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# The Boleat Family in the Rhône-Alpes

Mark Boleat and Alain Boleat – March 2016

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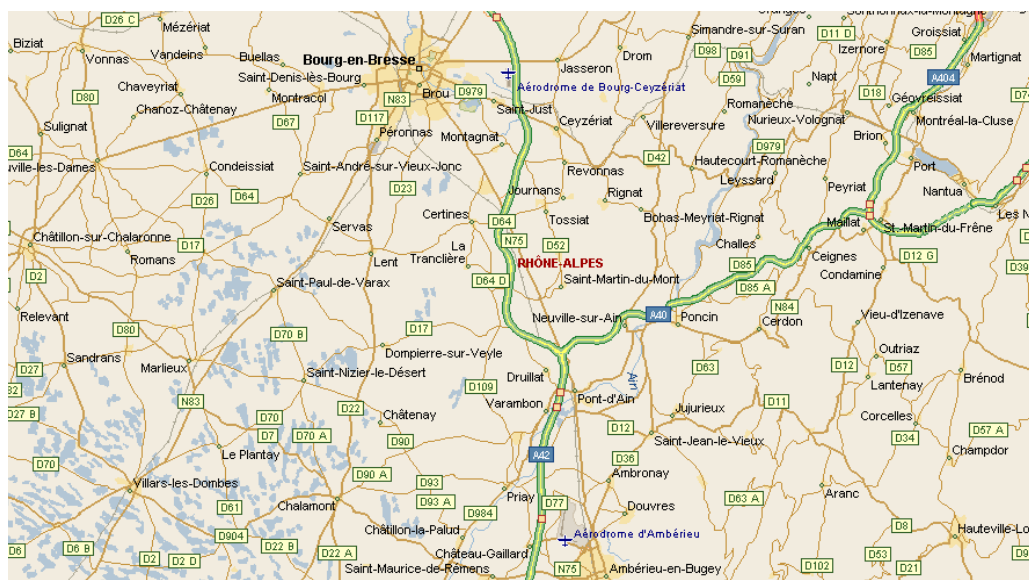
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## Introduction

Almost all the early records of the Boleat family are in Brittany. Three different branches of the family have been identified, originating in the late 16th Century in Garlan (near Morlaix), Brélévenez (a suburb of Lannion) and around Plufur (mid-way between Lannion and Morlaix). Descendants of all three branches have been traced to the present day. While there is no firm evidence to link these families, they may well be connected. Almost all the Boleats alive today are descended from the Plufur branch.

The only other Boleats known to have existed are in the Rhône-Alpes area, where there are some partially connected records between 1560 and 1815. There is nothing to link these records with the Boleats in Brittany. This paper brings together the available information. However, much of the information is incomplete, and there are significant variations in the spelling of the name such that it is not clear that the records cited all refer to the same family.



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## Antoine Boleat – circa 1550

The first record of a Boleat in the Rhône-Alpes, or indeed of any Boleat, is of Antoine Boleat, born in the middle of the 16th Century. The first reference to Antoine is in *Une Année de famine et de peste à Bourg, 1572-73* by Emile Chanel: “Comme nous l'avons dit, le registre des délibérations du Conseil est perdu mais nous avons les comptes des deux syndics, spectable Antoine Boleat, avocat, et honnête Gabriel Chafard, marchand. Nous en détachons quelques faits.” This is literally translated as: “As we said, the register of the deliberations of the Council is lost but we have the accounts of the two syndics (sic), spectable (sic) Antoine Boleat, lawyer, and honest Gabriel Chafard, merchant. We detach some facts from them.”

The next reference is in 1576 in the archives of the Sénat de Savoie: “Il eut pour successeur dans la charge d'avocat fiscal (vacante par le décès de nostre bien amé et féal Philibert Faber), maître Antoine Boléat, docteur es droitz, nommé par provisions du 18 janvier 1576” (Archives du Sénat de Savoie, série des Edits, Bulles, etc. ; Reg. 14, folio 83 v\*). This appears in a footnote in the chapter on the genealogy of President Favre and is in documents published in 1902 by the Société Savoisienne D'histoire et D'archéologie. The main document makes clear that the region referred to is Bourg-en-Bresse, and Antoine Boleat, probably a Doctor of Law, had a position of responsibility for public finances.

There is also a reference to Anthoine (spelt with an h this time) having a role in Nantua (taken from *Patrimoine et Histoire de Champfromier*, par Ghislain Larcel, Mss 168, Abergement de Chalan, 1439 et 1565, Pièce a justificative) -

ONC EST IL QUE NOUS, ANTHOINE DU BREUL, prieur et seigneur dudict prieuré de Nantua, terre et juridiction d'icelluy, ayant entendu la requeste et supplication desdictz hommes et communauté de Montanges, nous subjetz, estre juste et raisonnable, et tendre au prouffict, commodité et utilité de nous et de notre église et prieuré de Nantua, et de noz successeurs pour l'advenir en icelluy, veuillant et désirant faire le prouffict et utilité de notre dicte église et couvent de Nantua et de nous successeurs en icelluy, à ceste cause nous serions transporté sus ladicte montaigne de Chalamoz avec Monseigneur Anthoine Boleat, docteur ez droictz, notre juge en notre dicte terre et seigneurie de Nantua, messire Jehan-Claude Jaquand, chantre en notre église et prieuré de Nantua, maistres Bernardin Robin, chastellain, Pierre du Port, notre procureur général et recepveur dudict Nantua, et aultres nos officiers.

