

“Why would an account of the daily life of monks and their dynamic, inspiring, also controversial, Abbot capture the religious imagination and become one of the most popular books of seventeenth-century France? Thanks to David Bell’s excellent translation and notes we are now able to find out for ourselves. This riveting account of a fascinating world unknown to most of us will delight monastic scholars, historians, and anyone interested in the origins of Trappist life and thought. It is an engaging piece of work, which reads like a historical novel. Indeed, Bell has given us a treasure in bringing this work into English.”

— Abbess Kathy DeVico
Our Lady of the Redwoods Abbey
Whitethorn, California

CISTERCIAN STUDIES SERIES: NUMBER TWO HUNDRED SEVENTY-FOUR

Everyday Life at La Trappe under Armand-Jean de Rancé

A Translation,
with Introduction and Notes,
of
André Félibien des Avaux's
Description De L'abbaye De La Trappe (1689)

David N. Bell



Cistercian Publications
www.cistercianpublications.org

LITURGICAL PRESS
Collegeville, Minnesota
www.litpress.org

A Cistercian Publications title published by Liturgical Press

Cistercian Publications
Editorial Offices
161 Grosvenor Street
Athens, Ohio 45701
www.cistercianpublications.org

Scripture texts in this work are translated by David N. Bell.

© 2018 by Order of Saint Benedict, Collegeville, Minnesota. All rights reserved. No part of this book may be reproduced in any form, by print, microfilm, microfiche, mechanical recording, photocopying, translation, or any other means, known or yet unknown, for any purpose except brief quotations in reviews, without the previous written permission of Liturgical Press, Saint John's Abbey, PO Box 7500, Collegeville, Minnesota 56321-7500. Printed in the United States of America.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data

Names: Felibien, Andre, sieur des Avaux et de Javercy, 1619–1695, author.
| Bell, David N., 1943– translator.

Title: Everyday life at La Trappe under Armand-Jean de Rance : a
translation, with introduction and notes of Andre Felibien des Avaux's
Description de L'Abbaye de La Trappe (1689) / David N. Bell.

Other titles: Description de L'Abbaye de La Trappe. English

Description: Collegeville, Minnesota : Cistercian Publications, 2018. |

Series: Cistercian studies series ; Number two hundred seventy-four |
Includes bibliographical references and index.

Identifiers: LCCN 2018004625 (print) | LCCN 2018040969 (ebook) |
ISBN 9780879071745 (ebook) | ISBN 9780879072742

Subjects: LCSH: Abbaye de la Trappe (Soligny-la-Trappe, France). |
Trappists—France. | Monastic and religious life—France—History—
17th century—Sources. | Rance, Armand Jean Le Bouthillier de, 1626–
1700.

Classification: LCC BX2615.A2355 (ebook) | LCC BX2615.A2355 F4513
2018 (print) | DDC 271/.12504423—dc23

LC record available at <https://lcn.loc.gov/2018004625>

Contents

List of Abbreviations	vii
Introduction	1
Figure 1: Plan of the Abbey of La Trappe, with east at the top	26
Figure 2: The Interior of the Church of La Trappe	27
Description of the Abbey of La Trappe	
The Bookseller to the Reader	43
Description of the Abbey of La Trappe (1689)	45
Appendix:	
Discourse on the Reform of the Abbey of La Trappe	155
Select Bibliography	161
Index of Subjects	163
Index of Names and Places	166
Index of Scriptural Citations	174

List of Abbreviations

Bell, *Library* = David N. Bell. *The Library of the Abbey of La Trappe from the Twelfth Century to the French Revolution, with an Annotated Edition of the 1752 Catalogue*. Turnhout: Brepols; *Cîteaux – Commentarii cistercienses*, 2014.

Bell, *Rancé* = David N. Bell. *Understanding Rancé: The Spirituality of the Abbot of La Trappe in Context*. Cistercian Studies Series, 205. Kalamazoo, MI: Cistercian Publications, 2005.

Charencey = Charles-Félix-Hyacinthe, comte de Charencey. *Histoire de l'abbaye de la Grande-Trappe*. Documents sur la Province du Perche; ii, 6. Mortagne: Georges Meaux, 1896–1911.

Choisselet/Vernet = Danièle Choisselet and Placide Vernet, eds./trans. *Les Ecclesiastica Officia cisterciens du XII^{ème} siècle*. La Documentation cistercienne, 22. Reiningue: Abbaye d'œlenberg, 1989.

Constitutions = *Constitutions de l'abbaye de La Trappe*. Paris: Michel Le Petit & Estienne Michallet, 1671.

CS = Cistercian Studies series. Cistercian Publications.

CSQ = *Cistercian Studies Quarterly*

Denzinger = Heinrich Denzinger. *Enchiridion symbolorum definitionum et declarationum de rebus fidei et morum. Compendium of Creeds, Definitions and Declarations on Matters of Faith and Morals. Latin – English*. 43rd ed. Ed. Peter Hünermann. San Francisco: Ignatius Press, 2012.

DLF XVII = *Dictionnaire des lettres françaises. Le XVII^e siècle*. Ed. Patrick Dandrey. Paris: Fayard, 1951; repr. with revisions 1996.

Dubois, *Histoire* = Louis Dubois. *Histoire civile, religieuse et littéraire de l'abbaye de La Trappe, et des autres Monastères de la même Observance qui se sont établis tant en France que dans les pays étrangers avant et depuis la révolution de 1789, et notamment de l'Abbaye de Mellerai; suivie de chartes et d'autres pièces justificatives, la plupart inédites*. Paris: Raynal, 1824.

Dubois, *Rancé* = Louis Dubois. *Histoire de l'abbé de Rancé et de sa réforme*. 2nd ed. Paris: Poussielgue Frères, 1869.

Gervaise, *Jugement critique* = Armand-François Gervaise. *Jugement critique, mais équitable des vies de feu M. l'abbé de Rancé, réformateur de l'abbaye de La Trappe. Écrites par les Sieurs Marsollier et Maupeou. Divisé en deux parties où l'on voit toutes les fautes qu'ils ont commises contre la vérité de l'Histoire, contre le bon sens, contre la vray-semblance [sic], contre l'honneur même de M. de Rancé, et de la Maison de La Trappe*. London [= Troyes or Reims]: [n.d.], 1742.

Krailsheimer, *Legacy* = Alban J. Krailsheimer. *Rancé and the Trappist Legacy*. CS 86. Kalamazoo, MI: Cistercian Publications, 1985.

Krailsheimer, *Rancé* = Alban J. Krailsheimer. *Armand-Jean de Rancé, Abbot of La Trappe. His Influence in the Cloister and the World*. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1974.

L'Abbaye de La Trappe = Marie-Gérard Dubois, Alban J. Krailsheimer, Augustin-Hervé Laffay, Hugues de Seréville, and Philippe Siguret. *L'Abbaye Notre-Dame de La Trappe*. Meaucé: Amis du Perche, 2001.

Lekai, *Cistercians* = Louis J. Lekai, *The Cistercians. Ideals and Reality*. Kent, OH: Kent State University Press, 1977.

Lekai, *Rise* = Louis J. Lekai. *The Rise of the Cistercian Strict Observance in Seventeenth Century France*. Washington, DC: Catholic University of America Press, 1968.

PL = Patrologia Latina. Ed. J.-P. Migne. Paris.

Rancé, *Correspondance* = *Abbé de Rancé. Correspondance*. Ed. Alban J. Krailsheimer. 4 vols. Paris: Les Éditions du Cerf / *Cîteaux – Commentarii cistercienses*, 1993. The letters are cited by year, month, and day: e.g., Letter 910104 = 1691 January 4.

