

# *Pierre de Cabrières and Pierre de Belle Etoile*

by  
*Harry Booyens*

Having studied the Huguenot families from the Luberon region of Provence in France over the past few years, the author has found that there is a fundamental flaw in the popular picture of the progenitors of the Jordaan family in South Africa. The present work seeks to address this matter and to correct the genealogical structure of the two very distinct early Jourdan families in South Africa. The original work by De Villiers and Pama incorrectly assigned some of the children and omitted one Pierre Jourdan. This error has now permeated throughout the South African genealogical community and has assumed the stature of a truth. In the process the erroneous structure also married cousins to one another, whereas, in reality, the two spouses were quite unrelated. The real story is far more interesting.

## **Goeree – Saturday, 20 March 1688**

As the *Vereenigde Oostindische Compagnie* ship *China* sets sail from Goeree in *Suid Holland* on 20 March 1688, two passengers with identical names ponder their separate futures at the distant southern tip of Africa. Both are named Pierre Jourdan. They both left their sunny homeland in Provence, France many weeks ago on a journey to escape the soldiers of King Louis XIV. They made their separate ways to Frankfurt in Germany following the same route, but at slightly different times and in different company.

It was clear that they would not be able to stay in Frankfurt. The city fathers were kind enough to allow the church to provide aid, but would not allow the foreigners to settle. They therefore had to move on to a haven elsewhere. Some of the fugitives went northeastward through what would one day be Germany to settle in Brandenburg (later to form much of East Germany) and in Hesse-Kassel. Some thousands, though, decided to seek their future at the coast of Holland. As fate would have it, both men sought aid in Frankfurt on the same day, 31 October 1687, and stated for the record<sup>1</sup> that they had decided to head for the coast of Holland.

Given that both of them have given their names to the *Vereenigde Oostindische Compagnie* as candidates for settling at the distant Cape of Good Hope and as potential passengers for the very same ship, they will eventually have to decide on how they will differentiate themselves by name. This will be necessary, as they will likely have to be in each other's company for the foreseeable future. In fact, they have already been together all the way from Frankfurt to Goeree and now face a trip of more than three months at sea together.

Our passengers are naturally apprehensive, for they are the *Vaudois* – among the most persecuted people in Europe since the Cathars of the 13<sup>th</sup> century. The Dutch call them *Dalluyden* – People of the Valley. The Germans call them *Waldensen*. The Italians call them *Valdese*. Their blood hails from Piedmont. One day that mountainous country will be far northwestern Italy, west of Turin. Their ancestors have lived in the mountain valleys since times Roman. They have also opposed the Roman Catholic Church as far back as anyone cares to trace. It is from this that their centuries of persecution stems.

So, let us go back along the trail of the two men and place ourselves in the Luberon area of Provence in the year 1685, where we shall take stock of the two particular families Jourdan.

## **In the Luberon before the departure - 1685**

The Luberon is a beautifully sunny and relatively dry area within Provence. It lies in the great eastward bow of the Durance River, itself a tributary of the mighty Rhône. The Luberon is divided north from south by the Luberon mountain range – folded mountains as at the Cape of Good Hope.

---

<sup>1</sup> Michelle Magdelaine, *Huguenot Database of of CNRS*: <http://www.refuge-huguenot.fr/recherches.php>

Within the Luberon, our interest is in a small area at the southern feet of the mountain, known as the Aigues Valley. Within it, we shall focus on a handful of towns in the shaded area of Fig.1. The first is Cabrières d'Aigues. It is the biggest of the little knot of villages. Near the end of the fifteenth century the area had become depopulated due to excessive fighting in this part of the country and due to the ravages of the Black Death. The local landlords were looking for suitable people to populate and farm the area. They found exactly what they were looking for in the hardworking Vaudois of the Freyssinières Valley along the craggy upper reaches of the Durance, between the towns of Embrun and Briançon in the Dauphine Alps. Between 1465 and 1514 Vaudois communities were recruited to settle fourteen Luberon villages. In particular, on 10 March 1495, in La Tour d'Aigues, the local lord, Raymond d'Agoult, signed an arrangement<sup>2</sup> to settle a group of some 77 of these Vaudois families in Cabrières d'Aigues. Some from Cabrières d'Aigues would subsequently settle La Roque d'Antheron across the Durance River. In 1532 the Vaudois formally joined the Protestant Church. The people of this sunny region are largely farmers, and their lands are typically covered in vineyards, olive trees and fruit trees.

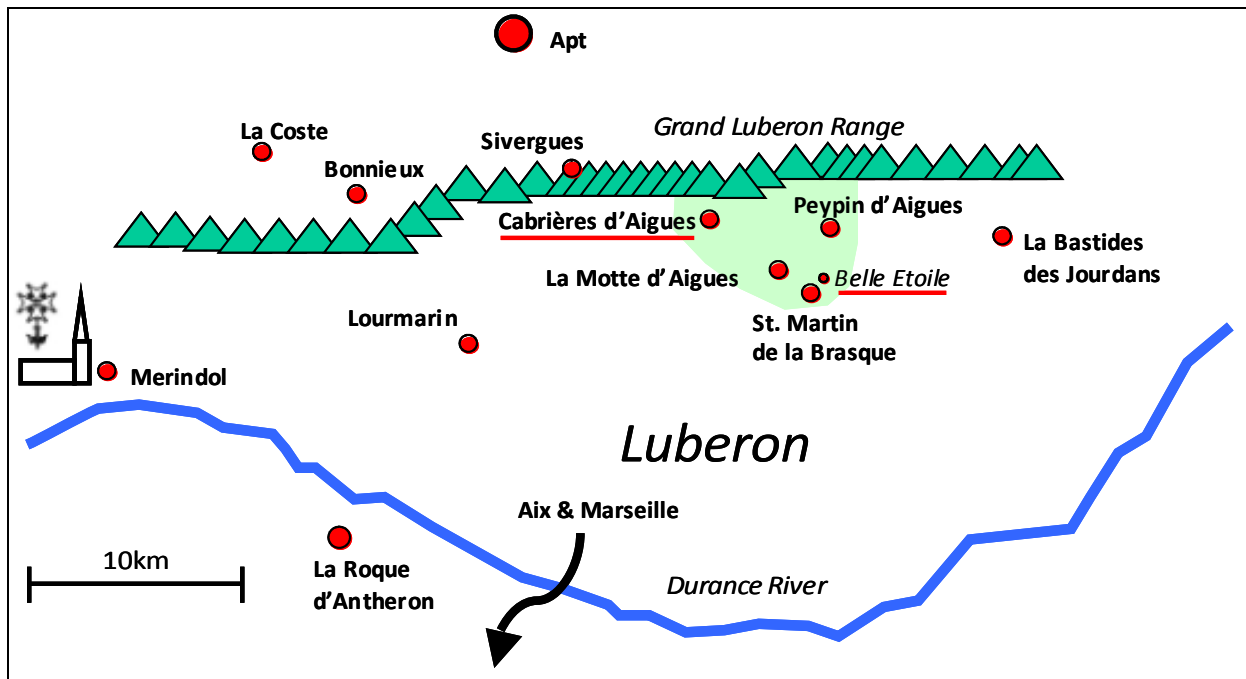


Fig. 1 The Luberon region of Provence, France

Saint Martin de la Brasque is situated a few kilometres to the southeast of Cabrières d'Aigues. Between them lies La Motte d'Aigues. Some 500 metres to the north of Saint Martin de la Brasque lies the little hamlet of Belle Etoile.

