THE FIVE ODARDS: THEIR ROLE IN NORTHERN ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND IN THE 12TH CENTURY AND SOME OF THEIR DESCENDANTS

by MichaelAnne Guido[1]

ABSTRACT

At the beginning of the twelfth century there were five separate men named Odard who played a prominent role in Northern England and Scotland. This article will look at these men and their descendants who included: Sir Christopher Seton, the Viscount family, as well as the families of Horton, Swinton, Warwick, Bonkyl and others.

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At the beginning of the last century John Horace Round undertook the last serious study of the various major nobles named Odard in Northumberland, Cumberland and Scotland in the 12th century. It was his conclusion that there were just three separate identities named Odard based on the charters he analyzed, with Odard Vicecomes and Odard de Bebbanburch as alternative descriptions of the same man. He also postulated that Odard Vicecomes was the son of Liulf de Bebbanburch and that Liulf was probably the son of Eadwulf Rus the man infamous for his role in the death of Bishop Walcher in 1080 (Round, 1888)[2]. Round's work was challenged by Sir Archibald Lawrie (1905, p.257) in his analysis of the early Scottish charters[3] but supported by Edward Bateson (1895, pp.10-14)[4]. Rev. John Hodgson, the erudite Northumbrian historian of the late 18th and early to mid 19th century, concurred with Round's later analysis as did John Crawford Hodgson (1832, p.260)[5] who compiled

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2 Round remarks that it would be interesting to find a link identifying Eadwulf, the founder of the Viscount family, with Eadwulf 'Rus' who headed those who avenged Ligulf's death by the murder of Bishop Walcher in 1080.

3 Lawrie states "*Liulf. In charter CI, King David described Swinton as formerly held by Udard, the son of Liulf, the son of Edulf. Mr. Round (5 Genealogist, p. 27) was of the opinion that Liulf of Swinton was Liulf of Bebbanburch, one of the witnesses of this charter, an opinion in which I* [Lawrie] *am not able to agree. It seems to me that it here implied that Liulf had held the land so long ago that it had become waste and needed twenty-four oxen to restore it to cultivation, and if Liulf, who formerly held Swinton, was 'de Bebbanburch,' he certainly would have been so designated in the body of the charter. Ligulf de Bebbanburch, Mr. Round is of the opinion that he was the same as the Liulf of Swinton mentioned in this charter, and that he was the son of Eadulf, who lived at the time of the Conquest, and the father of Udard, the Sheriff of Northumberland to whose son William, King Henry I, granted a confirmation of all the lands his father had held.*"

4 Bateson detailed the lineage of the Viscount family. He cited Round as proof on several occasions.

5 Both Rev. Hodgson and John Crawford Hodgson believed that the Horton line descended from the Viscount family. John Crawford Hodgson used Round's work on the Viscount family to support his history of the lineage.

the fifteen volume Hodgson manuscript of pedigrees of Northumberland families and edited several of the volumes of the fifteen part *History of Northumberland* between 1897 and 1915. Nevertheless Round's work has stood until the present day with no further proof being offered to either refute or confirm his thesis. Round was mistaken in this assumption, and as this survey of contemporary charters reveals, there were actually five prominent individuals named Odard. All of these men are different individuals and some of them left descendants.

In the Chronicon Cumbriae there are three separate nobles named Odard, two of whom were enfeoffed by Waldeve, lord of Allerdale, "*Waldevus filius comitis Cospatricii feoffavit Oderdum de Logis de baronia de Wygton, Dondraft, Wavertone, Blencogo et Kyrkbryde, qui fundavit ecclesiam de Wygton: et dedit Oderdo filio Liolfe Talintyre et Castlebryge cum foresta inter Caltre et Greta, et Priori et Conventui de Gisburne, Appleton et Brycekyrke, cum advocatione ejusdem ecclesie*" (Wilson, 1915, p.492). Odard de Logis, Baron of Wigton and Odard son of Liulph are two of the five major Odards in the 12th century.

The Register of Wetherhal Priory (Prescott, 1897, pp.143-147) reveals two others; Odard son of Hildred and Odard de Corkeby as well as Odard Vicecomes [same as Oderdo *filio* Liolfe] already mentioned.

The last Odard of major importance was Odard the Clerk, the third Odard mentioned in the *Chronicon Cumbriae*, who is among the witnesses of many charters of abbeys and priories on both sides of the Scottish border in this era.

A. Odard de Logis, Baron of Wigton

Odard de Logis was the seneschal of Ranulph Meschins, chief overlord of Cumberland in the early 12th century. He also was Sheriff of Carlisle (Wilson, 1915) during the reign of Henry I and the first Baron of Wigton. He was enfeoffed in Wigton, Dondraft, Wavertone, Blencough and Kirkbride by Waldeve, son of Gospatric, Earl of Northumberland and his wife Sigrid, who was Lord of Allerdale in Cumberland (Wilson, 1915, p.492)[6]. His successor was his son Adam of whom very little is known. He is mentioned in 1181 as the father of Odard *filius* Adam in a fine in which his brother William sued Adam's son Odard concerning three carucates of land for which Odard paid his uncle William three marks[7]. Odard son of Adam succeeded his father and married Millicent heiress of Blackhall[8]. Odard died in 1209 and his widow remarried Reynold son of Adam of Carduil. In 1208 Adam succeeded his father Odard as Lord of Wigton[9] paying 80 marks for the relief of his father's lands[10]. Adam de Wygton, as he styled himself, died c.1225 as in that year his son Odard de Wygton paid 10 marks for the relief of his father's estate and became the holder of Wigton[11]. Upon Odard's death in 1238, Walter, Bishop of Carlisle, became guardian for Adam, Odard's heir, and was given the marriage of his widow, Cristiana (Bain, 1881, Nos. 1438-1443). In addition to his heir Adam de Wigton another son, Walter de Wigton,

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6 *Waldevus filius comitis Cospatricii feoffavit Oderdum de Logis de baronia de Wygton, Dondraft, Wavertone, Blencogo et Kyrkbryde, qui fundavit ecclesiam de Wygton.*

7 Pipe Roll, 27 Hen. II.

8 Pipe Roll, 11 John.

9 Hardy, Rotuli de Fintbus, 9 John, p.422.

10 Pipe Roll, 10 John.

11 Fine Roll, 10 Hen. III. m.9.

was born posthumously two months after Odard's death[12]. The eldest son, Adam de Wigton, married Isabella de Forde (Bain, 1881)[13] and died before June 20, 1253, leaving his younger brother Walter de Wigton as his heir. It is through Walter de Wigton that the line proceeded and at his death in 1286 Wigton was inherited by his son John de Wigton who was 22 years of age[14]. John de Wigton married Dionyse de Luvetot and soon after his marriage divorced her. He left issue by her, one daughter named Margaret, who eventually after many lengthy legal suits became heir to Wigton[15]. Margaret died childless and Wigton reverted to the crown.

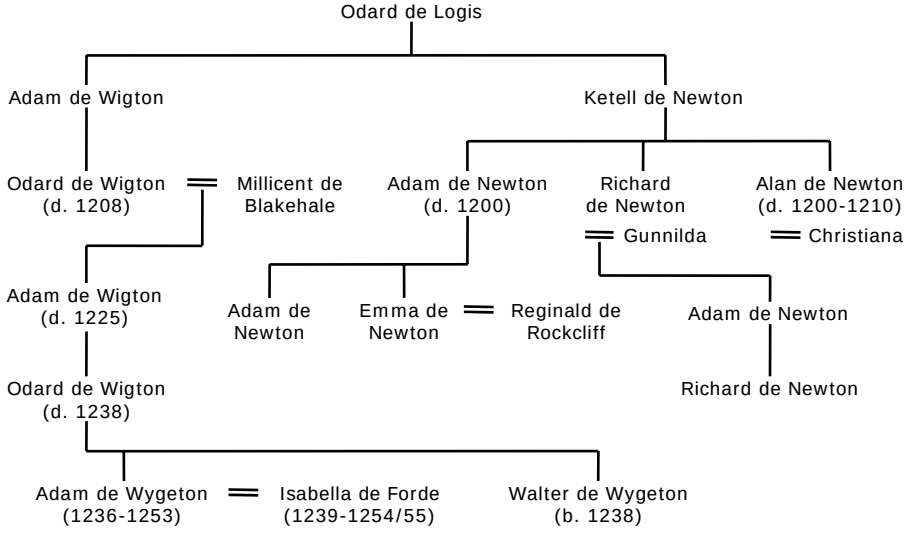


Fig 1. ***Descendants of Odard de Logis***

B. Odard son of Liulph

Odard son of Liulph is one of the best known of the five men named Odard. He has been researched since Round's time by several individuals, the most recent being Keats-Rohan (2002). Keats-Rohan while correctly distinguishing John Viscount and his brother William Viscount[16], properly identifies Odard son of Liulph but then errs by adding Adam son of Odard de Logis [see Section A above] to the wrong Odard.

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12 CIPM Henry III, Vol.I, No.251.

13 See appendix for text of documentation concerning this marriage.

14 CIPM, Vol.II, 14 Edward I, No.15.

15 CPR, 4 Edward II, Part II, m.5; *Placita quo Warranto*, p.336; CIPM, Vol.VI, Edward III, No.135.

16 In DD, p.930 Keats-Rohan calls John son of Odard the Sheriff of Northumberland and states that he was given the lordship of Embleton before 1135. He died after 1179 and she calls John the person who adopted the surname Le Vescunt (Vicecomes). William is identified as son of Odard of Bamburgh, sheriff of Northumberland and cites the charter of King Stephen to William confirming the grant of Henry I to Odard his father made in 1133.

