**L247**

The following is based on a Google translation of selected pages of the <http://tyreldepoix.free.fr/> site which is a transcription of the work of M. Cuvillier Morel d’Acy (from 1869). The Google translation was “Americanized” by Dan Brinson (*I cleaned up the French translations a little – TM*). It is said that POIX is pronounced "POE-AH." There is no documented proof that anyone in the USA is descended from anyone named in this document. We offer this translation for those who are interested in the early history of the family in FRANCE. *DFB*

Also, see: <http://racineshistoire.free.fr/LGN/PDF/Tyrel-de-Poix.pdf> for a chart of many of these people.



[http://tyreldepoix.free.fr/Genealogie/Introduction.htm]

## Works of the Same author:

1st *Old and Modern history and general description of the department of Aisne*, with a great number of Genealogies, Blazons, Castles, Portraits, etc, etc. Paris, 1846;

2nd *The Monitor of the Nobility*, historical and heraldic newspaper of France; Paris 1855 and 1856;

3rd Chronological and genealogical history of the Kings and Queens of France, those of the Grand Vassals of the Crown, etc;

4th *Chronological list of Celtic Kings, Simmériens or Sicambres,The Gauls and the Francs*; Paris, 1855 and 1856;

5th *Treaty of the Blazon, with the description of all the sovereign Crowns, etc*; Paris, 1855 and 1856;

6th *Genealogy of the connection Bonaparte (imperial family);*

7th *Genealogy of the House Berthier of Wagram*;

8th *Genealogy of the House Tonnellier of Breteuil*;

9th *Genealogy of the House Murat (princely family);*

10th *Historical and genealogical note of the Lord of Poix and on the House of Moyencourt*, etc, etc; Paris, January 1868, booklet of 80 pages, with armorial bearings.

All these works, of the format in 8°, are decorated of a great number of armorial bearings, engraved on wood, and placed in the text.

**[Soon To Be Published]**
Historical Dictionary of France
(old and modern)

Including the history and the genealogy of all the noble families, the biographical list, of the senior officials of the State, such as the Ministers, the Admirals, the Marshals, the Generals, the pairs of France, Senators, the Prefect, etc, etc, etc; with that of the Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots and Abbesses of old France, etc, etc, etc. For this work, the author devoted twenty-five years of work and research in all of France. He will compile approximately 30 vol. In 8°, 300 to 400 pages each, with a great number of armorial bearings [arms illustrations].

Arms of the principal alliances/marriages of the Family of MOYENCOURT

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| de Brocourthttp://tyreldepoix.free.fr/Genealogie/intro/Brocourt.gif | de Bussyhttp://tyreldepoix.free.fr/Genealogie/intro/Bussy.gif | de Courcelles http://tyreldepoix.free.fr/Genealogie/intro/Courcelles.gif |
| de Mellincourthttp://tyreldepoix.free.fr/Genealogie/intro/Mellincourt.gif | de Morvillershttp://tyreldepoix.free.fr/Genealogie/intro/Morvillers.gif | de Saint-Romainhttp://tyreldepoix.free.fr/Genealogie/intro/StRomain.gif |

## Notes of the Author

The first work which we published on the Poix lords (1) was drawn from a very-small number of specimens, which were divided between the various members of the family of Moyencourt, and, those being exhausted, we now give a new edition, which is much more complete than the first.

Indeed, this new edition contains a section on the town of Poix, on its rulers, with a list of its lords; a note on the commune and the lords of Moyencourt; complete genealogy of the house of TYREL, lords, then princes of Poix, with those of the families of Moyencourt and Poix, of which it became; also, the description of the armorial bearings of all their alliances.

We will add that we were well assisted in this new genealogical work by the heads of the families, Moyencourt and Poix. It was written under their supervision and with their participation. Moreover, Mr. **Louis of Poix**, allowed us to examine the many files of his castle of Chabenet (Indre). We could transcribe a great number of acts which were used as evidence for the admission to the order of Malta, in the chapter of the counts of Lyon, that of the countesses of Argentière, and finally of the marriage contracts, the enumeration, homage and acts of faith, etc, concerning the family of Poix. The major part of these titles is on parchment. Some go back to **Adam** of Poix, second son of **Jean IV TYREL**, knight, lord of Poix, who lived at the end of the 14th century.

(1) *Historical and genealogical Notes on the first Lords of Poix, the lords and the house of Moyencourt (in Picardy),* *from the year 1175 in 1868*. Paris, 1868, booklet of 80 pages, in-8.

Paris, this 6 January 1869. CUVILLIER. ARCHIVIST-GENEALOGIST

Description of the Volume

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Part | Description |
| 1 | TOWN OF POIX |
| its origin. - its description. - its inhabitants. - its churches. - its castles. - its rulers. - its justices, etc. Chronological table of the lords of Poix, from the year 1030 in 1790. |
| 2 | HOUSE OF the TYRELs, lords, then princes of Poix.  |
| Its origin. - branches which formed. - lands, Manors and strongholds which it had. - its illustrations. - its armorial bearings. - its genealogy. |
| 3 | MOYENCOURT, near Poix.  |
| its origin. - its castle. - its rulers. - its strongholds. - its justices. - its officers. - its enumerations. - its church. - its priests. Chronological table of the lords of Moyencourt, from the year 1159 in 1790. |
| 4 | TYREL OF MOYENCOURT (in Picardy).  |
| Their origin. - Grounds, manors and strongholds which they had. - Their armorial bearings. - Their genealogy until our days. Genealogical table of the family of Moyencourt, from the year 1030 in 1869. |
| 5 | The TYRELs of Poix (in Berry, one Poitou, and in Touraine).  |
| Their origin. - grounds, manors and strongholds which they had. - Their armorial bearings. - Their genealogy until our days. |
| 6 | EVIDENCE AND INVENTORY OF the TITLES of the family of Moyencourt. |
| Marriage contracts. - Donations. - Wills. - verbal Lawsuits for epitaphs and armorial bearings, etc. |
| 7 | SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS of the family of Moyencourt.  |
| Contracts. - Donations. - Agreements. - Official reports. - Judgement of correction, etc. |
| 8 | EVIDENCE AND INVENTORY OF the TITLES of the family of Poix. |
| 9 | ARMORIAL OF the noble FAMILIES, which are quoted in this Genealogical and Heraldic History. |
| 10 | Consulted works which were used for the drafting of this Genealogical History. Contents |

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## TOWN OF POIX (In Picardy)

Arms of the family of SAINT-HILDEVERT



ARMS (old) OF the TOWN OF POIX:

*D'azur, à une tour crénelée d'or, accostée of deux croix*

*Recroisettées et fichées of même*

Shield of azure [blue], with a gold crenelated tower,

alongside of two Recroisettées crosses and driven in the same way.

(Dumont of Moyencout, manuscript.)

Arms of the Priory of Poix Our-Lady:

*D'or, à trois daims of sable, posés 2 et 1.*

*(Cabinet des titres.*)

Shield of gold, with three sand deer of black, posed 2 and 1.
(Armorial of Picardy, manuscript of the imperial library.
(Cabinet of the titles.)

Arms of the Priory of Saint Denis of Poix:
*De sinople, à deux fasces engrelées d'argent.*

Shield of sinople, to two fasces engrelées of silver.
(Armorial of Picardy, etc.)

TOWN OF POIX
(In PICARDY)

The town of Poix, stripped of its old grandeur, is located in a valley, at the foot of a mountain which dominates all the surroundings and makes a picturesque site. It is located at 26 kilometers south-west of Amiens and 116 kilometers from Paris. It is crossed by the road from Paris in Calais, by that from Amiens in Rouen and by the line shoed between these two cities. Chief town of canton, of deanery and perception, district court. One finds there two notaries, a bailiff, a record collector, collector of excise, a mounted police brigade, a cantonal voyer-agent, a post office mailbox, and stage relays. Market on Wednesday; franc-market, 2nd Wednesday of each month; fairs. May 30 and on September 29. Number of homes: 300; population: 1,320 inhabitants.

Feast Day of Our Lady or the Assumption (15 August).

Poix, was formerly called Poid, Poy, Poye, Pea, Poi (in Latin; Podio, Podium, Picdoiurn, Pecium, Peyum, Poium, Peium, Poxium, Pisceium, Piceium and Piscae). Its etymology comes to it from podium, podius, poypia, Castellum, rustic house; or of poium collis Mons, mount of the hill. Small town of the ancient province of Picardy, located on the borders of Amiénois, Beauvaisis and Normandy. Its origin is lost in the most ancient times. By its position at the end of three provinces, it was always a strategic point intended to protect this side of the capital of Amiens against the attacks of the Normans initially, and afterwards against those of the English in the centuries which followed the happy enterprise of **William the Conqueror**. It was surrounded by bricked walls. It was defended by two castles and protected by a third, that of Famechon, the capital of the country of pohier, poheri. Defenders often had to fend off the attacks of jealous neighbors or those eager to secure a fortress from which they could send their warriors into the heart of the province of Picardy. This was a very special situation. Their mood sometimes a little warlike, the Poix lords of the manor, and hardships of times, did not always allow the inhabitants of the Pohier country (1) to enjoy the benefits of continuous peace. The battle fields became their school where they learned how to be efficient in warfare.

(1) The Poix inhabitants received the name of Pohiers, in Latin Poheri, for very a long time. This was the name of a rather great expanse of land, with the populations of the villages occupying, on the one side, to the limits of Amiens; and on the other to the limits of Ponthieu. The Pohiers, which is mentioned by Guillaume [**William] the Bastard** and **Philippe Moukes**, distinguished themselves at the battle of Bouvines, under the command of **Thomas, lord of Saint-Valery**. This is the most famous fact of their history. (Augustin Thierry, *Extract of the new documents on the history of the third state*.)

In 1066, they answered the call of duke **Guillaume [William] of Normandy**; His fleet transferred them to a foreign land, and at the Battle of Hastings they fought at the head of the troops who won a kingdom for the the Norman prince.

In 1121, inhabitants ran as a crowd of the edges of Bresle and nearby countries to destroy a city in which the fast growth seemed to become a threat for them. They advanced under the control of their head to Poix by pitilessly devastating the country which they crossed. But, thanks to the intervention of Enguerrand, 39th bishop of Amiens, peace was restored between the belligerents, and the invaders repaired, partly at least, the damages caused by their unjust companies.

In 1146, in 1190, the crusades called the people of Europe for the delivery of the holy places. Under the control of **Hugues [Hugh] of Poix**, of **Gauthier [Walter],** of **Simon** and **Mathieu [Mathew]**, the inhabitants of the Poyer country undertook the pilgrimage of the Holy Land. Even if their leaders did not gain States in the countries of the East, several, at least, had the badge honor of spilling their blood for the triumph of Christian civilization.

In the first years of the thirteenth century, at the moment when France saw its military power weakened by the successive departures of its warriors who were going to fight the infidels in Asia, a formidable league is formed against the king of France. On the plains of Bouvines, parties of warriors arrived in battalions which, by their number believed that they were already assured the victory. But **Philippe-Auguste** had surrounded himself with a militia army determined to win. The end of the battle showed it by the power hurled against the French name. Each one did his duty valiantly. For the Poix inhabitants, this day was the greatest of their history (1).***(1) Augustin Thierry, Essai on the history of the third state.***

In 1346 and 1415, the inhabitants of Poix generously paid their debt to the fatherland. In 1346, their city was held for ransom, plundered and burned, while its inhabitants who were able to bear weapons had hastily gone to oppose the entry of the English onto the lands of the king of France and defended the steps of Poissy. (2).***(2)"the community of Amiens, charged with keeping he steps of Poisy, defended courageously; in 1346. Sunday before mid-August, twelve hundred Amienans, new warriors, were all killed rather than to give up this valuable station." (Dusevel, History of Amiens, p. 153)***

In 1415, with the disastrous battle of Agincourt, **Jeannet [Jean] of Poix**, since Grand Admiral of France, was taken prisoner by the English, and **Rogues [Roger] of Poix** found death on the field of battle. Not far from there, **Jean [John] V TYREL** fell also, and with him the elder branch of TYREL died out, which had held the châtellenie Poix during nearly four centuries, from the year 1030 until the year 1417.

***Common Charter***

The era of the communal emancipation opened for the Poix inhabitants in the last part of the XIIth century.

