to Paul PINOT DE LAULERIE at Saint-Maurice-des-Lions in 1739 (referred to as ‘uncle’ of the child) and to Paul PINOT DE MOIRA at Vindelle in 1742. Greffier de la Baronnie de la Villate (1751). He married Marie CHESNE, on 23 October 1724 in the Eglise Saint-Barthelemy at Confolens, and died before October 1758. After his death his widow sold property “...*lieu, maiterie et village de Blais, passe de St-Maurice*” to Jacques DE LAGRANGE for 5,200 livres and 312 livres of pot-de-vin. She was residing in the parish of Saint-Barthelemy, Confolens, at the time.²¹ They had at least two children:

11141 - Elisabeth PINOT DE CHEMINADE. Born at Confolens on 26 March 1731, and died at Châteauneuf on 3 January 1808.²² She was married on 8 February 1751 at Confolens to Henri DE JARNAC, sieur de L’Estang, resident of Gourville (and son of Pierre DE JARNAC, Sr de Garde Epee and Marie Anne BARRAUD) following a marriage contract signed on 11 January 1751. At the time of her marriage she was living in the parish of Saint-Barthelemy, Confolens.²³ They had issue of:

111411 - Madelaine DE JARNAC DE LESTANG. Born 1 February 1755 at Saint-Trojan, and died at Angeac-Charente on 20 December 1831. She was married at Celles (Charente) on 24 April 1780, to Jean DE LHUILE, sieur de Fontlot (AGC N° 96, p. 46) (born 19 July 1736 at Criteuil (Charente), died 17 March 1801 at Nonaville (Charente) (AGC N° 89, p. 39))

11142 - Paul PINOT DE CHEMINADE. In 1776 he is mentioned in a legal deed (‘Paul Pinot de Cheminade, de Confolens, a Mre J F Dassier des Brosses des greffes de La Villatte et de La Chatre moyennant 800 L’ passed before notaire Goulmot on 8 March 1778).²⁴

²¹ Contract passed before Notaire Moureau of Confolens on 9 September 1758, Enregistrement des Actes des Notaires, AD-Charente: Series Q11 and 6Bib 1/708.

²² Information from <http://g.bachelier.free.fr/dejarnac.htm> (11 June 2007).

²³ A precis of the marriage contract (MA 064 NC2 – acte redigé par Ducoq, 2E 8402) is in ‘Confolens et Saint Maurice-des-Lions (Tome II) Contrats de Mariage recu avant 1793’, Assoc Genealogique de la Charente (AD-Charente: ref 6Bib 1/171).

²⁴ From ‘Notaires de Confolens & Chabonais’ by Pierre Boullanger, Assoc Genealogique de la Charente (AD-Charente: ref 6Bib 1/708)

Jean-Baptiste (“Jean”) PINOT DE MOIRA

c1692 - Before 1770

Sieur de Moira,

Bourgeois, procureur, notaire-royal and

Subdélégué de Monsieur l'intendant de la Généralité de Limoges.

Resident Chabanais and later Vindelle.

AND HIS SECOND WIFE

Françoise GAUVRY

? - After 1769

ID number: 111

Six-Times-Great-Grandparents to G D Audcent

The Early Life of Jean-Baptiste PINOT DE MOIRA: He was the son of Maxime PINOT, Sieur de Moirat (Maître apothicaire of the parish of Saint-Maurice-des-Lions) and Marie VERGNAUD.²⁵ The exact date and place of Jean’s birth is unknown – but it was probably near to St Maurice-des-Lion (perhaps Lesterps or Confolens), sometime around 1692 (his parents were married in 1688).

Jean-Baptiste was usually referred to as ‘Jean’²⁶, and his surname as ‘PINOT’, but in 1738 he signed the parish register at Vindelle as ‘PINOT MOIRAT’. He was generally known as the Sieur de Moirat. ‘Moirat’ was sometimes spelt ‘Moira’.

Jean’s Legal Career

Jean entered the legal profession, although details of his early career are uncertain.²⁷ He resided in the town of Chabanais (parish of Saint-Sebastien) between 1718 and 1739, and was recorded in the parish registers as a ‘bourgeois’, meaning that he was a wealthier member of the Third Estate and had none of the financial, legal or social privileges of nobility. In 1726 and 1729 he was described as a ‘procureur’ - a legal position involved with bringing cases to court. At the baptism of his nephew (Jean PINOT DE LAULERIE at Saint-Maurice-des-Lions) in 1731, Jean was described as a ‘bourgeois et procureur’. He later became a notaire-royal, and was almost certainly the Jean PINOT who was granted letters of provision by the King, on 18 July 1732, to succeed Pierre DE BARUSSEAU as notaire-royal for the parishes of Massignac and Montemboeuf (which are close to Chabanais).²⁸

²⁵ No baptism or marriage record has yet been found which names Jean as the son of Maxime. However, in the absence of direct proof it is still possible to prove Jean’s parentage through his links with the Pinot de Laurerie family (as explained at the end of this biography). The Pinot genealogy written in the 1840s claimed that Jean was the eldest son of noble Pons Gaspard Pinot (Seigneur de Montchal, Chevalier, Conseiller du Roi, Lieutenant General, president presidial et commissaire confecteur in the Sénéchaussée et siege presidial du Puy) but this erroneous: Jean did not hold noble status and he certainly was not the son of Pons Gaspard Pinot.

²⁶ Although usually referred to as “Jean” he was referred to as “Jean-Baptiste” at his second marriage in 1739, and at the marriages of his sons in 1769 and 1772.

²⁷ A Jean Pinot was succeeded by Jacques Deschamps as procureur postulant in the sénéchaussée et siege presidial of Poitiers, by letters accorded to him on 25 September 1732 (Cote de la lettre: V/1/ 291 pièce 174). About the same time another Jean Pinot was succeeded as sergent royal in the sénéchaussée of Limoges by Jacques Senemand, who was accorded letters of provision on 20 December 1732 (Cote de la lettre: V/1/ 291 pièce 402).

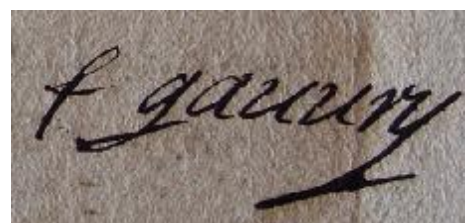
²⁸ Centre Historique des Archives Nationales (Cote de la lettre: V/1/ 290 pièce 284). Information on this, and the other lettres de provision, comes from the PROF database at

(<http://www.archivesnationales.culture.gouv.fr/arn/>) - the original documents have still to be consulted. It is

Around September 1738 (or earlier) Jean was appointed to an administrative position as ‘*subdélégué de Monsieur l’intendant de la Généralité de Limoges*’ (whilst still described as a *notaire-royal* in some later documents). As *Subdélégué* he was a salaried employee of the *Intendant*, who was the King’s chief administrator for a large region known as a ‘*généralité*’. The *Intendant* was based in Limoges and had responsibility for justice, police and finance within his area. Most *Intendants* employed deputies known as ‘*subdélégués*’, to assist them in carrying out their duties over such large geographical areas. Jean, like other *subdélégués*, was personally hired by the *Intendant* and was not technically a servant of the Crown. During his first marriage Jean continued to live in Chabanais.



Above and Right: Signatures of Jean Pinot de Moirat (“Pinot Moirat”) (in 1738) and his wife Françoise Gauvry (in 1748) from the parish registers of Vindelle



The position of *subdélégué* involved hard work and frequent travel around the local area. For example in March 1744 Jean presided over an inquiry held in the parish church at Grenord, and two months later he travelled to the village of Genouillac to hold a hearing in the church there.²⁹ In January 1752 he was given responsibility for investigating complaints raised by the residents of the parish of Soyaus (Suaux). They had petitioned the *Intendant* because they were being over-taxed, and Jean was asked to recommend a fair level of tax for the parish.³⁰

Jean married twice. His first wife, whom he married before 1718, was Marguerite DE LA QUENTENIE. She was born c1701, into a local bourgeois family that had provided the town of Chabanais with apothecaries, surgeons and lawyers for generations. It is not known where the wedding took place as no reference has not been found in the parish registers for Chabanais, Saint-Maurice-des-Lions or Confolens. The couple had five children (see below), all baptised in the church of Saint-Sebastien in Chabanais between 1718 and 1726, before Marguerite died at the age of thirty-eight. She was buried in the cemetery for the parish of Saint-Sebastien in Chabanais on 14 February 1729.

reasonable to assume that the Jean Pinot mentioned in these documents is Jean Pinot de Moira since at the time of his marriage in 1740 he noted as living in the parish of Chabanais which is almost adjacent to the parish of Massignac, and other documents refer to him being a *notaire-royal*. It is highly unlikely that there were two *notaires* both called Jean Pinot living in adjacent parishes.

²⁹ ‘*Notaires de Confolens & Chabanais*’ by Pierre Boullanger, Assoc Genealogique de la Charente (AD-Charente: ref 6Bib 1/708) refer to two documents – each being a *process-verbal de visite ou etate des lieux*: “11/III/1744. PV de the Eglise de Grenord (Pinot, *subdélégué* a Chabanais)” and “20/IV/1744. PV de the Eglise de Genouillac (Pinot, *subdélégué* a Chabanais).” Note the actual records have not been consulted.

³⁰ *Process-verbal* before Jean Bernard, *notaire-royal* à Angoulême, dated 30 January 1752. (Archives départementales de Charente, ref 2E 140). A transcript is available in ‘*Inventaire - sommaire des archives départementales antérieures a 1790, charente - archives civiles, series E*’, rédigé par M P de Fleury, archiviste (1887), Tome 4, pages 244-245.

