

CALENDAR OF DOCUMENTS

RELATING TO

SCOTLAND.

1108-1272.

CALENDAR OF DOCUMENTS

RELATIVE TO

SCOTLAND

PUBLISHED BY

St. B. 101.

HER MAJESTY'S PUBLIC RECORDS OFFICE, LONDON.

A

101
11

EDITED BY

JOSEPH BAIN,

F.R.S., HON. MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT OF THE SCOTLAND PARLIAMENTS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, HONORARY SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.

VOL. I.

A.D. 1108—1272.

PRINTED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF THE LORDS HIGHSTEWARDS OF HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY, UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THE DEPUTY-CLERK GENERAL OF SCOTLAND.

H. M. GENERAL REGISTER HOUSE,

EDINBURGH.

1881.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	Page
Introduction,	vii
Summary of Records,	ix
Table of Contemporary Kings of England and Scotland,	ix
Chronology,	xvii
Calendar,	1-295
Abstracts of Original Documents,	307-503
Index,	511-575

TABLE OF THE CONTEMPORARY KINGS OF ENGLAND
AND SCOTLAND FROM A.D. 1066 TO A.D. 1272.

A.D.	England.	Scotland.	Beginning and Length of Reign.
1066	...	Edgar.	{ ——— 1066. { About 8 years.
1100	Henry I.	"	
1107	...	Alexander I.	{ 22d Jan. 1106-7, { 17 years and part of { the 18th year.
1124	...	David I.	{ 27th April { 29 years and part of { the 30th year.
1135	Stephen.		
1153	...	Malcolm IV.	{ 24th May. { 12 years and part of { the 13th year.
1154	Henry II.		
1165	...	{ William I. (the { Lion).	{ 24 Dec. 1165. { 45 years and part of { the 46th year.
1182	Richard I.	"	
1199	John.		
1214	...	Alexander II.	{ 4th Dec. { 24 years and part of { the 25th year.
1216	Henry III.		
1249	...	Alexander III.	{ 24 July { (to 16th or 15th { March 1250-51.)
1272	{ (Close of Henry { III.'s reign.)		

- Page 37, line 3, for Roger read Robert.
 " 41, paragraph 104 (margin), for 1189-90 read 1189-91.
 " 58, line 26, for the claim read they claim.
 " 100, " 15, after gift add 5s.
 " 133, " 7 from last, for status read status.
 " 153, line 13 and 14, for Thomas read Theobald.
 " 156, line 3 (margin), for 1283-84 read 1284.
 " 167, paragraph 1005, last line, for 29 read 28.
 " 212, line 13, for Queen's read King's.
 " 302, " 12, for Alaman read Alaman.
 " 302, " 28, for B[aldwin] read B[aldwin].
 " 304, " 23, for 36 read 37.
 " 379, " 37, for B[aldwin] read B[aldwin].
 " 394, " 13, for Hen. 29 read 29 Hen.
 " 415, " 20, for B[aldwin] read B[aldwin].
 " 426, last line, for de Waleys read in Waleys.
 " 436, " 28, } for B[aldwin] read B[aldwin].
 " 438, first line, }
 " 450, line 3 (margin), for 1261-62 read 1262-63.

Probus, p. xxvii, line 15.—The expression 'unique' applied to the Milan Roll (14 John) must be qualified. It is so among the Eschequer Rolls, but there is an earlier one (31 John) among those of Chancery, which the editor had inadvertently included in his schedule among the Occult Rolls, of which series it now forms one.

Jb., p. lxxx, note 2.—Henry de Balliol comes even earlier. On 27 May 1202 John grants him 2000 'of Anjou sterling,' yearly at Exchequer, while he has lost his land in Champagne in the K.'s service. [Liberate Roll, 8 John, m. 14.] On Thursday, 25 Feb. 1200-10, 'my de Balliol, knight,' receives 3 marks from the K. at Northampton. On Thursday, 6 May, same year, he receives 3 marks from the K. at Eton. [Milan Roll, 11 John, m. 4.]

INTRODUCTION.

“Quidquid sub terra est, in apricum proferet aetas.”—HORACE.

THE first volume of the *Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland*, enrolled on, or preserved among, the Public Records of England, was commenced in the last week of May 1879.

Omitting the forged charter of homage by Malcolm Canmore to Edward the Confessor, the period of actual time covered by the work begins in the reign of Henry I.,—not later than 1124, and possibly as early as 1108,—and ends with that of Henry III., in 1272, or at least a century and a half.

The majority of writers on Scottish history who have gone below the surface, have touched with more or less perspicacity on two questions—the nature and extent of the superiority claimed by the English over the Scottish kings; and the all but total loss or destruction of the national muniments of Scotland existing at the death of King Alexander III., generally attributed to Edward I., who was accused by Hector Boece and Buchanan of having burned them!

These two questions, though closely connected, are not now so relatively important as they were at the time of the Union of the Crowns. The former, indeed, may be said to have been long practically relegated to the domain of antiquarian curiosity,

and will only be noticed when the editor gives his reasons for beginning his Calendar with a well-known forgery.

But as there is much misapprehension on the subject of the disappearance of the early Records of Scotland, both regarding the persons responsible, or supposed to be so, for the loss, and the mode in which that loss took place, it may be proper to give a short account of the matter. This the editor has compiled from Prynne's well-known book,¹ Sir Joseph Ayloffe's *Calendars of Ancient Charters* (1774), the first volume of the *Acts of the Parliaments of Scotland*, edited by Mr Cosmo Innes (1844), and some other official works not always easy of access.

Not long after Edward I. was invited, or undertook, to regulate the succession to the Crown of Scotland, he issued a writ directed to the Bishop of Saint Andrews, Ralf Basset of Drayton, constable of the castle of Edinburgh, and William of Dumfries, keeper of the Rolls of Scotland, intimating that he had appointed the Abbots of Dunfermline and Holyrood, John de Lithgreynes, Master William of Lincoln, and Thomas de Fisheburne, to examine carefully the charters, writs, papal letters, rolls, enrolments, and all other muniments of those claiming right to the kingdom of Scotland, and likewise those touching himself and his kingdom, in the castle of Edinburgh and elsewhere, and to take and deposit them in a place to be assigned *ad hoc*; directing them to deliver the keys of the Treasury, doors, houses of the castle, 'archae,' chests, and 'scrinia,' &c. This writ is dated at Berwick-on-Tweed in Scotland, 12th August 1291.² Under which apparently proper and fitting step, discovering, as Prynne says,³ 'what great esteem and care the King had of the Records in Scotland,' the muniments in the Treasury of Edinburgh were removed to Berwick in the presence of these commissioners on 23d August following, according to a Calendar still extant.⁴ Not a few of these will be found on the pages of the present Calen-

¹ *The History of K. John, K. Henry III., and the most illustrious K. Edward I., collected out of the ancient Records in the Tower of London.* (1670, fol.)

² *Acts of the Parliaments of Scotland*, vol. i., Appendix to Preface, No. ii.

³ *History*, p. 548.

⁴ Ayloffe, pp. 327-30; *Acts of Parliaments of Scotland*, vol. i., Appendix to Preface No. iv.

dar, the result of their having been enrolled or preserved in the Records of England.

As Sir Joseph Ayloffe clearly shows,¹ an inventory printed by him, from a document still in the Chapter House Collection,² which has been generally called by historians, 'An Inventory taken of the Scotch Records at the time of their being brought into the Exchequer at London by King Edward the First,' has been strangely misapprehended,—an error, often repeated, that has caused much confusion. It is a document of a very different character, being a schedule of all the bulls, charters, and other muniments in the King of Scotland's Treasury at Edinburgh on Michaelmas day 1282 (three years before the death of Alexander III.), which being inspected under that King's order, by Thomas de Carnoto, Ralf de Bosco, and William de Dunfres, his clerks, were ordered to be continued and preserved in that place, together with sundry letters and other papers relating to Scottish affairs, put into boxes, coffers, and bags [not particularly specified], and secured under the seals of these commissioners. Whatever became of these, it is pretty certain that nothing but the mere inventory ever reached the English Exchequer.

It is to be presumed rather than asserted,—for the catalogue, often merely stating the number of sacks, hanapers, pyxes, and of their contents, is too vague to warrant more than a mere guess,³ —that the muniments of Scotland delivered by inventory to Sir Alexander de Balliol, Chamberlain of Scotland, on behalf of King John, at Roxburgh castle, after the latter's coronation in 1292, and those found in Edinburgh castle and delivered in a similar manner to Sir Hugh de Cressingham, Treasurer of Scotland, at Berwick-on-Tweed on 16th September 1296, may have included those already referred to as extant in 1282. These several Inventories are certainly tantalizing. In them there are enumerated, with more or less detail, Papal bulls, treaties, compoti by sheriffs and other officers, memoranda of revenue accounts, fine and plea

¹ Preface, pp. lvi.—viii. ; pp. 338–46.

³ Ayloffe, pp. 333–38 ; and *Acts of Par-*

² Printed, more accurately, *Acts of Parliaments of Scotland*, vol. i., Appendix to Preface Nos. vi. and viii.

rolls, wills of the Scottish kings, inquisitions, perambulations and extents of lands, documents relative to fealty done in Man, Bute, and other western isles, besides original charters, and many other *desiderata* priceless for the purpose of the historical antiquary. In short, they comprised in all probability the entire public muniments of Scotland during the greater part of the thirteenth century, and possibly earlier, and are a loss to be ever deplored. They would have given an insight into the history of the country during a period for which, with the exception of the monastic chronicles and the copies of a few fragments of Exchequer Rolls for 1264–66 and 1288–90, preserved by Lord Haddington,¹ the Records of Scotland are a blank.

There is not a particle of evidence that any of the above documents ever were transferred to England, still less that any were destroyed by the great Edward, whose anxiety was rather to discover than to suppress writings, as is clear from his many writs to the religious houses of his kingdom, commanding search to be made for evidence in support of his claims of superiority. Indeed, it is rather marvellous that the King's wish did not stimulate the monastic scribes to produce the necessary and explicit evidence. This, however, was reserved for a later era.

The only documents as to which there is clear evidence of their being transferred to England formed no part of the old Records of the kingdom, but were merely such as had been drawn up relative to the homage of the new made king, John Balliol, and solely related to this matter.²

As observed by Mr Innes,³ the seventh stipulation of the Treaty of Northampton in 1328 merely provided that writings of this last class, *i.e.*, touching the subjection of Scotland and its freedom, that might be discovered, should be given up to the King of Scots, so soon as found ;⁴ and even this limited condition was not observed, 'as proved by the rolls of homages and fragments of original writs

¹ Printed in vol. i. of the *Exchequer Rolls of Scotland*, edited by Mr Burnett, under the direction of the Lord Clerk-Register.

² 16th January 1292–3; Ayloffe, Pref. p. lv.

³ *Acts of Parliaments of Scotland*, vol. i., Pref. p. 18.

⁴ Had any of the earlier Records of Scotland been then in the hands of the English king, it seems quite unaccountable that their restoration should not have been made a condition of the Treaty.

‘of homage still in the Tower and Chapter House.’ Nor was the Coronation Stone restored, the re-delivery of which was also one of the express articles of the Treaty. Indeed, one may perhaps now regret that Edward I. did not carry off the whole of the ancient Records, as popularly supposed. For, as Mr Innes acutely points out,¹ ‘The original public instruments subsequent to Edward’s time, independently of records of private rights in Scotland, are very inconsiderable,’ and for this loss the ‘Hammer of the Scots’ is certainly not responsible. ‘Very little,’ continues Mr Innes, ‘can be traced of the history and extent of the damages, possibly sustained during the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries. Their usual deposition in the Castle of Edinburgh ought to have protected them from all injuries but those of time.’ The editor ventures to add to those remarks, so weighty as coming from one who had deeply studied Scottish antiquities, the suggestion that here is the most likely solution of the disappearance of the oldest Scottish Records. Those before the time of Edward I. doubtless shared the fate of those of later date, in the intestine broils of Scotland, and it may be the turmoil of the Reformation. One thing is certain, none of these ancient muniments are now to be found in Scotland.

Another great man, Oliver Cromwell, has been held responsible for the most fatal of all the disasters that have occurred to the Scottish Records since the time of Edward I. Soon after Dunbar, the Protector caused the Records of the Scottish Parliaments and Courts of Justice to be removed to the Tower of London, where they were placed under the care of Mr Ryley, then Keeper of the Records. This occurred in 1651, and though it was soon discovered that their removal was a great impediment to the administration of justice, yet no remedial steps were taken till 23d July 1657, when the Council of State ordered them to be returned to Scotland. With certain exceptions, they were delivered to Sir Archibald Johnstone of Warriston, the Lord Clerk-Register, to the number of nearly sixteen hundred volumes,

¹ *Acts of Parliaments of Scotland*, vol. i., Pref. p. 19.

consisting of records of private rights and 'processes of plea,' and these are now in the General Register House of Edinburgh. From the Inventory given by Ayloffe,¹ it will be seen that none are of an earlier date than 1424, and the great bulk are of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. It may be here remarked that there are still among the Tower Miscellaneous Rolls, a number of signet letters of Queen Mary's and James VI.'s reigns, and other writs, that must have formed part of the collection removed by Cromwell.

The excepted documents above mentioned were not so fortunate. From the want of any inventory, their real nature must be mere conjecture; but it is probable that they were original instruments of a public character, many of which must have been extant at the removal to England in 1651. After the Restoration, all that were supposed to remain in the Tower were shipped for Scotland. Of these, no fewer than eighty-five hogsheads were lost in a storm on the passage. Yet the winds and waves were not the sole enemies of these ill-fated Records. Neglect and ill usage were to do their work on the remnants that the sea had spared, and detached instruments and documents of a public nature were suffered to remain 'in heaps or in barrels'; or 'loose 'on the ground and treading (*sic*) under foot,' according to James Anderson, author of the *Diplomata*.² 'What may remain,' he continues, 'I know not, there being many loose papers univentared; but, the place where they are kept being dark and very unwholesome, and few or none applying themselves to that laborious work, may make many things in our Records obscure.'

And eighty years after their escape from shipwreck, ten hogsheads still lay unopened in the Lower Parliament House (then used as a Register House), through some unaccountable neglect of the officers in charge.³ Though a partial examination was made of these in 1753, under the authority of the Court of Session, in consequence of an application by the Dean and Faculty of Advocates, nothing more was done till the end of that century, when the Public Records were all removed to the present General

¹ Ayloffe, pp. 354-5.

² Paper cited in *Acts of Parliaments of Scotland*, vol. i., Pref. p. 20.

³ Such was the reason given by the Court of Session in 1740, for non-compliance with an Order of the House of Lords, wishing information on the then state of the Peerage.

Register House. Since that time, says Mr Innes, 'everything ' that learning and skill and the greatest zeal can do, has been ' done to remedy the injuries of time and neglect.'

Such, then, is an outline of the history of the disappearance or destruction of the old and many of the later Records of Scotland ; a calamity for which no one man, king or republican, can be held responsible, but rather due to the causes that have proved disastrous to so many of the better cared for Records of the neighbouring kingdom. There was no Scottish Agarde in the sixteenth or Prynne in the seventeenth centuries, to rescue them ' from putrefaction and oblivion,' or undertake ' that painful, ' troublesome, sordid work ' of disinterring them from ' dust and ' cobwebs,' so picturesquely described by the learned puritan ; and by the time of the industrious Anderson there were few or none left to be cared for.

In this absolute dearth of materials in their own country, Scottish antiquaries and historical writers were under the need of looking into the English archives for what they could no longer find at home. And the search was intensified by a curious circumstance. The laborious Rymer, searching for materials for his great work, discovered in the Chapter House at Westminster, the forged charter of homage by Malcolm Canmore and his son to Edward the Confessor.¹ Somewhat rashly, ' perhaps ' unwittingly,' as Sir Thomas Hardy says,² ' he gave it an importance to which it was by no means entitled, by causing it ' to be engraved in facsimile.' The Scottish antiquaries, then in a state of excitement regarding the proposed Union of the kingdoms, took alarm, and a literary controversy of great virulence arose. The disputants engaged were George Ridpath, Bishop Nicolson, Rymer himself, Anderson (of the *Diplomata*), an English barrister and ex-colonial judge, William Atwood,—whose book had the distinction of being burned by the Edinburgh hangman at the command of the Scottish Parliament,—and Thomas Ruddiman. Some of the disputants, Anderson and Atwood in particular, attacked each other in terms now happily unknown

¹ No. 1 of the present Calendar.

² *Syllabus of Fœdera*, vol. i. Pref. p. xxxix.

in such contests. It had one good result; for Anderson, searching for authorities in support of his views, was the first person to make practical use of the splendid collection of early charters and other documents relating to Scotland then and still preserved in the Treasury of Durham, some of which were engraved in his great work, the *Diplomata Scotie*.¹

Thus these two questions, the alleged destruction of the old Records by Edward I., and the superiority of England over Scotland, came to be mixed up; and the search for documents disproving the latter kept alive the tradition of the former. Sir Francis Palgrave² has given a full and interesting account of this charter, and some other forged documents of a later date, still in the Exchequer, where they were deposited in November 1457 (36 Hen. VI.) by John Hardyng the poet and chronicler, who professed to have obtained them in Scotland at the risk of his life, and to have been offered one thousand marks of gold by James I. to give them up. He was rewarded by a pension of £20 out of Exchequer, and there can be little doubt he was the author of the whole collection.

Apart from its having been the occasion of a great literary warfare, the document is a curiosity in its bold anachronisms and sweeping acknowledgment of homage. And yet, if we may trust a modern historian,³ who has probably devoted as much learning and study to the matter as any other man living, this spurious deed is not so very wide of the truth. Mr Freeman points out how the kings of Scots held under three different tenures. They held the Irish kingdom of Scotland north of the Forth, under a merely external English supremacy; Cumberland [Cumbria] as a territorial fief of England; and Lothian or Northern Bernicia as an earldom in the English kingdom. Thus Edward I. claimed more than his ancestors' ancient rights over Scotland, but less than their rights over Lothian.

¹ A list of the charters relating to Coldingham in the Durham Treasury was printed by Bishop Nicolson in the Appendix to his *Scottish Historical Library*. But much attention was not bestowed on them till the researches of Anderson.

² *Documents and Records relating to Scotland* (1837), Pref. pp. cxcvi., &c.

³ E. A. Freeman, *Historical Geography of Europe*, 1880, vol. i. p. 550.

