

# Descendants of Fornjotur Kvenland King

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## Generation 1

### 1. FORNJOTUR KVENLAND<sup>1</sup> KING .

Notes for Fornjotur Kvenland King:

Geni: About Fornjotur Kvenland, king

Alternative Birth Date: 100 AD Actual

Death Date: Uncertain

<http://www.themorrisclan.com/GENEALOGY/FORNJOT.html>

FORNJOT "the Ancient Giant", King of Kvenland.

Born (about 100 BC)(in 160-S3). He is said to be a giant (jötun), which seems to be related to his name (Fornjot - Old Jotun).

His legend comes out of the "Orkneyinga Saga":

"There was a king named Fornjot, he ruled over those lands which are called Finland and Kvenland; that is to the east of that bight of the sea which goes northward to meet Gandvik; that we call the Helsingbight.

Fornjot had three sons; one was named Hler, whom we call Ægir, the second Logi, the third Kari; he was the father of Frost, the father of Snow the old" (quoted from <http://www.sacred-texts.com/neu/ice/is3/is302.htm>)

The Hversu Noregr byggdist states that a descendant of Fornjót "ruled over Gothland, Kvenland (Kænlandi), and Finland".

Of his children, the Hversu account says that Hlér ruled over the seas, Logi over fire, and Kári over wind.

CHILDREN of FORNJOT "the Ancient Giant", King of Kvenland

1. Hler (Ægir) Fornjotsson. Born about 191 {S3}. Ægir is also identified as a giant in various sources.

2. Hlessey Fornjotsson. Born about 189 {S3}.

3. Logi Fornjotsson. "Flame." Born about 187 {S3}. Logi was the handsomest of men, but with the strength and size of the giants from whom he was descended. Because Loge was larger and stronger than any other man in land, his name was lengthened from Logi to Hálogi 'High-Logi' and from that name the country was called Hálogaland 'Hálogi's-land' (modern Hålogaland or Halogaland). The saga tells that Hálogi's wife was Glöd (Gloð 'glad'), the daughter of Grím (Grímr) of Grímssgard (Grímssgarðr) in Jötunheim in the far north and her mother was Alvör (Alvor) the sister of King Álf the Old ('Álfr hinn gamli') of Álfheim. Or perhaps, the name of Hálogi's wife should be rendered instead as Glód (Glóð 'red-hot embers') if this Logi is indeed either identical or confused with Logi as a personification of fire. The names of his daughters in this account were Eisa 'glowing embers' and Eimyrja 'embers', the fairest women in the land, whose names were later applied to the things which became their meaning, certain indication of the original fiery nature of their father. (Wife and daughters are sometimes wrongly ascribed to Loki rather than Logi in secondary sources.)

4. KARI Fornjotsson, King of Kvenland. Born (about 80 BC)(185-S3) in in Kvenland. Kári is mentioned in one of the thulur as a term for wind. Otherwise this personage appears only in the Hversu and Orkneyinga saga accounts where Kári appears to be the heir to his father's kingdoms as in the Hversu Kári's descendants emerge also as rulers of Finland and Kvenland. Kári is father of a son who is named Frosti ('frost') according to the Orkneyinga saga but named Jökul (jokull 'icicle, ice, glacier') according to the Hversu. This son in turn is the father of Snær the Old (Snærr inn gamli 'Snow the Old').

<http://no.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fornjot>

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## Generation 1 (con't)

[http://fi.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fornjotrin\\_suku](http://fi.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fornjotrin_suku)

Kvenland (Cwenland, Kænland etc in sources) is an ancient name for an area in Fennoscandia. Kvenland is only known from a Norwegian account from the 9th century and from Icelandic sources written in the 12th and 13th centuries. As a name for a country, Kvenland seems to have been out of ordinary usage already at the beginning of the second millennium.

Location of ancient Kvenland is highly disputed. Existing sources can be interpreted in several ways, and no definite interpretation exists. Origin of the name Kven is also not clear.

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Kvenland was the name given to the country now known as Finland and some of the surrounding areas. Little is known of the early kings of Kvenland except their names and the dates of their birth. King Fornjotur was the first Kvenland king born in 160 and died in 250. The people of Kvenland also mixed with the Scottish people in the northern Orkney Islands.

<http://www.kvenland.com/>

Fornjotur Kvenland King had the following child:

2. i. KARI FORNJOTSSON KING IN<sup>2</sup> KVENLAND.

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## Generation 2

2. **KARI FORNJOTSSON KING IN<sup>2</sup> KVENLAND** (Fornjotur Kvenland<sup>1</sup> King).

Notes for Kari Fornjotsson King in Kvenland:

Geni: Legendary figure in Finland.

His legend comes out of the "Orkneyinga Saga":

"Fornjot had three sons; one was named Hler, whom we call Ægir, the second Logi, the third Kari; he was the father of Frost, the father of Snow the old" (quoted from <http://www.sacred-texts.com/neu/ice/is3/is302.htm>)

Kari Fornjotsson King in Kvenland had the following child:

3. i. FROSTI / JØKULL KARASSON KING IN<sup>3</sup> KVENLAND.

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## Generation 3

3. **FROSTI / JØKULL KARASSON KING IN<sup>3</sup> KVENLAND** (Kari Fornjotsson King in<sup>2</sup>, Fornjotur Kvenland<sup>1</sup> King).

Notes for Frosti / Jøkull Karasson King in Kvenland:

Geni: About Frosti / Jøkull Karasson, king in

Kvenland Name: Frosti or Jøkull

Father: Kari Fornjotsson

Son: Snær den Gamle (Snow the Old)

King of Kvenland, in modern Finland.

NOTE - another Frosti, father of Skjalf, is also listed on Geni as "king in Finland". Likely not the same.

His legend comes out of the "Orkneyinga Saga":

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### Generation 3 (con't)

Fornjot had three sons; one was named Hler, whom we call Ægir, the second Logi, the third Kari; he was the father of Frost, the father of Snow the old" (quoted from <http://www.sacred-texts.com/neu/ice/is3/is302.htm>)

Another version is recorded in the "Flateyjarbok", "Hversum Noregr Byggdist" - here, his name is Jokull, son of Kari, father of Snæ: "Fornjot het en mann og han hadde tre sønner. Den første het Hler, den andre Logi og den tredje Kâri. Sistnevnte rådde for vinden, Logi for ilden og Hler for sjøen. Kâri var far til Jøkul, far til kong Snæ"

See:

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sn%C3%A6r>

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hversu\\_Noregr\\_byggdist](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hversu_Noregr_byggdist)

----- Legendary Scandinavian king, described in the Orkney Saga, the Flateyjarbok and the Ynglingesaga.

Frosti / Jøkull Karasson King in Kvenland had the following child:

4. i. SNAER (SNJOR) JOKULSSON JØKULSSON<sup>4</sup> (KING OF KVENLAND).

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### Generation 4

4. **SNAER (SNJOR) JOKULSSON JØKULSSON<sup>4</sup> (KING OF KVENLAND)** (Frosti / Jøkull Karasson King in<sup>3</sup> Kvenland, Kari Fornjotsson King in<sup>2</sup> Kvenland, Fornjotur Kvenland<sup>1</sup> King).

Notes for Snaer (Snjor) Jokulsson Jøkulsson (King of Kvenland):

Geni: NOTE: His father is named Frosti and Jøkull in 2 different accounts that are otherwise identical.

Snow the Old / Snø den Gamle /

Snaer Kilde:

[http://no.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sn%C3%B8\\_den\\_gamle](http://no.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sn%C3%B8_den_gamle)

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sn%C3%A6r>

Snø den gamle norr. Snjór in gamli eller Snær in gamli, ifølge norrøn mytologi konge i Finland. Far til Torre, Fonn, Driva og Mjöll.<citation needed>

Legendary Scandinavian king, described in the Orkney Saga, the Flateyjarbok and the Ynglingesaga.

The accounts differ on the name of his father; the Orkney saga gives his father as Frosti son of Kari; the Flateyjarbok gives his father as Jøkull, son of Kari.

Note: Ynglingesoga gives a story of another princess who was called "daughter of Snow the old"; this father is listed on Geni as another person, since the most likely chronology gives several hundred years of difference.

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Snær (Old Norse) Snærr, East Norse Sniô, Latin Nix, Nivis) 'snow', in Norse mythology seemingly a personification of snow, appearing in extant text as an euhemerized legendary Scandinavian king.

Snow's son in Orkneyinga saga and Hversu is Thorri 'frozen-snow'. The Hversu also gives Snow three daughters: Fön (Fönn 'Snowdrift'), Drífa 'snowfall', and Mjöl (Mjöll, 'powdered snow'). Sturlaugs saga (section 22) brings in King Snow of Finmark and his daughter Mjöl who flies quickly through the air.

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### Generation 4 (con't)

The Ynglinga saga relates how Vanlandi the ruler of Sweden visited Snow in Finland and married his daughter Drífa, but left in the spring and did not return. Drífa bore Vanlandi a son called Vísbur.

The Hversu also mentions in passing, when speaking of Snær's distant descendant Halfdan the Old, that Snær's life lasted three hundred years.

Snow's son Thorri reigned after Snow as king of Gotland, Kvenland, and Finland. Thorri had two sons named Nór and Gór and a daughter named Góí ('thin snow, track-snow').

----- NOTE: His father is named Frosti and Jøkull in 2 different accounts that are otherwise identical.

Snow the Old / Snø den Gamle / Snaer

Snaer (Snjor) Jökulsson Jökulsson (King of Kvenland) had the following child:

5. i. THORRI SNAERSSON KING IN<sup>5</sup> KVENLAND.

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### Generation 5

5. **THORRI SNAERSSON KING IN<sup>5</sup> KVENLAND** (Snaer (Snjor) Jökulsson Jökulsson<sup>4</sup> (King of Kvenland), Frosti / Jøkull Karasson King in<sup>3</sup>, Kari Fornjotsson King in<sup>2</sup>, Fornjotur Kvenland<sup>1</sup> King, Snaer (Snjor) Jökulsson Jökulsson<sup>4</sup> (King of ), Frosti / Jøkull Karasson King in<sup>3</sup> Kvenland, Kari Fornjotsson King in<sup>2</sup>, Fornjotur Kvenland<sup>1</sup> King).

Notes for Thorri Snaersson King in Kvenland:

Geni: Legendary king in part of Sveden.

According to <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/N%C3%B3r> he is described in two quite similiar stories of the "Flateyrbok" ([http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Flatey\\_Book](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Flatey_Book)) as the king of Götaland, Finland and Kvenland, and the father of Nor the founder of Norway and Gorr, the founder of Denmark, as well as a daughter, Goi.

The two accounts (Fundinn Noregr and Hversu Noregr Bygddist) differ on some points.

Thorri was a great sacrificer, he had a sacrifice every year at midwinter; that they called Thorri's sacrifice; from that the month took its name. One winter there were these tidings at Thorri's sacrifice, that Goi was lost and gone, and they set out to search for her, but she was not found. And when that month passed away Thorri made them take to sacrifice, and sacrifice for this, that they might know surely where Goi was hidden away.

Thorri Snaersson King in Kvenland had the following child:

6. i. ALFHEIM GOR<sup>6</sup> THORASSON.

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### Generation 6

6. **ALFHEIM GOR<sup>6</sup> THORASSON** (Thorri Snaersson King in<sup>5</sup> Kvenland, Snaer (Snjor) Jökulsson Jökulsson<sup>4</sup> (King of Kvenland), Frosti / Jøkull Karasson King in<sup>3</sup> Kvenland, Kari Fornjotsson King in<sup>2</sup> Kvenland, Fornjotur Kvenland<sup>1</sup> King).

Notes for Alfheim Gor Thorasson:

Geni: According to the Orkney saga, Thorri had two sons, Norr and Gor, and a daughter, Goi.

Goi was kidnapped by a Norwegian chieftain, and Gorr and Nor searched for her, eventually conquering Norway in the process. The story ended with Norr marrying the sister of the Norwegian chieftain, and Goi staying married to her kidnapper.

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### Generation 6 (con't)

Gorr had the isles, and for that he was called a sea-king; his sons were Heiti and Beiti, they were sea-kings and mighty overbearing men. They made many inroads on the realm of Norr's sons, and they had many battles, and now one, now the other won the day. Beiti ran into Drontheim and warred there; he lay where it is now called Beitsea and Beitstede; thence he made them drag his ship from the innermost bight of Beitstede, and so north over Elduneck, that is where the Naumdales come down from the north. He sat himself on the poop and held the tiller in his hand, and claimed for his own all that land that then lay on the larboard, and that is many tilths and much land. Heiti, Gorr's son, was father of Sveidi the sea-king, the father of Halfdan the old, the father of Ivar the Uplanders' earl, the father of Eystein the noisy, the father of earl Rognvald the mighty and the wise in council

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According to legend, Gor's sister, Goi, disappeared. So Gor and his brother, Nor, went searching for her. Gor searched the islands of the Baltic. Although he went all the way to Denmark and met some of his relatives, he found no trace of Goi. Nor went west over the Scandinavian mountains where he fought the local inhabitants of Trondheim. Nor eventually settled in Sokni's Valley by the North Sea. There Gor met up with him after conquering all the southern areas of the land. Gor and Nor divided the lands among themselves. Gor got all the islands he had conquered and became the first "sea king". Nor got the continental areas. Nor traveled east toward Uppland (Sweden) to Heidmark where he met King Hrolf and found that Hrolf had stolen Goi. Hrolf and Nor had a long and furious duel but neither were wounded. After this marvelous fight they made an agreement that Hrolf would marry Goi and Nor would marry Hrolf's sister. Nor returned to his land which has ever since been called Norge or "Nor's way". ----- Gorr Thorasson

Alfheim Gor Thorasson had the following child:

7. i. HEYTIR GORRASSON KING OF<sup>7</sup> KVENLAND.

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### Generation 7

7. **HEYTIR GORRASSON KING OF<sup>7</sup> KVENLAND** (Alfheim Gor<sup>6</sup> Thorasson, Thorri Snaersson King in<sup>5</sup>, Snaer (Snjor) Jokulsson Jøkulsson<sup>4</sup> (King of Kvenland), Frosti / Jøkull Karasson King in<sup>3</sup>, Kari Fornjotsson King in<sup>2</sup>, Fornjotur Kvenland<sup>1</sup> King, Alfheim Gor<sup>6</sup> Thorasson, Thorri Snaersson King in<sup>5</sup> Kvenland, Snaer (Snjor) Jokulsson Jøkulsson<sup>4</sup> (King of ), Frosti / Jøkull Karasson King in<sup>3</sup> Kvenland, Kari Fornjotsson King in<sup>2</sup>, Fornjotur Kvenland<sup>1</sup> King).

Notes for Heytir Gorrasson King of Kvenland:

Geni: About Heytir Gorrsson, King in Kvenland

Legendary Scandinavian king, known from a recital of ancestors in "Hversum Noregr Byggdist".

Heytir Gorrasson King of Kvenland had the following child:

8. i. SVEID I "SEA KING" SVEIDSSON (HEYTIRSSON) KING<sup>8</sup> OF NORWAY was born in Romsdal, More og Romsdal, Norway. He died in Norway.

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### Generation 8

8. **SVEID I "SEA KING" SVEIDSSON (HEYTIRSSON) KING<sup>8</sup> OF NORWAY** (Heytir Gorrasson King of<sup>7</sup> Kvenland, Alfheim Gor<sup>6</sup> Thorasson, Thorri Snaersson King in<sup>5</sup> Kvenland, Snaer (Snjor) Jokulsson Jøkulsson<sup>4</sup> (King of Kvenland), Frosti / Jøkull Karasson King in<sup>3</sup> Kvenland, Kari Fornjotsson King in<sup>2</sup> Kvenland, Fornjotur Kvenland<sup>1</sup> King) was born in Romsdal, More og Romsdal, Norway. He died in Norway.

Notes for Sveid I "Sea King" Sveidsson (Heytirsson) King of Norway:

Geni: Heiti, Gorr's son, was father of Sveidi the sea-king, the father of Halfdan the old, the father of Ivar the Uplanders' earl, the father of Eystein the noisy, the father of earl Rognvald the mighty and the wise in council

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### Generation 8 (con't)

quote from <http://www.sacred-texts.com/neu/ice/is3/is302.htm>

Sveid I "Sea King" Sveidsson (Heytirsson) King of Norway had the following child:

9. i. HALFDAN SVEIDASSON "THE AGED" JARL OPPLAND MARGRAVE AV<sup>9</sup> FRISIS was born in Vestfold, Norway. He died in Borri, Norway.

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### Generation 9

9. **HALFDAN SVEIDASSON "THE AGED" JARL OPPLAND MARGRAVE AV<sup>9</sup> FRISIS** (Sveid I "Sea King" Sveidsson (Heytirsson) King<sup>8</sup> of Norway, Heytir Gorrasson King of<sup>7</sup> Kvenland, Alfheim Gor<sup>6</sup> Thorasson, Thorri Snaersson King in<sup>5</sup> Kvenland, Snaer (Snjor) Jokulsson Jøkulsson<sup>4</sup> (King of Kvenland), Frosti / Jøkull Karasson King in<sup>3</sup> Kvenland, Kari Fornjotsson King in<sup>2</sup> Kvenland, Fornjotur Kvenland<sup>1</sup> King) was born in Vestfold, Norway. He died in Borri, Norway.

Notes for Halfdan Sveidasson "the aged" Jarl Oppland Margrave av Frisis:

Geni: [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ivar\\_Halfdan#Halfdan\\_the\\_Old\\_of\\_G.C3.B3r.27s\\_lineage](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ivar_Halfdan#Halfdan_the_Old_of_G.C3.B3r.27s_lineage)

Halfdan the Old of Gó's lineage

The Orkneying saga does not speak at all of Nór's descendants, but introduces instead a figure named Halfdan the Old as the son of Sveidi (Sveiði) the Sea-king, who is called Svadi (Svaði) in the *Ættartölur*. Sveidi/Svadi in both texts was son of Heiti, son of Gó who was Nór's brother.

This second Halfdan the Old is father of Jarl Ívar of the Uplands who married a daughter of a certain Eistein and so became father of Eysteinn the Clatterer (Eysteinn Glumra) who was father of Jarl Rögnvald of Møre and of Rögnvald's brother Sigurd, and also of two daughters: Svanhild who was one of King Harald Fairhair's wives and another daughter named Malahule. According to various sources, Jarl Rögnvald had three illegitimate sons: Hallad (Hallaðr), Hrollaug (Hrollaugr), and Torf-Einarr. Later, by his wife Ragnhild (Ragnhildr) daughter of Hrólfr Nose (Hrólf Nefja), Rögnvald was father of three legitimate sons: Hrólfr, Ivar, and Thórir (Þórir) the Silent. Hrólfr, also called Ganger-Hrólfr (Göngu-Hrólfr 'Hrólfr the walker'), Icelandic/Norwegian historians identify him as the Rollo who conquered Neustria which was then renamed as Normandy, but that identification seems very doubtful. Thórir inherited his father's lands. The first four Jarls of Orkney were successively Rögnvald's brother Sigurd, Sigurd's son Guthorm (Guttormr), Rögnvald's son Hallad, and Rögnvald's son Turf-Einar. From Turf-Einar the later Jarls descended. Hrollaug and his wife and sons settled in Iceland.

Halfdan Sveidasson "the aged" Jarl Oppland Margrave av Frisis had the following child:

10. i. IVAR HALFDANSSON JARL OF<sup>10</sup> OPPLAND was born about 780 AD in Oppland, Nord-Trondelag, Norway. He died in 824 AD in Oppland, Nord-Trondelag, Norway.

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### Generation 10

10. **IVAR HALFDANSSON JARL OF<sup>10</sup> OPPLAND** (Halfdan Sveidasson "the aged" Jarl Oppland Margrave av<sup>9</sup> Frisis, Sveid I "Sea King" Sveidsson (Heytirsson) King<sup>8</sup> of Norway, Heytir Gorrasson King of<sup>7</sup> Kvenland, Alfheim Gor<sup>6</sup> Thorasson, Thorri Snaersson King in<sup>5</sup> Kvenland, Snaer (Snjor) Jokulsson Jøkulsson<sup>4</sup> (King of Kvenland), Frosti / Jøkull Karasson King in<sup>3</sup> Kvenland, Kari Fornjotsson King in<sup>2</sup> Kvenland, Fornjotur Kvenland<sup>1</sup> King) was born about 780 AD in Oppland, Nord-Trondelag, Norway. He died in 824 AD in Oppland, Nord-Trondelag, Norway.

Notes for Ivar Halfdansson Jarl of Oppland:

Geni: [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ivar\\_Halfdan#Halfdan\\_the\\_Old\\_of\\_G.C3.B3r.27s\\_lineage](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ivar_Halfdan#Halfdan_the_Old_of_G.C3.B3r.27s_lineage)

Halfdan the Old of Gó's lineage

The Orkneying saga does not speak at all of Nór's descendants, but introduces instead a figure named Halfdan the Old as the son of Sveidi (Sveiði) the Sea-king, who is called Svadi (Svaði) in

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## Generation 10 (con't)

the Ættartolur. Sveidi/Svadi in both texts was son of Heiti, son of Górr who was Nór's brother.

This second Halfdan the Old is father of Jarl Ívar of the Uplands who married a daughter of a certain Eistein and so became father of Eysteinn the Clatterer (Eysteinn Glumra) who was father of Jarl Rögnvald of Møre and of Rögnvald's brother Sigurd, and also of two daughters: Svanhild who was one of King Harald Fairhair's wives and another daughter named Malahule. According to various sources, Jarl Rögnvald had three illegitimate sons: Hallad (Hallaðr), Hrollaug (Hrollaugr), and Torf-Einarr. Later, by his wife Ragnhild (Ragnhildr) daughter of Hrólfr Nose (Hrólfr Nefja), Rögnvald was father of three legitimate sons: Hrólfr, Ívar, and Thórir (Þórir) the Silent. Hrólfr, also called Ganger-Hrólfr (Göngu-Hrólfr 'Hrólfr the walker'), Icelandic/Norwegian historians identify him as the Rollo who conquered Neustria which was then renamed as Normandy, but that identification seems very doubtful. Thórir inherited his father's lands. The first four Jarls of Orkney were successively Rögnvald's brother Sigurd, Sigurd's son Guthorm (Guttormr), Rögnvald's son Hallad, and Rögnvald's son Turf-Einar. From Turf-Einar the later Jarls descended. Hrollaug and his wife and sons settled in Iceland.

Ivar Halfdansson Jarl of Oppland had the following child:

11. i. **EYSTEIN IVARSSON GLUMRA THE NOISY JARL OF UPLANDERS AND**<sup>11</sup> **HEDEMARKEN** was born about 810 AD in Maer, Nord-Trondelag, Norway. He died in 870 AD in More og Romsdal, Norway. He married **ASTRID RAGNALDSDOTTIR COUNTESS OF OPPLAND**. She was born in 812 AD in Norway. She died in 890 AD in Norway.

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## Generation 11

11. **EYSTEIN IVARSSON GLUMRA THE NOISY JARL OF UPLANDERS AND**<sup>11</sup> **HEDEMARKEN** (Ivar Halfdansson Jarl of<sup>10</sup> Oppland, Halfdan Sveidasson "the aged" Jarl Oppland Margrave av<sup>9</sup> Frisis, Sveid I "Sea King" Sveidsson (Heytirsson) King<sup>8</sup> of Norway, Heytir Gorrasson King of<sup>7</sup> Kvenland, Alfheim Gor<sup>6</sup> Thorasson, Thorri Snaersson King in<sup>5</sup> Kvenland, Snaer (Snjor) Jokulsson Jökulsson<sup>4</sup> (King of Kvenland), Frosti / Jökull Karasson King in<sup>3</sup> Kvenland, Kari Fornjotsson King in<sup>2</sup> Kvenland, Fornjotur Kvenland<sup>1</sup> King) was born about 810 AD in Maer, Nord-Trondelag, Norway. He died in 870 AD in More og Romsdal, Norway. He married **ASTRID RAGNALDSDOTTIR COUNTESS OF OPPLAND**. She was born in 812 AD in Norway. She died in 890 AD in Norway.

Notes for Eysteinn Ivarsson Glumra the noisy Jarl of Uplanders and Hedemarken:

Geni: About Eysteinn «the Noisy» Glumra (Ivarsson), Jarl av Oppland og Hedmark Eysteinn Ivarsson 'the Noisy' Glumra, Jarl av Oppland og Hedmark

<http://lind.no/nor/index.asp?lang=gb&emne=asatru&person=%D8ystein%20Glumra&list=&vis=>

Øystein må ha levd omkring ca. 830. Hans far skal ha vært Ivar Opplendingajarl, sønn til Halvdan (Håkon) Gamle og sønnesønn til Gor.

Navnet er Eysteinn (Old Norse, norrønt) eller Øystein (moderne norsk)

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From the English Wikipedia page on Eysteinn Ivarsson: [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eysteinn\\_Ivarsson](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eysteinn_Ivarsson)

Eysteinn Glumra also called Eysteinn Ivarsson (dead ca 830 in Norway) was Jarl (Earl) of Oplande and Hedmark in Norway, the son of Ivar Halfdan and the father of Ragnvald Eysteinnsson. He was married to Åsa Ragnvaldsdatter, the daughter of Ragnvald Olafsson, king of Vestfold. [1]

## References

- 1.^ Eysteinn Ivarsson Jarl of Hedemarken (Web Family Cards, produced by University of California mathematical biology professor Mark H. Holmes, mostly notes with references to the Heimskringla and Orkneyinga sagas, no other source material)  
[http://www.rpi.edu/~holmes/Hobbies/Genealogy/ps05/ps05\\_075.htm](http://www.rpi.edu/~holmes/Hobbies/Genealogy/ps05/ps05_075.htm)

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### Generation 11 (con't)

The Complete Peerage V6.P448.j Parents: Jarl Of The Uplands Eystein Ivarsson GLUMRA and Countess Of Oppland, Jutul Ascrida RAGNALDSDOTTIR. Parents: Jarl Of The Uplands Eystein Ivarsson GLUMRA and Ascrida RAGNALDSDOTTIR.

Wiki: Eystein Glumra (the Clatterer), also called Eystein Ivarsson (born ca. 830 in Nord-Trøndelag, Norway) was Jarl (Earl) of Oppland and Hedmark in Norway.

The Heimskringla Saga states that Eystein Glumra was the father of Rognvald Eysteinnsson and Sigurd Eysteinnsson. And, that he was grandfather of Guthorm Sigurdsson and Torf-Einarr. Although the Saga does mention a few Ivars, none are said to be Eystein's father. The first earl in the Orkney Islands was called Sigurd, who was a son of Eystein Glumra, and brother of Ragnvald earl of More. After Sigurd, his son Guthorm was earl for one year. After him Torf-Einar, a son of Ragnvald, took the earldom, and was long earl, and was a man of great power. According to the Orkneyinga Saga, Eystein the noisy was the son of Ivar the Uplanders' earl, and grandson of Halfdan the Old. He was also father of Rognvald The Wise. Heiti, Gorr's son, was father of Sveiði the sea-king, the father of Halfdan the old, the father of Ivar the Uplanders' earl, the father of Eystein the noisy, the father of earl Rognvald the mighty and the wise in council. Orkneyinga Saga makes his grandson Hrolf identical to Rollo, conqueror of Normandy, and hence ancestor of William the Conqueror and the resulting Royal Families of England, although the connection is viewed skeptically by scholars.

Notes for Astrid Ragnvaldsdottir Countess of Oppland:

Geni: Aseda Rögnvaldsdóttir was the daughter of Rögnvaldr Heidum Hæri Ólafsson, King of Vestfold and Thóra Sigurdsdóttir.<sup>3</sup> Aseda Rögnvaldsdóttir married Eysteinn Glumra, Jarl of the Uplanders, son of Ivarr Oplaendinge, Jarl of the Uplanders and N. N. of Throndeim, before 830; 3rd cousins. Primary sources have not been located to date.

Eystein Ivarsson Glumra the noisy Jarl of Uplanders and Hedemarken and Astrid Ragnvaldsdottir Countess of Oppland had the following children:

12. i. MALAHULE EYSTEINSSON EARL OF <sup>12</sup> MORE was born about 845 AD in Norway. He died in 912 AD in Norway. He married MAUD.
13. ii. RAGNAVALD EYSTEINSSON JARL OF MORE AND HEDEMARKEN. He married HILD. He married UNKNOWN.
- iii. SIGURD EYSTEIN JARL OF ORKNEY AND SHETLAND.

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### Generation 12

12. **MALAHULE EYSTEINSSON EARL OF <sup>12</sup> MORE** (Eystein Ivarsson Glumra the noisy Jarl of Uplanders and <sup>11</sup> Hedemarken, Ivar Halfdansson Jarl of <sup>10</sup> Oppland, Halfdan Sveidasson "the aged" Jarl Oppland Margrave, <sup>9</sup> Frisis, Sveid I "Sea King" Sveidsson (Heytirsson) King <sup>8</sup> of Norway, Heytir Gorrasson King of <sup>7</sup> Kvenland, Alfheim Gor <sup>6</sup> Thorasson, Thorri Snaersson King in <sup>5</sup> Kvenland, Snaer (Snjor) Jokulsson Jøkulsson <sup>4</sup> (King of Kvenland), Frosti / Jøkull Karasson King in <sup>3</sup> Kvenland, Kari Fornjotsson King in <sup>2</sup> Kvenland, Fornjotur Kvenland <sup>1</sup> King) was born about 845 AD in Norway. He died in 912 AD in Norway. He married **MAUD**.

Notes for Malahule Eysteinsson Earl of More:

Malahucius is said to be the ancestor of Ralph II de Toni (see Hugh de Cavalcamp entry) .

The Complete Peerage V6.P448.j Parents: Jarl Of The Uplands Eystein Ivarsson GLUMRA and Countess Of Oppland, Jutul Ascrida RAGNALDSDOTTIR. Parents: Jarl Of The Uplands Eystein Ivarsson GLUMRA and Ascrida RAGNALDSDOTTIR.

Geni: MALAHUE.

Children were: Vicomte De Contentin Richard I DE St. Sauveur, Hugh De CALVACAMP.



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## Generation 12 (con't)

Spouse: Maud St. Pol Sur Mer De THEROUANNE. Jarl Of More Malahule EYSTEINSSON and Maud St. Pol Sur Mer De THEROUANNE were married about 890 in . Children were: Hugh De CAVALCAMP, I RICHARD De Cotentin, Ralph BAYEUX, Arnoul Arnold Ernulfe BOULOGNE, Lambert BOULOGNE, Manasses Of TROYES.

Of More Malahule EYSTEINSSON<sup>7,79,107,108,348</sup> was born in 863 in Maer, Norway. He died in 912. He was also known as Haldrick. Name Suffix:<NSFX> Of More Parents: Jarl Of The Uplands Eystein Ivarsson GLUMRA and Aseda RAGNALDSDOTTIR.

Spouse: Maude DE ST. POL SUR MER DE THEROUANNE. Of More Malahule EYSTEINSSON and Maude DE ST. POL SUR MER DE THEROUANNE were married. Children were: Richard DE SAINT SAUVEUR, Hugh DE CALVACAMP, Count Of Bayeux Ralph.

About Malahulc Eysteinsson, Jarl of Norway Malahulc (erroneously called Malahule, Malahue or similar) is the brother of Ragnvald Mørejarl, and mentioned by historian Orderic Vitalis. He could be the father of Robert and Hugo described below, but there is great uncertainty, since primary sources are not identified.

Norman historian André Davy (Les Barons du Cotentin, Marigny: Editions Eurocibles, 2009, p. 55) lists among his children Richard de Cotentin (ancestor of the barons of Saint-Sauveur), Hugues de Cavalcamp and Ralph de Bayeux.

MALAHULC . "His family origin is confirmed by Guillaume of Jumièges who names "Rogerius Toenites de stirpe Malahulcii qui Rollonis ducis patruus fuerat"[2462], suggesting that Malahulc was ancestor of the later Tosny family. Orderic Vitalis (writing in [1113]) names Malahulc as an uncle of Rollo and ancestor of the Tosny family[2463]. He is not mentioned in the Sagas." <http://fmg.ac/Projects/MedLands/NORMAN%20NOBILITY.htm#Malhulc>

Malahule Eysteinsson Earl of More had the following children:

14. i. RICHARD I DE ST. SAUVEUR VISCOUNT<sup>13</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.
  15. ii. HUGHES I DE CAVALCAMP SEIGNEUR DE CONCHES was born about 890 AD. He died about 980 AD in pr. Conches, Eure, Evreux, Normandy, France.
13. **RAGNAVALD EYSTEINSSON JARL OF MORE AND<sup>12</sup> HEDEMARKEN** (Eystein Ivarsson Glumra the noisy Jarl of Uplanders and<sup>11</sup>, Ivar Halfdansson Jarl of<sup>10</sup> Oppland, Halfdan Sveidasson "the aged" Jarl Oppland Margrave av<sup>9</sup> Frisis, Sveid I "Sea King" Sveidsson (Heytirsson) King<sup>8</sup> of Norway, Heytir Gorrasson King of<sup>7</sup> Kvenland, Alfheim Gor<sup>6</sup> Thorasson, Thorri Snaersson King in<sup>5</sup> Kvenland, Snaer (Snjor) Jokulsson Jökulsson<sup>4</sup> (King of Kvenland), Frosti / Jökull Karasson King in<sup>3</sup> Kvenland, Kari Fornjotsson King in<sup>2</sup> Kvenland, Fornjotur Kvenland<sup>1</sup> King). He married **HILD**. He married **UNKNOWN**.

Ragnavalld Eysteinsson Jarl of More and Hedemarken and Hild had the following children:

- i. ROLLO (ROLPH) COUNT<sup>13</sup> OF ROUEN.
- ii. TORE RAGNAVALDSON.

Ragnavalld Eysteinsson Jarl of More and Hedemarken and Unknown had the following children:

- iii. HALLAD RAGNAVALDSON.
- iv. EINAR RAGNAVALDSON.
- v. ROLLAUG RAGNAVALDSON.

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## Generation 12 (con't)

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### Generation 13

14. **RICHARD I DE ST. SAUVEUR VISCOUNT**<sup>13</sup> **DE COTENTIN** (Malahule Eysteinnsson Earl of<sup>12</sup> More, Eystein Ivarsson Glumra the noisy Jarl of Uplanders and<sup>11</sup> Hedemarken, Ivar Halfdansson Jarl of<sup>10</sup> Oppland, Halfdan Sveidasson "the aged" Jarl Oppland Margrave av<sup>9</sup> Frisis, Sveid I "Sea King" Sveidsson (Heytirsson) King<sup>8</sup> of Norway, Heytir Gorrasson King of<sup>7</sup> Kvenland, Alfheim Gor<sup>6</sup> Thorasson, Thorri Snaersson King in<sup>5</sup> Kvenland, Snaer (Snjor) Jokulsson Jøkulsson<sup>4</sup> (King of Kvenland), Frosti / Jøkull Karasson King in<sup>3</sup> Kvenland, Kari Fornjotsson King in<sup>2</sup> Kvenland, Fornjotur Kvenland<sup>1</sup> King) 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/600000003243404114> 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 Ragnavalld Eysteinnsson (whose son Hrolf / Rollo Ragnavalddsson is the ancestor of William the Conqueror).

Richard de St. Sauveur was born circa 893, son of Malahuk 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:

16. i. **ESPERLING DE PITRES ET**<sup>14</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.
15. **HUGHES I DE CAVALCAMP SEIGNEUR**<sup>13</sup> **DE CONCHES** (Malahule Eysteinnsson Earl of<sup>12</sup> More, Eystein Ivarsson Glumra the noisy Jarl of Uplanders and<sup>11</sup> Hedemarken, Ivar Halfdansson Jarl of<sup>10</sup> Oppland, Halfdan Sveidasson "the aged" Jarl Oppland Margrave av<sup>9</sup> Frisis, Sveid I "Sea King" Sveidsson (Heytirsson) King<sup>8</sup> of Norway, Heytir Gorrasson King of<sup>7</sup> Kvenland, Alfheim Gor<sup>6</sup> Thorasson, Thorri Snaersson King in<sup>5</sup> Kvenland, Snaer (Snjor) Jokulsson Jøkulsson<sup>4</sup> (King of Kvenland), Frosti / Jøkull Karasson King in<sup>3</sup> Kvenland, Kari Fornjotsson King in<sup>2</sup> Kvenland, Fornjotur Kvenland<sup>1</sup> King) was born about 890 AD. He died about 980 AD in pr. Conches, Eure, Evreux, Normandy, France.

Notes for Hughes I de Cavalcamp Seigneur de Conches:

The best source for descendants of "Hughes de Cavalcamp" in Normandy and England, with detailed charts and copious notes is, "Famille & seigneurs de Tosny" by Etienne Pattou (2012) found at: <http://racineshistoire.free.fr/LGN/PDF/Tosny.pdf>

In speaking of Hugh of Calvacamp, Guillaume of Jumièges names [his great-grandson] "Rogerius Toenites de stirpe Malahulcii qui Rollonis ducis patruus fuera. Orderic Vitalis, writing in 1113, says the same thing (see entry for Malahule), and appears correct in that Rollo is the son of Ragnavalld Eysteinnsson the reported brother of Malahulc Eysteinnsson. If this source is correct, then Hugh de Calvacamp would be the first cousin of Rollo.

Wiki provides a perspective which downplays Orderic Vitalis: "The house Tosny (in England also Töny, Tonei, Toni and Tony) was a family of the Norman nobility, without actually coming from Normandy. They played on 10 to 12 Century the duchy a prominent role, without ever being honored with a Count or Viscount title.

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## Generation 13 (con't)

The Normandy in the second half of the 11th Century with the most important strongholds of Tosny

The Tosny come with security from the Ile-de-France, although the top 12 of Orderic Vitalis Century reported that the family came from Malahulce.

Progenitor is Hugo de Calvacamp. 942 his son Hugo, a monk at the Abbey of Saint-Denis, to the Archbishop of Reims was appointed, probably in his wake, the family had then settled in Normandy. Shortly after Hugo's death Raoul I de Tosny was already so well established that his name 991 in a contract between Duke Richard I and the English king Æthelred input takes. His grandson Raoul II de Tosny was among the great barons in the area of William the Conqueror. It is noteworthy that among the marriages that could close the family with high-ranking nobles, also with Baldwin of Boulogne, the first king of Jerusalem.

Coming from Île-de-France, the Tosnys first based themselves in Normandy in the 10th century to collaborate with the descendants of the Vikings. They formed part of this new elite which appeared around dukes Richard I and Richard II at the turn of the 10th to 11th century. In 991, Raoul I of Tosny witnessed the first surviving international treaty in Normand history (an accord between Duke Richard I and the Anglo-Saxon king Ethelred II). As one of the top Normans, he set out to fight in southern Italy. His grandson Raoul II took part with the premier barons in the court of William the Conqueror (1035-1087). He was the Normand standard bearer in 1054.

Narratives, more or less legendary, gathered around the family: the chroniclers report the exploits of Roger I, the Moor-Eater, in Hispania. His wife, Godehildis/Gotelina, was linked to a miracle at Sainte-Foy de Conques. At the start of the 12th century, the Norman chronicler Orderic Vitalis explains that the family was descended from Malahulce, uncle of Rollo."

About Hugues I de Toeni (de Cavalcamp)

Hugh de Calvacamp; b most likely c890; of French rather than Norman extraction; had, with another elder son (Hugh, b probably by 915, monk at Abbey of St Denis, France, Archbishop Rouen, Normandy, 942, had issue (probably illegitimate), made over that part of the archiepiscopal lands consisting of the feudal territory of Toeni (modern Tosny, on the Seine southeast of Rouen) to his brother Ralph and died 10 Nov 989 or 990). [Burke's Peerage] -----  
----- "The first known Toney ancestor ever was Ralph the son of Hugh De Calvacamp. Hugh's father was Malahulic/(Malahule)who came to the Normandy area of France from Norway on a Viking ship. He came with Rollo, or Rolph the Ganger. Hugh De Calvacamp's father Malahulic was uncle to Rollo. Rollo was the leader of the group that our ancestors came with. He and his followers( taunted/annoyed/stalked or worse) the coastlines of France until the King gave him the area that is now Normandy."

Hugh (jr.) gave his brother Ralph a piece of land called Tosni/Toeni, it was situated just across the River Seine from Les Andelys. The "s" in Tosni is silent therefore sounding like Toney. Ralph then became known as Raph de Toney

Hugh (Hugo) De Calvacamp was born about 890 in Dieppe.  
Hugo (Hughes)'s father was Malahule Eysteinsson and his mother was Dame Maud De Flanders. His paternal grandparents were Eystein Ivarssaon (of More/Upplands) and Ascrida (Aseda) Rognavaldsdatter. He had a brother named Richard. He was the older of the two children.  
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1. MALAHULC . Orderic Vitalis (writing in [1113]) names Malahulc as an uncle of Rollo and ancestor of the Tosny family[2053]. He is not mentioned in the Sagas and no other primary source has been found which either names him or links him with the later members of the Tosny family.

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), and their father Malahuc Eysteinsson is brother to Ragnavald Eysteinsson (whose son Hrolf / Rollo Ragnavaldsson is the ancestor of William the Conqueror).

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### Generation 13 (con't)

Stewart ("Origin and Early Generations of the de Tosny Family", 2012, p.1) states that Hugh was a, "son or grandson of MALAHULCIUS (uncle of ROLLO)". [http://www-personal.umich.edu/~bobwolfe/gentxt/Origin\\_and\\_early\\_generations\\_of\\_the\\_Tosny\\_family.pdf](http://www-personal.umich.edu/~bobwolfe/gentxt/Origin_and_early_generations_of_the_Tosny_family.pdf)

There is evidence from archaeological sources that Hugh was a Scandinavian name. Among the coins found in the "hoard of Fecamp" is a, "coin minted in the name of Hugh the Dane, datable to the 980s, is evidence that other semi-independent Viking leaders coexisted with the Rollonid family elsewhere in Normandy" (p.19). Furthermore, other evidence comes from, "An inscription on a tombstone, reused as building material for the abbey of Ttoarn, identifies the deceased as 'Hugh, soldier of Richard, king of the Normans [Hugo Miles Ricardi Regis Normandorum], who died on 7 February in an unstated year. The tombstone is decorated with motifs which can be dated to the early eleventh century" (Elizabeth van Houts, 'The Normans in Europe', Manchester University Press, 2000, p.21).

Hughes I de Cavalcamp Seigneur de Conches had the following children:

- i. HUGH<sup>14</sup> DE TOSNY was born about 912 AD in Tosni, Louviers, Eure, Normandy, France. He died on 10 Nov 989 AD in Rouen, Seine-Maritime, Haute-Normandie, France.

Notes for Hugh de Tosny:

Monk at Saint-Denis before 942. Archbishop of Rouen 942. The Acta Archiepiscoporum Rothomagensium record that "Willelmus filius Rollonis dux Normannorum" appointed "Hugo...monachus apud sanctum Dyonisium" as archbishop of Rouen, adding that he was "prosapia clarus, sed ignobilis cunctis operibus", had "filios...quamplures", and granted "Todiniacum...in dominicatu archiepiscopi" to "fratri suo Radulfo...filio Hugonis de Calvacamp"[2471]. The dates of his appointment and death are ascertained from Orderic Vitalis who records the death of his predecessor in 942, and that Hugues held the position for 47 years[2472]. Gallia Christiana records the death "IV Id Nov" of "Hugonis archiepiscopi"[2473]. [m ---.] Hugues [& his wife] had children:

i) children . Their existence is confirmed by the Acta Archiepiscoporum Rothomagensium which record that "Hugo...monachus apud sanctum Dyonisium" had "filios...quamplures"[2474]. There is no indication of their number, their names or the identity of their mother(s). Norman Nobility: [http://fmg.ac/Projects/MedLands/NORMAN%20NOBILITY.htm#\\_Toc322790638](http://fmg.ac/Projects/MedLands/NORMAN%20NOBILITY.htm#_Toc322790638)

17. ii. RALPH I SEIGNEUR DE TOSNY ET CONCHES was born between 915 AD-920 AD in pr. Conches, Eure, Evreux, Normandy, France. He died after 01 May 991 AD in pr. Tosny, Eure, Evreux, Normandy, France. He married UNKNOWN.

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### Generation 14

16. **ESPERLING DE PITRES ET**<sup>14</sup> **DE VAUDREUIL** (Richard I de St. Sauveur Viscount<sup>13</sup> de Cotentin, Malahule Eysteinnsson Earl of<sup>12</sup> More, Eystein Ivarsson Glumra the noisy Jarl of Uplanders and<sup>11</sup> Hedemarken, Ivar Halfdansson Jarl of<sup>10</sup> Oppland, Halfdan Sveidasson "the aged" Jarl Oppland Margrave av<sup>9</sup> Frisig, Sveid I "Sea King" Sveidsson (Heytirsson) King<sup>8</sup> of Norway, Heytir Gorrasson King of<sup>7</sup> Kvenland, Alfheim Gor<sup>6</sup> Thorasson, Thorri Snaersson King in<sup>5</sup> Kvenland, Snaer (Snjor) Jokulsson Jøkulsson<sup>4</sup> (King of Kvenland), Frosti / Jøkull Karasson King in<sup>3</sup> Kvenland, Kari Fornjotsson King in<sup>2</sup> Kvenland, Fornjotur Kvenland<sup>1</sup> King) 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 14 (con't)

Notes for Esperling de Pitres et de Vaudreuil:

Geni:

ESPERLENG de Pîtres, son of --- . m SPROTA, daughter of --- . From Brittany. Sprotta was previously the concubine or wife of Guillaume I Comte [de Normandie]. Guillaume de Jumièges records the marriage of Sprotta 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 Sprotta de Senelis:

Geni: After William died, Sprotta became the wife of Esperling, 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)

Sprotta married Esperling after the relationship with Guillaume/William:

(from Medieval Lands)

SPROTA, daughter of ---.

Guillaume de Jumièges records that Guillaume married "une très-noble jeune fille Sprotta...selon l'usage des Danois"[62]. From Brittany. It is possible that Sprotta was Count Guillaume's concubine rather than wife, particularly as no reference has been found to a dissolution of any marriage before she married Esperling. She married Esperling de Pîtres, by whom she had Rodulf [Raoul] Comte d'Ivry.

Wiki: "Sprotta 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 Esperling 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 Sprotta, 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 Sprotta 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' Esperling. Robert of Torigni identified Sprotta's second husband[b] as Esperling, a wealthy landowner who operated mills at Pîtres.

Family

By William I 'Longsword' she was the mother of:

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## Generation 14 (con't)

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:

18. i. RALPH COMTE D'IVRY ET <sup>15</sup> BAYEUX 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.

17. **RALPH I SEIGNEUR DE TOSNY ET** <sup>14</sup> **CONCHES** (Hughes I de Cavalcamp Seigneur <sup>13</sup> de Conches, Malahule Eysteinsson Earl of <sup>12</sup> More, Eystein Ivarsson Glumra the noisy Jarl of Uplanders and <sup>11</sup> Hedemarken, Ivar Halfdansson Jarl of <sup>10</sup> Oppland, Halfdan Sveidasson "the aged" Jarl Oppland Margrave av <sup>9</sup> Frisið, Sveid I "Sea King" Sveidsson (Heytirsson) King <sup>8</sup> of Norway, Heytir Gorrasson King of <sup>7</sup> Kvenland, Alfheim Gor <sup>6</sup> Thorasson, Thorri Snaersson King in <sup>5</sup> Kvenland, Snaer (Snjor) Jokulsson Jøkulsson <sup>4</sup> (King of Kvenland), Frosti / Jøkull Karasson King in <sup>3</sup> Kvenland, Kari Fornjotsson King in <sup>2</sup> Kvenland, Fornjotur Kvenland <sup>1</sup> King) was born between 915 AD-920 AD in pr. Conches, Eure, Evreux, Normandy, France. He died after 01 May 991 AD in pr. Tosny, Eure, Evreux, Normandy, France. He married **UNKNOWN**.

Notes for Ralph I Seigneur de Tosny et Conches:

Raou, Radolph and Ralph as well as Rollo (Hrolfir) are equivalent and interchangeable names according to contemporary sources (see van Houts, "The Normans in Europe", 2000, Macmillan, p.54).

The most comprehensive study of this family, particularly their land holdings, is by Lucien Musset, in French, and can be downloaded in pdf from the following website:

[http://francia.digitale-sammlungen.de/Blatt\\_bsb00016280,00059.html](http://francia.digitale-sammlungen.de/Blatt_bsb00016280,00059.html). More below.

Other sources and information include the following:

"In this generation the seat of the family became Conches. The present town of Conches lies on the right bank of the little stream of the Rouloir, about eleven miles south-west of Evreux. The Rouloir soon joins the Iton, which flows into the Eure at Acquigny, and the Eure into the Seine at Pont de l'Arche. But the first abode of the Toenis was a place more than a mile to the west of Conches, which is now 'Cf Caumont, Called Vieux-Conches, and there Ralph de Toeni settled himself early in the eleventh century, building a fortress of which remains still exist. Near it a church of St. Ouen was built, and round it grew a little village bearing the same name as the church. After Ralph's death, however, his son Roger removed (in about 1030?) to a spot then called Chastillon (Castellio), probably from a Roman camp in the neighbourhood, and there not only built the imposing walls, within which a central fortress of the twelfth century still in great measure defies the destructive influence of Time, but also founded the Benedictine abbey already mentioned. Chatillon is now practically included in Conches, and one of the gates is still called the Porte de Chatillon. The abbey was variously known as Coenobium SS. Petri et Pauli de Castellione, Ecclesia Castellionensis, or Castellionensis abbatia apud Conchas." (Madan, p.8).

"With its two axes, Conches-en-Ouche and Tosny (in the bend of the Seine immediately upstream of Andelys), the barony of Tosny was a two-headed one. According to the 1172 state of its fiefdoms, the "honneur" amounted to 50 or 51 knights' fiefs. The lands were mostly found in Haute-Normandie, more precisely between Risle and Iton. The vast forêt de Conches formed its centre. It also had scattered domains in the Eure valley (Fontaine-sous-Jouy, Cailly-sur-Eure, Planches, Acquigny), the Seine valley (Tosny, Villers-sur-le-Roule, Bernières-sur-Seine), in Vexin Normand (Vesly, Guerny, Villers-en-Vexin, Hacqueville, Heuqueville, Val de Pîtres), in Pays de Caux and Talou around Blainville-Crevon, Mortemer (Seine-Maritime, Mortemer-sur-Eaulne), Dieppe and Yerville. Many of these lands were let out to vassals, notably les Clères. Orderic Vitalis mentions four main castles in the barony in 1119 : Conches-en-Ouche, Tosny, Portes, Acquigny."