Règlements = *Règlements de l'abbaye de Nôtre-Dame de La Trappe en forme de Constitutions, avec des Réflexions, Et la Carte de Visite faite à N. D. des Clairets, par le R. P. Abbé de la Trappe*. Paris: Florentin Delaulne, 1718.

SBOp = Sancti Bernardi Opera. Ed. Jean Leclercq and H. M. Rochais. Rome: Editiones Cistercienses, 1968.

Tournoüer = Henri Tournoüer. *Bibliographie et iconographie de la Maison-Dieu Notre-Dame de La Trappe au diocèse de Sées, de Dom A.-I. Le Bouthillier de Rancé, Abbé et Réformateur de cette abbaye, et en général de tous les religieux du même monastère*. Documents sur la province du Perche, iv, 2. Mortagne: Marchand & Gilles/Georges Meaux, 1894–1896.

Waddell, *Texts* = Chrysogonus Waddell. *Narrative and Legislative Texts from Early Cîteaux. Latin Text in Dual Edition with English Translation and Notes*. *Studia et Documenta*, IX. Brecht: *Cîteaux – Commentarii cistercienses*, 1999.

Introduction

The *Description de l'abbaye de La Trappe*, first published at Paris in 1671, was one of the best-sellers of seventeenth-century France, and it remains the classic account of La Trappe under its most famous abbot. There were numerous editions, printings, and re-printings,¹ of which the two most important were the first, which appeared in 1671, and the “New Edition, with Figures,” which appeared eighteen years later in 1689. The 1671 edition was published at Paris by Frédéric Léonard; the new edition by Jacques Le Febvre, also at Paris. The author (as we shall see) knew both La Trappe and its abbot well, and when the book first appeared Rancé was forty-five and had been a regular abbot of La Trappe for seven years. He was still abbot in 1689, though by this time his severe austerities had begun to take their toll, and ill health forced him to resign the abbacy in May 1695. He died five years and a few months later on October 27, 1700. The author of the *Description* had died on June 11, 1695, just a few weeks after Rancé had resigned as abbot. Who was this author?

The Author

Almost all the editions of the *Description* were published anonymously, but the overwhelming consensus is that it was

¹ See David N. Bell, *Understanding Rancé: The Spirituality of the Abbot of La Trappe in Context*, CS 205 (Kalamazoo, MI: Cistercian Publications, 2005), 312–13.

written by André Félibien, sieur des Avaux et de Javericy, one of the most distinguished art and architectural historians of the age of Louis XIV. There is, however, a problem. The 1683 edition was published at Lyon by Laurent Aubin and bears the title *Description de l'Abbaye de La Trappe avec Constitutions, les Réflexions sur icelles; la Mort de quelques Religieux de ce Monastère, Plusieurs Lettres du R. P. Abbé [de Rancé]; et une Briève Relation de l'Abbaye de Septfons*. In this volume, the *Description* is attributed to "le R[évérend]. P[ère]. Desmares Prestre de l'Oratoire."² Who was the Reverend Father Desmares, and how did his name come to appear as the author of the *Description*?

He was Toussaint-Guy-Joseph Desmares, born towards the end of 1599 at Vire in Lower Normandy.³ He first studied at Caen and then, at an early age, entered the Oratory, where he placed himself under the direction of Pierre de Bérulle, then superior general of the congregation and later cardinal. He made an assiduous study of Scripture and the fathers and became both a celebrated preacher (though none of his sermons was published) and a fervent Jansenist. This earned him the unwavering hostility of the Jesuits, who did all that they could to discredit him, and his life was far from easy. In 1653 he was sent to Rome to defend the Jansenist cause, and he did so on May 19 in the presence of Pope Innocent X himself. His presentation was subtle and skilled,⁴ but by this time the Jan-

² *Description de l'Abbaye de La Trappe avec Constitutions*, 1. See Bell, *Rancé*, 288–89.

³ The best account of Desmares's life and works, provided one can see through the anti-Jesuit bias, is to be found in [Abbé de La Croix], *Vies intéressantes et édifiantes des Religieuses de Port-Royal, et de plusieurs Personnes qui leur étoient attachées. Tome premier* ([Utrecht:] Aux dépens de la Compagnie, 1750), 457–96.

⁴ See Louis-Gorin de Saint-Amour, *Journal de M^r de Saint-Amour, Docteur de Sorbonne, De ce qui c'est fait à Rome dans l'Affaire des Cinq Propositions* ([Amsterdam: L. & D. Elzevir,] 1662), 504–10, especially 508–10.

senist cause was effectively lost—the complicated and sometimes unsavory ecclesiastical politics need not concern us—and just twelve days later, on May 31, the pope issued the bull *Cum occasione*, which condemned five propositions supposedly found in the *Augustinus* of Cornelius Jansen, bishop of Ypres.⁵

As a consequence of this, when Desmares returned to France, he found himself the subject of a Jesuit manhunt, and there was the real possibility of his ending up in the Bastille. He therefore sought refuge with some old friends, namely, the duke and duchess of Liancourt (here is the link with the *Description*), whose country seat was to be found in Picardy, about thirty kilometres east of Beauvais. The duke was Roger Du Plessis de Liancourt, duke of La Roche-Guyon, and his wife was the former Jeanne de Schomberg, whom we shall meet again in a moment. She was two years younger than her husband, and both of them were Jansenist sympathizers. Their household at Liancourt was a sort of smaller version of Port-Royal, and offered sanctuary to those whose sympathies brought them into conflict with the orthodox establishment.

There is a charming story of Desmares meeting Louis XIV at Liancourt. The duke had presented the old man to the king, and Desmares said to Louis, “Sire, I would ask you a favor.” “Ask it,” said the king, “and I will grant it.” “Permit me, sire,” replied Desmares, “to put on my spectacles so that I may look upon and contemplate the countenance of my king.”⁶ Louis declared that of all the compliments he had ever received, none had pleased him more, and it certainly did no harm to Father Desmares. It was here, at Liancourt, with the king’s permission, that he spent the rest of his days, and he died, aged eighty-seven, on January 19, 1687.

There can be little doubt that it was Desmares’ close friendship with the duke and duchess and his residence at Liancourt

⁵ Denzinger, nos. 2001–7.

⁶ *Vies intéressantes et édifiantes*, 1:489.

that led to the suggestion that he was the author of the *Description*, but he did not write it. Desmares did have some publications to his credit—one of them, on the Council of Trent, was addressed to the duke of Liancourt⁷—but the *Description* is not among them. Not only does it not appear in any authoritative list of his writings,⁸ but, as Professor Krailsheimer has pointed out, Desmares himself denied authorship.⁹ The case is not in doubt. The author of the *Description*, as we said above, was undoubtedly André Félibien des Avaux, as is clearly stated in his obituary in the *Journal des Sçavans* for the year 1695:

In 1670, in a letter to Madame the Duchess of Liancourt, he described the reform of the abbey of La Trappe and the holy life that was led there, something he had himself witnessed many times¹⁰ over a period of seven or eight years. M. Colbert¹¹ had no sooner cast his eyes on this little work than M. Félibien presented him with a copy, and despite all his demanding responsibilities, he did not put it down until he had read

⁷ *Vies intéressantes et édifiantes*, 1:490.

⁸ See *Vies intéressantes et édifiantes*, 1:489–93; Louis Moréri, *Le grand dictionnaire historique, ou le mélange curieux de l'histoire sacrée et profane. Nouvelle édition. Tome quatrième* (Paris: Les Libraires Associés, 1759), 126–27.

⁹ Alban J. Krailsheimer, *Armand-Jean de Rancé, Abbot of La Trappe: His Influence in the Cloister and the World* (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1974), 85. See further Henri Tournoüer, *Bibliographie et iconographie de la Maison-Dieu Notre-Dame de La Trappe au diocèse de Sées, de Dom A.-I. Le Bouthillier de Rancé, Abbé et Réformateur de cette abbaye, et en général de tous les religieux du même monastère*, Documents sur la province du Perche, iv, 2 (Mortagne: Marchand & Gilles/Georges Meaux, 1894–1896), no. 139.

