

Vosges witches

G 710

1623. Remonstrance on behalf of Chapter of St Dié

' . . . que leur procureur d'office ayant fait informer contre George Durand de Clemecey leur subject pour crime de sortilege, et ayant ledit Durand pretendu que Humbert Jardelle, et Nicolas Jean du Vic subjectz desdits sieurs remonstrantz avoient induict et pratiqué quelques tesmoins ouys en ladite information et commis quelque monopole, en auroit fait informer, par devant le Sr Prudhomme Consr d'Estat et Mre des Requestes des Vostres, commis et deputé par V.A., et tant procedé, que par Arrest de V.A. la procedure auroit esté declairée nulle, defectueuse et de nul effect, Sauf ausdits Srs venerables de faire de nouveau proceder contre ledit Durand sy bon leur semble par les voyes et moyens legitimes et de droict, et audit Durand ses moyens de defences et justifications, et faisant droict au proces extraordinairement instruit contre lesdits Jardelle et du Vic sur lesdits cas de monopole, complot et pratique susdits, declairé iceulx suffisamment atteinctz et convaincus d'avoir pratiqué lesdites monopoles et complotz et induict plusieurs dudit Clemecey de contribuer aux frais du proces par eulx entrepris contre ceulx qui estoient soubçonnés dudit crime de sortilege . . '

Condemned to fine of 50 francs, against imprisonment, and to payment of Durand's costs. Also, at his request, to make 'reparation honorable', by an arrêt of 2 December 1622; this to be at St Dié, before Durand and six persons chosen by him. Were to declare, bareheaded and knees on ground. 'que monopolieusement et malicieusement ilz ont comploté et par pratique secrette recherché plusieurs particuliers a deposer contre ledit Durand et iceulx induict a contribuer aux frais du proces d'iceluy, dont ilz demandent pardon a dieu, a S.A., a justice et audit Durand, lequel ils tiennent pour homme de bien et non atteint dudit crime . . '

Canons wanted the fines to be payable to them, and this was conceded by an arrêt issued at Nancy on 4 January 1623.

1625

26 April 1625; Chapter receives a complaint from Demenge Gerardin of Vardenal, relating to the proceedings against Barbeline femme Jean François of Vardenal, charged with witchcraft. Evidence had been taken against her by Jean de Guerre, maire of St Dié, accompanied by the procureur d'office, the Sr Melian, and the greffier Cherier, who had used the house of the suppliant. Total costs, including those for her subsequent release, came to 219 francs, for which he had been unable to obtain payment, so that he had to borrow money himself.

Sent on to Jean de Guerre, who protested that he was not responsible for paying the costs, and had indeed not been paid for his own expenses - was only acting as an agent for the procureur, and in any case costs should fall on the 'parties secretes', who were unknown to him.

1629

6 April 1629; formal death sentence against Jean Simonin alias Pulson of Moriviller, convicted as a witch.

Followed by request from Jean du Ban, Didier Perise, and Mongeotte veuve Jean Pelleson, of Moriviller. The elder Jean Pelleson had been executed in 1599 (?), and his goods were bought by his widow Catherine. 100 francs from proceeds had been allocated to his 3 children Margueritte, Ydotte, and Jean, who had married the supplicants. All had now been executed as witches, and Catherine had been executed most recently. Husbands had bought goods of their wives, and now Mongeotte (who had 3 small children) wanted to buy those of her husband. Problem had arisen with procureur over the 100 francs, and it was ordered that this sum should be paid to them (2 October 1629). She bought house for 360 francs, from which the 100 was deducted.

1630

9 July 1630; interrogation under torture of Jeannon veuve Colas Paticier, of St Dié. Resisted thumbscrews and rack, confessing nothing.

Inventory of goods of Catherine veuve Thiebault Doyen of Mourivillier, executed as witch at St Dié. Total value 1,753 francs. (Dated 1 May 1630)

Inventory of goods of Jean du Ban of Mourivillier, who had fled for fear of arrest as a witch. A few tools and pieces of furniture, with part of a garden, sold for 19 francs. (5 February 1630)

26 June 1630; interrogation of François l'Hermite of St Dié

Said he was about 40, native of St Dié; mother and father had been executed as witches long before. Unmarried, and had always worked for those who had asses to carry wood to the town; currently in service of miller of Bocquemolin.

Asked whether he had not been found by Jean Bonnesoeur cutting wood with George Grand Didier of la Rochatte around the previous St Remy, and told off for cutting in wrong place, denied any knowledge of this. Also denied threatening Bonnesoeur that he would repent. Asked if he had been cause of death of his dog the next Monday, said he did not know if he had a dog or not. Knew nothing about death of one of his asses the following day. Asked whether Jean had called him witch and beaten him, threatening to kill him if he did not cure his ass, he agreed that he had been on way back from woods when he saw that one of Jean's asses had fallen, and he did behave as described - but he was innocent.

Then asked about dispute with Nicolas Honin and his brother, 2 years earlier, about rooms they wanted to rent. He said he knew nothing of this, and denied that Honin called him witch and threatened to kill him when his ass fell.

Denied being told off by his master Demenge Valat for cutting wood 'en lieu de danger', and said he had left his service at the end of his term. Said nothing about claim that master thought he was a witch.

Denied having quarrelled with Jacques Simon 7 years earlier, accusing him of taking his wood to load his ass, or being cause of its sickness. Also rejected suggestions that Simon had come to threaten him with an axe, calling him witch, or that 2 years later he had caused his horse to break its leg after it passed him on way back from woods.

Asked whether he had made Jacquat Chanoitey's asses ill, denied this, but did say he had threatened to have him burned. Also said he had not caused broken leg of ass belonging to Jean Masson, 7 years earlier. Denied that Adam Honin had threatened to kill him, 2 years earlier, if he did not cure his asses, and called him witch. Asked whether he had caused Mathis Hermant to become all swollen after he caught him taking 2 or 3 years from garden of Henry Bergier 10 years earlier, denied this too.

No further information about his case.

1631

12 March 1631; procureur d'office is charged with a request from Mengeon Demenge Henry of Ste Marguerite, who declares himself 'delateur ou plaignant de plusieurs malversations presumées commise par Claude et Mengeon Malremeix, freres'. They and others of their family before them were long suspected of witchcraft; over last 2 or 3 years animals to value of more than 1000 écus had died, mostly after threats from brothers 'ou en desdain de ce qu'ilz n'ont obtenu les courtoysies dont ils requeroient certains leurs voisin soit pour charry ou emprunt'. Offers to bear costs of procedure if they are not convicted, and begs for prompt relief from losses.

