

The St. John Genealogy

ORIGIN AND **A**NCESTRY



Suzanne St. John

The St. John Genealogy & The St. John DNA Project

Present

The Identity and Origin of Ralph of St. John
The discovery of a 'Lost Act' of Henry I

DISCUSSION DRAFT

I am having two spine surgeries and cannot complete this as thoroughly as I'd like.

I probably won't get back to it until 2021.

In the meantime, I'd appreciate some feedback from the academia community and maybe additional supporting information from sources, I may not necessarily have access to review.

I also welcome any perceived issues that may conflict with this overall conclusion regarding Ralph of St. Johns origin and descendants.

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St. John DNA Project: <https://www.familytreedna.com/public/StJohn?iframe=ycolored>

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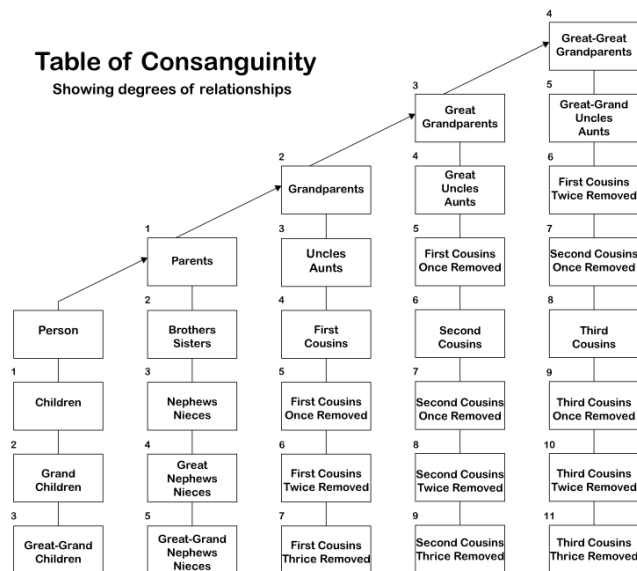
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Introduction

This research report will detail the information necessary to identify the Norman ancestral origin of the St. John family found at St. Jean-le-Thomas in Manche, France. It will provide an in-depth examination of the documentary evidence for the identification of the family hierarchy, other by-names, historical contributions and how the identity of their ancestors became known. This report will be followed up by a second report containing supporting DNA evidence collected from the St. John Genealogy and DNA project, the DF27 and Subclades DNA project, and the Sinclair DNA project as well as a hypothetical DNA conclusion regarding the expected Y-STR markers for William the Conqueror. The sum of all this primary evidence will identify without question the St. John family's 'Danish' origin. It will also provide corrections to numerous commonly accepted mistakes in the genealogy and history of several related families and individuals.

Consanguinity

Consanguinity ('blood relation') is the property of being from the same kinship as another person. In that aspect, consanguinity is the quality of being descended from the same ancestor as another person. Roman civil law and law of the Catholic church prohibited marriages within four degrees of consanguinity but there was a time when it was up to seven degrees in the eleventh century. Nobility became too interrelated to marry easily as the local pool of unrelated prospective spouses became smaller; increasingly large payments to the church were required for exemptions.



Lifespan & Life expectancy¹

Stanford University historian Walter Scheidel, a leading scholar of ancient Roman demography says, “There is a basic distinction between life expectancy and life span. The life span of humans – opposed to life expectancy, which is a statistical construct – hasn’t really changed much at all, as far as I can tell.”

Life expectancy is an average. If you have two children, and one dies before their first birthday but the other lives to the age of 70, their average life expectancy is 35. There are examples however of people living much longer. Emperor Augustus died at 75. Consul M Valerius Corvinos lived 100 years. Cicero’s wife Terentia lived 103 years. A woman named Clodia lived to be 115 years. Tombstone inscriptions and grave epigrams indicate the potential for living long lives. A woman who died in Alexandria in the 3rd Century BC for example has an epigram that states, “She was 80 years old, but able to weave a delicate weft with the shrill shuttle”.

In the ancient world, at least, it seems people certainly were able to live just as long as we do today. A 1994 study of 397 men from ancient Greece or Rome showed that 99 died violently by murder, suicide or in battle. Of the remaining 298 born before 100 BC lived to a median age of 72 years. Those born after 100 BC living to a median age of 66. The problems come from the fact that the population of the study were all men and all who lived illustriously enough to be recognized and remembered. The difficulty in knowing for sure just how long our average predecessor lived, whether ancient or pre-historic, is the lack of data. Therefore, we should not dismiss data just because it does not fit what we expect from limited data already collected and reported. This St. John research project has found numerous instances where St. Johns lived well beyond 35 years old and up to and including living between 65-85 years old and well beyond in some cases.

From the St. John genealogy website, www.stjohngenealogy.com, that automatically creates statistics based on the data as it is entered, currently for 27,140 individuals, shows the average lifespan is 61 years and 340 days made up of 52.21% males and 47.18% females where only 1,717 are currently living today. The longest-lived statistics show²:

- a) Francis Marion Sammons³, 114 years
- b) Florence Alma Jones⁴, 107 years

¹ <https://www.bbc.com/future/article/20181002-how-long-did-ancient-people-live-life-span-versus-longevity>

² https://www.stjohngenealogy.com/statistics_1.php?tree=

³ <https://www.stjohngenealogy.com/getperson.php?personID=I105551438&tree=OSA0001>

⁴ <https://www.stjohngenealogy.com/getperson.php?personID=SSH12489&tree=OSA0001>

- c) Naomi Sevina St. John⁵, 105 years 188 days
- d) Susanna St. John⁶, 104 years 295 days
- e) Ruth St. John⁷ and Cook St. John⁸ tie for 103 years where Ruth lived just one day longer at 103 years 134 days.

Therefore, it is my position to assume no position for guessing how long a person might have lived or what was statistically possible using limit-based generic averages if there is sufficient documentary evidence to the contrary in this project – which there is.

Landed Gentry & Inheritance

Following various forms of land tenure and gavelkind, ALL siblings could have inherited shares of a property where each is called a moiety. Primogeniture later favored the eldest son. Gavelkind gave all children male and female equal shares with a double portion going to the first born. There appears to be compelling evidence that there existed a firm desire to provide for the younger sons and daughters of the St. John families of Normandy, England, Wales and America, just as one might expect for the eldest son or daughter under strict primogeniture. As a child died off, especially without heirs, his/her portion went to the next heir. Sometimes, to stop fighting, grandchildren and cousin children were married off to unite the land shares into one portion again. Sometimes, this took many generations to achieve when respect to consanguinity was at play. In Wales, following Hywel Dda, a son could inherit a whole property but if there were only daughters, they had to share equally which created a lot of fighting among their descendants.

These obligations made all children eligible for marriage among the same clan and peer families regardless of by-name and therefore some approval statements are observed when land was granted by consent of an elder brother, wife or other children, etc. These family members all held inherited rights by birth and marriage agreements. These male and female children were then used through marriage to keep land holdings together under a clan formation. Eventually, with the push toward primogeniture and descendants outpacing available lands, younger children and female children became less important but this took a hundred plus years in England while it was seemingly non-existent in other areas.

⁵ <https://www.stjohngenealogy.com/getperson.php?personID=I105554410&tree=OSA0001>

⁶ <https://www.stjohngenealogy.com/getperson.php?personID=OSA0164&tree=OSA0001>

⁷ <https://www.stjohngenealogy.com/getperson.php?personID=SSH3100&tree=OSA0001>

⁸ <https://www.stjohngenealogy.com/getperson.php?personID=OSA0176&tree=OSA0001>

This paper focuses on a time when the St. John descendants were still relatively few and Christian doctrine only newly becoming a marriage model to a family of Pagans following more Danico. We know this because of Richard and Gunnor's forced marriage and Duke William I's annulled marriage because of consanguinity. An individual in this period held much more than his descendants would even a hundred years later and especially 300 years later. Because the eligible spouse pool was small, if bound by and concerned about consanguinity, the church demanded more 'pay offs' from these converted individuals to look the other way. Marriage became a financial business function of the church. It also caused concubinage to replace more Danico between close relatives to increase in this period. We really cannot say whether a union was a marriage or concubinage situation unless specifically recorded. We only guess these folks 'married' in a Christian fashion, but they likely carried out their traditions unless directly confronted. They could not send a child back into the womb because of consanguinity or Christianity violations so we must not let this rationale lead us to moral, irrelevant, and false conclusions today.

If we use the original consanguinity rule of just 4 degrees of separation that literally allows a person to marry his or her great uncle, or aunt, great niece, or nephew or first cousin. At seven degrees this permits second cousins once removed or first cousins three times removed to marry. These relationships could be closer if we count half-siblings as a full degree.

By-names

Surnames were not becoming fixed in our modern usage and understanding until the 14th century. St. John is a rare exception for a by-name surviving this period. It is equally rare for a by-name to survive into today with numerous direct and recorded lineages. By-names from place names were generated to distinguish two men of the same forename which easily changed depending on the location. Ralph of St. John, the subject of this report, is a perfect example of an individual that used and was known by fluid by-names.

A person with fewer lands might be more inclined to stick to the most prominent of his holdings just as a man of lower standing would be more inclined to take his wife's by-name. Adam de Port assuming St. John or William de Falaise assuming de Moulins upon marriage are good examples of that. Lineages that seem to end suddenly are often because the person had another unnoticed by-name. Ralph of St. John seemed to appear and disappear in the 11th century without a hint of his origin or destination. By searching for Ralph in a variation of phrase combinations, such as "Ralph fitz" combinations led to finding Ralph of St. John's father. Once his father was identified, the rest was pieced together with time.

Thomas of St. John

During the reign of Henry I., Thomas of St. Jean-le-Thomas first appeared in the historical records witnessing various charters in Avranches, a commune in the Manche department in the Normandy region in northwestern France and in England, namely, Westminster, Oxfordshire, Hampshire, Hertfordshire, Berkshire, Yorkshire, and for Abingdon Abbey in Oxfordshire⁹. Orderic Vitalis records that "*Thoma de Sancto Johanne*" ineffectively blockaded Tinchebrai on behalf of Henry I., King of England, in 1106¹⁰. The Chronicle of Abingdon records that King Henry I. appointed "*Thoma de Sancto Johanne ac Ricardo de Monte*" as "*Oxenefordscire vicecomitibus*" at Oxford in 1111¹¹. Matthew of Paris quotes a charter dated 1116 of King Henry I. which records his grant of Biscot, Bedfordshire to the abbey of St Albans, witnessed by "...*Adam de Port, Thomas de Sancto Johanne, Willelmus frater eius [William his brother], Hugo de Gornaio*"¹². In 1118, Thomas and his brothers Roger and John were the hand-picked commanders of Henry I's garrison at La Motte-Gautier-de-Clinchamp, a former Bellême castle in Maine. A charter posthumously dated to 1121 records that "*Thomas de Sancto Johanne*" had constructed his castle at Saint-Jean with wood taken from land of the abbey of Saint-Michel, disputed with the monks there and recorded his donation in settlement of their claim, signed by "*Thoma, Johanne fratre eius et Rogerio...[Thomas, John and Roger his brothers]*"¹³. Gorrion appears to have fallen into the hands of Fulk V during the fighting ca. 1123 x 1124. Thomas had probably been commanding a body of knights in Henry's pay because he was seized by the Angevins and Manceaux and incarcerated at Gorrion. Henry's warfare in Anjou may be echoed in the record of an accord between the family of Thomas of St John and the abbey of Mont-Saint-Michel c. 1124 stating that the parties came to terms at Argentan, in King Henry's presence, after Thomas's return from captivity. A charter dated to 1123 x 1129 records a donation by King Henry I. to Mont-Saint-Michel, witnessed by "...*Thoma de Sancto Johanne*"¹⁴. Between 1115 x 1123, "*Thomas de St John has held*

⁹ "Thomas St. John, I, of Stanton-St. John & St. Jean-le-Thomas". The St. John Genealogy. <https://www.stjohngenealogy.com/getperson.php?personID=I10625&tree=OSA0001> (accessed March 16, 2020).

¹⁰ Orderic Vitalis (Prévost), Vol. IV, Liber XI, XX, p. 224.

¹¹ Abingdon Chronicle, Vol. II, p. 119.

¹² Matthew Paris, Vol. VI, 22, p. 36

¹³ Round (1899), 710, p. 252.

¹⁴ Round (1899), 723, p. 259. Renders ac

a charitable manor” in Standish¹⁵. And by 1130, it appears Thomas had died because his brother John “renders account of 160 silver marks for the land of his brother Thomas in England”¹⁶.

The Battle of Hastings

Bréhal

The History of the Norman People Wace’s Roman de Rou by Glyn S Burgess states the St. Johns were ‘*de Saint Johan e de Bréhal*’. It goes on to say that Ralph of Saint-Jean-le-Thomas was present at Bonneville in 1066 and that he was almost certainly at the Battle of Hastings. St. Jean, near Avranches, is St. Jean-le-Thomas near Mont Saint-Michel where the St. John family emanated. Bréhal is between Coutances and Granville and seems to have belonged to the family recognized with the by-name, Paynel¹⁷. Bréhal came from the confiscations by Duke William after the Battle of Val-es-Dunes in 1047. It is claimed the inhabitants of Bréhal distinguished themselves under the conduct of their new master at the Battle of Hastings among the archers. Charters at Bréhal include the name Ralph de Bréhal. Ralph de Bréhal had given the church of Saint-Jean-des-Champs to the abbey of Mont-Saint-Michel in the middle of the 11th century. A second charter from the same century contains the donation of the church of Saint-Jean-des-Champs to the same abbey by Gilbert Bacon. The patronage of Saint-Jean-des-Champs was in dispute, in 1119, between Teveque de Coutances and Tabbaye de Saint-Lo, the abbot of Mont Saint-Michel. The Church of Our Lady of Brehal was given to the abbey of Hambye by Foulques Paynel.

St. Jean-le-Thomas

At St. Jean-le-Thomas, we learn from Thomas’s dispute with the monks at Mont-St.-Michel, in the Diocese of Avranches, that he grew up there and that as a boy, he and his brothers were educated by the monks at Mont Saint-Michel. We also learn that he had a nephew named Ralph de Port and that his parents were both living in 1121. Besides the brothers, Thomas, William, John and Roger, the only other person with an explicit or implied ‘de Sancto Johanne’ by-name found there was Ralph de Sancto Johanne. At Christmas 1054, regarding a charter of William Pichenoht, Ralph de Sancto Johanne was identified as

¹⁵ Deeds Documents of Early England Data Set. Regesta Henrici Primi, 1100-1135 [London], Charter number 03781407. <https://deeds.library.utoronto.ca/charters/03781407>

¹⁶ Pipe Roll 31 Hen I., Michaelmas 1130, rot. 1r, mem. 1 for Oxfordshire; http://www.law.harvard.edu/faculty/cdonahue/courses/lhsemelh/materials/PipeRoll31H1_PR578.pdf pg. 3

¹⁷ SAINT JEAN, near Avranches, from which came the St. Jean who married the daughter of Robert de Haiâ. See note 40 below, and the Recherches of M. de Gerville. BREHAL is between Coutances and Granville, and seems to have belonged to the Paisnels; M. de Gerville, *Mém. Ant. Norm.* ii. 278.

one of St. Michael's men¹⁸. A 'man' in this context is a person who owes service to another. A man would need to work the land, pay any taxes or homage necessary to the noble that ruled over the area, and fulfil any other responsibilities demanded of him. The Complete Peerage states that Saint-Jean-le-Thomas was in the Cotentin, Normandy in the commune of Avranches, Manche which was a fief of the abbey of Saint-Michael¹⁹. This fief was known as the Honour of St. Pair held by the monks of Mont Saint-Michel. The *Chronique de Normandie*, based on *le Roman de Rou*, names "*le sire de S. Jehan*" among those who took part in the conquest of England in 1066²⁰.

In recent years, it has been widely accepted in the genealogical community that Ralph was the father to Thomas and his brothers but without evidence this had been mere speculation. Hindering it further is the fact that it was a gap of 55 years between when Ralph was identified as a man at Mon Saint-Michael to when Thomas had his dispute with the monks where it was implied his parents were living.²¹

It seems highly likely that Ralph of St. John is the same man as Ralph of Bréhal considering Wace's claim; but issue rests in the simple fact that Ralph of St. John nor Ralph of Bréhal appear in Domesday records. If Ralph participated at Hastings and lived through the battle and his sons were in proximity to Henry I., then we should find some trace of him in Domesday. It then seemed likely that maybe Ralph was not the father of Thomas but perhaps his grandfather, instead; but there had been no evidence of this either. Early genealogical claims gave Thomas of St. John a father named William, but the William used for such claims lived nearly a century later and not between 1066 x 1121.

Unpublished Charters of Mont Saint-Michel

In 2020, I learned of some unpublished charters^{22,23} at Mont Saint-Michel that identify the father of the St. John brothers. They detail the misdeeds accomplished against the monks of Mont Saint-Michel by

¹⁸ 'La Manche: Part 1', in *Calendar of Documents Preserved in France 918-1206*, ed. J Horace Round (London, 1899), pp. 249-280. British History Online <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/cal-state-papers/france/918-1206/pp249-280> [accessed 17 March 2020]. Cartulary of Mont-St. Michel's archives, Trans. Vol. 11, fo. 234 and Cartulary, fo. 31d.

¹⁹ CP XI 340.

²⁰ Extrait de la *Chronique de Normandie*, RHGF XIII, p. 237.

²¹ The dating of these events is not necessarily accurate, or the methods used consist. It is not the position of this paper to argue the dating conclusions but to only provide the evidence as it appears regarding these persons before said dates were assigned; dates then may need further evaluation based on these new details. Robert FitzHamon is mentioned becoming a monk. He died about 1107. Ralph St. John may have died by 1108-1109 suggesting this could have been 1100-1110 rather than 1121.

²² Cartulary of Mont Saint-Michel, ..., fol. 107 v °.

²³ Cartulary of Mont Saint-Michel, ..., fol. 110 r °.

a "**lord of Avranchin**", *Thomas de Saint John, his brother Roger, and their father Ralph*". Here I found myself certain Ralph was their father, finally, but still no closer to identifying him.

The Honour of la Haye-du-Puits

It has been commonly known that Thomas's brother Roger St. John married the daughter of Robert de Haiâ near the abbey of L'Essay, which was founded by Richard, commonly called Turstin Haldup, head of the family before the conquest.

Roger St. John

A charter dated to [1121] records that "*Thomas de Sancto Johanne*" had constructed his castle at Saint-Jean with wood taken from land of the abbey of Saint-Michel and records his donation in settlement of their claim, signed by "*Thoma, Johanne fratre eius et Rogerio...*". A charter dated 1121 confirmed the possessions of Lewes Priory including the donation of "*...ecclesiam de Cunctona...*" by "*Rogeri de Sco Johe*". Orderic Vitalis records that "*Rogerus de Sancto Johanne et Johannes frater eius*" defended the castle of La Motte-Gautier against Foulques V Comte d'Anjou for Henry I King of England in 1118. The 1130 Pipe Roll records "*filiu Rogi de sco Johe...releuat tre patis sui*" in Hampshire.

Baselie Priory

The Priory of Baselie [Bassaleg] near Newport, Monmouthshire was founded [before 1100] or by [about 1110] by Robert de Haye and Gundreda his wife, cell to Glastonbury Abbey²⁴. The priory owed its origins to the grant of the church of St. Basil by Robert de Hay to Glastonbury Abbey. Robert was a follower of Robert fitz Hamo (d. 1107), lord of Morgannwg, a prominent Norman settler in South Wales. Robert de Hay had himself reached Wales around 1093 and been granted the overlordship of Gwynllwg. He was no newcomer to the political scene. His father Ranulf, had been steward of the Norman lands of the count of Mortain and sheriff of those in Pevensey; Robert succeeded his father between 1090 and 1100, having himself come to prominence subsequently founded two monastic houses in Wales, Bassaleg and Malpas. Both houses were granted as cells to the Somerset monasteries respectively Glastonbury and Motacute. Robert's foundation charter for Bassaleg has not survived as an original, but a copy made in the thirteenth century by a monk of Bassaleg's mother house Glastonbury. From it we learn that Robert de Hay and his wife Gundreda granted the church at Bassaleg and everything belonging to it to the monks of Glastonbury and that Robert had acquired the permission of his lord, Robert fitz Hamo and his wife to do so. Robert fitz Hamo was a noted monastic benefactor himself and founder of the Benedictine priory in Cardiff, which

²⁴ Tymms, Samuel. H. G. Bohn (1842). *Camden's Britannia epitomized and continued ...*, vol. 4, p. 113.

he made a dependency of Tewkesbury Abbey in Gloucestershire. Robert and his wife obtained the permission before Robert fitz Hamo's death in 1107²⁵.

Lewes Priory

The Priory of Lewes was founded circa 1081 by William de Warren (d. 20 Jun 1088) and his wife Gundreda (d. 27 May 1085), Countess of Surrey.

Sinclairs of Rye and Haye-du-Puits

Nathan Augustus Cobb, in *The Sinclairs of England*, apparently quoting Burke's peerage, says "...Burke's Peerage, under 'Viscount Bolingbroke and St. John.' Roger de St. John, of Stanton St. John, co. Oxon., married **Ciceley Sinclair**, daughter and heiress of Robert of Haya, lord of the manor of Halnac, co. Suffolk, as Burke finds ... that he states that Robert Sinclair of Haya was 'a kinsman of Henry I.'" This suggests Robert was known by de Haye and Sinclair by-names.

Cecily's parentage is confirmed by the charter dated May 1111 under which "Picotus filius Colwani Linc. cum uxore et quodam nepote...Ricardi et quadam nepte...Cecilia" donated revenue from "villa...Suttona et Luttona" to Spalding Monastery. A manuscript recording the founding of Boxgrove Priory, Sussex states that "Roberti di Haya...Ceciliam filiam suam" married "Rogero de sancto Johanne".

Unfortunately, if this Sinclair claim is true, the commonly accepted genealogy for the family of Cecily Sinclair is littered with errors by overlooking this important 'Sinclair' detail. Burgess says of La Haye-du-Puits:

"Earliest attested members of the La Haye family are **Robert, grandson of Turstin Haldub**, and his wife Muriel (charter for Lessay = **1126** Reg., II, no. 1576; also Loyd, Origins, p 51). According to the Spalding Register (f. 413r), Robert's wife Muriel was the daughter of Picot, son of Colswain of Lincoln. Thus, she was the granddaughter and not the daughter of Colswain, cf. Green, Government, p. 258."

Many genealogies, thus, have Robert de la Haye descending paternally from Turstin Haldup of la Haie-du-Puits which is a devastating error. Foundations of Medieval Ancestry has Eudo de Ryes, the dapifer (steward) as the son of Thurstan Haldup. Wikipedia makes this same error citing Eudo, Dapifer son of Turstin Haldup is often confused with Eudes le Senechal the son of Hubert de Rye [d. 1120]. This error

²⁵ Burton, Janet and Stober, Karen. University of Wales Press (2015). *Abbeys and Priors of Medieval Wales*. pp. 51-52

begins by the merging of two generations of the genealogical character, *Robert de la Haye* and then the creation of two Eudo dapifers from two different men named Eudo where only one was Eudo dapifer.

Robert de la Haye in 1105 bestowed the church of St. Mary of Boxgrove upon the Benedictine Abbey of Lessay. In about 1126 upon the marriage of Robert's daughter Cecily to Roger St. John the number of monks living at Boxgrove was increased from the original three to six, and by 1187 there were a total of fifteen.

The parents of Cecily are Robert Sinclair II of la Haie-du-Puits and Muriel de Lincoln. Robert Sinclair II's parents are Robert Sinclair I and Gundreda, daughter of Turstin Haldup of la Haie-du-Puits and his wife **Emma de Normandy**. "*Robert de Haia and Gundreda, his wife, with consent of his chief lord, Robert FitzHamon [d. 1107], gave to Glastonbury the church of Bassalleg, with its dependencies*"²⁶. Thus, Turstin Haldup was the father of Gundreda thus making him the grandfather of Robert Sinclair II. In the genealogies where there is just one generation of Robert Sinclair, Turstin Haldup is made the father-in-law of Ralph, Seneschal of Count Mortain and Gundreda is either left out or made to be Robert's first wife.