In 1208, **Gauthier [Walter] TYREL**, 5th of the name, with the agreement of his wife **Ade**, confirmed the concession which had been made at the town of Poix by his father, in the year 1173. He granted, in favor of the inhabitants, a new common charter, which allowed them to choose the charters of Saint-Quentin, Abbeville and Amiens, such provisions that they judged suitable to adopt. One of the clauses had this: "That the inhabitants of the city and suburbs of Poix are obligated to be assembled the Sunday after Quasimodo to hold the election of the mayor and the aldermen. Those who are selected, before being able to fulfill any act of their office, must be recognized and approved by the lords princes of Poix and to give oath in front of their officers, and this on pain of nullifying their acts and sentences. The aforementioned officers make the payments for a police force for prevention on the aforementioned mayors and aldermen ".

This common charter of Poix, granted in 1208, by **Gauthier [Walter] V TYREL**, knight, lord of Poix, was ratified, approved and confirmed by the kings of France in 1208, in 1255, in 1393, and 1427; It is in Latin and contains XXIII articles as evidenced by the letters of confirmation given by the king **Charles VI**, in March 1393, starting with these words: *Karolus, etc, notum facimus universis proesentibus pqriter and, futuris, our vidisse unintermitting subparagraphs formam quoe sequitur, etc, and finishing as follows: Datum Parisiis, anno nostri Domini millesimo trecentesimo nonagesimo thirdly and regni XIII mensis martii* (1).***(1) Ordinances of kings of France, volume VII, page 600.***

The Poix inhabitants having lost, in various fires and the plundering of their city, the charters which had conferred the right for them to set up in common, **King** **Charles VII** granted a new charter to them confirming their ancient privileges.

Here is the text of that act, which is dated 1427:

"The town of Poix of which Jehan was lord, known as **Thuriot (Jean TYREL),** knight, without guilt and fraud of the middle-class men and inhabitants, was entirely ruined, destroyed with the property and castles of the aforesaid inhabitants and middle-class man, which we refer to with sadness and regret...., by which invasion, horrible ruin, they lost their charts (charters), letters, acts, instruments and minutes that they had of themselves, making mention of the foundation and institution of the municipality of said city, conceded and given to them and to their successors so much by the illustrious Princes and Kings of France of our predecessors, the year of grace 1208..., confirmed in 1255..., 1393..., etc

"Before 1790, the town of Poix was surrounded by walls with several entrance doors. It had two castles. It had two parish churches: one of Our-Lady; and the other of Saint Martin. It had two priories of men: one of the title of Saint-Denis and the other of Our-Lady whose church was also parochial. It had a Hospital, a maladrery of the liter of Saint-Ladre (Saint-Lazare) with a chaplain to serve it (1).***(1) Làbbé Pouillet, manucrit. - See also the Supporting documents of the family from Moyencourt, n°1.***

## Poix Church

The old church of this city was built by the first Poix lords and was placed in the enclosure of the walls of the greatest of their castles. The current church dates from the XVI century (2), It was of a flamboyant Gothic style with pendants decorated from the Renaissance, and was called *the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin*.***(2) This church was finished by the care of Àntoine, cardinal of Créquy, 7th bishop of Amiens, and lord of Poix. (See IE chronological table further from the lords of Poix, 22 ' (a) degree)*** This church is remarkable and very-interesting. First, one is impressed with the exterior by the gate and the many varied crosses which mostly belong to the flamboyant style. When one enters into its enclosure, one cannot help being surprised by its beautiful vault which is of a lightness and an admirable boldness. Quarante-cinq pendants of almost one meter in length are suspended there like stalactites, and represent the history of Christianity in this part of Picardy. Those in the cross-shaped apse represent armorial bearings. In the center are the arms of France. On the east is the antique arms of the valiant TYRELs, lords of Poix, and on the west are those of the lords of Créquy, their worthy successors. This building is one of the most beautiful monuments of the department of the Somme.

## Priories

1. **Saint-Denis of Poix**. This priory was founded in 1116, by **Gauthier [Walter] III TYREL**, lord of Poix, etc, for the men of the order of Saint-Augustine. The church, placed under the invocation of Saint-Denis, was built and richly furnished by the founder. This priory, which was within the monastery of Saint-Quentin, near Beauvais, remained until 1790 when all the convents were suppressed. At the entrance to the chapel of the Poix church, was suspended, before 1790, a table with this inscription in gold letters, which are consigned in the registers of the factory:

***IN THE NAME OF THE GLORY OF GOD***.

*Mrs* ***Armande*** *of Lusignan, descendant of the kings of Cyprus and of Jerusalem, of famous house of Lusignan, duchess of Créquy, dowager princess of Poix, lady-in-waiting to Queen* ***Marie-Thérèse*** *of Austria, has donated this table to show posterity that this church and the priory of Saint-Denis was founded, in the year 1117, by Mr.* ***Gauthier [Walter] of TYREL****, lord of town of Poix and Viscount of Esquennes. His endowment has given the aforementioned church all the building of this priory. Also a large amount of land, rights, and possession which comprised the income of the lord of Poix. Showing his piety and devotion, he stripped off part of his manor and has given it to the prior of Saint-Denis, to enjoy it independently as it did for several centuries. The letters which describe this donation state that it was made by alms and piety, to share in all the prayers which the monks of the aforesaid priory were required to make in all the offices of the churches.*

This priory carried for Arms: *de sinople, à deux fasces engrelées d'argent* [Shield of sinople, to two fasces engrailed (scalloped edges with points) of silver or white].

2. **Our-Lady (i.e. Notre Dame) of Poix**. - This priory, younger than the first was placed in the current church, and depended on the abbey on Saint-Germain-of-Flaix; within the diocese of Beauvais. Its prior, who commanded it, had, in this quality, part of the lordship of Poix.

This priory carried as Arms: *d'or, a trois daims de sable, posés 2 et 1* [Shield of gold, three black sand deer, posed 2 and 1].

## Old Poix Deanery

This deanery was set up in the XIIth century. One pouillé of évêché of Amiens, written by the care of **Guillaume [William] of Mâcon**, 51st bishop of Amiens, for the year 1301, allots to the deanery Poix 10 furnace bridges served per as many ecclesiastics, knowledge: 49 curates, including 26 by appointment of the bishop; 12 chapels and 9 priories. The bishop was represented there by five managers.

The extent of this deanery was great. It then included 8 miles in length, from Fluy to Formerie, and 5 miles in width (1).***(1) the abbot Pouillet, Ephémérides Pohières, p. 3.***

In 1635, this deanery included 50 curates, of which 23 belong still today to the Poix canton; we will quote only the following curates:

Curate Our-Lady-of-Poix, which was worth 800 books of incomes per annum. Owner, primary prior of the place.

Curate Saint-Denis-de-Poix, also being worth 800 books.

Curate Saint-Martin-de-Poix, being worth 600 pounds. Owner, the Abbot of Saint-Quentin-de-Beauvais. - Croixrault, vicariate of the Saint Martin's church - of-Poix.

Our-Lady-of-Poix priory, which was worth 2,000 pounds of incomes per annum.

Priory of Saint-Denis-de-Poix, a value of 800 livres. The lepers of Poix, foundation royale, was worth 600 pounds, and was with the collation of the Large-Chaplain of France. The chapel of the lepers was worth 110 pounds.

The Chapel of Saint-Hildevert-de-Poix vault was worth 106 pounds.

The Chapel of Sainte-Marie-de-Poix vault was worth 100 pounds.

The Chapel of Saint-Pierre, parish of Saint Martin of Poix, was worth 95 pounds, etc (1).***(1) Notes given by Mr. Dubois, associated with the commune of Croixrault (Somme), intimate friend and collaborator of the abbot Pouillet, priest of Moyencourt.***

But, by ordinance of **François Lefevre of Caumartin**, 76th bishop of Amiens, given on April 14, 1639, the great Poix deanery was divided to form that of Grandvilliers (Oise), which then included 28 curates or parishes of which 7 still form part of the department of the Somme.

The current Poix deanery contains 33 communes and includes 1 curate of 2nd class, 19 branches, 1 vicarial chapel, 1 chapel of help and 12 churches without title.

April 15, 1790, a decree of the French National Assembly substituted for the provinces 83 departments, divided into districts, cantons and municipalities. One was then formed of the old Poix deanery the canton of Poix and part of those of Formerie, Grandvilliers, Conty and Molliens-Vidame.

## Poix Castles

Before 1790, the town of Poix had two castles built by the former lords of Poix; but the greatest was that which was built close to the current church. This castle was defended by several towers and was enclosed by walls; Its basic roof has been destroyed since 1800. Its site, above the cemetery, is covered today with woods; but part of the underground of this castle still exists today.

## Manor or Sirerie of Poix

The Poix sirery was very-old and considerable. It had high, medium and low justice, and raised only for the king of France, because of his bailiwick of Amiens. The lands of Poix raised eighteen villages and hamlets with nine fiefs also other Manors and many fiefs including some in sub-fiefs. The income of this holding was nevertheless only 12,000 pounds in 1700, was not waited until several of his mobilities had passed in all or partly to the vidames of Picquigny.

The Poix lords, while concerned with king of France, were to pay to him homage for each new lord, and were to provide consent and enumeration to each change of sovereign.

The Poix lands, which carried the title of **Principality**, was set up in **Duchy-Peerage** under the name of Créquy, in favour of **Charles of Créquy** (1), peer of France, by letters patent of **King Louis XIV**, given in Melun in June 1652, registered at the Parliament of Paris, December 15, 1663, under the terms of the letters of surannation, of the 11 of the same month, and in the room of the accounts, April 12, 1677***. (1) Charles III of Blanchefort, lord of Créquy, prince of Poix, etc.*** This new duchy raised by the king and crown, only one faith and homage. This peerage was extinct by the death of the same **Charles of Créquy**, in 1687. It included the town of Poix, vicscount of Esquennes, the châtellenie of Agnières, the grounds and lords of Arnehou, Blangy, Cempuis, Croixrault, Eramecourt, Escantu, Essilières, Frettemolle, Hélincourt. the Street Our-Lady, Saint-Clair and Vandricourt (2***).(2) See the 9th volume of the ordinances of Louis XIV, fol. 475; - the p. Anselme, T IV, in-fol., p. 688 to 692; - Genealogy of TYREL, lords of Poix, manuscript, etc.***

------Begin page 20 of D’Acy (<http://tyreldepoix.free.fr/Genealogie/Poix.htm#seigneurs)------------------->

# CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE

# Of theLORDS, PRINCES, THEN DUKES OF POIX (1030-1869)

The Poix lands passed from its first lords into several famous houses with various titles. It belonged to TYREL (1030-1417), to SOISSONS-MOREUIL (1417-1510), to CREQUY (1510-1574), to BLANCHEFORT-CREQUY, (1574-1687), to TREMOILLE (1687-1717), to ROUILLE (1718-1729). and finally to NOAILLES (1729-1790). This house has still today part of the old domain of Poix.