Belle Etoile is little more than a cluster of houses immediately west of the road to Peypin d'Aigues, the next town to the northeast. Here we find the family of the late Pierre Jourdan senior, also described as "Carretier"<sup>3</sup>. He married **Jeanne (Jehane) Marque** in 1646. She is the daughter of David and Marie Grange.

Their children are:

- i. **Magdalene** \*ca. 1647, married to Daniel Roux
- ii. **Marie** \*1647, married to Jean Roux. Jean Roux dies before 23.10.1685 (see abjurations below)
- iii. **Barthélemy** + 22.5.1680 x 28.4.1676 Jeanne Brette; Have daughters Isabeau and Jeanne.
- iv. **Catherine** who died young, some 9 years before in 1676
- v. **Jean** \*1660
- vi. **Pierre** \*1663

<sup>2</sup> Virginia Belz Chomat, *Cabrières d'Aigues et la Famille Jourdan*, Edition Cabrières, (2007); pp.59-60

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid*; pp.207

Jeanne Marque and her sons Jean and Pierre Jr. are likely on their farm in the Belle Etoile/St Martin vicinity<sup>4</sup>. Marie lives in La Motte d'Aigues, as does sister Magdalene and her husband Daniel Roux. Marie Jourdan's husband, Jean Roux (also recently deceased) has left her with three daughters

- i. **Jeanne** (\*1672),
- ii. **Marie** (\*1677), and
- iii. **Marguerite** (\*1680)

For the balance of this work the above Pierre Junior will be referred to as *Pierre Jourdan de Belle Etoile*.



Fig.2 The hamlet of Belle Etoile – the 1660s home of the Pierre Jourdan “carretier” family (2009)

Despite the name of the village Bastide des Jourdans, a few kilometres to the east, this is not the headquarters of the Jourdan family. In this district, this honour goes to Cabrières d'Aigues. The town straddles two hills, the eastern one of which is occupied by a suburb that bears the name Les Jourdans. The road to it is the Rue des Jourdans. The centre of the little town is at its Mairie – the City Hall.

There are, in fact, at least two distinct Jourdan families in this town who will supply us with settlers for the Cape of Good Hope. The first is that of the 65-year old Pierre Jourdan listed as “cavalier”<sup>5</sup>. He originally came from La Roque d'Antheron<sup>6</sup>. He is married to the 48-year old Susanne Pascal. They have at least two sons:

- i. **Pierre** (24)
- ii. **Anthoine** (16)

The 24-year old Pierre from Cabrières d'Aigues will be referred to in this work as **Pierre Jourdan de Cabrières**.

4 The Archives Nationale in France hold the records of the *Régie générale des biens des Religionnaires fugitifs du Royaume*, the body that controlled the confiscated property of the Huguenots who had fled. They would typically lease such property to relatives of the Huguenots who had remained “good Catholics”. Under call number TT 68/B is a record of the leasing to a certain Jean Luc in 1730 of “fields and pastures” near St. Martin confiscated from specifically Jeanne Marque and her sons Jean and Pierre. Jean Luc was the name of the husband of the late brother Barthélemy's daughter, Isabeau, who had abjured her Protestant faith in October 1685.

5 Ibid; pp.249 – Cabrières abjurations

6 Private communication, Virginia Belz Chomat





Fig.3 The entrance to Les Jourdans along the Rue des Jourdans at Cabrières d'Aigues in 2009

The other Jourdan family<sup>7</sup> in Cabrières d'Aigues that will influence our story comprises Magdalene Pelade, wife of the late Pierre Jourdan, who has two sons, Pierre and Paul, and at least three daughters. This **Paul Jourdan de Cabrières** will also board the ship *China*, but will never arrive at the Cape.

## The Flight to Freedom

By 1685 the Protestants have been hemmed in by the Catholic King Louis XIV to such a degree that historic Merindol is the only town in which they are allowed to hold church services. On 7 June of that year the parliament in Aix forbids<sup>8</sup> the public worship of the Protestant faith altogether. The Luberon Vau-dois have to break down their last church. Finally, on 17 October 1685 the King signs the Edict of Fontainebleau, better known in the Protestant world as the "Revocation of the Edict of Nantes". The Edict of Nantes, signed 13 April 1598, originally granted the Protestants considerable freedom of worship. Now that is all gone.

On the same day as the Revocation, the first Royal Dragoons enter Provence. They are to be billeted on the Huguenots in the province. Their instructions are to be as insolent and abusive as possible to their reluctant hosts. This is the dreaded *Dragonnade*. The very next day they enter the town of Eyguières. News of this travels fast. The towns of the Aigues Valley decide to abjure en masse in order to blunt the effort of the government.

By 24 October 1685 the *Intendant* of Provence advises Louis XIV's Minister of State, Louvois, that, with the exception of the counties of Seyne, Manosque [on the Durance east of Bastide des Jourdans], and "*some villages in the Val d'Aigues*", all of Provence will be Catholic. In terms of the Edict, one has to either convert or leave the country. Those who do not convert are sentenced to forfeit their property and row in the galleys (in the case

<sup>7</sup> Virginia Belz Chomat, *Cabrières d'Aigues et la Famille Jourdan*, Edition Cabrières, (2007); pp.251 - Cabrières abjurations

<sup>8</sup> Ibid; pp.149-150



of men) or be thrown in prison (in the case of women). The children of the converted shall have to be educated in the Catholic religion.

We now look at events in the villages themselves. In the week following the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, the individuals with whom we are concerned all abjure their faith. The abjurations in Cabrières d'Aigues have been published<sup>9</sup>. As regards the abjurations in La Motte and St. Martin, please consult the appendix where detailed references are provided:

1. On 22 October 1685 Pierre Jourdan "Cavalier" of Cabrières d'Aigues and his family, including son Pierre Jourdan de Cabrières, abjure their faith in Cabrières d'Aigues in front of Notary Lafourest. It is from this event that we know their respective ages.

2. On 23 October 1685, at La Motte d'Aigues, it is the turn of Marie Jourdanne, daughter of Pierre Jourdan "Carretier" of Belle Etoile and the widow of Jean Roux. With her are her three daughters Jeanne, Marie and Margarite.

3. At the very same event, immediately following Marie on the list, we find Daniel Roux (42), his wife Magdalene Jourdanne (38), the eldest daughter of Pierre Jourdan "Carretier" of Belle Etoile, and their two daughters Jeanne and Marie. Based on the grouping, these two families shared a home by 1685. It appears that Daniel Roux is the brother of the late Jean Roux.

4. At St. Martin de la Brasque, 500 metres from Belle Etoile, we find the abjuration of Jeanne Bret(te), widow of the late Barthélemy Jourdan, and her two daughters Isabeau and Jeanne between 23 and 27 October 1685.



