AN UNSTUDIED DESCENT FROM ROBERT OF CAEN, EARL OF GLOUCESTER

***by Thierry le Hête*[1]**

ABSTRACT

Looking forward to the commemoration of the 1100th anniversary of the Saint-Clair-sur-Epte treaty in 2011, work is in progress on the genealogy of the dukes of Normandy. Although it is known well enough, there are still shadow zones. The present study shows an almost unknown but vigorous junior branch of the barons of Creully which issued from Robert of Caen, illegitimate child of King Henry I.

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The best known illegitimate child of Henry I, King of England, was Robert of Caen, Earl of Gloucester, who was born c.1090 at Caen and died at Bristol in 1147. He married Maud Fitz-Hamon the wealthy heir and daughter of Robert Fitz-Hamon, Count of Gloucester and Bristol, lord of Glamorgan, Creully and Torigini in Normandy (d.1107), and Sibylle of Montgommery.

The couple had seven children:

1) Maud (b.c.1120 – d.29.07.1189) she married Ranulph IV de Briquessart, Earl of Chester, Viscount of Bayeux and Avranche (d.1153).
2) William (b.23.11.1121 – d.23.11.1183), Count of Gloucester, lord of Tewkesbury and Glamorgan. He married 1147/9 Hawise de Beaumont. The couple had four children, of whom only two daughters had descendants. The title of Count of Gloucester went by marriage to the Clare family.
3) Roger (d.9.08.1179), Bishop of Worcester in 1163.
4) Hamon (d. at the siege of Toulouse in 1159).
5) Philippe (d. after 1147).
6) Richard (d.1175), lord of Creully whose descent is discussed below.
7) Mabel.

The interest of this study is focused on the junior descent of Richard, lord of Creully (d.1175). He and his wife Maud, lady of Saint-Clair (who was heir and daughter of William, lord of Saint-Clair and Villiers-Fossard (*fl.*1139), and [name unknown] of Montfort(-sur-Risle) had at least eight or nine children who were :

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I. The first Creully of the eldest branch

X[2]

1) **PHILIP** (d. btw. 1198 & 1202)[3]
baron of Creully.

m. [unknown][4, 5]

They left only a daughter[6] who died without posterity after she was married to Gilbert of Tillières, who was baron of Creully until his death towards 1222.

1) **dau. [unknown]**

m. Gilbert VI of Tillières, lord of Tillières, baron of Creully *j.u.* (b. aft. 1185 – d.1221[7]), son of Gilbert V, lord of Tillières, Damville, Bourth[8] (d.1191), and Alianor of Vitré (d.1232/3). No posterity.

2) **HENRY**, baron of Creully, the author of the dynasty of the barons of Creully, extinct in 1433.

3) **dau. [unknown]** (*fl.*1174)[9]

m. Enguerrand Patry, lord of La Lande (d. aft. 1195)[10] son of[11] Guillaume IV Patry, lord of La Lande (d.1174)[12], and Mathilde[13] Fitz Erneis, lady of Culey.

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2 Counting from Rollo, Duke of Normandy in 911, as generation I.

3 Daniel Power, *The Norman Frontier in the Twelfth and Early Thirteenth Centuries* (2004), 522, genealogical table 30; Tillières, p.523 : "*Philippe died by 1202*".
Catherine Rapilly, *Les Barons de Creully et leurs possessions, XI^e^-XV^e^ siècle*, p.41, believes he died before 1200 and commented that the children of Philip were minor in 1202.

4 We should note the hypothesis by Daniel Power, *op. cit.*, 523-524, who gives as spouse of Philippe of Creully a certain Agnes, daughter of Gilbert VI, lord of Tillières (d.1191), and his first wife named Eustachie. Philippe of Creully and Agnes would be the parents of Gilbert VIII (*sic*), lords of Tillières and Creully (d.1224). Paul Leportier, a Norman genealogist, refutes this scheme. I queried this with Daniel Power, without response.