Many learned persons during the last hundred years or more have drawn materials for Scottish history and antiquities from the Public Records of England. Among these the eminent Sir David Dalrymple, Lord Hailes, whose *Annals* still maintain their ground as a model of scrupulous accuracy and acute criticism, George Chalmers, the author of *Caledonia*, and the Rev. George Ridpath, author of *The Border History of England and Scotland*, derived some of their authorities from this source, under considerable difficulties from the nature of the facilities then afforded to inquirers. At a period nearer our own day, two Scottish lawyers, John Riddell,¹ and Thomas Thomson, Deputy Clerk-Register, Sir Francis Palgrave, Deputy Keeper of the Records, and the Rev. Joseph Stevenson, have done much to bring to light the Scottish documents in the Public Records. The last named gentleman, indeed, has made the subject peculiarly his own, and besides the many works edited by him for the Bannatyne and Maitland Clubs, his two volumes² produced under the direction of the late Lord Clerk-Register, Sir William Gibson-Craig, have in great measure given rise to the present Calendar.

The instructions given to the editor when this work was intrusted to him were simple and clear; namely, to calendar all documents connected with Scottish history from the earliest period to the end of the reign of Henry VII. After careful consideration, he laid down the following rules for his own guidance. Keeping in view the fact that British Strathclyde once embraced, not only the modern Cumberland, but also Dumfries and other western shires in Scotland between Solway and Clyde; while on the east, Northumberland, under its ancient name of Bernicia, stretched from the Humber to the Forth; that these districts were inhabited respectively by homogeneous races, similar in manners and customs and governed by the same laws; and that the rights, more or less real, of the Scottish kings in the southern portions of these great terri-

¹ The acerbity which sometimes marked this great peerage lawyer's writings is forgotten in the curious learning of which they are full.

² *Documents illustrative of the History of Scotland*, 1286-1306. Edinburgh, 1870.

tories were not finally extinguished till the close of the thirteenth century,¹—he felt that a Calendar which should omit any reference to them could not be truly called a Scottish Calendar. He who should set himself to collect materials for Scottish history under the belief that the marches of the two countries have from time immemorial been the Solway, the Cheviots, and the Tweed, would start with at least one important disqualification for the work. Further, in order to give an adequate view of the intimate relations between the two countries at the earliest period of record, it was essential that notice should be taken of the occurrence in various parts of England, not only of the surnames that in time came to be considered as exclusively Scottish, such as Balliol, Brus, Comyn, Hay, Lindesay, Olifard, Ridel, Sumerville, and many more, but of others, as De Quency, Umfranville, Avenel, Luvel,² Mortemer, Lascelles, and many equally noble, but shorter lived or less remembered in their adopted country. That occurrences of the epithet ‘Scot,’ at first clearly indicating nationality, but eventually a surname, be remarked. It will be seen how widely spread this was in all ranks at an early date.

And if in the course of carrying out these views, some extracts exclusively relating to England should occur, the editor has little doubt that the English archæologist will not interpose his veto, while his Scottish congener will regard such occasional interpolations as a species of quit-rent or honourable acknowledgment for the privilege of ransacking the archives of England. But apart from this, it has often happened that an entry which seemed to have little or no connection with Scottish history, has afforded a date, or evidence regarding some historical person or event, that would have been otherwise unattainable.

¹ The dedications of many churches in Cumberland and Westmoreland to St Kentigern and St Andrew, are an interesting record of the early Scottish connection.

² This singularly short-lived family, no fewer than ten of whom occur between 1155 and 1291, as barons of Castle Cary, co. Somerset, and of Hawick and Branxholm, who were among the magnates of Scotland from the time of William the Lion, if not earlier, till the Wars of the Succession, and whose genealogy,

The History of the House of Yvery, is one of the rarest and most curious of family histories, has absolutely been forgotten in Scotland. Their historian, and even Dugdale, were unaware of their large Scottish possessions, and the editor believes he is the first to show the identity of Lovel of Branxholm and Lovel of Castle Cary, a discovery to which he was led by a notice in Agarde’s invaluable *Placitorum Abbreviatio*.

In short, in such a work as the present, involving an assiduous scrutiny, so far as the capacity of a single individual extends, throughout the vast field of the Public Records, an opportunity which may never again occur, the editor felt he would rather be blamed for apparently exceeding ever so slightly the letter, certainly not, as he believes, the spirit, of his instructions, than for the sin of omission of any matter of historic interest.

Appended to the Preface will be found a Schedule of the Records examined by the editor in the course of his work. One of these demands something more than a passing notice. This is the unique Pipe Roll of 31 Henry I. (1130-31), the oldest record, next to Domesday Book, in the English archives. From it we learn how frequently David I. visited the English court in the former year, a piece of evidence which corroborates the statement of Ordericus Vitalis, a chronicler whose veracity was much doubted by Lord Hailes. The simplicity of the times is shown by the accounts of corrodies and other allowances for the expenses of the royal progress. These also afford a guide to his route. The occurrence so far south as Wiltshire,¹ of Gospatroc and Dunecan, names exclusively associated with the Border counties, is to be remarked; as also the singular instance² of Gospatric of Newcastle purchasing immunity from the 'ordeal of iron,' by a large fine. Godereda, daughter of Gospatric son of Aldret, appears as owning land in Yorkshire or Northumberland³; and Uctred son of Walleof, whom a later record seems to identify with the father of Hestilda wife of Richard Cumyn, makes a considerable fine for the liberties of his land in Northumberland.⁴

The minute details of the sheriff's account for Carlisle,⁵ under which name must be understood the shire as well as the city, and the notice of its silver mine, are of great interest. The existence of this solitary Roll causes regret that all the others of Henry I. and Stephen's reigns have perished. From them we might, on unerring evidence, have learned many facts regarding what Mr

1100-54.

Henry I.
Stephen.
(Edgar.
Alex. I.
David I.)¹ No. 5.² No. 12.³ No. 10.⁴ No. 13.⁵ No. 26.

1100-54. Skene in his latest work¹ calls the fifth period in Scottish history,—the establishment of the Scoto-Saxon dynasty, and the spread of feudal institutions under David I. and his grandsons, for which there is now no better guide than the statements of chroniclers and historians, not always contemporary, and sometimes biassed by national or other prejudices.

Henry I.
Stephen.
(Edgar.
Alex. I.
David I.)

For the first half of the twelfth century the only other original documents extant are the charters² from the great collection of the Duchy of Lancaster. The first of these, though undated, is earlier than the Pipe Roll just referred to, and gives a picture of the Scottish King before his accession, while the first among English magnates, yet then as ever the friend of the ecclesiastical order. William Peverel, possibly the great baron of that name, reputed son of the Conqueror, is the first witness. The second shows the settlement of the de Brus family in Scotland by this King; and the third, probably granted to the second Robert, founder of the Annandale line, by a Bishop of Glasgow, whose name is unfortunately lost, is interesting as being executed at Carlisle and witnessed by King David and his son Earl Henry.

1154-65. For that part of the reign of Henry II. which corresponds with that of Malcolm IV. no record exists³ but the Pipe Rolls. From these the student of history may learn how the King of England entertained the young Malcolm of Scotland at Nottingham and the Peak of Derbyshire in 1157,⁴ doubtless with hunting and other amusements, after, it may be, procuring from his inexperience the surrender of his hereditary claims on the northern counties, a question discussed with much acumen by Lord Lyttelton⁵ and Lord Hailes.⁶ The cost of the wine consumed is specified. In this reign⁷ the royal domain of Tindale first appears: conferred in 1159⁸ on William of Scotland,

Henry II.
(Malcolm
IV.)

¹ *Celtic Scotland*, vol. i. p. 17.

² Nos. 2, 29, 30.

³ In using this expression the editor must be understood as referring strictly to records, not chronicles, throughout his remarks.

⁴ No. 46.

⁵ *Life of Henry the Second*, vol. ii. p. 328, 8vo ed.

⁶ *Annals*, vol. iii. p. 125, ed. 1797.

⁷ No. 62.

⁸ No. 64.

possibly as a surrogate for the surrender of his elder brother's claims; and which, as a Liberty, was held by simple homage uninterruptedly by the Scottish Kings, till confiscated by Edward I. on the deposition of John de Balliol; shown by its annual recurrence in the Pipe Rolls, with one exception,¹ when it would seem to have been temporarily seized by Henry II. after William the Lion's rebellion and capture. From other entries² it is evident that the reigning King Malcolm, and not his youngest brother David, then owned the Honour of Huntingdon, and that the former must have owned large possessions in some northern county, probably Westmoreland, which at that period was often included in the *compotus* for Yorkshire.³ Fotheringay, indissolubly connected with the tragic fate of Mary Queen of Scots, first appears by name in this reign.⁴ There are also large sums expended on the strong border fortress of Werk, the green mound of which still seems to breathe defiance to the northern strand of Tweed.⁵ And the historical genealogist may remark the Cumins, Balliols, Avenels, de Haias, de Colevills, de Quencis, de Sumervilles, Ridels, Olifards, appearing not only in the shires immediately in dependence on the Honour of Huntingdon, with which most of them were connected, but some farther south, as the Comyns and Balliols in Somerset, Dorset, and Wiltshire,⁶ in which last county the Balliols long held the considerable estate of Mere with the hundred. The Bishop of Candida Casa, or Whitherne, a see which long maintained a close connection with York in defiance of the rest of the Scottish Church, occurs.⁷ And the third Earl Gospatric, head of that great house, which must now be styled not merely noble but royal,⁸ is found accounting for his knights in Northumber-

1154-65.
Henry II.
(Malcolm
IV.)

¹ No. 133.

² Nos. 43, 48, 49, 52, 53, 70, 71, 85, 93, and others.

³ No. 45.

⁴ No. 93.

⁵ Nos. 62, 64, 73, 74,
Nos. 35, 36, 41.

⁷ Nos. 67, 72.

There can be little doubt, from the researches of Mr Skene (*Celtic Scotland*) and

others, that the first Gospatric's father, Maldred son of Crinan the Thane,—identical with Crinan abbot of Dunkeld, for there is no other known,—was the younger brother of Duncan king of Scotland, slain by Macbeth. Mr Skene points out that the name Gwas Patricius is purely Celtic, signifying 'the servant of Patric.' An instance of this form of Gospatric will be found in the following Calendar, No. 1712. They thus were direct

1165-89. land.¹ Eustace of Scotland, who starts up in Devonshire,² may afford a subject for inquiry to the genealogist.
 Henry II.
 (William the
 Lion.)

For the remainder of Henry II.'s reign the Pipe Rolls are still the only record, with the exception of a few charters, the Treaty of Falaise with its hard conditions, wrung from the captive King of Scotland, and a document of doubtful character, whereby the submission of the Scottish Church to the see of York, left an ambiguous question in the Treaty, and likewise denied by the Scottish prelates, with the single exception of the Bishop of Whitherne, at the council of Northampton in 1176, was apparently settled under the hand of William himself later in the same year. This is unhesitatingly pronounced by Lord Hailes to be a forgery.³

A charter,⁴ with a fine example of the Great Seal of Scotland, confirming to Robert de Brus (II.) his possessions in the Vale of Anand, granted at Lochmaben the *caput* of the barony, is witnessed, besides others, by Richard de Morville the Constable, the Steward, Henry Luvel [of Hawyc], Huctred and Gilbert the two sons of Fergus Lord of Galloway, the youthful Rolland⁵ his grandson, and what is equally interesting, by Odinel de Umfranville the lord of Prudhoe, and Robert son of Truite, a great man in Cumberland, who constantly appears in the Rolls of the time, showing how little the border line between the countries was then regarded.

Among historical events we find chronicled⁶ that the passage of the King of Scotland beyond seas from Southampton, cost 7*l.* 10*s.*, probably in Henry's favourite vessel the 'Esnece' (or Snake), when William went, soon after his accession to the throne, to serve under Henry's banner in Brittany.

male descendants of the old Celtic Royal house, besides their descent in the female line from Ethelred.

¹ No. 74.

² No. 78.

³ *Annals*, sub. ann.

⁴ No. 105. The date [1166] assigned to this is perhaps too early by some years.

⁵ Uctred son of Fergus, and Gunnild daughter of Waldef, his spouse, had an elder

son Lochlan, then their heir, with whose consent they gave the church of Torpennoth with its land to the Church of the Holy Rood in the Maidens' Castle (Edinburgh) as freely as any other church in the bishopric of Carlisle is held. (*Lib. Cart. Sancte Crucis*, Bann. Club, 1840, p. 19.) Lochlan doubtless died young.

⁶ No. 107.

In 1170 the citizens of London pay 20s. for a hawk for the King of Scots.¹ The scene soon changes, however. Odinel de Umfranville, not now a witness to charters, is allowed 20*l.* for knights in his castle of Prudhoe on account of damage caused by the Scots. Robert Troite, and the sheriffs of other northern counties,² fall sadly short in their returns on account of the waste by the [Scots] war. Under the Honour of Richmond, its keeper, the celebrated Ranulf de Glanville, accounts for expenses on a chamber in the castle of Bowes, near Barnard castle, and repairing the gates and bulwarks of the tower, against the arrival of the King of Scotland.⁴ And in 1175 the warlike lawyer, in accounting for the revenues of the same Honour expended on the war, accounts⁵ for twenty marks for the ransom of the Chamberlain of the King of Scots,⁶ as unlucky as his master. In 1176⁷ he accounts for heavy fines inflicted on Gospatric son of Orm and many other Westmorland landowners for traitorously surrendering Appelbi castle to the King of Scots. There is no special entry for the passage of this important captive to Normandy, unless it be included⁸ in the freight of forty vessels, among them the 'Esnece,' conveying Earl William de Mandeville and the King's retinue, with the Earl and Countess of Leicester, the widowed Countess of Brittany (the King of Scotland's sister), and other royal prisoners in Porchester castle, from Southampton to Rouen, on 10th August 1173.

The Treaty of Falaise,⁹ from the Red Book of Exchequer, specifies five castles as being delivered by William to Henry, though it does not appear from the Records that more than three—viz., Roxburgh, Edinburgh, and Berwick—were actually in the latter's possession. The hostages delivered for the performance of the

¹ No. 120.

² No. 130.

³ Nos. 131, 133, 134, 135.

⁴ No. 132. This might be read either as preparation for a possible attack by William and his army, or for receiving him after his capture. From the large amount expended, however (43*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*), probably the former is meant.

⁵ No. 140.

⁶ Walter de Berkeley of Inverkeillor and Redcastle, according to Mr Burnett's list. (*Exchequer Rolls of Scotland*, vol. ii. Appendix, p. cxix.)

⁷ No. 145.

⁸ No. 137.

⁹ No. 139.

1165-89.

Henry II.

(William the Lion.)

1165-89. treaty were Earls David, Duncan (of Fife), Waldeue (of Dunbar),
 Henry II. Gilbert (of Stratherne), and the Earl of Angus, Richard de
 (William the Moreville the Constable, and fifteen others of the first rank. The
 Lion.) forged letter,¹ also from the Red Book, bearing to be addressed
 by William to Pope Alexander III., in its stilted phraseology
 and misstatement of facts, defeats its too apparent object—
 the subjection of the Scottish Church to York, and declares
 its true character.

Returning to the Pipe Roll, we find large sums laid out in
 provisioning and fortifying the castles of Werk² and Edinburgh;³
 the fee of the latter's keeper, Alan constable of Richmond;⁴ pro-
 visioning and fortifying Norham and some castles in Yorkshire,⁵
 and that of Roxburghe;⁶ and it would also appear that, besides
 the men of Westmorland, some influential barons in the northern
 counties, as Ædgar Unnidring, closely related to Earl Gospatric,⁷
 Thomas de Muscamp,⁸ Walter Corbet,⁹ and others, had either
 sided with or countenanced the King of Scotland.

A bloody tragedy, the murder in an especially cruel manner,
 characteristic of the age and barbarous province of Galloway, of
 one brother by another,¹⁰ is recalled by the mere enrolment of a
 fine. Gilbert, son of Fergus Lord of Galloway, the murderer of his
 brother Uchtred in 1174, had purchased the 'benevolence' of
 Henry II. by a promise of 1000*l.*,—a transaction severely
 criticised by Lord Hailes, who, however, understates the amount,
 calling it 1000 marks. Gilbert paid 80*l.* 11*s.* to account of
 his debt in 1179,¹¹ and in 1181 he managed to pay 11*s.* more,¹²
 leaving his debt still 917*l.* 19*s.* In the course of the next three
 years¹³ he further reduced the debt, but at his death in 1185 the
 amount due was 838*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.* This large sum was never paid,
 though with the strict official routine which is a marked feat-
 ure of the Pipe Rolls, it was carried on from year to year for at
 least fifteen years after Gilbert's death. And curiously enough,
 the clerk who made up the Roll 3 Ric. I. (1191-2) having in

¹ No. 147.⁵ No. 141.⁸ No. 142.¹¹ No. 145.² No. 133.⁶ No. 150.⁹ No. 146.¹² No. 159.³ No. 141.⁷ No. 133.¹⁰ See Hailes' *Annals*,
1180.¹³ Nos. 163, 166,⁴ No. 157.

170.

error added 100*l.*, the sum stood as 938*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.* from that time till dropped out of the Rolls in John's reign. The murderer—whose son Duncan fitz Gilbert or De Carric, as he is indifferently styled in the Rolls, was the first Earl of Carrick—was the lineal ancestor of Robert de Brus, the restorer of Scottish monarchy. Perhaps the one treacherous occurrence in that great man's career,—the slaughter of the Red Comyn,—may be traceable to his wild Galwegian blood.

1165–89.
Henry II.
(William the
Lion.)

To this period may be assigned the original charter by William the Lion in favour of Furness Abbey,¹ granted at Carlisle, valuable as showing the close connection still subsisting between the Scottish kings and that house. The Honour of Huntingdon had been taken from William in 1174, and given to Simon de Senlis, a descendant of the first Earl of Northampton, and an account of its revenues appears in 1185,² soon after the death of the new owner.

Touching on more domestic matters, Richard Maltalent³ occurs in 1170 in Northumberland, a county that gave rise to many afterwards peculiarly Scottish surnames. In 1179, two manors in Cumberland, Gamelesbia and Glassanebia, are noticed,⁴ which were disputed between various claimants from that date at intervals, for one hundred years and perhaps longer, certainly till near the close of Henry III.'s reign. One of these, under the description of the land of Gamel son of Ber, occurs⁵ in 1130–1, as then the property of Hildret, sheriff of Carlisle, and Odard his son. The latter and his son Robert de Hodelme⁶ are named in the latter's pleadings against Richard fitz Troite, who had appealed him for these lands in 1199;⁷ and the editor, anticipating matters a little, may point out a continuation of this same plea⁸ in 1210, where a Cumberland jury, after hearing the original charter by King Henry I. to Hildred de Karleolio and

¹ No. 165.

² No. 176.

³ No. 123.

⁴ No. 154.

⁵ No. 26.