*Fig.4 The western half of Cabrières d'Aigues as viewed from Les Jourdans (2009)*

5. Immediately following that of Jeanne Brette, we find the abjurations of Jeanne Marque, widow of

<sup>9</sup> Ibid; pp.249 - Cabrières abjurations

the late Pierre Jourdan “Carretier” and of her youngest sons, Jean and Pierre. Here too, the two families probably all live in the same household. This is no doubt the home in Belle Etoile where the late eldest son of Pierre Senior, Barthèlemy (husband to Jeanne Brette), must have been in command until his death.

6. On 24 October, again in front of Lafourest in Cabrières d'Aigues, Paul Jourdan de Cabrières, his mother Magdalene Pellade, and three of his sisters abjure<sup>10</sup>. The entry refers to the father as “the late Pierre”.

As an interesting side note, we have found the abjurations<sup>11</sup> of Louis and André Barret, the two sons of André Barret. We highlight this, as Louis Barret will enter the picture at the Cape. The abjurations take place on 21 October 1658 in La Roque d'Antheron. André senior has already died and the two young men are in the company of a certain Jean Barret and his wife. The relationship between the boys and Jean is unclear.

A notarial document<sup>12</sup> of 23 March 1686 relates to a debt by Marie Jourdanne and Jeanne Brette, who are respectively identified as “widow of Jean Roux of La Motte d'Aigues and daughter of Pierre Jourdan and Jeanne Marque”, and “widow of Barthèlemy Jourdan of St. Martin de la Brasque”. This is the independent verification the author has sought that Marie is indeed the sister of the brothers Jean and Pierre Jourdan de Belle Etoile.

Twelve days after Louis XIV's Edict of Fontainebleau, Friedrich Wilhelm, Elector of Brandenburg, issues the Edict of Postdam granting the French Huguenots residence and also offering them housing allowances, loans to start businesses and incentives to train apprentices. The impact that the Huguenots will have on the industrial development of the heart of the later Germany will eventually become the subject of much study. In fact it would be claimed by some that “Germany owes her first progress in manufactures to the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and to the numerous refugees driven by that insane measure into almost every part of Germany...”<sup>13</sup>.

It is around the middle of August 1687 that the Belle Etoile Jourdan family and Cabrières Jourdans flee the Luberon up the valley of the Durance and through the Dauphiné Alps for Geneva and thence to Frankfurt and Holland. The Belle Etoile group is represented by Jeanne Marque and her two youngest sons, Pierre and Jean, as well as her widowed daughter Marie Jourdanne and her three children, Jeanne, Marie and Marguerite Rouse. “Rouse” is the feminine form of the family name Roux. Married ladies retained their maiden names.

The flight of these people through France, Switzerland and Germany, and their subsequent journey on the *China* have been described in detail<sup>14</sup>. This route is in keeping with the research results of earlier authors<sup>15</sup>.

It is worth noting that, while we find no registration for Pierre Jourdan de Cabrières at Geneva, he *does* turn up at Schaffhausen and Frankfurt on the same dates as Isabeau Long and Marie Jourdanne, who traveled with her daughters, quite separate from her mother and brothers. Paul Jourdan de Cabrières travels with Isabeau and Marie all the way from at least Geneva<sup>16</sup>.

Louis Barret arrives in Schaffhausen some ten days after the major group of Jourdans, but he is with all of them when they register at Frankfurt<sup>17</sup>. When the Luberon people register in little family groups at Frankfurt, the church there is at some pains to point out that Pierre and Paul Jourdan from Cabrières are not mutually related. The two men register jointly but completely separately from the Belle Etoile family group. Interestingly, the Dutch East India company records<sup>18</sup> that Pierre (de Cabrières) and Paul Jourdan are “cousins germain” [first cousins], but Virginia Belz Chomat shows this to be incorrect<sup>19</sup>. (See also the Appendix)

On the voyage of the *China* we lose Jeanne Marque and her daughter Marie Jourdanne, as well as Marie's daughter Jeanne, named for the granny. Paul Jourdan de Cabrières also perishes on this voyage. This leaves us with the following Jourdan family members arriving at the Cape:

10 Ibid; pp.251 - Cabrières abjurations

11 Bernard Appy, <http://www.appy-histoire.fr/>; Transcription : *Abjurations l roque.pdf*; pp.4 and pp.11

12 Virginia Belz Chomat, private communications.(Source: 3<sup>e</sup>56/299 - *Archives Departementales* of the Vaucluse in Avignon.)

13 Erik Hornung, (2010); He quotes Friedrich List's work of the 19<sup>th</sup> century: <http://eh.net/eha/system/files/Hornung.pdf>

14 H.Booyens, *God bless the good ship China*; Familia 47(1) (2010); <http://www.e-family.co.za/remarkablewriting/GoodShipChina.pdf>

15 Virginia Belz Chomat, *Cabrières d'Aigues et la Famille Jourdan*, Edition Cabrières, (2007); pp.154

16 Michelle Magdelaine, *Huguenot Database of of CNRS*: <http://www.refuge-huguenot.fr/recherches.php>

17 Michelle Magdelaine, *Huguenot Database of of CNRS*: <http://www.refuge-huguenot.fr/recherches.php>

18 C. Graham Botha, *The French Refugees at the Cape* (1919), pp.141

19 Virginia Belz Chomat, *Cabrières d'Aigues et la Famille Jourdan*, Edition Cabrières, (2007); pp.178

1. Pierre Jourdan de Cabrières;
2. Pierre Jourdan de Belle Etoile;
3. Jean Jourdan de Belle Etoile, brother of Pierre de Belle Etoile above; and
4. Marie and Marguerite Rousse, the surviving two nieces of the above two Jourdan brothers.

## The last years of the Seventeenth Century at the Cape : 1688 -1700

Our single biggest problem in addressing the first few years of the Huguenots at the Cape is centered on the fact that the Marriage and Baptism Books for the community from 1691 to 1717 are lost. All we have are the notes of Paul Roux and of the second minister, Henrickus Beck, starting from around 1694 onwards, with blank periods in between<sup>20</sup>. This is a very incomplete and, in some cases erroneous, record. The earliest marriage information we have at the Cape for the Jourdan gentlemen comes from the list of beneficiaries of the Batavia Fund<sup>21</sup> of 1690, two years after their arrival at the Cape. It lists "*Jean Jourdan, with wife*" (Isabeau Long). We have argued elsewhere<sup>22</sup> that she is not on the *China*. It seems reasonable to assume she does not marry before sailing, as she would then have sailed with her husband on the *China*. This logic leads us to conclude that the marriage takes place after arrival at the Cape. It is worth noting that, back in their old homes in the Luberon, the lady's surname is simply "Long" and not "Le Long" or "Le Longue".

The same Batavia Fund list also tells us that one of the two men named "Pierre Jourdan" is in the company of Louis Barret (spelled "*Barré*" in this case) of La Roque d'Antheron and a collection of other young men. We believe this to be Pierre Jourdan de Cabrières. Pierre's family originally hails from La Roque d'Antheron.

Somehow, C. Graham Botha, in his excellent work on the Huguenots, lists Pierre de Cabrières as being on the list of recipients from the Batavian fund<sup>23</sup>. The author can find no such information on the aforementioned Batavia Fund list provided by Theal. Since the author does not have access to the original document, the matter cannot be confirmed.

The Muster List of Free Burgers<sup>24</sup> for 1692 shows "Pieter Jordaan" and "Louis Barre" as "maats" in Drakenstein. A second "Pieter Jordaan" is also shown. However, oddly, we find no Jean.