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## Generation 14 (con't)

"Tosny is a small village on the left bank of the Seine in the canton of Gaillon and department of L'Eure, near the well-known Chateau Gaillard. The Seine at this point ' Plan in makcs a horseshoe curve ', sweeping beneath the heights of Les Andelys on which the chateau stands, and which look across the river in a south-westerly direction over level, meadows enclosed by the river's bend. Within this bend a spectator from the castle would see the two villages of Bernieres and Tosny, the former on the right hand, the latter a little nearer and on the left, close to the Seine. It is not without significance, as will shortly be seen, that in Cassini's large Atlas (1744) a place called Grange le Conches is to be found close to Tosny. The name has between Toeni (Toenium), Totteneium, Todiniacum, Thony (Thoniaum), and Toni (Toniacum), with minor (1877)-variations, but appears to be now fixed as Tosny. Toeni and its meadows belonged, as has been stated, to the arch bishopric of Rouen, until alienated by the first Toeni's brother, to give a name and place to the family in which we are interested." (Madan, p.4 - see below)

"Ralph in the tenth century possessed Castillon (Chatillon) the site of an old Roman camp close to, and indeed part of, the town of Conches: but this must be regarded at present as due to some confusion with his son Roger." (Ibid., p.5).

As indicated by Burke's Peerage in notes for Hugh de Calvacamp, Ralph received Toeni from his elder brother Hugh, Archbishop of Rouen. The Acta Archiepiscoporum Rothomagensium record that "Hugo" archbishop of Rouen granted "Todiniacum...in dominicatu archiepiscopi" to "fratri suo Radulfo...filio Hugonis de Calvacamp.

RALPH (or RODULF) DE TOENI I, son of HUGH DE CALVACAMP, was given Tosny by his brother Hugh, and is described as a most powerful man, perhaps in consequence of that gift. He is usually confused with his son Ralph, but there is no authority for such identification, and the dates involved show that there must have been two Ralphs, belonging to successive generations. [Complete Peerage XII/1:754, (transcribed by Dave Utzinger)][jweber.ged]

A comprehensive (primary research in charters etc.) is "The Early Origins of the Tosny Family" at: [http://www-personal.umich.edu/~bobwolfe/gentxt/Origin\\_and\\_early\\_generations\\_of\\_the\\_Tosny\\_family.pdf](http://www-personal.umich.edu/~bobwolfe/gentxt/Origin_and_early_generations_of_the_Tosny_family.pdf)

Perhaps even more thorough and detailed is Madan's "The Gresleys of Drakelow" <http://ia700305.us.archive.org/34/items/collectionsforhi01staf/collectionsforhi01staf.pdf> supporting a Scandinavian line back to the Kings of the Norse Sagas.

The name Ralph is not a Scandinavian name, however it would make a good Christian version of Hrolf which is a common Norwegian name. (DKF).

Wiki:

HOUSE OF TOSNY

Notable members:

Coming from Île-de-France, the Tosnys first based themselves in Normandy in the 10th century to collaborate with the descendants of the Vikings. They formed part of this new elite which appeared around dukes Richard I and Richard II at the turn of the 10th to 11th century. In 991, Raoul I of Tosny witnessed the first surviving international treaty in Normand history (an accord between Duke Richard I and the Anglo-Saxon king Ethelred II). As one of the top Normands, he set out to fight in southern Italy. His grandson Raoul II took part with the premier barons in the court of William the Conqueror (1035-1087). He was the Normand standard bearer in 1054.

Narratives, more or less legendary, gathered around the family: the chroniclers report the exploits of Roger I, the Moor-Eater, in Hispania. His wife, Godehildis/Gotelina, was linked to a miracle at Sainte-Foy de Conques. At the start of the 12th century, the Norman chronicler Orderic Vitalis explains that the family was descended from Malahulce, uncle of Rollo.

A model aristocratic family:

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## Generation 14 (con't)

### Formation of its power

As with several Norman families (such as the Beaumont), the origin of the house of Tosny's power derived from two sources : recovery of church goods. According to Lucien Musset, Hugues, archbishop of Rouen (942-989) split off lands from his cathedral's lands and gave them to his brother Raoul I of Tosny grants of land by the dukes of Normandy, notably Richard II

More unusually, the house of Tosny probably acquired part of its fortune from foreign adventures - Raoul I and Roger I fought in the County of Apulia and in Iberia in the first quarter of the 11th century.

### The dangers in its history

Raoul II of Tosny participated in the Norman Conquest in 1066, and was rewarded with domains in England, most notably the two baronies of Flamstead (Hertfordshire) and Wrethamthorpe (Norfolk). Three other family members were also rewarded : Raoul's brother Robert de Stafford, Robert de Beauvoir and his son Béranger, belonging to a collateral branch. However, it seems that on the whole the Tosnys did not play an important role in England. In the Duchy of Normandy, they were particularly active during the troubles which followed William I's death (1087) and the subsequent conflict between Empress Mathilda and Stephen (1135-1144). Nevertheless, the 12th century gives the impression of a decline in the Tosny family fortunes in comparison to some of the neighbouring houses in eastern Normandy, such as the houses of Beaumont-Meulan, Montfort and Harcourt.

In 1204 Roger IV of Tosny lost his continental fiefdoms as a result of his support for John and thus the family had to withdraw to England to begin again. In 1309, its male line became extinct.

### The management of its goods

Like all Norman barons, the Tosnys had fiefdoms scattered throughout Normandy and England. In 1077, a marriage between Raoul II and Isabelle de Montfort allowed the Tosnys to direct the châtelainie of Nogent-le-Roi, which they held onto until around 1200. The family possessions thus stretched as far as the border of the duchy of Normandy. Nevertheless, the heart of their continental lands was centred around Conches-en-Ouche. Part of their fiefdoms was let out to a small clientele of vassals.

The family made grants to abbeys, notably to those they had founded themselves (the Saint-Pierre de Castillon monastery c.1035). After 1066, as Lucien Musset remarks, the Tosnys showed themselves especially liberal to their English fiefdoms but avoided diminishing their Norman lands.

The texts give little information on the administration of these lands, though we know prévôts were installed in the main centres.

### The honour of Conches and of Tosny

With its two axes, Conches-en-Ouche and Tosny (in the bend of the Seine immediately upstream of Andelys), the barony of Tosny was a two-headed one.

According to the 1172 state of its fiefdoms, the "honneur" amounted to 50 or 51 knights' fiefs. The lands were mostly found in Haute-Normandie, more precisely between Risle and Iton. The vast forêt de Conches formed its centre. It also had scattered domains in the Eure valley (Fontaine-sous-Jouy, Cailly-sur-Eure, Planches, Acquigny), the Seine valley (Tosny, Villers-sur-le-Roule, Bernières-sur-Seine), in Vexin Normand (Vesly, Guerny, Villers-en-Vexin, Hacqueville, Heuqueville, Val de Pîtres), in Pays de Caux and Talou around Blainville-Crevon, Mortemer (Seine-Maritime, Mortemer-sur-Eaulne), Dieppe and Yerville. Many of these lands were let out to vassals, notably les Clères.

Orderic Vitalis mentions four main castles in the barony in 1119 : Conches-en-Ouche, Tosny,



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## Generation 14 (con't)

Portes, Acquigny."

A very accurate genealogy of the family can be found here:

<http://www.linleyfh.com/oursecondsite-p/p850.htm#i35074>

"The Acta Archiepiscoporum Rothomagensium record that "Hugo" archbishop of Rouen granted "Todiniacum...in dominicatu archiepiscopi" to "fratri suo Radulfo...filio Hugonis de Calvacamp"[2467]. m ---. The name of Raoul's wife is not known. Guillaume of Jumièges names [his great-grandson] "Rogerius Toenites de stirpe Malahulcii qui Rollonis ducis patruus fuerat"[2468], which suggests that Malahulc was the ancestor of Hugues de Calvacamp, Hugues's wife, or the wife of Raoul [I] de Tosny."

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

Note: The full extent of the de Tosny lands by the time of Orderic Vitalis and Guillaume de Jumieges writing in the 12th Century were vast. The text and Lucien Musset, 'Aux Origines d'une class dirigeante: Les Tosnys, grand barons normand du Xem au XIIIem siecle', Francia, 1978, pp.45-80. <http://download.digitale-sammlungen.de/pdf/1361036881bsb00016280.pdf>. Note that the two primary castles were at Acquigny (where the rivers Eure and Iton meet), and at Portes near Neubourg north of Conches.

The information on these holdings (very extensive, throughout eastern Normandy) is summarized on a detailed map on p.69, which for ease of viewing is reproduced here: <http://www.davidkfaux.org/TosnyLandsNormandy.pdf>.

Ralph I Seigneur de Tosny et Conches and Unknown had the following child:

19. i. RALPH II DE TOSNY ET <sup>15</sup> CONCHES was born about 955 AD in pr. Tosny, Eure, Evreux, Normandy, France. He died after 1023 in pr. Tosny, Eure, Evreux, Normandy, France. He married UNKNOWN.

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## Generation 15

18. **RALPH COMTE D'IVRY ET <sup>15</sup> BAYEUX** (Esperling de Pitres et <sup>14</sup> de Vaudreuil, Richard I de St. Sauveur Viscount <sup>13</sup> de Cotentin, Malahule Eysteinnsson Earl of <sup>12</sup> More, Eystein Ivarsson Glumra the noisy Jarl of Uplanders and <sup>11</sup> Hedemarken, Ivar Halfdansson Jarl of <sup>10</sup> Oppland, Halfdan Sveidasson "the aged" Jarl Oppland Margrave av <sup>9</sup> Frisis, Sveid I "Sea King" Sveidsson (Heytirsson) King <sup>8</sup> of Norway, Heytir Gorrasson King of <sup>7</sup> Kvenland, Alfheim Gor <sup>6</sup> Thorasson, Thorri Snaersson King in <sup>5</sup> Kvenland, Snaer (Snjor) Jokulsson Jøkulsson <sup>4</sup> (King of Kvenland), Frøsti / Jøkull Karasson King in <sup>3</sup> Kvenland, Kari Fornjotsson King in <sup>2</sup> Kvenland, Fornjotur Kvenland <sup>1</sup> King) 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)]

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

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## Generation 15 (con't)

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 dual 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 Évrecin.

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:

20. i. BASILIA (MAHAUT) D'IVRY<sup>16</sup> ET BAYEUX was born about 1000. She married RICHARD DE BEAUFOU. He was born about 1000 in Beaufour, Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France. He died in 1081.

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

Notes for Hugh d'Ivry et Bayeux:  
Bishop of Bayeux 1015 (Norman Nobility).

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### Generation 15 (con't)

- 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.

19. **RALPH II DE TOSNY ET CONCHES** (Ralph I Seigneur de Tosny et<sup>14</sup>, Hughes I de Cavalcamp Seigneur<sup>13</sup> de Conches, Malahule Eysteinnsson Earl of<sup>12</sup> More, Eystein Ivarsson Glumra the noisy Jarl of Uplanders and<sup>11</sup> Hedemarken, Ivar Halfdansson Jarl of<sup>10</sup> Oppland, Halfdan Sveidasson "the aged" Jarl Oppland Margrave av<sup>9</sup> Frisis, Sveid I "Sea King" Sveidsson (Heytirsson) King<sup>8</sup> of<sup>5</sup> Norway, Heytir Gorrasson King of<sup>7</sup> Kvenland, Alfheim Gor<sup>6</sup> Thorasson, Thorri Snaersson King in Kvenland, Snaer (Snjor) Jokulsson Jøkulsson<sup>4</sup> (King of Kvenland), Frøsti / Jøkull Karasson King in<sup>3</sup> Kvenland, Kari Fornjotsson King in<sup>2</sup> Kvenland, Fornjotur Kvenland<sup>1</sup> King) was born about 955 AD in pr. Tosny, Eure, Evreux, Normandy, France. He died after 1023 in pr. Tosny, Eure, Evreux, Normandy, France. He married **UNKNOWN**.

Notes for Ralph II de Tosny et Conches:

The early spelling of the surname was "Todeniaco", a variant that son Robert would use on the inscription on the lid of his coffin. Other branches of the family tended to use Toeni, including those of the other Robert, of Stafford (son of Roger).

"Rodulphi filii Rodulphi de Todeniaco..." subscribed the undated charter under which "Richardus...Normannorum comes" confirmed property of Lisieux. Guillaume of Jumièges records that Duke Richard appointed "Nigellum Constantinensem atque Rodulfum Toennensem et Rogerium filium eiusdem" as custodians of "castrum Tegulense" (Tillières {Verneuil, Eure}), which he had built to protect against attack by Eudes [II] Comte de Blois."  
<http://fmg.ac/Projects/MedLands/NORMAN%20NOBILITY.htm#Malhulc>

Wiki: "Coming from Île-de-France, the Tosnys first based themselves in Normandy in the 10th century to collaborate with the descendants of the Vikings. They formed part of this new elite which appeared around dukes Richard I and Richard II at the turn of the 10th to 11th century. In 991, Raoul I of Tosny witnessed the first surviving international treaty in Normand history (an accord between Duke Richard I and the Anglo-Saxon king Ethelred II). As one of the top Normands, he set out to fight in southern Italy. His grandson Raoul II took part with the premier barons in the court of William the Conqueror (1035-1087). In 1013, Roger and his father Raoul I guarded the castle at Tillières for Richard II, Duke of Normandy. A few years later, for an unknown reason, the pair were forced into exile. While his father gained a reputation for himself in Apulia." In 1015 Raoul joined a mercenary force under Henry II travelling to Italy to fight the Byzantines. It was a Norman

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## Generation 15 (con't)

expedition and included Gosman, Stigand, Vautier de Canisy and Hugues de Falluques. See also Pattou, <http://racineshistoire.free.fr/LGN/PDF/Tosny.pdf>.

Stewart ("Origin and early generations of the Tosny family") notes, "Acta Duc Norm 96 no 15, subscription to charter of Duke Richard II for Notre-Dame de Chartres dated at Rouen 21 Sep 1014: S. Rodulfi de Todeniaco. Radulf II most probably visited Rome not long after this, but the dating of his participation in the siege of Salerno to the winter of 1015/16 in CP xii/l 755 is more than a year too early. Prompted by Pope Benedict VIII, the Norman exile Radulf went on to support a rebellion against the Greeks in the south. Whether or not Radulf II of Tosny was this person and one of their number, as seems likely, the Normans wintered in Campania and reached Apulia by May 1017 under command of the rebel leader Melus of Bari, Guill Apul Gesta Rob 101-102".

Wiki: " In 1017, aided by Norman mercenaries, the Lombard noble Melus of Bari lead an successful rebellion against Byzantine control of Apulia. The Byzantine Empire struck back in 1018, the Eastern Empire, under Catepan of Italy Basil Boioannes, delivered a devastating defeat to the joint Lombard-Norman force at the Battle of Cannae. Melus fled to the Papal States following the defeat. With the Byzantine successes in southern Italy, Pope Benedict VIII took an unusual step in 1020: he traveled north across the Alps into Germany to discuss the state of affairs in southern Italy with the Emperor. Meeting Henry II in Bamberg, the Pope was accompanied by a large number of Italian secular and ecclesiastical leaders, including Melus. Henry II granted Melus the empty title Duke of Apulia for his actions against the Byzantines. But Melus, just a few days later, died on April 23, 1020. After settling some controversies with the bishops of Mainz and Würzburg, the Pope convinced Henry II to return to Italy for a third campaign to counter the growing power of the Byzantine Empire.

In 1022, Henry II set out down the Adriatic coast for southern Italy commanding a large force. He sent Archbishop Pilgrim of Cologne ahead with a slightly smaller army along the Tyrrhenian littoral with the objective of subjugating the Principality of Capua. A third army, smaller still, under the command of Patriarch Poppo of Aquileia went through the Apennines to join Henry II in besieging the Byzantine fortress of Troia. Though Patriarch Pilgrim captured Pandulf IV of Capua extracted oaths of allegiance from both Capua and the Principality of Salerno, all three of Henry II's armies failed to take Troia. The Byzantine troops could not be forced into a pitched battle and Henry II was forced to turn back, his army weakened by diseases and suffering heavy losses."

Further details about Ralph's "adventures" in Italy, direct from primary sources, see Van Houts (2000), p.103, 223,231(n28),232-5.

It is likely that Ralph returned to Normandy about 1023, and died in battle in that year (see Stewart above).

Seigneur of Tosny, Hereditary Standard Bearer of Normandy,

Ralph II de Tosny et Conches and Unknown had the following children:

21. i. ROGER SEIGNEUR DE TOSNY ET CONCHES "THE <sup>16</sup> SPANIARD" was born about 990 AD in pr. Tosni, Eure, Evreux, Normandy, France. He died on 31 May 1043 in Lands of Humphrey de Vieilles, Normandy. He married UNKNOWN FIRST WIFE. She died about 1014. He married (2) GODEHILDE about 1025. She was born about 1010 in Normandy, France.
- ii. RAOUL DE TOSNY ET CONCHES was born about 992 AD. He died in 1023 in Spain.

Notes for Raoul de Tosny et Conches:

An illegitimate son of Raoul who accompanied Roger to Spain (Stewart, p.12). Pattou gives the name of a brother of Roger as Raoul.

- iii. BERTHA DE TOSNY was born about 995 AD. She died after 1063. She married GUI DE LAVAL. He died before 14 Sep 1055.

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## Generation 15 (con't)

Notes for Bertha de Tosny:

"BERTHE . Her marriage is confirmed by the charter dated [Sep/14 Oct] 1055 under which the monks of Marmoutier record the donations by "quemdam militem...Johannem pagi Cenomannensis indigenum, Widonis de Valle filium" of property "in Normannia, territorio Vilcassino...ecclesiam in villa...Guarniacus...juxta fluvium Eptæ" which "Wido pater eorum" accepted from "uxore sua Berta, Johannis et Haimonis matre". Her connection with the Tosny family is confirmed by the charter dated 1063 which records the consent given by "Rotbertum de Toeniaco, avunculum domni Johanni monachi nostri, filii Widonis de Valle" to the donations by the latter to Marmoutier, authorised by "Berengerius filius eius". The remaining question is the identity of her father. m ([1010/15]) as his first wife, GUY [I] Sire de Laval, son of --- (-after 1064)."

"BERTHE de Tosny, daughter of [RAOUL [II] de Tosny & his wife ---]. Her marriage is confirmed by the charter dated [Sep/14 Oct] 1055 under which the monks of Marmoutier record the donations by "quemdam militem...Johannem pagi Cenomannensis indigenum, Widonis de Valle filium" of property "in Normannia, territorio Vilcassino...ecclesiam in villa...Guarniacus...juxta fluvium Eptæ" which "Wido pater eorum" accepted from "uxore sua Berta, Johannis et Haimonis matre". Her connection with the Tosny family is confirmed by the charter dated 1063 which records the consent given by "Rotbertum de Toeniaco, avunculum domni Johanni monachi nostri, filii Widonis de Valle" to the donations by the latter to Marmoutier, authorised by "Berengerius filius eius"[388]. The remaining question is the identity of her father. The date of her marriage is estimated from the charter dated 11 Nov 1039 in which her two grandsons are named (see above). If this document is correctly dated (and this is open to doubt as discussed further above), Berthe could not have been the daughter of Roger [I] de Conches. There are two other possibilities. Either she was the daughter of Raoul [II] de Tosny or she was related to Robert de Tosny, who was Lord of Belvoir in 1086 and whose precise relationship with the main Tosny family has not been ascertained. m secondly (before [1030]) as her second husband, ROTRUDE de Château-du-Loir, widow of ---, daughter of HAMON Seigneur d'Argentré & his wife Hildeburge de Bellême (-after [1050]). The monks of Marmoutier record a donation by "Guido, castri...Vallis...in pago Cenomannensi conditorem ac possessorem", with the consent of "suorumque filiorum...Haimonis...Gervasii atque Guidonis, simulque Agnetis", by charter dated to [1050], witnessed by "...Rotrudis uxor predicti Widonis, Gualterius filius eius...". Her parentage is confirmed by a charter dated to [1100] under which the monks of Angers Saint-Aubin recall the history of "ecclesiam de Comburniaco", seized by "Fulcho comes" [Foulques III "Nerra" Comte d'Anjou] and given to "Hamelino de Castro Ledi", who granted it to "Widdoni de Valle cum filia sua in maritaggio". If this report is correct, Rotrude must have married before [1030], the estimated date of death of her father. The monks of Marmoutier record the division of Laval fair and market profits with "Guido de Valle", with the consent of "filii eius Hamon, Hildelinda, Agnes, Hildeburgis et Guido et Gervasius" by charter dated to [1050], witnessed by "...Rotrudis supradicti Guidonis uxor, Gualterius filius eius...". These charters confirm Rotrude's first marriage, from which "Gualterius filius eius" was presumably born. Guy [I] & his first wife had five children: " (Norman Nobility)

- iv. BERENGAR DE TOSNY ET ESPINAY was born about 1000. He died after 1063.

Notes for Berengar de Tosny et Espinay:

Battle Abbey Roll: - although not on the more conservative versions, only the controversial ones that seem to include Domesday Tenants in Chief.

Berengar de Teoni

BERENGER Hespina . The primary source which confirms his parentage has not

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## Generation 15 (con't)

yet been identified. His name suggests that he was the brother of Robert [II] de Tosny, whose son is also recorded with the name Berenger. 1050/1066. A charter of King Henry II records donations to York St Mary, including the donation of land "in Lestingeham... Spaunton, in Kyrkeby-Misperton... in Dalby... in Skaldena... in Lyndesey in Bek... in Bynbruc" by "Berengerius de Todeneye" m ---. The name of Berenger's wife is not known. Berenger & his wife had one child:]

a) BERENGER de Tosny . He is named in Europäische Stammtafeln. The primary source which confirms his parentage has not yet been identified. It is possible that it results from confusion with Berenger, son of Robert [I] de Tosny. A charter of King Henry II records donations to York St Mary, including the donation of land "in Finmara et... in Hunkleby et decimam suam de Dalton et juxta Chevermunt" by "Berengerius de Todenei". It is not possible to date the donations in this document. It is not therefore known whether the donation was made by Berenger, son of Robert [I], or an otherwise unrecorded Berenger who may have been the son of Berenger Hespina.]

[http://fmg.ac/Projects/MedLands/NORMAN%20NOBILITY.htm#\\_Toc322790638](http://fmg.ac/Projects/MedLands/NORMAN%20NOBILITY.htm#_Toc322790638)

Others have considered that Roger had a son Berengar, and evidence an affiliation with Spain, but Stewart is skeptical. "The name Berenguer is not evidence for Berenger Spina to have had Catalan ancestry, as proposed by Evans (1968) 616 making him a son of Roger I and compounded by Keats-Rohan (1993) 35 and n 107 adding as his mother Godehildis, most improbably identified with the purported wife from Barcelona. In fact the name Berenger was current in Normandy before this time". (p.21). He speculates that this Berengar (alive 1063/66) was instead a brother of Roger (p.2). Spina in documents of the time refers to a place in France.

Residing at Spineta, or Espinay in Normandy. Épinay is a commune in the Eure department in the Haute-Normandie region in north-western France.. (Wiki)

Stewart (p.41) describes what is known about Berengar from the charters of Normandy: "Acta Duc Norm 342 no 157, notice of formal confirmation in 1063 of an agreement between his brother Robert and the monks of Marmoutier: Nosse debebitis si qui eritis posteri nostri Majoris scilicet hujus habitores monasterii Sancti Martini Rotbertum de Toeniaco avunculum domni Johannis monachi nostri, filii Widonis de Valle, quicquid sibi reclamabat in possessione de Guarniaco concessisse totamque ex integro possessionem illam auctorizasse Sancto Martino et nobis, tali pacto ut si quando monachus apud nos esse voluerit et frater ejus nomine Berengerius Spina cognominatus hoc velit et concedit illi si vixerit, nec ipse refutetur a nobis; ibid 409 no 211, undated charter of Berenger for Saint-Ouen written 1055/66: Ego Berengerius Hespina ... Signum Berengarii Hespina qui hec dedit +.

'Spina' means thorn, and this might have become associated with Berenger from a personal characteristic or anecdote. Alternatively, the hamlet of Épinay near the abbey of Saint-Victor-en-Caux, close to Tosny estates north of Rouen, could have provided the name, perhaps from a thorny field and possibly the place specified as such in a charter of Rotrou, archbishop of Rouen, for the local abbey of Saint-Victor, Cartul S Vict Calet 396 no 6, confirmation dated 1175: totum pratum de Spina et terram que est inter viam qua a Petra itur ad Pencum at Haiam militarem. However, a Gunfred probably from this Épinay was identified by a different form of the name when attesting along with Berenger, Acta Duc Norm 374 no 191, witnesses to undated charter of Roger de Clères for Saint-Ouen abbey written probably aft 1050/bef 14 Oct 1066: Hujus rei testes fuerunt ... Berengerius Spina ... Gunfredus de Spineto. NB this is a different place from Épinay in the Mortemer fief, near Sainte-Beuve some 30 km to the north-east of Saint-Victor-l'Abbaye, and from the larger villages of Épinay and Épinay-Saint-Aubin south-east of Rouen, Épinay near Londinières south-east of Dieppe and Épinay-sur-Odon south-west of Caen, all of them usually called Spinetum without explicit distinction in contemporary documents."

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### Generation 15 (con't)

Furthermore, "See n 1 above for Berenger Spina in 1063; he may have been living in 1066, Acta Duc Norm 374 no 191, witnesses and subscriptions to undated charter of Roger de Clères for Saint-Ouen abbey written probably aft 1050/bef 14 Oct 1066: Hujus rei testes fuerunt, Rotbertus de Toieno et fratres mei, Osbernus de Callei et Rogerus pincerna de Vuatnevilla, Berengerius Spina ... + Signum Willelmi ducis Normannorum. + Signum Rotberti comitis de Ou. + Signum Willelmi dapiferi filii Osberni. Signum Radulfi de Toieno. + Signum Rogerii de Clera ... + Signum Berengerii Spinê. It seems from the double appearance of Berenger Spina that the subscriptions were added on a different occasion from the attestations, presumably when ducal approval was obtained."

From Stewart, "Musset (1978) 57 (table) showed a son of Berenger Spina also named Berenger, followed in this by Schwennicke (1989) 705. However, no source was cited for the person or the relationship and it appears to be a misplacement of Berenger [son of Robert] who is otherwise omitted.

A Berengarius de Spineta attested a charter for Lyre abbey at the beginning of the 12th century, see Le Prevost (1862-1869) ii 46-it is only a conjecture that this man's father might have been Berenger Spina.

The fanciful idea was put forward in the mid-19th century that 'Spina' and its variants came about from a play on the imagined origin of the name Tosny, see Senex in N&Q (1861) xi 276-277: 'That this last place [Thosny or Toëny] was named after their Norwegian name, Thorn or Thorny, descendants of Thor, is evident by the fact, that both the members of the Standard-bearer family, and also that of Robert de Todeni, of Belvoir, are known as De Spineto and De Spina, in numberless charters and other documents'. In fact the number is apparently small, just three charter occurrences of Berenger Spina or Hespina and this fourth case where an individual surnamed Spineta cannot be connected with any certainty to the Tosny family." (p.68-69)

22. v. ROBERT DE TOSNY LORD OF BELVOIR was born about 1009 in pr. Tosny, Eure, Evreux, Normandy, France. He died on 04 Aug 1093 in Belvoir Castle, Leicestershire, England. He married ADELIZA FITZOSULF DU PLESSIS. She was born about 1025 in pr. Fresne, Normandy, France. She died before 1093 in Belvoir Castle, Leicestershire, England.

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### Generation 16

20. **BASILIA (MAHAUT) D'IVRY**<sup>16</sup> **ET BAYEUX** (Ralph Comte d'Ivry et<sup>15</sup> Bayeux, Esperling de Pitres et<sup>14</sup> de Vaudreuil, Richard I de St. Sauveur Viscount<sup>13</sup> de Cotentjn, Malahule Eysteinnsson Earl of<sup>12</sup> More, Eystein Ivarsson Glumra the noisy Jarl of Uplanders and<sup>11</sup> Hedemarken, Ivar Halfdansson Jarl of<sup>10</sup> Oppland, Halfdan Sveidasson "the aged" Jarl Oppland Margrave av<sup>9</sup> Frisis, Sveid I "Sea King" Sveidsson (Heytirsson) King<sup>8</sup> of Norway, Heytir Gorrasson King of<sup>7</sup> Kvenland, Alfheim Gor<sup>6</sup> Thorasson, Thorri Snaersson King in<sup>5</sup> Kvenland, Snaer (Snjor) Jokulsson Jøkulsson<sup>4</sup> (King of Kvenland), Frosti / Jøkull Karasson King in<sup>3</sup> Kvenland, Kari Fornjotsson King in<sup>2</sup> Kvenland, Fornjotur Kvenland<sup>1</sup> King) was born about 1000. She married **RICHARD DE BEAUFOU**. He was born about 1000 in Beaufour, Calvados, Basse-Normandie, 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

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## Generation 16 (con't)

<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'Ivry, 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

Notes for Richard de Beaufou:

Attempts to find the parentage of Richard de Beaufou have not proved successful, however one author states, "One of Hugh II de Montfort's two wives was a daughter of Richard de Beaufour, a descendant of William I of Normandy." <http://www.coelweb.co.uk/NMSMalet.pdf>. What is not clear, however, is whether the author Keats-Rohan (1996) means William I Malet or William I Longsword. Particularly frustrating is that there is an unpublished study of the de Beaufour family, which does not appear to be readily available (see Jean Fournee, 'Une ancienne famille de Normandie: de Beaufou', Paris, 1946.

### A. COMTES de BAYEUX

1. ESPERLENG de Pîtres, son of --- . m SPROTA, daughter of --- . From Brittany. Sprotta was previously the concubine or wife of Guillaume I Comte [de Normandie]. Guillaume of Jumièges records that "Richardus I filius Willelmi Longæspatæ...mater eius Sprotta" and "Asperleng" and that they had "filium Rodulphum...et filias plures". Esperling & his wife had [four or more] children:

a) RAOUL d'Ivry ([942/50]-after 1011). Guillaume of Jumièges records that "Richardus dux primus" consulted "Rodulfo comite suo equidem uterino fratre" about his succession before he died. 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 [Eremburge] [de Caville/Cacheville], daughter of --- (-murdered ----). Guillaume of Jumièges records that "Rodulphum" married "Erembergam...natam in quadam villa Calcini territorii...Cavilla" and that they had "duos filios Hugonem postea episcopum Baiocensem et Ioannem Abricatensem...". 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[823]. Comte Raoul & his wife had five children:

i) HUGUES d'Ivry (-Oct 1049). Guillaume of Jumièges records that "Rodulphum" married "Erembergam...natam in quadam villa Calcini territorii...Cavilla" and that they had "duos filios Hugonem postea episcopum Baiocensem et Ioannem Abricatensem...". Seigneur d'Ivry. Bishop of Bayeux 1015. Hugues had [two] illegitimate children by an unknown mistress or mistresses:  
- see below.

ii) EMMA d'Ivry . Guillaume of Jumièges records that one of the daughters of "Rodulphum" and his wife "Erembergam...natam in quadam villa Calcini territorii...Cavilla" married "Osberno de Crepon de qua natus est Willelmus filius Osberni". "Willelmus et frater eius Osbernus" donated "terram...Herchembaldus vicecomes et Tuoldus, comitissæ Gunnoris camerarius" and revenue from land received by "Croco et Erchembaldus filii eiusdem Erchembaldi vicecomitis" to the abbey of Sainte-Trinité at Rouen, with the consent of "matre eorum Emma", for the soul of "patris sui Osberni cognomento Pacifici", by charter dated to [1035/60], signed by "...Godeboldi, Daneboldi,



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## Generation 16 (con't)

Ansfredi filii Osberni, Gisleberti filii Turgisii...". "Osberni frater eius [Willelmi]" witnessed a charter dated 1038 or after. After her husband died, she became abbess of St Amand at Rouen. m OSBERN de Crepon, son of HERFAST & his wife --- (-murdered [1038/42]).  
iii) daughter . Guillaume of Jumièges records that another daughter of "Rodulphum" and his wife "Erembergam...natam in quadam villa Calcini territorii...Cavilla" married "Richardus de Bello-fago" by whom she had "Robertum qui ei successit et filias plures, quarum una iuncta est Hugoni de Monte-forti matrimonio". m RICHARD de Beaufour, son of ---. Richard & his wife had [four or more] children:

(a) ROBERT de Beaufour . Guillaume of Jumièges records that another daughter of "Rodulphum" and his wife "Erembergam...natam in quadam villa Calcini territorii...Cavilla" married "Richardus de Bello-fago" by whom she had "Robertum qui ei successit et filias plures, quarum una iuncta est Hugoni de Monte-forti matrimonio". Guillaume of Jumièges records that "Robertus...de Bellofago" towards the end of his life became a monk at Bec, where "filii eius Richardus et Willelmus" also entered religion. m ---. The name of Robert's wife is not known. Robert & his wife had two children:

(1) RICHARD de Beaufour . "Robertus...de Bellofago" towards the end of his life became a monk at Bec, where "filii eius Richardus et Willelmus" also entered religion.

(2) GUILLAUME de Beaufour . "Robertus...de Bellofago" towards the end of his life became a monk at Bec, where "filii eius Richardus et Willelmus" also entered religion.

(b) daughter . Guillaume of Jumièges records that another daughter of "Rodulphum" and his wife "Erembergam...natam in quadam villa Calcini territorii...Cavilla" married "Richardus de Bello-fago" by whom she had "Robertum qui ei successit et filias plures, quarum una iuncta est Hugoni de Monte-forti matrimonio". m as his first wife, HUGUES [II] de Montfort, son of HUGUES [I] de Montfort-sur-Risle & his wife --- (-1088 or after).

(c) daughters . Guillaume of Jumièges records that another daughter of "Rodulphum" and his wife "Erembergam...natam in quadam villa Calcini territorii...Cavilla" married "Richardus de Bello-fago" by whom she had "Robertum qui ei successit et filias plures, quarum una iuncta est Hugoni de Monte-forti matrimonio". (Norman Nobility, Chapter 6).

•Name: Richard De  
Beaufour •Sex: M

•Note:

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•Note:

### RESEARCH NOTES:

father of William and Ralph [Ref: Keats-Rohan DP p482]

1066: occurs as a nephew of Bishop John of Avranches [Ref: Keats-Rohan DP p482]

Marriage 1 (Dau)

•Married: •Note:

Sources for this Information:

names: Richard de Beaufour & dau Count Rodulf [Ref: Searle PredatoryKinship p258], child: [Ref: ES III.4 #698, Keats-Rohan DP p265, Keats-Rohan DP p482, Keats-Rohan DP p483, Searle PredatoryKinship p258]

The above is a well researched study of Richard de Beaufou and descendants. It can be followed

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## Generation 16 (con't)

for four generations beginning here: <http://wc.rootsweb.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=wtm2&id=I35802>

Van Houts (2000) gives the death date of Richard at c.1058 (p.292).

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aka Richard FitzHerluin. <http://groups.yahoo.com/group/crispincousins/message/3397>

"There is another Fitz-Walter mentioned in Domesday, who appears of the same family, and whose descent will still further elucidate our subject. This was Ralph Fitz-Walter, whose name occurs frequently under the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk ; as also does that of Ralph de Bellofago, or Beaufoy, who was the same person or his son. A William de Beaufoy, 1 or Bellfou, occurs also in Berks and Dorset. Ralph was sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk, temp. Henry I., whose daughter and heir, Agnes, married Hubert de Rye, who was living 1146. Agatha, eldest daughter and coheir of Fulke de Beaufoy, married, at the end of the twelfth century, Robert Aguillon, whose eldest daughter and coheir married Robert de Cokefield. To both these families are assigned a fleur de lis for a coat of arms ; and to Beaufelde, gules a fleur de lis ermine. Assuming this latter to be synony mous with Beaufoy, it is pretty clear that this armorial de vice was inherited by Cokefield from Aguillon, and by Aguillon from Beaufoy. Here then would be strong presumption of the 1 Another William de Beaufoy was Chaplain and Chancellor to William I., and also Bishop of Thetford or Norwich, and died circa 1091. From the period of death, this might seem to be brother of Ralph Fitz-Walter alias Beaufoy ; but if this family and Auberville were identical, as supposed (vide post), this could not be. Ralph Fitz-Walter was probably lord of Beaufoy by marriage, as, according to Du Chesne, his son and heir, Richard " seigneur de Beaufoy " makes a charter, a.d. 1081, in the lifetime of his father, but probably after his mother's death. If so, the bishop might have been uncle of Richard's mother. Unfortunately the accounts of the early Norman Beaufoys are confused and contradictory. The English translator of Ordericus Vitalis, in a note, vol. iv. p. 134, says, " that Richard Beaufou, Bishop of Avranches, in 1 134, is supposed to be grandson of Richard Beaufou, of Beaufou, in Cal vados, who married Emma, daughter of Ralph Earl of Ivry, and had by her two sons, Robert and Humphrey." The account in the Dictionary of Dubois (from William of Juraieges), is at variance with this, in giving (certainly incorrectly) Emma of Bayeux as wife to Richard, living 1081. Otherwise it may be substantially correct, it being there stated that Ralph was sire of Beaufoy, 1066 ; Richard, his son and heir, 1081, who had three daughters and three sons - Richard, the bishop ; William, the second, a knight, in the service of William Rufus ; and Robert, the eldest, who, with his two sons, William and Richard, became monks of Bee, leaving his daughter Emma heiress of Beaufou, who married Robert Baynel, who took the name and arms of Beaufoy, and whose family, in the thirteenth century, ended in coheiresses." (Ellis, Hurstpierpoint: its Lords and Families, 1866, p.24 - Available Google Books).

Further attempts to link Richard de Beaufour with others include:

In <http://groups.yahoo.com/group/crispincousins/message/3397> the author maintains that the daughter who married Richard was Basilia, and that Richard de Beaufou was also known as Richard FirzHerluin.

Research has found that, "Herluin de Bec is the son of Achard and Heloise de Guines. Antiquaries often give Heloise as the daughter of Sigfried de Guines, but this is incorrect. Heloise is the daughter of Raoul de Guines, who controlled Guines and married an heiress of St. Pol. Achard was also known by the equivalent names Ansgot or Crespin de Bec. Achard is a brother to Turolde and Turquetil de Neufmarche, which is why the family of Herluin figures so prominently in the history of families such as de Ferrars and de Heriz. I equate John "Monoculus" with John de Heriz of "Heres curia," or Hericourt near St. Pol. John is indeed the brother of Serlo de Burgh as proposed by certain antiquaries. Herluin de Bec was also known as de Conteville and de Tonsburgh, or simply de Burgh. Robert de Heriz, Serlo de Burgh and their children alternate as the Sheriffs of Nottingham/ Derby, a hereditary position in those early post-Conquest years. However, I believe that the holding of Hericourt and the name de Heriz passes from the descendants of Herluin de Bec to the descendants of Gerold de Roumare, a son of Walter "Giffard." This happens about the same time that Beaufou apparently passes from Richard fitz Herluin to Ralph fitz Gerold. This is a

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## Generation 16 (con't)

matter I am presently attempting to understand.

<http://groups.yahoo.com/group/crispincousins/message/3396>. It should be noted that the sons of Robert de Beaufou became associated with a religious life at Bec in their latter years.

This seems very unlikely: <http://www.geni.com/people/Herluin-Count-of-Conteville/6000000002667568141>

The evidence connecting the FitzWalter family of the Domesday and the de Beaufou family is speculative and Richard de Beaufou is a much better candidate for the ancestor of the de Beaufou family of Norfolk (DKF), and according to the research noted above.

Richard de Beaufou and Basilia (Mahaut) d'Ivry et Bayeux had the following children:

23. i. ROBERT<sup>17</sup> DE BEAUFOU was born about 1020 in Bellofago (Beaufour), Pont-l'Eveque, Calvados, Normandie, France.
- ii. WILLIAM DE BEAUFOU was born about 1025 in Bellofago (Beaufour), Pont-l'Eveque, Calvados, Normandie, France. He died in 1091 in pr. Thetford, Norfolk, England.

Notes for William de Beaufou:

Came over with William the Conqueror (see entry for brother Ralph). The Catholic Encyclopedia records that, "Bishop Herfast, a chaplain to William the Conqueror, removed his bishop's chair to Thetford. He died in 1084, and was succeeded by William de Bellofago (de Beaufeu), also known as William Galsagus (1086-91). William de Bellofago was succeeded by Herbert de Losinga" in 1091 and who moved the See to Norwich. <http://www.newadvent.org/cathen/11121a.htm>

Wiki: William's land holdings were mainly in the county of Norfolk and Suffolk. He was a royal clerk before he was nominated to the see of Thetford on 25 December 1085 and consecrated in 1086. He died in 1091. He was probably related to Richard de Beaufou Bishop of Avranches from 1134 to 1142.

Re Bishoprick of Thetford Blomefield - Thetford says:- He was succeeded by William Galsagus, (fn. 6) whose right surname was de Bello-Fago, or Beaufo, who was nominated by the King to the see of Thetford, on Christmas day, 1085, (fn. 7) and was consecrated at Canterbury in 1086; he did all he could to adorn and enrich his see, both in buildings and possessions, being a very wealthy man, and a person of much worth for his learning and conduct; he is said, by some authors, to have been Chancellor to the King, as well as his predecessor; but plain it is, he was in great favour with the Conqueror, who gave him no less than thirty odd manors, in fee, (fn. 8) to him and his heirs, besides lands and revenues in above forty other towns, some of which belonged to Stigand, who had took them from the see,

At the time of the Domesday book, William de Beaufour, Bishop of Thetford, was tenent in chief of 251 manors in Norfolk and Suffolk.

<http://domesdaymap.co.uk/name/593050/bishop-william-of-thetford/>

24. iii. ALICE DE BEAUFOU was born about 1035 in Bellofago (Beaufour), Pont-l'Eveque, Calvados, Normandie, France. She married HUGH II DE MONTFORT-SUR-RISLE BARON DE HAUGHLEY. He died after 1088.
25. iv. RALPH DE BEAUFOU was born about 1040 in Bellofago (Beaufour), Pont-l'Eveque, Calvados, Normandie, France. He died about 1101 in pr. Hockering, Norfolk,

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## Generation 16 (con't)

England. He married AGNES DE TOSNY. She was born about 1075 in pr. Belvoir, Leistershire, England. She died after 29 Sep 1130.

- v. HUMPHREY DE BEAUFOU was born about 1027 in Bellofago (Beaufour), Pont-l'Eveque, Calvados, Normandie, France.

21. **ROGER SEIGNEUR DE TOSNY ET CONCHES "THE <sup>16</sup> SPANIARD"** (Ralph II de Tosny et <sup>15</sup> Conches, Ralph I Seigneur de Tosny et <sup>14</sup> Conches, Hughes I de Cavalcamp Seigneur <sup>13</sup> de Conches, Malahule Eysteinsson Earl of <sup>12</sup> More, Eystein Ivarsson Glumra the noisy Jarl of Uplanders and <sup>11</sup> Hedemarken, Ivar Halfdansson Jarl of <sup>10</sup> Oppland, Halfdan Sveidasson "the aged" Jarl Oppland Margrave av <sup>9</sup> Frisið, Sveid I "Sea King" Sveidsson (Heytirsson) King <sup>8</sup> of Norway, Heytir Gorrasson King of <sup>7</sup> Kvenland, Alfheim Gor <sup>6</sup> Thorasson, Thorri Snaersson King in <sup>5</sup> Kvenland, Snaer (Snjor) Jokulsson Jøkulsson <sup>4</sup> (King of Kvenland), Frosti / Jøkull Karasson King in <sup>3</sup> Kvenland, Kari Fornjotsson King in <sup>2</sup> Kvenland, Fornjotur Kvenland <sup>1</sup> King) was born about 990 AD in pr. Tosni, Eure, Evreux, Normandy, France. He died on 31 May 1043 in Lands of Humphrey de Vieilles, Normandy. He married **UNKNOWN FIRST WIFE**. She died about 1014. He married (2) **GODEHILDE** about 1025. She was born about 1010 in Normandy, France.

Notes for Roger Seigneur de Tosny et Conches "The Spaniard":

Wiki: Roger I of Tosny or Roger of Hispania was a Norman nobleman of the House of Tosny who took part in the Reconquista of Iberia. He was the son of Raoul I of Tosny.

In 1013, Roger and his father Raoul I guarded the castle at Tillières for Richard II, Duke of Normandy. A few years later, for an unknown reason, the pair were forced into exile. While his father gained a reputation for himself in Apulia, Roger did the same in fighting the Muslims in Iberia. The small Christian states of Northern Iberia welcomed volunteers and adventurers who they could use to mount a strong force for the Reconquista. Roger was summoned by Ermesinde of Carcassonne, regent-countess of Barcelona after the death of her husband Ramon Borrell, to help her against the Muslim threat to her power. Roger rushed to help, marrying Ermesinde's daughter, terrorising the Saracens and capturing several towns and castles. Adémar de Chabannes gives an echo of the more or less legendary deeds of Roger in Iberia. He gained the nickname Mangeur de Maures (Moor-Eater). Adémar recounts that Roger took his captured Saracens each day and, in front of them, cut one of their number in two, boiling the first half and giving it to the other Muslims to eat, and pretending to take the other half into his own tent for him and his companions to eat. Then Roger allowed some of these prisoners to escape, to spread these horrific rumours.

Before 1024, Roger and his father gained permission from Richard II to return to Normandy, and Raoul died soon afterwards.

Roger de Tosny founded Conches-en-Ouche. He built its church of Sainte-Foy (before 1026) then the abbey of Saint-Pierre de Castillon (c. 1035) where monks from Fécamp Abbey were installed. This monastery was one of the first baronial foundations in Normandy. The foundation charter reveals that the lord of Tosny gave it a small possession around Conches and his forest.

In 1035, Robert I's death began a troubled period in the duchy of Normandy. Civil wars multiplied and Roger (whose relations with his neighbours was already argumentative) was one of the main players in them. According to the Norman chroniclers, the lord of Tosny refused to serve the new duke, the future William the Conqueror, due to his being a bastard. He especially took advantage of the weakness of the duke's power by ravaging his neighbours' lands, notably those of Humphrey of Vieilles. Humphrey sent his son Roger to face Roger of Tosny, and around 1040 the latter was killed in battle, and his two eldest sons died a few weeks later of their wounds.

Peace was re-established between the Tosny family and the neighbouring families. The widow Gotelina/Godehildis was forced to marry Richard, Count of Évreux.

More detail of Roger's activities in Spain is found in other near contemporary sources, as described by Stewart: "Roger I reportedly lost a bastard half-brother in an ambush ca 1023, when escorting

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## Generation 16 (con't)

the bishop of Toulouse, Ademar Cabann Chron 174." (p.23)

ROGER DE TOENI I, styled also DE CONCHES, son and heir,[brother of Robert] was born probably about 990, for as stated above he was joined with his father in the custody of the castle of Tillières in 1013 or 1014. He was a powerful and haughty man, and banner-bearer of all Normandy. In 1031 or 1032 he attested a charter of Robert I for St. Wandrille. About 1035 he founded the abbey of Chatillon or Conches. While Duke Robert was away on pilgrimage, he went to Spain and distinguished himself in fighting the infidels. When he returned to Normandy, he was furious to learn that the boy William had succeeded his father in the Duchy, declaring that a bastard ought not to rule over him and other Normans. Accordingly he rebelled and ravaged the lands of his neighbours, particularly those of Humphrey de Vieilles; whose son Roger de Beaumont marched against him, and in the battle which followed Roger de Toeni and two of his sons were slain. He was a benefactor to the abbey of l'Estrée and confirmed a gift to the abbey of Lire, and witnessed a charter for Jumièges. He married, perhaps 2ndly, Godeheut, whose parentage is unknown. He died as above, probably in 1038 or 1039, and was buried 1 May at Conches. His widow married Richard, 3rd COUNT OF EVREUX. She was a benefactor to Conches.[Complete Peerage XII/1:755-7, (transcribed by Dave Utzinger)]

### Sources:-

Guillaume de Jumièges names "Roger du Ternois, de la mauvaise race de Hulce...oncle du duc Rollon, et se battant avec lui contre les Francs avait jadis concouru par sa valeur à la conquête de la Normandie", recording that Roger was "porte-bannière de toute la Normandie" and left for Spain when Duke Robert II left on pilgrimage to Jerusalem but refused to serve Duke Guillaume II on returning to Normandy.

The Chronici Hugonis Floriacensis names "Rotgerius filius Rodulfi comitis" when recording that he left Normandy for Spain.

The Chronico S Petri Vivi Senonensi records that "Rotgerius filius Rodulfi comitis" left Normandy for Spain with an army in 1015.

He founded the abbey of Conches in 1035.

He and his two sons "Helbert et Hélinant" were killed during his rebellion by "Roger de Beaumont". "...Rogerii filii Radulfi..." witnessed the charter dated to [1030] under which Robert II Duke of Normandy donated "in comitatu Abrincatensi villam...Sancti Johannis" to the abbey of Mont-Saint-Michel.

He left Normandy for Spain in [1030/35], fought against the Moors, and lived there for 15 years with his Spanish wife.

"...Rodgerii filii Rodulfi...Rogerii de Conchis" subscribed the charter dated to [1040] under which "Vuillelmus Ricardi magni ducis Normannorum filius" donated property to the abbey of Jumièges. The apparent duplication of these names is difficult to explain.

"...Nigelli vicecomitis, Tursteni vicecomitis...Willelmi Arcacensis comitis, Godefridi vicecomitis, Rodgerii filii Rodulfi, Wimundi..." witnessed the charter dated to [1040] under which Guillaume Comte de Talou donated property to Jumièges.

Henry II King of England confirmed the property of Conches abbey, including donations by "Rogeris senior de Toenio et filius eius Radulfus senex et Radulphus juvenis filius predicti Radulphi senex et Roger filius Radulphi juvenis", by charter dated 1165 or [1167/73]. While in Spain, he married, either Etienne of Barcelona or, according to later research, Adelaide of Barcelona. <http://www.geni.com/people/Roger-I-de-Tosny-Toni-Toeni/600000001210374907>

Another source in same Genu reference says:-

[m firstly (1018 or soon after) ADELAIDE [Papia] de Barcelona, daughter of RAMÓN BORELL I Conde de Barcelona & his wife Ermesinde de Carcassonne.