5 Daniel Power, *op. cit.* (2004), 522, genealogical tree 30. Tillières.
"*Eustachia may have been the mother of Agnès [...].*"

6 Paul le Portier, *Familles médiévales Normandes* (2005), 157.

7 Amédée-Louis Lechaude d'Anisy, "Extrait des chartes, et autres actes normands ou anglo-normands qui se trouvent dans les Archives du Calvados," in *Mémoires de la Société des Antiquaires de Normandie [MSAN]*, VIII (1834), 450, nos.214-219:
"*Diverses chartes datées de 1219 à 1221 par lesquelles Gillebert de Tillières, seigneur de Creully, et Richard de Creully confirment plusieurs pièces de terre et redevances situées à Matieu, données à Pierre de Tilly, pour son hommage et son service. Ensemble donation faite à l'église du Saint-Sépulcre de Caen et aux frères de l'hôpital Saint-Thomas, martyr dans la même ville.*"

8 Tillières, today Tillières-sur-Avre, and Damville, Bourth, all in le département de l'Eure, arrondissement d'Evreux.

9 Geneviève Marie, *Creully et ses seigneurs au Moyen-Âge* (1970), 15, quoting Robert de Thorigni, vol.II, 48.

10 M. le Faveras, *Les barons de La Lande* 5 (1886), 257.

11 Paul le Portier, *op. cit.* (2005), 135.

4) **ROBERT** (*fl.*1223)
clerk.

Robert of Creully, as son of Richard, appeared in the action at law at Bayeux in 1219 "*which decided in 1223 the share of the donation of the patronage of Saint Clair by Robert count of Gloucester to the monks of Cerisy and Martin their abbot.*"[14]

5) **RAOUL** (*fl.* Apr 1232)

Raoul of Creully is mentioned in 1199 in the testimony of the queen Joan of Sicily who gave him £30.[15]

Raoul of Creully witnessed with his brother Richard in April 1232 to the gift in the favour of the poor of la Maison-Dieu in Lisieux by Hugh and William Le Prevost, William Patriz, Cecile and Eustace Patriz, kinsmen and heirs of William of Livet, priest in the church of Saint-Pierre-de-Lisieux.[16]

6) **RICHARD**, lord of Saint-Clair, see below.

7) **JOURDAIN**[17]

8) **ROGER** (d. bef. 1248),[18] knight.

Roger gave to the abbey of Ardenne[19] some lands *super viam caleciam*. The witnesses of this gift were Nicolas of Creully, Godefroy of Creully and four of his brothers Richard, Robert, William and Henry.[20]

He gave also to the abbey of Sainte-Marie-de-Longues[21] for the souls of his father, mother and brother Philip, several lands belonging to his castle.[22]

m. Lucie of Reviers[23] (*fl.*1248)[24], daughter of Zacharie de Reviers (*fl.*1242) and Eustacie.

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12 M. le Faveras, *op.cit.* 5 (1886), 257.

13 Paul le Portier, *op. cit.* (2005), 135: "*Mathilde [...] devait être une Fitz Erneis*."

14 Gilles André de la Roque, *Histoire généalogique de la maison d'Harcourt* II (1662), 1068; Robert was also mentioned in the *Dossier bleu* 233 of the Bibliothèque nationale de France (BnF).

15 John Horace Round, ed., *Calendar of documents preserved in France illustrative of the history of Great Britain and Ireland*, Vol.1 AD 918-1206 (1899), 392, no.1105.

16 Amédée-Louis Lechaude d'Anisy, *op. cit.* Vol.2, MSAN VIII (1834), 32, no.139.

17 BnF, *Dossier bleu 233*.

18 Amédée-Louis Lechaude d'Anisy, *op. cit.* Vol.2, MSAN VIII (1834), 45, no.43.

19 Today in the village of Saint-Germain la Blanche-Herbe, Calvados, arrondissement de Caen.

20 Amédée-Louis Lechaude d'Anisy, *op. cit.* Vol.1, MSAN VII (1834), 3-4, no.15.

21 Longues-sur-Mer, Calvados, arrondissement Bayeux.

22 Amédée-Louis Lechaude d'Anisy, *op. cit.* Vol.2, MSAN VIII (1834), 41, no.8.

23 Paul le Portier, *op. cit.* (2005), 241. She married firstly Enguerrand of Crampond.

24 Amédée-Louis Lechaude d'Anisy, *op. cit.* Vol.2, MSAN VIII (1834), 45, no.43.

One son:

1) **PHILIPPE** (*fl.*1248)[25], knight, lord of Jore.

Philip of Creully confirmed in 1248 the gift made by his mother to the abbey of Sainte-Marie of Longues constituted by crops to take from the mill of La Fossé.[26]

9) **NICOLAS,** knight, lord of Lantheuil.[27]

Nicolas of Creully gave to the abbey of Aunay[28] some lands situated at Lantheuil whose area was around 23 acres.[29] His three children confirmed this gift.[30]

m. [unknown]

From this union:

1) **WILLIAM** (*fl.*1255), lord of Lantheuil.

