

THEOBALD marquis de Franchimont & comte de Tourinnes—He became a chanoine [cannon] of Saint Lambert at Liège. He bequeathed at his death to this chapter the marquisate de Franchimont and all its dependencies. (1451.) Thus ended the senior line or house of Franchimont. Armes of Franchimont: Arg; 3 lions sinople armed & tongued gu. & crowned or. [see fig. 3]. This line became one in the person of Jean II seigneur de Lannoy Governor of Holland & 4th Chancellor of the Golden Fleece—1451—Who thereupon bore Franchimont in full [see Sicbmacher Hohe Adel & Alm. de Gotha—Rheina-Wolbeck]. He became at this time (1451) the head of both Lannoy and Franchimont.

THE FRANCHIMONT & LANNOY COAT-ARMOR

When the Franchimont armes were first in use we cannot tell but like all the most ancient bearings they were undoubtedly among the first to be assumed and inherited by son and grandson. From the general data it would seem that the coat-armor originated with Conrad de Franchimont who was governor of the region of Liège [see pedigree], date about or just before 1200 A.D., his son Hellin became the marquis de Franchimont and bore supposedly "Argent, 3 lions rampant sinople—vert", so did Hellin II and his eldest son Balderic his grandson Théobald the last marquis de Franchimont, who bequeathed to the chapter at Liège the marquisate, apparently about 1451. The See of Liège was founded 130 A.D. and transferred to Liège 709. It was a principality of the Holy Roman Empire, the Prince-bishop belonging to the circle of Westphalia, he bore among other titles that of marquis de Franchimont, clearly that bequeathed about 1451. Franchimont and the other titles were taken from the bishop and given by the king of France to the house of la Tour d'Auvergne. A Treatise On Ecclesiastical Heraldry by John Woodward LL.D. 1894 Scotland.

The author further says that "the marquisate of Franchimont appears to have been in possession of the See in the eleventh century when the bishop vindicated his right to it against the claim of the duke of Lorraine." This is hardly possible unless the marquisate was given by Henry of Limburg to the Franchimonts for they had already possessed since 1139 the seigneurie de Franchimont in Normandie. The coat-armor is 3d in the quartered coat of the Prince-bishops of Liège [Lüttich] "Argent, three lions rampant vert (armed gules) MARQUISATE OF FRANCHIMONT"—Balderic and Jean de Franchimont inherited the armes of their father Hellin II—which are—Argent, trois lions rampant de sinople armé et lampassé de gueules, couronne d'or—2 & 1—Being a silver shield with 3 green lions with gold crowns, claws & tongues red. Balderic carried the full coat of Franchimont which was finally incorporated by the bishops of Liège. Jean, the second son, differenced or used a brisure the proof of which is shown later on. This new Franchimont coat-armor was—Argent 3 lions sinople crowned or, with a BORDURE en-