The Chronicle of Adémar de Chabannes records that "Normanni dux Rotgerio", who had been fighting Saracens in Spain, asked "comitissa Barzelonensi Ermensende...vidua" for the hand of her daughter, but does not name the latter.

It is not clear that "dux Rotgerius" is Roger de Conches, particularly as it seems surprising that Adémar would have accorded him the title "dux".

It is assumed that this marriage proposal took place in 1018 or soon after: if it had taken place much later, there would have been little reason to have referred to the bride's mother as "vidua". In addition, the other events recorded by Adémar in the same paragraph, all relate to 1016/18.

The Chronici Hugonis Floriacensis records that "Rotgerius filius Rodulfi comitis" married

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## Generation 16 (con't)

"sororem Raymundi-Berengarii Stephaniam" in Spain, specifying that she later married "rex Hispaniæ Garsias", but this account is even more confused and clearly conflates several different individuals. The *Chronico S Petri Vivi Senonensi* records the same marriage using the same wording.

The primary source which confirms her name has not yet been identified.

"The old castle built by Roger or his successors is of prodigious strength, consisting of a circular donjon with massive walls, a ring of bastions and walls surrounding the keep, and a large and nearly circular area, about 300 feet in diameter, enclosed by the outer wall. The fortifications on the south-east look down a steep declivity to the stream below." (Madan, p.9).

ROGER [I] de Tosny [Conches] ([990]-killed in battle [17 Jun] [1040], bur Conches). Guillaume of Jumièges records that Duke Richard appointed "Nigellum Constantinensem atque Rodulfum Toennensem et Rogerium filium eiusdem" as custodians of "castrum Tegulense" (Tillières {Verneuil, Eure}), which he had built to protect against attack by Eudes [II] Comte de Blois. Guillaume of Jumièges records that "Rogerius Toenites de stirpe Malahulcii qui Rollonis ducis patruus fuerat" was "totius Normanniæ signifer", that he travelled "in Hispaniam" when Duke Robert II went on pilgrimage to Jerusalem, returned after the accession of Duke Guillaume II but refused to serve him because of his ignoble birth, rebelled against him, destroyed property in particular that of "Humfridi de Vetulis" who eventually killed Roger [I] along with "duobus filiis suis Helberto et Elinantio". The *Chronici Hugonis Floriacensis* names "Rotgerius filius Rodulfi comitis" when recording that he left Normandy for Spain. The *Chronico S Petri Vivi Senonensi* records that "Rotgerius filius Rodulfi comitis" left Normandy for Spain with an army in 1015. He founded the abbey of Conches in 1035. Henry I King of England confirmed the foundation of Conches by "Rogerius senior de Toenio et filius eius Radulphus senex et Radulphus juvenis filius prædicti Radulphi senis et Rogerius filius Radulphi juvenis", quoting the foundation by "Rogerius filius Radulphi Toteniensis" for the soul of "coniugis meæ Godehildis", dated to [1130]. "...Rogerii filii Radulfi..." witnessed the charter dated to [1030] under which Robert II Duke of Normandy donated "in comitatu Abrincatensi villam... Sancti Johannis" to the abbey of Mont-Saint-Michel[2483]. He left Normandy for Spain in [1030/35], fought against the Moors, and lived there for 15 years with his Spanish wife[2484]. "...Rodgerii filii Rodulfi... Rogerii de Conchis" subscribed the charter dated to [1040] under which "Vuillelmus Ricardi magni ducis Normannorum filius" donated property to the abbey of Jumièges. The apparent duplication of these names is difficult to explain. "...Nigelli vicecomitis, Tursteni vicecomitis... Willelmi Arcacensis comitis, Godefridi vicecomitis, Rodgerii filii Rodulfi, Wimundi..." witnessed the charter dated to [1040] under which Guillaume Comte de Talou donated property to Jumièges. Henry II King of England confirmed the property of Conches abbey, including donations by "Rogeris senior de Toenio et filius eius Radulfus senex et Radulphus juvenis filius predicti Radulphi senex et Roger filius Radulphi juvenis", by charter dated 1165 or [1167/73]. His death is dated to [17 Jun] because firstly Guillaume of Jumièges records that "Robertus de Grentesmaisnil" died in the same battle as "Rogerius [de Toenia]", and secondly the necrology of the monastery of Ouche records the death "17 Jun" of "Robertus de Grentemesnil". His place of burial is confirmed by the charter dated to [1130] under which Henry I King of England confirmed the foundation of Conches by "Rogerius senior...", quoting the confirmation by "Radulphus de Totteneio cum Godehilde matre mea" for the burial of "patris mei Rogerii". [m firstly (1018 or soon after) ADELAIDA [Papia] de Barcelona, daughter of RAMÓN BORELL I Conde de Barcelona & his wife Ermesinde de Carcassonne. The *Chronicle of Adémar de Chabannes* records that "Normanni duce Rotgerio", who had been fighting Saracens in Spain, asked "comitissa Barzelonensi Ermensende...vidua" for the hand of her daughter, but does not name the latter. It is not clear that "dux Rotgerius" is Roger de Conches, particularly as it seems surprising that Adémar would have accorded him the title "dux". It is assumed that this marriage proposal took place in 1018 or soon after: if it had taken place much later, there would have been little reason to have referred to the bride's mother as "vidua". In addition, the other events recorded by Adémar in the same paragraph, all relate to 1016/18. The *Chronici Hugonis Floriacensis* records that "Rotgerius filius Rodulfi comitis" married "sororem Raymundi-Berengarii Stephaniam" in Spain, specifying that she later married "rex Hispaniæ Garsias", but this account is even more confused and clearly conflates several different individuals. The *Chronico S Petri Vivi Senonensi* records the same marriage using the same wording. The primary source which confirms her name has not yet been identified.] m [secondly] as her first husband, GODECHILDIS, daughter of ---. Henry I King of England confirmed the foundation of Conches by "Rogerius senior de Toenio et filius eius

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## Generation 16 (con't)

Radulphus senex et Radulphus juvenis filius prædicti Radulphi senis et Rogerius filius Radulphi juvenis", quoting the foundation by "Rogerius filius Radulphi Toteniensis" for the soul of "coniugis meæ Godehildis", dated to [1130]. The Miracles of Sainte-Foy recount her being cured of a serious illness by miracle, when she was still married to her first husband. She married secondly Richard Comte d'Evreux. Guillaume of Jumièges records that "Richardus Ebroicensis comes filius Roberti Archiepiscopi" married "uxore Rogerii de Toenia" by whom he had "Willelmum qui nunc Ebroicensibus principatur". Henry I King of England confirmed the foundation of Conches by "Rogerius senior de Toenio et filius eius Radulphus senex et Radulphus juvenis filius prædicti Radulphi senis et Rogerius filius Radulphi juvenis", quoting the donation by "Godehildis comitissa Ebroicæ civitatis, quondam uxor Rogerii de Totteneio" with the consent of "seniore meo comite Richardo", dated to [1130]. Roger [I] & his [first/second] wife had four children. (Norman Nobility).

Stewart considers the evidence to be consistent with Roger having three wives - "Roger may have been married only once, or possibly three times: first to the mother of his two apparently eldest sons who were killed with him, and probably also of Waszo; secondly in or shortly after 1018 to a Catalan lady, said to be daughter of Count Ramon Borrell of Barcelona although that relationship is most probably an error or invention by Ademar; and thirdly by ca 1026/27 to the sole definitely proven wife, a Norman lady named Godehildis who was to be his widow." (p.12). After the death of Roger, Gothilde married Evreux and had three more children and hence she must have been much younger than Roger. As to the circumstances and dating of Roger's return to Normandy, and the consequences for his former wife, Stewart states, "The Sens chronicle claimed that Roger had spent fifteen years with his wife before deserting her and returning home, where he was married to a Norman lady by Aug 1027 according to the more reliable Miracles of Sainte-Foy." (p.21). Actually Stewart is skeptical of the 12th Century authors who provided the narrative for the above story, including Roger deserting his wife after 17 years, and in the process also leaving behind 20 knights and all his possessions. Stewart says, "It seems likely that the chronicler at Sens, writing in 1108/09, was elaborating on an earlier source, perhaps indirectly Ademar de Chabannes, that did not identify the alleged wife of Roger by name, and filling in the picture by fancifully identifying her with a queen of Navarre whose specific local connections are uncertain." (p.21)

"He was buried in the abbey he had founded at Conches on May 30, a day ever after kept there as the ' Deposito Domini Rogerii fundatoris istius ecclesie". It is recorded that his y Obit. \_ body was laid ' dans le chapitre soubz une pierre facon de Neustria"pia marbre taillee tout simplement, et elevee de terre d'un pied sur trois lionnes de pierre: on ny voit aucune marque ny auscune esriture'. On May 7, 1463, his body and those of his wife and children were re-discovered and solemnly attested ". (Madan, p.7).

See also Van Houts (2000) for information from contemporary sources, and the statement about him marrying the daughter of Ermendsend of Spain (p.269-70).

Roger Seigneur de Tosny et Conches "The Spaniard" and Unknown First Wife had the following children:

- i. HEIBERT DE TOSNY ET<sup>17</sup> CONCHES was born about 1010 in Conches, Normandy, France. He died on 31 May 1043.

Notes for Heibert de Tosny et Conches:

Guillaume of Jumièges records that "Rogerius Toenites de stirpe Malahulcii qui Rollonis ducis patruus fuerat" rebelled against Duke Guillaume II and destroyed property, in particular that of "Humfridi de Vetulis" who eventually killed Roger [I] along with "duobus filiis suis Helberto et Elinantio".

- ii. HELINANT DE TOSNY ET CONCHES was born about 1012 in Conches, Normandy, France. He died on 31 May 1043.

Notes for Helinant de Tosny et Conches:

"Helinand, possibly this son of Roger I if still living at the time, attested a charter

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## Generation 16 (con't)

along with Duke William II at Rouen in 1043, Acta Duc Norm 258 no 101: + S. Helinandi." (Stewart, p.24)

Guillaume of Jumièges records that "Rogerius Toenites de stirpe Malahulcii qui Rollonis ducis patruus fuerat" rebelled against Duke Guillaume II and destroyed property, in particular that of "Humfridi de Vetulis" who eventually killed Roger [I] along with "duobus filiis suis Helberto et Elinantio".

- iii. VUASO DE TOSNY ET CONCHES was born about 1014 in Conches, Normandy, France.

Notes for Vuaso de Tosny et Conches:

Vuaso filius Rogerii Tothennensis..." subscribed the charter under which Guillaume Duke of Normandy donated the church of Arques to Saint-Wandrille, dated to [1035/55] (Norman Nobility).

Notes for GODEHILDE:

"Henry I King of England confirmed the foundation of Conches by "Rogerius senior de Toenio et filius eius Radulphus senex et Radulphus juvenis filius prædicti Radulphi senis et Rogerius filius Radulphi juvenis", quoting the foundation by "Rogerius filius Radulphi Toteniensis" for the soul of "coniugis meæ Godehildis", dated to [1130]. The Miracles of Sainte-Foy recount her being cured of a serious illness by miracle, when she was still married to her first husband. She married secondly Richard Comte d'Evreux. Guillaume of Jumièges records that "Richardus Ebroicensis comes filius Roberti Archiepiscopi" married "uxore Rogerii de Toenia" by whom he had "Willelmum qui nunc Ebroicensibus principatur". Henry I King of England confirmed the foundation of Conches by "Rogerius senior de Toenio et filius eius Radulphus senex et Radulphus juvenis filius prædicti Radulphi senis et Rogerius filius Radulphi juvenis", quoting the donation by "Godehildis comitissa Ebroicæ civitatis, quondam uxor Rogerii de Totteneio" with the consent of "seniore meo comite Richardo", dated to [1130] (Norman Nobility).

Roger Seigneur de Tosny et Conches "The Spaniard" and GODEHILDE had the following children:

- iv. RALPH DE TOSNY III was born about 1028 in Conches, Normandy, France.

Notes for Ralph de Tosny III:

That Raoul III, who inherited his father's titles, was the son of Godhilde is found in, "Cartul S Petri Conc 349-350 no 269, undated, written 1040/75: Ego, Radulphus de Thoenio, cum Godehilde, matre mea, pro anima et sepultura patris mei Rogerii-cf ibid 548 no 406 II", (Stewart, p.26)

1) RAOUL DE TOENI (Raoul and Ralph are the same names as seen in many Norman families):

RALE DE TODENI. (Munford, An Analysis of the Domesday Book of Norfolk" (London, 1858, p.31)

Ralf de Todeni, or Toesny, "was probably a son, nephew, or other relation of that powerful nobleman Roger de Toesny, who was the great standard-bearer of Normandy,<sup>1</sup> and had rebelled against Duke William, in the beginning of his reign over that duchy, in the year 1036, and had been defeated and killed by Roger de Beaumont. Ralf de Todeni had distinguished himself about the time of the battle of Mortemer, in the year 1054, and was the person whom Duke William sent to Henry I., King of France, to inform him that the part of his army which he had sent forward, under the command of his brother Odo, to lay waste the district called the Pais de Caux (Calcinum territorium), in Normandy, had been entirely defeated."<sup>1</sup> Upon the Survey he had about twenty lordships given him in Norfolk, with many more in other



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## Generation 16 (con't)

counties. All the lands of Ralf de Todeni in this county, comprising many berewites and smaller portions, were valued with his great lordship of Necton, in South Greenhoe; with the exception of half a carucate and thirty acres, held by a freeman, at a place called Esterestuna (Sturston), in Grimshoe hundred. They were together valued at £60. 2\*. T. R. E., and at £60. 1\*. T. R.W. He was also found to have unlawful possession of a portion of land, valued at 12s., both T. R. E. and T. R.W.

Ralf de Todeni died in 1101, and was buried with his ancestors in the abbey of Conches, in Normandy,<sup>2</sup> which his father had founded. He, with his wife Isabel, and his sons Roger and Ralf, founded the priory of West Acre, in this county. Sahani-Tony still records his name.

<sup>1</sup> We gather the following from Edgar Taylor's edition of the Roman de Eou:—"On the eve of the battle of Hastings, the duke called a serving-man, and ordered him to bring forth the gonfanon which the Pope had sent him; and he who bore it, having unfolded it, the duke took it and reared it, and called to Raol de Conches (this Ralf de Todeni): 'Bear my gonfanon,' said he, 'for I would not but do you right; by right and by ancestry your line are standard-bearers of Normandy, and very good knights have they all been.' 'Many thanks to you,' said Raol, 'for acknowledging our right; but by my faith, the gonfanon shall not this day be borne by me. To-day I claim quitance of the service, for I would serve you in other guise. I will go with you into the battle, and will fight the English as long as life shall last, and know that my hand will be worth any twenty of such men.' Then the duke turned another way, and called to him Galtier Giffart. 'Do you take this gonfanon,' said he, 'and bear it in the battle.' But Galtier Giffart answered, 'Sire, for God's mercy, look at my white and bald head; my strength has fallen away, and my breath become shorter. The standard should be borne by one who can endure long labour; I shall be in the battle, and you have not any man who will serve you more truly; I will strike with my sword till it shall be dyed in your enemies' blood.' Then the duke said fiercely, 'By the splendour of God, my lord, I think you mean to betray and fail me in this great need.' 'Sire,' said Giffart, 'not so! we have done no treason, nor do I refuse from any felony towards you; but I have to lead a great chivalry, both soldiers and men of my fief. Never had I such good means of serving you as I now have; and if God please, I will serve you, and will give my own heart for yours.'" The standard was borne at the battle of Hastings by Turston Fitz-Rou, who received large estates in England.

<sup>1</sup> See *Selecta Monumenta Historie Anglicane*, by Baron Maseres, 4to, p. 18ln.  
<sup>2</sup> Taylor's *Index Monasticus*.

"The Tosny (Tony, Toeni) family was a very important one originating in France. Hugh de Tosny, archbishop of Rouen, was the source of their fortune. Roger I de Tosny fought the Muselmans in Catalogne. Robert de Toeni was on the list of companions of William the Conqueror at Hastings and was lord of Stafford with the possessions of seven earls. His brothers, Roger II and Beranger, also had considerable domains. The former (Roger II) was builder of Clifford castle (Herefordshire)." (Horace Round, "Feudal England").

- v. ALICE DE TOSNY was born about 1033 in Tosni, Louviers, Eure, Normandy, France.
- vi. ADELIZA DE TOSNY was born about 1037. She married WILLIAM FITZOSBERN EARL OF HEREFORD.

Notes for Adeliza de Tosny:

"ADELISE (-6 Oct ----, bur Abbaye de Lyre). Guillaume of Jumièges records that "Willelmus...filius Osberni, propinquus ducis Willelmi" founded "duo monasteriain honorem...Mariæ unum apud Liram...alterum apud Cornelias", adding that he

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### Generation 16 (con't)

buried "Adelinam filiam Rogerii de Toenio uxorem suam" at Lyre. "Willelmo filio Osberni et...Ælicia eius uxore filia Rogeri de Thoneio" founded the abbey of Lyre by charter dated 1046. Robert of Torigny's *De Immutatione Ordinis Monachorum* records that "Willermus filius Osberni Normanniæ dapifer et cognatus Willermi ducis...Ælizam uxorem suam filiam Rogeri de Toeneio" was buried in the monastery of Lyre. The necrology of Lyre monastery records the death "6 Oct" of "Adeliz uxor Willelmi hujus loci fundatoris". The necrology of the monastery of Ouche records the death "6 Oct" of "mater Willelmi Britolii Adeliza". m (before 1046) as his first wife, GUILLAUME FitzOsbern Seigneur de Breteuil, son of OSBERN de Crépon & his wife Emma d'Ivry (-killed in battle Cassel, Flanders 22 Feb 1071, bur Abbaye de Cormeilles)." (Norman Nobility).

- vii. ROBERT DE TOSNY LORD OF STAFFORD was born about 1040. He died in 1088 in Stafford, England.

Notes for Robert de Tosny Lord of Stafford:

"ROBERT [III] de Tosny (-[1088], bur [Evesham Abbey]). Domesday Book records "Robert of Stafford" holding Denchworth in Wantage Hundred in Berkshire; "Robert de Tosny" holding Miswell in Tring Hundred and Barwythe in Danish Hundred in Hertfordshire; "Robert of Stafford" holding land in Oxfordshire; Stoneton in Northamptonshire [Warwickshire]. The entries in Hertfordshire precede those which record the holdings of Raoul de Tosny in Hertfordshire, which suggests that they refer to the Robert Tosny/Stafford who was Raoul's brother. Henry I King of England confirmed donations to Conches, including the donation of "ecclesiam de Octona" made by "Robertus de Stafort filius Rogerii de Totteneio" with the consent of "filio meo Nicholao", by charter dated to [1130]. Robert's connection with the Tosny family is confirmed by the undated charter under which "Robertus de Stafford" confirmed donations to Wotton Wawen Abbey, Warwickshire by "avus meus Robertus de Toenio et pater meus Nicolaus de Stafford". No indication has been found of the identity of Robert [III]'s mother, but assuming that he was legitimate the chronology suggests that he must have been born from his father's [second] marriage. Lord of Stafford." (Norman Nobility).

A similar record in the same source is: ROBERT [I], son of ROGER [I] de Tosny & his [second wife Godechildis ---] (-1088, bur [Evesham Abbey]). His parentage is confirmed by the charter dated to [1130] under which Henry I King of England confirmed donations to Conches, including the donation of "ecclesiam de Octona" made by "Robertus de Stafort filius Rogerii de Totteneio" with the consent of "filio meo Nicholao". Robert's connection with the Tosny family is confirmed by the undated charter under which "Robertus de Stafford" confirmed donations to Wotton Wawen Abbey, Warwickshire by "avus meus Robertus de Toenio et pater meus Nicolaus de Stafford". Domesday Book records "Robert of Stafford" holding Denchworth in Wantage Hundred in Berkshire; "Robert de Tosny" holding Miswell in Tring Hundred and Barwythe in Danish Hundred in Hertfordshire; "Robert of Stafford" holding land in Oxfordshire; Stoneton in Northamptonshire [Warwickshire]; numerous properties in Warwickshire; and Staffordshire]. The entries in Hertfordshire precede those which record the holdings of Raoul de Tosny in Hertfordshire, which suggests that they refer to the Robert Tosny/Stafford who was Raoul's brother. "Robertus de Stafford...monachus factus in infirmitate mea" donated Wrottesley and Loynton to Evesham abbey, for "conjuges mea et filio meo Nicholao", by charter dated 1088. "Robertus de Staffordia et Robertus filius meus et hæres" confirmed donations of property to Evesham Monastery by "Rodbertus avus meus...et pater meus Nicolaus" by undated charter. m [AVICE de Clare], daughter of --- (-after 1088, bur [Stone priory]). A table (obviously of late composition because of the language), hanging in Stone priory at the time of the dissolution of the monasteries, names "Avice de Clare" as the wife of Robert and records their burial at Stone. It is far from certain that this information is accurate. No person of that name has yet been identified, and the name "Clare" only appears

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## Generation 16 (con't)

to have been used by the descendants of Robert de Brionne from the early 12th century (see the document UNTITLED ENGLISH NOBILITY A-C).

Robert [I] & his wife had one children:

1. NICHOLAS de Stafford (-1138 or after, bur Stone Priory). "Nicholaus filius Roberti de Stafford...et Mathildi uxori mee" donated Idlicote to Kenilworth priory by charter dated to [1122/25][505]. Henry I King of England confirmed donations to Conches, including the donation of "ecclesiam de Octona" made by "Robertus de Stafort filius Rogerii de Totteneio" with the consent of "filio meo Nicholao", by charter dated to [1130][506]. The 1130 Pipe Roll records "Nicolaus fil Rob de Statford" as security for a debt in Staffordshire[507]. "Nicholaus, filius Roberti de Statfort, et Robertus primogenitus et hæres mei" donated Stone priory to Kenilworth by undated charter[508]. "Robertus de Staffordia et Robertus filius meus et hæres" confirmed donations of property to Evesham Monastery by "Rodbertus avus meus...et pater meus Nicholaus" by undated charter[509]. m MATILDA, daughter of --- (-bur Stone)." (Norman Nobility).

Stewart disagrees with the above noting that 15th Century documents appear to have confused grandfather and grandson with the former being buried at Evesham and the latter with his wife Avice de Clare at Stone.

This Robert, and the Robert de Toden from the Battle Abbey and other rolls are often confused in the records, but one was Lord of Belvoir and the other Lord of Stafford. The reason why the latter is attributed to Roger via Gothilde is shown in the above charter where the Robert of Stafford is clearly identified as the son of Roger. From Stewart, "Cartul S Petri Conc 553 no 406 XIII, undated confirmation by King Henry I written ca 1130, probably in 1131 (Reg Regum Anglo-Norm ii 250 no 1701), reciting an earlier charter for Conches abbey: Ego, Robertus de Stafort, filius Rogerii de Totteneio" (p.27) This would appear to validate that it was Robert of Stafford not Robert of Belvoir who was the son of Roger. Furthermore, "According to CP xii/l 168 n (b), in Domesday book Robert 'held nearly 70 manors in Staffs, over 25 in Warwickshire, over 20 in Lincs, 10 in Oxon, 1 in Worcs., and 1 in Northants, besides claims in Lincs and Suff."

"ROBERT [I], son of ROGER [I] de Tosny & his [second wife Godechildis ---] (-1088, bur [Evesham Abbey]). His parentage is confirmed by the charter dated to [1130] under which Henry I King of England confirmed donations to Conches, including the donation of "ecclesiam de Octona" made by "Robertus de Stafort filius Rogerii de Totteneio" with the consent of "filio meo Nicholao". Robert's connection with the Tosny family is confirmed by the undated charter under which "Robertus de Stafford" confirmed donations to Wotton Wawen Abbey, Warwickshire by "avus meus Robertus de Toenio et pater meus Nicolaus de Stafford". Domesday Book records "Robert of Stafford" holding Denchworth in Wantage Hundred in Berkshire; "Robert de Tosny" holding Miswell in Tring Hundred and Barwythe in Danish Hundred in Hertfordshire; "Robert of Stafford" holding land in Oxfordshire; Stoneton in Northamptonshire [Warwickshire]; numerous properties in Warwickshire; and Staffordshire. The entries in Hertfordshire precede those which record the holdings of Raoul de Tosny in Hertfordshire, which suggests that they refer to the Robert Tosny/Stafford who was Raoul's brother. "Robertus de Stafford...monachus factus in infirmitate mea" donated Wrottesley and Loynton to Evesham abbey, for "conjugue mea et filio meo Nicholao", by charter dated 1088. "Robertus de Staffordia et Robertus filius meus et hæres" confirmed donations of property to Evesham Monastery by "Rodbertus avus meus...et pater meus Nicholaus" by undated charter.

m [AVICE de Clare], daughter of --- (-after 1088, bur [Stone priory]). A table (obviously of late composition because of the language), hanging in Stone priory at the time of the dissolution of the monasteries, names "Avice de Clare" as the wife of Robert and records their burial at Stone. It is far from certain that this information is accurate. No person of that name has yet been identified, and the name "Clare"

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## Generation 16 (con't)

only appears to have been used by the descendants of Robert de Brionne from the early 12th century (see the document UNTITLED ENGLISH NOBILITY A-C).

Robert [I] & his wife had one children:

1. NICHOLAS de Stafford (-1138 or after, bur Stone Priory). "Nicholaus filius Roberti de Stafford...et Mathildi uxori mee" donated Idlicote to Kenilworth priory by charter dated to [1122/25]. Henry I King of England confirmed donations to Conches, including the donation of "ecclesiam de Octona" made by "Robertus de Stafort filius Rogerii de Totteneio" with the consent of "filio meo Nicholao", by charter dated to [1130]. The 1130 Pipe Roll records "Nicholaus fil Rob de Statford" as security for a debt in Staffordshire. "Nicholaus, filius Roberti de Statford, et Robertus primogenitus et hæres mei" donated Stone priory to Kenilworth by undated charter. "Robertus de Staffordia et Robertus filius meus et hæres" confirmed donations of property to Evesham Monastery by "Rodbertus avus meus...et pater meus Nicholaus" by undated charter. m MATILDA, daughter of ---

(-bur Stone)." The latter had an eldest son Robert as follows:

a) ROBERT [II] de Stafford (-[1178/84], bur Stone Priory). "Robertus de Stafford" confirmed donations to Wotton Wawen Abbey, Warwickshire by "avus meus Robertus de Toenio et pater meus Nicholaus de Stafford" by undated charter. So the de Toeni name was still being used by Neel's apparent grandson.

<http://fmg.ac/Projects/MedLands/ENGLISH%20NOBILITY%20MEDIEVAL2.htm#RobertStafforddied1088B>

The above charter where Robert of Stafford stated "pater meus Nicholas" is clear, his father Nicholas (Neel de Toeni) who probably first held the Manor but died before the Domesday Book of 1086. Having as a first son a Nicholas also is consistent with the interpretation. Also this Robert was always known as "Robert of Stafford" which suggests that he may have been young when arriving in England and adopting the name of his father's manor. Robert de Toden, however, never used Robert of Belvoir, always staying with the name he was doubtless born with and grew up with (being an adult at the time he arrived in England). The weight of evidence suggests that both Ralph and Neel were younger brothers of Roger de Toden de Conches.

There has been considerable confusion between Robert de Toden Lord Belvoir who came over with the Conqueror, whose eldest son was Berengar; and one Robert de Toeni Lord Stafford, whose eldest son was Nicholas. The confusion can be peeled away by looking at the name of the first son of each Robert and relating it to earlier generations. One single copy of a charter (which could be a misprint or error of some sort) has led to this immense confusion. Here follows information on Robert of Stafford who the present author (DKF) believes is closely connected to this family since Robert of Stafford had a son of Neel, Nigel, Nicholas de Toeni. The following would appear to confirm this supposition:

Nigel de Toeni or De Stafford, a younger brother of the standard bearer's, held Drakelow, Gresley, and some other manors in Derbyshire and Staffordshire at the date of Domesday; the former "by the service of rendering a bow without a string; a quiver of Tutesbit (?) twelve fleched and one unfeathered arrow," sometimes called a buzon. [http://www.1066.co.nz/library/battle\\_abbey\\_roll3/subchap104.htm](http://www.1066.co.nz/library/battle_abbey_roll3/subchap104.htm)

The above charter where Robert of Stafford stated "pater meus Nicholas" is clear, his father Nicholas (Neel de Toeni) who probably first held the Manor but died before the Domesday Book of 1086. Having as a first son a Nicholas also is consistent with the interpretation. Also this Robert was always known as "Robert of Stafford" which suggests that he may have been young when arriving in England and adopting the name of his father's manor. Robert de Toden, however, never used Robert of Belvoir, always staying with the name he was doubtless born with and grew up with (being an adult at the time he arrived in England). The weight of

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## Generation 16 (con't)

evidence suggests that both Ralph and Neel were younger brothers of Roger de Toden de Conches.

22. **ROBERT DE TOSNY LORD OF<sup>16</sup> BELVOIR** (Ralph II de Tosny et<sup>15</sup> Conches, Ralph I Seigneur de Tosny et<sup>14</sup> Conches, Hughes I de Cavalcamp Seigneur<sup>13</sup> de Conches, Malahule Eysteinnson Earl of<sup>12</sup> More, Eysteinn Ivarsson Glumra the noisy Jarl of Uplanders and<sup>11</sup> Hedemarken, Ivar Halfdansson Jarl of<sup>10</sup> Oppland, Halfdan Sveidasson "the aged" Jarl Oppland Margrave av<sup>9</sup> Frisis, Sveid I "Sea King" Sveidsson (Heytirsson) King<sup>8</sup> of Norway, Heytir Gorrasson King of<sup>7</sup> Kvenland, Alfheim Gor<sup>6</sup> Thorasson, Thorri Snaersson King in<sup>5</sup> Kvenland, Snaer (Snjor) Jokulsson Jøkulsson<sup>4</sup> (King of Kvenland), Frosti / Jøkull Karasson King in<sup>3</sup> Kvenland, Kari Fornjotsson King in<sup>2</sup> Kvenland, Fornjotur Kvenland<sup>1</sup> King) was born about 1009 in pr. Tosny, Eure, Evreux, Normandy, France. He died on 04 Aug 1093 in Belvoir Castle, Leicestershire, England. He married **ADELIZA FITZOSULF DU PLESSIS**. She was born about 1025 in pr. Fresne, Normandy, France. She died before 1093 in Belvoir Castle, Leicestershire, England.

Notes for Robert de Tosny Lord of Belvoir:

Robert's connection to the de Tosny family is shown in the following Priory Charter:

"Acta Duc Norm 342-343 no 157, notice of formal confirmation in 1063 of an agreement between Robert and the monks of Marmoutier regarding his domain of Guerny: Notitia de conventionem Rotberti de Toeniaco avunculi domni Johannis monachi nostri. Nosse debetis si qui eritis posterius nostri Majoris scilicet hujus habitores monasterii Sancti Martini Rotbertum de Toeniaco avunculum domni Johannis monachi nostri, filii Widonis de Valle, quicquid sibi reclamabat in possessione de Guarniaco concessisse totamque ex integro possessionem illam auctorizasse Sancto Martino et nobis, tali pacto ut si quando monachus apud nos esse voluerit et frater ejus nomine Berengerius Spina cognominatus hoc velit et concedit illi si vixerit, nec ipse refutetur a nobis ... Hanc Rotbertus conventionem primo cum aliquibus fratribus nostris coram Guillelmo Normannorum comite fecit, et postea veniens in capitulum nostrum, præsidente nobis domno abbate Alberto, anno ab Incarnatione Domini .MLXIII. apud nos confirmavit. Affuit cum illo Berengerius filius ejus qui factum patris auctorizavit."

<http://www->

[personal.umich.edu/~bobwolfe/gentxt/Origin\\_and\\_early\\_generations\\_of\\_the\\_Tosny\\_family.pdf](http://personal.umich.edu/~bobwolfe/gentxt/Origin_and_early_generations_of_the_Tosny_family.pdf)

Vesly and Guerny are situated immediately east of Tosny on the Epte River on the eastern border of Normandy. In all likelihood this land is part of Roberts patrimony. See pages 72 and 74 of Musset; and the map reproduced from page 69 of the same source and may be viewed here: <http://www.davidkfaux.org/TosnyLandsNormandy.pdf>.

In Fauroux, he states, "Berenger De Toden son of Robert de Tosny of Belvoir (was) named after his father's brother Berenger Spina, all three occur in a Marmoutier charter of 1063, when Berenger, probably still an adolescent, authorizes an agreement made by his father". (p.157). Van Houts notes that in Norman times it was common for adolescents and boys age 10 or even younger to act as witnesses to charters such as these. Their father would typically give them a slap or worse in order that they would remember the day and what was attested to (p.65). Hence it is not clear what age Berengar was in 1063.

Thus Robert is uncle to John de Laval the monk at Mamoutier son of Widow de Valle, and the sibling to Berengeris Spina and to the Widow de Valle (Bertha who married Guy LaValle) see Bertha's entry.

This cartulary evidence is the most important document in the identification of this branch of the de Tosny family. It is discussed in detail in Stewart's, Origins and Early Generations of the Tosny Family, beginning on page 36. [http://www-personal.umich.edu/~bobwolfe/gentxt/Origin\\_and\\_early\\_generations\\_of\\_the\\_Tosny\\_family.pdf](http://www-personal.umich.edu/~bobwolfe/gentxt/Origin_and_early_generations_of_the_Tosny_family.pdf). Stewart's grasp of Latin allows us to learn that in other charters relating to Marmoutier the lands being granted were those in Vesly and Guerny in the Vexin area - a considerable distance

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## Generation 16 (con't)

south of the Tosny lands. It suggests that the younger children of Raoul II may have been given lands not tied to the main home bases at Tosny and Conches. What is more to the point though, is that the charter of 1063 above specifically notes that Robert de Toden's lands were at Guerny. Stewart assumes (without any reservations) that this Robert and Robert of Belvoir are the same person.

At this time the Marmoutier Priory was a popular religious house for donations by Norman Barons, despite its location at a distance in the Loire River Valley (see Green, 1997, p.394-5; Dugdale, Mon. Ang., III, 289).

It was probably Robert de Tosny (Toeni, Toden) whose name appears on the various Battle Abbey and similar rolls of those who supplied ships, men and materials to William the Conqueror, and were awarded with land grants in England (vast holdings).

Event: Historical Companion to William I Event: Military 14 OCT 1066 Hastings Event: Political Advisor to William I (IW).

Battle Abbey Roll: A combination of all the known Battle Abbey Rolls, including Wace, Dukes, Counts, Barons, Lords who attended William at Hastings. These were the commanders. They were the elite who had provided ships, horses, men and supplies for the venture. They were granted the lordships. The list does not include the estimated 12,000, standard bearers, men at arms, yeomen, freemen and other ranks, although some of these were granted smaller parcels of England, some even as small as 1/8th of a knight's fee.  
<http://www.robertsewell.ca/battleabbey.html>

Robert de Toden  
Neel de Toeni  
Raoul de Toeni

The spelling of Toden is associated with Robert of Belvoir - this is the way his name is written on his coffin lid. The spelling of Toeni is linked to the family of Ralph, son of Roger. It is likely that at his age, Robert of Belvoir has amassed a substantial fortune which he used to support the Conqueror's need for ships and other supplies including knights.

The Dives - Sur - Mer list is taken from the plaque in the church at Dives-sur-Mer, Normandy, France, where William the Conqueror and his knights said mass before setting sail to invade England in 1066. It lists all the knights who took part in the invasion. [Note by www.nay.org webmaster: The following widely distributed list is reported by at least one researcher to be a fabrication. <http://www.three-peaks.net/1066.htm>. Some could have died or whatever early lists have been mistranscribed, or additions were made from the Domesday Book of 1086. It includes the following:

Berenger de Toeni  
Guillaume de Tocni  
Ibert de Toeni  
Jumel de Toeni  
Robert de Toeni  
Raoul de Toeni

Raoul, Robert, Juhel, Ibert, Berenger, and Guillaume; but Juhel is inserted by mistake, for he was named De Toteneis, or Totness, from his Devonshire barony (see Maine). Raoul or Ralph de Toeni - called by Wace De Conches (from his barony of Conches, near Evreux).  
[http://www.1066.co.nz/library/battle\\_abbey\\_roll3/subchap104.htm](http://www.1066.co.nz/library/battle_abbey_roll3/subchap104.htm)

"Robert de Toden came over with William the Conqueror (see Battle Abbey Roll), and Robert de Toden is supposed by some to have been the standard-bearer to William I, or to have been a relation of that individual; but this is refuted by one of the ablest known writers of Norman history, who says: "There is no question at all about the standard-bearer. Ralf de Toden, or Toeni (now Thesny) was hereditary standard-bearer of Normandy, but declined to carry the standard at the

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## Generation 16 (con't)

battle of Hastings, that his hands might be freer for the fight. The authority for both statements is Wace's Roman de Roli. England, of which the caput appears to have been at Fhimstead, Herts. Robert de Toden, the Lord of Belvoir, had nothins; to do with the standard. It can only be a blunder of some late antiquary to assert that he had. It is not even known for certain what relation he was to Ralf." (BAA, p.299-300).

"He was rewarded by the Conqueror for his services with grants of many lordships ; and his great barony, as entered in Domesday, included lands in thirteen counties, comprising eighty manors altogether ; the chief of which lay on the borders of Lincoln and Leicester, in six of which Osulf (the reputed father of his wife Adeliza, in right of whom Robert held the lordship of Belvoir) is recorded as having previously held them." (BAA, p.299). In his otherwise excellent work, Pottou has included a Robert, father to Robert, whose existence cannot be proven. What is clear is that Robert de Toden whose son Berengar authorized his father's gift to the monks of Marmoutier Abbey had a sister the widow Valle and a brother Berengar Spina noted in the document (see below). Thus Robert must have been older than most authors would allow (since his nephew was born 1025), and the most parsimonious interpretation is that there was only one Robert with an eldest son Berengar. We will soon see how confusing this family is when considering that Robert de Toeni Lord of Stafford was buried about the same time as Robert above and has in some cases it has been assumed that the two are the same (although Robert de Stafford is stated to be a son of Roger (Toeni) of Conches in a charter. So with this in mind, here follows a biographical sketch of the Robert de Toden who is presently buried in the Castle at Belvoir which he built beginning in 1066.

' Robertus de Belvedeir', founder of Belvoir priory with his wife, ca. 1085 [Mon. Angl. III:288-9, Num. III.

'Robertus de Toden', major tenant in chief at Domesday Book, 1086.

For a list of the many manors (most in the Leistershire regions) in the possession of Robert de Tosny see <http://domesdaymap.co.uk/name/453250/robert-of-tosny/>

"Belvoir Castle was begun by Robert de Toden, who served as William the Conqueror's Standard Bearer during the Battle of Hastings. Probably, a motte castle was built at Belvoir no later than the 1080's, a structure that would have been quite typical of its day.

Robert de Toden was also responsible for the construction of a priory adjacent to the castle, and was buried inside the chapel in 1088. Having been unearthed in the 18th century, Robert now rests inside the castle (still in his coffin!)" (Seipp tree at Genealogy.com). Actually this is a dating problem, and it is certain the Robert was buried in 1093 and his wife before this,

There appears to be a confusion of Ralf and Robert in many documents - although this appears to relate to Ralph, nephew to Robert of Belvoir.

Geni:

ROBERT [I] de Tosny (-1088). Europäische Stammtafeln shows Robert de Tosny unaffiliated with the other members of this family. Although his ancestry is unknown, it is likely that he was a member of this family. He founded Marmoutier in 1063[1926]. Lord of Belvoir 1086. "Robertum de Belvedeir---et A[dela]. uxor eius" founded Belvoir priory, Lincolnshire by charter dated to [1076][1927]. After the death of his wife Adela, Robert de Belvoir donated "land in Sapertune" to Belvoir priory, Lincolnshire, with the consent of "his sons William and Geoffrey"[1928]. m ADELAIS, daughter of --- (-before 1088). "Robertum de Belvedeir---et A[dela]. uxor eius" founded Belvoir priory, Lincolnshire by charter dated to [1076][1929]. "Agnes de Toteneio" confirmed the donation to Belvoir priory, Lincolnshire by "pater meus Robertus de Toteneio et mater mea Adalais", by undated charter[1930]. Robert & his wife had [six] children:

a) GUILLAUME (-[1130]). After the death of his wife Adela, Robert de Belvoir donated "land in Sapertune" to Belvoir priory, Lincolnshire, with the consent of "his sons William and Geoffrey"[1931]. Lord of Belvoir.

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### Generation 16 (con't)

b) GEOFFREY . After the death of his wife Adela, Robert de Belvoir donated "land in Sapertune" to Belvoir priory, Lincolnshire, with the consent of "his sons William and Geoffrey"[1932].

c) [ROBERT de Tosny . "Robertus de Toteneia" donated property to Belvoir priory, Lincolnshire, confirmed by "Willielmus de Albeneio frater meus et dominus", by undated charter, witnessed by "...Rogerus Bigot"[1933]. The identity of this Robert de Tosny is uncertain. The document cannot be contemporary as William de Albini was heir of Belvoir through his maternal grandmother Alice, who was the sister of this supposed Robert, so could not have been Robert de Tosny's brother.]

d) ALICE . Her parentage is indicated by the 1130 Pipe Roll which records "Adeliz uxor Rogi Big...tra patris sui de Belueder" in Lincolnshire[1934]. It is also indicated by the charter dated 23 Apr [1430] under which her descendant "Thomas dominus de Ros, de Hamelake, de Trussebout et de Beavoir" confirmed the possessions of Belvoir priory, Lincolnshire made by "antecessores nostros...Robertum de Toteneio, Willielmum de Toteneyo filium suum, Agnetem de Toteneio filiam dicti Roberti de Toteneyo, Henricum de Rya filium Huberto de Rya, Agnetem de Toteneyo, Willielmum de Albeneio primum, Willielmum de Albeneio secundum, Willielmum de Albeneio tertium, Willielmum de Albeneio quartum, Ywynum de Albeneyo, Heliam de Albeneyo et uxores eorundem, Isabellam filiam domini Willielmi de Albeneio quæ fuit uxor domini de Ros, domini de Beauvoire et de Hamelake"[1935], the connection between Robert de Tosny Lord of Belvoir, father of Alice, being established through the marriage of her daughter Cecilia to William de Albini Brito. "Rogerius Bigot...et uxoris mee Adalicie" donated the church of Thetford to Cluny dated [1100][1936]. "Rogerus Bygot" founded Thetford Priory, with the advice of "...uxoris meæ Adelicæ", by undated charter dated to the reign of King Henry I[1937]. Living in 1136[1938]. m (before [1100]) as his second wife, ROGER Bigod, son of ROGER Bigod & his wife --- (-8 or 15 Sep 1107, bur Thetford[1939]).

e) AGNES de Tosny (-before 1127). "Agnes de Toteneio" confirmed the donation to Belvoir priory, Lincolnshire by "pater meus Robertus de Toteneio et mater mea Adelais", by undated charter[1940]. Henry I King of England confirmed the donation of "decimas de Hokeringhe, de Swanetuna, de Depham, de Bukestuna, de Mercheshale" by "Hubertus de Ria...Agnes de Belfo uxor eius...cum Ricardo filio suo" to Holy Trinity, Norwich, at the request of "Henrici filii et heredis ipsorum", by charter dated to [1127][1941]. Her second marriage is confirmed by the undated charter under which her son "Henricus de Rya" confirmed the donations to Belvoir priory, Lincolnshire by "Roberti avi mei et Agnetis matris meæ"[1942]. m firstly RALPH de Belfou, son of ---. m secondly HUBERT de Rie, son of HUBERT de Rie & his wife --- (-before 1127).

f) [ALBREDE . "H comes Norfulc" confirmed property to the monks of Kirkstall, for the soul of "Albrede de Insula amite mee", by charter dated to [1154/76][1943]. If amita is translated strictly in this document, Albrede was the sister of Earl Hugh's mother. However, it cannot be excluded that she was in fact his paternal aunt. m --- de l'Isle, son of ---.]"

"ROBERT,1 lord of Belvoir,2 d ca 1093,3 bur Belvoir priory4 = ADELAIS,5 d bef ca 1093,6 bur Belvoir priory,

5.5 Berenger,1 b ca 1045/50,2 d 29 Jun bef 11153 = Albreda4

5.6 William,1 lord of Belvoir,2 d aft 11003

5.7 Geoffrey1

5.8 Albreda,1 lady of Belvoir,2 d aft 1115/bef autumn 11263 = Robert de Insula, lord of Belvoir (by right of his wife),4 d aft 1129/305

5.9 ADELIZA,1 lady of Belvoir bef autumn 1126,2 d aft 11363 = (2) ROGER Bigod,4 b ca 1045,5 vavasar in Les Loges & Savenay,6 lord of Framlingham ca 1101,7 sheriff of Suffolk 1072-1075/81, 1086 & 1101/07, sheriff of Norfolk 1086 & 1100-1107,8 a royal steward,9 d Earsham, Suffolk 8 or 10 Sep 1107,10 bur Norwich cathedral11

5.10 AGNES,1 d aft Sep 1130,2 (1) = Radulf de Belfou, lord of Hockering,3 d aft 1100/bef ca 1105;4 (2) = (2) HUBERT de Ryes,5 d bef 11276". (Stewart, 2012, p.2)

Belvoir: The Heirs of Robert and Berengar de Tosny  
K.S.B. Keats-Rohan

"Succession to the fee of Belvoir has been discussed as a problem several times over the years,



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## Generation 16 (con't)

but perhaps the issue is actually straightforward once one has identified the key players. Domesday's Robert de Tosny of Belvoir was a collateral of his contemporaries Ralph and Roger. By c. 1050+ he had a first-born son Berengar who could expect to succeed his father in Normandy. Around the time of Domesday Book, a few years before his death, Robert founded Belvoir priory with his wife Adelais. Early charters of Belvoir mention their sons William and Geoffrey and their daughter Agnes. At his death, Robert's lands were divided between Berengar, his eldest son and Norman heir - co-incidentally an English tenant-in-chief in his own right - and his next son and English heir, William. Presumably some provision was made for the third son Geoffrey. As it happened, all three sons were to die without issue, which meant that rights of succession passed to Robert's daughters.

Initially, the sole right of succession passed to Robert's eldest daughter Albreda, who inherited the tenancies-in-chief of both her eldest brother Berengar and her younger brother William before the date of the Lindsey Survey, which shows her husband Robert de Insula in charge of both honours. It has always been assumed that Albreda was the widow of Berengar who took his land to a second husband, but the idea is clearly untenable once the full story of the Belvoir succession unfolds. The references in confirmation charters of the Lincolnshire abbey of Newhouse to 'the fee of Albreda de Tosny' is an indication that the wife of Robert de Insula was a blood relative and heiress of Berengar, rather than his widow. This view is confirmed by the necrology of Belvoir priory, where the anniversaries of Berengar and Albreda uxor eius, deo sancta (a phrase always referring to a religious in this document) were kept on 29 June. All doubt is removed by a charter of c. 1147/52 in which Hugh Bigod made a grant to Kirkstall abbey for the soul of Albrede de Insula amite mee, a phrase that can only mean that Albreda was his mother's sister. The phrase also usefully confirms that Albreda de Tosny and Albreda (wife of Robert) de Insula were the same.

Robert de Tosny had two other daughters, of whom the youngest was Agnes. She confirmed her father's grant of land at Aslackby, Lincolnshire, to Belvoir priory as being part of her marriage portion on her first marriage to Ralph de Beaufour of Hockering (fl. 1086/1100). Widowed in the early twelfth century, she married secondly Hubert I de Ryes, castellan of Norwich, to whom the tenancy-in-chief of Hockering was given by Henry I. She occurs in the 1129/30 Pipe Roll (p. 93) charged with a debt of 35 silver marks because her son was with the count of Flanders. At a similar date she attested the charter which William de Albini pincerna gave for Wyomndham priory on the day his wife Matilda Bigod, Agnes's niece, died. Agnes follows her sister Adelisa Bigod in the witness list, where she was accompanied by her daughter Almud and a niece or granddaughter (nepta) Muriel. Her dower lands at Aslackby and at Seaton, Northamptonshire (then in Rutland), were held in 1166 by her son or grandson Ralph de Beaufour from her grandson Hubert II de Ryes.

The elder of Robert de Tosny's younger daughters was Adelisa, wife of Roger Bigod at his death in 1107. It is probable that Roger was married only once, although he is usually credited with two wives of the same name on the inconclusive evidence of a pro anama clause in a charter of his son William. Roger and his wife Adelisa gave charter for Rochester priory which referred to their sons and daughters and was attested by their children William, Humphrey, Gunnor and Matilda. This charter tellingly refers to King Henry, making it highly unlikely that Roger acquired a second wife and second family before his death in 1107. It is likely that Rogers' children were born from the late 1090s onwards, and that the youngest of them were Hugh and Cecilia. Roger's daughters Gunnor and Matilda were married soon after 1107. Gunnor's marriage to Robert fitz Swein of Essex had perhaps been arranged by her father. Matilda was married to William de Albini pincerna by Henry I who bestowed 10 Bigod fees on her as a marriage portion. The marriages certainly took place before Adelisa de Tosny became the heiress to Belvoir on the death without issue of her eldest sister Albreda, some time between 1115/18 and 1129, when Adelisa, as widow of Roger Bigod, accounted for her father's land of Belvoir.