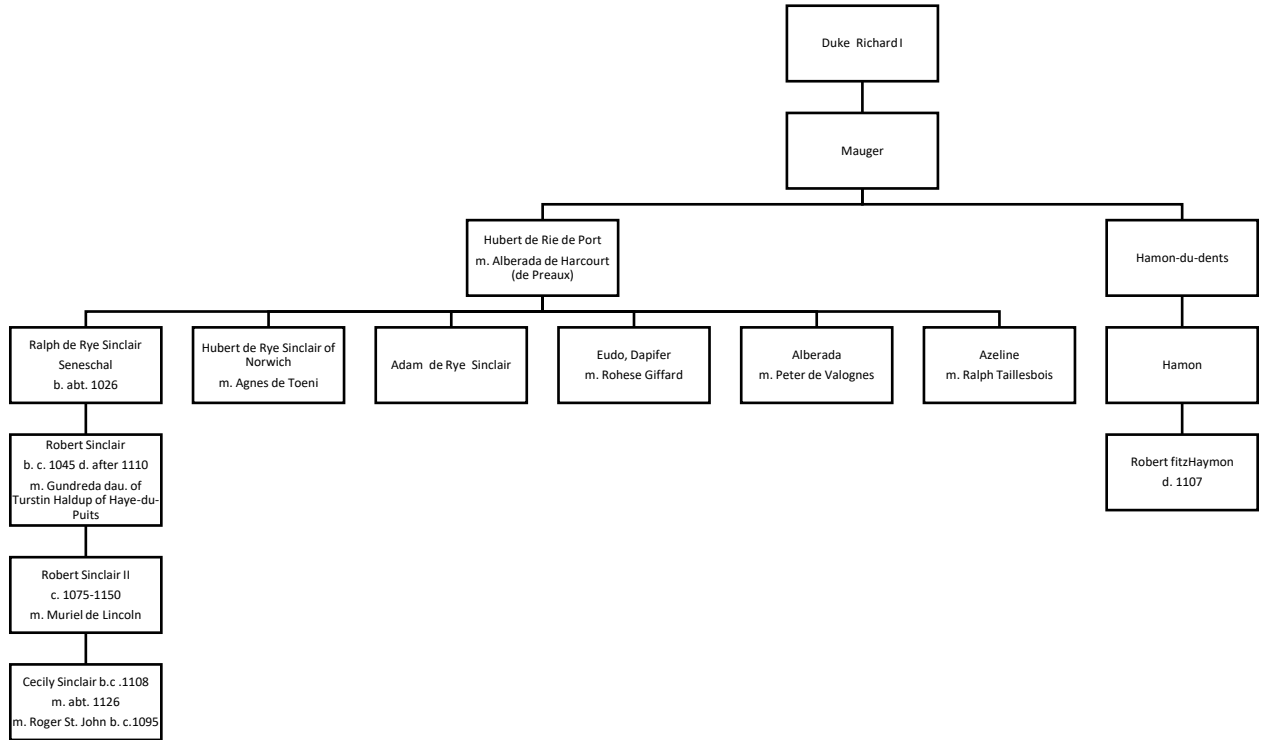
According to Cobb, Robert Sinclair I was the son of Ralph Sinclair, also known as Ralph de Rye, the seneschal of Robert de Conteville, Count of Mortain. Ralph's brother Adam Sinclair, the seneschal of Odo de Conteville, Bishop of Bayeux was also known as Adam de Rye and Adam de Campes. They, with their brothers Hubert and Eudo, were the sons of Hubert de Rye, also known as Hubert Sinclair, the Seneschal which passed to his son Eudo, not Thurstan Haldup's son Eudo.

The history of the Sinclair family in Europe and America by L.A. Morrison says Hubert Sinclair was the son of Mauger, the son of Duke Richard I., with brothers Hamo and Walderne. Hubert was the brother of the Earl of St. Clair and his early home was the castle of St. Lo. A passage in one charter in *Gallia Christ states "Robertus de Haya, filius Radulfi, senescalli scilicet Roberti comitis Moritonii, nepos Hudonis, dapiferi Willelmi Regis."*

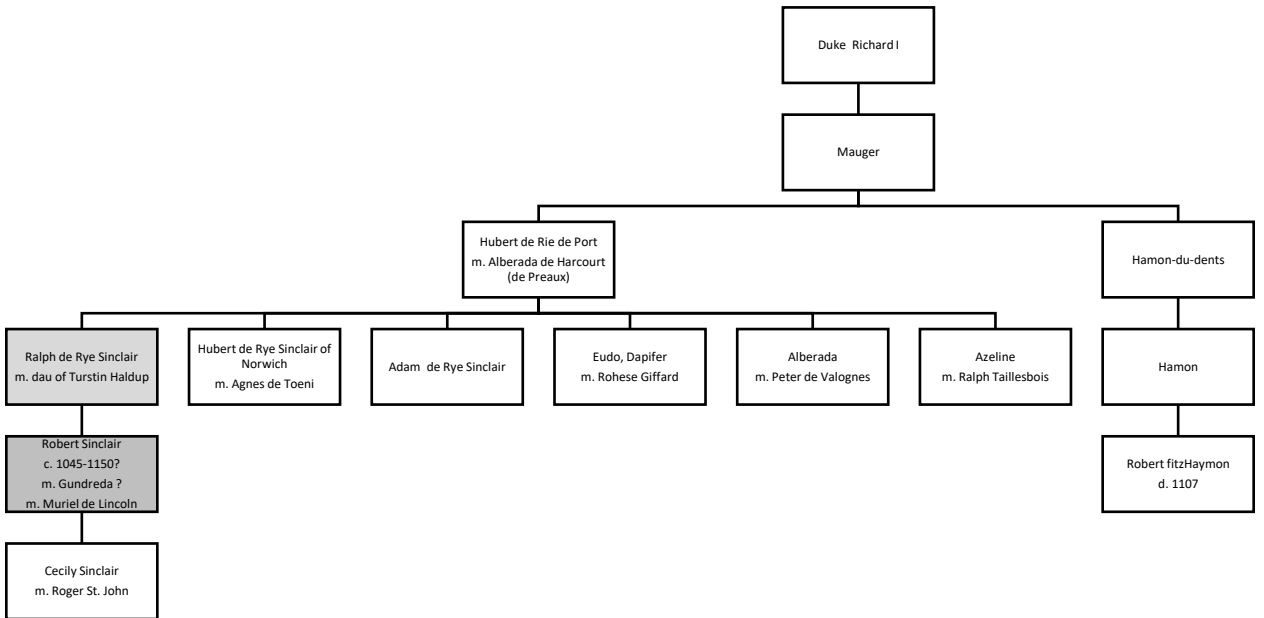
As to the remains of their castle, see M. de Gerville, *Recherches*, No. 41. In the Red book, 'Radus de Haia 2 mil. et dim. de honore de Plaiseis, et 1 mil. de honore de Mort. de feodo de Criensiis, et ad servit. suum 6 mil. et dim. in Constant.' The honor of Haya is afterwards mentioned as 'Honor de Haia de Puteo de com. Mort. i. mil. regi.' This 'le Haya' property most certainly passed into the Sinclair family by Robert's marriage to Gundreda.

²⁶ Hearne, A. de Domerham, ii, 604

Alleged Family Structure of Cecily Sinclair of la Haie-du-Puits – Option 1



Alleged Family Structure of Cecily Sinclair of la Haie-du-Puits – Option 2



Beatrice & Adam de Port

In a charter dated to about 1121, Thomas St. John names his nephew, Ralph de Port. An Adam de Port was found witnessing charters at Mont Saint-Michel with Thomas St. John. At Mont Saint-Michel there was also a Hubert de Port. There were some claims an Adam de Port of this time period married a woman named Sybillia but I have been unable to find a primary source. These claims could be merging with the Adam de Port that married Sybil de Braose living later.

About twenty years before the Norman Conquest, Hubert de Rye, aka Hubert Sinclair, who held the village of Rye, near Falaise, in Normandy, of the Count de Bessin, saved the life of William the Conqueror, then Duke of Normandy²⁷. The story alleges that as Duke William rode through Rye, before the sun rose, Hubert de Rye stood at his gate between the church and his castle and saw William pass in disorder, and that his horse was all in a sweat. After a discussion about his enemies following him, Hubert gave him his good horse and called forth his three sons to help him reach Falaise. Then, when the enemies reached Hubert, he led them to follow another route. The conspirators mentioned in this narrative were of Burgundy, Neel de Costentin, Hamon-as-dens, Grimoult del Plessez, and Renouf de Bessin. Duke William then held Hubert in great favor from then on.

Hubert left four sons: Ralph, Hubert, Adam, and Eudo dapifer, and a daughter named Alberada. Ralph married ____ de la Ferte; Eudo married Rohese Giffard, daughter of Earl Walter Giffard; and Hubert married Agnes de Toeni.

“Adam de Rye, third son of Hubert de Rye, the first - of Adam we know little, except that he was one of the commissioners for taking Domesday Book, being associated in that duty with Remigius Bishop of Lincoln, Earl Walter Giffard, and Henry de Ferrers. He held considerable property in Kent under the Bishop of Bayeux and others, but whether he left descendants or not I do not know.”²⁸

Adam, son of Hubert, (aka Adam de Port, Adam de Rye, Adam Sinclair, Adam de Campes, and Adam de Poynings), was a Domesday tenant and held 40 properties in Oxfordshire, Kent, **Hertfordshire**, Essex and Surrey²⁹. In 1111, Adam witnessed a charter with his alleged brother-in-law, Thomas St. John³⁰. Matthew of Paris quotes a charter dated 1116 of King Henry I which records his grant of Biscot,

²⁷ Rye, Walter. An account of the family of Rye, and especially of the branch settled in Norfolk.
<https://archive.org/details/heraldgenealogis06nich/page/32/mode/2up?q=Hubert+de+Rye>

²⁸ Brady's Hist. Engl. vol. i. p. 205.

²⁹ <https://opendomesday.org/name/adam-son-of-hubert/>

³⁰ <http://deeds.Library.utoronto.org/charters/03781000>

Bedfordshire to the abbey of St Albans, witnessed by "...Adam de Port, Thomas de Sancto Johanne, Willelmus frater eius, Hugo de Gornaio"³¹. Before 1121, Adam was granted the manor of Kington in **Herefordshire** by King Henry I of England. Kington had previously been in the royal demesne. This grant is considered by I. J. Sanders to have created Adam the baron of Kington³². Adam served King Henry in his household as a steward³³. He was a witness on four royal documents in 1115 and four more in 1121³⁴. Adam held 22 knight's fees in Hereford before his death³⁵. Adam may have been the Sheriff of Herefordshire in 1130³⁶, and perhaps at other times also, as he may be the person listed as the sheriff in some documents³⁷. Adam founded Andwell Priory in Hampshire as a dependent **priory of Tiron Abbey in the Diocese of Chartres, France**. He also gave gifts of land to Tiron itself and Les Deux Jumeaux, another dependency of Tiron³⁸. Adam died between 1130 and 1133³⁹.

Identification of Beatrice

Beatrice de Poynings

"Adam de Poynings" married Beatrix. In the "temp. Steph., gave Church of Poynings to St. Pancras" Their children were Adam, William (d.s.p), John (d.s.p.), and Alberta, who married "De Querceto (Ockley?), witness to her brother's charter.⁴⁰" William (son of Rainald) was the tenant of William de Warenne in 1086 in Poynings, Pangdean, and elsewhere in Sussex, in Foulden, Norfolk, and in Wrentham and elsewhere in Suffolk.(a) Although there is no evidence to prove that he was the lineal ancestor, he was certainly the predecessor in Sussex(b) of Adam de Poynings, who with Beatrice his wife and Adam their son gave to **Lewes Priory** the churches of Poynings and Pangdean, with 12 solidates of land in specified places in

³¹ Matthew Paris. vol. vi, 22, p. 36.

³² Sanders, I. J. (1960). *English Baronies: A Study of Their Origin and Descent 1086–1327*. Oxford, UK: Clarendon Press. p. 57.

³³ Hollister, C. Warren (2001). *Frost*, Amanda Clark (ed.). *Henry I*. New Haven, CT: Yale University Press. p. 361.

³⁴ Newman, Charlotte A. (1988). *The Anglo-Norman Nobility in the Reign of Henry I: The Second Generation*. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press. pp. 185-186.

³⁵ Newman, Charlotte A. (1988). *The Anglo-Norman Nobility in the Reign of Henry I: The Second Generation*. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press. p. 175.

³⁶ Cownie, Emma (2004). "Port, Adam de (fl. 1161–1174)". *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*. Oxford University Press.

³⁷ Green, Judith A. (1990). *English Sheriffs to 1154*. Public Record Office Handbooks Number 24. London: Her Majesty's Stationery Office. p. 45.

³⁸ Cownie, Emma (2004). "Port, Adam de (fl. 1161–1174)". *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*. Oxford University Press.

³⁹ Keats-Rohan, K. S. B. (1999). *Domesday Descendants: A Prosopography of Persons Occurring in English Documents, 1066–1166: Pipe Rolls to Cartae Baronum*. Ipswich, UK: Boydell Press. p. 645.

⁴⁰ Thomas Agar Holland, "Poynings," *Sussex Archaeological Collections* 15 (1863), 1-56 at 14, [GoogleBooks].

Sussex and 5 messuages in Lewes, which gifts were confirmed by William, (third) Earl de Warenne, 1138-47.(c) Adam de Poynings the elder died ante 1148.⁴¹

Beatrice de Rye

"Beatrice de Rye" donated property to Saint-Jean-de-Falaise, in the diocese of Séez, Falaise for the health of "Emma sa mère et de Guillaume de Grentesmesnil son frère" and confirmed their donations to the abbey, in return for a horse for "son fils Guillaume de Rye", by undated charter witnessed by "Guillaume de Creully, Henri de Pont-Audemer, Michel Belet et Julien de Rye"

Translated: No. 9

Beatrix de Rye, by an undated charter, given to Saint-Jean-de-Falaise, with the consent of her sons, various pieces of land at Beauvane-en-Montabart, for the salvation of Emma, her mother, and Guillaume de Grentemesnil, her brother, and at the same time confirms the donations that the latter two had made to this abbey. The charter states that Beatrix received for this concession not only various sums of money, but also three grooms and a cow for her; and for her son Guillaume de Rye, a horse priced at one hundred and ten Angevin soils. This charter also bears that it sealed it with its own seal and that it had it confirmed at the Assizes of Falaise by the geus of the king, Guillaume de Creully, Henri de Pont-Audemer, Michel Belet and Julien de Rye. (This seal is broken.)

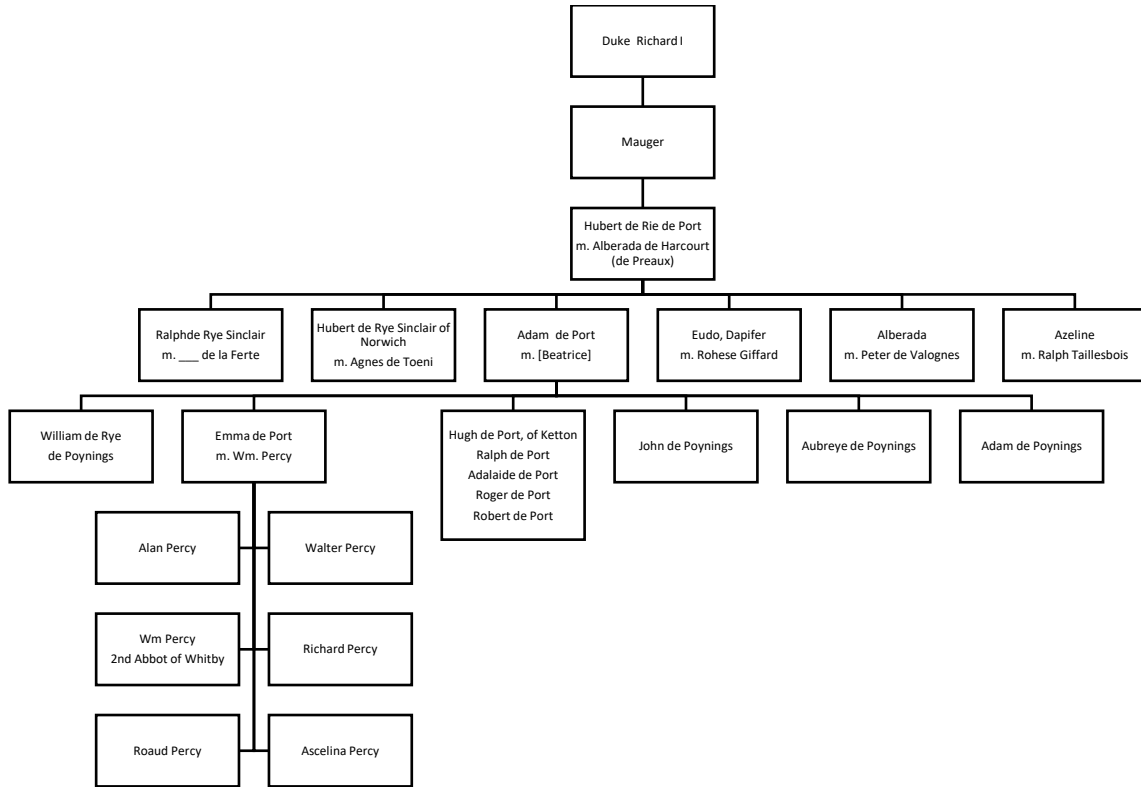
Although this suggests Beatrice could be a 'de Grentesmesnil' with a brother named William having a de Grentesmesnil by-name, there is no evidence in the statement that they were paternal siblings. They could be maternal siblings because her mother is mentioned, or they could be siblings-in-law by marriage into the same family. William de Grentesmesnil married Mabil de Hauteville and Beatrice's⁴² sister married Serlon de Hauteville. They could consider themselves siblings by-law rather than from a common parent of a particular by-name. It is also possible Emma, her mother, married a Grentesmesnil before or after her marriage to Beatrice's father.

On the Falaise Roll recording the Companions of William Duke of Normandy at the Conquest of England includes: Adam di Rie, Guillaume de St-Jean, Guillaume de Moulines S . de Falaise, Hubert de Port, Hubert de Rie "le Jeune", and Raoul Painel.

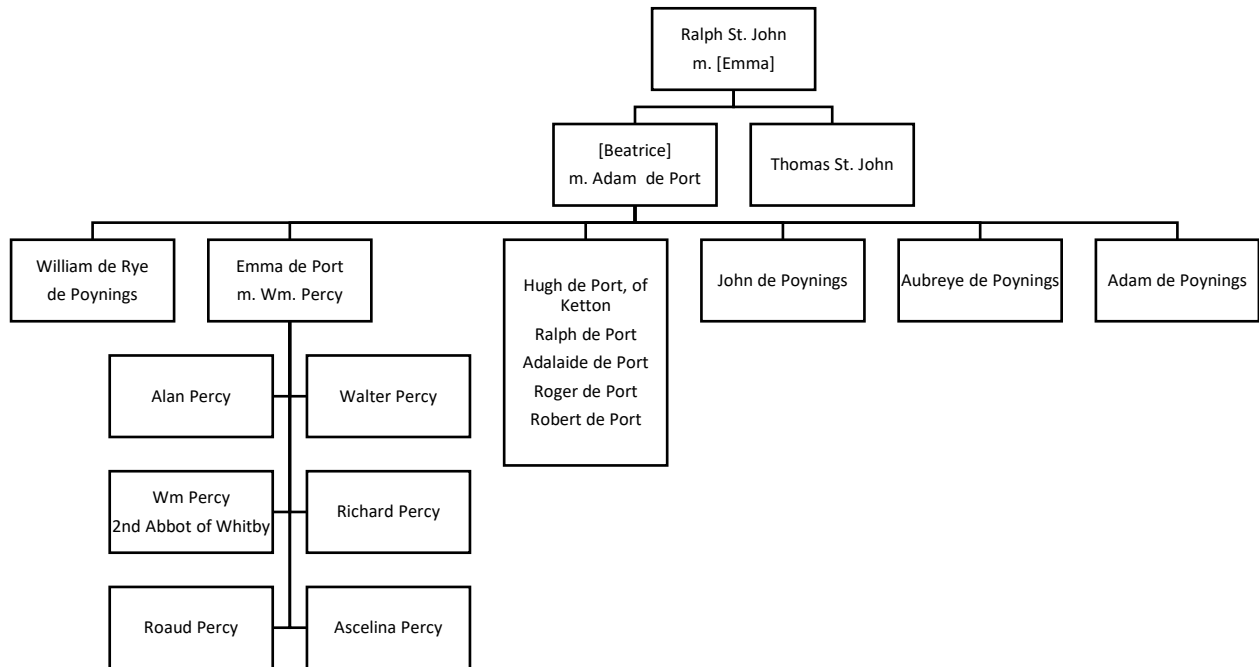
⁴¹ George E. Cokayne, H. A. Doubleday, Howard de Walden, eds., *The Complete Peerage*, rev., Vol. 10, Oakham to Richmond (London: St. Catherine Press, 1945).

⁴² Beatrice's mother is likely Alferada de Hauteville making Emma her step-mother.

Alleged Family Structure of Adam de Port



Alleged Family Structure of Beatrice



Stanton-St. John, Oxfordshire

Stanton-St. John, where we find Thomas's brother, John St. John, is a parish, in the union of Headington, Hundreds of Bullingdon, county of Oxford. Between 1135 x 1150 John de St. John, then lord of Stanton, granted the parish church to Eynsham Abbey⁴³. In 1086 Ilbert de Lacy held ten hides in *Stantone* of Odo, Bishop of Bayeux⁴⁴. Ilbert's Domesday holding of ten hides had passed to the St. John family no later than 1149⁴⁵ and possibly by 1135⁴⁶.

Alice & Richard de Mont

Domesday Descendants names "*Richard de Monte (Mont Saint-Michel) and Alice, sister of John of St John*" as the parents of Gilbert de Monte⁴⁷. The *Rotuli de Dominabus* records that "*heres Gilberti de Monte...xv annorum*" was "*nepos Thome de Sancto Johanne et Johannis de Sancto Johanne et Hugonis de Plugenet et Willelmi Fossard*"⁴⁸. While it is not entirely clear, it seems to indicate that Thomas and John St. John probably married, each, one of the daughter(s) of Hugh Plugenet and William Fossard so that Gilbert de Monte was the nephew to the two St. John brothers and their wives, identified by their respective fathers.

Hugh Plugenet

Hugh Plugenet was lord of Headington Manor, and feudal lord in the north suburb of Oxford⁴⁹. Hugh Plugenet was the husband of Sybil de Dinant of Lamburne, the daughter of Josceus de Dinant and Sybil de Lacy of Ludlow Castle, daughter of Walter de Lacy. In 1195, "*Hawisa de Dinant appointed Fulk fitz Warren ... the place of memory for dead ancestors unrecorded ... Sybil de Dinant [the mother of] his wife instead uses*". This seems to indicate that Sybil (de Dinant) de Plugenet's sister Hawisa appointed Fulk fitz Warren to her nieces' [Stanton-St. John] estate. This is further supported when, "*Fulk fitz Warren instead of his wife Hawise through/portal Sibill wife of Hugh de Plugenet ...*"⁵⁰. It seems reasonable that John St. John of

⁴³ Eynsham Cart. i. 118.

⁴⁴ V.C.H. Oxon. i. 405.

⁴⁵ For the hidage of the St. John manor see Rot. Hund. (Rec. Com.), ii. 39.

⁴⁶ Eynsham Cart. i. 118.

⁴⁷ *Domesday Descendants*, p. 594, citing Cartulary of Evesham, p. 174.

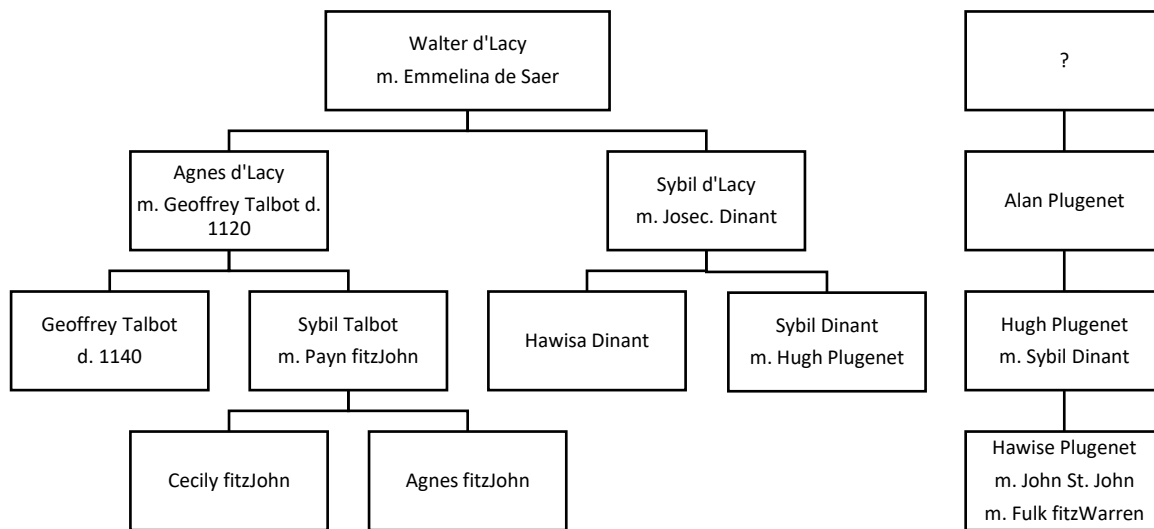
⁴⁸ *Rotuli Dominabus*, *Rotuli III*, Norhamtonsire, Hundredo de Suttone, p. 15.

⁴⁹ Clark, Andrew. *The English Register of Oseney Abbey*, by Oxford written about 1460. Early English Text Society (1907): Original Series, issue 133 page 9; https://books.google.com/books?id=Xqy0AAAIAAJ&printsec=frontcover&source=gbs_ge_summary_r&cad=0#v=onepage&q&f=false

⁵⁰ Palgrave, Sir Francis. *Rotuli curiae regis : rolls and records of the court held before the King's justiciars or justices*, (1835) Vol. 1 pgs. 35 and 169.

Stanton-St. John married Hawise de Plugenet, the daughter of Hugh de Plugenet and Sybil de Dinant, who then was named after her aunt. Hawise probably then married Fulk fitzWarren about 1165 following John St. John's death. If Hugh de Plugenet is the father of John St. John's wife, then it seems likely that Thomas St. John married a daughter of William Fossard.

