

Adam de Berruby, citizen of Dublin in 1263-64

In the Spring issue of 2012 (vol. 24, no 2), *Le monde Berrubey* contained an article on Adam de *Berruby* who appeared, in 1263-64, on a list of merchants registered by the Guildⁱ of Dublin, in Ireland, a list covering the period from 1190 to 1265. It's not the only Anglo-Norman name on this list (see Appendix). Adam's name was written down on the forty second of 43 manuscripts from which Connolly and Martin wrote a book in 1992 to commemorate the 800th anniversary of the official founding of Dublin. Adam lived 750 years ago, just after the end of the ***Anglo-Norman Kingdom***, which existed from 1066 to 1204. Furthermore, his name is written exactly like *Damian Berruby* in 1681, in a census made at Rivière-Ouelle. It's astonishing when you consider the gap of more than four centuries between Adam and Damian.

The name Berruby didn't take root in Ireland, as other Norman names did, for example Fitzgerald, Burke or LePoer (it became Power or Powers). While King Henry II established in Dublin a merchant colony based on the English city of Bristol, many of these new Dubliners were probably from that city which would later be renowned for its merchant-adventurersⁱⁱ. This harbor from south-west England had already a Guild in the XIIth Century, which acted as a model for guilds in other cities, including Dublin.

Where did Adam come from? My first guess brought me to the shore which faces Wexford, in South-East Ireland, where the Anglo-Normans invaders first landed, before moving northerly toward Dublin. On England's side of the Irish Sea, this corresponds to the Bay of Bristol and to South Wales. I include the latter because the leader of the first invasion of Ireland, Richard De Clare, nicknamed Strongbow (*Arc-Fort* in Norman French, his language) was count of Pembroke, in South Wales, from where he brought other Anglo-Normans, while Henry II, a Plantagenet, was king (1154-1189). Henry gave to his son John the title of *Lord of Ireland* after this invasion in the south-east of Ireland. It is easy to understand why so many Anglo-Norman names are found in Dublin after 1190, even if the country is not yet completely conquered.

If you don't take all these factors into account, the invasion from the south-east, Strongbow's influence and the link with the Bristol merchants, you can be tempted to say that Adam was from the north of England, Yorkshire appearing on a map at the level of Dublin, and it's even more tempting when you see that the name Beruby was found many times in Yorkshire. Nevertheless, I would rather bet, because of the factors I described, that Adam's origin was in Northamptonshire, in the Midlands of England.

We have mentioned on a few occasions the Zouche family who owned the *Beruby Manor* (also named Berughby or Berewby), nearby Daventry, in Northamptonshireⁱⁱⁱ, a powerful family that was involved in wars as well as commercial activities, producing a lineage of barons (of Haringworth) over many generations and even an archbishop of York. The place, known today as Barby, was called Beruby soon after the Domesday Book, **in 1086**, and during the XIIth century (more often Berughby this time). The name Beruby existed there sooner than in Yorkshire or the neighboring region of Lincolnshire where the first

trace seems to go back to 1242. It would be around Daventry, in Northamptonshire, that the use of the name Beruby is the oldest, as a family name as well as a place-name.

Alan La Zouche (1205-1270), Roger's son, was judge at Chester, in the north-west of England, at the frontier of North Wales. His jurisdiction covered Ireland at the same time, during the reign of Henry III (1226-1272). In Chester, the merchant guild was supervised by the Bristol Guild like the one in Dublin. So, there is definitely a link between Dublin, Bristol, Chester and the Zouche family. Alan La Zouche also fought under Henry III against a rebellion by some barons, which can explained how this Zouche lineage rose to the rank of baron His son, also named Alan, was the first of these barons in 1299 and this title that was preserved for later generations. The first Alan's father, Roger (1175-1238), saw his father, also named Alan (1136-1190), born in Brittany, participate to the invasion of Ireland. Furthermore, a document mentions that **Roger La Zouche accompanied King John in his Irish expedition of 1210^{iv}**. Since we find a very early connection between people named Beruby and Zouche, it is easy to believe that Adam was from the Daventry area.

In the end, we can question ourselves about the name **Berrabe** found in South Wales^v, around Carmarthen, in the XVIIIth century, a name written Barraby in more recent times, mainly a name that doesn't sound Welsh. Carmarthen is not far from Pembroke (30 miles). It could be a remnant of people related to our past ancestors who lived in England.