5 May 1631; extract from confessions of Demenge Marammeix. Named those he had seen at sabat as Didier Ferry and Beniste femme Didier Cheneviere, of Ste Marguerite, Claudel Mathieu, Claudon and Mengeon Milan of Remomeix, Claudatte femme Claude Aulbert of Fouchifol, Jean Blaise and Claude Gabourel of Entre-deux-Eaux, Beniste femme Jean Demenge Noel of le Chasnoy du Saulcy, and Didier Babel of Saulcy. Statement that he had later been executed.

26 April 1631; vicaire général for Cardinal de Lorraine, bishop of Toul, has seen the proceedings against Dominic Gordet, curé of Vomécourt, charged with witchcraft and other crimes. Claude Cathelinotte and Annon femme Didier Gaulart of Bethoncourt had maintained accusations of seeing him at sabat until their deaths at the stake. Also accused by Bastien, Claude, and Mengeotte, children of Claudon Pelletier of Hymont, and by Toussaince and Jean, children of Jean Noel of Mataincourt, who had confessed they were witches and were in prison at Mirecourt. On cofnrontation had accused him of being at the sabat, where they had seen him commit various 'impietez'.

Had also been interrogated 'sur les abus par luy commis es exercismes avec ses espouses'. Had been investigated for mark that day by surgeons. Ordered to be tortured, with thumbscrews, rack, and tortillons.

During interrogation under torture was asked if he had performed the office of priest at the sabbat, and pretended to marry people. Asked how he had cured someone who had an eye out of place, said it had been by invoking God's name and using olive oil. While being racked cried out 'Jesus Maria, mere de Dieu, St Nicolas ne me laisse pas, Je remet mon ame entre les mains de Dieu Je n'ay point veu de sabbat ny Image de cire ny distribué pouldre, disant libera me a calumniis hommn Maria mater grand mater misericordia St Dominic mon patron aydez moy Maria grand mater misericordia tu nos ab hoste protege et hors mortis suscipio, misericorde, misericorde je meure je meure, Ste Marie aydez moy Je dis la verité Je n'ay jamais veu sabbat ne scay que c'est Je n'ay point picqué d'image de cire ny veu et n'ay aucun pact avec le diable ny tacite ny expres.'

Said 'n'avoit jamais heu cognoissance charnelle avec ladite Cathelinotte sinon deux fois encor estoit il yvre et ne scait ce qu'il fit'. After release told 'qu'il avoit abusé des exorcismes et que cela ne peut estre sans estre coupable de sortilege ou d'heresie.' Replied 'que s'il a commis quelques Indiscretions aux exorcismes il demande qu'on luy pardonne disant tousjours qu'il n'estoit pas sorciere.'

Altogether seems to have been given half an hour on rack and a quarter of an hour under tortillons. At the end exhorted to think of judgement of God, which he could not escape whatever happened before the justice of men, and sent back to prison, still protesting his innocence.

20 July 1663; extract from registers of cour souveraine de Lorraine et Barrois, at Pont-à-Mousson.

Court has seen papers of case against Mengeon Gerard Vandechamp of Mandray, who had been accused by Dominique Cuny, also of Mandray (partie formelle), of witchcraft and theft. Had been convicted of theft of an ox by court at St Dié, sentenced to flogging and fine of 200 francs (3 July), but this was held over for result of witchcraft proceedings. Had apparently participated in taking of ox by night from house of Chrestien Mongrolle of Braconcel. Sentenced to torture if mark was found, otherwise merely to be shown instruments and interrogated. Had evidently been tortured, and definitive sentence passed at St Dié on 7 July, that he should be strangled and burned as a witch. had then appealed, and interrogation had been carried out by the conseiller Sarazin, commissaire, at the Conciergerie on 18 July; second interrogation on 20 July in Chambre du Conseil.

Vandechamp was ordered to leave Office de St Dié, to remain away for 5 years on pain of banishment, and to pay costs of procedure. The court also 'mande et ordonne aux mayeur et assesseurs qui l'ont formalisé de venir incessamment en ceste ville pour respondre sur les conclusions que le procureur general prendra contre eux'.

Extract from confessions of Anne Coupechasse, veuve Demenge Commis bourgeois de Raon, executed as witch on 17 August 1652.

Had confessed to being seduced by devil, and asked why replied 'que c'estoit a cause de son second mariage, et qu'elle en estoit extremement desolée pour estre trompée ayant esté delaissée de son dit mary huit jours apres la consommation de son mariage second, lequel l'abandonnant luy enleva tout ce qu'elle avoit de meilleur.'

Gave two long lists of accomplices. First group included Abreham Toussaint, Claudon Magnier, the wives of Bastien Mathieu and Phelippe de Lusse (all of Raon), and 'la Dangeville' who had now gone to Selles. Also Nicolas Grandpere, Nicolas Jean Houx, and Claude Brabant, also of Raon.

Those she had seen at sabat also included the wife of Nicolas de Petrtmont (?), la Biermante, and wife of Didier Daniou, of Badonviller, widow of Claudon Toussaint of Neufmaison, Didier Boudat of Bertrichamp, Marie Comte of Selles, Isabeau Dauphin of la Neufville, Pierre Lallemand of Selles, Nicolas de la Voivre of Hurbache, wife of Colas l'Hoste of le Village, Claudatte from Rambervillers, living at St Dié, a saddler from St Dié, Mengeotte Tisserand, widow of Rambervillers, Martin de Pexonne and another large widow from Pexonne, la femme Bocqué of St Clement, la petite Anon of Zehonne, Jean Claude of Brut, a widow named Mengeotte from Mesnil near Rambervillers, la Fasselier of Raon, and Tante Margueritte of Moyenmoustier.

25 January 1662; case of Magdelaine la Hache, femme Honorable Nicolas Hennequel, Mre Echevin of Badonviller. She had cut her throat after giving plentiful evidence of mental illness. Had previous bout of madness more than 20 years earlier, from which she had never entirely recovered according to some witnesses, and had remarried only previous year. Had been taken to Moyenmoûtier previous week to be exorcised; priest there seems to have said this was not convenient, but suggested she might be bewitched; others thought she was possessed. Much testimony to effect that she was devout, confessing and taking communion often, also that she believed herself damned and wanted to die. No sign that anyone was suspected of causing her condition. Noticeable how many women signed depositions.