Anthoine is depicted by Anthoine de Breuil, lord and prior in the Natua priory as “Mylord (or “His Highness”) Anthoine Boléat, doctor in law, our magistrate in our lands and fiefdom of Natua.

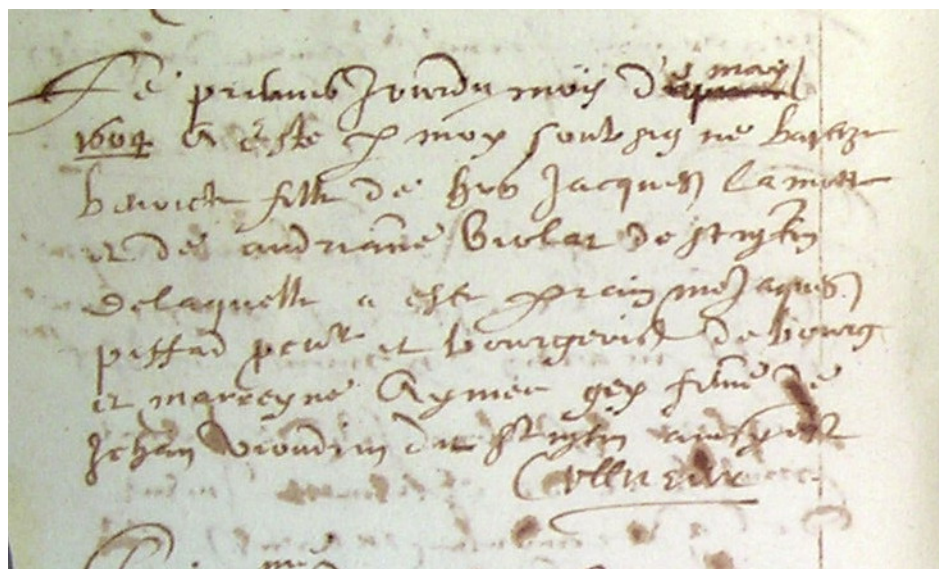
Antoine died on the 11 March 1583. There are no records linking Antoine with any of the other Boleats recorded in the Rhône-Alpes.

## 1590 - 1690

In the 17th Century there are many records, but sadly they are largely disconnected.

Coincidentally, on the same page as the record of Antoine's death in a publication of papers by the Societe Savoisienne d'Histoire et d'Archéologie in 1901 is the record of a marriage on 9 March 1593 "de Charles Ribod, fils de feu (son of the late) Pierre de Saint-Didier, avec Guillaume, fille de feu (daughter of the late) Michel Boléat". This suggests that Michel was perhaps born around 1550 and Guillaume (clearly female) was born around 1570. Michel may be related to Antoine but there is nothing to prove this.

Between 1604 and 1625 in St-Martin-du-Mont, a small commune 15 kilometres south east of Bourg-en-Bresse, Jean Boleat and Antoinette Jolivet had five children – Claude (1604), François (1607), Antoine (1609), Tertullian (1613) and Etienne (1615). Françoise Boleat was recorded as marraine (godmother) for François, and Jeanne Boleat for Etienne. It is possible that they were sisters of Jean. It should be noted here that the name Jolivet constantly recurs in this paper; in fact it is probably the most common name in the area and there is nothing to suggest that the various Jolivets who married Boleats were part of the same family. There is little further information about any of the children of Jean and Antoinette except that Tertullian was a parrain (godfather) in 1623 to Péronne Boleat, daughter of Richard Boleat and Adrianne Dassand, in Tossiat, the village next to St-Martin-du-Mont. He was also a parrain to other children – not Boleats – in Tossiat in 1623 and 1641.



*The birth record of Claude Boleat, 1604*

Also in 1604 in St Martin-du-Mont, Simon Boleat was born, the son of Louis Boleat and Claudine Ruelly. Simon is actually recorded as "Simon Boleat dit Baron". Use of "dit" normally means an alias for a family name; it is not clear whether "baron" indicates any form of nobility.

Between 1606 and 1620 in St-Martin-du-Mont Jacques Lagnieu and Lucrèce Boleat had five children. Jeanne Boleat was marraine to Jeanne Lagnieu in 1608, perhaps the same Jeanne who was marraine in 1615 to Etienne Boleat, the son of Jean Boleat and Antionette Jolivet.