⁶ Hoddam in Dumfriesshire, as the editor believes, from an Odard and Robert de Hodelme, occurring as witnesses in several

of the undated Brus charters (605, 606, 607, 635), granted between 1194 and 1214, in the time of William de Brus, the only Annandale Brus of that Christian name, and his son Robert.

⁷ Nos. 280, 288, 289.

⁸ No. 470.

1165-89. Odard his son, give a verdict which seems to have resulted in favour of Odard de Hodieme,¹ the successor, perhaps the son, of Henry II. Robert, who obtained both the manors. They will again appear in (William the Lion.) litigation in the course of our progress, and after various ownerships, a moiety of them is found at the close of Henry III.'s reign, falling to the succession of a number of persons, the majority of whom dwell in Scotland.²

A lady of royal blood, Alicia de Romeli, appears³ under the style of the 'Countess of Coupland,' a title not found in Dugdale, but evidently taken from her barony of that name in Cumberland. She was the youngest of the three daughters and coheiresses of William fitz Duncan, earl of Moray, whose father, Duncan II. (King of Scotland for rather less than two years), is now known to have been the eldest lawful son of Malcolm Canmore by his first wife Ingebiorg, and thus the representative of the Scoto-Celtic line. By Duncan's marriage with Ethelreda, daughter of Earl Gospatric,⁴ his son William thus conjoined a double descent from this ancient royal stock. His male line ended, as generally believed, in William the 'Boy of Egremund,' who, tradition says, was drowned in the Wharfe, when his three sisters became coheiresses of Skipton in Yorkshire, and the baronies of Allirdale or Coupland, and Egremund in Cumberland. She was twice married, but survived her husbands, and died childless. They will be met with again in these pages. In 1187,⁵ her dower from one husband,—probably Gilbert Pipard, her first,—Badeleching in Berkshire, is noticed. Her

¹ No. 483.

² Inquisition of Helewysa widow of Eustace de Balliol, No. 2665. Strangely enough, there was another Gamelsby in Cumberland, nearer the Solway, within the township of Burgh-on-Sands; and the county historians, Nicolson and Burn, say that this was the property of Helewysa, and is not to be confounded with the other. For etymological reasons, the subject is interesting; for they seem to have derived their names from Gamel son of Bern, and Glassam son of Brictric, two King's drengs in the reign of Henry I., a late date to give rise to a place-name ending in *by*. The editor, however, not being an etymologist, puts this forth with

submission to more profound scholars in that abstruse science.

³ No. 180.

⁴ Apparently established, though Mr Skene (*Celtic Scotland*, i. p. 438, note) seems doubtful, by a document which will appear in the second volume of this Calendar. It may also be noticed that William fitz Duncan and a son Gospatric (unknown in history), are the first two witnesses in one of the Coldingham charters (No. CXL., Raine's *North Durham*, Appendix); a further evidence of the relationship, for the granter is the second Earl Gospatric.

⁵ No. 189.

relative, the first Earl Patric (of Dunbar), first appears in 1187,¹ and immediately after him² Earl Duncan (of Fife) makes the considerable fine of 500 marks, to have the custody of Roger de Merlay's land and heir, and that the son may marry his daughter. Whether the match came off or not does not appear; but the Earl paid up his fine in the next reign.³

1165-89.

Henry II.
(William the
Lion.)

Hugh Ridel of Witering makes a fine in 1188 for his land in Northampton.⁴ This branch of the Ridels also owned Craneston in Mid-Lothian at this early date, given them, according to Chalmers,⁵ by Earl Henry, son of David I.; and it remained with them till the time of David II. They kept their Northampton estate till Edward IV.'s reign.⁶ Alan son of Earl Henry,⁷ a Yorkshire landowner in 1183, and afterwards, may have been a natural son of the above prince.

This reign closes with a charter to Furness Abbey,⁸ by Avicia de Lancaster, wife of Richard de Moreville the Constable, and her son and heir William, confirming the land of Neubi near Ingleborough, given to the monks by Waltheve son of Edmund, by special boundaries, clearly of much local interest.

For the ten years of Cœur de Lion's reign, the Pipe Rolls still continue to be the principal mainstay of the Calendar. The Feet of Fines, however, so valuable to the genealogist, begin in this reign, continuing in unbroken succession to 1834. Richard commenced his reign with a generous act,⁹ the restoration of Scottish independence, styled by Lord Hailes 'this ever-memorable instrument.' By it he restored to William the castles of Roxburgh and Berwick, released him from the conditions extorted by Henry II., and gave him back the Honour of Huntingdon; in short, restored the state of Scotland to its condition before his capture. According to Lord Hailes, ten thousand marks were to be paid by the Scottish king for this restitution. No

1189-99.

Richard I.
(William the
Lion.)¹ No. 188.² No. 191.³ No. 202.⁴ No. 193.⁵ *Caledonia*, ii. p. 818, and Chart. Kelso.⁶ Bridges' *Northamptonshire*.⁷ No. 167.⁸ No. 195.⁹ No. 196.

1189-99. evidence of this appears in the Records, and his lordship cites Richard I. no specific authority, contrary to his usual custom.¹
(William the Lion.)

A personage who, for the next thirty years, made a considerable figure in English history, Earl David, brother and then heir presumptive of the King of Scots, received from Richard, on 24th June 1190, a charter of confirmation of the Honour of Huntingdon, given him by his brother King William, the tenant in chief.² The only other document of a public nature in this reign is the letter by Richard, confirming in affectionate terms to William the payments and allowances in food and other necessaries enjoyed by his ancestors on their visits to the court of England, and the escort due by the prelates and other great men of the provinces through which they passed.³ Some inaccuracies and omissions in previous versions of this have been corrected.

Touching more domestic matters, there are the agreement,⁴ without date, and possibly some years earlier than the conjectural date [1189] assigned, by which the lord of Annandale gave to the See of Glasgow the churches of Moffat, Kirkpatric, Drivesdale, Hodelm, and Castelmile in that district. The surname 'Le Scot' is found⁵ in Buckinghamshire for the first time; and those of Maxwell and Frasier in Yorkshire, where Herbert de Makeswelle and Ralf Frasier appear.⁶ Another surname, hitherto supposed to be peculiarly Scottish, is found in Cambridge and Huntingdon,⁷ where William Muschet, the sheriff, renders his account.

Some particulars occur, 1192-93, regarding the early pedigree⁸

¹ In the notice of the transaction in Ridpath's *Border History* (p. 105, *note*), the authorities appear to be Robert of Howden and Benedict of Peterborough. Ridpath seems to doubt the truth of the statement, and gives good reasons for his opinion. There is much valuable information in his work, which sometimes recals facts overlooked by later writers.

² No. 205.

³ No. 226.

⁴ No. 197.

⁵ No. 203.

⁶ Nos. 209, 211.

⁷ No. 210.

⁸ No. 218. The Saher and Robert de Quenci named in this paragraph were probably grandfather and father of the first earl of Winchester, whose mother Orabilis daughter of Nes son of William, was a great Scottish heiress. Mr Skene (*Celtic Scotland*, vol. iii. p. 68) says her [first] husband was Gilchrist, earl of Mar, whose great-grandson by a daughter was the well-known Alan Durward. In the *Fourth Report of the Historical MSS. Commissioners*, p. 460, Mr Macray, who drew up the account of the MSS. of St Mary Magdalene College, Oxford, which possesses many

of the de Quencis. In 1195,¹ Alicia de Rumeli and Robert de Curtenai, her second husband, appear in fines with their vassals, giving interesting glimpses of tenures and customs of land.

1189-99.
Richard I.
(William the
Lion.)

In an account of the Bishopric of Durham,² the surname of Hameldon first occurs, 1196-7, when Richard de Hameldon owes ten marks towards the late Bishop's debts. In the next reign, 1209, Robert and Roger de Hameldon occur in Northumberland.³ There are other instances of the surname both in the northern and midland counties. It is no new discovery⁴ that, instead of the fabled descent from the Earls of Leicester, the Scottish ducal family in all likelihood descend from these Northumbrian knights, that great county having been the cradle of not a few other Scottish houses. But the editor has not seen anywhere that the argument in support of the Hamilton origin from Leicester, the cinquefoils in their shield, may also hold good for Northumberland, where the well-known Umfranvilles, great territorial lords, bore a single cinquefoil on their shield. A vassal adopting this would add to the number of the charges, and here is possibly the origin of the three cinquefoils in the Hamilton escutcheon.

William de Brus (of Annandale) is discharged of his father Robert's debt of 200*l.* to Aaron of Lincoln, a well-known Jew of the period, on producing a quittance in Hebrew,⁵ which must have been a sealed book to the Barons of Exchequer. Another grant to Furness⁶ by William de Moreville, constable of Scotland, the last male of his family, witnessed among others by Joceline bishop of Glasgow, and Reiner abbot of Melrose, brings Richard's reign to a close.

of the charters of the de Quencis, gives an interesting table of descent drawn up from these. This names two nephews of Earl Saher, Rogor and Saher of St Andrew. They appear in this Calendar, which also supplies some other members of the family. Lora, wife of William de Valoines [the Chamberlain], would seem to have been a daughter of Earl Saher, who besides Robert his eldest son, said to have died young, and Roger the second Earl of Winchester, had another son

Robert, the second husband of the Countess of Chester. The connection of the de Quencis with Scotland requires illustration. Their rise and decline were equally rapid.

¹ Nos. 233, 254.

² No. 247.

³ No. 451.

⁴ Riddell, *Stewartiana*, pp. 77-8.

⁵ No. 249.

⁶ No. 265.

1199–1216. The reign of John introduces the reader to a much more extensive class of Records. The Patent, Close, Charter, Oblata, Fine, and Liberate Rolls begin in this reign; and practically, also the Rolls of the ‘Curia Regis,’ known technically as the Coram Rege Rolls. For though these last begin in 5 Richard I., there is nothing in them relating to Scotland in that reign.

John.
(William the
Lion.
Alex. II.)

The fickle and treacherous character of the new king ere long introduced elements of discord into the relations between the two countries, as will appear later. Yet, at the instance of Earl David, he is found granting privileges to the burgesses of Dundee on 26th October 1199;¹ the first instrument to be found in this reign, illustrating the progress of commerce between the countries. In 1199–1200, the cost of carrying two thousand marks from Ravensdene² to York and London, which the King of Scotland gave to King Richard, is stated.³

On 30th October 1200, John sends William a safe conduct and an escort,⁴ probably for the purpose of his coming to do homage, which Lord Hailes, citing Robert of Howden, says he performed at Lincoln on 22d November same year.

From two entries,⁵ the latter dated 6th January 1201–2, directing Harold earl of Orkney and his chaplain to come and see the King, it may be perhaps inferred that John was intriguing with that insular potentate, who had lately fomented rebellion against the King of Scots. A few years later, on 24th July and 30th November 1205, John writes diplomatically to William on business pending, and urges him to come to York.⁶ Here may be remarked the singular fine of ten bulls and ten cows, made by William de Braiosa, to be freed from going to escort the King of Scotland,⁷ increased by a later entry⁸ to three hundred cows, thirty bulls, and ten mares, which are divided among several religious houses. In March 1206–7, John sends William a safe

¹ No. 273.

² A small tributary of Tweed forming the march of the kingdoms, a few miles above Wark castle.

³ Nos. 283, 284. The expression implies a free gift—as stated in *Chron. Melros*. Lord Hailes

doubted this, and assumed it was part of William's ransom for independence.

⁴ No. 292.

⁵ Nos. 321, 324.

⁶ Nos. 368, 371.

⁷ No. 375.

⁸ No. 415.

conduct,¹ and another in October same year.² On 10th April 1209, John again writes to him in affectionate terms, expressing joy at his recovery from illness, and sends him an escort, including his two sons-in-law, Robert de Ros and Eustace de Vescy.³ The result of which meeting at Norham appears when William becomes bound to pay fifteen thousand marks, and deliver his two daughters to John, besides other hostages.⁴ It is probable that the father and his daughters never met again. Under the *comptus* of Durham,⁵ seven thousand marks of the above fine appear to have been paid by 1211-12, when its carriage from Norham to Nottingham is discharged. The Prince of Scotland's expenses at Hertford amounted to 7*l.* 16*s.* 1*d.*⁶ He was no doubt on his way to London, where he was knighted by John at Clerkenwell, on Mid-Lent Sunday (4 March) 1211-12,⁷ the cost of the ceremony being 14*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.*, as appears in the unique *Misæ Roll* of that year. His father had just before granted to John the young Prince's marriage, and they had both sworn fealty in the most solemn manner.⁸

1199-1216.
John.
(William the
Lion.
Alex. II.)

Among international events may also be reckoned the close alliance between John and the two branches of the House of Galloway, represented by Alan and Thomas, the grandsons of the murdered Uchtred,⁹ and Duncan of Carrik, the son of the murderer Gilbert.¹⁰ All three obtained considerable possessions in the north of Ireland from the King, as the reward of their assistance in his wars and disputes with his own subjects,¹¹ and seem to have treated with him on a footing of complete independence of their own sovereign, though Alan was now, in right of his mother Helena de Morville, the Constable of Scotland, and Thomas, earl of Athol *jure uxoris*. In John's own narrative¹² of the forfeiture of William de Braose, he acknow-

¹ No. 399.

² No. 410.

³ No. 450.

⁴ No. 453.

⁵ No. 493.

⁶ No. 501.

⁷ No. 518.

⁸ No. 508. By an entry 25 June 1212, showing the delivery by the King to the clerk of Philip de Valoines the Chamberlain, of 30*s.* for

the King of Scotland's kitchen and stable, it would appear that William was then at Carlisle.

⁹ Rolland their father appears, in Dec. 1200, claiming lands in Northampton and other shires in right of his wife Elena de Moreville (294). He died about 1210 (474).

¹⁰ Nos. 357, 358, 359, 360, 370, 405, 409, and 519.

¹¹ Nos. 573, 578, 583, 585, 586, 625 and 626.

¹² No. 480.

1199-1216. ledges the assistance given him by his 'friend and cousin, Duncan
 John. 'de Karyc,' in capturing Matildis de Haya, wife of de Braose. She
 (William the had fled to Scotland with her children, to escape the tyrant's
 Lion. wrath, and is said to have died miserably in his hands. And
 Alex. II.) on 20th July 1212, he requests his faithful cousin Alan de
 Galweya to send him one thousand active Galwegians, at his
 own cost, if possible, but if not, they will be paid at Carlisle.¹
 These men were for John's Welsh expedition.²

John was not, however, on such friendly terms with Alan's father-in-law, Earl David. Their relations were apparently amicable in the earlier part of his reign. In 1202 John frees him from all his debts to the late kings Henry and Richard, and himself, and the Jews, up to Christmas;³ grants him the marriage of a great heiress, Matilda de Cauz, for his favourite natural son Henry of Brechin,⁴ and when the son fails to obtain her hand, forgives his father the large fine of one thousand marks which he had promised for the match;⁵ commands payment of the Earl's penny for Cambridge and Huntingdon, and arrears;⁶ gives his son another rich heiress, the daughter of Ralf de Cornhill, to wife, and her land;⁷ sends the Earl himself to Scotland, to remain there while his brother King William came to York at the end of 1205;⁸ allowed him to become surety in 1208 for his brother's large debt of 2776*l.* to 'Aaron the Jew of Lincoln by ten charters,' the real creditor being probably John himself;⁹ had the Earl's contingent of knights under Henry of Brechin (if not the Earl himself) in his Irish army in 1210,¹⁰ and granted him a large abatement from his debts to the Jews for himself, his brother, and his mother.¹¹ But before long these pleasant relationships were altogether changed. It may be inferred that Earl David sided with the English barons; for we find a curt despatch¹² to the Earl, ordering him at once to deliver up the castle of Fotheringay, and a few days later, 24th and 25th August 1212, summary orders issue for Turkish engines to cast stones, and that the

¹ No. 529.⁴ No. 334.⁷ No. 365.¹⁰ Nos. 475-79.² No. 533.⁵ No. 350.⁸ No. 371.¹¹ No. 499.³ Nos. 325, 326.⁶ No. 364.⁹ No. 433.¹² No. 534.

posse comitatus of Northampton, both shire and town, instantly besiege the castle.¹ Temporary peace between them had been made, for a year later, 13th June 1213, the Earl is found to have charge of one of the many Scottish hostages in England, the son of David de Lindeseie. About July or August 1214, Peter bishop of Winchester, urges the Earl, 'as he loves himself and his hostages,'—a significant hint, as his son and heir John was then in the King's hands, who was given to starving his captives,—to come at once to London and discuss the affairs of the kingdom.² Probably to the King's satisfaction, as on 5th March 1214–15, the Earl has a writ restoring his third penny of Cambridge and Huntingdon.³ And by another, dated at the historic Runnymede, 21st June 1215, the King restores all the Earl's hostages, including his son John, to his natural son Henry, and the castle of Fotheringay to himself;⁴ Henry recovering his own lands of which the King had deprived him 'at will,' by another missive of 24th June from Windsor.⁵ But at the close of same year John again makes free with the Earl's possessions.⁶ And on 2d October 1216, within a few days of his own death, the King orders certain persons to do their will in the woods of the Earl and other King's enemies, vindictively adding, 'so that 'the traces of their doings may appear for ever.'⁷

Turning to matters of a more domestic nature, such as King William's French wines being passed free of *mala tolta*,⁸ a prohibition against Scottish outlaws being harboured in 'Halielande,' *i.e.*, the bounds of Durham bishopric,⁹ and presents of girfalcons by the Scottish king to John, who, like his Norman ancestors, was a devotee of the chase,¹⁰—the name of one of the falconers, 'Richard of Airth,' suggesting that he came from that famed breeding place of those birds near Stirling,—we find various interesting notices of the young Scottish princesses. Their custody was declined by Geoffrey fitz Piers, for the considerable fine of ten palfreys and ten goshawks.¹¹

¹ Nos. 535, 536, 537, 538, 539.² No. 601.³ No. 616.⁴ No. 622.⁵ No. 623.⁶ Nos. 633, 634, 639, and 641.⁷ No. 652.⁸ No. 331.⁹ No. 342.¹⁰ Nos. 455, 532.¹¹ Nos. 463 and 437.

1199–1216.
John.
(William the
Lion.
Alex. II.)

