

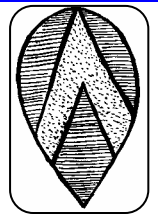


**Dates from the Family History
of
Maynier-d'Oppède–Dopheide**



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Translation: Petra Musiolik

- 1096** Wilhelm I. Maynier, a knight who is likely to be from Naples, registers in Embrun – sur - Durance to take part in the First Crusade (1096-99). This is the first time the name is mentioned in official documents
- 1147 -49** The knight Isnard Maynier takes part in the Second Crusade
- 1168** Wilhelm II. Maynier is rewarded for the war merits of his ancestors (who are not likely to have survived the Crusades) and for his own merits by Count Bertrand de Forcalquier who makes him reign over St.Marcel Franfort. St. Marcel can no longer be located today, it is thought to have been situated on the bank of the mountain stream „Torrent de St. Marcel“, which is running south to end in the river Durance between Pont Mirabeau and St. Paul-lès-Durance
- 1178** 13.01.; Wilhelm II. Maynier sees his coat of arms extended by the same Count. The current coat of arms – a golden rafter in a blue hatchment is being extended by adding a silver star on the left and a silver swan in the rafter’s angle
- 1209** 18.09., Oppède (and the county Venaissin) are being put in pawn to the Pope by Count Raymund VI. of Toulouse. Due to the anathema and a necessary submission Raymund is being forced to confront the religious movement of the Cathars on his territory. This is the beginning of the Albigensian Crusade (1209 – 1229)
- 1220** (approx.) To secure the family property Sylvester Maynier, Lord at St. Marcel Franfort leaves St. Marcel to his younger brother Isnard, when he has to join the Count of Toulouse in the Albigensian Crusade as the leader of a brigade
- 1268 -69** Sylvester Maynier takes part in the conquest of Naples with Charles I. of Anjou
- 1274** The county Venaissin, and therefore also Oppède, are finally surrendered to the Pope
- 1306** Franz Maynier, a jurist and Sylvester’s son, becomes Principal of Avignon University
- 1309** 28.03.; Franz Maynier receives Pope Clement V on behalf of the City of Avignon when the domicile of the Pope is being moved from Rome to Avignon
- 1356** Jacob Maynier, a chamberlain of the Pope, changes the family coat of arms to its present form at the instigation of Pope Innozenz VI.: A blue hatchment with two silver rafters (see image)
- 1377** The Pope moves his domicile back to Rome. Jacob Maynier is the last ‚Maynier’ directly serving the Pope. The family maintains a strong affiliation to popacy
- 1428** Peter II Maynier, deputy of the City of Avignon in Rome to see the Pope
- 1462** The jurist Wilhelm III. (Dr. utr. Jur) becomes Principal of Avignon University
- 1480** (approx.) The jurist Accursius Maynier (Dr. utr. Jur), son of Willhelm III., becomes Principal of Avignon University
- 1486** Accursius Maynier becomes Chief Magistrate of Provence in Aix-en-Provence
- 1490** Accursius Maynier purchases a city castle in Aix to serve as residence for his family; the castle had originally been built for the Archbishop and is known today as the Hôtel de Maynier-d’Oppède, 23 Rue Gaston-de-Saporta
- 1499** Wilhelm III, supported by Accursius, represents Pope Alexander VI. against the French Crown during the Rhone lawsuit (about the right to use the banks of the river Rhône)
- 1500** St. Marcel-Franfort is sold to Baron Coriolis
- 1500 -1505** Accursius Maynier in Venice as French Envoy
- 1500 23. 09.** Accursius Maynier is enfeoffed with the reign over Oppède in the county Venaisin by Pope Alexander VI. and now calls himself **Maynier-Oppède**



Coat of arms
Wilhelm Maynier I.