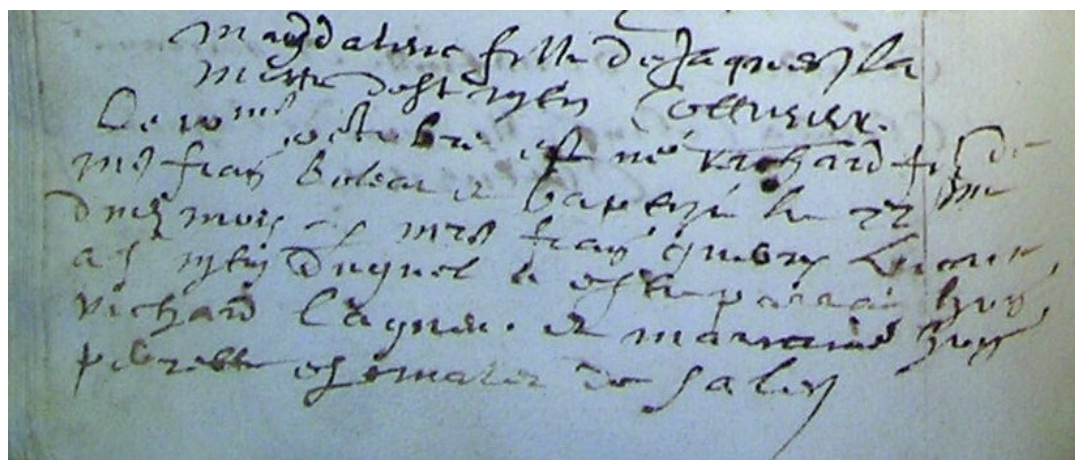
It is possible that Jean, Jeanne and Lucrèce were siblings, perhaps born in the 1570s.

In 1607 in St-Martin-du-Mont, Benoîte Jolivet was born, the son of Claude Jolivet and Etiennette Boleat.

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On 30 June 1609 Claude Bourguignon, was born to Jeanne Bolleat (the name spelt with two ls) and Benoît Bourguignon in Chevroux, about 30 kilometres from Bourg-en-Bresse.

And in 1610 Richard Boleat was born in St Martin-du-Mont, the son of François Boleat.



*The birth record of Richard Boleat, 1610*

In 1622 Louis Boleat was a parrain (godfather) in Tossiat. A Louis Boleat was also the legal guardian of the children of a Richard Boleat.

Between 1622 and 1631 in St-Martin-du-Mont Jacques Roddelet (also recorded Reydelet and Rondelet) and Jeanne Boleat had five children. Again it is possible that this is the same Jeanne who was a marraine in 1608 and 1615. Marie Roddelet, born in 1627, who carried her mother's name, Boleat, in some records, married Francois Montagnat. Their son, Jean Claude Montagnant, was born in 1657 in Douvres, 12 kilometres south of St Martin-du-Mont. His descendants can be traced to the present day.

On 26 November 1630 a judgment was recorded between François Boleat of Bourg and Pierre Perrin.

In 1630 Antoine Boleat was born in Bourg-en-Bresse. He married Marie Bernard and in 1651 they had a son Jacques, also in Bourg-en-Bresse.

In 1660 there was a court judgment involving François Boleat of Bourg-en-Bresse. The *Archives Départementales de L'Ain*, published in 1916, show in a register of audiences in 1638–39: "entre Jean-Felix Boleat, sergent royal à Bourg, et Cinude Baudey, les modernes syndics de Sermoyer". A sergent royal was an enforcement officer for the authorities. Jean-Felix was described in other documents as a "huissier" – the equivalent of a bailiff. The same Archives show in a register "entre les religieuses clarisses de Bourg et Richard Boleat, concierge des prisons royales de Bourg". A separate record in *L'orgue (The Organ)* also refers to Richard in this position. Richard Boleat was also capitaine-châtelain de la baronnie de Pommier, a parish in St-Martin-du-Mont. Jean-Felix and Richard (perhaps brothers) therefore occupied official positions in Bourg-en-Bresse. Jean-Felix was also a parrain (godfather) in Tossiat in 1647 and Richard was a parrain in Tossiat in 1639 and 1669. Richard was also a parrain in St-Martin-du-Mont in 1661.

In 1640 Claude Boleat was born. He died in Veyrins in 1694. It is assumed that this is Veyrins-Theullin, 70 kilometres south east of Bourg-en-Bresse.

The daughter of a Claude Boleat, Françoise, married Jacques Bernachot in 1668, whose descendants can also be traced to the present day. However, the name of Jacques's wife is also recorded as Bouillieu and Bolliat.



