

# Descendants of Richard de Beaufou

## Generation 1

1. **RICHARD**<sup>1</sup> **DE BEAUFOU** was born about 1000 in Beaufour, Calvados, Basse-Normandie, France. He died in 1081. He married **BASILIA (MAHAUT) D'IVRY ET BAYEUX**. She was born about 1000.

Notes for Richard de Beaufou:

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 Particularly frustrating is that there is an unpublished study of the de Beaufour family, which does not appear to be readily available (see Jean Fournee, 'Une ancienne famille de Normandie: de Beaufou', Paris,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

### A. COMTES de BAYEUX

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

a) **RAOUL** d'Ivry ([942/50]-after 1011). Guillaume of Jumièges records that "Richardus dux primus" consulted "Rodulfo comite suo equidem uterino fratre" about his succession before he died. It is assumed that he was born after the death of Comte Guillaume I, but it is unlikely that he was born much later than 945 if it is correct that the birth of his older half-brother Richard can be dated to [1032] (see the document **NORMANDY DUKES**). Comte [de Bayeux]. m **AUBREE** [Eremburge] [de Caville/Cacheville], daughter of --- (-murdered ----). Guillaume of Jumièges records that "Rodulphum" married "Erembergam...natam in quadam villa Calcini territorii...Cavilla" and that they had "duos filios Hugonem postea episcopum Baiocensem et Ioannem Abricatensem...". She is named as wife of Raoul by Orderic Vitalis, who says that she built the castle of Ivry, executed the architect Lanfred to prevent him from completing a similar construction elsewhere, and attempted to expel her husband from the castle, but was killed by him[823]. Comte Raoul & his wife had five children:

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

- see below.

ii) **EMMA** d'Ivry . Guillaume of Jumièges records that one of the daughters of "Rodulphum" and his wife "Erembergam...natam in quadam villa Calcini territorii...Cavilla" married "Osberno de Crepon de qua natus est Willelmus filius Osberni". "Willelmus et frater eius Osbernus" donated "terram...Herchembaldus vicecomes et Tuoldus, comitissæ Gunnoris camerarius" and revenue from land received by "Croco et Erchembaldus filii eiusdem Erchembaldi vicecomitis" to the abbey of Sainte-Trinité at Rouen, with the consent of "matre eorum Emma", for the soul of "patris sui Osberni cognomento Pacifici", by charter dated to [1035/60], signed by "...Godeboldi, Daneboldi, Ansfredi filii Osberni, Gisleberti filii Turgisii...". "Osberni frater eius [Willelmi]" witnessed a charter dated 1038 or after. After her husband died, she became abbess of St Amand at Rouen. m **OSBERN** de Crepon, son of **HERFAST** & his wife --- (-murdered [1038/42]).

iii) daughter . Guillaume of Jumièges records that another daughter of "Rodulphum" and his wife "Erembergam...natam in quadam villa Calcini territorii...Cavilla" married "Richardus de Bello-fago" by whom she had "Robertum qui ei successit et filias plures, quarum una iuncta est Hugoni de Monte-forti matrimonio". m **RICHARD** de Beaufour, son of ---. Richard & his wife had [four or more] children:

(a) **ROBERT** de Beaufour . Guillaume of Jumièges records that another daughter of "Rodulphum" and his wife "Erembergam...natam in quadam villa Calcini territorii...Cavilla" married "Richardus de Bello-fago" by whom she had "Robertum qui ei successit et filias plures, quarum una iuncta est Hugoni de Monte-forti matrimonio". Guillaume of Jumièges records that "Robertus...de Bellofago" towards the end of his life became a monk at Bec, where "filii eius Richardus et

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Willelmus" also entered religion. m ---. The name of Robert's wife is not known. Robert & his wife had two children:

- (1) RICHARD de Beaufour . "Robertus...de Bellofago" towards the end of his life became a monk at Bec, where "filii eius Richardus et Willelmus" also entered religion.
  - (2) GUILLAUME de Beaufour . "Robertus...de Bellofago" towards the end of his life became a monk at Bec, where "filii eius Richardus et Willelmus" also entered religion.
- (b) daughter . Guillaume of Jumièges records that another daughter of "Rodulphum" and his wife "Erembergam...natam in quadam villa Calcini territorii...Cavilla" married "Richardus de Bello-fago" by whom she had "Robertum qui ei successit et filias plures, quarum una iuncta est Hugoni de Monte-forti matrimonio". m as his first wife, HUGUES [II] de Montfort, son of HUGUES [I] de Montfort-sur-Risle & his wife --- (-1088 or after).
- (c) daughters . Guillaume of Jumièges records that another daughter of "Rodulphum" and his wife "Erembergam...natam in quadam villa Calcini territorii...Cavilla" married "Richardus de Bello-fago" by whom she had "Robertum qui ei successit et filias plures, quarum una iuncta est Hugoni de Monte-forti matrimonio". (Norman Nobility, Chapter 6).

•Name: Richard De  
Beaufour •Sex: M

•Note:

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Keats-Rohan, K.S.B., Domesday People, A Prosopography of Persons Occurring in English Documents 1066-1166. Vol I: Domesday Book. Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk: Boydell Press, 1999. NYPL ARF 03-4178 vol 1. Corrections in Volume II (Domesday Descendants) pp 4-5. Further corrections at <http://users.ox.ac.uk/~prosop/domesday-people-corrigenda.pdf>

Schwenicke, Detlev, ed., Europäische Stammtafeln: Stammtafeln zur Geschichte der europäischen Staaten, New Series. III.4 (#601-#820): Das Feudale Frankreich und sein Einfluss auf die Welt des Mittelalters. Marburg: Verlag von J. A. Stargardt, 1989.

Searle, Eleanor Predatory kinship and the creation of Norman power, 840-1066. Berkeley: University of California Press, c1988. NYPL JFE 88-2496.

•Note:

RESEARCH NOTES:

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

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

Marriage 1 (Dau)

•Married: •Note:

Sources for this Information:

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

The above is a well researched study of Richard de Beaufou and descendants. It can be followed for four generations beginning here: <http://wc.rootsweb.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=wtm2&id=I35802>

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

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

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

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occurs also in Berks and Dorset. Ralph was sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk, temp. Henry I., whose daughter and heir, Agnes, married Hubert de Rye, who was living 1146. Agatha, eldest daughter and coheir of Fulke de Beaufoy, married, at the end of the twelfth century, Robert Aguillon, whose eldest daughter and coheir married Robert de Cokefield. To both these families are assigned a fleur de lis for a coat of arms ; and to Beaufelde, gules a fleur de lis ermine. Assuming this latter to be synony mous with Beaufoy, it is pretty clear that this armorial de vice was inherited by Cokefield from Aguillon, and by Aguillon from Beaufoy. Here then would be strong presumption of the 1 Another William de Beaufoy was Chaplain and Chancellor to William I., and also Bishop of Thetford or Norwich, and died circa 1091. From the period of death, this might seem to be brother of Ralph Fitz-Walter alias Beaufoy ; but if this family and Auberville were identical, as supposed (vide post), this could not be. Ralph Fitz-Walter was probably lord of Beaufoy by marriage, as, according to Du Chesne, his son and heir, Richard " seigneur de Beaufoy " makes a charter, a.d. 1081, in the lifetime of his father, but probably after his mother's death. If so, the bishop might have been uncle of Richard's mother. Unfortunately the accounts of the early Norman Beaufoyes are confused and contradictory. The English translator of Ordericus Vitalis, in a note, vol. iv. p. 134, says, " that Richard Beaufou, Bishop of Avranches, in 1134, is supposed to be grandson of Richard Beaufou, of Beaufou, in Cal vados, who married Emma, daughter of Ralph Earl of Ivry, and had by her two sons, Robert and Humphrey." The account in the Dictionary of Dubois (from William of Juraieges), is at variance with this, in giving (certainly incorrectly) Emma of Bayeux as wife to Richard, living 1081. Otherwise it may be substantially correct, it being there stated that Ralph was sire of Beaufoy, 1066 ; Richard, his son and heir, 1081, who had three daughters and three sons - Richard, the bishop ; William, the second, a knight, in the service of William Rufus ; and Robert, the eldest, who, with his two sons, William and Richard, became monks of Bee, leaving his daughter Emma heiress of Beaufou, who married Robert Baynel, who took the name and arms of Beaufoy, and whose family, in the thirteenth century, ended in coheireesses." (Ellis, Hurstpierpoint: its Lords and Families, 1866, p.24 - Available Google Books).