William of Creully, elder son of Nicolas gave to the abbey of Aunay two acres and a virgate of land situated at Lantheuil.[31] By 1255 William, with the consent of his wife, agreed the gift of a mill at Liepvres by Raoul of Surehain.[32]

m. Mathilde of Aigneaux (*fl.*1255), daughter of Thomas of Aigneaux, lord of Sainte-Marie-du-Houlme, and [unknown].

2) **PHILIP**

Philip of Creully gave a gift of two acres and a virgate of land to the abbey of Aunay.[33]

3) **NICOLAS**

Nicolas of Creully, the youngest brother gave a gift of five virgates of land to the same abbey.[34]

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25 Amédée-Louis Lechaude d'Anisy, *op. cit.* Vol.2, MSAN VIII (1834), 45, nos.43 & 44.

26 Amédée-Louis Lechaude d'Anisy, *op. cit.* Vol.2, MSAN VIII (1834), 45, nos.43 & 44.

27 Lantheuil, Calvados, arrondissement de Caen.

28 Today Aunay-sur-Odon, Calvados, arrondissement de Caen.

29 Amédée-Louis Lechaude d'Anisy, *op. cit.* Vol.1, MSAN VII (1834), 80, no.346.

30 Amédée-Louis Lechaude d'Anisy, *op. cit.* Vol.1, MSAN VII (1834), 80, no.347.

31 Amédée-Louis Lechaude d'Anisy, *op. cit.* Vol.1, MSAN VII (1834), 80, no.349.

32 Paul de Farcy, *Abbayes de l'évêché de Bayeux* I (1886-88), 235.

33 Aunay-sur-Odon, Calvados, arrondissement de Caen.
Amédée-Louis Lechaude d'Anisy, *op. cit.* Vol.1, MSAN VII (1834), 80, no.348.