The Muster List of 1693 gives us "Pieter Jordaan" and "Pier Jordan Lescaut". We have zero clarity on what the "Lescaut" represents here, but the French name of the Scheldt River through the Netherlands is "*l'Escaut*". The index entry for Pierre Jourdan de Cabrières in the Vryburger contract system bears the year date of 1693 and gives his name as "*Pierre Jordan de Cabriere*"<sup>25</sup>. Crucially, at this point he does not yet have title to any farm. It is only right at the end of the following year, on 22 December 1694, that he is granted title to a piece of land in Franschhoek. He names it *Cabrière* after his old hometown in the Luberon, namely Cabrières d'Aigues. We should not be surprised. After all, Louis Barret also receives his nearby piece of land in Franschhoek on the very same day and names it La Roque, after his old home town of La Roque d'Antheron.

It seems to this author obtuse and completely unnatural to insist on retroactively involving Pierre Jourdan de Belle Etoile in this land grant and to thereby assume he would somehow decide to name his new farm after a small Luberon town other than Belle Etoile, or after the nearby towns of St. Martin, La Motte d'Aigues or Peypin d'Aigues. After all, he does not come from Cabrières d'Aigues in the first place and there seems to be no reason for him to appropriate a name that would very naturally be associated with Pierre Jourdan de Cabrières of whom he is very aware.

On the other hand, the three Vivier brothers also receive title to land in that area in the same year of 1694, but C. Graham Botha records that their land was already granted in 1690. Hence, the above argument in favour of Pierre Jourdan de Cabrières cannot be taken as conclusive. In other words, Pierre Jourdan (whichever

20 Richard Ball : <http://www.eggssa.org/sarecords/index.php/church-registers/drakenstein-french-baptisms-1694-1713>

21 George McCall Theal, *South Africa under the Dutch East India Company V.1*, 1969 (Negro Universities reprint); pp.337

22 H.Booyens, *God bless the good ship China*; Familia 47(1) (2010); <http://www.e-family.co.za/remarkablewriting/GoodShipChina.pdf>

23 C. Graham Botha, *The French Refugees at the Cape* (1919), pp.73

24 Richard Ball provided all the Muster List information used in this work.

25 Cape Archives CJ Vol. 2870 ref.116



one of the two received the farm) may very well have had the land and named it *Cabrière* before the date of his Vryburger contract and on which he is identified as "*Pierre Jordan de Cabriere*" (see above). As it turns out, there will be further evidence, for which we have to wait a little.

Yet, Jacques Malan, who grew up between St. Martin and La Motte d'Aigues somehow also ends up with a farm named after his original town, La Motte. The author is therefore prepared, in the absence of better guiding evidence, to assume that those Huguenots who come from the Luberon tend to name their farms for their home towns in distant Provence where they have left their family members who could not or would not flee. We therefore proceed for now by assigning Pierre Jourdan de Cabrières to the farm Cabrières, leaving Pierre Jourdan de Belle Etoile wherever he happens to find himself. Again we have to bear with the clock just a little, as he will surface soon enough.

As an interesting aside, the farm later to be known as La Cotte is also granted in 1694, but the grant document to Jean Gardiol is dated 18.12.1713. He came with his parents<sup>26</sup> from La Coste, the town of the later infamous Marquis De Sade behind the Luberon mountain. Somehow the name La Coste transmuted into La Cotte.

The 1695 Muster List is of no help to us. However, in 1696, for the first time ever, we have "*Jan Jourdaan & Isabel de Longe*". Immediately below them is listed "*Pieter Jourdaan*" and then "*Jacob Malangh*", who will shortly enter our story. Distinctly separated from them on the Drakenstein list is "*Pieter Jourdaan van Gabriel*". This is obviously a corruption of "*Pieter Jourdan van Carbrière*". This result seems to suggest that Pierre Jourdan de Cabrières is the Pierre Jourdan that is furthest from Jean - in more ways than one. In 1698 the Muster List reads "*Joan Jourdaan & Isabel Long*" with, very specifically, 4 children. It gives just one "*Pieter Jourdaan*".

## Jean Jourdan de Belle Etoile at the Cape

**W**e believe the first two children of Jean Jourdan de Belle Etoile and Isabeau Long, namely sons Pieter and Jean, are born and baptised in the 1691-1694 period for which we have no detail on Drakenstein church matters. The situation improves starting 1695, based on the notes mentioned at the start of the previous section. The baptisms for Jean and Isabeau proceed as follows:

25.09.1695 – Paul ; Witnesses: Paul Roux and Elizabeth Tailefer

15.07.1697 – Louis; Witnesses: Louis Barret and Marie Grillon

18.01.1699 – Janne (Jeanne/"Johanna"); Witnesses: Jacques Mallan and Johanna Fouche

The baptism of Johanna records that Jean Jourdan has died. The widow, Isabeau (le)Long(ue), will subsequently marry Jacques Malan of the St.Martin/La Motte area in Provence. Isabeau, of course, is a native of La Motte d'Aigues in distant Provence<sup>27</sup>.

Interestingly, Heese omits the oldest son Pieter. Yet Isabeau's estate documentation at the time of her death in 1736 is quite clear on the subject<sup>28</sup>

*Elisabeth le Long; Jacques Malan; 3 September 1736 [...]*

*1. als voorkinderen bij haar eerste man Jan Jourdaan in huwelijk verwekt*

*Pieter, Jan, Paul, Louis en Johanna Jourdaan getrouwt met den landbouwer Andries Hesselbaart*

In 1721, we find the auction<sup>29</sup> of the estate of Cicilia Datis attended simultaneously by both "*Pieter Jourdan de oude*" and "*Pieter Jourdan de jonge*". By that date Pierre Jourdan de Belle Etoile will already be dead, as will the son of Pierre Jourdan de Cabrières named Pierre. The two attendees are clearly Pierre Jourdan de Cabrières and Pieter, the eldest son of Jean Jourdan. There simply are no other candidates named Pierre Jourdan alive in 1721.

26 H.Booyens, *God bless the good ship China*; Familia 47(1) (2010); <http://www.e-family.co.za/remarkablewriting/GoodShipChina.pdf>

27 H.Booyens, *God bless the good ship China*; Familia 47(1) (2010); <http://www.e-family.co.za/remarkablewriting/GoodShipChina.pdf>

28 Cape Archives MOOC8/5.105; [http://databases.tanap.net/mooc/main\\_article.cfm?id=MOOC8%2F2.94](http://databases.tanap.net/mooc/main_article.cfm?id=MOOC8%2F2.94)

29 Cape Archives MOOC10/2.29; [http://databases.tanap.net/mooc/main\\_article.cfm?id=MOOC10%2F2.29](http://databases.tanap.net/mooc/main_article.cfm?id=MOOC10%2F2.29)



It is also important to note that the 1698 Muster List gives Jean Jourdan and Isabeau Long as having 4 children. That is in keeping with the list of children provided here for the couple and confirms the existence of a child beyond Jean, Paul and Louis in 1698. That child, of course, is Pieter.

We now first move on to Pierre Jourdan de Cabrières, hoping thereby to isolate the confusion around the “missing” Pierre Jourdan de Belle Etoile.