In 1129 the sole surviving issue of Robert de Tosny were his younger daughters Adelisa Bigod and Agnes de Beaufour, who was then already married to Hubert de Ryes. At that date his Bigod granddaughter Matilda de Albini was probably already dead and her sister Gunnor not long removed from her second marriage to Haimo de St Clair. Of their siblings, only Hugh Bigod and Cecilia, then wife of William de Albini Brito, survived. The Carta returned by Hugh Bigod in 1166 shows him holding the fee of his aunt Albreda de Insula. At the same date William de Albini Brito II held the fee of Belvoir. The conclusion from this must be that Adelisa succeeded Albreda in the

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## Generation 16 (con't)

fees of both Berengar and Robert de Tosny as next surviving sister. When she in her turn died she left issue of both sexes. Her sole surviving son Hugh succeeded his aunt Albreda - and by extension, her eldest brother Berengar - as heir both to Berengar's tenancy-in-chief in Lincolnshire and the Norman lands of Robert de Tosny of Belvoir. His tenancy of Robert's Norman lands is shown in a Norman record of 1172 where he is named as holding land of the fee of Conches and Tosny. More important in terms of size in England, the lordship of Belvoir was nonetheless the lesser of the two Tosny lordships because it was not associated with their Norman heritage. As the inheritance of a woman married to an important tenant-in-chief it could be expected to pass to one of her younger children and not her husband's principal male heir. Since she had no surviving younger sons after 1120, the devolution of Belvoir to one of her daughters was inevitable. Gunnor and Matilda had long since been provided for from their father's inheritance by the time, after c. 1115/1118, that Adelisa succeeded to Belvoir. Consequently it was the youngest daughter Cecilia - quite probably a mere infant at her father's death in 1107 - who became her mother's heiress. She was, of course, an heiress whose marriage could advantageously be used to reward one of the king's loyal new men. Cecilia's marriage to William de Albin Brito has been said to have occurred as early as 1107 on the basis of a Belvoir charter given by Ralph de Raines and attested by Roger Bigod, but it certainly took place much later. The Belvoir charter just mentioned probably begins to the early 1140s. It was attested by William de Albin senior and his wife Cecilia, their son William junior, Roger Bigod, Robert de Toteneio, Ralph de Albeneio and others. Since William, Robert and Ralph were certainly sons of William and Cecilia it is clear that Roger Bigod was also, as is confirmed by the order of their sons William, Robert, Roger, listed in the Thorney Liber vitae (BL Add, 40,000, fol. 2r) "<http://users.ox.ac.uk/~prosop/prosopon/issue9-1.pdf>

In Stewart's monumental work (p.69) on the Robert de Tosny Lord of Belvoir family he states, "The fanciful idea was put forward in the mid-19th century that 'Spina' and its variants came about from a play on the imagined origin of the name Tosny, see Senex in N&Q (1861) xi 276-277: 'That this last place [Thosny or Toëny] was named after their Norwegian name, Thorn or Thorny, descendants of Thor, is evident by the fact, that both the members of the Standard-bearer family, and also that of Robert de Toden, of Belvoir, are known as De Spineto and De Spina, in numberless charters and other documents'. In fact the number is apparently small, just three charter occurrences of Berenger Spina or Hespina 4.9 and this fourth case where an individual surnamed Spineta cannot be connected with any certainty to the Tosny family." The present author (DKF) is convinced that this name is a variant of today's Epinsay, close to the other manors." Stewart also details how Robert's death was in 1093, not 1088 as is often assumed.[http://www-personal.umich.edu/~bobwolfe/gentxt/Origin\\_and\\_early\\_generations\\_of\\_the\\_Tosny\\_family.pdf](http://www-personal.umich.edu/~bobwolfe/gentxt/Origin_and_early_generations_of_the_Tosny_family.pdf) (p.40). Robert was buried in the Priory, and this coffin lid reads, ROBERT DE TODENEI LE FV̄DEV̄R inscribed on one side of the lid, see Monast Angl iii 287 n i.

Rootsweb:

"2.Author: K.S.B Keats-Rohan

Title: Domesday Descendants- A Prosopography of Persons Occuring in English

Documents 1066-1166

Publication: Date: 2002;

Repository: Name: Susan Johanson's

library Note:

Source Medium: Book

Text: Robert de Tosny of Belvoir married to Adelais who was the mother of his sons William and Geoffrey. Adelais predeceased Robert. Both were dead by 1093. Robert also had the following children (whether also by Adelais or another wife DD doesn't specify) 1.Berenger (eldest son) (no issue) 2.Albreda (eldest daughter) married Robert de Insula (no issue) Adelicia (middle daughter) married Roger Bigod, they had Cecilia wife of William de Albin Brito (died c.1148), William, Humphrey, Gunnor and Matilda 3.Agnes (youngest daughter) married first to Ralph de Beaufour, secondly to Hubert de Rye

3.Title: Burke's Dormant, Abeyant, Forfeited and Extinct Peerages

1866 Page: 160

Text: Robert de Toden, a nobleman from Normandy 'amongst the most distinguished companions in arms of the Conqueror.' He was granted land in Lincoln upon the borders of Leicestershire. Here de Toden erected a stately castle and from the fair view it commanded, gave it the designation of

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## Generation 16 (con't)

Belvoir Castle. He married an Adela and died in 1088. As children are given William who is known as 'the Briton' (Brito) and took the surname de Albini, also Lord of Belvoir, then there were Berenger, Geoffrey, Robert and Agnes who married Hubert de Rye.

4. Title: The Descent of Belvoir by Judith A. Green-- The Queen's University of Belfast, UK Note:

Source Medium: Newspaper"

More information about Robert (with a pedigree chart clearing up many misconceptions perpetuated over the years), in relation to his ownership of Belvoir and Priory can be found in the catulatory evidence in the possession of the Duke of Rutland (a direct descendant), and found here: <http://archive.org/details/cu31924032311023>. For example it includes an undated document showing the lands given by Robert to the Priory: "Notification by William de Albin[eio] brito addressed to Thomas, Archbishop of Canterbury and legate, that Eobert de Toteney gave to Belvoir Priory two thirds of the tithes from his demesnes in Bradelei, Jokesford, Selem and Mella. Of these tithes the monks were seised, in his time, for many days and years. He and his older barons are prepared to affirm this before the archbishop, where they can come to him, saving their bodies." (p.159)

### About Belvoir Castle and Priory

In the chapel you can see the tomb of Robert de Todini who way back in the mists of time built the first Belvoir Castle. He was originally buried in the chapel of the Benedictine Priory he had built in neighbouring Lincolnshire. When the priory fell into disrepair in the 18th-century, his Norman coffin lid and entire stone tomb was discovered and taken back to the Outer Chapel at Belvoir, where it rests in the north-west corner. (PicturesofEngland.com)

For details of the Priory and Castle and artifacts related to Robert de Tosny see: [www.davidkfaux.org/MundefordVisuals.pdf](http://www.davidkfaux.org/MundefordVisuals.pdf)

A well researched biography includes, "ROBERT DE TODENI, or Toeny, is the earliest known ancestor of this Surety. He was a Norman baron, and accompanied Duke William in his expedition against England, and was one of his standard bearers. For his distinguished services at Hastings, the victorious duke and monarch rewarded him with the eighty lordships he possessed in twelve English counties at the time of the first general survey of England. On one of his estates in Lincolnshire, and on the border of Leicestershire, he erected a castle which he named Belvoir, from its commanding position, and this became his chief seat. "Of this Robert", wrote Dugdale, "I have not seen any other memorial than that theoucher book of Belvoir recordeth that bearing a venerable esteem to our sometime much celebrated protomartyr, Saint Alban, he founded, near his castle, a priory for monks, and annexed it as a cell to that great abbey in Hert-fGrdshire, formerly erected by the devout King Offa, in honour of that most holy man".

Robert de Todeni, or Todenei, the first feudal lord, or baron by tenure, of Belvoir Castle, died in 1088, leaving issue by his wife Adela, five children, of whom the eldest son and heir was Succession to the fee of Belvoir has been discussed as a problem several times over the years, but perhaps the issue is actually straightforward once one has identified the key players.[1] Domesday's Robert de Tosny of Belvoir was a collateral of his contemporaries Ralph and Roger. By c. 1050+ he had a first-born son Berengar who could expect to succeed his father in Normandy.[2] Around the time of Domesday Book, a few years before his death, Robert founded Belvoir priory with his wife Adelais. Early charters of Belvoir mention their sons William and Geoffrey and their daughter Agnes.[3] At his death, Robert's lands were divided between Berengar, his eldest son and Norman heir - co-incidentally an English tenant-in-chief in his own right - and his next son and English heir, William. Presumably some provision was made for the Third son Geoffrey. As it happened, all three sons were to die without issue, which meant that rights of succession passed to Robert's daughters. Initially, the sole right of succession passed to Robert's eldest daughter Albreda, who inherited the tenancies-in-chief of both her eldest brother Berengar and her younger brother William before the date of the Lindsey Survey, which shows her husband Robert de Insula in charge of both honours.[4] It has always been assumed that Albreda was the widow of Berengar who took his land to a second husband, but the idea is clearly untenable once

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## Generation 16 (con't)

the full story of the Belvoir succession unfolds. The references in confirmation charters of the Lincolnshire abbey of Newhouse to 'the fee of Albreda de Tosny' is an indication that the wife of Robert de Insula was a blood relative and heiress of Berengar, rather than his widow.[5] This view is confirmed by the necrology of Belvoir priory, where the anniversaries of Berengar and Albreda uxoreius, deo sancta (a phrase always referring to a religious in this document) were kept on 29 June.[6] All doubt is removed by a charter of c. 1147/52 in which Hugh Bigod made a grant to Kirkstall abbey for the soul of Albreda de Insula amite mee, a phrase that can only mean that Albreda was his mother's sister.[7] The phrase also usefully confirms that Albreda de Tosny and Albreda (wife of Robert) de Insula were the same."

<http://familytreemaker.genealogy.com/users/b/r/u/Elmer-Gene-Bruner/GENE4-0271.html>

Notes for Adeliza FitzOsulf du Plessis:

Hypothesis 1:

"The Norman earls and knights who first settled in England, though very powerful, had many difficulties to contend with. They were hated by the English to the third generation, and it was not safe during that period to go about without a strong military escort ; their dwellings also needed to be carefully guarded, no Norman being safe from ambuscade, and their families needed constant protection. It is said that no Norman family retained possession of any lordship for three generations, unless one of their chiefs married an English wife. Robert de Todeni married Adela, daughter of Osulf fil. Franc, who was lord of Belvoir in the time of Edward the Confessor." <http://archive.org/details/journalofbritishns07brit>

There was "antessorial succession" to the lands owned before 1066 by various English aristocracy who almost all lost their holdings. The best they could typically do was marry the Norman who was given their lands. Here we see recorded that "Robert de Tosny to Oswulf son of Fran" - in other words Robert took over Oswulf's lands in Bedfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Hertfordshire, and Northamptonshire (Green, "The Aristocracy of Norman England", Cambridge University Press, 1997, p.79). It seems that at some point someone added that Adelezia's father was FitzOsulf du Plessis and Frayne - which is highly unlikely and an apparent interpretation of an English name.

However, looking at the entry for her father Osulf, it would appear that the latter was Norman.

Hypothesis 2:

Geni: "About Adélaïs Adeliza FitzOsulf du Plessis, Héritière de Belvoir

The daughter of Osulf le Freyne du Plessis and sister of Grimault du Plessis, Adeliza married first,

[See "The Early Lords of Belvoir" by WA Carrington, Esq (1900) printed in The Journal of the British Archaeological Association, Volume 7, available online on Google Books: p. 299]

Summary: Belvoir was held before Domesday by William de Albini, son of Niel of St Saveur (Vicomte of Cotentin, Lord of the Isles of La Marche), by right of his wife Adeliza, dau of Osulf son of Fane in the time of Edward the Confessor. [Note: This was most likely Osulf II who was High Reeve or Ealdorman of Bamburgh in Northumberland until 1041 when Northumberland was reunified and who died in 1067]

Her second marriage was to Robert de Todeni who built the Castle of Belvoir and the St. Mary's Priory (1077) there. By Domesday, de Todeni held 80 manors in 13 counties, most of them in Lincoln and Leicester, and six of which had been held by Oself (his father in law).

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## Generation 16 (con't)

Adeliza died before Robert, who died in 1088 and was buried at St. Mary's Priory in Belvoir.

According to Dugdale, Robert and Adeliza de Toden had four sons: William, Berenger, Geoffrey and Robert, and a dau Agnes who married Hubert de Rye. Another source says they had a daughter Adeliza who married Roger Bigod.

Robert de Toden was succeeded by his second son William as Lord of Belvoir. Then, interestingly, it was passed to William de Albini Brito, son of Adeliza by her first marriage .

It was afterwards held by Adeliza de Toeni wife of Roger Bigod. It appears from the Pipe Roll in the time of Henry I that Adeliza de Toden/Bigod paid Henry I 200 marks for the Lordship of Belvoir (the inheritance of the Albinis).

Then, to add to the soap opera, Cecilia Bigod (daughter of Adeliza de Toden and Roger Bigod) married William de Albini son of Roger son of William de Albini Brito (Adeliza I's son by her first marriage). Thus Belvoir stayed in the family either way."

<http://fmg.ac/Projects/MedLands/ENGLISHNOBILITYMEDIEVAL3.htm>"

There is a huge confusion over the Adezelias, and the two William d'Aubignys (one of whom married one of Robert and Adezelia Senior's daughters, and the other a granddaughter). This is explained here: " The early Belvoir families: The first Lord of Belvoir ... was Robert de Toden or Tosny (ob. 1088). There are doubts concerning his place in the Tosny family, but it is probable that he was the brother' of Roger 1 de Tosny (ob.c. 1039), truly the Hereditary Standard Bearer of Normandy whose eldest son, Ralph III de Tosny, Lord of Conches and Seigneur d'Acquigny (ob. 1102), was founder of the great Tony line of Anglo-Norman barons. There is no doubt, however, that Robert was grandfather of Cecily of Belvoir, who carried the great Belvoir fee to her husband, William d'Aubigne (Brito) and their progeny 2 . From this marriage came the Breton Lords of Belvoir, the Earls and Dukes of Rutland, and also the Lords of Daubeney of South Petherton and the Earls of Bridgwater'. Robert's other grand-daughter, Cecily's sister Maud, married William d'Aubigny (now St. Martin d'Aubigny) known as Pincerna, distinguishing him from his sister-in-law's husband Brito; the issue of this marriage became the Albini or Aubigny Earls of Arundel & Sussex'. Much confusion in the early history of Belvoir arose from the identical naming of Robert's son, William, second Lord of Belvoir, and the Breton Williams who succeeded after Adeliza, Robert's daughter. A perhaps greater confusion, however, followed from the unusual coincidence of the two grand-daughters marrying men from towns with similar names but of different regions. Even the Victorian County History of Bedfordshire gave Joan d'Albini of Cainhoe (ob. 13 10) the escutcheon of the Daubeney of South Petherton, originating from the Montsorel arms of the Breton Aubigne family, even though she is now clearly seen to be of the Contentin family of Aubigny'.

The first definitive account of the family and pedigree of Robert of Belvoir, correcting the flawed attempts of Dugdale, Nichols, Burke and others, was that of the eminent scholar and genealogist, J. H. Round'. In 1914 Dr Farrer expanded Round's pedigree 6 but neither Round nor Farrer included both daughters of Adeliza de Tosny and Roger Bigod in their family tree charts. It was left to the late Sir Anthony Wagner, Garter King of Arms, to present clearly the link of the Aubignys of the Contentin with the Aubignes of Brittany through the two Bigod grand-daughters of Robert of Belvoir'." <http://www.linleyfh.com/oursecondsite-p/p851.htm#i14257>

Geni: Geni: [http://www.freewebs.com/stanhopefamily/THE\\_FAMILY\\_OF\\_FRESNE](http://www.freewebs.com/stanhopefamily/THE_FAMILY_OF_FRESNE)

Adeliza du Plessis was the sister of Grimoult du Plessis, who lost his estates, situated mainly in Coutances, after siding against William the Bastard at Val des Dunes. The name Plessis was of topographical origin, signifying [O.F.] a pallsade, and [Lat.] an enclosure, referring to the castle held by the family at Plessis-Grimoult. [The Priory of Plessis-Grimoult was endowed by the Beaumont/Harcourt family; almost invariably a sign that there was a familial connection between them and the founder's family - Mem. Soc. Ant. Norm., vol ii., 23, no. 238.] The original name of the family was Fresne, or, more anciently, Freyne, signifying an ash tree, a derivative of which is the surname Frame. [ G. F. Black, Surnames of Scotland; Their Origin, Meaning, and History, p. 278, 1946.] The father of Adeliza and Grimoult was titled Osulf le Fresne. Their holdings in Coutances abutted those of the family of the wife of the aforementioned Onfroi de Vieilles, who, as said, was

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## Generation 16 (con't)

of the family of Haye/Haie; of Haye-du-Puits, Manche, arr. Coutances. [The lord of this barony, at the date of the conquest, was Raoul, sénéchal of the Earl of Mortaigne, and father of Robert de la Haie, a contemporary of Henry I. Raoul seems to have been the son of Hubert de Rye, to whom was entrusted the governorship of the castle and county of Nottingham, and who is frequently mentioned in Domesday Book.] In the Battle of Beaumont-le-Roger, in 1036, Onfroi de Vieilles fought against Roger de Toeni, and his close ally, Osulf du Fresne. Such military and political alliance usually stemmed from familial and consequent topographical connections. Later acts of the Abbey of Conches support this notion, with this Fresne family being noted as feudatories of the Anglo-Norman Toeni family, holding of them land centred around Mesnil-Hardray, canton Conches. In the same regard, Grimoult du Plessis was lord of le Freyne,"

Hypothesis 3:

There are those who believe that Robert de Tosny married Adeliza de Savona. Here is a typical reference:

Rootsweb:

"•ID: I46724  
•Name: Adeliza de SAVONA •Sex: F  
•Birth: 1035 in St Sauveur, Normandy, France •Death: ABT 1075

Father: Manfredo de SAVONA b: ABT 1010 in Savona, Italy

Marriage 1 Robert de TOENI Baron of Belvoir b: ABT 1025 in Tosni, Louviers, Eure, Normandy, France". Here the dates are out of sync, however.

Robert de Tosny Lord of Belvoir and Adeliza FitzOsulf du Plessis had the following children:

- i. BERENGAR<sup>17</sup> DE TOSNY was born about 1050 in pr. Tosny, Eure, Normandy, France. He died before 29 Jun 1115. He married ALBREDA.

Notes for Berengar de Tosny:

From Stewart (2012): "Acta Duc Norm 342-343 no 157, notice of formal confirmation in 1063 of an agreement between his father Robert and the monks of Marmoutier: *Rotbertus* [de Toeniaco] ... *veniens in capitulum nostrum ... apud nos confirmavit. Affuit cum illo Berengerius filius ejus qui factum patris auctorizavit*, Carte Belv 289 no 1, undated foundation record of Belvoir priory: *Beringerius domini Roberti filius*; Carte Spald 216 no 5, attestation to charter of Ivo Taillebois dated 1085: *Beringario de Thorneio*; *ibid* 217 no 7, attestation to undated charter of Ivo Taillebois written aft 9 Sep 1087/bef 2 May 1092: *Berengarius de Thoeneie*; Cartul Eborac ix 219 no 133, attestation to undated charter of Hugh son of Baldric for St Mary's abbey, York, written ca 1085/93: *Berengario de Thoneia*; *ibid* 265 no 350, confirmation of earlier donations to St Mary's abbey ostensibly granted by William II but 'either a forgery or grossly interpolated' according to Reg Regum Anglo-Norm i 81 no 313: *Berengerus de Todenii dedit in Lestingham unam carrucatam terre, in Spantona sex, in Mispertona Kirkeby viij carrucas et dimidiam, in Dalby iij, in Scakelden sex bovatas, in Lindeshai unam carrucatam terre et in Binne broke ecclesiam et iijxx acras*. The first and last of these donations were probably made by 1088/89, parts by 1085 (see *ibid* 266), and are to some extent ratified in an undated charter of Henry II from the same abbey's cartulary, written 1156/57 if authentic, *ibid* i 271-276 no 354: *Berengerus de Todenai in Lestingaham j carucatam terre, in Spantona vj, in Kirkabimispertun viijo et dimidiam, in Dalebi iij, in Scacheldena vj bovatas terre, in Lindesi in Bec j caracutam terre, in Binnebroke quater xx acras terre ... Berengerus de Todenai ix acras terre et*

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## Generation 16 (con't)

*dimidiam in Finmara et iij carucatas terre in Hunchilebi et decimam suam de Daltona et juxta Cheremunt dimidiam carucatam terre ... Berengerus de Todenei ecclesiam de Binnebroc.*

Berenger's age is estimated at ca 13/18 in 1063 when he participated in the agreement at Marmoutier with his father, see n 1 above, but he may have been a little older or possibly younger than this.

Keats-Rohan (1999) 164 stated, "That his successor was not his remarried widow is shown by an entry in the necrology of Belvoir priory, where the anniversaries of Berengar and his "Albreda uxor eius, deo sancta", i.e. Albreda became a nun, were kept on 29 June (BL Add. 4936, fol. 27) [nv]. He was evidently dead before the Lindsey survey, conducted in the summer or autumn of 1115, when some of his Domesday lands were held by Robert de Insula, husband of Berenger's sister Albreda °5.8, see Green (1999) 1; consequently if he died on a 29 Jun this must have been in or more probably before that year." [http://www-personal.umich.edu/~bobwolfe/gentxt/Origin\\_and\\_early\\_generations\\_of\\_the\\_Tosny\\_family.pdf](http://www-personal.umich.edu/~bobwolfe/gentxt/Origin_and_early_generations_of_the_Tosny_family.pdf) (p.59-60)

- ii. WILLIAM DE TOSNY was born after 1050.

Notes for William de Tosny:

From Stewart (2012): Carte Belv 289 no 1, undated foundation record of Belvoir priory: *Mortuâ verò A. uxore Roberti, concessit Robertus ecclesie sanctæ Mariæ, pro anima uxoris suæ unam carucatam terræ in Sapertuna ... consensu et voluntate filiorum suorum Willielmi et Galfridi*; Rotul Cart iv 293, early 14th-century copy of undated notification by Henry I confirming Belvoir priory as a cell of St Albans (Reg Regum Anglo-Norm ii 161 no 1277, "Spurious, at all events in form"), the original probably written Apr/May 1121 if authentic: *Robbertus de Thodeneio et Willielmus filius ejus.*

Carte Belv 289 no 1, undated foundation record of Belvoir priory: *Defuncto ... Roberto, Willielmus filius ejus, et hæres Honoris renovavit apud sanctum Albanum, in capitulo fratrum conventionem patris et matris suæ.*

William succeeded his father, who probably died ca 1093, as lord of Belvoir-see preceding n. He disappears from the record after this occurrence and there is no proof of when he died. According to Keats-Rohan (1999) 741 this was "some time after 1100" but no authority is given for the statement." [http://www-personal.umich.edu/~bobwolfe/gentxt/Origin\\_and\\_early\\_generations\\_of\\_the\\_Tosny\\_family.pdf](http://www-personal.umich.edu/~bobwolfe/gentxt/Origin_and_early_generations_of_the_Tosny_family.pdf) (p.59)

- iii. GEOFFREY DE TOSNY was born after 1050.

Notes for Geoffrey de Tosny:

Other than the following from Stewart (2012), there is almost no information on Geoffry: "Carte Belv 289 no 1, undated foundation record of Belvoir priory: *Mortuâ verò A. uxore Roberti, concessit Robertus ecclesie sanctæ Mariæ, pro anima uxoris suæ unam carucatam terræ in Sapertuna ... consensu et voluntate filiorum suorum Willielmi et Galfridi .*" [http://www-personal.umich.edu/~bobwolfe/gentxt/Origin\\_and\\_early\\_generations\\_of\\_the\\_Tosny\\_family.pdf](http://www-personal.umich.edu/~bobwolfe/gentxt/Origin_and_early_generations_of_the_Tosny_family.pdf) (p.59)

- iv. ALBRED A DE TOSNY was born before 1055. She married ROBERT DE INSULA.

Notes for Albreda de Tosny:

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## Generation 16 (con't)

Initially, the sole right of succession passed to Robert's eldest daughter Albreda, who inherited the tenancies-in-chief of both her eldest brother Berengar and her younger brother William before the date of the Lindsey Survey, which shows her husband Robert de Insula in charge of both honours.<sup>4</sup> It has always been assumed that Albreda was the widow of Berengar who took his land to a second husband, but the idea is clearly untenable once the full story of the Belvoir succession unfolds. The references in confirmation charters of the Lincolnshire abbey of Newhouse to 'the fee of Albreda de Tosny' is an indication that the wife of Robert de Insula was a blood relative and heiress of Berengar, rather than his widow.<sup>5</sup> This view is confirmed by the necrology of Belvoir priory, where the anniversaries of Berengar and Albreda uxor eius, deo sancta (a phrase always referring to a religious in this document) were kept on 29 June.<sup>6</sup> All doubt is removed by a charter of c. 1147/52 in which Hugh Bigod made a grant to Kirkstall abbey for the soul of Albrede de Insula amite mee, a phrase that can only mean that Albreda was his mother's sister. The phrase also usefully confirms that Albreda de Tosny and Albreda (wife of Robert) de Insula were the same.

Albreda was a woman of some stature. Van Houts discusses Norman law and justice and, "the exceptional position as part of the legal process". The first written Norman law code was in 1199 recognizing 'good women and legal matrons' appointed by the Duke in matters involving, for example, contested births. One such case was sometime in the late 1060s to early 1080s where the only woman noted as a witness in the charter recorded at Jumieges, other than Matilda, the Conqueror's wife, was "Alberada, wife of Robert Insule" (2000, p.64; 76).

Albreda,<sup>1</sup> lady of Belvoir,<sup>2</sup> d aft 1115/bef autumn 11263 = Robert de Insula, lord of Belvoir (by right of his wife),<sup>4</sup> d aft 1129/305 (Stewart, p.2). More from Stewart: "Cartul Kirkest 188 no 266, undated charter of Albreda's nephew Hugo Bigod, 1st earl of Norfolk, donating Barnoldswick to Kirkstall abbey: *Ego H. Comes Norfulc', pro salute anime mee et Albrede de Insula, amite mee.* 2 Albreda's tenure as lady of Belvoir was noted in the return of her nephew Hugo Bigod, earl of Norfolk, to the survey of 1166, Lib Rub Scacc i 397: *De feodo Albrede de Insula*-details of this were listed at the end of his carta, with his new enfeoffments of the 1140s.

See <sup>5</sup>9 n 2 below for the succession of Albreda's sister Adeliza as lady of Belvoir by the autumn of 1126.

Cartul Eborac i 272 no 354, undated confirmation by Henry II of earlier donations to St Mary's abbey, York, written 1156/57: *Robertus de Insula et uxor ejus Albreda in eadem villa [Scamestun] alias xij bovatas terre.*

Robert was living at the time of the Leicestershire survey completed in 1130, see Round (1895) 202-203: *H[undredum] de Herdebia ... In Stacthirm Willelmus de Alben[ei]o viij. car. et dim. ... Robertus de Insula j. car. et dim. H[undredum] de Botlesford.-In eadem villa et Moston et Normanton[e] Willelmus de Alben[ei]o xxxij. car. ... In Mostone Robertus de Insula j. car. et dim.* This survey was placed by Round in 1124/29 and probably closer to the end of that range, *ibid* 197, but it is now usually ascribed to 1130 following *The Leicestershire Survey A.D. 1130*, ed Cecil Slade, Department of English Local History Occasional Papers no 7 (Leicester, 1956) [nv]." [http://www-personal.umich.edu/~bobwolfe/gentxt/Origin\\_and\\_early\\_generations\\_of\\_the\\_Tosny\\_family.pdf](http://www-personal.umich.edu/~bobwolfe/gentxt/Origin_and_early_generations_of_the_Tosny_family.pdf) (p.60-61)

- v. ADELISA DE TOSNY was born before 1075. She married ROBER BIGOT.

Notes for Adelisa de Tosny:

"ADELIZA,<sup>1</sup> lady of Belvoir bef autumn 1126,<sup>2</sup> d aft 11363 = (2) ROGER Bigod,<sup>4</sup> b



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## Generation 16 (con't)

ca 1045,5 vavasar in Les Loges & Savenay,6 lord of Framlingham ca 1101,7 sheriff of Suffolk 1072-1075/81, 1086 & 1101/07, sheriff of Norfolk 1086 & 1100-1107,8 a royal steward,9 d Earsham, Suffolk 8 or 10 Sep 1107,10 bur Norwich cathedral<sup>11</sup>". (Stewart, p.2). More from Stewart (2012): "Reg Regum Anglo-Norm ii 199 no 1458 (Cartul Duc Rutland 158), writ of Henry I sent from Rockingham probably in the autumn of 1126: `Precept by Henry I to Alice wife of Roger Bigod: To cause the monks of Belvoir to have their lands and tithes and all their substance ... as her father Robert de Tosny (*Todeneio*), gave them`.

Rotul Scacc Henr I 114 (printed in the scribal shorthand, expanded here): *Adeliz vxor Rogerii bigoti debet .c. et quater viginti et .xviiij. libras pro terra patris sui de Belueder*, Reg Regum Anglo-Norm iii 32 no 82, undated writ of King Stephen issued 1136/40: *Steph(anu)s rex Angl(orum) Adelicie Bigote salutem. Precipio tibi quod reddas monachis de Be(llo)v(isu) decimam suam de Bradeleya ita bene et in pace et juste et plenarie in omnibus rebus et de omnibus maneriis sicut umquam eam melius et plenarius habuerant*. This repeats the terms of two earlier writs addressed to Adeliza by Henry I, Reg Regum Anglo-Norm ii 199 no 1458 probably sent in the autumn of 1126 and *ibid* 207 no 1495 probably sent Aug 1127. Farrer (1919) 538 no 527 dated the first of these to 1126/29; the narrower timeframe in 1126 is explained under Reg Regum Anglo-Norm ii 200 no 1459, one of four charters issued at Rockingham that were witnessed by Thurstan, archbishop of York, who travelled south in the autumn of that year on his way to Rome; another of these, *ibid* no 1461, was the notification of a gift that was confirmed in Cartul Eborac iii 129-133 no 1428 attested by Thurstan along with other Rockingham witnesses Everard, bishop of Norwich, Eustace fitz John, Payn fitz John and Walter Espec, as well as by Richard, bishop of Hereford, who died on 15 Aug 1127. Green (1999) 1 considered that, after the Lindsey survey of summer or autumn 1115, `The next reference to Belvoir seems to be that in the 1130 Pipe Roll`, overlooking these earlier writs that are paraphrased in Cartul Duc Rutland 158 & 157, from the priory's cartulary (copied in reverse order), with no dates proposed by Round except for his statement *ibid* 106 that Adeliza `obtained Belvoir in or before 1129`.

Adeliza was living after Stephen became king at the end of 1135, as shown by two of his undated writs, the first addressed to her issued at Oxford 1136/40, Reg Regum Anglo-Norm iii 32 no 82: *Steph(anu)s rex Angl(orum) Adelicie Bigote salutem. Precipio tibi quod reddas monachis de Be(llo)v(isu) decimam suam de Bradeleya*; the second issued at Stamford around the same time addressed to the bishop of Norwich, relating to the same matter, *ibid* iii 32 no 83: *Mando tibi et precipio quod plene et juste facias reddi monachis de Bellovisu decimam suam de Bradeleya quam Adel(icia) Big(ot) eis injuste detinet*.

Carte Thetford 148 no 1, undated charter giving to Cluny the priory at Thetford that he had begun constructing a few years before, granted in the presence of Henry I and three bishops on Sunday 1 Sep 1107 (see n 10 below, Reg Regum Anglo-Norm ii 70 no 834 ascribed it to `1107, before Sept. 15` based on an error of Le Prevost): *EGO Rogerus Bygot consilio domini mei Henrici illustrissimi regis ... et uxoris meae Adeliciae ... Ego itaque Rogerus Bygot dono imprimis, et reddo meipsum et uxorem meam Adelyciam et omnes liberos meos, &c. Deo et ecclesiae beatae Mariae de Thetford sicut fratres, et benefactores, et advocatores sepeliendos in fine ... dum rex moram fecit apud Thetfordiam, ubi et hoc ✕ signum sanctae crucis, et sigillum suum in testimonium apposuit*; Cartul Clun v 102 no 3748, the same charter from a 13th-century copy omitting the witnesses: *ego Rogerius Bigot de communi consilio domini mei et voluntate Henrici, illustrissimi Anglorum regis ... et uxoris mee Adalicie ... Ego itaque Rogerius Bigot dono in primis et reddo me ipsum et uxorem meam Adaliciam, et omnes liberos meos, cum omni posteritate eorum, Deo et sancte Marie in prenomina ipsius ecclesia Theffordensi, sicut fratres et benefactores et advocatos sepeliendos in finem*.

Keats-Rohan (1999) 396 considered that she was probably the only wife of Roger

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## Generation 16 (con't)

Bigod, stating, 'Although he is usually credited with two wives, it is fairly clear that he was married only once, to Adelisa ... daughter and eventual heiress of Robert de Tosny of Belvoir who is traditionally viewed as mother of Hugh, his eventual heir, Cecilia (Adelisa's eventual heir) and (another) Matilda', adding 'The evidence is very limited, but it may be noted that charters for Thetford-founded by Roger and Adelisa de Tosny-by William and Gunnor Bigod mention their father, mother, brothers and sisters with no reference to stepmother or half-blood'. However, William Bigod's undated charter for Thetford written bef Nov 1120 suggests that he was not the son of Adeliza de Tosny, since he died before her and yet in this document he includes his parents together as if they were both already dead, while the rest of his family are acknowledged separately, Carte Thetford 148 no 2: *ego Willielmus Bigot, dapifer regis Anglorum, pro remedio animarum patris mei Rogerii Bigoti et matris meae Adelidis, et pro salute mea, et fratris mei Hugonis, et sororum mearum, et omnium parentum meorum, vivorum et defunctorum*-as noted by Keats-Rohan (1998) 2, this evidence is inconclusive. Although charters frequently name the principal and living relatives in the 'pro anima' clause, the distinction between wishing for the souls of his parents to be healed and for those of others including himself to be hale implies that William's mother had died before his father, and that Roger had then remarried to her namesake Adeliza de Tosny, as proposed in CP ix 577, having more children from the second marriage.

Roger was perhaps born ca 1045-he was presumably not at Hastings, since his son was certainly known to Wace who could only say that Hugo's ancestor, not father, had been at the battle (see following n). If this was Roger's father, he was dead by 1086 and probably by mid-Apr 1070 before when Roger himself held Earsham in Suffolk (where he was to die) under Archbishop Stigand, whose estates were confiscated at that time, see CP ix 575 (wrongly placing this 'in or before 1071' from Stigand's death in Feb 1072) and *ibid* n (c) quoting from Domesday book vol ii folio 139: *R. Bigot ideo addidit quando tenbeat manerium hersam tempore stigandi*.

Navel (1934) 18, from the Bayeux inquest of 1133: *Feodum Hugonis Bigoti in Logis et in Savenayo, vavassoria, sed servit pro milite dimidio*; Lib Rub Scacc ii 646, later transcript of the same inquest: *Feodum Bigotti in Loges et Savenai, dimidium militem*. Hugo Bigod (later 1st earl of Norfolk) held these vavassories in Les Loges and Savenay from the bishopric, presumably inherited from his father Roger who was a tenant of Bishop Odo in twenty manors at the time of Domesday, see Loyd (1951) 15 and Wace ii 370:

*L'ancestre Hue le Bigot,  
Qui aueit terre a Maletot  
E as Loges et a Chanon.*

There is no independent evidence for Bigod estates at Maltot and Canon; it appears that the main holding associated with the family was at Les Loges, since this was the designation given to another Bigod subscribing along with Roger the pancarte of St Werburgh's abbey at Chester, represented as the foundation charter ostensibly written in 1093 (when these men may have witnessed the original document) but probably compiled ca 1150/60 in its current form, Cartul Com Cestr II 7 no 3: + *Signum Rogeri Bigod ... + Signum Bigod de Loges*.

Roger's successors were lords of Framlingham, but definite evidence is lacking that this was the caput of his barony from 1101, as often stated. At the time of Domesday Hugo of Avranches, earl of Chester, was tenant-in-chief for most of Framlingham and Roger held the largest part from him, see the main entry in Lib Domesd xxxiv (Suffolk) 4,42. This was 9 carucates (that had for some unknown reason increased in value from £16 in 1066 to £36 twenty years later), out of 14 in total. The entire holding of Earl Hugo in Framlingham and outlying estates apparently passed into the royal demesne before his death in Jul 1101, but there is no record clarifying why this occurred or when. Henry I is supposed to have granted it to Roger, and on this basis Sanders (1960) 46-47 named him as the first baron, but again proof is lacking. This probably happened after the fall of Robert Malet,

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## Generation 16 (con't)

who had held other parts of Framlingham at Domesday, following the attempt by Henry's brother to take the crown-this traditional view was given in VCH Suffolk ii 165, 'The turbulent reigns of William II and Henry I saw the gradual growth of the power of the Bigods, whose influence became almost paramount after the expedition of Robert of Normandy in 1101 to claim his brother's throne. On the suppression of the rebellion Robert Malet suffered the confiscation of his vast properties, and in consequence the castle and honour of Eye fell into the royal hands. Roger Bigod was staunch for Henry and received the castle of Framlingham as his reward.'

However, it is not known who built the original castle at Framlingham, that was demolished in the early 1170s. Presumably this was not Roger himself as the under-tenant of Hugo and sheriff of Suffolk at Domesday (when no castle is mentioned), so it was probably another of the sheriffs between 1086 and ca 1100 when he allegedly received an existing fortification from Henry.

The carta of his son Hugo in 1166 is unhelpfully vague in this regard: he recorded a total of 125 knights' fees held under the tenancy-in-chief of his father during Henry I's reign, Lib Rub Scacc i 395-396: *Hoc est scriptum Comitis Hugonis de militibus quos tenet in capite de Rege de veteri feffamento, quos Rogerus Bigod, pater suus, feffavit ...*

*Summa-c et xxv milites.* But it is most improbable that no changes occurred in these enfeoffments, under his elder brother William and himself, between Roger's death in Sep 1107 and Henry I's in Dec 1135.

8 There is some uncertainty as to the periods of Roger's shrievalty in both counties, see Green (1990) 60-61 for Norfolk and 76 for Suffolk. In one case, or perhaps both, Green has left out an occurrence in a writ of William the Conqueror confirming the verdict in favour of the abbot of Bury St Edmunds against the bishop of Thetford's plea, recorded on 31 May 1081 and likely to be of the same date, Acta Guill I 210 no 40: *Willelmus rex Anglorum Rogerio Bigoto ceterisque omnibus fidelibus suis salutem.*

Cartul S Petri Bath 44, subscription to charter of Henry I dated 3 Sep 1101 (Reg Regum Anglo-Norm ii 12 no 544): *Ego Rogerus Bigod dapifer+.*

According to Keats-Rohan (1999) 396, Roger may have been related to a Robert Bigot whom she stated to be 'son of Norman, lord of Pirou and Cerisy in the Cotentin'; the COEL database (Nov 2007) develops this into suggesting that Roger himself may have been son of a seigneur of Pirou-unpublished sources are cited, but it appears to rely mainly on common use of the not-uncommon name Bigot/Bigod, and in part on the conjecture that Roger was a royal steward by shared inheritance with William of Pirou. Both men subscribed a charter of William II for Bath priory, along with three others who held the same office, Cartul S Petri Bath 41-42, dated 27 Jan 1090 (but written in 1091, Reg Regum Anglo-Norm i 81 no 315): *Ego Eudo dapifer.+ Ego Ivo dapifer.+ Ego Hamo dapifer.+ Ego Rogerus dapifer.+ Ego Willelmus dapifer.+.*

There is no direct evidence adduced in the COEL database for such a family connection, although the office may well have been hereditary in each case.

Roger's son William was serving with three of the same men twenty-five years later, Matth Paris Chron vi 37 Additamenta no 22, witnesses to charter of Henry I dated 28 Dec 1116 (but written in 1115, Reg Regum Anglo-Norm ii 127 no 1102): *Eudo dapifer, Haimo daipifer [sic], Willelmus Bigot daipifer [sic], Willelmus de Piron alius dapifer.* Wace stated that the ancestor of Roger's son Hugo had served Duke William II as steward by tenure in fee, Wace ii 370:

*L'ancestre Hue le Bigot ...*

*Le duc soleit en sa maison*

*Seruir d'une seneschaucie ...*

*En fieu esteit sis seneschals.*

**8 Sep**-Carte Thetford 153 no 9, fragment of the history of Thetford priory written early in the 15th century: *Hæc omnia facta sunt octavo die ante Nativitatem beatæ*

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## Generation 16 (con't)

*Mariæ, fundamentum scilicet inceptum ... Nam præfatus Rogerus [Bigotus] octavo die a fundamento incepto vitam terminavit apud Erksam, novo nunc castro nominato*-this refers to the subjection of the priory to Cluny on Sunday 1 Sep 1107, see n 4 above, originally as a dependency of Lewes; Roger died on the octave (or eighth day inclusive) of his charter, 8 Sep, the feast of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary. There is no reason to doubt the accuracy of the tradition on this important point, when nothing is made of the coincidence between Roger's death and the dedicatee's liturgical birthday. It is unlikely that the ceremonial occasion with the king and three bishops present at Thetford took place not on a Sunday but on the following Tuesday, 3 Sep, as results from ascribing Roger's death on the octave to **10 Sep**. Ord Vit Hist vi 144-146, after reporting the death of Maurice, bishop of London, in Sep 1107: *Tunc optimates Angliæ Ricardus de Raduariis et Rogerius cognomento Bigotus mortui sunt ... Super Rogerium Cluniacenses alonaxdi tale scripserunt epitaphium: Clauderis exiguo Rogere Bigote sepulchro Et rerum cedit portio parua tibi ... Soli nubebat uirgo ter noctibus octo Cum solis morti debita morte tua.*

Chibnall noted, *ibid* 147 n 4, 'the epitaph implies 10 September, since the sun entered Virgo on 18 August according to the table used in western Europe at this date'. However, *ter noctibus octo* here more probably meant an overlapping series of three liturgical octaves from Sunday to Sunday (18-25 Aug, 25 Aug-1 Sep, 1-8 Sep) rather than the twenty-fourth consecutive night of the astrological episode, so that 8 Sep is indicated-*cf* a mid-12th century occurrence of the same phrase, in the speech of a physician trying to persuade a monk to lend his fur coat for the sake of an ailing king, Nivard Ysengr 338:

*Dixeris hec contra quicquam, ter noctibus octo  
Non repetes punctum commoditatis idem!*

These lines were translated by the editor, *ibid* 339, 'Say what you like against this, you won't find such a degree of complaisance for a month to come!' -but a calendar month had no more relevance to a monk's life than the number twenty-four, and it appears instead to be a poetic way of saying three octaves of nightly prayer (when the coat would be especially needed), fitting metrically as the literal 'tribus hebdomadibus noctium' does not.

The calculation of 15 Sep from this epitaph, given by Le Prevost in his edition of Orderic and repeated in CP ix 578, is mistaken.

11 Ord Vit Hist vi 144-146: *Ricardus de Raduariis et Rogerius cognomento Bigotus mortui sunt, et in monasteriis monachorum sepulti sunt quæ in propriis possessionibus ipsi condiderunt. Rogerius enim apud Tetfordum in Anglia*-this is incorrect, as a dispute over Roger's burial place between the Cluniac monks of Thetford and the bishop of Norwich was won by the latter when the former withdrew their claim, Cartul Norwic i 12 no 18, undated charter of Henry I written Sep 1107/May 1108 (omitted in Reg Regum Anglo-Norm ii): *H. rex Angl' omnibus fidelibus suis Francis et Anglis de Northfolc' et de Suthfolc salutem. Notum sit omnibus vobis et hiis qui vobis successuri sunt quod Herbertus episcopus Norwicensis disratiocinavit corpus Rogeri Bigoti et uxoris sue et filiorum suorum et baronum suorum contra monachos Cluniacenses de Tedfort hoc modo. Monachi fecerunt clamorem de episcopo quod sepelisset episcopus predictus corpus Rogeri Bigoti apud Norwicum, dicentes quod Rogerus Bigot se dedisset et uxorem suam et filios suos in Teodfortensi monasterio. Contra episcopus respondit testimonio multorum suorum parrochianorum quod priusquam monachi venissent Teodfort, Rogerus Bigot se dedisset cum uxore [sua] et filiis et baronibus suis in ecclesia Norwicensi. Inde factum iudicium est, sed antequam redderetur iudicium cognoverunt monachi injusticiam suam et quesiverunt veniam quod episcopum injuste fatigassent et clamaverunt Rogerum quietum et uxorem suam et filios et barones suos; cf the unresolved account in Carte Thetford 153 no 9, fragment of*

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### Generation 16 (con't)

the history of Thetford priory written early in the 15th century: *Rogerus octavo die a fundamento incepto vitam terminavit apud Erksam ... Et ipse episcopus Norwycensis manebat in ejusdem villæ confinio, est enim ipsa villa Norwyco contiguo miliaria quasi denario: venerabilis episcopus non Origin and early generations of the Tosny family*  
*caritative faciens, noctu corpus rapuit, et Norwycum ad sepeliendum transportavit, contradicentibus uxore et hominibus ejus ibidem tunc astantibus. Ideo autem dixi episcopum non fecisse caritative, quod constat eundem Rogerum se uxorem et omnes suos in præsentia episcopi ejusdem priori dedisse, viz. ad sepeliendum corpora eorum Thetfordiæ in cimiterio monasterii beatæ Virginis Mariæ. Quod cum patri nostro nunciatum esset, apud Thetfordiam tunc constituto, pluribus novelli operis rebus intento, cum quatuor fratribus Norwycum festinanter perrexit, corpus super feretrum in medio positum invenit; et cum uxore Bigoti et pluribus amicis episcopum precando et supplicando requisivit, ut corpus redderet sepeliendum in cimiterio beatæ Mariæ ubi se et suos reddiderat in vita sua, ipso episcopo hoc audiente et annuente. Quod episcopus valde acriter tenuit; et prius precando et blandiendo, et plurima promittendo priorem et eos qui cum ipso erant, requisivit ut permitteret corpus sepelire in pace et bona voluntate ad Norwycum, remota penitus omni calumpnia in perpetuum. Quam rem pater noster nullo modo concedere voluit. Et tam ipse, quam fratres qui cum ipso erant, et plures alii, sicut est consuetudo religionis monachorum, prostraverunt se ad pedes episcopi, ut prædictam rem concederet eis, corpus viri jam dicti defuncti quod episcopus cum ira magna se facere negavit. Tunc prior ex parte Domini et beatæ Mariæ \* \* \* \* \**

26. vi. AGNES DE TOSNY was born about 1075 in pr. Belvoir, Leistershire, England. She died after 29 Sep 1130. She married (1) HUBERT DE RYE II, son of Hubert De Rye after 1102. He was born about 1045 in Ryes, Calvados near Bayeux, Normandy, France. She married RALPH DE BEAUFOU. He was born about 1040 in Bellofago (Beaufour), Pont-l'Eveque, Calvados, Normandie, France. He died about 1101 in pr. Hockering, Norfolk, England.

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### Generation 17

23. **ROBERT<sup>17</sup> DE BEAUFOU** (Basilia (Mahaut) d'Ivry<sup>16</sup> et Bayeux, Ralph Comte d'Ivry et<sup>15</sup> Bayeux, Esperling de Pitres et<sup>14</sup> de Vaudreuil, Richard I de St. Sauveur Viscount<sup>13</sup> de Cotentin, Malahule Eysteinsson Earl of<sup>12</sup> More, Eystein Ivarsson Glumra the noisy Jarl of Uplanders and Hedemarken, Ivar Halfdansson Jarl of<sup>10</sup> Oppland, Halfdan Sveidasson "the aged" Jarl Oppland Margrave av<sup>9</sup> Frisij, Sveid I "Sea King" Sveidsson (Heytirsson) King<sup>8</sup> of Norway, Heytir Gorrasson King of<sup>7</sup> Kvenland, Alfheim Gor<sup>6</sup> Thorasson, Thorri Snaersson King in<sup>5</sup> Kvenland, Snaer (Snjor) Jokulsson Jøkulsson<sup>4</sup> (King of Kvenland), Frosti / Jøkull Karasson King in<sup>3</sup> Kvenland, Kari Fornjotsson King in<sup>2</sup> Kvenland, Fornjotur Kvenland<sup>1</sup> King) was born about 1020 in Bellofago (Beaufour), Pont-l'Eveque, Calvados, Normandie, France.

Notes for Robert de Beaufou:

Robert was son and heir, inheriting his father's estates in Beaufour in 1081. He ended his days as a monk at Bec, as did his two sons (Guillaume de Jumieges).

Robert de Beaufou had the following children:

- i. RICHARD<sup>18</sup> DE BEAUFOU.
  - ii. WILLIAM DE BEAUFOU.
24. **ALICE<sup>17</sup> DE BEAUFOU** (Basilia (Mahaut) d'Ivry<sup>16</sup> et Bayeux, Ralph Comte d'Ivry et<sup>15</sup> Bayeux, Esperling de Pitres et<sup>14</sup> de Vaudreuil, Richard I de St. Sauveur Viscount<sup>13</sup> de Cotentin, Malahule Eysteinsson Earl of<sup>12</sup> More, Eystein Ivarsson Glumra the noisy Jarl of Uplanders and Hedemarken, Ivar Halfdansson Jarl of<sup>10</sup> Oppland, Halfdan Sveidasson "the aged" Jarl Oppland

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### Generation 17 (con't)

Margrave av<sup>9</sup> Frisiſ, Sveid I "Sea King" Sveidsson (Heytirsson) King<sup>8</sup> of Norway, Heytir Gorrasson King of<sup>7</sup> Kvenland, Alfheim Gor<sup>6</sup> Thorasson, Thorri Snaersson King in<sup>5</sup> Kvenland, Snaer (Snjor) Jokulsson Jøkulsson<sup>4</sup> (King of Kvenland), Frosti / Jøkull Karasson King in<sup>3</sup> Kvenland, Kari Fornjotsson King in<sup>2</sup> Kvenland, Fornjotur Kvenland<sup>1</sup> King) was born about 1035 in Bellofago (Beaufour), Pont-l'Éveque, Calvados, Normandie, France. She married **HUGH II DE MONTFORT-SUR-RISLE BARON DE HAUGHLEY**. He died after 1088.

Notes for Alice de Beaufou:

Alice was the first wife of Hugh de Montfort, and they had only one child, Alice who married Gilbert de Gant (see Norman Nobility).

The couple had 9 children. See:

<http://fmg.ac/Projects/MedLands/FLEMISH%20NOBILITY.htm#GilbertGentdied1095>

Hugh II de Montfort-sur-Risle Baron de Haughley and Alice de Beaufou had the following child:

- i. ALICE<sup>18</sup> DE MONTFORT-SUR-RISLE. She married GILBERT VAN GHENT LORD FOLKINGHAM.