¹⁰ According to Louis Dubois, *Histoire de l'abbé de Rancé et de sa réforme*, 2nd ed. (Paris: Poussielgue Frères, 1869), 1:396, Félibien visited La Trappe “more than ten times.”

¹¹ Jean-Baptiste Colbert (1619–1683), Minister of Finance to Louis XIV from 1665 to 1683.

it from cover to cover. M. Félibien counted the marks of the esteem and friendship he had received over a period of fifty-five years from the abbot of La Trappe as one of the best things that had ever happened to him, [an abbot] who, after having governed this abbey so worthily for thirty-three years, has just resigned his office¹² in a rare example of humility, in order to complete in obedience a course that Heaven has filled with so many blessings and so many graces.¹³

André Félibien was born at Chartres in May 1619, and after completing his early education in that city, went to Paris at the age of fourteen to continue his studies. Here he was often to be seen at the town house of Catherine de Vivonne, marquise de Rambouillet—the *Hôtel de Rambouillet*—who presided over her fashionable *salon* for more than thirty years. Such *salons* cultivated purity, elegance, and beauty of language, polite manners, intelligence, and wit, and the subjects of conversation might include literature, religion, philosophy, art, politics, and, naturally, the most up-to-date gossip and talk of the town. In May 1647, when he was in his late twenties, Félibien was sent to Rome as secretary to the embassy of the ambassador extraordinary, François Duval, marquis of Fontenay-Mareuil. Here he stayed for two years, and here he met the great French

¹² Rancé resigned the abbacy in May 1695; Félibien died a few weeks later.

¹³ *Journal des Sçavans* 23 (1695 [published in 1686]): 699–700. The obituary—pages 695 to 704—presents a very sound account of Félibien’s life and works. See also André Fontaine, *Les Doctrines d’Art en France. Peintres, Amateurs, Critiques: De Poussin à Diderot* (Paris: Librairie Renouard—H. Laurens, éditeur, 1909), 41–60 (chap. II). Most comprehensive dictionaries of art, architecture, and the like contain brief notices of Félibien, but the only study wholly devoted to him is Stefan Germer, *Kunst, Macht, Diskurs: die intellektuelle Karriere des André Félibien im Frankreich von Louis XIV* (Munich: W. Fink, 1997), with an extensive bibliography on pages 525–53.

painter Nicolas Poussin, now back in Rome and at the height of his fame. In due course, he would publish a life of Poussin, a fine piece of work that still retains its value.¹⁴ Whilst in the Holy City Félibien immersed himself in a study of its monuments and the literary treasures in its libraries, and when he returned to France in 1649 he immediately began work on what, in time, would be the ten volumes of his *Entretiens sur les Vies et les Ouvrages des plus excellents Peintures anciens et modernes* (“Conversations on the Lives and Works of the Most Eminent Painters, Ancient and Modern”), published between 1666 and 1688.¹⁵

Once back in France, Félibien married and settled in Paris, where his considerable talents were recognized by Nicolas Fouquet, minister of finance under Louis XIV, and, after Fouquet’s fall from grace and subsequent imprisonment, by his successor Jean-Baptiste Colbert, to whom, as we saw above, Félibien presented a copy of his *Description*. In February 1663 Colbert had founded the *Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres*, with Félibien as one of its earliest members, and Colbert’s patronage continued with Félibien’s appointment, three years later, as official Court Historian—*Historiographe du Roi*—to Louis XIV. It will hardly come as a surprise to find him appointed secretary, at the very end of 1671, to the newly established *Académie royale d’architecture*, founded by Louis at the instigation, yet again, of Colbert, and other honors followed.

Félibien was a prolific writer, and apart from his *Entretiens* published a number of important works on art and architecture. His *Des principes de l’architecture, de la sculpture, de la peinture, et des autres arts qui en dépendent. Avec un Dictionnaire des*

¹⁴ See Claire Pace, *Félibien’s Life of Poussin* (London: A. Zwemmer, 1981).

¹⁵ See Ugo Dionne, “Félibien dialoguiste: les *Entretiens sur les vies des peintres*,” *Dix-septième siècle*, no. 210 (2001): 49–74.

Termes propres à chacun de ces Arts (“On the Principles of Architecture, Sculpture, Painting, and Other Arts Dependent on Them, with a Dictionary of Terms Proper to Each Art”) was published in 1676, and it was Félibien who was primarily responsible for laying the rational foundations for the modern disciplines of art history and art criticism. His religious sensibilities are revealed in his translation of the *Interior Castle* of Saint Teresa of Avila, published at Paris in 1670,¹⁶ and his numerous journeys to La Trappe. He died in Paris on June 11, 1695, and was survived by five children, three boys and two girls. Of the three sons, the eldest became a canon and dean of the Cathedral of Bourges, but it was the second and third who followed most closely in their father’s footsteps. Jean-François Félibien was treasurer of the *Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres*, *Historiographe du Roi*, and secretary to the *Académie royale d’architecture*, and his younger brother, Michel, echoed his father’s piety by becoming a monk of the Congregation of Saint-Maur at the abbey of Saint-Germain-des-Prés in Paris. Both were authors in their own right and left behind historical and architectural works of considerable merit.

Félibien’s *Description de l’abbaye de La Trappe* was not the only work of its kind. People were fascinated by the austerity of life at the abbey and by the story of the dramatic conversion of its celebrated abbot. But according to Louis Dubois, Félibien’s description was “the best and most complete” of them all.¹⁷ Dubois also tells us that the *Description* was translated into English and that this translation was widely read in England.¹⁸ There was indeed a tradition that the work had been translated by the Scottish statesman and Jacobite, James Drummond, fourth earl and first duke of Perth. Born in 1648, he had a

¹⁶ *Le Chateau intérieur, ou les Demeures de l’âme, composé par sainte Thérèse de Jésus* (Paris: F. Léonard, 1671).

¹⁷ Dubois, *Rancé*, 1:395.

¹⁸ Dubois, *Rancé*, 1:395.

distinguished political career, culminating in his appointment as lord chancellor of Scotland from 1684 to 1688. In 1685 he and his brother had converted to Roman Catholicism, and the next year opened a Catholic chapel in Edinburgh (their attendance there caused a riot). The earl then gave his wholehearted support to the Catholic king James II, but when James was overthrown in the Revolution of 1688—the so-called Glorious Revolution—Drummond was imprisoned. He was not released until August 1693, and only then if he undertook to leave Britain. He joined his exiled king at the château of Saint-Germain-en-Laye on the outskirts of Paris, where he was appointed tutor to the young prince of Wales, and went on to have as distinguished a career in France as he had enjoyed in Scotland. James died on September 16, 1701, and Drummond survived him for some fifteen years, all of them spent in exile. He himself died on May 11, 1716, and was buried in the chapel of the Scots College in Paris.¹⁹

James first visited La Trappe on November 24, 1690, began a correspondence with Rancé, and returned to visit the abbey a number of times thereafter.²⁰ It is perfectly possible that he was accompanied by James Drummond, and it is equally possible that the earl did indeed translate Félibien's *Description*. But Professor Krailsheimer tells us that "I have been unable to authenticate the story of his alleged translation,"²¹ and despite assiduous searching I have found no trace of it myself. If there was a translation, it appears never to have been printed, though it is not impossible that it once existed—and perhaps still exists—in manuscript. But I fear we must take with a grain

¹⁹ At what is now 65, rue du Cardinal-Lemoine. Until 1793 the college was part of the University of Paris and is now the home of the Association Franco-Écossais. The duke's memorial may still be seen in the chapel on the second floor.