1199-1216. A passing glance of them is caught at Ripon on their way south¹ in charge of Robert fitz Roger, a great Northumbrian baron, and the Constable of Chester. Being a Pipe Roll entry, neither the day nor year can be fixed; probably 1210. On 26th November 1212, a considerable sum, 36*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*, is allowed for the robes of themselves and their governesses.² And two seams of fish, fifty pounds of almonds, and one hundred pounds of figs were purchased for them, then at Windsor.³ From this time they seem to have accompanied the Court in its rapid movements. At Nottingham, February 1212-13, they had robes of green, trimmed with rabbits' fur, with russet hoods; and their master had a hood of same to keep the rain off.⁴ Three weeks later they were at Winchester,⁵ and on 25th March 1213, with the Queen at Waltham.⁶ A month later, they were with her Majesty at Winchester.⁷ By 21st May they had reached, *via* Rochester, the House of the Temple near Dover,⁸ having possibly been solaced by messages from their father, whose knight, Adam de Hastings, receives three marks at Rochester.⁹ From 29th June to 6th July they were at Corfe castle with the Queen and Eleanor of Brittany the King's niece; when the King commands the Mayor of Winchester to provide dark green robes for the young ladies, and of bright green for their maids, and thin summer shoes for all, to be brought by him to the castle.¹⁰ A few subsequent entries¹¹ comprise the remaining notices of them in this reign. The last notice of their father is on 1st January 1213-14, when John commands Engelard de Cygoney, the sheriff of one of the western counties, probably Worcester, to allow the King of Scotland's man to buy fifty or sixty lampreys there, with the curious salvo that John is to have one turn about with the King of Scots.¹²

Among miscellaneous documents must be remarked the charter by John to Holmcoltram,—a house by some reputed to have been founded by Earl Henry (of Scotland), though the charters of the English kings claim it as theirs,—with its

¹ No. 482.⁵ No. 564.⁹ No. 569.² No. 544.⁶ No. 565.¹⁰ Nos. 579, 581.³ No. 559.⁷ No. 568.¹¹ Nos. 597, 602, 609, 612, 646.⁴ Nos. 562, 563.⁸ Nos. 570, 572.¹² No. 595.

minute boundaries and allusion to the monks' stud;¹ the occurrence of Locarde as an Irish surname, in 1201;² the royal licence to Arbroath Abbey to buy and sell throughout England;³ the plea as to dower between the widow of Ralf Luvel (of Castle Cary) and Henry his brother and heir, who grants her a manor in Somerset in lieu of her claims on his Scottish barony;⁴ the plea, in 1207, between Richard de Umfranville and Eustace de Vesci regarding the heir of Henry Bataille, whose ancestor came under the banner of Robert 'with the beard' to the conquest of England, receiving Faudon and other lands for his service;⁵ the fines between Alicia de Rumeli and Robert de Curtenai, her husband, and vassals, showing feudal tenures in Cumberland;⁶ that between the Abbot of Jedburgh and Duncan de Lasceles and his wife Christina, regarding the church of Bastenthwait, given to Jedburgh by Waldef son of Gospatric, Christina's father;⁷ Saer de Quenci's debt by his father's 'starr' to Aaron of Lincoln, guaranteed by the Canons of Holy Rood;⁸ the plea between the Prior of Kirkeham and Abbot of Kelso, wherein Roger de Hameldun is one of the latter churchman's pledges.⁹ Alicia de Rumeli, now a widow, makes a large fine to have dower from her two husbands' lands, and freedom from marriage.¹⁰ The recital of the charter by Henry I. of the land of his two drengs, Gamel son of Bern and Glassam son of Brictric, and its notice of the 'gablum animalium' (the noutegeld) paid by the freemen of Cumberland¹¹ is extremely interesting. So also is the reference to the marriage custom of the city of Carlisle.¹²

1199-1216.

John.

(William the
Lion.
Alex. II.)

Two charters by John in favour of Edgar son of Dovenald and his son Fergus, nobles of Galloway, of lands partly held of the

¹ No. 312.² Nos. 314, 413.³ No. 398.⁴ No. 407.⁵ No. 412. There is some probability that the Douglasses were allied to this old Northumbrian family of Bataille by marriage or otherwise. They certainly held part of the same manor under the Umfranvilles, and were

resident as often there as on their Lanarkshire estate.

⁶ Nos. 427, 430.⁷ No. 429.⁸ No. 434.⁹ No. 447.¹⁰ No. 458.¹¹ No. 470.¹² No. 471.

1199-1216. King of Scotland, are remarkable as evidence of the claim of superiority over Cumbria, for the name of the land, 'Straddune,' indicates a site north of Solway.¹ The inquisitions of knight's fees, and tenures in Cumberland and other counties, from the Red Book of Exchequer,² and the unique service of 'inborewe' 'et utborewe' between England and Scotland, rendered by Earl Patric for his Northumbrian possessions, are worthy of notice. Nor must we omit the beautiful charter, with its seal, perhaps depicting the patron saint of the granter, by the widowed Alicia de Rumeli, for the souls of herself, her ancestors, and her two husbands, to the monks of Furness, of the wide district of Borrowdale, with ample rights of hunting and hawking, by boundaries so minute as probably still to be recognised³; another by Hawyse de Quinci, to the Hospitallers of Clerkenwell, for the soul of her late husband, Robert de Quinci⁴; that by Earl David to the Holy Trinity of London, with its fine seal⁵; and the four Annandale charters,⁶ with their array of witnesses, and local boundaries, places well known in border history; one, the grant by William de Brus to Holmcoltram Abbey, curious from its reservation of sturgeon and whale to the granter. Indications of trade are not many; but besides the notice already referred to, we find three burgesses of Dundee in Scotland sued by a citizen of London for a debt of 40*l.*; the plaintiff, however, being mulcted in a third of his claim that he may get the other two.⁷ So costly was justice in those days.

If we may judge from three writs,⁸ Saher earl of Winchester was interested in shipping adventures, from his Fifeshire port of Leuchars, and elsewhere; and from several others,⁹ it would seem that trade between Scotland and the eastern and southern parts of England had even then attained considerable dimensions.

¹ Nos. 523, 525, 526.

² Nos. 546-552.

³ No. 554.

⁴ No. 555. If this Robert was Earl Saher's father, who is a witness along with his nephew Sir Roger de Sancto Andrea, Hawyse must have been a second wife. Robert may, however, be the elder brother

of Saher, who died young, though, according to Mathew Paris, old enough to have been knighted.

⁵ No. 603.

⁶ Nos. 605, 606, 607, and 635.

⁷ No. 558.

⁸ Nos. 452, 589, 592.

⁹ Nos. 363, 599, 600.

With the reign of Henry III. the area of record begins to expand; for now the Papal Bulls and Letters, the Memoranda Rolls, containing enrolments of the important business done in the offices of the Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancers, the Originalia Rolls, often containing extracts from earlier rolls not now existent, the Files of Chancery, and Writs of Privy Seal; and lastly, the important Inquisitions post-mortem, containing not only minute particulars of the landed possessions of deceased tenants *in capite*, their value, their occupiers, their cultivation, and the name and age of the heir, but frequently other matter relating to living persons, all commence.

1216-49.

Henry III.
(Alex. II.)

This long reign naturally divides itself, as respects its relations with Scotland, into three periods,—the first, from 1216 to 1249, embracing the chief portion of Alexander II.'s reign, for a part of which the English king himself was in minority; the second, from the death of Alexander till the majority of Alexander III. in 1261; and from this last year till 1272.

The first public instrument is a letter from Honorius III.¹ urging the Scottish king to make peace with Henry, and give up his 'disloyal' alliance with Lewis the Dauphin. Three months later, Henry himself writes to the Pope,² complaining of the Canons of Carlisle, who, notwithstanding his excommunication, adhered to the Scottish king, and had elected an excommunicated clerk as their bishop, whose name is not given, but it may be presumed was a Scotsman. Later in that year, Alexander made peace and did homage, receiving the earldom of Huntingdon and lands in nine counties, held under him by Earl David, his uncle.³

At the same time Ranulf de Bonekille, a well-known border baron, receives similar restitution of his English goods, forfeited by adherence to Alexander, an instance among many others in the Records of the difficult position of landowners in both countries when war broke out.⁴ The King of Scots probably

¹ No. 664.² No. 668.³ Nos. 686, 692.⁴ No. 693.

1216-49. rendered up the castle of Carlisle at this time. It was certainly
 Henry III. in his possession, though Lord Hailes says he merely held the
 (Alex. II.) city; for there are three writs on record, commanding him to
 deliver it and all his prisoners to Robert de Veteripont, the
 lord of Brougham, who had been appointed keeper, and
 threatening force if not surrendered.¹ On 8th July 1219, a
 knight of the Temple occurs as ambassador to Scotland from the
 French king.²

The controversies between the Kings, in which Pandulf the
 Legate was arbiter, are referred to in several instruments, as pro-
 gressing favourably at Norham in 1219,³ though long years
 passed before these were settled by treaty in 1237, the pro-
 visions of which were not finally carried into effect till 1242.
 The ward of the late Earl David's Honour was committed to
 Alexander till the heir's majority;⁴ a grant which was made
 the ground of one among the many charges against Hubert de
 Burgo at a subsequent date. After some preliminary proceed-
 ings,⁵ and two rather curious letters from the Bishop of Durham
 on the important point of etiquette, viz., as to the two Kings
 entering York simultaneously,⁶ Alexander married Johanna
 of England in June 1221. Her jointure was settled by
 an instrument on 18th of that month, on various lands in
 Scotland;⁷ but there seems no mention of any dowry given by
 her brother. The important question of the marches now first
 appears on record 10th May 1222, when the Sheriff of Nor-
 thumberland, with the Bishop of Durham and several northern
 magnates, are commanded to settle the eastern march at Wite-
 lawe, where an encroachment on England was suspected.⁸
 The Sheriff's report⁹ shows that the dispute was not settled,

¹ Nos. 672, 673, 674.

² No. 727.

³ Nos. 730, 732, 734.

⁴ Nos. 739, 740.

⁵ Nos. 761, 762, 799, 801, 803.

⁶ Nos. 805, 806. The Editor of the Royal letters of Henry III.'s reign (*Chronicles and Memorials* No. 27), assigns them to the year 1220, while Sir Thomas Hardy in his Calendar (Royal Letters) gives 1221. The point is an open one.

⁷ No. 808.

⁸ No. 827. This part of the east march is still only an imaginary line, drawn southwards from a point on the Tweed a little above Carham, hitherto the well-defined boundary, till the last spurs of the Cheviot Hills are reached, some eight or ten miles distant from the river. The western march does not seem to have been so carefully scrutinised, and as border antiquaries well know, the 'Debateable Land' still exists between Cumberland and D mfrilesshire.

No. 832.

through the violent proceedings of two important personages, David de Lindesay, Justiciar of Lothian, and Patric earl of Dunbar. Nearly a quarter of a century later, twenty-four Northumbrian knights make a 'recognizance' of the same border line.¹ And the year after, on 1st December 1246, twelve knights of same county perambulate the line under the eyes of another David de Lindesay, also Justiciar of Lothian, and other officials of both kingdoms.²

1216-49.
Henry III.
(Alex. II.)

The law of the march receives an interesting illustration³ in 1248, where a mixed jury of twelve knights, six of each country, decides that offences by one holding lands in both kingdoms, or his retainers, could only be tried on the border and not in the ordinary courts of law.

A letter from the Queen of Scotland to her brother, without date, but probably March 1223, assures the latter of her husband's disposition to aid him in his contest with his Irish malcontents.⁴

A pecuniary transaction between the Kings is of considerable interest, as inverting their generally accepted relations towards each other. On 14th May 1225, the King commands that 1000*l.*, given by the King of Scots to the King's brother Richard in aid of the Gascon war, be sent under escort to Winchester.⁵ The money was paid before 19th July.⁶ Five years later, 8th April 1230, the King declares that an aid of two thousand marks made by the King of Scots for his transgression, was a voluntary present by him, and not to be drawn into a precedent.⁷ There is no record of its actual payment, but directions are given in May as to sending one half of it from Berwick to London.⁸ Lord Hailes, under the year 1230, mentions, on the authority of Mathew Paris, that Alexander spent Christmas of that year at York, where Henry 'loaded him with presents,' from which his lordship draws the moral, that the receiver of presents tacitly acknowledges some pre-eminence in the giver. From the Records, however, it is clear that Henry and Alexander were not at York on Christmas 1230. The former King was then at Westminster, where he granted more than one charter.⁹ Both were at York at Christ-

¹ No. 1676.

⁴ No. 852.

⁷ No. 1086.

² No. 1699.

⁵ No. 909.

⁸ No. 1096.

³ No. 1749.

⁶ No. 914.

⁹ No. 1113.

1216-49. mas 1229;¹ but there is no evidence that Alexander received Henry III. any presents beyond the accustomed liberation of 100s. daily, (Alex. II.) while travelling, and 30s. while at the English court,² given to the Kings of Scotland.

It is somewhat singular that before this time the Scottish king was owing the sum of one hundred marks for the ward of his uncle Earl David's lands. To this constant reference is made in the Pipe Rolls for Northumberland, and occasionally orders are given to distrain him for the sum. But it was never paid, and was still due at his death. No conjecture can be made as to the reason for this; in the frequent money transactions of the two kings, it would have been an easy matter for Henry to have retained the amount in settling Alexander's claims on the northern counties, and otherwise.

On 6th May 1233, Henry ratified the appeal made by the Archbishop of York to the Pope against Alexander being crowned in prejudice both of the royal dignity and the rights of his See.³ From the tenor of several Papal letters, about three years later, some discord seems to have existed between the two kings, as Alexander is exhorted by Gregory IX. to keep the peace.⁴ And Henry, on 27th March 1237, accredits envoys to meet those of Scotland at Doncaster respecting peace.⁵ A few months later, he commands the barons of the Cinque Ports to equip galleys to clear the Irish sea of certain Scottish pirates.⁶

On 25th September 1237, the important agreement⁷ was concluded between the two kings at York, through the mediation of Odo the cardinal legate, whereby Alexander surrendered his hereditary rights to the northern counties and some other claims, on condition of receiving 200*l.* of land, for which he did homage and fealty. Though Henry gave immediate commands to extend these lands,⁸ *vivâ voce* in fact, as his writ bears,⁹ the transaction was not concluded till April 1242, when he granted his charter to Alexander;¹⁰ and shortly after, the Bishop of Glasgow and Henry de Balliol received seizin at Penrith on behalf

¹ No. 1052.² No. 1057.³ No. 1181.⁴ Nos. 1265, 1266, 1277.⁵ No. 1317.⁶ No. 1335.⁷ No. 1358.⁸ No. 1363.⁹ No. 1370.¹⁰ No. 1575.

of their sovereign of the manors, all situated in that district.¹ 1216-49.
 The delay seems to have arisen partly from Alexander's dis- Henry III.
 satisfaction with the valuation,² partly from Henry's desire to (Alex. II.)
 give as little as he could.³

An interesting state secret is revealed in the fact, that Alexander, now a widower, must have contemplated marriage with a sister of the Queen of England; as may be gathered from the letter of 9th August 1238, from Henry, whose envoy was charged verbally on the subject.⁴ The Scottish king's subsequent marriage to Mary de Coucy did not, according to Lord Hailes, tend to improve his relations with Henry.

In 1242 a tragic event occurred, productive of international consequences,—the murder at Haddington of Patric the young Earl of Athol, son of Thomas of Galloway, who was now dead. According to Lord Hailes, the reputed murderer, Walter Biset, after escaping with difficulty from Scotland and the vengeance of Athol's relations, ungratefully sought to embroil the two nations in his quarrel, and 'made a vow for the salvation of Athol's soul and his own, to repair to the Holy Land and never to return.' Walter Biset may have visited the Holy Land, but he died in Scotland. The first notice of him in England is on 28th August 1243, when Henry III. commits the manor of Ludeham to him during pleasure.⁵ During the three succeeding years he appears as receiving considerable gifts (in the aggregate three hundred and fifty marks) from the King; and he with his brother John Biset was sent to Ireland on the King's affairs,⁶ the King, on 8th December 1246, confirming the above manor to him and his heirs till 'they have recovered their lands in Scotland.'⁷ For five years he is lost sight of,⁸ till in November 1251, an inquisition is held whether he was seized in Ulvington, county York, at his death shortly before, the precise date of which is unknown, but said to have happened 'far off in Scotland, in a certain island called Arran.' His nephew, Thomas Biset, asserting a claim to the manor, had come and

¹ No. 1577.⁵ No. 1621.⁸ With one exception, when, on 26th March² No. 1440.⁶ Nos. 1672—74.

1248, he was allowed to buy corn in Ulster, to

³ Nos. 1428, 1572.⁷ No. 1703.

provision a castle in Scotland, which he was

⁴ No. 1444.

fortifying. [Patent Roll, 32 Hen. III. m. 9.]

1216-49. taken seizin, besides carrying off the rents due at Pentecost.¹ No
 Henry III. more appears on record regarding either uncle or nephew.
 (Alex. II.)

On 30th January 1251-52, Henry, at the instance of his daughter Queen Margaret, pardons Alan, son of Thomas earl of Athol, for slaying some men of John Biset in Ireland, and plundering some Irish merchants at the siege of the castle of Dunaverty in Cantire.² Alan was a bastard son of the Earl of Athol, and the affray was probably connected with the feud for the murder of the young Earl.

The following relate to the war so stimulated by Biset's intrigues. A proclamation, 20th April 1244, to the sheriffs of counties, to prevent the passage of strangers to or from Scotland with compromising letters;³ a summons to the king of Tyrconnel and other Irish chiefs to join in a Scottish expedition;⁴ orders for cross-bow bolts, timber for engines, corn and other munitions of war to be sent to Newcastle-on-Tyne.⁵ Peace, however, was soon concluded at the Newcastle conference, which seems to have been held in the open air.⁶ The originals of the obligation by the King of Scotland,⁷ and the letter by himself and his magnates to the Pope, requesting its confirmation by his Holiness,⁸ are not now to be found, and several of the names are much corrupted by the copyist.

In the following year, a papal rescript by Innocent IV. providing that ecclesiastical causes, when tried out of Scotland, should be heard only in Carlisle or Durham, as nearer Scotland, never in York, struck a blow at the ancient claim of the latter see on the obedience of the Scottish Church.⁹ Another, from the same Pope, inflicted a considerable penalty on non-resident holders of benefices either in Great Britain or Ireland.¹⁰

The death of Alexander II. is only noticed casually in the Cumberland Pipe Roll, when the escheators are directed to answer for his manors in the county,¹¹ John de Balliol, father of the future king, being then sheriff. Curiously, a distraint had been ordered against the late king in Trinity term, about the time of his death, for the long-standing one hundred marks.¹²

¹ No. 1836.⁴ No. 1641.⁷ No. 1654.¹⁰ No. 1705.² No. 1865.⁵ Nos. 1642-46.⁸ No. 1655.¹¹ No. 1767.³ No. 1631.⁶ Nos. 1651-52.⁹ No. 1675.¹² No. 1762.

A rent roll of these manors is given in the escheator's account of Cumberland, 34 Henry III., embracing a period of twenty-one months from Alexander's death.¹

1249-72.

Henry III.
(Alex. III.)

