1147, Ralph and Gerold de Normanevilla are witnesses to the foundation of the Abbey of St. Mary, co. Huntingdon, by Simon de St. Liz, Earl of Northampton.[1] I take it that this Gerold was the father of Ralph de Normanville of 1201, for in the collections of Vincent, Windsor Herald, in the College of Arms, is a note making Ralph de Normanville of Thrybergh and Elias, his brother, to be the sons of a certain Gerold de Normanville.[2]

I have shewn in this paper that there is reason to suspect that Gerold de Normanvile, *dapifer* to Count Henry of Ou at the commencement of the twelfth century, may be the same person as the de Normanvile who married the sister of Herbert de Augo; and that his office and property in England may have come to him in consequence of that marriage. It is possible that he may also be identified with the Gerard de Normanvile, forester of Sherwood, whose granddaughter and heir married Robert de Caus. The place from which he derived his name was probably the Normanville which lies three miles north of Evreux. In a twelfth century list of "*Feoda Normanniae*," we have, under the heading of "Feoda Ebroic," the entry "*Normanvill, v feoda.*" In the "Maison d'Harcourt"[3] there is a statement that "*Guillaume Barton nous decrit l'origine de la Maison de Bassett en Angleterre, habituée aussi en Normandie, et y possedant autrefois la terre de Normanville surnommée le Basset.*"

'DE" POHER.

In a note on the "Le Poher Family" (*ante* xii, 215), I pointed out that its surname was distinctly personal, and that much confusion had been caused by its being, as in Mr. Redmond's treatise, "systematically and deliberately altered from *Le* to *De* Poher (or Puher), in order to make the name territorial."

I am glad to find that no less an authority than Mr. Walter Rye welcomes my exposure of what he says, deserves to be described as "jugglery."

Count de la Poer, however, undertakes to vindicate Mr. Redmond, and to show that "Le (*sic*) Poher is a territorial name." But he does not even attempt to rebut (although he quotes it) my charge, namely that of systematic tampering with the name. In addition, therefore, to my previous evidence of the true, personal, form, I will now give some actual instances of the "jugglery."

Mr. Redmond opens his historical account with this assertion: "in 1165 Ranulp (*sic*) *de* Poher held three knights' fees . . . under William

[1] Cotton Charters, vii, 3; Monasticon, v, 521.

[2] I can give no reference, as the pages of Vincent are not numbered, and I have failed to find the entry. It was copied by the late Mr. Greenstreet, the Secretary of the Pipe Roll Society. Vincent's collections consist almost exclusively of evidence obtained from the public records.

[3] ii, 1,949.

de Brewes; and William *de* Poher held of the said Ranulph." In the Red Book text these names are "Ranulfus *le* Poher" and Willelmus Poer" respectively; in the Black Book they are "Ranulphus Poher" and "Willelmus Poher." So too in Leicestershire, Mr. Redmond tells us, "A.D. 1166, Robert *de* Poher held five and a half knights' fees," but in the Red Book he is "Robertus Poer" and in the Black Book "Robertus Poher."

It is quite needless to multiply instances, for the name, as I said, "is very frequently met with in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, and in the cases known to me, some scores in number, it is invariably Le Puher or Puher, le Poher or Poher, or Poer." As the name, therefore, has no "De," and is not derived from a locality, no question can arise as to what the locality was. There were certainly "Vicomtes *de* Poher" in Britanny, but it was a "titre simplement honorifique," as the *Comté* of Poher ceased to exist as a separate organisation in 937.[1] The Comtes de Porhöet, on the contrary, were in existence, from the ninth to the thirteenth centuries, and the *Comté* was well known in the twelfth. I concluded, therefore, that Mr. Redmond, when classing "Le Poher" as an "independent" state, referred to it. If, as it seems, he really meant Poher, it brings, as we have seen, the Irish name no nearer a territorial status.

J. H. Round.

"THE GILLMAN OR GILMAN FAMILY."