²⁰ See Krailsheimer, *Rancé*, 265–71; Rancé, *Correspondance*, 4:599.

²¹ Krailsheimer, *Rancé*, 86 n. 2.

of salt Dubois' assertion that Drummond's translation was widely read in England. So far as I know, the present translation is the first in that language. Let us now turn our attention to the recipient of Félibien's *Description*, its "onlie begetter," the importunate noble lady who gave him no peace until he took pen in hand and provided her with what she sought.

The Duchess of Liancourt

Henri de Schomberg, count of Nanteuil-le-Haudouin and Durtal, duke of Alluyn, was born at Paris in 1575. The Schombergs were of ancient stock, and members of the family had held important positions in a number of German principalities, especially Saxony. Henri de Schomberg enjoyed a distinguished military career, as a result of which he was promoted by Louis XIII to the rank of marshal of France in 1625. His most celebrated achievement was his defeat of the English forces under George Villiers, first duke of Buckingham, at the siege of La Rochelle, an engagement in which Villiers lost more than half his army. Some years later, in 1632, he defeated the forces of Henri II de Montmorency at the battle of Castelnaudary, and after Montmorency's subsequent execution was rewarded with the governorship of the Languedoc, formerly held by Montmorency. He did not, however, live long to enjoy it, for he died of apoplexy a few weeks later on November 17, 1632.

Meanwhile, in 1598, when he was in his early twenties, Henri had married Françoise d'Espinay, the daughter of Claude, marquis d'Espinay, and the couple had two children, a son and a daughter, before Françoise's untimely death in January 1602. The son was Charles de Schomberg and the daughter Jeanne de Schomberg, to whom Félibien addressed his *Description de l'abbaye de La Trappe*.²² A year before his own

²² The only full-length study of Jeanne de Schomberg and the château of Liancourt is a rather odd book (entirely without source

death the marshal married again, and his wife bore him a posthumous daughter, Jeanne-Armande de Schomberg, whose eventful life is not here our concern.

Jeanne de Schomberg grew up to be an intelligent, well-educated, and attractive woman, tall and dark-haired, very devout, and with a high sense of morality. Her sense of morality, in time, would lead her to sympathize with the Jansenists and the Solitaries of Port-Royal. In April 1618 a marriage was arranged between Jeanne and François de Cossé, duke of Brissac, but although this was certainly a good match for the noble families involved, it was a disaster for Jeanne de Schomberg. She and her new husband were wholly incompatible, and the following year their marriage was annulled on the dubious grounds of impotence. Meanwhile, Jeanne had met Roger Du Plessis, duke of Liancourt and La Roche-Guyon, who was the son of Charles Du Plessis, first equerry to Henri III and governor of Metz, and his wife Antoinette de Pons, marquise of Guercheville. The two were certainly attracted to each other (by no means a necessary requisite for a successful marriage in seventeenth-century France) and were married on February 14, 1620. The groom was two years older than the bride.

Roger Du Plessis was a handsome young man with—alas!—an eye for the ladies. Despite his affection for his wife, he was not averse to finding pleasure elsewhere, and his lighthearted conduct and various affairs caused his pious and devout spouse much heartache. She, for her part, tried to lure him back by rebuilding and refurbishing the family château at Liancourt, not far from Beauvais, and, above all, by planning and planting the magnificent gardens that were the glory of Liancourt and enlivening their beauty by means of waterways

references, but a good read) written by a rather odd man: Xavier de Courville, *Liancourt: sa dame et ses jardins* (Paris: Bloud & Gay, 1925; repr. Paris: Le Livre d'histoire, 2004). Xavier de Courville died in 1984.

and fountains that, it is said, were the inspiration for Versailles. For many years, Jeanne's efforts did not meet with great success, but then the duke contracted smallpox, a very dangerous disease in seventeenth-century France and often fatal. Jeanne became his nurse and never left his side, and when the duke fortunately recovered, he was not the man he had been. Not long afterwards Jeanne herself fell seriously ill, and her husband, now well on his way to becoming a reformed person, cared for her with the same devotion she had shown to him. And when she, too, recovered, their lives were never the same.

Like Rancé, Roger Du Plessis had undergone a conversion. It might not have been quite so intense or quite so dramatic as that of the abbot of La Trappe, but it was a true conversion nevertheless. He adopted much of the life of a penitent, and he and his wife established close contacts with the Jansenists and semi-Jansenists of Port-Royal des Champs. The couple also made munificent donations to the abbey, and, as Mary Schimmelpenninck tells us, "M. de Liancourt erected a large range of buildings in the court, for the reception of those guests, whose piety led them to renew their strength, by a temporary seclusion among the inmates of Port Royal."²³

As we have already mentioned, Liancourt itself became a refuge for those persecuted for their Jansenist sympathies—Toussaint-Guy-Joseph Desmares was one of them—and the duke and duchess spent their days in pious exercises and good works. They had but one child, Henri-Roger Du Plessis-Liancourt, count of La Roche-Guyon, who was killed in his twenties at the siege of Mardick in Flanders. He had married Anne-Élisabeth de Lannoy, and they had one daughter, Jeanne-Charlotte Du Plessis-Liancourt, mademoiselle de La Roche-Guyon, who, at the age of nine, was sent for her education to

²³ Mary A. Schimmelpenninck, *Select Memoirs of Port Royal*, 4th ed. (London: Hamilton, Adams, & Co., 1835), 1:186. The duke also had his own *piéd-à-terre* at Port-Royal.

Port-Royal, and for whom her grandmother, Jeanne de Schomberg, wrote the *Règlement donné par une dame de haute qualité à M*** sa petite-fille, pour sa conduite, et pour celle de sa maison*,²⁴ published after her death by the abbé Jean-Jacques Boileau in 1698. The duchess herself had died on June 14, 1674, and was survived by her devoted husband for no more than a few weeks. He died on August 1 of the same year. She was seventy-four and he seventy-six.

It was for this talented and devout woman that Félibien wrote his description of La Trappe. There is no record of any correspondence between Jeanne de Schomberg and Rancé, but given her background and her sympathies, it is perfectly understandable that she would have had a deep interest in the abbey and in the strict reforms that had been carried out there by its celebrated abbot. Let us therefore give a brief account of abbey and abbot, since not all that Félibien tells us is quite accurate.

La Trappe and Rancé

William the Conqueror, William I of England, had four sons: Robert, Richard, William, and Henry. He also had at least five daughters, but since they could not inherit the throne, they are not here our concern. Richard, the second son, died before his father, and on William I's death in 1087, William II, William Rufus, inherited the crown of England, and Robert, Robert Curthose, inherited his father's possessions in Normandy. Henry inherited hardly anything but managed to buy certain estates on and around the Cherbourg Peninsula in western Normandy from his brother. Then, when William Rufus met his untimely death in 1100 while hunting in the New Forest

²⁴ The most recent edition is that by Collette H. Winn in the series *Textes de la Renaissance. Série l'éducation féminine de la Renaissance à l'âge classique*, 15 (Paris: Honoré Champion, 1997).

