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THE  
SERVANTS OF INDIA  
SCOTTISH HEROES

IN THE DAYS

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WALLACE AND BRUCE.

BY

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IN SCOTLAND.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. II.

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## APPENDIX.

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### NOTE A, vol. i. p. 26.

In the Hanseatic city of Lubec, a letter has been discovered among its archives, of date the eleventh of October, 1297, addressed by William Wallace and Andrew Murray to the towns of Hamburg and Lubec, of which we shall subjoin a copy of the original.

“ Andreas de Moravia et Willelmus Wallensis, duces exercitûs regni Scotiæ, et communitas ejusdem regni, prouidis uiris et discretis ac amicis dilectis, majoribus et communibus de Lubek, et de Hamburg salutem et sincere dilectionis semper incrementium. Nobis per fide dignos mercatores dicti regni Scotiæ est intimatum, quod vos vestri gratiâ, in omnibus causis et negotiis, nos et ipsos mercatores tangentibus consulentes, auxili- entes et favorabiles estis, licet nostra non præcesserent merita, et ideo magis vobis tenemur ad grates cum digna remuneratione, adque vobis volumus obligari; rogantes vos, quatenus preconizari facere velitis inter mercatores vestros, quod securum accessum ad omnes portus regni Scotie possint habere cum mercandiis suis, quia regnum Scotie, Deo regraciato, ab Anglorum potestate bello est recuperatum. Valete. Datum apud Badsingtonam\* in Scotia, undecimo die Octobris, anno gracie, millesimo ducentesimo nonagesimo Septimo. Rogamus vos in super vt negocia Johannis Burnet, et Johannis Frere, mercatorum nostrorum promoneri dignemini, prout nos negocia mercatorum vestrorum promovere velitis. Va- lete dat: ut prius.”

\* Haddington ?

## NOTE B, vol. i. p. 71.

Charter of protection to the Prior and Convent of Hexceldsham, by Sir William Wallace and Sir Andrew Murray.

“ Andreas de Moravia et Willelmus Wallensis, Duces exercitûs Scotiæ, nomine præclari, Principis Domini Johannis, Dei gratiâ, regis Scotiæ illustris, de consensu communitatis regni ejusdem, omnibus hominibus dicti regni ad quos præsentis literæ pervenerint, salutem. Sciatis, nos, nomine dicti Regis, Priorem et Conventum de Hexhildesham in Northumbria, terras suas, homines suos, et universas eorum possessiones, ac omnia bona sua, mobilia et immobilia, sub firma pace et protectione ipsius Domini Regis, et nostra justè suscepisse. Quare firmiter prohibemus, ne quis eis in personis, terris seu rebus, malum, molestiam, injuriam, seu gravamen aliquod, inferre presumat, super plenaria forisfactura ipsius Domini Regis, aut mortem eis, vel alicui eorum, inferat, sub pœna amissionis vitæ et membrorum; præsentibus post annum minime valeturis. Dat apud Hexhildesham, vii die Novembris.” Vid. W. Hemingford, t. i. p. 135.

## NOTE C, vol. i. p. 80.

1

Ludere volentibus ludens para liram, De Mundi malitia rem demonstro miram, Nil quod nocet, refero; rem gestam requiram: Scribo novam Satiram, set sic ne seminet Iram...	}	Morus.
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46

Falsus dux Fallacie convocavit cetum, (Sciensque abierit Rex noster trans Fretum) Cremare Northumbriam statuit decretum: Sepe videmus, ait, post gaudia rumpere fletum..	}	Omerus.
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47

Luge nunc, Northumbria nimis desolata, Facta es ut vidua Filiis orbata! Vescy, Morley, Summerville, Bertram sunt in fata! O quibus, O quantis, O qualibet es viduata!	}	Ovid. Omer.
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48

In te, cum sis vidua, cunei Scotorum  
 Redigunt in cinerea prædia proborum ;  
*Willelmus de Wallia* dux est indoctorum,  
 Gaudia stultorum cumulant augmenta dolorum. } Cart.

49

Ad Augmenta sceleris actenus patrati,  
 Alnewyk dant ignibus viri scelerati ;  
 Circumquaque cursitant velut insensati :  
*Electi pauci sunt, multi vero vocati.* } Veritas  
 } Evan-  
 } gelica.

N. 4934. The Donation Manuscripts (in the first volume of Francis Peck's Collections for a Supplement to Dugdale's Monasticon), a transcript "Prioris Alnewicensis de bello Scotico apud Dumbar, tempore regis Edwardi I. Dictamen, sive Rithmus Latinus quo de Willielmo Wallace, Scotico illo Robin Whood, plura, sed invidiose, canit."

NOTE D, vol. i. p. 111.

S. Machutes seu Macutes seu Maclouius Scotus S. Brandani socius episcopus in Scotia, sed cujus loci non observavi inepte Joannes Generbrand a Leidis Carmelitanus lib. i. chr. Belg. cap. xiv. S. Magutus perpetuo virgo in Anglia vixit de quo Sigebertus Gemblacensis in Chronico. "Hoc tempore in Scotio Brandanus claruit, qui fortunatas innilas septennali navigatione requirens multa miracula digna vidit à quo Macutes, qui et Maclauius regulariter educatus et ipsius navigationis socius, in Britannia sanctitate, et miraculis claruit, qui à Britannis exacerbatus eis maledictis transivit ad Gallias et sub Leontio Sanctorum episcopo multo terori virtutibus claruit Britannos verò propter suam maledictionem variis cladibus addictos, data rursus benedictione absolvit et sanavit."

Vitam ejus scripsit idem Sigebertus Gemblacensis, qua recitat Laurentius Surius tom. vi., qui cap. i. hæc habet. "S. Maclauius nobilitate parentum apud homines seculi inter suos non mediocriter inclytus circa oram Britannici maris fuit editus, pater ejus Guent nomine, comes fuit qui urbis Gimicastrum nomine conditor extitit, matrem ipsius Darnal appellatum accepimus."