Alleged Plugenet Family Structure⁵¹



William Fossard

William Fossard is a name that appears in Yorkshire, England as a descendant of Domesday Tenant, Nigel Fossard⁵². Nigel Fossard was one of two major Domesday tenants in Yorkshire holding land of Robert de Conteville, Count of Mortain. The other major tenant was Richard de Sourdeval. Robert de Conteville, Count of Mortain was the brother of Odo de Conteville, Bishop of Bayeux who was lord of Stanton-St. John. Robert and Odo de Conteville were also the half-brothers of William the Conqueror. 'Willelm Fossard' held land according to Domesday Descendants⁵³. A search of Domesday for Nigel produced two interesting entries. One for *Robert son of Nigel*, of the family in Yorkshire and *William son of Nigel* whose land holdings were in Cheshire, Lincolnshire, Berkshire and Oxfordshire. An internet search of "Willielmo Fossardo" and "de Sancto Johanne" produced a hit in Early Yorkshire charters. One result for "de Sancto Johanne" was regarding a 1123-1124 Confirmation by Hugh de Laval where Thomas declared: "I Thomas

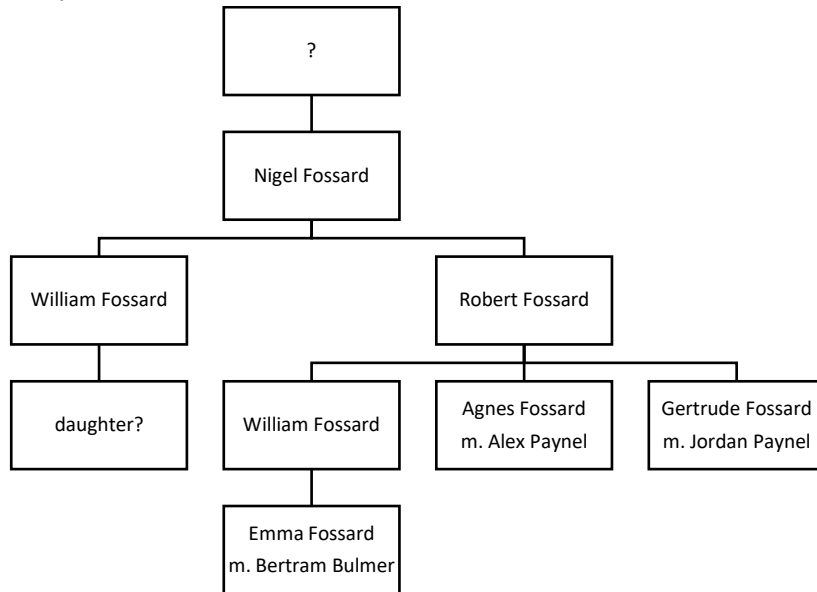
⁵¹ "Sybil de Dinant, of Lamburne, Berskhire, England". The St. John Genealogy. <https://www.stjohngenealogy.com/getperson.php?personID=I105552264&tree=OSA0001> (accessed March 17, 2020).

⁵² <https://opendomesday.org/name/nigel-fossard/>

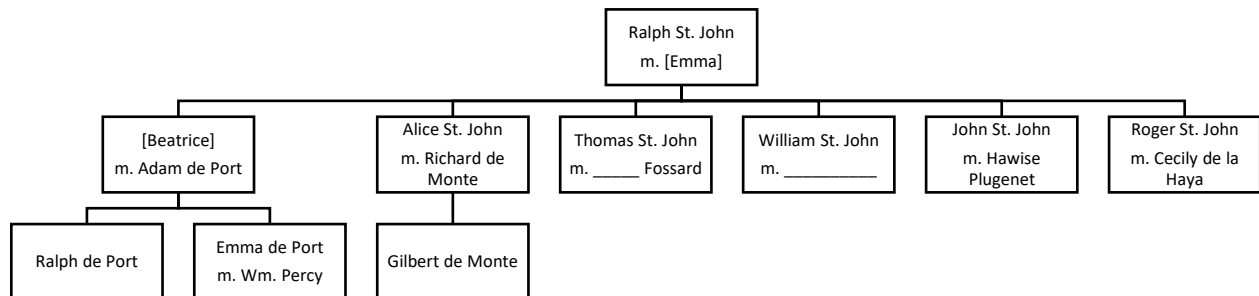
⁵³ Hugh, Kendall P. History of the Old Castle of Mulgrave. A. Brown & Sons, Ltd., Hull. 1948. pp. 11-12.

of St. John support this” contained within the heading *The Lacey Fee: Pontefract Endowments*⁵⁴. The Stanton-St. John property was part of the Honour of Pontefract.

Alleged Fossard family structure



Updated Alleged St. John Family Structure



A ‘Lost Act’ of Henry I

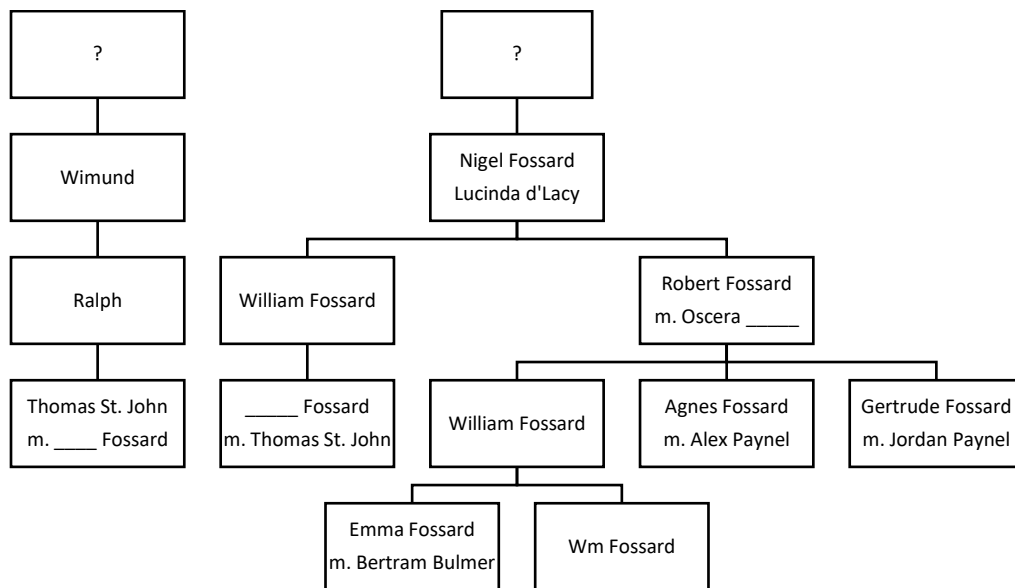
David X Carpenter in his paper *Wimund: Fossard Tenant in Yorkshire* identifies a *Thomas son of Ralph son of Wimund* where a Wimund and later a Ralph were tenants to the Fossards. Thomas son of Ralph son of Wimund was granted by Henry I. a property known as Kelleythorpe in Yorkshire⁵⁵. In Domesday,

⁵⁴ Chartulary of Pontefract, at Woolley Hall, f. Ib. Pd. In Chartulary of Pontefract, n. 3; Mon.Angl., v, 12, n.3.; <https://archive.org/details/earlyyorkshirech03farruoft/page/180/mode/2up/search/%22sancto+johanne%22> pg. 181.

⁵⁵ Carpenter, David X. *Wimund: Fossard tenant in Yorkshire*. Charters of William II and Henry I Project. H1-Wimund-2014-1.

Kelleythorpe, Drifffield, Yorkshire was held by King William in 1086. Sometime in the reign of Henry I., (1100 x 1135), Thomas son of Ralph son of Wimund received this grant. Carpenter refers to this act as a 'Lost Act' of Henry I. "giving six carucates in Kelleythorpe in the king's soke of Drifffield (Yorks ER). 1100 x 1135" that was only made known by the fact that it was confirmed at two later dates. The act was confirmed in 1189 and again in March 1227. The first confirmation of Henry's 'Lost Act' in 1189 was witnessed by William St. John. So, now we have 1) a Thomas St. John and William St. John in Yorkshire, 2) a Thomas, son of Ralph, son of Wimund family as tenants of the Fossard family in Yorkshire, and 3) a confirmed Henry I. grant witnessed by William St. John given to a Thomas son of Ralph son of Wimund in Yorkshire and 4) we also have the claim regarding Gilbert de Monte that he was the *nepos* of Thomas St. John and William Fossard, whereby it seems logical then that Thomas St. John married a William Fossard's daughter, just as John St. John likely married Hawise de Plugenet.

Assuming Thomas St. John is the receiver of Henry I's grant, then the two-families side-by-side, upon Thomas marrying a daughter of William Fossard, would appear as:



Ralph son of Wimund of Yorkshire, England

Wimund, according to Carpenter, must surely be Wimund, dapifer, who attested William Fossard's deed giving one carucate in Roxby to the monks of Whitby 'quam antea pater meus dederat', together with one carucate in his fee in Butterwick, which Durand⁵⁶ had given. Farrer dated the deed 1136 x 1150

⁵⁶ A William de Moyan of Domesday had brothers named Wimund and Durand. This Wimund, probably Wimund d'Avranches or his son Wimund II, is probably Wimund, dapifer and he was not likely alive to 1136 x 1150.

but Carpenter states, “but it is perhaps earlier”. Because Carpenter seems unable to identify this family origin, or be certain of its date, he was probably not sure where to place people and then recognize when names were duplicated in the next generation. The unknown date in this instance is critical to knowing what generation is being discussed.

One group appears to be Thomas [St. John] son of Ralph son of Wimund where Thomas [St. John] married the daughter of William Fossard son of Nigel Fossard and the other were the descendants of this Ralph [St. John] in the next generation. This Wimund living in 1136 x 1150 was likely Wimund son of Thomas [St. John] *son Ralph son of Wimund* also known as Wimund de Lockington. This later Wimund married a daughter of William Percy and Emma de Port, Ascelina de Percy.

Wimund de Lockington

Ascelina gave to the monks of the Abbey of the Holy Trinity of Tiron (Tiron Abbey) at the Abbey of St. Andrew, circa 1142, "Be it known unto all she may be, I Asceline, the wife of Guimundi, will to the faithful church, [and] give to the monks of Saint-Andre Tire, in the presence of his brothers, there to remain, so the house of my glory, which he gave to me, I kept my brother, Roaude and one moreover which pieces by them, the monks, who belongs to the house, and the land to the same. I have also granted to them, my brother, Roaude, moreover, to all things', he became a monk. This [was] allowed [by] Guimundus, my husband and my son, Philip, and to Ralph and Gilbert..."⁵⁷.

An Ace de Lockington claimed to be the nephew of William de Percy II, the Abbot of Whitby:

"...cum Serlo de Perci, frater praedicti Willelmi de Perci, ibi monachus fuisset effectus, villas, terras, ecclesias et decimas, eis in perpetuam eleemosinam dedit, concedentibus et confirmantibus nobilissima Emma de Port uxore ejus, cum alano de Perci filio eorum." ... Ex dono Ace filij Wimundi de Lochintune, nepotis Willielmi abbatis, dimidiam carucatam terrae in eadem villa de Hotun, et duas bovatae terre in Middletune. Ex dono Fulconis, dapiferi Alani de Perci, duas carucatas terrae in Thoulestune.⁵⁸

Translation: "... when Serlo de Percy, brother of the aforesaid lord William de Percy, there is a monk would have the effect of, country houses, lands, churches, and the tithes, to them, is in perpetual alms to be given, that we acknowledge, and the things which strengthen the most noble of Emma de Port, the wife of his, because Alan de Percy of their son. ... From the gift of Ace son Wimundi Lochintune, nephew of William [Percy, II] the Abbot, carucate land in the same village of Hotun and two bovate the Middletune."

⁵⁷ Cartulary De Tiron, for 48 vol.

⁵⁸ De Dotatione Monasterii de Whitby. Monasticon Anglicanum, vol. 1. p. 410: Lond. 1846.; <https://archive.org/details/registrumdepanm00ofgoog/page/n117/mode/2up?q=Ace>

The father of the abbot, William de Percy I, married an Emma de Port. Round stated, “*She was nearly related to Hugh de Port of Basing, the ancestor in the male line of the family of [de Port-]St. John*⁵⁹,” which only encouraged researchers to place her under Hugh de Port and his wife Orence of Basing without analysis. It seems her parentage is better established in the previous section regarding Beatrice and her husband Adam de Port, along with this family’s connection to Tiron Abbey in Chartres, France and Lewes Priory. Especially given the fact that Thomas St. John witnessed charters at Mont Saint-Michel with an Adam de Port and named a nephew of his as Ralph de Port.

Ralph de Lockington, of Etton

Ralph de Lockington, of Etton is identified as the brother of Herbert, the brother of Peter, and as the husband of Matilda de Day, the daughter of Anceline de Day with sons named Thomas and Leonis.

Herbert de Lockington, of Etton

‘Herbert fitz Wimund of Etton [Yorkshire, England]’, ‘Herbert fitz Wimund’ was named in the pipe roll of 1130, rendering account for a hunter which he owed to the king for a grant of two carucates and two bovates and a house in York⁶⁰. Herbert fitz Wimund of Etton, with the consent of his brother Ralph, gave two carucates in Flaxton, which he held of Bertram son of Aschetil of Bulmer, to Abbot Geoffrey and the monks of St. Mary’s, York, in 1129 x 1137⁶¹. Bertram son of Aschetil of Bulmer [liv. c. 1109 x 1166] or Bertram Bulmer married Emma Fossard another descendant of Nigel Fossard.

Peter de Lockington, of Etton

‘Peter fitz Wimund’ witnessed to Bertram’s deed for Rievaulx⁶². Peter was party to a feoffment in Yorkshire from abt. 1150 x 1175: “From **Peter son of Wimund** to Osbert de Torp of a carucate of land in Thorp [probably Kellythorpe] rendering seven shillings annually in redemption of service. Osbert has done homage for the land in the presence of David the Larderer and many others and the gift was made in the presence of **Peter’s brother Ralph and his sons...**”⁶³.

Aze de Lockington

‘Aze fil. Wymundi’ held Hoton-Buseel in Yorkshire, England. Aca, son of Wymund de Lochintun, [Lockington] gave a curac. of land here⁶⁴. Alan Buseel, son of **Alice de Perci**, wife of Hugh Boythrope, gave

⁵⁹ CP XI:317, 318; Domesday People, p. 266

⁶⁰ PR 31 Henry I, 32

⁶¹ Farrer, *Early Yorkshire Charters*, ii. 367-8, no. 1056; Sharpe, *St. Mary’s Abbey*, WW.

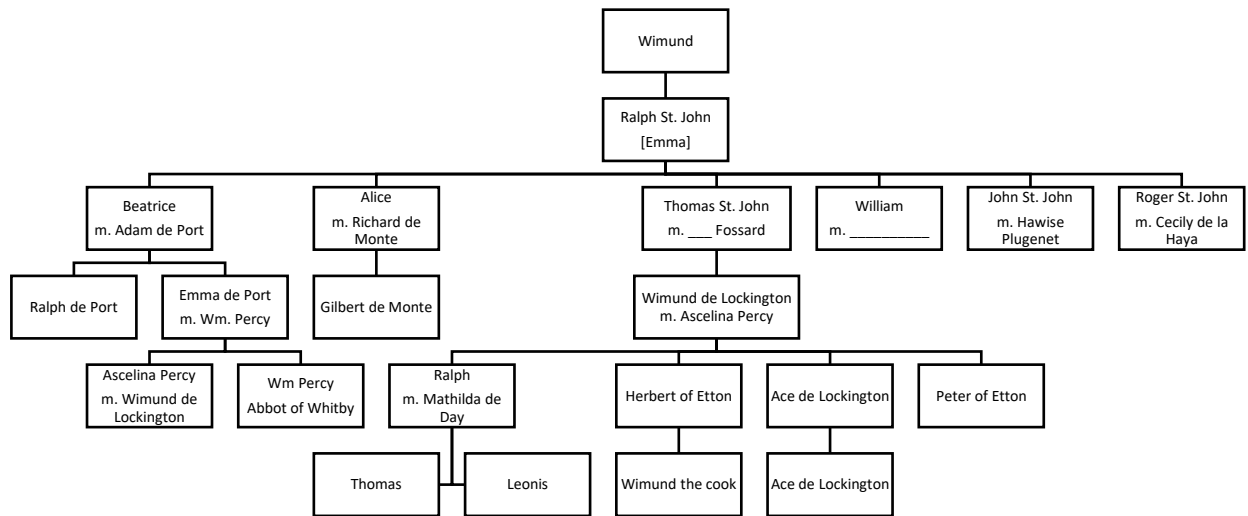
⁶² (*Early Yorkshire Charters*, ii. 360-61, no. 1049

⁶³ <https://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/5ad8435c-633b-477b-8480-406d42516f71>

⁶⁴ (*R. de W. f. 57. App. No 63.*)

the half carucate of land, which Aza, son of Wymund held of him, with common pasture and wood for their own use there⁶⁵. In Middleton, Yorkshire, England, Aca, son of Wymund de Lockington, gave two ox-gangs here⁶⁶. He also gave three shillings per ann. Issuing out of an ox-gang of land here, which was confirmed to them by William Fossard, probably the Lord of whom it was held⁶⁷. In Thouthorp Sub-Gautris, Walter, son of Robert, gave leave to Ace, son of Wymund de Lockington, to give half a caruc. of land with a cap. mess. here⁶⁸, and Ace, son of Wymund, gave the said land accordingly⁶⁹, which Ace, son of Ace de Lokington confirmed to them^{70,71}

New Alleged St. John Family Structure



Carpenter states the “*association between two of Wimund’s sons and the sheriff (Bertram of Bulmer), and the tenure in the large demesne manor of Driffield apparent in this lost act, perhaps allow us to infer that he was a reeve or some other official of the sheriff of Yorkshire. He [Wimund] would have been in frequent contact with the king’s officers in Yorkshire, if he was already steward of Fossard’s fee when it*

⁶⁵ (R. de W. f. 18. App. No. 69.).

⁶⁶ (M.a.v.p.74)

⁶⁷ (R. de W.f.20. app. No 20. 89).

⁶⁸ (R. de W. f. 61, app. No. 126.),

⁶⁹ (R. de W. f. 62 app. No. 126.),

⁷⁰ (ibid. f. 63. App. No. 126.

⁷¹ Burton, John. Monasticon Eboracense and the Ecclesiastical History of Yorkshire ... 1758.

was taken into the king's hands." It seems Carpenter merged Wimund de Lockington's sons with the earlier Wimund(s) in this association-conclusion, but he does not specify the king to know for certain.

In 1166 it was documented, Ralph fitz Wimund held one knight's fee of William Fossard in the time of King Henry [which Henry? Is this a confirmation act regarding an earlier event? Does the phrase "*in the time of King Henry*" mean the earlier one?]. An 1154 charter of King Stephen for the Abbey of Meaux **confirms** [earlier] gifts 'of William Fossard and of Ralph fitz Wimund his man'. It is not clear if this is referring to Ralph son of Wimund Lockington or Ralph (father of Thomas St. John) son of Wimund from the 1100 x 1135 lost act or Wimund, dapifer. William Fossard, the son of Nigel Fossard would be in the time of Henry I (1100 x 1135). But it could be about William Fossard, son of Robert Fossard, son of Nigel Fossard which could then be after 1135.

This entire family structure seems to be dependent on Thomas St. John being granted Kelleysthorpe by King Henry I., therefore it seemed logical that Wimund de Lockington was probably the son of Thomas St. John. The fact that Ralph, son of Wimund de Lockington names a son Thomas seems to confirm it.

Wimund and Ralph fitzWimund at St. Jean-le-Thomas

The next logical step was to check Mont Saint-Michel and its relevant charters for a Wimund and or Ralph son of Wimund combination to see if they were in proximity there also. The records showed not only a connection and foundational history to the Dukes and Vicecomes of Normandy at Mont Saint-Michel and St. Jean-le-Thomas but connections to several places in Chartres, France, previously identified in the sections: **Beatrice & Adam [de Rye] de Port** and **Wimund de Lockington**.

Dukes and Vicecomes at Mont Saint-Michel

In the foundation charters of Normandy found at Mont Saint-Michel the names of members of the Ducal families emerge and align for the most part with claims made by various historical chroniclers who wrote about them. To verify the proper identity of Wimund and Ralph, it is necessary to detail the history of Normandy for Wimund's ancestors found at Mont Saint-Michel.

Ansfrid II, the Dane, vicomte of the Hiémois and Exmes



"File:Carte Normandie Hiemois.png," Wikimedia Commons, the free media repository. 15 Feb 2016, 15:46 UTC. 12 Jul 2020, 08:37 <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?title=File:Carte_Normandie_Hiemois.png&oldid=187638115>.

Ansfrid II⁷², 'Ansfoi le Danois'⁷³ was identified as the father of Thurstan le Goz⁷⁴ and Wimund d'Avranches both named as vicecomes at Mont Saint-Michel. Domesday People states, "... Vuimardis/Wimardis widow of Ansfrid the steward, who gave Ectot to the house c. 1046-66, attested by a Robert. She was doubtless the mother at whose request her son Robert de Moyaux [Moyan?] later gave to the house land that Ansfrid had held in the forest of Rouvray.⁷⁵" It is believed that Wimardis was the daughter of Duke Richard I and his second wife Gunnor. "Domesday Descendants⁷⁶" mentions that a charter of the abbey of Montivilliers features the nun "Wimardis", widow of Ansfrid the steward who gave Ectot [possibly Saint-Germain-d'Ectot, in Calvados] to this religious house, as later attested by Robert⁷⁷. The book also mentions that Robert de Moyaux [in Calvados] at the request of his mother Wimardis⁷⁸

⁷² Cawley (2017) only names one generation of Ansfrid, while others such as Planché (1874) delineate two generations of Ansfrid prior to Thurstan le Goz and links the elder as a son of Hrolf Thurstan (a nephew of Rollo) and Gerlotte le Blois.

⁷³ *Recherches sur la Domesday: 'Wimund d'Avranches', "Vuitmundus vicecomes", is identified as the brother of Toustain surnommé Goz, fils d'Ansfoi le Danois.*

⁷⁴ Guillaume of Jumièges who names [Ansfrid's son] "Turstenus cognomento Guz, Ausfridi Dani filius...præses Oximensis"; Willelmi Gemmetencis Historiæ (Duchesne, 1619), Liber VII, VI, p. 270.

⁷⁵ Bouvris, J.-M. 'La renaissance de l'abbaye de Montivilliers a travers les ages. Actes du colloque organize a Montivilliers le 8 mars 1986; Recueil de l'Association des Amis due Vieux Havre, no. 48 (Le Havre, 1988), App. Nos. 4 and 21.

⁷⁶ K.S.B., Keats-Rohan. Domesday People: A Prosopography of Persons Occurring in English Documents 1066-1166 vol II. Boydell Press, 2000.

⁷⁷ Robert FitzWimarc is pictured on the Bayeux Tapestry holding the dying Edward the Confessor in his arms; this indicates Robert's close relationship to the king, literally depicted. Oral tradition says that these families were closely related.

⁷⁸ To summarize what Keats-Rohan says - Round realized that Wimarc was a woman, but thought her name indicated a Breton origin. Keats-Rohan interprets evidence from the "Vita Aedwardi Regis" and William of Poitiers as implying that Robert's mother was a noble Norman woman related to the ducal house. She gives a probable identification with a nun at the abbey of Montivilliers, called Vuimardis or Wimardis, widow of Ansfrid the steward, whose gift to the house was attested by a Robert. She makes a further identification with Robert de Moyaux, who at

gave to this religious house land that Ansfrid had held in the forest of Rouvray. A community of nuns was established (1035) at Montivilliers by Duke Robert of Normandy, with the first abbess being Beatrice (widow of Ebles de Turenne, another daughter of Duke Richard I of Normandy). This strongly suggests that Wimardis and Abbess Beatrice were sisters, with the same relationship between Wimardis and Emma of Normandy (who married in April 1002 King Aethelred II the unready), thus making Ansfrid's wife as the sister-in-law of the Anglo-Saxon king. (Note: This act basically, and literally says, "We are 'sisters', here - together".)

Children of Ansfrid II and Wimardis de Normandy

Thurstan le Goz

Ansfrid II⁷⁹, 'Ansfoi le Danois'⁸⁰ was identified as the father of Thurstan le Goz⁸¹. Duke William's first military engagement according to William of Jumieges was in 1043 when he captured Falaise from Thurstan le Goz, vicomte of the Hiémois in the south of Normandy, and forced him into exile. The reason for Thurstan's rebellion was apparently from concessions made by the duke to the French king Henry I as a result of the settlement surrounding the disputed castle of Tillieres-sur-Avre (c. 1043) that seemingly rendered parts of the Hiémois vulnerable to raids through the destruction and subsequent rebuilding of the castle by the king. Henry I demanded that the young Duke of Normandy not rebuild the building for four years. When Duke William heard Thurstan was fortifying the castle against him, he organized the army and besieged the town.

the request of his mother gave the same house land that had been held by Ansfrid, and says the same Robert is known as the father of a nun at St Leger des Preaux.

⁷⁹ Cawley (2017) only names one generation of Ansfrid, while others such as Planché (1874) delineate two generations of Ansfrid prior to Thurstan le Goz and links the elder as a son of Hrolf Thurstan (a nephew of Rollo) and Gerlotte le Blois.

⁸⁰ *Recherches sur la Domesday: 'Wimund d'Avranches', "Vuitmundus vicecomes", is identified as the brother of Toustain surnommé Goz, fils d'Ansfoi le Danois.*

⁸¹ Guillaume of Jumièges who names [Ansfrid's son] "Turstenus cognomento Guz, Ausfridi Dani filius...præses Oximensis"; Willelmi Gemmetencis Historiæ (Duchesne, 1619), Liber VII, VI, p. 270.