Select Bibliography

- Bell, David N. *The Library of the Abbey of La Trappe from the Twelfth Century to the French Revolution, with an Annotated Edition of the 1752 Catalogue*. Turnhout: Brepols/Cîteaux – *Commentarii cistercienses*, 2014.
- . *Understanding Rancé. The Spirituality of the Abbot of La Trappe in Context*. Cistercian Studies Series 205. Kalamazoo, MI: Cistercian Publications, 2005.
- Charencey, Charles-Félix-Hyacinthe, comte de. *Histoire de l'abbaye de la Grande-Trappe*. Documents sur la Province du Perche; ii, 6. Mortagne: Georges Meaux, 1896–1911.
- Choisselet, Danièle, and Placide Vernet, eds. *Les Ecclesiastica Officia cisterciens du XII^{ème} siècle*. La Documentation cistercienne, 22. Reiningue: Abbaye d'Élenberg, 1989.
- Constitutions de l'abbaye de La Trappe*. Paris: Michel Le Petit & Estienne Michallet, 1671.
- Dubois, Louis. *Histoire civile, religieuse et littéraire de l'abbaye de La Trappe, et des autres Monastères de la même Observance qui se sont établis tant en France que dans les pays étrangers avant et depuis la révolution de 1789, et notamment de l'Abbaye de Mellerai; suivie de chartes et d'autres pièces justificatives, la plupart inédites*. Paris: Raynal, 1824.
- . *Histoire de l'abbé de Rancé et de sa réforme*. 2nd ed. Paris: Poussielgue Frères, 1869.
- Dubois, Marie-Gérard, Alban J. Krailsheimer, Augustin-Hervé Laffay, Hugues de Seréville, and Philippe Siguret. *L'Abbaye Notre-Dame de La Trappe*. Meaucé: Amis du Perche, 2001.

- Gervaise, Armand-François. *Jugement critique, mais équitable des vies de feu M. l'abbé de Rancé, réformateur de l'abbaye de La Trappe. Écrites par les Sieurs Marsollier et Maupeou. Divisé en deux parties où l'on voit toutes les fautes qu'ils ont commises contre la vérité de l'Histoire, contre le bon sens, contre la vraisemblance [sic], contre l'honneur même de M. de Rancé, et de la Maison de La Trappe.* London [= Troyes or Reims]: [n.p.], 1742.
- Krailsheimer, Alban J. *Armand-Jean de Rancé, Abbot of La Trappe. His Influence in the Cloister and the World.* Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1974.
- . *Rancé and the Trappist Legacy.* CS 86. Kalamazoo, MI: Cistercian Publications, 1985.
- Lekai, Louis J. *The Cistercians. Ideals and Reality.* Kent, OH: Kent State University Press, 1977.
- . *The Rise of the Cistercian Strict Observance in Seventeenth Century France.* Washington, DC: Catholic University of America Press, 1968.
- Rancé, Armand-Jean de. *Abbé de Rancé. Correspondance.* Ed. Alban J. Krailsheimer. Paris: Les Éditions du Cerf/Cîteaux – *Commentarii cistercienses*, 1993.
- . *Règlements de l'abbaye de Nôtre-Dame de La Trappe en forme de Constitutions, avec des Réflexions, Et la Carte de Visite faite à N. D. des Clairets, par le R. P. Abbé de la Trappe.* Paris: Florentin Delaulne, 1718.
- Tournoüer, Henri. *Bibliographie et iconographie de la Maison-Dieu Notre-Dame de La Trappe au diocèse de Sées, de Dom A.-I. Le Bouthillier de Rancé, Abbé et Réformateur de cette abbaye, et en général de tous les religieux du même monastère.* Documents sur la province du Perche; iv, 2. Mortagne: Marchand & Gilles/Georges Meaux, 1894–1896.
- Waddell, Chrysogonus. *Narrative and Legislative Texts from Early Cîteaux. Latin Text in Dual Edition with English Translation and Notes.* Studia et Documenta, IX. Brecht: Cîteaux – *Commentarii cistercienses*, 1999.

Index of Subjects

- Agreement (*concordat*) between
Rancé and former monks of
La Trappe, 53 n. 26
- Almoner, duties of, 50–51 n. 20
- Amour*, 85 n. 105
- Apples, 82, 84, 87
- Artichokes, 82
- Asparagus, 82
- Baptism, 129
- Beds and bedclothes, 85, 133
- Beer, 81 n. 94, 135
- Beetroots, 82
- Books: reading, writing, binding, 77–78
See also Reading
- Bread, 65, 69, 81–82, 84, 87, 134, 159
- Butter, 69 n. 67, 82, 135, 137
- Carrots, 82, 135 n. 233
- Cellarer, 32, 76 n. 86, 137 n. 264, 139
- Chant and chanting, 79, 80, 87, 130
- Chapter of Faults, 116–17 nn. 168–69, 148–49, 153 n. 319
- Charité*, 85 n. 105
- Cheese, 135, 136, 157
- Church at La Trappe, description of, 71–76
- Cider, 65, 69, 81, 84, 159
- Clocks, 59 n. 42
- Cloisters, 139–39
- Collation, 81 n. 95, 84–85, 135
- Commendatory abbots and the commendatory system, 17, 36, 51 n. 21, 156 n. 2
- Compline, Office of, 81, 85
- Conferences, 39, 94, 138, 142–47
- Confession, 77, 83, 102, 108, 122–23
- Conversi*. *See* Laybrothers
- Cook, 136–37
- Cowl, 77, 84, 131 n. 203, 139, 140 n. 264
- Curiosity, condemned, 71 n. 71, 133, 158
- Daily schedule, 76–80, 130–31
- Description of La Trappe in the 1660s, 20–21, 23
- Diet, 81–82, 134–36
- Dormitory, 39, 76–77 n. 84, 85, 110 n. 158, 130 n. 200, 132–33
- Doves and dovescotes, 48 n. 11
- Dowry, monastic, 126
- Eating in the refectory, 134–36
- Eggs, 48 n. 11, 58, 59 n. 42, 69, 85, 135, 159

- Fasts and fasting, 80, 81 n. 95,
82, 84, 86, 110, 112, 115, 118,
134–35, 152, 157
- Fish, 58, 59 n. 42, 64, 69–70, 135,
159
- Flagellation, 119
- Food and drink served to
guests, 69–70
- Fruits, 63, 75 (sugared), 134–36,
151 (fruit preserves)
- Garden, the abbey, 47, 49, 66,
82, 139, 140, 141, 143 n. 279
- Gruel, 82, 135
- Guests, behavior of, 66
- Guests, welcoming of, 65–66,
68–69
- Handkerchiefs, 110 n. 158
- Hemina*, its quantity, 58 n. 41
- High altar, description of, 73–75
- History of La Trappe, 12–17
- Humiliations, 23–24, 87–88, 109,
116
- Humility, 43, 44, 69, 79, 88, 90,
108, 110, 114–15, 120, 123,
127, 149, 150, 153 n. 319, 157
See also Humiliations
- Infirmarian, 132 n. 210
- Infirmary, 85, 120 n. 179, 121,
123, 124, 149–52
- Isolation of La Trappe, 46 n. 4, 47
- Joy of the monks, 79–80, 87, 95,
105, 117, 124
- King (Louis XIV), prayers for
the, 95
- Kitchen servers, 136–37, 139
- Latin, 100 n. 135, 129 n. 196, 146
n. 287, 148 n. 299, 158 n. 9
- Lauds, Office of, 136 n. 239
- Lawsuits and legal proceedings,
91–94
- Laxity in observing the Rule,
22, 50, 88, 147 n. 292, 156,
158
- Laybrothers (*conversi*), 21, 48,
52 n. 22, 64 n. 53, 65 n. 54,
72, 82, 136, 142
- Library at La Trappe, 39 n. 95,
54 n. 32, 55, 58 n. 41, 100 n.
134, 125, 145–46 n. 287
- Linen, 85
- Little Office of the Blessed Vir-
gin Mary, 76 m. 83, 116 n.
167
- Mandatum* (foot washing), 136
n. 239
- Manual labor, 59–60 n. 43, 66,
77–78, 83–84, 87, 88, 99,
139–42, 157
- Manuscripts, 78 n. 87
- Matins, Office of, 76, 79, 116, 130
- Mattresses, 85, 133
- Meat, 48 n. 11, 58 n. 42, 85, 120
n. 179
- Milk and milk products, 82, 135
- Mortality at La Trappe, 28–29,
98 n. 131
- Mortifications, 97–98, 99–104,
107–13, 115–24, 127–28, 141,
160
- Novices, 22, 29, 34–35, 37, 38,
56, 64 n. 53, 83, 85, 87–88,
103, 115, 116, 126, 136, 139,
152