|  |
| --- |
| I - House of TYREL: 1030-1417 |
| 1 | 1030 | **Gauthier [Walter] I TYRELL or TYREL**, originating in Normandy, scion of his house, lord of Poix and owner of the lands of Bussy, Croixrault, Equennes, Famechon, Frémontiers, Moyencourt, etc; died in 1068. |
| 2 | 1068. | **Gauthier [Walter] II TYREL**, son, lord of Poix, lord of Bussy, Croixrault, Equennes, Famechon, Frémontiers, Moyencourt, etc; died in 1110. |
| 3 | 1110 | **Gauthier [Walter] III TYREL**, son, lord of Poix, lord of Agnières, Bussy, Croixrault, Equennes, Famechon, Frémontiers, Moyencourt, etc; died in 1146. |
| 4 | 1146 | **Hugues [Hugh] I TYREL**, son, knight, lord of Poix, qualified Prince of Poix, lord of Agnières, Bussy, Equennes, Famechon, Frémontiers, Moyencourt, etc; died in 1159. He was the lord who gave, in 1158, the ground of Moyencourt with **Adam TYREL**, his 4th son, who was the scion of the family of Moyencourt. |
| 5 | 1159 | **Gauthier [Walter] IV TYREL**, first son, knight, lord of Poix, Viscount of Equennes, lord of Bussy, Croixrault, Famechon, etc; died without children about 1171. |
| 5a | 1159 | **Hugues [Hugh] II TYREL**, brother, knight, were initially lord of Agnières, the chapel, etc, then lord of Poix, Viscount of Equennes, lord of Bussy, Courcelles, Croixrault, Famechon, Frémontiers, etc; died in 1199. |
| 6 | 1199 | **Gauthier [Walter] 5th TYREL**, first son, knight, lord of Poix, Viscount of Equennes, lord of Agnières, Bergicourt, Bettembos, Blangy, Bussy, Camps, Caullières, Courcelles, Croixrault, Famechon, Frémontiers, Fricamps, the Vault, etc; died in 1228. |
| 7 | 1228 | **Hugues [Hugh] III TYREL**, first son, knight, lord and prince of Poix, Viscount of Equennes, lord of the manor of Lignières and Quevauvillers. lord of Bergicourt, Eplessier, Famechon, Croixrault, etc; killed have 1272. |
| 8 | 1272 | **Guillaume [William] I TYREL**, first son, knight, lord of Poix and of Famechon, Viscount of Equennes, lord of the manor of Lignières and Quevauvillers lord of Blangy, Bussy, Croixrault Saint-Aubin, the Vault, etc; died have 1302. |
| 9 | 1302 | **Guillaume [William] II TYREL**, first son, knight, lord of Poix, Viscount of Equennes and Famechon, lord of the manor of Lignières, lord of Bergicourt, Blangy, Croixrault, Eplessier, etc; died in 1323. |
| 10 | 1323 | **Jean [John] I TYREL**, first son, knight, lord of Poix, Viscount of Equennes and Famechon, lord of the manor of Lignières, lord of Bergicourt, Blangy. Croixrault, Eplessier, The Vault; etc killed with the battle of Crécy, in 1346. |
| 11 | 1346 | **Jean [John] II TYREL**, first son, knight, lord of Poix, Viscount of Equennes and Famechon, lord of the manor of Lignières, lord of Bergicourt, Blangy, Croixrault, Eplessier, etc; died in 1361. |
| 12 | 1361 | **Jean [John] III TYREL**, first son, knight, lord of Poix, Viscount of Equennes, lord of Bergicourt, Blangy, Croixrault, Eplessier, then of Arcy, Artonges, of Mareuil-in-Dôle, in Valois, of the head of his wife, etc; died about 1381. |
| 13 | 1381 | **Jean [John] IV TYREL**, first son, knight, lord of Poix, Viscount of Equennes, lord of Agnières, Arey, Artonges, Blangy, Croixrault, Eplessier, Eramecourt, Famechon, Mareuil, etc; killed in 1402. |
| 14 | 1402 | **Jean V TYREL**, first son, knight, lord of Poix, Viscount of Equennes, lord of Agnières, Arcy, Artonges, Famechon, Mareuil, etc; killed with the battle of Azincourt, in 1415. |
| 15 | 1415 | **Philippe TYREL**, only son, rider, lord of Poix, who was the last male of the elder branch of TYREL, and died in 1447, 12 years old. |

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|  |  | [II. – House of Soissons-Moreuil : 1417-1510.](http://tyreldepoix.free.fr/Genealogie/Poix.htm#seigneurs) |
| 16 | 1417 | **Thibaut of SOISSONS**, knight, was initially Viscount of Coeuvres in Valois and Mount-Our-Lady in Tardenois, lord of Moreuil, in Picardy, etc, then became lord of Poix, Eplessier, Equennes, Mareuil in-Dôle etc, by inheritance of **Marguerite TYREL**, lady of the aforesaid places, his wife.  |
| 17 | 1434 | **Valeran of SOISSONS**, first son, knight, lord of Poix, lord of Moreuil, etc; bailly of Amiens, chamberlain of the duke of Burgundy and governor of the town of Chauny in Vermandois, for the same prince; died in 1464. |
| 18 | 1464 | **Jean [John] I of SOISSONS**, first son, knight, lord of Poix, lord of Moreuil, baron of Domart, etc, adviser and chamberlain of the kings **Charles VII** and **Louis Xl**. He was bailiff town of Troyes., and large-bailiff of Vermandois, 1470 to 1476; died in 1479. |
| 19 | 1479 | **Jean [John] II of SOISSONS**, son, knight, lord of Poix, lord of Moreuil, baron of Domart, etc, adviser and chamberlain of the king, bailiff of Troyes and large- bailiff of Vermandois in 1480, 1490 and 1509; died in 1510, without posterity. |

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| III - House of Créquy: 1510-1574. |
| 20 | 1510 | **Jean [John] I of CREQUY** (7th of the name of his generation), knight, lord of Créquy, then of Poix, the inheritance of **Jossine of Soissons**, his wife; he was a captain of cavalry, governor of the town of Montreuil-on-Sea; he died in 1547. |
| 21 | 1457 | **Jean [John] II of CREQUY** (8th of the name), sons, knight, lord of Créquy and of Poix, knight of the order of the king, captain of the hundred gentlemen of the house of his Majesty, ambassador of France in England, and died in 1555. |
| 22 | 1555 | **Jean [John] III of CREQUY**, oldest son, knight, lord of Créquy and of Poix, captain of a company of 50 men-at-arms, and were killed with the battle of Saint-Quentin, in 1557. |
| 22 a | 1555 | **Antoine [Anthony] of CREQUY**, brother, knight about Saint-Miche!, lord of Créquy and of Poix at the death of his elder brother. He became the 74th bishop of Nantes in 1554, then the 74th bishop of Amiens into 1561. cardinal in 1565; died in 1574. He is to his prelate that the church Our-Lady of Poix owes all these sculptures and these admirable pendentive which decorate the Chapel of this beautiful monument. |

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| IV - House of BIanchefort-Créquy: 1574-1687. |
| 23 | 1574 | **Antoine [Anthony] of BLANCHEFORT**, nephew of his predecessor, lord of Saint-Jauvrin then lord of Créquy and Poix. He was instituted universal heir by the cardinal, his uncle, in the condition that he and his successors take the name and the arms of Créquy. |
| 24 | 1600 | **Charles I of BLANCHFORT-CREQUY**, son, knight, marquis of Créquy, prince of Poix, duke of Lesdiguières, count of Sault, etc, par and Marshal of France, knight of the orders of the king, first gentleman of the room of His Majesty, ambassador in Rome and Venice, and one of the most famous captains of his time; killed by a cannon in the battle of Bremen, in 1638. **Charles II of BLANCHFORT-CREQUY**, son, knight, lord of Créquy, was killed with the siége of Chambéry, in 1630. |
| 25 | 1638 | **Charles III of BLANCHFORT-CREQUY**, son, knight, marquis of Créquy, prince of Poix, etc, par of France, knight of the orders of the king, first gentleman of his room, governor of Paris and lieutenant-General of the armies of the king. He was in such favor of **Charles III** that the king **Louis XIV** set up the Poix ground in duchy-peerage, by letters patent of June 1652; He died in 1687. |

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| V - House of Trémoille: 1687-1717. |
| 26 | 1687 | MADELEINE DE BLANCHEFORT-CREQUY, fille unique, dame et duchesse de Poix; morte en 1711. Avec elle s'éteignit le duché-pairie de Poix.- *Épousa*, en 1675, CHARLES-BELGIQUE-HOLLANDE DE LA TREMOILLE, chevalier, prince de Tarente, chevalier des ordres du roi, etc. |
| 27 | 1711 | MARIE ARMANDE DE LA TREMOILLE, fille unique, princesse de Tarente, dame de la principauté de Poix, morte en 1717.*- Épousa*, en 1696, EMMANUEL-THEODOSE DE LA TOUR, duc de Bouillon, mort en 1730. |

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| VI - House of Rouille: 1718-1729. |
| 28 | 1718 | MARGUERITE THERESE DE ROUILLE, baronne de Meslay, puis dame de la principauté de Poix, de la vicomté d'Equennes et de la châtellenie d'Agnières, par acquisition de ces terres, le 2 septembre 1718, moyennant 432,000 fr.; elle fit son testament le 23 juillet 1729, en faveur du suivant.- *Épousa* : 1° FRANCOIS, marquis de NOAILLLES;2° ARMAND-JEAN [JOHN] DU PLESSIS, duc de Richelieu. |

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| VII - House of Noailles: 1729-1790. |
| 29 | 1729 | **Philippe, count of NOAILLES**, 2nd son of the marshal duke of Noailles and nephew of the preceding one, knight, large of Spain of first class, prince of Poix, count of the Mound-TiIly, lord of Blangy, Frettemolle, Souplicourt, etc, then duke of Mouchy, knight of the Golden Fleece, Grand Cross of Malta, knight of the orders of the king and Marshal of France. He was condemned to death by the revolutionary tribunal of Paris, like his wife **Anne-Claude-Louise d' Arpajon**. They were executed the same day, June 27, 1794. Thus perishes, victim, the last lord of Poix, at the 79 years age.. |
| 30 | 1794 | **Louis-Philippe-Marie**, count of **NOAILLES**, prince of Poix, 2nd son, knight of Malta, par of France; and captain of the guards of the king **Louis XVIII**; died in 1819. |
| 31 | 1819 | **Antoine-Claude-Domenica-Just**, count of **NOAILLES**, Poix duke, 2nd son, large of Spain of first class, knight of the orders of Malta, Saint-Louis and the Holy Spirit, ambassador of France with Saint-Pétersbourg; died in 1846. |
| 32 | 1846 | **Charles-Philippe-Henry of NOAILLES**, duke of Mouchy, prince of Poix, son, senator, chevalier of the Legion of Honour, etc; died in 1854. |
| 33 | 1854 | **Antoine-Just-Leon-Marie of NOAILLES**, duke of Mouchy, Poix prince-duke, son, large of Spain of first class, born in 1841, current head of the branch known as of princes of Poix.Wife: married at Paris, the 18 December 1865, to princess **ANNA MURAT**, born on January 3, 1841. From which came: |
| 34 |    | **Francois-Joseph-Eugene-Napoleon of NOAILLES of POIX MOUCHY**, born in Paris on December 25, 1866.  |

Arms of the house OF NOAILLES: of *gueules, à la bande d'or* [Red shield with gold bend (backslash)]

[P. 27, M. D’Acy; http://tyreldepoix.free.fr/Genealogie/MaisonTyrel.htm

# House of Tyrel,Lords, Then Princes of Poix(In Picardy)

ARMORIAL BEARINGS (i.e., Arms) of the FAMILIES

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| of MOYENCOURT | Of POIX |
| http://tyreldepoix.free.fr/Genealogie/images/Moyencourt%28B%29.gif | http://tyreldepoix.free.fr/Genealogie/images/Poix%28120%29.gif |
| of Tyrel, Lords of Poix |
| http://tyreldepoix.free.fr/Genealogie/images/Tyrel%28120%29.gif |

De gueule à la bande d'argent of six crois recroisettées et fichées d'or, posées 3 et 3.

[A red shield; a white or silver bend (back-slash); six fancy gold crosses, placed 3 on one side

 of the bend and 3 on the other. *DFB*]

His arms were represented in this manner and these are painted in the historical Museum of Versailles (3rd room of the crusades).

The following is the description of the coat of arms of TYREL according to the following authors:

1. **Adrian of Morlière**, canon of the church cathedral of Amiens, known as in his Collection of several noble and famous houses of Picardy; Paris, MDCXLII (1642), in-f°, p. 133, in margin: Poix carries: De gueules " la bande d'argent accompagnée de six croix d'argent recroisetées [red, the silver bend accompanied by six fancy silver crosses]

2. the **P. Anselme**, in his genealogical History of the House of France, etc; Paris, 1733, in-f°, T VII, p. 820, known as with the TYREL article: De gueules à la bande d'argent accompagnée de six croix recroisetées d'or [red with the silver bend accompanied by six fancy crosses of gold;

3° **Dumont of Moyencourt**, mss., known as TYREL of Poix carry: De gueules, à la bande d'argent, accompagnée de six croix recroisetées et fichées d'or, posées 3 et 3; [red, with the silver bend, accompanied by six fancy, driven crosses of gold, posed 3 and 3.

4° And Dubuisson, Armorial, T II, p. 168, known as: TYREL OF MAZANCOURT, Poix lord: De gueules, à la bande d'argent, accompagnée de six croix recroisetées d'or, trois en chef et trois en pointe. [red, with a silver bend, accompanied by six fancy crosses of gold, three as a head [on top] and three at the bottom.

## House of the TYRELs, Lords, then Princes of Poix (In Picardy)

This ancient house of TYREL is today represented by two principal branches one known under the name of **Moyencourt**, and the other under that of **Poix**. Thus we have two different families both branching from the same trunk (1). ***(1)(4) Dumont of Moyencourt, manuscript.***

Originating in Normandy (2), the house of TYREL is very-old and seems to be descended from the first dukes of Normandy; but we have not found the proof. (***2) See the Supporting documents of Moyencourt, n°2.*** However, in a charter of year 1030, given in favor of the first church of Rouen, **Gauthier [Walter] TYREL** appeared. It is known that this lord was close relative of **Robert** (3), count or duke of Normandy (4). ***(3) Robert 1st, called the Devil or the Splendid one, 6 duke of Normandy; died on July 2, 1035. He was the father of William the Conqueror, King of England.***

While this data could be true, we cannot prove it. We cite it here only as simple information. The house TYREL is not less ancient in Picardy than in Normandy, where the name has been known since the beginning of the eleventh century. Its members became celebrities, Lords in Picardy, because of their rich personal possessions, and because of the leadership which they exerted in this province.