Tillieres-sur-Avre Castle

The castle of Tillieres-sur-Avre was founded around 1013 by Duke Richard II. It was then part of the southern defense line of the Duchy of Normandy, which aimed to counter any offensive by the Kingdom of France and, more specifically, the County of Chartres.



"File:Ancien château de Tillières-sur-Avre en 2017.jpg." Wikimedia Commons, the free media repository. 15 May 2019, 19:53 UTC. 12 Jul 2020, 08:57 <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?title=File:Ancien_ch%C3%A2teau_de_Tilli%C3%A8res-sur-Avre_en_2017

Robert de Moyaux

"Domesday Descendants"⁸² mentions that a charter of the abbey of Montivilliers features the nun "Wimardis", widow of Ansfrid the steward who gave Ectot [possibly Saint-Germain-d'Ectot, in Calvados] to this religious house, as later attested by Robert⁸³. The book also mentions that Robert de Moyaux [in Calvados] (at the request of his mother Wimardis⁸⁴) gave to this religious house land that Ansfrid had held in the forest of Rouvray.

Wimund d'Avranches

'Wimund d'Avranches... fitz Ansfoi le Danois [Wimund of Avranches... son of Ansfrid the Dane]⁸⁵'. Du Motey, *Les origins*, p. 108 n. 12, alleges Wimund I married a woman named Jeanne, but he cites no source.

William de Fay

A charter dated to before 1069, says the monk in charge of the cell at Planches had bought some land there from a priest named Fulbert [de Falaise] with the consent of Fulbert's lords William de Fay and Wimund [I] who were brothers, and the consent of "Wimund [II], called Felix, to whom the castle of Moulins itself then belonged, from whose benefice the aforesaid two brothers held their land." [Note: It

⁸² K.S.B., Keats-Rohan. *Domesday People: A Prosopography of Persons Occurring in English Documents 1066-1166* vol II. Boydell Press, 2000.

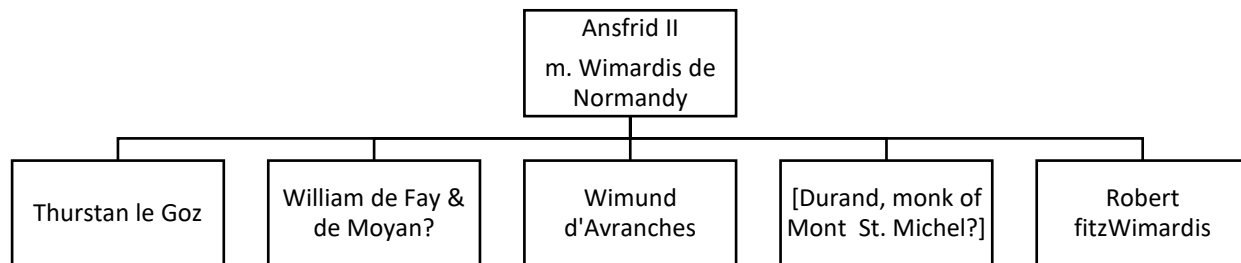
⁸³ Robert FitzWimarc is pictured on the Bayeux Tapestry holding the dying Edward the Confessor in his arms; this indicates Robert's close relationship to the king, literally depicted. Oral tradition says that these families were closely related.

⁸⁴ To summarize what Keats-Rohan says - Round realized that Wimarc was a woman, but thought her name indicated a Breton origin. Keats-Rohan interprets evidence from the "Vita Aedwardi Regis" and William of Poitiers as implying that Robert's mother was a noble Norman woman related to the ducal house. She gives a probable identification with a nun at the abbey of Montivilliers, called Vuimardis or Wimardis, widow of Ansfrid the steward, whose gift to the house was attested by a Robert. She makes a further identification with Robert de Moyaux, who at the request of his mother gave the same house land that had been held by Ansfrid, and says the same Robert is known as the father of a nun at St Leger des Preaux.

⁸⁵ *Recherches sur la Domesday: 'Wimund d'Avranches', "Vuitmundus vicecomes", is identified as the brother of Toustain surnommé Goz, fils d'Ansfoi le Danois.*

is not clear if he could also be William de Moyan with brothers Wimund and Durand. There was a Durand that was a monk at Mont Saint-Michel]

Alleged Ansfrid II family structure



Wimund d'Avranches, Vicecomes of Pagus Constantiensis

'Wimund d'Avranches... fitz Ansfoi le Danois [Wimund of Avranches... son of Ansfrid the Dane]⁸⁶, 'Vuitmundus vicecomes⁸⁷, 'Guitmond, Lord of de la Haye-Paynel⁸⁸, 'Guimund, Vicecomes, lord of Moulins-la-Marche⁸⁹, 'Witmond⁹⁰, 'Paganus or Paganel⁹¹, 'Wimund⁹², 'Wimundi⁹³, 'Wimund, Lord of Luot⁹⁴, 'Guimundus Vicecomes⁹⁵, 'Guimund⁹⁶ was one of the country's barons, with holdings in Manche and Calvados, Normandy, France as well as a castle and lands in Heimois.

⁸⁶ *Recherches sur la Domesday: 'Wimund d'Avranches', "Vuitmundus vicecomes", is identified as the brother of Toustain surnommé Goz, fils d'Ansfoi le Danois.*

⁸⁷ *Recherches sur la Domesday: 'Wimund d'Avranches', "Vuitmundus vicecomes", is identified as the brother of Toustain surnommé Goz, fils d'Ansfoi le Danois.*

⁸⁸ Orderic Vitalis vol II pg. 426 footnote 5: 'William d'Avranches was son of Guitmond, lord of Haie-Painel.

⁸⁹ Magni rotuli scaccarii Normanniæ sub regibus Angliæ By Great Britain. Exchequer, Thomas Stapleton. 1840. Index pg. cciv; pgs. 57, 133, and 204. <https://play.google.com/books/reader?id=bfsUAAAAQAAJ&hl=en&pg=GBS.PR204>

⁹⁰ Orderic Vitalis vol II pg. 426: 'William d'Avranches, son of Witmond...'

⁹¹ Orderic Vitalis vol II pg. 459: Footnote 2: The family of Paganel were lords of Hauterive, near Alencon; Footnote 4: [Hugh] Paganel, as well as Robert de St. Ceneri, were probably vassals of Robert de La Ferte-Bernard, who was also of the family of [Robert] Giroie.

⁹² Foundation for Medieval Genealogy website. NORMANDY NOBILITY AVRANCHES, BAYEUX, COTENTIN. <http://fmg.ac/Projects/MedLands/normabc.htm>

⁹³ Delisle (1867), Pièces justificatives, 16, p. 17.

⁹⁴ "Let everyone present and future know that I, William son of Wimund, holding and possessing the whole tithe of all my vavassors in Luot by hereditary right of my father, did as I pleased concerning it without contradiction from anyone. Bibliotheque municipal d'Avranches, ms. 210, fo. 83 vo: 'Notum sit omnibus presentibus et futuris quod ego Guillelmus Guimundi Filii jure hereditario patris mei tenens et possidens totam decimam omnium vavassorum meorum de Luoht, abseque contradiction ejujuslibet quod inde michi placebat faciabam.' William's gift to the abbey was confirmed by Michael bishop of Avranches but apparently only as a friend, not as William's lord.

⁹⁵ Cartul. du Mont-Saint-Michel, f. 20. Conf. Mem. de la Societe des antiq. de Normandie, 2* serie, II, 109; <https://archive.org/details/histoireduchate00deligoog/page/n333/mode/2up/search/guimundus>

⁹⁶ Magni rotuli scaccarii Normanniæ sub regibus Angliæ By Great Britain. Exchequer, Thomas Stapleton. 1840. Index pg. cciv; pgs. 57, 133, and 204. <https://play.google.com/books/reader?id=bfsUAAAAQAAJ&hl=en&pg=GBS.PR204>

‘Wimund d’Avranches’, "Vuitmundus Vicecomes", is identified as the brother of Toustain surnommé Goz, fils d’Ansfrroi le Danois by *Recherches sur la Domesday*. Ansfrid Danus I was the first Viscount **Hiemois** and count of Exmes until 978; His son Ansfrid II the Dane, le Goz, was Viscount of the Hiemois and count of Exmes. Ansfrid I was the first viscount of Exmes and retained this title until 978, when it was given to Roger de Montgomery. Ansfrid II was restored to the viscount/count of Exmes, and then also received Falaise⁹⁷.

Wimund, ‘Vuamundus’, first appears in Gunnor’s charter to Mont Saint-Michel⁹⁸. He was probably born about or before 995 A.D. In August 1027, ‘Guimundus, vicecomes’ witnessed a charter issued by Richard II, Duke of Normandy when he donated property to the abbey of Bernay⁹⁹.

As Vicecomes/Vicomte, Wimund, was the viscount in **Pagus Constantiensis**¹⁰⁰. This might be where the by-name *Paganellus*¹⁰¹ derived, where Paisnel/Pesnel was the Gallicized (French) form; Painel/Paynel, then, being the Middle English form¹⁰². He was responsible for the lands between Pagus Coriovallensis¹⁰³ and Pagus Abricantinus¹⁰⁴. The southern boundary of this region was the River Thar, which is just south of La Haye-Pesnel [Haye-Paynel]. The northern boundary was Coutances, and the River Vanlee (Venleio). The western boundary followed what was an ancient Roman road for part of the way and essentially ran from just east of Haye-Pesnel to Saint Lo. The western boundary was the ocean. This region includes almost all the Normandy lands associated in some way with the St. Johns and Paynels: Bréhal, Bricqueville-sur-mer, Hambye, La Haye-Pesnel, and Annoville. Saint Jean-le-Thomas was held by Mont

⁹⁷ Travers, Julien Gilles. *Annuaire du Département de la Manche*, 1849, Vol. 21 - p. 513

⁹⁸ Calendar of Documents Preserved in France, ed. J. Horace Round (London: Eyre and Spottiswoode, 1899), p. 250

⁹⁹ Delisle (1867), Pièces justificatives, 7, p. 8, citing Neustria pia, p. 398.

¹⁰⁰ Cotentin, Normandy/France. A peninsula, also known as the Cherbourg Peninsula, which in Roman times was known as pagus Constantinus in the south and pagus Coriovallensis in the north after Constantinus I (c. 250-306), Roman emperor (293-306); he was commonly known as Constantinus Chlorus ‘Constantius the Pale’. In due course the name evolved into Cotentin. Everett-Heath, John. *The Concise Dictionary of World Place-Names*. Oxford University Press, 2018.

¹⁰¹ Pāgus is a native Latin word from a root pāg- which may be translated as boundary staked out on the ground. Paganus is the Latin word for villager. It can also mean civilian or heathen in Christian Latin as one not enrolled in the army of Christ. It could also mean peasant or countryman; one living in a pagus (village or country town). Translated to Paynel it could mean ‘advisory group’ as in a panel of judges.

¹⁰² His son was governor of Castello Pagano in Italy. It is not clear if the castle took the family by-name or the family by-name took the castle name.

¹⁰³ The diocese of Coutances occupied the Cherbourg peninsula and comprised the pagus Constantinus (Cotentin), bound on the north and west by the sea and on the east by the river Vire, and the pagus Coriovallensis which existed briefly in the north around the town of Cherbourg. Le Prévost ‘Anciennes divisions territoriales de la Normandie’ (1837-39), p. 1.

¹⁰⁴ South of the Cotentin in the south-west corner of the duchy of Normandy, lay the diocese of Avranches, which included the pagus Abricantinus (Avranchin) next to the duchy of Brittany. Le Prévost ‘Anciennes divisions territoriales de la Normandie’ (1837-39), p. 1.

Saint-Michel and Ralph St. John, but in the region administered by the viscounts d'Avranches and holdings in Cavalado. Viscounts did not actually hold all the lands in the region they administered. This seems to be particularly true in Pagus Constantiensis, where many of the lands were given to Mont St-Michel by Richard II, Duke of Normandy, in 1026. Most of the lands associated with the St. John family were held of Mont St-Michel in the Honour of St. Pair¹⁰⁵.

In Normandy Le Haye-Pesnel became a member of the barony of Hambye; Fontenay-le-Pesnel¹⁰⁶ was a member of the honour of Les Moutiers-Hubert; and near Les Moutiers-Hubert, their holdings in Cavalado¹⁰⁷.

Wimund d'Avranches may have died about 1033-1039. During that time, Alan III, Duke of Brittany began expanding his influence from the area of Rennes and appeared to have designs on the area surrounding Mont Saint-Michel held by Wimund¹⁰⁸. Duke Robert repelled Alan's attempts possibly at the cost of Wimund's life. Another possibility is that Wimund died accompanying his brother Thurstan and Duke Robert the Magnificent on their trip to Jerusalem that also led to Robert's death. In 1040, the name Wimund appears in a charter at Mont Saint-Michel but without the vicecomes/vicomte title that others still retained¹⁰⁹. This is probably, then, his son indicating the elder Wimund had died or retired in some fashion. There were no records indicating his title had been revoked for acts of betrayal or rebellion like there were with his brother Thurstan and his son, Wimund Felix II.

¹⁰⁵ Between the Vicomte of Cerences and the sea lay the Honour of St. Pair, belonging to the abbey of Mont St. Michel en-peril-du-Mer, but anciently known as abbatial sancti Paterni in pago Constantiensi, which was thus bounded ab oriente via publica tendente Constantiis, a septemtrione rivulo nomine Venleio, a meridie fluviolo nomine Tarn, ab occasu mari oceano cum insula que dicitur Calsoio. Stapleton, Thomas. Magni rotuli scaccarii Normanniæ sub regibus Angliæ. Sumpt. Soc. Antiq., 1840. p. lxix.

¹⁰⁶ It isn't clear what the biological connection is between Le Haye-Pesnel and Fontenay-le-Pesnel but they seem related even though they are in different geographical locations in Normandy. The connection may be in that Alberada ferch Wimund married Raoul de Tession I. Another linked marriage scenario is that William Paynel, grandson of Wimund I, married Lesceline de Fontenay and their holdings were merged circa 1070. Les Moutiers-Hubert could have come to Wimund by his marriage to Albreda or from his mother Wymarch de Normandy. It could also have come from his father Ansfrid I as part of his holdings nearby; namely, Exemes.

¹⁰⁷ Early Yorkshire Charters: Volume 6, The Paynel Fee edited by William Farrer, Charles Travis Clay, p. vii and p. xxxiv.

¹⁰⁸ In England, Ralph St. John-Paynel had ties to lands formerly held by Alan III, Duke of Brittany, aka Count Alan in Domesday.

¹⁰⁹ Delisle (1867), Pièces justificatives, 16, p. 17.

Moulins-la-Marche Castle

In the 1040's, and probably much earlier, Moulins-la-Marche castle was held by 'Guidmund'¹¹⁰. Moulins was named in entries among fine records that show the castle was within the jurisdiction of Exmes where Wimund d'Avranches's father, Ansfrid II, had been Count of Exmes¹¹¹. The name of the locality is attested in the form of *Molinis* around 1050¹¹². Coming from the Latin *molinus*, the toponym *Moulins* is linked to a milling activity¹¹³. In feudal times, a *march* was a border area, here between the Duchy of Normandy and the county of Perche. The town is on the northern borders of the Alençon and Perche countryside. Its village is 17 km north of Mortagne-au-Perche, 18 km southwest of L'Aigle and 24 km east of Sées.

Wimund [allegedly] married Albreda, daughter of Osbern de Bolbec¹¹⁴ and his wife¹¹⁵, Avelina de Crepon¹¹⁶, [alleged] daughter of Herfast de Crepon and the niece of Countess Gunnora¹¹⁷. However, there is some evidence his wife was named Marie _____ and or Jeanne _____.

¹¹⁰¹¹⁰ Recueil des actes des ducs de Normandie, ed. M. Fauroux (Caen, 1964), no. 117. He was succeeded by his son-in-law, William son of Walter of Falaise, RADN, no. 225 and his sons, Robert and Simon, OV, iii, 132. For a clear exposition, E.Z. Tabuteau, 'The Family of Moulins-la-Marche in the eleventh century', *Medieval Prosopography*, xiii (1992), 29-65.

¹¹¹ Powicke, Frederick Maurice. *The Loss of Normandy, 1189-1204: Studies in the History of the Angevin Empire*. Manchester University Press, 1961. pg. 72; https://books.google.com/books?id=hNRRAQAIAAJ&source=gbs_navlinks_s

¹¹² Albert Dauzat and Charles Rostaing, *Etymological Dictionary of Place Names in France*, Paris, Larousse, 1963

¹¹³ René Lepelley, *Place names for Normandy and the Channel Islands*, Paris, Bonneton, October 1999 (ISBN 2-86253-247-9), p. 149

¹¹⁴ Osbern de Bolebec, a noble Norman Lord of Longueville in Normandy married probably in the last years of the tenth or the early years of the eleventh century Avelina, third sister of Gunnora who was the second wife of Richard, Duke of Normandy from 942 to 996. *The New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, Vol 75 p. 59-60; ...Gunnora had a bevy of younger sisters whom she promoted by marrying them to the sons of great Norman houses who were in ward to the Duke (Richard, Duke of Normandy) and in this way the third sister, Avelina, was given in marriage to Osbern de Bolebec Lord of Longueville by whom she had Walter Giffard the first and Godfrey father of William d Arques. *Collections for a History of Staffordshire*, pp. 4-5; and *An Analysis of the Domesday Book of the County of Norfolk*, pp. 38-39. (Google eBook). George Munford. J. R. Smith, 1858.

¹¹⁵ *The Visitations of the County of Devon: Comprising the Herald's Visitations of 1531, 1564, & 1620*, p. 396.

¹¹⁶ Guillaume de Jumièges records that "Gunnor" had "excepta Sainfria...duas sorores Wewam et Avelinam", adding that "tertia...sororum Gunnoris comitissæ" [Aveline, from the context] married "Osberno de Bolebec", by whom she had "Galterium Giffardum primum et Godefridum patrem Willelmi de Archis". *Willelmi Gemmetencis Historiæ* (Du Chesne, 1619), Liber VIII, XXXVII, p. 312.; Guillaume de Jumièges records that "nepotes...plures...Gunnor...earum...quarta" married "Osmundo de Centum-villis vicecomiti Vernonii" by whom she had "primus Fulco de Aneio, plures filia, quarum una mater fuit primi Balduini de Reuers" [although the latter part at least of this passage is contradicted by other primary sources]. *Willelmi Gemmetencis Historiæ* (Du Chesne, 1619), Liber VIII, XXXVII, p. 312.

¹¹⁷ <https://www.hallfamilyname.com/index.html> makes 4 unsourced statements regarding this marriage. [1] Gunnora's siblings were Duvelina and Herfast de Crepon, Duvelina married Turoid of Pont Audemer, and they were the parents of 1) Humphrey de Vieilles who married Albreda de la Haye and they had Roger de Beaumont; and 2) Josceline who married Hugh Montgomery and they had Roger Montgomery. Herfast de Crepon married an unknown

Children of Wimund d'Avranches

Alberada d'Avranches

A charter from Fontenay says that Ralph Taisson III's grandmother, the wife of Ralph Taisson I (1000 x 1066) was "Alberada daughter of Wimund de Molins."¹¹⁸ Ralph Taisson I was the son of Ralph of Anjou (also called Ralph Taisson the old) and his wife Alberada. He can be identified where he appears with his brother Erneis. Ralph I. began the foundation of Fontenay after the accession of William the Conqueror in 1035 but before 1049. It has been alleged that this Alberada is the child of the earlier Wimund, and therefore was the aunt of the Alberada who married William de Falaise¹¹⁹. "Alberada wife of Ralph Taisson" made a gift to La Trinite de Caen in a charter dated 1080 or 1082. The charter sums up the gifts to the nunnery made by various persons over the course of the years. Alberada's gift recorded in the charter of 1080 or 1082 was comparatively small; and it is said to have been made for the welfare of her soul.

Wimund Felix de la Haye-Paynel, II

"*Guidmundus et mea uxor Emma cum nostre prole*" donated property "*in Rislo et in Moira et in Itone*" and "*de Molinis...meo castro, decimam*" to **Chartres Saint-Père** by charter dated to before 1067 (but presumably dated to before 1053, when the donors' son Rodulf is recorded in Italy) signed by "*...Rodulfi filii eius, Rodberti filii eius, Antonii filii eius, Guimundi filii eius, Hugonis filii eius, Alanni filii eius, Guillelmi filii eius, Toresgaudi filii eius...*"¹²⁰.

spouse and they were the parents of 1) Osbern de Crepon who married Emma d'Ivry and had William fitz Osbern; and 2) Avelina who married Osmund de Vernon and their 3 children surnamed d'Anet were Fulk, Albreda and Gunnora who m. Gilbert de Brionne (parents of Baldwin de Redvers); [2] Wimund married Albreda, daughter of Osmund de Vernon, de Conteville and Avelina, daughter of Herfast de Crepon. Albreda was also the niece of Countess Gunnora. In 1066, his son William, gave Mont-Saint-Michel the title of his property of Luot and Servon, and was later buried in the basilica of the Archangel.; [3] Wimund I (c994-c1050) le Goz, Halduc, de la Haye-Paynel, d'Avranches m. Albreda, daughter of Osmund de Vernon de Bolbec de Conteville and Avelina de Crepon, (Avelina was the sister of countess Gunnora); [4] Gunnora's siblings were Duvelina and Herfast de Crepon, Duvelina married Tuold of Pont Audemer, and they were the parents of 1) Humphrey de Vieilles who married Albreda de la Haye and they had Roger de Beaumont; and 2) Josceline who married Hugh Montgomery and they had Roger Montgomery. Herfast de Crepon married an unknown spouse and they were the parents of 1) Osbern de Crepon who married Emma d'Ivry and had William fitz Osbern; and 2) Avelina who married Osmund de Vernon and their 3 children surnamed d'Anet were Fulk, Albreda and Gunnora who m. Gilbert de Brionne (parents of Baldwin de Redvers).

¹¹⁸ Gallia Christiana. vol. 11. Instrumenta, col. 64: "sucundus Radulfus Taxo ... filius Alberedae, filiae Wimundi de Molins... Diebus istius Radulfi Taxonis filii Alberedae filiae Wimundi de Molins ..." (1070 x 1079)

¹¹⁹ Du Motey. Les origins. p. 108 n. 12, which also gives this alleged Wimund I a wife named Jeanne; but for all this he cites no source.

¹²⁰ Guérard, M. (ed.) (1840) Cartulaire de l'abbaye de Saint-Père de Chartres (Paris) ("Chartres Saint-Père"), Tome I, Liber Primus, 23, p. 146

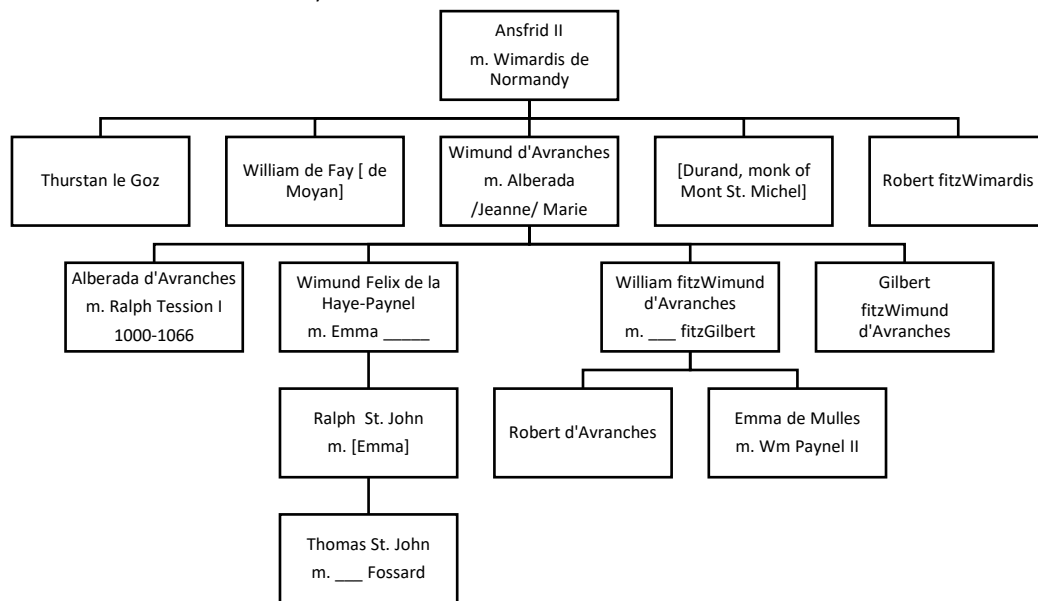
William Fitz Wimund d'Avranches

'William son of Wimund,' 'William fitz Wimund,' was the son of Wimund d'Avranches (Guitmond)^{121,122}. He inherited Luot from his father and donated it to Mont Saint-Michel. He died about 1087. *In many works, he is merged with his nephew William Paynel I, the son of Wimund Felix de la Haye-Paynel, II.*

Gilbert fitz Wimund d'Avranches

'Gileberto filio Wimundi Vicecom', was born about 1040. He witnessed a 12th century charter for Basingham, Norfolk, England during the reign of King Henry, probably the first if he was the son of the vicecomes¹²³.