It would be another eleven years before Jean remarried. His second wife was a young widow named Françoise GAUVRY, whose details follow.



Above - Two views of the parish of Saint-Sebastien in the town of Chabanais, home of Jean PINOT between 1718 and 1739.

The Early Life of Françoise GAUVRY:- She was probably the sister of Robert GAUVRY, sieur des Plantes (to whom she leased property in 1729), meaning that she was the daughter of Maître François GAUVRY (lawyer, *procureur au présidial d'Angoumois*, who died before 1737) and his wife demoiselle Marie LAURENS (who was living at Chamoulard in the parish of Puymoyen in 1736 –just 5 km south of Angoulême).³¹ However, the parish registers at Puymoyen make no reference to the family and her parentage is unconfirmed. Her ancestors took their name from Gauvry, a farm in the nearby parish of Mornac (to the east of Angoulême), it being recorded in 1579 that “François Gauvry le jeune, laboureur, achète une pièce de terre au village des Gauvry, paroisse de Mornac.”³²

Françoise was also married twice. Her first husband was Messire Jean Louis CARLIET, Sieur de Coursac in the rural parish of Vindelle. However, he died before December 1729, and was buried in the churchyard at Vindelle, leaving her a widow with at least one child to raise:

(i) Jacques Guy CARLIET, Sieur de Coursac. He married Jeanne CHAGNEAU (daughter of Jean CHAGNEAU LA GRAVIER, avocat en parlement, and Marie NEMON) at Vindelle on 18 December 1752, following a contract passed before CAILLAUD, notaire-royal à Angoulême, on 12 December 1752.³³

After her first husband’s death Françoise continued to reside in the manor house at Vindelle, and it would be another ten years before she remarried. Françoise also owned a town-house in the centre of Angoulême, which in December 1729 she agreed to lease to Robert GAUVRY,

³¹ Evidence (but not proof) of her parentage are 2 notariale actes, in the Archives Départementales de Charente. One (ref 2E 838) records the lease of a house in 1729 by Françoise Gauvry, widow of Jean-Louis Corliet, sieur de Coursat, living at Vindelle, to Robert Gauvry, sieur des Plantes, and his wife demoiselle Marie de Deveveau. The other (2E 236), passed seven years later in 1736 was a contract of marriage between (the same) Robert Gauvry, sieur des Plantes, son of the late maître François Gauvry (in his lifetime procureur au présidial d'Angoumois) and demoiselle Marie Laurens, living at Chamoulard in the parish of Puymoyen, to demoiselle Thérèse Boisseau (this was presumably his second marriage).

³² “François Gauvry le jeune, laboureur, achète une pièce de terre au village des Gauvry, paroisse de Mornac. A.D. E 1256. Le village n'existe plus. Mais le lieu-dit "Le Clos-de-Gauvry" existait au cadastre de 1824.” From G. Delage, Contribution à l'Etude des Noms de Lieux de la Charente, MSAHC, 1965, p. 234.

³³ Archives départementales de Charente, ref 2E 257.

sieur des Plantes (presumably her brother) and his wife Marie DE DEVEAEAU. The house had its principle entrance on rue de la Cloche-Verte and another entrance on rue Criminelle.³⁴

The Married Life of Jean and Françoise: They were married on 12 April 1739 in the ancient parish church of Saint-Christophe in the small village of Vindelle. The register records that Jean was a resident of the parish of Saint-Sebastien in the town of Chabanais at the time, whilst Françoise was a resident of Vindelle. Their parents were not mentioned in the parish register because both bride and groom were entering into their second marriage. Dispensation was granted, as was the fashion amongst the better off, for the reading of two banns (meaning that only one bann was read).

Following his second marriage Jean moved to Vindelle, residing in a property known as '*la maison du Mesne Jolly*' (and '*logis du Mesne Jolly*') until at least the early 1750s. He continued his work as a subdélégué after moving to Vindelle.

Although Jean and Françoise lived at Vindelle, they retained ownership of the town house in nearby Angoulême, with entrances on rue de la Cloche-Verte and rue Criminelle. On 7 February 1750 Jean and his wife leased the house to Laurent LEBLANC. Their tenant was the '*lieutenant de premier chirurgien du Roi en Angoumois*', which suggests that the house was fairly grand.³⁵ However, only two months later in April 1752, Jean jointly with his wife and step-son, sold the property for 3,500 livres and wine (pot-de-vin) to the value of 48 livres, to a lawyer named Jean-Pierre VILLEDARY (*procureur en la sénéchaussée d'Angoumois et en l'élection d'Angoulême*).³⁶ Jean was described in February and April 1752 as a notaire-royal, perhaps indicating that he had by then retired as a subdélégué for the Intendant.

Jean PINOT DE MOIRA had the following children by his two wives:

By first wife

11111 - Catherine PINOT. Born on 1 July 1718, and baptised the same day in the Eglise Saint-Sebastien, Chabanais, on 1 July 1718. Her godparents were Maxime PINOT, Sieur de Moirat (who was absent and represented by his son Paul) and Delle Catherine DE LA QUINTINYE. Catherine was buried at Chabanais (Saint-Sebastien) on 14 October 1722 aged just four years;

111112 - Jean PINOT DE LA QUINTINIE, seigneur de La Quintinie. Baptised at the Eglise Saint-Sebastien, Chabanais, on 19 November 1720; having the parish priest (Jean DELARAPDYE) and demoiselle Marie DE LA QUINTINIE as godparents. Godfather to his half-brother (Jean) in 1744 and present at the wedding of his half-brother (Paul) at Limoges in 1769. In 1750 he was living at Limoges and was a clerk in the Intendant's office ('comis au bureau de Intendance'). By 1772 he had been promoted to the position of 'secrétaire de l'Intendance' at Limoges. It seems he later became one of the commissaires aux tailles de la Généralité de Limoges, and died on

³⁴ Acte de délaissement, passed before Pierre Jeheu, notaire-royal à Angoulême, on 7 December 1729 (Archives départementales de Charente, ref 2E 838), this describes her as "demoiselle Françoise Gauvry, veuve de Jean-Louis Corliet, sieur de Coursat, demeurant au bourg de Vindelle".

³⁵ Acte de Bail à ferme, passed before Guillaume Jeheu, notaire-royal à Angoulême on 7 February 1750, "par Maître Jean Pinot, notaire-royal, et demoiselle Françoise Gauvry, sa femme, demeurant au Maine-Jolly, paroisse de Vindelle, à Laurent Leblanc, lieutenant de premier chirurgien du Roi en Angoumois, d'une maison sise à Angoulême, rue de la Cloche-Verte, paroisse St André". (Archives départementales de Charente, ref 2E 847).

³⁶ Acte de vente, passed before Caillaud, notaire-royal à Angoulême on 3 April 1750 (Archives départementales de Charente, ref 2E 252).

14 August 1788.³⁷ He married Louise DE VERDILHAC at Limoges, in the church of Saint-Michel-des-Lions, on 22 September 1750 (in the presence of Jean PINOT DE LAURERIE, cousin-germain).³⁸ In the autumn of 1762 Louise gave birth to the couple's forth child, but unfortunately the birth was difficult and the child died the same day. Louise died three days later and was buried 'dans la chapelle du cimetiere' in the parish of Saint-Michel-des-Lions, Limoges, on 21 October 1762. They had issue of:

111121 - Joseph PINOT DE LA QUINTINIE, seigneur de La Quintinie.

Bourgeois de Saint-Junien, who married Madeleine ROUARD DE CARD, in the parish church of Saint-Michel-des-Lions, at Limoges, on 28 January 1772. She brought him a dowry of 9,000 livres;

111122 - Marie Berthe PINOT. She married Joseph PEYRAUD, Sieur du Repaire ('contolleur des actes au bureau de Confolens', and son of Nicolas Francois PEYRAUD and Marguerite PRADIGNAC), in the parish church of Saint-Michel-des-Lions, at Limoges, on 19 March 1772. Her husband later became mayor of Confolens: They had issue of:³⁹

1111221 - Lamontagne PEYRAUD. Born 3 May 1795. (Her first names shows that her father was a radical republican during the Revolution (as a supporter of a radical faction known as 'The Mountain').

111123 - Anne PINOT. Born and baptised on 3 March 1760 at Limoges, and baptised in the church of Saint-Michel-des-Lions, having Monsieur Maxime PINOT and Demoiselle Anne DE VERDILHAC for godparents. She died just eight days later on 10 March and was buried the following day "dans cette eglise" of Saint-Michel-des-Lions.

111124 - a baby boy PINOT. He was born, baptised (at home) and died on 18 October 1762. He was buried the next day in the "petit cimetiere" of the church of Saint-Michel-des-Lions, Limoges.

111113 - Maxime PINOT. Baptised at the Eglise Saint-Sebastien, Chabonais, on 23 March 1723, having Maxime PINOT, Sieur de Moirat (his grandfather, who was represented by his son Paul) and Susanne DE LA QUINTINIE as godparents. He became godfather to his niece (Anne PINOT) in 1760;

111114 - Leonard PINOT. Born on 6 April 1725 and baptised the same day in the Eglise Saint-Sebastien, Chabonais, having Leonard FOUGIER and Anne DE LA QUINTINIE as godparents;

11115 - Marguerite PINOT. Born on 25 May 1726 and baptised the same day in the Eglise Saint-Sebastien, Chabonais, having for godparents Louis MILTHEAU and

³⁷ The Fonds de l'intendance de Limoges (reference C122) at the Archives départementales de la Haute-Vienne incudes a "commission de commissaire aux tailles pour M. Berthet, en remplacement de M. Pinot, décédé, 14 août 1788".