Further attempts to link Richard de Beaufour with others include:

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

Research has found that, "Herluin de Bec is the son of Achard and Heloise de Guines. Antiquaries often give Heloise as the daughter of Sigfried de Guines, but this is incorrect. Heloise is the daughter of Raoul de Guines, who controlled Guines and married an heiress of St. Pol. Achard was also known by the equivalent names Ansgot or Crespin de Bec. Achard is a brother to Turoid and Turquetil de Neufmarche, which is why the family of Herluin figures so prominently in the history of families such as de Ferrars and de Heriz. I equate John "Monoculus" with John de Heriz of "Heres curia," or Hericourt near St. Pol. John is indeed the brother of Serlo de Burgh as proposed by certain antiquaries. Herluin de Bec was also known as de Conteville and de Tonsburgh, or simply de Burgh. Robert de Heriz, Serlo de Burgh and their children alternate as the Sheriffs of Nottingham/ Derby, a hereditary position in those early post-Conquest years. However, I believe that the holding of Hericourt and the name de Heriz passes from the descendents of Herluin de Bec to the descendents of Gerold de Roumare, a son of Walter "Giffard." This happens about the same time that Beaufou apparently passes from Richard fitz Herluin to Ralph fitz Gerold. This is a matter I am presently attempting to understand. <http://groups.yahoo.com/group/crispincousins/message/3396>. It should be noted that the sons of Robert de Beaufou became associated with a religious life at Bec in their latter years.

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

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

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Notes for Basilia (Mahaut) d'Ivry et Bayeux:  
See entry for husband Richard de Beaufou.

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

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

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

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

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

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

2. i. ROBERT<sup>2</sup> DE BEAUFOU was born about 1020 in Bellofago (Beaufour), Pont-l'Eveque, Calvados, Normandie, France.
- ii. WILLIAM DE BEAUFOU was born about 1025 in Bellofago (Beaufour), Pont-l'Eveque, Calvados, Normandie, France. He died in 1091 in pr. Thetford, Norfolk, England.

Notes for William de Beaufou:

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

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

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

At the time of the Domesday book, William de Beaufour, Bishop of Thetford, was

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tenent in chief of 251 manors in Norfolk and Suffolk.

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

3. iii. ALICE DE BEAUFOU was born about 1035 in Bellofago (Beaufour), Pont-l'Eveque, Calvados, Normandie, France. She married HUGH II DE MONTFORT-SUR-RISLE BARON DE HAUGHLEY. He died after 1088.
4. iv. RALPH DE BEAUFOU was born about 1040 in Bellofago (Beaufour), Pont-l'Eveque, Calvados, Normandie, France. He died about 1101 in pr. Hockering, Norfolk, England. He married AGNES DE TOSNY. She was born about 1075 in pr. Belvoir, Leistershire, England. She died after 29 Sep 1130.
- v. HUMPHREY DE BEAUFOU was born about 1027 in Bellofago (Beaufour), Pont-l'Eveque, Calvados, Normandie, France.

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### Generation 2

2. **ROBERT<sup>2</sup> DE BEAUFOU** (Richard<sup>1</sup>) was born about 1020 in Bellofago (Beaufour), Pont-l'Eveque, Calvados, Normandie, France.

Notes for Robert de Beaufou:

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

Robert de Beaufou had the following children:

- i. RICHARD<sup>3</sup> DE BEAUFOU.
  - ii. WILLIAM DE BEAUFOU.
3. **ALICE<sup>2</sup> DE BEAUFOU** (Richard<sup>1</sup>) was born about 1035 in Bellofago (Beaufour), Pont-l'Eveque, Calvados, Normandie, France. She married **HUGH II DE MONTFORT-SUR-RISLE BARON DE HAUGHLEY**. He died after 1088.

Notes for Alice de Beaufou:

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

The couple had 9 children. See:

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

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

- i. ALICE<sup>3</sup> DE MONTFORT-SUR-RISLE. She married GILBERT VAN GHENT LORD FOLKINGHAM.

Notes for Alice de Montfort-sur-Risle:

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

4. **RALPH<sup>2</sup> DE BEAUFOU** (Richard<sup>1</sup>) was born about 1040 in Bellofago (Beaufour), Pont-l'Eveque, Calvados, Normandie, France. He died about 1101 in pr. Hockering, Norfolk, England. He married **AGNES DE TOSNY**. She was born about 1075 in pr. Belvoir, Leistershire, England. She died after 29

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Sep 1130.

Notes for Ralph de Beaufo:

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

### A. Arrived with William the Conqueror

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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### B. Residence in England

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

Hockering

Hundred: Mitford

County: Norfolk

Total population: 47.5 households (very large).

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

Taxable units: Taxable value 6.5 geld units.

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

Households: 3 villagers. 23 smallholders. 4 slaves. 7 freemen. 10.5 free men. Ploughland: 5 lord's plough teams. 5 men's plough teams.

Other resources: Meadow 15 acres. Woodland 200 pigs. 1.5 mill. Livestock in 1066: 9 cattle. 80 sheep.

Livestock in 1086: 9 cattle. 33 pigs. 113

sheep. Lord in 1066: Sigar of Hockering.

Lord in 1086: Ralph of Beaufour. Tenant-in-chief in 1086: Ralph of Beaufour.

Phillimore reference: 20,14 <http://domesdaymap.co.uk/place/TG0713/hockering/>

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

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

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

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

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sources), good evidence of multi-generational inheritance in the Beaufour family from the patriarch Richard has surfaced.

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

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

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

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

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



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"Gulielmus de Belfay and Robertus frater ejus," to a charter of Robert de Belesme, son of Roger Earl of Shrewsbury, ad. 1092." (Ellis, *Hurstpierpoint: Its Lords and Families, Ancient and Modern*, 1886, p.24-25, Google Books).

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

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

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

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

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abbas et W. de Albini interesse possint. Green (1990) 61 repeated this error by dating Aldwin's abbacy only to 1091-1102, overlooking his subsequent return to this office." (p.66-67)

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

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

### Notes for Agnes de Tosny:

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

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

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

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

Agnes occurs in the 1129/30 Pipe Roll (p. 93) charged with a debt of 35 silver marks because her

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## Generation 2 (con't)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A summary biography includes the following, "Robert de Tosny had two other daughters, of whom the youngest was Agnes. She confirmed her father's grant of land at Aslackby, Lincolnshire, to Belvoir priory as being part of her marriage portion on her first marriage to Ralph de Beaufour of Hockering (fl. 1086/1100).[8] Widowed in the early twelfth century, she married secondly Hubert I de Ryes, castellan of Norwich, to whom the tenancy-in-chief of Hockering was given by Henry I.