The new King of Scotland was a child in his eighth year, and Henry III. appears to have made a direct application to the Pope to forbid his being anointed or crowned without his consent, an opposition which he had tried indirectly by means of the Archbishop of York during the late reign. Innocent IV. with promptness refused this request, as derogating from the Scottish king's honour, and likewise a gift sought by Henry, of the tithe of benefices in Scotland, as being unexampled.²

An event destined, in the next reign, to bring much woe on Scotland, but at first attended by happy auguries,—the marriage of the young king to Margaret, eldest daughter of Henry,—receives much notice in the Records. The preparations were on a truly royal scale. Besides the thousands of hens, hundreds of swine, hares and partridges, scores of swans, cranes, peacocks, and pheasants, the 'brawns,' without which no mediæval feast was complete, and salmon 'calewar' from Cumberland and Newcastle, commanded by writs from Windsor,³—herrings by the 'last,' and 'haddoc,' 'congres' and other fish in thousands,⁴ were ordered to be bought at Scarborough. The seneschals of Galtrees and other forests were commanded to send hinds, does, boars, swine, and roes, by the hundred, to stock the royal larder at York.⁵ And the consumption of wines amounted to no fewer than 132 casks (dolia), costing 221*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.*⁶

Besides this profusion of meats and drinks, the adornments of the body were not forgotten. The 'philosophy of clothes' as regards outward splendour was well understood in those days; and one cannot read without interest of the robes of samite trimmed with ermine and minever,⁷ for the royal parents of the bride, the 'queyntisis' or quaint devices of violet samite with the three leopards (embroidered probably) both on front and back,

¹ No. 1799.³ No. 1815.⁵ Nos. 1830-34.⁷ No. 1825.² No. 1798.⁴ No. 1844.⁶ No. 1859.

1249-72. for Henry himself,¹ the robes of cloth of gold with maunches, the
 Henry III. tabards of the same precious stuff, with leopards of golden skin
 (Alex. III.) and other 'queyntisis in plenty,' to be worn at church by the boy
 Edward and his three attendant knights ;² of the fair sword with
 silken scabbard, the 'precious couch' and gilt spurs for his knight-
 hood, given to the youthful bridegroom.³ We know less about the
 bridal attire, for the 'schedule of certain things,' enclosed with the
 writ commanding the Treasurer and Edward of Westminster (who
 seems to have been the Court jeweller) to lay out two hundred
 marks for the princess, is lost as irrecoverably as the King's
 verbal instructions.⁴ But the two fair saddles and ornate reins,
 and two more with scarlet 'sambucas' and many jewels, the
 rich and precious couch similar to her husband's, the ten cloths
 of gold 'to take to Scotland,' the green robes for her maidens,
 the robe of scarlet and minever for her lady of honour,⁵ the gold
 and silver cups and vases and posnet, fermails and rings 'of price,'
 given to the bride, are all daily recorded.⁶

The interests of religion were amply provided for, as the
 ecclesiastical antiquary will see in a list of the ornaments of the
 chapels of the bride and her brother Edward, and their cost,
 charged on the Irish revenues.⁷ The poor of York were remem-
 bered, a pleasing feature in the pageant; the King's almoner
 being empowered to distribute cloth and boots, the price of both
 carefully specified.⁸ Precious cloths were given in the form of
 robes to stranger knights,⁹ costly jewels to the shrine of St
 Edward, a chaplet to the Queen-mother of Scotland; and an
 ouche to Earl Patric, the only noble recorded as so honoured.¹⁰

The event duly took place on the morrow of Christmas 1251,
 and on the following day Henry bound himself to pay, as his
 daughter's 'maritagium,' the sum of five thousand marks within
 four years from Easter next thereafter.¹¹ The dowry was
 certainly small, contrasted with the splendour of the marriage

¹ No. 1829.

² No. 1838.

³ Nos. 1824, 1826, 1828.

⁴ Nos. 1818, 1819.

⁵ Matildis de Cantilupe, a widow of dis-
 creet age, who accompanied her to Scotland.

⁶ Nos. 1823, 1827, 1841, 1854.

⁷ Nos. 1816, 1872.

⁸ No. 1840.

⁹ No. 1831.

¹⁰ No. 1854.

¹¹ No. 1848.

festivities ; and as Lord Hailes says, Henry gave thirty thousand marks to his sister the Empress of Germany. What was still worse, it was not paid for many years, notwithstanding repeated applications by Alexander. However, the two royal children were despatched with all honour to Scotland, the King pardoning a number of outlaws on the occasion, and the Sheriff of Northumberland being commanded to make Alexander New Year's gifts at Newcastle.¹ Frequent messages and letters passed between Queen Eleanor and her child,² who seems to have visited her mother in the spring of 1253 ;³ and one sees the tender parent's maternal care in the ' three veils and three yellow ' hoods ' sent to Scotland to shield the little Queen from the northern blasts.⁴

1249-72.
Henry III.
(Alex. III.)

The evils attending the minority of a sovereign are notorious, and during Alexander's nonage, Scotland was harrassed by the contests of the great nobles for the guardianship of their King, in which Henry took an active interest, siding with the party of which Earl Patric, Robert de Brus (the future competitor), the High Steward, and Alan Durward, were leading spirits, and are styled on record ' the King's friends.' The opposition, consisting of the heads of the Comyns, with Robert de Ros, and John de Balliol, being styled the Queen's ' gainsayers.' Some historians have blamed Henry for his interference as being due to interested motives, and a wish to assert the superiority of his crown. Perhaps this may be too harsh a judgment, and parental affection possibly accounts for some part of his action. Whatever his faults, he appears to have been a kind father and brother. Be this as it may, the records are full of notices of the communications between Henry and Alexander and the rival nobles. In August 1254, the celebrated Simon de Montfort and Gilbert de Segrave were despatched on a secret mission to Alexander.⁵ In August 1255 the Earl of Gloucester and others were accredited to the prelates and nobles of Scotland, and especially to the ' King's friends ' by name, who were taken under his protection.⁶ Henry summoned his army to the Border,⁷ and at

¹ Nos. 1847, 1851-52.

² Nos. 1897, 1898.

³ No. 1916.

⁴ No. 1930.

⁵ No. 1966.

⁶ Nos. 1986-88.

⁷ No. 1990.

1249-72. same time declared his pacific intentions toward Scotland and his zeal for its liberties.¹ In September 1255 his son-in-law Henry III. and daughter met him at Werk castle, under the escort of his half-brothers Geoffry de Lezignan and William de Valence, and other nobles,² whither also the leaders of the Comyn party came.³ And at Roxburgh, on 20th September, Alexander appointed certain of the 'King's friends' as regents and guardians of the Queen and himself, to hold office till his majority, which was approved of by Henry, who seems then to have been either at Sprouston in Roxburghshire, or at Carham a few miles off, on his own side of the march.⁴ Matters being thus apparently settled, the King and Queen of Scotland visited England about midsummer 1256, and spent some time with their parents at Woodstock and Windsor, where the account of the preparations is curious.⁵ And it is tolerably certain that Prince Edward, now a youth of seventeen, went to escort his sister from Scotland, his first recorded visit to a country in whose affairs he was destined to take so important a share.⁶ In October this year, Henry ordered payment of 300*l.* to his daughter, the Queen of Scotland, that her husband had given her out of the arrears of the marriage portion. To do this, however, he kept his merchants waiting, to whom he was owing four thousand marks.⁷ With uncalled for extravagance, he at same time gave the King of Scotland five hundred marks.⁸

Dissensions again arose in Scotland. The Queen-mother (Mary de Coucy) and her second husband, John de Brienne (or Acre), came to Scotland, and, in spite of their oath to the contrary,⁹ joined the party of the Comyns. In July 1257, Henry sent envoys to promote peace between Alexander and the malcontent nobles;¹⁰ and shortly afterwards, the latter having secured the persons of the King and Queen, he summoned the barons of Yorkshire and the border counties to join his expedition for their delivery.¹¹ Two of the 'King's friends,' Alan Durward and Walter de Moray, were provided 'during the

¹ No. 1995.² No. 2002.³ No. 2003.⁴ No. 2013.⁵ Nos. 2053, 2055.⁶ No. 2054.⁷ No. 2069.⁸ No. 2070.⁹ Nos. 2083-84.¹⁰ No. 2090.¹¹ Nos. 2103, 2113.

disturbance of Scotland' with safe retreats in the castles of Norham or Bamburgh, and Werk.¹ The Earl of Stratherne, William le Latimer, and Robert de Neville, were all enjoined by Henry to see to the solace and comfort of his young daughter, and the Earl reports his diligence in the affair.² Several other writs show the King's anxiety to settle the affairs of Scotland, even though some of the opposite party had been admitted as regents.³

1249-72.
Henry III.
(Alex. III.)

His suspicions of the Comyn party are shown to have been well founded, by a secret bond of manrent, 18th March 1258-9, between certain Scottish nobles (five of whom were members of that powerful family), and Llewelin prince of Wales and other Welsh nobles, in which the former make common cause with the Welsh magnates against the King of England, saving allegiance to their own sovereign.⁴ The document next but one to this bond is a letter, on 14th May after, from Henry to Alexander, who had sent John de Dundemur (one of the parties to the bond of manrent, it may be noticed), to request payment of the maritagium, excusing delay on account of his expedition against his Welsh rebels and other heavy expenses, but holding out hopes of partial payment at Michaelmas following; yet curiously still objecting to his coronation.⁵

About this time several letters pass between the Pope, Henry, and Alexander in reference to the appointment of John de Cheyam,⁶ the Pope's chaplain, to the see of Glasgow.⁷ On 20th May 1260, a further payment of five hundred and fifty marks to account of the maritagium, appears in some intricate transactions at the Roman Curia.⁸ On October 3d, a further payment of five hundred marks is made, out of money for the household, to Robert Bysset, the King of Scotland's knight;⁹ two hundred marks on 10th November,¹⁰ and three hundred marks from the issues of Durham.¹¹ On 14th November, 100*l.* is commanded to

¹ No. 2121.

² Nos. 2125, 2128.

³ Nos. 2126-27, 2131, 2133, 2139-40.

⁴ No. 2155.

⁵ No. 2157.

⁶ Cheam, co. Surrey, as appears elsewhere.

⁷ Nos. 2158, 2182, 2194.

⁸ No. 2192.

⁹ No. 2209.

¹⁰ No. 2219.

¹¹ No. 2220.

1249-72. be laid out in jewels as presents for Alexander and his retinue.¹
 Henry III. The Queen of Scotland was confined at her father's court, either
 (Alex. III.) at Windsor or the Tower, shortly before 25th March 1261, of
 her first child, a daughter, Margaret the future Queen of Norway.
 On that day the King her father sends his servant and fisherman
 to catch pike and bream in the fish pond of the Bishop of
 Winchester at Taunton, 'against the instant purification of his
 'daughter, the Queen of Scotland.'² On 28th July same year,
 1000*l.* was paid in further reduction of the balance of the
 Queen of Scotland's marriage portion, by a complicated trans-
 action in which the Steward of Scotland was concerned.³

On 23d March 1261-62, Henry, in reply to a further demand
 by Alexander, pled the emptiness of his Exchequer, and
 'intolerable expenses,' as his excuse for non-payment, and
 promised to settle the balance at Michaelmas and Easter
 following.⁴ A letter from him to Haco king of Norway, refers
 to dissensions between the latter and the King of Scots, and
 recommends peace.⁵ On 13th March 1262-63, Henry, writing to
 Alexander, reports his recovery from illness, and makes excuses,
 in his usual style, for non-payment of his debt.⁶ A letter from
 Robert de Neville to Walter de Merton the Chancellor, makes
 allusion to a great fleet under the Kings of Denmark and Norway,
 being reported off the Western isles of Scotland, perhaps the expe-
 dition which ended disastrously for the Norwegians at Largs.⁷

From this period, however, Henry's own domestic troubles
 with his barons diverted his attention from the affairs of Scot-
 land. In this struggle he was aided by several of the greatest
 of the Scottish magnates, and at Lewes many of their men
 were killed, according to Lord Hailes, citing the chroniclers;
 Sir Richard Cumin and the elder Robert de Brus being made
 prisoners.⁸ The wife and son of the latter had safe-conducts
 through England to procure his ransom.⁹ Early in March
 1264-65, Henry makes an urgent appeal to his son-in-law to
 aid in the deliverance of Prince Edward, who was a hostage in

¹ No. 2227.² No. 2248.³ Nos. 2264-5.⁴ No. 2295.⁵ No. 2320.⁶ No. 2323.⁷ No. 2351.⁸ Nos. 2358, 2678.⁹ Nos. 2356-8.

the hands of the barons, along with his nephew Henry son of the King of Germany; and commands his daughter the Queen of Scotland to use her influence to the same end.¹ Alexander responded to the appeal, sending the Abbot of Jedburgh and three other envoys to Henry.² 1249-72.
Henry III.
(Alex. III.)

After the successful issue of the barons' war at Evesham, Henry rewarded his Scottish allies with grants out of his enemies' forfeited lands. John Comyn³ and John de Balliol⁴ receive considerable gifts, and Comyn the enviable privilege of hunting in the royal forests on his journeys between England and Scotland,⁵ and fortifying his house at Tyrsete in Tyndale;⁶ while Robert de Brus of Annandale and his son Robert obtained large ransoms from three northern barons, Sir Robert de Hilton, Sir Walter de Faucunberg, and Sir John de Melsa, whose forfeitures had been given to them by the King.⁷

During the few remaining years of Henry's reign there are no international transactions of any moment recorded. The King seriously contemplated going to the Holy Land, as appears from several instruments in 1270.⁸ Many Scottish crusaders joined the expedition, which was led by Prince Edward. Among these, David earl of Athol, Richard and Robert de Brus (the son), and Alexander and Eustace de Balliol appear, with Antony Bek the future warlike Bishop of Durham.⁹

It is doubtful if Alexander ever obtained from his father-in-law the arrears of Queen Margaret's dower. By an instrument dated 2d November 1270, they then amounted to 2000 marks, for which Henry granted an assignment of a debt of 4000 marks due by Llewelin prince of Wales.¹⁰ This writ is cancelled, for the sufficient reason that Alexander received nothing.

Having thus indicated the chief international and diplomatic instruments of the reign, those relating to the important subject of trade may now be alluded to. Closely connected with this are to be especially remarked the many permissions given to

¹ Nos. 2377-79.⁵ No. 2446.⁹ Nos. 2557-59, 2563-64, 2575.² No. 2381.⁶ No. 2463.¹⁰ No. 2580.³ Nos. 2393, 2431.⁷ Nos. 2489-91.⁴ Nos. 2399, 2488.⁸ Nos. 2559, 2564.

1216-49. the religious houses of England and Scotland, and private persons,
Henry III. to buy corn, meal, and other articles of food in Ireland. That
(Alex. II.) island, so renowned in later times for its verdure, must have been
a veritable land of Goshen, and probably enjoyed in former days
a climate more suited to bring grain crops to maturity than now.
A trader in corn would certainly not be sent there in these
days.

The first religious body to obtain such permission was that of Vaday (Vallis Dei), seated at Kar¹ in Galloway, on 15th February 1220-21,² to last for four years from Easter. Another Galloway churchman, the Abbot of Dundrennan, has a similar one for three years, shortly after.³ The bailiffs of King's Lynn, a port of large trade with Scotland, are commanded, on 8th August 1223, to allow the wines, etc., for the King of Scots' private use, to be shipped, and all the small Scots vessels to depart.⁴ They are commanded to release corn-laden vessels for Scotland and Norway.⁵ In August 1224, the Abbots of Melrose and Cupar have leave to trade beyond seas; a Dieppe merchant to bring wine for Scotland to Berwick; and the bailiffs of Yarmouth are commanded to release Scottish merchant vessels and fishing vessels of all countries.⁶ Those of Southampton are commanded to release John Ruffus, a Scottish burgess of Berwick, and his ship the 'Portejoie.'⁷ In April 1225, the Abbots of Melrose and Cupar have leave to send wool to Flanders;⁸ and in May, Alexander of Dunewich, a Scottish merchant, is allowed to carry his cargo of barley and beans northwards from Lynn.⁹ In 1226 the Abbot of Holmcoltram has leave to buy corn in Ireland, till Henry's majority;¹⁰ and his neighbour of Glenluce in Galloway for a year,¹¹ repeated in 1227;¹² John of Dunwich and Hugh son of Odo, two Scottish shippers of corn, are respectively allowed to depart from Sandwich and Lynn;¹³ Joce of Dunwich, with a cargo of Gascon wine for Scotland, has leave to sail (the port is

¹ Called Keresban, (*Cart. Melros*, p. 172), possibly Carsphairn. Their land in Galloway lay on the water of Doon, and the mother house of the order resigned it to Melrose in 1223, for curious reasons detailed in the chartulary (*sup. cit.*).

² No. 795.

³ No. 850.

⁴ No. 858.

⁵ Nos. 876-77.

⁶ Nos. 880-83.

⁷ Nos. 883-84.

⁸ No. 904.

⁹ No. 907.

¹⁰ No. 930.

¹¹ No. 933.

¹² No. 974.

¹³ Nos. 932, 934.

not named), and another corn vessel for Scotland is released from Lynn.¹ In September 1227, the monks of Kilwinning have leave to buy corn in Ireland for a year,² a privilege repeated in 1252.³ In 1229, a Berwick merchant's wool arrested at Dover is to be released on his proving his nationality;⁴ three Scottish ships, with cargoes of corn, wine, and salt, are released at Lynn;⁵ Simon of St Andrews, a merchant of the King of Scots, has leave to trade in England for a year with his vessel;⁶ and hides and wool arrested at Romney are delivered to a Berwick burgess by the Constable of Dover.⁷ The Abbot of Melrose's vessel—friar William of Bowden, supercargo—is allowed in 1230 to trade in England for a year;⁸ and at the direct intervention of the King of Scots, a strict inquiry is ordered as to the plunderers of the ship of John Ruffus, his burgess of Berwick, when she was in danger near Yarmouth, and restitution to be made.⁹ The vessels of six traders of Lynn are released from arrest and permitted to sail for Norway and Scotland.¹⁰ Closely connected no doubt with trade is the singular fine, on 5th July 1234, by which the King's good men of Newcastle-on-Tyne give one hundred marks that no Jew shall thenceforth remain in their town.¹¹

1216-49.
Henry III.
(Alex. II.)

In September 1237, after the treaty at York, Henry commands the Mayor of Dublin to release the goods of Scottish merchants arrested on account of William de Marisco's piracies, and the Mayor of Drogheda to release the ship and goods of the Ayr burgesses so seized.¹² Roger de Quency earl of Winchester has leave for his men, Richard Ruffus and Erkin of Kirkcudbright, to go with their vessels to Ireland for corn and other victuals.¹³

After an interval of five years, and an isolated reference in 1242 to a ship freighted from Scotland to London,¹⁴ we come in November of that year to an affair of some moment, the arrest of a quantity of what are styled warlike stores, consisting of many sacks of wool, and lasts and dickers of hides, captured for the King at Yarmouth, Dunwich, and other places. The relative prices

¹ Nos. 935, 937.