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Between 1638 and 1655 Richard Boleat and Adrienne Dassand had eleven children, nine born in Bourg-en-Bresse. There is further information about only one, Jeanne, whose coat of arms is described in the next section. Unfortunately we do not know either of their parents. The children, all but two born in Bourg-en-Bresse (the first Suzanne was recorded as being born in Tossiat and Etienne was recorded as being born in St Martin-du-Mont) were –

- Suzanne, 1638 –
- Péronne, 1641-42
- Suzanne, 1641-41 (Suzanne and Péronne were twins)
- Jeanne, 1643 – married Jean-Claude de Vilette on 28 August 1661 in Bourg-en-Bresse
- Pierre-Antoine, 1647-49
- Françoise, 1648-49
- Jeanne-Marie, 1648
- Etienne, 1650 -
- Benoît, 1653 -53
- Lucresse, 1655 -60
- Jacques, 1656-58

It will be noted that seven of the children died shortly after birth as indeed probably did the first child, Suzanne, given that another daughter was subsequently given that name. All the children had distinguished godparents. Tertullian Boleat was the godfather of Péronne, so it possible that he was the brother of Richard, and equally this may have been the Richard born in 1610.

Between 1649 and 1669 in St-Martin-du-Mont Pierre Jolivet and Isabeau Boleat had three children. In 1684 Isabeau Boleat and Paul Rey had a son in Neuville-sur-Ain, just south of St-Martin-du-Mont. It is not clear if this is the same Isabeau. An Isabeau Boleat was also marraine to François Jolivet in 1677 in St-Martin-du-Mont, and to Elisabeth Boleat, born in 1656 in St-Martin-du-Mont, the daughter of Henri Boleat and Claudine Dupuis, perhaps suggesting that Isabeau was the sister of Henri.

In 1650 Benoîte Boleat was born in St-Martin-du-Mont, the daughter of André Boleat and Françoise Cordier. Both André and Benoîte were also born in St-Martin-du-Mont. The parrain was recorded as Claude Bollet and the marraine as Benoîte Bollet. It is possible that this is variation on the spelling of Boleat.

In 1653 Henri Boleat married Claudine Dupuis in Revonnas, midway between St-Martin-du-Mont and Bourg-en-Bresse. Between 1656 and 1666 they had five children in St Martin-du-Mont –

- Elisabeth (dit Baron), 1656 – (Isabeau Boleat recorded as Marraine)
- Anne (dir Baron), 1660 - (Isabeau Bottex recorded as marraine)
- Anne, 1662 - who married Louis Giron (aged 40, a master mason) in Bourg-en-Bresse in 1694
- Benoît, 1662 - (twin of Anne) –
- Claudine, 1666 – (Claudine married Claude Jolivert, covered later)

In 1655 in St-Martin-du-Mont Grégoire Boleat was a parrain.

In 1659 Catherine Boleat was born in Bourg-en-Bresse; her parents are not known. She married Guillaume Epolard, aged 37, a “maître pérolier”, (the best current translation of which seems to be “boilermaker” or “coppersmith”) on 10 February 1684 in Bourg-en-Bresse. In 1662 Claudine Bolleat, again with unknown parents but from St-Martin-du-Mont, married Pierre Robin in Bourg-en-Bresse.

## Jeanne Boleat and Jean-Claude de Vilette



This family is the only Boleat family with a coat of arms, although one purchased. In 1661 Jeanne Boleat, daughter of Richard Boleat, married Jean-Claude de Vilette in Bourg-en-Bresse. Jeanne's father was recorded as "bourgeois" and Jean-Claude's father as "sergent". The witnesses included François Billion, "notaire, curateur de Sieur de la Cour". At the end of the 17th Century Louis XIV needed to raise money to continue the war against William of Orange and the League of Augsburg. He instituted the Armorial Général to raise money. People were required to buy, or had imposed on them, coats of arms, and were faced with a fee of 20 livres for registering them or a fine if they failed to register them. The Armorial Général had no fewer than 110,000 arms.

Jeanne Boleat acquired a coat of arms in 1696. Jeanne was by then the widow of Jean-Claude de Vilette (also recorded as Villette), "escuyer, seigneur de la Couz et Chalay". Escuyer is translated as a gentleman (or esquire). Chalay is a small village, 14 kilometres east of Ambérieux-en-Bugey and 30 kilometres south-east of St-Martin-du-Mont. There was a smaller village north of Chalay, higher on a cliff, named Lacoux, where a castle overlooked the valley of Chalay. When Jeanne and Jean-Claude were married in 1661 Lacoux was recorded as the residence of Jean-Claude's father Richard. Both villages were part of the de Vilette family's possessions, brought to them by the marriage with Claudine de Luyrieu in about 1420. In 1964 Lacoux merged with the Hauteville-Lompnes commune, east of Chalay and Lacoux.

The arms themselves are blue with a gold chevron, bordered by red and accompanied by three golden lions.