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She occurs in the 1129/30 Pipe Roll (p. 93) charged with a debt of 35 silver marks because her son was with the count of Flanders. At a similar date she attested the charter which William de Albin pincerna gave for Wymondham priory on the day his wife Matilda Bigod, Agnes's niece, died. Agnes follows her sister Adelisa Bigod in the witness list, where she was accompanied by her daughter Almud and a niece or granddaughter (nepta) Muriel.[9] Her dower lands at Aslackby and at Seaton, Northamptonshire (then in Rutland), were held in 1166 by her son or grandson Ralph de Beaufour from her grandson Hubert II de Ryes.[10] "

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

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

- i. RICHARD<sup>3</sup> DE BEAUFOU was born about 1085. He died on 25 Apr 1143 in pr. Avranches, Normandy, France.

Notes for Richard de Beaufou:

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

"ALDBY, or ALDEBURGH.

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

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

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

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100 sheep, also common of pasture, a carucate of land with 6 socmen, 6 lancheches, (fn. 3) and 40s. rent in Thurketeliart, on the petition of Henry de Rye, son and heir of Hubert and Agnes;- witnesses, William de Tancardiville, Richard Basset; dated at London.

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

"ORMESBY

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

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

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

ARCHDEACONS OF NORWICH DIOCESE:

"Geoffrey

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

Alfred

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

Osbern

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

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## Generation 2 (con't)

Walter

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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## Generation 2 (con't)

(1131-1149), Fraternus, abbot of Saint-Ouen de Rouen (after 12 June 1141 x before 1 Aug. 1142-1157), Rodulf, abbot of La Croix-Saint-Leufroy (before 1143-after 1158), and three archdeacons, two of whom, Fulbert III (c. 1124-c. 1158) and Giles (1138-1170), were attached to the church of Rouen, while the third could either be Hugh de Fréuville, archdeacon of Rouen (c. 1138-c. 1158), or Hugh de Lingèvres, archdeacon of Avranches (1142) [59]. Based on these dates, the charter was probably produced in around 1142, and certainly no later than 25 April 1143 (de Beaufou's death). If it was issued at this time, it was undoubtedly related to the increasing influence of Geoffrey of Anjou in the duchy. On 6 April 1141 he had seized Lisieux from its bishop, and by 1142 he had captured both Avranches and Coutances [60]. According to John of Marmoutier, the count of Anjou was met by Richard de Beaufou as he approached the city, and the two men walked to the cathedral and then the castle, where the bishop officially surrendered the city [61]. Aware that such a dramatic shift in the politics of the duchy could have ramifications for the cathedral's possessions, the chapter had perhaps petitioned the archbishop of Rouen, who still seems to have been supporting King Stephen as late as 1143, for a second confirmation [62]. The first had not made any provisions for those who would violate the terms of the deanship, but the second expressly threatened anathema for such actions, a warning perhaps implicitly intended for the new master of Avranches. Indeed, the cathedral was not the only religious institution in the region to seek the archbishop's protection following the Angevin occupation of the Avranchin [63]. The gathering of men who witnessed the charter probably occurred in Rouen. It was one of the last cities not under Angevin control at this time, and was home to eight of the twelve witnesses. Moreover, we know that Arnulf, bishop of Lisieux, was in Rouen in 1142 conducting diocesan business [64], although he had not yet been recognised by Geoffrey of Anjou [65].

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

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

Notes for Gilbert de Beaufou:

"PREBENDARIES OF  
HORTON PREBEND

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

Preb. prob. in existence by c. 1150 (Psalter list). Preb. annexed to bpric. 11 Apr. 1219, in place of Major Pars Altaris, list 41 (Sar. Chs. pp. 85-6, 95). Released, in



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### Generation 2 (con't)

place of Potterne, papal conf. 11 May 1255 (RSO I 196-7; list 47).

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

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

Valuations

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

#### PREBENDARIES

Gilbert de Bellofago

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

Robert de Bellofago (fn. 1)

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

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

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### Generation 3

5. **RALPH<sup>3</sup> DE BEAUFOU** (Ralph<sup>2</sup>, Richard<sup>1</sup>) was born about 1090 in pr. Hockering, Norfolk, England. He died after 1154 in pr. South Creake, Norfolk, England. He married Unknown before 1100.

Notes for Ralph de Beaufour:

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

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

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### Generation 3 (con't)

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

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

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

The lands of William de Beaufou, the Bishop of Thetford, included about 250 manors at the time of the Domesday Book. When William died in 1091, these properties appear to have either reverted to the King or were granted to the Church. Since Ralph de Beaufou who married Agnes de Tosny was likely the brother of William, it appears that in the time of Henry I, he was given some of the

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### Generation 3 (con't)

manors of his great uncle or other relatives. South Creake was the property of Hugh de Montfort at the time of the Domesday Book. It reverted to the King, and in the time of King Henry I was given to Ralph de Beufou to become his principal residence - close to the principal manors of his half brother, Henry de Rye (in Hockering and Swanton-Morley).

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

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

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

"SEATON

Manors

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

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

Ralf de Beaufoy died before 11 July 1248, when the king took the homage of his son and heir Ralf for all his lands and tenements. (fn. 16) In 1251 the younger Ralf was heavily in debt to the Jews, (fn. 17) and in 1277 he was superseded in the office of a coroner for Rutland and verderer for the forest of Rutland, (fn. 18) the latter office being afterwards held by Geoffrey de Beaufoy, his heir. (fn. 19) Geoffrey died in 1292, leaving a widow Amice; (fn. 20) he was succeeded by John de Beaufoy, who held a quarter of a fee in Seaton in 1305 (fn. 21) and in 1309 granted South Creake (co. Norf.) to Peter de Croft and his wife Amice (widow of Geoffrey) for their lives. (fn. 22) In the same year he received protection for three years as he was going beyond seas, and had letters nominating Richard de Beaufoy and Richard de Walesden his attorneys. (fn. 23) He had returned in 1313, when he settled a messuage and lands in Seaton on himself, Elizabeth his wife, and his heirs. (fn. 24) He was knight of the shire in 1328 (fn. 25) and died about 1343, (fn. 26) leaving a son William, against whom John of Evesham and Alice his wife, widow of John, claimed one-third of the manor of Seaton, as dower of Alice, in 1346. William, however, claimed that two-thirds of the manor had been settled on him and his wife Alice, and that the remaining third was held by Roger de Beaufoy. (fn. 27) Judgment is not recorded, but no doubt William had strong reasons to resist the diminution of his estate; for shortly afterwards he was pardoned the levy of 40s. for an archer,

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### Generation 3

**(con't)** on account of his 'urgent necessity.' (fn. 28)"

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

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

Advowson

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

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

STABERD

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

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

Ralph de Beaufoe and Unknown had the following children:

- i. RALPH<sup>4</sup> DE BEAUFOU was born about 1120. He died in 1179 in pr. South Creake, Norfolk, England.

Notes for Ralph de Beaufoe:

There is no indication that Ralph married. As the notes to his brothers Thomas and Fulk, and the latter's daughter Emma show, his death seems to have initiated a succession battle between Emma, her husband Gilbert de Norfolk, and the others in the family - creating a vast store of paperwork which is a treasure trove for genealogists.