Alleged Wimund d'Avranches family structure



Wimund Felix de la Haye-Paynel, II

'Guimond de Moulins', 'Guimund Felix de Moulins', 'Wimund', 'Guimundus de Castello Pagano' was one of the country's barons, with holdings in Manche and Calvados, Normandy, France, and in Italy. He also inherited lands in **Hiemois** including Moulins Castle. Between 1040 x 1066, Wimund de Moulins and his wife Emma gave a place called Planches, which became a cell of Chartres Saint-Père. Wimund reports the consent of "my lord Duke William, from whose benefice I am known to hold [it]." The charter is signed

¹²¹ "Complete Peerage," G E C et al, St Catharine press, London, 1910 on. Devon article, vol. iv, table p. 317

¹²² "I: Domesday People," K S B Keats-Rohan, Boydell Press, 1999. P. 490

¹²³ <https://archive.org/details/hists52200685/page/n169/mode/2up> pg. 161-162. The author dates the document to late 12th century but for Gilbert to be the son of Wimund the Vicecome it was probably in the reign of Henry I as another charter just before it references.

by eight sons of Wimund and Emma. Before 1053, Wimund and his wife Emma and their children donated property in Rislo and in Moira, Italy with a tenth of Wimund's Molines Castle to Chartres Saint-Père. A charter written before 1066 and perhaps no earlier than 1063 begins,

"I William [de Falaise], a knight, son of Walter, who hold the castle of Moulins, wish all faithful Christians to know ... that the monks of the convent of Saint-Père de Chartres approached me [and asked] that I concede to them ... certain things which they had held in the time of my ancestor Wimund and which they lost through a certain disturbance in Normandy."

This charter twice refers to Duke William as his lord and is signed by his wife Alberada and their sons William and Robert. A third charter, which is later than the first and earlier than 1069, says the monk in charge of the cell at Planches had bought some land there from a priest named Fulbert [de Falaise (Fulbert of Chartres)] with the consent of Fulbert's lords William de Fay and Wimund [I] who were brothers, and the consent of "Wimund [II], called Felix, to whom the castle of Moulins itself then belonged, from whose benefice the aforesaid two brothers held their land."

The 'certain disturbance in Normandy' refers to when Wimund commanded the fortress of Moulins and surrendered it to the King in betrayal against Duke William. One outlying portion of the duchy remained in revolt after the fall of Arques. On the south-western border of Normandy, the fortress of Moulins had been betrayed to the king by Wimund Felix de la Haye-Paynel, its commander, and had received a royal garrison under Guy-Geoffrey, brother of the duke of Aquitaine. The fortress thus gained by Henry lay on the other side of the Seine, in the **County of Hiesmois**¹²⁴ and Diocese of Seez. The importance of this event lay in the fact that Moulins in unfriendly hands threatened to cut off communications between the **Hiesmois** and the half-independent county of Bellême. Fortunately for the integrity of the duchy, the fate of Moulins was determined by the surrender of Arques; the garrison subsequently gave up their cause as hopeless and retired without attempting to stand a siege¹²⁵.

"In ipsa mora obsidionali Normannorum aliquanti potentiores ab Duce ad Regem defecerunt, quos jam antea conspirationis rebellantium occultique fuisse adjustors opinabile erat. Malevolentiam,

¹²⁴ Ansfrid Danus I was the first Viscount Hiemois and count of Exmes until 978.; His son Ansfrid II the Dane, le Goz, was Viscount of the Hiemes and count of Exmes. His father was the first viscount of Exmes and retained this title until 978, when it was given to Roger de Montgomery. Ansfrid II was restored to the viscount/count of Exmes, and then also received Falaise. (Travers, Julien Gilles. *Annuaire du Département de la Manche*, 1849, Vol. 21 - p. 513)

¹²⁵ William of Jumièges, vii., 7.

*qua olim contra infantem fuerant inflata nondum evomuere totam. Eorum eo consortio Gimundus praesidens munitiori quam Molendinas appellant in manus Regis eam dedit.*¹²⁶

The foundation charter of the priory of Planches names eight sons of Wimund Felix: Ralph, Robert, Antony, Wimund, Hugh, Alan, William, and Toresguad. An alternate version of the same charter lists seven, omitting Robert. In a charter dated 1092, “Ralph, name of Molisio, by the grace of God count of the county of Boiano” made a gift to Monte Cassino for the souls, among others, of his parents, Wimund and Emma, and his brothers Robert, Hugh, Antony, Wimund, Alan, and Turstin. Of the sons of Wimund Felix, in the charter of Planches, only William and Toresguad are not mentioned in the Monte Cassino charter. Of the brothers of Ralph in the charter for Monte Cassino, only Turstin is not in the charter for Planches. In any case, Wimund Felix evidently had at least eight sons and one daughter.

In 1052-3, Wimund Felix, as previously stated, participated in a rebellion against Duke William. Some hypothesize this explains why Moulins Castle passed to his daughter Alberada and her husband, William de Falaise. They also allege Wimund and his children lost their inheritances and fled to Italy and the castle likely escheated to Duke William, who then granted it to his cousin William de Falaise. It seems more likely that Duke William forgave the betrayal, as he did many others, and acquired Wimund’s allegiance, with a governor position at Paynel Castle in Italy. During the Battle of Hastings, Wimund served under Ivo Tallesbois for Duke William and was awarded lands in England for this service. The third charter from Saint-Pere also implies Wimund’s family did not lose Moulins because it portrays Alberada as holding court as lady of the castle by virtue of being her father’s daughter, not her husband’s wife. The family is found in Italy because the Normans invaded Italy in an ongoing fashion from about 999 to 1139. The Normans arrived in Southern Italy in 1017, in a pilgrimage to the sanctuary of St. Michael Archangel in Monte Sant’Angelo sul Gargano (Apulia). These warriors had been used to the threat posed by the Saracens, who, from their bases in Sicily, raided South Italy without much resistance from the Lombard and Byzantine rulers of the affected lands. The Battle of Civitate was fought on 18 Jun 1053 in southern Italy between the Normans and a Swabian-Italian-Lombard army organized by Pope Leo IX. The Norman victory over the allied papal army marked the climax of a conflict between the Norman mercenaries who came to southern Italy in the eleventh century. By 1059, the Normans would create an alliance with the papacy.

Wimund Felix is probably the same man as the Wimund who was already holding land in San Severino, Italy in 1053. During the 1050s and 1060s, there were two centres of Norman power in southern Italy;

¹²⁶ Freeman, Edward Augustus 1823-1892. *The History of the Norman conquest of England, its causes and its results.* University of Toronto. p. 137.

one at Melfi (under the Hautevilles) and another at Aversa (under the Drengots). Wimund Felix's children and grandchildren married into the Hautevilles family. The Norman Tancred de Hautevilles conquered Bojano. Bojano became a fief of Ralph de Moulins, Wimund's son, and a companion to Robert Guiscard de Hauteville.



Ruins of Castel Pagano: Codice diplomatico del regno di Carlo I. e II. d'Angio... Stamperia delia R. Universita, 1863. Naples (Kingdom). p. XVIII.

In about 1053, an Italian charter that includes 'Castri Pagani'¹²⁷ is witnessed: *†Ego Guimundus de Castello Pagano castellano constitutes testis sum*¹²⁸ which translates to: "I, Guimundus, Governor of Payne[!] Castle was appointed witness". Castle Pagano is thought to have been built by the Normans in the second half of the 9th century but the Wikipedia article that states this makes no reference to its

Governor, Guimundus. It is possible that Wimund Felix or his father had the castle built. But it is not clear if the Paynel family gave their name to the castle or if they took their by-name from the castle. Regardless, it was flourishing in the eleventh century under the rule of the Norman count Enrico di Monte Sant'Angelo [d. 21 Dec. 1102]. It is not clear why Wimund was no longer there except that he and his son Ralph returned to Normandy and eventually acquired lands in England.

In England, Wimund was a Domesday tenant following the Battle of Hastings in 1066. In 1080 'Guimundus Molinois' subscribed a donation to the Trinity of Venosa: "*Cette dépendance vis-à-vis du comte du Principat explique que Guimundus Molinois souscrive en 1080 la donation que son seigneur fait à la Trinité de Venosa*"¹²⁹.

14 - 1080.

Guillaume, comte du Principat, dictant ses dernières volontés, avec l'assentiment de son fils Robert et de sa femme Marie, concède à la Trinité de Venosa - où il dispose par ailleurs que son corps devra être enseveli - l'abbaye s. Maria de Pesclo, située dans le ténement de Candela.

¹²⁷ Castle Pain[el]

¹²⁸ Codice diplomatico del regno di Carlo I. e II. d'Angio... Stamperia delia R. Universita, 1863. Naples (Kingdom). p. XVIII.

¹²⁹ Infra, Appendice, doc. n° 14

Testes: Goffridus de Altavilla, nepos huius defuncti; **Guimundus Molinois**; Maugerius de Molerbino; Gofridus Montis Pilosi; Berengarius filius Normanni.

B) RDTV., fol° 8, rapporté par Prignano, f. a. 276, fol° 139v (= B.I) et par A. Gittio, ms. cit., fol° 408 (= B. 2). a) G. Crudo, op. cit., p. 148-149, éd. erronée d'ap. B. 2. Nell'anno poi 1080, venendo a morte il tantevolte mentovato conte Guglielmo, con il consentimento di Roberto, suo figliuolo, di sua moglie e di tutti gli altri suoi parenti, lascio e concesse al medesimo monistero, ove il suo corpo s'hava da sepelire, l'abbazia di S. Maria del Prisco (sic!), su quel di Candela nella provincia di Capitanata, alla presenza di Goffredo d'Altavilla suo nipote, di Vismondo di Molino, di Malgerio di Malerbino, di Goffredo di Montepiloso, e di Berengerio figliuolo di Normanno. Fu sua moglie Maria, figliuola del già morto Guidone principe e pur duca di Sorrento, che si parton Roberto, Guglielmo, Riccardo e Ramuso o pur, come altrove si legge, Rinaldo.

17 - 1084.

Payen, seigneur de Forenza, avec sa femme Emma, donne à la Trinité de Venosa deux églises situées sur le territoire de Forenza, l'une dite s. Giovanni della Sala, l'autre dédiée à s. Costanza, avec toutes les vignes, terres et forêts leur appartenant.

Questo [Pagano] dono al monistero della Trinità di Venosa, con Emma sua moglie, due chiese su quel di detto castello edificate, una sotto il titolo di San Giovanni della Sala e l'altra di S. Costanza, con tutte le vigne, terre e silve a quelle appartenentine (sic), dandone il possesso a Berengario abbate de detto luogo, nella sesta indizione (sic), dicendo l'Anonimo Venosino : MLXXXIV. Paganus, castri Florentie dominus, cum consorte sua, Emma nomine, pro salute et remedio animarum duas dederunt ecclesias monasterio sancte et individue Trinitatis de Venusio, &c.

However, it does not appear he was invested in the county, but it is indisputable that Ralph II was count of Boiano from 1088: "Pourtant, s'il n'apparait nulle part investi du dit comté, il est incontestable que Raoul II, comte de Boiano dès 1088.¹³⁰"

¹³⁰ cf. G. Mongelli, op. cit., n° 82, p. 43

By 1086 he held 18 lands in Oxfordshire, Lincolnshire, Essex, Berkshire, and Hertfordshire.¹³¹ For Oxfordshire, Wimund appears under a listing for his son in Alkerton, where he was identified only as Ralph, “Wimund, 3 [hides]... in ¹**Showell [Wootton] of the fief of [Odo] the Bishop of Bayeux**”¹³². Showell was originally part of Wootton Hundred that contains known St. John properties Steeple Barton and Glympton but Showell later became part of Chadlington Hundred. “*Ernulf de Hesdin holds of the king 5 hides in ²**Black Bourton [in Bampton, Oxfordshire], and Wimund [holds] of him. [There is] land for 6 ploughs. Now in demesne [are] 3 ploughs, and 2 slaves; and 9 villans with 3 bordars have 3 ploughs. There is a mill [rendering] 4s, and 20 acres of meadow, [and] pasture 4 furlongs long and as many broad. It was and is worth 4l. Thorgot [Is this Ralph’s brother Toresquad?] held it freely***”¹³³. For Lincolnshire, Wimund appears under the listings for ³**Holton-le-Clay, Bradley**; ⁴**Old Clew, Bradley**; ⁵**Swallow, Bradley**; ⁶**Thrunscow, Bradley**; ⁷**Boothby, Candleshoe**; ⁸**Welton-le-Marsh, Candleshoe**; ⁹**Grainsby, Haverstoe**; ¹⁰**Wold Newton, Haverstoe**; ¹¹**North Ormsby, Ludborough**; ¹²**Wyham, Ludborough**; and ¹³**West Rasen, Walshcroft**. In ¹³**West Rasen**, “*Rolf [St. John-Paynel] had 5 bovates of land to the geld and 2 parts of a bovate. [There is] land for 1 ½ plough;*” and Ralph’s father, Wimund, “*the bishop’s man, has 1 plough there, and 7 villans and 3 bordars with 1 plough, and 2 mills [rendering] 6s, and [there are] 61 acres of meadow*”¹³⁴. West Rasen was worth 20s in 1066 and 30s in 1086. This West Rasen property passed in part from Wimund to his son Ralph St. John, who already held the other part, who then passed the whole of it to his son William St. John-Paynel, who then passed it to his son Hugh Paynel of West Rasen d. c. 1179. For Essex, Wimund appears under the listings for ¹⁴**Norton Mandaville, Ongar**. In Berkshire, Wimund appears under the listings for ¹⁵**Shellingford, Gainfield** and ¹⁶**Watchfield, Shrivenham**. And for Hertfordshire, Wimund appears under the listings for ¹⁷**Wallington, Odsey** and ¹⁸**Wormley, Ludborough**.

Wimund’s heirs were party to a grant from Odo II, prior of Canterbury Cathedral Priory between 1167 x 1175: “...For an annual payment of 1 mark, payable as specified. John will also acquit the priory of a rent of 4d payable to the heirs of Wimund the steward (dapifer), of whose (the heirs) land a parcel was added to **Lambert’s messuage**¹³⁵, and against Gilbert the weaver...”¹³⁶.

¹³¹ <https://opendomesday.org/name/wimund/>

¹³² Great Domesday Book. National Archive of Kew reference E 31/2/1/5972. 1086. folio 156v.

¹³³ Great Domesday Book. National Archive of Kew reference E 31/2/1/6145. 1086. Folio 160r.

¹³⁴ Great Domesday Book. National Archive of Kew reference E 31/2/2/7009. 1086. folio 342v.

¹³⁵ This is probably Lambert the goldsmith.

¹³⁶ National Archives. Parchment, 1m, chirograph polled at top, slits for seal tag, slightly stained, slightly dirty. CCA-DCc-ChAnt/C/1123. Former reference number: CCA-DCc-ChAnt/C/1123. <https://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/297c49d9-b949-4d8e-b92a-1918e769e3e6>

Children of Wimund Felix de la Haye-Paynel and Emma [de Falaise]

Wimund married Emma _____. She was possibly the daughter of Fulbert de Falaise because her daughter Alberada de Moulins and her husband William Falaise, son of Walter, son of Fulbert had their marriage annulled because of consanguinity. Fulbert was the man of Wimund d'Avranches of Moulins. It was common for a marriage to take place between the families of a Lord and his tenant. This Fulbert de Falaise is probably the same Fulbert de Chartres named in a collection of excerpts on Penitence, documented in the Arundel Manuscript 91 from the Arundel Manuscripts (c. 1100-c 1640) held at the British Library: Western Manuscripts. Fulbert is listed on folios with Bernard of Angers (fl. 1010-1020)¹³⁷. Fulbert de Chartres was born between 952 and 970 and died on April 10, 1028. He was found in Chartres as canon and schoolboy from 1004. The King of France Robert le Pieux had him appointed bishop of Chartres in 1006.

This would explain why Duke William married William de Falaise to Alberada to keep the castle in the same 'clan-family'.

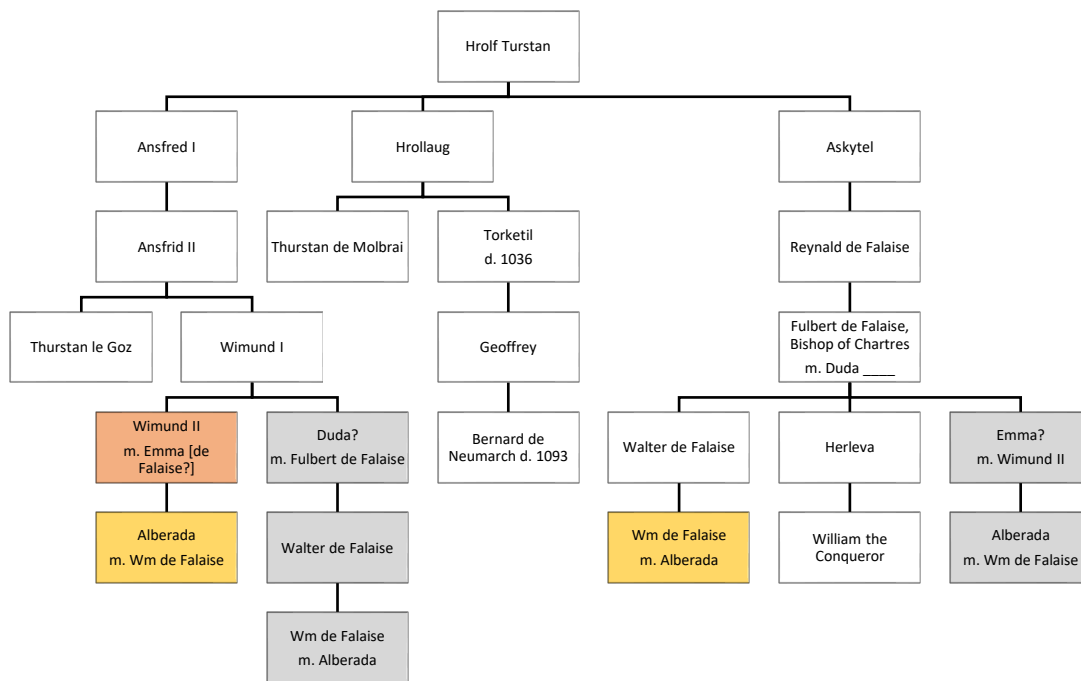
- Another possibility is that Fulbert de Falaise married an unidentified daughter of Wimund I named Duda and this Emma belongs to another family. This scenario would make Wimund I a direct ancestor to William de Falaise since he calls Wimund I his ancestor in his charter.
- Another possibility is that Emma is related to Alan III, Duke of Brittany which would explain why Wimund was the under-tenant of Count Alan for Grainsby, and Holton-le-Clay, in Lincolnshire. Additionally, Wimund names a son Alan suggesting a second connection to Alan III, Duke of Brittany. This scenario would also explain why Wimund de Grainsby, IV called himself a Breton.
- Wimund II and Emma's ties to St. Pere Charters probably suggests a connection to Contessa Gunnor and her brother Herfast de Crepon. Herfast retired at St. Pere and became a monk there. Richard I's son Robert Danus was buried there. If Wimund II's mother was Alberada de Bolbec, the niece of Gunnor, then this connection makes sense. Otherwise it could suggest a timelier connection to Wimund II's wife, Emma.

¹³⁷ <http://hviewer.bl.uk/lamshViewer/FindingAidHandler.ashx?recordid=032-002039280>

Alberada daughter of Wimumd Felix de la Haye-Paynel

Alberada married William de Falaise, son of Walter de Falaise and nephew of Herleva. Orderic says that the marriage between William son of Walter and Alberada daughter of Wimumd Felix was arranged by Duke William. Alberada probably held right to Moulins Castle by her mother Emma or as the eldest born child. The marriage between Alberada and William de Falaise was annulled because of consanguinity. William de Falaise assumed the by-name de Moulins upon marriage to Alberada. William and Alberada had two sons William de Moulins and Robert de Moulins. William de Falaise married 2) Duda _____ and had two more sons, Simon de Moulins and Hugh de Moulins. Walter de Falaise was the son of Fulbert de Falaise, Bishop of Chartres.

Family Structure of Consanguinity between Alberada to William¹³⁸ de Falaise at 10-degrees



Ralph son of Wimumd Felix de la Haye-Paynel / Ralph St. John / Ralph Bréhal / Ralph Molise / Ralph Paynel

"...Rodulfi filii eius, Rodberti filii eius, Antonii filii eius, Guimundi filii eius, Hugonis filii eius, Alanni filii eius, Guillelmi filii eius, Toresgaudi filii eius..." signed the charter dated to [before 1053] under which "Guidmundus et mea uxor Emma cum nostre prole" donated "de Molinis...meo castro, decimam" to Chartres Saint-Père¹³⁹. Conte di Boiano. The Gesta Roberti Wiscardi records the presence of "Petrus et

¹³⁸ Hughes, David. The British Chronicles. United States, Heritage Books, 2007. vol. 2. p. 530.
https://www.google.com/books/edition/The_British_Chronicles/ZABSepHO1FMC?hl=en&gbpv=1&dq=%22le+goz%22&pg=PA530&printsec=frontcover

¹³⁹ Chartres Saint-Père, Tome I, Liber Primus, 23, p. 146.

Galterus Amici insignes soboles, simul Aureolanus, Ubertus Muscaque, Ranaldus, comes Hugo, comesque Giraldus, Bovianensis comitis comitatu Radulfi" at the battle of Civitate, dated to 17 Jun 1053¹⁴⁰. Rodolphe de Boiano, eldest son of Guidmond, cited in the texts as a character of great experience, expert in military tactics "consilio potentis et armis". Some historians maintain that the conquest of Boiano is linked to the first military campaigns of Robert Guiscard who entered Lombard County bypassing the Matese massif. The conquered area will be granted, as is customary, to one of the bravest knights, Ralph de Moulins. This one subscribes in 1054 an act of Robert Guiscard in favor of the abbey of the Trinity of Venosa. Rodolphe's successor is another Guidmond, his brother, who marries Emma d'Eboli. He is succeeded by his nephew Ralph II.

Robert son of Wimund Felix de la Haye-Paynel

'Roberto filio Wimundi'¹⁴¹, "...Rodulfi filii eius, Rodberti filii eius, Antonii filii eius, Guimundi filii eius, Hugonis filii eius, Alanni filii eius, Guillelmi filii eius, Toresgaudi filii eius..." signed the charter dated to [before 1053] under which "*Guidmundus et mea uxor Emma cum nostre prole*" donated "*de Molinis...meo castro, decimam*" to Chartres Saint-Père. See: <https://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/21c10c8b-dd49-43bb-a843-ddba35c27748> & <https://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/e8e721ec-2830-4cb9-a106-b201ed9ba512>.

Antony son of Wimund Felix de la Haye-Paynel

"...Rodulfi filii eius, Rodberti filii eius, Antonii filii eius, Guimundi filii eius, Hugonis filii eius, Alanni filii eius, Guillelmi filii eius, Toresgaudi filii eius..." signed the charter dated to [before 1053] under which "*Guidmundus et mea uxor Emma cum nostre prole*" donated "*de Molinis...meo castro, decimam*" to Chartres Saint-Père¹⁴².

Wimund son of Wimund Felix de la Haye-Paynel, III

Wimund III was born about 1040. "...Rodulfi filii eius, Rodberti filii eius, Antonii filii eius, Guimundi filii eius, Hugonis filii eius, Alanni filii eius, Guillelmi filii eius, Toresgaudi filii eius..." signed the charter dated to [before 1053] under which "*Guidmundus et mea uxor Emma cum nostre prole*" donated "*de Molinis...meo castro, decimam*" to Chartres Saint-Père¹⁴³. He married Emma fitzGeoffrey d'Eboli. (Some

¹⁴⁰ Gesta Roberti Wiscardi, MHG SS IX, II, p. 256.

¹⁴¹ https://archive.org/stream/somersetpub25someuoft/somersetpub25someuoft_djvu.txt

¹⁴² Chartres Saint-Père, Tome I, Liber Primus, 23, p. 146.

¹⁴³ Chartres Saint-Père, Tome I, Liber Primus, 23, p. 146.

have his mother and wife merged because of the repetition of a Wimund II m. Emma and a Wimund III m. Emma, as well as Ralph m2. Emma)

Hugh son of Wimund Felix de la Haye-Paynel

"...Rodulfi filii eius, Rodberti filii eius, Antonii filii eius, Guimundi filii eius, Hugonis filii eius, Alanni filii eius, Guillelmi filii eius, Toresgaudi filii eius..." signed the charter dated to [before 1053] under which "Guidmundus et mea uxor Emma cum nostre prole" donated "de Molinis...meo castro, decimam" to Chartres Saint-Père¹⁴⁴. "Hugh son of Wimund sold land lying in crofts between the land of Henry son of Isaac, and of Thomas son of Leuwin, heading on the toft Selleuar" to Acard son of Inghemund¹⁴⁵. Also see¹⁴⁶. "[No date]. Because cancelled by order of the treasurer. Amercements of Hereford: From Nicholas Kaym, half a mark, by pledge. From Hugh son of Ailmund, 1 m., by the pledge of Henry Craft. From **Hugh son of Wymund**, half a mark, by the pledge of Stephen son of Richard. From Roger le Werr', half a mark, by the pledge of William Marshal. From Colin of London, 3 m., by the pledge of **Walter de Lacy**. From the chattels of Richard son of Nicholas, fugitive ..." ¹⁴⁷. According to Orderic Vitalis Hugh Paynel died about the same time as King William I. Additionally, so did William d'Avranches, son of Wimund I or William Paynel I son of Wimund II. *This then led editors and others to merge William Paynel with William d'Avranches. Even the editor's footnote, in Orderic Vitalias, for Hugh Paynel is about William Paynel and fails to identify Hugh. He is probably Hubert, the namesake of Les Moutiers-Hubert.*

Alan son of Wimund Felix de la Haye-Paynel

"...Rodulfi filii eius, Rodberti filii eius, Antonii filii eius, Guimundi filii eius, Hugonis filii eius, Alanni filii eius, Guillelmi filii eius, Toresgaudi filii eius..." signed the charter dated to [before 1053] under which "Guidmundus et mea uxor Emma cum nostre prole" donated "de Molinis...meo castro, decimam" to Chartres Saint-Père¹⁴⁸.

