crosses patée. This was a clerical family connected with the city of Wells, in the first half of the eighteenth century. There is a monument with arms to them in the Cathedral cloisters, and in the parish church of S. Cuthbert. That in the cloisters shows—*Vert, on a chev. Arg. fimbriated engr. Or, three crosses patée Gu., all betw. as many lions ramp. of the third*, quartering, *Sa. on a chief Az. three martlets Or.*, but in S. Cuthbert's Church the quartering is, *Vert on a chief Sa. three martlets Or.* Both these last are bad heraldry. The first is probably right, the silver of the field having turned black, it would then be the arms of Frederick of London.

On a lease of 1710, we get two more armorial seals, not yet mentioned, viz., James Worvell, gent., one of the masters of Wells, has a seal with these arms, *A chev. betw. three crosses crosslet, on a chief a lion pass.* There are no colours, it is not the coat of Worrell, but Papworth gives the coat with slight variations as that of, Mablethorp, Mablethore, Mapletoft, Holden, Houden and Howden, these it will be seen are clerical variations of only two names.

The only remaining seal to be noticed is that of Guido Clinton. It is a plain round seal with a square shaped shield charged with, *Paly of six (Or and Az.) a fess Erm.* It is given by Papworth on the authority of a Roll of Arms, cir. 1277, among the Harl. MSS. There were two or three generations of Guido Clintons in Wells, two of them were Notaries Public. In 1667 is the baptism in the Register of S. Cuthbert of a daughter of Mr. Guido Clinton and Sarah his wife. In 1714 the Cathedral Register gives the burial of Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Guido Clinton, between which dates there are fifteen other entries of the name in those Registers.

The object of the foregoing notes is simply to preserve and render accessible the heraldry of the seals among these records; other seals have therefore been passed over, but every heraldic or even semi-heraldic seal has been most carefully examined, while such notes and extracts have been added as were likely to increase the usefulness of this paper for the purpose of reference.

ODARD OF CARLISLE.

I recently shewed that "Odard the Sheriff" of Northumberland, *temp.* Henry I., was not identical with Odard son of Hildret of Carlisle, and, further, that it was doubtful whether Hildret himself was really Sheriff of Carlisle[1].

Let us now examine the descent of this Odard, son of Hildret. The Inquest recorded in *Coram Rege*, 11 John, No. 41, no. 9 (Bain's *Calendar*, No. 470), taken in conjunction with the Pipe Roll of 31 Henry I., gives us this descent:—

[1] *Genealogist* N.S., v, 25-28.

Hildred, 'of Carlisle,'
living 1130,
Grantee, with his son Odard, of
Gamelesby, etc.
|
Odard 'of Carlisle,'
living 1130
|
Robert
dispossessed of Gamelesby, etc.,
by Henry II.

This Robert was accused in 1199 (*Coram Rege*, Mich. 1 John, no. 9)[1] of having sided against Henry II. in the great rising of 1174, and of having joined in the siege of Carlisle. He retorted that his father 'Udard' was actually among the defenders of Carlisle Castle at the time, and died in peaceful possession of his lands. Robert describes himself as then (1199) a man of 60 years old and more, an age which tallies well with the pedigree given above. If his father was actually in Carlisle Castle in 1174 he must have been an old man; but so was the defender of Appelby —

> Cospatric le fiz Horm, un viel Engleis fluri,
> Esteit le cunestable; si cria tost merci.[2]

Possibly the plan so often adopted in the Scottish risings of the last century was already in vogue, the father declaring for one side, and the son, as a precaution, for the other.

It is true that Fantosme, describing the defence of Carlisle, writes:— "Le fiz Odart ne li failli niant," but if Robert fitz Odard had taken part in the defence of the Castle, he would obviously have insisted on the fact in 1199. Instead of doing so, he urged that his father had defended the Castle, but was suspiciously silent as to his own doings.

In any case, I have an hypothesis to offer as to what actually happened, based on the adoption by the family of the surname "de Hodelme," in connection with the fact that Gamelesby, etc., was certainly seized into the King's hands, as is proved by the Pipe Rolls themselves. It is that the charge of siding with the Scots was true, so far at least as Robert himself was concerned; and that the English