Hôtel de Maynier-
d'Oppède

1502 09.05. Wilhelm III. Maynier dies and is being buried in the Celestine Church in Avignon



Celestine Church

1507 15.06. Accursius Maynier-d'Oppède becomes First President of the Court of Justice in Aix-en-Provence (until 1509)

1509 11.12. After his decision for the French King and against a close relative of the Queen Accursius goes to Toulouse to become Third President of the Court of Justice (presumably under strong political pressure); he remains in this post until his death in 1536. He is likely to have been buried in Toulouse and not as previously assumed in the Celestine Church in Avignon



Accursius Maynier-d'Oppède



1514 Jean Maynier-d'Oppède (son of Accursius) marries Jeanne de Vintimille, Countess of Marseille

1515 (approx.) Jean Maynier-d'Oppède (from 1535 'Johann Dopheide') is born as son to Jeanne and Jean in Aix or in Oppède (further children: Anna and Klara)

1523 -1529 During this period Oppède becomes a barony as declared by Pope Clement VII. (exact date unknown). New name for Accursius and his descendants: **Maynier-Baron d'Oppède**

1531 18.02. Jean Maynier Baron Jean d'Oppède marries Magdalene of Castellane gen. de le Val in second marriage which does not produce children. It is not known when his first wife Jeanne had died. She was buried in St. Veran Cathedral in Cavaillon.

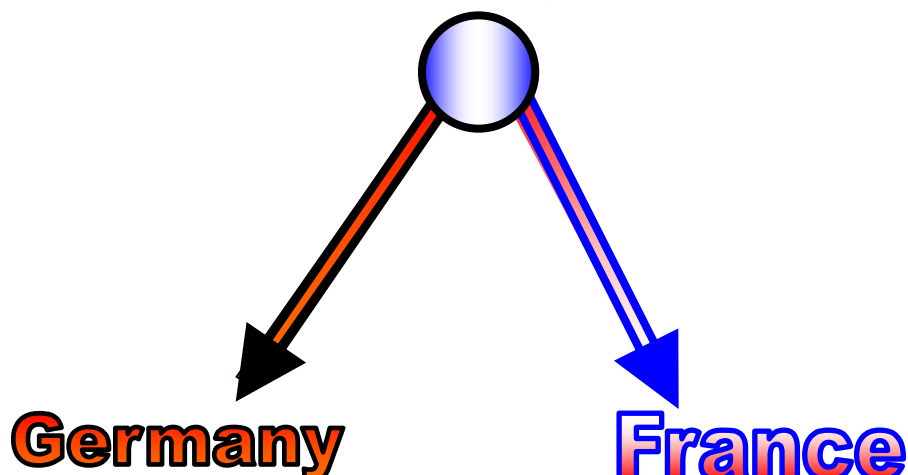


Jean Maynier-d'Oppède

1531 -1534 A conflict ignites between Jean and his son Jean jr. – religious disagreements; both Jean jr.'s father and the mother of Baroness Boulier de Cental forbid the marriage of their children. The baroness commits suicide (according to different legends by jumping out of a window of the Castle in Oppède or from a tower of her parent's Castle in La Tour d'Aigues)

1534 Jean jr. goes to Paris via Mérindol, Cabrières and other Waldensian places. After his involvement in political and religious actions against the King because of his prosecution of the Waldensians and other non-Catholic religions Jean jr. flees together with the German Lutheran Johann von Ledebur from Paris to the region Ravensberger Land in Germany

this is when the Family History divides



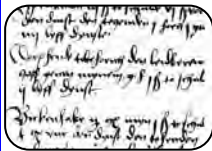
1534 Jean Maynier-d'Oppède jr. arrives in the region Ravensberger Land after fleeing from Paris with Johann von Ledebur. For his French family he remains lost for ever

1534 Duke Johann III. von Jülich, Count of Ravensberg, founds the farming community Niehorst (Niggehorsten) in the Parish of Isselhorst to allow new farmers to settle in the area



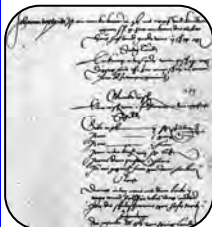
Duke Johann III.

1535 12.09.; Jean Maynier-d'Oppède jr. is registered under the name Johann Dopheide as a new settler on the farm Niehorst 16 in the Ravensberg farm and levy register. He is temporarily freed from the tithe. All other levies are met by the Ledebur family for the time being



1549 Johann Dopheide is mentioned for the second time in a levy register in Niehorst, this time with his name spelled Doipheide. Final year of tax incentives

1558 Johann Dopheide is registered in a Ravensberg register (Ravensberg 'Urbar' of 1550) with his name spelled Dopheide, the spelling that is valid until present.