³⁸ Roger Labitotiere (on the Geneanet website) mentions that a Marie de Verdilhac married 'Jean Pinet' on 10 February 1730 at Mortemart (40km east of Confolens): This Jean was a Notaire at St Germain sur Vienne, and was the son of another Jean Pinet and Madeleine Prenot. Marie was the daughter of Jean de Verdilhac and his wife Marie-Marthe (the same couple also had another daughter named Louise, born on 9 November 1715 at Mortemart). Interestingly, the de Verdilhac family also had alliances with the Hugonneau and Charpentier families (names linked to Maxime Pinot by the law suite in 1703).

³⁹ Information on Marie Berthe Pinot, and her family, from 'La Révolution française à Confolens, 1789-1799' by Pierre Boulanger, Maurice de Poitevin et Joël Giraud (Published 1988 Projets éditions France), pages 103 and 123.

Marguerite FOUGIER. In 1738 she became godmother to Jacques MESNARD at Vindelle.

By second wife

11116 - Paul PINOT DE MOIRA. Born at Vindelle on 26 October 1740 and baptised there on 1 January 1741, having for godparents Messire Paul PINOT DE LAULERIE (conseiller au parlement) and Madame Françoise MARRIN (wife of Messire DE VALLETEAU, Ecuyer, Seigneur de Nouillac, the former vice-senechal and mayor of the nearby town of Angoulême). Resident of Saint-Junien. Ancestor of the AUDCENT family.

11117 - Paul PINOT DE MOIRA. Born at Vindelle on 18 August 1742 and baptised there on 20 August 1742 having for godparents Messire Paul PINOT DE CHEMINADE and Marie GOUARD. He died on 9 February 1750 at 'le logis du Mesne Jolly', and was buried the next day in the same grave as 'Mr COURSAT', at Vindelle.

11118 - Jean PINOT DE MOIRA. Born at Mesne Jolly in the parish of Vindelle on 24 December 1744 and baptised there on 27 December 1744 having for godparents Mr Jean PINOT and Mademoiselle Marie DE GRESIGNAC (wife of Monsieur NALLESTEAU, ecuyer, seigneur de Mouitlac de Boisdrant). He died on 31 October 1746 at 'la maison du Mesne Jolly', and was buried the same day in the same grave as Mr COURSAT, at Vindelle, in the presence of Marguerite PINOT and Simon CHAUVCAUQ.



Above: Maine Jolly (2008) and the village of Vindelle behind.

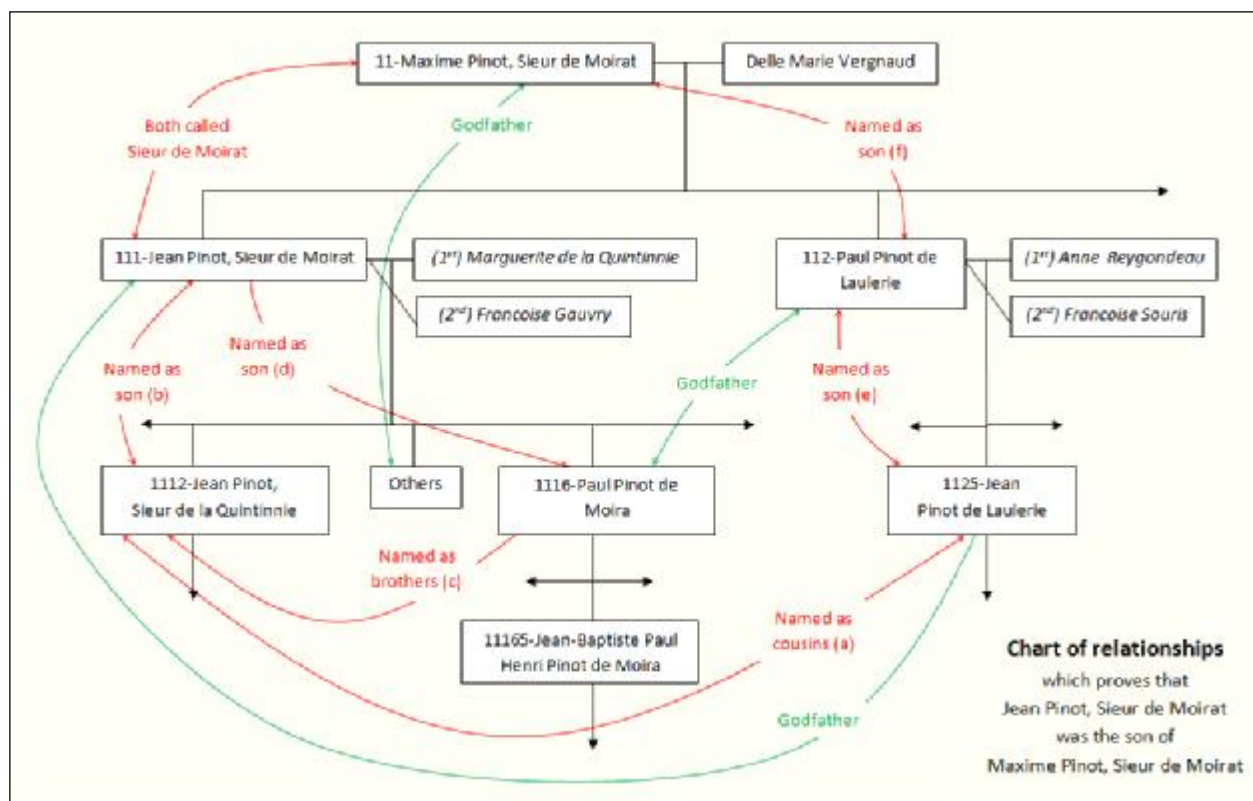
Left: A contemporary map (Carte de Cassini) showing the location of Jean's home, at Le Maine Jolly, south-west of Vindell. Also shown, to the north-east of Vindelle is the property at Coursac (which belonged to Françoise's first husband and son)



In September 1740 Françoise became godmother to Françoise GEOFFROY DE LA THIBAUDIERE, and in 1748 she was godmother to Françoise MATHIONS, whilst in November

1741 Jean became godfather to Jean JANDRON - all baptised at Vindelle. Previously, Jean was godfather to his nephew Jean Baptiste PINOT DE LAULERIE (at Saint-Maurice-des-Lions in 1731).

Jean and Françoise attended the wedding of Jean's step-son (Jacques CORLIET) at Vindelle in December 1752. However, Jean had died by the time of his son Paul's wedding in October 1769, at which time Françoise is noted as a widow. It is not known where they died, although it does seem they moved away from Vindelle (as the parish registers have been thorough searched and make no reference to their burials).



(e) Jean Pinot was married in the presence of Jean Pinot de Laurerie, his "cousin-germain", on 22 September 1750, at Limoges (église Saint-Michel-des-Lions).

(b) Jean Pinot, was named as the son of Sieur Jean Pinot and the late Marguerite de la Quintinnie of Chabonais at his marriage in 1750 (op.cit).

(c) Paul Pinot de Moira was married in the presence of Monsieur maître Jean Pinot, Seigneur de la Quintinnie, "le grand cousin", on 10 October 1760, at Limoges (église Saint-Michel-des-Lions).

(d) Paul Pinot de Moira was named as son of the late Jean-Baptiste Pinot "en son vivant Subdélégué à Chabonais" and Françoise Gauvry, at his marriage in 1769 (op.cit).

(e) Jean Pinot de Laurerie was named as the son of Paul Pinot de Laurerie and the late Anne Reygondeau at his marriage on 25 September 1758, at Saint-Junien (église de Saint Pierre).

(f) Paul Pinot de Laurerie named as the son of Maxime Pinot, Sieur de Moirat, and Marie Vergnaud in his marriage contract passed before notaire Mossas on 20 June 1727 (AD H, 45/811, 87/1777).

Paul PINOT DE MOIRA

1740 - 1814

*Soldier and military engineer in French Guiana
(Ingénieur, Inspecteur des ouvrages du Roi en Amerique),
Collector of tobacco duty at Saint-Junien (entrepouseur des tabacs),
Member of the Assemblée d'Élection de Limoges,
called 'Yapotoli' by the Galabis Indians*

AND HIS WIFE

Marguerite ESTIENNE DE LA RIVIERE

? - before 1810

Five-Times-Great-Grandparents to G D Audcent

ID number: 1116

The Early Life of Paul PINOT DE MOIRA:- He was born on 26 October 1740 in the rural parish of Vindelle, near the town of Angoulême (present day Departement de Charente). He was born into a bourgeois family, the son of Messire Jean-Baptiste PINOT DE MOIRA (Sieur de Moira, notaire-royal and subdélégué de Monsieur l'Intendant de la Généralité de Limoges) and his second wife Françoise GAUVRY.⁴⁰

Paul was baptised on 1 January 1741, in the ancient church of Saint-Christophe at Vindelle by the curé of the parish. His godparents were Messire Paul PINOT DE LAULERIE (a lawyer - 'conseiller au parlement') and Madame Françoise MARRIN (wife of Messire DE VALLETEAU, Ecuyer, Seigneur de Nouillac, the former vice-senechal and mayor of the nearby town of Angoulême).



Above left: The 11th Century church of St Christophe at Vindelle, where Paul was baptised in 1741



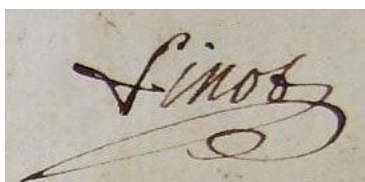
Most surviving documents refer to him as "Paul Pinot", although he occasionally used the particule "de Moira" (such as at the marriage of his sister-in-law (Catherine ESTIENNE) in

⁴⁰ Proof of his parentage is (a) the certified copy of his baptism entry, made on 26 September 1826 and now in the possession of D B Audcent (and since verified against the actual parish registers held in the Archives Départementales de Charente), and (b) the record of his marriage on 10 October 1769, parish of St Michel-des-Lions, Limoges (Archives Départementales de Haute Vienne), and (c) his marriage contract (Archives Départementales de Haute Vienne), all of which name his parents.

