

Gunnora

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

(Redirected from Gunnora, Duchess of Normandy)

Gunnora (or **Gunnor**) (c. 950–c. 1031), Duchess of Normandy, she was the wife of Richard I of Normandy.

Contents

- 1 Life
- 2 Family
- 3 Notes
- 4 References

Life

All that is known of Gunnora's parentage is that she belonged to a family who had settled in the Pays de Caux.^[2] Robert of Torigni wrote she was a forester's daughter from the Pays de Caux and according to Dudo of Saint-Quentin she was of noble Danish origin.^[3] Gunnora was probably born c. 950.^[4] Her family held sway in western Normandy and Gunnora herself was said to be very wealthy.^[5] Her marriage to Richard I was of great political importance, both to her husband^[a] and her progeny.^[6] Her brother, Herfast de Crepon, was progenitor of a great Norman family.^[5] Her sisters and nieces^[b] married some of the most important nobles in Normandy.^[7]

Robert of Torigni recounts a story of how Richard met Gunnora.^[8] She was living with her sister Seinfreda, the wife of a local forester, when Richard, hunting nearby, heard of the beauty of the forester's wife. He is said to have ordered Seinfreda to come to his bed, but the lady substituted her unmarried sister, Gunnora. Richard, it is said, was pleased that by this subterfuge he had been saved from committing adultery and together they had three sons and three daughters.^[c]^[9] Unlike other territorial rulers, the Normans recognized marriage by cohabitation or *more danico*. But when Richard was prevented from nominating their son Robert to be Archbishop of Rouen, the two were married, "according to the Christian custom", making their children legitimate in the eyes of the church.^[9]

Gunnora attested ducal charters up into the 1020s, was skilled in languages and was said to have had an excellent memory.^[10] She was one of the most important sources of information on Norman history for Dudo of St. Quentin.^[11] As Richard's widow she is mentioned accompanying her sons on numerous occasions.^[10] That her husband depended on her is shown in the couple's charters where she is variously regent of Normandy, a mediator and judge, and in the typical roll of a medieval aristocratic mother, an arbitrator between her husband and their oldest son Richard II.^[10]

Gunnora was a founder and supporter of Coutances Cathedral and laid its first stone.^[12] In one of her own charters after Richard's death she gave two alods to the abbey of Mont Saint-Michel, namely Britavilla and Domjean, given her by her husband in dower, which she gave for the soul of her husband, and the weal of her own soul and that of her sons "count Richard, archbishop Robert, and others..."^[13] She also attested a charter, c. 1024–26, to that same abbey by her son, Richard II, shown as *Gonnor matris comitis* (mother of the count).^[14] Gunnora, both as wife and countess,^[d] was able to use her influence to see her kin favored, and several of the most prominent Anglo-Norman families on both sides of the English Channel are descended from her, her sisters and nieces.^[10] Gunnora died c. 1031.^[4]

Family

Richard and Gunnora were parents to several children:

Gunnora

Countess of Normandy



Gunnora confirming a charter of the abbey of the Mount-Saint-Michel, 12th century (from archive of the abbey). Here she attested using her title of countess.^[1]

Tenure	989–996
Spouse	Richard I, Duke of Normandy
Born	c. 950
Died	c. 1031

- Richard II "the Good", Duke of Normandy^[15]
- Robert, Archbishop of Rouen, Count of Evreux, died 1037^[15]
- Mauger of Corbeil, Count of Mortain^[15]
- Emma of Normandy (c. 985–1052), married first to Æthelred, King of England and secondly Cnut the Great, King of England.^[15]
- Hawise of Normandy, wife of Geoffrey I, Duke of Brittany^[15]
- Maud of Normandy, wife of Odo II of Blois, Count of Blois, Champagne and Chartres^[15]