What follows is from Keats-Rohan:

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### Generation 3 (con't)

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

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

In the Thurgarton Cartulary we find:

"Ralph de Beaufou, a protege of Henry I, received the manor of Lowdham / Gunthorp, from whom Thurgarton priory had received the church of Lowdham and a mill in the same manor. The manor passed to his eventual heiress Emma de Beaufou. She had no direct male heirs and had to agree with Henry III ..... " (p.xxxv). "Ralph de Beaufou died in 1179" (p.282), and "by the late twelfth century had passed to Ralph's niece, Emma de Beaufou. Ralph de Beaufou was described as having died without an heir, and in 1196 that 10 marks fine of 1179 was still owing" (p.283).  
Trevor Foulds, 'The Thurgarton Cartulary', 1994.

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

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### Generation 4

6. FULK<sup>4</sup> DE BEAUFOU (Ralph<sup>3</sup>, Ralph<sup>2</sup>, Richard<sup>1</sup>) was born about 1130 in pr. South Creak, Norfolk, England. He died before 1181 in pr. Flitcham, Norfolk, England.

Notes for Fulk de Beaufou:

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

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

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### Generation 4 (con't)

Norfolk being read as Thatcham. See: <http://www.celtic-casimir.com/webtree/17/32413.htm>

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

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

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

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

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

\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_ | III Emma. Agatha. Johanna. Margeria.  
\_\_\_\_\_ | \_ | III Rob'tus de Aguillon Joh'nes de Rob'tus de Scales fil' ejus et her'. Ingeldesto fil'  
ejus | fil' et her' ejus. et her'. | | \_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_ | III III

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### Generation 4 (con't)

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

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

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

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

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

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

"Of Robert Aguilon to his father William Aguilon, that eminent genealogist, Dugdale, writes as follows :  
" To this William succeeded another William, who, in 42 Hen. III., received command to attend the King on Monday next preceding the feast of St. John Baptist, well fitted with horse and arms, to restrain the incursions of the Weleh," citing " Claus. 42 Hen. III. in dorso, m. 11." This entry is found on Rot. Claus. 44 Hen. III. m. 11, in dorso, and regards Robert Aguilon, who held his manor of Watton-at-Stone by this service ; nor is the error corrected, where other records are cited,

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but every act of Robert is ascribed to a second William Aguilon, and even the inquisition post mortem upon Robert Aguilon is ascribed to this imaginary Baron. In like manner, in his biography of his father, the same writer, after copying Matthew Paris, adds, " Whereupon the King caused all his lands to be seized and given to Simon de Campo-Remigio, quoting Claus. 17 Joh. m. 6. 5. On membrane 6 the name of Aguilon does not occur, but on membrane 5 we read, " Mandatum est Vicecomitibus Norfoleie et Suffoleie . et Essexie,' quod facient habere Simoni de Campo Remigii totam terram que fuit Roberti Aguillon cum pertinentiis in balliva sua, quam dominus Rex ei concessit. Apud Storteford xxx die Marcii." This entry has reference to a Robert Aguillon, son of William Aguillon, who had married Agatha, one of the daughters and coheiresses of Fulk de Beaufou, Lord of Hokewold and East Herling, com. Norfolk, and of Debenham in Suffolk, and of Borley in Essex. His heirs were four daughters. Agatha, Isabella, Johanna, and Margeria, of whom Adam de Kokefield, Lucas de Poynings, Ralph Fitz Bernard, and Andrew de Sakevill, were respectively the heirs, as appears by a pleading of " Quare Impedit,' for the advowson of the church of Hokewold, of Hillary Term, 7 Edw. III. 1334." (De Antiquis Legibus Liber: Cronica Maiorum Et Vicecomitum Londoniarum Et Quedam, Gue Contingebant Temporibus Illis Ab Anno Mclxxviii an Annum Mclxxiv - [http://archive.org/stream/antiquislegibus00camduoft/antiquislegibus00camduoft\\_djvu.txt](http://archive.org/stream/antiquislegibus00camduoft/antiquislegibus00camduoft_djvu.txt))

Blomefield:

FLITCHAM,

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

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

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

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

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

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



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### Generation 4 (con't)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Continuing:

"Snoring-Manor.

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

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

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

Damietta, in her widowhood, gave to the prior, &c. of Walsingham, in Norfolk, 30 acres of land, with half a foldcourse in this town; and her aunt Emma gave 2 acres of land, 28d. rent per ann. which Thomas Avenel was to pay her for lands she granted him on his marriage. This went by the name of Snoring manor in the reign of Edward IV. and on the dissolution of Walsingham priory, was granted, June 19, ao. 6 Edward VI. to Thomas (Thurleby) Bishop of Norwich, and his successors, and so continues.

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

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

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## Generation 4 (con't)

"HOCKWOLD

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

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

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

Emma, who gave her share to her sister Agatha.

Agatha, married to Sir Robert Aguillon.

Joan, to Thomas de Ingaldesthorp. And

Margery, to Robert Scales.

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

Agatha, who married Sir Adam de Cockfield.

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

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

And Joan, to Ralph Fitz-Bernard, Knt.

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

[pedigree in chart form]

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

**DKF's Interpretation:** It appears that the study of sources such as Blomefield provides very specific data that, generation by generation, clearly specifies that Fulk is the great grandson of Ralph de Beaufou. The only Ralph de Beaufou documented in England at this time was the individual who came over with the Conqueror, and married Agnes de Tosny. Due to the litigation between Fulk's daughter Emma (who married Gilbert of Norfolk), and her uncle Ralph de Beaufou, the latter was required to prove his title to the lands claimed by both - meaning that he had to show his line of descent back to the original owner of the South Creake manor property, who obtained it from King Henry I. In so doing, this gives the required descent of all from the "original Ralph".

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

Fulk de Beaufou had the following children:

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#### Generation 4 (con't)

- i. EMMA<sup>5</sup> DE BEAUFOE was born about 1165 in pr. Flitcham, Norfolk, England. She died in 1255 in Flitcham, Norfolk, England. She married GILBERT LORD BEESTON DE NORFOLK. He was born in 1170 in Beeston, Norfolk, England. He died in 1207 in Flitcham, Norfolk, England.

Notes for Emma De Beaufoe:

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

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

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

NOTTINGHAM: LOUDHAM, LUDHAM, GUNTHORP

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

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

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

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

"The jury, liR. 2. found that Baldwin Frevill, knight, died feized of this manor, and left Baldwin his fon and heir; from thefe Frevills it delcended to the family of Willoughby

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## Generation 4 (con't)

of Woilaton, according to the genealogy in that place. (p.27)

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

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

"EUSTACE DE LOUDHAM

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

<http://archiver.rootsweb.ancestry.com/th/read/GEN-MEDIEVAL/2007-07/1183711745>

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

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

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

Grant FLT 2/737 1216-1272

Contents:

"Grant from Emma de Bellofago to the Church of St. Stephen of Flyccham [Flitcham], with his suit and messuage with croft, with other lands situate at Caskeshil, Seshefordegate, Depectimorle, Redelondys, Crakemerehyl, Grenegate, Herneshyl. Witn: John de Merlay, William de Kanghaiam, Osbert de Mundeford, John de Moine, Adam de Itringham, Roger Luval, Ralph de Causton, John Hereward, and others. (? Temp. Henry III). 14th Cent. Copy." Flitcham Estate Manuscripts.

<http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/a2a/records.aspx?cat=153-flt&cid=-1#-1>

Furthermore:

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

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church is situated on the land that she holds as dower. Since, however, she is not able to say that she was specifically endowed with the advowson her dower is limited to a third part of the manor-exclusive of the advowson-and so she loses her case (2)."