34 Amédée-Louis Lechaude d'Anisy, *op. cit.* Vol.1, MSAN VII (1834), 80, no.347.

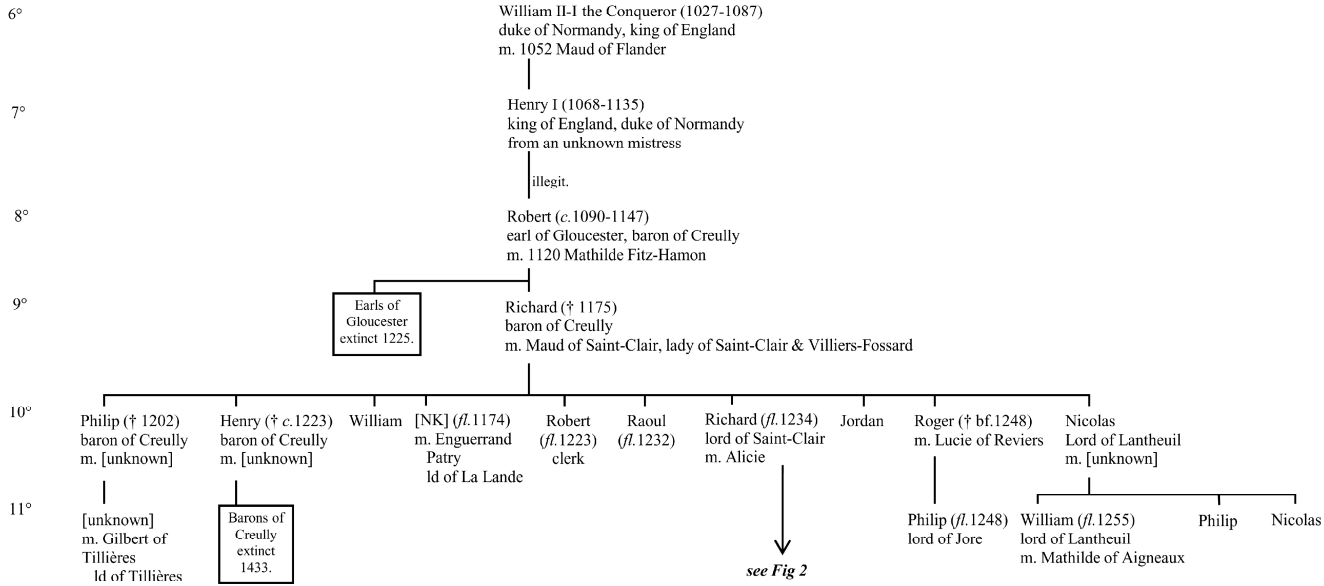


Fig 1. ***The barons of Creully***

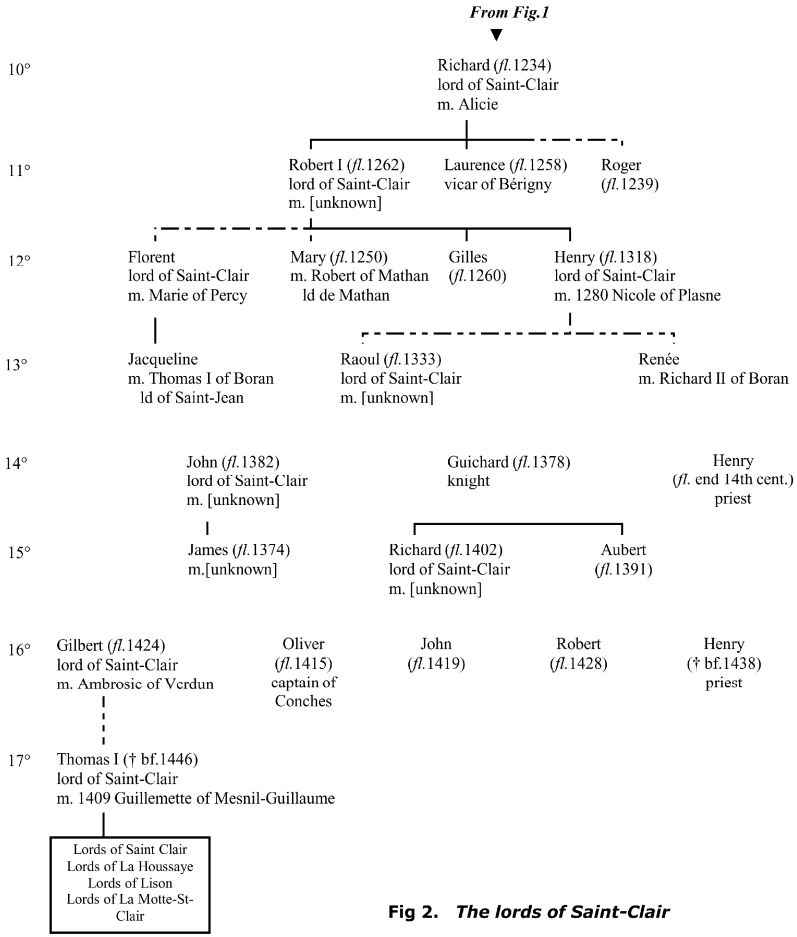


Fig 2. ***The lords of Saint-Clair***

II. The lords of Saint-Clair

X

RICHARD (*fl.*1234),[35] lord of Saint-Clair.[36]

Richard of Creully, titled brother of Philip, baron of Creully, ratified at Caen between 1184 and 1218 the gift of the mill of Mesnilbue[37] made by his father to the chapter of Bayeux.[38] "*Ricardus filius comitis*" recognized before 1202 the rights given by his father to the Church of Bayeux.[39]

Richard gave to the abbey of Cerisy the patronage and tithe of Saint-Clair. In 1190, he witnessed the consecration of the abbatial church of Aunay at which he gave many gifts.

In 1219 Richard confirmed the gifts made by his nephew Gilbert of Tillières, baron of Creully, to the bailiff of Caen.[40]

In September 1220 at Caen, Richard of Creully confirmed and guaranteed the donation, in pure and perpetual alms of lands and incomes situated at Mathieu,[41] in favour of Peter of Tilly to the Church of Bayeux.[42]

Richard received in 1227 the resignation from his vassals Thomas and Robert Des Vallées, of the half of the mill of Orival. He gave all this to the abbey of Fontenay.[43]

Richard of Creully confirmed in 1234 the gift made to the abbey of Aunay, by Turstin of Lantheuil, for lands dependent on Creully.[44]

m. Alicie (*fl.*1258).[45]

The children were:

1) **ROBERT I**, lord of Saint-Clair, see also details below.

2) **ROGER** (*fl.*1239).

   Roger of Creully witnessed the gift made in 1239 by Robert of Creully, lord of Saint-Clair to Cerisy abbey.[46]

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35 Amédée-Louis Lechaude d'Anisy, *op. cit.* Vol.1, MSAN VII (1834), 58, no.111.

