

# Descendants of Richard I de St. Sauveur Viscount de Cotentin

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## Generation 1

1. **RICHARD I DE ST. SAUVEUR VISCOUNT<sup>1</sup> DE COTENTIN** was born in 870 AD in Maer, Norway. He died in 933 AD in Cotentin Manche, Normandy. He married **NIECE DE NORMANDY**.

Notes for Richard I de St. Sauveur Viscount de Cotentin:

Note - See Hugh de Cavalcamp de Tosny who is the brother of Richard I de St. Sauveur Viscount de Cotentin, In other words the de Beaufou and the de Tosny male lineages reach a common ancestor in Eystein the Viking Chief - the de Tosny's in the direct male line. See <http://www.geni.com/family-tree/index/6000000003243404114> for family tree showing how Hugh de Cavalcamp (ancestor of de Tosny family) is brother to Richard I Vicount of Cotentin (ancestor of de Beaufou family in female line), and their father Malahuc Eysteinnsson is brother to Ragnavald Eysteinnsson (whose son Hrolf / Rollo Ragnavaldsson is the ancestor of William the Conqueror).

Richard de St. Sauveur was born circa 893, son of Malahuc Eysteinnsson.<sup>1</sup> He was Viscount of the Contentin and joint Lord of the Channel Islands in 933. He was the founder of the Chapel at St. Sauveur. <http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~opus/p3900.htm>

Richard I de St. Sauveur Viscount de Cotentin and Niece de Normandy had the following child:

2. i. **ESPERLING DE PITRES ET<sup>2</sup> DE VAUDREUIL** was born about 925 AD in Bayeux, Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France. He died about 975 AD in England. He married Sprota de Senelis, daughter of Hubert de Comte de Senelis and Vermandois about 942 AD. She was born about 915 AD in Brittany. She died about 972 AD.

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## Generation 2

2. **ESPERLING DE PITRES ET<sup>2</sup> DE VAUDREUIL** (Richard I de St. Sauveur Viscount<sup>1</sup> de Cotentin) was born about 925 AD in Bayeux, Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France. He died about 975 AD in England. He married Sprota de Senelis, daughter of Hubert de Comte de Senelis and Vermandois about 942 AD. She was born about 915 AD in Brittany. She died about 972 AD.

Notes for Esperling de Pitres et de Vaudreuil: Geni:

ESPERLENG de Pîtres, son of --- . m SPROTA, daughter of --- . From Brittany. Sprota was previously the concubine or wife of Guillaume I Comte [de Normandie]. Guillaume de Jumièges records the marriage of Sprota and "Asperleng" who owned the mills in the valley of la Risle. Esperling & his wife had [four or more] children:

a) RAOUL d'Ivry (-after 1011). Guillaume de Jumièges names Raoul as uterine brother of Richard Comte [de Normandie], specifying that the latter consulted him about arrangements for the succession in Normandy when dying[731]. Comte de Bayeux.

Notes for Sprota de Senelis:

Geni: After William died, Sprota became the wife of Esperleng, a wealthy miller; Rodulf of Ivry was their son and Richard's half-brother.

[http://fmg.ac/Projects/MedLands/NORMAN%20NOBILITY.htm#\\_Toc243182165](http://fmg.ac/Projects/MedLands/NORMAN%20NOBILITY.htm#_Toc243182165)

Sprota married Esperleng after the relationship with Guillaume/William:

(from Medieval Lands)

SPROTA, daughter of ---.

Guillaume de Jumièges records that Guillaume married "une très-noble jeune fille Sprota...selon

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## Generation 2 (con't)

'usage des Danois'[62]. From Brittany. It is possible that Sprota was Count Guillaume's concubine rather than wife, particularly as no reference has been found to a dissolution of any marriage before she married Esperleng. She married Esperleng de Pîtres, by whom she had Rodulf [Raoul] Comte d'Ivry.

Wiki: "Sprota was the name of a Breton captive who William I, Duke of Normandy took as a wife in the Viking fashion (more danico) and by her had a son, Richard I, Duke of Normandy. After the death of her husband William, she became the wife of Esperleng and mother of Rodulf of Ivry.