(2) Bracton's Note-Book, pl. 380, [AD 1230]

<http://archive.org/details/cu31924021758440>

"MIDDLETON

Blackburgh Priory

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

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

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

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

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

Notes for Margery De Beaufoe: "MIDDLETON

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

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

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8. iv. JOAN DE BEAUFOU was born about 1171 in pr. Flitcham, Norfolk, England. She died before 07 May 1243 in pr. Castle Rising, Norfolk, England. She married SIR THOMAS DE INGALDESTHORP. He was born about 1170 in pr. Ingoldisthorpe, Norfolk, England. He died in 1228 in pr. Raynham, Norfolk, England.
7. **THOMAS<sup>4</sup> DE BEAUFOU** (Ralph<sup>3</sup>, Ralph<sup>2</sup>, Richard<sup>1</sup>) was born about 1140 in pr. South Creake, Norfolk, England. He died in 1184 in pr. South Creake, Norfolk, England. He married **ALICE DE OIRI**. She was born about 1160.

Notes for Thomas de Beaufo:

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

Blomefield:

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

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

Beaufoe's Manor.

It remained in the Crown till King Henry I [1100-1135] granted it to Ralph de Beaufoe, to be held by the service of half a knight's fee; in the 5th of King Stephen [1140], Ralph de Beaufoe had a pardon for 10s. Dane's gelt, and in the said year, Agnes de Beaufoe accounted for 35 marks of silver, her son being then with the Earl of Flanders; and in the first of King John [1199], Gilbert de Norfolk had a patent (for 100 marks and a palfrey given to the King) to enjoy the inheritance of Emme de Bellofago, or Beaufoe, his wife, niece of Ralph de Beaufoe, and in the 7th of that King [1206], she had a charter for her own inheritance here, &c. and her dower of the estate which belonged to Gilbert de Norfolk, her husband, deceased, with a proviso that she should not marry without the King's license. About this time there appears to have been a contest between the said Emme, and Ralph de Beaufoe, a descendant of the aforesaid Ralph, who in the 1st of King John [1199] gave a mark to have an assise of D' Ancestor, for half a knight's fee in this town and Burnham, against Gilbert de Norfolk and Emme his wife, and was probably son of Thomas de Beaufoe, who confirmed the grant of his brother Ralph, of the church of South Creak, to Castleacre priory, in the 27th of Henry II [1181]. This Thomas came to the estate of Ralph his brother, in the 28th of the said King [1182], and paid then a fine of 100 marks.

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

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

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### Generation 4 (con't)

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

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

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

NOTE:

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

"WEST-HERLING,

Which is so called to distinguish it from the other Herlings; herewere several manors, of all which in their order. At the survey (fn. 1) the manor was a berewic belonging to Kennighall manor, with which it was held by the Confessor and Conqueror, and was granted as a member of it to the Albanys, who, in King Henry the First's time, infeoffed it in the Angervilles, a family sir named from a place in Normandy, (fn. 2) where they were lords; it was to be held at half a fee of the manor of Kenninghall, as of the castle of Bokenham. In King Henry the Second's time,

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

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

"Beaufo's Manor

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### Generation 4 (con't)

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

From: 'Hundred of Giltcross: West-Herling', An Essay towards a Topographical History of the County of Norfolk: volume 1 (1805), pp. 297-312. URL: [http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=77118&strquery=%22Nicholas de Bellofago%22](http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=77118&strquery=%22Nicholas+de+Bellofago%22); Date accessed: 10 February 2013.

Notes for Alice de Oiri:

Pipe Roll 1185:

NORHAMTON'SIRE. p.25

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

3 This sentence is underlined, probably for deletion.

4 This lady will recur in two other entries, from which we learn that Nigel Fitz Alexander was her uncle. Ashley, like the adjacent Weston and Sutton above is in Corby Hundred. In ' the Northamptonshire Survey ' Ralf de Beaufo (Bella Fago) is entered as holding there of the fee of Belvoir, and this place is probably the " Assele in Roteland " (sic), where he was stated to hold two knight's fees of Hubert de Rye in 1166 (Red Book, p. 401). Under Henry III, Emma, widow of Guy de Waterville, held half a fee there (Testa, p. 26) and in 1285 Guy de Water ville was its holder (Feudal Aids, iv, 37). The two knights named in the entry may represent the two holdings of Robert de Todenis under-tenants here in Domesday.

RUTLAND p.45

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

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

This entry, together with that at the close of the Norfolk portion, proves that the young widow of Thomas de Beaufou was a daughter of Waleran de Oiri by a sister of Nigel Fitz Alexander (wrongly



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### Generation 4 (con't)

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

NORFOLK p.57, 58

HUNDREDUM DE GALEHO.

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

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

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

can it be traced. Nevertheless, it duly appears as 'Suthcrek,' a half fee held by Emma de 'Beafo,' under Henry III (Testa, p. 282) and as half a fee in 'Suthcrek' held in capite by the 'heredes de Bella Fago' in 1302 (Feudal Aids, in, 405)."

2 This was Alice, the young widow of Thomas 'de Bella Fago,' on whom see pp. 25, 45 above."  
[http://booksnow2.scholarsportal.info/ebooks/oqa2/42/piperollssociety35pipeuoft/piperollssociety35pipeuoft\\_djvu.txt](http://booksnow2.scholarsportal.info/ebooks/oqa2/42/piperollssociety35pipeuoft/piperollssociety35pipeuoft_djvu.txt)

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

- i. RALPH<sup>5</sup> DE BEAUFOU was born in 1182 in pr. South Creake, Norfolk, England.

Notes for Ralph de Beaufou:

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

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### Generation 5

8. **JOAN<sup>5</sup> DE BEAUFOU** (Fulk<sup>4</sup>, Ralph<sup>3</sup>, Ralph<sup>2</sup>, Richard<sup>1</sup>) was born about 1171 in pr. Flitcham, Norfolk, England. She died before 07 May 1243 in pr. Castle Rising, Norfolk, England. She married **SIR THOMAS DE INGALDESTHORP**. He was born about 1170 in pr. Ingoldisthorpe, Norfolk, England. He died in 1228 in pr. Raynham, Norfolk, England.

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## Generation 5 (con't)

Notes for Joan de Beaufou:

See the entry for Thomas de Ingaldesthorp.

Notes for Sir Thomas de Ingaldesthorp:

Son and heir.

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

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

"List of Coat Armour used in Norfolk 32

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

<http://www.folsom->

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

Also, "**150** inglethorpe norf

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

The present author (DKF) independently came to the same conclusion about each generation of this family as found in "The Sorley Pedigrees, p.24" (see Amazon Books, or summary in <http://www.penrose.org/getperson.php?personID=153818&tree=penrose>). Both authors place Joan de Beaufou as the wife of the same Thomas de Ingaldesthorpe (d. 1251). The present author's only hesitation is on the Sir Thomas de Ingaldesthorpe (abt. 1236 to abt. 1272) who married Ela generation. After a close examination of all the documentation, it appears that this individual may be a phantom, combining the father Sir Thomas d. 1251 with the son Thomas d. 1193 who was the bishop of Rochester. This one generation is the one "fuzzy spot" in this pedigree. At any rate this does not change the primary lineage between the Ingaldesthorpe, Mundeford and Beaufou families.