Fatetur idem alios ejus de acta, sed antiquiores celebrasse. Ita enim in Epistola ad Tictmarum Gemblacensem abbatem vita piissimi confessoris Christi Macloii, qui, et Machutes dictus est diligenter quantum ad veritatem historiæ antiquorum stylo-erat exarata, sed quia minus, ordinate digestæ, &c. Adi ad Petrum, lib. x. Catalogi cap. lxiv. Trithem. devit. illust. ordin. S. Benedicti cap. xxxv. Acta ejusde extant MS. in Bibliotheca Vaticana Baronio teste.

Recolit sanctissimam ejus memoriam ecclesia die xv. Novembris Martyrolog. Roman. ex die in Britannia natalis Machut Episcopi qui à primeo ætatis suæ tynocimo miraculis emicuit. "Clarius Joannes Molanus addition. Usuardi. Ipso die Santonas ciuicate, depositio S. Macloui episcopi, et confessoris in Britannia, urbe Alectes, qui à prima ætatis suæ tyro cinio, innumerabilibus miraculis splendè emicuit." Falso urbem "Alethem natalem S. Maclouii patriam vocat cum illa sit in Minori Britannia, voetur qui 'S. Mala' hodie falso inquam.

Si Alethæ natus, ut contendit Melanus, quomodo fuit ei longus navigationis in Santones vicinos cursus? Deinde cur an Christiani ibi vigerent cultus, ignoravit? Esto igitur verum in Scotia natum sede suo Episcopali patria dejectum in Armorica aliam "Alectæ" dignitatem episcopalem gessisse scripsit.

De fortunatis insulis, lib. ii.

Epistolas ad Britannicas ecclesias, lib. i.

Epistolas ad Brendanum, lib. i.

Ordinationes suæ ecclesiæ, lib. i. quo "Alethæ" in Armoricis asseruantur, quæ urbs ab eo nomine sortita est.

Claruit Anno DLXIII. Sigebertus loco landato, et aliî.

MacLow or Saint Machut, whose day in the Romish calendar is the 15th of November, appears to have lived at a very early period, when the priory of Lismahagow, dependent on the Abbey of Kelso, which was founded by David I. in 1144, was dedicated to Maclavius MacLow, or Saint Machut, which was understood, from a grant by Robert I., to have claimed his body, or at least was in possession of his shrine, for he was canonised by the superstition of the Romish church. He was descended of a noble family in whatever century he was born, being the son of Guent, the comes or Earl of

Guincaſtle,\* a city which he built at the mouth of the Britiſh ſea, and Darnal, his mother, (Sigebertus Gemblaceniſis, who quotes Laurentius Surius, Tom. vi. c. i.)

## NOTE D, vol. i. p. 128.

Edmund, the ſon of Edward the Elder, granted Cumeria to Malcolm, king of the Scots, on condition of military ſervice, (A. 945-6. Malmesb. de Geſt; Floren: Wigorn; Simeon Dunelm: Saxon Chronicle, Henry Huntingdon), which explains how Kenneth III., who did homage for Lothian in England, ſubmitted: (I. de Wallingford, p. 545); how Malcolm III. became the man of the Conqueror, who met him at Abernethy in 1072. (Floren. Wigorn., Hen. Hunt., Mailros. Chron., Saxon Chron.); and Malcolm IV. “became the man of Henry II., as his grandfather, David I., had done to Henry I., ſaving all his dignities,” (Mailros. 1157.) After this, the homage which was offered by William and the Alexanders, was for the principality of Cumbria, or lands in England. Ingulphus, p. 79, ſays, “Malcolmum regem ejus ſibi hominem facere, et fidelitatem jurare, apud Abernethi coegit.” William Ingulphus; it now appears, is not an original Chronicle, but composed in the time of Edward II., ſince there is no alluſion to this paſſage in the Croyland Abbey returns of Edward I., although the monks eſteemed this work of Ingulphus their peculiar treaſure and pride; nor to the name of this writer, though in after-times he was conſidered to be the chief favourite and boaſt of the Abbey of Croyland. It could not therefore have exiſted then, without being returned to Edward I., who commanded from the abbey a return of ſuch paſſages relating to Scotland; (ſee Extracts from Croyland Abbey, 19, 20 Edw. I., Doc. 24, pp. 77—85, Palgrave Editor). William did homage to John, (“ſalvo jure ſuo,” R. Hoveden, p. 811), it is ſaid upon the croſier, becauſe there was no book at hand at Lincoln, (Bridlington, 19, 20, Edw. I. pp. 60—67, Palgrave Editor), for before this time Richard had acknowledged the independence of Scotland (6 Dec. 1189, Benedict. Abbas, 575, Fœdera, i. 64, Palgrave Edit.).

\* Ribadeneira de Vitis Sanctorum.



When prisoner in England, he was induced to do homage as king of Scotland; (Fœdera). There is amongst many others, a forged document, now published by authority of government, edited by Sir Francis Palgrave, in his first volume of Documents and Records on Scottish Affairs, (Appendix No. 1), purporting to be a charter of homage performed by Malcolm Canmore to Edward the Confessor, with a fragment of a real seal attached by thread, in which letters patent, which have been pronounced a forgery, he is said to have held the whole kingdom of Scotland and the adjacent islands of Edward the Confessor, by liege homage and fealty, as his predecessors had done, as appeared by ancient records of the Scottish crown. John Hardyng of Ryme, author of a metrical chronicle of English history, who brought this, and six other forged letters patent from Scotland, and delivered it to Henry VI., complains, that he did not obtain any reward for the same; Hardyng, by Ellis, i. 239.