William son of Wimund Felix de la Haye-Paynel / William Paynel I

"...Rodulfi filii eius, Rodberti filii eius, Antonii filii eius, Guimundi filii eius, Hugonis filii eius, Alanni filii eius, Guillelmi filii eius, Toresgaudi filii eius..." signed the charter dated to [before 1053] under which

¹⁴⁴ Chartres Saint-Père, Tome I, Liber Primus, 23, p. 146

¹⁴⁵ <https://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/C4529354>

¹⁴⁶ <http://familytree.dearnley.com/reports/g0/p92.htm#i919>

¹⁴⁷ https://finerollshenry3.org.uk/content/calendar/roll_027.html#fn0121

¹⁴⁸ Chartres Saint-Père, Tome I, Liber Primus, 23, p. 146.

"Guidmundus et mea uxor Emma cum nostre prole" donated "de Molinis...meo castro, decimam" to Chartres Saint-Père¹⁴⁹.

Toresguad son of Wilmund Felix de la Haye-Paynel

"...Rodulfi filii eius, Rodberti filii eius, Antonii filii eius, Guimundi filii eius, Hugonis filii eius, Alanni filii eius, Guillelmi filii eius, Toresgaudi filii eius..." signed the charter dated to [before 1053] under which "Guidmundus et mea uxor Emma cum nostre prole" donated "de Molinis...meo castro, decimam" to Chartres Saint-Père¹⁵⁰.

Turstin son of Wilmund Felix de la Haye-Paynel / Turstin Haldup

In a charter dated 1092, "Ralph, name of Molisio, by the grace of God count of the county of Boiano" made a gift to Monte Cassino for the souls, among others, of his parents, Wilmund and Emma, and his brothers Robert, Hugh, Antony, Wilmund, Alan, and Turstin. This Turstin is probably Turstin Haldup of la Haye-du-Puits.

Belonging to a Scandinavian family established in the Duchy of Normandy, Turstin¹⁵¹ Haldup is a great lord of Cotentin, baron of La Haye-du-Puits in the region of Coutances. Also known as (pre) name Richard. The practice of giving to the same person in both a free and a Scandinavian anthroponym is attested in the Norman duchy until the middle of 11th century,^{152, 153} the origin of his nickname remains obscure and he appears in charters under the names of Tu (r) stinus Haralduc or of Tu (r) stinus / Torstinus Haldup. The nickname Haldup (or Haldub) comes from Old Norse *halfr* ("half") and *daufr* ("deaf")¹⁵⁴. Under the reign of Duke William, the Conqueror, he became **viscount of Cotentin**, probably succeeding Néel II de Saint-Sauveur or his successor, Robert Bertrand de Bricquebec. Linked by marriage to the Dukes of Normandy, he had married a certain Emma, who belonged to the ducal family. Emma daughter of Richard II of Normandy, granddaughter of Richard Sans Peur¹⁵⁵. With his wife, Turstin Haldup founded in 1056 (or

¹⁴⁹ Chartres Saint-Père, Tome I, Liber Primus, 23, p. 146.

¹⁵⁰ Chartres Saint-Père, Tome I, Liber Primus, 23, p. 146

¹⁵¹ Thurstin, Tou (s) tain, T (h) urstan, T (h) urstein, T (h) orsten, T (h) orstein, T (h) orsteinn: from Old Norse Þorsteinn .

¹⁵² Example: Stigand / Odon Stigand .

¹⁵³ Katharine SB Keats-Rohan, Christian Settipani, *Onomastics And Kinship In The Medieval West* , Unit for Prosopographical Research, Linacre College, 2000, p. 140.

¹⁵⁴ New review of onomastics , Numbers 25 to 28, Société française d'onomastique, 1995, p. 161.

¹⁵⁵ Davy, André, 1940- , *The true story of the Dukes of Normandy* (ISBN 9782355931444, OCLC 743277575).

1064) in Lessay a monastery in honor of the "Holy Trinity" and of the "Holy Virgin", on the advice of Bishop Geoffroy de Coutances and with the consent of Duke Guillaume.

"Richardus qui vocatur Turstinus Haraldus cum Emma uxore sua, Eudoque filius eorum" founded the abbey of Lessay by undated charter, dated to [1079/87]¹⁵⁶. Henry I King of England confirmed the possessions of Holy Trinity, Lessay, including the donations by "Ricardus qui vocatus est Turstinus Haldup et Eudo filius eius", by charter dated 1126¹⁵⁷. Henry II King of England confirmed the possessions of the abbey of Lessay, including donations by "Turstini Haldup et Eudonis filii eius" confirmed by "Roberti de Haia et Murielis uxoris sue et Richardi et Radulfi filiorum eorum", by charter dated [1185/Jan 1188]¹⁵⁸.

He married Emma de Normandy. "Richardus qui vocatur Turstinus Haraldus cum Emma uxore sua, Eudoque filius eorum" founded the abbey of l'Essay by undated charter, dated to [1079/87]¹⁵⁹. Turstin & his wife had four children:

- a) Eudes: "Richardus qui vocatur Turstinus Haraldus cum Emma uxore sua, Eudoque filius eorum" founded the abbey of Essay by undated charter, dated to [1079/87]¹⁶⁰. Henry I King of England confirmed the possessions of Holy Trinity, Lessay, including the donations by "Ricardus qui vocatus est Turstinus Haldup et Eudo filius eius", by charter dated 1126¹⁶¹. Henry II King of England confirmed the possessions of the abbey of Lessay, including donations by "Turstini Haldup et Eudonis filii eius" confirmed by "Roberti de Haia et Murielis uxoris sue et Richardi et Radulfi filiorum eorum", by charter dated [1185/Jan 1188]¹⁶². [Vicomte de Contentin. "...Eudo vicecomes Constantini..." witnessed the charter dated to [1060] under which Guillaume II Duke of Normandy granted "Brenerias" to the abbey of Bayeux¹⁶³. Delisle suggests that Eudes was the son of Thurstan Haldup. However, it appears more likely that he was the younger brother of Vicomte Néel [II].] "Eudo filius Turstini" donated his part of "villa...Helville" to the abbey of Marmoutier by charter dated to [1081]¹⁶⁴.

¹⁵⁶ Neustria Pia, p. 617.

¹⁵⁷ Regesta Regem Anglo-Normannorum, Vol. II, Appendix, CLXXVII, p. 353.

¹⁵⁸ Actes Henri II, Tome II, DCLXXIX, p. 298.

¹⁵⁹ Neustria Pia, p. 617.

¹⁶⁰ Neustria Pia, p. 617.

¹⁶¹ Regesta Regem Anglo-Normannorum (1956), Vol. II, Appendix, CLXXVII, p. 353.

¹⁶² Actes Henri II, Tome II, DCLXXIX, p. 298.

¹⁶³ Delisle (1867), Pièces justificatives, 30, p. 33.

¹⁶⁴ Delisle (1867), Pièces justificatives, 41, p. 45.

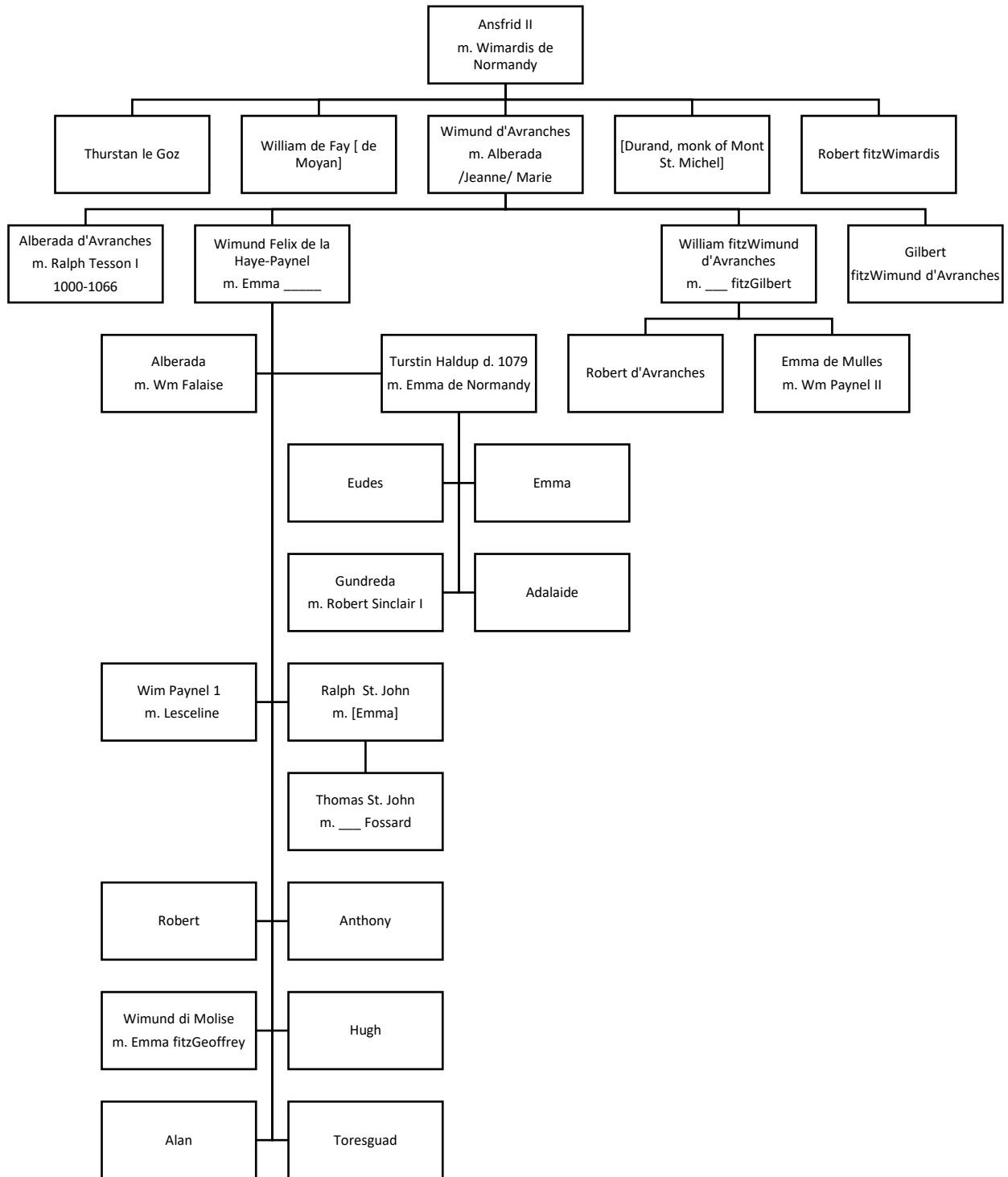
- b) Emma: Orderic Vitalis records that “Ernaldus de Escalfoio Willermi Geroiani filius” married “Emmam, Turstini cognomento Haldue filiam”, by whom he had “Willermum et Rainaldum ac Petronillam atque Gevam, aliosque filios et filias”, who after her husband died retired “ad Eudonem fratrem suum Normannici ducis dapiferum” (who was a lord “in pago Constantino”) and lived “pene xxx annis” in her widowhood¹⁶⁵. m Anrald d'Echaufour, son of Guillaume & his first wife Hiltrude --- (-I Jan [1065]).
- c) Gundreda: Her parentage and marriage are confirmed by the foundation charter of the priory in which her husband Robert de La Haye names himself "son of Ranulf the seneschal of Robert de Mortain" and "nephew of Eudo dapifer" [son of Turstin Haldup]¹⁶⁶. m Robert Sinclair I de la Haye.
- d) Adelaide: Henry II King of England confirmed the possessions of the abbey of la Trinité de Caen, including the donation by "Adelaidis filie Tustini Haldup" of "alteram medietatem ville de Carpiquet", by charter dated to [1180/82]¹⁶⁷.

¹⁶⁵ Orderic Vitalis (Prévost), Vol. II, Liber III, IX, p. 108.

¹⁶⁶ Domesday Descendants, p. 496, citing Cart. Boxgrove, no. 4, Gallia Christiana, XI, Inst. 224ff.

¹⁶⁷ Actes Henri II, Tome II, DCI, p. 199.

Alleged Wimund Felix de la Haye-Paynel family structure



Ralph son of Wimund Felix de la Haye-Paynel / Ralph St. John / Ralph Bréhal / Ralph Molise / Ralph Paynel

‘Radulfi filii Wimundii’, ‘Ralph son of Wimund’, ‘Ralph fitz Wimund’, ‘Raoul de Sancto Johanne’, ‘Radulfi de Sancto Johanne’, ‘Ralph de St. John’, ‘Ralph de Bréhal’, ‘Raoul de Bréhal’, ‘Radulfi de Bréhal’, ‘Ralph Paynel, a Domesday tenant’, ‘Rolf’, ‘Ralph’, ‘Rodulf de Moulins/Molise, Conti di Boiano’.

Ralph St. John-Paynel was born about 1036, and certainly before 1037. "...*Rodulfi filii eius, Rodberti filii eius, Antonii filii eius, Guimundi filii eius, Hugonis filii eius, Alanni filii eius, Guillelmi filii eius, Toresgaudi filii eius...*" signed the charter dated to [before 1053] under which "*Guidmundus et mea uxor Emma cum nostre prole*" donated "*de Molinis...meo castro, decimam*" to Chartres Saint-Père¹⁶⁸. The *Gesta Roberti Wiscardi* records the presence of "*Petrus et Galterus Amici insignes soboles, simul Aureolanus, Ubertus Muscaque, Ranaldus, comes Hugo, comesque Giraldus, Bovianensis comitis comitatu Radulfi*" at the battle of Civitate, dated to 17 Jun 1053¹⁶⁹. By 1053, Ralph son of Wimund Felix participated in the Battle of Civitate. The town of Civitate, now known as Civitella, is located north-west of Foggia in the present-day Italian region of Molise. It was the scene of the decisive battle between the Normans and a combined Swabian, Italian and Lombard army organized by Pope Leo IX in 1053. In Italy, he was known as Ralph with the by-name **di Molise** which passed down through some of the children he had with his first wife.

On Christmas Day of 1054, William Pichenoht donated property to Mont Saint-Michel, witnessed by "*Ricardi vicecomitis, Hilgerii de Ardevone, Thescelini fratris eius, Raginaldi de Grandivilla, **Radulfi de Sancto Johanne***". In this location, at that time, he was known as Ralph of St. John [at the end of the sea]. Thus, the St. John by-name was created which passed down through some of the children he had with his second wife. The charter for the abbey was laid on the altar of Rouen Cathedral and signed in the presence of Duke William (the Conqueror). Ralph also witnessed a grant in 1066 at Bonneville indicating he was with close association to William the Conqueror at the time preparations were being made for the *Norman Invasion of England*. "*The men of St. Johan e de Bréhal*" are spoken of at Hastings in the Roman de Rou. Ralph de Saint-Jean was also known as Seigneur [the lord of the manor] de Saint-Jean and as Ralph of Bréhal, linking him then to the by-names, Paynel and La Haye, as well. The Chronique de Normandie, based on le Roman de Rou, names "le sire de S. Jehan" among those who took part in the conquest of England in 1066. Ralph held half of St. Jean-le-Thomas for twenty sous¹⁷⁰ each year at the Montmartin fair

¹⁶⁸ Chartres Saint-Père, Tome I, Liber Primus, 23, p. 146.

¹⁶⁹ Gesta Roberti Wiscardi, MHG SS IX, II, p. 256.

¹⁷⁰ A French coin of little value.

which constituted the prebende¹⁷¹ of **Lambert the goldsmith**¹⁷². The other half was held by Mont Saint-Michel.

In 1070-81, William Paynel (I), Ralph's brother, was party to an agreement between himself and Mont Saint-Michel regarding the military service by which he held of the abbot several manors, in La Manche, constituting an honour that had been given to him in marriage.

In 1076, 'Raoul de Saint-Jean' witnessed the charter where his uncle 'Guillaume fitz-Guimond, seigneur d'Avranches' [William son of Wimund, lord of Avranches] gave the donation of Luot to Mont Saint-Michel that William held by hereditary right by his *father's house*¹⁷³.

Marriage One

It is claimed Ralph as 'Ralph de Molise' married, Alferada di Guardia, daughter of Rofrit Conte di Guardia. She died before 1088 when Ralph was already married to his second wife Emma. Alferada's parentage and marriage are confirmed by the *Gesta Roberti Wiscardi* (1099) which names, "*Molinensisque Rodulfi Rofredus socer – huius castrum Gardia*" when recording the participation of the last named in the battle of Civitate (dated to 17 Jun 1053) in support of Pope Leon IX¹⁷⁴.

Robert Guiscard d'Hauteville, a Norman by birth, was the sixth son of Tancred of Hauteville and eldest son by his second wife Fressenda. According to the Byzantine historian Anna Comnena, he left Normandy with only five mounted riders and thirty followers on foot. Upon arriving in Langobardia in 1047, he became the chief of a roving robber-band. In 1058 he annulled his marriage to his first wife claiming consanguinity and married the Lombard princess Sichelgaita, daughter of Guaimar IV, Prince of Salerno.

Even though the battle of Civitate list, created in 1099, is claiming Ralph was of Castle Guardia in 1053, the Normans, led by Robert Guiscard, conquered the entire Gastaldato of Conza between 1076 and 1079 as part of the larger conquest of Southern Italy. Guardia then became a fiefdom governed by a feudal lord. Under the lords, the peasants were bound to the fiefdom and were sold along with the land as serfs. It seems Castle Guardia only then became under the control of Robert Guiscard. Therefore, it is likely Robert

¹⁷¹ A portion of the revenues of a cathedral or collegiate church formerly granted to a canon or member of the chapter as a stipend.

¹⁷² Preterea detinet (Thomas) viginti solidos quos pater suus Radulfus reddebat per singulos annos pro medietate Sancti Johannis que fuit prebenda Lanberti aurifabri. Cartulary of Mont Saint-Michel, ..., fol. 107 v °.

¹⁷³ Cartulary of Mont St.-Michel, folios 83v and 84. (Bibliothèque d'Avranches, Manuscript 210)

¹⁷⁴ *Gesta Roberti Wiscardi* II, MGH SS IX, p. 257.

Guiscard is the man identified as 'Rofrit Conte di Guardia,' the father of Ralph's wife, Alferada. Robert Guiscard then made his son-in-law Count Boiano of Castle Guardia about 1079.

Ralph and Alferada, daughter of Robert Guiscard and probably Sichelgaita, then probably named their daughter, Sichelgaita, after Alferada's Lombard princess mother or step-mother. Alferada was probably born well before her Robert's second marriage in 1058 (Sichelgaita could then be her stepmother) and she probably married Ralph about 1053. Malaterra names "miles...Ingelmarus" and records his marriage to "uxorem nepotis sui Serlonis...filia Rodulfi Bojanensis comitis"¹⁷⁵. Serlon II de Hauteville, count of Geraci died in the summer of 1072 which means Ralph had to have had a daughter old enough to be married to Serlon by 1072. We can be sure this daughter is the granddaughter of Robert Guiscard because after Serlon's death, his widow was at the will of Robert Guiscard, given as wife to another Norman, Ingelmarus, who inherited all the fiefs of the late Serlon.

In March, 1092, "*Rodulfus cognomina de Molisio...comes patriæ Bovianensis*" donated the church of Santa Cruce d'Isernia to Monte Cassino, for the souls of "Ugonis filii mei et Rogerii et Roberti nepotis mei filii Roberti filii mei...patris mei Guimundi et matris meæ Emma et filiorum meorum Robberti et Rodulfi et Wilielmi nec non et Alferadæ uxoris meæ iam defunctæ et filiarum mearum Adelicza et Beatricis"

Translation

In March, 1092, Ralph, Count Boiano donated the church of Santa Cruce d'Isernia to Monte Cassino, for the souls of **Hughes**, my son, and Roger and Robert, my grandsons from my son **Robert**... my father, Guimund and my mother, Emma and my sons, **Robert**, **Ralph** and **William** as well as Alferada, my wife now being dead, and my daughters **Adeliza [Alice?]** and **Beatrice**.

[ALTRUDA] DI MOLISE

[Altruda] was born about 1054. She married firstly Serlon II, Count of Geraci, the son of Serlon I. Serlon II was killed in battle near Nicosia, Sicily summer 1072. She had two children with Serlon II: Altavilla Serlo III and Eliusa de Altavilla.

She married secondly Ingelmar, who rebelled against Robert Guiscard. After being defeated, his possessions were returned to Serlon II's widow and children.

¹⁷⁵ Malaterra, III.31, p. 76.

SICHELGAITA DI MOLISE

Sichelgaita was probably born after 1056 but before 1079. "Goffridus...comes" donated land of S. Nicola to the abbot of Santa Maria di Nardò by charter dated May 1092, signed by "Sikelgaita comitisse, Roberti Cupersanensis...Rogerii vice comitis"¹⁷⁶. "Sikelgaita filia Rao de Mulisi" is named with "son époux Geoffroy de Conversano" in a charter dated Oct 1093. "Gofridus...comes Cupersani...et uxor mea Sikelgaita et filius meus Robbertus atque Alexander" donated property to Conversano S. Benedetto by charter dated 1098. "Goffridus...[co]me[s] dominator civitatis Neritoni...cum Sechelgayta comitissa uxore mea et cum filiis nostris [R]oberto et [A]lexandri[o]" donated the church of Santa Anastasia di Matino, near Gallipoli to the monastery of Santa Maria di Nardò by charter dated Jan 1099. "Goffridus...comes, Brundusine civitatis dominator...et mea uxor domina Sichelgaita" donated the churches of the parishes of Santa Maria antica and San Andrea dell'isola, Brindisi to the church of San Leucio, Brindisi by charter dated Aug 1100. "Goffridus...comes dominator civitatis Neritoni...cum Sechelgayta comitissa uxore mea et cum filiis nostris domino Roberto et Alexandro" donated the church of SS Trinità, Nardò and other churches to the monastery of Santa Maria by charter dated Feb 1104, signed by "Robertus infans, Alexander, Ugo vice come...". "Sichelgaita comitissa, Goffredi comitis...quondam uxor...meique filii domini Tanchedi...comes" donated "il casale di Tuterano...il casale di Valerano, quello di Fenestrito" to the monastery of Santa Maria veterana di Brindisi by charter dated Apr 1107, signed by "Tanchredus comes---Constantia, Raimundi filius magni Raimundi...Sendi nepotis comitisse...". "Rogerius...Sicilie et Italie rex...Rogerii primi comitis heres et filius" confirmed past donations by "...comitis quoque Goffridi Cupersani et uxoris eius Sikelgaita comitisse" by charter dated 28 Sep 1133. m GODEFROI Conte di Conversano, son of --- di Conversano & his wife --- de Hauteville (-Sep 1101).

HUGUES DE MOLISE

Hugh was probably born after 1058 and before 1080. "Rodulfus cognomina de Molisio...comes patriæ Bovianensis" donated the church of Santa Croce d'Isernia to Monte Cassino, for the souls of "Ugonis filii mei et Rogerii et Roberti nepotis mei filii Roberti filii mei...patris mei Guimundi et matris meæ Emma et filiorum meorum Robberti et Rodulfi et Wilielmi nec non et Alferadæ uxoris meæ iam defunctæ et filiarum mearum Adelicza et Beatricis", by charter dated Mar 1092¹⁷⁷. Conte di Molise. "Ugo comes qui dicor de Mulisi filius quondam Rodulfi comitis" donated the monastery of San Benedetto di Dalfani to San Angelo

¹⁷⁶ Guerrieri, G. 'I conti normanni di Bardò e di Brindisi (1092-1130)', *Archivio storico per le province Napoletane*, Anno XXVI, Fascicolo II (Naples, 1901), Documenti, I, p. 295.

¹⁷⁷ Stasser (2008), p. 95, quoting Gattola (1734), p. 207.

ad Formas by charter dated Feb 1097, signed by "Grimoaldi comes palatii..."¹⁷⁸. The *Chronica Mon. Casinensis* names "Ugo comitis de Molisio, filius comitis Raulis" when recording his donation of "castellum Vitecosum" in Sep 1105¹⁷⁹. The *Annales Casenses* record that in 1098 "Ugo de Molisi" captured "Pandulfum comitem" and held him in chains¹⁸⁰. m ---. The name of Ugo's wife is not known. Ugo & his wife had [three] children:

ROBERT DE MOLISE

Robert was probably born after 1060 but before 1076 because he had two children by 1092. "Rodulfus cognomina de Molisio...comes patriæ Bovianensis" donated the church of Santa Croce d'Isernia to Monte Cassino, for the souls of "Ugonis filii mei et Rogerii et Roberti nepotis mei filii Roberti filii mei...patris mei Guimundi et matris meæ Emma et filiorum meorum Robberti et Rodulfi et Wilielmi nec non et Alferadæ uxoris meæ iam defunctæ et filiarum meorum Adelicza et Beatricis", by charter dated Mar 1092¹⁸¹. m ---. The name of Robert's wife is not known. Robert & his wife had two children:

RALPH DI MOLISE / RALPH PAYNEL, II

Ralph was probably born after 1062 and before 1077. He was 'Ralph Paynel [Jr]' of Hooton, Irnham, and East Quantockshead. He married Mathilda de Surdeval, about 1093, the daughter of Richard de Surdeval, Domesday tenant of Yorkshire. "Rodulfus cognomina de Molisio...comes patriæ Bovianensis" donated the church of Santa Croce d'Isernia to Monte Cassino, for the souls of "Ugonis filii mei et Rogerii et Roberti nepotis mei filii Roberti filii mei...patris mei Guimundi et matris meæ Emma et filiorum meorum Robberti et Rodulfi et Wilielmi nec non et Alferadæ uxoris meæ iam defunctæ et filiarum meorum Adelicza et Beatricis", by charter dated Mar 1092. He succeeded his uncle as Count Bioano as Ralph II. Between 1092-1100, he was married with four children when he confirmed his father's gifts to the Holy Trinity of Yorkshire. His four sons, Jordan, Alan, Ellis and Alexander, were probably born between 1094 and 1100 when he probably left Italy for England.