The entry 'with woman and children' suggests that Johann has founded a family by now

1583 Johann Dopheide dies (?)

1618 Johann Dopheide (II.) is mentioned as owner of Niehorst 16. His sons found the lines Heinrich and Jacob; his son Johann continues the direct descendancy line. Jacob marries into the Farm Beller 27 in Harsewinkel

1624 New comprehensive farm cadastre in Niehorst. The name of the owner of the 'Stammhof' Niehorst 16 (Original Family House) is always Johann until 1717

1540 Jean Maynier-d'Oppède makes his first testament and names his eldest son as heir, under the condition that he adopts the Catholic belief and comes home

1540 /41 Jean Maynier-d'Oppède presents the written results of his survey - carried out by order of King Francis I. - to establish the judicial and genealogical proof of the King's hereditary titles towards the royal dynasty of Naples and Sicily



Declaration de la genologie et succession des roys de Naples et Sicille faite par maistre Jehan Maynier Jugeur de pade docteur et conseiller du Roy au parlement de provence.

1545 Jean Maynier, Baron d'Oppède, I. President of the Court of Justice in Aix and Royal Lieutenant of Provence receives the order from King Francis I. to execute the Court's judgement of 1540 against the 'heretical' Waldensians of Mérindol.

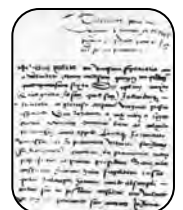
From 15.04: relentless 17-day punitive expedition against Mérindol and 21 other Waldensian places in the area of Luberon

1545 08.06.; Jean Maynier-d'Oppède prints the 'Pandektenkommentar' (pandectistic thoughts) of his grandfather Wilhelm Maynier, a commentary on the main part of the 'Corpus juris civilis' (initiated by Emperor Justinian in 550)



1546 Jean Maynier-d'Oppède makes another testament. Again his eldest son is named as heir

1547 October; Jean Maynier-d'Oppède is accused of having transgressed his competences during the prosecution of the Waldensians in 1545 and is being arrested



1549 11.10.; During remand in Paris Jean Maynier-d'Oppède removes his son as heir in a new testament and replaces him with his son in law Anton Pourrières who supports him in his defence



- 1624** A small part of the ‚Stammhof‘ (Original Family House) was separated to become Niehorst 19 for the use of Heinrich Dopheide, the son of Johann II.
- 1630** (approx.) A son of Heinrich (Johann) marries into Kettenkamp, Parish of Ankum, this is how the branch Johann zu Kettenkamp is added to the descendancy line Heinrich
- 1648** The Dopheide Family in the region Ravensberger Land remains protestant and the Harsewinkel branch as well as the Kettenkamp branch become catholic; this is a direct consequence of the denominational territorial principle agreed during the Peace of Westphalia of Münster and Osnabrück; (each sovereign determines the belief of his subjects, valid from 1624)
- 1671** New cadastre in Ravensberg specifying an extension of the ‚Stammhof‘ (Original Family House) and an increase in levies
- 1678** 24.02.; Johann Heinrich Dopheide, Niehorst 16, marries Anna Katharina Ilsabein Austmann. Their children form the additional lines Peter, Friedrich and Franz
- 1688** A new tax register shows that more land and a bakery have been added to the ‚Stammhof‘
- 1721** Johann Hermann Dopheide takes up a loan from a neighbour, possibly to be able to invest in the ‚Stammhof‘. Later his son marries a daughter of the creditor in third marriage
- 1785** 23.06.; Johann Hermann Dopheide who emigrated from Ankum to Holland is granted citizenship in Groningen. This is how the Dutch branch Hermann is formed in the line Heinrich, branch Johann
- 1791** The old building of the ‚Stammhof‘ at Niehorst 16 is demolished and replaced by a new half-timbered house
- 1551** 18.09.; Start of the lawsuit against Jean Maynier-d’Oppède in Paris; one of the main plaintiffs was Baroness Boulier de Cental
- 1552** 1552 15.02.; Jean Maynier-d’Oppède is released from custody during the course of the lawsuit
- 1552** 29.10.; The lawsuit ends with a verdict of not guilty for Jean Maynier-d’Oppède, since (according to the court files) he could not be accused of anything that had not been ordered by the King
- 1552** 02.11.; Jean Maynier-d’Oppède resumes office with all honours
- 1552** Jean Maynier-d’Oppède changes his testament again to name his son as heir, no conditions attached
- 1556** 15.06.; With consent of the French King, Pope Paul IV. names Jean Maynier-d’Oppède Count Palatine and Knight Hospitaller of the Lateran
- 1558** 15.06.; Jean Maynier-d’Oppède repeatedly confirms his eldest son as heir
- 1558** 22.06.; Jean Maynier, Baron d’Oppède dies in Aix-en-Provence. There are rumours (which cannot be verified), that he was poisoned. He is buried in the Chapel of the Observant Monastery in Aix-en-Provence. The Monastery is later demolished in the turmoils of the French Revolution
- 1558** 17.10 - 1561, 19.11.; Since Johann Dopheide, Jean’s eldest son, is missing and therefore cannot claim his inheritance, there is a long-winded lawsuit about the inheritance between his two sons in law, finally won by the husband of Jean’s younger daughter Anna, Franz de Perussis, Baron de Lauris (for the benefit of his children Claude and Klara)