⁵ No. 1044.

⁹ No. 1088.

¹² No. 1364.

² No. 982.

⁶ No. 1045.

¹⁰ No. 1102-3.

¹³ Nos. 1318, 1372.

³ No. 1889.

⁷ No. 1051.

¹¹ No. 1211.

¹⁴ No. 1588.

⁴ No. 1042.

⁸ No. 1086.

1249-72. are stated,¹ and the record is otherwise interesting from its notice
 Henry III. of the Scottish colony of traders at Dunwich, co. Suffolk, and the
 (Alex. III.) mayor, Lucas 'le Scot,' a person who with his family occurs often
 in the Calendar.² Dunwich, in very early days the seat of a
 bishopric, and later a place of considerable trade, has been long
 swallowed up by the sea; and its records having probably
 perished, its history is but little known.

Difficulties naturally arose on occasion, and at one time the
 King of Scots himself, at another the Justiciar of Lothian, are
 obliged to guarantee debts due by Scots to the citizens of
 Bordeaux, before the arrestment of Scottish vessels and merchan-
 dise at the English port of Lynn in security is discharged.³

Trade and money being inseparable, it is singular that the only
 reference to the latter, connected with Scotland, occurs on 8th
 July 1251, when Henry commands all the sheriffs of England to
 make public proclamation against any money, Scottish in par-
 ticular, being current in the realm, but the King's new money only.⁴

In October 1252 the Abbot of Glenluce again has leave for
 seven years to buy a ship-load of corn in Ireland for his house.⁵
 And in March following, Robert le Stater of Berwick, who
 must have been a large trader, has a gift of his ship and cargo
 cast ashore by stress of weather in Lincolnshire.⁶

A process ensued regarding her cargo which had been
 plundered, and which the sheriff was accused of having under-
 valued designedly. It was of sufficient importance to be heard
 before the King's Council; and in the pleadings a minute
 account is given of the ship's furniture and its value, which the
 Council ordered to be levied on the wreckers and their lands for
 the owner's benefit.⁷ In 1258 the Scottish mayor (or ex-mayor)
 Lucas of Dunwich and his son Richard were accused of violently
 impounding the goods, consisting of jewellery, of a citizen of Acre,
 the proceedings wherein are remarkable.⁸ The Abbot of Arbroath
 obtained in 1260 an inspeximus of the charter granted to his

¹ Scottish woolis 3 marks, and English 4 marks, per sack. The last of hides is 10*l*. Another parcel of wool is valued at 2½ marks per sack, 15 dickers of hides at 9 marks, and 3 of deer hides and roe skins at 2 marks.

² Nos. 1594, 1599.

⁶ No. 1915.

³ Nos. 1694, 1768.

⁷ Nos. 1938, 1950.

⁴ No. 1803.

⁸ No. 2132.

⁵ No. 1891.

predecessor half a century earlier by King John ;¹ Berwick and its burgesses are granted considerable privileges in 1260 ;² and Luke of Dunwich is again attached for transgressions on German merchants of Hamburg,³ the Mayor and community of which city had arrested English goods in that port till justice was done to their countrymen.⁴ The 'law of merchants' is illustrated in 1261, when Henry commands all Scottish goods at Lynn fair to be arrested, till justice was done on six Scottish traders for a debt, which their own King was dilatory in seeing rectified.⁵ In May 1263, the bailiffs of all the ports of England, Ireland, and Gascony are commanded to arrest a vessel, the crew of which had run away with her, and restore ship and cargo to the owner, John le Escot of Berwick.⁶

1249-72.
Henry III.
(Alex. III.)

In 1266, at John de Balliol's request, the Abbot of Dundrennan had licence to trade with wool and goods in England, taking back corn and other victuals for the sustenance of his monks and brethren.⁷

In 1268 some merchants of Douai trading to Scotland have redress for the plunder of their vessel near Whitby.⁸ These men were under the express protection of the Queen of Scotland, who writes to her father on their behalf.⁹

With an interesting notice of a cargo of sea coal, occurring in a plea by the Prior of Tynemouth against a number of persons, some with Scottish surnames, who had plundered his vessel at Shields,¹⁰ these references to trade may fitly conclude.

We may now trace the career of Johanna sister of Henry III., the three Scottish princesses, sisters of Alexander II., and some others of the royal family. 1216-49.

With the exception of two letters of uncertain dates¹¹ from Johanna to her brother Henry, and the grants by him to her, perhaps in lieu of a dower, of which no trace appears, this Queen of Scotland makes little figure in history. The chief interest in her career begins somewhat paradoxically at her death. In

¹ No. 2231.

⁴ No. 2247.

⁷ No. 2414.

¹⁰ Page 511.

² No. 2232.

⁵ No. 2273.

⁸ No. 2496.

¹¹ Nos. 852, 2668.

³ No. 2234.

⁶ No. 2337.

⁹ Nos. 2615-17.

1216-49. 1234, her brother the King gave her the manor of Staunton in Huntingdonshire,¹ confirming it with privileges by later instruments,² and writes to her announcing their sister Isabella's marriage to the Emperor of the Romans.³ She has a gift of twenty oaks and other timber for her houses at Staunton.⁴ On 15th September 1236, Henry bestowed on her the manor of Driffelde in Yorkshire.⁵ She seems to have been in England on 23d January 1237-38, when her expenses returning to Scotland are allowed.⁶ And was again in England on 21st February, when the King grants her the issues of her two manors for two years after Michaelmas 1238, to make her will.⁷ She died immediately after, between 2d and 6th March (Lord Hailes says, 4th March), and was buried at Tarente Abbey, Dorset,⁸ where a fair marble tomb, made at Salisbury, covered her remains; while cloths of Arras and of gold were offered at various cathedral churches and abbeys,⁹ and malefactors were released from prison, for the weal of her soul.¹⁰ Her executors were William elect of Valence, Henry de Balliol, and friar John of St Giles, to whom the King paid 260*l.* in lieu of the rents granted to the late Queen,¹¹ and likewise commanded that her goods in the custody of the Abbot of St Mary's, York, should be delivered to them.¹² A grant of land, with twelve villeins and twenty-two gressmen, made by the late Queen to Tarente Abbey with her body, was confirmed by her brother.¹³ Henry III. seems to have had much affection for this sister, the proofs of which are many and interesting. He gave Hugh de Gurlegh (or Gourlay), her valet, a valuable ward,¹⁴ and his benefactions to Tarente Abbey, her burial place, only ceased with his own life. Her obsequies cost eighty marks;¹⁵ the Abbess received yearly gifts of wine for divine service, and herrings and other fish from Southampton for their use

¹ No. 1214.

² Nos. 1222, 1224, 1226.

³ No. 1227.

⁴ Nos. 1245, 1258.

⁵ Nos. 1292-94.

⁶ Nos. 1395, 1399.

⁷ No. 1401.

⁸ Founded by Richard Poore bishop of Salisbury, and afterwards of Durham, whose birth-

place it was. His heart was buried at Tarente and his body at Durham (*Surtees*).

⁹ Nos. 1312, 1405, 1407.

¹⁰ No. 1406.

¹¹ Nos. 1411-13.

¹² Nos. 1420-21.

¹³ No. 1422.

¹⁴ No. 1374.

¹⁵ No. 1458.

in Lent ;¹ besides more important occasional presents—as twenty marks to cast bells,² timber and lead for the roof of the church,³ and forty marks for the iron work of the windows ;⁴ the King himself made a damsel a nun there, defraying the cost of her taking the veil,⁵ and presented the Abbess with the jewels of the late Abbess of Shaftesbury ;⁶ a Dorset manor of the Norman see of Coutances was bestowed on her ;⁷ and the cost of two wax candles to burn for ever before the ‘ Corpus Domini ’ and the Queen of Scotland’s tomb, was charged on the county of Dorset.⁸ In 1252 the Sheriff of Dorset was commanded to have the Queen’s image cut in marble and placed beyond her tomb in the church.⁹ And in December 1269, the King granted the Abbess and nuns free warren in their lands, and for his own and his ancestors’ and successors’ souls’ weal and that of his sister Johanna, conferred on them various other important privileges.¹⁰ Besides these benefactions to this favoured house, not a vestige of which now remains, the King, after causing fifteen wax candles to be burned at the Mass of the Blessed Mary, fed one thousand poor Oxford scholars on Friday after the Feast of St Matthew, for the soul of his sister ;¹¹ and on another anniversary, fed as many poor as ‘ could enter the King’s greater and lesser halls at Westminster,’ with the same pious object.¹²

1216-72.
Henry III.
(Alex. II.
Alex. III.)

Of the three Scottish princesses, Johanna’s sisters-in-law, it appears that the two elder only, Margaret and Isabella, lived in England as state hostages ; the youngest, Margery, shared the fortunes of her brother till married to the Earl Marshal.

In 1221 Margaret was married as his fourth wife to Hubert de Burgo. Her career was a checkered one, and involves somewhat more detail than those of her sisters. Isabella appears at Corfe castle in 1221,¹³ and in the following year visited her own country,¹⁴ the citizens of London providing her outfit.¹⁵ In 1225 she married Roger le Bigod, then a minor, the heir of the earldom of Norwich,¹⁶

1216-49.

¹ Nos. 1453, 1508, 1516, &c.

² No. 1600.

³ Nos. 1604-5.

⁴ No. 1627.

⁵ Nos. 1468-70.

⁶ No. 1628.

⁷ No. 1629.

⁸ Nos. 1692-93, 1701, 1747.

⁹ No. 1902.

¹⁰ Nos. 2554-55.

¹¹ No. 1626.

¹² No. 1670.

¹³ Nos. 813-16.

¹⁴ Nos. 834-36.

¹⁵ No. 841.

¹⁶ No. 906.

1216-49. and the young couple were allowed to go to Scotland for some time.¹ The King, his brother-in-law, obtained the ward of the young Earl's lands,² and complicated transactions appear on record respecting the settlement of the marriage portion of the Countess.³ These are dated in 1228, and it is probable she died young, as she appears no more in such records as have come under the editor's notice. Margery, the third of the sisters, in this case styled 'Margaret,' first appears on record on 10th March 1228-29, when her brother, the King of Scots, granted to her for her marriage the whole land of Tyndale under some reservations, and a declaration that if she married out of his kingdom, he would give her other lands in exchange. This deed was confirmed by Henry III. on 25th December 1230.⁴ While in her possession the princess granted a charter to David de Lindesie of Chirdene, a part of Tyndale.⁵ In 1235, according to the Chronicle of Melros, cited by Lord Hailes,⁶ she was married at Berwick to Gilbert, Earl Marshal of England; the second of five brothers who succeeded each other in that high dignity in the brief period of twenty-six years. He was killed at a tournament shortly before 27th July 1241, when his widow is temporarily dowered from his lands in Oxford, Buckingham, and Sussex.⁷ She again appears in the following year, in an agreement with Earl Walter Marshal regarding her dower lands in various English counties,⁸ and, after 19th June 1244, when she is cited to answer for an unjust disseizin in the county of Dorset,⁹ the records are silent concerning her.¹⁰

Margaret, the eldest of the sisters, is the only one who has made her mark on English history. Her first appearance as the wife of Hubert de Burgo,—to whom she was married at York in 1221, at or about the time when her brother married Johanna of England,—is on 3d November 1223, when her husband acknowledged before the King and Council that he had given to Margaret,

¹ No. 909.

² Nos. 925, 939-41, 944.

³ Nos. 984, 1002-5.

⁴ No. 1113.

⁵ No. 1981.

⁶ Mathew Paris calls her 'puella speciosissima.'

⁷ Nos. 1544-46.

⁸ Nos. 2669-70.

⁹ No. 1639.

¹⁰ According to Mathew Paris she died in this year, and was buried in London.

his firstborn daughter by the princess, two manors, and delivered the charter to the child in their presence, which the King confirmed.¹ Honours and lands were conferred on the pair. Hubert was created earl of Kent, with remainder to his heirs by the princess, who were preferred to his children by a previous marriage; and lands in Essex, Kent, and other counties were given them to support the dignity.² The King gave them, besides the Honours of Carmarthen and Cardigan, the homage of John de Braose for the Honour of Gower, and licence to build a castle at Hadleigh in their Honour of Rayleigh,³ with a house and garden in the royal city of Winchester,⁴ and fortified these grants to the Countess by a solemn oath on the Holy Gospels, in which Hubert also joined, 2d July 1232.⁵

1216-49.
Henry III.
(Alex. II.)

This sunshine of royal favour was suddenly eclipsed on 16th October of same year,⁶ when the sheriff of Essex, under penalty of 4000*l.*, was commanded to take Hubert, then in a chapel, a prisoner to the Tower, whenever he came forth; the sheriff of Norfolk being likewise commanded to capture the Countess, then in the sanctuary of St Edmunds, and take her to the same fortress.⁷ The Earl kept to the chapel, however, for two days later; the King ordered his official seal to be broken to pieces,⁸ and, apparently to starve him into submission, allowed him food only once a day, consisting of 'a halfpenny loaf and a measure of 'beer,' and ordered his psalter to be taken from him.⁹ He was summoned to stand his trial, and stricter orders given to watch him in chapel on 22d October.¹⁰ His wife and daughter had safe conducts, November 7th and 13th;¹¹ and he himself had restoration of his lands that the King had taken, with the exception of four castles,¹² indicating a partial reconciliation. But on 15th December the King declares that his treasurer took possession at the New Temple, of a quantity of jewels, silver plate, and money belonging to Hubert, besides a silver gilt cross with reliques, a cup of a 'gryphon's egg,' and other treasure of his wife's.¹³ In

¹ Nos. 862, 980, 2667.

² Nos. 960-63, 977.

³ Nos. 1109-10.

⁴ No. 1146.

⁵ No. 1154.

⁶ Compare Hubert's own account of his treat-

ment by the King, as related by himself to Mathew Paris.

⁷ Nos. 1155-56.

⁸ No. 1157.

⁹ No. 1158.

¹⁰ No. 1159.

¹¹ Nos. 1160, 1162.

¹² No. 1161.

¹³ No. 1163.

1216-49. the following February his lands are seized again by the King to satisfy Roman and Italian clerks for the damages he had caused Henry III. them;¹ and Robert de Bruis sheriff of Norfolk is sent to (Alex. II.) examine Margaret as to letters obtained by her husband and herself in the Court of Rome.² He was at this time a prisoner in the castle of Devizes,³ where he must have spent a considerable time,⁴ and been rigorously treated; the only person allowed to see him being Luke, archbishop of Dublin, in reference to the safety of his soul, while he was subjected to the indignity of having 'three pairs of iron rings' on him. From this he escaped to the church of St John, maintaining himself there apparently in safety for a month, though watched by the Sheriff and *posse comitatus* of Wilts;⁵ perhaps eluding them also, as on 8th January following, Geoffrey de Bruis is pardoned by the King for letting him go.⁶ By June of that year he was again in favour, and he, his wife, and daughter had restoration of various lands;⁷ and later in the year, Horneby castle was also restored. They were again in disfavour with the King, on account among other offences of marrying their daughter to the young Richard de Clare,⁸ darkly alluded to in a writ restoring their lands with the exception of castles, and freeing them from the King's wrath, 29th October 1239.⁹ Hubert died on 12th May 1243 at his manor of Banstede in Surrey, and on the 19th of same month the Countess received a grant of the house of Banstede for a residence, and other lands till her dower was settled,¹⁰ with the castle of Horneby at a later date.¹¹ His daughter (or daughters, for some authorities say there were two) by the Countess predeceased him. The Countess appears to have been a woman well competent to manage her own affairs, shown by many notices of pleas regarding her properties.¹² In the last of these, a plea with the Earl of Oxford regarding rival markets, the Earl accuses the Countess of injuring her own market, by taking goods from the

¹ No. 1175.

² No. 1176.

³ No. 1177.

⁴ Nos. 1184, 1185, 1186, 1190, 1191.

⁵ Nos. 1192, 1193, 1196.

⁶ No. 1206.

⁷ Nos. 1207, 1208, 1210, 1213.

⁸ Said to have occurred in 1237, while Richard was the King's ward.

⁹ No. 1478.

¹⁰ Nos. 1613, 1617.

¹¹ No. 1620.

¹² Nos. 1729, 1730, 1733, 1734-36, 1754.

merchants who came to it, without payment. Other notices of her occur in the Records in connection with her property.¹ She was probably present at the marriage of her nephew Alexander III.,² and her last public appearance recorded is on 3d September 1256, when she gives the King a gold mark for permission to use the clauses in her charters, which she had not done hitherto.³ She died between that date and Michaelmas term 1259, when her stepson John de Burgo makes an agreement with her three executors as to payment of his debt to her.⁴ Inquisitions follow regarding some of her manors,⁵ and the King prosecutes a number of persons who had after her death, plundered one of them, Elmore in Gloucestershire.⁶ A long litigation took place regarding another, Wetelay or Whetelay, in Nottingham, between Alexander III. as her heir in blood, and John de Burgo, eldest son and heir of Hubert by a previous marriage, as heir of investiture. The question is often referred to by Alexander in his communications with Henry. A full statement of the pleas on both sides is given in the last article of this Calendar,⁷ but the case was certainly not settled in Henry's reign.

On the failure of issue of these three princesses, the succession to the throne of Scotland would have devolved, after Alexander III., then under age and as yet childless, on the heirs of David earl of Huntingdon. That prince died about five years after his brother King William, shortly before midsummer 1219, when Henry directs Falkes de Breaute to take possession for the King of all his lands.⁸

Some disturbances however occurred, the servants of William Marshal (probably the second earl of that name, as the elder William died this year) having taken possession of Fotheringay and Yardley, and turned the Countess Matildis out of her dower lands.⁹ As already seen, the King of Scots obtained the ward of the Honour of Huntingdon, and the custody of the heir John 'le Scot,' then a boy of twelve or thirteen years of age. The Earl

¹ Nos. 1771-73, 1810, 1814, 1850, 1937, 1939, 2059.

² No. 1850.

³ No. 2059.

⁴ No. 2167.

⁵ Nos. 2171, 2173, 2235.

⁶ No. 2213.

⁷ Addenda, No. 2681.

⁸ No. 724.

⁹ Nos. 725, 728, 731, 733, 736.

1249-72.
Henry III.
(Alex. III.)

1216-49.
Henry III.
(Alex. II.)

