

ART. IV.—*The sons of Truite.* By T. H. B. GRAHAM,  
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ROBERT, son of Truite, witnessed a grant of land to Wetheral Priory, made before 1147, by Adam *fitz* Swane (*Wetherhal*, p. 311). He was sheriff in Henry II's reign, and rendered account as such in 1158 (*Pipe Roll*). He was one of the witnesses, at Lochmaben, to a charter of William, king of Scots, in 1166 (*National MSS. of Scotland, Facsimile*, part i, no. 39). About the same time, Robert, son of Truite, and Richard, his brother, attested a Wetheral charter (*Wetherhal*, p. 81). A pedigree, referred to in a lawsuit of later date, shows that Hildred de Carlisle had a grandson, Richard, son of his youngest daughter, Truite (*Bracton's Notebook*, edit. Maitland, vol. iii, p. 71) and the same Richard seems identical with Richard, son of Truite, mentioned in Henry II's pipe rolls.

Robert, son of Truite, was still sheriff in 1173, but his son, Adam, rendered the account for him. Robert disappears from view, and his brother, Richard, comes into prominence. Henry I had granted Gamblesby and Glassonby to Hildred de Carlisle and his son, Odard. The grant was, in form, one for their lives only, for it contained no words of limitation (*Abbrev. Placit.*, p. 67). There was consequently no disposal of the inheritance. Robert, son of Odard, naturally expected to succeed his father as tenant-in-chief, but Richard, son of Truite (see accompanying pedigree) coveted the land, and spent his life in fruitless endeavour to obtain it by gift from the crown. An opportunity occurred in 1173-4, when the

king of Scots besieged Carlisle. Richard, son of Truite, suspected that his cousin, Robert, was with the Scottish army outside the city. Had he struck while the iron was hot, he would, no doubt, have been successful, but he hesitated.

Three years later, the king was at Geddington, Northants (Eyton, *Itinerary of Henry II.*, pp. 199 and 213). According to his own story, Richard went there and accused Robert of treason, and Robert made no defence whatever (*Abbrev. Placit.*, p. 22). There are two entries in the pipe roll of 1177, which support the story, and suggest that Odard, the tenant for life, had recently died. Richard owed the king 10 marks for the right to Gamblesby and Glassonby, "which he has not had yet," and Robert, described as "of Hoddam," a locality in Dumfriesshire, paid 15 marks for pardon, "because he was with the king's enemies."

In 1178, Adam, son of Robert Truite, was pardoned by the king's writ for a debt, on account of the destruction of his domains by war (*Pipe Roll*).

In the same year, the sheriff renders account of the issues of Glassonby, "which Richard, son of Truite, claimed," and, in 1179, of the issues of Gamblesby and Glassonby, "which belonged to Odard de Hoddam" (*ibid.*). Both manors were therefore in the king's hand. Adam, "nephew of the sheriff," had confirmation, in 1180, of a burgage in Carlisle, which belonged to David Truite (*Pipe Roll*).

Richard, son of Truite, paid half a mark, in 1186, for a disseisin; and, in 1193, owed 40s., for having an agreement made in the presence of the chancellor, between himself and Richard, his son (*ibid.*). The son is so frequently, like the father, called "Richard, son of Truite," that it will be convenient to refer to him sometimes as "Richard the younger."

There is mention, in 1193, of Richard, son of William,

son of Richard, son of Truite—a nephew of Richard the younger (*ibid.*). In 1194, Richard the younger rendered account of 100s., for having a plea concerning 20s. rent heard at Westminster; in 1198, of 20s. for a disseisin, and of 100 marks, for having seisin of Gamblesby and Glassonby, which were taken into King Richard's hand; and, in 1199, of two marks, for keeping hounds to hunt the fox and hare (*Pipe Rolls*).