36 Saint-Clair, today Saint-Clair-sur-l'Elle since 1911, Manche, arrondissement de Saint-Lô.

37 Le Mesnilbus, today belongs to of Saint Sauveur le Landelin, Manche, arrondissement de Saint-Lô.

38 Abbé V Bourrienne, *Antiquus cartularus ecclesiae baiocensis*, (livre noir) I (1902), 321.

39 Robert de Torigni, *Chronique de Robert de Torigni, abbé du Mont Saint Michel* I, 58-59, no.7.

40 Daniel Power, *op. cit.* (2004), 522, genealogical table 30, Tillières, 523.

41 Mathieu, Calvados, arrondissement de Bayeux.

42 Abbé V. Bourrienne, *op. cit.* I (1902), 266, acte CCXVIII.

43 Amédée-Louis Lechaude d'Anisy, *op. cit.* Vol.1, MSAN VII (1834), 369, no.54.

44 Amédée-Louis Lechaude d'Anisy, *op. cit.* Vol.1, MSAN VII (1834), 62-3, no.158; but it is possible that this act was by his nephew Richard, baron of Creully.

45 Paul de Farcy, *Abbayes de l'évêché de Bayeux* I (1886-88), 186. Alicie was his widow in 1258.

3) **LAURENCE** (*fl.*1258), priest of Bérigny.[47]

In 1258, Alicie, widow of Richard of Creully, gave the patronage of the church of Bérigny to Cerisy abbey. On the same occasion, his son Laurence received the parish of Bérigny.[48]

XI

ROBERT I[49] (d. aft. 1262), lord of Saint-Clair.

Robert gave in 1239, to the abbey of Cerisy[50] in perpetual alms, his rights that he and his ancestors received on the Saint-Clair's fair.[51]

In 1252, Robert of Creully gave to Aunay abbey 20 *sols tournois* of rent to take on Saint-Clair's fair.[52]

Robert witnessed to a chart of the king Louis IX and the queen Blanche in June 1257. He was mentioned with a nephew named Richard.[53]

Asselin of Brucourt, priest of Saint-Clair parish, deceased: the church of Bayeux suggested for his replacement, Laurens Remain, who came from Lisieux. Robert of Creully believed that he had rights to name who he wanted. But the representatives of the bishop of Bayeux told him that the patronage of Saint-Clair belonged to Cerisy abbey for his father Richard and his uncle Philip gave it by a sealed act. When Robert saw the act, he recognized in 1260 the rights of the abbey concerning Saint-Clair church.[54] In October of the same year, the lord of Saint-Clair renounced the rights over the chapel, the church and the tithe of Sainte Marie of Couvains[55] for the profit of the said abbey.

In 1260 and 1262, Robert of Saint Clair gave many revenues to the abbey of Saint-Etienne of Caen.[56] The same year, he gave a rent consisting of wheat, to take on the house of Raoul Guérard, located at Cheux.[57]

m. [unknown]

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46 Paul de Farcy, *op. cit.* I (1886-88), 259; nevertheless we have no proof that Roger of Creully was a brother of Robert.

47 Bérigny, Manche, arrondissement de Saint-Lô.

48 Paul de Farcy, *op. cit.* I (1886-88), 186.

49 I previously believed that there were two Roberts, one who subscribed an act in 1239, different from another who subscribed in 1262. But the text about the acknowledgement in 1260 of the patronage of the church of Saint-Clair in favour of Cerisy abbey shows that there was only one Robert who was the son of Richard, and the nephew of Philip, baron of Creully.

50 Cerisy, today Cerisy-la Forêt, Manche, arrondissement de Saint-Lô.

51 Paul de Farcy, *op. cit.* I (1886-88), 259.

52 *Bulletin de la Société des Antiquaires de Normandie* II, 244.

53 Léopold Delisle, *Cartulaire normand : de Philippe-Auguste, Louis VIII, saint Louis et Philippe le Hardi* (1852), 102-103, no.586.

54 Paul de Farcy, *op. cit.* I (1886-88), 259.

55 Couvains, Manche, arrondissement de Saint-Lô, near Saint-Clair-sur-l'Elle.

56 Amédée-Louis Lechaude d'Anisy, *op. cit.* Vol.1, MSAN VII (1834), 288-9, nos.132 & 138.

57 Amédée-Louis Lechaude d'Anisy, *op. cit.* Vol.1, MSAN VII (1834), 289, no.138.

The children were:

1) **MARIE** (*fl.*1249)

Marie de Creully is mentioned in 1249 with Robert of Mathan, for a gift to Aunay abbey, but there is uncertainty whether they were wife and husband.[58]

m. (*conjecture*) Robert of Mathan, lord of Mathan, Longvillers and Jurques (*fl.* btw. 1249 to 1265), son of John II of Mathan, lord of Mathan and Jurques, and Sara of Longvillers in 1275. Posterity.