[1] See *Placitorum Abbreviatio* p. 22. The story is a very curious one. Richard fitz Troite appeals Robert of treason in the rebellion of 1173-4, and asserts that he had appealed him before Henry II. at 'Geitinton.' Now Henry appears to have visited Gayton ('Geitinton') in 1176 and 1177, which is certainly consistent with Richard's story that Robert dared not meet the accusation, and was banished by King Henry, for the Pipe Roll of 1177 records Robert's fine for pardon. The judges, however, decided that as Richard had kept silence so long, they could not entertain the 'appeal.' The relevant portions of the record are appended. 'Ricardus filius Troite appellat Robertum de Hodelme quod ipse nequiter dereliquit Dominum suum Regem Anglie Henricum et mentitus est ei fidem suam et extirpavit terram suam et civitatem suam obsedit et alligavit se Regi Scotie . . . . et inde, ut dicit, appellavit eum coram eodem rege Henrico extra villam de Geitinton . . . . Robertus venit et defendit feloniam . . . . ut homo sexagenarius et amplius . . . . et dicit quod eo tempore quo Ricardus dicit ipsum extitisse cum Rege Scotie ad castellum obsidendum de Cardoill fuit Udardus pater Roberti seisitus de terra [ ] quam clamat versus eundem Ricardum et in servicium Regis Henrici infra castellum predictum et ibidem obiit inde seisitus.'

[2] Jordan Fantosme.

estates being consequently seized by Henry II., Robert was compensated by a grant of lands in Scotland, at Hoddam ("Hodelme.")[1] There is an eloquent entry on the Pipe Roll of 1177 (23 Hen. II.), not quoted by Mr. Bain, that "Robertus de Hodeuma reddit Compotum de xv marcis ut habeat pacem quod fuit cum inimicis Regis." And in the same year we read of his future supplanter:—"Ricardus filius Truite debet x marcas pro recto de Gamelesbi et Glassanebi quod nondum habuit." In the Pipe Roll of 1179 (25 Hen. II.), we find the manors *in manu regis* "que fuerunt Odardi de Hodelma." This rather confirms the statement of his son that Odard was allowed to retain the manors till his death.

Now this Robert had a son and heir, Odard, who was also "de Hodelme." Mr. Bain speaks of him as "the successor, perhaps the son, of Robert,"[2] but that he was actually son is proved by a document calendared by him,[3] in which "Robert puts in his place his son Vdard" (in 1208-9). These, I take it, are the Robert and Odard de Hodelme who witness, as Mr. Bain observes, several of the Brus charters.[4]

Meanwhile Richard 'Fitz Truite,' who, after long petition had at length succeeded in obtaining Gamelsby upon payment of a considerable sum, at the commencement of John's reign[5] had apparently fallen into disfavour for joining John de Courci,[6] and was in any case ousted from the property in 1210, in favour of Odard de Hodelm, who thus regained the lands of his ancestors.

Meanwhile Richard had 'appealed,' in 1199, his adversary, Robert, who retorted that he had done so merely from hatred, to prejudice his (Robert's) claim. That claim is referred to on the Roll of 2 John in the entry: "Robertus de Haudeham debet xx sol. pro habendo recto in curia Regis apud Westm. . . . versus Ricardum filium Truite." The *Coram Rege.* Roll of 11 John (*Plac. Abb.* pp. 66-7) records the contest, and preserves the charter of Henry I to the original grantee;[7] but the finding of the jurors looks as if they thought that Robert (Fitz Odard) had lost the lands because the charter was a grant for two lives only[8]

In the Pipe Roll of 12 John we accordingly find Odard de Hodelme owing 100 marks and four palfreys for obtaining possession of the property, of which he is also recorded as tenant (by cornage) in the returns of 1210—1212. He died almost immediately afterwards, as did his adversary, Richard Fitz Truite.

[1] It is Mr. Bain's ingenious conjecture that Hoddam, in Dumfriesshire, is the place meant.

[2] Introduction to *Calendar* p. xxii.

[3] Calendar, I, No. 449.

[4] Ibid, p. xxii.

[5] Ricardus, filius Ricardi (*sic*) filius Troite reddit comp. de C marcis pro habenda saisina de terra de G. et G. (*Rot. Pip.* 10 Ric. I.)

[6] *Rot. Pip.* of John.

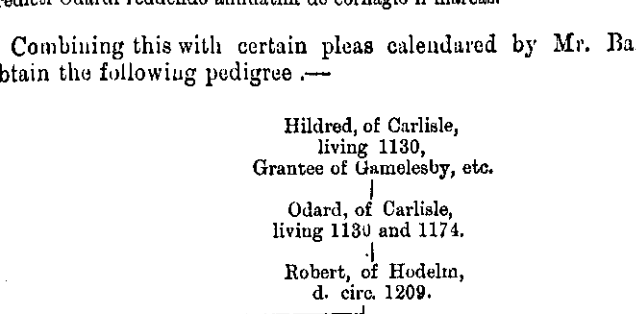
[7] Henricus Rex Ang. Waltero Espec Eustachio fil Johannis et Odardi vicecomiti et omnibus etc de Cumberland, salutem. Sciatis me dedisse et concessisse Hildredo de Karleolo et Odardo filio suo terram que fuit Gamel filii Bern et terram illam que fuit Glassam filii Brictrici Drengnorum meorum, &c.