Blomefield: RAINEHAM [Raynham]

Inglethorp's Manor

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

**Alan de Ingaldesthorp, or Yggulvesthorp, (as he is wrote,) was the son of Robert, and**

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### Generation 5 (con't)

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

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

About this time, as I take it, or rather sooner, this family had an interest in, and seems to be seized of, this lordship.-Richard, son of William de Ingaldesthorp, by the advice and consent of Maud his wife, granted by deed sans date, to the priory of Normansbergh, in Reineham, two pieces of marsh land, one lying in Branches furlong, between the marsh of Thomas, son of Richard, son of William, and the marsh of Jeff de Reinham, and the homage, and service of William, son of Ralph de Gateley, for the tenement which he held of him, with the appurtenances, with one capon per ann. Witnesses, Alan son of John, Jeff. de Reinham, Bartholomew, son of William, John Poor, &c. (fn. 3) It is probable this Richard might marry one of the daughters and coheirs of Jeffrey de Lisewis, (fn. 4) or of his son William. William de Lisewis (of whom I shall afterwards treat) was the founder of the priory of Normansbergh, the name of his wife, and that of his son Geffrey's, was Maud; the Lisewises, father and son, appear to have held this manor, with that of Gateley, Islington, Clenchwarton, &c. under Hugh de Montfort, the moieties of all which came about this time to the Ingaldesthorps, and the Scales, who (as I conclude) might marry another sister and coheir. Richard grants this at the request of Maud his wife, who might have an affection for the abovementioned priory, as founded by her relations; and Richard, probably, dying without issue, left it to **Thomas de Ingaldesthorp, Knt. (son of Sir Thomas)** who by deed sans date, gave 27 acres of land, in Sharnburne, to the priory of Windham, as appears from the register of that house: and in the 12th of Henry III. a fine was levied between Thomas, son of Thomas de Ingaldesthorp, and Robert de Scales, querents, and Robert, prior of Acra, (whom Simon prior of Normansbergh, called to warrant,) of the advowson of the churches of Great and South Reinham, Ilsyngton, and a mediety of Wigenhale St. Peter's, before Hugh, abbot of St. Edmund's, Martin de Pateshall, archdeacon of Norfolk, Stephen de Segrave, &c. the King's justices, when the said Thomas and Robert gave to the priory of Normansbergh, in pure alms, 40s. rent per ann. out of the mill of South Reinham, with a clause, that if the mill shall fail, then to pay it out of other lands. About the same time Thomas de Ingaldesthorp, and Robert de Scales, held lands and tenements in Reinham, PuddingNorton, Helgeton, Ilsyngton, and Gately, in Norfolk, by the service of two knight's fees, and they held the same in the year 1233, when an aid was granted to the King, on the marriage of his sister Isabel, to the Emperor Frederick.

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

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

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## Generation 5 (con't)

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

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

**On the death of Sir John de Ingaldesthorp, in or about 1282, Thomas was found to be his son and heir, aged 22.** In the 13th of Edward II . he appears to be a knight and a commissioner for the banks and sewers of Marshland in Norfolk; in the 17th of that King, was lord of Wimbotsham, and **Beatrix was his wife** . In 1326, the jury find that it would not be to the King's loss if he granted license to Sir Thomas, to enfeof the manor of Reinham, which he held in capite, by the service of paying 2s. per ann. to the honour of Haghley, in Suffolk, and the rent of 6s. 8d. per ann. to Dover castle-ward, on John de Ingaldesthorp, his son and heir, and Joan his wife, and their heirs; and before this, in the 9th of the aforesaid King, he petitions, That whereas he held the moieties of this manor, and that of Ilsyngton, which hardly amounted to the value of 10 marks per ann. by the service of the moiety of a knight's fee, only of the honour of Hagheley, and not of the Crown immediately, and believing that he had held them of the Crown, had ignorantly done services in Scotland to the King's father, and to him, desires to be exempted from them; on which the King ordered his barons of the Exchequer to search Doomesday Book, and other records of the Exchequer for the truth, and accordingly to discharge him, or to continue the service. (fn. 6) He died in or about 1327. [**Sybill, who married John de Mundeford and in 1315 was given land in Hockwold by her father Sir Thomas de Ingadesthorpe**].

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

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

"By an inquisition taken at Thetford, June 8th, in 1637, he [Roger Townsend] was found to have died possessed of the following lordships, &c.-Ingaldesthorp manor, in East-Rainham; Scales, in South-Rainham, held of the King, in capite, by knight's service, of the manor or honour of Haughley in Suffolk;-Sherborn's, in West-Rainham, held of Ingaldesthorp's manor in soccage, and the rent of 3s. 4d. per ann. with the lordships of Hall's, Mourehouse, and Pain's, in Rainham, held as aforesaid; - Hayvile's manor in West-Rainham, held of the King, as of his castle of Norwich, in soccage;-Staple's manor in Rainham, held in soccage of the manor of Haviles, paying 2s. per ann.;-a capital messuage, called Le Upper-house, &c. in South-Rainham, and West-Rainham; -divers lands and tenements in Normansbergh, South Rainham, Willingham, and Tittleshale;-divers lands and a tenement, with 20 acres in Rainham, and Helloughton, lately belonging to Hempton priory, held in capite;-the rectories of Helloughton, West-Rudham,- - Kypton manor, held of the King, in capite;-messuages, lands, and tenements, in Wesenham, containing 107 acres, with

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## Generation 5 (con't)

Fineham's tenement; held in soccage of the manor of Wesenham, and paying 5s. per ann.- Helloughton, St. Faith's manor, and Helloughton manor, held of the King, in capite, by knight's service;- the manor of Pattlesly;-divers lands and tenements in Tofts, called Benson's, Odyham's, and Townsend's, held in soccage;-Stibberd manor, held in soccage of the manor of Fakenham, and paying 13s. 4d. per ann.-Paywell's manor in Ry borough, held of the manor of Sculthorpe, in free soccage;-St. Faith's manor in Ryborough Parva;-Stinton-hall manor in Salle;-two hundred acres of land, called Serbrigg's park, with a wood, &c. in Causton, held of Causton manor, in free soccage; the manors of Langham and Merston; the manor of Stewky, alias Stuky Tertevills, Irminglands and Carlew, Knights, &c. East-hall, alias East's tenements, held of the heirs of Simon de Penthorpe, with a moiety of the manors of Netherne and Stowes, &c. held of the King, in capite;-West-Rudham, St. Faith's manor;- East-Rudham manor, held of the King, in capite;-Buckenham's manor in Barwick, with the rectory of Barwick, held of the King, in capite;-Curson's, alias Thoresby's manor, held of the King in free soccage, as of the hundred of Smithden;-the site of the priory of Cokesford in Rudham, and divers lands and tenements, called the Demeans there, held of the King, in capite;-the manor of Easthall, in Stanhow;-Shernborn's manor in Stanhow.-Beaufoe's manor in South Creak;-a capital messuage, called Dainsdey's, alias Bolter's in North and South Creak;-a foldage, &c. for sheep, in West-Rudham, called the Great Grounds;-the manor of Barmere, and divers lands and tenements in Barmere, Barwick, and Bagthorp, held of the manors of Stanhow and Bagthorp, in free soccage;-the manors of Tilbury-hall, alias Tilbury-Mare, Clare, Nortofts, and Skeys, in Tilbury, Wivenhoe-park manor, with that of Much-Bentley in Essex, which came by the heiress of Horace Lord Vere.-The Lady Mary, his relict, married Mildmay Fane Earl of Westmoreland, by whom she had Vere Fane Earl of Westmoreland, and dying in 1673, was buried at Rainham, on the 22d of May." <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=78317>

### RISING:

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

In this family this lordship continued till the death of Hugh de Albiney on the 7th of May, 1243, in the 27th year of Henry III. who leaving no issue by Isabel his wife, daughter of William Earl Warren and Surry, his four sisters and coheirs divided his large inheritance between them. About that time the lady Isabel, relict of Earl Hugh, had an assignation of dower in these knights fees, held chiefly, if not wholly, of the honour of Arundel and Sussex; (fn. 5) viz. three knights fees held by John de Bulmer in Wotton; two held by Thomas de Grimston; two by Hugh de Verley; -half a fee by Hubert Hacun; -the fourth part of a fee by **Thomas de Ingaldesthorp**; three fees by Henry de Shelton; two by Giles de Wachesham; three, and a fourth part, by William de Brom; one by William Rusteng; one by Ralph de Ho: half a fee by Thomas de Hengham; six by Henry Tregoz; two by John le Fleming; three by William Aguillon; one by William de Dive; one by Peter de Hotot, and half a one by Walter de Chercot. And in the 28th of the said reign, she gave a fine to the King that she might marry to whom she thought proper, or pleased; and for a relief of lands late Joan de Beauchamp's, as one of her heirs.