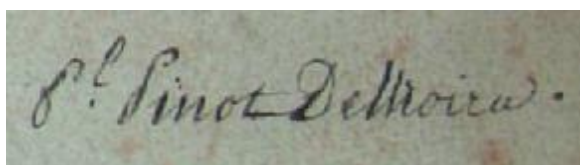
1772, where he was described as “*Mr Paul Pinot de Moirat*”⁴¹, and on the cover of a notebook containing a series of essays (written by Paul after 1789), where he used the spelling “Pinot de Moira”). His social status was that of a ‘*bourgeois*’, meaning that the family were wealthier member of the Third Estate with none of the financial, legal or social privileges of nobility.

Paul’s service as a military engineer

Paul PINOT DE MOIRA served as a military-engineer, being variously described as a military engineer (*Ingénieur*)⁴², as an old soldier (*vieux soldat*) and as a former officer of the military engineers (*ancien officier du génie*)⁴³. He was also described as the former Inspector of the King’s works in America (*Inspecteur des ouvrages du Roi en Amérique*)⁴⁴. In 1790 he described himself as a former military engineer of His Majesty (*ancien ingénieur de votre Majesté*) in a letter to the King.⁴⁵ Military engineers (‘*ingénieurs*’) were responsible for fortifications, and generally belonged to the ‘*Corps des Ingénieurs Militaires*’ and, following reforms in 1776, its successor, the ‘*Corps Royal du Génie.*’ These were elite military units, composed solely of commissioned officers. These ‘*ingénieurs*’ were trained at the ‘*Ecole Royale du Génie*’ (established at Mezieres in 1748), to which entry was highly competitive and restricted to the sons of noble families.

A close-up photograph of a handwritten signature in dark ink on aged paper. The signature is highly stylized and cursive, appearing to read 'Pinot'.

Left: Above - Signature of Paul Pinot de Moira on his son’s marriage contract in 1810, and below his name written on the cover of the notebook containing his two treatises (dated 1789).

A photograph of a handwritten name in dark ink on aged paper. The name is written in a cursive script and reads 'P. Pinot de Moira'.

Paul was not of noble birth, and would therefore have been barred from entry to the college at Mezieres. Furthermore, no record can be found of him in the military archives of the military engineers.⁴⁶

Family papers show that Paul spent some time in South America, and it can only be assumed that as ‘Inspector of the Kings works in America’, he performed the role of a military engineer in the tiny French colony of Guyane (French Guiana) without actually holding a

⁴¹ Registers of St Michel-des-Lions, Limoges, 19 May 1772.

⁴² Described as a deceased “Ingénieur” in the Acte de Décès for his daughter Barbe Lucille in 1851;

⁴³ Described as a “ancien officier du Génie” in his sons marriage contract in 1810. Described as both “vieux Soldat” and “ancien officier du Génie” in the notebook containing his treatises written in 1785 or 1789 (in possession of David Audcent).

⁴⁴ Described as “Inspecteur des ouvrages du Roi en Amérique” in the death certificate of his son Jean -Baptiste Paul Henri Pinot de Moira at Breaute on 29 August 1855.

⁴⁵ “Le procès de Louis XVI, ou Collection complète, des Opinions, Discours et Mémoires des Membres de la Convention nationale, sur les crimes de Louis XVI”, Tome 2, by Jean-Charles Poncelin de La Roche-Tilhac (published 1795, Paris, Chez Debarle, Imprimeur-Libraire, quai des Augustins), page 114, Document No. 261.

⁴⁶ Paul Pinot de Moira is **not** listed in ‘Dictionnaire des Ingénieurs Militaires 1691-1791’ (Montpellier, 1981) by Anne Blanchard, and the Directeur at the Centre de Documentation et de Recherches, Ecole supérieure et d’application du Génie failed to uncover any record of his military service following an investigation in 2007.

commission in the prestigious Corps des Ingénieurs Militaires. Guyane occupied a small area of rainforest on the South American coast, and was the only American colony under French rule following the French defeat in Canada in 1760. Its European population was less than that of a small French town and the colony would have been a remote, inhospitable and unpopular posting for any soldier. In such a backwater it might have been possible for Paul to assume the position of military engineer and inspecteur of the King's works, without actually holding a commission as an officer in the Corps des Ingénieurs Militaires. This undoubtedly explains how Paul came to be able to describe himself as a military engineer without there being any record of him in the military archives.



Above left: A plan of Fort Cépéroù and the main town of Cayenne in French Guyane, 1765 - Paul was responsible for the fortifications and town walls (from the Dutch edition of A.F. Prévost d' Exile's 'Histoire Général des Voyages').

Above right: The remains of Fort Cépéroù in 2006

As Inspector of the King's works in America ("*Inspecteur des ouvrages du Roi en Amérique*") Paul would have been responsible for the repair and maintenance of the small Fort - called Fort Cépéroù - overlooking the main settlement of Cayenne.

The Guyane Disaster and its aftermath

Although a trading post had been established in French Guiana as early as 1624, large scale French colonisation only began in 1763.⁴⁷ Having lost almost all its overseas possessions, the French Government decided to support a massive plan to colonise and develop French Guiana. Pamphlets were circulated widely throughout France, portraying the tropical rainforest and equatorial swamps as an unspoilt paradise. With promises of food, land and other inducements, nearly 14,000 people from France and Canada were persuaded to emigrate to French Guiana between 1763 and 1765. However, the colonists were to be cruelly disappointed. Many arrived in the rainy season when nothing could be built, and they endured

⁴⁷ Guyane is today an overseas department of France, best known for the notorious former penal colony at Devil's Island and for the European spaceport near Kourou from where Ariane rockets are launched.

terrible conditions. Most of the new colonists died within a few months of arrival, from yellow fever, syphilis or dysentery. The survivors soon returned to France, where their wretched stories made a profound impression on the popular imagination. The disaster became a scandal, and resulted in numerous lawsuits that dragged on for years. The disaster effectively ended French colonial ambitions in the New World, although French Guiana remained under French rule. By 1775 its population had dropped to just 1,300 Europeans and 8,000 negro slaves, with an unknown number of Indians.



Above – A Galbis settlement (Carbets d'indiens Galibis sur le Maroni, gravure des Notes et souvenirs d'un voyage en Guyane Française, Frédéric Bouvier. 1867).

Left – a contemporary depiction of a South American Indian, as seen through European eyes.

It is not known when Paul served in French Guiana - but it was probably in the aftermath of the Guyane Disaster and before his marriage in 1769 (since he is known to have attended his sister-in-laws marriage in France in 1772, and to have had five children born in France between 1772 and 1786).

Paul's encounter with the Kali'nas ('Galibis') Indians

Whilst in French Guiana, Paul spent time living amongst the local Kali'nas Indians. This tribe, which the French called the 'Galibis', were indigenous Amerindians who were allied with the French from an early date. It was therefore important for the French authorities to maintain friendly relations with the Indians, and this seems to have been an important aspect of Paul's work in French Guiana. He formed a strong bond with the chief called Yapotoli, and was fascinated by their spiritual and moral attitudes. He listened to Yapotoli preach to his tribe each evening, in a meeting hut called a 'Taboui', and was moved by the way the chief spoke about friendship and charity.

Paul's admiration and respect for Chief Yapotoli was reciprocated. The chief bestowed a greatly honour on Paul by giving him the same name - Yapotoli - and gladly offered him hospitality, ensuring that Paul's needs were abundantly met by the tribe's hunting and fishing. When the time came for Paul to leave, emotions overflowed - Chief Yapotoli wept and wanted to follow, such was the friendship that had formed between the Indian chief and the French military engineer. Paul was deeply moved by this experience, and greatly admired the Indians' natural wisdom, warm humanity and innate spirituality.⁴⁸ At some stage Paul left the Tropics and returned to live in provincial France, near to where he had been born.

The Early Life of Marguerite ESTIENNE DE LA RIVIERE:- She was born into a wealthy bourgeois family of Limoges, the daughter of Jean Baptiste ESTIENNE, Seigneur de la Riviere (President en l'Election de Limoges, secretaire de l'Intendance, president en l'election de Limoges, directeur du dixième et directeur du vingtième de la Généralité de Limoges), and his second wife, Louise DESCORDES.⁴⁹ She was probably baptised in the parish church of Saint-Michel-des-Lions in Limoges (where the family are known to have resided but the records need to be checked).

The Married Life of Paul and Marguerite:- They were married on 10 October 1769, in the parish church of Saint-Michel-des-Lions, in the centre of Limoges. Paul's elderly widowed mother did not attend the wedding, probably because Limoges was too far from her home. However, Paul's brother (Jean) was present. The bride's family was represented by her widowed-mother and brothers Jean-Baptiste and Jean-Nicolas. The fathers of both the bride and groom were deceased, but during their lifetimes would have known each other professionally – as employees of the Intendant de Limoges.

The marriage contract still needs to be found, but it is likely that Marguerite brought her husband a large dowry.⁵⁰ Paul and Marguerite settled in the town of Saint-Junien⁵¹ near Limoges and had at least five children (although the first known child was not born until six years after the wedding):-

⁴⁸ Paul wrote two treatises, contained in a single note book (dated 1789), which is now in the possession of David Audcent. One treatise, entitled "*Testament pour l'instruction de mes enfants. Theologie, Philosophie, Politique et Morals d'un Vieux Soldat*", contains a series of essays and set out Paul's thoughts on religion and morality. It also describes his time spent with the Glabais Indians. The other treatise concerns the abuses of money-lending and was entitled "*Dissertation importante à tous Sur la Justice et l'absolue nécessité de l'interet Legal d'apiera les lois divines et humaines et sur l'atrocite de l'usure arbitraire par Pl Pinot de Moira, ancien officier du Génie.*"

⁴⁹ Proof of her parentage is (a) the record of her marriage on 10 October 1769, parish of St Michel-des-Lions, Limoges, and (b) her marriage contract, both of which name her parents. Marguerite's surname was often given as 'Estienne', but the particule 'de Riviere' appears in the burial register entry for her husband in 1814.