2) **GILLES** (*fl.*1260)

Gilles of Creully witnessed in 1260 to the renunciation of his father concerning the patronage of the church of Saint-Clair in favour of Cerisy abbey.[59]

3) **HENRI**, lord of Saint-Clair, see below.

4) **FLORENT** (*Conjecture*)[60]

lord of Saint-Clair and Hotot.

There is no information about the link bewteen Florent of Creully and Robert of Creully.

m. Marie of Percy.

One child:

1) **JACQUELINE**

m. Thomas I of Boran, lord of Saint-Jean, la Borannerie, Cantereine, Lainé et du Coudré, son of Hugh of Boran, squire, lord of la Borannierie, Lainé and du Coudré, and Madeleine of Villiers, lady of Saint Jean et de Cantereine (c.1263). Posterity.

XII

HENRY (*fl.*23.11.1318), lord of Saint-Clair.

Henri of Creully was in 1307 among four knights and four priests called for a judgment between the king and the Cerisys about the rights to the chapel of Comarquerion.[61]

In June 1315, Henry of Creully agreed with the bishop of Bayeux about the fairs of Saint-Clair. On November 23rd of the year 1318, the viscount of Bayeux, Nicolle Laurens, recorded a chart by King Philip V about the fees of Henry of Creully.[62]

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58 Gervais de la Rue, *Nouveaux essais historiques sur la ville de Caen* (1842), 99.

59 Paul de Farcy, *op. cit.* I (1886-88), 257.

60 François Aubert de la Chesnaye-Dubois, *Dictionnaire de la noblesse*, III (1762), col.542, quoted Jacqueline and his father Florent of Creully, who was mentioned as lord of Saint-Clair and Hotot without giving his descent.

61 Paul de Farcy, *op. cit.* I (1886-88), 242: he was only called Henry of Saint-Clair.

62 Gilles André de la Roque, *Histoire généalogique de la maison d'Harcourt* II (1662), 1068.

m.[63] 1280 Nicole of Plasne.

Between Henry, lord of Saint-Clair (*fl.*1318) and Thomas, lord of the same fee (d.1446), no document links the characters of the Creully family which held the lordship of Saint Clair. I have recently found the explanation.[64] In 1427, Thomas of Creully, lord of Saint-Clair, asked for royal letters from Henry VI, King of England and France, because he had lost his papers and charters in the burning of one of his houses. This was the main explanation that his descendants were unable to give a complete genealogy during the researches of nobility in 1463, 1523, 1640 and 1666. Further, in 1944, the Allied bombardments of Saint-Lô destroyed the archives of the Département de la Manche. Curiously, before the Second World War no scholar studied the other old papers about this family. We find information about the Creully of Saint-Clair scattered in small points across many articles. For several characters, we can only put forward hypotheses or conjectures.[65]

In the following text, I present the members, as I believe, by generation. There were many branches in the Creully family in the middle ages. I believe I have identified the Creully, lords of Saint-Quentin.

XIII

RENEE *(conjecture)*[66]

m. Richard II of Boran (*fl.* btw. 1334 and 1357), son of Thomas II of Boran, and [unkown] of Bricqueville. Posterity.

RAOUL (*fl.* btw. 1315 to 1333), lord of Saint-Clair.[67]

> Raoul of Creully was perhaps the son of Henry (*fl.*1318). In 1315 Raoul of Saint-Clair bought from Simon of Lisle and his wife Joan, living in the parish of Castellier,[68] for 112 *sols tournois*, a revenue of 11 *sols* 3 *deniers* from their property at Montmarin.[69]
>
> Raoul recognized in 1333, before the viscounty of Bayeux, to have a debt of fives *sols* towards the Bayeux chapter.[70]

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63 Bibliothèque municipale de Rouen, *manuscrit Y16 de la collection Martainville*, p.52.

64 Archives départementales du Calvados, *Fonds le Mâle 96F96 (2MI 500 R 47)*.

65 The genealogies of the Creully of Saint Clair are rare and incomplete, especially for the period between 1333 and 1420, covering at least three generations. The scholar who established the Creully de Saint Clair genealogy seen in the *Dossier bleu 233* of the French National Library (BnF) did not respect the generations. He gave Henri of Creully, called of Saint-Clair (fl.1333), then Thomas, governor of Neuilly (Calvados), but there was more than a century between theses two characters. But, as noted above, the family papers were destroyed in 1427. In 1624, the problem was the same in *Les Généalogies baillez à messieurs les commissaires du regallement des tailles en l'an 1624 par celx qui se prétendoient nobles en l'élection de Bayeux, par M. du Perrin, seigneur de Beneguille, conseiller de la cour des aydes de Normandie, commissaire aux régallements pour ladite élection.*

66 François Aubert de la Chesnaye-Dubois, *op. cit.* (1762), III, col.543, where Renée of Creully was said to be daughter of the lord of Saint Clair, without giving the filiation. By conjecture and with regard to the date, we can place this woman here.