The TYRELs of Poix appeared in the crusades. They served in various offices at the court of our kings, such as those of wine waiter, Master of hotel, chamberlain, gentlemen of the room, etc, etc. They also produced: a High Lord Admiral of France (in 1418); mayors of cities; a great number of general servicemen, plus officers of all ranks, in both navies and armies, several of whom died on the battle fields. They also provided a canon-count of Lyon, a general vicar with the church of the Holy one, various abbots with the abbeys, of which one was the last abbot in charge of Aumale; additionally, four knights of Malta, and several knights of the royal military order of Saint-Louis.

## Manors and strongholds

The house TYREL of Poix, surviving today with its two branches had, either entirely or partly, nearly 100 grounds, manors and strongholds.

TYRELs were lords of: Poix, Brimeu, Conty, Frémontiers, Moreuil and Ribécourt; -Viscounts of Equennes and Saint-Maxent in Vimeux; -barons of England and of Prunget; lords of Agnières, Arcy-Holy-Restores, Arquèves, Artonges, Auges, Barberoux, Bellefont, Bergicourt, Bettembos, Blancfossés, Blangy-under-Poix:, Bonnay, Braquencourt, Bussy-lès-Poix, Camps, Caullières, Chabenet, Charny, Chatelobe, Coudray, Courcelles under Moyencourt, Cousay, Croixrault, Cueilly, Cuvilly, Eplessier, Eramecourt, Famechon, Forges, Fougère, Fraigne, Freétin, Fricamps, Gannes, Gauville, Hescamps, Houdainville, Hucart, Huppy, Hurelle, Ignaucourt, the Bar, Chapelunder Poix, Chaume, Ferandière, Genestière, Horbe, Mardelle, Massias, Neuville, Noue, Rocherolle, the Verriere, Lenglentier, Lentilly, Border Bretons, Carts, Lord of the manors of, Marécreux, Mareuil-in-Dôle, Marlers, Meigneux, Mérieourt, Montchenin, Montensault, Montigny, Moyencourt-Poix, Nanps-with-Mount, Néronville, Neuville-with-Market, Périgny, plainpinard, Prouville, Quesnoy, Quevauvillers, Relonnier, Revelles, Rolomer, Rune, Saint-Aubin-Montenoy, Saint-Romain, Saint-Ségré, Saulchoy-Under-Poix, Séchelles, Tendu, Thérouanne, Thieulloy-the-village, Vadancourt, Vespières, Vesquennes, Vilemort, Villermain, etc, in Picardy, in Berry, in Brittany, in Cambrésis, in Poitou, in Touraine, Valois and Vermandois (1). In addition to these manors, a great number of strongholds were raised, either in full stronghold [protection], or behind stronghold [under protection], of the lords of Poix (2).  *(1)(2) Genealogy of TYREL, lords of Poix, manuscript.*

The house of **TYREL** was already in possession of the Poix lands as of the year 1030. Its members maintained continuously the titles of Lords, then Princes of Poix. The oldest title which one finds of this last qualification belonged to **Hugues [Hugh] I TYREL**, in the years 1153, 1155 and 1159. **Gauthier [Walter] 5th TYREL** qualified himself “by the grace of God, lord of Poix”, as shown by his titles in 1210, 1216, and also in his will which he made in 1227. **Hugues [Hugh] III TYREL** took titles of knight, lord and prince of Poix, Desquene Viscount, etc, as proven by parchments brought back to the years 1236, 1247, 1253 and 1262 (3).

This house preserved the lands and manor of Poix until 1417, at which time **Philippe TYREL**, the last male of the elder branch died. He formed five main branches, namely: 1st branch, TYREL, lords of Poix; 2nd, that of Moyencourt; 3rd, that of Ignaucourt; 4th, that of Séchelles, and 5th, that of Poix. Three of these branches are extinct; the branches of Moyencourt and Poix are the only ones which still exist with honor today. (4).

 (3)(4) Dumont of Moyencourt, manuscript. - See with the Supporting documents of Moyencoutl, n° 3.

We will list the connection of each one of these branches in its place. We will start with the oldest branch, which follows.

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| 1st Branch:  | [The Tyrel lords and princes of Poix](https://translate.googleusercontent.com/translate_c?depth=1&hl=en&ie=UTF8&prev=_t&rurl=translate.google.com&sl=fr&tl=en&u=http://tyreldepoix.free.fr/Genealogie/B1PrincesPoix.htm&usg=ALkJrhjvDqr3IfWSY_uPI_qx8aS-SF_iEw) . p. 27 of M. D’Acy. |
| 2nd Branch:  | [The Tyrel Moyencourt](https://translate.googleusercontent.com/translate_c?depth=1&hl=en&ie=UTF8&prev=_t&rurl=translate.google.com&sl=fr&tl=en&u=http://tyreldepoix.free.fr/Genealogie/B2Moyencourt.htm&usg=ALkJrhglpnPgYGQ8DDl9WMBBHrHjUnfpXw) . p.87 of M. D’Acy. |
| 3rd Branch:  | [The Tyrel Ignaucourt](https://translate.googleusercontent.com/translate_c?depth=1&hl=en&ie=UTF8&prev=_t&rurl=translate.google.com&sl=fr&tl=en&u=http://tyreldepoix.free.fr/Genealogie/B3Ignaucourt.htm&usg=ALkJrhj88o909CagRx4vS5Y3-40cZ-BbFg) . P. 61 of M. D’Acy. |
| 4th Branch:  | [The Tyrel of SéchelIes](https://translate.googleusercontent.com/translate_c?depth=1&hl=en&ie=UTF8&prev=_t&rurl=translate.google.com&sl=fr&tl=en&u=http://tyreldepoix.free.fr/Genealogie/B4Sechelles.htm&usg=ALkJrhhDFdZDPzvxhQAXzDIrkV1ZtK0X3A) . p. 65 of M. D’Acy. |
| 5th Branch:  | [The Tyrel de Poix](https://translate.googleusercontent.com/translate_c?depth=1&hl=en&ie=UTF8&prev=_t&rurl=translate.google.com&sl=fr&tl=en&u=http://tyreldepoix.free.fr/Genealogie/B5TyreldePoix.htm&usg=ALkJrhgtMwSyNzy1hbUNQ1GxGQOgxSR2pg) . p.141 of M. D’Acy. |

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| First Generation (p. 33 of D’Acy): 1030. – **GAUTHIER [Walter] I,** TYRELL, TYRRELL or TYREL, Lord of Poix, Scion of a house that still exists today. He lived in the years 1030 to 1068. He owned the lands of Poix, Bucy, Croixrault, Equennes, Famechon, Fremontiers, Moyencourt, etc. (1) He is named *Galtero domino Tyrello of Piceio* in a charter of 1030 concerning the church of Rouen and said to be a near relative of Robert, Duke of Normandy (2) He died around 1068. *(1) De La Morlière, Antiquities of Amiens; - Genealogy of Tyrel, lords of Poix, manuscript- Dumont Moyencourt, script, etc.**(2) Dumont Moyencourt manuscript.*Gauthier [Walter] Tyrel, 1st of the name, accompanied William of Normandy in his expedition to England. Reading the story of the Battle of Hastings (3), and the poem of [Robert Wace](https://translate.googleusercontent.com/translate_c?depth=1&hl=en&ie=UTF8&prev=_t&rurl=translate.google.com&sl=fr&tl=en&u=http://www.societe-jersiaise.org/geraint/jerriais/wace.html&usg=ALkJrhg0zaBCfOFWrptNUMKXwJDZZjS4Fw) , English author (4), we see that that day, October 14, 1066, the Pohiers (or inhabitants of Poix) fought at the first attack column next to the men of arms brought by the Counts of Boulogne and Ponthieu. *(3) History of the Conquest of England by Augustin Thierry, t. I, p. 250. (4) Supporting Notes by the same author, p. 490. Note: Master Wace (which name is wrongly Robert) was born on the island of Jersey before 1135. He is therefore born Norman and not English.* We quote Augustin Thierry first: "The army was divided into three columns of attack: the first arms were people from the counties of Boulogne and Ponthieu, with most adventurers individually engaged for a balance; the second were the auxiliary men from Poitou: and Guillaume himself commanded the third composed of the Norman chivalry. "Immediately after the battle, and to thank heaven for the success of his army, William vowed to erect a convent. It is in this abbey that was filled a cartulaire, where the winner had inscribed the names of the principal knights who had accompanied him in his expedition. The different list that writers have reproduced, according to the cartulary of Saint-Martin of the Battle, all mention the name of Tyrel. " Augustin Thierry, volume cited above, is expressed as "Immediately after his victory, William vowed to build in this place a convent under the invocation of the Holy Trinity and St. Martin, patron of warriors of Gaul . This wish was soon to be fulfilled, and the main altar of the new monastery was raised to the same place where the banner of King Harold had been planted and shot. The enclosure of the exterior walls was drawn around the hill that the bravest of the English had covered with their bodies, and all the circumjacent land where had happened the various scenes of battle became the property of the abbey, which was called in Norman language *Abbey of the Battle (ED: or Battle Abbey).* Monks the great monastery of Marmoutier, near Tours, came to establish their home and prayed for the souls of those who died that day. On a list published by André Duchesne, from a charter kept in the monastery of St. Martin of the Battle, the name of Gauthier [Walter] Tyrel is found reported at the place which which he ordered adopted for the inscription (1). We should add that in recent years the name of the first Lord of Poix reads on the walls of the church of Dives, a small port in Normandy, located on the banks of the river that gave it its name. *(1) Augustin Thierry, cited volume, p. 509.*To consecrate the memory of the English expedition and remember that it is in Dives that were united the fleet and army of the Duke of Normandy, before leaving for the new conquest of England, M. de Caumont, the famous scientist, erected in its fees on the shore at a height overlooking the sea in the distance, a monolith column whose inauguration took place in August 1861 and, the following year, the French Archaeological Society had engraved on interior walls of the Church of Dives the names of the warriors who accompanied the Duke William in his perilous and daring expedition. In 1046, together with his wife Alix, Gauthier [Walter] Tyrel I built the fortress of Famechon and the castles of Poix and Moyencourt (1), and became one of the most powerful lords of the land and the scion of one of the most illustrious houses of Picardy. **Wives:**1. **Olga** ... 2. **Alix, lady Frémontiers,** only daughter of Richard, Lord of Frémontiers and Famechon (2). ***Children*** (of the 1 or 2 wife): 1. **GAUTHIER [WALTER] II,** who follows. 2. **Osmont TYREL,** Lord of Frémontiers, then Conty, in 1063, in right of his wife. - *Married* to Havoise, lady and heiress of Conty. - They had 4 children: 1. Gauthier [Walter] TYREL, died on the voyage to the Holy Land. in 1096 (3).
2. Robert TYREL, Lord of Frémontiers, killed at the battle of Tinchebrai, September 27, 1106, leaving no children (4). - *Married* to Eleanor of Picquigny.
3. Guillaume TYREL, Guillaume, lord of Conty? - *Married* to Adele Vers, second daughter of Hildevert, eighth of that name, Lord of Vers, died on 1051, and to Agnes de Courcelles (5). *Arms* of Vers: *Sable, with a gold band* (6) *(1) (2) (5) (6) Dumont Moyencourt manuscript.. (3) (4) Genealogy sires Tyrel de Poix, manuscript.*
4. Mathilde TYREL. - *Married Eudes,* Lord of Airaines and Quesnoy.
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| **Second Generation:1068.** -  **Gauthier [Walter] (Walter) II TYREL,** Lord of Poix, Bussy, Croixrault, Equennes, Frémontiers, Famechon, Moyencourt, Namps-au-Mont, Agnières, Bergicourt, Gauville Méricourt and other lands, is quoted in a transfer of law made in 1069 by Raoul [Ralph] of Crépy, Count of Amiens, at the cathedral church of the city. Ducange (1) reports that Raoul [Ralph], Count of Amiens, acts in that capacity, in respect of the year 1069, by which at the persuasion and at the request of Guy, Bishop of Amiens, it exempts the lands of the chapel of Notre-Dame of the justice of its viscounts and presented him of what he and his knights possessed in the land of Conty. He declares, moreover, having rewarded his knights viscounts by other property; this donation is recognized by his son Simon, Walter, son of Walter Tyrel, Lord of Poix. (1) *History of the counts of Amiens,* p. 199. In 1087, Walter II made an agreement with Enguerrand, Count of Amiens, sire of Boves and of Coucy (2). *(2) Dumont Moyencourt manuscript.* Walter II had the misfortune to kill during hunting William II called “Rufus”, King of England. The circumstances in which this fatal event happened on August 2nd of the year 1100, are reported by Augustin Thierry (3) as follows: (3) *History of England,* tI, P.429. "The morning of his last day, the king made a great meal with his friends in the castle of Winchester and then prepared for the planned hunting. While he was tying his shoe, playfully with his friends, a worker handed him six new arrows, he examined them, praised the work, took four for himself and gave the other two to Walter Tyrel, saying. "You need good weapons that take good shots" Walter Tyrel was a Frenchman who had wealthy possessions in the country of Poix and in Ponthieu; he was the most familiar friend of the king and his constant companion. " "Upon departure, a monk entered the convent of St. Peter at Gloucester, which gave William dispatches from his abbot. The abbot, born in Normandy, and called Serlon, mended with concern that one of his religious (probably English race), had an ominous vision in his sleep; he had seen Jesus Christ sitting on his throne, and at his feet, a woman who begged him, saying, "Savior of the world look with pity on your people, groaning under the yoke of William". Hearing this message, the king laughs loudly: “Do they take me for an Englishman, he said, with their-dreams? Do they believe I am one of those fools who abandon their way or their business because of an old dream or sneezing? Come on! Walter de Poix, on horseback. " "Henry, brother of the King, William of Breteuil, and several other lords accompanied him to the forest hunters dispersed, but Walter Tyrel remained with him, and their dogs drove together. Both stood their position with respect to each other, the arrow on the bow and finger on the trigger, when a deer being hunted by the batsmen, stepped between the king and his friend. William pulled, but the bow-string breaking his crossbow, the arrow did not go, and the deer, stunned by the noise, stopped, looked in all directions. The king motioned to his companion to shoot; but he did nothing, maybe he did not see the deer, maybe he did not understand the signs. So, William, impatient, shrieked aloud "Pull, Walter, pull like the devil," and at the same moment, an arrow, either that of Walter or another struck him in the chest, he fell without uttering a word and expired. Walter ran to him, but, finding him without breath, he mounted his horse, galloped to the coast, passed to Normandy and the lands of France. " "Walter II was deeply grieved to have killed the King of England, who he sincerely loved, and he found no other way to divert his grief then to undertake travel to the Holy Land. He made this pilgrimage with Baudoin(Baldwin), his second son, and lived no longer than the year 1110. " **Wife:** Married by order of William the Conqueror, King of England, to **Adelice GIFFARD,** of the illustrious house of Giffard, England (1) (1) *genealogy Tyrel,* lords of Poix *manuscript..* ARMS of the family of GIFFARD in England: *Gules, three lions passant silver, from one to the other.* In France: *Pale gold and reds of six parts.* Daughter of Richard Giffard, one of the lords of the court of that monarch, and of Mathilde (Mathilda) de Mortemer, daughter of Walter, lord of Mortemer in Normandy. *Hic Adelidem filiam Ricard sublimiprosapia Gifardorum habuit* (2). (2) Vital Orderic , *historia ecclesiastica, pars III IIb.* *§ XII.* The name of Walter Giffard, which we have just spoken, was previously registered with the cartulary preserved in the monastery of St. Martin of Battle, now seen in the church of Dives among those knights who helped Duke of Normandy to found a new dynasty in England. The same day of the Battle of Hastings and before action, the Duke summoned Walter Giffard to hand him the flag that the Pope had sent to the Norman army, but he declined the honor, and asked William, as marked favor, permission to stay and fight with the troops under his command. [Robert Wace](https://translate.googleusercontent.com/translate_c?depth=1&hl=en&ie=UTF8&prev=_t&rurl=translate.google.com&sl=fr&tl=en&u=http://www.societe-jersiaise.org/geraint/jerriais/wace.html&usg=ALkJrhg0zaBCfOFWrptNUMKXwJDZZjS4Fw) , Volume II, page 103 et seq, reports the symposium which took place between the Duke of Normandy and Walter Giffard: Augustin Thierry gives on page 261; the composition of the new regency counsel of which the new king delegated his powers to rule his kingdom during the trip he made in Normandy at the beginning of the year 1067 and we see that Walter Giffard was called to be part of this council. "Before embarking to return to Normandy, William gave the lieutenancy of his royal power to his brother Eudes(Odo), Bishop of Bayeux, and to William, son of Osbern. To these two viceroys were joined other lords branded as aides and advisers as Hugues [Hugh] of Grandmesnil, Hugues [Hugh] of Montfort, Walter Giffard, and William de Garenne. "The same Walter Giffard was still one of the lords chosen by the new king to ensure the establishment of the great role or lands of England. "Under the orders of King William, Henry de Ferrers, Walter Giffard, Adam, brother of Odo the Seneschal. And Remi, bishop of the Incoln, and other characters from among the people of justice *(ED: justiciary)* and guardians of the royal treasury, began to travel by all the counties of England, establishing in each place some considerable their inqueste, etc. (1). *(1) Augustin Thierry, vol. I, p. 384.* GAUTHIER [WALTER] TYREL II and D'ADELICE GIFFARD, came: ***Children:*** 1. **GAUTHIER [WALTER] III** (see later).
2. **Beaudoin (Baldwin)** **TYREL,** who travelled with his father.
3. **Robert TYREL,** Lord of Bergicourt, Bettembos and Eplessier. Died in Holy Land in 1133. - *Married* to Bertha, daughter of Hugh, Lord of Chaumont, Constable of France, who died in 1138, and of Alix of Saveuse. - They had:

Adelaide Tyrel, lady of Bergicourt, Bettembos and Eplessier, who, in 1143, was forced to cede their two last lands, from Hugh Tyrel, Lord of Poix, his first cousin (2). *(2) Durnont of Movencourt manuscript* - *Married:* Fulk, knight, Lord of Arguel.1. **Raoul [Ralph] Tyrel,** Lord of Croixrault assassinated in 1136; they placed a cross on his grave there, the name of this village (1). *(1) Dumont Moyencourt manuscript.*
2. **Berine Tyrel,** Lady of Saint-Aubin. - *Married:* Guy de Mortemer, esquire, Lord of Illois.
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| ***Third Generation 1110.*** - **GAUTHIER [WALTER] (Walter) TYREL III,** Lord of Poix, Bussy, Equennes, Famechon, Moyencourt, Agnières, Namps-au-Mont and possessor of many other lands, located in Normandy, Ponthieu and Vimeux. He was one of the most powerful lords of the country, and took the title of Knight viscount of Equenne and Lord of Poix. In 1116, Walter Tyrel III, with the consent of his wife and his son Hughes, founded the church and the priory of Saint-Denis de Poix, in which he placed six monks of the Order of St. Augustine. This priory was within the monastery of St. Quentin near Beauvais. In doing so Walter III was only complying with pious wishes of his father. Two years later, that is to say, in 1118, he endowed the priory which, among dens goods, he gave each year by two silver marks to taken from his English possessions of Laingaham *(in Anqlia duas marcas argenti of decimae lavingaham)* . Hence we see that the Tyrels owned property in England and if Walter I had served William of Normandy in his expedition against Harold, he had also had its share in the spoils of the vanquished. The provision which is here question was put on the presence of Enguerrand, 39th bishop of Amiens, the archdeacon Fulio, the abbot of Saint-Quentin and the prior of Poix; she had yet to witness parents and friends of Walter III reunited in his castle to give this act the greatest possible solemnity. Some years later, in 1131, the same Walter also founded the monastery of St. Peter Selincourt (2), called also the Abbey of (Tears of the Saint ?)*.* The Lord de Poix followed in this instance the advice of Milon, abbot of Dammartin, 35th bishop of Terouanne. The church of this abbey was the finest of Picardie after the Amiens Cathedral, the lords of Poix named Tyrel had chosen their place of burial. (2) This beautiful abbey was destroyed since 1793. Today it is a private property belonging to Mr Gideon ForceviIle, Amiens. The *Gallia Christiana* talking about that pious foundation in the following terms: *in artvis and in deflexu, monticulus ecclesia Sancti Petri is fundata Selincurtis to Gualtero campaigning and domino Piccio, etc.* (1) *(1) See the Gallia Christiana, tX, col. 1367-1370.* Walter III built several castles and churches in his vast domains, and died in 1145. After his death, he was nicknamed the title of Bountiful. **Wives:**1. **lsabelle HEILLY,** died before 1120; daughter of Fulk Heilly, lord, near Corbie, and of Marie Clermont (2). *ARMS:* Of HEILLY: *Gules, the tapered gold band.*
2. 1121 to: **Adeline, lady of Ribecourt** and Prouville in Cambrcsis, died before 1128 (3) *ARMS:* OF RIBECOURT: *Gules, three crosses crosslets and stuck gold, 2 and 1.*
3. 1128, to Fide **DE Sélincourt,** who was left a widow and died without children (4). *ARMS:* OF Sélincourt. Fess Gules and *(2) (3) (4) Tyrel genealogy, lords of Poix manuscript.*

***Children*** (of the 1st or 2nd wife): 1. **HUGUES [HUGH] I** (see later).
2. **Foulques [Fulk] TYREL,** knight, lord of Ribécourt and Prouville in 1146. - Married to Isabelle d'Humières: *ARMS: of* HUMIÈRES *: of silver bordered with sable(?).* - They had 4 children:
	1. Roger TYREL, Knight, Lord of Ribécourt, author of an unknown branch.
	2. Guillaume TYREL, crusader, and was killed at the siege of St. Joan of Acre in 1191.
	3. Simon TYREL, lord of St. Segre.
	4. Isabelle TYREL, became a religious adherent at the Fervaques Abbey, after the death of her husband. - *Married:* René or Reinier II, knight, lord of Fonsomme in Vermandois from 1140 to 1186.
3. **Baudoin [Baldwin]** **TYREL,** esquire, lord of Quevauvillers, in “right” of his wife. *- Married* to Huguette, lady of Quevauvillers. - They had 4 children:
	1. Gauthier [Walter] Tyrel says *without.* *(ED. disinherited ?)*
	2. Guillaume Tyrel, knight, lord of Quevauvillers.
	3. Simon Tyrel killed at the siege of St. Joan of Acre in 1191, with his cousin.
	4. Mathieux TYREL, died without issue.