Some information about the Vilette family is given in *Armorial historique de Bresse, Bugey, Dombes, Pays de Gex, Valromey et Franc-Lyonnais, d'après les travaux de Guichenon, d'Hozier... les archives et les manuscrits, etc. avec les Remarques critiques de Pl. Collet, par Edmond Révérend Du Mesnil*, published by A. Vingtrinier (Lyon) in 1872 -

VILLETTE. — Guichenon, *Hist. de Bresse, Général.* : d'azur, à un chevron d'or bordé de gueules, et accompagné de trois lions d'or. — D'Hozier, *Généralité de Bourgogne*. Belley, *Enregistrement d'armoiries*, fol. 15, n° 110 : Jeanne Boléat, veuve de Jean-Claude de Villette, écuyer, seigneur de la Cou et de Chalaz, porte comme est dit. Cette famille, dit M. Borel d'Hauterive, *Annuaire de la noblesse*, 1861, est originaire de Tarentaise ; elle établit en 1770, devant la Chambre des comptes de Turin, sa filiation depuis le XIIe siècle. — Le Regeste genevois rapporte une charte, du 2 juillet 1137, contenant donation aux hommes du couvent de Saint-Victor, où Pierre de Villette figure comme l'un des témoins. Elle a donné les Villette-Chevron continués jusqu'à nos jours, mais complètement étrangers à nos provinces. Une seule branche nous intéresse, c'est celle des seigneurs de la Cou établis en Bugey. Claude de Villette, chevalier, seigneur de Puygauthier, qui épousa, le 27 mai 1356, Claudine de Luyrieux, fille et héritière d'Humbert de Luyrieux, seigneur de Thol, Matafelon et la Cou. Leurs descendants se perpétuèrent à la Cou, et furent admis aux assemblées de la noblesse du Bugey, le 4 Juin 1666.

VILLETTE. -Guichenon, *Hist. de Bresse, Geneal.*: azure, with a gold chevron with red borders and accompanied by three golden lions. - D'Hozier, *generality of Burgundy*. Belley, *registration of arms*, fol. 15, no. 110: Jeanne Boléat, widow of Jean-Claude de Villette, Squire, seigneur of the Coux and Chalaz, wears it as indicated. This family, according to Mr. Borel D'hauterive, in the *Directory of the Nobility*, 1861, was originally from Tarentaise; it was recognised in 1770, by the Chamber of Auditors of Turin, with authority from the 12th Century. The Geneva Register includes a Charter, of July 2, 1137, containing a donation to the men of the convent of Saint-Victor; Pierre de Villette appears as one of the witnesses. She gave the Villette-Chevron in perpetuity, but completely unrelated to our provinces. A single branch interests us, it is that of the seigneurs of Le Coux established in Bugey. Claude de Villette, squire, lord of Puygauthier, who married, on 27 May 1356, Claudine de Luyrieux, daughter and heiress of Humbert de Luyrieux, Lord of Thol, Matafelon and La Coux. Their descendants continued in La Coux, and were admitted to the assemblies of the nobility of the Bugey on 4 June 1666.

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Jean-Claude and Jeanne had a daughter, Marie Hyacinthe de Villette. On 30 September 1681 “fille de Jean-Claude, Ecuyer, Seigneur de la Coux, et Jeanne Boleas” married François de Bordes “Ecuyer, Seigneur de la Couz, de Montfalcon et du Châtelet, baptisé le 18 Mai 1636”. François died on 3 January 1695 and Marie Hyacinthe on 10 October 1734. François and Marie Hyacinthe had five children –

- Joseph-François (1685-1733) who married Françoise-Barbe Simmonet.
- Jean-Louis
- Marie-Louise who married Claude de Bouvant
- Françoise
- Marie-Anne

The Dictionnaire de la Noblesse, Tome V, second edition, 1772 gives detailed information on some of the De Bordes family. This is reproduced on page 9.

## Chaley and Lacoux



*The family home of the Villettes and then the De Bodes at Lacoux, built in its present form in the 17th and 18th Centuries but including a stone dated 1618.*

There is a description of Chaley and the neighbouring village of Lacoux on the website <http://www.ain-bugey-histoire.com/>. This is reproduced below with an English translation.

Lacoux. Au 14<sup>ème</sup> siècle, cette seigneurie dépendait des fiefs de la grande famille de Luyrieu. Claudine de Luyrieu l'apporta à la famille savoisiennne de Villette vers 1420. Le premier château fut construit au bord de la falaise surplombant la vallée de Chaley (dépendant de la seigneurie) et faisant face à celui de Longecombe. Il fut détruit avant 1618, certains auteurs pensent aux exactions du général Biron lors du rattachement du Bugey au royaume de France. Marie Hyacinthe de Villette, dernière du nom, se maria en 1681 avec Francois de Bordes ou Desbordes. Moins, d'un siècle plus tard la seigneurie fut cédée à Paul Sain, conseiller de Lyon. Ce dernier échangea Lacoux avec les seigneuries de messire A. Trollier, chevalier, conseiller du roi à Lyon. Puis la demeure arriva en 1770 dans une famille Billion de Lacoux. Puis les ancêtres de César Billion en devinrent propriétaires. Une pierre datée de 1618 est utilisée dans la nouvelle maison bourgeoise appelée le château. La bâtisse fut sûrement construite au 17<sup>ème</sup> et remaniée au 18<sup>ème</sup>.