- Numbers of monks and
laybrothers, 28, 64 n. 53
- Nuts, 84
- Oatmeal, 82, 135
- Parlor, 89–90, 139
- Particular friendships, 146 n. 289
- Pears, 82, 84, 87
- Penitence/penance, 11, 43, 58,
79 n. 90, 88, 89, 97, 102,
103–8, 109, 111, 112, 113,
115, 119, 120, 124, 129, 130,
133, 142, 143, 152, 157, 160
- Perseverance, 105 n. 149
- Pillows, 48 n. 11, 85
- Porter, 48 n. 10, 65, 66, 68, 69 n.
66, 82, 99
- Potatoes, 135 n. 233
- Poultry, 58 n. 42, 85
- Prayer and praying, 69 n. 66, 76,
78 n. 88, 82, 95, 101, 108,
109, 111, 112, 115, 116, 117,
119, 121, 124, 131, 145, 157
- Prime, Office of, 59 n. 43, 76, 77,
116
- Providence, its nature and
importance, 63 n. 50, 66, 92,
119
- Public fascination with La
Trappe, 43–44
- Purgatory, 121
- Rancé's unfinished dwelling at
La Trappe, 71
- Reading, 80 n. 92, 83, 84, 85,
100, 147
- Reading in the refectory, 70, 82
- Recollection, 86 n. 106, 131, 139,
147 n. 292
- Recreation, 143
- Refectorian, 137
- Refectory, description of, 81, 88,
133–37
- Rice, 135
- Sacristan, 76 n. 86, 131 n. 202,
137
- Scapular, 140
- Seal of La Trappe, 125
- Self-will, 98 n. 130
- Sermons, 77
- Sext, Office of, 28, 78, 80
- Shoes, 138
- Sign language, 140, 143
- Silence, 66, 68, 87, 131, 138, 140,
142, 147, 152, 157, 160
- Simplicity, 75–76, 92, 116, 132
- Slippers, 138
- Spittoons, 110 n. 158, 131 n. 202
- Sugar, 85, 151
- Tabernacle, location of, 73–74
- Tomb, the monastery as a, 94,
127 n. 193
- Transubstantiation, 74 n. 80
- Trental, 122 n. 181
- Vegetables, 69, 77, 78, 82, 84, 88,
120, 135, 137, 159
- Vespers, Office of, 59 n. 43, 81,
84, 101, 102, 147
- Viaticum*, 112, 123
- Warming room, 77, 138
- Watermill, 48 n. 13, 84 n. 101
- Welcoming guests, 65–66, 68–69
- Wine, 58, 70, 81 n. 94, 83, 84 n.
101, 97, 112 n. 159, 134

Index of Names and Places

- Abraham, patriarch, 104
Albéric, Dom, monk of
 Perseigne, 57 n. 40
Alcobaça, Congregation of, 155
 n. 1
Alexander III, pope, 15
Alexander VII, pope, 61 n. 44,
 62 n. 47, 155 n. 2
Anacreon, Greek poet, 18
Ancelin, Bernard, abbot of
 Saint-Martin, 57 n. 40
Anne of Austria, queen of
 France, 54 n. 30, 63 n. 51
Antony the Great, Saint, 157
Aragon and Navarre, Congre-
 gation of, 155 n. 1
Argentan, Louis-François d',
 Capuchin theologian, 100
 n. 134
Arnolfini, Octave, abbot of
 La Charmoye, 50 n. 17
Athenagoras of Athens, 98 n.
 130
Aubin, Laurent, publisher, 2
Augustine of Hippo, Saint, 68 n.
 65, 85 n. 105, 87 n. 107, 89,
 98 n. 130, 101, 105 n. 149

Baldwin, count of Flanders, 13
Barbeaux, Cistercian abbey, 32
Barfleur (Normandy), 13–14, 72
 n. 72
Basil the Great/Basil of
 Caesarea, Saint, 145
Bastille, the, Paris, 30
Beaufort, Eustache de,
 commendatory abbot of
 Sept-Fons, 159 n. 18, 159 n.
 19
Beauvais (Hauts-de-France), 3,
 10, 51 n. 21
Bellarmine, Robert, Saint and
 cardinal, 69 n. 66
Bellay, Jean du, commendatory
 abbot of La Trappe, 17
Bellefonds, Bernardin Gigault
 de, Marshal of France, 36
Bellefonds, Marie Gigault de,
 marquise de Villars, 36
Benedict, Rule of Saint, 32, 37,
 50, 52, 52 n. 23, 58, 58 n. 41,
 59 n. 43, 60, 64, 76 n. 84, 79,
 84 n. 102, 102, 110, 116, 116
 n. 168, 148, 153 n. 319, 156,
 158
Bernard of Clairvaux, Saint, 59
 n. 43, 68 n. 65, 75, 80 n. 92,
 97 n. 127, 125, 145, 157–58
Bernier, Joseph, monk of La
 Trappe, 53 n. 26, 102–04

- Bernières, Jean de, sieur de
 Louigny, 100 n. 134
Boileau, Jean-Jacques, abbé, 12
Boniface VIII, pope, 114–15 n.
 164
Bonnaigue, Cistercian abbey, 159
Bonsmoulins, château, 16
Borromeo, Charles, Saint, 74 n.
 80
Bosquillon, Jean, 145–46 n. 287
Bossuet, Jacques-Bénigne,
 bishop of Meaux, 144 n. 281
Bouchu, Pierre IV, abbot of
 Clairvaux, 36, 139 n. 256
Bourdaloue, Louis, Jesuit and
 preacher, 144 n. 281
Boulogne, Grandmontine
 priory, 51 n. 21
Bourges (Centre-Val de Loire), 7
Bouthillier, Denis, Rancé's
 father, 17–18, 19
Bouthillier, Denis-François,
 Rancé's brother, 17–18, 51
 n. 21
Bouthillier, Victor, archbishop
 of Tours, 19, 51 n. 20
Brémule, battle of (1119), 13
Breuil-Benoît, Savigniac abbey,
 14, 49
Browne, Edward, English
 traveler, 55 n. 33

Cabala, the, 31
Caen (Normandy), 2, 52 n. 24
Cassian, John. *See* John Cassian
Castelnaudary, battle of (1632),
 9
Castile, Congregation of, 155,
 156 n. 3

Cawley, Martinus, 38
Celestine V, pope, 114
Celestines, 114
Charles V, king of France, 16
Chartres (Centre-Val de Loire), 52
Châtillon-en-Lorraine, Cistercian
 abbey, 115 n. 165
Chemiré-le-Gaudin (Pays de la
 Loire), 105 n. 150
Cierrey, Raoul I de, bishop of
 Évreux, 50 n. 16
Cîteaux, Cistercian abbey, 50, 52,
 54, 60, 62, 73, 81 n. 96, 139 n.
 256, 155, 156, 158
Clairvaux, Cistercian abbey,
 60–61 n. 44, 139 n. 256, 156
Colbert, Jean-Baptiste, Minister
 of Finance, 4, 6
Collège de Harcourt, Paris, 18
Collège des Bernardins, Paris.
 See Collège Saint-Bernard,
 Paris
Collège Saint-Bernard, Paris, 61,
 61 nn. 44–45, 63 n. 51
Cossé, François de, duke of
 Brissac, 10
Coulton, George, 126
Courville, Xavier de, 9–10 n. 22
Couturier, Robert/Robin, prior
 of Perseigne, 31–32
Curthose, Robert, duke of
 Normandy, 12–13

Damian, Peter, Saint. *See* Peter
 Damian, Saint
David, king and prophet, 67
Desert Fathers, 59 n. 42, 69 n. 66,
 78 n. 88, 81 n. 95, 91 n. 115,
 145