1830 Another house („Stammhofkotten“) is added at Niehorst 16



1834 21.05.; Hermann Christoph Dopheide from Brockhagen marries Maria Schouten in Amsterdam and founds the branch Amsterdam of the line Jacob

1880 (in the 80s) Half of the „Stammhof“ is separated and given to Hermann’s brother August since the former can no longer run the big farm on his own. This is how the Farm Hollen 62 was created



Hollen 62

1915 Heinrich Adolf Dopheide, the only son and heir of the „Stammhof“, is killed in WW I.

1921 After Hermann Dopheide has suffered several strokes of fate, which resulted in very difficult times for the farm, the „Stammhof Niehorst 16“ is demolished. The beams bearing inscriptions are being used to construct a barn on the farm Hollen 19 by the step-son of its last owner who had married into the farm. The farmland is also integrated into the farm Hollen 19



Three oak trees, the „Stammhof“ memorial stone and the tomb slab of Dr. Emil Dopheide mark the place where the Farmhouse once was

1929 04.03.; The last owner of the Stammhof, Hermann Dopheide, dies and is buried in Isselhorst

1999 (approx.) The overall demise/closure of farms also reaches the farm that had replaced our „Stammhof“. It is sold and no longer owned by the Dopheide Family



Hollen 19



Stammhof Dopheide, Niehorst 16
built 1791, demolished 1921

1578 25.03.; Klara de Perussis, Baroness d’Oppède, who had received the inheritance instead of her late brother, marries Jean de Forbin de la Fare, first Mayor of Aix

1613 Vincent-Anne de Forbin-Maynier, Klara’s eldest son and heir, takes possession of Oppède and calls himself Vincent-Anne de Forbin, Baron d’Oppède
The family stays in Provence where it continues to play an important role by holding offices like Mayor of Aix, members and presidents of Parliament



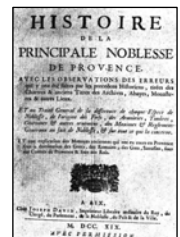
Vincent-Anne de Forbin, Baron d’Oppède

1646 Henry Baron d’Oppède (son of Vincent-Anne) is ennobled to the title of Marquis



Henri d’Forbin-Maynier Marquis d’Oppède

1719 Balthasar de Maynier, officer and historian, publishes his work „Histoire de la principale noblesse des Pro-vence“, from which important findings about the Maynier-d’Oppède Family History are taken.
Balthasar belongs to the line Isnard, which had received St.Marcel-Franfort from Sylvester Maynier in 1220



1900 28.01.; Louis-Michel Marquis d’Oppède dies in St. Marcel near Marseille (not identical to St. Marcel-Franfort). This means that the direct line of Maynier-d’Oppède in Provence is extinct.



Château de Maynier-d’Oppède
in Oppède-le-Vieux