Lacoux. In the 14th Century, this seigneurie was dependant on the fiefs of the great Luyrieu family. Claudine de Lurieu gave it to the Savoy family of Villette in around 1420. The first castle was built on the edge of the cliff overlooking the Chaley Valley (dependent of the seigneurie) and facing that of Longecombe. It was destroyed before 1618, some writers think by General Biron's abuses at the incorporation of Bugey in the Kingdom of France. Marie Hyacinthe de Villette, the last person of that name, married in 1681 François de Bordes or Desbordes. Less than a century later the seigneurie was ceded to Paul Sain, councillor in Lyon. The latter exchanged Lacoux for seigneuries of A Trollier, Knight, Counselor of the King in Lyon. Then in 1770 the property passed to the family Billion of Lacoux. Then the owners became the ancestors of César Billion. A stone dated 1618 is incorporated in the new mansion called the Castle. The building was largely built in the 17th Century and completed in the 18th Century.



V. JEAN-CLAUDE DE BORDES, Ecuyer, Seigneur du Châtelet, de la Balme-sur-Cerdon & de Chareyfiat, Gentilhomme ordinaire de HENRI DE BOURBON, Prince de Condé, par Provisions du 2 Décembre 1633, fit son testament le 2 Juin 1656, en présence de Noble Jean-Louis de Grenaud, Seigneur de Nerciact, & voulut être inhumé dans l'Eglise de Cerdon dans la Chapelle & au tombeau de ses prédécesseurs : il mourut avant le 12 Juillet suivant. De son mariage accordé par contrat du 22 Juin 1633, avec Demoiselle Catherine de Biette, fille de Pierre, Ecuyer, Lieutenant au Château de Dijon, & de Renée du Fraigne, il eut : — 1. FRANÇOIS, qui fut ; — 2. PIERRE, Ecuyer, Seigneur de Nerciact. Il avoit servi dans l'Arrière-Ban de la Noblesse du Bugey, suivant un acte du 9 Septembre 1674, & avoit épousé l'héritière de la Maison de Bely, Seigneur de Vescheselles, dont trois garçons, deux morts sans postérité : on ignore la destinée du troisième ; — 3. BERNARD, Ecuyer, Seigneur de la Tour, puis du Châtelet, Gouverneur pour le Roi du Fort-de-l'Ecluse, mort le 6 Juin 1679. Sa veuve Véronique de Moyria, fille de Jean-Pierre, Baron de Châtillon-de-Corneille, Maréchal de Bataille des Armées du Roi, & de Christine du Peloux, fut chargée par Sentence rendue au Bailliage de Bresse le 23 Août de la même année, de la tutelle de ses enfans, qui furent : — 1. CLAUDE-FRANÇOIS, Religieux & Sacristain de l'Abbaye Royale de Chaffagne, né le 2 Mars 1678, & mort en 1757 ; — 2. DARIE-FRANÇOISE, née le 31 Septembre 1673 ; — 3. & 4. FRANÇOISE & EMMANUELLE, Religieuses au Couvent des Dames Chanoines de Saint-Augustin de Nantua ; — 5. & ANNE-MARIE, à qui son père légua par son testament la somme de 15 mille livres, payable lors de son mariage.

VI. FRANÇOIS DE BORDES, Ecuyer, Seigneur de la Couz, de Montfalcon & du Châtelet, baptisé le 18 Mai 1636, fut maintenu dans sa noblesse, ainsi que ses deux frères, par Ordonnance de M. Bouchu, Intendant de Bourgogne, rendue le 15 Octobre 1667. Il épousa par contrat du 30 Septembre 1681, Marie-Hyacinthe de Villette, fille de Jean-Claude, Ecuyer, Seigneur de la Couz, & de Jeanne Boldas. Il testa le 3 Janvier 1695, voulut être enterré dans la Chapelle fondée dans l'Eglise d'Ysènavre, & mourut le 5 du même mois. Sa veuve fut maintenue dans la qualité de *Veuve d'Ecuyer*, par Ordonnance de M. Ferrand, Intendant de Bourgogne & de Bresse, rendue le 27 Mars 1700. Elle rendit hommage au Roi en sa Chambre des Comptes, de la Terre & Seigneurie du Châtelet le 13 Août 1725, fit son testament le 7 Janvier 1732, par lequel elle choisit sa sépulture au tombeau de ses ancêtres dans l'Eglise de la Couz, mourut âgée de 75 ans le 10 Octobre 1734, & fut inhumée dans l'Eglise de Saint-Etienne-du-Bois en Bresse. Leurs enfans sont : — 1. JOSEPH-FRANÇOIS, qui fut ; — 2. JEAN-LOUIS, Prêtre & Grand-Prieur du noble Chapitre de Nantua ; — 3. MARIE-LOUISE, alliée par contrat du 21 Novembre 1720, avec Claude de Bouvant, Comte de Châtillon-de-Michaille, fils de Jean-Aimé de Bouvant, Baron de Saint-Julien, Seigneur de Jonchex, & de François Facot ; — 4. & 5. FRANÇOISE & MARIE-ANNE.