- Desmares, Toussaint-Guy-Joseph, 2–4, 11
- Drummond, James, duke of Perth, 7–9
- Dubois, Louis, biographer of Rancé, 7–9, 23, 35, 37, and *passim*
- Du Plessis-Liancourt, Charles, 10
- Du Plessis-Liancourt, Henri-Roger, count of La Roche-Guyon, 11
- Du Plessis-Liancourt, Jeanne-Charlotte, mademoiselle de La Roche-Guyon, 11–12
- Du Plessis, Roger, duke of Liancourt and La Roche-Guyon, 3–4, 10–11
- Edinburgh, Scotland, 8
- Egypt, 157
- Ephraem Syrus/Ephraem of Edessa, 145 n. 287
- Espinay, Claude, marquis d', 9
- Espinay, Françoise d', mother of Jeanne de Schomberg, 9
- Eugenius III, pope, 15
- Eusebius of Caesarea, Church historian, 100 n. 135
- Favier, Jean, Rancé's tutor, 18 n. 43, 34, 96 n. 126
- Félibien, André, sieur des Avaux et de Javericy, 2, 4–7, 12, 22, 23, 25, 28, 33, 39–40, and *passim*
- Félibien, Jean-François, 7
- Félibien, Michel, 7
- Félibien, Pierre, friend of Rancé, 56 n. 36
- Fellowes, William D., English traveler, 46 n. 4, 47 nn. 5, 8
- Feuillants, Order of, 156
- Florence, Italy, 37
- Foisil, Zozime, abbot of La Trappe, 23
- Fontenay-Mareuil, François Duval, marquis de, 5
- Fouquet, Nicolas, Minister of Finance, 6
- France, 1, 3, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 17, 19, 37, 40, 50, 60 n. 44, 99 n. 133, 128, 156 n. 4
- France, Gaston Jean-Baptiste de, duke of Orléans, 50–51 no. 20
- Francis I, king of France, 16–17
- Froidmont, Cistercian abbey, 60–61 n. 44
- Fulk, count of Anjou, 13
- Galen, Greek physician, 137 n. 243
- Gaultier/Gautier/Gauthier, Jean, prior of La Trappe, 62 n. 48, 64 n. 52
- Gauthier, Adam, abbot of La Trappe, 15, 49 n. 16
- Giberti, Matteo, bishop of Verona, 74 n. 80
- Georges, Dominique, abbot of Val-Richer, 21 n. 53, 61–62, 62 n. 46
- Gervaise, Armand-François, abbot of La Trappe, 23
- Gregory I/Gregory the Great, pope, 114, 122 n. 181
- Gregory XV, pope, 50 n. 17
- Guiron, Michel, prior of Perseigne, 55–56 n. 34

- Harlay de Césy, Roger de,
commendatory abbot of
Perseigne, 54 n. 31, 55–56 n.
34
- Harlay de Champvallon,
François de, archbishop of
Paris, 96 n. 126
- Henry I, king of England, 11–12,
72 n. 72
- Henry III, king of France, 10
- Henry IV, king of France, 51 n. 20
- Henry, Pierre III, abbot of
Clairvaux, 139 n. 256
- Hilarion, Saint, 157
- Hippocrates, Greek physician,
137 n. 243
- Hohart/Hoart, Henri, abbot of
La Trappe, 16
- Honorius III, pope, 15
- Hôtel-Dieu, Paris, 55 n. 33
- Hugh of Saint-Victor, ps.-, 68 n.
65
- Hundred Years' War, 15–16
- Innocent III, pope, 15
- Innocent X, pope, 2
- Ireland, 57 n. 39
- Isaac, son of Abraham, 104 n. 146
- James II, king of England, 8
- James/Jacob of Voragine, 114 n.
163
- Jansenism, 2–3, 10, 11, 31, 58 n.
41
- Jeremiah, prophet, 66–67
- Jerome, Saint, 157
- Jesuits, 2, 3
- Jesus Christ, 69 n. 66, 74, 75,
103, 105, 106, 109, 115, 117,
119, 124, 142, 148, 149
- Job, biblical figure, 150
- John Cassian, Saint, 81 n. 95,
137 n. 243, 145
- John Climacus/John of the
Ladder, Saint, 145
- John the Dwarf, Desert Father,
78 n. 88
- Joly, Charlotte, Rancé's mother,
17–18
- Jouaud, Jean VI, abbot of
Prières, 53 n. 25, 56, 60–61
n. 44, 63 n. 51
- Judah the Prince/Judah
ha-Nasi, Rabbi, 39
- Kempis, Thomas à. *See* Thomas
à Kempis
- Kerviche, Guillaume, sub-prior
of La Trappe, 62 n. 48
- Krailsheimer, Alban J., 4, 8, 17
n. 41, 18 n. 46, 25 n. 64, 31
n. 77, 32, 38, 45 n. 2, 52 n.
22, 57 n. 37, 64 n. 53, 65 n.
54, 98 n. 131
- La Barrière, Jean de, commen-
datory abbot of Feuillant,
156
- La Cour, Jacques de, abbot of
La Trappe, 23
- Lancelot, Claude, Jansenist, 58
n. 41
- Lannoy, Anne-Élisabeth de,
wife of Henri-Roger Du
Plessis-Liancourt, 11
- La Reynie, Gabriel-Nicolas de,
lieutenant-general of
police, 30
- La Rochelle (Nouvelle-
Aquitaine), 9

- La Rochefoucauld, François de, cardinal, 50 n. 17
- Larroque, Daniel de, 19–20
- Lateran Council V (1514), 17
- La Trappe, Notre-Dame de, Cistercian abbey, *passim*
- Lavolle, Robert III, abbot of La Trappe, 16
- Le Baube/Poulain, Robert III, archbishop of Rouen, 15, 49 n. 16
- Le Febvre, Jacques, publisher, 1, 26
- Le Guédois, Nicolas III, abbot of Barbery, 52 n. 24
- Lekai, Louis, 61 nn. 44–45, 159 n. 19
- Le Maître, Claude, abbot of Châtillon, 24
- Le Masson, Innocent, general of the Carthusians, 22
- Le Nain, Pierre, Rancé's biographer, 96 n. 126
- Léonard, Frédéric, publisher, 1, 25
- Le Roy, Guillaume, commendatory abbot of Hautefontaine, 22, 23–25, 87 n. 109
- Lexington, Stephen, abbot of Clairvaux, 61 n. 45
- Liancourt, château, 3–4, 10–11
- Liancourt, duchess of. *See* Schomberg, Jeanne de, duchess of Liancourt
- Liancourt, duke of. *See* Du Plessis, Roger, duke of Liancourt and La Roche-Guyon
- Lombardy, Congregation of, 155
- Louis VI, king of France, 13
- Louis IX, king of France, 15
- Louis XIII, king of France, 9, 51 n. 20
- Louis XIV, king of France, 2, 3, 6, 36, 56 n. 34, 61 n. 44, 63 n. 51, 95 n. 125
- Lucas, bishop of Évreux, 15, 49–50 n. 16
- Lucifer, 114 n. 162, 150
- Lyon (Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes), 2, 31
- Mabillon, Jean, Maurist, 22, 126 n. 191
- Marchis, Louis, monk of La Trappe, 56 n. 35
- Mardick, siege of (1646), 11
- Marsollier, Jacques, Rancé's biographer, 95 n. 125
- Mary, the Virgin, 73–75, 76, 95 n. 125, 109, 118–19
- Massillon, Jean-Baptiste, bishop of Clermont, 144 n. 281
- Masson, Claude, 64 n. 53
- Matilda, countess of the Perche, 13–14
- McManners, John, 122–23 n. 183
- Medici, Marie de, queen of France, 51 n. 20
- Metz (Grand Est), 10
- Milan, Italy, 74 n. 80
- Minguet, Jacques, monk of La Trappe, 24 n. 61, 29, 115–24, 152 n. 309
- Mishnah, the, 39
- Monceaux, Guillaume, monk of La Trappe, 105–6 n. 150
- Montbazou, Marie d'Avaugour de Bretagne, Madame de, 18–21