May 1714; incest case against Nicolas Gabriel, laboureur de Diespach, and Marie de la Bolle, servant in his house and sister of his deceased wife. Nicolas confessed on interrogation that he had committed the crime over 3 days that spring, then continued to keep her in the house, although not repeating the offence. The maire of the Ban de Plaine had told him to send her away, but he needed her to look after his 3 children, of whom the eldest was only 7. Curé had refused to absolve him at Easter, saying he wanted to write and consult prior of convent at Senones.

First witness was Raine Chapelier, third wife of Nicolas' father Ydoux Gabriel, aged 56. Said that on Easter Monday she had found them in bed together when she went to take an Easter egg to one of his children, and had left 'tant elle fut affronté de voir une telle action'.

Jeanne Claudel (21) deposed that Marie had told her it was the fault of the curé of Conroy, who had said they could be married with a dispensation, since they were not related, and it would be easier to get this if she was pregnant. Had also heard her say 'qu'elle croioit qu'elle avoit esté enchantée par Raine Chapellier marastre dudit Nicolas Gabriel que c'estoit une sorciere'.

Magdelaine Claudel, femme Nicolas Menel, said she was cousin to both the accused. Had heard Marie say 'que Raine Chapellier l'avoit enchanté comme elle avoit enchanté tous les hommes qu'elle avoit eu'.

Françoise Claudel, 19, also testified she had said Raine was 'une grande sorciere'.

Francoise Housse femme Joseph Flesse, 23, testified that Marie had told her how Raine had found them in bed, although they had not yet committed any crime, 'et que cette Raine Chapellier les avoit enchanté, que l'on disoit qu'elle enchantoit les hommes'.

At confrontations Marie denied having made any suggestion that Raine was a witch or had enchanted her.

Procureur fiscal of comté de Salm asked for sentence by which accused should make amende honorable, be whipped, and then Nicolas spend 6 months in prison, while Marie should be banished in perpetuity. Fine of 100 risdallers for Gabriel, and to bear costs of case.

Followed by legal consultation which recommends much lighter penalties. Amende honorable, followed by 6 months in prison for Nicolas and 3 for Marie. He is to pay 50 risdallers in fine and 10 in alms, she 20 and 5, plus costs of procedure.

Document recognises that by bull of Sixtus V one could inflict death sentence, but goes on to argue that 'on ne se porte plus aujourd'hui à une si grande rigueur', and that circumstances should be taken into account. Accused seem to have sinned more by 'defaut d'instruction, stupidité, et ignorance de la grandeur du crime par eux commis, que par une malice préméditée'.

On final appeal the prince sentenced them to only half the penalties suggested by the consultation. Procureur fiscal had also appealed, but his claims were rejected. Costs came to 416 francs. Nicolas was literate - or at least capable of a competent signature.

Also nice case from 1708 of curé of St Pôle near Badonviller, accused of making niece pregnant, of drunkenness and other disorders, and of failing to perform duties properly. Only witness depositions. Include interesting case of confessional, when he refused to absolve penitent, claiming he had sinned with a woman and that he knew this from her confession. After 18 months this dispute ended with reconciliation operated by visiting Capucin. Signs of communal tolerance fairly extensive - appears to have made another niece pregnant some 10 years earlier.

BB6 Mirecourt

On 3 July 1625 the PG des Vosges reported that a dispute over the rights of the greffier was holding up the formal process of obtaining sentences against

Jeannon Wilemin dite la Gargantine, charged with witchcraft, and Demenge Claudon du Clos of Ville sur Illon, accused of murdering the prévot of Charmes, Claude Liebault. Ducal council approved his suggestion that the procedure should continue without prejudice to this other question, which might give rise to lengthy proceedings.

G 563

14 January 1595; sentence of banishment against Jennon Colin, femme Jean Poiresson of Giriviller, who had failed to appear to answer charges against her.

August 1581; complaint from Jean Perrin of Giriviller

Claimed that on previous Sunday, 20 August, Nicolas Lolbiat, maire of Giriviller, accompanied by his wife and his sons Jacques and Symonin, had attacked Jennon, wife of the complainant. On way back from Mass found her sitting outside her house, and maire said to her 'Caigne Ribaulde meschant femme tu m'a tué ma chatte' (which was untrue); she replied 'qu'elle avoit le Diable que les emporteroit'. They then attacked her, and Jean when he came up to help her on his return from Mass, using stones they had in their hands; they had to take refuge in house of le Grand Pierron Demenge Gerard. He was still in bed and in danger of his life; had tried to take action through George Bichotte, lieutenant of the maire, but he had claimed he was not a sworn lieutenant. Perrin was therefore appealing direct to the canons at St Dié, with more urgency because Lolbiat and his family had been making threats 'qu'ils n'estoient pas encore quictes pour cela'.

26 August 1581; order to maire Thiery Jean Thiery to investigate the matter.

1 September 1581; informations

(1) Jean Perrin, 46

Same story as above; he had gone to help wife when she was assaulted by the maire, then the other members of the family assaulted him.

(2) Jennon Aulbry, natif de Clisentine, femme du precedent en seconde noces, 30

Also told story of exchange as reported by husband, after which she was punched several times in the face.

(3) Nicolas Grillat, marchal, 60

Had seen Lolbiat's wife with cat in her hand, saying someone had killed it, without naming them. Then saw fight from a distance.

(4) Thomas Demenge Gerard, laboureur, 40

- (5) Vaultier Guymot, rouyer, 60
- (6) Le maire Mengin Poiresson, demeurant en la seigneurie du Vaulx, 60
- (7) Jehan Anthoine, laboureur, 36
- (8) ? marchal, 22
- (9) Didier Mareschal, laboureur, 60
- (10) Claudon Grand Preix, laboureur, 54
- (11) Dieudonné Marchant, laboureur, 56
- (12) Demenge François, laboureur, 30
- (13) Curien Hurale (?), masson, 42
- (14) Pierron Demenge Gerard

All essentially similar depositions; emerged that Perrin had struck Lolbiat on head with a stone when he was attacking his wife.

- (15) Colas Alexis, laboureur, echevin en la justice

Said that when wife showed Lolbiat the dead cat, 'veant ce dit haultement aussetost nous ne poulrons nourir beste en notre maison pour ces gens icy', addressing these words to Perrin's wife (their neighbour). When Colas Lolbiat was striking Perrin on body with a stone he said 'ce gros leurre m'est venuz frapper en trahison'.

- (16) Jennon femme du precedent

No new facts.

13 September 1581; surgeon's report that Perrin had some serious wounds on head, with a haemorrhage, and a broken rib, so that he was still unable to work.