⁵⁰ Her sister Catherine received a dowry 7,500 livres, notaire Malaudent 1772.

⁵¹ The Fonds de l'intendance de Limoges (reference C 164) at the Archives départementales de la Haute-Vienne include the Rôles des tailles (1785-1790) for Saint-Junien (ville).

111161- Louis Joseph PINOT DE MOIRA. Born 24 August 1775, died 8 August 1838. He married in 1808 at Paris (2nd arrondissement) Eleonore DE ST QUENTON DE NOYON. They had two children;

111162 - Catherine Victoire PINOT DE MOIRA. Married in 1808 to Francois D'ALBIAC DE MARDALOUX (alias MERDALOUX);

111163 - Marguerite Emilie PINOT DE MOIRA (twin of Catherine Victoire). A “*native de Limoges*”, she became a ‘*religieuse de Saint-Alexis*’ (Bulletin de la Société archéologique et historique du Limousin, 1846, page 231)

211164 - Barbe Lucile PINOT DE MOIRA. Born c1779 at Saint Junien (present day Département de Haute-Vienne) and died 15 July 1851 at Limoges (aged 72 - registered by Paul François PINOT DE MOIRA, 40 years, “gendre et cousin de la décédée demeurant à Limoges”). She married in 1809 Pierre LANSADÉ DE PLAIGNE (lawyer) and appears to have had at least two children;

111165 – Jean-Baptiste Paul Henri PINOT DE MOIRA. Born 31 August 1786 at Saint Junien. Died 1855. He claimed to be an ‘Officier du Génie Militaire dans la Grande Armée’ (but there is no record of him in the military archives) in 1806-7, and was later a cloth manufacturer, Commissaire de Police at Montauban (1823-25) and Rouen (1825-30), printer and tax collector. He married Marie Catherine Jeanne ‘Félicité’ DE VILESTIVAUD DE LAPEYROUSE at Limoges, 1810. They are ancestors of the AUDCENT family.

Collection of tobacco duty during the 1780s

After returning from South America Paul obtained employment as an “*entreposeur de tabac*” at Saint-Junien. He was described as an “*entreposeur*” at the baptism of his son (Henri-Paul) in 1786⁵², as “*entreposeur de tabac*” in his letter to Louis XVI in 1790, and as an “*ancien préposé à l’entrepôt du tabac à Saint-Junien*” in a letter from Jean-Baptiste Estienne de la Rivière dated 1792.⁵³

As an “*entreposeur de tabac*” Paul was in charge of the bonded tobacco warehouse (*l’entrepôt du tabac*) in the town of Saint-Junien, overseeing the wholesale distribution of tobacco and the collection of tobacco duty (*le tabac*). Tobacco was widely used for smoking, chewing and snuff, and was a valuable source of income for the Government. Under the Ancien Régime, indirect taxes were collected on behalf of the Government by private companies. These commercial syndicates were called ‘tax farms’ and by the 1780s they had coalesced into a single general tax farm called the *Compagnie des Fermiers Généraux* (or *Ferme Générale*). This company was owned by 44 wealthy shareholders (known as the ‘*fermiers-généraux*’) and had 30,000 employees throughout the kingdom. It leased the contract to collect various indirect taxes including the lucrative duty on tobacco. As an *entreposeur*, Paul was one of its employees, from at least 1786. The position was well paid and highly respected - lawyers and retired army officers were often employed as *entreposeurs de tabac*.

Excessive taxation was unpopular, and the privatized collection of tax by wealthy financiers for private profit was especially resented. Amongst the institutions of the Ancien Régime that attracted popular criticism during the Revolution, the *Compagnie des Fermiers Généraux*, was

⁵² Repertoire of baptisms for Saint-Junien in 1786 (AD-H,V5Mi 155/54).

⁵³ The Fonds de l’intendance de Limoges (reference C 134) in the Archives départementales de la Haute-Vienne include information on the employés de la ferme du tabac for the Élection de Limoges in 1789 and need to be consulted.

one of the most vilified. On 27 March 1791 it was abolished, and Paul consequently lost his job. However, his employers - the wealthy individuals who owned the tax farm - suffered a far worse fate, as most of them were guillotined in 1794 for having imposed “*toutes espèces d'exactions et de concussions sur le peuple français.*”

Paul's appointment to the district assembly for Limoges in 1787

Paul was an ardent and enthusiastic monarchist - although there is some irony in the fact that his very loyalty to King Louis XVI would later play a part in contributing - in a small and unintended way - to the King's execution in 1793.

In June 1787 the Louis XVI passed an edict establishing provincial, district and municipal assemblies across most of France - this was a belated attempt to ward off growing popular unrest. These assemblies were given limited responsibilities for oversight of public works and poor relief, and were also to have a role in submission advice to the Government. Within two months Paul was appointed, as a representative of the Third Estate, to the assembly for the district of Limoges (*l'Assemblée d'Élection de Limoges*). This assembly was established for Limoges and the surrounding countryside including Saint-Junien, and was presided over by the Bishop of Limoges.

The sycophantic nature of these assemblies was demonstrated on 21 August 1787, when Paul (“*M. Pinot , propriétaire à Saint-Junien*”) joined a deputation, headed by the Abbot of Bouillé and the Marquis du Saillant, and composed of members of the provincial assembly and its subsidiary district assemblies. Paul and the other members of the deputation were dispatched to offer compliments to the King's commissioner, the Dean of Limoges cathedral and his clergy.⁵⁴

These assemblies were an abject failure - many of them were never convened and they failed to provide the King with the advice that might have saved him. This was clearly a source of great frustration to Paul. Some years later, after the King's execution, Paul wrote an essay entitled ‘*Diverse reflections on the necessity of re-establishing religion and morals: Proposed means to this effect*’.⁵⁵ In this he describes how the Revolution, together with the opprobrium and the military defeats that ensued, had inflicted a cruel blow on the Church of Jesus Christ and on true Christians. Paul did not limit his criticism to the revolutionaries; he was equally scornful of the vanity and extreme corruption of the royal court in Versailles, and of the way King's advisors had ignored the word of God. This, he considered, was the root cause of the Revolution and of the calamitous fall of a glorious monarchy.

The French Revolution and Paul's letter to the King - 1790

Paul did not keep his political opinions to himself. On 25 February 1790, seven months after the Storming of the Bastille, he sat down at his desk in Saint-Junien to write a heart-felt letter to the King, as a “most-humble, most-obedient and most-loyal servant and subject”. At this time France was still technically a monarchy, but royal authority was quickly ebbing away

⁵⁴ See article by Maurice Ardant entitled “Un Épisode de l'histoire du Limousin: de la généralité de Limoges” in the Bulletin de la Société archéologique et historique du Limousin, Tome XI (Limoges, 1861), pages 84-106. “M. Pinot , propriétaire à Saint-Junien” is mentioned on page 100.

⁵⁵ Essay entitled ‘Diverse reflections sur la nécessité de rétablir la religion et les mœurs: Moyens proposés à cet effet’ which forms part of a treatise entitled “*Testament pour l'instruction de mes enfants. Théologie, Philosophie, Politique et Morals d'un Vieux Soldat*”. The treatise is in a note book dated 1789, but clearly this essay was written after the execution of the King in January 1793. The document is now in the possession of David Audcent.

and Paul felt compelled to reassure the King that he and all decent and honest Frenchmen remained loyal to the Crown. Paul wrote: ⁵⁶

SIRE,

It must be permissible for one of your most loyal subjects to alleviate the excess of the anguish he feels, by depositing in your august hands the only oath which he can never be deprived of making; that is to remain inviolably faithful to his King, and to sacrifice his own life on any occasion for him. The number of Frenchmen who think like this are many thousands of times more than what your Majesty would believe if he were to judge by the unfortunate circumstances created by the malicious scoundrels (“scélérats”), who have no loyalty, probity or honour, and who have reduced honest people to in-action and silence so that they can conform with the peaceful orders and intentions of your Majesty. Sire, it is now vitally important for the state of the nation, that you understand this and are convinced that, because of your immutable rights and all of your virtues, you are a King cherished by all true Frenchmen; an heroic people await only the signal to rally around your Majesty, and to unleash before his eyes the most formidable power, which will deal with the current crimes,

I am, with the most profound respect,

SIRE,

Of your Majesty,

The most-humble, most-obedient and most-loyal servant and subject.