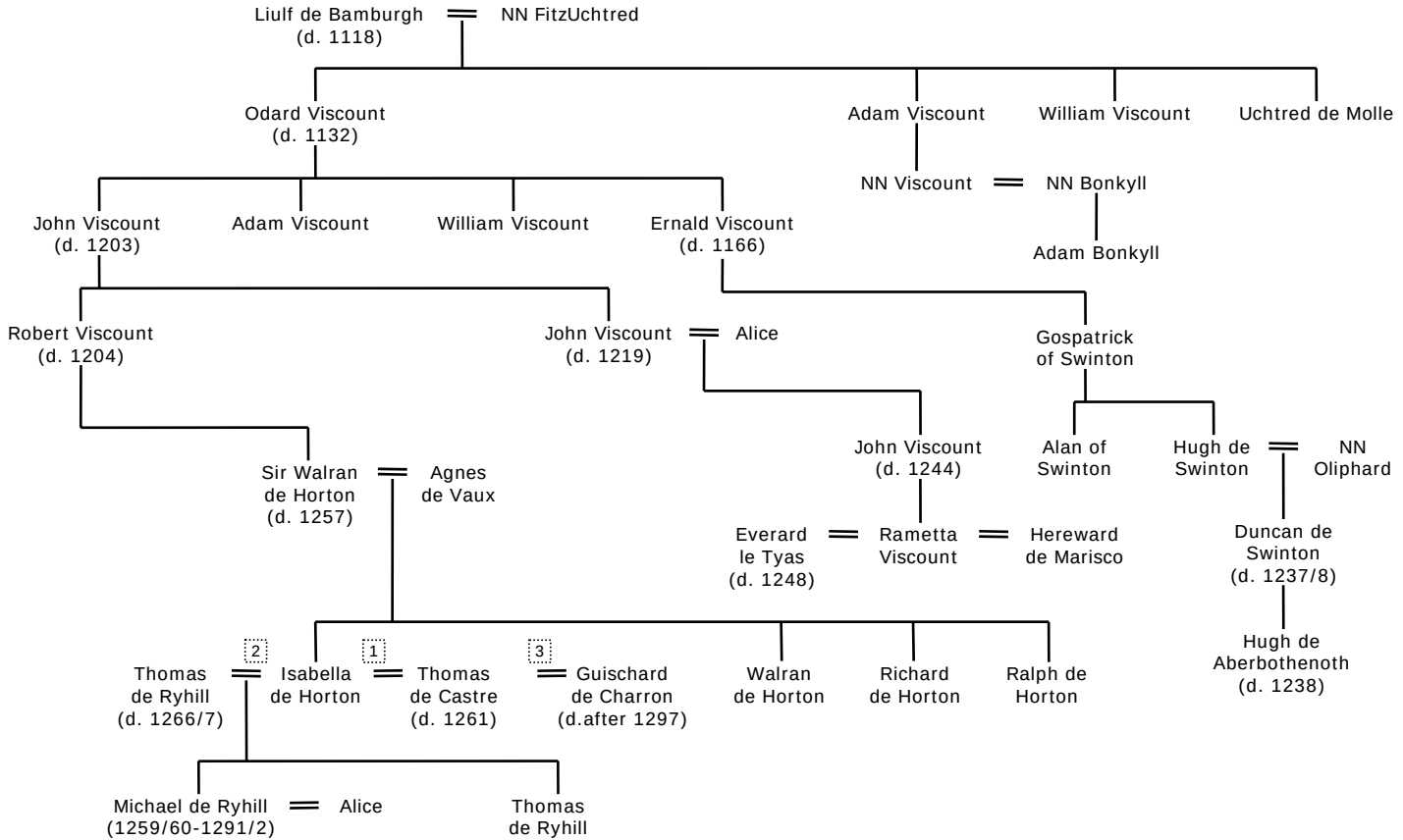


Fig 2. ***Descendants of Liulf de Bamburgh***

Keats-Rohan states[17] that Odard son of Liulph is a distinct individual from Odard de Logis who occurs in the pipe roll of 1129. She goes into the discussion raised by Hedley (1968) on the native origin of Odard [he was an Anglo-Saxon]. Hedley's belief that sheriffs '*had to be the social and territorial equal of the strongest local baron if he were to maintain the king's authority*' was decidedly unacceptable as Northumberland was much more inclined to have an Anglo-Saxon sheriff than a Norman one, because Northumbria was still a stronghold for the native population in this era and disdained the Norman officials.

Keats-Rohan then added that Adam, ancestor of the Wygeton family was a son of Odard son of Liulph which I have shown to be incorrect in section A (above). This Adam was a son of Odard de Logis as is shown by the descent of the Wigton barony originally granted by Waldeve, son of Gospatric Earl of Northumberland.

Odard son of Liulph was also known as Odard Vicecomes [the sheriff] or Odard de Bamburgh (Bateson, 1895, p.11). He was the grandson of one Eadwulf [see footnotes 2 and 3 above]. His father Liulph was also known as Liolfe de Molle. Liulph held land in both Molle and Swinton which were then part of Northumbria (Lawrie, 1905, pp.17-18)[18]. He married a sister of Adam fitz Uctred (Wilson, 1915, pp.550-551)[19] and had several children: Adam [ancestor of the Bonkyl family] (Wilson, p.492)[20], William, Uctred and Odard. Uctred was given possession of the lands his father held in Molle (Innes, 1846, pp.144-145, 320)[21]. These lands descended to Henry de Molle and his wife Eschyna de Londoniis (Innes, pp.135-136, 145-146)[22]. Odard held Swinton (Lawrie, pp.79-80, 341-343)[23] and the barony of Embleton in Northumberland. He was Sheriff of Northumberland under Henry I and one of the witnesses to the foundation charter of Selkirk Abbey made by David I, King of Scotland (Bateson, pp.10-14). Odard was the first of the family to use the surname Vicecomes (sheriff) [later spelled as Viscount] as the office of Sheriff of Northumberland became hereditary in his family during this time. He died in about 1132 as in the following year his son William had a grant of his father's lands from Henry I[24]. Odard de

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17 DD, p.1137.

18 See appendix for text of charter.

19 See appendix for text of charter.

20 *Waldevus filius comitis Cospatricii feoffavit Oderdum de Logis de baronia de Wygton, Dondraft, Wavertone, Blencogo et Kyrkbryde, qui fundavit ecclesiam de Wygton: et dedit Oderdo filio Liolfe Talintyre et Castebryge cum foresta inter Caltre et Greta, et Priori et Conventui de Gisburne, Appleton et Brycekyrke, cum advocatione ejusdem ecclesie: et dedit Ade filio Liolfe Uldel' [et] Gilcruce;*

Adam had a daughter who married into the Bonkyl family and he was the ancestor of Margaret Bonkyl who married John Stewart [d.1298 at Falkirk].

21 See appendix for full text of charters.

22 See appendix for full text of charters.

23 See appendix for full text of charters.

24 Ancient Charters, Pipe Roll Society Publications, p.33:

Henricus rex Anglorum, archiepiscopo Ebor' et episcopo Dunelmie et omnibus baronis suis Francis et Anglis de Eborace' et Northumberland salutem. Sciatis me reddidisse et concessisse Willelmo filio Udardi de Baenburg totam terram patris sui, quam de me in capite tenuit, et de quocunque eam tenuisset die qua fuit vivus et mortus. Quare precipio et volo quod ipse bene et in pace et libere et quiete teneat, etc. eadem servicio quo pater eius tenuit pro convenientia dando relevamina dominis suis. Testibus: E filio Johannis et Waltero Espec, et Willelmo de Pont et W. Maled et W. de Bolebec. Apud Westmonasterium.

Bamburgh is identical with Odard Vicecomes as is shown by a confirmation of the charter made by King Stephen[25]. In addition to William he had sons Adam (Wilson, p.529)[26], Ernald [ancestor of the Swinton family of Scotland] (Swinton, 1959, pp.8-14) and John (Bateson, pp.11-14). John granted one and a half of the three knight's fees that he held of Henry II in 1168 to William son of Adam, Albert, Ernulf and Aelard (Bateson, pp.11-14)[27]. He also held three townships that were not part of his barony: Newton-by-the-sea, Earle in Doddington (held of the Barony of Vesci) and Fenton near Wooler which he held of the Muschamp family. He paid 15 marks as scutage in 1196 to be excused from taking part in an expedition to Normandy and appears to have died around the year 1203 as in that year his son also named John Viscount paid 30 marks for livery of his father's lands[28]. This John Viscount died in 1219 when his son the third John Viscount paid 100 pounds for relief of his father's lands held of the king by barony[29]. This third John was the last male representative of the main branch of the Viscount family dying in 1244 and leaving a daughter Rametta, the wife of Everard Teutonicus and secondly Hereward le Marsh[30]. In 1248

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[25] Duchy of Lancaster, Royal Charters, roll A, No.11:

Des Chartres des rois et des autres, touchantes William fiz Odard Visconte. Carta regis Stephani per quam reddidit et concessait hereditabiliter Willelmo filio Odard Vicecomitis omnes terras patris sui et nominata carucatem terre de Baenburge que fuit Favelli, et carucatem terre de Colebriggia, et terram de Burnulfestona et de Chinewallia, etc. cum soc et sac, etc.

Item, littere regis Henrici primi super eodem.

Item, littere Willelmi filii regis per quas testatar regem concessisse Odardo Vicecomiti terram suam, quam tenet de rege pro herede suo, ut teneat in feodo pro servicio trium militum.