Although a notice of the above work has already appeared in this magazine, I should like to take the opinion of the readers of *The Genealogist* upon the alleged Welsh origin of this family.

On p. 21 we are told that Richard ap Robert ap Meredydd, "who we have seen in the last chapter took the surname of Gylmyn, becoming Richard Gylmyn after his ancestor Cilmin, came to London, and joined the Yeomen of the Guard in the early part of Henry VIII's or end of Henry VII's reign." There is no doubt that Richard Gylmyn was a Yeoman of the Guard in 1537, when he was promoted to be Yeoman of the Chamber. The real question is, was he a Welshman? The only evidence is a sheet pedigree, the authority for which is the "Heraldic Visitation of Wales," by Lewis Dwnn in 1586, "The Report of Henry VII's Commissioners," *circa* A.D. 1490, and Caradoc's "History of Wales," written *circa* A.D. 1150. The pedigree, as printed in the work, begins with Coel[2] Godeboc, King of Britain, and Duke of Colchester *circa* A.D. 300, whose daughter Helena married Constantius Chlorus, Governor of Britain, A.D. 292, who died at York A.D. 306, and was mother of Constantine, the Roman Emperor, 306-337 A.D. (Helena, the mother of Constantine, is usually said to have been a native of Bithynia, but this view is swept away by Mr. Gillman

[1] *Nouveau Dictionaire de Geographie Universelle* (1890).
[2] No doubt the King Cole whose jollity is recorded in the ballad.

married 1st to Herbert Doddington of Bremre, co. Southt., Esq. (s. & h. of Willm. Doddington, Knt.); married 2nd . . . son of Thomas Lord Coventry, Keeper of the Seals; 2. Margaret d. & coh., aet 17; 3. Ann, aet. 14; 4. Dorothy, aet. 13, Ward of the King, ob. s.p. 1629.

COLLES, John, Esq., late feodarie of Somerset—Order 22 May 1612 in Court of Wards—John Colles, Esq, s. & h., & executor to his father.

COLLES, William, gent., will 21 May 1558, ob. 22 May 1558—Inq. at Leominster 7 April 5 Jac. I.—Hereford—Edmund s. & h., age unknown; John Coles 2 son & heir under his father's will.

COLLES, William, Esq., ob. 10 Jan. 1618—Inq. at St. Alban's 1 April 17 Jac. I.—Herts.—William s. & h., aet. 18, 20 Jan. 1618.

COLLEY, Anthony, Esq., ob. 27 Nov. 17 Eliz. at Glaston[bury]—Inq. at Okeham 10 April 35 Eliz.—Rutland—John s. & h., aet. 30.

COLLIER, Marshall, ob. s.p. 25 Jan. 1638—Inq. at Taunton 28 Mar. 15 Car. I.—Somerset—John brother & h., aet. 14.

COLLIER, Robert, Esq., of Dorleston, ob. 11 July ult.—Inq. at Stafford 26 April 29 Eliz.—Stafford—*Jacobus* s. & h., aet. 29; Christopher.

COLLIER, Zacharius—Inq. at St. John Street 26 Mar. 35 Eliz.—Middx.

COLLINGWOOD, Henry, ob. 3 April 16 Car. I.—Inq. at Alnwick 3 April 16 Car. I.—Northumberland—Thomas s. & h., aet. 9 months.

COLLINGWOOD, Peter, will 1 Aug. 1586, ob. 2 Sept. 28 Eliz, s.p.—Inq. at Derby 1 Aug. 29 Eliz—Derby—Helen wife of John Stone, clerk, 1 d. of Ralph Collingwood, & cons. & h. of Peter, aet. 29; Margery 2 d. of Ralph & cons. & h of Peter, aet 27.

COLLINS, Edward, ob. 2 Oct. 1624—Inq. at Huntingdon 21 Oct. 2 Car. I.; & 4 Sept 5, Car. I.—Hunts.—Edward s. & h., aet. 13, 6 Jan. 1625.

