

ff. 225 b-241 b, s. xv in. [to Grosseteste]; 200, ff. 29 b-40 a, s. xv in. [anonymous]; 202, ff. 220 b-233 b, s. xv [to Grosseteste].

TOULOUSE, 230, ff. 156-75, s. xv [to Grosseteste]; 232, ff. 29-39, s. xv [to Grosseteste].

The catalogue of the ancient library of Syon Monastery, Isleworth (ed. M. Bateson, 1898, p. 234), mentions under the name *Lincolniensis* no less than five copies of the tract. Those of the above manuscripts which I have been able to inspect agree in the main with one another and with the printed text, but there are very many verbal and orthographic differences.

M. ESPOSITO.

Robert Bruce's Rebellion in 1306

THE history of Robert Bruce's movements between the murder of Comyn on 10 February 1306 and his coronation at Scone on 27 March following appears to rest mainly on the evidence of Barbour. This is confirmed by a document which appears to have escaped notice, though printed by H. T. Riley in 1873, in his edition of *Registra Iohannis Wethamstede, Willelmi Albon, et Willelmi Walingforde*, ii. 347-53, in the Rolls Series, from the Cotton MS. Tiberius E. vi, f. 201 b. It is a letter written from Berwick, some time in March, before the 26th,¹ possibly to John Maryns, abbot of St. Albans. It is dated by Riley as 1297 or 1298, but it occurs between a document of about August 1304² and a letter dated April 1306. From internal evidence there can be little doubt that it is of the date which I have assigned to it. Richard Siward, who is mentioned as being imprisoned by Bruce, was captured at the fall of his castle of Tibbers on the day of Comyn's murder.³ Bruce is in possession also of Comyn's castle of Dalswinton, and the king's castles of Dumfries and Ayr. He is transferring all the stores to his own castles of Lohmaben and 'Ananorby', the latter of which he has obtained from Malcolm Coyllan, who held it for the king, by exchange for another. The king holds Berwick, Jedburgh, Bothwell, Kirkintullagh, Edinburgh, Linlithgow, and Stirling. Rothesay has been taken by stratagem, on the pretext of victualling it. Adam Gordon is besieged at Inverkip. Bruce has unsuccessfully attempted to raise Galloway and has been to Glasgow, where the bishop is his chief councillor and gave him absolution the Saturday before the date of the letter. He then set out to cross the Forth and sent Alexander de Lindsay to Sir Walter Logan to summon the castle of Dumbarton, and

¹ Sir Robert Fitz Roger is mentioned as being on his way to Berwick. He was there on the 26th (Bain, *Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland*, ii, no. 1751).

² See *Calendar of Patent Rolls, 1301-7*, pp. 278, 281, 285.

³ Bain, ii, no. 1811.

induce Sir John Menteith to come out and parley. Sir John has refused and declines to surrender the castle without letters from the king. Among the leaders on the king's side, most of whom are mentioned by Bain's *Calendar* as serving against Bruce, are the earl of Athol and Sir Simon Frazer, who both subsequently joined him. Bruce is represented as having replied to the council of Scotland and to John de Sandale the chamberlain that he intended to persist in his rebellion until the king granted his demands for the crown of Scotland. On the day on which the letter was written news had come from Menteith that Bruce had crossed the 'Sea' with 60,000 men.

The letter is much mutilated, but enough remains to justify its attribution to 1306, and it seems strange that it should not have found its way into any of the more recent histories of Scotland.

CHARLES JOHNSON.

William Morice and the Restoration of Charles II

A WEST Country man by birth and upbringing, William Morice was allied by marriage with the families of Grenville and Monk. By both he was loved and trusted: Sir Bevill Grenville¹ bequeathed to him the care of his wife and family, and into his sole charge Monk committed the management of his Devon estates.² Nor was he lacking in public spirit: he served his county of Devon as justice of the peace (1640) and as sheriff (1651), and in 1648 he was elected to represent it as knight of the shire.³ But he never sat in the Long Parliament, and his presbyterian opinions involved his expulsion by Pride's Purge. He was re-elected both in 1654⁴ and in 1656, but was excluded from the latter parliament on the ground that his choice was not approved by the Protector's council.⁵ When Richard Cromwell summoned parliament for January 1659 Morice's recent purchase of the Werrington estate secured his election⁶ by those 'Vianders and free Burgesses of the Borough of Newport in Cornwall' who in 1648, 'without his Privitie, Sollicitation or good liking', had 'unanimously elected for their Burgess' the redoubtable William Prynne.⁷ Prynne, however, as he himself relates, had been 'forcibly secluded, secured, and now twice re-secluded by the Army officers';⁸ and Newport remained unrepresented until

¹ Letter of Sir B. Grenville to W. Morice, 15 May 1639: *Thurloe State Papers*, i. 2.

² Clarendon, *Great Rebellion*, bk. xvi. 160 (vol. vi. 192, ed. Macray).

³ *List of Returns of Members of Parliament*, p. 487.

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 499.

⁵ *Journal of the House of Commons*, vii. 425.

⁶ Courtney, *History of Parliamentary Representation in Cornwall*, pp. 379-80.

⁷ See Prynne's *True and perfect Narrative*, 1659.

⁸ *Ibid.*