These four brothers crusaded in 1190 with Hugh Tyrel II, Knight, Lord of Poix, their cousin. 1. **Vernon TYREL,** lord of Blangy near Poix. It is named Wernon in a charter of 1139.
2. **Mathilde TYREL,** lady Vautenay. - M*arried,* Raoul [Ralph], Knight, Lord of Contay, in 1138.
3. **Guillemette** **TYREL,** lady Meigneux, - *Married:* Guy, Esquire, Lord of Lincheux, in 1138.
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| ***Fourth Generation: 1145.***- **HUGUES [HUGH] I TYREL,** Knight, Lord of Poix, Famechon, Frémontiers, Chapel, Bucy, of Equennes, Moyencourt, Namps-au-Mont and other places, called *Prince of Poix* in titles in the years 1153, 1155 and 1159, *Hugo Tyrello, milito, principis and domino Poio, aka Piccio.* Having succeeded his father in 1145, he confirmed the following year, the donations made by him to the Abbey of Selincourt. There exist from him letters patent ratifying and confirming the donation made by Gauthier [Walter] III to the canons of Saint-Denis, woods and lands on Poix and Lesquennes (Equennes). In the same letter, a special clause says that he will take over the mills of Poix, two wheat mines weekly, in lieu of tithe. 42 Hugues [Hugh] Tyrel followed the general training which was flying the nobility to the issuing of the Holy Places, and went to the abbey of Saint-Martin in the Room, consent Ade, His wife, and Gauthier [Walter] , his son, the two shares of tithes of Saint-Pierre-les-Ponts overseas, who reported to him. Hugues [Hugh] Tyrel made the trip to the Holy Land (1) with several lords of Picardy. He made his will in 1158, and was no longer living in 1159. He was a knight of great proven valor (2) (1) See Orderic Vital; - Versaille, *the Crusades room* folio, page 24, Number 123, Article *Tyrrel* Hugues *Sire de Poix.* His health arms placed in the museum of Versailles, the third room of the Crusades; they appear on the plank above the painting of the lift of the siege of Rhodes (17 August 1480) The shield door above the date 1147, and under the name of *Hugh Tyrrell, Lord of Poix* . It is cited in the *Notice of the Imperial Museum, Versailles,* by Eud. Soulie, 2 ed., *Paris,* 1859, p. 107. Fifth Ward of the Crusades, number 2. (2) genealogy Tyrel, lords of Poix. manuscript. It was his Lord who gave, in his will, the land of Moyencourt to Adam, his fourth son (3). **Wife: Ade D’AUMALE,** we believe, the daughter of Stephen of Champagne, Count of Aumale, died in 1127, and Havoise Mortemer (4) *(3) (4) Dumont Moyencourt manuscript..* ***Children:*** 1. **GAUTHIER [WALTER] TYREL IV,** Knight, Lord of Poix, viscount of Equennes, Lord of Bucy, Courcelles, Famechon, Namps-au-Mont, etc. In 1159, he confirmed, like his father, the donations made to the Abbey of Selincourt. A title in 1160 says Gauthier [Walter] IV was vassal of the Bishop of Amiens, and had to pay annually to the church of this city the sum of 75 pounds, and provide a white wax candle weighing three pounds. He died about 1171, without children *- Married* to Philippine MORVILLERS, daughter of Jean [John], knight, lord of Morvillers, and Alix Senarpont. *Arms: of* MORVILLERS (Old): *Argent, two bars gules.*
2. **Hugues [Hugh]** **TYREL** (see later).
3. (another) **Gauthier [Walter] TYREL ,** esquire, lord of Poix Governor of Aumale. Died without marrying in 1198.
4. **Adam TYREL,** [**scion of the second branch and the Lords of Moyencourt**](https://translate.googleusercontent.com/translate_c?depth=1&hl=en&ie=UTF8&prev=_t&rurl=translate.google.com&sl=fr&tl=en&u=http://tyreldepoix.free.fr/Genealogie/B2Moyencourt.htm&usg=ALkJrhglpnPgYGQ8DDl9WMBBHrHjUnfpXw) , which will be reported below.
5. **Ade TYREL,** who died testate in 1211. - *Married:* EUDES [ODO]*,* knight, lord of Vignacourt in Picardy, in 1165.
6. **Alix** **TYREL,** died after 1205. - *Married* Jean [John], Knight, Lord of Bavelincourt, in 1165.
7. **Adeline TYREL.**
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| ***Fifth generation: 1159.*** - **HUGUES [HUGH] II TYREL,** Esquire, Knight was first lord of Agnières, then became Lord of Poix, Viscount of Equennes, Lord of Bucy, Courcelles, Famechon, Namps-au-Mont, etc., which he inherited around 1174, by the death of Gauthier [Walter] Tyrel IV, his older brother. In 1172 Hugues [Hugh] II made an act or pact with Count William of Aumale; Jean [John ], Count of Ponthieu; Raoul [Ralph], Count of CIermont in Beauvoisis; Anselm, count of Saint-Pol and other lords, by which act it is said that in case that one of them make the trip to the Holy Land, the Lord of Poix was to provide six vassal squires and six men at arms to accompany him in the trip overseas (1). In fact we see that in 1190, the lord of Poix left for the holy war, accompanied by several Picardy lords, followed by Guillaume [William], Gauthier [Walter] , Simon, another Guillaume [William], and Mathieu [Matthew] Tyrel, his cousins, also accompanied by six vassals of the manor Poix, and many squires. The Counts of Ponthieu and Clermont, Guillaume and Simon Tyrel with many other French nobles perished in the siege of Acre in 1194. For acts passed in the year 1163 and 1194, Hugh II, Lord of Poix, confirmed to Adam Moyencourt his brother, everything Hugues [Hugh] 1st, his father, had given Adam, in the land and lordship of Moyencourt (2), 1199 he died, and was buried in the abbey church of St. Peter Sélincourt . (1) *(2) Dumont Moyencourt manuscript.* It was this Lord who began, in 1173, to make concessions to the inhabitants of the town of Poix (1) (1) *of Genealogy. Tyrel, lords* POIX *manuscript.* **Wives:**1. Circa 1161, **Isabelle DE WIGNACOURT,** aunt of Simon de Wignacourt, Knight Crusader in 1191. *Arms: of* WIGNACOURT *Argent three fleurs-de-lis Gules foot nurtured.* This illustrious house of Picardy still exists with *honor.* Alof de Wignacourt andAdrien, his nephew, were Grand Masters of the Order of Malta.
2. Circa 1173, **Mary of Senarpont,** daughter of the lord of this place. *Arms:*  of Senarpont: *Azure, the silver tower.*

***Children*** (of 1st or 2nd wife): 1. **GAUTHIER [WALTER]**  **V**, (see later).
2. **Hugues [Hugh]** **TYREL,** who went to England, where he settled and formed a branch, which still seems to exist today (2). *(2) See the book of the nobility of England, 1852.* From this branch came Sir James *TYREL* or *TYRELL,* English historian, born in London in 1642, died in 1748. He was responsible for large and scholarly research on the house of Tyrel de Poix, which are derived from that of Moyencourt in Picardy, and that of Poix in Poitou (3).
3. **Firmin TYREL,** esquire, lord of Mortemer in 1201. - *Married* to Charlotte ROYE. *Arms:*  ROY: *Gules, the silver band.* - They had:

Jeanne [Joan] TYREL who died testate in 1259. - *Married:* Simon de FRANSURES, Esq. 1. **Marie TYREL,** lady of Eramecourt. - *Married* before 1200, Pierre, knight, lord OF GAUVILLE, lord of Aumale, captain or governor of the city of Neufchatel since 1208 (4).
2. **Agnes** **TYREL,** lady of Hescamps. - *Married*: around 1203, Georges DE SAVEUSE, Esquire,  Lord partly Argœuves the head of Joan lady Argoeuvres his mother. (5) *(1) (3) (4) (5) genealogy Tyrel, lords POIX manuscript.*
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| ***Sixth Generation 1199. –*** **GAUTHIER [WALTER] TYREL V,** Knight, Lord of Poix, Equennes Viscount, Lord of Agnières, Bergicourt, Bettembos, Blangy, Bussy, Camps, Caullières Courcelles, Groixrault, Famechon, Fricamps, La Chapelle, Lignières, Marlers, Meigneux, Montigny, Namps and other places, captain or governor of the city of Amiens and Amiens countries. Gauthier [Walter] V made various donations to churches Amiens and Poix in 1203 and 1204; at the Abbey of Our Lady of Gard in 1206, and that of St. Peter's Sélincourt in 1207. In an act of 1210, he declared himself confessed and protector of these two monasteries. He also made donations to that of Saint-Fuscien in 1207 and 1211. It was this gentleman who, in 1208, granted the charter of the town of Poix, which was guaranteed by King Philip Augustus. Around 1212, he built near the Saint-Denis church, a strong tower or keep, overlooking the whole village of Poix. It was the top of the tower as the vassals of the Lord of Poix had to watch and guard all day and night, during wartime (2). *(3) Dumont Moyencourt manuscript.* In 1213, 1214 and 1215, there was, in this gentleman, serious discussions on the respective rights of the lords and bourgeois de Poix, who had allowed the first to settle in town. In May 1215 he left, to the Priory of Saint-Denis de Poix, some royalties due to him on the legacies of Herbelay. In 1216, Gauthier [Walter] V had an agreement with Bishop Evrard de Fouilloy, 45th bishop of Amiens, about patronage right over the churches of Poix and its suburbs. He made his will in August 1227, in which he shared his five children, gave the land and castle of poix to Hugues [Hugh] Tyrel, his eldest son; gave annuities to his second wife and assured her dower on all lordships over a hundred pounds to take on his Viscount of Equennes he then had various legacy stakes in several religious houses, and ordered to be buried in the church of Saint-Denis, to the tomb of his ancestors (1). This will, which has been preserved, is written on parchment and forms about eight yards long (2) **Wives:**1. About 1194, **Jacqueline DE FOLLEVILLE,** died in 1204 (3). *Arms* of Folleville: *Golden to ten lozenges Gules, put 3, 3, 3 and 1.*
2. About 1205, **Ade OF LIOMER,** who remained a widow, still living in 1231; daughter of Beaudoin of Liomer, knight, lord of the said place, of Dromesnil, etc., and of Marie de Bougainville (4). *Arms: of* LIOMER: *Gules, three lions of gold, put 2 and 1;* *the money manager.*

***Children*** (1st or 2nd wife): 1. **HUGUES [Hugh] III** (see later).
2. **Gauthier [Walter] TYREL,** knight, lord of Bergicourt. - *Married* about 1230 to Antoinette DE MONSURES. - They had:

ANTOINE TYREL, knight, Doulens captain in 1280 (5). *(2) (4) (5) genealogy, Tyrel, lords POIX manuscript.* 1. **Fuscien TYREL,** canon of the churches of Amiens and Rouen, to whom his father gave a legacy of 300 pounds.
2. **Rogues [Roger] TYREL,** killed in the famous battle of Bouvines, 27 July 1214.
3. **Jean [John] TYREL**, Esquire, died without issue.
4. **Marguerite TYREL,** died before his father's will in 1227. - *Married* around 1220 GUILLAUME, knight, sire of Oisemont. - They had:

Guillemette D’ OISEMONT, who married in 1254, her cousin, Baudoin [Baldwin] TYREL (6). *(1) (3) (6) Dumont Moyencourt manuscript.* 1. **Adelaide TYREL,** who died testate in 1257. - *Married* around 1221, Robert DE MEGE, knight, lord of Soues. *Arms:* OF MEGE: *Gules, six gold stars.*
2. **Huguette TYREL,** nun, died before 1227.
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| ***Seventh Generation: 1228.*** - **Hugues [Hugh] III TYREL,** knight, lord and prince de Poix, Viscount Equennes, lord of Lignières and Quevauvillers, Lord of Bergicourt, Eplessier, Famechon, Croixrault and Namps, etc., and qualified in several titles in the years 1228, 1233, 1236, and 1241. The discussions started under the previous lords of Poix, were not yet completed until Hugues [Hugh] Tyrel III succeeded his father in his vast domains; because we see, on the date of 1229, King Louis IX (St. Louis) sent several bailiffs in the court of the Lord of Poix, to settle a dispute occurred between the lord, the mayeur and aldermen about the halls of the city of Poix. Hugues [Hugh] did not walk in the footsteps of his pious ancestors because hey made war with his neighboring lords, in order to reunite their lands with his rich domains. He was also very wicked and cruel; one does not know his actions, but it is known that the complaint of his vassals and the Bishop of Amiens came to Louis IX, because this monarch ordered the demolition of the dungeon of Poix, which he had filled with prisoners, who were probably condemned to die of hunger, as was the custom in this barbaric times (1). *(1) genealogy, Tyrel, lords POIX manuscript.* Hugh III, like its predecessors ratified, in 1235, donations made by his ancestors at the Abbey of Sélincourt. A manuscript reports that the Lord of Poix, being at war with John, Earl of Aumale, and the lords of Romescamps, Conty and Piquigny, was killed in the village of Namps-au-Vai, with some of his people in June 1272 (2). *(2) The Imperial Manuscript Library.* **Wives:**1. Around 1225, **OF LANNOY Beatrix,** died in October 1237 (1). *Arms:* OF LANNOY *Argent three lions vert, gold crowns, armed and langued Gules.*
2. In 1248, **Guillemette DE SARCUS,** who made r will in March 1252 (2). *Arms:* OF SARCUS: *Gules in saltire Argent stationed four martlets the same* (1) (2) Dumont Moyencourt *manuscript..*
3. In 1255, **Alix DE HANGEST,** died childless in 1278; daughter of the lord of Hangest-sur-Somme (3). *Arms:* DE HANGEST *Argent the cross of gules 5 gold shells.*