### Life

The first mention of her is by Flodoard of Reims and although he doesn't name her he identifies her under the year [943] as the mother of "William's son [Richard] born of a Breton concubine". Her Breton origins could mean she was of Celtic, Scandinavian, or Frankish origin, the latter being the most likely based on her name spelling. Elisabeth van Houts wrote "on this reference rests the identification of Sprota, William Longsword's wife 'according to the Danish custom', as of Breton origin". The first to provide her name was William of Jumièges. The irregular nature (as per the Church) of her relationship with William served as the basis for her son by him being the subject of ridicule, the French King Louis "abused the boy with bitter insults", calling him "the son of a whore who had seduced another woman's husband."

At the time of the birth of her first son Richard, she was living in her own household at Bayeux, under William's protection. William, having just quashed a rebellion at Pré-de Bataille (c.936),[a] received the news by a messenger that Sprota had just given birth to a son; delighted at the news William ordered his son to be baptized and given the personal name of Richard. William's steward Boto became the boy's godfather.

After the death of William Longsword and the captivity of her son Richard, she had been 'collected' from her dangerous situation by the 'immensely wealthy' Esperleng. Robert of Torigni identified Sprota's second husband[b] as Esperleng, a wealthy landowner who operated mills at Pîtres.

### Family

By William I 'Longsword' she was the mother of:  
Richard I, Duke of Normandy

By Esperling of Vaudreuil she was the mother  
of: Rodulf, Count of Ivry  
several daughters who married Norman magnates".

Esperling de Pitres et de Vaudreuil and Sprota de Senelis had the following child:

3. i. RALPH COMTE D'IVRY ET<sup>3</sup> B AYEUX was born about 950 AD in Ivry, Eure, Haute-Normandie, France. He died in 1015 in Ivry la Bataille, Eure, Normandy. He married EREMBERG DE CAVILLE. She was born in Castle Calcini, Caville, Normandy.

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## Generation 3

3. **RALPH COMTE D'IVRY ET<sup>3</sup> BAYEUX** (Esperling de Pitres et<sup>2</sup> de Vaudreuil, Richard I de St. Sauveur Viscount<sup>1</sup> de Cotentin) was born about 950 AD in Ivry, Eure, Haute-Normandie, France. He died in 1015 in Ivry la Bataille, Eure, Normandy. He married **EREMBERG DE CAVILLE**. She was born in Castle Calcini, Caville, Normandy.

Notes for Ralph Comte d'Ivry et Bayeux:

Raoul and Ralph are equivalent names.

Geni: [[http://fmg.ac/Projects/MedLands/NORMAN%20NOBILITY.htm#\\_Toc279557199](http://fmg.ac/Projects/MedLands/NORMAN%20NOBILITY.htm#_Toc279557199)]

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### Generation 3 (con't)

Guillaume de Jumièges records the marriage of Sprota and "Asperleng" who owned the mills in the valley of la Risle[742]. Esperling & his wife had [four or more] children.

RAOUL d'Ivry ([942/50]-after 1011). Guillaume de Jumièges names Raoul as uterine brother of Richard Comte [de Normandie], specifying that the latter consulted him about arrangements for the succession in Normandy when dying. It is assumed that he was born after the death of Comte Guillaume I, but it is unlikely that he was born much later than 945 if it is correct that the birth of his older half-brother Richard can be dated to [1032] (see the document NORMANDY DUKES). Comte [de Bayeux]. m AUBREE [de Caville/Cacheville], daughter of --- (-murdered ----). Guillaume de Jumièges records the marriage of Raoul and "Eranberge...née dans une certaine terre du pays de Caux que l'on appelle Caville ou Cacheville". She is named as wife of Raoul by Orderic Vitalis, who says that she built the castle of Ivry, executed the architect Lanfred to prevent him from completing a similar construction elsewhere, and attempted to expel her husband from the castle, but was killed by him. Comte Raoul & his wife had five children.

Wiki: Life

Rodolf was the son of Eperleng, a rich owner of several mills at Vaudreuil, and of his wife Sprota, who by William I, Duke of Normandy had been mother of Richard I of Normandy, making Rodolf the Duke's half-brother.

When Richard died in 996, Rodulf took effective power during the minority of his nephew, Richard II of Normandy,[5] alongside the boy's mother, Gunnor.

According to William of Jumièges he had to quell rebellions in 996, of peasants and nobility; against the former he cut off feet and hands.[6] He arrested the chief aristocratic rebel Guillaume, comte d'Exmes.