COLLOCK, Robert, Inq. at Teverton 19 Feb. 24 Eliz.—Devon—Elizabeth d. & h., wife of John Prosse of Tiverton.

COLLY, Anthony, Esq.—Inq. at . . . 35 Eliz.—Rutland—2. John.

Anthony Colly, Esq.—Eliz.

Anthony, s. & h.

(*To be continued.*)

LE POHER.

By COUNT DE LA POER.

In *The Genealogist* for April last I thought that I had made it clear why Mr. Redmond used the "de" when referring to persons bearing the surname of Poher, namely that, he considered the name to be derived from Le Poher in Brittany, and in this view he is corroborated by the author of "The Norman People"[1] (page 368).

[1] Pub. by Henry King and Co., 65, Cornhill, 1879.

That Le Poher, Le Léon, and Le Vanne were three of the ancient territorial divisions of Brittany, is beyond doubt, and that these three names were all preceeded by a "Le" is also a fact.

Wace mentions "li Boilogneiz e li Pohiers" as taking part in the battle of Hastings. Until a short time ago, I was under the impression that "li Pohiers" could not mean the men of Poix. In this, however, I find I was mistaken, as the following communication received from the Secretary[1] of the Society of Antiquaries of Picardy clearly shows. M. de Guyencourt, writing from Amiens, says—". . . Il est absolument certain que les Pohiers sont les habitants de Poix en Picardi, aujour d'hui encore on leur donne ce nom ; ils se le donnent à eux même. Le mot Pohier etait Latinisé en Poherus. *Pontivi comitem sequuntur in arma Poheri.*"[2] M. de Guyencourt further informs me that neither by history nor by tradition, were the Breton Pohers in any way connected with Poix. Whence then did the English Pohers derive their origin? from Brittany or from Picardy? "The Norman People," already referred to, states that (page 368) a branch of the Breton Pohers "settled 1066 in Devon, with Alured de Mayenne ; and in 1165 Ranulph Poher held three fees of his barony (*Lib. Niger*)." On the other hand we have the Pohiers or Pohers (the men of Poix) taking part in the battle of Hastings.

The forms Pour, Povere, Poore, Power, etc., seem to be merely phonetic ways of writing Poher. For instance, in a pedigree of an Oxfordshire branch of the Powers of Oddington and Blechesdon, which ends in 1574 with Francis Power (and gives twelve generations back), commences with "Richard Poher, *alias* Povere, *alias* Poure."[3]

In White Kennett's "Parochial Antiquities"[4] (vol. i, p. 130) is the following:—"Sub anno 1140 . . . nigh the same time, Sir Robert *de* Gait, gave to the Abbey of Oseney his church of Hampton-Gay by charter . . . . he married Maud *de* Poore." In the same vol., p. 496, "As a considerable part of the lands [of Oddington or Ottingdon] were held by Sir Robert *le* Gait in right of Maude *le* Poure, the natural daughter of the Bishop [Roger of Salisbury], and the remainder by her brother, it is likely that the estate was purchased by that prelate and settled upon his children."

Dunkin, in his "History and Antiquities of the Hundreds of Bullingdon and Ploughley,"[5] says that the Manor of Oddington, Oxfordshire, was granted by the Abbot and Convent of Westminster "to the descendants of Roger Poure, bishop of Salisbury, by Maud of Ramsay, his mistress." From this it would seem that the Pohers or Powers of Oddington derive their origin from Roger, the great Bishop of Salisbury, and if the Bishop was descended from the Breton Pohers, the tomb in Salisbury Cathedral, by some thought to be that of Bishop Joceline, may be that of Bishop Roger.

[1] The Count of Guyencourt.
[2] Guillaume le Breton's Philippide.
[3] "Visitations of Oxfordshire," one of the privately printed volumes of Sir Thomas Phillips. Middle Hall Press, Oxon.
[4] "His. of Ambrosden and Burcester, etc., cos. Oxford and Bucks." Oxford, 1818.
[5] 2 vol. London, 1823.