WILLIAM DI MOLISE / WILLIAM PAYNEL, II

William was probably born after 1065 and before 1080. "Rodulfus cognomina de Molisio...comes patriæ Bovianensis" donated the church of Santa Croce d'Isernia to Monte Cassino, for the souls of "Ugonis filii mei et Rogerii et Roberti nepotis mei filii Roberti filii mei...patris mei Guimundi et matris meæ

¹⁷⁸ Sancti Angeli ad Formas, XVII, p. 37.

¹⁷⁹ Leonis Marsicani, *Chronica Monasterii Casinensis* IV.25, MGH SS VII, p. 773.

¹⁸⁰ *Annales Casenses* 1098, MGH SS XIX, p. 308.

¹⁸¹ Stasser (2008), p. 95, quoting Gattola, E. (1734) *Ad historiam abbatiae Casinensis accessiones* (Venice), p. 207.

Emma et filiorum meorum Robberti et Rodulfi et Wilielmi nec non et Alferadæ uxoris meæ iam defunctæ et filiarum mearum Adelicza et Beatricis", by charter dated Mar 1092¹⁸². Matthew of Paris quotes a charter dated 1116 of King Henry I which records his grant of Biscot, Bedfordshire to the abbey of St Albans, witnessed by Adam de Port Thomas St. John, William his brother, Hugh de Gornaio, "...Adam de Port, Thomas de Sancto Johanne, Willelmus frater eius, Hugo de Gornaio" (MP Vol. VI, 22, p. 36.). He died after 1141 and probably before 1145.

Marriage Two

It has been long speculated that Ralph Paynel married the sister or daughter of Gilbert d'Lacy because of how the East Riding, Yorkshire property passed down through the Paynels. The St. John property of Stanton was also held by Gilbert d'Lacy and passed down through the St. Johns. Now, that we know Ralph Paynel was a coalesce of Ralph St. John and his son Ralph Paynel Jr. it seems obvious that Ralph St. John-Paynel must have married either the sister or the daughter of Gilbert d'Lacy. In researching the family of Gilbert d'Lacy it became clear that if Ralph's wife was Gilbert's sister, then her name was Emma¹⁸³, but if Ralph married Gilbert's daughter then her name was Mathilda¹⁸⁴. In a 1088 Charter, Ralph St. John-Paynel de Moulins identified his second wife as Emma, "*Rodulfus comes...cognomina de Molinis...cum conjugue mea...Emma*" donated property by charter dated 1088¹⁸⁵. Emma is also identified in the charter by his daughter Beatrice.

ADELIZA DI MOLISE / ALICE DE ST. JOHN

She was born before March 1092. She could be the same person as Ralph's daughter "Alice/Alix St. John". This name, Adeliza, is translated to Alice as seen in Alice or Adeliza of Normandy. "*Rodulfus cognomina de Molisio...comes patriæ Bovianensis*" donated the church of Santa Croce d'Isernia to Monte Cassino, for the souls of "*Ugonis filii mei et Rogerii et Roberti nepotis mei filii Roberti filii mei...patris mei*

¹⁸² Stasser (2008), p. 95, quoting Gattola (1734), p. 207.

¹⁸³ If she is the sister of Gilbert d'Lacy her name is Emma d'Lacy because a manuscript which narrates the descendants of the founders of Lanthony Abbey records that "Hugo de Lacy primus" had "duabus sororibus...Ermelinæ...et Emmæ" who were his heiresses, adding that Emma married "----". Source: Dugdale Monasticon VI, Lanthony Abbey, Gloucestershire, II, Fundatorum progenies, p. 135 Emma and Gilbert were then the children of Hugh d'Lacy and Emma de Blois.

¹⁸⁴ If she is the daughter of Gilbert d'Lacy her name is Mathilda d'Lacy because "Henricum de Laceio" founded Kirkstall Abbey, for the souls of "Ilberti avi mei et Hawis uxoris suæ...et Matildis amitæ", by undated charter. Translation: "Henry de Lacy founded Kirkstall Abbey, for the souls of his Grandparents Ilbert and Hawise and for aunt Matilda". Assuming that "amita" can be interpreted in its strict sense of paternal aunt, Matilda was then the daughter of Ilbert de Lacy and Hawise le Goz, daughter of Hugh le Goz, Earl of Chester. Kirkstall Abbey was founded in c. 1152. Source: Dugdale Monasticon V, Kirkstall Abbey, Yorkshire III, p. 532

¹⁸⁵ Stasser (2008), p. 95, quoting Tropeano, P. M. (1977) *Codice diplomatico Verginiano* (Montevergine), Tome I, 83, p. 331

Guimundi et matris meæ Emma et filiorum meorum Robberti et Rodulfi et Wilielmi nec non et Alferadæ uxoris meæ iam defunctæ et filiarum mearum Adelicza et Beatricis", by charter dated Mar 1092¹⁸⁶. Alice married Richard de Mont and had a son, Gilbert de Mont, and his younger brother Philip de Mont. *Domesday Descendants* names "Richard de Monte and Alice, sister of John of St John" as the parents of Gilbert de Monte.¹⁸⁷ The *Rotuli de Dominabus* records that "heres Gilberti de Monte...xv annorum" was "nepos [nephew, or descendant of] Thome de Sancto Johanne et Johannis de Sancto Johanne et Hugonis de Plugenet et Willelmi Fossard".¹⁸⁸ A William Fossard was living circa 1150 and was documented in charter 502: Confirmation of foundation of Watton Priory, co. York.¹⁸⁹ She is possibly the same Adeliza that married the son of Robert de Conteville, Count of Mortain after 1100.

BEATRICE DI MOLISE / BEATRICE DE ST. JOHN

She was born before March 1092. "Rodulfus cognomina de Molisio...comes patriæ Bovianensis" donated the church of Santa Croce d'Isernia to Monte Cassino, for the souls of "Ugonis filii mei et Rogerii et Roberti nepotis mei filii Roberti filii mei...patris mei Guimundi et matris meæ Emma et filiorum meorum Robberti et Rodulfi et Wilielmi nec non et Alferadæ uxoris meæ iam defunctæ et filiarum mearum Adelicza et Beatricis", by charter dated Mar 1092¹⁹⁰. She [allegedly] married, Adam Sinclair de Rye-de Port-de Campes-de Poynings, the son of Hubert Sinclair, of Rye. Adam was a Domesday Tenant and held 40 properties in Oxfordshire, Kent, Hertfordshire, Essex and Surrey¹⁹¹. In 1111, Adam witnessed a charter with his brother-in-law, Thomas St. John¹⁹². Matthew of Paris quotes a charter dated 1116 of King Henry I which records his grant of Biscot, Bedfordshire to the abbey of St Albans, witnessed by "...Adam de Port, Thomas de Sancto Johanne, Willelmus frater eius, Hugo de Gornaio"¹⁹³. Before 1121, Adam was granted the manor of Kington in Herefordshire by King Henry I of England. Kington had previously been in the royal demense. This grant is considered by I. J. Sanders to have created Adam the baron of Kington¹⁹⁴. Adam served King Henry in his household as a steward¹⁹⁵. He was a witness on four royal documents in 1115

¹⁸⁶ Stasser (2008), p. 95, quoting Gattola (1734), p. 207.

¹⁸⁷ *Domesday Descendants*, p. 594, citing Cartulary of Evesham, p. 174.

¹⁸⁸ *Rotuli Dominabus*, *Rotuli III*, Norhamtonsire, Hundredo de Suttone, p. 15.

¹⁸⁹ *Catalogue of the Stowe Manuscripts in the British Museum: Index*. 1896, pg. 142

¹⁹⁰ Stasser (2008), p. 95, quoting Gattola (1734), p. 207.

¹⁹¹ <https://opendomesday.org/name/adam-son-of-hubert/>

¹⁹² <http://deeds.Library.utoronto.org/charters/03781000>

¹⁹³ *Matthew Paris*. vol. vi, 22, p. 36.

¹⁹⁴ Sanders, I. J. (1960). *English Baronies: A Study of Their Origin and Descent 1086–1327*. Oxford, UK: Clarendon Press. p. 57.

¹⁹⁵ Hollister, C. Warren (2001). *Frost*, Amanda Clark (ed.). *Henry I*. New Haven, CT: Yale University Press. p. 361.

and four more in 1121¹⁹⁶. In about 1121, Thomas St. John names his nephew, Ralph de Port. Adam held 22 knight's fees in Hereford before his death¹⁹⁷. Adam may have been the Sheriff of Herefordshire in 1130¹⁹⁸, and perhaps at other times also, as he may be the person listed as the sheriff in some documents¹⁹⁹. Adam founded Andwell Priory in Hampshire as a dependent priory of Tiron Abbey. He also gave gifts of land to Tiron itself and Les Deux Jumeaux, another dependency of Tiron²⁰⁰. Adam died between 1130 and 1133²⁰¹.

FULK PAGANEL [*alleged son*]

Fulk, 'Foulques Paganel,' founded the Abbey of Newport called Newport-Paganel²⁰². He was probably born about 1075. The 1130 Pipe Roll records " *Fulcoius Paenell* " paying half a fine relating to his suit against " *Rogerum Parlarium* " in Staffordshire²⁰³. " *Gervasius Paganellus* " donated property to Tykford Priory, with the consent of " *uxoris meæ Isabellæ comitissæ de Norhamton* ", by charter dated 1187 which names " *Fulcodius Paganellus avus meus and Radulfus Paganellus pater meus* "²⁰⁴. Domesday *Descendants* states that Fulk Paynell " *acquired the fief of William fitz Ansculf de Picquigny lord of Dudley, Worcestershire, probably by marriage to William's heiress*"²⁰⁵. Ellis is more definite, naming " *Beatrix, d. and heiress of Will. fitz Ansculph, of Dudley*" as the wife of Fulk Paynell, without citing the primary sources on which he bases his supposition²⁰⁶. Grazebrook comments that " *it has...been suggested, and I think with great probability*" that Fulk Paynell acquired the lordship of Dudley " *by marriage with Fitz Ansculph's heiress*"²⁰⁷. He married Beatrix de Picquigny of Dudley Castle.

¹⁹⁶ Newman, Charlotte A. (1988). *The Anglo-Norman Nobility in the Reign of Henry I: The Second Generation*. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press. pp. 185-186.

¹⁹⁷ Newman, Charlotte A. (1988). *The Anglo-Norman Nobility in the Reign of Henry I: The Second Generation*. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press. p. 175.

¹⁹⁸ Cownie, Emma (2004). "Port, Adam de (fl. 1161–1174)". *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*. Oxford University Press.

¹⁹⁹ Green, Judith A. (1990). *English Sheriffs to 1154*. Public Record Office Handbooks Number 24. London: Her Majesty's Stationery Office. p. 45.

²⁰⁰ Cownie, Emma (2004). "Port, Adam de (fl. 1161–1174)". *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*. Oxford University Press.

²⁰¹ Keats-Rohan, K. S. B. (1999). *Domesday Descendants: A Prosopography of Persons Occurring in English Documents, 1066–1166: Pipe Rolls to Cartae Baronum*. Ipswich, UK: Boydell Press. p. 645.

²⁰² Ellis names " William Paynel of Moûtiers-Hubert and Fulk Paynel of Dudley " as the sons of William Paynell Seigneur de Moûtiers-Hubert, without citing the primary sources on which he bases his supposition. *Domesday Descendants* does not specify his parentage.

²⁰³ Pipe Roll 31 Hen I (1129/30), Staffordshire, p. 73

²⁰⁴ Dugdale Monasticon V, Tykford Priory, Buckinghamshire, II, p. 203.

²⁰⁵ *Domesday Descendants*, p. 1055, citing Sanders, I. J. (1960) *English Baronies: A Study of their Origins and Descent 1086-1327* (Oxford), p. 113.

²⁰⁶ Ellis 'Landholders of Gloucestershire', p. 150.

²⁰⁷ Grazebrook 'The Barons of Dudley' (1888), p. 8

THOMAS ST. JOHN

Thomas was born after March 1092. He died after 1121 but no later than 1140; probably in 1130. He took part in the operations against Tinchebrai in 1106. "...Th. de Sancto Johanne..." witnessed the charter dated 1108 under which Henry I King of England confirmed the foundation of Holy Trinity, London. The Chronicle of Abingdon records that King Henry I appointed "Thoma de Sancto Johanne ac Ricardo de Monte" as Sheriffs of Oxfordshire, "Oxenefordscire vicecomitibus," at Oxford in 1111. He also, in 1112, gave some land to Gloucester abbey: "*Thomas de St. John gave to the Monks of St. Peters in Gloucester, his Lands called Ruge, lying in Standisch*".²⁰⁸ At Lent 1116, "*Notification to (Robert Bloet) bishop of Lincoln [1093-1123], Thomas de St. John, and the lieges [vassal] of Oxfordshire, of the confirmation to the church of Abingdon of land at Fencott, which Adelina [Grandmesnil] de Ivry [wife of Roger [Radulfum] de Ivry died after May 1110-1; Chron. Of Abingdon, ii. 72-3] has given. It is attested by Nigel de Oilli, Thomas de St. John, Hugh de Envremou, Geoffrey Fitz-Pain, Geoffrey de Magneville, Roger de Oillei, Robert de Dunstanvill and Ralph de Angervill; at Woodstock, in Lent.*" From about 1117 to 1121, Thomas, Lord of Saint-Jean, rebuilt or upgraded the original castle at St. John situated at the edge of the cliff and had trouble with the priest who accused him of destroying St. John's forests. Thomas rebelled against the abbot of Mont, destroyed his fortress, and gave the village its new name; originally called "Saint John at the end of the sea" it then became *Saint-Jean-le-Thomas*. By 1130 he was deceased.

JOHN ST. JOHN

He was born about March 1092 at St. Jean-le-Thomas, Avranches, Manche, Normandy, France and died about 1160 at Oxford, England, UK. In 1118, John and Roger St. John surrendered La Motte-Gautier de Clinchamp to the Angevins. In 1140, his brother, Thomas, was deceased; John secured Thomas' lands in England by payment of the large sum of 160 marcs: "*[Thomas was] succeeded [by] John de S. Iohn, who in 5 Steph. [1140] Gave 160 Marks of Silver for Livery of the Lands which his Brother Thomas had in England. Which Iohn was a witness to that Grant of the Church of Combe, made by Maud the Empress to the Monks of Egnesham, in Com. Oxon. And likewise bestowed on those Monks the Church of Stanton*". He is the progenitor for the St. John lineage of Stanton-St. John, Lageham, Instow, England and Uchelolau, Glamorgan, Wales. Orderic Vitalis records that "*Rogierius de Sancto Johanne et Johannes frater eius*" defended the castle of La Motte-Gautier against Foulques V Comte d'Anjou for Henry I King of England in 1118.²⁰⁹ A charter dated to [before] 1121 records that "*Thomas de Sancto Johanne*" had constructed his

²⁰⁸ <http://quod.lib.umich.edu/e/eebo/A36794.0001.001/1:6.181?rgn=div2;view=fulltext>

²⁰⁹ Orderic Vitalis (Prévost), Vol. IV, Liber XII, IV, p. 323.

castle at Saint-Jean with wood taken from land of the abbey of Saint-Michel and records his donation in settlement of their claim, signed by "*Thoma, Johanne fratre eius et Rogerio...*".²¹⁰ The *Historia Foundationis* of Kingswood priory in Wiltshire records that King Stephen granted "*illi de Kingswode Haseldene...terras Reginaldo de sancto Walerico*" to "*Johanne de sancto Johanne*", in the early years of his reign.²¹¹

ROGER ST. JOHN

He was born after March 1092 at St. Jean-le-Thomas, Avranches, Manche, Normandy, France and died after 1162 in England. In 1115, he witnessed a charter of Rainald d'Orival with Robert de Haia, Hugone de Aurevalle and others. 1118, John and Roger St. John surrendered La Motte-Gautier de Clinchamp to the Angevins. He married Cecily de Haia of Halnaker. Upon the marriage of Robert de Haia's daughter Cecily, to Roger St. John the number of monks living at Boxgrove Priory was increased from the original three to six, and by 1187 there were a total of fifteen. He is the maternal-progenitor for the de Port-St. John lineage, often merged with the St. John lineages. A charter records that "*Thomas de Sancto Johanne*" had constructed his castle at Saint-Jean with wood taken from land of the abbey of Saint-Michel and records his donation in settlement of their claim, signed by "*Thoma, Johanne fratre eius et Rogerio...*".²¹² A charter dated 1121 confirmed the possessions of Lewes Priory including the donation of "*...ecclesiam de Cunctona...*" by "*Rogeri de Sco Johe*".²¹³ Orderic Vitalis records that "*Rogerus de Sancto Johanne et Johannes frater eius*" defended the castle of La Motte-Gautier against Foulques V Comte d'Anjou for Henry I King of England in 1118²¹⁴. The 1130 Pipe Roll records "*filiu Rogi de sco Johe...relevat tre patis sui*" in Hampshire.²¹⁵ He married Cecilla de la Haye, daughter of Robert de la Haye & his wife Muriel _____. Her parentage is confirmed by the charter dated May 1111 under which her maternal grandfather "*Picotus filius Colwani Linc. cum uxore et quodam nepote...Ricardi et quadam nepte...Cecilia*" donated revenue from "*villa...Suttona et Luttona*" to Spalding Monastery²¹⁶. A manuscript recording the founding of Boxgrove Priory, Sussex states that "*Roberti di Haya...Ceciliam filiam suam*" married "*Rogero de sancto Johanne*".²¹⁷

²¹⁰ Round (1899), 710, p. 252.

²¹¹ Dugdale Monasticon V, Kingswood Priory, Wiltshire I, p. 425.

²¹² Round (1899), 711, p. 252.

²¹³ Round, J. H. (ed.) (1888) *Ancient Charters Royal and Private prior to A.D. 1200* (London) ("*Ancient Charters* (Round)"), Part I, 8, p. 11.

²¹⁴ Orderic Vitalis (Prévost), Vol. IV, Liber XII, IV, p. 323.

²¹⁵ Pipe Roll 31 Hen I (1129/30), Hampshire, p. 43.

²¹⁶ Dugdale Monasticon III, Spalding Monastery, Lincolnshire, XII, p. 218.

²¹⁷ Dugdale Monasticon, Vol. IV, Boxgrave Priory, VI, p. 646.

Ralph, of Domesday

In 1086, Ralph de Saint John witnessed a charter by Robert FitzHamon at Mont Saint-Michel²¹⁸.

Ralph was a Domesday holder in 1086. In **West Rasen**, Lincolnshire, “*Rolf [St. John-Paynel] had 5 bovates of land to the geld and 2 parts of a bovate. [There is] land for 1 ½ plough;*” and Ralph’s father, Wimund, “*the bishop’s [Odo de Conteville] man, has 1 plough there, and 7 villans and 3 bordars with 1 plough, and 2 mills [rendering] 6s, and [there are] 61 acres of meadow*”²¹⁹. West Rasen was worth 20s in 1066 and 30s in 1086. This West Rasen property passed in part from Wimund to his son Ralph [St. John-Paynel] who passed the whole of it to his son William [de Molise-Paynel (II)], who then passed it to his son Hugh Paynel of West Rasen d. c. 1179.

Following the death of Duke William in 1087, Ralph removed four saltworks and the land of a certain Serion [probably Serlon, his son-in-law] from the abbey of Mont Saint-Michel²²⁰.

The pre-conquest Christ Church in Yorkshire was reestablished by Ralph and renamed Holy Trinity of York. He revitalized the church and brought monks from Marmoutier in c. 1089²²¹.

Between 1087-1100, he witnessed a notification charter in Northamptonshire as Ralf Paganel.

In 1088, Radulfi Paganelli witnessed a charter at Mont Saint-Michel regarding the baronies of St. Pair, Genets, and d’Ardevon.

In 1091 a confirmation by King William II to the church of Salisbury was witnessed by Ranulf Paganel.

In a charter dated 1092, “Ralph, name of Molisio, by the grace of God count of the county of Boiano” made a gift to Monte Cassino for the souls, among others, of his parents, Wimund and Emma, and his brothers Robert, Hugh, Antony, Wimund, Alan, and Turstin.

In 1096-1098 he was addressed as Ralph Paganel in a Precept by King William II.

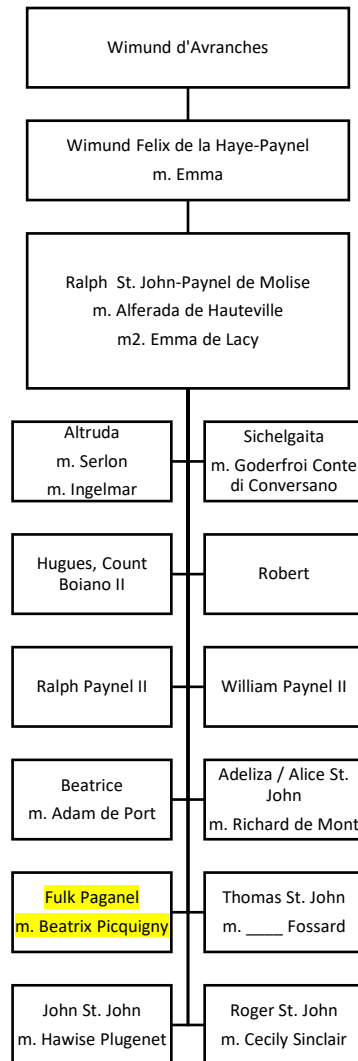
²¹⁸ Genestal, Robert. Role of credit établissements comme des monasteres: etude en Normandie du ... pg 219-220. Cartulary of Mont St.-Michel, folio 79v.

²¹⁹ Great Domesday Book. National Archive of Kew reference E 31/2/2/7009. 1086. folio 342v.

²²⁰ Radulfus by Sancto Johanne tollit Sancto Michaeli. IIIOT. salinaa and terram Serlonis. Cartulary of Mont Saint-Michel, ..., fol. 110 r °.

²²¹ Previous researchers, historians and book authors were unaware of Ralph St. John’s origin and therefore did not recognize him as Ralph Paynel, upon the death of his brother William Paynel. The Norman elite had a pattern of establishing churches near the end of their life and this Holy Trinity of York is probably no different. Ralph St. John-Paynel, Jr. seems to have died between 1115-1122, so it is not likely that this event should be attributed to him.

Alleged Ralph family structure



Ralph (Sr.) vs. Ralph (Jr.)

Ralph de Molise-Paynel, the son, was the son of Alferada de Guardia and not Emma de Lacy, the sister of Gilbert de Lacy so it makes no sense how he could have been Gilbert's tenant or inherited West Riding [Barwick in Elmet] from Gilbert de Lacy, the Domesday tenant, his step-uncle. Therefore, it was probably the father Ralph that obtained West Riding by marriage and who was the tenant of Gilbert d'Lacy; this provides an equal explanation for the St. Johns inheriting from Gilbert as well. The Domesday Ralph Paynel is almost certainly Ralph of St. John-Paynel, the father and not the son at least for some if not all the Domesday holdings. It is doubtful the son was alive, let alone old enough to participate at the Battle of Hastings to have earned his own doomsday holdings.

In Early Yorkshire Charters, Volume 6: The Paynel Fee, Farrer and Clay document on page 74 a confirmation charter in the reign of king Stephen [r. 1135-1154], “5. Confirmation by king Stephen to the priory of Holy Trinity, of the gifts made by Ralph Paynel and his heirs and other benefactors, with the privileges belonging to that church as recorded in charters of **king William I** [r. 1066-1087] and **king Henry I.** [r. 1100-1135].” The problem is that the first charter for ‘*Ralph Paynel*’ presented by Farrer and Clay is authorized by William II [r. 1087-1100], after the reign of William I and they date it to 1090-1100; three years after the death of William I.

On page 75, Farrer and Clay acknowledge the missing William I charter(s) by stating, “The charter is noteworthy from the allusion to a charter of king William I, the terms of which are unknown.”

It seems highly probable that the earlier charter(s) were then issued by the elder ‘*Ralph Paynel*’ because both **Ralph St. John-Paynel** and **Ralph di Molise-Paynel** were in Yorkshire.

The son, **Ralph di-Molise-Paynel** the son was for certain of **Hooton-Pagnell**, Yorkshire that was held by **Richard de Sourdeval** in Domesday. His father-in-law.

Most likely, ‘*Ralph Paynel*’, the son, remained in Italy until about 1088 to March 1092 when his father ‘*Ralph Paynel*’ witnessed charters there, making the father the man of Domesday and the Lindsey Survey. Wimund Felix probably died about 1088-1092 provoking Ralph’s charters in Italy. ‘*Ralph Paynel*’, the father, then likely inherited his father Wimund’s properties: **Les Mourtiers-Hubert, Hambye, and ½ of West Rasen.**

‘*Ralph Paynel*’ the son, probably then came to Yorkshire with his father in 1088-1092, where and when ‘*Ralph Paynel*’ the son then married Mathilda de Sourdeval and inherited **Hooton-Pagnell** by marriage.