In another forged letter patent, David Bruce is made to testify that he had inspected a charter of Alexander, king of Scotland, who grants rights, liberties to all the clerical and lay lieges of his realm, "saving in all things reserved unto his most revered overlord Henry and his heirs, all his and their rights of superiority, as over Lords of the kingdom of Scotland." And on the Church of Scotland, Alexander is made to confer all her rights as they were of old, reserving, however, unto the archbishops of York all their metropolitan rights, throughout the whole kingdom of Scotland, as also those of the bishopric of Durham, for ever. This alleged charter of Alexander is pretended to be ratified by David II., with assent of Parliament, at Perth, 2nd of June, in the first year of his reign. (Forged letters patent of David Bruce, 2nd Docum. Appendix Palgrave, 1837, published by government.) These two, and other documents, which profess to give the most complete and formal proofs of the superiority of the English crown over Scotland, were in November, 1457, deposited by John Hardyng in the Treasury, specified in an indenture (Palgrave, Appendix, No. X., p. 377, postea), and now published with four other forged documents on the same subject. He says he

paid 450 marks for them in Scotland, in the reign of Henry V. of England, and received a pension of twenty pounds per annum by Henry VI.

## NOTE E, vol. i. p. 131.

An account of the reign of Baliol is found in the following Latin contemporary verse:—

Johannes jam Scotiæ clemens rex et castus,  
Regni tenens regimen, ut rex erat pastus,  
Hunc tandem deposuit gentis suæ fastus.  
Exulat ejectus de sede pia protoplastus.

Exulat et merito, quia, sicut legi,  
Spondit homagium Anglicano regi;  
Declinavit postea frango, frangis, fregi;  
Omnia quæ pepigi prodendo pacta peregi

Pactum prætergressus est princeps prænotatus,  
Quando non compescuit provorum conatus;  
Vox in Rama sonuit, fletus et ploratus;  
Mitis prælatus facit ignavos famulatus.

From the accounts of Thomas de Normanville in regard to the lands and tenements which belonged to Alexander III., in the counties of Cumberland and Northumberland, it appears that the demesnes held by the king of the Scots, present the following abstract of gross rental in modern computation.

	19 Mar. 1285			1286—1287.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Northumberland—Werke or Wark in Tyndale and Grendon . . .	46	16	8½	115	16	7½
Cumberland—Penrith . . .	40	16	1½	75	7	9½
Scatteby . . .	11	5	7	26	18	4½
Carlton . . .	6	16	9	19	4	2
Langwathby . . .	23	12	0	44	6	0
Salkeld . . .	18	17	9½	35	15	2
Sowerby . . .	34	10	2½	64	7	0½
	182	15	2	381	15	1½

## NOTE F, vol. i. p. 180.

Edward is said to have penetrated even to Inverness, a greater distance than ever his grandfather had done, by W. Hemingford, t. ii. p. 278, *permulta millia ultraquam unquam fuerat avus suus*. But from a contemporary chronicle it appears that he did not proceed so far to the north. *Chronicon de Lanercost, anno 1336, p. 285—288.*

## NOTE G, vol. i. p. 200.

There can be no doubt now of the treacherous part which Sir John Menteith acted in regard to the capture of Sir William Wallace, as appears from the subjoined evidence.

Novel avoins oy entre compayg nouns  
 De William le Walays, mestre de larouns :  
 Sire Jon de Menetest li suist à talouns,  
 Enprès de sa putayne li prist en tapisouns ;  
 A Londres le menait en ferges et laceouns,  
 Où jugez esteit sur cels condiciouns ;  
 En primer à fourches fust trayné pur tresouns,  
 Pendu pur robberyes et pur occisiouns,  
 Et pur ceo k'il avast ennemy par arsouns  
 Viles et eglises et religiouns,  
 Avalez est de fourches, et overt les ventrouns  
 Le quoer et la bowel trullez en carbouns,  
 Et cope la teste par tets mesprisiouns  
 Pur ceo ke il avait par ces havyllouns  
 Maintenez la guere, doné protecciouns,  
 Seysye seynurye en ses subjecciouns  
 De altri realme par ses entrusiouns,  
 Copé li fust le cors en quatre porciouns,  
 Chesunc pende par say en memor de ses nouns,  
 En lu de sa tanere cels sunt ces gunfanouns.

Peter Langtoft.

Captus fuit Willelmus Waleis per unum Scotum, scilicet per Dominum Johannem de Mentiphi, et usque London ad regem adductus, et adjudicatum fuit quod traheretur, et suspenderetur, et decollaretur."

*Chronicle of Lanercost, p. 203.*

This Chronicle in MS. is preserved in the library of the British Museum, Claudian D. vii. art. 13, and has been printed by the Maitland Club.

"William Waleys was taken of the Count of Menteth about Glaskow, and sent to king Edward, and afterwards was hangid, drawn, and quarterid at London." Leland's translation of Scala Chronicle, Collect. vol. i. p. 541. The Scala Chronicle, which we have frequently quoted, has recently been published.

Anno Domini MCCCIV. "Willelmus Wallace per Johannem de Menteth fraudulentè et prodicionaliter capitur, Regi Angliæ traditur, Londoniis demembratur." Fordun, iv. p. 996. He received many parts of his history from Wardlaw, bishop of Glasgow.

A thousand thre hundryd and the fyft yere  
After the byrth of our Lord dere,  
Schyre Jon of Menteth in tha dayis  
Tuk in Glasco Willame Walays.

Wyntown, vol. ii. p. 130. He says with Fordun, "Menteith deceived good William Wallace."

Sir Jon of Menetest sewed William so nehi,  
He tok him whan he wepd lest, on nyght his leman bi.  
Thát was thortht treson of Jak schort his man,  
He was the encheson, that Sir Jon so him nam  
Jak brother had he slayn, the Waleis that is said,  
The more Jak was favn, to do William that braid.  
Langtoft, vol. ii. pp. 329, 330; vid. Scala Cronica, p. 126.

Dominus Wallas Scotiæ custos, cum Johanne Grahame et Johanne de Menteth, militibus vid Bower capus per dominum Johannem de Mentiphe, Lanercost MS. Wyntown Cronykil, viii. c. 20.