## Pierre Jourdan de Cabrières at the Cape

We do not have the actual marriage of Pierre Jourdan de Cabrières and Anne Fauche/Fouché, but, based on the subsequent baptisms, it is around 1696 to 1697. The baptisms duly follow, with the father consistently identified specifically as “*Pierre Jourdan de Cabrière*” for the first three baptisms, though the accent seems to migrate around:

30.12.1698 – Anne; The grandmother is the witness, the father is identified as Pierre Jourdan de Cabrière.

06.12.1699 – Pierre; The witnesses are Pierre Roux and Suzanne Signeut. Baby Pierre died<sup>30</sup> before end 1702.

30.10.1701 – Joseph; The witnesses are Louis Barret and Isabeau Long

ca 1703 – (no baptism info) Susanna; she is given as 10 years old on her mother's 1713 estate inventory<sup>31</sup>

23.08.1705 – Marie; Witnesses: Josua Celliers and Marie Couteau. The child Marie died<sup>32</sup> before 23.11.1713

The first three baptisms are drawn from the work of C. Graham Botha<sup>33</sup>. The last is taken from the baptisms as compiled by the Drakenstein Heemkring<sup>34</sup>. To the knowledge of the author, Susanna's baptism has not been found.

The Muster List of 1702 states “*Pieter Jordan & Anna Fouché 2 k.*” Since we know that children Anne and Joseph will still be alive in 1713 at the time of their mother's death<sup>35</sup>, the implication is that son Pierre has died young before end 1702. The 1707 Muster List for Drakenstein lists “*Pieter Jordaen le Cartien & Anna Vorscher*”

Pierre is chosen as deacon<sup>36</sup> in the Drakenstein Church on 24 December 1704. He is again chosen<sup>37</sup> on 16 December 1710 when his name is given as “*Pieter Jourdaan van Cabrierre*”.

Anna Fouche dies<sup>38</sup> just before 23 November 1713. Husband Pierre Jourdan de Cabrières marries Maria Verdot several years later. Maria is the daughter of Hercule Verdot who fled from La Roque d'Antheron in the Luberon with his brother Jacques and also arrived on the ship *China*.

On 12 and 13 October 1716 a terrible storm destroyed the Drakenstein Church. On 3 November 1716, Pierre is one of the six petitioners signing a request<sup>39</sup> to the governor for assistance in constructing a new church:

*“Als armen en nooddruftigen werpen wij ons daarom aan Uwel Edele Gestrenghe en E.E. Achtbe. voeten met de allerdiepste versugtingen en met de aller ootmoedigste gebeden dat het Uwel Edele Gestrenghe en E.E. Achtbe. gelieven aan ons te vergunnen en toe te staan, voor eerst, een nieuwe kerk te bouwen op Comps. land, een half quartier van onse predikants woningh, regt onder de groote klip van de Perel bij het klijne rievierdje;”*[etc.]

Pierre Jourdan de Cabrières dies<sup>40</sup> on 28 October 1723. Maria Verdot subsequently marries Daniel Malan, the son of Jacques Malan who fled with Pierre from the Luberon.

30 He is absent from his mother's estate distribution account of 23.11.1713. See also the 1702 Muster list, on which he is absent.

31 Cape Archives : MOOC 8/2.94; [http://databases.tanap.net/mooc/main\\_article.cfm?id=MOOC8%2F2.94](http://databases.tanap.net/mooc/main_article.cfm?id=MOOC8%2F2.94)

32 Ibid; She is not on this inventory of 23.11.1713, taken after her mother's death.

33 C. Graham Botha, *The French Refugees at the Cape* (1919), pp.105,106,108

34 CD-ROM (Paarl) Drakenstein Heemkring, 2006, Drakenstein Baptism Register

35 Cape Archives : MOOC8/2.94; [http://databases.tanap.net/mooc/main\\_article.cfm?id=MOOC8%2F2.94](http://databases.tanap.net/mooc/main_article.cfm?id=MOOC8%2F2.94)

36 Cape Archives: Resolutions of the Council of Policy: C. 24, pp. 126-128.

37 Ibid: C. 28, pp. 47-48.

38 Cape Archives : MOOC8/2.94; [http://databases.tanap.net/mooc/main\\_article.cfm?id=MOOC8%2F2.94](http://databases.tanap.net/mooc/main_article.cfm?id=MOOC8%2F2.94)

39 Cape Archives: Resolutions of the Council of Policy: C. 39, pp. 109-124.

40 C. Graham Botha, *The French Refugees at the Cape* (1919), pp.111; the notes of dominee van Aken

## Pierre Jourdan de Belle Etoile at the Cape

Botha records<sup>41</sup> that a Pierre Jourdan obtains a land grant in the form of an erf in Table Valley, Block I, Number 9 on 9 November 1699. This suggests that the Pierre Jourdan that was absent from Drakenstein in the 1698 Muster List is now in the Cape Town area. The first of the Jourdan marriages that we actually have is that of our presumptive Pierre Jourdan de Belle Etoile, brother of the late Jean, in Cape Town on 16 October 1701 to Johanna Adriana Junius<sup>42</sup> (See also the Appendix). The couple soon baptises two daughters<sup>43</sup>:

06 August 1702 : Johanna ; witnesses Cornelis Victor en Cornelia Junius

16 November 1704 : Marie ; witnesses Jacobus Adriaanz van V[ude]ren Cornelia Jacoba Junius

We do not know very much about Pierre de Belle Etoile's life at the Cape. The 1702 Muster List shows "*Pieter Jordan & Johanna Junius*" in Cape Town. Just over six years later, on 25 January 1711, Pierre is granted<sup>44</sup> a lot in Table Valley, Block W, Number 10. A year later, in the 1712 Muster List, "*Pieter Jordaen*" is shown alone in the Cape District. We cannot trace any estate paperwork for Johanna Adriana Junius, though traces of the life of her sister Cornelia Jacoba Junius are considerable.

The next step in the life of Pierre de Belle Etoile is his death near the end of 1716. His Estate Distribution Accounts is in the Cape Archives<sup>45</sup>. That document clearly refers to the two daughters:

*"Generale Reek' van den Boedel en Go[edere]n naargelaten en met 'er dood ontruijmt bij Wijlen Pieter Jourdaan ten voordeele van deselfs Twee minderjarige [kind]eren genaamt Johanna en maria Jourdaan."*

At this point, with all three of the original Jourdan immigrants having shuffled off this mortal coil, we move our attention to the next generation.

## The key conundrum

According to both the work of De Villiers & Pama<sup>46</sup> and that of Heese<sup>47</sup>, Jean de Belle Etoile's son, Jean, marries a Susanna Jourdan, whom they take to be the daughter of Pierre de Belle Etoile, brother of Jean. Given the deserved stature of both these works, most people active in Jordaen genealogy base their family trees on this departure point.

This present work is aimed at showing that Jean Jr. was from Belle Etoile and that, while he indeed did marry a Susanna Jourdan, she was in fact the daughter of the same name of Pierre Jourdan de Cabrières – the man who, like several other Huguenots, happened to have named his farm at the Cape after his town of origin, namely Cabrières d'Aigues in the Aigues Valley of the Luberon region of Provence, France.