- ***Children*** (of 1st or 2nd wife): 1. **GUILLAUME I,** (see later).
2. **Baudoin TYREL,** knight, lord of Fresnoy-au-Val, 1272. *- Married* in 1254 to Guillemette OF OISEMONT who died testate in October 1272 and daughter of William, knight, sire of Oisemont, and Marguerite Tyrel, aunt of the said Baudouin (4).
3. **Henri TYREL I,** Lord of La Neuville in 1272. - *Married* in 1255 to Basine OF METIGNY, daughter of Michel, knight, lord of Métigny (5). *Arms:* OF METIGNY: *Sable, three silver stars.*
4. **Beatrix TYREL,** nun at Amiens.
5. **Guillemette TYREL.** -. *Married* in 1248, Robert SAINTE-Segre, knight, lord of that place (6) *(3) (4) (5) (6) of Généaloqie Tyrel, Lord of Poix, manuscript.*
6. **Marie TYREL,** who died testate in 1278. - *Married* in 1250, Simon OF MAILLY knight.
7. **Jeanne [Joan] TYREL.**
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| ***Eighth generation: 1212.*** - **GUILLAUME I TYREL,** Knight, Lord of Poix and Famechon, Viscount Equennes, lord of Lignières and Quevauvillers, lord of Bussy, Croixrault Blangy and St. Aubin, etc., also titled in an act of March 14, 1273. In another, in May 1276, he is qualified Mgr Guillaume Tyrel, knighted by the grace of God, lord and sire of Poix. In January 1273, Guillaume *Tyriaux,* Knight, Lord of Poix and his wife Marguerite, for the salvation of their souls and especially *Maroie* their daughter, give Abbey Sélincourt in perpetual alms twenty-four Parisian pounds per year of their own heritage, namely 12 pounds to take at Christmas in the halls of Poix, and after the death of the said Guilliaume and said Marguerite, 12 pounds to take on land revenue which accrued to him from his uncle Nicholou Boutery (1). *(1) The abbot Pouillet Pohières Almanac, p. 4.* By the act of August 1284 Guilliaume I freed from the law through the monks of the Abbey of Saint-Pierre de Sélincourt for goods and commodities they would drive even for the ones they sell at Poix. The same year, he sold to the abbey of Saint-Valery the land of Neufville-au-Marché. He made his will in January 1302, in which he partitioned to his three children, and died soon after. He was buried, and his wife in the abbey church of St. Peter Sélincourt (2). **Wife:** Married, about 1253, **Marguerite DE RAMBURES** 1253, daughter of the lord of that name near Gamaches, Picardie (3). *Arms:* OF RAMBURES: *Golden, three bars gules.* ***Children:*** 1. **GUILLAUME II,** (see later).
2. **Jean [John] TYREL of Poix,** Esquire, Lord of La Chapelle, near Charoux in Poitou, he possessed from the year 1302; he served King Philip IV the Fair, as knight bachelor (4) *(2) (3) (4) Dumont Moyencourt manuscript. - Tyrel genealogy, lords de Poix, manuscript.* He had two sons:
	1. **William of POIX** was prior of the Abbey of Saint-Sauveur Charoux the diocese of Poitiers.
	2. **Florent of POIX,** squire, knight, lord of La Chapelle, then Villemor, in”right” of his wife; he was captain of a company of archers under King Philip VI, and named Seneschal of Montmorillon, in 1348 (1). - *Married* to Jeanne DE VLLLEMOR, the lady said place, in Poitou, who died testate in 1345 (2). *Arms:* OF Villemor: Azure, a tower of gold. JEAN [JOHN] DE POIX, his son, esquire, lord of VilIemor and Forges, not having had children, tested for Adam, the second son of Jean [John] Tyrel IV, Lord of Poix (3) *(1) (2 ) (3) Dumont Moyencourt manuscript.*
3. **Marguerite TYREL,** died before 1273.
4. **Antoinette TYREL.** - *Married,* in 1288, Jean [John] Senarpont, knight.
5. **Alix TYREL.**
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| ***Ninth Generation: 1302.*** **GUILLAUME [WILLIAM] II TYREL,** Knight, Lord of Poix, Viscount Equennes and Famechon, lord of Lignières, Lord of Bergicourt, Blangy, Croixrault, Eplessier, etc., etc., was captain of cavalry and served under the Comte de Saint-Pol until 1316, two knights with 9 squires. He found himself in the battles of Courtray, 11 July 1302, where were killed the Marshals of France Simon de Melun and Gui de Clermont-Nesle, and that of Mons-en Puelle, in 1304. He was one of the gentlemen who accompanied the Constable Gaucher de Chatillon in his, travel to Pamplona, where the latter on 1 October 1307, was crowned King of Navarre, Louis, later Louis X, King of France (4). GUILLAUME II, Lord of Poix, died in April 1322. **Wife:** Married, about 1280, **Marguerite D'Agincourt,** daughter of the lord of this place, in Artois, the lady was widowed in August 1323 (5). Arms: Of AZINCOURT*: Argent in eagle displayed gules, azure membered.* *(4) (5) genealogy Tyrel, lords de Poix, manuscript.* GUILLAUME II and his wife were buried in the abbey church of St. Peter Sélincourt. ***Children:*** 1. **JEAN [JOHN] I** (see later)
2. **Guillaume TYREL ​of ​POIX,** knight of the King of France and Navarre, was reformer Commissioner of the senechals of Perigord and Castres, as seen by a title he signed May 28, 1327, to which is affixed its seal, which was *a silver band accompanied by six cross* (1). He became, by marriage, lord of Brimeu in Artois, and died about 1343. - *Married*: about 1315, Isabelle DE BRIMEU, lady of the aforesaid place, who died in 1350. Daughter and heiress of Alerin, knight, lord of Brimeu, Bellefont, Hucart, Huppy and Néronville, and Isabella of Airaines, lady of Saint-Maxent in Vimeu. - They had:

David TYREL of Poix, knight, lord of Brimeu, Saint-Maxent and other places; he served under Guillaume des Bordes, the king's chamberlain, in 1367 and 1368, with three knights and nine squires. In 1344, he pleaded, because of his wife, against the Count of Ponthieu, and in 1350 against Beatrix of Brimeu, her aunt, for goods he had inherited in “right” of his mother. He also pleaded in 1380 for the succession of Jacques of Chamberonne and against the Comte d'Harcourt, in 1389. By letters of 8 January 1383, King Charles VI granted him 400 fr. gold to help pay his ransom and that of his second son who was prisoner (2). David de Poix died in 1393. - *Married,* 1. Mahaut DE GHISTELLES. *Arms:*  OF GHISTELLES: *Gules, a chevron Argent.*

Of the 1st marriage came two children: * 1. Louis of POIX, knight, lord of Brimeu, St. Maxent, Huppy, etc., was captain of a company of 50 men of arms of the king's orders. He had several disputes in the years 1394, 1401, 1405 and 1411. Louis de Poix is cited in the list of 121 gentlemen convened March 2, 1414, by Jean [John] Fearless, Duke of Burgundy. He was killed at the famous Battle of Agincourt, Friday, 26 October 1415 (1). - *Married:* Jeanne DE MÉLUSE, Lady of Bauval. -They had:

Jeanne of Poix, only daughter and heiress of the lands and lordships of Brimeu, St. Maxent, Huppy, etc. *- Married*: Jean [John] de Lannoy, knight, lord of the said place, Governor of Holland and Knight of the Golden Fleece (2). * 1. Jean of Poix, who was a prisoner of war with his father in 1382.
1. Marie DE MONTAUBAN, bridesmaid Queen Isabella of Bavaria, who gave him the day of his wedding, the value of 500 pounds of silver plate, and the Dauphin, three pieces of brocaded velvet, the value of 135 pounds, to make her a dress (3). *(1) (2) (3) Genealogy Tyrel sires POIX manuscript.*
2. **Guillemette TYREL,** who died testate in 1357. *-Maried:* Robert DE RAMBURES, killed with his brother in 1346.
3. **Marie** **TYREL,** died without marrying, and was buried in SéIincourt, with her father and mother.
4. **Marguerite TYREL,** nun of Amiens.
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| ***Tenth generation: 1322.*** - **JEAN [JOHN] TYREL I,** Knight, Lord of Poix, Viscount Equennes and Famechon, lord of Lignières, etc .; in 1322, he had a dispute with the convent of Saint-Quentin, near Beauvais, about his priory of Poix. This nobleman is reported for having fought in the field in Gisors, May 6, 1337, against Peter III, knight, Lord of Sarcus, the most intrepid champion of his time, about the castle of Fricamps, for which there was a dispute between the two enemy lords (3*). (1) (2) (3) Tyrel genealogy, lords of POIX manuscript.* In 1346, during the taking of Poix, he fought against the English, who burned the city, ruined castles, and put the inhabitants to the sword. The Lord of Poix and his eldest son were fortunate to escape the carnage in confining themselves to the castle vaults and the church (1) *(1) These underground still exist. but the castle has disappeared. Its location above the cemetery, is now covered with wood*. It is reported that the Lord of Poix \* was killed at the battle of Crecy, 26 August, 1346, with his son Bernard and Robert de Rambures, his brother in-law (2). *(\* Robert Rambures is not dead with his brother-at Agincourt but died at Crecy. The Rambures who died at Agincourt where: David, the father, and his three son John, Hugh and Philip. Source: F Rambures October 2002).* **Wives:**1. About 1306, **Jeanne DE MOREUIL,** died before 1312; daughter of Bernard V, knight, lord of Moreuil in Picardy, and Yolande, Viscountess de Soissons, lady of Cœuvres, and sister of Bernard VI, Knight, Lord of Moreuil and Coeuvres in Soissons, who was created Marshal of France in 1326 (3). *Arms* OF MOREUIL: *Azure, fleurs-de-lis;* *the nascent lion money, set in the heart.*
2. May 1312, **Denise DE LONGUEVAL** who died testate in 1349; daughter of Aubert III, knight, Lord of Longueval in Picardy, Bucquoy and Vaux, killed at the battle of Courtrai in 1302, and of Denise Talma (4). (3) (4) *Tyrel genealogy, lords* DE POIX *manuscript.* *Arms* OF LONGUEVAL: *Banded vair and gules.*

***Children*** (of 1st or 2nd wife): 1. **JEAN [JOHN] II,** (see later).
2. **Bernard TYREL,** killed with his father at the Battle of Crecy in 1346.
3. **Guillaume TYREL,** Esquire, died after 1382.
4. **Jeanne TYREL,** who died testate in 1365. *- Married* Jean [John] TILLOY, esquire, lord of TILLOY near Conty. He argued in 1378 against Hugues [Hugh] de Chatillon, knight, grand master of the rafters, and in 1382 against John and Peter, his nephews, who had seized the goods of Éléonore of Tilloy, his sister, died without children, in August 1379 (5*). (2) (5) Dumont Moyencourt manuscript.*
5. **Denise TYREL,** who died testate in 1371. *- Married* in 1343, Hector OF MONSURES, Knight, Lord of Forestel, died before 1371.

We are also giving to John Tyrel I a natural son, named Hugues [Hugh] de Poix, to whom his father gave the fief of Orival in Picardy (1).  |



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| ***XI generation: 1346.*** - **JEAN [JOHN] II TYREL,** Knight, Lord of Poix, Viscount Equennes and Famechon, lord of Lignières, Lord of Bergicourt, Blangy, Croixrault, Eplessier, Moreuil, etc. In 1343, he had a dispute with Jean [John] de Picquigny, knight, Viscount Amiens, about the death of John of Candas (2). He found himself at the battle of Crecy, with his father in 1346; served in Perigord, in 1352 and 1353; fought at the battle of Poitiers in 1356. He then accompanied, in its military races, the Marshal of Andrehan; became lieutenant general for the king in Picardy, and died in 1361 in Languedoc, fighting under the command of the constable de Fiennes, in company with Marshal Andrehan (3). In 1353, Jean [John] II, Lord of Poix, confirmed the privileges of the town of Poix, which had been burned during the capture of the city in 1346 (4). *(1) (3) (4) Tyrel genealogy, sires OF Poix manuscript.* **Wife:**  Married about 1333 to **Agnes de Séchelles,** of the house of Soyécourt, Picardy, lady Cuvilly and Séchelles, who, having been widowed, remarried in 1362, Hugues [Hugh] de Chatillon, knight, lord of Dampierre, grand master of crossbowmen France. This nobleman was the administration of the minority of eight children of his wife and the Lord of Poix (5). (2) (5) Dumont Moyencourt manuscript. *Séchelles,* away from the town of Cuvilly (Oise), once formed a huge manor that belonged in the thirteenth century to house Soyécourt. Huet Soyécourt, knight, possessed both the Beauvoisis lands of Mouy Hondainville, Cuvi] here, Séchelles etc. Gilles Soyécourt, his son and heir, knight, was owner of these lands; he was a knight banneret in 1323, cupbearer of France in 1328, usefully served in the counsel of the king and his army; he was killed at the battle of Crecy, 26 August 1346. Mathieu Séchelles, his heir, father of Agnes and Margaret of Séchelles, sold land of Cuvilly and of Séchelles to Arnoud de Corbie, one of the men the most illustrious of Picardy, who became the first president of the parliament of Paris, in 1384, and was several times Chancellor of France. He died March 24, 1413, aged 89 years. His nephew Jean [John] de Corbie, Master of Appeals, 48th bishop of Mende, in 1415, then 87 bishop of Auxerre in 1426, inherited land and Cuvilly Séchelles (1); but were challenged by Peter Tyrel of Poix, a son of Agnes, and Chief of the fourth branch of Tyrel. (See below.) (*1) Dumont Moyencourt manuscript.* The Castle Séchelles, which still exists today, is built on a hillside located east of Cuvilly: it is a remarkable building with its elegance and its picturesque location. (Author's Note.) *Armes* de Séchelles *Argent shrink Gules;* *a chief Azure, charged with three silver stars.* Daughter of Mathieu [Matthew], knight, lord of Séchelles, of Arancourt, Cuvilly and Mezieres. ***Children:*** 1. **JEAN [JOHN] III**, (see later).
2. **Baudoin** **TYREL,** knight bachelor, Lord of Bonnay, was captain of the city of Thérouanne, which made watch, with two squires of his company on 1 May 1410 and gave a receipt of £ 60 out of his wages on June 11, that which is sealed with his seal, with the arms of the Tyrels, but the band charged with three plates (2). *(2) genealogy Tyrel, lords POIX manuscript. - Married,* about 1380, Jacqueline of VILLERS. Arms VILLERS*:* gules, three rounds of gold, put 2 and 1. 56 - They had two sons:
	1. Pierrard TYREL of Poix, knight, lord of Bonnay, died childless.
	2. Guillaume TYREL of Poix, of whom we’ll speak.