Item, littere prioratus et conventus Sancti Cuthberti per quas concesserunt Willelmo filio Odardi, Swyntune cum omnibus que ad eam jure pertinent' etc. Endorsed *'De la Visconte de Northumbreland et des tenements en Bamburgh e allors.'*

[26] *Adam filius Odardi tenet terram suam de domino Rege per cornagium, reddendo annuatim de cornagio xxvi s. iiii d. Rex Henricus, avus patris domini Regis, dedit Odardo vicecomiti, antecessori predicti Ade, predictam terram per predictam servicium.*

Durham Treas. Cart. Misc. No. 6895: Omnibus baronibus comitatus Northumb[rie] Francis quam Anglis et cognatis et amicis suis, Adam Vicecomes Northumbrie [deed damaged]*.....fratrem meum Willelmum concessisse et dedisse Deo et Sancto Cuthberte, propter elemosinam et [pec]uniam ipsius Sancti, Arkil de Matefen cum tota substantia sua. Et ego Adam, heres eius, hoc idem concedo pro anima fratris mei et heredum eius et mea anima et heredum meorum, concedente Johanne fratre meo et Ernaldo fratre meo. Testibus: Barnardo clerico et Johanne presbiter de Weremuthe, Elfvoldo de Tihokelau, et Ricardo clerico, et Fulcone P'ntuit, et aliis multis.*

[27] *Emeldon. Carta Johannis filii Wdardi. H. regi Anglorum, domino suo, Johannes filius Wdard' salutem. Sciatis quod de feodis trium militum que de vobis teneo, feodavi de novo feodamento militem et dimidium, scilicet, Willelmum filium Ade dimidium militem, et Albertum feodo dimidii militis, Ernulfffem & Aelard feodo dimidii militis. Et ego facio servitium militis et dimidi, de meo domino. Black Book of the Exchequer, folio 73b, Northumberland. William son of Adam mentioned in this deed, was the owner of Warenton (see vol. i, p.213) Albert was the owner of Craster. The half fee held by Ernulf and Aelard became afterwards the property of William de Rok and Reyner de Dunstan*

[28] Pipe Roll 7 Richard I; Pipe Roll 4 John.

[29] Pipe Roll 3 Henry III.

[30] CIPM, Vol.I, Henry III, No.48: John le Visconte.

Writ, to the sheriff of Northumberland 25 July. Inq. Tuesday before St. Laurence, 29 Henry III. Raineta, his daughter, wife of Everard le Tyeis (Teutonicus), is heir of the said John

she granted the land at Amesbury that she held in dower of her first husband to William Longespee (Crowley, 1995) and in 1255 she exchanged the barony of Embleton for other lands with Simon de Montfort (Bateson, p.11). This ended the tenure of the Viscount family in the barony of Embleton.

The first John Viscount [d.1203] also had a younger son Robert Viscount (Bateson, p.11). Robert Viscount died before 20th January 1203/1204 when his son Waleran Viscount, being then a minor, received confirmation of a grant of lands which included Horton, Hartford and Stickely (Craster, 1909, p. 245). Waleran Viscount also had a younger brother William, a monk at Tynemouth priory, who was a cellarer there in 1244, cellarer of St. Albans in 1256 and he became Chamberlain in 1258. William was sent on a mission to the papal court in 1256 and in 1258 he was sent to the court of Scotland. William was appointed Prior of Wymondham in 1262 and Prior of Tynemouth in 1265, a post which he held until his death in 1273. Waleran Viscount married Agnes de Vaux and had issue; three sons Waleran, Richard and Ralph and a daughter Isabella (Craster, p.245)[31].

Waleran, then known by the surname de Horton, gave land he possessed in Normandy to his eldest son Waleran in 1244. He died on 24th August 1257[32] and was supposed at first to be a Norman which meant his lands were to be escheated to the crown. His lands in Horton and Stickley were given to William de Valence, half-brother to Henry III, on 16th October 1257[33] but were returned eventually to Isabella de Horton, daughter and remaining heir of Waleran, and her third husband Guischard de Charron[34]. The fact that Waleran de Horton was assumed to be a Norman has

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le Viscunte. Northumberland. Emildon, Burton, Staunford, Dunstan, Craucestre, and Warnetham, besides land called Witewrth' in the same town of Warnetham (extents given with names of tenants) including 35 marks rent paid by Henry de Neketon for the waters of Twede.

Also, in Rogers (1836): Rametta late the wife of Everard Teutonicus paid 100 marks to have the right to marry as she pleased. c.23 April 1251.

31 See appendix for text of this charter.

32 CIPM, Vol.I, Henry III, No.392: Walran de Horton.

Writ (missing). Inq. Friday before St. Michael (41 Henry III). He died on St. Bartholomew's Day, 41 Henry III. Northumberland. He sometimes had land in Northumberland and also in Normandy, and when the Normans were disseised of their lands in England he demised his land in Normandy to his eldest son Walran, and as an Englishman kept himself to his land in Northumberland, where he lived peacefully until his death; but whether it is in the king's escheat or not the jury cannot judge. It is worth £20 7s. 5d. including the dower of Agnes late his wife. He had two sons and a daughter besides the son to whom he demised the land in Normandy.

33 CCR, Vol.I, Henry III, 1226-1257, Kraus Reprint, 1972, page 476:

16 Oct 1257. Gift to William de Valencia, the king's brother, of all the land in Northumberland, late of Waleran de Horton, a Norman, which is valued at £20 7s. 5d. a year, and which is the king's escheat of the lands of the lands of the Normans, as found by an inquisition taken by William Heyron, sheriff of Northumberland, to be held of the king by the said William, and his heirs, by the services due therefrom, the aforesaid value to be deducted from the yearly fee paid to him at the Exchequer; and if the lands of the English and the Normans shall be one, and the king shall restore the land to its right heirs, he shall not disseise the said William and his heirs until he have made them a reasonable exchange.

34 CCR, Vol.II, Henry III - Edward I, 1257-1300, Kraus Reprint, 1972, page 149:

July 26, 1270. Inspeximus and confirmation of a charter, whereby William de Valencia, lord of Penbrok, gave to Sir Guischard de Charron and Isabel, his wife, their heirs or assigns, all the land of the said William in Horton Shireve, Stickelawe and Hereford, co. Northumberland, with

overshadowed his ancestry for many centuries. His seal definitely shows his family and descent as well as his original grant of his father's lands (Bateson, 1895, pp.504-505)[35]. His daughter Isabella de Horton was his eventual heir. She married three times, first to Thomas de Castre, secondly to Thomas de Ryhill and her last husband was Guischard de Charron. Through her second husband she left descendants which have continued (Craster, 1909, p.259)[36].

C. Odard son of Hildred

Odard son of Hildred was Sheriff of Carlisle in 1129. His father Hildred was also Sheriff and they both appear in the Pipe Roll of 1130 [31 Henry I]. Odard witnessed the following gift from his father to Wetherhal Priory, along with Odard de Corkeby and others:

72. Carta Hildredi de Carleolo de Terra et silva quieta clamatio monachis de Wederhale.

Notum sit omnibus legentibus vel audientibus literas has quod ego Hildredrus de Cralel terram et silvam illam unde calumpnia inter me et monachos de Wederhale fuit Deo et

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all appurtenances, to be held of the chief lords of the fee by the services due therefrom; witnesses, Sir Eustace de Balliolo, Sir Adam de Gesemuth, Sir Hugh de Eure, Sir Simon Bayard, Sir John de Plessetis, Sir Michael de Kyllum, knights, John de Woderigton, Robert de Menevill, Adam de Seleby, Roger Baret, Robert de Normaund and Ralph de Warsep.

35 Appendix VII. The arms of the Viscount family. Land in the chapelry of Horton, in the parish of Woodhorn, appears to have been at an early date in the possession of the sheriffs of Northumberland, and afterwards of the Viscount family. Probably for this reason the place was known as Horton Shireve in the thirteenth century. See Hodgson, Northumberland, II, ii, p.260. The following deed, a conveyance of land by Walran de Horton, or Walran Vicecomes, is preserved in the Marquis of Waterford's MSS. at Ford Castle. There is no evidence to show in what way Walran de Horton was related to the Viscounts of Embleton, but there can be little doubt that he was their kinsman and that his seal bears the arms of the Viscount family. [The seal is intact and enlarged in the work showing the arms of the Viscount family]: Triangular armorial seal, 1 1/2 inches long, three bars, over all a bend (this bend seems to be incharged with a device). Inscription +S. Galerani Vicecomitis. An impression of the same seal is attached to a copy of the same document.

36 Craster states that Thoroton assumed Stephen de Charron and Sir Guischard de Charron to have been sons respectively of Mary de Sutton and Isabella de Horton. In this Thoroton has been followed by Surtees and the Rev. John Hodgson, apparently on the strength of a conveyance of the manor of Sutton-upon Trent made by Stephen de Charron in 1306 to his brother, Sir Guischard de Charron of Horton (Thoroton, History of Nottinghamshire, ed.1796. vol.III, p.176). But Stephen de Charron likewise surrendered to his brother all claim to Horton, Stickley and Hartford, the property of Isabella de Horton, so that in this respect the evidence is equally balanced. It is true that Horton was settled in 1269 upon Sir Guischard de Charron and Isabella his second wife in tail, with remainder, in default of issue, to Thomas de Ryhill; but in 1279 (six years before the statute *De Donis Conditionalibus* came into force and thenceforward rendered such action impossible), Sir Guischard and Isabella his wife alienated the manor of Horton to Sir Guischard de Charron and so barred the rights of Thomas de Ryhill. Although no release made by Thomas de Ryhill is extant, his brother and heir-presumptive, Michael de Ryhill, did, upon the death of Isabella de Horton, make such a surrender. Stephen de Charron succeeded his brother as hereditary constable of Bowes Castle and may therefore be presumed to have been his junior; therefore if Stephen was a son of Guischard by his first marriage, so *a fortiori* was Guischard. It must be admitted that the assumption that Sir Guischard was son of Mary de Sutton implies the incorrectness of the term *frater* applied to him by Michael de Ryhill, who was the son of Isabella de Horton by a former husband; but the descent from Mary de Sutton, to which the balance of probabilities inclines, was directly affirmed in 1330 by her supposed granddaughter, Joan Monboucher, the daughter of Guischard de Charron. *Placida de Quo Warranto*, p.632.