1216-49. Marshal seems to have retained possession of Fotheringay for more than a year afterwards, notwithstanding several peremptory mandates from the King and Pandulph the legate.¹ Ranulf earl of Chester and Lincoln, the uncle of the young heir, obtained his ward from the King of Scots.² The young Earl probably attained majority about 25th April 1227, when the King took his homage and commanded his uncle to give him seizin of his father's lands.³ He appears in a curious case before the assizes of Huntingdon on 7th April 1228, where the Abbot of Sautrey produced the late Earl David's will, bequeathing his body to that abbey with lands in Connington, which they held. Earl John challenged the will as granted on death-bed, but the result does not appear.⁴ We find his mother was alive in May 1231, claiming lands in Lincolnshire against Anketill Lokard.⁵ This is her last appearance in the records. Her son succeeded his uncle in the title and chief portion of the earldom of Chester, as representing the eldest of the coheresses, about December 1232, when he owes 50*l.* for his relief.⁶ Little more appears of him, excepting ordinary transactions regarding his great estates, and the like. Even the date of his marriage to Helena the daughter of Llewelyn prince of North Wales is not mentioned. He died without issue before 5th June 1237,⁷ not without suspicion, according to Dugdale, of poison administered by his wife. She remarried before 22d November of same year, less than six months after the above date, Robert de Quency younger brother of Roger earl of Winchester.⁸ From a document giving minute directions by Henry regarding the custody of the Earl's castles and management of his lands, which contains a reference to the 'state' of the Countess, the contingency of possible issue was contemplated.⁹ Speculations on events that might have occurred, if certain other events had not taken place, are in general not of much profit; yet the student of his country's history sees at a glance the great results that might have ensued, if this young scion of Earl David's old age¹⁰ had lived to something like his father's years, and been succeeded by

¹ Nos. 767, 776, 778.⁵ No. 1127.⁹ No. 1336.² No. 797.⁶ No. 1164.¹⁰ Earl David who was born in 1144 (Hailes), was 74 at his death. His son John was born in 1206, and thus only 30 or 31 at his death.³ No. 969.⁷ No. 1325.⁴ No. 1000.⁸ No. 1374.

a son of his own. There might then have been seen a King of Scots in possession of the great earldoms of Chester and Huntingdon, with the influence which these conferred in the affairs of the southern kingdom,—the perilous and disastrous consequences of the disputed succession would have been obviated,—and future Scottish kings, aided by such powerful relatives as the Balliols, Bruces and others, owning great estates in both countries, might have again extended their realm to the Tyne and the Ribble. But the current of history was not destined to run in such a channel.

1216-49.
Henry III.
(Alex. II.)

The King, after settling the widowed Countess's dower¹ and other matters connected with the Earl's executry,² took in his own hands the earldom of Chester,³ giving the several heirs an equivalent elsewhere. Thus he gave to John de Balliol and Devorguilla of Galloway his wife, the manors of Thorkeseie and Ludingland, and the farm of the town of Yarmouth;⁴ to William de Fortibus son of the Earl of Albemarle, and Christiana of Galloway his wife, the manors of Driffeld in Yorkshire, and Tingden in Northamptonshire.⁵ These sisters represented Margaret the eldest daughter of Earl David. Devorguilla succeeded in 1245 to the share of her sister who died without issue.⁶ Isabella de Brus, the Earl's second daughter, received the manors of Wrytel and Hatfield in Essex;⁷ while to Henry de Hastings and Ada his wife, the third daughter of Earl David, he gave the castle of Bolsover in Derbyshire, and manors in the shires of Worcester, Nottingham, Salop, and Stafford.⁸ Some of these were said to be granted 'in tenancy' to the several heirs, till the King gave them a reasonable exchange for their shares of the earldom of Chester; but they probably became permanent possessions. The De Brus family certainly owned Writtle and Hatfield till they were forfeited in the War of the Succession. The Honour of Huntingdon was divided among the heirs by William earl of Albemarle, who was empowered to do so by the King,⁹ the sheriffs of Northampton and other shires being commanded to give

¹ Nos. 1337, 1340, 1356.

² Nos. 1344, 1347, 1352, 1355.

³ No. 1336.

⁴ Nos. 1380-81, 1398.

⁵ No. 1550.

⁶ Nos. 1086, 1697.

⁷ Nos. 1429, 1431.

⁸ Nos. 1430, 1432.

⁹ No. 1369.

1216-49. seizin,¹ subject to the dower of the Countess, by that time the
 Henry III. wife of Robert de Quency.
 (Alex. II.)

We may now refer to matters of a miscellaneous nature during the reign, in which occasional notices of these personages will occur, taking a glance in passing at charters and other deeds, and the fine series of inquisitions.

One of the very few dated Annandale charters² on 11th November 1218, reveals an interesting fact—that Christina Countess of Dunbar, second wife of the first Earl Patric, was the mother of Robert de Brus, perhaps the third of that christian name, and had dower in Hertness. She was probably the widow of William de Brus, who owned Hertness in 1198.³ The difficulties attending these undated charters and the Brus succession otherwise, are much enhanced by the fact that all the Annandale line, with one exception, the above William, were named Robert. Four other charters⁴ follow to or by this Robert, the last giving as the tenure, a pair of gilt spurs at Carlisle fair. Saher earl of Winchester, about to set out for the Holy Land, sends a ship from Galloway to Bristol for arms.⁵ Robert of London, brother of the King of Scotland, applies to Hubert de Burgo to aid him in recovering arrears due by the late King John.⁶ Alan lord of Galloway sends more than one urgent application to Henry regarding the Irish possessions of his brother and himself, of which they have as yet had little benefit;⁷ on which the King gives directions⁸ in accordance with Alan's wishes.

From several entries on the records, Ada widow of William de Courtenay, and eventually wife of William of Home, had an intervening husband Theobald de Lascelles.⁹ She was a daughter of the first Earl Patric of Dunbar. A curious letter from Richard de Umfranville to Hubert de Burgo, pleads for his castle of Hirbottle, showing its value as a defence on the Marches.¹⁰ The various steps of the partition of the great Rumeli inheritance between the Earl of Albemarle and the De Luci heiresses give many boundaries

¹ Nos. 1375, 1396.

² No. 700.

³ No. 2666.

⁴ Nos. 704-7.

⁵ No. 703.

⁶ No. 746.

⁷ Nos. 754, 890-91.

⁸ Nos. 755, 763-64.

⁹ Nos. 753, 784.

¹⁰ No. 775.

and descriptions interesting to border antiquaries, and also show how a great noble could protract the operations of law by special pleading, and, when it suited his purpose, by violence.¹

1216-49.
Henry III.
(Alex. II.)

The interests of Duncan de Carric in Ireland are intrusted to the Justiciar of that country, on Duncan's urgent request.²

The Perambulation of the Forest of Huntingdon in 1225 is an example of a species of document little known in Scotland.³ An ecclesiastical question arose in 1226, in which the King shewed a strong personal interest. The prior and monks of Durham elected Master William Scot archdeacon of Worcester to the see of Durham. The King opposed, and wrote to the Archbishop of York urging objections to the bishop-elect, and asking a day for his attorneys to be heard.⁴ The King's real ground of opposition,⁵ which does not appear in his letter to the Archbishop, perhaps from its being mutilated, is clearly stated in a letter to his emissaries at Rome a year later, where he directs them to shew the Pope and cardinals how perilous it would be if any Scotsman was set over the bishopric of Durham.⁶ Another ecclesiastical occurrence (or occurrences, for they may relate to separate events) is notable. On 15th September 1227, certain persons are indicted at Canterbury for robbing a vessel, and killing among others the 'Elect of Norweye' in her.⁷ In June of the next year the King gives the ship of war at Grimsby, in which the 'Elect of Orkneye' was found, who was afterwards killed, to the Archdeacon of Salop;⁸ and in July, the master of the vessel is summoned to London with his ship.⁹ No such person occurs in the catalogue of the Bishops of Orkney, given in Mr Anderson's *Orkneyinga Saga*. The impartiality of law is shown in the fine inflicted by the Justiciar of the Forest on so high an official as William Olifard the Justiciar of Scotland.¹⁰ 'Clerks of Oxenford' then as now sometimes came into collision with authority, and on 22d June 1231, Nigel the Scot and four others, found with bows and arrows in the King's forest of Shotover, are delivered to the Chancellor and masters of the University.¹¹

¹ Nos. 864, 889, 902, 917, 918.

² Nos. 874, 878-9.

³ No. 903.

⁴ Nos. 942, 947.

⁵ Mathew Paris styles the King's objections 'frivolous.'

⁶ No. 997. ⁸ No. 1007. ¹⁰ No. 1041.

⁷ No. 981. ⁹ No. 1009. ¹¹ No. 1132.

1216-49. In a long roll of clerks who were accused of participation in the riot against the Legate at Oseney, near Oxford, in 1238, the names of several Scotsmen—John Curry, Roger the Scotsman, Peter the Scotsman—appear,¹ and Reginald of Cuningham is freed by shewing an *alibi*; while Engelram de Balliol and others are mainperned by Henry de Balliol.² On 30th September 1237, the church of St Andrew the Apostle of Scotland and its canons are found in possession of the churches of Ruskache and Carlingford and others in Ireland, by gift of Hugh de Lacy earl of Ulster, and a royal confirmation of that date.³

Henry III.
(Alex. II.)

The valuable series of inquisitions *post mortem* begins (so far as this Calendar is concerned) with that on the death of Gilbert de Umfranville lord of Redesdale,⁴ one of the greatest men⁵ on the English marches, and in right of his wife, Matilda countess of Angus, a Scottish magnate. He died before 13th March 1244-45. From the details of the tenures, occupation of land and other particulars, we may infer by analogy what the nature of similar holdings was on the other side of the march. The word 'bondagia' survives to this day in the 'bondagers' of Northumberland, probably not with precisely the same meaning.⁶

Other proceedings are recorded connected with the succession of this important personage.⁷ In the last of these documents the sum of 1s. daily is assigned for the sustenance of his infant heir and his nurse.

The much litigated manors of Gameleby and Glassaneby again appear in 1245, with new claimants, Thomas de Lasceles and his wife, and Eva widow of Robert Avenel, against William de Ireby.⁸

Six of the Annandale charters,⁹ without date, have been assigned to the time of Robert de Brus, the Competitor's father (1215-45). In this and other like cases the editor has been guided by the character of the writing and other circumstances, and the valuable

¹ No. 1427.

² Nos. 1423-24.

³ No. 1365.

⁴ No. 1667.

⁵ *Præclarus baro* (Mathew Paris).

⁶ The position of the *bondi* and their holdings, as contrasted with the tenure of other occupiers of land, is very clearly discussed in a letter by the late Dr Joseph Robertson, after-

wards Curator of the Historical Department in the General Register House, to Lord Lindsay. He shews that they held a position above the villein or serf, and were much like the 'husbandman' in Scotland. (*Lives of the Lindsays*, vol. i. Appendix, No. xi.)

⁷ Nos. 1663-65, 1668-69, 1687.

⁸ No. 1677.

⁹ Nos. 1680-85.

advice of the officials of the Public Records. Yet possibly with some of the charters, a more intimate acquaintance with the old border families, members of which form the bulk of the witnesses, may enable the antiquary to fix a more precise date, and even a little later, in the Competitor's time. While on the subject of the Annandale family, it may be observed that there was another important stock of Brus seated in Norfolk,¹ with large possessions in Essex, Somerset, and other counties,² flourishing during this reign. 'Robert' being also their family name, and their heads holding office as sheriffs and justiciars³ contemporaneously with the other line, much difficulty has been found in keeping them distinct, and the editor is not satisfied that he has altogether overcome it in the Index. He is not aware if the two stocks were related. They seem both to have sided with the King in the war with Simon de Montfort.

1216-49.
Henry III.
(Alex. II.)

Besides several other border inquisitions at this time,⁴ one, regarding the possessions held by the second Earl Patric of Dunbar in serjeanty in Northumberland, is remarkable, both from its containing a minute description of the lands and the vassals, some being cadets of his house, and its giving the archaic form noticed by Mr Skene, 'Quaspatricius,' as the first Gospatric's christian name.⁵ Another, of the possessions of Johanna de Morville in Burgh-on-Sands, shews that tenants by cornage were bound to go in the vanguard of an army invading Scotland, and in the rearguard on its return.⁶ The oven of Penrith is specified as belonging to the King of Scotland; ⁷ an interesting notice of a feudal possession still to be seen in the villages of Normandy and Brittany.⁸

On 5th April 1248 Henry makes a 'remission to the soul of 'Hubert de Burgo' of 27 marks, two palfreys and two goshawks, demanded from his son John, perhaps in remorse for his treatment of the dead justiciar.⁹

The Scottish connection of the Lovels of Castle Cary is again shewn in a claim by Cristiana Lovel and her second husband against Richard Lovel her first husband's brother, in Trinity

¹ No. 1769.

² Nos. 1881, 1883.

³ Nos. 1176, 1690, 2448-49, 2500, 2504.

⁴ Nos. 1702, 1704, 1716.

⁵ No. 1712.

⁶ Nos. 506, 1713.

⁷ No. 1721.

⁸ Sir F. Palgrave in his *Normandy* (iv. p. 281), calls such an oven a "bannal oven, of which the lord had the monopoly, as still the case in some Scottish regalities."

⁹ No. 1727.

1249-72. term 1248, for the church of Caveres in Scotland, as part of Henry III. her dower.¹
(Alex. III.)

On 13th December 1248, the third Earl Patric, whose father, accompanied by William de Lindesi, had licence to go abroad on 28th June previous, and died on his travels,² does homage and receives his Northumbrian lands.³ The severity of the Forest law, even in the case of a magnate like John de Balliol, is shown in the royal command to the Justiciar to respite the distraint for 'lawing' the dogs in his manors.⁴ Another great Northumbrian baron, Robert de Muscamp, died about this time,⁵ one of whose three daughters and coheiresses was Countess of Stratherne. The settlement and partition of his estates is unique as far as the editor's experience extends (an opinion borne out by others who have more intimate knowledge of the Records) in its singular division of the mansion-house, room by room, among the coparceners, a custom which still prevails in the Channel Islands;⁶ and otherwise interesting from its notices of tenures, and giving the boundaries of Cheviot forest. The inquisitions of Ada de Balliol⁷ who held considerable estates in Northumberland and Yorkshire, and had two sons, Hugh and Robert, do not give her husband's name and surname. She was the daughter of Sir Hugh de Bailliol, from whom a considerable part of her estate was derived.

Within three months after the royal marriage in 1251, a distinguished lady, the descendant of one royal line, and destined to be the ancestress of another, rested with her fathers. On 15th March 1251-2, Robert de Brus, son and heir of Isabella de Brus, did homage for his late mother's lands of Writtle and Hatfield,⁸ and his men were freed of tallage, the land being the King's ancient demesne.⁹ The future competitor for the Crown of Scotland received an additional favour from the King, his relief of 100*l.* for these manors being reduced to 100*s.*¹⁰ The widow of his uncle John earl of Chester, died about this time, and Tottenham, held

¹ No. 1740.

² No. 1737. 'Ecclesie Sancti Albani perturbator cavillosus,' as the monk of St Albans styles him, in allusion to his litigation with Tynemouth Priory.

³ No. 1750.

⁴ No. 1775.

⁵ Nos. 1788, 1792, 1793, 1800, 1967.

⁶ Nos. 1978-80.

⁷ Nos. 1821, 1837.

⁸ No. 1870.

⁹ No. 1873.

¹⁰ No. 1934.

by her in dower, was partitioned among the three heirs of Chester —Balliol, Brus, and Hastings.¹ Two extents, one of the capital messuage of this manor, the other of that of Kemeston, Bedfordshire, which became Balliol property, perhaps relate to this partition.² Another great heiress connected with Scotland died about this time—Isabella de Valoines, widow of David Comyn of Kilbride. She with her two sisters, Lora wife of Henry de Balliol³ and Cristiana wife of Peter de Maunle or Mauthle, were coheiresses of the Honour of Valoines, and appear constantly in the records. David Comyn must have been a younger son, for Kilbride in Scotland, from which he or rather his son William took his designation, was Valoines property in the reign of William the Lion, and evidently came to him through his wife. The inquisitions on her death in May 1253⁴ relate to lands in Suffolk, Hertfordshire, Essex, and Norfolk, in which her son William, then seventeen, succeeded her. From these it appears that the lands were much in the hands of villeins, in this respect differing greatly from the border tenures. A charter immediately following,⁵ viz., an *inspeximus* of one by King John, confirming to the Prior and monks of Durham, *inter alia*, many churches and lands in Lothian under specific names, ‘besides all that they possess in ‘that district by will of the monks of St Cuthbert, to be disposed ‘of as the charter of Edgar king of Scots attests,’ is interesting and valuable, as distinctly shewing the superiority of the English kings over that district, and confirming the view taken by Mr Raine, founded possibly on the identical charter of Edgar so referred to.⁶ That original document no longer exists in the Durham treasury, merely a copy made, however, early in the 15th century. Anderson, in his *Essay on the Independence of Scotland*, printed it from the original then existing, but curiously

1249-72.

Henry III.
(Alex. III.)¹ No. 1945.⁴ Nos. 1920-23.² Nos. 1957-58.⁵ No. 1924.

³ See the account of him in the *Exchequer Rolls of Scotland* (vol. ii. Appendix, p. cxx.) among the Chamberlains. He appears in the present Calendar as early as 1215, in a plea regarding land in Essex, by ‘Henry his son.’ As the elder Henry’s wife is there named Rosanna, possibly the son was the husband of Lora de Valoines. (No. 632.)

⁶ *History of North Durham*, p. 377, Appendix of charters, No. vii. There are, however, six other charters by Edgar to Durham relating to their possessions in Lothian, but none so comprehensive as this. There is also a charter by him (No. viii. of the list) which Mr Raine pronounces a forgery, probably by Hardyng.

1249-72. failed to see the chief feature of it,—the distinction drawn by Henry III. Edgar between his title to Lothian, which he held by gift (Alex. II.) (*donum*) of the English king,—and that to the remainder of his kingdom, which he called his *paterna hereditas*, whereby, as pointed out by Mr Raine, he would have triumphed over Atwood his opponent, who had disingenuously printed the same deed in a garbled form, omitting the distinction between the two tenures.