67 Emmanuel Boos, *Armorial Le Breton* (2005), no.172: "*Raous de Croilli (Creully), lord of Saint-Clair, probably the son of Robert, lord of Saint-Clair.*"

68 Castellier, Calvados, arrondissement de Lisieux.

69 Amédée-Louis Lechaude d'Anisy, *op. cit.* Vol.1, MSAN VII (1834), 213, no.312.

70 Amédée-Louis Lechaude d'Anisy, *op. cit.* Vol.1, MSAN VII (1834), 214, nos.362 to 365.

III. The unlinked issue from Creully of Saint-Clair

XIV

JOHN[71] (*fl.*c.1369[72] and 1382[73]), lord of Saint-Clair.

m. [unknown][74] (*fl.*1371)

One of the children was:

1) **JAMES**, who follows:

XV

JAMES (*fl.*17.05.1374)

RICHARD (*fl.*1381, 1396[75] and 1402), knight, lord of Saint-Clair.

He ought to be the Richard of Creully, knight, who was quoted with Etienne du Monst, squire, on 20 June 1381 and with Janot of Verdun, knight, on the following 20 July, and in August.[76] In 1391, he gave lands to his brother Aubert.[77]

AUBERT (*fl.*1391).

In 1391, Aubert of Creully received lands from his elder brother Richard.[78]

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71 Gustave Dupont, "Le registre de l'officialité de l'abbaye de Cerisy (1314-1457*)."* In *Mémoires de la Société de Antiquaires de Normandie* 30, (1880). I am grateful for indications during the period 1369 to 1402 from this document published by Gustave Dupont, from a copy made from manuscripts found in les Archives départementales de la Manche, communicated by Léopold Delisle: four characters were mentioned bearing the patronymic of Sancto Claro. Were they members of the Creully of Saint-Clair's family? I believe so, taking also the fact that the town of Saint-Clair is very close to the abbey of Cerisy, and that Richard of Creully, lord of Saint-Clair, made gifts to it.

This source mentions in 1369 and 1371 Johannes de Sancto Claro, in 1374 Jacobus filii Johannis Sancto Claro, in 1391 Auberius de Sancto Claro, and in 1402 Ricardus de Sancto Claro. Our presumptions are supported by the other information given about these characters.

72 Gustave Dupont, *op.cit.* (1880).

73 Gilles André de la Roque, *op. cit.* II (1662), 1068: "*Aveu rendu à l'évêque de Bayeux par Richard de Creully, chevalier, seigneur de Microp, Torville, Montcarville, et Garrot, d'un fief assis à Saint-Clair, que tenoit de ly en parage Jean de Creully, dont le vidimus est acté du 28 janvier 1382.*"

74 Gustave Dupont, *op.cit.* (1880), 187: "*Relicta Johannis de Sancto Claro diffamatur de adulterio et peperit unum puerum. Fatetur.*"

75 In Vol.V of the journal *Le Cabinet Historique* managed by Ulysse Robert, we find information communicated by Louis Douët d'Arc (1859) about the armorial of France at the end of the 14th century which gave an heraldic description of 1,264 great names of France. This armorial was established precisely between the year 1396 (birth of the dauphin) and 1397 (death of Philippe d'Artois, count of d'Eu). On p.51, we find these two descriptions: lord of Creuly: "*D'argent à III lionceaux de gueules rampans,"* and Richart of Creully: "*D'argent à III lionceaux de gueules rampans à un lambel d'azur.*" This last description squares with that of the branch of the lords of Saint-Clair, but there is no mention that this Richard was lord of Saint-Clair. However he surely belonged to this branch. He seems to be the same as Ricardus de Sancto Claro quoted in1402.

76 BnF, *Pièce originales 931*.

77 Gustave Dupont, *op.cit.* (1880).

78 Gustave Dupont, *op.cit.* (1880).

GUICHARD[79] (*fl.*1378), knight.

Guichard of Creully was present on the display of 1378, perhaps at Pont-Audemer.[80]

HENRY[81] (*fl.* end 14th century).