Sanctae Mariae et monachis Eboracensibus in Wederhale degentibus pro salute animae meae ab omni calumpnia liberam et quietam clamavi et de jure eorum ecclesiae cognovi ac Deo et Sanctae Mariae Sanctoque Constantino necnon monachis praedictis super altare Ecclesiae de Wederhale praesente Parochia ejusdem Ecclesiae cum vigra dedi secundo vero solario meo Carlel idem concessi coram monachis et militibus et quibusdam burgensibus de Carlel. Hujus concessionis fuerunt testes Radulphus Prior de Wederhale, Rainaldus monachus, Odardus Vicecomes, Ricardus Miles, Ricardus de Meisi Constabularius, Willelmus de Herici, Anschatillus Odardi filius et Odardus filius Hildredi, Willelmus filius Baldwini et Raimbaldus filius ejus, Unspach Hardolf, Rogerus Forestarius. Quod autem hiis duabus vicibus feci tertio nichilominus in praefato loco facere decrevi ad locum veni et perambulavi cum militis et Radulphum priorem de Praedicta donatione sarsivi usque in Eden. Testibus Hiis Vitali Sacerdote et Willelmo Levita, Pagano Milite, Johanne Clerico, Waltero Agullun, Safrac, Radulpho filio Widonis, Ervisio. Stephano de Corkeby, Acta, Radulfo filio Galfridi, Roberto fratre Stephani, Odardo de Corkeby, Grimchillo preposito de Scoteby, Aschillo, Colfweino, Alnodo, Vivat, Odo, Rogero Forestario, Ranulpho, Unspaxh de Carlel, Roberto nepote Hildredi, Stephano, Helgo, Simulpho Clerico, Roberto Clerico, Werrico Clerico (Prescott, 1897, pp.143-147).

The *Coram Rege* Rolls show that Odard held lands in Gamelby and Glassenby in the parish of Adingham after his father's death. He had a sister Truta who had a son Richard. He had three sons Richard, Anschatil and Robert (Todd, 1997, pp.162-163). In 1174-1175 Richard son of Truta sued his cousin Robert de Hodelholm [son of Odard] for the lands of Gamelby and Glassonby[37]. Robert de Hodelholm joined young king Henry in his rebellion against his father Henry II in 1177[38] and his lands became forfeit to the crown in 1179[39]. In 1199 seisin of Gamelby and Glassenby was given to Richard son of Truita. Robert died in 1209 leaving his son Odard de Hodelholm as his heir who in 1210 was granted the lands of Gamelby and Glassenby by the king[40]. Robert also had a son Adam known as Adam de Carlisle, whose issue continued for several generations (Prescott, 1897, pp.150-151). Odard de Hodeholm married a woman named Matilda (Prescott, pp.148-149) and left two daughters Eva and Cristiana as his heirs (Bain, 1881)[41]. Eva married Robert Avenal and her sister Cristiana was married to William de Ireby. William de Ireby and his wife Cristiana left a daughter Cristiana de Ireby who was married three times, firstly to Thomas de Lascelles by whom she had a daughter Ermina de Lascelles (Todd, 1997, pp.349-350)[42], secondly Adam de Gesemuth and thirdly as his second wife Sir Robert de Brus, the Competitor (Todd, pp.349-350)[43]. Cristiana de Brus died in 1305:

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37 *Coram Rege* Roll 1 John m.9.

38 Pipe Roll, 23 Henry II.

39 Pipe Roll, 25 Henry II.

40 Pipe Roll, 12 John.

41 The lands in Gamelby and Glassenby were a point of contention between the two sisters. Cristiana [wife of William de Ireby] left a daughter also named Cristiana. She misrepresented herself as sole heir to the court but was eventually challenged and acknowledged her aunt's portion. As her aunt died without surviving issue all of Gamelby and Glassenby reverted to Cristiana's heirs upon Eva's death. See appendix for full text of suits.

42 305. John of Seton, at the request of his lord Robert de Brus and his lady Christiana, confirms the grant to Lanercost Priory and its men of Haresceugh by Christiana's father William of Ireby (No. 154=307). Hoddam, [3 May] 1273 (Folios 119v-120).

[v] Carta Domini J. de Seton de eadem pastura.

#1305. Sept. 14, 1305.

Inquisition [under two writs, the first dated Canterbury, 6th July previous, and the second at Writtle 27th August following issued on information of Christopher de Seton that lands of his father's had been omitted in an inquisition at Pienrith on the 21st of August] regarding the lands of Cristiana widow of Robert de Brus, made at Carlisle, on Tuesday the Exhalation of the Holy Rood, in the king's 33rd year, by William de Bampton [and eleven other jurors]; who find that she held a vaccary in Inglewood called Heslespringshale, of the king in capite, paying 1d. yearly to the sheriff of Cumberland for the king; that said 'Scale' is worth a mark; that she held the vills of Gamelesby and Unthank for life by grant of John de Seton, who gave them to Robert de Brus and herself and the joint lawful heirs of their bodies, whom failing, to revert to himself and his heirs; that they died without such heirs, and John de Seton is also dead; and Christopher de Seton his son is his next heir, and is 28 years of age and more; the said lands are held of the king in capite by homage, and service of 13s. 4d. of cornage to him, and are worth £26 5s. 7½d. She held also the manor of Market-Irevy of John de Boyville for life, by homage, delivering a sparrowhawk yearly at the Assumption of the Virgin, and this by grant of Adam de Midelton, by a fine levied in the king's court, and Adam holds it now, and it is worth £20. Johanne wife of Roger de Edneham aged 30, Johanna wife of Robert de Hodelestone aged 28, Cristiana wife of John de Farlame aged 26, and Isabella wife of Hugh de Bochardeby aged 25 are her heirs, They append their seals. [Seals lost] [Inq. p.m. 33 Edw. I, no. 33] (Bain, 1881, No. 1305).

Universis Christi fidelibus presentes litteras visuris vel audituris, Johannes de Seton' salutem in Domino. Noverit universitas vestra, me ad instanciam domini mei Roberti de Brus domini Vallis Anandie, et etiam domine mee karissime domine Christiane [written xpiane] uxoris sue, concessisse, confirmasse et inperpetuum pro me et heredibus meis presentibus litteras [sic] quietum clamasse, priori et conventui de Lancercost', donationem sibi et hominibus suis de Harscoch' per dominum Willelmum de Ireby patrem domine mee predicte per cartam ipsuis domini Willelmi factam, de communa pasture in montibus ubique de Gamelesby et Glassanesby animalibus suis universis habenda, secundum quod carta domini Willelmi predicti sibi inde confecta plenius testatur et proporat. In cuius rei testimonium presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui. Datum apud Holdolm', die inventionis sancte crucis, anno Domini MCC septuagesimo tertio.

John of Seton granted this charter as the husband of Ermina, daughter and heiress of Christiana of Ireby and her first husband, Thomas de Lasceles (Ferguson, 1887, pp.197, 303). The date is the same as that of No. 304.

[43] 304. Robert de Brus, lord of Annandale, orders his bailiffs and men of Gamblesby and Glassonby that the prior of Lanercost and his men of Haresceugh are to have their rights of pasture according to the charter (No. 154=307) of William of Ireby, the father of Christiana, Robert's wife. Hoddam [3 May] 1273 (folio 119v)

[iiii] Carta domini R. de Brus de pastura de Gamelisby et Glassanby.

Robertus de Brus, dominus Vallis Anandie, omnibus ballivis suis et hominibus de Gameesby et de Glassanby salutem in Domino. Vobis mandamus, firmiter injungentes, quatinus priorem de Lanrecost' et homines suos de Harschoh' pasturam suam in montibus de Gamelesby et de Glasanby extra terras lucrabiles, secundum tenorem carte quondam domini Willelmi Irreby patris Christiane consortis nostre quam inde habent, libere habere permittatis ad animalia sua universa. In cuius rei testimonium has litteras nostras eisdem fieri fecimus patentes. Dat' apud Hodolm', die inventionis sancte crucis, anno Domini MCC septuagesimo tertio.

This charter was granted by Robert de Brus (the Competitor) on the day of his wedding to Christiana of Ireby. She was his second wife, and coheiress of her father who had held Gamblesby and Glassonby (Barrow, 1976; Ferguson, 1887, p.178).

Based on the charter of John Seton in the Lanercost Cartulary dated in 1273 and his age given at the 1277 Inquisition Post Mortem of Christina de Brus indicates chronologically he must have been her grandson, the son of her daughter Ermina de Lasceles by John Seton. Christopher Seton would later marry Christian Bruce. He was with Robert Bruce when he met and killed John Comyn at Greyfriars Abbey in Dumfries on 10th February 1306. He was captured at Tain by the Earl of Ross with his wife, and other immediate members of Robert Bruce's family including his wife Elizabeth Burgh and daughter Marjorie. He was then turned over to the English. Christopher Seton was hanged, drawn and quartered in 1306. A chapel was erected by Christian Bruce in memory of her second husband Christopher Seton at Dumfries. The chapel was endowed later by Christian's brother Robert Bruce, King of Scotland.