King John had just come to the throne, and, in Michaelmas term, 1199, Richard, son of Truite, appealed Robert de Hoddam of having basely deserted King Henry II., besieged his city and castle of Carlisle, and allied himself to the king of Scots. He alleged that he had already appealed Robert before Henry II., outside the vill of "Gettinton," that Robert dared not defend himself on that occasion and was put out of court. If Richard denied the fact, he offered to prove it by his own body, or that of his free man (*i.e.* by battle). Robert, "a man of 60 years and more," defended himself in person, or by his son. Richard was asked before what justices he had appealed Robert in Henry II.'s time, and replied that it was before the king himself and not any justice. Robert stated that, at the time when he was accused of being with the king of Scots, his father, Odard, was seised of the land in dispute; was in the king's service at Carlisle; and died there seised of the land (*ibidem obiit inde saisitus*) but he (Robert) had then no land of his own. He relied upon a jury of the country, and added that the appeal was only made out of spite, to deprive him of the inheritance. The court decided that, as Richard had kept silence for so long, the appeal must be quashed. Richard was in mercy (*misericordia*) and Robert was acquitted of treason (*Cal. Doc. Scot.*, i, p. 44).. Richard, son of Truite, had already contrived that his son Richard the younger should obtain possession of the disputed manors (*supra*). He was still alive at the date of the appeal, but seems to

have died very shortly afterwards. He had given two tofts outside Botchergate, Carlisle, to Lanercost Priory, because his daughter, Alice, was buried there; and his son, Richard the younger confirmed the gift (*Register of Lanercost*, cited *Wetherhal*, p. 174, note).

Richard the younger, about 1200, gave to Wetheral Priory one toft outside Botchergate, for the souls of himself and his wife, Antigone (*Wetherhal*, p. 174). If Richard the younger's confirmation to Lanercost is of the same date as his gift to Wetheral, it marks the period of his father's death. At Midsummer, 1200, Robert de Hoddam claimed against "Richard, son of Truite," five carucates at Gamblesby and Glassonby as his heritage, and stated that his father was seised of the same in King Henry II's time, and received the profits, amounting to half a mark of silver and more. He offered to prove the fact by view of his freeman, William Piggun. Defendant demanded a view. A day was given them, three weeks after Michaelmas at Westminster, and the view was to be made meanwhile (*Cal. Doc. Scot.*, i., p. 46). The pipe roll of 1200 records that Robert de Hoddam owed 20s., for having right in the king's court at Westminster for two carucates at Gamblesby, against Richard, son of Truite. The sheriff accounted, in 1201, for half a year's issue of both manors.

It is probably Richard the younger, who, as tenant by cornage, pays, in 1201, a fine of 20s., that he may not cross the sea; and in 1204, half a mark scutage, for three bovates of land (*Pipe Roll*).

Richard the younger owed the King 20 marks in 1207, for having restoration of land in Cumberland, of which he had lately been disseised by the king's precept, because he went to Ireland with John de Courci (*Pipe Roll*).

In February, 1208-9, there was a suit of Richard the younger *versus* Robert de Hoddam. The defendant was excused appearing in person, and put in his place Odard, his son, or Ranulf de Hoddam (*Cal. Doc. Scot.*, i. p. 75).

At pleas heard at Carlisle in Easter term, 1210, the jury found that Henry I. gave land at Gamblesby and Glassonby to Hildred and Odard, his son; that they held it all their lives; that Robert, son of Odard, held it all his life, until Henry II. seized it, on becoming aware of the original charter's true import; and they had "heard say" that King Richard gave it to Richard, son of Truite. The court advised that the land should be taken into the king's hand, and fixed a day, namely the morrow of the close of Easter, when Odard de Hoddam and Richard the younger should hear judgment (*Cal. Doc. Scot.*, i., p. 79).

King John, by his charter, gave Gamblesby and Glassonby to Odard de Hoddam (see *Cal. Doc. Scot.*, ii, p. 151) who, in 1210, owed 200 marks and four palfreys, for having both villis (*Pipe Roll*).

But the litigants were so exhausted by the contest that they both lay down and died. The land returned into the king's hand.

Odard left a widow, Matilda, and two infant daughters, Christiana and Eva, king's wards. The heir of Richard the younger, if an infant, was also a king's ward.

The sheriff, as *custos*, renders account, in 1211, of Gamblesby and Glassonby; of default in stocking the lands, "which are in the king's hand with the heir"; and of dower, assigned by the king's writ to Matilda, widow of Odard de Hoddam (*Pipe Roll*).

In 1211, Walter, son of Bernard, owed one good palfrey, for having ward of the land and heirs of Richard, son of Truite, "who are his nephews" (*Pipe Roll*). The *Red Book* states that Walter, son of Bernard, held by service of 12s. 1d. cornage one vill, "that used to belong to Richard, son of Truite" (Rolls edition, p. 494).