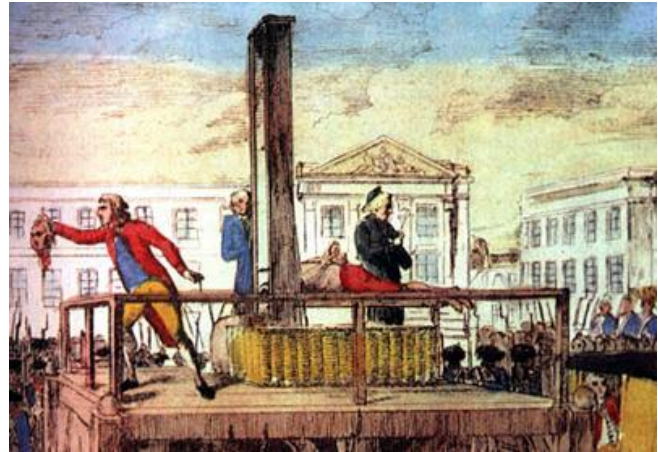
Signed, PINOT, former engineer of your Majesty, currently entreposeur de tabac,

Saint-Junien, in the Limousin, 25 February 1790

Discovery of the King’s infamous iron cupboard (*Armoire de Fer*) in 1792

Whether or not the King actually read Paul’s letter is not known. However, the letter reached the Tuilleries palace in Paris. When a concealed safe was installed behind the wall of an obscure palace corridor, in May 1792, Paul’s letter was placed inside for safe keeping with similar papers. This cupboard - known as the ‘*Armoire de Fer*’ (iron cupboard) - gained huge notoriety six months later when its existence was revealed by the locksmith who had installed it. By this date Louis XVI had been suspended as King and was awaiting trial for treason. The Minister of the Interior seized the contents of the suspicious ‘*Armoire de Fer*’ and had the documents taken straight to the National Convention. A commission was then appointed to catalogue the papers, which were widely expected to prove the ex-King’s complicity in ‘crimes against the nation’. Paul’s letter was catalogued as document No. 261.

⁵⁶ Text of letter from Paul Pinot de Moira to Louis XVI (translated by G D Audcent, 2007) taken from “Le procès de Louis XVI, ou Collection complete, des Opinions, Discours et Mémoires des Membres de la Convention nationale, sur les crimes de Louis XVI”, Tome 2, by Jean-Charles Poncelin de La Roche-Tilhac (published 1795, Paris, Chez Debarle, Imprimeur-Libraire, quai des Augustins), page 114, Document No. 261.



A contemporary cartoon (left) depicting the discovery of the King's secret iron chest in 1792. Paul's letter was amongst the documents found inside. The cupboard was widely expected to contain all sorts of 'skeletons' and contributed to the King's execution in 1793 (above).

In the event the documents from the '*Armoire de Fer*' were not as useful in proving the ex-King's guilt as had been expected - few Skeletons were found in the cupboard. Many of the documents, like Paul's letter, were relatively trivial. However, its propaganda-value was not diminished and the radical republicans used the '*Armoire de Fer*' to discredit the King in the popular press at a critical moment in the Revolution, just as his trial was about to commence and when public opinion was wavering over his fate. The contents of the cupboard were less important than the impression of secrecy and deception which it created, thus turning the people against the King. Inevitably the National Convention found Louis XVI guilty of treason, and in January 1793 the deposed monarch was driven through the streets of Paris to the guillotine. Thus it could be said that Paul's letter to the King contributed - in a small and un-intended way - to the King's execution in 1793.

Later, in 1795 the collection of papers from inside the '*Armoire de Fer*' was published by order of the National Convention. Paul's letter was therefore printed in full on page 1114 of the second volume.

The discovery of Paul's letter to the King, during the height of the Revolutionary fervour, could have placed the PINOT family in grave danger, especially given the language he used in describing the revolutionaries as "*malicious scoundrels, who have no loyalty, probity or honour*", and the counter-revolutionary sentiments that he expressed. The letter would have been enough to mark Paul out as an enemy of the people during the Reign of Terror, but as far as we know there were no unfortunate consequences.

Although Paul was a staunch royalist, one of his wife's nephews (Louis DE VILESTIVAUD) was elected president of the radical Jacobin Club in Limoges, and was appointed to the Committee of Public Safety for the Haute-Vienne - responsible for monitoring and prosecuting suspected counter-revolutionaries. Paul must have been horrified that a member of his own family had become a leading revolutionary, but having such a family connection also had advantages. It was perhaps fortuitous that when Paul's incriminating letter to the

King was discovered inside the 'Armoire de Fer', his nephew was not only one of the leading figures in the local judiciary, but was also popular with, and trusted by, many of the most extreme revolutionaries in Limoges. It is possible therefore that Marguerite's nephew may have helped to shield Paul from any unwanted attention during the most violent phase of the Revolution.⁵⁷

The existence of a compromising letter and the loss of his job as an *entrepouseur*, were not Paul's only worries during the Revolution. For example, another of Marguerite's nephews (Jean-Baptist ESTIENNE DE LA RIVIERE) was a judge who was arrested during the Reign of Terror, and held prisoner at Orleans. His 'crime' was to have stood up for the rule of law. From his prison cell he wrote a series of letters to family and friends, revealing how he had given up all hope. These letters, including one he wrote to his uncle (addressed to "M. Pinot, ancien préposé à l'entrepôt du tabac à Saint-Junien"), were confiscated by the prison guards, leaving Paul and Marguerite to wonder what had become of their nephew (he was later released from captivity).

Marguerite died first, on a date unknown but before her son's marriage in 1810.

In his old age Paul resided with his youngest son (Henri-Paul). When the time came for his son to marry, a contrat de mariage was passed before Guillaume GUÉRIN-LÉSÉ, notaire imperiale at Limoges, on 2 December 1810. The contract allowed for his son to take over the family home in Canton Saler, at Saint-Junien, on condition that Paul retain exclusive use of the ground-floor rooms (consisting of a kitchen, cellar, salon, small study, and two other rooms). All his cleaning, laundry, heating, lighting and meals were to be taken care of by his son. In addition to the house, the contract listed all of the goods and chattels which Paul gifted to his son - valued at 2,600 francs.⁵⁸ The contract reveals that Paul's house was of a generous size and well furnished, containing six or more beds including one for a domestic servant.



Left: Paul's last resting place in the town cemetery at Saint-Junien. His grave is no longer marked.

Paul died, aged 73, at his home in the town of Saint-Junien on 24 April 1814 - just three weeks after the abdication of Napoleon and the restoration of the Bourbon monarchy, which must have pleased him greatly. His death was registered on the same day by Sieur Francois NAGUIER DU VILLARD (Greffier du juge de paix) and George PARIGOARD (receveur des droits

⁵⁷ In this regard, it is interesting to note that in 1810 Paul's youngest son went on to marry his nephew's daughter - showing that no animosity existed between the two branches of the family.

⁵⁸ Acte de Mariage passed before Guillaume Guérin-Lésé, notaire at Limoges, 2 December 1810, Archives Départementales de Haute Vienne, reference 4E 11, article 28 (12 pages).

d'annis). He was buried the following day in the cemetery at Saint-Junien, by his parish priest and in the presence of Pierre DEGRANDSIGNE and Leonard ALLEGRAUD.⁵⁹

Documentation

1. Text of the letter from Paul Pinot de Moira to Louis XVI reproduced in: “Le procès de Louis XVI, ou Collection complète, des Opinions, Discours et Mémoires des Membres de la Convention nationale, sur les crims de Louis XVI”, Tome 2, by Jean-Charles Poncelin de La Roche-Tilhac (published 1795, Paris, Chez Debarle, Imprimeur-Libraire, quai des Augustins), page 1114, Document No. 261:

SIRE

Qu’il soit permis à un de vos plus fideles sujets d’adoucir l’excès de sa douleur, en déposant dans vos augustes mains le seul serment qu’on puisse jamais lui arracher, de demeurer inviolablement fidele à son roi, et de lui sacrifier sa vie en toute occasion. Le nombre des Francias qui pensent ainsi, est mille et mille fois au-dessus de ce que votre majesté n’a eu lieu d’en juger par les circonstances malhereuses qui ont mis tous les scélérats sur la scène, et reduit les honnêtes gens a l’inaction et au silence pour se conformer aux ordres et aux intentions pacifiques de votre majesté. Actuellement, sire, il importe infiniment a l’élite de la nation des vous pénétrer et de vous convaincre que par vos droits immuable et par toutes vos vertues vous etes le roi chéri de vrais Francais; un peuple de heros n’attend que le moindre signal por environner votre majesté, faire éclater sous ses yeux la plus formidable puissance et enchaîner le crime,

Je suis avex le plus profound respect,

SIRE,

De votre majesté,

Les très-humble, très-obeissant et très-fidèle servituer et sujet.

Signé PINOT, ancien ingénieur de votre majesté, actuellement
entreposeur de tabac

Saint-Junien, en Limosin, 25 Févier 1790

2. Summary of letter from Jean-Baptist Estienne de la Riviere to Paul Pinot de Moira in: “Répertoire général des sources manuscrites de l'histoire de Paris pendant la révolution française, Volume 5” by Alexandre Tuetey (Paris, Imprimerie nouvelle, 1890-1914), page 77:

578. — Lettre de l'un des prisonniers d'Orléans, adressée à M. Pinot, ancien préposé à l'entrepôt du tabac à Saint-Junien, annonçant son départ avec ses compagnons d'infortune, pour Saumur, Tordre de leur translation venant de leur être notiiiié.

3 septembre 1792.

Original non signé, A.N., F⁷ 4427 (no 57).

This letter is unsigned but is undoubtedly from Jean-Baptist Estienne de la Riviere because he wrote and signed two other letters within the same bundle on the same date. This correspondence is also mentioned in “Les Oeuvres libres” by A. Fayard (1921), on page 239. The letters (but not the one to M. Pinot) are also reproduced in full in “Histoire de la Terreur,

⁵⁹ Archives Départementales de Haute Vienne, reference 30 J 446.

1792-1794: d'après des documents authentiques et inédits, Tome III" by Mortimer Ternaux (France, 1863) on pages 561-562.

3. Extract referring to the Galbis Indians from an essay entitled '*Diverse reflections sur la nécessité de rétablir la religion et les mœurs: Moyens proposé à cet effet*' (Diverse reflections on the necessity of re-establishing religion and morals: Proposed means to this effect) forming part of a collection of essays written by Paul *Pinot de Moira* (now in the possession of David AUDCENT) under the heading '*Testament pour l'instruction de mes enfants. Theologie, Philosophie, Politique et Morals d'un Vieux Soldat*' :

Si tous les Peuples de la Terre ont rendu un culte à des Divinités quelconques, ils avoient dans l'idée innée d'une Divinité: - le Malheur est qu'ils l'avoient très imparfait. Si les sauvages eux mêmes, que j'ai souvent interrogés, reconnaissent un bon et un mauvais Génie; Cette notion naturelle, est donc l'effet d'une idée innée; et leurs raison a cet égard, m'ont souvent cause de l'admiration.

