

SCOTTISH MEDIEVAL CASTLES

APPENDIX

This appendix provides maps and summaries of sources for some of the smaller castles in Scotland than those within the main 'Castles' resource.

Castles in the Appendix:

- Abercorn Castle (West Lothian)
- Aboyne Castle (Aberdeenshire)
- Avoch Castle (Black Isle)
- Balvenie Castle (Banffshire, now Moray)
- Borthwick Castle (Midlothian)
- Dirlerton Castle (East Lothian)
- Duffus Castle (Moray)
- Dunaverty Castle (Kintyre)
- Dunbar Castle (East Lothian)
- Durisdeer Castle (Dumfriesshire)
- Kildrummy Castle (Aberdeenshire)
- Kirkintilloch Castle (Dunbartonshire)
- Leuchars Castle (Fife)
- Linlithgow Castle (West Lothian)
- Loch Doon Castle (South Ayrshire)
- Luffness Castle (East Lothian)
- Lochmaben Castle (Dumfriesshire)
- Rothesay Castle (Isle of Bute)
- Yester Castle (East Lothian)

ABERCORN CASTLE

West Lothian



Abercorn: 15 August 1298

Agreement about how the wages of the keeper of Abercorn castle should be calculated.

Contract made at the castle of Abercorn in Scotland, by which it is agreed between Sir Aymer de Valence, lord of Montignac, and Sir Thomas, lord of Berkeley, that the latter's wages shall be calculated from Monday after Midsummer day till the day after of the Assumption, as Sir Aymer and Sir Thomas have agreed in the presence of Sir Maurice of Berkeley, John de Columbers, Nicholas de Karren, Thomas de Gournay, John de la Rivere and William of Wautone.

ABOYNE CASTLE

Aberdeenshire



1304

The earl of Atholl sends a petition to Edward I asking him not to give control over Aboyne Castle (near Aberdeen) to Sir Alexander Comyn of Buchan.

John, earl of Atholl, to my lord King Edward: greeting.

I beg that you change your order to hand over the castle of Aboyne to Sir Alexander Comyn until you are better advised. For the land around it is savage and full of evil-doers, and you have no other fortress in that area where your servants may stay in safety to keep the peace.

And Sir Alexander has two of the strongest castles in the country already, that is those of Urquhart and Tarradale, and may also commit his prisoners to the castle of Aberdeen at his pleasure.

Furthermore, the earl of Ross and the bishop of Ross have informed me that Lachlan [MacRuairidh] and his friends have ordered that each davoch [small unit] of land under his control shall supply a galley of 20 oars to him. Therefore it appears to me and to others that it will not be good to hand over Aboyne Castle to anyone until we see what Lachlan and his friends will do, the other castles named above being enough for Sir Alexander.

AVOCH CASTLE

Black Isle



25 July 1297

The keeper of Urquhart Castle writes to Edward I telling him that Andrew Murray and his men had besieged his castle. He praises the Countess of Ross for her help in relieving him.

The keeper of Urquhart Castle to my lord, King Edward: greeting.

When some evil-minded people joined Andrew Murray and Alexander Pilchys at Avoch Castle in Ross, the knight Sir Reginald le Cheyne wrote asking me to meet him at Inverness on the king's business on Sunday after Ascension Day [29 May].

As I was returning to Urquhart after the day's business, Andrew Murray and Alexander Pilchys with their accomplices wounded and took me prisoner. Then on the Monday morning, Andrew and Alexander besieged Urquhart castle. The Countess of Ross sent a squire to me to say this was not her doing, offering her assistance to my castle but also advising me to surrender, which I refused to do. The squire then departed, leaving Andrew and his army, which included the burgesses of Inverness. I then saw the Countess's army, which she had sent to my aid under her son's command. I met and dismissed a messenger from the besiegers, and received help from the Countess's son in provisioning my castle.

Sadly, during a night assault, William Puer, Sir Alan and Richard, my son, were all killed. The besiegers drew away and went to the castles of Avoch and Balvenie and the woods there.

I praise the Countess highly for her assistance, and I beg that you will release her husband from imprisonment. Her son joins me in this request.

BALVENIE CASTLE

Banffshire (now Moray)



As above under Avoch Castle.

BORTHWICK CASTLE

Midlothian



Edinburgh: 29 April 1289

The Guardians of Scotland instruct the chamberlain to pay the keeper of Borthwick castle.

William and Robert, bishops of St Andrews and Glasgow, Duncan, earl of Fife, Alexander Comyn, earl of Buchan, constable and justiciar of Scotia, John Comyn and James Stewart of Scotland, Guardians of the realm of Scotland by common council, to Alexander Balliol, chamberlain of Scotland, or his deputy

We command you to pay to William Hay of Borthwick, or his representative (who brings this letter), 20 marks for his fee, which he was accustomed to receive from the royal chamber for the St Martin term past and for Pentecost term coming. [For keeping Borthwick castle.]