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APPENDIX

On the list of people who were members of the Dublin Guild, there is **Adam Morel**, **Simon Turgot** (Turcot, Turcotte) and **Ricardus de la Grange** in 1234-35, **Elias Pascaud** in 1235-36, **Jordanus Picot** (Picotte) and **Thomas le Grant** (today Legrand in France, but also Grant in England) in 1235-36, **Johanes** (John or Jehan) **de Bois** (Boies, Dubois, Dubosc, also Bosco, Woods or Woodland in England and Scotland) in 1237-38, **Willelmus** (William or Guillaume) **Buffard** (Bouffard) in 1238-39, **Johannes Malot** (Malo) in 1238-39, **Willelmus Lambert** in 1240-41, **Willelmus Brun** (Brun, Lebrun in France or Quebec, but Brown and Broun in England and Ireland) and **Hamundus le Bretun** (Breton) in 1242-43, **Thomas Pinel** and **Elias Burel** in 1241-1242, **Thomas Hardy** in 1244-45, **Henricus** (Henry or Henri) **Martin de Novo Castro** (Chateauneuf) in 1251-52, **Thomas Buchard** (Bouchard) in 1253-54, **Simon Gocelyn** (Gosselin) in 1254-55, **Ricardus** (Richard) **Ascelin** (Asselin), **Robertus** (Robert) **le Butiler** (Bouthillier, Bouteiller, Butler) and **Robertus le Rus** (Leroux) in 1255-56, **Johannes Blanchard** in 1258-59, **Adam Bernard** in 1259-60, **Henricus Le Marchal** (Maréchal, Marshall), **Simon Franceys** (Français, Lefrançois, but also French at Galway, Ireland) from Bristol, **Phillipus** (Phillipe) **Blond** (Leblond) from Athy (Ireland) in 1260-61, maybe the ancestor of the Athy family of Galway, one of the Anglo-Norman families that once dominated that city, **Petrus Bron** (Brun, Lebrun, Brown, Broun) and **Henricus le Chevalier** (Chevalier or Knight) in 1261-62, **Nicholaus le Blund** (Leblond in Normandy, Blount or Blunt in England), **Ricardus Godyn** (Godin), **Alexandre Taillefer**, **Pamerus** and **Perfectus Ricard** in 1263-64.

Before 1230, the year of registration was not mentioned on the parchments but we find other names like Lambert le gentil, Henricus de Felcamp (Fécamp), **Ricardus le Esquier** (L'Écuyer), **Adam Malet** (Malette), **Simon Flury** (Fleury), Radulfus de Falaise, **Ernardus de la Coste** (Lacoste), Gilbertus de Rotomago (from Rouen in latin), **Amic le Tailleur** (Taylor), **David Petit**,

Renaldus de Harflu (from Harfleur) or *Ricardus Bonenfant. Radulfus le Turnur*, a turner nowadays bears a name that became Létourneau in French Canada. Other ancient names correspond today to English surnames, for example *Henricus de Crossebi* (Crosby), *Roger le Porter* (a carrier is a *porteur* in French), or *Thomas le Harpur* (a harp maker), now Harper.

ⁱ http://books.google.ca/books?id=UIEFAQAIAAJ&q=berruby&dq=berruby&hl=fr&ei=Kd_CTq70Jc6atwemv5TVDQ&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=4&ved=0CD0Q6AEwAzgK

ⁱⁱ *Les Beroby d'Anvers*, Le Monde Berrubey, vol. 22, No1, Winter 2010, voir page 19

ⁱⁱⁱ *Les énigmes autour de Barby*, Vol. 22 No 4, Fall 2010, pp. 16-17

^{iv} http://books.google.ca/books?id=g8FCAAAAYAAJ&pg=RA1-PA213&dq=zouche+%2B+rouen&hl=fr&ei=CcboTqiSA6L30gGXh_37CQ&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=4&ved=0CEMO6AEwAw#v=onepage&q=zouche%20%2B%20rouen&f=false

^v http://books.google.ca/books?id=g8FCAAAAYAAJ&pg=RA1-PA213&dq=zouche+%2B+rouen&hl=fr&ei=CcboTqiSA6L30gGXh_37CQ&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=4&ved=0CEMO6AEwAw#v=onepage&q=zouche%20%2B%20rouen&f=false

^v We find for example at Llanelly, in 1875, the family of William and Sarah, both aged 39, with 8 children: Charles, 20, Martha Ann, 17, Sarah Jane 13, William John, 11, Fred, 10, David, 8, Elizabeth, 6 (she later migrated to the USA) and Mary, 1.