7 and 8 January 1595; Perrin had made complaint that he had spent 3 months in prison at St Dié on charges of theft and witchcraft; had endured such cold that he was 'quasy perclus des deux bras'. His wife had been executed, but he had been cleared of charges brought by 'ses malveillants'. Despite this he found that his property had been confiscated to pay trial costs, and that he had been told to leave the seigneurie because the other inhabitants did not want him there; he was just to be given 30 francs. Asked for question to be reviewed at Nancy, and Rémy asked for trial documents.

Some damaged documents about his property are difficult to follow, but suggest that he was eventually allowed to keep a house of little value for himself and his children.

14 November 1594; interrogation

Said he was laboureur, aged about 60. Had lived at Giriviller, apart from being in service at Mattexey, Vennezey, and other places. Returned on first marriage 34 years earlier. Had heard that his present wife, also in prison, had confessed to being a witch.

Denied theft of grain from that collected for tithe. Admitted he had stolen some grapes, but he had paid fine of 7 francs for this. Denied causing harm to animals of person who denounced him. Also denied other charges of killing animals belonging to Claudon du Grand Prey and Didier Marchal after minor disputes, and that he had been called witch by anyone.

Asked about death of a horse which wife of Thomas Demenge Gerard had been leading to pasture; it was claimed this died suddenly after he asked where the devil she was taking it. He denied any knowledge of this. Was accused of killing horse of Colas Lolbiat, because he had asked latter to accompany him to Ramberviller, which he had not done because he feared him. He replied that he had made no such request, and had gone to Ramberviller to buy horses with his own son.

Was suggested that at previous harvest Jean Micquel had passed over his land with a cart, and beat his son when he tried to stop him. After this Micquel had a foal sick, and when it recovered his father died, which he imputed to Jean's witchcraft (it was his father who had found him taking grapes). Denied all this, as he did suggestion that he had killed billy-goat belonging to Jean Gaulthier, who had made him pay too much for some pigs - the latter's wife told him one of their cows had caused its death. Also denied throwing stone at chicken of Françoise Micquel, or being cause of death of her pig.

Said he himself had lost various animals, and did not know whom to suspect. In some cases had suspected Nicolle Grillat, wife of maire Lolbiat.

For case of Jehennon Colin, femme Jean Poirson, de Giriviller, 1594, see witch 344

G 706

14 October 1544; general statement implying that there have been arrests of subjects of Chapter for witchcraft. Didier fils Nicolas Guillon, accused of witchcraft, is handed over to officials of Chapter by Claudon Jacques, prévôt, on behalf of the duke.

4 November 1544; second document relating to same affair, which names Didier Guillon and Melline Peltre, both of St Dié.

In 1545 a house and land belonging to Didier were sold after his execution - a meadow bought by his widow Dieudonnée for 20 francs.

28 November 1549; purchase of some grain belonging to Claude le Chevalier of St Dié, who had fled after being accused of witchcraft by his wife Katherine, already executed.

28 June 1558; response to petition by Jean Gaspard of Ste Marguerite. He claimed that his wife had been arrested on charge of conspiracy to poison him, using powders supplied by a woman and her daughter from Remomeix. Woman had been arrested, and her daughter had fled. Wife had been arrested as soon as she had given birth to premature child, and he was now unable to care for the baby. Asked for her release, since there was no evidence or *partie formelle* against her, while he could testify that she had informed him about what was happening, and had not been party to any conspiracy. Powders had been handed over to justice. Response appears to be favourable.

Case of witch 345, la Grosse Alison de Montaigneiz, veuve Estienne de Ferterulz (Badonviller, 1561)

November 1571; duke accepts request on behalf of Chapter of St Dié that a woman convicted of witchcraft and sentenced to dath should be handed over to them for punishment in the normal fashion. *Prévôt* was apparently refusing to do this, for reasons which do not emerge from the document, and was ordered to follow normal practices (while this was without prejudice to respective rights if matter went further).

3 November 1571; confrontation

Jacquette femme Mengeat le Roy of Fraize was questioned about confessions. Said that Claudette femme Jean de France de Clemecey was a witch like her, though she might be '*bien rebelle et malaisée*' about admitting it - had been at *sabat* 5 times. Added that '*telles gens ne se doivent endurer parmy les chrestiens, et ne prandroit pas aultant d'or qu'il chemiroit en ceste tour pour rester en l'estat qu'elle estoit avant son emprisonnement.*' Other accomplices were Zabel felle Colin Grivel of Saichemont and Mengette femme a Le Caudy Ferry de Vy.

Was then confronted with Claudette, and maintained her accusation; latter said she had seen her about, but never kept company with her, and denied charges.

On 5, 13, and 20 November Claudette was presented before the bourgeois and the previous document read out; each time decision was that she should be released. On 3 December Change de Nancy agreed that she should be *renvoyée*, subject to allowing further information to be taken.

Row about Jacquette went on, with *prévôt* refusing to hand her over for execution, until she was found dead in her prison on 4 January 1571/2.

18 September 1581; Jean Colin Blaise of Ste Marguerite was *renvoyé*, subject to paying a fine and meeting costs of trial. Suggested that he had been '*aulcunement convaincu*' of witchcraft and as '*faulsaire*' against the witnesses, but was having mercy shown to him.

14 August 1581; confrontation of Didier fils Grand Claude of Mandray

Had been accused by Didielle femme Claude Moinginot of Mandray, already convicted. Said he was about 40, and that he was very surprised she had been convicted, since she had not been reputed a witch. Was then confronted with her, and she maintained her charges

Confronted again next day, she said she had seen Jean Didier Finance give him 'un petit oisel'.

Confronted a third time on 18 August, now she said she could not be sure it was him. although it had been so like him it must have been his double. Had failed to ask Jean Didier Finance, who would have told her for sure. Said that at sabat there was no light, so it was hard to see anyone, while they had to kneel down and put their heads to the ground until touched on head as sign they should rise.

Repeated this statement on 22 August.

22 October 1581; complaint from widow and children of Noel des Aulx, bourgeois of Viel Marché at St Dié. He had been arrested and tried as a witch, without there being any partie formelle, and tortured so hard that he had killed himself in prison. Goods had then been confiscated, and family charged 200 francs for costs, while body was buried in unconsecrated ground. Complaint was made to bishop of Metz, in charge of duchy during absence of duke, who asked for comments from Chapter of St Dié.

Reply on behalf of chapter pointed out that there was nothing unusual about lack of partie formelle in such a case, and that there had been so many complaints that it would have been quite wrong for them not to pursue the case. In any event their quality prevented them hearing it directly, and any fault would have lain with the maire and court at St Dié, although they did not think there had been any failing, while procedure had been approved in normal fashion by Change de Nancy. They had reached agreement with widow for her to have goods restored against payment of 200 francs, which was a charitable settlement on their part.