We have been thus particular in establishing the fact that Wallace was betrayed, and taken by Sir John Menteth, a son of the Earl of Menteith, because Lord Hailes believed it to be only founded on tradition.

NOTE I, vol. i. p. 311.

Stanzas of an original ballad of the times, written on

the 'fate of Sir Simon Fraser, or Frizel, from whose family the house of Lord Lovat is descended.

This was before Saint Bartholomew's mass  
That Frizel was y-taken, were it more other less,  
To Sir Thomas of Multon, gentil baron and free,  
And to Sir John Jose be take the was he  
to hand

He was ye fettered wele  
Both with iron and steel  
To bringen to Scotlande.

Soon after the tiding to the king come,  
He sent him to Londone with mony armed groom.  
He came in at Newgate, I tell you it on a plight,  
A garland of leaves on his heued y-dight  
of green,

For he shold be y-kno  
Both of heigh and of low,  
For the traitour I ween.

Y-fettered were his legs under his horses wombe,  
Both with iron and with steel manced were his hond,  
A garland of pervynk,\* set up his heved,  
Much was the power that him was bereved,  
In land.

So God me amend,  
Little he ween'd  
So to be brought in hand.

This was upon our lady's even, forsooth I understand,  
The justice sat for the knights of Scotland,  
Sir Thomas of Multon an kynd knight and wyse,  
And Sir Ralph of Sandwich that mickle is held in price,  
And Sir John Abel,

Moe † I might tell by tale  
Both of great and small  
Y-know south well

Thenne saide the justice that gentil is ant free,  
Sire Simond Frysel the kyng's traytour hast thou be ;  
In water ant in londe that monie myhten se,  
What sayst thou thareto, how wolt thou quite the ?

\* Periwinkle.

† More.

Do say !

Sa foul he him wiste,  
Nede waron truste

For to segge nay.

Ther he was y demed, so hit wes londes lawe  
For that he wes lords wyk furst he wes to drawe,  
Upon a retheres hude forth he wes y tuht,  
Sum while in ys time he wes a modi-knycht,  
In huerte

Wickednesse and sunne  
Hit is lutel wunne,

That maketh the body smerte.

For al is grete poer yet he wes yloht,  
Falsnesse ant swykedom alhit g'eth to nocht  
Tho he wes in Scotlande lutel wes ys thoht,  
Of the harde jugement that him wes bysocht,  
In stounde.

He wes foursithe forswore  
To the king ther bifore,

Ant that him brohte to grounde.

With feteres ant with gyves y-chot he wes to drawe  
From the tour of Londone, that monie myhte knawe,  
In a kirtle of Burel, a selkethe wyse  
Ant a garland on ys heued of the newe gwyse  
Thurh cheepe,

Monie mon of Engelonde,  
For to se Symond

Thidewarde con lepe.

He rideth thoughr the site as y telle may  
With gomen, ant with solas that was hee play,  
To Londone-brugge hee nome the way,  
Moni wes the wyves' chil, that theron laketh a day,  
Ant seide, alas !

That he was y bore,  
And so villiche forlore,

So feir mon ase he wes.

Thou he came to the galewes urst he wes an honge,  
All quick byheaded than him thohte longe,  
Seth he was y-opened, is boweles y-brend  
The heved to Londone-brugge wes send

Ye shende

So ich ever mote I the  
Sum while wende he

Thus lutel to stond.

Now stont the heued above the tu brugge,  
Fast bi Waleis sooth for to sugge ;  
After sucour of Scotlonde longe he may pry,  
Ant after help of Fraunce, met halt hit to lye,

I weene,

Betere him were in Scotlonde,  
With is ax in his hond, \*

To pleyen on the grene.

To warny all the gentilmen, that bueth in Scotlonde,  
The Walais wes to drawe, seththe he wes an-honge,  
Al quic biheveded, ys bowels y-brend,  
The hewed \* to Londone brugge † wes send  
To abide.

\* \* \* \*

Sire Edward oure kyng that ful ys of pieté  
The Walais quarters sende to is oune contré  
On four half to honge, huere myrour to be,  
Thersopon to thenck, rhat monie myhten se,  
Ant drede

Why holden he be war  
Of the battle of Donbar,

Hou evell hem can spede ?

To the kyng Edward hii fasten huere fay ;  
Fals wes here foreward so frost is in May  
That sonne from the southward wipes away.

\* \* \* \*

Hii that him crounede proude were ant boulede,  
Hii maden kyng of Somere, so hii nor ne sholde ;  
Hii setten on ys heved a croune of rede golde,  
And token him a kyng-gerde, so mekyng sholde,  
To deme.

Now kyng Hobbe in the mures gongeth,  
For to come to toune neut him ne longeth ;  
The Baronas of England, might hae him gripe,  
He him wolde tecken on Englysche to pypes,

\* Head.

† Bridge.

Thourh streynthe :  
 Ne be he ner so stout,  
 Yet he bith y-soht out  
 O-trede and O-leynth.\*

NOTE g. vol. i. p. 316.

The family of Forbes made a considerable figure in Scotland in ancient times. In 1236, Fergus de Forbes received by charter from Alexander, Earl of Buchan, the whole and entire tenement de Forbes, with all privileges and pertinents that belonged to it, in the county of Aberdeen. "Fergusio filio Johannis de Forbes, totum et integrum tenementum de Forbes, cum pertinent. jacent. in vicecomitatu de Aberdeen, &c."

In the reign of Alexander III., Duncan Forbes received from that monarch, in 1262, possession of "the lands and tenement of Forbes," consisting of the parish of Forbes, situated on the north bank of the river Don, which still belongs to Lord Forbes, the first Baron of Scotland, from which he derives his title. In the 23rd year of the reign of Alexander III., 1262, he obtained possession "super terras et tenementum de Forbes." Charter.