VII. JOSEPH-FRANÇOIS DE BORDES, Ecuyer, Seigneur du Châtelet, de la Couz & de Montfalcon, Capitaine au Régiment de Vivarais, épousa par contrat du 26 Septembre 1727, François-Barbe Simonnet, fille de Georges Simonnet, Ecuyer, Maître des Requêtes de S. A. R. M. le Duc d'Orléans, Régent du Royaume, Président aux Traités-Foraines de Bresse & du Bugey, & d'Elisabeth de Grenaud ; & 2<sup>e</sup>. par contrat du 23 Août 1731, Jeanne-Marie de Becarel. Il avoit testé le 27 Août de l'année précédente, & voulut être enterré dans l'Eglise de Saint-Etienne-du-Bois au tombeau de ses prédécesseurs, dans le cas qu'il mourût en son château du Châtelet ; mais il décéda à Lyon le 16 Septembre 1733, âgé d'environ 48 ans. Il a eu de son mariage : — 1. LOUIS-MARIE, Ecuyer, Seigneur du Châtelet ; — 2. JOSEPH-GABRIEL, qui fut ; — 3. & MARIE-LOUISE, baptisée le 22 Août 1728, mariée le 12 Février 1763, à Joseph-Marie de Douglas, Capitaine dans le Régiment Royal-Ecossais.

VIII. JOSEPH-GABRIEL DE BORDES, Ecuyer, Seigneur de la Couz, de Montfalcon & de Chalay, Baron de Lorney, né le premier Août 1730, a eu une Lieutenance dans le Régiment de Languedoc, Infanterie, le 19 Mars 1737, & tant en vertu de son ancienne noblesse, des services de ses ancêtres & des siens, que de la possession immémoriale de la Terre du Châtelet dans sa branche, il en a obtenu l'érection en *Baronnie* par Lettres du mois de Mai 1766. Il s'est marié par contrat du 15 Février 1751, avec Anne-Françoise de Mont-d'Or, veuve de Jacques de Verdonnet, demeurant à Lyon, fille de Benoît de Mont-d'Or, Seigneur de Saint-Laurent-de-Vaux & d'Hoirieux, & de Catherine de Garnier, dont : — 1. JEAN-PIERRE-LOUIS DE BORDES DU CHATELET, Ecuyer, né le 20 Mars 1752, reçu au Collège des Quatre-Nations en 1763, Officier au Régiment de Languedoc, Infanterie, en 1772. Il a fait les dernières campagnes de Corse ; — 2. CHARLES-JOSEPH, né le 17 Février 1753, mort ; — 3. JEAN-BAPTISTE, né le premier Avril 1754 ; — 4. GASPARD-ANTOINE, né le premier Mai 1755 ; — 5. LOUIS-FRANÇOIS, né le 19 Août 1756 ; — 6. & CHARLES-JOSEPH-BONAVENTURE, né le 30 Octobre 1757, dont les preuves ont été admises en 1770, pour l'Ordre de Malte dans la Langue d'Auvergne. Généalogie dressée en partie d'après le Juge d'armes de France, Guichenon, Historien

de Bresse, & les titres originaux communiqués. Les armes : parti d'argent, à 3 tranches écotées de sable, débordant de feu 2 & 1, & coupé d'or sur sinople au cheval naissant de gueules sur l'or ; & à une molette d'or sur sinople. Supports : un sauvage bâtonné à dextre, & à senestre un lion. Cimier : une tête de cheval de gueules. Devise : *gratus honor labor*.

1690 - 1780

Le 20 Mars 1693 La benediction nuptiale a esté impartie a Claude  
fils de Jean Collinet, et a Claude Collet fille deieur Henry Collet  
les trois proclamats dûment fais sans quil y eut aucune  
Cari, et lors en pnce de Claude, et anthoine Buffet, Coe d'union de Jean  
andré Collet thémoin. J. M. de ce Anquis. L'ad. p. b. Cure

Claudine Boleat died in St Martin-du-Mont in 1725.