Notes for Alice de Montfort-sur-Risle:

See <http://wc.rootsweb.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=wtm2&id=I11643> for a thoroughly researched study of the descendants of Alice.

25. **RALPH<sup>17</sup> DE BEAUFOU** (Basilia (Mahaut) d'Ivry<sup>16</sup> et Bayeux, Ralph Comte d'Ivry et<sup>15</sup> Bayeux, Esperling de Pitres et<sup>14</sup> de Vaudreuil, Richard I de St. Sauveur Viscount<sup>13</sup> de Cotentin, Malahule Eysteinnsson Earl of<sup>12</sup> More, Eystein Ivarsson Glumra the noisy Jarl of Uplanders and<sup>11</sup> Hedemarken, Ivar Halfdansson Jarl of<sup>10</sup> Oppland, Halfdan Sveidasson "the aged" Jarl Oppland Margrave av<sup>9</sup> Frisiſ, Sveid I "Sea King" Sveidsson (Heytirsson) King<sup>8</sup> of Norway, Heytir Gorrasson King of<sup>7</sup> Kvenland, Alfheim Gor<sup>6</sup> Thorasson, Thorri Snaersson King in<sup>5</sup> Kvenland, Snaer (Snjor) Jokulsson Jøkulsson<sup>4</sup> (King of Kvenland), Frosti / Jøkull Karasson King in<sup>3</sup> Kvenland, Kari Fornjotsson King in<sup>2</sup> Kvenland, Fornjotur Kvenland<sup>1</sup> King) was born about 1040 in Bellofago (Beaufour), Pont-l'Éveque, Calvados, Normandie, France. He died about 1101 in pr. Hockering, Norfolk, England. He married **AGNES DE TOSNY**. She was born about 1075 in pr. Belvoir, Leistershire, England. She died after 29 Sep 1130.

Notes for Ralph de Beaufou:

RALPH DE BEAUFOU (BELLOFAGO, BELFAI, BEAUFOUR, BEAUFOI,

BEAUFO) A. Arrived with William the Conqueror

The names of either Ralph or his elder brother Robert appear on the various lists of those arriving in England with William the Conqueror. It is probable that both did arrive at this time, however there is much confusion among later authors.

"Likely born Beaufour, Calvados, Cant Cambremer, Normandie, France. Beaufou, Beaufoi, or Belfai, latinised Bellofago, is in the neighbourhood of Pont-l'Éveque. Its lords were descended in female line from Ralph, Count d'Ivry, uterine brother of Duke Richard I. of Normandie; and Sir Henry Ellis, in his Introduction to Domesday, suggests that the Radulphus of that book was a near relation, if not a son, of William de Beaufoe, Bishop of Thetford, Chaplain and Chancellor of the Conqueror." [http://www.1066.co.nz/library/battle\\_abbey\\_roll1/subchap117.htm](http://www.1066.co.nz/library/battle_abbey_roll1/subchap117.htm). One can sense the uncertainty in the sources at this point, and it has taken considerable effort with primary sources (or at least contemporary), to tease out the relationships here to provide a clear view of who is who within this family.

"Ralph is Seigneur de Beaufour in 1066" (Ellis, Hurstpierpoint: Its Lords and Families, Ancient and Modern, 1886, p.24-25, Google Books). However another author notes that, "Robert le Sier de

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## Generation 17 (con't)

Belfou" owned the family estates (as son and heir) in 1066 (Planche, London, 1874, p.558). Again, though, it seems that there is an assumption of many that Ralph and Robert are the same person. Keats-Rohan believes that Ralph was likely related to William Bishop of Thetford, and the wife of Hugh de Montfort (Domesday People, p.330). The research of the present author (DKF) suggests that both were siblings of Ralph (along with the eldest son Robert, who returned to Normandy and later in life became a monk at Bec).

In the Battle Abbey Roll and similar "original" list of those who are purported to have come over with William the Conqueror, we must realize that some are Medieval fabrications or combined documents including the names of tenants-in-chief in the Domesday Book. In the notes to Wace's book, "The Conquest of England", it is stated that, "The Beaufou of the conquest is called Robert, both in Wace and William of Poitiers, but Raoul in contemporary documents" (p.190). Raoul and Ralph are equivalent. See <http://www.three-peaks.net/1066.htm> for a critique of these records.

Dives-Sur-Mere List: The following list is reported to be from a plaque in the church at Dives-sur-Mer, Normandy, France, where William the Conqueror and his knights said mass before setting sail to invade England in 1066. It purports to list all the knights who took part in the invasion (but not, however, the 55,000 soldiers with more than 700 boats who accompanied these knights and many of whom were granted land in England as tenants of the Tenant in Chief). Another author states that, "These Were the commanders. They were the elite who had provided ships, horses, men and supplies for the venture. They were granted the lordships. The list does not include the Estimated 12,000, Standard bearers, Men at Arms, Yeomen, Freemen and other ranks, although some of these were granted smaller parcels of England, some even as small as 1/8 th of a knight's fee" . <http://www.robertsewell.ca/battleabbey.html>

Here we see: de Beaufou Guillaume, de Beaufou Raoul. [Note by [www.nay.org](http://www.nay.org) webmaster], or Guillaume de Beaufou, Raoul de Beaufou, or William Beaufou, Beaufou Robert (depending on the record).

The Catholic Encyclopedia records that, "Bishop Herfast, a chaplain to William the Conqueror, removed his bishop's chair to Thetford. He died in 1084, and was succeeded by William de Bellofago (de Beaufeu), also known as William Galsagus (1086-91). William de Bellofago was succeeded by Herbert de Losinga" in 1091 and who moved the See to Norwich. <http://www.newadvent.org/cathen/11121a.htm>

### B. Residence in England

"RALPH DE BELLO-FAGO. Ralph de Bello-fago is supposed by Blomefield to have been brother to William de Beaufoe, Bishop of Thetford; and he appears to have had a son, Ralph de Bello-fago, who was sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk temp. Henry I. At the time of the Survey, Ralph de Bello-fago had fourteen burgesses in the New Burgh of Norwich, besides a grant of fifty-two lordships in this county valed at £86 12s 3d (George Munford, An analysis of the Domesday book of the county of Norfolk, 1858, p.31). About 1091-1102 Ralph was Sheriff of Suffolk (Keats-Rohan, Domesday People, p.330). It is likely in this year that Ralph died. Note that he was Sheriff of Suffolk, suggesting that during his lifetime, despite possessing numerous manors, his principal seat may have been in Suffolk, although the evidence suggests that Hockering, Norfolk was his prime abode. Evidence that he held this as his principal residence is found in Mon. Ang. iii, 330-1. That he was "Baron of Hockering" can be found here: <http://wc.rootsweb.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=wtm2&id=I185367>, and Keats-Rohan, p.330,739).

Hockering

Hundred: Mitford

County: Norfolk

Total population: 47.5 households (very large).

Total tax assessed: 6.5 geld units (quite large).

Taxable units: Taxable value 6.5 geld units.

Value: Value to lord in 1066 £4. Value to lord in 1086 £5.

Households: 3 villagers. 23 smallholders. 4 slaves. 7 freemen. 10.5 free men.

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## Generation 17 (con't)

Ploughland: 5 lord's plough teams. 5 men's plough teams.  
Other resources: Meadow 15 acres. Woodland 200 pigs. 1.5 mill. Livestock in 1066: 9 cattle. 80 sheep.  
Livestock in 1086: 9 cattle. 33 pigs. 113 sheep. Lord in 1066: Sigar of Hockering.  
Lord in 1086: Ralph of Beaufour. Tenant-in-chief in 1086: Ralph of Beaufour.  
Phillimore reference: 20,14 <http://domesdaymap.co.uk/place/TG0713/hockering/>

However this Manor was in the hands of his wife's second husband, Hubert de Rie, in the time of Henry II (<http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=78664>; Keats-Rohan, p.316).

It is probable that the estate that went to the descendants of the first husband of Agnes was Swanton-Morley (<http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=78624>), but only temporarily. His wife Agnes (or the legal system) seems to have favoured the descendants of her second marriage with some of the properties of Ralph Beafou (likely her dower lands and her right of disposal due to the fact that all her Beafou children were minors). It is difficult to determine which of the many grants to Ralph went to his direct descendants. See <http://domesdaymap.co.uk/name/413050/ralph-of-beaufour/> for a complete list of those manors where Ralph was Lord or Tenant in Chief.

Another reference states that, "Ralph of Beaufour (Bellofago) was from Beaufour, Calvados, in Normandy. He was the lord of Hockering in Norfolk. He was a Class D (£100-£200) landholder. Besides, he was the sheriff of Suffolk in the period between 1091 and 1102 and of Norfolk in the early part of Henry I's reign. His brother or a relative was the bishop of Thetford, William de Beaufour. He married Agnes, who was the daughter of Robert de Tosny. Despite having two sons, Richard and Ralph, after his death, Hockering went to Agnes's second husband, Hubert I de Ryes and his descendants (p.43). <http://www.thesis.bilkent.edu.tr/0002133.pdf>. This is one of the few references which notes, correctly, that Ralph had two sons, and with their names and birth order also correct (as per other sources noted under the entries for Richard and Ralph).

In speaking of Robert / Ralph and William of the various 1066 rolls, Planche states that, "No particulars are known of either, and except through females, no descendants are traceable in England (London, 1874, p.568). However with a concerted Internet search of primary (e.g., Pipe Rolls) and secondary (e.g., historian Blomefield) documentation (not genealogical trees without sources), good evidence of multi-generational inheritance in the Beaufour family from the patriarch Richard has surfaced.

It appears that since Ralph was sheriff of Suffolk until 1101, and his wife Agnes re-married by about 1102 (see later), we can date the death of Ralph to about 1101.

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What follows is the jumble of interpretations made by authors faced with the confusion issuing from the inconsistency in the information from early Medieval sources. What is noteworthy, however, is that there is good primary source information embedded in the information below. The present author (DKF) suggests that the focus be on the primary source information (in Latin or translations), and not on the interpretations of these authors. An example of the garbled information cobbled together from primary and secondary sources, but which may include considerable speculation:

"There is another Fitz-Walter mentioned in Domesday, who appears of the same family, and whose descent will still further elucidate our subject. This was Ralph Fitz-Walter, whose name occurs frequently under the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk ; as also does that of Ralph de Bellofago, or Beaufoy, who was the same person or his son. A William de Beaufoy,(1) or Belfou, occurs also in Berks and Dorset. Ralph was sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk, temp. Henry I., whose daughter and heir, Agnes, married Hubert de Rye, who was living 1146. Agatha, eldest daughter and coheir of Fulke de Beaufoy, married, at the end of the twelfth century, Robert Aguillon, whose eldest daughter and coheir married Robert de Cokefield. To both these families are assigned a fleur de lis for a coat of arms ; and to Beaufelde, gules a fleur de lis ermine. Assuming this latter to



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## Generation 17 (con't)

be synonymous with Beaufoy, it is pretty clear that this armorial device was inherited by Cokefield from Aguilon, and by Aguilon from Beaufoy. Here then would be strong presumption of the

(1) Another William de Beaufoy was Chaplain and Chancellor to William I., and also Bishop of Thetford or Norwich, and died circa 1091. From the period of death, this might seem to be brother of Ralph Fitz-Walter alias Beaufoy ; but if this family and Auberville were identical, as supposed (vide post), this could not be. Ralph Fitz-Walter was probably lord of Beaufoy by marriage, as, according to Du Chesne, his son and heir, Richard " seigneur de Beaufoy " makes a charter, a.d. 1081, in the lifetime of his father, but probably after his mother's death. If so, the bishop might have been uncle of Richard's mother. Unfortunately the accounts of the early Norman Beaufoys are confused and contradictory. The English translator of Ordericus Vitalis, in a note, vol. iv. p. 134, says, " that Richard Beaufo, Bishop of Avranches, in 1134, is supposed to be grandson of Richard Beaufo, of Beaufo, in Calvados, who married Emma, daughter of Ralph Earl of Ivry, and had by her two sons, Robert and Humphrey." The account in the Dictionary of Dubois (from William of Jumaieges), is at variance with this, in giving (certainly incorrectly) Emma of Bayeux as wife to Richard, living 1081. Otherwise it may be substantially correct, it being there stated that Ralph was sire of Beaufoy, 1066 ; Richard, his son and heir, 1081, who had three daughters and three sons - Richard, the bishop ; William, the second, a knight, in the service of William Rufus ; and Robert, the eldest, who, with his two sons, William and Richard, became monks of Bee, leaving his daughter Emma heiress of Beaufo, who married Robert Baynel, who took the name and arms of Beaufoy, and whose family, in the thirteenth century, ended in coheireses.

Two Fitz-Walters of Domesday being of one family. But in the same document we find a " Ralph," whose descent being traced, there is much reason to believe the same individual as Ralph Fitz-Walter. This is he who had Wiston and other manors in Sussex, and whose descendants, the Westons, bore leopards' faces, and the Morleys (from William Fitz-Ralph, his son, who had a manor of that name) three leopards' faces jessant de lis. In that county we find a Fulke de Morley, temp. Stephen, and a Walter de Morley, 1166. We here meet with a correspondence of names and arms and dates ; for the William Belfoy was doubtless son of Ralph Fitz-Walter, and the same relationship subsisted between the Sussex proprietors, which would (the hypothesis being correct) make Ralph Fitz-Walter, like his presumed relative and probable brother, a father of adult sons, mentioned with himself in Domesday. To strengthen the presumption indulged, the three other daughters and coheirs of Fulke de Beaufo, probably son of Fulke de Morley, married into the Sussex families of Poynings, Fitz-Bernard, and Sackville. And it may be added here, that "Gaufridus Alisius," probably brother of the "William Alisius " of Domesday, was witness along with "Gulielmus de Belfay and Robertus frater ejus," to a charter of Robert de Belesme, son of Roger Earl of Shrewsbury, ad. 1092." (Ellis, *Hurstpierpoint: Its Lords and Families, Ancient and Modern*, 1886, p.24-25, Google Books).

Clearly Ellis has provided a vast storehouse of information, but his identification of Ralph de Beaufo with Ralph FitzWalter is without solid evidence, and is contradicted by data linking the generations from Richard (the Archbishop) and his brother Ralph, to Ralph who came over with the Conqueror, to the Richard de Beaufour who married the daughter of Ralph the Count of Ivry and Bayeux.

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From Stewart (2012), "The elder Radulf occurs by early 1083, Acta Guill I 422 no 119, undated letter to Geoffrey, bishop of Coutances and Robert, count of Mortain regarding St Ethelreda's abbey, Ely, written 1081/83: Et ad istum placitum submonete ... Radulfum de Belfo ... et alios quos abbas vobis nominabit. It is not clear when he died and a namesake, possibly his son, occurs instead: Keats-Rohan (1999) 330 suggested that the husband of Agnes was 'probably the same as Ralph de Bellofago sheriff of Norfolk c.1108-1111/15, possibly of Suffolk c.1091-1102'. The former is implausible because Agnes remarried in time to have a son Henry de Ryes who was no longer a minor in 1127, see n 6 below.

The Radulf who was sheriff in 1108, probably by 9 May, was perhaps by another wife prior to Agnes if he was a son of her husband. His shrievalty at that time is shown by two charters for Binham priory, an agreement dated 1108 witnessed for Herbert de Losinga, bishop of Norwich, by Radulphus de Bellofago (Monast Angl iii 348 no 6), and a confirmation of this by Henry I addressed Herberto episcopo et Radulfo de Bellofago et omnibus baronibus suis, Francis et Anglis, de

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## Generation 17 (con't)

Southfolk et Northfok (ibid iii 348 no 7, Reg Regum Anglo-Norm ii 78-79 no 875). Keats-Rohan (2002) 316 wrote, 'The Ralph de Bellofago who died in 1179 was probably the son of the earlier Ralph, but there is no good evidence as to the date of the earlier Ralph's death.' It is not clear what evidence was taken for 1179 as the year of this younger namesake's death-the references given are, first: a charter for Thurgarton priory in Norfolk, Cartul Thurg 282 no 478, a donation by Radulf de Belfou with the consent of his brother Gilbert, providing for his own burial there at his death placed by the editor ca 1131/79, probably ca 1154; secondly: a table in Farrer (1923-1925) iii 111 with Radulf de Belfou brother of Gilbert at the head but with no dates given for either man; and thirdly: two identical occurrences of Radulf in the pipe roll for 1129/30, Rotul Scacc Henr I 11 and 95 (expanded: Radulfus de belfago .x. solidi). Lacking proof that this Radulf was the same as the sheriff of Norfolk in 1108/15, although it appears likely, and in view of his descendants shown in Farrer's table given that Hockering passed instead to descendants of Hubert de Ryes, it seems that Radulf the brother of Gilbert may have been a younger cousin rather than a son of Radulf the husband of Agnes. As noted by Foulds in Carul Thurg 283, 'Beaufou was a reasonably common name in the twelfth century'.

In her references for the elder Radulf, Keats-Rohan included documents in the cartulary of Eye priory with date ranges from 1101/06 (Cartul S Petri de Eya 22 no 9: H(enricus) rex Angl(orum) H(erberto) episcopo et Roberto Maleth et Radulpho de Belfou salutem) to 1107/ca 1113 (ibid no 10: H(enricus) rex Angl(orum) Herberto episcopo et Radulpho de Bellofago et omnibus baronibus suis de Suffolch' salutem). At least the second of these must address the younger Radulf. It seems that Keats-Rohan has derived the range ca 1091-1102 for Radulf as sheriff of Suffolk from the interval between the election of Aldwin as abbot of Ramsey in 1091 and his deposition for simony in 1102, a connection that presumably depends on a proof of rights by his successor Rainald, abbot of Ramsey from 1114 to 1133, Cartul Rames i 149 no 81: Item testes prædicti jurare fuerunt parati, quod sub alio tempore viderunt et audierunt, apud Theforde, Aldwinum abbatem Remesiensem eodem modo quendam crassum piscem apud Bramcestre appulsum dirationatum fuisse contra Radulphum de Belphago, qui tunc vicecomes erat in provincia illa, et contra Radulphem Passelewe, ejusdem provinciæ justiciarium. However, this issue arose during Aldwin's second term as abbot, from 1107 to 1111, as indicated by Chron Rames 228 no 223, undated precept of Henry I written at Brampton probably in 1110 (Reg Regum Anglo-Norm ii 95 no 954): Henricus Rex Angliæ R(adulfo) de Bellaf[ago] et R. Passelewe et justitiariis de Nortfolc, salutem. Sciatis quod volo et præcipio ut sanctus Benedictus de Rames[ia] ita bene et libere habeat socam et sacam suam et jacturam maris in terra sua de Bramcestre sicut Ailsius abbas dirationavit hoc in tempore patris mei, et homines sint in pace et in respectu de placito crassi piscis donec [Aldwinus] abbas et W. de Albini interesse possint. Green (1990) 61 repeated this error by dating Aldwin's abbacy only to 1091-1102, overlooking his subsequent return to this office." (p.66-67)

"The land in Aldeby in William the Conqueror's time was held by one Ralf de Bellofago, and he had two manors there, Aldebury and Thurketilliart, in addition to numerous manors in other parts of Norfolk. There were two churches. I am inclined to think that the manor house of Thurketilliart stood where Aldeby House now is. Aldebury was no doubt the part of Aldeby round the present church. There is apparently no trace of Thurketilliart Church which would most likely be of wood in 1086. Is it possible that its site was near Church Farm now owned by Mr. Newey, near the Railway Crossing?" <http://www.malleson.co.uk/triangle/trianglehome.htm>. Another reference states that the, "settlement of Ormesby, described by the early Nineteenth Century historian, Francis Blomefield, as a "town". Blomefield has some striking information for us: the land-owner here was Richard de Bellofago, son of Bishop William, Herbert's predecessor and therefore cousin of Hubert de Rye's wife, Agnes, donor of the Aldeby estates. Also, we learn, this Richard was appointed Archdeacon of all Norfolk and Suffolk in 1107 - so we guess that he must have been a very close colleague of Herbert's." <http://losinga.com/documents/6NAVE84-100.pdf>. Actually an explorations of the specifics of these land holdings (and others of a similar nature) will be key in elucidating the identities of the heirs of Ralph, and hopefully avoiding false conclusions.

The present author will sift through much of the above in the entry related to Ralph the son of Ralph de Beaufou and Agnes de Tosny, but without very careful study and comparison of each fact with others that are contemporary, the task would otherwise seem hopeless. Probably a genealogist with descent from this family may be in the best position to muster the time and to have the endurance to collect all relevant facts and find a path to a supportable pedigree. The

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## Generation 17 (con't)

Internet has made the task so much easier compared to the efforts faced by those doing research in the 1800s.

Notes for Agnes de Tosny:

In order to fully understand the circumstances in relation to Agnes' inheritance from her husband Ralph de Beaufou, as well as her dower rights, as well as lands she would have been entitled to from her father since there was no issue from any of her three brothers (pp.264-266), and the guardianship or wardship of her young sons, upon her husband's death and her re-marriage (p.330, 339, 372) to Hubert de Rye, by another family (in this case the King), and age disparities in marriage at this time (p.337). All of these factors influence what is seen in relation to not only Agnes, but in commonly seen in the lives of other women in Medieval England (Judith A. Green, 'The Aristocracy of Norman England', Cambridge University Press, 1997).

The exact birthdate of Agnes is not know, although she seems to be the youngest child of Robert and Adeliza. Hence it is not known at present whether she was born in Normandy or England.

"AGNES, d aft Sep 1130, (1) = Radulf de Belfou, lord of Hockering, d aft 1100 (2) = (2) HUBERT de Ryes, d bef 1127" (Stewart, p.2)

"The full name of the mother of this family is provided by Agnes, Only the initial letter of her name is given in Carte Belv 288-289 no 1, record of the foundation of Belvoir priory by her husband: Robertus inceperat ecclesiam sanctæ Mariæ juxta castellum suum ... Robertus et A. ejus uxor ... Robertus, concedente A. uxore sua ... Mortuâ verò A. uxore Roberti; the full name was given in an undated charter of her daughter Agnes, ibid 290 no 7: ego Agnes de Toteneio confirmo donationem elemosinarum quas pater meus Robertus de Toteneio, et mater mea Adelais dederunt ecclesiæ sanctæ Mariæ de Belvoir.

Agnes occurs in the 1129/30 Pipe Roll (p. 93) charged with a debt of 35 silver marks because her son was with the count of Flanders. At a similar date she attested the charter which William de Albini pincerna gave for Wymondham priory on the day his wife Matilda Bigod, Agnes's niece, died. Agnes follows her sister Adelisa Bigod in the witness list, where she was accompanied by her daughter Almud and a niece or granddaughter (nepta) Muriel. Her dower lands at Aslackby and at Seaton, Northamptonshire (then in Rutland), were held in 1166 by her son or grandson Ralph de Beaufour." (Keats-Rohan, 1998, p.1) <http://users.ox.ac.uk/~prosop/prosopon/issue9-1.pdf>

Similarly, Keats-Rohan reports, "Robert de Tosny had two other daughters, of whom the youngest was Agnes. She confirmed her father's grant of land at Aslackby, Lincolnshire, to Belvoir priory as being part of her marriage portion on her first marriage to Ralph de Beaufour of Hockering (fl. 1086/1100). Widowed in the early twelfth century, she married secondly Hubert I de Ryes, castellan of Norwich, to whom the tenancy-in-chief of Hockering was given by Henry I. She occurs in the 1129/30 Pipe Roll (p. 93) charged with a debt of 35 silver marks because her son was with the count of Flanders. At a similar date she attested the charter which William de Albini pincerna gave for Wymondham priory on the day his wife Matilda Bigod, Agnes's niece, died. Agnes follows her sister Adelisa Bigod in the witness list, where she was accompanied by her daughter Almud and a niece or granddaughter (nepta) Muriel. Her dower lands at Aslackby and at Seaton, Northamptonshire (then in Rutland), were held in 1166 by her son or grandson Ralph de Beaufour from her grandson Hubert II de Ryes. Prosopon

Presumably this means that on her marriage to Ralph Beaufou, Robert de Toden (Tosny) gave his daughter Agnes the manors of Acklesby in Lincolnshire and Seaton in Rutland (now Northamptonshire), and if she became a widow would be entitled to this land as her dower rights. Apparently they ultimately descended to her son Ralph de Beaufou." (p.1)

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## Generation 17 (con't)

<http://users.ox.ac.uk/~prosop/prosopon/issue9-1.pdf>. Documents related to both manors will provide key information showing the continuity and descent across generations.

Stewart (2012) provides the following information: "Carte Belv 290 no 7, undated charter: *ego Agnes de Toteneio confirmo donationem elemosinarum quas pater meus Robertus de Toteneio, et mater mea Adelais dederunt ecclesie sancte Mariæ de Belvoir ... et confirmo donationem de una bovata terræ in Asclakheby, et duabus partibus decimæ de dominio ... Hoc autem specialiter confirmo quia sit de matrimonio meo.*

Agnes was probably living on 29 Sep 1130, or at any rate within the year beforehand, as she occurs in the pipe roll for 1129/30 completed by Michaelmas, Rotul Scacc Henr I 93 (expanded): *Agnes de belfago reddit compotum de .xxxv. marcis argenti quia filius suus porrexit ad comitum Flandrensis.*

Agnes was the mother of Radulf's son Richard before she married Hubert de Ryes, Reg Regum Anglo-Norm ii 356-357 Appendix no 189, undated charter of Henry I for Holy Trinity, Norwich, probably written 13/16 May 1127: *Notum vobis facio quod ego concedo donum quod fecit Hubertus de Ria de decimis suis monachis ecclesie sancte Trinitatis de Norwico ... Concedo eciam eidem ecclesie ecclesiam sancte Marie de Aldebi, quam Agnes de Belfo uxor ejus donavit cum Ricardo filio suo.*" [http://www-personal.umich.edu/~bobwolfe/gentxt/Origin\\_and\\_early\\_generations\\_of\\_the\\_Tosny\\_family.pdf](http://www-personal.umich.edu/~bobwolfe/gentxt/Origin_and_early_generations_of_the_Tosny_family.pdf) (p.66)

AGNES de Tosny (-before 1127). "Agnes de Toteneio" confirmed the donation to Belvoir priory, Lincolnshire by "pater meus Robertus de Toteneio et mater mea Adelais", by undated charter. Henry I King of England confirmed the donation of "decimas de Hokeringhe, de Swanetuna, de Depham, de Bukestuna, de Mercheshale" by "Hubertus de Ria...Agnes de Belfo uxor eius...cum Ricardo filio suo" to Holy Trinity, Norwich, at the request of "Henrici filii et heredis ipsorum", by charter dated to [1127]. Her second marriage is confirmed by the undated charter under which her son "Henricus de Rya" confirmed the donations to Belvoir priory, Lincolnshire by "Roberti avi mei et Agnetis matris meæ". m firstly RALPH de Belfou, son of ---. m secondly HUBERT de Rie, son of HUBERT de Rie & his wife --- (-before 1127). Note that some of the manors of her first husband came into possession of her second husband and subsequently their children.

Some random (and sometimes repeated) facts with sources include the following:

- her share of her father's lands seems to have been limited to a marriage portion at Aslackby, where she gave land to Belvoir Priory, later confirmed by her son Henry de Ryes [Ref: Green Belvoir p1]
- confirmed her father's grant of land at Aslackby, Lincolnshire, to Belvoir priory as being part of her marriage portion of her first marriage [Ref: Keats-Rohan DD p739]
- her Belvoir dower remained with her Belfou descendants. For reasons unknown the lordship of Hockering was given to Agnes's second husband Hubert de Ria [Ref: Keats-Rohan Baronies++ p2]
- widowed in early twelfth century [Ref: Keats-Rohan DD p739]
- witnessed the charter by which William d'Aubigny the butler, son-in-law of Adeliza Bigod, gave the manor of Happsburgh to Wymondham priory on the day of his wife's burial [Ref: Green Belvoir p1]
- a confirmation by Henry I to Norwich Cathedral priory referred to Agnes wife of Hubert de Rye's grant of Aldeby, which was subsequently confirmed in a papal bull as the grant of Agnes de Tony [Ref: Keats-Rohan DD p739]
- 1129/30: occurs in Pipe Roll p93, charged with a debt of 35 silver marks because her son was with the count of Flanders. [Ref: Keats-Rohan Belvoir p2, Keats-Rohan DD p739]

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## Generation 17 (con't)

- attested the charter which William de Albin pincerna gave for Wymondham priory on the day his wife Matilda Bigod, Agnes' niece, died. Agnes follows her sister Adelicia Bigod, the principal heir of their father, in the witness list [Ref: Keats-Rohan DD p739]

"According to Keats-Rohan (1999) 330, Hubert de Ryes 'took over the tenancy-in-chief of Hockering, despite the fact that Ralph and Agnes had surviving male issue'. However, no evidence was cited for Agnes as mother of the younger Radulf de Belfou (see below) or for his survival and that of her son Richard when Hockering passed to her second husband. The elder Radulf occurs by early 1083, Acta Guill I 422 no 119, undated letter to Geoffrey, bishop of Coutances and Robert, count of Mortain regarding St Ethelreda's abbey, Ely, written 1081/83: Et ad istum placitum submonete ... Radulfum de Belfo ... et alios quos abbas vobis nominabit. It is not clear when he died and a namesake, possibly his son, occurs instead: Keats-Rohan (1999) 330 suggested that the husband of Agnes was 'probably the same as Ralph de Bellofago sheriff of Norfolk c.1108-1111/15, possibly of Suffolk c.1091-1102'. The former is implausible because Agnes remarried in time to have a son Henry de Ryes who was no longer a minor in 1127, see n 6 below." [http://www-personal.umich.edu/~bobwolfe/gentxt/Origin\\_and\\_early\\_generations\\_of\\_the\\_Tosny\\_family.pdf](http://www-personal.umich.edu/~bobwolfe/gentxt/Origin_and_early_generations_of_the_Tosny_family.pdf) (Stewart, 2010, p.67)

"\*AGNES DE TOSNI: 'Agnes de Toteneio' confirmed the gift of her mother and father of a bovate of land in 'Asclakheby' to Belvoir priory [Mon. Angl. III: 290, Num. VII., 3]. As Agnes de Beaupre, she gave the church and manor of Aldeby to the monks of Norwich [William Page, ed., "Victoria County History of Norfolk, Vol. II, p. 328, 1906]. Hubert de Ria assigned the tithe of his estates at Hockering, Swanton, Deopham, Buxton and Markshall, and Agnes de Bellofago, his wife, gave the church and manor of Aldeby' [Dodwell, Charters of Norwich Cathedral Priory, vol. i, no. xx.]. She had married, firstly, Ralph de Beaufour. Her father was 'Robertus de Belvedeir', founder of Belvoir priory with his wife, ca. 1085 [Mon. Angl. III: 288-9, vol. i., no. iii.]. Her mother was Adelaide [K.S.B. Keats-Rohan, 'Belvoir: The Heirs of Robert and Berengar de Tosny,' Prosopon, no. xix., July 1998]. Agnes had two sisters: Alberada (<1129), m. Robert de Insula, and Adeliza (>1135), m. Roger le Bigod, who possessed Framlingham as a result [Regesta, ii, no. 1495; Rutland MSS, iv, p. 144]." <http://www.freewebs.com/stanhopefamily/>

A summary biography includes the following, "Robert de Tosny had two other daughters, of whom the youngest was Agnes. She confirmed her father's grant of land at Aslackby, Lincolnshire, to Belvoir priory as being part of her marriage portion on her first marriage to Ralph de Beaufour of Hockering (fl. 1086/1100).[8] Widowed in the early twelfth century, she married secondly Hubert I de Ryes, castellan of Norwich, to whom the tenancy-in-chief of Hockering was given by Henry I. She occurs in the 1129/30 Pipe Roll (p. 93) charged with a debt of 35 silver marks because her son was with the count of Flanders. At a similar date she attested the charter which William de Albin pincerna gave for Wymondham priory on the day his wife Matilda Bigod, Agnes's niece, died. Agnes follows her sister Adelisa Bigod in the witness list, where she was accompanied by her daughter Almud and a niece or granddaughter (nepta) Muriel.[9] Her dower lands at Aslackby and at Seaton, Northamptonshire (then in Rutland), were held in 1166 by her son or grandson Ralph de Beaufour from her grandson Hubert II de Ryes.[10] "

<http://familytreemaker.genealogy.com/users/b/r/u/Elmer-Gene-Bruner/GENE4-0271.html>

Ralph de Beaufour and Agnes de Tosny had the following children:

- i. RICHARD<sup>18</sup> DE BEAUFOU was born about 1085. He died on 25 Apr 1143 in pr. Avranches, Normandy, France.

Notes for Richard de Beaufour:

Richard, likely the eldest son of Ralph de Beaufour and his wife Agnes de Tosny, appears to have joined the Priory in Aldeby as per Blomefield:

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## Generation 17 (con't)

"ALDBY, or ALDEBURGH.

Ralph de Beaufoe had a grant of this lordship from the Conqueror, and possessed it at the survey; a freeman of Archbishop Stigand was lord in King Edward's reign, and there belonged to it 2 carucates of land, one villain and 5 borderers, with 3 servi; there were 2 carucates in demean and one among the tenants, 15 acres of meadow, paunage for 20 swine, with one runcus. Fifteen freemen were under his protection, and belonged to his fold, with 40 acres, and 3 carucates of meadow valued at 40s. and there was a church, with 12 acres, valued at 2s. eleven freemen also belonged to it with 2 carucates and a half of land, and 30 acres; of 7 of these his predecessor had the protection in King Edward's time, and Stigand had it of the other 4; and his predecessor had the livery of it with the land; there were 12 borderers, with 5 carucates and a half, and 19 acres of meadow, &c. valued at 33s. but at the survey, at 6l. 10s.-The whole was one leucalong, and half a leuca broad, and paid 2s. and 1d. ob. gelt, whoever possess it. (fn. 1)

Ralph de Beaufoe was a near relation, or son to William de Beaufoe Bishop of Thetford, chancellor to the Conqueror, and left at his death an only daughter, Agnes, who brought it by marriage to Hubert de Rye, castellan of Norwich castle, son of Hubert de Rye, a trusty servant to William the Conqueror, when Duke of Normandy; this Agnes, at the request of Herbert Bishop of Norwich, granted great part of this lordship to the priory of Norwich, founded by that Bishop, with the patronage of the church, which the said Bishop appropriated to the said priory; and a small priory was erected here, as a cell to that priory, dedicated to St. Mary, consisting of a prior and 3 blackmonks.

King Henry I [1100-1035] by his *præispe* commands that the church, all the land and men, &c. which Agnes de Belso gave to the monks of the Holy Trinity of Norwich, in Aldebi, be held by them in perpetual alms, and that no injury, &c. be offered them; witnesses, Roger FitzRichard, William de Tankerville; dated at Rockingham. The said King confirmed the grant of Hubert de Rie, (fn. 2) of tithes in Swanton, Hockering, Deepham, &c. with the church and manor of Aldeby, which Agnes de Belso, his wife, had granted to the said priory, with Richard her son, and Anthony her chaplain, whom they had taken into their society, the tithe of the whole village and hall, 100 acres of arable land, an 100 sheep, a marsh with pasture for 100 sheep, also common of pasture, a carucate of land with 6 socmen, 6 lancheches, (fn. 3) and 40s. rent in Thurketeliart, on the petition of Henry de Rye, son and heir of Hubert and Agnes;- witnesses, William de Tancarville, Richard Basset; dated at London.

From: 'Clavering Hundred: Aldby, or Aldeburgh', An Essay towards a Topographical History of the County of Norfolk: volume 8, pp. 1-5. URL: <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=78391&strquery=Aldeby> Date accessed: 10 February 2013."

"ORMESBY

In this town there were four churches and rectories, all in the gift of the Crown, St. Margaret, St. Michael, St. Peter, and St. Andrew; and Richard de Bellofago, or Beaufoe was presented to them, by King Henry I. he was son of William de Beaufoe, Bishop of Thetford, and in 1107, was archdeacon of all Suffolk, and of Norfolk, and soon after made Bishop of Auranchee in Normandy, and the said King granted him also the patronage of the said churches, all which he gave with the consent of Adam de Beaufoe, to build the hospital of St. Paul's in Norwich, to which they were appropriated and confirmed by John de Grey Bishop of Norwich."

From: 'East Flegg Hundred: Ormesby', An Essay towards a Topographical History of the County of Norfolk: volume 11 (1810), pp. 231-240. URL: <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=78789&strquery=&quot;A>

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## Generation 17 (con't)

dam de Beaufoe"; Date accessed: 10 February 2013.

The above refers to Richard, son of Ralph de Beaufou and Agnes de Tosny. If so he is the nephew of William the Bishop rather than his son. What muddies the waters is an Adam de Beaufoe who authorizes the transfer of lands. If, as stated, the transaction relates to the time of the reign of Henry I (1110-1135) then he is likely also a son of the above Ralph and Agnes. It is also possible that the Earls de Beaufour in the Southwest of England are descended from Adam, assuming that Richard, as appears, had dedicated himself to a religious life. More research is required to make any further statement.

### ARCHDEACONS OF NORWICH DIOCESE:

"Geoffrey

Occ. as tenant of bp. in Norf., 1086 (Domesday Book (1783) 11 fo. 193a) and together with Alfred at or shortly after foundation of Thetford (Norf.) [1107, before 15 Sept.](Regesta 11 no. 834). (fn. 2)

Alfred

First occ., together with Geoffrey, over whom he has precedence, at or shortly after foundation of Thetford [1107, before 15 Sept.] (Regesta 11 no. 834). Also occ., together with Walter archdcn. and Richard [de Bello Fago] archdcn. of Suffolk, who have precedence over him, [c. 1110 x 1119] (Misc. D. M. Stenton p. 160). Last occ. as sole archdcn. at foundation of Great Bricett (Suff.), [1114 x 19] (Mon. Ang. vi(1) 174). (fn. 3)

Osbern

First occ., as tenant in Lakenham (Norf.), called archdcn. of Arminghall (Norf.), Sept. 1101 (First Reg. Norw. p. 34). Last occ., together with Walter archdcn. and Richard de Bello Fago, archdcn. of Suffolk [c. 1115 x 1119] (Reg. Holme 1 no. 120). (fn. 4)

Walter

First occ. [prob. 1111, before 8 Aug.] (Regesta 11 no. 987), but occ. perhaps earlier, [c. Apr. 1109] (Life, Letters etc. of Herbert de Losinga, ed. E. M. Goulburn and H. Symonds (Oxford, 1878) 1 227; for the date see ibid. p. 228 n. 1 and Landon, Archdcns. p. 16). Last occ., together with Osbern archdcn. and Richard de Bello Fago archdcn. of Suffolk, [c. 1115 x 1119] (Reg. Holme 1 no. 120). (fn. 5)  
Occ. together with Alfred archdcn. and Richard [de Bello Fago] archdcn. of Suffolk, [c. 1110 x 1119] (Misc. D. M. Stenton p. 160). Called bp.'s archdcn. by bp. Herbert Losinga (Life, Letters etc. 1 227)."

From: 'Archdeacons of Norwich diocese', *Fasti Ecclesiae Anglicanae 1066-1300: volume 2: Monastic cathedrals (northern and southern provinces)* (1971), pp. 61-62. URL: <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=33868> Date accessed: 11 February 2013.

Hence Richard de Beaufou was Archdeacon of Suffolk between the years, approximately, 1107-1119.

"Richard de Bellofago, archdeacon of Suffolk by 1119, and later bishop of Avranches" (Gillingham, *Proceedings of the Battle Conference 2000*, p.220).

"Richard Beaufou, Bishop of Avranches in 1134 , is supposed to be the grandson of Richard Beaufou, of Beaufou, in Calvados, who married Emma, daughter of Ralph

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## Generation 17 (con't)

Earl of Ivry". (Orderic Vitalis. note, vol. iv, p.134). This would be correct if Richard was the son of Ralph, noted as being the eldest son, and hence Ralph was the son of Richard de Beaufou who married (Emma) d'Ivry. Richard served until 1142 (Wiki).

A study of the Abbey of Avranches provides considerable information on Richard, including his death date.

<http://www.unicaen.fr/mrsh/craham/revue/tabularia/print.php?dossier=sources&file=08allen.xml>

Richard Allen, in the "Five charters concerning the early history of the chapter at Avranches", reports the following: "The first confirmation corresponds to Desroches' summary. It is addressed to Richard de Beaufou, bishop of Avranches (1134-1143), Richard the dean, who must be Richard de Subligny, the archdeacons (unnamed), and chapter of Avranches [54]. The opening section is then followed by the text of a charter issued by Richard de Beaufou, in which he and the dean Richard de Subligny record that the deanship was founded by the "illustrious and pious bishop Turgis" (ab illustri et pie recordationis episcopo Turgisio), and that attached to the prebend was the church of Vains (Saint-Pierre) with its cemetery [55], the tithes of three vavassors (William, Roger, Girard and his sons), the tithes of the vineyards of campo Botri, and various revenues from the manor at Saint-Philbert-(sur-Risle) [56], including the tithes of the mills at Accurso (unidentified), Tolwio (see below), and Livet-(sur-Authou) [57]. It is then recorded that Richard de Subligny added to the prebend the tithes of Choeio (see below), which belonged to his brother's fief (de feodo fratris sui). This is then followed by a later confirmation of Hugh de Morville, bishop of Coutances (1208-1238) and a John, bishop of Dol, and his chapter (see below).

Archbishop Hugh's second confirmation, which appears on folio 34-v of the cartulary, opens with essentially the same text as the first act [58]. Unlike the first charter, however, it is not followed by the act of Richard de Beaufou, but rather by a brief statement that those who would violate the terms of the deanship are subject to anathema. There then follows a witness list that includes the archbishop himself, Richard de Beaufou, Arnulf, bishop of Lisieux (1141-1181), Waleran, dean of Rouen (c. 1137-c. 1146), Geoffrey, archdeacon of Rouen (1133-1148), Osmund II, archdeacon of Rouen (1111x1115-1158), Bernard, abbot of Mont-Saint-Michel (1131-1149), Fraternalis, abbot of Saint-Ouen de Rouen (after 12 June 1141 x before 1 Aug. 1142-1157), Rodulf, abbot of La Croix-Saint-Leufroy (before 1143-after 1158), and three archdeacons, two of whom, Fulbert III (c. 1124-c. 1158) and Giles (1138-1170), were attached to the church of Rouen, while the third could either be Hugh de Fréville, archdeacon of Rouen (c. 1138-c. 1158), or Hugh de Lingèvres, archdeacon of Avranches (1142) [59]. Based on these dates, the charter was probably produced in around 1142, and certainly no later than 25 April 1143 (de Beaufou's death). If it was issued at this time, it was undoubtedly related to the increasing influence of Geoffrey of Anjou in the duchy. On 6 April 1141 he had seized Lisieux from its bishop, and by 1142 he had captured both Avranches and Coutances [60]. According to John of Marmoutier, the count of Anjou was met by Richard de Beaufou as he approached the city, and the two men walked to the cathedral and then the castle, where the bishop officially surrendered the city [61]. Aware that such a dramatic shift in the politics of the duchy could have ramifications for the cathedral's possessions, the chapter had perhaps petitioned the archbishop of Rouen, who still seems to have been supporting King Stephen as late as 1143, for a second confirmation [62]. The first had not made any provisions for those who would violate the terms of the deanship, but the second expressly threatened anathema for such actions, a warning perhaps implicitly intended for the new master of Avranches. Indeed, the cathedral was not the only religious institution in the region to seek the archbishop's protection following the Angevin occupation of the Avranchin [63]. The gathering of men who witnessed the charter probably occurred in Rouen. It was one of the last cities not under Angevin control at this time, and was home to eight of the twelve witnesses. Moreover, we know that



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### Generation 17 (con't)

Arnulf, bishop of Lisieux, was in Rouen in 1142 conducting diocesan business [64], although he had not yet been recognised by Geoffrey of Anjou [65]. The diplomatic value of Hugh's charters has already been discussed in detail by Thomas Waldman [66]. Although these two additional acts represent only one percent of the total number of charters issued by the archbishop, they are not without their importance to our understanding of this body of texts. The second confirmation, for example, allows us to refute the claim that Richard de Beaufou never witnessed for Hugh [67]. More interesting still is the act's anathema clause: Quisquis vero contra hanc nostre constitutionis paginam scienter venire temptauerit, nisi pie que incepit, corrigere procurauerit, sciat se anathemati subiciendum, et gravi iactura plectandum. <http://www.unicaen.fr/mrsh/craham/revue/tabularia/print.php?dossier=sources&file=08allen.xml>

27. ii. RALPH DE BEAUFOU was born about 1090 in pr. Hockering, Norfolk, England. He died after 1154 in pr. South Creake, Norfolk, England. He married Unknown before 1100.
- iii. GILBERT DE BEAUFOU.

Notes for Gilbert de Beaufou:

#### "PREBENDARIES OF HORTON PREBEND

Manor of Horton (Glos.) given to cath. by Agnes [de Bellofago], wife of Hubert de Ria, prob. to be held by a kinsman (cf. Gilbert and Robert de Bellofago, below), conf. ? 1131 (RSO I 202-3, cal. Regesta II no. 1716). Conf. by pope 26 Nov. 1146 (PUE II no. 53 p. 210) and by Henry II 1158 (RSO I 205). Church of Horton (Worcester dioc.) apparently gr. as preb. before 1161 (RSO I 217-18, for date see Philip chanc., list 4).

Preb. prob. in existence by c. 1150 (Psalter list). Preb. annexed to bpric. 11 Apr. 1219, in place of Major Pars Altaris, list 41 (Sar. Chs. pp. 85-6, 95). Released, in place of Potterne, papal conf. 11 May 1255 (RSO I 196-7; list 47).

Deeds concerning preb. I/6/H-L/9; IV/E.5/Prebend of Horton/1-7, 12. Presentations by prebs., Reg. G. Giffard II 86, 509.

pr.-preb.; decani side; term of residence c. 1270: Apr.-

June. Valuations

1220s 20m.; 1226 20m.; c. 1284 20m.; 1291 £4 6s.

#### 8d. PREBENDARIES

Gilbert de Bellofago

First occ., presum. can., 13 Apr. 1149 (Regesta III no. 795). Occ. this preb., receiving an augmentation of endowment, before Jan. 1155 (IV/E.5/ Prebend of Horton/5; for date cf. Eyton, Itin. Hen. II pp. 3-4). **Described as son of Agnes, wife of Ralph de Bellofago** (IV/E.5/Prebend of Horton/5), and presum. related to donor of Horton, Agnes de Bellofago (above).

Robert de Bellofago (fn. 1)

Presum. related to Gilbert de Bellofago (above). Occ. this preb. 1155 x 61 (RSO I

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### Generation 17 (con't)

217-18, for date see Philip chanc., list 4). Also occ. as can. July x 18 Nov. 1184 (Cart. Waltham no. 111), 1189 x 90 (Cart. Reading I no. 203), Apr. or May 1193 (RSO I 241, 244, 248). Said in 1219, some time after his death, to have held this preb. (Sar. Chs. p. 86). (fn. 2) Donor of Salisbury, D. & C. Libr. MS 42 (Cat. Libr. Sal.), and of vestments before 1214 (RSO II 129, 132, also pd. Ceremonies pp. 171, 174). Called Master by Gerald of Wales (Giraldi Cambrensis Opera, ed. J. S. Brewer (RS xxi, 1861-9) III 92).

Preb. annexed to bpric. 11 Apr. 1219 (Sar. Chs. pp. 85-6, 95). Bp. occ. as preb. Oct. 1226 x Feb. 1227 (app. 1). Preb. released, in place of Potterne (list 47), 1254, papal conf. 11 May 1255 (RSO I 196-8)." <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=34255&strquery=Bellofago>

26. **AGNES**<sup>17</sup> **DE TOSNY** (Robert de Tosny Lord of<sup>16</sup> Belvoir, Ralph II de Tosny et<sup>15</sup> Conches, Ralph I Seigneur de Tosny et<sup>14</sup> Conches, Hughes I de Cavalcamp Seigneur<sup>13</sup> de Conches, Malahule Eysteinnsson Earl of<sup>12</sup> More, Eystein Ivarsson Glumra the noisy Jarl of Uplanders and<sup>11</sup> Hedemarken, Ivar Halfdansson Jarl of<sup>10</sup> Oppland, Halfdan Sveidasson "the aged" Jarl Oppland Margrave av<sup>9</sup> Frisis, Sveid I "Sea King" Sveidsson (Heytirsson) King<sup>8</sup> of Norway, Heytir Gorrasson King of<sup>7</sup> Kvenland, Alfheim Gor<sup>6</sup> Thorasson, Thorri Snaersson King in<sup>5</sup> Kvenland, Snaer (Snjor) Jokulsson Jøkulsson<sup>4</sup> (King of Kvenland), Frosti / Jøkull Karasson King in<sup>3</sup> Kvenland, Kari Fornjotsson King in<sup>2</sup> Kvenland, Fornjotur Kvenland<sup>1</sup> King) was born about 1075 in pr. Belvoir, Leistershire, England. She died after 29 Sep 1130. She married (1) **HUBERT DE RYE II**, son of Hubert De Rye after 1102. He was born about 1045 in Ryes, Calvados near Bayeux, Normandy, France. She married **RALPH DE BEAUFOU**. He was born about 1040 in Bellofago (Beaufour), Pont-l'Eveque, Calvados, Normandie, France. He died about 1101 in pr. Hockering, Norfolk, England.

Notes for Agnes de Tosny:

In order to fully understand the circumstances in relation to Agnes' inheritance from her husband Ralph de Beaufou, as well as her dower rights, as well as lands she would have been entitled to from her father since there was no issue from any of her three brothers (pp.264-266), and the guardianship or wardship of her young sons, upon her husband's death and her re-marriage (p.330, 339, 372) to Hubert de Rye, by another family (in this case the King), and age disparities in marriage at this time (p.337). All of these factors influence what is seen in relation to not only Agnes, but in commonly seen in the lives of other women in Medieval England (Judith A. Green, 'The Aristocracy of Norman England', Cambridge University Press, 1997).

The exact birthdate of Agnes is not know, although she seems to be the youngest child of Robert and Adeliza. Hence it is not known at present whether she was born in Normandy or England.

"AGNES, d aft Sep 1130, (1) = Radulf de Belfou, lord of Hockering, d aft 1100 (2) = (2) HUBERT de Ryes, d bef 1127" (Stewart, p.2)

"The full name of the mother of this family is provided by Agnes, Only the initial letter of her name is given in Carte Belv 288-289 no 1, record of the foundation of Belvoir priory by her husband: Robertus inceperat ecclesiam sanctæ Mariæ juxta castellum suum ... Robertus et A. ejus uxor ...