Sir Alexander Forbes seems to have been one of the most distinguished of this family, who is said, when a young man, to have joined Robert the Bruce in his noble efforts to redeem his country from slavery: his ancestor, Fergus, being a great supporter of Alexander Comyn, Earl of Buchan, the adherent of Baliol, from whom he received a good estate, who forfeited his honours, and retired into England. In consequence of his loyalty, Sir Alexander retained the lands of Forbes, and adhered to David Bruce, the son of the good King Robert, and fell in the fatal battle of Duplin, in 1332. His son, Sir John Forbes, who distinguished himself during the reigns of Robert II. and III., and received from Thomas, Earl of Mar, other lands in Aberdeenshire, which were confirmed by a charter from Robert II. in 1373, obtained through his father, Sir Alexander, on whom it was bestowed, the barony of King Edward from John Stewart, Earl of Buchan. "Chartam et sasina, dicto quondam Alexandro per quondam Jo-

\* Harl. MSS. No. 2253.



hanem Stewart, comitatem Buchaniæ et Baronia de Kinedward." Charter of confirmation by James IV., in which he is called miles. This charter was confirmed by James I., desuper confectam (chartam) cum confirmatione progenitoris nostri Jacobi regis primi, sub magno sigillo. Charter of James IV.

This knight is also designated Lord of Forbes, in a grant of the lands of Findrossie, by charter, dated 19th of July, 1378; but it is one of those ancient titles of which it is difficult to ascertain the origin. "Johanni de Forbes Domino ejusdum, et Margaretæ Sponsæ suæ." 19th July, 1378. Charter.

NOTE H, vol. ii. p. 98.

Juxta Saxonum fontem, castrumque nodosum  
Corruit Anglorum, gens perfida, fraude suorum.  
Amisos totes quos Anglia pluribus annis  
Concepit in Scottos lux obruit una Johannis.  
Nam rex Anglorum, molitus nomen eorum  
Funditus auferre, luit in se prælia werræ.

NOTE i, vol. ii. p. 102.

Letter from Q. Elizabeth de Brus to Edward II., from the original in the Tower.

"Ason tres honourable seigneur monk Edward par la grace de Dieu roi D'Engleterre seigneur Dirlannde e ducs D'Aquitaine Elizabeth de Brus si lui plect reverences l'honurs.

Mon seign' mont vous merci des g'untr biens l'honurs qe fait mavez e fil vous plect uncerre ferrez e nomeement sire de ceo qe vous avez comaunde a voz baillifs de Hondernesse qe moi e miens q. v̄re comaundement feussoms sustenuz honestement e suffisaument en tot q'untq. res'ablement mester nous serroit. Mon seign' vos facer asavoir qe ils neme volent trouver p' mon corps ne atir p' ma teste nelit, ne chose qe a pent a ma chaumbre fois soulement une robe de trois garnementz p. an ne pur les voz qe' me servent p. v̄re comaundement fois a chescun une robe p' totes choses. Mon seign' dount vo' p'eroi si jeo osas qe vous vousissez comaunder qe mon estat feust amende e les vos q. me servent issi regardez pur lur t'vail qe jeo ne sai deservie

on qe jeo peusse certain des deners p. un douant jeo  
peusse sustenne a vostre volunte.

Dorso :

A n're seigneur Le Roi  
p. Elizabeth de Brus.

NOTE J, vol. ii. p. 249.

I have been favoured with an examination of this, and the other ancient charters belonging to the noble family of Gordon, by His Grace the Duke of Richmond, and of his cartulary, some of which are here quoted, along with other ancient writs.

1357. Charter by David II. of the lands of Strathbolgy, county of Aberdeen, confirming the charter granted by his father, King Robert I., or Robert de Bruce, to Adè de Gordon of the said lands, dated at St. Andrews, 28th March, and 28th year of David's reign, 1357, registered as a probative writ, in the books of Council and Session, 1713. 2. 1. 1.

1358. Charter of confirmation by Alexander de Yler, earl of Ross, confirming the charter granted by his predecessor, William, earl of Ross, "cuidam Malmorano de Glenchamy."

Two charters granted by his predecessor, William, late earl of Ross, "cuidam Malmorano de Glenchamy," on two daughs of land in Badenoch, viz. the daugh of Dalnafire and the daugh of Kynzereych, for homage and service, reserving an acre of land for a mansion, next adjacent to the Stythair, on the south side of the town of Dalnafirt, where the old mansion-house of Styth, the son of Ferchard, stood. 13. 4. 1.

1377. Charter by King Robert II. to John de Gordon, of the lands of Strathbolgy, which lands were given to Ade de Gordon, his great-grandfather, by King Robert, the king's grandfather, and said lands the said John, "pronapos præfati quond: Ade de Gordon," resigned into the king's hand," "quas terras Robertus illustrus rex Scotiæ, prædecessor noster, dedit quondam Adæ de Gordon militi, proavo dicti Johannis, ratione foris facturæ, David de Strathbogie." The charter, which is dated 10th July, 1377, narrates that David of Strathbolgy, having been reconciled and restored to his lands

in the reign of David, while Andræas de Moravia, miles, *i. e.* Sir Andrew Murray was governor in absence of the king. He again joined the English, and finally forfeited these lands. 2. 1. 1.

1408. Charter to Alexander Seton, second son to Sir William Seton and Elizabeth Gordon, daughter and heiress of the deceased Sir Adam de Gordoun, on the back, "Charta Alexr. de Setoun Domini de Gordon de omnibus terris quæ fuerunt Elizabeth de Gordon spouse suæ." 2. 1. 1.

1444. Charter of Alexander Lord Gordon to James de Forbes, son and heir-apparent of Alexander Lord Forbes, of the lands of Corsindie, &c., 30th September, 1444.

1446. Charter (copy) of confirmation granted by King James II., in favour of Sir Alexander Seton, Lord of Gordon and Earl of Huntly, confirming charter, 1441, of the Lordship of Gordon.