Par quelles connaissance la polygamie, l'adultère sont il des crimes parmi plusieurs de ces hordes errantes ? - Ce ne peut être que par un sentiment intime vu transmis de la loi de Dieu.

Le Chef des Sauvages Galibis, dans l'extrême disette de leur langue, leur prêche chaque soir dans leur cabane, appelle taboui la concorde et la bienfaisance, d'une manière aussi comise que pathétique. Ce mouvement du coeur, cette conscience du bien et du mal, rémanent - il pas de l'être suprême? - Ce Chef, appelé Yapotoli, me donnait, par respect, le même nom; m'offrant tous ses services, ceux de sa horde. Sa chasse, sa Pêche, ont abondamment pourvu a mes Besoie. lui et plusieurs autres bons sauvages, trouvoient un plaisir infini a faire tout. Ce qui pouvait m'être agréable; et tous, en partageant ma satisfaction, avaient la joie épanouie sur la figure a mon départ, il mont pleure et voulaient absolument me suivre.

Voila, sans doute, les sentimens d'humanité de charité, qui ne sont pas dans loua les coeurs.

Translated into English by Geoff Audcent (2009):

All the peoples of the World have worshiped deities whatever their innate idea of a deity - the misfortune is that they had a very imperfect concept. The Indians themselves, who I have often questioned, recognise good and bad spirits; This concept naturally, is the effect of an innate idea, and their reasoning in this regard, is something that I have often admired.

How is it that polygamy and adultery, amongst other things, became crimes for these stray tribes ? - It can only be through an innate sentiment or transmitted through God's law.

The Chief Galibis Indians, despite the severe limitations of his language, preaches every night in their meetinghouse, called a 'Taboui', friendship and charity, in a way that is very moving. This gesture of the heart, the understanding of good and ill, is enduring - is it not from the supreme being ? This Chief, called Yapotoli, gave to me, out of respect, the same name; offering me every hospitality and that of his tribe. His hunting and fishing abundantly supplied me with every need. He and several other good Indians, gained infinite pleasure from all that they did for me. This was very agreeable; and in sharing my satisfaction the joy overflowed when the time came for me to leave, he wept and dearly wanted to follow me. Voila, without doubt, the sentiments of humanity and of charity, which are found in all our hearts.

To Do:

- Find marriage contract

- Search for Baptisms for his children in Limoges - most likely immediately after his marriage,
- Find him in the roles de taille/capitation at St Junien/Limoges
- Search Fonds de l'intendance de Limoges (reference C 134) in the Archives départementales de la Haute-Vienne includes information on the employés de la ferme du tabac for the Élection de Limoges in 1789.
- Find Baptism for Marguerite Estienne de la Riviere

Unconnected Pinot families

(The list does not include all the Pinot's listed in the various indexes produced by the Association Genealogique de la Charente)

Limoges

One well-documented family named PINOT (the PINOT DE MAGRÉ) resided at Limoges, St Germain-les-Belles and Bellac, and can be traced back to Fifteenth Century. This extensive family is documented in 'Genealogies Limousines et Marchoises' (Editor Yves Floch, Mayenne, 1982, pp177-190), although it seems to have been unrelated to the PINOT DE MOIRA family since the authors comment that **“cette famille semble ne pas avoir de communauté d'origine avec une famille confolentaise du meme nom, ayant possédé du XVIIe au XIXe siècles les terres de Laulerie, La Quintinie et Moirat, venue rallier en Haut-Limousin et dont nous nous réservons de publier ultérieurement la généalogie.”**

Saint-Junien

The table of marriages at Saint-Junien (Eglise de St Pierre, 1665-1792) reveals that there were 11 PINOT marriages between 1671 and 1737, the earliest being the marriage of Francois PINOT to Marie PERINET on 8 January 1671.⁶⁰

Confolens

(3) In September 1729, a François PINOT, “bourgeois de Confolens” and living at Jallais was buried “dans le grande église” at Ansac near Confolens. (Note - On 11 and 16 April 1724 members of the DE CHAMBORANT family were buried in the same place, see <http://www.ansac.org/histoire05.htm>).

(4) There was a Messire PINOT working as a notaire at Confolens in 1738 (see http://h.duclusaud.free.fr/src_0.html)

(5) The DUPIN and DE CHAMBORANT families were noble families which resided at Confolens and adjacent parishes. 'Genealogies Limousines et Marchoises, Tomes IX', (Ed Yves Floch, 1997, pp174-272) records that a Pinot family had close links with both these families:

(a) Guillaume PINOT, seigneur de Vérinas, in the parish of Saint-Quentin-le-Brulé (present day Commune de Lesterps) (“testa le 9 juin 1665”) married Marie-Catherine RIFFAUD. They had a daughter:

(i) Marie PINOT. She died in March 1662. She married (i) on 7 June 1647 to Jean DE CHAMBORANT, ecuyer, seigneur du Boucheron, capitaine de cavalerie. He died in the service of the King on 5 March 1652, and (ii) to Francois DUPIN, ecuyer seigneur de St Martial, Joncherolles (in the parish of Bussiere-Boffy) and Vérinas (parish of Saint Quentin-le-Brulé). He was maintained in his nobility in 1667 and died in October 1680. Marie had issue including:

(i) Catherine DE CHAMBORANT. She married Etienne LECLERC, ecuyer, seigneur de la Jaraudie, and they had issue:

⁶⁰ Table des mariages de Saint-Junien (Saint-Pierre) 1665-1792, Amities Genealogiques du Limousin (1997).

(a) Marguerite LECLERC. She married Jacques Ferre, ecuyer, seigneur de Fredieres.

(ii) Jean Balthazar DUPIN, ecuyer, seigneur de Vérnas, Joncherolles et Bussiere-Boffy. Born c1655. Had issue

(iii) Francois DUPIN, ecuyer, seigneur de Beaucost (Lesterps), born 1657. On 14 June 1695 he sold a rente to Pierre MIGNOT and his wife Françoise PINOT for 30 livres. The same day he agreed to the sale of a rente to Marguerite DE NOLLET, widow of Leonard BARBARIN, ecuyer, seigneur de Montiel.

(iv-v) 2 others unknown [because relevant pages - pp178-183 - were not photocopied by GDA]

(b) Francois PINOT, Sieur de Chesniers (also known as ‘sieur du Chadeuil’ – see below) married Marie DESVAULX. They lived at Pommier in the parish of Saulgond (20km SE of Confolens), and had issue of:

(i) Catherine PINOT. She was married (1st) at Lesterps (by contract passed before notaire Terrenoire, at Lesterps on 6 February 1702) to Gilbert DUPIN, ecuyer, seigneur de Pouillac, bringing him a dowry of 4,000 livres, and (2nd) to Etienne DE SALIGNAC, ecuyer, seigneur de Beneteix (parish of Saulgond) at Lesterps on 7 June 1717. She had issue of 4 children by her first husband.

(ii) Anne PINOT. She married (1st) Jean DUPIN, ecuyer, seigneur des Picardies (parish of Lesterps) and (2nd) on 27 July 1710 at Lesterps, Jean DUPIN, ecuyer, seigneur de Cossieres (born 1679 at Lesterps). Anne “testa en faveur de son future mar” on 30 September 1708 before Massias, notaire-royal at Saint-Junien. She died after 1724

(6) According to the website at <http://perso.orange.fr/jm.ouvrard/armor/fami/c/chambor.htm> (June 2007) Anne PINOT DE CHADEUIL married Jacques DE CHAMBORANT, ecuyer, seigneur de Chambeau, officier dans le regiment d’infanterie de Beauce, on 3 May 1735. They had no children, and following Anne’s death her widower married Valerie DE BARBARIN DE PUYFRAIGNOUX.

(7) ‘Nobiliaire du diocèse et de la généralité de Limoges’ by Joseph Nadaud (republished 1974 Éditions du Palais royal as reprint of the edition issued 1872-1882) states “Jacques de Chamborant, ecuyer, Sr de Maillac, du lieu de Chambaud, paroisse de Saint-Maurice-des-Lions, épousa 1° N.... Pinot; épousa 2°, à Saint-Junien, en ?1764, Valérie Barbarin.”