D. Odard de Corkeby

Odard de Corkeby held Corkeby in addition to the manor of Warwick which was given to him by Hugh de Vallibus. This he held as a subinfeudated manor of Gillesland from Hubert de Vaux and later his son and heir Robert de Vaux.

Odard de Corkeby by his wife Anna, who was probably heiress of Warthwic, had two sons Osbert de Corkeby and William de Corkeby (Prescott, 1897, p.260)[44]. William was a benefactor of Wetherhal Priory:

7. Carta Willelmi filii Udardi

Notum sit omnibus, &c. quod ego Willielmus filius Udardi, et dominus de Chorby, consilio, et assensu domini mei Roberti de Vals, et Osannae uxoris meae, et Johannis filii mei, quietum clamavi Deo et ecclesiae Sanctae Mariae Eboraci, et Sancti Constantini de Wederhal, totam terram illam quae jacet inter Wederhal et Warthewic, quae vocatur Camera Constantini, et duas bovatas terrae in Chorkeby, et concede quod non licebit mihi vel haeredibus meis impedire praedictos monachos firmare stagnum suum, in ripa de Chorkeby, &c. Testibus Christiano episcopo Candidae Casae, Waltero de Wyndlehouer, Roberto juvene de Vals, Ricardo de Herize, Simone de Tyliol (Prescott, 1897).

35. Carata Osberti filii Udardi de Piscaria in edene.

Notum sit omnibus audientibus vel legentibus literas suas quod ego Osbertus filius Udardi assensu et consilio amicorum meorum in puram elemosinam dedi ecclesiae Sanctae Trinitatis et Sancti Constantini de Wederhale et monachis ibidem Deo famulantibus totam partem piscationis in Edena quae ad villam meam Chorkeby pertinebat. Et ut quiete et sine deceptione piscarium suam possideant, dedi etiam eisdem monachis totam ripam contra piscationem usque ad illum locum qui dicitur Munchewat. De terra quousque ad mensam meam Dominicam pertinebat dedi praefatis monachis in perpetuam elemosinam duas bovatas in eadem Chorkeby solas et quietas ab omni terreno servicio (Prescott, 1897, pp.77-78)[45].

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[44] *Robertus de Wallibus confirmavit monachis de Wederhal omnia bona quae Osbertus et Willielmus filius Odardi domini de Corkeby, et caeteri liberi homines sui in Gillesland dederunt dictis monachis, tam in terries quam in aquis et omnibus aliis locis.*

[45] Prescott presents the fact that Udard, or Odard, was no doubt the lord of Corkeby, which he probably received from Hubert de Vallibus, to whom it was granted by Henry II about 1157. This Osbert and his brother William were certainly owners of Corkeby and their father is called Odard de Corkebi. As it is now in the possession of Osbert it can not have come to William through Osanna, his wife, and daughter of Alexander de Windesores. Osbert seems to have died without issue and to have been succeeded by his brother William before 1167.

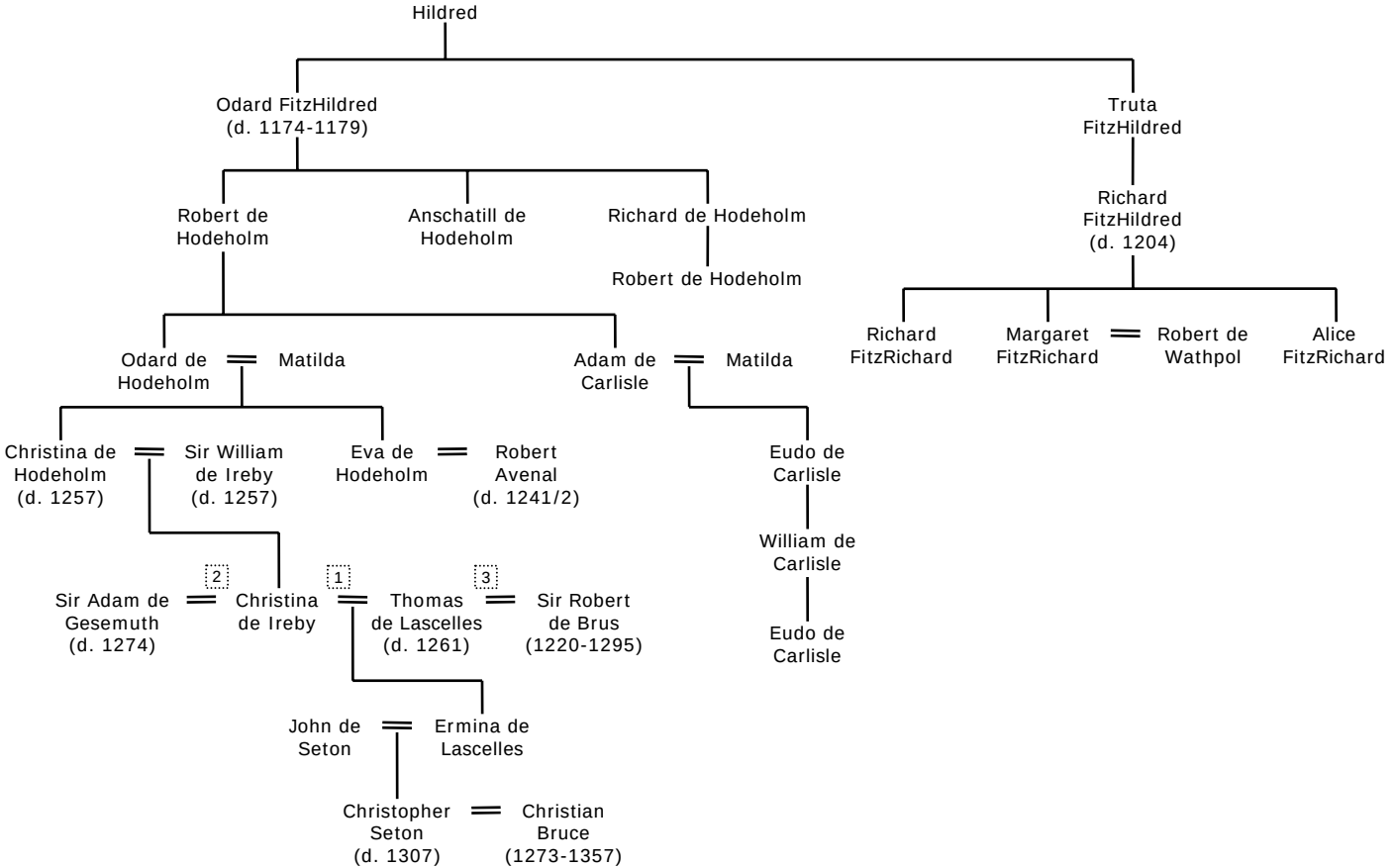


Fig 3. ***Descendants of Hildred***

William de Corkeby married Osanna (Prescott, pp.78-82)[46] said to be the daughter of Alexander de Windsores by whom he had three sons Robert, Alan (Prescott, pp.82-83)[47] and John. Robert married Alicia de Lascelles and succeeded to the estate at Corkeby (Prescott, pp.53-55) and John held Warwick (Prescott, p.52).

John de Warwick was succeeded by his son William (Prescott, p.76) who was succeeded by his son Robert. They enacted several charters with the monks of Wetherhal dealing with common pasture in the marsh of Wetherhal (Prescott, pp.76, 81). The line of Warwick continued until 1772 when Francis Warwick, esq. died without issue.

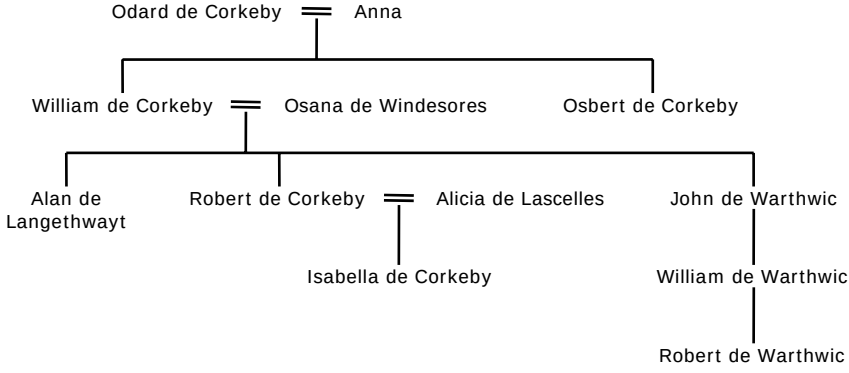


Fig 4. ***Descendants of Odard de Corkeby***

E. Odard the Clerk

Odard the clerk was a witness to many charters of Ranulf Meschins, lord of Copeland in the twelfth century. He is also mentioned in the Chronicon Cumbriae as receiving a quarter portion of Crosthwaite:

> *Rex Willielmus cognomina Bastardus, dux Normanniae, conquestor Angliae, dedit totam terram de Comitata Cumbriae Ranulpho de Meschines, et Galfrido fratri ejusdem Ranulphi totum comitatum Cestriae, et Willelmo fratri eorundem terram de Copland, inter Duden et Darwent. Ranulphus de Meschines feoffavit Hubertum de Vaux de baronia de Gillesland, et Ranulphum fratrem ejus de Sowerby, Carlaton, et Habbrughtly, et Robertum fratrem*