Robertus, concedente A. uxore sua ... Mortuâ verò A. uxore Roberti; the full name was given in an undated charter of her daughter Agnes, ibid 290 no 7: ego Agnes de Toteneio confirmo donationem elemosinarum quas pater meus Robertus de Toteneio, et mater mea Adelais dederunt ecclesie sanctæ Mariæ de Belvoir.

Agnes occurs in the 1129/30 Pipe Roll (p. 93) charged with a debt of 35 silver marks because her son was with the count of Flanders. At a similar date she attested the charter which William de Albini pincerna gave for Wymondham priory on the day his wife Matilda Bigod, Agnes's niece, died. Agnes follows her sister Adelisa Bigod in the witness list, where she was accompanied by her daughter Almud and a niece or granddaughter (nepta) Muriel. Her dower lands at Aslackby and at Seaton, Northamptonshire (then in Rutland), were held in 1166 by her son or grandson Ralph de Beaufour." (Keats-Rohan, 1998, p.1) <http://users.ox.ac.uk/~prosop/prosopon/issue9-1.pdf>

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## Generation 17 (con't)

Similarly, Keats-Rohan reports, "Robert de Tosny had two other daughters, of whom the youngest was Agnes. She confirmed her father's grant of land at Aslackby, Lincolnshire, to Belvoir priory as being part of her marriage portion on her first marriage to Ralph de Beaufour of Hockering (fl. 1086/1100). Widowed in the early twelfth century, she married secondly Hubert I de Ryes, castellan of Norwich, to whom the tenancy-in-chief of Hockering was given by Henry I. She occurs in the 1129/30 Pipe Roll (p. 93) charged with a debt of 35 silver marks because her son was with the count of Flanders. At a similar date she attested the charter which William de Albin pincerna gave for Wymondham priory on the day his wife Matilda Bigod, Agnes's niece, died. Agnes follows her sister Adelisa Bigod in the witness list, where she was accompanied by her daughter Almud and a niece or granddaughter (nepta) Muriel. Her dower lands at Aslackby and at Seaton, Northamptonshire (then in Rutland), were held in 1166 by her son or grandson Ralph de Beaufour from her grandson Hubert II de Ryes. Prosopon

Presumably this means that on her marriage to Ralph Beaufou, Robert de Todeni (Tosny) gave his daughter Agnes the manors of Acklesby in Lincolnshire and Seaton in Rutland (now Northamptonshire), and if she became a widow would be entitled to this land as her dower rights. Apparently they ultimately descended to her son Ralph de Beaufou." (p.1) <http://users.ox.ac.uk/~prosop/prosopon/issue9-1.pdf>. Documents related to both manors will provide key information showing the continuity and descent across generations.

Stewart (2012) provides the following information: "Carte Belv 290 no 7, undated charter: *ego Agnes de Toteneio confirmo donationem elemosinarum quas pater meus Robertus de Toteneio, et mater mea Adelais dederunt ecclesiae sanctae Mariae de Belvoir ... et confirmo donationem de una bovata terrae in Asclakheby, et duabus partibus decimae de dominio ... Hoc autem specialiter confirmo quia sit de matrimonio meo.*

Agnes was probably living on 29 Sep 1130, or at any rate within the year beforehand, as she occurs in the pipe roll for 1129/30 completed by Michaelmas, Rotul Scacc Henr I 93 (expanded): *Agnes de belfago reddit compotum de .xxxv. marcis argenti quia filius suus porrexit ad comitum Flandrensis.*

Agnes was the mother of Radulf's son Richard before she married Hubert de Ryes, Reg Regum Anglo-Norm ii 356-357 Appendix no 189, undated charter of Henry I for Holy Trinity, Norwich, probably written 13/16 May 1127: *Notum vobis facio quod ego concedo donum quod fecit Hubertus de Ria de decimis suis monachis ecclesie sancte Trinitatis de Norwico ... Concedo eciam eidem ecclesie ecclesiam sancte Marie de Aldebi, quam Agnes de Belfo uxor ejus donavit cum Ricardo filio suo.*" [http://www-personal.umich.edu/~bobwolfe/gentxt/Origin\\_and\\_early\\_generations\\_of\\_the\\_Tosny\\_family.pdf](http://www-personal.umich.edu/~bobwolfe/gentxt/Origin_and_early_generations_of_the_Tosny_family.pdf) (p.66)

AGNES de Tosny (-before 1127). "Agnes de Toteneio" confirmed the donation to Belvoir priory, Lincolnshire by "pater meus Robertus de Toteneio et mater mea Adelais", by undated charter. Henry I King of England confirmed the donation of "decimas de Hokinghe, de Swanetuna, de Depham, de Bukestuna, de Mercheshale" by "Hubertus de Ria...Agnes de Belfo uxor eius...cum Ricardo filio suo" to Holy Trinity, Norwich, at the request of "Henrici filii et heredis ipsorum", by charter dated to [1127]. Her second marriage is confirmed by the undated charter under which her son "Henricus de Rya" confirmed the donations to Belvoir priory, Lincolnshire by "Roberti avi mei et Agnetis matris meae". m firstly RALPH de Belfou, son of ---. m secondly HUBERT de Rie, son of HUBERT de Rie & his wife --- (-before 1127). Note that some of the manors of her first husband came into possession of her second husband and subsequently their children.

Some random (and sometimes repeated) facts with sources include the following:

- her share of her father's lands seems to have been limited to a marriage portion at Aslackby, where she gave land to Belvoir Priory, later confirmed by her son Henry de Ryes [Ref: Green Belvoir p1]
- confirmed her father's grant of land at Aslackby, Lincolnshire, to Belvoir priory as being part of her marriage portion of her first marriage [Ref: Keats-Rohan DD p739]

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## Generation 17 (con't)

- her Belvoir dower remained with her Belfou descendants. For reasons unknown the lordship of Hockering was given to Agnes's second husband Hubert de Ria [Ref: Keats-Rohan Baronies++ p2]
- widowed in early twelfth century [Ref: Keats-Rohan DD p739]
- witnessed the charter by which William d'Aubigny the butler, son-in-law of Adeliza Bigod, gave the manor of Happsburgh to Wymondham priory on the day of his wife's burial [Ref: Green Belvoir p1]
- a confirmation by Henry I to Norwich Cathedral priory referred to Agnes wife of Hubert de Rye's grant of Aldeby, which was subsequently confirmed in a papal bull as the grant of Agnes de Tony [Ref: Keats-Rohan DD p739]
- 1129/30: occurs in Pipe Roll p93, charged with a debt of 35 silver marks because her son was with the count of Flanders. [Ref: Keats-Rohan Belvoir p2, Keats-Rohan DD p739]
- attested the charter which William de Albini pincerna gave for Wymondham priory on the day his wife Matilda Bigod, Agnes' niece, died. Agnes follows her sister Adelicia Bigod, the principal heir of their father, in the witness list [Ref: Keats-Rohan DD p739]

"According to Keats-Rohan (1999) 330, Hubert de Ryes 'took over the tenancy-in-chief of Hockering, despite the fact that Ralph and Agnes had surviving male issue'. However, no evidence was cited for Agnes as mother of the younger Radulf de Belfou (see below) or for his survival and that of her son Richard when Hockering passed to her second husband. The elder Radulf occurs by early 1083, Acta Guill I 422 no 119, undated letter to Geoffrey, bishop of Coutances and Robert, count of Mortain regarding St Ethelreda's abbey, Ely, written 1081/83: Et ad istum placitum submonete ... Radulfum de Belfo ... et alios quos abbas vobis nominabit. It is not clear when he died and a namesake, possibly his son, occurs instead: Keats-Rohan (1999) 330 suggested that the husband of Agnes was 'probably the same as Ralph de Bellofago sheriff of Norfolk c.1108-1111/15, possibly of Suffolk c.1091-1102'. The former is implausible because Agnes remarried in time to have a son Henry de Ryes who was no longer a minor in 1127, see n 6 below." [http://www-personal.umich.edu/~bobwolfe/gentxt/Origin\\_and\\_early\\_generations\\_of\\_the\\_Tosny\\_family.pdf](http://www-personal.umich.edu/~bobwolfe/gentxt/Origin_and_early_generations_of_the_Tosny_family.pdf) (Stewart, 2010, p.67)

"\*AGNES DE TOSNI: 'Agnes de Toteneio' confirmed the gift of her mother and father of a bovate of land in 'Asclakheby' to Belvoir priory [Mon. Angl. III: 290, Num. VII., 3]. As Agnes de Beaupre, she gave the church and manor of Aldeby to the monks of Norwich [William Page, ed., "Victoria County History of Norfolk, Vol. II, p. 328, 1906]. 'Hubert de Ria assigned the tithe of his estates at Hockering, Swanton, Deopham, Buxton and Markshall, and Agnes de Bellofago, his wife, gave the church and manor of Aldeby' [Dodwell, Charters of Norwich Cathedral Priory, vol. i, no. xx.]. She had married, firstly, Ralph de Beaufour. Her father was 'Robertus de Belvedeir', founder of Belvoir priory with his wife, ca. 1085 [Mon. Angl. III: 288-9, vol. i., no. iii.]. Her mother was Adelaide [K.S.B. Keats-Rohan, 'Belvoir: The Heirs of Robert and Berengar de Tosny,' Prosopon, no. xix., July 1998]. Agnes had two sisters: Alberada (<1129), m. Robert de Insula, and Adeliza (>1135), m. Roger le Bigod, who possessed Framlingham as a result [Regesta, ii, no. 1495; Rutland MSS, iv, p. 144]." <http://www.freewebs.com/stanhopefamily/>

A summary biography includes the following, "Robert de Tosny had two other daughters, of whom the youngest was Agnes. She confirmed her father's grant of land at Aslackby, Lincolnshire, to Belvoir priory as being part of her marriage portion on her first marriage to Ralph de Beaufour of Hockering (fl. 1086/1100).[8] Widowed in the early twelfth century, she married secondly Hubert I de Ryes, castellan of Norwich, to whom the tenancy-in-chief of Hockering was given by Henry I. She occurs in the 1129/30 Pipe Roll (p. 93) charged with a debt of 35 silver marks because her son was with the count of Flanders. At a similar date she attested the charter which William de Albini pincerna gave for Wymondham priory on the day his wife Matilda Bigod, Agnes's niece, died. Agnes follows her sister Adelisa Bigod in the witness list, where she was accompanied by her daughter Almud and a niece or granddaughter (nepta) Muriel.[9] Her dower lands at Aslackby and at Seaton, Northamptonshire (then in Rutland), were held in 1166 by her son or grandson Ralph de Beaufour from her grandson Hubert II de Ryes.[10] "

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## Generation 17 (con't)

<http://familytreemaker.genealogy.com/users/b/r/u/Elmer-Gene-Bruner/GENE4-0271.html>

Notes for Hubert de RYE II:

He founded another baronial family, which proved of even briefer duration. He held the Honour of Hingham in Norfolk, comprising thirty-five knights' fees, and succeeded Ralph Guader as Castellan of Norwich in 1074. His wife, Agnes de Toden, a daughter of the first Baron of Belvoir, had been the richly-dowered widow of one of the De Beaufoes, and brought him several other manors in the county. "He cast his lot in closely with the church, half founded and richly endowed the splendid cathedral of Norwich," and assumed the cross in his later years. Both his son and his grandson, who in turn succeeded him, worthily emulated his munificence to the church: and with the latter, another Hubert, the line expired in 1188.

Stewart (2012) provides a good overview of Hubert in relation to his wife Agnes de Tosny - as follows:

"Reg S Osmund i 202-203, undated charter of Queen Matilda written 1101/18 (Reg Regum Anglo-Norm ii 145 no 1199) mixed up by the scribe in the Salisbury register with a notification by Henry I attested 8 Sep 1131 (ibid ii 253 no 1716): *Notum sit vobis omnibus ... quod Agnes uxor Huberti de Ria, et Henricus filius ejus, dederunt ecclesie Sancte Mariæ Sarum manerium de Hortun*; Carte Belv 290 no 8, undated charter of Henry de Ryes, son of Hubert and Agnes: *Henricus de Rya ... Sciatis bene me concessisse, et warentizasse donationem Roberti avi mei, et Agnetis matris meæ, decimæ de dominio de Aslacheby, monachis de Belveer*-see n 1 above for his mother's charter confirming the same donation within the lordship of Aslackby, her maritagium. Hubert was not castellan of Norwich in 1075 following the flight of Radulf de Gael, earl of Norfolk & Suffolk, after his marriage to Emma, daughter of William fitz Osbern and Adeliza °4.5, as stated in a eulogising fabrication written after 1539, perhaps early in the 17th century, headed 'Marianus libro tercio de monasterio Colcestrensi et ejus fundatore', British Library MS Cotton Nero D viii folio 345 (printed in RHF XII 789-791 titled 'Genealogica historia Eudonis majoris domus regie in Angliæ regno'), Carte Colcest 607 no 1: *Hubertus* [filius Huberti de Ria], *cui commissa est turris Norwici, post fugam Radulfi de Waer*. The unreliability of this chronicle of St John's abbey at Colchester was detailed in Round (1922) passim.

Hubert's brothers were apparently born ca 1040-1055: Robert (d 1081) was bishop of Sées from 1072, Adam (d 1098) was a major tenant in Kent, see Keats-Rohan (1999) 123, and Eudo dapifer (d 1120) was a tenant-in-chief in ten counties, ibid 194; Hubert was not a tenant in Domesday but occurs in England from 1091 onwards, Lib Custum 26, subscription to confirmation by William II for Salisbury cathedral dated 1091, copied into the Guildhall's record book ca 1320: + *Signum Huberti de Rya*. He was probably around 45+ when he married Agnes, so that she was perhaps not his first wife.

His son Henry had inherited by May 1127 when he obtained confirmation from the king of earlier donations by his parents, Reg Regum Anglo-Norm ii 356-357 Appendix no 189, undated charter of Henry I for Holy Trinity, Norwich, probably written 13/16 May 1127 (see ibid 204 no 1479): *Notum vobis facio quod ego concedo donum quod fecit Hubertus de Ria de decimis suis monachis ecclesie sancte Trinitatis de Norwico ... Concedo eciam eidem ecclesie ecclesiam sancte Marie de Aldebi, quam Agnes de Belfo uxor ejus donavit cum Ricardo filio suo ... Has donationes petitione et concessione Henrici filii et heredis ipsorum eidem ecclesie in perpetuam elemosinam firme et quiete et libero concedo et auctoritate sigilli mei confirmo.*" [http://www-personal.umich.edu/~bobwolfe/gentxt/Origin\\_and\\_early\\_generations\\_of\\_the\\_Tosny\\_family.pdf](http://www-personal.umich.edu/~bobwolfe/gentxt/Origin_and_early_generations_of_the_Tosny_family.pdf)

Hubert de RYE II and Agnes de Tosny had the following children:

- i. HENRY<sup>18</sup> DE RYE was born after 1102 in Hockering, Norfolk.

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## Generation 17 (con't)

- ii. HUBERT DE RYE III was born after 1102 in Hockering, Norfolk.
- iii. OLIVE DE RYE. She married RALPH DE LA HAYE COMPTE DE MORTAIN.

Notes for Olive de Rye:

"RICHARD TURSTIN: He was also known as Halduc ou Haldup. He founded Lessay: 'L'abbaye de Lessay est fondée en 1056 (ou 1064) par Richard Turstin Haldup et sa femme Anna [Charte de fondation [Arch. dép. Manche, H 4601]. Their son, Raoul de la Haye, alias Radulph or Ranulph ['Radus de Haia 2 mil. et dim. de honore de Plessis, et 1 mil. de honore de Mort. de feodo de Criensiis, et ad servit. suum 6 mil. et dim. in Constant' - RBE], sénéchal du comte de Mortain, married Olive de Rye, daughter of Hubert de Rie and Agnes de Tosni. 'Agnes de Toteneio' confirmed the gift of her mother and father of a bovate of land in 'Asclakheby' to Belvoir priory [Mon. Angl. III: 290, Num. VII., 3]. As Agnes de Beaupre, she gave the church and manor of Aldeby to the monks of Norwich [William Page, ed., "Victoria County History of Norfolk, Vol. II, p. 328, 1906]. 'Hubert de Ria assigned the tithe of his estates at Hockering, Swanton, Deopham, Buxton and Markshall, and Agnes de Bellofago, his wife, gave the church and manor of Aldeby' [Dodwell, Charters of Norwich Cathedral Priory, vol. i, no. xx.]. She had married, firstly, Ralph de Beaufou. Her father was 'Robertus de Belvedeir', founder of Belvoir priory with his wife, ca. 1085 [Mon. Angl. III: 288-9, vol. i., no. iii.]. Her mother was Adelaïse [K.S.B. Keats-Rohan, 'Belvoir: The Heirs of Robert and Berengar de Tosny,' Prosopon, no. xix., July 1998]. Agnes had two sisters: Alberada (<1129), m. Robert de Insula, and Adeliza (>1135), m. Roger le Bigod, who possessed Framlingham as a result [Regesta, ii, no. 1495; Rutland MSS, iv, p. 144]." <http://baronshaye-du-puits.webs.com/>

"Agnes occurs in the 1129/30 Pipe Roll (p. 93) charged with a debt of 35 silver marks because her son was with the count of Flanders. At a similar date she attested the charter which William de Albin pincerna gave for Wymondham priory on the day his wife Matilda Bigod, Agnes's niece, died. Agnes follows her sister Adelisa Bigod in the witness list, where she was accompanied by her daughter Almod and a niece or granddaughter (nepta) Muriel. Her dower lands at Aslackby and at Seaton, Northamptonshire (then in Rutland), were held in 1166 by her son or grandson Ralph de Beaufour." (Keats-Rohan, 1998, p.1) <http://users.ox.ac.uk/~prosop/prosopon/issue9-1.pdf>. It is likely that Olive and Almod are the same daughter of Agnes.

Notes for Ralph de Beaufou:

RALPH DE BEAUFOU (BELLOFAGO, BELFAI, BEAUFOUR, BEAUFOI, BEAUFO)

### A. Arrived with William the Conqueror

The names of either Ralph or his elder brother Robert appear on the various lists of those arriving in England with William the Conqueror. It is probable that both did arrive at this time, however there is much confusion among later authors.

"Likely born Beaufour, Calvados, Cant Cambremer, Normandy, France. Beaufou, Beaufoi, or Belfai, latinised Bellofago, is in the neighbourhood of Pont-l'Évêque. Its lords were descended in female line from Ralph, Count d'Ivry, uterine brother of Duke Richard I. of Normandy; and Sir Henry Ellis, in his Introduction to Domesday, suggests that the Radulphus of that book was a near relation, if not a son, of William de Beaufoe, Bishop of Thetford, Chaplain and Chancellor of the Conqueror." [http://www.1066.co.nz/library/battle\\_abbey\\_roll1/subchap117.htm](http://www.1066.co.nz/library/battle_abbey_roll1/subchap117.htm). One can sense the uncertainty in the sources at this point, and it has taken considerable effort with primary sources (or at least contemporary), to tease out the relationships here to provide a clear view of who is who

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## Generation 17 (con't)

within this family.

"Ralph is Seigneur de Beaufour in 1066" (Ellis, Hurstpierpoint: Its Lords and Families, Ancient and Modern, 1886, p.24-25, Google Books). However another author notes that, "Robert le Sier de Belfou" owned the family estates (as son and heir) in 1066 (Planche, London, 1874, p.558). Again, though, it seems that there is an assumption of many that Ralph and Robert are the same person. Keats-Rohan believes that Ralph was likely related to William Bishop of Thetford, and the wife of Hugh de Montfort (Domesday People, p.330). The research of the present author (DKF) suggests that both were siblings of Ralph (along with the eldest son Robert, who returned to Normandy and later in life became a monk at Bec).

In the Battle Abbey Roll and similar "original" list of those who are purported to have come over with William the Conqueror, we must realize that some are Medieval fabrications or combined documents including the names of tenants-in-chief in the Domesday Book. In the notes to Wace's book, "The Conquest of England", it is stated that, "The Beaufou of the conquest is called Robert, both in Wace and William of Poitiers, but Raoul in contemporary documents" (p.190). Raoul and Ralph are equivalent. See <http://www.three-peaks.net/1066.htm> for a critique of these records.

Dives-Sur-Mere List: The following list is reported to be from a plaque in the church at Dives-sur-Mer, Normandy, France, where William the Conqueror and his knights said mass before setting sail to invade England in 1066. It purports to list all the knights who took part in the invasion (but not, however, the 55,000 soldiers with more than 700 boats who accompanied these knights and many of whom were granted land in England as tenants of the Tenant in Chief). Another author states that, "These Were the commanders. They were the elite who had provided ships, horses, men and supplies for the venture. They were granted the lordships. The list does not include the Estimated 12,000, Standard bearers, Men at Arms, Yeomen, Freemen and other ranks, although some of these were granted smaller parcels of England, some even as small as 1/8 th of a knight's fee" . <http://www.robertsewell.ca/battleabbey.html>

Here we see: de Beaufou Guillaume, de Beaufou Raoul. [Note by [www.nay.org](http://www.nay.org) webmaster], or Guillaume de Beaufou, Raoul de Beaufou, or William Beaufou, Beaufou Robert (depending on the record).

The Catholic Encyclopedia records that, "Bishop Herfast, a chaplain to William the Conqueror, removed his bishop's chair to Thetford. He died in 1084, and was succeeded by William de Bellofago (de Beaufeu), also known as William Galsagus (1086-91). William de Bellofago was succeeded by Herbert de Losinga" in 1091 and who moved the See to Norwich. <http://www.newadvent.org/cathen/11121a.htm>

### B. Residence in England

"RALPH DE BELLO-FAGO. Ralph de Bello-fago is supposed by Blomefield to have been brother to William de Beaufoe, Bishop of Thetford; and he appears to have had a son, Ralph de Bello-fago, who was sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk temp. Henry I. At the time of the Survey, Ralph de Bello-fago had fourteen burgesses in the New Burgh of Norwich, besides a grant of fifty-two lordships in this county valed at £86 12s 3d (George Munford, An analysis of the Domesday book of the county of Norfolk, 1858, p.31). About 1091-1102 Ralph was Sheriff of Suffolk (Keats-Rohan, Domesday People, p.330. It is likely in this year that Ralph died. Note that he was Sheriff of Suffolk, suggesting that during his lifetime, despite possessing numerous manors, his principal seat may have been in Suffolk, although the evidence suggests that Hockering, Norfolk was his prime abode. Evidence that he held this as his principal residence is found in Mon. Ang. iii, 330-1. That he was "Baron of Hockering" can be found here: <http://wc.rootsweb.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=wtm2&id=I185367>, and Keats-Rohan, p.330,739).

Hockering

Hundred: Mitford

County: Norfolk

Total population: 47.5 households (very large).

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### Generation 17 (con't)

Total tax assessed: 6.5 geld units (quite large).  
Taxable units: Taxable value 6.5 geld units.  
Value: Value to lord in 1066 £4. Value to lord in 1086 £5.  
Households: 3 villagers. 23 smallholders. 4 slaves. 7 freemen. 10.5 free men. Ploughland: 5 lord's plough teams. 5 men's plough teams.  
Other resources: Meadow 15 acres. Woodland 200 pigs. 1.5 mill. Livestock in 1066: 9 cattle. 80 sheep.  
Livestock in 1086: 9 cattle. 33 pigs. 113 sheep. Lord in 1066: Sigar of Hockering.  
Lord in 1086: Ralph of Beaufour. Tenant-in-chief in 1086: Ralph of Beaufour.  
Phillimore reference: 20,14 <http://domesdaymap.co.uk/place/TG0713/hockering/>

However this Manor was in the hands of his wife's second husband, Hubert de Rie, in the time of Henry II (<http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=78664>; Keats-Rohan, p.316).

It is probable that the estate that went to the descendants of the first husband of Agnes was Swanton-Morley (<http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=78624>), but only temporarily. His wife Agnes (or the legal system) seems to have favoured the descendants of her second marriage with some of the properties of Ralph Beaufou (likely her dower lands and her right of disposal due to the fact that all her Beaufou children were minors). It is difficult to determine which of the many grants to Ralph went to his direct descendants. See <http://domesdaymap.co.uk/name/413050/ralph-of-beaufour/> for a complete list of those manors where Ralph was Lord or Tenant in Chief.

Another reference states that, "Ralph of Beaufour (Bellofago) was from Beaufour, Calvados, in Normandy. He was the lord of Hockering in Norfolk. He was a Class D (£100-£200) landholder. Besides, he was the sheriff of Suffolk in the period between 1091 and 1102 and of Norfolk in the early part of Henry I's reign. His brother or a relative was the bishop of Thetford, William de Beaufour. He married Agnes, who was the daughter of Robert de Tosny. Despite having two sons, Richard and Ralph, after his death, Hockering went to Agnes's second husband, Hubert I de Ryes and his descendants (p.43). <http://www.thesis.bilkent.edu.tr/0002133.pdf>. This is one of the few references which notes, correctly, that Ralph had two sons, and with their names and birth order also correct (as per other sources noted under the entries for Richard and Ralph).

In speaking of Robert / Ralph and William of the various 1066 rolls, Planche states that, "No particulars are known of either, and except through females, no descendants are traceable in England (London, 1874, p.568). However with a concerted Internet search of primary (e.g., Pipe Rolls) and secondary (e.g., historian Blomefield) documentation (not genealogical trees without sources), good evidence of multi-generational inheritance in the Beaufour family from the patriarch Richard has surfaced.

It appears that since Ralph was sheriff of Suffolk until 1101, and his wife Agnes re-married by about 1102 (see later), we can date the death of Ralph to about 1101.

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What follows is the jumble of interpretations made by authors faced with the confusion issuing from the inconsistency in the information from early Medieval sources. What is noteworthy, however, is that there is good primary source information embedded in the information below. The present author (DKF) suggests that the focus be on the primary source information (in Latin or translations), and not on the interpretations of these authors. An example of the garbled information cobbled together from primary and secondary sources, but which may include considerable speculation:

"There is another Fitz-Walter mentioned in Domesday, who appears of the same family, and whose descent will still further elucidate our subject. This was Ralph Fitz-Walter, whose name occurs frequently under the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk ; as also does that of Ralph de Bellofago, or Beaufoy, who was the same person or his son. A William de Beaufoy,(1) or Belffou, occurs also in Berks and Dorset. Ralph was sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk, temp. Henry I., whose



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## Generation 17 (con't)

daughter and heir, Agnes, married Hubert de Rye, who was living 1146. Agatha, eldest daughter and coheir of Fulke de Beaufoy, married, at the end of the twelfth century, Robert Aguillon, whose eldest daughter and coheir married Robert de Cokefield. To both these families are assigned a fleur de lis for a coat of arms ; and to Beaufelde, gules a fleur de lis ermine. Assuming this latter to be synonymous with Beaufoy, it is pretty clear that this armorial device was inherited by Cokefield from Aguillon, and by Aguillon from Beaufoy. Here then would be strong presumption of the

(1) Another William de Beaufoy was Chaplain and Chancellor to William I., and also Bishop of Thetford or Norwich, and died circa 1091. From the period of death, this might seem to be brother of Ralph Fitz-Walter alias Beaufoy ; but if this family and Auberville were identical, as supposed (vide post), this could not be. Ralph Fitz-Walter was probably lord of Beaufoy by marriage, as, according to Du Chesne, his son and heir, Richard " seigneur de Beaufoy " makes a charter, a.d. 1081, in the lifetime of his father, but probably after his mother's death. If so, the bishop might have been uncle of Richard's mother. Unfortunately the accounts of the early Norman Beaufoys are confused and contradictory. The English translator of Ordericus Vitalis, in a note, vol. iv. p. 134, says, " that Richard Beaufou, Bishop of Avranches, in 1134, is supposed to be grandson of Richard Beaufou, of Beaufou, in Calvados, who married Emma, daughter of Ralph Earl of Ivry, and had by her two sons, Robert and Humphrey." The account in the Dictionary of Dubois (from William of Jumaieges), is at variance with this, in giving (certainly incorrectly) Emma of Bayeux as wife to Richard, living 1081. Otherwise it may be substantially correct, it being there stated that Ralph was sire of Beaufoy, 1066 ; Richard, his son and heir, 1081, who had three daughters and three sons - Richard, the bishop ; William, the second, a knight, in the service of William Rufus ; and Robert, the eldest, who, with his two sons, William and Richard, became monks of Bee, leaving his daughter Emma heiress of Beaufou, who married Robert Baynel, who took the name and arms of Beaufoy, and whose family, in the thirteenth century, ended in coheireses.

Two Fitz- Walters of Domesday being of one family. But in the same document we find a " Ralph," whose descent being traced, there is much reason to believe the same individual as Ralph Fitz-Walter. This is he who had Wiston and other manors in Sussex, and whose descendants, the Westons, bore leopards' faces, and the Morleys (from William Fitz-Ralph, his son, who had a manor of that name) three leopards' faces jessant de lis. In that county we find a Fulke de Morley, temp. Stephen, and a Walter de Morley, 1166. We here meet with a correspondence of names and arms and dates ; for the William Belfoy was doubtless son of Ralph Fitz-Walter, and the same relationship subsisted between the Sussex proprietors, which would (the hypothesis being correct) make Ralph Fitz-Walter, like his presumed relative and probable brother, a father of adult sons, mentioned with himself in Domesday. To strengthen the presumption indulged, the three other daughters and coheirs of Fulke de Beaufoy, probably son of Fulke de Morley, married into the Sussex families of Poynings, Fitz-Bernard, and Sackville. And it may be added here, that "Gaufridus Alisius," probably brother of the "William Alisius " of Domesday, was witness along with "Gulielmus de Belfay and Robertus frater ejus," to a charter of Robert de Belesme, son of Roger Earl of Shrewsbury, ad. 1092." (Ellis, *Hurstpierpoint: Its Lords and Families, Ancient and Modern*, 1886, p.24-25, Google Books).

Clearly Ellis has provided a vast storehouse of information, but his identification of Ralph de Beaufou with Ralph FitzWalter is without solid evidence, and is contradicted by data linking the generations from Richard (the Archbishop) and his brother Ralph, to Ralph who came over with the Conqueror, to the Richard de Beaufour who married the daughter of Ralph the Count of Ivry and Bayeux.

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From Stewart (2012), "The elder Radulf occurs by early 1083, Acta Guill I 422 no 119, undated letter to Geoffrey, bishop of Coutances and Robert, count of Mortain regarding St Ethelreda's abbey, Ely, written 1081/83: Et ad istum placitum submonete ... Radulfum de Belfo ... et alios quos abbas vobis nominabit. It is not clear when he died and a namesake, possibly his son, occurs instead: Keats-Rohan (1999) 330 suggested that the husband of Agnes was 'probably the same as Ralph de Bellofago sheriff of Norfolk c.1108-1111/15, possibly of Suffolk c.1091-1102'. The former is implausible because Agnes remarried in time to have a son Henry de Ryes who was no longer a minor in 1127, see n 6 below.

The Radulf who was sheriff in 1108, probably by 9 May, was perhaps by another wife prior to

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## Generation 17 (con't)

Agnes if he was a son of her husband. His shrievalty at that time is shown by two charters for Binham priory, an agreement dated 1108 witnessed for Herbert de Losinga, bishop of Norwich, by Radulphus de Bellofago (Monast Angl iii 348 no 6), and a confirmation of this by Henry I addressed Herberto episcopo et Radulfo de Bellofago et omnibus baronibus suis, Francis et Anglis, de Southfolk et Northfok (ibid iii 348 no 7, Reg Regum Anglo-Norm ii 78-79 no 875). Keats-Rohan (2002) 316 wrote, 'The Ralph de Bellofago who died in 1179 was probably the son of the earlier Ralph, but there is no good evidence as to the date of the earlier Ralph's death.' It is not clear what evidence was taken for 1179 as the year of this younger namesake's death—the references given are, first: a charter for Thurgarton priory in Norfolk, Cartul Thurg 282 no 478, a donation by Radulf de Belfou with the consent of his brother Gilbert, providing for his own burial there at his death placed by the editor ca 1131/79, probably ca 1154; secondly: a table in Farrer (1923-1925) iii 111 with Radulf de Belfou brother of Gilbert at the head but with no dates given for either man; and thirdly: two identical occurrences of Radulf in the pipe roll for 1129/30, Rotul Scacc Henr I 11 and 95 (expanded: Radulfus de belfago .x. solidi). Lacking proof that this Radulf was the same as the sheriff of Norfolk in 1108/15, although it appears likely, and in view of his descendants shown in Farrer's table given that Hockering passed instead to descendants of Hubert de Ryes, it seems that Radulf the brother of Gilbert may have been a younger cousin rather than a son of Radulf the husband of Agnes. As noted by Foulds in Carul Thurg 283, 'Beaufou was a reasonably common name in the twelfth century'.

In her references for the elder Radulf, Keats-Rohan included documents in the cartulary of Eye priory with date ranges from 1101/06 (Cartul S Petri de Eya 22 no 9: H(enricus) rex Angl(orum) H(erberto) episcopo et Roberto Maleth et Radulpho de Belfou salutem) to 1107/ca 1113 (ibid no 10: H(enricus) rex Angl(orum) Herberto episcopo et Radulpho de Bellofago et omnibus baronibus suis de Suffolch' salutem). At least the second of these must address the younger Radulf. It seems that Keats-Rohan has derived the range ca 1091-1102 for Radulf as sheriff of Suffolk from the interval between the election of Aldwin as abbot of Ramsey in 1091 and his deposition for simony in 1102, a connection that presumably depends on a proof of rights by his successor Rainald, abbot of Ramsey from 1114 to 1133, Cartul Rames i 149 no 81: Item testes prædicti jurare fuerunt parati, quod sub alio tempore viderunt et audierunt, apud Theforde, Aldwinum abbatem Remesiensem eodem modo quendam crassum piscem apud Bramcestre appulsum dirationatum fuisse contra Radulphum de Belphago, qui tunc vicecomes erat in provincia illa, et contra Radulphem Passelewe, ejusdem provinciae justiciarium. However, this issue arose during Aldwin's second term as abbot, from 1107 to 1111, as indicated by Chron Rames 228 no 223, undated precept of Henry I written at Brampton probably in 1110 (Reg Regum Anglo-Norm ii 95 no 954): Henricus Rex Angliæ R(adulfo) de Bellaf[ago] et R. Passelewe et justitiariis de Nortfolc, salutem. Sciatis quod volo et præcipio ut sanctus Benedictus de Rames[ia] ita bene et libere habeat socam et sacam suam et jacturam maris in terra sua de Bramcestre sicut Ailsius abbas dirationavit hoc in tempore patris mei, et homines sint in pace et in respectu de placito crassi piscis donec [Aldwinus] abbas et W. de Albini interesse possint. Green (1990) 61 repeated this error by dating Aldwin's abbacy only to 1091-1102, overlooking his subsequent return to this office." (p.66-67)

"The land in Aldeby in William the Conqueror's time was held by one Ralf de Bellofago, and he had two manors there, Aldebury and Thurketilliart, in addition to numerous manors in other parts of Norfolk. There were two churches. I am inclined to think that the manor house of Thurketilliart stood where Aldeby House now is. Aldebury was no doubt the part of Aldeby round the present church. There is apparently no trace of Thurketilliart Church which would most likely be of wood in 1086. Is it possible that its site was near Church Farm now owned by Mr. Newey, near the Railway Crossing?" <http://www.malleson.co.uk/triangle/trianglehome.htm>. Another reference states that the, "settlement of Ormesby, described by the early Nineteenth Century historian, Francis Blomefield, as a "town". Blomefield has some striking information for us: the land-owner here was Richard de Bellofago, son of Bishop William, Herbert's predecessor and therefore cousin of Hubert de Rye's wife, Agnes, donor of the Aldeby estates. Also, we learn, this Richard was appointed Archdeacon of all Norfolk and Suffolk in 1107 - so we guess that he must have been a very close colleague of Herbert's." <http://losinga.com/documents/6NAVE84-100.pdf>. Actually an explorations of the specifics of these land holdings (and others of a similar nature) will be key in elucidating the identities of the heirs of Ralph, and hopefully avoiding false conclusions.

The present author will sift through much of the above in the entry related to Ralph the son of

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## Generation 17 (con't)

Ralph de Beaufou and Agnes de Tosny, but without very careful study and comparison of each fact with others that are contemporary, the task would otherwise seem hopeless. Probably a genealogist with descent from this family may be in the best position to muster the time and to have the endurance to collect all relevant facts and find a path to a supportable pedigree. The Internet has made the task so much easier compared to the efforts faced by those doing research in the 1800s.

Ralph de Beaufou and Agnes de Tosny had the following children:

- i. RICHARD<sup>18</sup> DE BEAUFOU was born about 1085. He died on 25 Apr 1143 in pr. Avranches, Normandy, France.

Notes for Richard de Beaufou:

Richard, likely the eldest son of Ralph de Beaufou and his wife Agnes de Tosny, appears to have joined the Priory in Aldeby as per Blomefield:

"ALDBY, or ALDEBURGH.

Ralph de Beaufoe had a grant of this lordship from the Conqueror, and possessed it at the survey; a freeman of Archbishop Stigand was lord in King Edward's reign, and there belonged to it 2 carucates of land, one villain and 5 borderers, with 3 servi; there were 2 carucates in demean and one among the tenants, 15 acres of meadow, paunage for 20 swine, with one runcus. Fifteen freemen were under his protection, and belonged to his fold, with 40 acres, and 3 carucates of meadow valued at 40s. and there was a church, with 12 acres, valued at 2s. eleven freemen also belonged to it with 2 carucates and a half of land, and 30 acres; of 7 of these his predecessor had the protection in King Edward's time, and Stigand had it of the other 4; and his predecessor had the livery of it with the land; there were 12 borderers, with 5 carucates and a half, and 19 acres of meadow, &c. valued at 33s. but at the survey, at 6l. 10s. - The whole was one leuca long, and half a leuca broad, and paid 2s. and 1d. ob. gelt, whoever possess it. (fn. 1)

Ralph de Beaufoe was a near relation, or son to William de Beaufoe Bishop of Thetford, chancellor to the Conqueror, and left at his death an only daughter, Agnes, who brought it by marriage to Hubert de Rye, castellan of Norwich castle, son of Hubert de Rye, a trusty servant to William the Conqueror, when Duke of Normandy; this Agnes, at the request of Herbert Bishop of Norwich, granted great part of this lordship to the priory of Norwich, founded by that Bishop, with the patronage of the church, which the said Bishop appropriated to the said priory; and a small priory was erected here, as a cell to that priory, dedicated to St. Mary, consisting of a prior and 3 blackmonks.

King Henry I [1100-1035] by his præispe commands that the church, all the land and men, &c. which Agnes de Belso gave to the monks of the Holy Trinity of Norwich, in Aldebi, be held by them in perpetual alms, and that no injury, &c. be offered them; witnesses, Roger FitzRichard, William de Tankerville; dated at Rockingham. The said King confirmed the grant of Hubert de Rie, (fn. 2) of tithes in Swanton, Hocking, Deepham, &c. with the church and manor of Aldeby, which Agnes de Belso, his wife, had granted to the said priory, with Richard her son, and Anthony her chaplain, whom they had taken into their society, the tithe of the whole village and hall, 100 acres of arable land, an 100 sheep, a marsh with pasture for 100 sheep, also common of pasture, a carucate of land with 6 socmen, 6

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## Generation 17 (con't)

lancheches, (fn. 3) and 40s. rent in Thurketeliart, on the petition of Henry de Rye, son and heir of Hubert and Agnes;- witnesses, William de Tancardville, Richard Basset; dated at London.

From: 'Clavering Hundred: Aldby, or Aldeburgh', An Essay towards a Topographical History of the County of Norfolk: volume 8, pp. 1-5. URL: <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=78391&strquery=Aldeby>  
Date accessed: 10 February 2013."

"ORMESBY

In this town there were four churches and rectories, all in the gift of the Crown, St. Margaret, St. Michael, St. Peter, and St. Andrew; and Richard de Bellofago, or Beaufoe was presented to them, by King Henry I. he was son of William de Beaufoe, Bishop of Thetford, and in 1107, was archdeacon of all Suffolk, and of Norfolk, and soon after made Bishop of Auranchee in Normandy, and the said King granted him also the patronage of the said churches, all which he gave with the consent of Adam de Beaufoe, to build the hospital of St. Paul's in Norwich, to which they were appropriated and confirmed by John de Grey Bishop of Norwich."

From: 'East Flegg Hundred: Ormesby', An Essay towards a Topographical History of the County of Norfolk: volume 11 (1810), pp. 231-240. URL: [http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=78789&strquery=A dam de Beaufoe](http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=78789&strquery=A%20dam%20de%20Beaufoe)&quot; Date accessed: 10 February 2013.

The above refers to Richard, son of Ralph de Beaufou and Agnes de Tosny. If so he is the nephew of William the Bishop rather than his son. What muddies the waters is an Adam de Beaufoe who authorizes the transfer of lands. If, as stated, the transaction relates to the time of the reign of Henry I (1110-1135) then he is likely also a son of the above Ralph and Agnes. It is also possible that the Earls de Beaufour in the Southwest of England are descended from Adam, assuming that Richard, as appears, had dedicated himself to a religious life. More research is required to make any further statement.

### ARCHDEACONS OF NORWICH DIOCESE:

"Geoffrey

Occ. as tenant of bp. in Norf., 1086 (Domesday Book (1783) 11 fo. 193a) and together with Alfred at or shortly after foundation of Thetford (Norf.) [1107, before 15 Sept.](Regesta 11 no. 834). (fn. 2)

Alfred

First occ., together with Geoffrey, over whom he has precedence, at or shortly after foundation of Thetford [1107, before 15 Sept.] (Regesta 11 no. 834). Also occ., together with Walter archdcn. and Richard [de Bello Fago] archdcn. of Suffolk, who have precedence over him, [c. 1110 x 1119] (Misc. D. M. Stenton p. 160). Last occ. as sole archdcn. at foundation of Great Bricett (Suff.), [1114 x 19] (Mon. Ang. vi(1) 174). (fn. 3)

Osbern

First occ., as tenant in Lakenham (Norf.), called archdcn. of Arminghall (Norf.), Sept. 1101 (First Reg. Norw. p. 34). Last occ., together with Walter archdcn. and Richard de Bello Fago, archdcn. of Suffolk [c. 1115 x 1119] (Reg. Holme 1 no. 120). (fn. 4)

Walter

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## Generation 17 (con't)

First occ. [prob. 1111, before 8 Aug.] (Regesta 11 no. 987), but occ. perhaps earlier, [?c. Apr. 1109] (Life, Letters etc. of Herbert de Losinga, ed. E. M. Goulburn and H. Symonds (Oxford, 1878) 1 227; for the date see *ibid.* p. 228 n. 1 and Landon, Archdcns.p. 16). Last occ., together with Osbern archdcn. and Richard de Bello Fago archdcn. of Suffolk, [c. 1115 x 1119] (Reg. Holme 1 no. 120). (fn. 5) Occ. together with Alfred archdcn. and Richard [de Bello Fago] archdcn. of Suffolk, [c. 1110 x 1119] (Misc. D. M. Stentonp. 160). Called bp.'s archdcn. by bp. Herbert Losinga (Life, Letters etc. 1 227)."

From: 'Archdeacons of Norwich diocese', *Fasti Ecclesiae Anglicanae 1066-1300: volume 2: Monastic cathedrals (northern and southern provinces)* (1971), pp. 61-62. URL: <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=33868> Date accessed: 11 February 2013.

Hence Richard de Beaufou was Archdeacon of Suffolk between the years, approximately, 1107-1119.

"Richard de Bellofago, archdeacon of Suffolk by 1119, and later bishop of Avranches" (Gillingham, *Proceedings of the Battle Conference* 2000, p.220).

"Richard Beaufou, Bishop of Avranches in 1134 , is supposed to be the grandson of Richard Beaufou, of Beaufou, in Calvados, who married Emma, daughter of Ralph Earl of I'Vry". (Orderic Vitalis. note, vol. iv, p.134). This would be correct if Richard was the son of Ralph, noted as being the eldest son, and hence Ralph was the son of Richard de Beaufou who married (Emma) d'Ivry. Richard served until 1142 (Wiki).

A study of the Abbey of Avranches provides considerable information on Richard, including his death date.  
<http://www.unicaen.fr/mrsh/craham/revue/tabularia/print.php?dossier=sources&file=08allen.xml>

Richard Allen, in the "Five charters concerning the early history of the chapter at Avranches", reports the following: "The first confirmation corresponds to Desroches' summary. It is addressed to Richard de Beaufou, bishop of Avranches (1134-1143), Richard the dean, who must be Richard de Subligny, the archdeacons (unnamed), and chapter of Avranches [54]. The opening section is then followed by the text of a charter issued by Richard de Beaufou, in which he and the dean Richard de Subligny record that the deanship was founded by the "illustrious and pious bishop Turgis" (ab illustri et pie recordationis episcopo Turgisio), and that attached to the prebend was the church of Vains (Saint-Pierre) with its cemetery [55], the tithes of three vavassors (William, Roger, Girard and his sons), the tithes of the vineyards of campo Botri, and various revenues from the manor at Saint-Philbert-(sur-Risle) [56], including the tithes of the mills at Accurso (unidentified), Tolwio (see below), and Livet-(sur-Authou) [57]. It is then recorded that Richard de Subligny added to the prebend the tithes of Choeio (see below), which belonged to his brother's fief (de feodo fratris sui). This is then followed by a later confirmation of Hugh de Morville, bishop of Coutances (1208-1238) and a John, bishop of Dol, and his chapter (see below).

Archbishop Hugh's second confirmation, which appears on folio 34-v of the cartulary, opens with essentially the same text as the first act [58]. Unlike the first charter, however, it is not followed by the act of Richard de Beaufou, but rather by a brief statement that those who would violate the terms of the deanship are subject to anathema. There then follows a witness list that includes the archbishop himself, Richard de Beaufou, Arnulf, bishop of Lisieux (1141-1181), Waleran, dean of Rouen (c. 1137-c. 1146), Geoffrey, archdeacon of Rouen (1133-1148), Osmund II, archdeacon of Rouen (1111x1115-1158), Bernard, abbot of Mont-Saint-Michel (1131-1149), Fraternalis, abbot of Saint-Ouen de Rouen (after 12 June 1141 x before 1 Aug. 1142-1157), Rodulf, abbot of La Croix-Saint-Leufroy (before

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## Generation 17 (con't)

1143-after 1158), and three archdeacons, two of whom, Fulbert III (c. 1124-c. 1158) and Giles (1138-1170), were attached to the church of Rouen, while the third could either be Hugh de Fréuville, archdeacon of Rouen (c. 1138-c. 1158), or Hugh de Lingèvres, archdeacon of Avranches (1142) [59]. Based on these dates, the charter was probably produced in around 1142, and certainly no later than 25 April 1143 (de Beaufou's death). If it was issued at this time, it was undoubtedly related to the increasing influence of Geoffrey of Anjou in the duchy. On 6 April 1141 he had seized Lisieux from its bishop, and by 1142 he had captured both Avranches and Coutances [60]. According to John of Marmoutier, the count of Anjou was met by Richard de Beaufou as he approached the city, and the two men walked to the cathedral and then the castle, where the bishop officially surrendered the city [61]. Aware that such a dramatic shift in the politics of the duchy could have ramifications for the cathedral's possessions, the chapter had perhaps petitioned the archbishop of Rouen, who still seems to have been supporting King Stephen as late as 1143, for a second confirmation [62]. The first had not made any provisions for those who would violate the terms of the deanship, but the second expressly threatened anathema for such actions, a warning perhaps implicitly intended for the new master of Avranches. Indeed, the cathedral was not the only religious institution in the region to seek the archbishop's protection following the Angevin occupation of the Avranchin [63]. The gathering of men who witnessed the charter probably occurred in Rouen. It was one of the last cities not under Angevin control at this time, and was home to eight of the twelve witnesses. Moreover, we know that Arnulf, bishop of Lisieux, was in Rouen in 1142 conducting diocesan business [64], although he had not yet been recognised by Geoffrey of Anjou [65].

The diplomatic value of Hugh's charters has already been discussed in detail by Thomas Waldman [66]. Although these two additional acts represent only one percent of the total number of charters issued by the archbishop, they are not without their importance to our understanding of this body of texts. The second confirmation, for example, allows us to refute the claim that Richard de Beaufou never witnessed for Hugh [67]. More interesting still is the act's anathema clause: *Quisquis vero contra hanc nostre constitutionis paginam scienter venire temptauerit, nisi pie que inceptit, corrigere procurauerit, sciat se anathemati subiciendum, et gravi iactura plectandum.* <http://www.unicaen.fr/mrsh/craham/revue/tabularia/print.php?dossier=sources&file=08allen.xml>

27. ii. RALPH DE BEAUFOU was born about 1090 in pr. Hockering, Norfolk, England. He died after 1154 in pr. South Creake, Norfolk, England. He married Unknown before 1100.
- iii. GILBERT DE BEAUFOU.

Notes for Gilbert de Beaufou:

"PREBENDARIES OF  
HORTON PREBEND

Manor of Horton (Glos.) given to cath. by Agnes [de Bellofago], wife of Hubert de Ria, prob. to be held by a kinsman (cf. Gilbert and Robert de Bellofago, below), conf. ? 1131 (RSO I 202-3, cal. Regesta II no. 1716). Conf. by pope 26 Nov. 1146 (PUE II no. 53 p. 210) and by Henry II 1158 (RSO I 205). Church of Horton (Worcester dioc.) apparently gr. as preb. before 1161 (RSO I 217-18, for date see Philip chanc., list 4).

Preb. prob. in existence by c. 1150 (Psalter list). Preb. annexed to bpric. 11 Apr. 1219, in place of Major Pars Altaris, list 41 (Sar. Chs. pp. 85-6, 95). Released, in place of Potterne, papal conf. 11 May 1255 (RSO I 196-7; list 47).

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### Generation 17 (con't)

Deeds concerning preb. I/6/H-L/9; IV/E.5/Prebend of Horton/1-7, 12.  
Presentations by prebs., Reg. G. Giffard II 86, 509.

pr.-preb.; decani side; term of residence c. 1270: Apr.-June.

Valuations

1220s 20m.; 1226 20m.; c. 1284 20m.; 1291 £4 6s. 8d.