(8) According to information published on the Geneanet website by Christine FIEVRE (fievre.c@wanadoo.fr) (June 2007), a number of Pinot’s appear in the registers at Confolens:

(a) Charlotte PINOT, became godmother to Jacques ROY at Confolens on 25 November 1599;

(b) Françoise PINOT, died on 10 May 1622 at Confolens, paroisse St Maxime;

- (c) Guillaume PINOT, was godfather to Guillaume BARBARIN on 7 November 1626 at Confolens;
- (d) Catherine PINOT, daughter of Jean PINOT, greffier, was baptised on 2 August 1667 at Confolens (eglise de Saint-Barthélémy), having Jacques BARBARIN, Sieur des Moulières as godfather;
- (e) Jean PINOT, died on 18 April 1621 at Confolens, paroisse St Maxime;
- (f) Jean PINOT, died on 8 May 1616 at Confolens, paroisse St Maxime;
- (g) Jehan PINOT, was godfather to Jehan Barbarin on 26 July 1601, and to Jehanne ROYER on 3 March 1605 – Confolens, paroisse St Maxime;
- (h) Marie PINOT, was married on 31 July 1645, at Confolens, to Guillaume BARBARIN, Sieur de la Chambouri. She died 21 July 1652 at Confolens and was buried “dans la sacristie”, paroisse St Maxime, having had 5 children (Catherine 1646-1647; Magdeleine 1648; Jean, Sr de la Borderie 1649; Jeanne 1651-1652; and Jean)
- (i) Pierre PINOT, died on 7 October 1621 – Confolens, paroisse St Maxime; and
- (j) Pierre PINOT, was godfather to Magdeleine BARBARIN on 22 March 1648 – Confolens, paroisse St Maxime

(9) According to information published on the Geneanet website by Roger LABITOTIERE (labitotiere.r77@neuf.fr) (June 2007) a Marie PINOT married Joseph DE VERDILHAC (Born 23 November 1703 at Mortemart, son of Philippe DE VERDILHAC, sieur de Champeymart and Marguerite DE LAVERGNE), and had six children (Joseph, sieur de Champeimart 1697; François, 1698; Suzanne, 1700-1707; Marguerite, 1701; Joseph, 1703; and François). (Note: Jean PINOT DE LA QUINTINNIE also married a member of the DE VERDILHAC family)

Saint-Maurice-des-Lions

There was a Michel PINOT who married Jeanne DELABROUSSE on 2 June 1698, Saint-Maurice-des-Lions, Charente. They had a son named Maurice PINOT who married Jeanne GERMANEAU on 14 February 1718 at Lesignac-sur-Goire, Charente. They had a son named Jean PINOT who married twice. First on 18 April 1758, at Saint-Maurice-des-Lions, Charente, to Marie RIVAUD (and secondly to an unknown woman by whom he had a daughter named Marie). By his first wife he had a son:

(a) Maurice PINOT (died 29 October 1811 at Saint-Maurice-des-Lions) who married 16 February 1798 at Saint-Maurice-des-Lions to Jeanne BOUCHATEAU. They also had a daughter

(i) Marie PINOT. (See <http://lavergnedidier.chez-alice.fr/fr/Gedi0016.html#I262>).

Angoulême

(1) Théodore PINOT, Sieur de Montifaud, bourgeois d'Angouleme, who married Marie BOREAU, at Confolens in the eglise Saint-Barthelemy on 21 November 1729. (His marriage contract at Confolens was passed on 14 November 1729 and names his parents as Francois

PINOT Sr de la Grange, and Marguerite CARRON). They had a son named Joachim PINOT, Sieur de Montifaud, who was married on 3 November 1772 at Champagne-de-Blanzac (Charente, 30 km southwest of Angoulême) to Marguerite DE VILLOUTREYS (born 1728 at St Genis-de-Blanzac). At the time of his marriage Joachim was living “au lieu noble du Maine-Cérier in the parish of Champagne-de-Blanzac. They moved to Maine-Grier in the parish of St Genis-de-Blanzac around 1780, where Joachim became mayor. He died on 5 ventose year IV (24 February 1796) and she died on 7 germinal Year XI (28 March 1803), both St Genis-de-Blanzac. ‘Genealogies Limousines et Marchoises, Tome XII’ (Jean-Louis RUCHAUD et al, Mayenne, 2003, p259) claims that Joachim may have been related to the PINOT-LAULERIE and PINOT-DE-MOIRA families which originated from Confolens. (Note - Théodore PINOT and Marie BOREAU also appear below).

(2) Numerous persons named PINOT appear in the minutes of notaires at Angoulême, in particular (excluding those which refer specifically to Jean PINOT DE MOIRAT):

(a) 1543 - Modification of a contracte dated 7 June 1539 between Jean PINOT and Françoise DE CHIÈVRES, his wife, on one part and Marion DE LA FONTAINE, widow of Pierre DE CHIÈVRES, Jean and Pierre DE CHIÈVRES, their sons, living at la forge du Gazon, parish of Cherves, on the other part, concerning the sum of 200 livres or, in default, the transfer of the villages of Barry and Villars. Passed before notaire EMAQUELILAN at Angoulême on 4 June 1543. Emaquelilan (ref 2E 186 ?)

(b) 1550 - Contrat de mariage between Simon PINOT, son of N... PINOT and Jeanne ARRONDEAU, living at bourg de St Cybard, and Marguerite PAULTE, daughter of the late Berthoumé PAULTE, marchand, and Jeanne TRIGEAU, in presence of Jean PAULTE, her brother. Passed before notaire Pierre TRIGEAU at Angoulême, 6 October 1550 (ref 2E 1036).

(c) 1565 - Contrat de mariage between François PINOT, marchand at La-Peyruse-en-Poitou, and Marie DELÂGE, widow of Arnaud DEBRESME, of the parish of St Jacques de Lhoumeau, assisted by sires Philippe DELÂGE, sieur de Boisrenard, her father, Jean DELÂGE, her brother, and Maître François MOREAU, procureur au présidial, her brother-in-law. Passed before notaire Jean MOUSNIER, at Angoulême (ref 2E 1036).

(d) 1572 - Jacques and Raymond PINOT, children and heirs of the late Marie DELÂGE are mentioned in an accord as follows: Between Catherine DELÂGE, widow of Arnaud JARGILLON, sieur de Thounes, another Catherine DELÂGE, widow of Charles DE LAGREZILLE, another Catherine DELÂGE, widow of Guillaume JARGILLON, another Catherine DELÂGE, widow of maître François MOUREAU, former procureur, Philippe JOYEUX, husband of Marguerite CHAMBAULT, daughter of Pierre CHAMBAULT and the late Jeanne DELÂGE, Pierre MESTIVIER, as tuteur of Jacques, RAYMOND, Anne and Marie DEBRESME, Jacques and Raymond PINOT, children and heirs of the late Marie DELÂGE, maître Léonard BARBOT, guardian of Anne and Catherine DE LAGREZILLE, daughters and heirs of the late Lisotte DELÂGE, on one part and sire Jean DELÂGE, on the other part, concerning the partage des successions of the late Philippe DELÂGE and Anne PEYRAULT, his wife, father and mother of the parties. Acte passed before notaire Jean MOUSNIER, at Angoulême on 30 May 1572 (ref 2E 1037).

(e) 1686 - François PINOT, sieur du Chadeuil, is mentioned as a relative in a transaction concerning the succession de François DESVAULX and his wife Marguerite BARBARIN (note the links with the BARBARIN family at Confolens above) as follows: Acte passed before

notaire Pierre AUDOUIN, at Angoulême on 19 December 1686: Transaction concernant la succession de François Desvaux, de Marguerite Barbarin, sa femme, d'Hélie DESVAULX, leur fils, de Marie DESVAULX, leur tante, entre Etienne BOREAU, sieur de Château-Guyon, avocat en parlement, juge-sénéchal des baronnie et chàtellenie de St-Germain-sur-Vienne, y demeurant, tant pour lui que pour Elisabeth POMET, sa mère, veuve de Joachim BOREAU, sieur des Madebost, et pour François BOREAU, sieur des Costes, son frère, comme exerçant les droits de Joachim DESVAULX, sieur du Bois-Gueffier, fils dudit François, d'une part; et Françoise et Marie DESVAULX, sœurs dudit Joachim, demeurant à l'Hotel-Dieu de Notre-Dame-des-Anges, tant pour elles que pour Hippolyte DE MONFREBŒUF, écuyer, sieur de Nadalie, Madeleine DESVAULX, sa femme, François PINOT, sieur DU CHADEUIL Marie et autre Marie DESVAULX, leurs sœurs et beaux-frères, d'autre part. (Archives Departementales de Charente, ref 2E 121)

(f) 1691 - François PINOT, sieur de La Grange, leased a farm to Messire CHARLES, écuyer, seigneur de La Motte-de-Lusson, and his wife dame Louise ANGELYA situated in the village of La Châtre, parish of Alloue. Passed before notaire RIVET, at Ambernac, ref 2E70)

(g) 1711 - Dame Marguerite PINOT, wife of Messire Louis POUTE, chevalier, seigneur de Sainte-Terre, capitaine au régiment de Beauce, and François PINOT, sieur de La Grange-des-Motnes, are mentioned in an acte de cessation passed before notaire RIVET, at Ambernac (ref 2E73)

1736 - Jean-Théodore PINOT, bourgeois d'Angoulême, and demoiselle Marie BOREAU, his wife, made a payment to profit de la confrérie du Saint-Sacrement érigée en l'église paroissiale St André d'Angoulême. Passed before notaire CAILLAUD at Angoulême on 12 March 1736 (ref 2E 236). (Note - Théodore PINOT also appears below)

(h) 1745 - Sale for the sum of 2,000 livres, by Jean-Théodore PINOT, bourgeois, as proxy of Marie BOREAU, his wife, the said PINOT heir under bénéfice d'inventaire of Claude CARON, sieur de Montifaud, his uncle, on the one part, to Jean LASSÉE, also bourgeois, living at Goirèze, parish of Ventouse, enclave of Valence, and presently at Angoulême, of a farm at Montifaud, situated in the parish of Ventouse, Valence and Cellefrouin. Passed before notaire CAILLAUD at Angoulême on 21 September 1745 (ref 2E 244). (Note - Théodore PINOT appears twice above. Ventouse was mid-way between Chabanais and Angouleme).

(i) 1768 - Claude PINOT, curé de Saint-Martial de Mouton, paroisse dont le chapitre de Saint-Martial de Limoges, mentioned in an acte passed before notaire CAILLAUD, at Angoulême on 9 August 1768 (ref 2E 288).

(j) 1768 - Claude PINOT, mentioned as curé de Saint-Martial de Mouton, paroisse dont le chapitre de Saint-Martial de Limoges, mentioned as vicaire perpétuel de la paroisse de Saint-Surin in another acte passed before notaire CAILLAUD, at Angoulême on 18 October 1768 (ref 2E 288).