But, very shortly afterwards, King John gave to William de Ireby, Christiana de Hoddam and all Gamblesby and Glassonby, because her sister, Eva, was in Scotland (*Testa de Nevill*). These facts help to explain the following statements contained in the sheriff's return, 1212:—

Walter, son of Bernard, holds the land which was of Richard, son of Truite, of the king in ward, with the heir of the aforesaid Richard, by rendering thence annually of cornage 12s. 1d. King Henry, grandfather of the king's father, gave the aforesaid land to Hildred, predecessor of the aforesaid Richard, by the aforesaid service.\*

William de Ireby holds Gamblesby and Glassonby of the gift of King John, with the daughter and heir of Odard de Hodalm, whose predecessors had the aforesaid land of the gift of King Henry, grandfather of King Henry the king's father, who gave that land to Hildred, predecessor of the aforesaid Odard, by rendering annually two marks of cornage (*Victoria Hist. Cumb.*, i. p. 422).

Another document contains the following entries:—

Walter, son of Bernard, clerk, has Adam, son of Richard, son of Truite, in ward by King John, and the land is worth 20s. a year.

William de Ireby has one daughter of Odard de Hodhame of King John's gift, as he says; and the land is worth £10 a year; and the other daughter of Odard is in the land of the king of Scotland (*Victoria Hist. Cumb.*, p. 420).

The last-quoted document was compiled in 1219 (*Book of Fees*, edit. 1920, part i., p. 266). It is at variance with the pipe roll of 1211, and seems to imply that Richard the younger left an infant son and heir. But Richard the younger's heir did not succeed to Gamblesby and Glassonby, because King John expressly gave that land to William de Ireby as representative of the eldest branch of the family.

Richard the younger had given Newby beneath Carlisle to Reginald de Carlisle, to hold by rent and cornage. Reginald, who was son of Adam de Carlisle (*see pipe roll* 1209) granted Newby to Holm Cultram Abbey, to hold by the same service, and, about 1236, Margaret, daughter and heir of Richard the younger and wife of Robert de Wampool, released to the abbey all her right in the premises (*Register of Holm Cultram*, cited *Wetherhal*, p. 175).

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\* The words of Henry I's charter are :—Rendering to me yearly for service the toll of animals (*gablum animalium*) as other free men, French and English, render, who hold of me *in capite* in Cumberland (*Abbrev. Placit.*, p. 67).

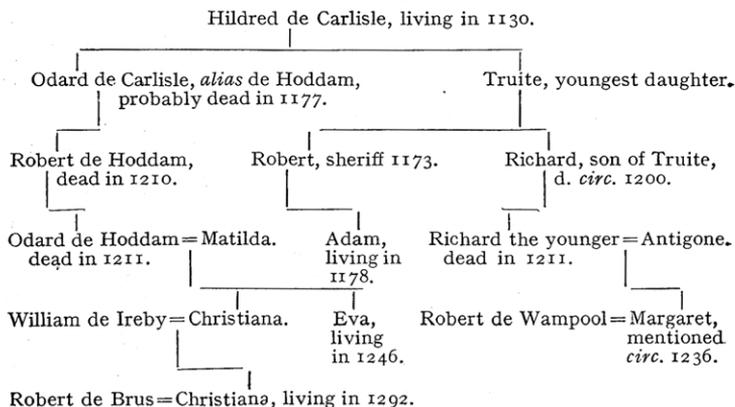
In 1292, Henry Engayne claimed against Robert de Brus and Christiana, his wife, the manor of Glassonby (except six bovates) of which Gilbert, his ancestor, was seised in King John's time. Christiana produced King John's charter, giving Gamblesby and Glassonby to her grandfather, Odard de Hoddam. Henry replied that King John had nothing in the manor of Glassonby but a ward. The court told him that he must sue the king (*Cal. Doc. Scot.*, ii, p. 151).

The patriarch, Hildred, styled himself "of Carlisle." He had two grandsons belonging to the eldest branch, Robert and Richard, tenants of Cumwhinton. The former was popularly known as "de Hoddam" and the latter as "de Carlisle."

Hildred also had two grandsons belonging to the youngest branch, Robert and Richard. The former was sheriff for many years, the latter was tenant of land outside Botchergate. Both were Carlisle men, but they had to be content with the *sobriquet* "sons of Truite."

Richard, son of Truite, conceived the idea of ousting all the elder members of his family from Gamblesby and Glassonby, by obtaining a fresh grant of those manors from the crown. But his plot failed.

THE SONS OF TRUITE—PEDIGREE.



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