#### PREBENDARIES

Gilbert de Bellofago

First occ., presum. can., 13 Apr. 1149 (Regesta III no. 795). Occ. this preb., receiving an augmentation of endowment, before Jan. 1155 (IV/E.5/ Prebend of Horton/5; for date cf. Eyton, Itin. Hen. II pp. 3-4). **Described as son of Agnes, wife of Ralph de Bellofago** (IV/E.5/Prebend of Horton/5), and presum. related to donor of Horton, Agnes de Bellofago (above).

Robert de Bellofago (fn. 1)

Presum. related to Gilbert de Bellofago (above). Occ. this preb. 1155 x 61 (RSO I 217-18, for date see Philip chanc., list 4). Also occ. as can. July x 18 Nov. 1184 (Cart. Waltham no. 111), 1189 x 90 (Cart. Reading I no. 203), Apr. or May 1193 (RSO I 241, 244, 248). Said in 1219, some time after his death, to have held this preb. (Sar. Chs. p. 86). (fn. 2) Donor of Salisbury, D. & C. Libr. MS 42 (Cat. Libr. Sal.), and of vestments before 1214 (RSO II 129, 132, also pd. Ceremonies pp. 171, 174). Called Master by Gerald of Wales (Giraldi Cambrensis Opera, ed. J. S. Brewer (RS xxi, 1861-9) III 92).

Preb. annexed to bpric. 11 Apr. 1219 (Sar. Chs. pp. 85-6, 95). Bp. occ. as preb. Oct. 1226 x Feb. 1227 (app. 1). Preb. released, in place of Potterne (list 47), 1254, papal conf. 11 May 1255 (RSO I 196-8)." <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=34255&strquery=Bellofago>

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### Generation 18

27. **RALPH**<sup>18</sup> **DE BEAUFOU** (Ralph<sup>17</sup> Basilia (Mahaut) d'Ivry<sup>16</sup> et Bayeux, Ralph Comte d'Ivry et<sup>15</sup> Bayeux, Esperling de Pitres et<sup>14</sup> de Vaudreuil, Richard I de St. Sauveur Viscount<sup>13</sup> de Cotentin, Malahule Eysteinnsson Earl of<sup>12</sup> More, Eystein Ivarsson Glumra the noisy Jarl of Uplanders and Hedemarken, Ivar Halfdansson Jarl of<sup>10</sup> Oppland, Halfdan Sveidasson "the aged" Jarl Oppland Margrave av<sup>9</sup> Frisig, Sveid I "Sea King" Sveidsson (Heytirsson) King<sup>8</sup> of Norway, Heytir Gorrasson King of<sup>7</sup> Kvenland, Alfheim Gor<sup>6</sup> Thorasson, Thorri Snaersson King in<sup>5</sup> Kvenland, Snaer (Snjor) Jokulsson Jøkulsson<sup>4</sup> (King of Kvenland), Frosti / Jøkull Karasson King in<sup>3</sup> Kvenland, Kari Fornjotsson King in<sup>2</sup> Kvenland, Fornjotur Kvenland<sup>1</sup> King) was born about 1090 in pr. Hockering, Norfolk, England. He died after 1154 in pr. South Creake, Norfolk, England. He married Unknown before 1100.

Notes for Ralph de Beaufou:

"Ralph of Beaufour (Bellofago) was from Beaufour, Calvados, in Normandy. He was the lord of Hockering in Norfolk. He was a Class D (£100-£200) landholder. Besides, he was the sheriff of Suffolk in the period between 1091 and 1102 and of Norfolk in the early part of Henry I's reign. His brother or a relative was the bishop of Thetford, William de Beaufour. He married Agnes, who was the daughter of Robert de Tosny. Despite having two sons, Richard and Ralph, after his death, Hockering went to Agnes's second husband, Hubert I de Ryes and his descendants (p.43). <http://www.thesis.bilkent.edu.tr/0002133.pdf>.

It would appear that Richard was the son and heir of Ralph de Beaufou and Agnes de Tosny, and

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## Generation 18 (con't)

that said Richard and his mother gave to the church much of Ralph de Beaufou's prime estates - with Richard becoming a monk at Aldeby (although that is not entirely clear - see entry for Richard). Likely as a consequence, the other children received a diminished inheritance, although still valuable estates in Norfolk and elsewhere (Fulk, the grandson, having manors in three counties).

From Stewart (2012), who appears to provide a good assessment of the evidence relating to Ralph (husband of Agnes de Tosny), and their son Ralph: "The elder Radulf occurs by early 1083, Acta Guill I 422 no 119, undated letter to Geoffrey, bishop of Coutances and Robert, count of Mortain regarding St Ethelreda's abbey, Ely, written 1081/83: Et ad istum placitum submonete ... Radulfum de Belfo ... et alios quos abbas vobis nominabit. It is not clear when he died and a namesake, possibly his son, occurs instead: Keats-Rohan (1999) 330 suggested that the husband of Agnes was 'probably the same as Ralph de Bellofago sheriff of Norfolk c.1108-1111/15, possibly of Suffolk c.1091-1102'. The former is implausible because Agnes remarried in time to have a son Henry de Ryes who was no longer a minor in 1127, see n 6 below.

The Radulf who was sheriff in 1108, probably by 9 May, was perhaps by another wife prior to Agnes if he was a son of her husband. His shrievalty at that time is shown by two charters for Binham priory, an agreement dated 1108 witnessed for Herbert de Losinga, bishop of Norwich, by Radulphus de Bellofago (Monast Angl iii 348 no 6), and a confirmation of this by Henry I addressed Herberto episcopo et Radulfo de Bellofago et omnibus baronibus suis, Francis et Anglis, de Southfok et Northfok (ibid iii 348 no 7, Reg Regum Anglo-Norm ii 78-79 no 875). Keats-Rohan (2002) 316 wrote, 'The Ralph de Bellofago who died in 1179 was probably the son of the earlier Ralph, but there is no good evidence as to the date of the earlier Ralph's death.' It is not clear what evidence was taken for 1179 as the year of this younger namesake's death-the references given are, first: a charter for Thurgarton priory in Norfolk, Cartul Thurg 282 no 478, a donation by Radulf de Belfou with the consent of his brother Gilbert, providing for his own burial there at his death placed by the editor ca 1131/79, probably ca 1154; secondly: a table in Farrer (1923-1925) iii 111 with Radulf de Belfou brother of Gilbert at the head but with no dates given for either man; and thirdly: two identical occurrences of Radulf in the pipe roll for 1129/30, Rotul Scacc Henr I 11 and 95 (expanded: Radulfus de belfago .x. solidi). Lacking proof that this Radulf was the same as the sheriff of Norfolk in 1108/15, although it appears likely, and in view of his descendants shown in Farrer's table given that Hockering passed instead to descendants of Hubert de Ryes, it seems that Radulf the brother of Gilbert may have been a younger cousin rather than a son of Radulf the husband of Agnes. As noted by Foulds in Carul Thurg 283, 'Beaufou was a reasonably common name in the twelfth century'.

In her references for the elder Radulf, Keats-Rohan included documents in the cartulary of Eye priory with date ranges from 1101/06 (Cartul S Petri de Eya 22 no 9: H(enricus) rex Angl(orum) H(erberto) episcopo et Roberto Maleth et Radulpho de Belfou salutem) to 1107/ca 1113 (ibid no 10: H(enricus) rex Angl(orum) Herberto episcopo et Radulpho de Bellofago et omnibus baronibus suis de Suffolch' salutem). At least the second of these must address the younger Radulf. It seems that Keats-Rohan has derived the range ca 1091-1102 for Radulf as sheriff of Suffolk from the interval between the election of Aldwin as abbot of Ramsey in 1091 and his deposition for simony in 1102, a connection that presumably depends on a proof of rights by his successor Rainald, abbot of Ramsey from 1114 to 1133, Cartul Rames i 149 no 81: Item testes prædicti jurare fuerunt parati, quod sub alio tempore viderunt et audierunt, apud Theforde, Aldwinum abbatem Remesiensem eodem modo quendam crassum piscem apud Bramcestre appulsum dirationatum fuisse contra Radulphum de Belphago, qui tunc vicecomes erat in provincia illa, et contra Radulphem Passelewe, ejusdem provinciæ justiciarium. However, this issue arose during Aldwin's second term as abbot, from 1107 to 1111, as indicated by Chron Rames 228 no 223, undated precept of Henry I written at Brampton probably in 1110 (Reg Regum Anglo-Norm ii 95 no 954): Henricus Rex Angliæ R(adulfo) de Bellaf[ago] et R. Passelewe et justitiariis de Nortfolc, salutem. Sciatis quod volo et præcipio ut sanctus Benedictus de Rames[ia] ita bene et libere habeat socam et sacam suam et jacturam maris in terra sua de Bramcestre sicut Ailsius abbas dirationavit hoc in tempore patris mei, et homines sint in pace et in respectu de placito crassi piscis donec [Aldwinus] abbas et W. de Albinus interesse possint. Green (1990) 61 repeated this error by dating Aldwin's abbacy only to 1091-1102, overlooking his subsequent return to this office." [http://www-personal.umich.edu/~bobwolfe/gentxt/Origin\\_and\\_early\\_generations\\_of\\_the\\_Tosny\\_fa](http://www-personal.umich.edu/~bobwolfe/gentxt/Origin_and_early_generations_of_the_Tosny_fa)



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## Generation 18 (con't)

mily.pdf (p.66-67)

The lands of William de Beaufou, the Bishop of Thetford, included about 250 manors at the time of the Domesday Book. When William died in 1091, these properties appear to have either reverted to the King or were granted to the Church. Since Ralph de Beaufou who married Agnes de Tosny was likely the brother of William, it appears that in the time of Henry I, he was given some of the manors of his great uncle or other relatives. South Creak was the property of Hugh de Montfort at the time of the Domesday Book. It reverted to the King, and in the time of King Henry I was given to Ralph de Beaufou to become his principal residence - close to the principal manors of his half brother, Henry de Rye (in Hockering and Swanton-Morley).

The most comprehensive analysis, using cartulary (religious and manorial) information, is to be found in Blomefield under his discussion of the parishes of South Creak and (Castle) Rising. The information will be included in full under the discussion of the notes for Thomas the son of Ralph.

From Keats-Rohan, in relation to Agnes de Tosny: "Her dower lands at Aslackby and at Seaton, Northamptonshire (then in Rutland), were held in 1166 by her son or grandson Ralph de Beaufour." (Keats-Rohan, 1998, p.1) <http://users.ox.ac.uk/~prosop/prosopon/issue9-1.pdf>

This is rivaled by information relating to land of **Robert de Toden** in Rutland, as follows:

"SEATON

Manors

Robert de Toeni held one hide and one bovat in Seaton with one virgate in Barrowden in 1086; it was worth 20s., and had been worth twice as much in the time of Edward the Confessor. (fn. 5) From the reference in Domesday Book to a priest on this manor, it seems that Robert's holding may be identified with the manor of UP HALL (xiv cent.), afterwards called BELFAGE or BEWFOIS (xvi-xvii cent.) from the family which held it. **Ralf, the son of Ralf de Beaufoy (Bellafago), is said to have had an estate in Seaton in the time of Henry I; (fn. 6)** but it was afterwards in the possession of Hubert de Rye, who married Agnes the daughter [widow] of Ralf. Hubert granted 'the land of Seaton where the church stands, with the advowson and all that belongs to it,' to Thomas, the son of the younger Ralf de Beaufoy, who died in 1184. (fn. 7) He left a widow Alice, the daughter of Waleran de Oiri, then aged twenty, and a son and heir Ralf, who was two and a half. This Ralf had no sooner come of age than he was involved in lawsuits concerning his inheritance, (fn. 8) which he held of the Barony of Rye. (fn. 9) Gilbert of Norfolk, who had married Emma, daughter and heir of **Henry**, son of Ralf de Beaufoy, claimed his lands in Norfolk, Rutland and Lincoln in 1204, (fn. 10) but afterwards quit claimed all the right that he might have in Seaton and Aslakeby to John Marshal and Aline his wife, the daughter and heir of **Fulk** de Rye. (fn. 11)

**[Note: The names Henry and Fulk have been reversed]** Geoffrey de Chichester (Cestre) and Isabel his wife, who is said to have been a sister of Aline, were plaintiffs with the Marshals in the plea concerning a quarter of a fee in Seaton, which came to an end by the death of Geoffrey. (fn. 12) A final agreement about land and rent in Seaton was made between Aline Marshal and Ralf de Beaufoy in 1243; (fn. 13) but this seems to refer to the Beaufoy's freehold (see below), as the manor of Up Hall was supposed in 1349 to be held of William de Ros of Hamlake, (fn. 14) whose great-grandmother, Isabel de Albini, was said to be the great-great-granddaughter of Robert de Toeni. (fn. 15)

Ralf de Beaufoy died before 11 July 1248, when the king took the homage of his son and heir Ralf for all his lands and tenements. (fn. 16) In 1251 the younger Ralf was heavily in debt to the Jews, (fn. 17) and in 1277 he was superseded in the office of a coroner for Rutland and verderer for the forest of Rutland, (fn. 18) the latter office being afterwards held by Geoffrey de Beaufoy, his heir. (fn. 19) Geoffrey died in 1292, leaving a widow Amice; (fn. 20) he was succeeded by John de Beaufoy, who held a quarter of a fee in Seaton in 1305 (fn. 21) and in 1309 granted South Creke (co. Norf.) to Peter de Croft and his wife Amice (widow of Geoffrey) for their lives. (fn. 22) In the same year he received protection for three years as he was going beyond seas, and had letters nominating Richard de Beaufoy and Richard de Walesden his attorneys. (fn. 23) He had returned in 1313, when he settled a messuage and lands in Seaton on himself, Elizabeth his wife, and his

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## Generation 18 (con't)

heirs. (fn. 24) He was knight of the shire in 1328 (fn. 25) and died about 1343, (fn. 26) leaving a son William, against whom John of Evesham and Alice his wife, widow of John, claimed one-third of the manor of Seaton, as dower of Alice, in 1346. William, however, claimed that two-thirds of the manor had been settled on him and his wife Alice, and that the remaining third was held by Roger deBeaufoy. (fn. 27) Judgment is not recorded, but no doubt William had strong reasons to resist the diminution of his estate; for shortly afterwards he was pardoned the levy of 40s. for an archer, on account of his 'urgent necessity.' (fn. 28)"

Beaufoy. Ermine a bend azure with three cinq foils or thereon. (Diagram of crest). There is a huge amount of information as to later generations which need not concern us here. The reference below will provide this information for those who wish to follow this history of this Manor.

From: 'Parishes: Seaton with Thorpe-by-Water', A History of the County of Rutland: Volume 2 (1935), pp. 213-221. URL: <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=66238>  
Date accessed: 13 February 2013.

### Advowson

A priest is mentioned as living on Robert de Toeni's manor in 1086. (fn. 190) The advowson was afterwards granted by Hubert de Rye to Thomas deBeaufoy, and was claimed in 1204 by John Marshal and Aline and Geoffrey de Chichester and Isabel against the Prior of Selford and Thomas de Hotot. Thomas claimed it as dower of his wife Alice, evidently the widow of Thomas de Beaufoy; and the prior apparently claimed it of the gift of Thomas deBeaufoy, for he called Ralf son and heir of the said Thomas to warrant. (fn. 191) The suit was stopped by the death of Geoffrey de Chichester. (fn. 192) Apparently the parties afterwards arrived at an agreement, for in 1239 Roger de Chichester and Ralf de Beaufoy presented to the church; (fn. 193) but later the advowson remained entirely with the Beaufoys, John Beaufoy presenting William Beaufoy to the church 'vacant by the removal of Thomas Beaufoy infected with leprosy' in 1298. (fn. 194)". Further information about later generations can be found in the reference below.

From: 'Parishes: Seaton with Thorpe-by-Water', A History of the County of Rutland: Volume 2 (1935), pp. 213-221. URL: <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=66238>  
Date accessed: 13 February 2013."

### STABERD

"In this town was a wood, and lands, belonging to Ralph de Beaufoe, son of Ralph de Beaufoe , which wood he gave to the monks of Castleacre, with the church of South Creke, and Thomas de Bellofago is said to claim a weekly mercate here, in the 3d of Edward I." <http://www.the-snorings.co.uk/media/books/Essay%20Topographical%20Vol7%20BW.pdf> (p.189).

Note: It should be possible to use the above information, combined with that for South Creake (Norfolk), and properties described, in particular, in the notes for Ralph's sons Ralph, Thomas and Fulk and granddaughter Emma (who married Gilbert of Norfolk), Fulk's daughter, to construct a de Beaufoe genealogy extending from 1066 to the 16th century.

Ralph de Beaufoe and Unknown had the following children:

- i. RALPH<sup>19</sup> DE BEAUFOE was born about 1120. He died in 1179 in pr. South Creake, Norfolk, England.

Notes for Ralph de Beaufoe:

There is no indication that Ralph married. As the notes to his brothers Thomas and Fulk, and the latter's daughter Emma show, his death seems to have initiated a

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### Generation 18 (con't)

succession battle between Emma, her husband Gilbert de Norfolk, and the others in the family - creating a vast store of paperwork which is a treasure trove for genealogists.

What follows is from Keats-Rohan:

- 1) Ralph was recorded as Sheriff of Norfolk in 1157, 1162, 1165, 1167 [apparently succeeding his father Ralph II].
- 2) In 1166 Ralph held 5 fees of Hubert II de Ryes in Lincolnshire and Rutland.
- 3) In 1166 Ralph also held his grandmother's dower lands in Aslackby (Norfolk), and Seaton (Northamptonshire), of Hubert II de Ryes.
- 4) Testa de Neville alleged that that a Ralph de Bellofago was given crown lands in Norfolk by Henry I, that he was succeeded by his son Ralph, who in turn was succeeded by his niece Emma.
- 5) Ralph's father was also Ralph, and his grandfather was Ralph de Bellofago of the 1086 Domesday Book.

Source: Katharine Keats-Rohan, 'Domesday Descendants, A Prosopography of Persons Occuring in English Documents 1066-1166', Vol. II Pipe Rolls to Cartae Baronum (Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, Boydell Press, 2002, p.316). Summarized in <http://wc.rootsweb.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=wtm2&id=I198644>, one of the few genealogy records to provide full documentation - and supporting the conclusions made by the present author.

In the Thurgarton Cartulary we find:

"Ralph de Beaufou, a protege of Henry I, received the manor of Lowdham / Gunthorp, from whom Thurgarton priory had received the church of Lowdham and a mill in the same manor. The manor passed to his eventual heiress Emma de Beaufou. She had no direct male heirs and had to agree with Henry III ..... " (p.xxxv). "Ralph de Beaufou died in 1179" (p.282), and "by the late twelfth century had passed to Ralph's niece, Emma de Beaufou. Ralph de Beaufou was described as having died without an heir, and in 1196 that 10 marks fine of 1179 was still owing" (p.283).

Trevor Foulds, 'The Thurgarton Cartulary', 1994.

- ii. GILBERT DE BEAUFOU was born about 1125.
29. iii. FULK DE BEAUFOU was born about 1130 in pr. South Creak, Norfolk, England. He died before 1181 in pr. Flitcham, Norfolk, England.
30. iv. THOMAS DE BEAUFOU was born about 1140 in pr. South Creake, Norfolk, England. He died in 1184 in pr. South Creake, Norfolk, England. He married ALICE DE OIRI. She was born about 1160.

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### Generation 19

29. **FULK<sup>19</sup> DE BEAUFOU** (Ralph<sup>18</sup>, Ralph<sup>17</sup>, Basilia (Mahaut) d'Ivry<sup>16</sup> et Bayeux, Ralph Comte d'Ivry et<sup>15</sup> Bayeux, Esperling de Pitres et<sup>14</sup> de Vaudreuil, Richard I de St. Sauveur Viscount<sup>13</sup> de Cotentin, Malahule Eysteinnsson Earl of<sup>12</sup> More, Eystein Ivarsson Glumra the noisy Jarl of Uplanders and Hedemarken, Ivar Halfdansson Jarl of<sup>10</sup> Oppland, Halfdan Sveidasson "the aged" Jarl Oppland Margrave av<sup>9</sup> Frisis, Sveid I "Sea King" Sveidsson (Heytirsson) King<sup>8</sup> of Norway, Heytir Gorrasson King of<sup>7</sup> Kvenland, Alfheim Gor<sup>6</sup> Thorasson, Thorri Snaersson King in<sup>5</sup> Kvenland, Snaer (Snjor) Jokulsson Jokulsson<sup>4</sup> (King of Kvenland), Frosti / Jøkull Karasson King in<sup>3</sup> Kvenland, Kari Fornjotsson King in<sup>2</sup> Kvenland, Fornjotur Kvenland<sup>1</sup> King) was born about 1130 in pr. South Creak,

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## Generation 19 (con't)

Norfolk, England. He died before 1181 in pr. Flitcham, Norfolk, England.

Notes for Fulk de Beaufo:

**NB: See also entries for brother Thomas and his wife Alice de Oiri, and Fulk's eldest daughter Emma, for further evidence on the relationships of the de Beaufo's who resided at South Creake.**

If one were to believe the unsourced entries on the Internet genealogy sites, Fulk was born (and died) in a variety of places including Thatcham, Newbury, Berkshire and Marden, Westbourne, Sussex. The author (DKF) has never seen a single primary source placing Fulk (Foulques) in any location other than Norfolk - although as we will see, he did own manors in Suffolk and Essex as well as Norfolk. It seems clear as to where the source of at least one error is, via Flitcham in Norfolk being read as Thatcham. See: <http://www.celtic-casimir.com/webtree/17/32413.htm>

The present author is convinced that the line back to Richard de Beaufo in Normandy is secure, but of course one must rely on probabilities and sometimes shaky evidence. Working with Medieval families, this is typical. However sticking closely to the data in excellent sources such as Blomefield and the Pipe Rolls of 1185 offer the prospect of linking together the descendants of Ralph de Beaufo who married Agnes de Tosny.

As a general introduction to the evidence: "Belefroun : probably Belfou. "Robert le Sire de Belfou" is on Wace's list of the Norman knights present at the battle of Hastings. "Beaufou, Beaufoi, or Belfai, latinised Bellofago, is in the neighbourhood of Pont-l'Eveque. Its lords were descended in female line from Ralph, Count d'Ivry, uterine brother of Duke Richard I. of Normandy; and Sir Henry Ellis, in his Introduction to Domesday, suggests that the Radulphus of that book was a near relation, if not a son, of William de Beaufoe, Bishop of Thetford, Chaplain and Chancellor of the Conqueror. I consider him more to be the son of Robert, the combatant of Senlac, and nephew of William the Bishop. No particulars are known of either, and, except through females, no descendants are traceable in England."-Planche. William (I think this is a transcription error is Ralph elsewhere -IW) de Beaufoe, Lord of Swanton Morley in Norfolk, 1086 (Domesday) and of many other manors in the county, is also said to have been "a near relation, if not son" of the Bishop's.-Blomfield's Norfolk. His daughter and heir, Agnes, married Hugh de Rie, Castellan of Norwich. Fulk de Beaufoe, Lord of Hockwold and Wilton in the time of King John, had also no male heir, but left four daughters. Nevertheless, in the Rotuli Hundredorum. of Edward I. we find Galfrid de Beufou in Huntingdonshire, Ralph de Bellofago in Rutland, and Richard de Beaufo in Oxfordshire. The latter, who married the heiress of Whitton, was the son of John de Beaufoe of Barford St. John; and his descendants continued for six generations, seated at Edmonscote and Guy's Cliffe in Warwickshire. The last heirs were three childless brothers, whose sister Martha was the wife of Sir Samuel Garth; and her only daughter, adopting her name as the representative of the Beaufoes, married in 1711 William Boyle, a grandson of the first Earl of Orrery.-Atkyn's Gloucester. John de Beaufoe sat in parliament for Derby in 1320: and another (or was it the same?) John was Viscount of Lincoln in 1349."  
[http://www.1066.co.nz/library/battle\\_abbey\\_roll1/subchap117.htm](http://www.1066.co.nz/library/battle_abbey_roll1/subchap117.htm)

Clearly we must be cognizant of the number of de Beaufo families in England by the time of Edward I. It would appear that the manors of primary residence of Fulk de Beaufo and his ancestors back to Normandy were in Norfolk. First we will examine some scattered evidence, then focus on the information found in Blomefield's monumental study of Norfolk.

'Hubert de Ria assigned the title of his estates at Hockering, Swanton, Deopham, Buxton and Markshall, and Agnes de Bellofago, his wife, gave the church and manor of Aldeby' [Dodwell, Charters of Norwich Cathedral Priory, vol. i, no. xx.]. She had married, firstly, Ralph de Beaufo. Her father was 'Robertus de Belvedeir', founder of Belvoir priory with his wife, ca. 1085 [Mon. Angl. III: 288-9, vol. i., no.iii.]. Her mother was Adelaise [K.S.B. Keats-Rohan, 'Belvoir: The Heirs of Robert and Berengar de Tosny,' *Prosopon*, no. xix., July 1998]. Agnes had two sisters: Alberada (<1129), m. Robert de Insula, and Adeliza (>1135), m. Roger le Bigod, who possessed Framlingham as a result [Regesta, ii, no. 1495; Rutland MSS, iv, p. 144]."

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### Generation 19 (con't)

"Text: Another of the problematic Aguillon families is that of Robert Aguillon, husband of Margery de Fresney and father of 4 daughters and coheirs [1]. Among the problems associated with studying this family, there has been confusion about the daughters' names, identifying those individuals actually descended from them (vs. those acquiring their interests) and the matter as to whether his wife was Margery de Fresney (correct) or Agatha, daughter of Fulk de Bella Fago or Beaufou [2]. Fortunately, the answer is again provided by Rev. Bandinel. Following is a record from 1333 concerning the minor Robert de Scales and resulting claim of King Edward III to the advowson of Hockwold, Norfolk: "[Fo. 32b.] Hillarii, anno E. 3. septimo. Norff. 5. Br'e Regis de Quare Impedit in jure Rob'ti fil' et her' Rob'ti de Scales inf' aetatem existen' pro advoca'cone eccl'iae de Hokewold. Fulco de Beaufou, tempore R. J.

\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_ | | | Emma. Agatha. Johanna. Margeria.

\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_ | | | | Rob'tus de Aguillon Joh'nes de Rob'tus de Scales fil' ejus et her'. Ingeldesto fil' ejus | fil' et her' ejus. et her'. | | \_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_ | | | | |

Agatha. Isabell'. Joh'na. Margeria. Thos. Rob'tus. | | | | = Isabell' | | \_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_ ux' ejus. | | | | Adam

de Lucas de Rad'us Andreas Rob'tus in Kokefield Ponings Fitz- de Sake- cujus jure fil' ejus fil' et Bernard vill d'n's Rex et her'. her'. fil' et fil' ejus clamat ad- her'. et her'. vocaco'em p'd'. " [3] Past scholarship has shown that these pedigrees from the Plea Rolls are to be treated with care, as they frequently provide erroneous details as to the transfer of properties with the appearance of inheritance when in fact acquisition was made by purchase or through other actions, and not by descent. The discussions on SGM, and also as documented at <http://www.medievalgenealogy.org.uk> particularly concerning the daughters of Robert Aguillon has shown this to be the case, as the issue of Imbert de Pugeys (by Joan) and of Sir Giles de Argentein (by Margery) were the bona fide descendants of Fulk de Beaufou, but the rights in Hockwold and elsewhere had been transferred to the FitzBernard and Sakeville families. That being said, it does appear that the Lords Scales had rights by descent to Hockwold and other lands in Norfolk via Margery de Beaufou. Additional research concerning the Ingoldesthorpe family may likewise show they have ancestry back to the 12th century with Fulk de Beaufou. Minor corrections to the family record are also provided, e.g. the name of 'Ela' Aguillon (wife of Sir Thomas de Poynings) being shown to actually have been Isabella. Among the many who descend from Fulk de Beaufou from one or more of his daughters, Prince William is descended from at least two (Agatha and Margery), and most likely descends from Joan as well, through the Ingoldesthorpe family." <http://wc.rootsweb.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=johanson&id=117530>

While the de Rye family, the descendants of Agnes de Tosny by her second husband Hubert de Rye, seem to have inherited most of the interest in the Belvoir estates, there is evidence of some connection with the Beaufour family (as under-tenants) to the end of the 13th Century. In the Rutland Cartulary documents is:

"[Seaton Charters] fo. 79d. Mandate of Henry de Ria to William, the dean of Seiton. As he loves him, he is to cause the monks of Belvoir to have their land and tithe in Seiton,\* as given by Robert de Toteneio, his grandfather. August 1270 - Lease from William de Hunteidon' prior of Belvoir and the convent, to Roger de Seyton, rector of the church of Seyton, and his successors, by consent of Roger, abbot of St. Albans, of all their tithes at Seyton, for fourteen shillings a year. In addition to their respective seals they affix those of R [ichard] , bishop of Lincoln, of Ralf de Bella phago, the patron, and of the abbot of St. Alban's." (p.153)

The following entry, plus that for South Creake, both in Blomefield, offer convincing proof of the connection between Fulk de Beaufou (Lord of Flitcham) and his antecedants, including Ralph Beaufou who held land in both places by Earl Warren.

"The evidence above suggests that Margery married Giles before 1239 and lived until 1267, when Giles is mentioned, but was probably dead by c.1274, when her son Reginald appears (there is no doubt that Reginald was of age by 1267). Judging by Jordan de Sackville's Oxfordshire Inquisition Post Mortem, and others quoted by Phillips, his son Andrew was born 9 October 1253, at which date Margery was certainly married to Giles de Argentein. Andrew de Sackville does not appear in connection with the property until c.1282 (although Blomefield (vol.2, pp.181,183; vol.8, pp.412,413) gives some references vaguely dated 'temp.Henry III', in fact they must be later). The later records quoted by Phillips must be in error (Andrew perhaps being changed from 'successor' of Margery into her 'heir').

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## Generation 19 (con't)

One other feature of Margery's ancestry disclosed by the evidence above is that her mother was Margery, the daughter of William de Fresney, and not, as usually stated, Agatha, the daughter and coheir of Fulk de Beaufou (Blomefield, vol.2, p.178, vol.8, pp.412,413; Farrer, vol.3, p.111). Note that Phillips makes this Agatha the mother, not the wife, of Robert Aguillon, which would resolve the problem." <http://www.medievalgenealogy.org.uk/families/arg/argbiog.shtml>

"Of Robert Aguillon to his father William Aguillon, that eminent genealogist, Dugdale, writes as follows : " To this William succeeded another William, who, in 42 Hen. III., received command to attend the King on Monday next preceding the feast of St. John Baptist, well fitted with horse and arms, to restrain the incursions of the Weleh," citing " Claus. 42 Hen. III. in dorso, m. 11." This entry is found on Rot. Claus. 44 Hen. III. m. 11, in dorso, and regards Robert Aguillon, who held his manor of Watton-at-Stone by this service ; nor is the error corrected, where other records are cited, but every act of Robert is ascribed to a second William Aguillon, and even the inquisition post mortem upon Robert Aguillon is ascribed to this imaginary Baron. In like manner, in his biography of his father, the same writer, after copying Matthew Paris, adds, " Whereupon the King caused all his lands to be seized and given to Simon de Campo-Remigio, quoting Claus. 17 Joh. m. 6. 5. On membrane 6 the name of Aguillon does not occur, but on membrane 5 we read, " Mandatum est Vicecomitibus Norfoleie et Suffoleie . et Essexie, ' quod facient habere Simoni de Campo Remigii totam terram que fuit Roberti Aguillon cum pertinentiis in balliva sua, quam dominus Rex ei concessit. Apud Storteford xxx die Marcii." This entry has reference to a Robert Aguillon, son of William Aguillon, who had married Agatha, one of the daughters and coheiresses of Fulk de Beaufou, Lord of Hokewold and East Herling, com. Norfolk, and of Debenham in Suffolk, and of Borley in Essex. His heirs were four daughters. Agatha, Isabella, Johanna, and Margeria, of whom Adam de Kokefield, Lucas de Poynings, Ralph Fitz Bernard, and Andrew de Sakevill, were respectively the heirs, as appears by a pleading of " Quare Impedit,' for the advowson of the church of Hokewold, of Hillary Term, 7 Edw. III. 1334." (De Antiquis Legibus Liber: Cronica Maiorum Et Vicecomitum Londoniarum Et Quedam, Gue Contingebant Temporibus Illis Ab Anno Mclxxviii an Annum Mclxxiv - [http://archive.org/stream/antiquislegibus00camduoft/antiquislegibus00camduoft\\_djvu.txt](http://archive.org/stream/antiquislegibus00camduoft/antiquislegibus00camduoft_djvu.txt))

Blomefield:

FLITCHAM,

Or Pliceham, Plicham, and Flicham, as it is wrote in Domesday book, taking its name not from Felix Bishop of the East-Angles, (as some have conceived,) but from its site, it not being the custom of the Saxons, to give names to towns from their lords, or any person; the ground here, as Spelman observes, abounds with springs and water; the priory was styled on this account, St. Mary de Fontibus, at the springs; (fn. 1) Quod ab oriente fontes ostendit aprico interdum meatu, interdum subterraneo ludentes; therefore, from these flete ices, or waters, it take sits name; (thus Flixton in Suffolk, &c.) this is also called Fliceswellin Domesday book.-See in Ringsted-Magna, Smethden hundred.

Odo Bishop or Bayeaux, in Normandy, half brother to the Conqueror, had a lordship herein, granted to him on the expulsion of Stigand Archbishop of Canterbury, which he held with the lordship of Snetsham, as a beruite to it, consisting of 7 carucates of land and an half, 18 villains, 14 borderers, 3 servi, and 8 socmen and 4 mills; there were 3 carucates also in demean, in Stigand's time, and 5 carucates among the tenants. (fn. 2)

On the rebellion of Odo against his nephew, King William II. he was deprived of it, and it was given to William de Albini, the King's butler, ancestor of the Earls of Sussex, of which family see in Rising, and **was held of the Albinies by Ralph de Bellofago, or Beaufou.**

But the chief manor, and the greatest part of this town, was granted to Roger Bigot, ancestor of the Earls of Norfolk, held by Algar of Stigand the Archbishop, (fn. 3) and Ralph, son of Walter, was enfeoffed of it by Bigot, as a manor; it consisted of 2 carucates of land, 20 borderers, 3 servi, and 2 carucates in demean, in Algar's time; one carucate of the tenants, 5 acres of meadow, and a mill, one beast for carriage, 3 cows, paunage for 27 swine, &c. 180 sheep, and was valued then at 40s. at the survey at one; it was one mile and an half long, 5 furlongs broad, and paid 16d. gelt when

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## Generation 19 (con't)

the hundred was taxed at 20s. whoever was lord of it.

There also belonged to it a socman with 5 acres of land, valued at 2s. of this manor, and of all the men, Stigand, had the soc, and it was delivered to Roger Bigot, and the said Ralph held it. Roger had had also a socman with 30 acres, and a borderer with an acre of meadow, and 2 bovates, valued at 3s. a church also belonged to it, with 8 acres, valued at 8d. (fn. 4)

And the said Roger Bigot had seized on 80 acres of land, held by 10 freemen in King Edward's time, and Ranulph, or Ralph son of Walter, held this under Roger, with 6 acres and an half of meadow, and 2 carucates, valued at 12s. per ann. Roger's predecessor had only the protection; Stigand had the soc, and protection of one of them, and the soc of the rest. (fn. 5)

Roger Bigot, on the marriage of Maud his daughter to William de Albini aforesaid, gave them 10 knights fees in Norfolk, and among these, as I take it, were the tenures or manors here mentioned, and so joined to Albiny's other lordships. [all these individuals were kin to Fulk de Beaufou, DKF]

William Earl Warren had also a lordship, out of which four freemen were ejected at the conquest, who had one carucate of land, held by 5 borderers, 6 acres and 2 carucates and an half of meadow, valued at 20s. this he claimed by virtue of an exchange. (fn. 6)

This was held of the Earl Warren also by **the family of Beaufoe, and being thus enfeoffed of the whole town**, I shall treat of it as I find it from ancient evidences.

Ralph, son of Walter above mentioned, was ancestor of the family of Beaufoe. Agnes de Beaufoe, wife or widow of Ralph, with her daughter Almund, were attendants at the funeral of Maud, daughter of Roger Bigot, and wife of William de Albini, in the priory church of Wimondham, (lately founded by William,) about the year 1130.

Fulk de Beaufoe, who was lord in the reign of Henry II [1154-1189]. dying without issue male, left 4 daughters and coheirs; Emme, who married Gilbert de Norfolk; Agatha, who married Sir Robert Aguillon; Joan, wife of Thomas de Ingaldesthorp, and Margery, wife of Robert Scales. The two first of these had only an interest in this town.

Agatha, by Sir Robert Aguillon, left also 4 daughters and coheirs, between whom her moiety was divided; Agatha, wife of Sir Adam de Cockfield; Isabel, of Luke de Ponyngs; Margery, of Jordan de Sackville, and after of Sir Gyles de Argenton; and Joan, of Sir Ralph Fitz-Bernard.

See Pointing's Manor, Sackvill's Manor, Cockfield's Manor, and Bernardson's Manor for further genealogical information about descendants of Fulk.

Continuing:

"Snoring-Manor.

Besides the lordships above specified, Emma de Beaufoe, daughter and coheir of Fulk de Beaufoe, and sister of Agatha, had her right or part, a moiety in this town; she married Gilbert de Norfolk, who had a patent in the first year of King John, to enjoy all her inheritance for life, and dying soon after without issue, she obtained for 600 marks a license not to be distrained to marry, and to enjoy all her own inheritance, and also to have her dower, in that of her late husband. [Emma's was being described here, since Gilbert had children by a first wife]

Emma had a niece, Damietta, on whom she settled great part of this lordship, and married first, Thomas Avenel, by whom she had a son, Reginald, who died without issue.

Her second husband was Peter de Fuldon, by whom she had a son, Richard.

Damietta, in her widowhood, gave to the prior, &c. of Walsingham, in Norfolk, 30 acres of land, with half a foldcourse in this town; and her aunt Emma gave 2 acres of land, 28d. rent per ann. which Thomas Avenel was to pay her for lands she granted him on his marriage. This went by the name

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## Generation 19 (con't)

of Snoring manor in the reign of Edward IV. and on the dissolution of Walsingham priory, was granted, June 19, a.o. 6 Edward VI. to Thomas (Thurleby) Bishop of Norwich, and his successors, and so continues.

From: 'Freebridge Hundred and Half: Flitcham', An Essay towards a Topographical History of the County of Norfolk: volume 8, pp. 410-419. URL: <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=78485> Date accessed: 06 February 2013." <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=78485>

Emma, eldest daughter of Fulk, will play a key role in the documentation of the genealogy of the Beaufou family, as will be seen here and under her own entry (notes).

"HOCKWOLD

Stands at the south-west point of this hundred, north of the Ouse Parva, near the great level of the fens, it belonged, together with Wilton, (to which it now joins, and of which it was then a part,) to

Alveva, a Saxon lady, in the reign of the Confessor; at the survey, William Earl Warren was lord: in the Confessor's time, they were valued at 6l. per annum, at the survey at 10l. and were both one leuca long, and half a one broad, and paid together 17d. of the 20s. gelt. (fn. 1) It occurs in the survey by the name of Hocunelia, Hoc, or Hoke, signifies a dirty low situation, a vale, sometimes an angle, nook, or corner, and Wella, a place or spring of water, the other name Hockwold, relates to its site, in respect of Northwold and Methwold.

Fulk de Beaufou was lord of this town, and Wilton, in the reign of King John, which he held of the Earl Warren; this Fulk having no heirs male, these townships were divided amongst his four daughters;

Emma, who gave her share to her sister Agatha.

Agatha, married to Sir Robert Aguillon.

Joan, to Thomas de Ingaldesthorp. And

Margery, to Robert Scales.

Agatha, by Sir Rob. Aguillon, had also four daughters and coheirs, (fn. 2)

Agatha, who married Sir Adam de Cockfield.

Isabell, married to Luke de Ponyngs, son of Thomas de Ponyngs.

Margery, to Sir Giles Argenton, and after to Jordan de Sackcille.

And Joan, to Ralph Fitz-Bernard, Knt.

Which still occasioned a further division of the township, as will appear from the ensuing history.

[pedigree in chart form]

See Poining's Manor for further information on later generations of descendants of Fulk de Beaufou.

**DKF's Interpretation:** It appears that the study of sources such as Blomefield provides very specific data that, generation by generation, clearly specifies that Fulk is the great grandson of Ralph de Beaufou. The only Ralph de Beaufou documented in England at this time was the individual who came over with the Conqueror, and married Agnes de Tosny. Due to the litigation between Fulk's daughter Emma (who married Gilbert of Norfolk), and her uncle Ralph de Beaufou, the latter was required to prove his title to the lands claimed by both - meaning that he had to show



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### Generation 19 (con't)

his line of descent back to the original owner of the South Creake manor property, who obtained it from King Henry I. In so doing, this gives the required descent of all from the "original Ralph".

See entries for Emma, daughter of Fulk, and Thomas, brother of Fulk, for further evidence.

Fulk de Beauvou had the following children:

- i. EMMA<sup>20</sup> DE BEAUFOE was born about 1165 in pr. Flitcham, Norfolk, England. She died in 1255 in Flitcham, Norfolk, England. She married GILBERT LORD BEESTON DE NORFOLK. He was born in 1170 in Beeston, Norfolk, England. He died in 1207 in Flitcham, Norfolk, England.

Notes for Emma De Beaufoe:

For name of father, husband, husband's parents, and daughter see:

<http://www.uk.mundia.com/gb/Person/19795067/19828585543>. While the specifics appear to assure accuracy, the birthdate of the daughter is in error (after death of purported father and when purported mother was far too old to produce a child).

See numerous references to Emma, who appears to be the eldest daughter and prime heir, of Fulk de Beauvou via entries of Fulk, his brother Thomas and the latter's wife Alice de Oiri. As an example:

NOTTINGHAM: LOUDHAM, LUDHAM, GUNTHORP

Raph de Bellasago, who in the Red Book of the exchequer is mentioned, 7 H. 2. [1161] to have had pardon for five marks debt to the king, gave to God and the church of Lenton, for the souls of his parents, and his lord king Henry (1) [d.1135] two bovats of land, and a short wong, and one acre of meadow in the Ker, with Duran his man, who then held that tenor in the territory of Gunthorpe: To this deed were witnesses Remigius prior of Shelford, Richard the canon, Thomas de Bellasago, William de Bellofago, Robert de Burton, William Bret, Gerv. de Ludham, Hugh, son of Simon, and many others. He gave likewise to Lenton the tythe of his mill of Gunthorp, which mill was scituate upon Trent, and 4s. yearly in his passage of Gunthorp.- Raph de Bellasago gave to God and the canons of St. Peter of Thurgarton his bretnren, with himself wherever he should die, by the consent of Gilbert his brother, the church of Ludham, and mill of Doverbec, with the land lying to it, and all its customs and rights, and all his land of Woodburgh, in pure alms for the health of king Stephen [d. 1141] and for the soul of his son, and for his own soul, and the souls of all his own parents and ancestors. Raph de Bellasago gave Snellingmilne on Doverbec to Thurgarton priory, and **Emma de Bellafago confirmed the gift of her uncle the said Raph.**

Gilbert de Norfolck, 2 Joh. [1201] gave account of one hundred marks, and one palfrey, for having the land of the inheritance of his wife, as long as he should live, of whom he had sons which were dead. King John, 3 Oct. 7 Joh. confirmed to Emine de Bellafago the manor of Ludham, with the appurtenances, and her inheritance in Norfolk, viz. Flicham, in Crec, and Rudham, and Cassabile, her dower of the freehold, which was Gilbert de Norfolchs, late her husbands: but if Emme de Beuso died without issue, the fee of Ludham was in the king.

G. de Norf. by the intreaty and consent of Emme de Frivill his wife [either this is Gilbert's first wife, the surname of Emma's first husband, or an error], gave to the canons of Welbeck, quitance of his passage over Trent at Gunthorp, as much as

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## Generation 19 (con't)

belonged to his part, and of his Caetley at Lowdham wholly.

Emma de Bellafago gave account of DC. marks, 8 Joh. [1207] for having her inheritance, viz. Ludeham, and also in Norsolch, and that she should not be distrained to marry. Notwithstanding her deed to the king, she acknowledged Hubert de Burgo earl of Kent in the king's court to be her heir, who, 11 H. 3. claimed against her, that she should hold covenant with him concerning the manors of Gunetharp, Ludham and Creke." <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=76922>

"The jury, liR. 2. found that Baldwin Frevill, knight, died feized of this manor, and left Baldwin his fon and heir; from thefe Frevills it delcended to the family of Willoughby of Woilatou, according to the genealogy in that place. (p.27)

Emme de Beaufo, 7 H. 3. required her land in Cathorp to be replevied to her, which Henry de Ludham, and Letice his wife, claimed againft her. (p.28)". "The antiquities of Nottinghamshire"

<https://play.google.com/books/reader?id=BHxbAAAAQAAJ&printsec=frontcover&output=reader&authuser=0&hl=en>

### "EUSTACE DE LOUDHAM

The father of Eustace de Ludham appears to have been named Herbert. In 1220 Eustace made an agreement in the king's court over a charter of warranty in Hertfordshire (place unnamed) with Philip son of Robert. In the two entries he is referred to as Eustace de Ludham or Eustace son of Herbert [CRR 1220, p.208, 217]. Eustace was under sheriff of Notts., in 1213, sheriff of Yorkshire in 1224/26 [CPR 1216-1225, p.524] (this would indicate that he held lands in Yorkshire to qualify) and sheriff of Notts in 1233. In 1216 on the petition of John de Lacy, constable of Chester the king pardoned Eustace the arrears of a fine imposed on him because he had been in rebellion with the constable. Eustace obtained land in Thurgarton, Horspool, Hoveringham, Gonalston, Southwell, Newark and Loudham, Notts., from Robert son of Roger de Pascy, which were the lands of the late Elias de Pascy. These were confirmed to him by Emma de Beaufo in 1235 [CChR, i, p.212]."

<http://archiver.rootsweb.ancestry.com/th/read/GEN-MEDIEVAL/2007-07/118371174> 5

Also, "An early connection with Nottinghamshire is found in "Honours and Knights Fees" by William Farrer, Vol 111, pages 110-115. "Towards the end of 1205 Gilbert de Norfolk had died and his relict, Emma de Bello Fago, gave 600 marks for the inheritance at Lowdham in Notts". Also, "The gift of Gilbert de Norfolk of the quittance of the passage of the river Trent at Gunthorpe and the quittance of the gateleie at Ludham". (Fine Rolb 1328)."

[http://www.norfolkfamilyhistory.co.uk/The\\_Norfolks\\_of\\_East\\_Drayton.pdf](http://www.norfolkfamilyhistory.co.uk/The_Norfolks_of_East_Drayton.pdf)

Emma made numerous grants, largely to churches and priories, and as well seems to have been very litigious in acts against family members. Here follows an example of one of her grants:

Grant FLT 2/737 1216-1272

Contents:

"Grant from Emma de Bellofago to the Church of St. Stephen of Flyccham [Flitcham], with his suit and messuage with croft, with other lands situate at Caskeshil, Seshefordegate, Depectimorle, Redelondys, Crakemerehyl, Grenegate, Herneshyl. Witn: John de Merlay, William de Kanghai, Osbert de Mundeford, John de Moine, Adam de Itringham, Roger Luval, Ralph de Causton, John Hereward,

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## Generation 19 (con't)

and others. (? Temp. Henry III). 14th Cent. Copy." Flitcham Estate Manuscripts.  
<http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/a2a/records.aspx?cat=153-flt&cid=-1#-1>

Furthermore:

"(43) Emma de Bella Fago v. William of Verdun and his wife, A.D. 1227. The knight opposes this claim to the advowson on the ground that Emma has no land in the vill except a third portion of property of which he and some others have the remainder. He says that it is well known that Gilbert of Norfolk, Emma's late husband, made the last presentation. Emma is asked if she was specifically ('nominatim') endowed with the advowson and of the part of the land that she holds as dower. She answers that she does not know, but says that the church is situated on the land that she holds as dower. Since, however, she is not able to say that she was specifically endowed with the advowson her dower is limited to a third part of the manor-exclusive of the advowson-and so she loses her case (2)."

(2) Bracton's Note-Book, pl. 380, [AD 1230]  
<http://archive.org/details/cu31924021758440>

"MIDDLETON

Blackburgh Priory

Emma de Bellofago, or Beaufoe, gave 400 eels yearly out of her fishery at Wilton, for the soul of Isabella Freville, and her own soul, at the beginning of Lent, 9 sticks in the pool called Lodwere, and 7 sticks in her part of Anwere: this Emma was one of the daughters and coheirs of Fulk de Beanfoe, lord of Wilton in King John's time; Margery, her sister, was married to Robert de Scales."

From: 'Freebridge Hundred: Middleton', An Essay towards a Topographical History of the County of Norfolk: volume 9 (1808), pp. 20-34. URL:  
<http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=78501> Date accessed: 13 February 2013.

Conclusion: One of the take aways here is that Fulk de Beaufoe, father of Emma, must have owned in part or in whole, the Manors of Gunthorp and Ludeham in Nottinghamshire, as well as Flitcham, Creake, Rudham and "Cassabile" (Castle Rising or Castle Acre?), all presumably in Norfolk via his father Ralph. Also, it appears that only one son was born before 1141 (Fulk?). It appears that Fulk died before 1201, triggering law suits by his eldest daughter Emma and her husband Gilbert of Norfolk against her uncles Ralph and Thomas and the latter's son Ralph (as will be seen when we explore the South Creake holdings), creating a lot of documentation. Also Ralph, the father of Fulk, appears to have died in 1161, Fulk in 1201, and Gilbert of Norfolk in 1207. It does not appear that Emma had any children who survived her.

For further information about the intricacies of Emma's inheritance as the eldest daughter, see Green, 1997 (pp.364-366; p.369-370).

- ii. AGATHA DE BEAUFOE was born about 1166 in pr. Flitcham, Norfolk, England.
- iii. MARGERY DE BEAUFOE was born about 1167 in pr. Flitcham, Norfolk, England. She married ROBERT SCALES.