Witnesses were produced, to testify about what had happened in prison and during torture. Said that he had been suspected for up to 30 years, while 2 of them said that maire was 'trop doulx' over torture, and they had seen others treated much more harshly. Noel had seemed to be about to confess, so maire had him released, then he vomited and was sent back to prison overnight, under threat that he would be more severely tortured next day. Not entirely clear whether he fell or was just found dead - one witness suggested he might have eaten something. Also some suggestion that he had been counterfeiting illness previously, and had made enigmatic remarks which implied he might take his own life.

G 707

16 August 1585; interrogation under torture of Jehenne femme Pieron Jacquemin of Marzelay.

She denied all charges against her. Was racked and had water poured into mouth, during which she would make no reply at all. On release seemed to be unconscious for about 15 minutes, then it was suggested she was a witch, and she seemed to agree by nodding. However she then reiterated denials. One charge which was mentioned was that she had killed Diez Thiehay.

On 23 August 1585 Change de Nancy approved release, renvoyée.

4 June 1592; inventory of goods of Yzabel veuve Jean de Saintboing, of Mouriviller

List of household goods, many of them old, but a reasonable collection. Sold on 27 July for a total of some 92 francs.

30 June 1592; inventory of goods of Jean Voirier or Waré of Mouriviller, who had fled after being accused of witchcraft. Very modest collection, finally sold on 28 October for 9 francs odd.

23 December 1592; settlement over property of Claudatte veuve Michiel Demenge Anthoine, dite Haulterolbe, of le Viel Marché at St Dié, who had been executed as a witch. This was assigned to Colas Mengeat in name of his wife Barbeline and her sister Jacotte for one third, and his son Colas for two thirds, on payment of 100 francs to canons. Stated that this was to avoid a lawsuit over the inheritance.

28 May 1594; interrogation under torture of Marguitte femme Jean Mengin, of La Bolle.

Asked whether she was not subjected to some temptation in woods from which husband fetched her 6 or 7 years earlier, said she had never been so far into woods, nor lost as was claimed. Denied causing broken leg of child of Laurent Jean Moure; had only heard of this a week after it happened. Nor had she caused cows of Claudon Jean Morel to lose their milk, or advised his wife to make pilgrimage to cross of Perrichamps for a sick ox.

Was then given thumbscrews and racked. Denied causing wife of Demenge Mortaigne to lose her milk, but said she had told her to use holy water, as other women had taught her. Did not remember wishing that pigs of Jean Colin might be eaten by wolf.

Judges claimed that she did not seem to feel much pain, and went on talking as before (other sections of record suggest this was not true). She was reminded that she had been accused by Jean Diez.

Brought back and questioned later same day, was told 'que bien peu de gens, sont soubçonnés de ce crime, qu'ilz n'en soient entachés'. Continued denials, and was then racked again and given tortillons.

2 June 1594; Change de Nancy recommends that she be renvoyée

17 November 1594 - 2 January 1595. Case of Nicolle Grillat, femme Colas Lolbiat of Giriviller, who had been accused by Jehennon femme Jean Perrin. Resisted torture and was renvoyée. Printed in Vosges docs - see xerox.

G 708

1597-7 Dispute over land confiscated from Mengeon Milan, executed as witch. Holdings at Remomeix and nearby village of Vanifosse, some of the latter claimed by officers of duke.

13 August 1599; interrogation of Jennon femme Colas George alias Bonipaire, of Ste Marguerite

Said she was daughter of Jean Colin Blaise, aged about 36. Previous Tuesday she and her husband had applied to canons for evidence to be taken, so that she might be purged once and for all of charges of witchcraft which were commonly being made against her.

Was asked if she had caused death of the wife of the maire Simon Hougney, and said she had not. Also denied causing death of a cow belonging to Colas d'Anould, a sow of Anthoine Masure, and broken leg of a horse leased by the latter. Denied causing death of wife of Mongeon Demenge Henry, who had maintained until death that she had bewitched her. Agreed that she had tried to persuade Jean Didier Charpentier to marry her sister, but denied causing his strange illness which had lasted 3 months. Had visited him previous week, with husband and others, to ask if he did truly suspect her; he replied 'qu'il ne vouloit maintenir qu'elle soit sorciere, mais bien la soupconnoit il qu'elle luy avoit causé sa maladie per ce qu'elle avoit ung tres mauvais bruict.'

Denied killing cow of Jean Hougney because his wife refused to sell her some cheeses. Did not remember striking Demenge Jean Noel of Remeymont on shoulder after he refused her some money, and had not caused strange illness from which he subsequently suffered. Had not killed Magdelaine, servant of Mre Jean Maire Claude, who refused to sell her a garden, nor bewitched 2 oxen of Idoult Jean Masson.

No further documents.

7 August 1601; interrogation of Nicolas Cayel of le Faing near Ste Marguerite

Said he was laboureur aged about 70. Had apparently been accused by Claudatte femme Claudon Bandeça of le Viel Marché, and had then absented himself despite instructions not to do so. Sad he had been 'mal sage et mal advisé', and begged pardon from Chapter.

Asked who else had accused him, named Claudatte Malrammeix of Ste Marguerite, 4 years earlier, and Agathe femme Colas Jobey of le Faing, in same year. Judges remarked that he had also been accused by Claudon Didier Renel, executed at Taintrux 2 years earlier, but information had come too late for him to be confronted, and he agreed.

Admitted he had been angry with Colin Guidot who failed to pay him a franc he had promised, 2 years earlier, but denied causing strange illness of his son which lasted 18 months. Also denied causing death of animals belonging to Vincent Henriot, previously doyen at Ste Marguerite; did not remember saying that Henriot 'luy avoit esté bien rude, mais qu'il le feroit bien saulter, et l'auroit en quelque lieu, qu'il ne s'en donneroit de garde'.

Denied killing animals of Colas Valentin of Anoulzey after disputes over a meadow, or Noel Cayel his nephew, who had maintained until death that he had bewitched him. Nor had he killed an ox of Colas Gerard Ancey after quarrel previous year, although he was warned of his suspicions by Mr l'escholastre. Had not killed animals of Barthelemin Flandrey after cursing them, nor caused strange illness of Colas Chretien and his wife 5 years earlier. Had not killed foal of Claudon Flandrey because he refused to repay 7 gros he owed, or caused broken leg of cow belonging to maire Henryot 12 years earlier.