1446. Reversion by Alexander Leslie, of Sir William Leslie, of the lands of Findlater, Tullifour, Tulloch-Kerry, Tullochiny, lying in Tolch (Tough), in the barony of Cluny. 11. 1. 10.

Charter Alexandro Comiti de Huntly, domino Gordon et Badenoch "of the lands of Strathbogie, Aboyne, Glentanner, Glenmuck, in the Lordship of Badenoch, Lochaber; the Forest of Enrie in the north, with Huntly and Gordon in Berwickshire, inter 1451 et 1457.

1455. Remission by James II., dated at Aberdeen, 7 March, 1455, and 20th of his reign, to Alexander, Earl of Huntly, and George de Seton, militi, his son's heir, for the rapines and depredations by them committed, on Thomas Lord Erskine of Marr, his goods and lands, N. 3, N. 1 is among the contents. 13. 1. 2.

1457. Charter of James II., in 1457. P. 1 P. 2

1460. Acquittance by William Lord Forbes, to my Lord of Huntley, dated Ryny, 25th January, 1460, allowing one hundred merks for the ward of Corsindae, for the same sum due by Huntly to his father, Sir James Lord Forbes, for his marriage. The testing clause thus: "I had na sele of myn awin med, I haff procurit the sele of my Mr. Richard Forbes, Den of Aberdeen, to be affix to this present letter at Ryny. 11. 1. 4.

1479. Commission of Justiciary by James III., to

George, Earl of Huntly, for ruling Scotland, be north the Frith of Forth, dated 10th Oct., 1479. 13. 1. 34.

1481. Indenture between George, Earl of Huntly, Lord Gordon, and Badenoch, and Earl Marishal, on the marriage of William, son and heir of Marishal, with Lady Elizabeth Gordon.

1500. Letter of legitimation by James IV. in favour of Alexander Gordon, "filium nothum" of George Earl Huntly, 8 October 1500. 13. 1. 7.

1501. Bond by Lord Forbes to his special Lord, Alexander Earl of Huntly, anent the reversion of the lands of Tulloch, Balloter and Invertorie, signed at Perth, penult Feb. 1501. 11. 1. 58.

1517. Commission of Lieutenancy, from James V., of date 26th February 1517, to Alexander, Earl of Huntly, for pursuing and repressing Donald of the Isles, &c., extending to the bounds of his government, excepting only the bounds of the commission, granted to John, Earl of Argyle. 13. 1. 5.

1524. Gift by James V., of the ward of the Earldom of Huntly, granted by him and the Duke of Albany to Queen Margaret, the king's mother, after the decease of Alexander, Earl of Huntly, in 1523, and of the marriage of George Gordon, his neva (grandson) and heir, dated 1st May, 1524. 13. 1. 6.

1529. Charter of James V. of the lands of Bra de Marr and Cromar. 11. 7. 1.

1534. Charter by James V. in favour of George, Earl of Huntly, 20th February, 1534, of the lands of Old Meldrum, Cudrain, &c.

1539. Instrument anent the redemption of the sheriffship of Aberdeen by Earl of Crawford, from Earl of Errol, 12th May, 1539. 13. 1. 14.

1540. Proxy by David, Earl of Crawford, Sheriff of Aberdeen, for resigning the said office into the king's hands, in favour of George, Earl of Huntly, 7 January, 1540. 13. 1. 15.

1540. Grant of the sheriffship of Aberdeenshire, to George, Earl of Huntly, his heirs, assignees, under the great seal, 3rd March, 1540. 13. 1. 9.

1543. Charter by David Beaton, Cardinal, Archbishop of St. Andrews, Pope's Legate, &c., in favour of George Earl of Huntly, of and upon the lands after-

wards, viz. Southvolgie, Balnigowan, Acinagathill, Pyttochy, Pitendriech, Brinny and Miln of Keig, with the malt barn and croft thereof, as also all and hail, the lands of Dullab, Jnzean, Mykill, Abercattey, Little Abercattey, Glentoun, Fyndauch, with the Miln and Pitcunney, Coull, Miln of Monymusk, Auchter Keig, Arnsly, Jnnerry, Todlaynhy of the towns of Cattiestane, and the kirklands of Kynkell, and the lands of Dyp (Dypsten), lying respectively in the baronies of Keig and Monymusk, within the regality of St. Andrews, and county of Aberdeen, to be holden in perpetual feu farm, for payment of the respective feu rents, amounting, with the augmentation of the rental, to the sum of £300 Scots, at Whitsunday and Martinmas yearly, by equal proportions. The said earl and his heirs to do their best endeavours to keep the marches of the said lands, without the consent of the Archbishop and his successors, and likewise constituting the earls and his successors heritable ballies, within the said lordship of Keig and Monymusk, in all times coming, with ample powers, dated at St. Andrews, and subscribed by the Archbishop David, Card. lis St. Andræ, 7 Aprilis 1543. N.B. This is a most accurate and ample deed.

11. 3. 1.

1548. Charter by Queen Mary of the earldom of Murray, in favour of George, Earl of Huntly, Chancellor of Scotland, and Lieutenant of the north, 13th February, 1548, narrating at great length the earl's services, see it in box 5th, bundle 6th.

1. 1. 3.

1557. Gift of Lieutenancy by Queen Mary to George, Earl of Huntly, over the whole kingdom except the bounds of the Earl of Argyle's commission, 5th August, 1559. Precept to constitute him Baillie over Bra de Marr, Braemar, Cromar, Strathdie, for five years, by Francis and Mary, 21 June, 1559.

13. 1. 12.

1566. Remission of Queen Mary to the Earl of Huntly and his friends and followers by name, for rising in open rebellion at the battle of Corrichie, in plano exercitu, and convocating the lieges at Aberdeen, dated at Seyton, 21 Feb. 1566.

1566. Precept by King Henry and Queen Mary under the privy seal, for reduction of the forfeiture of George,

Earl of Huntly, and John, Earl of Sutherland, and the restitution of these families, 13 Aprilis, 1566. 13. 1. 19.