To address this difference, we start with the early genealogy of Jordaen at the Cape as presented by both De Villiers & Pama and Heese (the emphases are those of the present author, indicating problem areas):

- **Jean Jourdan** (nou Jordaen) v. **Cabrière, in Frankryk**, \*1660. Uitgekome op die skip "Berg China" in 1688, later eienaar van die plaas "La Motte" in Franschoek, † voor Jan 1699,
  - x Elisabeth of Isabeau le Long.
  - b1 Jan x 19.3.1724 Susanna Jourdan
  - b2 Paul »25.9.1695, x Rachel Nel
  - b3 Louis »15.7.1697, burger Drakenstein,
    - x 11.4.1728 Petronella van Staden;

41 Ibid, pp.122

42 <http://www.eggasa.org/sarecords/index.php/church-registers/cape-town-marriages-1696-1712/111-cape-town-marriages-1701>

43 Church Register : Cape Town baptisms and marriages 1696-1713 - courtesy Richard Ball

44 Cape Archives: Resolutions of the Council of Policy: C. 48, pp. 50-67

45 Cape Archives, MOOC 13/1/1, entry 87 (Supplied on CD by eGGSA)

46 De Villiers and Pama, Genealogies of old SA Families (1981)

47 South African Genealogies, compiled by J.A. Heese, edited by R.T.J. Lombard, GISA, (1986-2008)

xx 18.10.1739 Maria Guillaumet, v. Languedoc

b4 Johanna » 18.1.1699,

x Daniel Krynauw;

xx 31.10.1734 Andries Hesselbaart, v. Halle in Sakse

- **Pierre Jourdan v. Cabrière, in Frankryk. Broer van Jean Jourdan** en met hom uitgekome op die skip “Berg China” in 1688, later eienaar van die plaas Cabrière, †28.10.1723. x Anna Fouché, †1713; xx Maria Verdeau, d.v. Hercule Verdeau.

b1 Anna » 30.12.1698,

x Louis Fourie

**b2 Johanna**

x **A. de Nicker;**

xx **J.D. Hiebner**

b3 Pierre » 6.12.1700

b4 Joseph » 30.10.1701,

x Maria Magdalena le Roux

b5 Susanna » omtrent 1703,

x Jan Jourdan

**b6 Marie » 23.8.1705,**

x **1.2.1722 Johannes Pretorius, s.v. Dirk Pretorius;**

xx **3.7.1740 David Sultania**

Neither of the two works appears to recognise the existence of a second Pierre Jourdan. Somehow, the children of the two Pierres Jourdan were erroneously combined. Pierre de Belle Etoile's brother Jean was then given the same origin as his erroneously presumed brother Pierre Jourdan de Cabrières. Pierre Jourdan de Cabrières' daughter was coalesced with daughter Maria of Pierre de Belle Etoile. These steps had the effect of wrongly marrying Marie, the long dead daughter of devoutly Protestant Drakenstein church deacon Pierre Jourdan de Cabrières, to David Sultania, the converted son of a Moslem Indonesian Rajah. He was born Mochamat Dayan in Cape Town in 1713 to the Rajah of Tambora and Zytia Sara Moarouff, the daughter of Sheik Yussuf<sup>48</sup>. Mochamat was baptised “David” in the Christian faith on 18.12.1739. Marie, daughter of Pierre Jourdan de Cabrières, had actually died around or before the time David was born.

## The corrected Cape Jourdan ancestry

The duly corrected genealogy, based on the above, and going back to the early 1600s in the Luberon for the sake of clarity, is as follows (Detailed source information is provided in the Appendix):

CODE: \* : born ; » : baptised ; x : married ; † : died

**I. Pierre Jourdan “Carretier” de Belle Etoile, Provence, France** †28.2.1677 x 1646 Jehane Marque \*ca 1628, †1688 on the ship *China*, daughter of David and Marie Grange. Pierre was the son of Barthélemy Jourdan †before 1624 x St. Martin de la Brasque 1601 Jehane Lautier. Pierre had a brother named Pol.

- Magdalene** \*ca. 1647, married to Daniel Roux.

b1 Jeanne ROUSSE

b2 Marie ROUSSE

- Marie** \*ca.1647, married to Jean Roux †before 23.10.1685. We conclude Marie and Magdalene were twins

b1 Jeanne ROUSSE \*1673; died on the ship *China*

<sup>48</sup> See for example the work of Andre van Rensburg on the [www.Stamouers.com](http://www.Stamouers.com) site



- b2 Marie ROUSSE \*1678 ; orphan at the Cape  
 b3 Marguerite ROUSSE \*1681 ; orphan at the Cape
- iii. **Barthélemy** †22.05.1680 x 28.4.1676 Jeanne Brette  
 b1 Isabeau \*1677  
 b2 Jeanne
- iv. **Catherine** who died young on 2.6.1676
- v. **Jean Jourdan de Belle Etoile**; \*Luberon 1660. Arrived at the Cape on the ship *China* on 4 August 1688. Later owner of the farm "La Motte" in Franschoek. † Between March 1698 and Jan 1699  
 x Isabeau Long of La Motte d'Aigues in Provence  
**b1 Pieter** x 25.2.1725 Susanna Delpoort<sup>49</sup>  
 b2 Jean x 19.3.1724 Susanna Jourdan, daughter of Pierre Jourdan de Cabrières  
 b3 Paul »25.9.1695 x Rachel Nel  
 b4 Louis »15.7.1697, burgher Drakenstein,  
 x 11.4.1728 Petronella van Staden;  
 xx 18.10.1739 Maria Guillaumet of Languedoc  
 b5 Janne (Jeanne/"Johanna") » 18.1.1699,  
 x Daniel Krynauw;  
 xx 31.10.1734 Andries Hesselbaart, of Halle in Saxony
- vi. **Pierre Jourdan de Belle Etoile**; \*Luberon 1664. Arrived at the Cape on the ship "*China*" on 4 August 1688. Property owner in Table Valley. † Before Dec 1716 x Cape Town 16.10.1701 Johanna Adriana Junius  
 b1 Johanna » Cape Town 06.08.1702  
 x 1718 A. de Nicker;  
 xx J.D. Hiebner  
 b2 Maria » Cape Town 16.11.1704,  
 x 1.2.1722 Johannes Pretorius, son of Dirk Pretorius;  
 xx 3.7.1740 David Sultania \*1713 as "Mochamat Dayan" »18.12.1739 as "David"

**II. Pierre Jourdan "Cavalier" de La Roque d'Antheron**; \*ca.1620 La Roque d'Antheron x Susanna Pascal \*ca. 1637. The couple lived in Cabrières d'Aigues in Provence, France by 1661.

- i. **Pierre Jourdan de Cabrière d'Aigues**; \*Cabrières d'Aigues 1661; Arrived on the ship "*China*" on 4 August 1688. Later owner of the farm Cabrière, church deacon, †28.10.1723.  
 x Anna Fauche (Fouché), †1713  
 xx Maria Verdot, daughter of Hercule Verdot of La Roque d'Antheron, Provence.  
 b1 Anna » Drakenstein 30.12.1698 x Louis Fourie  
 b2 Pierre » Drakenstein 06.12.1699 † before end 1702  
 b3 Joseph » Drakenstein 30.10.1701 x Maria Magdalena le Roux  
 b4 Susanna » ca. 1703 x Jean Jourdan (vb2), son of Jean Jourdan de Belle Etoile  
 b5 Marie » Drakenstein 23.08.1705 † Before end 23.11.1713
- ii. **Anthoine** \*1669. Our best information is that he remained with his parents in France in 1687.