No further documents.

31 January 1602; opinion by Rémy on case of Nicolas George of Moriviller, who had made objections to various witnesses. Gives reasons why nearly all these should be disregarded, allowing only one to be valuable, and therefore argues that the torture should proceed. Had been accused as accomplice by Chrétien Pierre.

10 February 1602; second opinion in same sense from Royer (?) of Vic, with citations from Binsfeld, Bodin, and other legal authorities.

1605 Confiscation of goods of Jean Caillerey, arrested on 9 October and executed as witch on 8 November. Sold for 62 francs, 40 of which were for vines at Urtimont.

29 November 1605; execution of Barbeline femme Claudon Didier Noel of St Dié and Mongeatte femme Bastien Gros Jean of Trois Maisons.

21 December 1605; confrontation of witnesses with Mathiotte femme Jean Violle of Fouchifol

In reply to Catherine femme Claude Dieudonné agreed she had said she knew a certain herb and if she wanted to use it 'elle seroit bientost deschargée de ses enfans', but was not able to say anything about herb or who had taught her about it, except that she had known it for a long time. In next reply to Claudatte femme Colin Mongin it was clear this was a herb to prevent her having any more children. Mention that Claudatte femme Didier Henry had already been executed as witch, and had accused Mathiotte.

A small girl called Catherine, fille Mongeon Dion, claimed that Mathiotte had been to sabat with her mother. Had seen her eat unsalted meat and dance, as well as making hail. Others she had seen were Jennon femme Claude Mengin, Jean Mengin, Claudette femme Claude Aulbert,

Colatte veuve Jean le Maire, Colas Claude Colin (executed), his wife Barbelline, le maire Claudel de Coinchemont, Demenge Mathis of Entre-deux-Eaux; also her mother Catherine, Dieudonné Rochard, and Colatte femme Didier Henry, already executed.

20th (and apparently last) witness was Benitte fille Didier Henry, who had smallpox and could not come; had also accused her of being at sabbat.

On same day procureur asked for torture, and on 22 December Change de Nancy said she should only be presented to torture and threatened with it unless she seemed to be about to confess.

30 March 1601; St Dié court takes evidence at Clergoutte in ban de Fraisse, from Marguitta femme Jean Jeandey alias Jean Ginatte, of village of les Aulnes, aged 45.

Was about 'certains faicts proposez par Nicolas Hougney de Ste Marguerée contre Didier Jean Charpentier du village de Remeymont'.

Said she had been resident in ban de Fraisse for 19 years since marriage, but was native of Remeymont. Asked if in her youth she had 'les raings rompus', agreed she had been ill in this way for about a year, unable to walk properly, when she was 16 or 18. Had used 'estuves' and all the other remedies suggested, and finally recovered, after which she was in service for 7 or 8 years until marriage. Asked if she suspected illness had been caused by witchcraft, said she had not, and had no suspicion against anyone.

Asked if she had acted as godmother to Charpentier's child, agreed she had done so before her illness. Asked if she knew if he had been to devins to know who had stolen his grain, said that since her marriage she had been told that he 'avoit esté aux devin ou magicien, pour scavoir qui luy avoit robbé son millot, et que ledit magicien luy ayant faict paroistre tous les habitans dudit Remeymont luy dict que s'cavoit esté elle deposante qui luy avoit robbé sondit millot, mais elle ne scait rien de tout cela que par ouy dire'. Agreed she did have some doubts that he might have caused her illness by means of the magician or otherwise, but this was only on grounds of what she was told, and she could affirm no more.

On 23 May was questioned again, about whether she had been 'subornée ou seduicte par argent ou promesse' to say less than she knew. Insisted that neither Charpentier nor anyone else had approached her, but that she had told the truth. Did not know cause of illness, 'sinon que dieu envoye des maladies aux personnes comme il luy plaist'.

1603; case of Claude fils Claude Jean Perrin of Remeymont, printed in Docs sur l'Hist. des Vosges.

G 709

5 December 1611; confrontation of Catherine femme Didier Bertremin, of le Ban St Dié, with witnesses. Were 15 of these in all; no significant reproaches or admissions.

Procureur asked for question ordinaire on 6 December, Change de Nancy approved this on 9 December.

13 June 1613; interrogation under torture of Barbe femme Jean Remy Colin of Mayemont. Printed in Docs sur l'Hist des Vosges.

18 June 1613; interrogation of Claudatte femme Claudon Colas Perrin, of Mayemont.

She was 38, husband was laboureur, and she was native of St Genay, but had come to Mayemont as small child. Father (long dead) was Voiry Menginat, long dead, mother Hannix Durand had died 7 years earlier.

Asked if she knew her mother was suspected as witch, said all she had heard was that one named Olriat had accused her, and she had not been arrested. An aunt and a cousin had been executed at Romont and St Genay.

Asked about death of horse belonging to Valentin Jacquat, which she denied. Then asked if she had said 'que c'estoit mal faict au curé, d'excommunier en son prosne les dimenches tous sorciers et sorcieres', she denied this. Agreed she had been lost on way to mill, because a fog came up around dawn. Then asked whether after Jacquat had chased her hens angrily she was annoyed and caused losses of animals worth more than 1000 francs. On denial was asked 'pourquoy doncque elle l'alla trouver un dimanche apres la messe en son losgis, luy disant qu'il luy mescroioit ladite perte. Dict que cela est vray, mais sur un bruict qui en couroit, et que l'on luy faisoit la morgue chez ledit Jacquot.'

Asked if she had not given Colas Dombrot le vieux a cake, after which he recovered, said she had given one to his wife, buit did not know he was ill. Asked if she had been given confession and communion by curé 4 years earlier in belief she was pregnant, but then failed to have child, seemed to agree.

Was asked if she had been cause of stillbirth of child of Jean Dombrot, because he had fined horses belonging to sister's husband, denied this. Agreed she had warned her she might have trouble if she carried her child aged 2.

Asked whether she had not told Anthoinette femme Claudon Sanson that she had seen 'un petit homme qui n'estoit que de la haulteur d'une lanterne, rouge comme du feu, ayant un petit bonnet noir sur sa teste', she denied this, or that she had thought it was a little devil.

Accused of being cause of death of 5 horses bleonging to late Jean Bazier, said they had died of infectious disease, as everyone knew.

Asked if she had said one Sunday 'que le diable ne scavoit pas la pensee des gens, mais qu'il scavoit bien ce qu'ils faisoient', said she might have done, but only by hearsay..