[8] "Ita quod illam tenuerunt tota vita sua et Robertus filius Odardi tenuit donec Dominus Rex Henricus Pater illam seisivit in manum suam audita carta quam Rex H. fecet Hildredo et Odardo et ipse illam tenuit tota vita sua et audiverunt dici quod Dominus Rex Ricardus illam dedit Ricardo filio Troite."

The entry in the *Testa de Nevill* relating to the two manors is as follows:—

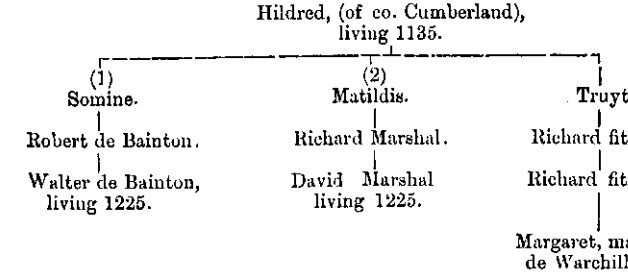
"Willielmus de Ireby tenet Gamelisby et Glassaneby. . . . cum filia et heredi Odardi de Hodal 'm cujus antecessores habuerunt predictam terram de dono Regis H. avi Regis H. patris domini regis qui dedit illam terram Hildredo antecessori predicti Odardi reddendo annuatim de cornagio ii marcas."

Combining this with certain pleas calendared by Mr. Bain, we now obtain the following pedigree.—



The pleas supplying these particulars will easily be identified in Mr. Bain's Calendar, and it will be found that persistent efforts were made to defraud the younger co-heiress, Eva, of her share of the heritage.

We now come to a reliable record of the beginning of 1225, given in Mr. Maitland's *Bracton's Note Book*, and translated in abstract, in Mr. Bain's Calendar from the existing (a different) copy of the roll.[3] It supplies the following fine pedigree.



[1] "Matilda que fuit uxor Odardi de Hodielm." (*Rot. Pip.*, 13 John).
[2] "de c marcis de Roberto de Musters pro habendo uxore Odardi de Hodelme." (*Rot. Pip.*, 13 John).
[3] *Coram Rege* 9 Hen. III., No. 23, m. 1 *dors.*

Now it is quite certain that this Richard fitz Truyte (or Troyte) and his son Richard were the opponents of Robert and Udard (respectively grandson and great grandson of Hildred "of Carlisle") for possession of Gamelesby, etc.. The question is: can we identify the two Hildreds whose grandsons were thus at strife? By the existing roll, the right reading is "Hildreda," the mother, not "Hyldredus," the father. The latter, however, is more probably correct. It may fairly be urged that the three daughters are not spoken of in the record as *co-heiresses*, and that the "rectum" alleged by Richard fitz Truyte may have represented a claim to the forfeited inheritance of his cousin—a kind of right of pre-emption. In that case the two Hildreds would be actually identical.

A further wrongful identification, I take it, is that of 'Odard' the (alleged) grantee of Wigton with Odard, son of Hildred of Carlisle. In Denton's MSS. (Hutchinson's *Cumberland* II., 467), the former is styled "Odard de Logis," and the succession of the Odards and Adams, who were lords of Wigton, can be traced pretty clearly from the entries in the Pipe Rolls, and (later) from documents in Mr. Bain's Calendar. Here again, the mistake of Mr. Hinde and of the Editors of the Cumberland *Pipe-Rolls* appears to have originated from a hasty confusion between the different men bearing the name of Odard.

J. H. ROUND.

THE GENUINE TEWKESBURY CHARTER.

On resuming this controversy, I have at the outset taken the liberty of altering the unwarrantable title given to it by Mr. Round. He began by condemning an early inspeximus without even looking at it, and carries on the debate with the same recklessness, entirely avoiding the real question, which is this—whether King Edward I. and his Chancellor were liable or likely to have been imposed upon by a supposed "most skilful forger," who gammoned them into confirming "a spurious charter," as Mr. Round alleges.

King Edward states, for the information of posterity, that he inspected the original charter of his predecessor, Henry I, to Tewkesbury Abbey, and he quotes it in full. Now, 600 years afterwards, we are asked to believe that Mr. Round knows better, and that King Edward did not really see a charter of King Henry at all, but a mere forgery, a piece of miserable evidence, &c. Fortunate it is for the critic that he did not make this charge soon after the date of the confirmation charter, or he might have found himself within measurable distance of the lowest dungeon in the nearest royal keep.

Even at the present time the inspeximus is perfectly good evidence in a court of law, and if Mr. Round ventured to call it in question before one of the judges of the land, he would promptly be told that the court could not go behind the testimony of King Edward I. to the genuineness of a royal charter.

Although these considerations were put before Mr. Round (vii, 178), he takes no notice of them whatever; nor does he produce any recorded