

Ernald, and if so, why not his own brother of the name? Odard's possessions were evidently split up. Mr. Hodgson has given it as his opinion that Adam eventually found a home in Cumberland. Mr. Round has shown us that John and his descendants remained in Northumberland, what more likely than that the third group of lands, north of the Tweed, which was then beginning to be considered a boundary between two nations, should fall to the share of the third brother. For why should King David have given lands long in possession of a family intimately connected with himself to an outsider. If he did so, would the charter have been worded as it is? Would not some clue as to who the outsider was, his father's name, his brother's name, have been put in to distinguish him from the man of the same name who must have been well known to the Coldingham Monks and all the country side, the son of the family to whom the lands had belonged for at least three generations?

Far from doing this a pedigree is put into his first charter recounting these generations.

The use of the verbs "do et concedo" might read like an entirely fresh grant were it not that we find that in the earliest Coldingham Charters these verbs were used in what was nothing more than a confirmation. In Raine, Charter xv, David uses them about the same lands which his brother Edgar had given to be held in perpetuity in Charters ii, iv, v and vi.

I hope I have brought forward sufficient evidence to get over the difficulty in which we are placed by Charters xii and xiii making no definite statement as regards relationship.

Finally it would be of interest to know if Mr. Round or anyone following up the suggestion he threw out in "Odard, the Sheriff," has been able to identify Edulf, Odard's grandfather, with Edulf Rus, who in 1080 took the lead in slaying Walcher, Bishop of Durham, in vengeance for the murder of Liulf the Thane. There is a Swinton tradition, which I give for what it is worth, that the family have never prospered because in early days they had fallen foul of the Church.

Edulf Rus, Simson tells us, was killed and buried at Jedburgh, so he had apparently retired north from Durham. As regards his descent, he was great-great-grandson of Waltheof, who held the Earldom in the reign of Ethelred, 969, and great-grandson of Uchtred, also Earl. For some reason, possibly because he was killed young, Cospatric, his grandfather, was passed over, and the Earldom went in the female line, but if the accepted pedigree is correct (Surtees, vol. iv, page 157), Edulf Rus was the male representative of the line of the older Earls.

It would be difficult to find any proof, but the following possible argument may be worth recording. After the overthrow of Robert de Mowbray, the Earldom was reserved. A Vicecomes was appointed, apparently in the person of Liulf, son of Edulf, and the office became hereditary in his family. There should be some explanation of a Saxon family so soon after the Conquest attaining to high hereditary rank.

At this time a great effort was being made to conciliate the old Saxon families. Hodgson says, part i, p. 196, "There was a great deal done in the way of compensation," and what is more likely than that