Asked if she had not told Colas Dombrat that she would always bear him ill will because he had been prepared to testify against her mother, said she did not know, and even if she had said it she had done him no harm. Also agreed she had told his wife that she knew they suspected her of causing and curing illness.

Agreed she had talked about a dream in which 'certains montez à cheval tuoyent des gens qui sortoient de l'église', but denied that this was a legion of devils.

Asked about occasions when she had been seen coming back late at night, with suggestion that she was returning from sabat, denied one instance, said that in another case had been looking for a cow.

August 1614 (approx); Jehennon femme Mongeon Voiry of Monzeville executed as a witch; subsequent claim for debt of 200 francs owed by her and her husband to Jean Colas Masson of Pierrepont.

G2717

(Undated) Informations contre Mengin Martin, Scarupt

(1) Jean Colas Lienard, 35

Reputation 9 years. No personal suspicion, but had heard the late wife of Le Vieux François claim that after she had been to law with him several of her sheep died suddenly, which she suspected was result of his witchcraft.

(2) Estienne François, St Lienard, 40

Had only heard of suspicions three years earlier, when he was accused by a woman convicted as a witch at Girompaire.

(3) Marguitte femme Jean Babey, Scarupt, 30

Reputation 3 years (her residence).

(4) Dieudonné Girompaire, 30

Reputation 1 year.

(5) Honneste Homme Nicolas Adam lieutenant de Sarrux, 26

No personal suspicion, reputation since several accusations in previous years.

(6) Mengay Lienard, 33

No personal suspicion, reputation 3-4 years.

(7) Lienard Adam, Scarupt, 28

Similar deposition.

(8) Mengeatte Lienard, Scarupt, 50

Identical deposition.

(9) Mengey Lienard, jeune fils, 21

Knew nothing, but always found him 'tres bon homme'.

(10) Mengey Jean Demenge Lienard de Scarupt, 40

No suspicions, reputation only after accusation.

(11) Claude Maire Aulbois, 36

No suspicions, reputation 1 year.

(12) Demenge Babey, 50

No suspicions, reputation only after accusation.

(13) Georgeon Demenge Babey, 60

No suspicions, reputation only 1 year since accusation by Jean Lallemand.

(14) Jean Colatte, Scarupt, 50

Only knew about reputation for 1-2 years since accusation.

(15) Agathe femme Mengeon Jean Demenge Lienard, 30

No suspicions, reputation only 1-2 years since accusations.

(16) Georgeatte femme Jean Colatte, 60

Knew nothing against him.

(17) Claudette femme maire Aulbrie, 40

No suspicion, 'bien est il vray que depuis deux ans qu'il fut accusé que l'on commença à le soupçonner pour sorcier.'

This relates to the trial of Jean Lallemand of St Lienard (witch 194), who in March 1600 named Mengin among his accomplices. Others he named included the wife of Jean Babey, who was promptly confronted with him, then tried and executed, and the wife of Jean Colatte. The latter was evidently the witness (16) above, because she and Mengin were also named by Mengeatte Babey (witch 195). Jean Colas Lienard was a major witness against both of them. Jean Goeury (witch 196) was also accused by both the convicted witches, and executed in July 1600; he too named Mengin. It sounds as if the depositions above date from about 1602, and as if the local impulse towards persecution had ebbed away by then - there is no sign of any more trials in this immediate area in the surviving St Dié records.

G2719

25 February 1619. Document recording that Claudatte Poirat, fille et native de Moyemont, had been tried as witch three times, in 1613, 1618, and again just 2-3 weeks earlier. Had been 'un nombre infiny de tesmoins' against her, and she had endured torture without confessing. Was evident that she was resolved to die rather than confess. Now made voluntary agreement to leave Moyemont, and was declared banished from territories of Canons of St Dié.

(undated). Nicolas Gerard le jeune of Benifosse petitions Chapter. His father Nicolas Gerard le vieux, also of Benifosse, has been convicted of witchcraft and is in prison. The younger Gerard is married to Mongette, daughter of late Jean Laurent and his wife Blaisatte - who was now married to father of supplicant (i.e. the witch). Complex request about property, effectively claiming that much of it really belonged to him as part of marriage settlement (4 years earlier). No indication of response.

1603; extract from accounts. Jean de Larrain du Paire de Taintrux, executed as witch, had property in ban of La Bolle - sold to Clement de Lairrain for 100 fr.

Mengeotte femme Colas Noel de la Rochatte (arrested 20 April 1602, executed 22 May); house and garden in la Rochatte confiscated, small field sold for 7 fr.

1 H 61 (Abbaye de Moyenmoutier)

8 July 1501: Didière femme Mongeot declared innocent of 'genoicherie', having sworn that she was 'pure, necte et ignorante', but she and her husband were banished permanently from the ban and seigneurie of Moyenmoutier, and she was threatened with being 'arse et brulée' if she committed offence again.

II H 6 (Abbaye de Senones)

Confiscation of goods of two women executed as witches; Ancerville 1563 and Anthelupt 1587.

VIII H 15 (Prieuré St Pierre de Relanges)

19 November 1482. Mengette, de Dombasle, convaincue 'd'hérésie et de genoicherie', in presence of Philippe de Viry, prieur de Relanges et aumonier de Cluny. Had confesed before Inquisition, and was then burned by prévôt of Darney, by wooden cross outside Relanges.

28 June 1544; Mongin Regnaud of Dombasle (this is Dombasle-devant-Darney) burned as witch in same place.

VIII H 32 Confirms execution of Regnault, adding information that Nicolas Thienotte of Dombasle was also sentenced to death.

VIII H 55 Request to Prior of Relanges, on behalf of Nicolas Humbert, of Viviers-le-Gros, whose creditors are pursuing him 'malgré la malignité du temps', and who cannot get proper price for his property to pay them off. Asks Prior to order his maire at Viviers 'tenir main que son bien soit condignement évalué et que chacun des créanciers ou tous ensemble, prennent icelluy pour le prix juste qu'il peust valoir, pour raison, sans s'arrester à la rigueur du temps qui court que aulcun ne veult achepter sans avoir la chose à beaucoup moins qu'elle ne vault.' No date, end of C16.

G 532: Justice de Destord

1605: costs for trial and execution as witches of Mengeatte and Claudatte (sisters) of Destord, and Jennon Voiry of Noziviller.

1615: declaration of money due to Barbe veuve Spin (?) Loys de Destord, dite la Bourguignotte, accusée de sorcellerie. Appears to amount to 656 francs - Remy Jean Remy owed 300, Florate Alix and Nicolas Jean Roussel 80 each, Jean Alix 64, le moictrier de l'Estang 100.