1588. Charter by king James VI., in favour of George, Earl of Huntly, of the Lordship of Dumfermling 1. 1. 6.

NOTE K, vol. ii. p. 341.

In order to throw discredit on this transaction which was so unpopular in England, John Hardying of Kyme, squire of the Lord of Unfranville, the author of the *Metrical Chronicle of English History*,\* pretended to have procured them in Scotland in the reign of Henry V., and to have received letters patent, under the privy seal of James I., 10 March, 1434, which were produced only after his death, being forgeries, in which the king gave Harding a passport to come to court, there to abide forty days, and a bribe of "one thousand marks of English nobles of gold," if he would give up the documents pretended to be procured in Scotland.† In order that the forgery might not be detected, he did not deliver them to Henry V., but to Henry VI., in 1457, for which he received a pension of twenty pounds per annum during life, and because he had refused the bribe of James I.‡ Rot. Pat. 36 Henry VI., p. 1, m. 8. There are six of them noticed in an indenture of 1457. Among these are,

1. Letters patent under the hand and seal of Malcolm Canmore, king of Scotland, by which he and his eldest son, Edward, Earl of Carrick and Rothesay, "became liege and faithful subjects, and bore liege fealty to the most serene Edward, son of Ethelred, king of England, overlord of Scotland, and of all the circumjacent islands, during their lives, against all men to live and die. In witness whereof we have caused our seal to be affixed to these presents, for ourself and our son, at York, 5th June, in the ninth year of our reign, in the parliament of our said Lord superior, by the consent and advice of Margaret, our consort, and many other

\* See Hardying's *Chronicle* by Ellis.

† Documents in Treasury. Forged Doc. Appd. ix. p. 376, postea. All these forgeries were produced in the reign of James II., 1457.

‡ Forged Letters. Appd. to documents preserved in Treasury, N. 2, p. 308.

magnates of our said kingdom." (Documents Append. N. x. p. 368.) This charter which Hardyng delivered to Henry VI., and complains that he received no reward (Hardyng by Ellis, p. 239), has a seal pendant, on one side of which is the lion within the double tressure, the modern arms of Scotland, by means of which Tyrrel, Anderson, and Palgrave, pronounced it a forgery.

2. This forgery is a letter patent by David II., dated at Perth, 2nd June, 1330. This indenture was drawn up little more than a year after the deed of independence had been granted, a copy of which we have given, by a prince only eight years of age, with the concurrence of all the magnates and lords of the kingdom of Scotland, when we know that Randolph was regent. In these letters patent, David certifies a charter of Alexander, king of Scotland, in which he acknowledges Henry to be overlord over Scotland, his heirs and successors; and the Archbishop of York and bishop and priest of Durham, to be metropolitans of Scotland, which he is said to have done, with advice and assent of the three estates of the realm of Scotland, in parliament assembled. This is a most palpable forgery, and at variance with known facts. In the fifth year of his reign, he is, with the consent of parliament, said to have declared by letters patent, which Harding in an indenture of date Nov. 1457, delivered to John Blake, one of the Clerks of the Signet, along with other documents, who on 19 Nov. in the same year, deposited them in the Treasury (Kalendars, vol. ii. p. 225), in two square wooden boxes, in the chest in which parchments are kept. (Treasury Documents, Append. N. x. p. 377, postea, where an indenture is drawn up on the subject, between the Earl of Shrewsbury and the Lord Treasurer of England, they were marked "Scocia Hardyng.") In this spurious deed he is made to acknowledge that the king of Scotland from the old time had held the kingdom of Scotland by liege homage of England; and King David binds himself and his successors, kings of Scotland, to hold the same of his dear brother Edward, of England, and his successors, as over lords of the kingdom of Scotland, by liege homage and fealty, under letters patent. These letters are said to have been granted with the advice and assent of the three

estates of the kingdom, in a parliament held at Edinburgh, on the first of November, in the fifth year of his reign; in presence of the Earl of Buchan and constable of Scotland, Earl of Angus, and Percy, Lord of Alnwick, after the release which Edward III. had made to the king of Scotland, of the services of Scotland (Treasury documents, N. iii. vol. i. p. 369, 370, *postea*.) As a proof that all these documents which were not known to the English king until 1547, more than a century after the transactions are said to have taken place, are forgeries; we know that three years after his coronation, he passed into France in 1334. before 29th of September (Chronicon de Lanercost. p. 273, after 22nd July, 1334), and yet it is pretended that with the consent of his parliament, on the 1st Nov. after, he acknowledged Edward as 'overlord of Scotland.' At this period parliaments were not assembled by David, a minor, but by the regent (Fordun, vol. ii. b. 13, c. 24, p. 317, Goodal Edit.), and the whole tenor of the Scottish regency was opposed to such a proceeding.

3. Another of these charters, in the name of David Bruce, states that on the 12th April, 1352, a general truce was agreed upon "between the right noble and mighty prince Edward, king of England, sovereign lord of Scotland, and the mighty prince David, king of Scots, from the 1st day of May next, for the term of fourteen years (Treasury Documents, vol. i. Append. N. 6, p. 373, *postea*, mentioned in Hardyng's Indenture). No such treaty took place at this time, for a truce had been agreed upon on the 15 April, 1348 (Rotuli Scotiæ, 21 Ed. III., p. 494), which was successively prolonged for six years.

4. In another forged charter written apparently without date, but afterwards dated 20 March, 26 Edw. III. or 1353, David II. is said to have performed liege homage at Coldyngham to his "serene brother, Edward king of England, and overlord of Scotland, wherein he agrees to hold the kingdom of Scotland, of king Edward and his heirs for ever, before the Lord of Alnwick and the Lord of Raby" (Documents, N. 5, Append. p. 372, *postea*. Indorsed in a handwriting of the time of Queen Elizabeth.) It does appear indeed that in 1352 some "conference was held with the Lord



David Bruce, and the Lord William Douglas while in Scotland, which is ambiguous and unexplained in the instrument, (*Fœdera*, v. 737) and that Knyghton, 2603, says he took the oath of fealty to Edward, "but that no consideration whatever should induce them, the Scots, to renounce their independence."