Ralph of St. John-Paynel, the father, probably established the Holy Trinity of York from Christ Church under William I. His son as **Ralph di Molise-Paynel** m. Mathilda (Maud) and became the parents of William, Jordan, Ellis and Alexander at which point they re-established or confirmed the gifts at Holy Trinity of York between 1090-1100 by permission of William II. A confirmation in this case does not mean that **Ralph di Molise-Paynel** necessarily held the honor-lands named as the gifts of his father.

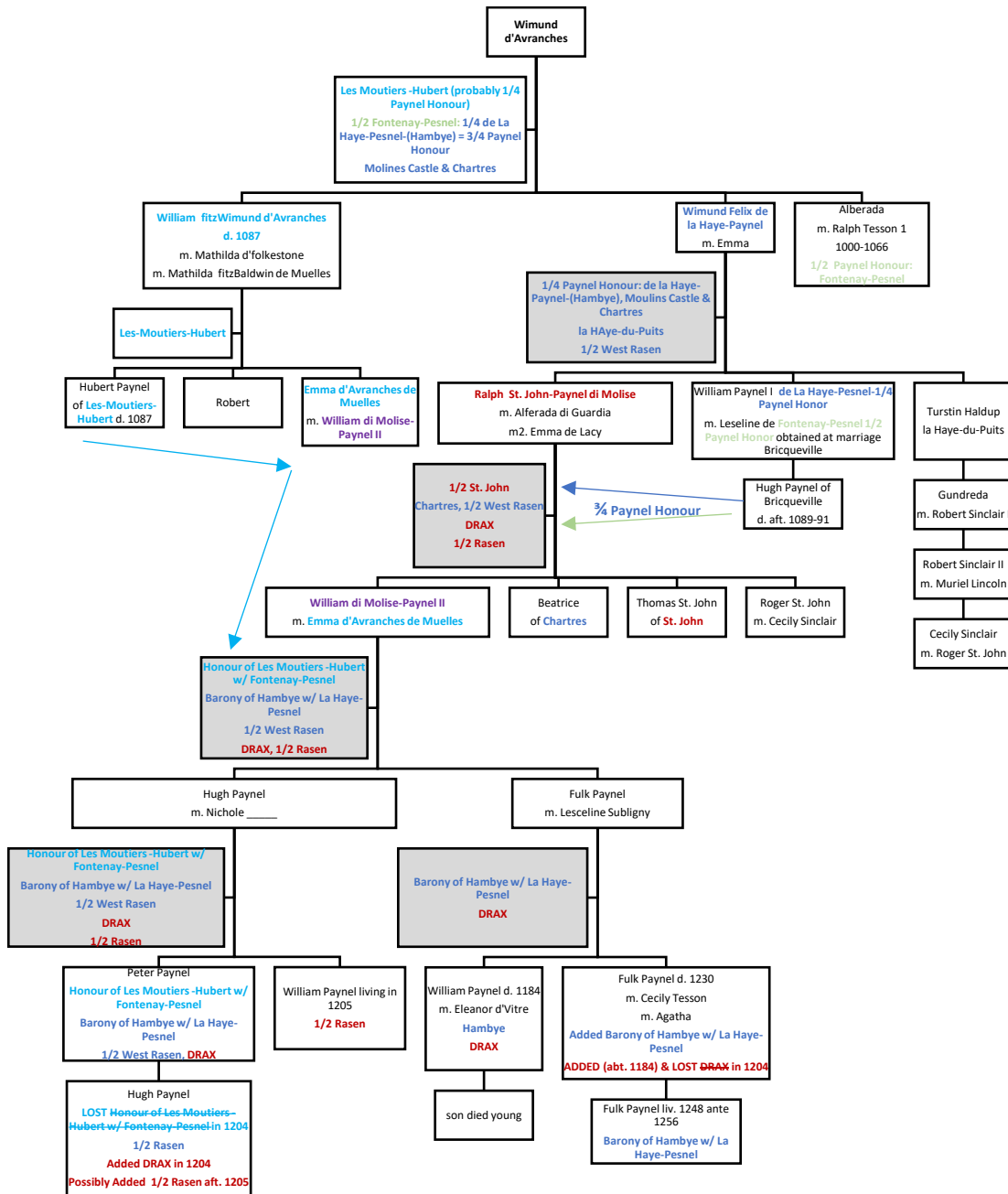
Ralph, the son, probably died by 1100-1108 when Henry I addressed Gerard archbishop of York and Osbert the sheriff and all his barons where he granted to the monks of Marmoutier the endowment of Ralf Paynel (Paganelli) in lands, churches, and tithes namely the church of the Holy Trinity of York, free and quit...with all the dues it enjoyed in his father’s [Ralph St. John’s or Wimund Felix’s] time and before.

It is not clear which Ralph Paynel was being spoke of in Henry I's charter. What is clear is that Wimund, Ralph St. John and Ralph Paynel were all in Yorkshire. To support the younger's death around 1108, Ugo , who succeeded his brother Ralph II, in Italy, in the ownership of the county of Bojano , in 1109, had been entrusted with the management of the important fiefdom belonging to the *castrum* of Limosano : *Sed et Johannes Triventinae sedis episcopus, a cum Robberto filio Tristayni Limessani castri domino , optulit huic loco ecclesiam sanctae Illuminatae infra fines praedicti castri Limessani , loco ubi dicitur Petra majore....* .

The elder Ralph was then likely the one alive to at least 1115-1118 for the Lindsey Survey. Ralph, the elder, as presumably 'Ralph St. John' was mentioned, presumably alive, by his son Thomas in an undated charter, posthumously dated by J. H. Round to 1121. This charter is the last mention of Ralph of St. John that could indicate he was alive. He probably died no later than 1122.

A Domesday Analysis

Wace speaks of ‘**Des Mostiers Hubert Paienals²²²**’ showing us that, when combined with $\frac{1}{2}$ **Paynel Honour (la Haye-Pesnel: Hambye, Bricqueville, & others)** and $\frac{1}{2}$ of **Rasen (west or middle)**, without question, the **Wimund** of Domesday was the son of Wimund d’Avranches and the father of **Ralph St. John-Paynel**, of Domesday for, **Drax** and $\frac{1}{2}$ of **Rasen (west or middle)**:



²²² Roman de Rou, ed. Pluquet, ii, 248 (line 13633); ed. Andresen, ii, 368 (line 8524).

The d'Lacy Family

The d'Lacy family is an integral part of how the St. Johns and Paynels held lands, namely, Standish and Stanton through marriage and descent.

Standish was held in Domesday by Hugh le Goz, Earl of Chester, the son of Richard d'Avranches, the son of Thurstan le Goz, the brother of Wilmund d'Avranches. Gilbert d'Lacy married Hugh's daughter with Ementrude de Clermont, Hawise. Gilbert and Hawise's daughter Lucinda d'Lacy married Nigel fitzNigel. This is almost certainly Nigel Fossard the [alleged] son of Nigel II the vicecomes signing charters at Mont Saint-Michel. Thomas then married Nigel Fossard's granddaughter thus inheriting Standish from Hugh le Goz.

This same marriage between Thomas St. John and Nigel's granddaughter explains how he probably held Stanton. However, the first St. John recorded there was Thomas's brother John. Although it is documented John paid money to hold Thomas's lands in England in 1130, there is no evidence that land included Stanton. John St. John must have had a hereditary right to do so especially if Thomas St. John had children.

John, descending from Emma de Lacy, Gilbert's sister and John's wife Hawise descending from Walter d'Lacy, Gilbert's brother, almost certainly makes John St. John, the next heir of Thomas St. John, probably by an arranged dowry and almost certainly if Thomas St. John never had right to Stanton.

Final Identification of Ralph of St. John

Ralph of St. John, son of Wilmund Felix de la Haye-Paynel, of Moutiers-Hubert, Moulin's Castle in Heimes and of Castle Pagano in Italy, was known by several by-names: Paynel, de Moulins/Molise, de St. John, de Bréhal, and sometimes simply as 'Ralph, Count Boiano', 'Ralph', or as 'Ralph son of Wilmund', without a by-name. Because this aforementioned information escaped the purview of historians and academicians, Ralph of St. John is not represented in history correctly. Ralph of St. John's contributions have been confounded with those of his son and genealogical character, 'Ralph Paynel'. Ralph of St. John is not recognized as the Count of Boiano and historians make them separate men. Ralph of St. John is denied participation in Hastings and as a Domesday tenant by historians and academicians because he was not recognized as being Ralph Paynel and Ralph of Bréhal.

It will take a lot of further work to determine how the Domesday lands held by Wilmund Felix, Ralph St. John-Paynel and Ralph Jr should be divided up and then also determine to which heirs they reached.

The Ancestry of Norwalk founders Mathias St. John 1601-1669 and Mathew St. John 1590-1671

- Gen. 1. [Rognvald Eysteinnsson](#) & Ragnhilde de Moere [father of Rollo the Viking]
- Gen. 2. [Hrolander Rognvaldson de Heidmark](#) & Ermina le Goz d'Avranches
- Gen. 3. [Hrolf Turstan de Heidmark](#) & Gerlotte de Blois
- Gen. 4. [Ansfrid I the Dane](#) & Helloe de Beulac
- Gen. 5. [Ansfrid II the Dane](#) & Wimardis de Normandy, daughter of Richard and Gunnor de Normandy
- Gen. 6. [Wimund d'Avranches](#) & [Albreda de Bolebec?]
- Gen. 7. [Wimund Felix de la Haye-Paynel](#) & Emma [possibly daughter of Fulbert de Falaise? or Alan III de Brittany?]
- Gen. 8. [Ralph St. John-Paynel di Molise](#) of St. John 1036-1122 & Emma de Lacy, daughter of Hugh d'Lacy and Emma de Blois
- Gen. 9. [John St. John](#) of Stanton-St. John and Hawise de Plugenet, daughter of Hugh Plugenet & Sybil d'Dinant
- Gen. 10. [Thomas St. John](#) of Stanton-St. John and Mathilda _____
- Gen. 11. [Roger St. John](#) of Stanton-St. John and Cecily de Lucy
- Gen. 12. [John St. John](#) of Stanton-St. John and Emma de Harcourt
- Gen. 13. [Roger St. John](#) of Stanton-St. John and Mary Despenser
- Gen. 14. [John St. John](#), 1st Baron of Lageham and Beatrix Broy
- Gen. 15. [Alexander St. John](#), Knight Templar of East Luccombe and Instow & Margaret Arundel
- Gen. 16. [Oliver St. John](#), Knight of East Luccombe and Instow & Elizabeth de Luccombe
- Gen. 17. [John St. John](#), Knight of Highlight & Elizabeth de la Bere of Weobley Castle
- Gen. 18. [John St. John](#), Knight of Highlight & Weobley Castle & Margaret de Courtney
- Gen. 19. [Alexander St. John](#), Knight of Highlight & Anne Craddock
- Gen. 20. [William St. John](#), Esq. of Highlight & Florence ferch Gwilym Thomas
- Gen. 21. [Oliver St. John](#), Esq. of Highlight & Joan Raglan
- Gen. 22. [William St. John](#) of Highlight & Jane Mathew
- Gen. 23. [Christopher St. John](#) of Highlight & Elizabeth Bawdrip
- Gen. 24. Master [Thomas St. John](#), Gentleman & Jane Mathew
- Gen. 25. a) [Christopher St. John](#) 1581-1629 b) [Mathew St. John](#) 1590-1671
- Gen. 26. a1) [Mathias St. John](#) 1601-1669 b1) [Mathews St. John](#) 1635-1712
- Gen. 27. a2) [Mathias St. John](#) 1628-1725 b2) Capt. [Samuel St. John](#) 1685-1752

Y-DNA Profiles

St. John

Descendancy Group	DYS393	DYS390	DYS19	DYS391	DYS385	DYS426	DYS388	DYS439	DYS389i	DYS392	DYS389ii
Christopher St. John	13	24	14	10	11-14	12	12	12	13	13	29
Mathew St. John	13	24	14	10	11-14	12	12	11	13	13	29
Ireland-1	13	24	14	10	11- 15	12	12	11	13	13	29
Ireland-2	13	24	14	11	11-14	12	12	12	12	13	28
Ireland-3	13	24	14	11	11-14	12	12	12	13	13	29

Sinclair of Roslin Castle, Scotland

<http://www.stclairresearch.com/content/storiesConqueror.html> and
<http://originhunters.blogspot.com/2013/07/conquering-williams-dna.html>

Most documents about the Sinclair family claim that Richard II is the MRCA for the St. Clairs of Normandy and the Conqueror.

Sinclair of Roslin Kit 229810	13	24	14	11	11-14	12	12	12	13	13	29
DF27+ Sinclair Kit 55324	13	24	14	10	12-14	13	12	12	13	13	29
DF27+ Sinclair Kit 268603	13	24	14	11	11- 15	12	12	12	13	13	29
PREDICTED William the Conqueror	13	24	14	11	11-14	12	12	12	13	13	29

de Port-St. John

Please stop merging the St. Johns with the de Port-St. Johns. These are two distinct families with their own Y-DNA and family history. The St. John lineages have been confounded with descendants of Adam de Port. See [Adam de Port](#).

Group	DYS393	DYS390	DYS19	DYS391	DYS385	DYS426	DYS388	DYS439	DYS389i	DYS392	DYS389ii
De Port	13	23	14	9	14-14	11	14	11	12	11	29

1088 Charter of Ralph de Molisio Count Boiano

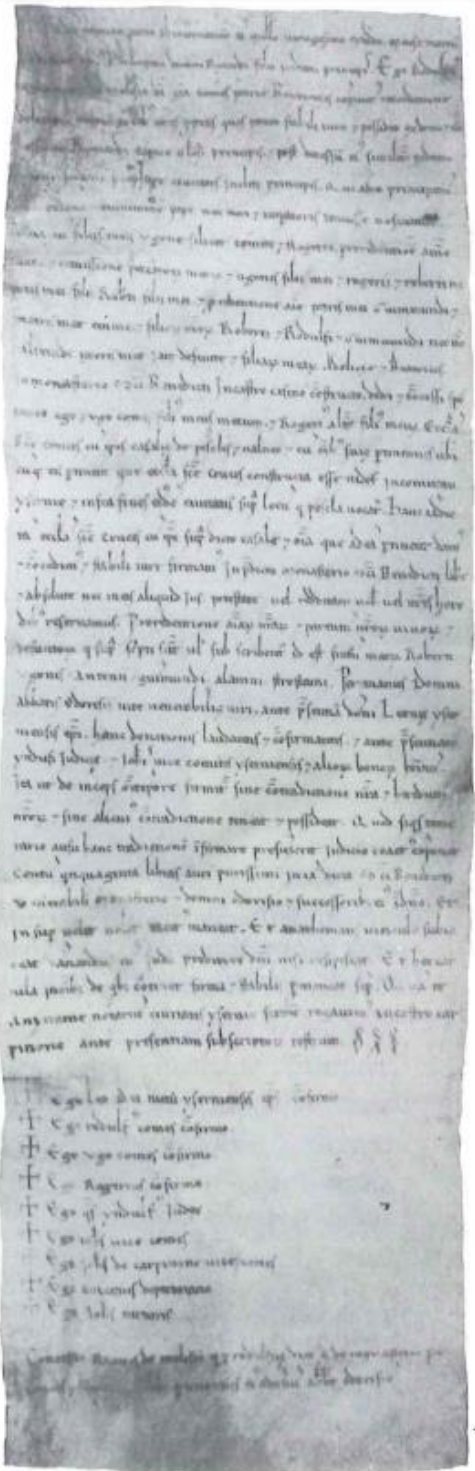
IN NOMINE DOMINI AMEN. RALPHUS COMES BOIANENSIS ET ALII... [The main body of the charter is written in a dense, medieval Gothic script. It begins with 'IN NOMINE DOMINI AMEN' and 'RALPHUS COMES BOIANENSIS ET ALII'. The text is highly legible but difficult to transcribe due to the cursive style and some fading. It appears to be a formal legal document, likely a charter or a record of a transaction or agreement. The text is organized into several paragraphs, with some lines starting with large initial letters. The script is consistent throughout the document, showing a high level of calligraphic skill. The parchment shows signs of age, with some staining and wear, particularly at the bottom where there are some faint circular marks and a large, dark smudge.

† Ego iohes ludez et uicomes... † Ego iohes ludez...
† Ego iohes ludez... † Ego iohes ludez...
† Ego iohes ludez... † Ego iohes ludez...
† Ego iohes ludez... † Ego iohes ludez...

1092 Charter of Ralph de Molisio Count Boiano

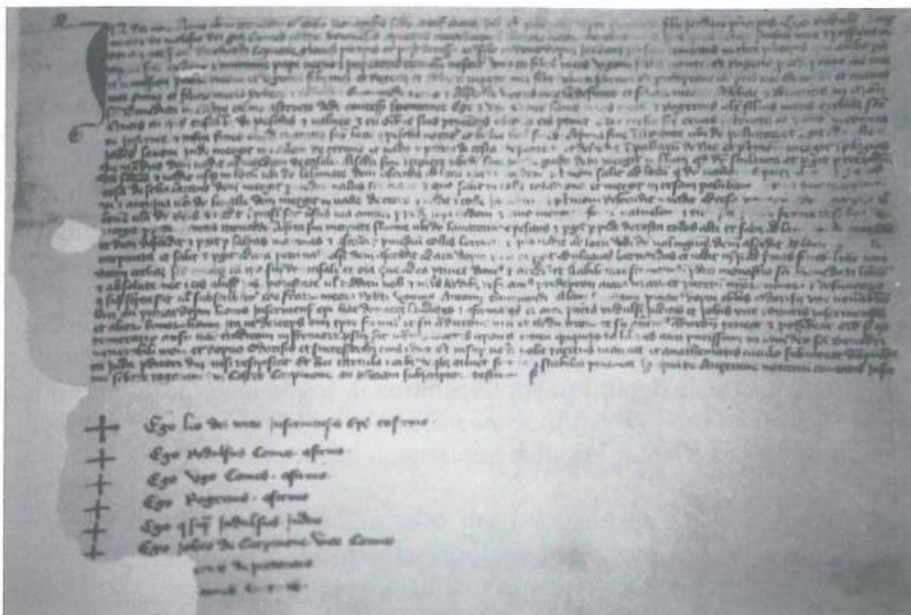
In the year 1092 Ralph de Molisio Count Boiano donated to the cathedral of Bojano, headed by Bishop Uberto, a stream at Mount Pagano [Mount Payne(l)] in Molise; and a year later, he donated to the abbey of Monte Cassino the church of Holy Cross of Isernia with what he had donated to it with the previous act:

In Dei nomine. Anno ab incarnatione Domini nostri Jesu Christi millesimo nonagesimo secundo mense Marcio indiccione quintadecima, principatu domni Richard filii Jordani principis. Ego Rodulfus cognonime de Molisio Dei gratia Comes patriae Bovianesis, compunctus recordacione delictorum meorum, ex rebus meis propriis, quas teneo stabili jure & possideo, ex dono, & concessione Richardi Capuae gloriosi principis, & post decessum ejus similiter ex dono domini Jordani praefatae vuitatis inciti principis, qui ambo principatum suum ex dono, & munimine Papae, nec non & Imperatoris tenuisse noscuntur, una cum filiis meis Ugone scilicet Comite, et Rogerio pro redempcione animae meae, et remissione peccatorum meorum, et Ugonis filii mei, et Rogerii, et Roberti, nepotis mei filii mei, et pro redempcione animae mea. Et remissione peccatorum meorum, et Ugonis filii mei, et Rogerii, et Roberti nepotis mei filii Roberti Filii mei, et pro redempcione animae patris mei Guimundi, et matris meae Emma, et filorum meorum Robberti, et Rodulfi, et Wilielmi, nec non et Alferadae uxoris mea jam defunctae et filiarum mearum Adelicza, et Beatricis in monasterio S. Benedicti in castro Casino constructo dedi et spontanee concessi ego, et Ugo Comes filius meus, mecum, et Rogerius alter filius meus ecclesiam S. Crucis cum omnibus pertinenciis suis ubicumque sitis, quae ecclesia S. Crucis



constructa esse videtur in comitatu Iserniae civitatis supra locum, qui Pescla vocatur. Hanc jamdictam ecclesiam S. Crucis, & omnia quae ad eam pertinent, damus, & concedimus, & stabili jure firmamus in predicto monasterio S. Benedicti pro redemptione animarum nostrarum, & parentum nostrarum vivorum, & defunctorum, qui suprascripti sunt, vel subscribentur, idest Fratrum meorum Roberti, Ugonis, Antonii, Guimundi, Alamni Strostrayni per manus domni Abbatis Oderisii vite venerabilis viri ante presenciam Domni Leonis Iserniensis episcopi hanc donacionem laudantis, & confirmantis, & ante presenciam Idulfi judicis, & Johannis vicecomitis Iserniensis, & aliorum bonorum hominum, itaut deinceps omni tempore sine contradiccione nostra, & heredum nostrarum, & sine alicuius contradiccione teneat, & possideat. Offero autem & castellum, quod vocatur Valneum, cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, scilicet cum casis, terris, & vineis, & aquis, & molinis, & silbis, & ecclesiis, tam intus, quam a foris, una cum inferius, & superius, cum suisque omnibus pertinentiis, quod etiam castrum suprascriptum ego qui supra Rodulfus Comes precio auri, & argenti duo milia sexcentorum tarenorum monetae Amalfitanae emi a quondam milite nomine Beraldo, cui Ego, & filius meus Ugo dedimus supradictum castellum pro suo cometenti servicio, de quo ego investituram legitamam habere dinoscor, sicut in edicto continet.

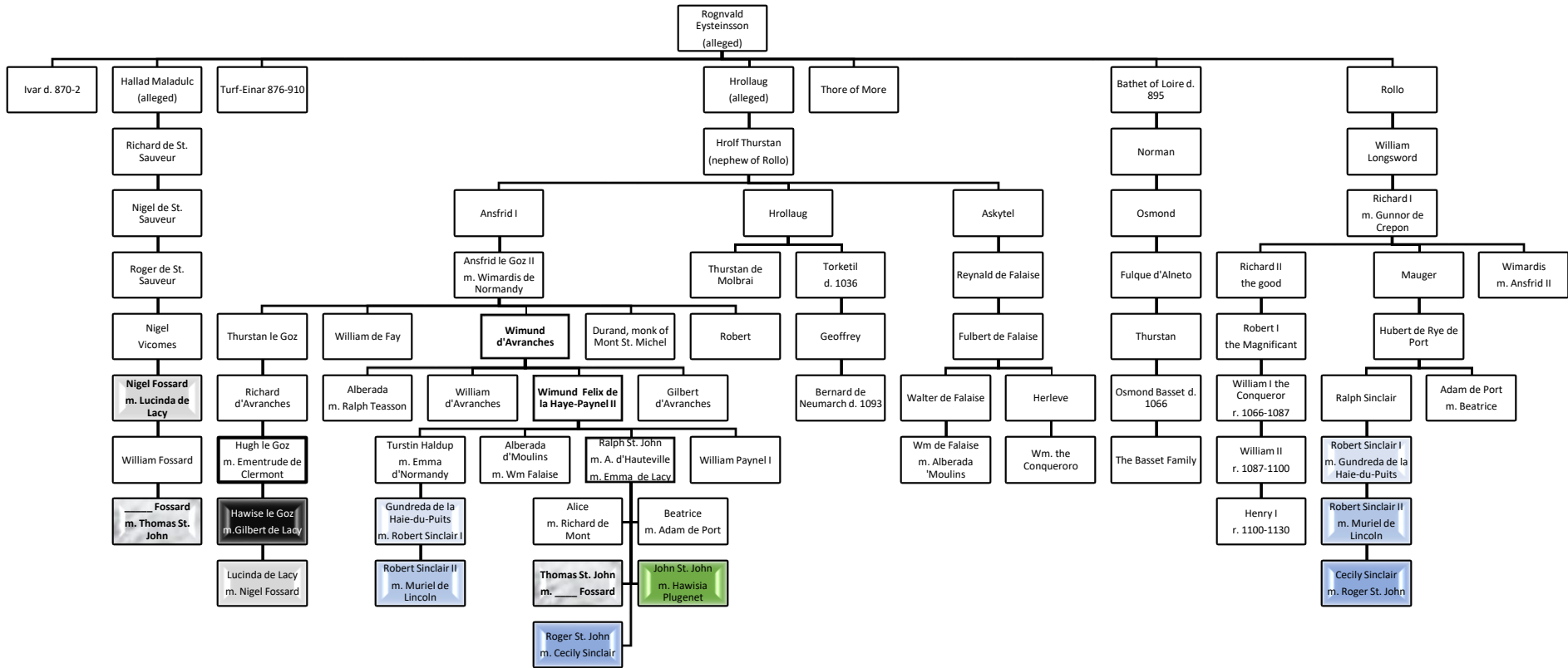
Haec omnia quae suprascripta sunt damus, & concedimus, & stabili jure firmamus, ita ut deinceps in antea firmiter sine contradiccione nostra, & de nostris heredibus & sine alicujus contradiccio, teneat, & possideat.



Handwritten Latin text on a parchment document, likely a papal bull or decree. The text is written in a medieval Gothic script. At the bottom, there are several lines of text, including a large initial 'E' and some smaller text, possibly a signature or date. The parchment is aged and shows some wear.



Legendary Ancestry of Ralph of St. John



Thomas & John St. John's hereditary rights to Stantone & Standish by marriage & descent