Notes for Margery De  
Beaufoe: "MIDDLETON

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## Generation 19 (con't)

Roger de Scales, son and heir of Robert, gave 59l. for scutage in the 13th of King John, and in the 3d of Henry III. a fine was levied between Maud, wife of William de Beauchamp, late wife of Roger de Scales, and Robert, son of the said Roger, of the 3d part of 2 carucates of land in this town, 40s. rent in Wirlington, with 2 marks rent in Wetherden, in Suffolk, claimed as dower; this Robert married Margery, 3d daughter and coheir of Fulke de Beaufoe, lord of Hockwold, and in the 19th of that King, was found to hold half a fee in this town, of the honour of Hagenet, or Haughley in Suffolk, and was summoned to parliament by the title of Lord Scales."

From: 'Freebridge Hundred: Middleton', An Essay towards a Topographical History of the County of Norfolk: volume 9 (1808), pp. 20-34. URL: <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=78501> Date accessed: 13 February 2013.

33. iv. JOAN DE BEAUFOU was born about 1171 in pr. Flitcham, Norfolk, England. She died before 07 May 1243 in pr. Castle Rising, Norfolk, England. She married SIR THOMAS DE INGALDESTHORP. He was born about 1170 in pr. Ingoldisthorpe, Norfolk, England. He died in 1228 in pr. Raynham, Norfolk, England.
30. **THOMAS**<sup>19</sup> **DE BEAUFOU** (Ralph<sup>18</sup>, Ralph<sup>17</sup>, Basilia (Mahaut) d'Ivry<sup>16</sup> et Bayeux, Ralph Comte d'Ivry et<sup>15</sup> Bayeux, Esperling de Pitres et<sup>14</sup> de Vaudreuil, Richard I de St. Sauveur Viscount<sup>13</sup> de Cotentin, Malahule Eysteinnsson Earl of<sup>12</sup> More, Eystein Ivarsson Glumra the noisy Jarl of Uplanders and<sup>11</sup> Hedemarken, Ivar Halfdansson Jarl of<sup>10</sup> Oppland, Halfdan Sveidasson "the aged" Jarl Oppland Margrave av<sup>9</sup> Frisis, Sveid I "Sea King" Sveidsson (Heytirsson) King<sup>8</sup> of Norway, Heytir Gorrasson King of<sup>7</sup> Kvenland, Alfheim Gor<sup>6</sup> Thorasson, Thorri Snaersson King in<sup>5</sup> Kvenland, Snaer (Snjor) Jokulsson Jökulsson<sup>4</sup> (King of Kvenland), Frósti / Jökull Karasson King in<sup>3</sup> Kvenland, Kari Fornjotsson King in<sup>2</sup> Kvenland, Fornjotur Kvenland<sup>1</sup> King) was born about 1140 in pr. South Creake, Norfolk, England. He died in 1184 in pr. South Creake, Norfolk, England. He married **ALICE DE OIRI**. She was born about 1160.

Notes for Thomas de Beaufoe:

Blomefield's detailed analysis of the documents relating to the inheritance of the manors of Beaufo and Castle Rising Priory are treated under his review of SOUTH CREAKE and Beaufo's Manor at FLITCHAM as well as HOCKWOLD WITH WILTON. The first parish will be discussed here and the latter two will be recorded and assessed when discussing Fulke the brother of Thomas. See also the entry for the wife of Thomas, Alice de Oiri, where the Pipe Roll of 1185 provides considerable further information on the succession of land from Ralph II (in England), the father of Ralph III, Thomas and Fulke.

Blomefield:

"SOUTH CREAKE [p.777 in original Blomefield].

Part of this town was a beruwite in the reign of the Confessor, to Herold's lordship of Fakenham after the battle of the Hastings, wherein he (being King of England) was slain, the Conqueror took possession of it, consisting of two carucates of land, 10 villains, 11 bordarers, &c. 1 carucate in demean, and 3 amongst the men, and half an acre of meadow, &c. 80 sheep, and 4 socmen, with a carucate and 6 acres, and this was valued in the manor of Fakenham. (fn. 1)

Beaufoe's Manor.

It remained in the Crown till King Henry I [1100-1135] granted it to Ralph de Beaufoe, to be held by the service of half a knight's fee; in the 5th of King Stephen [1140], Ralph de Beaufoe had a pardon for 10s. Dane's gelt, and in the said year, Agnes de Beaufoe accounted for 35 marks of silver, her son being then with the Earl of Flanders; and in the first of King John [1199], Gilbert de Norfolk had a patent (for 100 marks and a palfrey given to the King) to enjoy the inheritance of Emme de Bellofago, or Beaufoe, his wife, niece of Ralph de Beaufoe, and in the 7th of that King [1206], she had a charter for her own inheritance here, &c. and her dower of the estate which belonged to

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### Generation 19 (con't)

Gilbert de Norfolk, her husband, deceased, with a proviso that she should not marry without the King's license. About this time there appears to have been a contest between the said Emme, and Ralph de Beaufoe, a descendant of the aforesaid Ralph, who in the 1st of King John [1199] gave a mark to have an assise of D' Ancestor, for half a knight's fee in this town and Burnham, against Gilbert de Norfolk and Emme his wife, and was probably son of Thomas de Beaufoe, who confirmed the grant of his brother Ralph, of the church of South Creak, to Castleacre priory, in the 27th of Henry II [1181]. This Thomas came to the estate of Ralph his brother, in the 28th of the said King [1182], and paid then a fine of 100 marks.

In the 10th of King John [1209], Emme conveyed by fine to Hubert de Burgh Earl of Kent, this manor, with that of Ludham, in Nottinghamshire, granted him in reversion after her death; the said Emme had also the lordship of Fritcham in Norfolk; (fn. 2) and gave lands in Nottinghamshire to Thurgarton priory; but in the 17th of Henry III [1233], it appears to be in the family of de Beaufoe, Ralph de Beaufoe then having 12s. per ann. settled by fine, payable for certain services and customs, for 96 acres of land here, and in Burnham, held by John son of Richard.

Ralph de Beaufoe claimed, as lord, a mercate here, on Friday, and tolls, in the 3d of Edward I [1275]. and the lete of South Creak and Holgate, paid to Gallow hundred, was 5s. 6d. per ann.

John Beaufoe died seized of this lordship, in the 10th of Edward III. and in the 20th of that King, Alice Beaufoe was found to hold half a fee in capite of the King, and paid 20s. on the knighting of the King's son, a whole fee being charged at 40s. William Beaufoe, son of John, died lord in the 23d of the said reign, and John was found his son and heir, aged 15: and in the 50th of Edward III. John Beaufoe died seized, and Thomas was found his son and heir, aged 5 years; Sir William de Burgh held it in his nonage, and it was extended at 106s. 8d. per ann. In the 3d of Henry VI. Sir John Beaufoe died possessed of it, and Sir William his brother was his heir."

Castleacre Priory Manor [discussed under South Creak in Blomefield]:

"The church was a rectory, valued in 1428 at 85 marks; Ralph, son of Ralph de Beaufo, gave it with all its tithes, lands, and homages, to Castleacre priory, for the soul's health of King Henry I [1100-1135], who brought him up, and that of his lord, King Henry II. his grandson, with the meadow at Barsham, and his wood at Stibberd. Witnesses, John, prior of Sporle, Henry, the dean of Fakenham, &c. Thomas de Beaufo confirmed, 29th Henry II [1183]. all his right therein for the souls of the said Kings, and his father Ralf :-witnesses, William de Bodham, Robert de Cherevill, &c. and Ralph de Beaufo, son of Thomas, confirmed the grant of Ralf his grandfather and Thomas his father, with all obventions:-witnesses, Simon de Pateshill, Henry, archdeacon of Sleaford, James de Poterna, Richard de Muchegross, Ralf de Stokes, Richard be Gosefeld, &c. they were itinerant justices in the reign of King Henry III [1216-1272]. in Norfolk. Gilbert de Beaufo (reciting, that whereas there had been a controversy between him and the monks of Castleacre, about the said church) resigned all his right by the Bishop's advice, and sealed them a deed thereof:-witnesses, Roger, the archdeacon, Reginald de Warren, Ralph de Roseto: and, by another deed, he gave them two parts of the tithes of the demean of his brother. It seems that Alexander, prior of Scheldford (in Nottinghamshire, as I take it) had some grant formerly from this family of the patronage of this church, and had the Pope's bull directed to the abbots of Leicester, of Geronden, with the official of the archdeacon of Leicester, as delegates or judges, who finding the invalidity of their title, released by deed, sans date, to the convent of Castleacre, all their right therein.-The abbot and convent of Creke quit-claimed all their right in the advowson, Ao. 17th Edward II." <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=78304>

NOTE:

There is a Nicholas de Beaufo who may be another brother of Ralph, Thomas and Fulk. Turning to Blomefield:

"WEST-HERLING,

Which is so called to distinguish it from the other Herlings; herewere several manors, of all which in their order. At the survey (fn. 1) the manor was a berewic belonging to Kennighall manor, with

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## Generation 19 (con't)

which it was held by the Confessor and Conqueror, and was granted as a member of it to the Albanys, who, in King Henry the First's time, infeoffed it in the Angervilles, a family sir named from a place in Normandy, (fn. 2) where they were lords; it was to be held at half a fee of the manor of Kenninghall, as of the castle of Bokenham. In King Henry the Second's time,

Sir Benedict de Angerville was lord, who died without male issue, leaving his three daughters his heirs, the first married to William de Snitterton, otherwise called William Bokenham of Snitterton, as his family always continued to be called, viz. sometimes de Snitterton, and sometimes de Bokenham de Snitterton; the second to Nicholas de Bello-Foco, Bello-Fago, or Beaufo; the third to Sir Andrew de Sharnbourn, she died without issue in King John's time, and her part reverted to her sisters and their heirs; So that now it divided into two manors, each held at a quarter of a fee of the said Earl's, the one called Bokenham's, and the other Beaufo's."

From: 'Hundred of Giltcross: West-Herling', An Essay towards a Topographical History of the County of Norfolk: volume 1 (1805), pp. 297-312. URL: <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=77118&strquery="Nicholas de Bellofago">; Date accessed: 10 February 2013.

### "Beaufo's Manor

Came to Nicholas de Bellofago, or Beaufo, in right of his wife, as aforesaid, Nicholas his son was lord in 1219, Hugh his son in 1256, and Nicholas his son till 1326, when he settled the manor and advowson on himself for life, remainder to Thomas Berdewell, and Amy his wife, daughter of the said Nicholas, and their heirs; from which time it was joined to Berdewells manor, as was the advowson, the whole of which, at first, belonged to Angerville's manor, and with that divided one moiety to Bokenham's, and the other to Beaufo's, till Ralph son of Hugh de Bokenham sold his moiety, with an acre and half of land, to Hugh son of Nicholas de Beaufo, and then this manor had the whole advowson."

From: 'Hundred of Giltcross: West-Herling', An Essay towards a Topographical History of the County of Norfolk: volume 1 (1805), pp. 297-312. URL: <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=77118&strquery="Nicholas de Bellofago">; Date accessed: 10 February 2013.

Notes for Alice de Oiri:

Pipe Roll 1185:

NORHAMTON'SIRE. p.25

"Alicia que fuit uxor Thome de Bellofago et filia Waleranni de Oiri, est in donatione Domini Regis, et est .xx. annorum. Ipsa habet in Esselia feodum .j. militis et dimfidium], quod Petrus de Esseleia et Robertus de Wateruill' tenent de ea; quorum servitium datum fuit in dote predictae domine. Ipsa habet .j. filium qui est .iij. annorum, et est in custodia Nigelli filii Alexandri. Et preterea ipsa habet in Straton' .xx. /. 3,4

3 This sentence is underlined, probably for deletion.

4 This lady will recur in two other entries, from which we learn that Nigel FitzAlexander was her uncle. Ashley, like the adjacent Weston and Sutton above is in Corby Hundred. In ' the Northamptonshire Survey ' Ralf de Beaufo (Bella Fago) is entered as holding there of the fee of Belvoir, and this place is probably the " Assele in Roteland " (sic), where he was stated to hold two

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## Generation 19 (con't)

knight's fees of Hubert de Rye in 1166 (Red Book, p. 401). Under Henry III, Emma, widow of Guy de Waterville, held half a fee there (Testa, p. 26) and in 1285 Guy de Water ville was its holder (Feudal Aids, iv, 37). The two knights named in the entry may represent the two holdings of Robert de Toden's under-tenants here in Domesday.

RUTLAND p.45

"Aliz de Beaufow, que fuit uxor Thome de Beaufow, est in donacione Domini Regis, que fuit filia Walerani de Oni et neptis Alexandri filii Nigelli: est .xx. annorum, et habet .j. filium heredem, qui est .ij. annorum. Terra sua in Seiton' valet annuatim .viiij. m., cum hoc instauramento, scilicet, .ij. carrucis, .c. ovibus, .ij. averis, .v. suibus, .j. verre, et .iiij. vaccis. De firma terre sue recepit ipsa hoc primo anno quo fuit terra in manu sua, .xxxvj. s. et .x. d. et .ij. libras piperis; et preter firmam dederunt ei homines .iiij. s., et .iiij. summas avene. 3

3 Seaton must be here held in dower, for it is found about a century later (1283) in the hands of the Beaufous, who held it as half a fee of the barony of Rye (Cal. of Inq., ii, 282). Ralf de Bella Fago (i.e. Beaufou) was holding of Hubert de Rye in Rutland in 1166 (Red Book, p. 401).

This entry, together with that at the close of the Norfolk portion, proves that the young widow of Thomas de Beaufou was a daughter of Waleran de Oiri by a sister of Nigel Fitz Alexander (wrongly styled in this entry Alexander Fitz Nigel). The Oiris were a Lincolnshire family, holding at Gedney, Holbeach, and elsewhere, and Nigel Fitz Alexander was a rising official, whose name appears frequently on the Potuli, and who had recently (Easter, 1185) become sheriff of Lincolnshire. The Sempringham charters printed by Major Poynton prove that he used the style 'de Ingoldesby' in his charters and on his seal and that his father was Alexander Fitz Osbert of Fulbeck (Genealogist [N.S.], xv, 222; xvi, 225-226). Osbert Fitz Nigel, evidently his son, is found in the Testa holding both at Ingoldsby and at Fulbeck. As Osbert son of Nigel 'de Ingoldeby' he was party to two fines, in 1231 (Line. Final Concords, p. 231), concerning the churches of the family manors (including Wensley, Yorks.). "

NORFOLK p.57, 58

HUNDREDUM DE GALEHO.

"Filius Thome de Bella Fago est] in custodia Domini Regis, et per eum in custodia Nigelli filii Alexandri, et est .ij. annorum dimidii, cum Crek, terra sua; de qua . . . recepit, postquam habuit custodiam, .xvj. m. et .viiij. s. et .iiij. d., de omnibus exitibus; et habuit custodiam per annum et quantum . . . diebus ante festurn Sancti Botulfi. Hoc est instauramentum, scilicet, .ij. boves, .j. vacca, .viiij. equi et .xxxj. oves; et valet cum instauramento .x. / .; et additis .ij. bobus et .v. vaccis et .x. porcis et .cc. ovibus, valebit villa .xv. l. 1

[Alicia que fuit uxor Thome de Bello] Fago est .xx. annorum, et fuit filia Wfaleranni] de [Orri] et neptis Nigelli filii Alexandri, et in ejus custodia per 2

1 The nameless ward was the infant son of Thomas de Beaufou (Bella Fago), who has already appeared under Northants and Rutland (pp. 25, 45). When thus reconstructed, this entry is of some importance as correcting the exact and detailed statement in the Testa (p. 293) as to this holding. We there read that 'Greet' (i.e. South Creak in Brothecross Hundred) had been given out of royal demesne by Henry I to Ralf 'de Bella Fago' as half a knight's fee, that Ralf had been succeeded by his son Ralf, and he by his neptis Emma the then tenant (in 1212). But the Pipe Rolls confirm the Rotulus by showing that Thomas 'de Bella Fago' had been charged no less than 100 marcs 'pro fine terre de Crec' in 1177 (Pipe Roll, 23 Hen. II, p. 134), which he had been paying off in instalments. As the land was held by knight-service, it ought to appear in the Cartes of 1166 and among payments for scutage; yet neither there nor on the Pipe Rolls of 14 and 18 Henry II can it be traced. Nevertheless, it duly appears as 'Suthcrek, a half fee held by Emma de 'Beafo, under Henry III' (Testa, p. 282) and as half a fee in 'Suthcrek' held in capite by the 'heredes de Bella Fago' in 1302 (Feudal Aids, in, 405)."

2 This was Alice, the young widow of Thomas 'de Bella Fago, ' on whom see pp. 25, 45 above."

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### Generation 19 (con't)

[http://booksnow2.scholarsportal.info/ebooks/oca2/42/piperollsociety35pipeuoft/piperollsociety35pipeuoft\\_djvu.txt](http://booksnow2.scholarsportal.info/ebooks/oca2/42/piperollsociety35pipeuoft/piperollsociety35pipeuoft_djvu.txt)

Thomas de Beaufou and Alice de Oiri had the following child:

- i. RALPH<sup>20</sup> DE BEAUFOU was born in 1182 in pr. South Creake, Norfolk, England.

Notes for Ralph de Beaufou:

See entries for father Thomas de Beaufou and mother Alice de Oiri, as well as those for his uncles Ralph and Fulk and the latter's daughter Emma for relevant information.

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### Generation 20

33. JOAN<sup>20</sup> DE BEAUFOU (Fulk<sup>19</sup>, Ralph<sup>18</sup>, Ralph<sup>17</sup>, Basilia (Mahaut) d'Ivry<sup>16</sup> et Bayeux, Ralph Comte d'Ivry et<sup>15</sup> Bayeux, Esperling de Pitres et<sup>14</sup> de Vaudreuil, Richard I de St. Sauveur Viscount<sup>13</sup> de Cotentin, Malahule Eysteinsson Earl of<sup>12</sup> More, Eystein Ivarsson Glumra the noisy Jarl of Uplanders and<sup>11</sup> Hedemarken, Ivar Halfdansson Jarl of<sup>10</sup> Oppland, Halfdan Sveidasson "the aged" Jarl Oppland Margrave av<sup>9</sup> Frisis, Sveid I "Sea King" Sveidsson (Heytirsson) King<sup>8</sup> of Norway, Heytir Gorrasson King of<sup>7</sup> Kvenland, Alfheim Gor<sup>6</sup> Thorasson, Thorri Snaersson King in<sup>5</sup> Kvenland, Snaer (Snjor) Jokulsson Jøkulsson<sup>4</sup> (King of Kvenland), Frøsti / Jøkull Karasson King in<sup>3</sup> Kvenland, Kari Fornjotsson King in<sup>2</sup> Kvenland, Fornjotur Kvenland<sup>1</sup> King) was born about 1171 in pr. Flichtam, Norfolk, England. She died before 07 May 1243 in pr. Castle Rising, Norfolk, England. She married **SIR THOMAS DE INGALDESTHORP**. He was born about 1170 in pr. Ingoldisthorpe, Norfolk, England. He died in 1228 in pr. Raynham, Norfolk, England.

Notes for Joan de Beaufou:

See the entry for Thomas de Ingaldesthorp.

Notes for Sir Thomas de Ingaldesthorp: Son and heir.

Coat of Arms: "Gules, a cross engrailed argent, Inglethrop". From a tablet on the wall of the North Aisle of the Church in Freethrope. 'Church Heraldry of Norfolk', p.234.

[http://books.google.ca/books?id=uRoNAAAAAYAAJ&pg=RA1-PA234&lpg=RA1-PA234&dq=visitations+of+norfolk+inglethorpe&source=bl&ots=LGu5v-SzH9&sig=2ytKgTOjaQXLQZbSeQ4\\_oEZWOU&hl=en&sa=X&ei=KPggUdu1B4Lw2gXr-YGYBQ&sqi=2&ved=0CFAQ6AEwBA#v=onepage&q=visitations%20of%20norfolk%20inglethorpe&f=false](http://books.google.ca/books?id=uRoNAAAAAYAAJ&pg=RA1-PA234&lpg=RA1-PA234&dq=visitations+of+norfolk+inglethorpe&source=bl&ots=LGu5v-SzH9&sig=2ytKgTOjaQXLQZbSeQ4_oEZWOU&hl=en&sa=X&ei=KPggUdu1B4Lw2gXr-YGYBQ&sqi=2&ved=0CFAQ6AEwBA#v=onepage&q=visitations%20of%20norfolk%20inglethorpe&f=false)

"List of Coat Armour used in Norfolk 32

Ingoldisthorpe or Inglethrop. Gu., a saltire engrailed or. (Henry III. Roll). - Thomas, son of John (temp. Henry III.). In chief a lion, in base-a dragon. (Bardolph, iv., No. 7). A cross raguly. (Bardolph, vi., Nos. 5 and - 7). - Gu., a cross engrailed or. (Wodehouse Roll). - Gu., a cross engrailed arg. (Nicolas, p. 48). Gu., a cross engrailed arg. [1521]. (iv., p. 8; ix., p. 179)."

<http://www.folsom->

[info.net/Heraldry/Coats%20of%20Armour%20in%20Norfolk%20before%20Visitations.pdf](http://www.folsom-info.net/Heraldry/Coats%20of%20Armour%20in%20Norfolk%20before%20Visitations.pdf)

Also, "**150** inglethorpe norf

*fess dancetty ch. 3 roundels; saltire engrailed; =; = {ASO, GA} John Inglethorpe, Kt, c1361-1420, MP 1404 Suffolk and 1414 Norfolk, commissioner of Inquests Post Mortem in Norfolk. Note in margin of T/b for Q2 says "cros ing'les" as the {Gu cross engrailed Ar} of the Norfolk Inglethorpes. As they are drawn the arms would be Burgh (Foster DH 38; Papworth 795) qtg Hinkley (Burke GA 492; DBA 2:276). Roskell C 3:475-477; Burke GA 527-529; ARS:251\*; N:564\*; PO:115\*; S:304\* (cross engrailed); E:429\*; CY:462\*; O:178\* (label); <http://www.armorial.dk/english/Rouen.pdf>.*

The present author (DKF) independently came to the same conclusion about each generation of this family as found in "The Sorley Pedigrees, p.24" (see Amazon Books, or summary in



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## Generation 20 (con't)

<http://www.penrose.org/getperson.php?personID=I53818&tree=penrose>). Both authors place Joan de Beaufou as the wife of the same Thomas de Ingaldesthorpe (d. 1251). The present author's only hesitation is on the Sir Thomas de Ingaldesthorpe (abt. 1236 to abt. 1272) who married Ela generation. After a close examination of all the documentation, it appears that this individual may be a phantom, combining the father Sir Thomas d. 1251 with the son Thomas d. 1193 who was the bishop of Rochester. This one generation is the one "fuzzy spot" in this pedigree. At any rate this does not change the primary lineage between the Ingaldesthorpe, Mundeford and Beaufou families.

Blomefield: RAINEHAM [Raynham]

Inglethorp's Manor

Takes its name from its lords, who appear from ancient records to be seized of it in the reign of King John and Henry III. a family of great eminency in the county of Norfolk: the founder, and first that we meet with of it, is Robert de Ingaldesthorp, as he is called in the pedigree of the Sharnburns of Sharnburn, in Norfolk, published in Sir Henry Spelman's works, but in the register of the priory of Windham, is called **Robert de Snetesham**, who lived in the reign of King Stephen [1135-1141], and being **enfeoffed in a manor at Snetesham, and in one at Ingaldesthorpe, wrote himself sometimes de Snetesham, and sometimes de Ingaldesthorpe**; at this time, it was the custom for lords of manors to assume their names from the towns they held, according to the Norman practice, so was it also (as I find by ancient evidences) the usual practice of those who held more than one lordship, to vary and change their names, as they thought proper, to show their different fees and tenures, and to pleasure their capital lords, as in the case of this Robert; which has been cause of confusion in ascertaining ancient pedigrees.

**Alan de Ingaldesthorp, or Yggulvesthorp, (as he is wrote,) was the son of Robert, and married, a daughter of Jeffrey de Sharnebarne, by Etheldreda his wife, daughter of Robert de Dersingham**; (fn. 2) in a grant of the prior of Lewes to him of the lordship of Kenwick, in Tilney, in the reign of Richard I. he is also called Alan de Snetesham; and Donatus, prior of Windam, granted to this Alan, son of Robert de Snetesham, 5 acres of the demesans of that priory in Snetesham, and six acres there, which Cecily de Verlj gave to that house, with one acre, which the said Alan purchased of the fee of Roger de Paveley; all which Alan was to have for ever, paying 28d. per ann. to the priory, by deed sans date; and in the reign of Henry II. Richard, son of William Thomas, John and Geffrey de Ingaldesthorp were witnesses to a deed of Alan de Ingaldesthorp, son of Robert de Snetesham, of lands given by him to the priory of Castleacre. In 1203, Philip de Mortimer, prior, and the convent of Acre, grants by deed to Geffrey, son of Alan de Ingaldesthorp, and his heirs, all their land at Otringheith, with the appertences, paying 17s. for all services.

**Sir Thomas de Ingaldesthorp was son and heir of Alan**, and is termed in old records the Red: he is mentioned in the Pipe Rolls of the 8th year of King John [1207], and in the 3d of Henry III [1219]. and was sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk, in or about the 8th or 9th of that King; as was Hubert de Ingaldesthorp, in the 5th of the said King; the aforesaid Thomas had a suit with Peter de Clay, about the right of presentation to the church of Santon, in Norfolk: this Sir Thomas was accessory in a murder in the 9th year of King John [1208], as may be seen in Inglethorp.

About this time, as I take it, or rather sooner, this family had an interest in, and seems to be seized of, this lordship.-Richard, son of William de Ingaldesthorp, by the advice and consent of Maud his wife, granted by deed sans date, to the priory of Normansbergh, in Reineham, two pieces of marsh land, one lying in Branches furlong, between the marsh of Thomas, son of Richard, son of William, and the marsh of Jeff de Reinham, and the homage, and service of William, son of Ralph de Gateley, for the tenement which he held of him, with the appurtenances, with one capon per ann. Witnesses, Alan son of John, Jeff. de Reinham, Bartholomew, son of William, John Poor, &c. (fn. 3) It is probable this Richard might marry one of the daughters and coheirs of Jeffrey de Lisewis, (fn. 4) or of his son William. William de Lisewis (of whom I shall afterwards treat) was the founder of the priory of Normansbergh, the name of his wife, and that of his son Geffrey's, was Maud; the Lisewises, father and son, appear to have held this manor, with that of Gateley, Islington, Clenchwarton, &c. under Hugh de Montfort, the moieties of all which came about this time to the Ingaldesthorps, and the Scales, who (as I conclude) might marry another sister and coheir. Richard

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## Generation 20 (con't)

grants this at the request of Maud his wife, who might have an affection for the abovementioned priory, as founded by her relations; and Richard, probably, dying without issue, left it to **Thomas de Ingaldesthorp, Knt. (son of Sir Thomas)** who by deed sans date, gave 27 acres of land, in Sharnburne, to the priory of Windham, as appears from the register of that house: and in the 12th of Henry III. a fine was levied between Thomas, son of Thomas de Ingaldesthorp, and Robert de Scales, querents, and Robert, prior of Acra, (whom Simon prior of Normansbergh, called to warrant,) of the advowson of the churches of Great and South Reinham, Ilsyngton, and a mediety of Wigenhale St. Peter's, before Hugh, abbot of St. Edmund's, Martin de Pateshall, archdeacon of Norfolk, Stephen de Segrave, &c. the King's justices, when the said Thomas and Robert gave to the priory of Normansbergh, in pure alms, 40s. rent per ann. out of the mill of South Reinham, with a clause, that if the mill shall fail, then to pay it out of other lands. About the same time Thomas de Ingaldesthorp, and Robert de Scales, held lands and tenements in Reinham, PuddingNorton, Helgeton, Ilsyngton, and Gately, in Norfolk, by the service of two knight's fees, and they held the same in the year 1233, when an aid was granted to the King, on the marriage of his sister Isabel, to the Emperor Frederick.

In 1235 a fine was levied between **Thomas de Ingaldesthorp**, and Hermerus de Bekeswell, of one carucate of land in Marham, Norfolk, conveyed to Hermerus; by which it appears, that he **married Sibilla**, relict of Peter de Bekeswell, brother to Hermerus, she being called therein, "late wife of the said Thomas de Ingaldesthorp." In 1249, Sir Thomas Ingaldesthorp was sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk; he seems to have married a second wife, Isabel, daughter of Hamon; in 1255 she is called widow of Sir Thomas, and afterwards married Roger de Well: (fn. 5) **Sir Thomas died (it seems) in 1251, when Thomas his son, was found to be of the age of 16 years.**

In the pedigree of the family of the Jernegans Sir Hugh Jernegan is said to have married to his second wife, Ela, or Hellen, a daughter and coheir of Sir Thomas de Ingaldesthorp, and to quarter the arms of Ingaldesthorp, and might be a relation to the aforesaid Sir Thomas, if not his daughter.

**Thomas, son (as some make him) of the abovementioned Sir Thomas, was also a knight, sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk, in 1272, and died soon after; Thomas de Ingaldesthorp Bishop of Rochester was one of his sons, and Sir John de Ingaldesthorp was his son and heir; in 1275 he was found to hold the manor of Reinham in capite of the King, paying 20s. per ann. to Dover castle-ward, as appears from the rolls of the hundred of Brothecross, to which it then belonged. Sir John died in or about the year 1282, and the King's eschaetor, in 1288, accounted for the rents of the late Sir John before the delivery of them, to Thomas, his son and heir; Sir John had been summoned, amongst the barons, to attend the King in the Welsh wars. Reinham manor then contained 200 acres of land, 20 of meadow, a windmill, advowson of the church of East Reinham, with other parcels of land there, and the rent of assise, valued at 14l. per ann.**

About this time [actually much earlier, DKF], also, lived Sir Thomas de Ingaldesthorp, who married Joan, a daughter and coheir of Fulk de Beaufoe, lord of Hockwold, &c. in Norfolk, by whom he had John, his son and heir, and Edmund de Ingaldesthorp, who held a lordship in Foulden in the 3d of Edward I. and was father of Edmund, who married Alice, sister and heir of John de la Rokeley, son and heir of Sir Ralph de la Rokeley and Joan his wife. A quære may be made, if this Sir Thomas de Ingaldesthorp, was not the same with him abovementioned, who died in or about 1272; it is probable that he was, and succeeded as a near relation.

**On the death of Sir John de Ingaldesthorp, in or about 1282, Thomas was found to be his son and heir, aged 22.** In the 13th of Edward II. he appears to be a knight and a commissioner for the banks and sewers of Marshland in Norfolk; in the 17th of that King, was lord of Wimbotsham, and **Beatrix was his wife**. In 1326, the jury find that it would not be to the King's loss if he granted license to Sir Thomas, to enfeof the manor of Reinham, which he held in capite, by the service of paying 2s. per ann. to the honour of Haghley, in Suffolk, and the rent of 6s. 8d. per ann. to Dover castle-ward, on John de Ingaldesthorp, his son and heir, and Joan his wife, and their heirs; and before this, in the 9th of the aforesaid King, he petitions, That whereas he held the moieties of this manor, and that of Ilsyngton, which hardly amounted to the value of 10 marks per ann. by the service of the moiety of a knight's fee, only of the honour of Hagheley, and not of the Crown immediately, and believing that he had held them of the Crown, had ignorantly done

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## Generation 20 (con't)

services in Scotland to the King's father, and to him, desires to be exempted from them; on which the King ordered his barons of the Exchequer to search Doomesday Book, and other records of the Exchequer for the truth, and accordingly to discharge him, or to continue the service. (fn. 6) He died in or about 1327. **[Sybill, who married John de Mundeford and in 1315 was given land in Hockwold by her father Sir Thomas de Ingaldesthorpe].**

He was succeeded by his son Sir John, who married Joan, daughter of Sir William Weyland, and was found, on the death of his father, to be aged 33 years. He seems to have lived at Reinham, and the family before him, for many years. In 1330, he presented to the church of Rainham St. Mary, by the name of Sir John de Ingaldesthorp, son of Sir Thomas, and died in 1335, leaving two sons, Sir Thomas de Ingaldesthorp, and William."

Considerable further information is given down to the generations in the 1600s. This data will not be included here, however a description of the holdings of the Ingaldesthorpe heirs as per and inquisition of 1637 might prove instructive:

"By an inquisition taken at Thetford, June 8th, in 1637, he [Roger Townsend] was found to have died possessed of the following lordships, &c.-Ingaldesthorp manor, in East-Rainham; Scales, in South-Rainham, held of the King, in capite, by knight's service, of the manor or honour of Haughley in Suffolk;-Sherborn's, in West-Rainham, held of Ingaldesthorp's manor in soccage, and the rent of 3s. 4d. per ann. with the lordships of Hall's, Mourehouse, and Pain's, in Rainham, held as aforesaid; - Hayvile's manor in West-Rainham, held of the King, as of his castle of Norwich, in soccage;-Staple's manor in Rainham, held in soccage of the manor of Haviles, paying 2s. per ann.;-a capital messuage, called Le Upper-house, &c. in South-Rainham, and West-Rainham; -divers lands and tenements in Normansbergh, South Rainham, Willingham, and Tittleshale;-divers lands and a tenement, with 20 acres in Rainham, and Helloughton, lately belonging to Hempton priory, held in capite;-the rectories of Helloughton, West-Rudham, - Kipton manor, held of the King, in capite;-messuages, lands, and tenements, in Wesenham, containing 107 acres, with Fineham's tenement; held in soccage of the manor of Wesenham, and paying 5s. per ann.-Helloughton, St. Faith's manor, and Helloughton manor, held of the King, in capite, by knight's service;-the manor of Pattlesly;-divers lands and tenements in Tofts, called Benson's, Odyham's, and Townsend's, held in soccage;-Stibberd manor, held in soccage of the manor of Fakenham, and paying 13s. 4d. per ann.-Paywell's manor in Ry borough, held of the manor of Sculthorpe, in free soccage;-St. Faith's manor in Ryborough Parva;-Stinton-hall manor in Salle;-two hundred acres of land, called Serbrigg's park, with a wood, &c. in Causton, held of Causton manor, in free soccage; the manors of Langham and Merston; the manor of Stewky, alias Stuky Tertevills, Irminglands and Carlew, Knights, &c. East-hall, alias East's tenements, held of the heirs of Simon de Penthorpe, with a moiety of the manors of Netherne and Stowes, &c. held of the King, in capite;-West-Rudham, St. Faith's manor;-East-Rudham manor, held of the King, in capite;-Buckenham's manor in Barwick, with the rectory of Barwick, held of the King, in capite;-Curson's, alias Thoresby's manor, held of the King in free soccage, as of the hundred of Smithden;-the site of the priory of Cokesford in Rudham, and divers lands and tenements, called the Demeans there, held of the King, in capite;-the manor of Easthall, in Stanhow;-Shernborn's manor in Stanhow.-Beaufoe's manor in South Creak;-a capital messuage, called Dainsdey's, alias Bolter's in North and South Creak;-a foldage, &c. for sheep, in West-Rudham, called the Great Grounds;-the manor of Barmere, and divers lands and tenements in Barmere, Barwick, and Bagthorp, held of the manors of Stanhow and Bagthorp, in free soccage;-the manors of Tilbury-hall, alias Tilbury-Mare, Clare, Nortofts, and Skeys, in Tilbury, Wivenhoe-park manor, with that of Much-Bentley in Essex, which came by the heiress of Horace Lord Vere.-The Lady Mary, his relict, married Mildmay Fane Earl of Westmoreland, by whom she had Vere Fane Earl of Westmoreland, and dying in 1673, was buried at Rainham, on the 22d of May." <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=78317>

### RISING:

"Agatha de Trussbut wife of William de Albiney, lord of Rising, and Earl of Arundel, paid King John at Lynn, October 11, Ao. 18, 100marks of silver for his freedom, being a prisoner for rebellion.

In this family this lordship continued till the death of Hugh de Albiney on the 7th of May, 1243, in the 27th year of Henry III. who leaving no issue by Isabel his wife, daughter of William Earl Warren

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## Generation 20 (con't)

and Surry, his four sisters and coheirs divided his large inheritance between them. About that time the lady Isabel, relict of Earl Hugh, had an assignation of dower in these knights fees, held chiefly, if not wholly, of the honour of Arundel and Sussex; (fn. 5) viz. three knights fees held by John de Bulmer in Wotton; two held by Thomas de Grimston; two by Hugh de Verley; -half a fee by Hubert Hacun; -the fourth part of a fee by **Thomas de Ingaldesthorp**; three fees by Henry de Shelton; two by Giles de Wachesham; three, and a fourth part, by William de Brom; one by William Rusteng; one by Ralph de Ho: half a fee by Thomas de Hengham; six by Henry Tregoz; two by John le Fleming; three by William Aguillon; one by William de Dive; one by Peter de Hotot, and half a one by Walter de Chelcote. And in the 28th of the said reign, she gave a fine to the King that she might marry to whom she thought proper, or pleased; and for a relief of lands late Joan de Beauchamp's, as one of her heirs.

From: 'Freebridge Hundred: Rising', An Essay towards a Topographical History of the County of Norfolk: volume 9 (1808), pp. 42-59. URL: <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=78504&strquery=Rising> Date accessed: 03 February 2013." <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=78504&strquery=Rising>

Blomefield: TILNEY

Prior of Lewes's Manor, or Kenwick's,

Was part of the capital lordship of that prior in West-Walton, and granted by the name of Kenwick, in Tilney, in the reign of King Richard I. with the consent of the abbot of Clugny, of Burgundy, in France, (to which abbey Lewes was a cell) to Alan, son of Robert de Snetesham, alias de Ingledesthorp, in fee farm, at 20 marks per ann. most of the demean lands belonging to it being exempted from tithe.

Thomas de Ingaldesthorp was lord in the 8th of King John, and in the 3d of Edward I. John de Ingaldesthorp was found to hold a knight's fee in this town, and Wigenhale, and had the assise of bread, beer, &c. he also held lands of the Bishop of Ely, and of William de Terrington, paying to them 31s. per ann. Thomas de Ingaldesthorp had a charter of free-warren in his lands here, at Snetesham, &c. in the 33d of that King, and Sir William de Ingaldesthorp died lord in the 46th of the said reign.

Sir Thomas de Ingaldesthorp founded a chapel, or oratory in this manor, for the ease of his family, and heirs; no tithe, or oblations belonged to it, and there was no institution or induction, as the jury found in the 1st of Richard II. but it was a false return.

On the death of Sir Edmund de Ingaldesthorp, the last heir male of this family, in the 35th of Henry VI. it passed (as may be seen in the manor of Bellase's, in Emneth) to the Nevills, Isabell, his daughter and heir, being married to John Nevill, a younger son of Richard Earl of Salisbury, created by King Edward IV. Lord Marquis Montacute." <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=78509>

Blomefield: INGALDESTHORPE

This lordship soon after this survey, came into the hands of the Earl Warren, and was held by the ancient family of Ingaldesthorp, who took their name from this town, of which family I shall treat at large in Reynham.

Robert de Ingaldesthorp held it of the Earl Warren, in the reign of King Stephen, also another in Snetesham of the Earl Warren, and on that account is sometimes (according to the custom of that age) wrote Robert de Snetesham.

In the 9th year of King John, a remarkable instance, relating to a murder of a person, offering itself, wherein one of the family of the Ingaldesthorps being concerned, I could not omit mentioning it in this place: (fn. 7)

John Chamberlain (Camerarius) then sued Herbert de Patesle, for the murder of Drugo

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## Generation 20 (con't)

Chamberlain, his brother, and by the King's license, the crime and punishment was thus compromised and agreed to:

Herbert was to travel to Jerusalem, there to serve God for the soul of Drugo who was slain, the space of 7 years, including the time of his going and returning, and if he returned into England before that time, he was to be punished as a convict; and Thomas de Ingaldesthorp, (whom I presume was an accessory,) was to find a monk of Norwich, Castleacre, or Binham, or a canon of Thetford, Cokesford or Walsingham, to pray for the soul of the said Drugo, and also to pay to his parents the sum of 40 marks.

Sir Thomas de Ingaldesthorp was lord in 1272, and Sir John de Ingaldesthorp.

Blomefield

HOCKWOLD

"Stewkey's Manor.

**Thomas de Ingaldesthorp, by deed dated 20th August 8th Edward II [1315]. gave to John de Mundeford, and Sibill his wife, his manor of Stewkey's in Wilton and Hockwold, being the fourth part of the said townships, with the advowson of the church of Hockwold.**

John de Ingaldesthorp of Ikeburgh, released in 21st Richard II. to Elizabeth, wife of Osbert de Mundeford, 10 marks yearly rent in the manor of Stewkey's; this was held in the same family, till Mary, daughter and heir of Osbert Mundeford, brought it to Sir William Tindale, from whom it passed (as I have already observed) to Paston, Heveningham, &c. and is now [1738] enjoyed by Cyrill Wiche, Esq.

The tenths of this town, and Wilton, were 7l. 12s. 6d.

The temporalities of the Abbess of Elstowe were valued at 15s.

The Prioress and nuns of Thetford had a moor here and a fishery, which, on the Dissolution, came to John Eyr, Esq. who sold it, 38th Henry VIII. to Thomas Tindale, Esq. and so it became annexed to the lordship of this town. [Note: This was apparently the gift of Emma de Beaufou, sister of Joan, mother of the above Sybill].

From: 'Hundred of Grimeshou: Hockwold', An Essay towards a Topographical History of the County of Norfolk: volume 2 (1805), pp. 177-187. URL: <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=78050> Date accessed: 06 February 2013." <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=78050>

WIMBOTSHAM

"Ingaldesthorp's Manor.

William Earl Warren had on the conquest, one carucate and an half of land, also one carucate and an half with 10 acres of meadow, valued at 40s. which 24 freemen held in the Confessor's time, by soccage, of the abbey of Ramsey, and constituted this manor here and in Downham. (fn. 7)

About the reign of Henry II. Baldwin appears to have an interest there, and payed one mark per ann. rent, for lands of Richard Balliol. In the 13th of Henry III. a fine was levied between Roger de Frevil and Hamon Lanvese, of one carucate of land here, conveyed to Roger; (fn. 8) after this, in the 41st of the said King [1267], it appears to be in the family of Ingaldesthorp, Isabella, widow of Thomas de Ingaldesthorp, being then found to hold the fourth part of a fee of the Earl Warren. In the 11th of Edward I [1283]. John de Ingaldesthorp died seized of it, as did Sir Thomas de Ingaldesthorp, in the 1st of Edward III [1327]. and his widow Beatrix held it in the 20th of the said King; and in the 46th of Edward III. Sir William de Ingaldesthorp died possessed of it, valued then at 10l. per ann. and in the 3d of Henry IV. it was held by the Lady

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## Generation 20 (con't)

Eleanor Ingaldesthorp.

Sir Edmund de Ingaldesthorp was by the last heir male of that family, who was lord, and on his death it came to Isabell his daughter and heir, who was married first to John Nevill Marquis Montacute, and after to Sir William Norris."

From: 'Clackclose Hundred and Half: Wimbotsham', An Essay towards a Topographical History of the County of Norfolk: volume 7, pp. 516-520. URL: <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=78388> Date accessed: 15 February 2013.

### CLENCHWARTON

"The Ingaldesthorps held the other moiety of Montfort's manor, and a moiety of the advowson; in the 12th of Henry III. a fine was levied between Thomas son of Thomas de Ingaldesthorp, and Robert de Scales, petents, and William son of Alan of Clenchwarton, whom the abbot of Derham called to warrant, of the advowson of this church, granted to Thomas and Robert; in this family it continued, and on the death of Sir Edmund de Ingaldesthorp, in the 35th of Henry VI. it descended to Isabell his daughter, and sole heir, married to John Nevill, Marquis Montacute."

From: 'Freebridge Hundred and Half: Clenchwarton', An Essay towards a Topographical History of the County of Norfolk: volume 8, pp. 377-382. URL: <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=78481> Date accessed: 15 February 2013.

### ISLINGTON:

"Ingaldesthorp's Manor.

John de Ingaldesthorp was lord in the 3d year of King Edward I. and in the 11th of that King, died seized of it, and several rents of assise. In the first year of King Edward III. Thomas de Ingaldesthorp held it by the 3d part of a fee, as of the honour of Hawley, and the service of 40d. per ann. to Dover castle.

On the inquisition after his death, in the 2d year of the said King, he is said to have held it in capite of the said honour, and it extended into Tilney, and Clenchwarton. In the 8th of that King, John, his son and heir, paid 33s. 4d. relief, for this manor."

From: 'Freebridge Hundred and Half: Islington', An Essay towards a Topographical History of the County of Norfolk: volume 8, pp. 468-476. URL: <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=78493> Date accessed: 16 February 2013.

### SNETTISHAM

"Ingaldesthorp Manor.

This family was early enfeoffed of this by the Earl of Sussex, the capital lord. Robert de Ingaldesthorp, called also Robert de Snettesham, was lord of this manor in the reign of King Stephen.

Of this family a particular account may be seen in Reinham. Thomas de Ingaldesthorp, held in the 27th of Henry III. the fourth part of a fee of the Lady Isabel, dowager of Hugh Earl of Sussex; and John de Ingaldesthorp had the assise of bread and beer of his tenants, in the 3d of Edward I. and in the 33d of that King, Thomas de Ingaldesthorp had a charter of free warren here. Beatrix de Ingaldesthorp and her tenants, held in the 20th of Edward III. here, &c. the 4th part of a fee."

Earl Warren's Manor.

The greatest part of this fee was held by the Ingaldesthorp family, though several of the other lords above mentioned had also some part of it; John de Thorp had part in Henry the Third's time, which Henry de Titchwell held by the 4th part of a fee in Edward the Third's reign; afterwards William

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## Generation 20 (con't)

Oldney had an interest herein, in the 3d of HenryIV. as had John de Ingaldesthorp, and the heirs of William Sharnborn.

St. Mary's Church:

In the windows of the north isle, were the arms of Inglethorp, and of the Lord Valoins, argent, three pallets, wavy, gules; also Nevill Lord Montacute, Lord Howard, Lord Bardolf, Lord Stafford, Bishop Spencer of Norwich, Cromwell Lord Tatishall, Lord Fitzwalter, azure, alion, or leopard rampart, argent; Lord Montalt, Palgrave, Sharnborn, Shelton. On windows of the south isle, argent on three escotcheons, gules, as many lions rampant, or; ermin, a lion rampant gules."

Sir Thomas Ingaldesthorp, son of Sir Thomas, founded a chantry in the chapel of St. Thomas, for his father, mother, and brethren." It is not clear as to where (in which church) the chapel was located.

From: 'Smethdon Hundred: Snettisham Lordship', An Essay towards a Topographical History of the County of Norfolk: volume 10 (1809), pp. 370-381. URL: <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=78694> Date accessed: 16 February 2013.

### EMNETH

"Bellasis, or Ingaldesthorp's Manor.

The ancient family of Ingaldethorpe held a manor here of the prior of Lewes, as heirs to the Burghs of Cambridgeshire: in the 16th of Edward I. Thomas son of John de Ingaldesthorp, settled the manor of Bellasis, in Enemeth, on Thomas Bishop of Rochester, for life, which Thomas was of the name and family; and in the 1st year of Edward III. Thomas de Ingaldesthorp was found to hold it of the prior in fee farm at 47s. 5d. rent; in this family it continued, and Sir Edmund de Ingaldesthorp died seized of it, in the 35th of Henry VI. leaving one daughter and heir, Isabel."

Bishop of Ely's Manor.

Henry de Walpole also held here about the same time a messuage and 120 acres of land of the Bishop, by knight's service; Robert de Insula 80 acres of the gift of Jeffrey Redal, Bishop of Ely; Richard Muschet held 160, and Thomas de Inglethorp had lands belonging to the see of Ely; it continued in the see till granted to the Crown in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, by act of parliament.

In the church: "On a window of the north side of the nave, over an arch, is quarterly, gules, a cross ingrailed, argent, in the first and fourth, and argent on a fess indented, sable, three bezants, -Ingaldthorp and Burgh, of Burgh Green in Cambridgeshire."

From: 'Freebridge Hundred and Half: Emneth, or Enemeth', An Essay towards a Topographical History of the County of Norfolk: volume 8, pp. 403-410. URL: <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=78484> Date accessed: 16 February 2013.

### ANMERE

"In a window of the north side of the church, gules, a cross ingrailed, Ingaldesthorp."

From: 'Freebridge Hundred and Half: Anmere', An Essay towards a Topographical History of the County of Norfolk: volume 8, pp. 332-336. URL: <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=78475> Date accessed: 16 February 2013.

Sir Thomas de Ingaldesthorp and Joan de Beaufou had the following child:

- i. SIR THOMAS<sup>21</sup> DE INGALDESTHORP was born in pr. Raynham, Norfolk, England. He died in 1251 in pr. Raynham, Norfolk, England. He married (1) SYBILL about 1235.

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## Generation 20 (con't)

He married ISABEL HAMON.

Notes for Sir Thomas de Ingaldesthorp:  
Son and heir.

"At Ingoldisthorpe, a neighbouring hamlet, is a house with which it is possible to associate a great deal of romantic interest. It is the dreary old moated manor-house known as Ingoldisthorpe Hall. Many centuries ago an ancient lord of the manor, one Thomas de Ingoldisthorpe, was, with a certain Herbert de Pastele, implicated in the murder of one Drugo Chamberlain. A brother of the murdered man sued De Pastele, who was compelled, by a king's license, to travel to Jerusalem, " there to serve God for the soul of Drugo who was slain, during the space of seven years," while Thomas de Ingoldisthorpe was ordered to find a monk or canon to pray for Drugo's soul, and had to pay Drugo's parents twenty marks. Some of the gruesome interest of this story still seems to cling to the ancient walls of Ingoldisthorpe Hall." (William A. Dutt, 'Norfolk', 1900, pp.188-9) <https://play.google.com/store/books/details?id=H-o-AAAAYAAJ&rdid=book-H-o-AA AAYAAJ&rdot=1>

"Godfrey son of John the knight of Helhoughton, he received a charter from Thomas of Ingoldisthorpe, Lord of Raynham, constable of Castle Rising in 1235 and from April 1236 to December 1237 sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk, quitclaiming to Godfrey and his heirs suit of court for all the lands held from Thomas in Helhoughton save when royal writs [of right] came to Thomas' court at Raynham (p.91)". Re Helhoughton: "By the thirteenth century, as we have seen, Thomas of Ingoldisthorpe possessed seigneurial rights there (p.92)" - Paul A. Brand and Sean Cunningham, 'Foundations of Medieval York',