From: 'Freebridge Hundred: Rising', An Essay towards a Topographical History of the County of Norfolk: volume 9 (1808), pp. 42-59. URL: <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=78504&strquery=Rising> Date accessed: 03 February 2013." <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=78504&strquery=Rising>

Blomefield: TILNEY

Prior of Lewes's Manor, or Kenwick's,

Was part of the capital lordship of that prior in West-Walton, and granted by the name of Kenwick, in Tilney, in the reign of King Richard I. with the consent of the abbot of Clugny, of Burgundy, in France, (to which abbey Lewes was a cell) to Alan, son of Robert de Snetsham, alias de Inglethorp, in fee farm, at 20 marks per ann. most of the demean lands belonging to it being exempted from tithe.

Thomas de Ingaldesthorp was lord in the 8th of King John, and in the 3d of Edward I. John de

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### Generation 5 (con't)

Ingaldesthorp was found to hold a knight's fee in this town, and Wigenhale, and had the assise of bread, beer, &c. he also held lands of the Bishop of Ely, and of William de Terrington, paying to them 31s. per ann. Thomas de Ingaldesthorp had a charter of free-warren in his lands here, at Snetesham, &c. in the 33d of that King, and Sir William de Ingaldesthorp died lord in the 46th of the said reign.

Sir Thomas de Ingaldesthorp founded a chapel, or oratory in this manor, for the ease of his family, and heirs; no tithe, or oblations belonged to it, and there was no institution or induction, as the jury found in the 1st of Richard II. but it was a false return.

On the death of Sir Edmund de Ingaldesthorp, the last heir male of this family, in the 35th of Henry VI. it passed (as may be seen in the manor of Bellase's, in Emneth) to the Nevills, Isabell, his daughter and heir, being married to John Nevill, a younger son of Richard Earl of Salisbury, created by King Edward IV. Lord Marquis Montacute." <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=78509>

Blomefield: INGALDESTHORPE

This lordship soon after this survey, came into the hands of the Earl Warren, and was held by the ancient family of Ingaldesthorp, who took their name from this town, of which family I shall treat at large in Reynham.

Robert de Ingaldesthorp held it of the Earl Warren, in the reign of King Stephen, also another in Snetesham of the Earl Warren, and on that account is sometimes (according to the custom of that age) wrote Robert de Snetesham.

In the 9th year of King John, a remarkable instance, relating to a murder of a person, offering itself, wherein one of the family of the Ingaldesthorps being concerned, I could not omit mentioning it in this place: (fn. 7)

John Chamberlain (Camerarius) then sued Herbert de Patesle, for the murder of Drugo Chamberlain, his brother, and by the King's license, the crime and punishment was thus compromised and agreed to:

Herbert was to travel to Jerusalem, there to serve God for the soul of Drugo who was slain, the space of 7 years, including the time of his going and returning, and if he returned into England before that time, he was to be punished as a convict; and Thomas de Ingaldesthorp, (whom I presume was an accessory,) was to find a monk of Norwich, Castleacre, or Binham, or a canon of Thetford, Cokesford or Walsingham, to pray for the soul of the said Drugo, and also to pay to his parents the sum of 40 marks.

Sir Thomas de Ingaldesthorp was lord in 1272, and Sir John de Ingaldesthorp.

Blomefield

HOCKWOLD

"Stewkey's Manor.

**Thomas de Ingaldesthorp, by deed dated 20th August 8th Edward II [1315]. gave to John de Mundeford, and Sibill his wife, his manor of Stewkey's in Wilton and Hockwold, being the fourth part of the said townships, with the advowson of the church of Hockwold.**

John de Ingaldesthorp of Ikeburgh, released in 21st Richard III. to Elizabeth, wife of Osbert de Mundeford, 10 marks yearly rent in the manor of Stewkey's; this was held in the same family, till Mary, daughter and heir of Osbert Mundeford, brought it to Sir William Tindale, from whom it passed (as I have already observed) to Paston, Heveningham, &c. and is now [1738] enjoyed by Cyrill Wiche, Esq.

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### Generation 5 (con't)

The tenths of this town, and Wilton, were 7l. 12s. 6d.

The temporalities of the Abbess of Elstowe were valued at 15s.

The Prioress and nuns of Thetford had a moor here and a fishery, which, on the Dissolution, came to John Eyr, Esq. who sold it, 38th Henry VIII. to Thomas Tindale, Esq. and so it became annexed to the lordship of this town. [Note: This was apparently the gift of Emma de Beaufou, sister of Joan, mother of the above Sybill].

From: 'Hundred of Grimeshou: Hockwold', An Essay towards a Topographical History of the County of Norfolk: volume 2 (1805), pp. 177-187. URL: <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=78050> Date accessed: 06 February 2013.  
<http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=78050>

#### WIMBOTSHAM

"Ingaldesthorp's Manor.

William Earl Warren had on the conquest, one carucate and an half of land, also one carucate and an half with 10 acres of meadow, valued at 40s. which 24 freemen held in the Confessor's time, by soccage, of the abbey of Ramsey, and constituted this manor here and in Downham. (fn. 7)

About the reign of Henry II. Baldwin appears to have an interest there, and payed one mark per ann. rent, for lands of Richard Balliol. In the 13th of Henry III. a fine was levied between Roger de Frevil and Hamon Lanvese, of one carucate of land here, conveyed to Roger; (fn. 8) after this, in the 41st of the said King [1267], **it appears to be in the family of Ingaldesthorp, Isabella, widow of Thomas de Ingaldesthorp, being then found to hold the fourth part of a fee of the Earl Warren. In the 11th of Edward I [1283]. John de Ingaldesthorp died seized of it, as did Sir Thomas de Ingaldesthorp, in the 1st of Edward III [1327]. and his widow Beatrix held it in the 20th of the said King; and in the 46th of Edward III.** Sir William de Ingaldesthorp died possessed of it, valued then at 10l. per ann. and in the 3d of Henry IV. it was held by the Lady Eleanor Ingaldesthorp.

Sir Edmund de Ingaldesthorp was by the last heir male of that family, who was lord, and on his death it came to Isabell his daughter and heir, who was married first to John Nevill Marquis Montacute, and after to Sir William Norris."

From: 'Clackclose Hundred and Half: Wimbotsham', An Essay towards a Topographical History of the County of Norfolk: volume 7, pp. 516-520. URL: <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=78388> Date accessed: 15 February 2013.