I suspect that the two instruments mentioned in Ayloff's Calendar of Charters, p. 299, Nos. 5 and 6, as quoted by Mr. Tytler, under the year 1352, which are to be found in the Chapter-house at Westminster, were these forged documents by Hardyng, or copies of them.

Number 7 of Hardyng's forgeries is an exemplification by Robert II. of the abovementioned charter of Alexander I., with the consent of the three estates of the Parliament assembled at Perth, 30th Oct. 1731.

8. Letters Patent in the name of Robert II. (Stirling, 10 Nov., 1 Robert II.), addressed to the Chamberlain of Scotland, commanding him not to trouble the bishops, earls and barons, who had become "his liege men of life and limb, and worldly honour, with him to live and die against all men, saving nevertheless the homage and fealty done of old to Edward, king of England, and his heirs, overlords of Scotland." Treasury Documents—Forgeries, N. vii. p. 374, and N. viii. p. 375, vol. 1.

9. Letters patent described in Hardyng's indenture, but now lost, by which the earls and barons and magnates of the kingdom of Scotland, in performing fealty, saved their homage to their overlord, Edward, king of England, and his heirs, 10 November, 6 Richard II., see Astle Charters, p. 303, for a portion.

10. An exemplification of the letters patent of 5 David II., by Robert II., in the first year of his reign. To this spurious deed is attached either a genuine seal, or a cast from a genuine seal of Robert III.; Anderson, Plate LX.

11. Letters patent by which David Strathbolgy, Earl of Athol, pleaded in the parliament of Scotland, that he was not guilty of treason in becoming the liegeman of Edward III., as all the kings of England had been overlords of the kingdom of Scotland.

12. Letters patent by which John Graham, Earl of

Menteith, pleaded the same thing in parliament, which he said was proved by records before the Chamberlains and Justiciaries of Scotland in their "Eyres," and was acquitted from the accusation, by the Record of Parliament, 3 April, 6 Rich. II. These two last spurious deeds are not found in the treasury of the Exchequer.

The bold forger of these documents states that he delivered to Henry V., the release made by King Edward to Robert Bruce at Dunbar; the submissions of Florence, Earl of Holland, and the other competitors to Edward I., for which he received the manor of Geddyngton in Northampton; the documents which we have noticed to Henry VI., who pensioned him; and the release which Edward III. made of the superiority of Scotland, when under the influence of his mother and of Mortimer, to Edward IV., at Leicester, Hardyng, p. 305—317. Thus he appears twice to have delivered the same document about the superiority of Scotland. See Palgrave's Introduction to the Treasury Documents, p. 123.

## NOTE M, vol. ii. p. 372.

In visage was he some deal gray,  
 And had black hair, as I heard say;  
 But then of limbs he was wel mad,  
 With bones great and shoulders braid,  
 His body well made and lenzie.  
 As they that saw him said to me,  
 When he was blythe he was lovely,  
 And meek and sweet in companie;  
 But who in battle might him see,  
 Another countenance had he;  
 And in his speech he lisp'd some deal,  
 But that set him right wonder well.

Barbour's Bruce, p. 15.

## ERRATA TO VOL. I.

PAGE	LINE	
6,	14,	<i>for</i> slain, <i>read</i> been at feud with.
19,	6,	<i>after</i> justiciary, <i>insert the word</i> court.
37,	24,	<i>for</i> the influence of, <i>read</i> their adherence to.
90,	29,	<i>for</i> England, <i>read</i> Edward.
91,	2,	<i>for</i> Edward, <i>read</i> the English.
97,	14,	<i>for</i> Bouthill, <i>read</i> Bonthill.
117,	16,	<i>for</i> yield, <i>read</i> withdrawn.
159,	8,	<i>for</i> insisted also <i>for</i> , <i>read</i> demanded also.
231,	10,	<i>for</i> become, <i>read</i> became.
238,	19,	<i>for</i> every kingdom, <i>read</i> either kingdom.
250,	9,	<i>for</i> with, <i>read</i> on account of.
277,	12,	<i>for</i> exercise of religion, <i>read</i> exercises of religion.
295,	8,	<i>for</i> Methoen, <i>read</i> Methven.
352,	9,	<i>for</i> with more, <i>read</i> with no more.
361,	18,	<i>after</i> Richard, <i>insert</i> guardian.
376,	25,	<i>for</i> only, <i>read</i> chiefly.

## ERRATA TO VOL. II.

PAGE	LINE	
8,	10,	<i>for</i> Thrybres, <i>read</i> Hytrea.
13,	3,	<i>for</i> Loch Rannoch, <i>read</i> to Loch Rannoch.
31,	9,	<i>for</i> the noble, <i>read</i> the inmates of the noble.
36,	8,	<i>for</i> conversed with, <i>read</i> convened.
44,	11,	<i>for</i> secession, <i>read</i> a secession.
58,	14,	<i>for</i> burd, <i>read</i> bard.
101,	17,	<i>for</i> Margery, <i>read</i> Marjory.
122,	18,	<i>for</i> then, <i>read</i> his.
161,	23,	<i>for</i> who was, <i>read</i> was.
216,	16,	<i>for</i> exercise, <i>read</i> existence.
232,	22,	<i>for</i> reward of the, <i>read</i> reward for the.
234,	14,	<i>for</i> hand, <i>read</i> hands.
262,	10,	<i>for</i> Dernygtoun, <i>read</i> Dermyngtoun.
275,	17,	<i>for</i> eighteen, <i>read</i> eighteen hundred.
279,	7,	<i>for</i> to such, <i>read</i> to adopt such.
359,	30,	<i>for</i> perducit, <i>read</i> perduxit.
375,	17,	<i>for</i> quatenus, <i>read</i> quatinus.

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