*The death record of Claudine Boleat, 1725.*

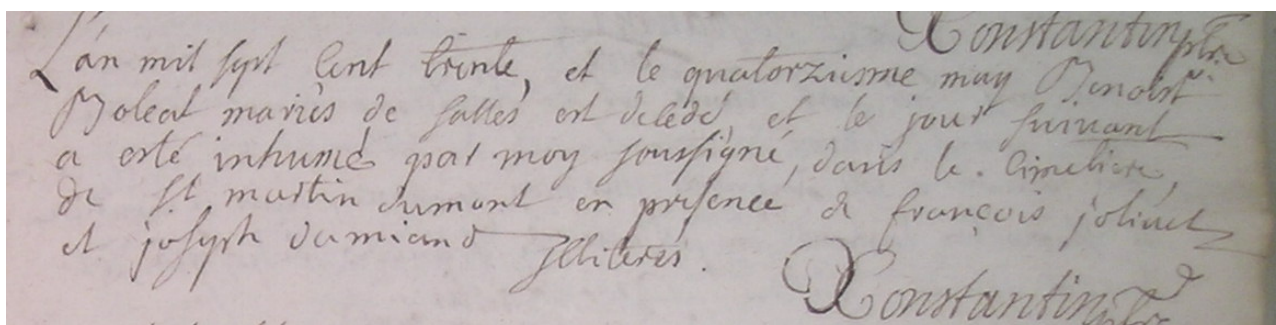
*The marriage record of Benoît Boleat and Benoîte Faisand, 1696*



In 1696 Benoît Boleat married Benoîte Faizand in St Martin-du-Mont. The marriage is recorded as “non filiatif”, which means that the parents were not recorded. However, a Benoît Boleat was born in St-Martin-du-Mont in 1662, the son of Henri Boleat and Claudine Dupuis, so the brother of Claudine, and it is reasonable to assume that this is the Benoît who married Benoîte Faizand, particularly as a Benoît Boleat was parrain to Claudine’s daughter. They had six children, all in St-Martin-du-Mont –

- Anne, 1700 –
- Catherine, 1700 – the twin of Anne. She married Laurent Blanc in 1730 in St-Martin-du-Mont. They had three children: Benoîte (1731-33), Anne (1732-33) and François (1735).
- Marguerite, 1702 – 1702
- Marie, 1704 - 1722
- Suzanne, 1706-1706
- Charles, 1711 –

Benoît died in 1730.



*The death record of Benoît Boleat, 1730*

A Catherine Boleat, widow of Laurent Jolivet, died in St-Martin-du-Mont in 1748.

There are some later records, some with different names which may or may not be variations of Boleat.

Gaspard Bolliat was born in 1773, the son of Joseph Bolliat and Josephete Lager. He lived in Joyeux, about 25 kilometres east of Amberieu-en-Bugey. He married Jeanne Grandjean. They had three children between 1805 and 1807: Joseph, Anne and Benoîte. He then married Marie Jolivet, born in 1790. They had four children between 1810 and 1817: Joseph, Pierrette, Catherine, Jean-Baptiste and Marguerite. It is not clear whether this is a different family or a different spelling of Boleat.

In about 1800 a Boleat was recording as marrying Antoine Payen in Vinay, 100 kilometres south of Bourg-en-Bresse, quite close to Grenoble. However, it is possible that the name has been incorrectly transcribed.

Jacques Boleat, was born in 1815 in Pusignan, just to the east of Lyon. His parents were Antoine Boleat and Marie Blanc. However, the name seems more like Baliaat than Boleat.

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## Today

There are direct descendants of the Boleats in the area through two of the female Boleats recorded in the 17th Century. In 1627 Jeanne Boleat married Jacques Roddelet. The family tree of Gérard Sirand (<http://gw.geneanet.org/gsirand>) shows many descendants including a direct line down to two brothers, Francisque and Marius Sirand, born in 1888 and 1890 respectively. Some time between 1711 and 1718 Jeanne Montagnant, great grandchild of Jeanne Boleat, and her husband Jean Baptiste Sirand, moved from Douvres four kilometres south to Ambérieu en Bugey. The family continued to live there at least until the 1920s.

### 1. Jeanne Boleat (b.1607)

sp: Jacques Roddelet (m.1627)

### 2. Marie Roddelet (b.1627;d.1691)

sp: François Montagnant (b.1626;m.1665;d.1707)

### 3. Jean Claude Montagnant (b.1657;d.1727)

sp: Marie Decomba (b.1651;d.1729)

### 4. Jeanne Montagnant (b.1685;d.1745)

sp: Jean Baptiste Sirand (b.1682;m.1711;d.1719)

### 5. Joseph Sirand (b.1718;d.1778)

sp: Marie Françoise Bonnet (b.1731;m.1747;d.1792)

### 6. Jean Francois Sirand (b.1761;d.1843)

sp: Rose Marie Marguerite Bramenat (b.1764;m.1784;d.1836)

### 7. Jean Francois Sirand (b.1796;d.1874)

sp: Marie Agathe Marchand (b.1801;m.1821;d.1830)

sp: Marie Françoise Pellaudin (b.1809;m.1831;d.1840)

### 8. Claude Antoine Sirand (b.1837;d.1891)

sp: Marie Marguerite Varambier (b.1838;m.1859;d.1881)

### 9. Henri Benoît Sirand (b.1861;d.1928)

The second set of descendants is through Françoise Boleat, the daughter of Claude Boleat who was born in 1640. This family lived in Veyrins until François Bernachot (1786) moved to Corbelin where he died in 1865. Louis Charvet was born in Chimlin in 1890 and died there in 1970. Corbelin and Chimlin are within eight kilometres of Veyrins.