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[46] Prescott states in his footnote to this charter that "*William son of Odard has an important part in this register. William's mother's name was Anna, and that she had given to the priory land that she possessed in Warthwic; through her, Warthwic may have come into the family. His wife's name was Osanna, stated to be the daughter of Alexander de Windesore, through whom William had Corkeby. This last statement is evidently wrong. William speaks of the grants made by his ancestors to Wederhale, of whom his brother Osbert and his mother have been named, and his father was Odard de Corkebi*"

[47] Prescott notes "*Robert son of William was the younger son of William son of Odard; the elder son John, apparently inherited Warthwic and the younger Corkeby. He married Alicia de Lasceles and succeeded his father at Corkeby shortly after 1195. He had a daughter and heiress Isabella who was in possession of Corkeby in 1252 when her father was therefore dead. Alan filio Willelmi one of the witnesses is Alan, son of William, son of Odard, and brother of Robert and John. He seems to be identical with Alan de Langethwayt*".

eorundem de baronia de Dalston, et feoffavit Robertum de Strivers de baronia de Burgo, et Richerum de Boyvile de baronia de Lemyngton, et Odardum de Logis, de baronia de Staynton, et feoffavit Waldevum filium Cospatricii de Dunbar, comitem in Scotia, de tota baronia de Allerdale, inter Wathenpole et Derwent. Praedictus Willielmus de Meschines, dominus de Coupland, feoffavit Waldevum filium Cospatricii de tota terra inter Cocar et Derwent, simul cum quinque villis, scilicet, Brigham, Eglysfeld, Dene, Bramthwaite, Gisothon, et duo Cliftons, et Stainburne, et feoffavit Odardum le Clerke de quarta parte de Crostwhait pro custodia asturcorum suorum (Prescott, pp.384-385, No.16).

Odard the clerk does not appear again after 1140 and it can be assumed that he left no descendants.

Crosthwaite eventually fell into the hands of the Aumale family by the 13th century and part of the barony of Cockermouth[48].

F. Conclusion

It is apparent that these five men named Odard were all distinct individuals living in Northern England and Scotland during the twelfth century. Each of them had a major role in the politics and government of northern counties as Odard Vicecomes and Odard son of Hildred were sheriffs, respectively of Northumberland and Carlisle, Odard de Logis was the first man to hold the barony of Wigton and his heirs held it until the early 14th century, Odard de Corkeby held Warthwic and Corkeby which were divided among his grandsons and Warthwic was held by his descendants until the eighteenth century and finally Odard the clerk was an advisor of the Meschins family and through them held land in Cumberland. Each of these men left a mark on the history of the period as did many of their descendants in the succeeding three centuries.

Acknowledgement

I am most grateful to Rosie Bevan for her outstanding assistance with the article, as well as her diligent proofreading and inscrutable insight without which I would be lost.

Appendix:

Calendar of documents relating to Scotland (Bain, 1881):

#1811. c.13 Oct. 1251.

Northumberland:---Richard Mareschal, Adam Sharpe, and William de Roc by attorneys appear versus Malise earl of Strathearn and Margery his wife in a plea that the latter with William de Huntercumbe and Isabella his wife, and Isabella widow of Adam de Wygeton should warrant to Richard the third part of a messuage and 36 bovates of land in Middelton and similarly to Adam the third part of 16 acres in Wooler (Wulloue) and to the said William the third part of 27 bovates in Chevelingham which third parts Isabella widow of Robert de Muschamp claims in dower. And they are absent. The parties summoned for three weeks after St. Hilary. [Coram Rege Rolls, 35 & 36 Henry III, No. 87, m.11 dorso].

#1800. 4 May 1251.

Summary of heir: Isabella eldest daughter of Odinell de Forde widow of Adam de Wygeton was 16.

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[48] Letters, Samantha, *Online Gazetteer of Markets and Fairs in England Wales to 1516.* http://www.history.ac.uk/cmh/gaz/gazweb2.html: Cumberland. As updated Nov 2005.

#1967. 16 Sept. 1254.

Summary of heirs at end of document:

Heiress of Robert de Muschampe: Cecilia married Sir Odinell de Forde who begot by her Isabella, who is now his heir and he and his wife are dead. And the said Isabella married Adam de Wyginton. She is 15 years old and her husband is 13 or 14 years old. They are in the ward of William de Huntercumbe.

#1856. 1251-1252.

Northumberland: ---William Heyrum renders his account. New Oblations: ---Malise earl of Stratherne, William de Huntercumbe and Adam de Wyggeton, who married three of the daughters and heirs of Robert de Muscamp owe £100 for their relief of said Robert's lands, as contained in the 'Originali' of the 35th year; of which the said Malise ought to answer for 50 marks for his and his wife's proportion, and the said William and Adam for 100 marks as theirs. Isabel de Forde one of Robert's heirs [owes] £100 to marry where she wishes. [Pipe Rolls, 36 Henry III, m.11 dorso].

#1933. c.29-30 June 1253.

Pleas at Westminster before R. de Thurkelby, and other justices de Banco. [In the quinzaine of Holy Trinity, and the octave of St. John [the] Baptist]. Cumberland:---Isabella the widow of Adam de Wygeton, by attorney appears versus William de Shelford, in a plea of the third part of the manors of Wygeton, and of Stainton, excepting one carucate 14 acres of land; and in a plea of the third part of 72 acres and two bovates of land in Melmorby; which she claims as dower. William is absent, and made other defaults. The Sheriff ordered to summon him, reports that he has no land in the county. Whereon John le Fraunceys, keeper of the land of Walter son and heir of Odard de Wygeton, says that he is in seisin of the aforesaid lands and delivers her dower therefrom; saving to John the crop presently on the land, and to Isabella her damages against William, on account of her dower delayed to this very day, which the Sheriff is ordered to ascertain without delay. [*Coram Rege* Rolls, 37 Henry III, No.91, m.13]

Text pertaining to land in Gamelby and Glassenby:

#2097. 11 Dec. 1257.

The king has taken homage of Thomas de Lascelles who has married Cristiana, daughter and heir of Cristiana daughter of Odard de Hodeholm for the manors of Gleshamby and Gamelsby -- which William de Ireby held of the king in capite of the heritage of said Cristiana Odard's daughter formerly his wife ---and delivered the said manors to him. And Richard de Schyreburn the king's escheator ultra Trent is commanded, after taking security from Thomas for 100s. for his relief, to give him seisin of these, and of all other lands wherein William was seised in his demesne in his bailliary at his death, falling to the said Cristiana wife of Thomas in heritage, and taken in the king's hands. Westminster. [Fine Rolls, 42 Henry III, m. 12 and Originalia, 42 Henry III, m.1]

#2144. c.20 Jan. 1258.

Pleas in the octave of St. Hilary. Cumberland:---The Sheriff was directed to present before the king himself this day, Thomas de Lasceles and Cristiana his wife, to show why they procured an inquisition of the manors of Glassaneby and Gamelesby, wherein they falsely gave them to understand that Cristiana was sole heir in these manors; whereas she had a sister Eva her heir parcener of the moiety thereof, whose heir is under age, and in the custody of Edward the king's son, and they did homage to the king for the manors as for one sole heir thereof. And the sheriff is commanded to take in the king's hand the half of said manors and retain it till other commands. They are absent. The Sheriff (who reports he has taken the moiety and distrained them) is directed to present their bodies in the octave of the Purification of the Blessed Mary. [Coram Rege Rolls, 43 Henry III, no. 107, m.3 dorso].

#1677. c.20 Oct. 1245.

Cumberland:---Final agreement made in the king's court at Westminster in three weeks from St. Michael's Day, 29th of the king's reign, before Henry de Bathonia, Roger de Thurkelby, Robert de Notingham, Jollan de Neville, Gilbert de Preston, Master Robert de Shardelawe, and John de Cobeham justices; between Thomas de Lasceles and Cristiana his wife, and Eva widow of Robert Avenal, plaintiffs, appearing by Ralf Gobyun, Richard of St. Neots and William de Astineby; and William de Yreby, defendant; regarding the manors of Gamelesby and Glassaneby. Agreed between the parties in court. William acknowledged the manors to belong

to Cristiana and Eva. For which recognizance, Thomas, Cristiana and Eva granted to William the said manors for life. Paying yearly to Eva and her heirs for her moiety 100s. sterling, at two terms, at Glassenby, one half at Easter and the other at Michaelmas; and doing to the chief lords of the fee all services due by Thomas, Cristiana and Eva and the heirs of the two latter. And on William's death the manors revert to Thomas, Cristiana and Eva quietly, and shall be divided equally; Thomas and Cristiana and the heirs of Cristiana taking the chief messuage of each manor as the 'esnecia'. And when the church of Glassenby falls vacant after William's death, shall have presentation for their clerk, and after his decease, Eva and her heirs shall have the presentation for their clerk, and so alternately for ever. [Feet of Fines, 29 Henry III (Cumberland). no. 36]

#2203. c.10 Sept. 1260.

The king to William le Latymer his echeator ultra Trent. Eustace de Baillol, Keeper of the land and heir of Ralf de Levington, shows that a certain heritage in Gamelesby and Glassanby had descended to Cristiana now widow of Thomas de Lasceles and her sister Eva widow of Robert Avenal. Eva in her widowhood enfeoffed the said Ralf and his heirs in her half and Eustace in the name of the heir, obtained seisin both before and after the death of the said Thomas. Although the king has commanded the escheator to give Cristiana seisin of all the lands held by her husband and herself, this is not intended to include the portion of Ralf's heir. And the escheator is commanded to allow Eustace to have in the name of the heir, such seisin as he had before and after the death of said Thomas. [Close Rolls, 44 Henry III, p.1, m.6 dorso]

#1610. c.3 Feb. 1242-3.