- Montfaucon de Villars, Nicolas-Pierre-Henri, 30–31, 34, 35, 37, 40
- Montmorency, Henri II de, 9
- Montroux-Peyrissac, Marc-Philippe, abbot of Bonnaigue, 159 n. 19
- Mortagne (Normandy), 14, 47, 102, 156
- Newman, John Henry, cardinal, 105 n. 149
- Noël, Antoine, Rancé's former valet, 56 n. 35
- Noës, Julien des, abbot elect of La Trappe, 16
- Notre-Dame-du-Val, Augustinian abbey, 51 n. 21
- Pachomius, Saint, 146 n. 289
- Paris, 1, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 17, 18, 19, 21, 25, 26, 30, 31, 35, 47, 53, 60, 61, 63 n. 51, 81 nn. 93–94, 84 n. 101, 96 n. 126, 125
- Paris, Julien, abbot of Foucar-mont, 52 n. 23
- Pascal, Blaise, 31
- Paul, Saint, 86 n. 105, 93, 94, 106, 142
- Perche, the, 13, 14, 15, 46 n. 4, 47, 49, 125 n. 190, 156
- Perseigne, Cistercian abbey, 21, 22, 32, 52 nn. 22–23, 54, 55, 56 n. 35, 57 n. 40, 62 n. 48, 98–99, 102
- Peter Damian, Saint, 119 n. 175
- Pez, Bernhard, Benedictine historian, 146 n. 287
- Pius V, pope, 74 n. 80, 76 n. 83
- Plotinus, Greek philosopher, 30, 31
- Plunkett, Oliver, Saint, 57 n. 39
- Plunkett, Patrick, bishop of Ardagh, 57 n. 39
- Pons, Antoinette de, marquise de Guercheville, 10
- Port-Royal des Champs, abbey, 3, 10, 11, 12, 31, 58 n. 41
- Poussin, Nicolas, painter, 6
- Preully, Cistercian abbey, 32
- Prudhomme, Robert, monk of La Trappe, 56 n. 35
- Rambouillet, Catherine de Vivonne, marquise de, 5
- Rancé, Armand-Jean de, abbot of La Trappe, 11
as a preacher, 96
date of his abbatial
benediction, 57 n. 37
friendship with André
Félibien, 4–5
his library, 54–55
his signature, 125–26
illness and death, 1, 23, 118
life, 17–23
reads his will, 54–55
- Ravey, Robert IV, abbot of La Trappe, 16
- Richelieu, Armand-Jean du Plessis, cardinal, 17, 18, 60 n. 44
- Robertson, Duncan, 80 n. 92
- Rome, Italy, 2, 5–6, 22, 28, 37, 55, 56 n. 36, 61 n. 44, 62, 63–64, 74 n. 80, 114
- Rosicrucianism, 31

- Rotrou III, count of Mortagne and lord of Nogent, 13–15, 49, 72 n. 72, 156
- Rotrou IV, count of Mortagne, 15
- Saint-Clémentin, Benedictine priory, 51 n. 21, 56 n. 36
- Saint-Germain-des-Prés, Benedictine (Maurist) abbey, 7
- Saint-Germain-en-Laye, château, 8
- Saint-Martin, Benedictine (Maurist) abbey, 57
- Saint Peter's Church, Drogheda, 57 n. 39
- Saint-Symphorien, Benedictine abbey, 51 n. 21
- Schimmelpenninck, Mary, English traveler, 11
- Schomberg, Charles de, Marshal of France, 9
- Schomberg, Henri de, duke of Alluyn, 9
- Schomberg, Jeanne de, duchess of Liancourt, 3–4, 9–12, 44, 45
- Schomberg, Jeanne-Armande de, 10
- Scotland, 8
- Sées (Normandy), 57 nn. 38–39
- Sept-Fons, Cistercian abbey, 2, 159
- Sforza, Ludovico, duke of Milan, 155 n. 2
- Sylvester, bishop of Sées, 15, 49–50 n. 16
- Talmud, the, 30, 31
- Tamié, Cistercian abbey, 56 n. 35
- Teresa of Avila, Saint, 7
- Terre de Nuisement (Saint-Colombe-sur-Risle, near L'Aigle, Normandy), 53 n. 27
- Tétu, Jacques, friend of Rancé, 34–35
- Thomas I, count of the Perche, 15
- Thomas à Kempis, 69–70
- Tinchebray, battle of (1106), 13
- Toulouse (Occitanie), 30
- Trent, Council of (1545–1563), 4, 17
- Vallet, Marie-Raphaël, 80 n. 92
- Vandenbroucke, François, 87 n. 109
- Van Eijnatten, Joris, 144 n. 281
- Vargas, Martin de, monk of Piedra and reformer, 155 n. 1
- Vaussin, Claude, abbot of Cîteaux, 60–61 n. 44, 62 n. 47, 63 n. 51
- Velleius Paterculus, Gaius, Roman historian, 68 n. 65
- Véretz, château, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 52 n. 22
- Villars, Claude-Louis-Hector de, Grand Marshal of France, 36
- Villars, Henri-Félix de, commendatory abbot of Montier-en-Argonne, 36–37, 40
- Villars, Nicolas-Pierre-Henri Montfaucon de. *See*

- Montfaucon de Villars,
Nicolas-Pierre-Henri
Villars, Pierre, marquis de, 36
Villiers, George, duke of
 Buckingham, 9
Vire (Normandy), 2
Vossius, Gerardus/Gerrit
 Janszoon Vos, 145 n. 287
- William I the Conqueror, king
 of England, 12
William II Rufus, king of
 England, 12–13
William the Aetheling, 13–14,
 72 n. 72
William of Saint-Thierry, 68 n.
 65, 97 n. 127

Index of Scriptural Citations

The numbering of the Psalms is that of the Vulgate.

<i>Gen</i>		<i>Luke</i>	
3:19	142 n. 274	1:77	110 n. 157
26:5	104 n. 146	2:29	122 n. 182
<i>Job</i>		6:29	91 n. 117
29:18	67 n. 62	12:43-44	108 n. 154
<i>Ps</i>		17:3	148 n. 293
6:6	104 n. 145	<i>John</i>	
50:12, 19	119 n. 176	7:38	115 n. 166
55:12	90 n. 113	<i>Acts</i>	
79:6	106 n. 153	9:16	106 n. 151
83:11	67 n. 64, 68 n. 65	18:3	142 n. 275
115:15	101 n. 138	<i>Rom</i>	
<i>Lam</i>		7:24	94 n. 123
3:19	129 n. 197	8:23	94 n. 123
3:28	67 n. 61	<i>1 Cor</i>	
3:30	129 n. 196	13:4-8	86 n. 105, 93 n. 119
<i>Eccl</i>		<i>2 Thess</i>	
1:2	89 n. 111	3:10	83 n. 99, 140 n. 262
12:8	89 n. 111	<i>Phil</i>	
<i>Matt</i>		2:3	145 n. 285
5:40	91 n. 117	2:7	97 n. 129
6:34	94 n. 121	<i>Heb</i>	
7:13-14	129 n. 198	11:17-19	104 n. 146
11:30	105 n. 148	<i>1 Pet</i>	
18:15	148 n. 293	2:7	102 n. 141
24:13	105 n. 149	5:8	133 n. 218, 150 n. 303
25:1-13	118 n. 172		
27:13-14	117 n. 170		