<sup>49</sup> Stellenbosch Marriages 1700-1788, VC 639, pp.15; 1725, 25 Feb' Pieter Jourdaan van Cabo jongman met Susanna del porte mede van Cabo Jongdr.

## Discussion

The present work provides the foundation for several thousand South African Jourdaans and their descendants to place the origin of their Jourdan bloodline in La Roque d'Antheron, rather than only in the three little towns at the foot of the Luberon in Provence. Those three little towns, Cabrières d'Aigues, La Motte d'Aigues and St. Martin de la Brasque supplied a disproportionately large number of the South African Vaudois Huguenots.

Despite its small size, this group of people had a disproportionately large influence on the history of South Africa and beyond, ranging from the 1700s Frontier leader Josua Joubert, through Jacobus Joubert who took down the English flag in the Graaff-Reinet Rebellion of 1796, to General Piet Joubert who led the Republican forces to victory against Britain in 1881. In later years we would see their bloodline at work with the advent of individuals such as Prime Minister D.F. Malan and international wartime heroes such as leading WWII Royal Air Force fighter ace, Sailor Malan. In the case of the latter the influence stretched far beyond South Africa. A miniature die cast model of him with his pet dog, manufactured by the Corgi Toy Company and representing the heroes of that battle, remains a collector's piece today. In the 1969 film, *Battle of Britain*, the character of actor Robert Shaw was explicitly based on Sailor Malan.

It is rather interesting in the genealogical domain that two completely separate Jourdan lines from Provence coalesced when Jean Jourdan, son of Jean de Belle Etoile, married Susanna Jourdan, the daughter of Pierre de Cabrières d'Aigues in the Drakenstein parish of the Cape of Good Hope, 6,000 miles from the Luberon.

## Acknowledgement

The author is indebted to Richard Ball who supplied numerous Muster Lists and baptisms and who also reviewed this paper. The good people managing the CNRS database were kind enough to provide the author with special access to the superb database of Michelle Magdelaine. The excellent transcriptions of 17<sup>th</sup> century Huguenot documents by Bernard Appy in France were extremely helpful. The author is also much indebted to Virginia Belz Chomat in the United States for additional information about the Jourdans of the Luberon and for very helpful feedback on this work. The review of this work by Delia Robertson added much value. The author further wishes to thank his wife, Jeanne Basson, for constructively critical reading of this work.

## Appendix – sources for the detailed family information in France

The following source details were confirmed in consultation with Virginia Belz Chomat who did the hard work of finding many of the E-series reference materials for her book<sup>50</sup> on the Jourdan families of Cabrières d'Aigues. This series of references represents the call numbers for documents housed in the *Archives Departmentales* of the Vaucluse in Avignon.

### 1) Pierre Jourdan (Carretier)

- Born the son of Barthélemy Jourdan †before 1624 x St. Martin de la Brasque 1601 Jehane Lautier.
  - SOURCE: The records of Notary Enjoubert of Pertuis; reference 3<sup>E</sup>56/225.
- Married Jehane Marque (baptised 1625) in 1646.
  - SOURCE: The records of Notary Enjoubert of Pertuis; reference 3<sup>E</sup>56/259.
- Pierre died 28 Feb 1677 :
  - SOURCE: Register of Protestant Baptisms, Marriages & Burials 1675-1682 of the Protestant Church of

---

50 Virginia Belz Chomat, *Cabrières d'Aigues et la Famille Jourdan*, Edition Cabrières, (2007) and private communications

the Val d'Aigues. Cabrières d'Aigues was the main church and Peypin and St Martin were annexes; the pastor resided in Cabrières. Reference: 1<sup>E</sup>113/3.

- Jehane Marque abjures with her two sons Pierre and Jean between 23 and 27 October 1685 at St. Martin.
  - **SOURCE:** The records of Notary Gavaudan of La Tour d'Aigues. Reference 3<sup>E</sup>69/319. See also the journal *La Valmasque*, No 70, 1st quarter 2006, Bulletin de l'Association d'Etudes Vaudoises & Historiques du Luberon.
- Jehane receives aid at Geneva with her two unidentified children on 12 September 1687;
  - **SOURCE :** Church books of the Protestant Church- Geneva: Michelle Magdelaine, *Huguenot Database of CNRS*: <http://www.refuge-huguenot.fr/recherches.php> Entries 21896 & 21897
- Jehane receives aid at Schaffhausen with her two unidentified children on 30 September 1687;
  - **SOURCE :** Church books of the Protestant Church- Schaffhausen: Michelle Magdelaine, *Huguenot Database of CNRS*: <http://www.refuge-huguenot.fr/recherches.php> Entries 75095 & 75096
- Jehane and children receive aid at Frankfurt on 31 October 1687, where the children are identified as sons Pierre and Jean;
  - **SOURCE :** Church books of the Protestant Church- Frankfurt: Michelle Magdelaine, *Huguenot Database of CNRS*: <http://www.refuge-huguenot.fr/recherches.php>. Entries 97291, 97291, 97293 and 97294
- Jehane is named Jeanne Marthe by the Dutch East India Company on 23 December 1687 in Rotterdam. Her age is than given as 60, placing her birth in approximately 1627, but the earlier data above is preferred and much more likely to be correct.
  - **SOURCE :** Dutch East India Company *planned* passenger list of December 1687- ex Rotterdam (C Graham Botha pp.140)

The term "carretier" is more likely "charretier", which would have made him a carter who moved stuff from A to B with a cart or wagon, whether wood or harvests or the like.

#### a) Pierre Jourdan (Carretier)'s daughter Marie

- Marie was born ca. 1647, based on her age of 40 given by the VOC in 1687
  - **SOURCE :** Dutch East India Company *planned* passenger list of December 1687- ex Rotterdam as per C Graham Botha pp.140. We do not have as much faith in this number as in the age of her sister Magdalene. No age was given for Marie at her 1685 abjuration
- Marie married Jean Roux, likely brother of Daniel Roux below. See her abjuration below
- Jean Roux died before 23 October 1685 based on the fact that she abjured as widow on that date
  - **SOURCE:** The records of Notary Enjoubert of Pertuis; reference 3<sup>E</sup>56/299. See also the journal *La Valmasque*, No 67, 1st quarter 2005, Bulletin de l'Association d'Etudes Vaudoises & Historiques du Luberon.
- Marie abjured as widow of Jean Roux with her three daughters Jeanne, Marie and Margarite at La Motte d'Aigues on 23 October 1685.
  - **SOURCE:** The records of Notary Enjoubert of Pertuis; reference 3<sup>E</sup>56/299. See also the journal *La Valmasque*, No 67, 1st quarter 2005, Bulletin de l'Association d'Etudes Vaudoises & Historiques du Luberon.
- Marie and her three daughters are wrongly identified at Geneva as *Marie Jourdane* from *La Motte-Chalancon*
  - **SOURCE :** Church books of the Protestant Church- Geneva: Michelle Magdelaine, *Huguenot Database of*