These two brothers by the name de Poix, in the list of one hundred twenty one gentlemen summoned by Jean [John] the Fearless, Duke of Burgundy and Count of Artois, who assisted the states held in Arras, March 2, 1414, for the vote of a subsidy claimed by the prince during a lifting of-men of arms he had made for marching towards Paris (1). *(1) See Humbert, History of Artois, t. III, p. 290, No. 6 and parts of Evidence by the same author.* Guillaume was POIX was esquire, lord of Bonnay from 1417. - *Married* to Christine of BIENNE, lady of the fief of Thérouanne.  They had: Jean [John] of Poix, esquire, lord of Bonnay and Thérouanne 1450 (2). 1. **Guillaume TYREL,** esquire, lord of the Verriere, was one of twelve armed archers of the company of Mr Olivier of Porcon, knight who made shows in Caen, on 1 October 1370 (3). *(2) (3) Genealogy of Tyrel, lords POIX manuscript.* - *Married* to 1374, MARIE AMIENS, daughter of Guillaume, esquire, lord of Bachimont. - They had:
	1. Daniel TYREL of Poix, esquire, lord of the canopy. - *Married* to MARIE DE BOUQUENTIN, daughter of Aléaume, esquire, lord of Bouquentin.
	2. Antoinette TYREL de Poix, who was still living in 1472. - *Married* Louis DE LÉRIEUX, Esquire, Lord de Villiers, who died testate 11 April 1461.
2. **Rogues TYREL**, [**scion of the third branch, and the Lords of Ignaucourt**](https://translate.googleusercontent.com/translate_c?depth=1&hl=en&ie=UTF8&prev=_t&rurl=translate.google.com&sl=fr&tl=en&u=http://tyreldepoix.free.fr/Genealogie/B3Ignaucourt.htm&usg=ALkJrhj88o909CagRx4vS5Y3-40cZ-BbFg) , which will be reported later.
3. **Pierre TYREL of Poix,** [**scion of the fourth branch and the lords of Séchelles**](https://translate.googleusercontent.com/translate_c?depth=1&hl=en&ie=UTF8&prev=_t&rurl=translate.google.com&sl=fr&tl=en&u=http://tyreldepoix.free.fr/Genealogie/B4Sechelles.htm&usg=ALkJrhhDFdZDPzvxhQAXzDIrkV1ZtK0X3A) , which will be reported later.
4. **Agnes TYREL,** Lady of Say. - *Married* in 1360, Guillaume DE SOMBRIN, knight, lord of the said place, and Say, the head of the wife (1). *Arms* OF SOMBRIN; *Gules, silver hooped.*
5. **Marguerite TYREL of Poix,** lady Andainville. - *Married:* Robert OF CRÉSECQUES, Esquire, Lord of Longpré.
6. **Marie** **TYREL of Poix,**  lady Plumoison. - *Married* Oudart DE RENTY, knight, lord of Curlu, in Artois. *Arms* OF RENTY *Argent àtrois broadaxes gules, placed 2 and 1, those of the leader backed.*
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| ***XII generation: 1361.*** - **JEAN [JOHN] TYREL III,** knight, Lord of Poix, viscount of Equennes, Lord of Bergicourt, Blangy, Croixrault, Eplessier, Warlingham, etc .; then Arcy-Sainte-Restitue, of Artonges of Mareuil-en-Dôle and other lands in Valais, in “right” of his wife. (2) *(1) (2) Dumont Moyencourt manuscript*. He was captain of the cavalry, and distinguished himself in several cases. In 1369, he fought with Gui de Luxembourg, Count of Saint-Pol, and Hugues [Hugh] de Chatillon, to drive the English from Abbeville, and he was taken prisoner in Ponthieu (3). ***(3) See the supporting documents, the Moyencourt, No. 5.*** The ransom demanded that the Lord of Poix, after four years of untold torture, was enormous for the time, as it was 9,000 guilders francs, an amount that was four times stronger than all his property (4). He died in 1383. **Wives:** Married about 1355 to Marguerite DE CHATILLON, of the illustrious house of that name, lady and heiress of Arcy land, Artonges, Mareuil, etc., Valois (5) *(4) (. 5) genealogy Tyrel sires POIX manuscript.* Arms of CHATILLON:  *Gules, three pallets vair;* *on a chief.* Daughter of Jean [John] de châtillon, knight, lord of Dampierre. etc., and Marie, lady Rollaincourt. ***Children:*** 1. **JEAN [JOHN] IV,** (see later).
2. **Jeannet** of Poix followed the party of the Duke of Burgundy, which he led 200 men in arms in 1444, and were defeated by those who held the party of the Duke of Orleans 1). He was made a prisoner of the English at the famous Battle of Agincourt on October 25, 1415. The following year, the duke of Burgundy sent an embassy to Paris, and he followed that prince in Tours, in 1417; he served in the same company refueling Senlis, besieged by the constable Armagnac. In 1418 Jeannet de Poix was created Admiral of France by King Charles VI, and died in Paris of the plague, the same year without having fulfilled this charge. His portrait is placed in the Historical Museum of Versailles, in the great hall of the Admirals (2*). (2) The collection of the great admirals of France, which one finds in the Museum of Versailles, comes the Duke of Penthièvre, 60 ° wide -amiral of France, who died in 1793. His heir, the Duke of Orleans, who became king of France in 1830, gave the collection to the Museum of Versailles, which he founded in 1837. - The admiral charge was created in 1260 by Louis IX (Saint Louis), King of France.*
3. **Daniot of Poix,** attached to the Duke of Burgundy, died after 1425.
4. **Marie of Poix,** who died testate in April 1418 (3). *(1) (3) Tyrel genealogy, lords of Poix manuscript.* - *Married* Gui OF GHISTELLES knight.
5. **Antoinette** of Poix**,** lady of Warlus who made some donations, in 1428, with the nuns of Celestine of the city of Amiens.
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| ***Thirteenth Generation: 1383.*** - **JEAN [JOHN] IV TYREL,** Knight, Lord of Poix, Viscount of Equennes, Lord of Agnières, d'Arcy, Artonges, Blangy, Croixrault, Famechon. Eramecourt, Mareuil, etc., followed the party of the Duke of Burgundy, and was killed there in 1402, while defending the castle Arguel against the English (1). ***(1) It is at this time that the French took the cbâteau Arguel against the English. They had seized from 1355 to 1364, during the captivity of King John.*** **Wife:** Married about 1375 to **Jeanne OF Quesnes,** others say the Quesne, and are daughter of Jean [John] , Lord of Quesne, near Hornoy, and Margaret of Liomer (2). Joan of Quesnes remarried about 1404, with Hugues [Hugh] Quieret, Lord of Tours in Vimeu. ***(2) Géelalogie desTyrel, lords of Poix, manuscript.*** *Arms* OF Quesnes: *Gules, three silver lions, 2 and 1.* ***Children:*** 1. **JEAN [JOHN] V**, (see later).
2. **Adam, of Poix,** [**scion of the 5th branch, and the Lords of Marécreux**](https://translate.googleusercontent.com/translate_c?depth=1&hl=en&ie=UTF8&prev=_t&rurl=translate.google.com&sl=fr&tl=en&u=http://tyreldepoix.free.fr/Genealogie/B5TyreldePoix.htm&usg=ALkJrhgtMwSyNzy1hbUNQ1GxGQOgxSR2pg) (3), which will be reported below.
3. other **Jean [John] POIX** died in Poitou, without marrying before 1428 (4).
4. **Geoffrey of Poix,** was a Knight of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem (Malta). It is mentioned in the marriage contract of his brother Adam de Poix, in 1408.

The latter two brothers followed Adam de Poix, in the country of Poitou (5). ***(3) (4) (5) Dumont Moyencourt manuscript.*** 1. **Marguerite of Poix,** reported below.
2. **Jeanne of Poix** - *Married:* Gui OF QUIERET, esquire, lord of Tours in VIMEU.
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| ***Fourteenth degree: 1402.*** - **JEAN [JOHN] TYREL V,**  Knight, Lord of Poix, Viscount of Equennes, Lord of Agnières, d'Arcy, Famechon, Mareuil, Warlingham, etc .; was councilor and chamberlain of King Charles VI. He gave confession and enumeration in 1402 for his land to King Charles VI (6). ***(6) See the*** [***supporting documents of Moyencourt, No. 6***](https://translate.googleusercontent.com/translate_c?depth=1&hl=en&ie=UTF8&prev=_t&rurl=translate.google.com&sl=fr&tl=en&u=http://tyreldepoix.free.fr/Genealogie/PiecesMoyencourt.htm&usg=ALkJrhhV4gS9HVhXa7_L2H8O-jqnvi2oOw#PJM6) . In 1406, he confirmed to the heavens of Amiens the donation of the fief of of Montagne, moving his lands to Warlus (Warlingham ?); and, in 1407, he had a dispute with his mother about her dowry. He was found at the battle of Agincourt, and was killed with Rogues of Poix, his relative, 25 October 1415. **Wife:** Married in 1404 with **Marguerite DE BRACQUEMONT** lady of Lambercourt; daughter of Guillaume, Knight, Lord of Bracquemont, and Marie Campremy (1). Arms OF BRACQUEMONT: *Gules, eight diamond silver crucified.* |



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| ***XV generation: 1415 .***- **PHILIPPE TYREL,**  only son of the previous one, Esquire, Lord of Poix, who was the last male of the elder branch, which owned the land Poix for four centuries. He died in 1417, Aged 12 years.By his death, Marguerite de Poix, his aunt, became heir to the land of Poix and other lordships, despite the claims of Adam, Jean and Geoffroi of Poix, his brothers, and the lords of Tours, his brother, and that, under the will of Jean [John] V, Sire de Poix, their older brother, who had testified for the said Margaret, in case he should die without children (2). ***(2) genealogy Tyrel, Sires of Poix, manuscript; - Dumont Moyencourt manuscript.*** MARGUERITE TYREL of Poix, lady Arcy-Sainte-Restitue, etc., and then de Poix, of Eplessier, of Equennes, Mareuil and other lordships she inherited in 1417 by the death of her nephew, and she put all this land into the house of Soissons-Moreuil, through his marriage to the next. She made her will in August 1437, and died shortly after. (3) ***(1) (3) TYREL genealogy, lords POIX manuscript.***- *married* , in 1400, THIBAUT DE SOISSONS, Knight, Lord of Moreuil, Viscount of Cœuvres in Valois, and of Mont-Notre-Dame in Tardenois, lord of other lands, etc .; he became, by his wife, Lord of Poix, lord of Arcy, of Eplessier, Equennes of Mareuil etc., in Picardy and the Valois. He was chamberlain of King Charles VI, captain and governor of the town of Soissons to the Duke of Orleans; he was also committed to the government of Boulogne and Picardy; and was taken prisoner at the siege of Rouen by Henry V, King of England, in 1448; and died 28 April 1434 (1***). (1) Manuscript of the imperial library.*** - He had several children. ***(See above the timeline of the Sires de Poix, Article Valeran of Soissons, 23 p.)*** *Arms* of SOISSONS -MOREUIL: *Azure, fleurs-de-lis, the nascent lion money, set in the heart.* Ancient Branch extinct in 1417. (P. 61 of D’Acy) |

II Branch – The TYRELs of Moyencourt – not translated yet

III Branch – The TYRELs d’Ignacourt – not translated yet

IV Branch – The TYRELs de Sechelles – not translated yet

V Branch – The TYRELs of Poix – not translated yet