The counts of the duchy of Normandy were in place from around the year 1000; Rodulf is the first whose title can be attested by a document (of 1011). Pierre Bauduin following David Bates states that territorial designations for these titles came in only in the 1040s. Contemporary sources, and Dudon de Saint-Quentin, speak only of Rodulf as "count", never "of Ivry"; this is found only in later writers. Ordericus Vitalis, for example, calls him count of Bayeux. Historians now consider this erroneous, following the later Robert de Torigni, who makes Rodulf count of Ivry.

In strategic terms, Ivry was on the boundary of the duchy of Normandy, by an important crossroads on a roman Road, by the valley of the River Eure. Over some decades the Normans had struggled there against the forces of the county of Blois, after its control had reached Dreux. This position mattered for the assertion of domination of the south-east of the Évrechin.

Consistently, the duchy may have conceded to the county in the direction of the county of Hiémois and towards Lieuvain (forêt du Vièvre).

Family

He married Aubrée de Canville, who died before 1011.[3][10] His children were: Hugues, bishop of Bayeux (c. 1011-1049)[10]  
Jean d'Ivry, bishop of Avranches (1060-1067) then archbishop of Rouen (1067-1079)[10]  
Emma, who married Osbern de Crépon (Osbern the Steward), mother of William FitzOsbern[10] Raoul[10]  
Daughter of unknown name, who married Richard de Beaufou[10]

[10] Detlev Schwennicke, Europäische Stammtafeln: Stammtafeln zur Geschichte der Europäischen Staaten, Neue Folge, Band III Teilband 4, Das Feudale Frankreich und Sien Einfluss auf des Mittelalters (Marburg, Germany: Verlag von J. A. Stargardt, 1989) Tafel 694A

Ralph Comte d'Ivry et Bayeux and Eremberg de Caville had the following children:

- i. BASILIA (MAHAUT) D'IVRY<sup>4</sup> ET BAYEUX was born about 1000. She married RICHARD DE BEAUFOU. He was born about 1000 in Beaufour, Calvados, Basse-Normandie,

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### Generation 3 (con't)

France. He died in 1081.

Notes for Basilia (Mahaut) d'Ivry et Bayeux:

See entry for husband Richard de Beaufou.

Geni: About Mahaut / Albérade d'Ivry. Daughter of Raoul d'Ivry and Aubree, her name is uncertain. She married Richard de Belfage/de Beaufour. Son: Robert de Belfage/de Beaufour

<http://fmg.ac/Projects/MedLands/NORMAN%20NOBILITY.htm>

iii) daughter . Guillaume de Jumièges records that the other (unnamed) daughter of Raoul & his wife married Richard de Belfage, naming their son Robert and recording that one of their several daughters married Hugues de Montfort.

"Many of the family connections we observe concern the succession of Rodulf d'Ivri, involving the following individuals:

1. Emma, married Osbern "the Steward" 1.1 William fitz Osbern
2. Hugh d'Ivry, Bishop of Bayeux 2.1 Albereda, married Gerold de Roumare 2.2. Basilia, married Richard fitz Herluin aka Richard de Beaufou
3. John d'Ivry, Bishop of Avranches and then Bishop of Rouen

- ii. HUGH D'IVRY ET BAYEUX. He died about 1042.

Notes for Hugh d'Ivry et Bayeux:

Bishop of Bayeux 1015 (Norman Nobility).

- iii. EMMA D'IVRY ET BAYEUX. She married OSBERT DE CREPON. He died before 1042.
- iv. JOHN D'IVRY ET BAYEUX. He died in 1079 in Rouen, Seine-Maritime, Haute-Normandie, France.

Notes for John d'Ivry et Bayeux:

"John of Avranches was bishop of Avranches from 1060 to 1067, and archbishop of Rouen from 1067 to 1079. He was a Norman churchman, son of Rodulf of Ivry, and brother of Hugh of Bayeux. He appears in the Gesta Normannorum Ducum of William of Jumièges, and may have been one of the sources William used.

He became archbishop of Rouen when his friend Lanfranc declined the position. As archbishop he was a reformer, campaigning for clerical celibacy from 1074.[4] This led to his being stoned at a provincial synod. In 1075 he with Roger de Beaumont was in effective charge of Normandy.

He is known for his liturgical work Tractatus de officiis ecclesiasticis; it was officially adopted in the diocese of Rouen. It was written at the request of Maurilius, his predecessor as archbishop; it had only a limited impact in promoting uniformity in Normandy." (Wiki).

- v. RAOUL D'IVRY ET BAYEUX.

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**Generation 3 (con't)**