Also inventory of goods; quite a lot of clothes and linen. She lived with son-in-law Claudon Romary, and had evidently fled.

Another inventory shows debts due to Jean Barbier de la basse rue de Destord, accused of witchcraft. 94 francs owing, his own debts were 28 fr.

Goods of Barbon fille Jean Demengeon, found in her own room and in house of her brother Jean Barbier, valued at 69 fr.

29 October 1615: order for confiscation of any other goods belonging to Barbon or Jean (both dead) still in hands of their brother Demengeon Barbier of Roville.

G2760 (Chapitre de St Dié - Mandray)

1 March 1584: Simon Desderii, canon, who was ill, made long statement about confiscation of goods of Jean Babel alias Finance, who had been condemned as witch, but killed himself in prison on St James' Day 1582 [sic - really 1581]. Various problems had now arisen about residual rights of other seigneurs arising from sale of property, and Desderii, who had been Sonrier, explained how any direct debts on land had been paid out of receipts, but buyers had been left responsible for anything else that might arise.

1573: Jehenne femme Jean Didier le Charpentier alias Parmentier of Remémont and her sons Jean, Nicolas, and Claudey, summoned in connection with murder of Henry Demenge Henry, by his brother Demenge Henry of St Margarée - had fled, so goods to be seized.

1566: murder of Jean Claude la Gotte of Mandray by Claude Jean Didier Cuguin and Jacques Demenge Jean Finance, who have fled.

G2763

1562-3. Lawsuit saw Canons of St Dié get judgement against inhabitants of Mandray for persistent engrossing of land around borders of village.

G2760-3

These dossiers contain a large number of documents showing land purchases and other dealings by Jean Didier Finance, usually associated with his wife Blaisette. I did not have time to look at 2764, which might have more. Those identified are distributed as follows:

1540s: 2 transactions, land purchases 14 fr
1550s: 11 transactions, land purchases 129 fr
1560s: 16 transactions, land purchases 582 fr
1570s: 10 transactions, land purchases 719 fr
1580s: 1 transaction, land purchase 108 fr

Total land purchases were 1552 francs, in 40 transactions. The largest single purchase was 160 fr. There were a couple of debts owing to him, 100 fr and 120 fr - the latter resulting from an arbitration. He also acquired two shares in mills. In 1576 a settlement with the heirs of his grandfather Demenge Henry Finance appears to have transferred the whole inheritance to him against debts owing to him.

G 596

24 July 1581: statement that Jean fils Jean Didier Finance de Mandray, alias Babel, has been found guilty of witchcraft and killing people and animals. 'Dimanche dernier se seroit occis et precipité en prison'; body could not be produced in normal fashion 'pour et a raison de sa putrefaction', so forms were gone through without having it present (G2760 notes that it was burned).

1584: court at Mandray. Vincent Maurice Collet alleged that Jacques Valentin Finance had said that he 's'avoit donné corps et ame au diable, en vaine, et que le diable emporte son corps et son ame.' Finance objected that Vincent had several time said, after drinking, that the devil might carry him off. On 9 March Chapter ordered that Maurice pay 60 sols to Finance, since witnesses testified he had used such words.

1608: blasphemy case against Demenge George of Mandray.

Allegedly said in tavern at Viel Marché of St Dié 'qu'il y avoit peu d'un Dieu, et qu'il y en devoit avoir a tout le moins aultant que du diable, et que l'on en jouiroit mieulx.' Another version was "il y a tant de diables comme on dit et n'a qu'un dieu; je voudrais qu'il y ait aultant de dieu qu'il y en a de diables.'

One account was that he had said 'que l'on disoit qu'il y avoit tant de sorciers et de meschants gens et que s'il eut pleu a dieu de permettre qu'il

n'eust heu qu'un diable, peult estre ne fussent arivez tant de maux au monde.'

Was asked 'si depuis qu'il est marié il n'a pas heu quelque adversité, laquelle prenant a impatience, s'il n'a pas invocqué le diable a son aide pour se venger et si en chemin il n'a pas bien rencontré quelque mauvais esprit qui luy at suggeré si execrables blasphemes indignes d'un Chrestien.'

'S'il pense pas qu'il ait un ange gardien, qui le preserve de tous dangers.

A dit que fault bien que dieu nous garde, et que les anges sont en paradis: et que le feu duquel on ne se peult passer, en esté un.'

He was a labourer aged 36; there are no further documents on his case.

G464

7 March 1610: sale of property by Claudon Grivel to Colas Jean Blaise Durand and others - valued at 800 francs (ban de Sachemont).

VXII H 68 (Justice d'Etival)

28 September 1582: Colas Grand Demenge of la Bourgonce, against Toussaint Gerard Colin of Villerville - latter had said he was 'genaux ou sorcier'.

Colas Aulbry de la Fosse (36) said that there had been a small group of men in his house, drinking and talking, when M. d'Etival came by and said 'Allez a l'oeuvre et besognez, il n'est pas temps maintenant d'estre la a boire.' One of them asked who could have told him what they were doing, and Toussaint said he would bet it had been 'le genet' Colas.

Other witnesses (Colas Liebault du Vivier, 40, Yolande sa femme 40, Didier Jean Didier Estienne, du Mesnil, 40) reported Toussaint as saying 'c'est le maitre des genaux, il ne tiendrait agnot (?) que je ne le feroit prendre'.

Later complaint by Colas that by custom he would have accepted reparation if it had been offered freely, but Toussaint had refused to make any until sentence was passed against him - Colas now asked for amende honorable, rather than the simple reparation which was being offered, because if this lesser offer wer accepted 'ce seroit donner occasion à tous mal vouldans et gens de petite qualité à injurier aultruy.' He was trying to claim that as 'officier forestier' he had special rights, but in the end seems to have agreed to simple reparation by a 'busche' as was normal in the area (3 October).

9 May 1620: Nicolas Geliat of La Bourgonce complained that Nicolas Vincent of l'Hoste du Bois had 'esté si outrecuydé et téméraire, que de dire ou semer le bruit ou mieux luy avoit semblé', that he late Marguerite femme Cesar le Charpentier (dite la Cesarecte) had accused him as an accomplice before her execution. [Marguerite (witch 306) had been tried between 28 Feburary and

14 March, with Geliat and his wife among the principal accusers; she had not accused him.] Marked 'd'accord' in margin.

G503 Execution of Humbert Marchal (witch 301) and Jeannon femme Marcel du Four, both of Coincourt, on 27 March 1619.