#### CLENCHWARTON

"The Ingaldesthorps held the other moiety of Montfort's manor, and a moiety of the advowson; in the 12th of Henry III. a fine was levied between Thomas son of Thomas de Ingaldesthorp, and Robert de Scales, petents, and William son of Alan of Clenchwarton, whom the abbot of Derham called to warrant, of the advowson of this church, granted to Thomas and Robert; in this family it continued, and on the death of Sir Edmund de Ingaldesthorp, in the 35th of Henry VI. it descended to Isabell his daughter, and sole heir, married to John Nevill, Marquis Montacute."

From: 'Freebridge Hundred and Half: Clenchwarton', An Essay towards a Topographical History of the County of Norfolk: volume 8, pp. 377-382. URL: <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=78481> Date accessed: 15 February 2013.

#### ISLINGTON:

"Ingaldesthorp's Manor.

John de Ingaldesthorp was lord in the 3d year of King Edward I. and in the 11th of that King, died

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### Generation 5 (con't)

seized of it, and several rents of assise. In the first year of King Edward III. Thomas de Ingaldesthorp held it by the 3d part of a fee, as of the honour of Hawley, and the service of 40d. per ann. to Dover castle.

On the inquisition after his death, in the 2d year of the said King, he is said to have held it in capite of the said honour, and it extended into Tilney, and Clenchwarton. In the 8th of that King, John, his son and heir, paid 33s. 4d. relief, for this manor."

From: 'Freebridge Hundred and Half: Islington', An Essay towards a Topographical History of the County of Norfolk: volume 8, pp. 468-476. URL: <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=78493> Date accessed: 16 February 2013.

#### SNETTISHAM

"Ingaldesthorp Manor.

This family was early enfeoffed of this by the Earl of Sussex, the capital lord. Robert de Ingaldesthorp, called also Robert de Snettisham, was lord of this manor in the reign of King Stephen.

Of this family a particular account may be seen in Reinham. Thomas de Ingaldesthorp, held in the 27th of Henry III. the fourth part of a fee of the Lady Isabel, dowager of Hugh Earl of Sussex; and John de Ingaldesthorp had the assise of bread and beer of his tenants, in the 3d of Edward I. and in the 33d of that King, Thomas de Ingaldesthorp had a charter of free warren here. Beatrix de Ingaldesthorp and her tenants, held in the 20th of Edward III. here, &c. the 4th part of a fee."

Earl Warren's Manor.

The greatest part of this fee was held by the Ingaldesthorp family, though several of the other lords abovementioned had also some part of it; John de Thorp had part in Henry the Third's time, which Henry de Titchwell held by the 4th part of a fee in Edward the Third's reign; afterwards William Oldney had an interest herein, in the 3d of Henry IV. as had John de Ingaldesthorp, and the heirs of William Sharnborn.

St. Mary's Church:

In the windows of the north isle, were the arms of Inglethorp, and of the Lord Valoins, argent, three pallets, wavy, gules; also Nevill Lord Montacute, Lord Howard, Lord Bardolf, Lord Stafford, Bishop Spencer of Norwich, Cromwell Lord Tatishall, Lord Fitzwalter, azure, alion, or leopard rampant, argent; Lord Montalt, Palgrave, Sharnborn, Shelton. On windows of the south isle, argent on three escotcheons, gules, as many lions rampant, or; ermin, a lion rampant gules."

Sir Thomas Ingaldesthorp, son of Sir Thomas, founded a chantry in the chapel of St. Thomas, for his father, mother, and brethren." It is not clear as to where (in which church) the chapel was located.

From: 'Smethdon Hundred: Snettisham Lordship', An Essay towards a Topographical History of the County of Norfolk: volume 10 (1809), pp. 370-381. URL: <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=78694> Date accessed: 16 February 2013.

#### EMNETH

"Bellasis, or Ingaldesthorp's Manor.

The ancient family of Ingaldethorpe held a manor here of the prior of Lewes, as heirs to the Burghs of Cambridgeshire: in the 16th of Edward I. Thomas son of John de Ingaldesthorp, settled the manor of Bellasis, in Enemeth, on Thomas Bishop of Rochester, for life, which Thomas was of the name and family; and in the 1st year of Edward III. Thomas de Ingaldesthorp was found to hold it of the prior in fee farm at 47s. 5d. rent; in this family it continued, and Sir Edmund de Ingaldesthorp



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### Generation 5 (con't)

died seized of it, in the 35th of Henry VI. leaving one daughter and heir, Isabel."

Bishop of Ely's Manor.

Henry de Walpole also held here about the same time a messuage and 120 acres of land of the Bishop, by knight's service; Robert de Insula 80 acres of the gift of Jeffrey Redal, Bishop of Ely; Richard Muschet held 160, and Thomas de Inglethorp had lands belonging to the see of Ely; it continued in the see till granted to the Crown in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, by act of parliament.

In the church: "On a window of the north side of the nave, over an arch, is quarterly, gules, a cross engrailed, argent, in the first and fourth, and argent on a fess indented, sable, three bezants, -Ingaldthorp and Burgh, of Burgh Green in Cambridgeshire."

From: 'Freebridge Hundred and Half: Emneth, or Enemeth', An Essay towards a Topographical History of the County of Norfolk: volume 8, pp. 403-410. URL: <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=78484> Date accessed: 16 February 2013.

#### ANMERE

"In a window of the north side of the church, gules, a cross engrailed, Ingaldesthorp."

From: 'Freebridge Hundred and Half: Anmere', An Essay towards a Topographical History of the County of Norfolk: volume 8, pp. 332-336. URL: <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=78475> Date accessed: 16 February 2013.

Sir Thomas de Ingaldesthorp and Joan de Beaufou had the following child:

- i. SIR THOMAS<sup>6</sup> DE INGALDESTHORP was born in pr. Raynham, Norfolk, England. He died in 1251 in pr. Raynham, Norfolk, England. He married (1) SYBILL about 1235. He married ISABEL HAMON.

Notes for Sir Thomas de Ingaldesthorp: Son and heir.

"At Ingoldisthorpe, a neighbouring hamlet, is a house with which it is possible to associate a great deal of romantic interest. It is the dreary old moated manor-house known as Ingoldisthorpe Hall. Many centuries ago an ancient lord of the manor, one Thomas de Ingoldisthorpe, was, with a certain Herbert de Pastele, implicated in the murder of one Drugo Chamberlain. A brother of the murdered man sued De Pastele, who was compelled, by a king's license, to travel to Jerusalem, " there to serve God for the soul of Drugo who was slain, during the space of seven years," while Thomas de Ingoldisthorpe was ordered to find a monk or canon to pray for Drugo's soul, and had to pay Drugo's parents twenty marks. Some of the gruesome interest of this story still seems to cling to the ancient walls of Ingoldisthorpe Hall." (William A. Dutt, 'Norfolk', 1900, pp.188-9) <https://play.google.com/store/books/details?id=H-o-AAAAYAAJ&rdid=book-H-o-AAAYAAJ&rdot=1>

"Godfrey son of John the knight of Helhoughton, he received a charter from Thomas of Ingoldisthorpe, Lord of Raynham, constable of Castle Rising in 1235 and from April 1236 to December 1237 sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk, quitclaiming to Godfrey and his heirs suit of court for all the lands held from Thomas in Helhoughton save when royal writs [of right] came to Thomas' court at Raynham (p.91)". Re Helhoughton: "By the thirteenth century, as we have seen, Thomas of Ingoldisthorpe possessed seigneurial rights there (p.92)" - Paul A. Brand and Sean Cunningham, 'Foundations of Medieval York',