Pleas in three weeks from Hilary. Cumberland:--- Eva widow of Robert Avenel, by her attorney, claims versus William de Ireby, the moiety of the manors of Gamelesby and Glasseneby as her right. Wherein one Odard her father was seised in demesne as of fee and right, in the time of king J[ohn] the king's father, taking profits &c. and from Odard the right descended to one Cristiana and the said Eva, his daughters and heirs. William defends, and says he ought not to answer to this writ, for the aforesaid Cristiana had a daughter, also Cristiana, the wife of wife of Thomas de Lascelles, yet living, and a coparcener of Eva, yet not named in the writ. Eva cannot deny this. Judgment---That William go sine die, and Eva is in amercement, with leave to procure another writ if she pleases. [*Coram Rege* Rolls, 27 Henry III, No.58, m.13]

Early Scottish Charters (Lawrie, 1905):

Pages 17-18:

XX. Charter by King Edgar granting Swinton to the Monks of St. Cuthbert, c. AD 1100.

The Original is in the treasury at Durham.

Eadgardus Rex Scottorum, omnibus per regnum suum Scottis et Anglis, salutem. Sciatis me ad dedicationem venisse ecclesiae Sanctae Mariae apud Coldingaham quaequidem dedicatio ad Dei laudem et ad meum placitum grata omnibus et accepta honorabiliter est adimpleta. Et ego eadem ecclesiae super altare obtuli in dotem et donavi villam totam Swintun cum divisis sicut Liulf habuit, liberam et quietam in perpetuum habendam ab omni calumnia et ad voluntatem monachorum Sancti Cuthberti disponendam, pro animabus patris et matris meae et pro salute animae meae et fratrum et sororum mearum. Donavi etiam monachis XXIIII animalia ad restaurandam illam eandem terram: et constitui eandem pacem in Coldingaham eundo et redeundo et ibidem manendo quae servatur in Eilande et in Northam. Insuper etiam statui hominibus in Coldingascire sicut ipsi elegerunt et in manu mea firmaverunt, ut unoquoque anno de unaquaque carruca, dimidiam marcam argenti monachis persolvant; Testibus Aelfwino, Oter et Thor longo, et Aelfrico pincerna, et Algaro presbitero, et Osberno presbitero, et Cnut Carl s et Ogga et Lesing et Swein Ulfkill s et Ligulf de Bebbanburch et Uhtred Eilaues sune et Uniaet thwite et Tigerne.

Page 80:

Charter by King David granting Swinton to his knight Arnolf, c. AD 1135.

The original is in the Treasury at Durham.

David Rex Scottorum comitibus baronibus vicecomitibus ministris et omnibus fidelibus suis clericis et laicis totius terrae suae, salutem. Sciatis me concessisse et dedisse Arnulfo isti meo militi totam terram de Swinton cum pecunia et hominibus et omnibus rebus iuste ad eandem terram pertinentibus: in feudo et in hereditate sibi et heredibus ita libere et quiete et honorifice tenere et habere sicut Udardus vicecomes eam tenuit liberius et quietius per illud servitium inde faciendo monachis Dunhelmie quod ipse Udard eis inde faciebat, praesentibus testibus Willelmo nepote Regis et Madd. comite et Dunecano comite et Hugone de Morvilla et Waltero filio Alan. Apud Travercoir.

Pages 79-80:

Charter by King David granting Swinton to his knight Hernulf, c. AD 1135.

The original is in the Treasury at Durham.

David Rex Scottorum et Henricus suus filius omnibus vicecomitibus suis cunctisque baronibus Francis et Anglis, salutem. Sciatis quod dedi et concessi huic meo militi Hernulfo, Swintun in feudam sibi et heredi suo cum omnibus hominibus suisque pecuniis. Tenere bene et libere et honorifice sicut ullus ex meis baronibus melius ac liberius tenet et quicquid ad eam pertinens et easdem consuetudines per quas Liulfus filius Edulfi et Udardus filius suus tenuerunt, tenere de Sancto Cuthberto et de me, xl solidos reddente monachis de Dunelmia sine omnibus aliis servitiis. Testibus Willelmo filio Dunecan et Maduc consule et Comite Dunecan et Radulfo Nuvel et Marsel Marmiun et Waltero filio Alani et Herberto Chamberlein et Adamo filio Edwardi et Willelmo de Lindesi. Ad Hadintunea. Valete.

Notes on pp.341-343:

David, King of Scots, and Henry his son, addressing all the sheriffs and all the barons, French and English, announces that he has given to his fellow Hernulf his soldier, Swinton in feu to him and his heirs, with all the men and their property, to hold as freely and honourably as any of the king's barons hold, and by the same rights as Liulfus the son of Edulf and Udard his son held, of St. Cuthbert and of the King, paying forty shillings to the monks of Durham without other service.

David, King of Scots, addressing all his earls, barons, sheriffs, officers, and all his lieges, cleric and lay, announces that he has granted to that fellow Arnulf, his soldier, the whole land of Swinton with the cattle and the men, etc. in feu and heritage to himself and his heirs as freely and honourably as Udard the Sheriff held it, by the same service to the monks of Durham as Udard performed.

Register of the Priory of St. Bees (Wilson, 1915):

Pages 550-551:

XXXIII. Confirmation by Adam son of Uchtred to Beatrice his niece of 5 oxgangs of land in Gilcrux given to her by his nephew William son of Liolf de Molle. [From the original at Hesleyside].

Adam filius Uhtredi omnibus amicis suis et hominibus tam futuris quam presentibus, salutem. Sciatis me concessisse et hac mea carta confirmasse Beatrici nepti mee quinque bovatas terre ex dono Willelmi nepotis mei in Killecruce, sibi et filiis et filiabus suis, ita libere et quiete, sicut carta Willelmi nepotis mei filii Liolf de Molle testatur. Hiis testibus Cospatricio filio Orm et Thoma filio eius, Adam clerico filio Cospatrici, Patricio filio Gameli, Gileberto filio Gileberti, Adam de Toresbi, Orm filio Ailfi, Adam de Bastunthuait, Cospatricio de Plumland, Alano filio Ketel, Uhtredo filio Ketel, Thomas filio Ysaac, Benedicto sacerdote de Aspatric, Uhtredo sacerdote de Crossebi, Rogero sacerdote de Irebi. Valete.

Registrum Cartarum Abbacie Tironensis de Kelso (Innes, 1846):

Pages 135-136:

166. *Super loquelam ita abbatem de Kalchou et Henricus de Molle et uxore eius quandam pastura.*

Notum sit omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis et fidelibus visuris vel audituris has litteras qua loquela que inter abbatem et monachos de Kalchou et Henricus de Molle et uxore eius Eschina aliquam mota est de pastura quam ipsi abbas et monachi petebant in territorio terre eorum de Molle iure ecclesie et nonime persone sub amicabili composicione ita querint que predictas Henricus et prenominata uxor eius Eschina concesserunt et hoc scripto confirmaverunt predictis abbati et monachis ut habeant inperpetuum in territorio terre eorum de Molle pasturam septingentis ovibus et sexcies xx animalibus quam ipsi petebant iure ecclesie et nomine per cum omnibus aisiamentis que persona debet herede. Et pretera vicarius ipsorum monachorum et homines eorum in terra ecclesie manentes habebunt communem pasturam et communia aisiamenta in omnibus cum hominibus terre ipsuis Henrici de Molle. Hiis Testibus Roberto archidiacono de Glasgu, Johanne decano de Rokesburgh, Hugo Capello, Helia persona de Veteri Rokesburgh, Edwardo de Lyntun, Gamello vicaro de Molle, Roberto capello de Merbotyl, Herberto vicecomiti et capitalo de Theuydale.

Page 144-145:

176. *Carta [sr] Ecclesiam de Molle cum terra adiacenti [Helayeshough]*

Notum sit omnibus presentibus et futuris que ego Uctredus filius Liulfi ecclesiam de Molle pro salute anima mee et antecessorum meorum et dominum meorum Davidi Regis et Henrici comitis Ecclesie Sancte Marie de Kelcho in perpetuam dedi elemosinam cum terra adiacenti sicut ego Uctredus et Aldredus decanus perambulavimus eam scilicibus ab Hulaves hou usque ad rivum eius et a rivo pro Hulaves hou usque ad vadum Bolbent contra ecclesiam et a vado illo furfum versus usque ad Hulaves hou et inde perviam usque ad Hunedune et in usque ad capud rivi Hulaves

hou concedo et communem pasturam Molle ville mee cum aisamentis ita libere et quiete tenendam de me et heredibus meis sicut aliqua ecclesia aliquam elemosinam liberius et quiecius possidet. Hiis testibus Hugo de Morvile, Ricardo filio eius, David Olifard, Willelmo de Sumervile, Willelmo de Morvile, Horm filio Eilaf, Edmundo de Macheswel, Aldredo decano, Gamel de Foghou et aliis.