CNRS: <http://www.refuge-huguenot.fr/recherches.php>; Entries 21885 & 21886

- All three (now named "Jordan") appear at Schaffhausen on 29 September 1687 and the scribe is now appropriately uncertain which of the two possible La Motte towns is involved.
  - **SOURCE** : Church books of the Protestant Church- Schaffhausen: Michelle Magdelaine, *Huguenot Database of CNRS*: <http://www.refuge-huguenot.fr/recherches.php>; Entries 74970 & 74971. Just before them Suzanne "Goiraud" (Harry: *Goirand*) of La Motte registers (74966) along with Isabeau Long of La Motte (74967) - all of them appropriately have question marks next to "Chalancon"
- On 31 October 1687 Marie "Jourdane" and her three daughters (still unnamed) receive help at Frankfort (entries 97297 & 97298). Immediately before them we have (entries 97295 & 97296) Suzanne Goirand and Isabeau Long. Their destinations are given as "Hollande". Several others, headed for the Cape of Good Hope, also arrive on this day. In particular, Marie's mother and brothers, as well as the three men Pierre Jourdan, Paul Jourdan and Louis Courbon of Cabrières d'Aigues arrive. Next to Paul Jourdan's entry at Frankfurt it says "*point parents de Pierre JOURDAN.*" It means they are not related.
  - **SOURCE** : Church books of the Protestant Church- Frankfurt: Michelle Magdelaine, *Huguenot Database of CNRS*: <http://www.refuge-huguenot.fr/recherches.php>
- Her daughters' names are revealed to be Jeanne/Jehane, Marie & Margarete/Margarite
  - **SOURCE** : DEIC *planned* passenger list of December 1687- ex Rotterdam as per C Graham Botha pp.140

#### **b) Pierre Jourdan (Carretier)'s daughter Magdalene**

- Magdalene was born ca. 1647
  - **SOURCE**: Calculated from her age given at abjuration (see below)
- Magdalene (38) and husband Daniel Roux (42), son of the late Pierre Roux, abjure at La Motte d'Aigues on 23 October 1685 along with daughters Jeanne & Marie;
  - **SOURCE**: The records of Notary Enjoubert of Pertuis; reference 3<sup>E</sup>56/299. Thus Daniel is still alive on 23 October 1685. See also the journal *La Valmasque*, No 67, 1st quarter 2005, Bulletin de l'Association d'Etudes Vaudoises & Historiques du Luberon.

It is likely that Daniel Roux was the brother of Jean Roux, the late husband of Marie Jourdanne, because the abjurations of Daniel and his wife were immediately after those of Marie and her three daughters, indicating that they came as a single family unit, likely living in one home.

#### **c) Pierre Jourdan (Carretier)'s daughter Catherine**

- Catharine died 2 June 1676. We have no baptism information.
  - **SOURCE**: Register of Protestant Baptisms, Marriages & Burials 1675-1682 of the Protestant Church of the Val d'Aigues. Reference: 1<sup>E</sup>113/3.

#### **d) Pierre Jourdan (Carretier)'s son Barthélemy**

- Married Jeanne Brette 28 April 1676
  - **SOURCE**: (Archive of the Département Alpes de Haute Provence) Baptisms, Marriages & Burials for the Reformed Church of Manosque; Reference 1<sup>E</sup>123/13.
- Died 22 May 1680

- **SOURCE:** Register of Protestant Baptisms, Marriages & Burials 1675-1682 of the Protestant Church of the Val d'Aigues. Reference: 1<sup>E</sup>113/3.
- Jeanne Brette and her daughters Isabeau and Jeanne abjured between 23 and 27 October 1685 at St. Martin
  - **SOURCE:** The records of Notary Gavaundan of La Tour d'Aigues. Reference 3<sup>E</sup>69/319. See also the journal *La Valmasque*, No 70, 1st quarter 2006, Bulletin de l'Association d'Etudes Vaudoises & Historiques du Luberon.

#### e) **Pierre Jourdan (Carretier)'s sons Jean and Pierre**

- They appear at Jehane Marque's abjuration above, where their names are given (See above).
- They appear with her again in unidentified fashion in Geneva and Schaffhausen (See above).
- They are clearly identified by name with her at Frankfort on 31 October 1687 (See above).
- They are identified by name as the sons Jean (28) and Pierre (24) of Jeanne "Marthe" (actually Marque), widow of "Jourdan".
  - **SOURCE :** Dutch East India Company *planned* passenger list of 23 December 1687- ex Rotterdam (C Graham Botha pp.140)

#### 2) **Pierre Jourdan (Cavalier)**

- Pierre was born ca. 1620 in La Roque d'Anthéron as son of Jehan Jourdan from La Roque and Jeanne Crespin
  - **SOURCE:** Calculated from his age given at his 1685 abjuration below.
- Pierre married Susanne Pascal in 1659 in Cabrières d'Aigues
  - **SOURCE:** The records of Notary Enjoubert of Pertuis; reference 3<sup>E</sup>56/264 – folio 397.
- Pierre (then 65), his wife Susanne Pascal (then 48) and their two children Pierre (24) and Anthoine (16) abjured in Cabrières d'Aigues on 22 October 1685 in front of Notary Lafourest.
  - **SOURCE:** The records of Notary Enjoubert of Pertuis; reference 3<sup>E</sup>56/299.
- Son Anthoine married in 1695. In the marriage act dated 27 November 1695, Susanne Pascal, who was then already widowed, named Anthoine her heir. She documented the condition that, should her other son Pierre, who *had been in the king's service for many years*, still be alive and return home; then the inheritance was to be shared equally between her two sons.
  - **SOURCE:** The records of Notary Enjoubert of Pertuis; reference 3<sup>E</sup>56/302.
  - Susanne would likely not have wanted to tell the authorities that son Pierre had fled to the Cape under the Protestant Dutch flag. The Luberon Protestants believed that Louis XIV would soon change his mind and they therefore saw exile as temporary. They expected those who fled to return home before long<sup>51</sup>.

#### 3) **Pierre Jourdan (father of Paul Jourdan)**

This Cabrières d'Aigues family is peripheral to the genealogy of the South African families Jordaan. Its significance lies in the fact that it produced the Paul Jourdan who died on the ship *China* en route to the Cape. All references are to the records of Notary Enjoubert of Pertuis, except where otherwise indicated. The family structure was as follows:

Pierre Jourdan   x 12.01.1659 Susanne, daughter of Joseph Foraize & Magdalene Brette (3<sup>E</sup>56/264)  
                           xx 22.10.1662 Magdalene Pellade (Pellat) (3<sup>E</sup>56/265)

---

51 Private communication, Virginia Belz Chomat,

Children from the second marriage:

Paul	*ca.1666 (The prospective Cape immigrant) (3 <sup>E</sup> 56/299)
Jeanne	(3 <sup>E</sup> 56/299)
Margarite	(3 <sup>E</sup> 56/299)
Magdalene	» 20.01.1675

◦ **SOURCE:** The data for Magdalene Jr. is the Register of Protestant Baptisms, Marriages & Burials 1675-1682 of the Protestant Church of the Val d'Aigues. Reference: 1<sup>E</sup>113/3.