A scholar of Oxford, whose name, Reginald of Irewyn, indicates a Scottish origin, appears at this time to have received assistance in his studies from the private purse of Queen Eleanor.¹

The Report by four knights of the county, on the state of the castle of Carlisle, when delivered by Robert de Brus of Annandale to his successor the Earl of Albemarle in October 1255, is very curious, and perhaps not altogether creditable to the retiring keeper.²

We now come to a document—one of the too few remaining of its class, the Border County Assize Rolls—which gives a vivid picture of the times and the rough and ready justice of the marches. This is the Northumberland Assize Roll, 40 Hen. III. (1256).³ From it we learn some particulars regarding the Douglasses and their neighbours at Faudon,—how the felon taken ‘red-hand’ might be beheaded by his pursuer, who got back his stolen goods as his fee for acting as the minister of justice,—that murder, robbery, and other offences were matters of everyday occurrence,—that when the hue and cry was raised in a township those neighbours who did not join in it were fined by the justices,—that some of the great men of the county took oppressive tolls, and did other highhanded acts. It also shews that Malcolm earl of Fyfe, who was fined for non-attendance on the assize, was thus a landowner in the county; and that the young Queen of Scotland’s wagon, with valuables from her father’s court, was robbed on its way to Scotland.

Some of the rare inquisitions and other documents originating in Scotland in Alexander III.’s reign will be found.⁴ These have been already printed in Vol. I. of the *Acts of the Parliaments of*

¹ Nos. 1896, 1927.

² No. 2047.

³ Nos. 2162, 2174-76, 2171-72, 2294, 2313, 2323, 2338, 2577.

⁴ No. 2034.

Scotland. Some others of equal interest from the Chancery Miscellanea, seem to have escaped notice.¹ No. 2671 contains a long list of Scottish landowners in 1244, some bearing names long extinct, who made oath with Earls Patric (of Dunbar) and Walter Comyn, freeing themselves of complicity with William de Marisco and other enemies of the King of England. Another in 1262, indicates that John de Cheyam, the bishop of Glasgow intruded by the Pope against Alexander's wishes, was then in full possession of his see. The Patent Rolls shew that he was then in Scotland;² and on 5th February 1262-63 he dates a letter from his manor of Alnecrumbe in Teviotdale, bespeaking the good offices of Walter de Merton, the Chancellor of England, on behalf of Sir Nicholas Corbet, cousin of the King of Scotland.³

An Englishman, Robert,⁴ at this time occupied the see of Dunblane, and appears to have been a considerable landowner in Nottinghamshire,⁵ and a favourite of Henry, from whom he had certain privileges;⁶ in particular the important one of being allowed to take 100 quarters of his own corn to Scotland at the instance of Queen Margaret, in spite of regulations to the contrary.⁷

On 21st September 1263, Henry Lovel, evidently the baron of Castel Kari, had died, and Richard his son and heir did homage, and received his father's lands, paying relief of 100*l.* as a baron.⁸ In little more than a year, 18th October 1264, an inquisition occurs as to the age of Hugh Lovel, brother of this Richard Lovel lately deceased, and whether he was the latter's heir in the barony of Kari Lovel, the value of which was 150*l.*⁹ Some additional particulars regarding the Lovels appear in a plea, where Alicia the sister of this Hugh Lovel, accuses him of unjustly despoiling her of a manor in Sussex, given to her and her deceased sister by their father Henry Lovel. The lady gained her case.¹⁰

¹ Nos. 2671-80.

² No. 2305.

³ No. 2326.

⁴ Styled 'De Præbenda' in Keith's Catalogue, though his nationality is not mentioned.

⁵ Nos. 2216, 2395.

⁶ Nos. 2439-40, 2443.

⁷ No. 2656.

⁸ No. 2350.

⁹ No. 2368. This is the Richard Lupell who occurs in the *Scottish Exchequer Rolls* of 1264-66 (vol. i. p. 29) as late owner of Hawick, and had just accounted for 100 marks of relief for his succession. There can be little doubt from this and other coincidences that the families were the same.

¹⁰ No. 2374.

1249-72.
Henry III.
(Alex. III.)

1249-72. In a later plea against Hugh for restoration of a watercourse at Henry III. Castle Kary, another step of the lineage is given in the name of (Alex. III.) his grandfather Richard Lovel.¹

The curious charters by William the Lion and his son Alexander, settling the succession to the earldom of Menteth between two rival brothers, both named Maurice, are preserved in Henry's, charters of *inspeximus*.² So also the charter by David I. and his son Henry to Richard Cumyn and his wife Histilla, of the heritage of Huctred son of Waldef, her father, in Tindale, is recited in a charter of confirmation on 8th February 1261-2 by Henry III. to John Cumyn the great grandson of the original granters.³

A plea between Simon Beard, who was a Northumbrian landowner, and his wife Isabella, against William Cumyn and his wife Euphemia, regarding a debt arising out of a manor in Scotland called Athelgalthwyn, turned on a nice point of law, viz., whether a debt arising out of a Scottish transaction was recoverable in the English courts; ⁴ but unluckily is not decided. The Steward of Scotland having purchased the ward of the Honour of Skipton in Craven from Prince Edward, and being dilatory in making payment, summary commands were given to reinstate the Prince.⁵ The turbulent Scottish community of Dunwich again appears in a case of assault and murder in 1263.⁶

Roger de Quency, earl of Winchester and constable of Scotland, the last male of his illustrious house, died on St Mark's day 1264. The settlement of the great estates in the Midland and other counties held by him under various titles, among his three daughters, occupies many inquisitions and like documents.⁷ In several regarding a manor of his brother Robert de Quency's who had died about the same time, it is noticed that Robert left two daughters coheireses, one the wife of Sir Humphry de Bohun

¹ No. 2484.

² Nos. 2275-76. First printed in Riddell's *Remarks on Scotch Peerage Law*, Edinburgh, 1833, Appendix, No. ii.

³ No. 2287. This lineage supplies two names omitted in the next John Comyn's claim in the competition for the Crown, where he traced his descent from Bethok daughter and heiress of Dovenald K. of Scots, and her daughter and heiress, Hexildis. Uctred was thus Bethok's

husband. Who his father Waldef was is unknown. In *Scotland under her Early Kings*, vol. ii. p. 192, Mr Robertson calls Hextildis (Histilla) daughter of Waltheof, omitting Uchtred. Huctred or Uctred appears in the Pipe Roll of Henry I., No. 13, *ante*.

⁴ No. 2302.

⁵ Nos. 2311, 2319.

⁶ No. 2332.

⁷ Nos. 2360, 2362-67, 2371-72.

junior, the other unmarried; evidently from their ages, the issue of the Countess of Chester. The Earl having left a widow, his third wife, who remarried Roger de Leybourne the great Kentish baron, and was dowered in many of her former husband's lands,¹ the co-heiresses, the Countesses of Derby and Buchan, and Elizabeth wife of Alan de la Zouche, though they received some fees and church patronages in 1266,² seem not to have had a final partition till 1270,³ when the clerks of Chancery must have been busily employed in engrossing the various documents. Would that a similar collection had been preserved of inquisitions of the Scottish possessions of this great noble, for such must have once existed. In them and those of his kindred the Balliols, we should have had a picture of the tenures of Galloway, over which time has thrown impenetrable obscurity.⁴

1249-72.

Henry III.

(Alex. III.)

A grant, interesting to all Oxford men, and Balliol scholars especially, dated 22d June 1266, bears that the King assigned from the farm of Oxford, 20*l.* to John de Balliol, in loan, for the scholars whom he maintained there.⁵ The Abbot of Jedburgh in 1266 maintains a plea on behalf of his house to the church of Arthuret, against Johanna de Estoteville the lady of Lidel.⁶ An extent of the lands, and a subsequent inquisition on his death, 1269,⁷ go to shew that Bernard de Brus, a near relative (perhaps the brother) of the Competitor, had probably fought against Henry in the Barons' War.

In October 1267 the curious appeal is tried, in which William de Douglas accused Gilbert de Umfranville, lord of Redesdale, of maligning him to the Lord Edward, and seeking to deprive him of Faudon which he held under Gilbert; and narrated the violent proceedings of a band of Gilbert's men of Redesdale, who burned his house, robbed him of his goods, and, after wounding his son William

¹ Nos. 2437, 2444-45.

² No. 2412.

³ Nos. 2566-69, 2581-83, 2590-98.

⁴ There is a slight notice of his Galloway possessions in the compotus of Alexander earl of Buchan, keeper of two parts of these, for 1264-66 (*Exchequer Rolls of Scotland*, vol. i. p. 22). It merely mentions receipts of wheat, oatmeal, malt, and money. No amounts are given, and as Mr Burnett remarks elsewhere

in his preface, Lord Haddington's 'etceteras' are not satisfying. On page 33 there is an account by the same earl, of Roger de Quency's land in Laudonia, where there is a little more information, *e.g.*, the rent of two parts of Travyrment, Noderyf, Lawedir, Herewyt, and Mertun is 100*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*; the profits 63*s.* 3*d.*, '&c.'

⁵ No. 2401.

⁶ No. 2413.

⁷ Nos. 2419, 2543.

1249-72. almost to death, carried the plaintiff a prisoner to Hifbottle castle, keeping him there for eleven days.¹ The case, two years later, Henry III. (Alex. III.) went against Gilbert,² though then a far greater man than Douglas. Little did he foresee that long before the close of the next century, his own family would be expelled from Scotland, and their earldom of Angus possessed by the descendants of his vassal.

An inquisition *ad quod dampnum*, taken at the Maidens' Castle in Inglewood forest on 18th August 1268, regarding the bounds of that forest, and the privileges of the King of Scotland's township of Penrith and others therein, is interesting; and would have been more so, had the seals of the fifty knights, freeholders, and verdurers of the forest, all once appended, been preserved.³ In this year Sir John de Balliol, head of the house, and father of the future king, died, shortly before 12th November. The several inquisitions on that event⁴ show his great possessions in Northumberland, Yorkshire, and Hitchin in Hertfordshire. None are extant for Bernard's castle his chief seat, or his lands in Durham, and these have probably shared the fate of the early records of the Palatinate.⁵ Hugh his son and heir did homage and received licence to go abroad on 26th December following, probably to visit the foreign possessions of the house.⁶ He was accompanied by Eustace de Bailliol, whose near relationship may thus be indicated.⁷ He is supposed to have been his uncle.

In little more than two years Hugh was dead,⁸ without issue, and his widow Agnes de Valencia, the King's niece, had dower from his lands.⁹ In the extents of the lands for this purpose, a class of small rentallers styled 'selfoders,' is named. Alexander de Balliol, the next brother of Hugh, who had accompanied Prince Edward to the Holy Land, returned on 23d February 1271-2, and on doing homage received his brother's lands, being pardoned his relief at the Prince's request.¹⁰ Much interest

¹ No. 2452.

² Page 509.

³ No. 2478.

⁴ Nos. 2505, 2511-12, 2514.

⁵ The executors of Bishop Cosin actually burned eight or nine large chests of documents belonging to the see. Sir Thomas Hardy says, 'It is to be feared that nearly all the muni-ments anterior to the time of Bishop Hatfield

'were consumed in that disgraceful conflagration.' (Preface to *Bishop Kellawe's Register*, vol. i. pp. xviii-ix.)

⁶ Nos. 2515-16.

⁷ Page 509.

⁸ No. 2600.

⁹ Nos. 2607-9, 2612.

¹⁰ Nos. 2640, 2642, 2644.

attaches to the Assize Roll of Northumberland (53 Hen. III.),¹ as 1249-72.
 in addition to some matters already referred to, it contains strin- Henry III.
 gent regulations for the preservation of salmon coming up to (Alex. III.)
 spawn in the streams between the Tyne and Tweed, prohibits
 nets, 'stirkeldis,' or other engines of destruction, and appoints a
 specific close time, besides a regular board of conservators.
 Millers, it will be observed, are in an especial manner the objects
 of suspicion.

With a passing reference to three assize cases at Dunwich in which the Scottish community are concerned, one a false claim of property in a vessel,² and the other two accusations of murder and theft,³—an inquisition⁴ regarding the great Lyndesay fee in Westmoreland and its heir, the son-in-law of the late Sir John de Balliol, and the curious correction of the father's name in the Exchequer Records,⁵—the legal decision on the point whether an Englishman captured in bad company on the north end of Berwick bridge and beheaded as a robber in Scotland, was a felon in England⁶—the editor concludes this outline of the contents of the Calendar by referring to the two last instruments in date,⁷ the inquisitions on the death of Helewysa de Levington, apparently widow of Eustace de Balliol. Her husband accompanied Prince Edward to the Holy Land about 14th July 1270.⁸ Ingram de Balliol, who was defendant in an assize case in Northamptonshire on 8th October thereafter, styled Eustace de Balliol, for whom he seemed to act, his father, who may thus, from the rarity of this christian name, be identical with the crusader.⁹ Yet none of Helewysa's considerable estates in Westmoreland and Cumberland devolve on Ingram. Thomas son of Thomas de Multon of Gillesland is her heir in Burgh-on-Sands, Kirkoswald, Laysingby, and others; while Levington, Skelton, Kirkandres, with the moiety of the much litigated manors of Gamelsby and Glassanby and others, devolve on the heirs of six ladies, only two of whose number are of Cumberland, the remaining four bearing surnames connecting them with Galloway or the south-west of Scotland, in which country they are all said to dwell. There is another curious point

¹ No. 2538. ³ Nos. 2652-3. ⁵ No. 2635. ⁷ Nos. 2664-5. ⁹ No. 2573.‡

² No. 2619. ⁴ No. 2626. ⁶ No. 2646. ⁸ No. 2563.

1249-72. to be noted in these inquisitions, their dates. The first was taken in Westmoreland (the place is not given) on 21st November, the second at Carlisle on 23d November, both days said to be in 'the King's fifty-seventh year.' Henry III. died at Westminster on the 16th of that month, seven days before the date of the second inquisition, but the news of his death had not reached the north—a striking contrast to the day of the electric telegraph.

Such, then, is an outline—necessarily imperfect at best, for to have included all references that were deserving of notice would have protracted these remarks to an inordinate length—that may perhaps convey to those who consult this Calendar some slight idea of the varied nature of the documents contained in it, the search for and arrangement of which in due order has been the editor's engrossing and continuous labour for many months. Yet if the work is arduous, it is full of interest to him who chances to have his heart in it, and dull and unimpressionable would be his spirit who could pause after so long a companionship, day after day, with the silent records of the long buried past, and take no heed to the lessons they convey.

To borrow the eloquent words of a distinguished man :¹—' The record of the past is the bond of the present,—one language, one faith, one history, one ancient birthplace, one common mysterious unsearched original—these are the strong sinews which hold together in a living unity the many separate articulations jointed to each other to form a people and a nation. . . . Without an accurate knowledge of the past, all attempts to improve and raise the present must be to a great degree shallow and empirical. . . . In our institutions, in our manners, in our language, that old past is still with us. . . . The foundation of all rational improvement and renewal, is that full and accurate acquaintance with earlier times, of which it is indeed our great object to study and preserve the records.'

In closing the reign of Henry III. we have reached the end of a long era in the history of the country, and it is to be hoped

¹ The late Bishop of Winchester, then Dean to the Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, in his address at Winchester in September 1845.

found materials to interest not only the historical student or the political economist, but also the genealogist and etymologist. For these last the editor has been careful to record the surnames of the commons—the villein and the serf—as well as of the high and noble of the land.

Nor does he profess that all the documents calendared are new discoveries, not before known, at least not before printed. What is claimed, and what is indeed the true object of a calendar, is that here are gathered together in due order of time, public and private acts and writings of men of all ranks, from popes and sovereigns downwards, so arranged that the reader shall see—so far as record can shew him—the true motives of the actors on the stage of history, often little resembling those publicly assigned.

It is a trite but not the less true remark that error is inseparable from human undertakings. This is especially the case with the work of a calendarer. It is impossible for him to use assistance in collating his abstracts with the originals, save in a very few instances. To do so in all cases, even if practicable under the regulations as to silence in the Public Record Office, would greatly increase the time occupied, besides adding to the cost. Thus the calendarer must depend chiefly on himself—and in the course of a lengthy abstract, errors in names and dates, and omissions, may and do happen when the attention has been long concentrated. Seeing how such have occurred with many of his able predecessors, the editor cannot hope to have enjoyed immunity from similar slips,—all he can say is he has done his best to avoid them, and the originals are there to test his accuracy. His most indulgent critics will be those who from their own experience know the difficulties attending this species of labour.

A list of *Errata* is given after the Preface, and the editor begs his readers to follow the excellent advice of Prynne in the 'Epistle to the Reader' in his *History*, and correct the same before they consult the Calendar.

The Index, in the arrangement of which he has had the advantage of being assisted by fair hands, an aid now specially acknowledged, will, he trusts, be found a material help to the reader, and supply a ready means of reference to any omissions in the Preface.

The name of every person or place is inserted, with the exception of the mere formal names of counties, and those of places where the writs of the English kings are tested. It did not seem right to encumber the Index with these. A few documents hitherto unprinted have been given as an appendix in the original Latin.

Upon consideration, the editor thought it unnecessary to add a glossary. It is to be presumed that most of those who consult the Calendar have some previous acquaintance with mediæval terms and law phrases, and for those who have not, the occasional explanations in the text, and notes, will meet most difficulties. A complete glossary would have added to the length of the book, and a partial one is not a satisfactory performance. The Table of the contemporary reigns of the kings of England and Scotland may be found useful.

The agreeable duty now remains to the editor of acknowledging the assistance with which he has met in the course of his work. In the first place he must express his sense of the courteous manner in which the Master of the Rolls and Mr Hardy, the Deputy Keeper, caused all the necessary documents to be submitted to his inspection, and his thanks for the countenance and aid with which he has met from the latter gentleman, and from those of his able staff of assistant officers, with whom he has come in contact. It would be difficult to over-estimate the value of the *Handy-Book of Dates*, by Mr J. J. Bond, senior Assistant Keeper of the Records, to all who have occasion to consult it. To his fellow labourer in the kindred field of Irish antiquities, Mr H. S. Sweetman, whose valuable Calendar has been the model on which the present one has been drawn up, he has been often indebted for counsel.

Mr Dickson, the Curator of the Historical Department in the General Register House, Edinburgh, has unreservedly given the editor the benefit of his great official experience in regard to all details connected with the work.

From those who attend the Public Record Office in the pursuit of business or literary research he has to acknowledge much friendly aid. Among these he must name Mr H. G. Hewlett, Keeper of

the Land Revenue Office ; Mr W. Floyd, whose extensive reading enabled him to point out several documents that would otherwise have escaped notice ; Mr Stuart Moore, whose acquaintance with the early records of Northumberland is great ; and Mr J. A. C. Vincent, whose skill as a transcriber of early MSS. is known to not a few.

Beyond all, however, he must especially thank Mr Walford D. Selby, who presides over the literary search room. His knowledge of the records under his charge is only equalled by the ability with which he can decypher a doubtful reading or give the meaning of an obscure expression, and the readiness with which he places his information at the disposal of inquirers. Without his valuable assistance this Calendar could not have attained such completeness as it may be found to possess.

J. B.

LONDON, *November* 1881.