Pages 145-146:

178. *Carta Henricus de Molle [sr] Ecclesiam de Molle.*

Universis sancte matris filiis et fidelibus Henricus de Molle salutem. Noverint omnes tam posteri que presentes me concessisse et hac carta mea confirmasse ecclesie Sancte Marie de Kalchou et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus ecclesiam de Molle cum toftis et croftis ad ipsam ecclesiam pertinentibus tam ab occidentali parte de Meredene qua Halech versus Cliftun et cum omnibus aliis ad ipsam iuste pertinentibus in liberam et perpetuam elemosinam concessi et eis ut ipsi et capellanus et homines eorum in villa de Molle manentes habeant communia aisiamenta in pastura in bosco in focali et in omnibus aliis aisiamentis in ipsa villa de Molle cum hominibus meis de Molle preterea concessi eis duas bovatas terre cum tofto et crofto et pasturam sufficientem quadringantis ovibus xvi animalibus duobus averis et xii suibus in territorio de Molle in liberam et perpetuam elemosinam et sicut testatur carta Eschine sponse mee que hanc elemosinam eis dedit H[enricus] autem omnia concessi eis pro salute domini mei Regis Willelmi et pro salute anima mee et sponse mee et omnium antecessorum et successorum nostrorum ut ea ita libere et quiete habeant et in perpetuam elemosinam possideant sicut liberius et quiecius habent et possident aliquam aliam elemosinam testante et hoc ipsum concedente E. sponsa mea. Hiis testibus Hugo Capello Regis, Osberto capello, Roberto et Willelmo clericis, Symon capello et Willelmo filio eius, Nicholao et Edulfo de Molle, Malcholomo de Keth, Roberto Marchaldo.

Page 320:

416. *Confirmacio sera Ecclesiam de Molle.*

H. Dei gracia Glasgu Episcopus omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis salutem. Sciatis me concessisse et episcopali [aucctte?] confirmasse donacionem ecclesie de Molle quam Uctredus filius Liolf pro salute anime sue in perpetuam elemosinam dedit et concessit ecclesie de Kelchou fratribus que ibidem Deo servientibus cum terris et parochiis et omnibus rectitudinibus et cosuetudinibus episcalibus. Hiis testibus Aldredo decano, Salomone clerico, Helia clerico et Nicholao clerico.

History of Northumberland (Craster, 1909):

Page 245: Waterford Charter, No.43.

Grant by Agnes de Vaus, relict of Sir Waleran le Viscount, to Gwychard de Charron and Isabella his wife, of the whole land and tenement which she held in Hortone Shyrreve, Stikelawe and Herford [co. Northum.] in the name of dower, to hold by them from Michaelmas 1270 for ever, paying by name of dower 71. 5s. to the said Agnes during her life, and after her death to be held by the said Gwychard and Isabella, their heirs and assigns, without any payment to any one. Test. Hugh de la Val, knt., Tho. de Dyvelestone, &c. xiii. cent.

Omnibus hoc scriptum visuris vel audituris, Agnes de Vaus, relicta domini Walerani le Vescont, salutem in Domino sempiternam. Noveritis me dedisse concessisse et presenti meo scripto cyrographato confirmasse Gwychardo de Charron et Isabelle uxori eius totam terram et tenementum que habui in Horton Shirreve, Stickelawe, et Herford, nomine dotis, cum omnibus pertinenciis suis sine aliquo retenemento. habenda et tenenda predictis Gwychardo et Isabelle et eorum heredibus de Festo Sancti Michaelis Archangeli anno domini MCCLXX imperpetuum, reddendo inde annuatim mihi nomine dotis ad duos terminos septem libras et quinque solidos, videlicet medietatem ad Pentecostem et alteram medietatem ad festum Sancti Martini in hyeme, videlicet incipiendo ad reddendum medietatem predicti annui redditus ad Pentecostem proximam, anno regni regis Henrici filii regis Johannis quinquagesimo quinto, et alteram medietatem ad festum Sancti Martini in hyeme proximum sequens, et sic reddendo predictum annuum redditum, scilicet septem libras et quinque solidos argenti, de anno in annum ad predictos terminos ut supradictum est, in tota vita mea tantum; et post decessum meum predicti Gwychardus et Isabella et eorum heredes vel assignati sui habeant et possideant predicta terram et tenementum bene et pacifice. nichil reddendo vel aliquid inde faciendo, sine aliqua calumpnia vel contradiccione mei vel aliquorum nomine meo, ab omnibus serviciis secularibus et demandis. In cuius rei testimonium presentibus scriptis ad modum cyrograffi confectis alternatim sigilla nostra apposuimus. Hiis testibus, Dominis Johanne de Plesseth, Willelmo de Kyrketon, Thoma de Fenwyk, Hugone de la Val, militibus; Thoma de Dyveleston, Willelmo de Slaveley, Willelmo de Faudun, Johanne de Herford, Ricardo de Herford, Nicholao de Midford clerico, et aliis.

Register of the Priory of Wetherhal (Prescott, 1897):

Pages 78-82:

36. *Confirmatio de Piscaria Ripa et de Duabus Bovatis Terrae in Chorkeby.*

Notum sit omnibus Sanctae Matris Ecclesiae filiis tam praesentibus quam futuris tam clericis quam laicis legentibus vel audientibus literas has quod ego Willelmus filius Odardi consilio et assensu uxoris meae Osannae et amicorum meorum concessi Deo et Ecclesiae Sanctae Mariae Sanctique Constantini de Wederhale et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus in puram et perpetuam elemosinam omnia bona quae antecessores mei praedictae ecclesiae contulerunt scilicet totam partem piscationis in Edena quae ad villam meam de Chorkeby pertinebat totamque ripam in qua piscaria fermata est ab illa piscaria usque ad locum qui dicitur Munchwath et duas bovatas terrae in eadem Chorkeby liberas et quietas ab omni consuetudine et servitio et hanc concessionem hac mea propria carta confirmavi et ex meo proprio dono dedi praedictae ecclesiae de Wederhal tres bovatas terrae in Warthwic unam scilicet quam mater mea Anna eidem ecclesiae dederat et duas alias in compactione pacis quam contraxi cum monachis in praesentia Domini Rogerii Eboracensis Archiepiscopi et aliis multis coram positis liberas et ab omni exactione terrene quietas. Praetera humagium Thomae propter quod inter nos controversia erat. Qui Thomae de terra quam de me tenet in Chorkeby duodecim denarios eidem ecclesiae annuatim reddet. Si aliqua autem interveniente causa contingat me amittere villam de Chorkeby totidem denarios in aliqua terra quae mihi jure haereditario competit fratribus saepedictae ecclesiae assignabo. Haec autem omnia concessi et dedi et praesenti carta mea confirmavi pro salute animae meae et uxoris meae et omnium amicorum meorum tam vivorum quam mortuorum. Quare volo ut ita libere et quiete haec supradicti monachi teneant ut mihi et omnibus amicis meis ad salutem animae et corporis proficiat. Hiis testibus Rogero Archiepiscopo, Ricardo Abbate, Waltero Priore, Roberto Archidiacono, Willelmo Decano, Willelmo Capellano Archiepiscopi, Johanne filio Letoldi, Petro de Carcasine, Radulpho de Burgo, Aschetillo de Sescales, Huctredo de Caratun, Roberto filio Roolf, Roberto filio Trute, Richardo fratre ejus, Willelmo Clerico de Wigatun, Anselmo Milite, Roberto de Thoresby, Gamello de Castelcairoc, Aldwino de Sescales, Siwardo de Karleolo.

37. *Confirmatio Roberti filii Wilellmi filii Udardi de omnibus collationibus praedecessorum suorum.*

Omnibus Sanctae Matris Ecclesiae filiis ad quos praesens scriptum pervenerit Robertus filius Willelmi filii Udardi salutem. Noveritis me concessisse et hac praesenti carta mea confirmasse Deo et Beatae Mariae et Sancto Constantino et Cellae de Wederhal et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus in puram et perpetuam elemosinam pro salute mea et animabus patris mei et matris meae et antecessorum meorum omnes possessiones et omnia beneficia, et elemosinas quas pater meus et antecessor meus eis dedurunt sicuti cartae suae quas de eis habent testantur. Hiis testibus Roberto de Dunstun, Alano filio Willelmi. Laurentio filio Agyllun, Werri de Agyllunby, Radulpho de Stinetun, Petro filio Willelmi, Simone de Taligt' qui cartam scripsit et multis aliis.

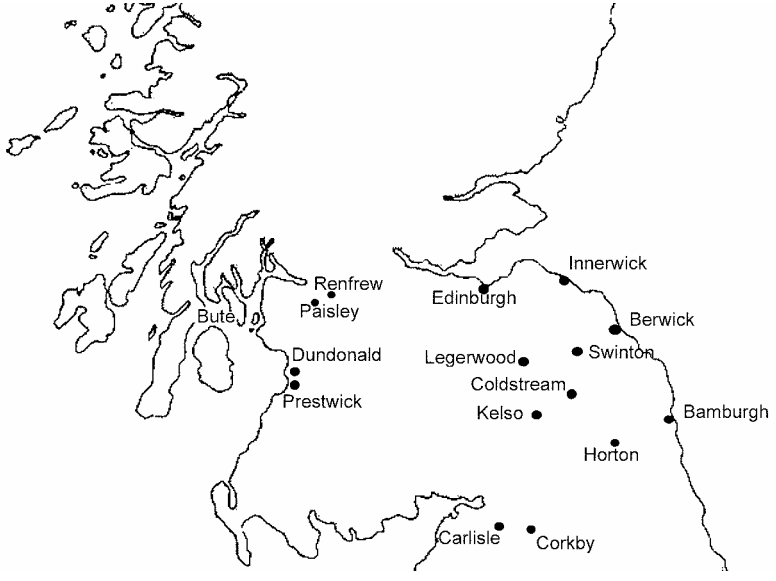


Fig 5. ***Map of Lowland Scotland and Northern England showing key locations***

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