XVI

GILBERT (*fl.*1424[82] - d. bef. 23.08.1427[83]), lord of Saint-Clair.

He appeared in 1417 as lord of Saint-Clair.[84] When the English royal army occupied Normandy on and after 1417, Gilbert of Creully kept his fee according the decision of the King of England.[85] Towards 1419 he took an oath to the King of England.[86] He could be the father of Thomas I, lord of Saint-Clair.

JOHN (*fl.*19.03.1419)[87]

John of Creully was faithful to the king of France, when Normandy was occupied on and after 1417. He was one of the defenders of Mont-Saint-Michel in 1419.[88]

ROBERT (*fl.*5.10.1428), knight.

"*Mandement des gens des comptes du 5 octobre 1428 au bailli du Cotentin de faire faire la prisée des terres qui furent à Robert de Creully, chevalier, et que le roi a donné à Jean Strelay, valet de chambre de Monseigneur le Régent, jusqu'à la value de 300 livres de revenue.*" [89]

HENRY (d. bef. 4.06.1438), priest.

Henri de Creully disposed a benefit[90] in the priory of "*Longres*", located in the deannery of Fontenay-le-Pesnel.[91]

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79 Nicolas Viton de Saint-Allais, *Nobiliaire universel de France, ou recueil général des généalogies historiques des maisons nobles de ce royaume* (1872), 286: Revue des gentilshommes normands faites aux années 1369, 1370, 1371 et 1378. Ceux qui comparurent à Pont-Audemer ou à une des autres villes auxquelles on fit la revue en 1378.

80 Pont-Audemer, Eure, arrondissement de Bernay.

81 Louis Douët d'Arc, "Armorial de France de la fin du XIV[e] siècle," *Le Cabinet Historique* V (1859), 93: "*M. Henri de Saint-Cler, d'argent à III lionceaux de gueules rampan à I lambel d'azur.*"

82 *Mémoires de la Société des Antiquaires de Normandie* II, 244.

83 This hypothesis is based on the fact that Thomas I of Creully, lord of Saint-Clair, asked on 23 July 1427 for the royal letters from King Henry VI after the loss of his family charters. We can suppose that the keeper of the charters was the head of the family.

84 Romain-Auguste-Laurent Pezet, *Les barons de Creully* (1854), 140.

85 *Mémoires de la Société des Antiquaires de Normandie* II, 244.

86 Eugène Anquetil, *Formigny*, 66.

87 Edmond de Laheudrie, *Histoire du Bessin* II (1930), 218.

88 Abbé Jean Jacques Desroches, *Histoire du Mont Saint-Michel et de l'ancien diocèse d'Avranches depuis les temps les plus reculés jusqu'à nos jours* (1838), 152.

89 Archives départementales de Seine Maritime, fichier Don Lenoir X Co., 173.

90 Anon., "Présentation et collation des bénéfices du diocèse de Bayeux," *Société des Sciences Arts et Belles Lettres de Bayeux* 8 (1904): 112.

OLIVER[92] (*fl.*24.05.1413), Equerry, captain of the city and castle of Conches.[93]

> Oliver of Creully was an equerry of the duke of Burgundy between 1407 and 1412.[94] Then, he was captain of the city and the castle of Conches en 1413. He fought at the battle of Agincourt on 25 October 1415.[95]

Gilbert of Creully, lord of Saint-Clair, was the father (perhaps the brother) of Thomas I of Creully, captain of the Neuilly-L'Evêque[96] stronghold, appointed in 1417 by Henry VI, King of England, and whose descent can be followed until the end of the 18th century. These genealogies will be studied, among others in my contribution to the forthcoming book *Les ducs de Normandie et leur descendance agnatique X^e^-XVIII^e^ siècle*.

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91 Fontenay-le-Pesnel, today Fontenay-le-Pesnel Saint-Martin, département du Calvados, arrondissement de Caen.

92 Oliver of Creully was perhaps a member of the Creully branch, lords of Saint-Quentin, rather than Saint-Clair. Indeed, he fought at Agincourt with Guillebert of Creully, lord of Saint-Quentin.

93 Gilles André de la Roque, *op. cit.*, I (1662), 1065.
Conches, today Conches-en-Ouche, Eure, arrondissement d'Evreux.

94 Gustave Dupont-Ferrier, *Etats des officiers royaux des bailliages et des sénéchaussées de 1325 à 1515*.

95 René Belleval, *Azincourt* (1865), 327.

96 Today Neuilly-La Forêt, Calvados, arrondissement de Bayeux.

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