Notes

- ^ Richard's marriage to Gunnora seems to have been a deliberate political move to consolidate his position by allying himself with a powerful rival family in the Cotentin. See: D. Crouch, *The Normans* (2007), pp. 26 & 42; *A companion to the Anglo-Norman world*, eds. C. Harper-Bill; E. van Houts (2007), p. 27.
- ^ Her sisters, Senfrie, Aveline and Wevie as well as their daughters are discussed in detail in G.H. White, 'The Sisters and Nieces of Gunnor, Duchess of Normandy', *The Genealogist*, New Series, vol. 37 (1920-21), pp. 57-65 & 128-132. Also see: Elisabeth van Houts, 'Robert of Torigny as Genealogist', *Studies in Medieval History Presented to R. Allen Brown*, ed. Christopher Harper-Bill, Christopher J. Holdsworth, Janet L. Nelson (The Boydell Press, Woodbridge, 1989), pp. 215-233; K.S.B. Keats-Rohan, 'Aspects of Torigny's Genealogy Revisited', *Nottingham Medieval Studies*, Vol. 37 (1993), pp. 21-28.
- ^ Geoffrey H. White is among those historians who question the authenticity of this story. See: G.H. White, 'The Sisters and Nieces of Gunnor, Duchess of Normandy', *The Genealogist*, New Series, vol. 37 (1920-21), p. 58.
- ^ At the time Gunnora lived, there were no dukes or duchesses of Normandy. Her husband Richard I, used the title of count of Rouen, to which Richard added the style of "count and consul", and after 960, marquis (count over other counts). Gunnora would have never used the title of duchess, her title was countess and she is so styled in an original deed to the abbey of St. Ouen, Rouen (1057–17) given by her son Richard II. For the present, despite being historically incorrect, duchess remains her title of convenience. See: Bates, *Normandy before 1066* (Longman, 1982), pp. 148–50; Douglas, 'The Earliest Norman Counts', *The English Historical Review*, Vol. 61, No. 240 (May, 1946), pp. 130–31; David Crouch, *The Normans: The History of a Dynasty* (London: Hambledon Continuum, 2007), pp. 18-19 and Dudo of Saint-Quentin; Eric Christiansen, *History of the Normans* (Woodbridge: Boydell Press, 1998). p. xxiv.

References

- ^ David Crouch, *The Image of Aristocracy in Britain, 1000-1300* (London: Routledge, 1992), p. 57
- ^ Francois Neveux, *A Brief History of the Normans* (London: Constable and Robinson, Ltd., 2008), p. 73
- ^ Elisabeth Van Houts, *The Normans in Europe* (Manchester: Manchester University Press, 2008), p. 58
- ^ ^{a b} Elisabeth Van Houts, *The Normans in Europe* (Manchester: Manchester University Press, 2008), p. 40 n.56
- ^ ^{a b} David Crouch, *The Normans; the History of a Dynasty* (London, New York: Hambledon Continuum, 2007), p. 26
- ^ K.S.B. Keats-Rohan, 'Poppa of Bayeux and Her Family', *The American Genealogist*, Poppa of Bayeux and Her Family, Vol. 74, No. 2 (July/October 1997), pp. 203-04
- ^ David Crouch, *The Normans; the History of a Dynasty* (London, New York: Hambledon Continuum, 2007), pp. 26-27
- ^ Elisabeth Van Houts, *The Normans in Europe* (Manchester: Manchester University Press, 2008), p. 95
- ^ ^{a b} Elisabeth Van Houts, *The Normans in Europe* (Manchester: Manchester University Press, 2008), p. 96
- ^ ^{a b c d} Elisabeth Van Houts, *The Normans in Europe* (Manchester: Manchester University Press, 2008), p. 59
- ^ Elisabeth M. C. Van Houts, *Memory and Gender in Medieval Europe: 900–1200* (Toronto; Buffalo: University of Toronto Press, 1999), p. 72
- ^ Elisabeth Van Houts, *The Normans in Europe* (Manchester: Manchester University Press, 2008), p. 40 & n. 56
- ^ *Calendar of Documents Preserved in France*, ed. J. Horace Round (London: Eyre and Spottiswoode, 1899), p. 250
- ^ *Calendar of Documents Preserved in France*, ed. J. Horace Round (London: Eyre and Spottiswoode, 1899), p. 249
- ^ ^{a b c d e f} Detlev Schwennicke, *Europäische Stammtafeln: Stammtafeln zur Geschichte der Europäischen Staaten*, Neue

Preceded by Emma of Paris	Duchess of Normandy 989–996	Succeeded by Judith of Brittany
-------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---

Retrieved from "<http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Gunnora&oldid=549591425>"

Categories: [950 births](#) | [1031 deaths](#) | [Women of medieval France](#) | [Viking Age women](#)

This page was last modified on 9 April 2013 at 23:08.

Text is available under the Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike License; additional terms may apply. By using this site, you agree to the Terms of Use and Privacy Policy.

Wikipedia® is a registered trademark of the Wikimedia Foundation, Inc., a non-profit organization.