Scone: Sunday 8 May 1289

The keeper of Borthwick castles writes a receipt for his wages.

William Hay of Borthwick acknowledges receipt at Scone on Sunday in the octave of SS. Philip and James, 1289, from Master William Crammond, clerk of Sir Alexander Balliol, chamberlain of Scotland, for his fee of 10 marks for the past year.

Edinburgh: 22 January 1290

The Guardians of Scotland instruct the chamberlain to pay the keeper of Borthwick castle.

Warrant from the Guardians of Scotland for payment of William Hay of Borthwick's fee.

DIRLETON CASTLE

East Lothian



Berwick-upon-Tweed: 6 November 1299

Robert Maudley has received 100 shillings (about £3,275 today) for provisioning Dirleton castle, by command of the king of England's treasurer.

Robert Maudley, knight, makes known that he has received, by the command of Sir Walter of Langton, bishop of Chester and treasurer of the king, 100s. in coin from Sir Robert Heron and Master John of Weston, clerks, receivers of the stores of his lord the king in Berwick, between 27 June and 8 Sept. 1299, for the provisioning of his castle of Dirleton and for his residence there and residence of his troops in Berwick.

Berwick: 1 January 1300

Estimate by Walter de Beauchamp, steward, John of Droxford, keeper of the wardrobe, and others, of the provisions required for supply of the castles of Berwick, Edinburgh and Dirleton until 24 June.

Berwick: accounts for 16 February 1311 to 7 July 1311.

John is paid 12 pence (about £22 today) for taking a letter from the king to the keeper of Dirleton Castle.

Payment on 25 June 1311, to John, son of William of Bothwell, for carrying the king's letters, sealed under the privy seal, to the constables of Dunbar, Yester, Luffness, Dirleton, Kirkintilloch, and Stirling castles..... 12d.

DUFFUS CASTLE

Moray



Duffus: Thursday 31 January 1297

Reginald Cheyne (the lord of Duffus) tells the bishop of Moray that he wishes to make his chaplain, named Robert, chaplain of Duffus castle.

Reginald Cheyne the younger to Archibald, bishop of Moray, states that since the post of chaplain of the chapel of his castle of Duffus is vacant after the death of Hugh, the chaplain, he presents Robert, his chaplain, to the bishop, with the consent of Mary, his spouse, asking the bishop to admit Robert as chaplain to the chapel, should he consider him worthy of this office.

DUNAVERTY CASTLE

Kintyre



November 1305 to November 1306

The former sheriff of Cumberland has transported a siege-engine from Carlisle to Dunaverty castle.

To William of Mulcaster, late sheriff of Cumberland, for carriage of two engines from Carlisle to Dunaverty castle in the isle of Kintyre, by command of Henry Percy, king's lieutenant in these parts, and for wages of Master Robert the engineer and others sent by boat from Skinburness.

March 1306

A spy tells Edward I that Robert Bruce has captured various castles in Scotland, and has had Dunaverty castle supplied with provisions to last a long time. Although Dunaverty belongs to the king, it has treacherously been handed over to Bruce.

Edward I is informed by letter that the earl of Carrick [Robert Bruce] holds the castles of Dumfries and Ayr and the castle of Dalswinton, which belonged to John Comyn, and the castle of Tibbers, which belonged to Richard Siward, and he holds this Richard and William Balliol in prison as he did before. He has had his castle of Loch Doon in Carrick and the castle of Dunaverty in Kintyre provisioned for a long period. This castle of Dunaverty belongs to the king and to his crown, but the king, as a result of treacherous advice, granted it without an inquest [to establish who the castle should belong to] to Malcolm Coyllan, and this Malcolm has exchanged it with the earl [Robert Bruce] for another.

Galloway: 1306

The king's deputy in Dumfries, Wigtown and Ayr commands the king's clerk to pay John Botecourt £13 (about £8,000 today) for transporting a siege-engine and other things necessary for the siege of Dunaverty castle.

Letter from Henry Percy, the king's lieutenant in the counties of Dumfries, Wigtown and Ayr, to James Dalilegh, ordering him to pay Sir John Botecourt £13 which he spent on the transportation of engines and other necessities for the taking of Dunaverty Castle. Because Ayr castle is burned and demolished by the king's enemies, so that no one can stay in it nor keep it unless it is repaired, he orders him hastily to send masons and other suitable workmen to repair it, with a clerk who can oversee the costs with the sheriff. Henry Percy will make allowances to James Dalilegh for the costs. Prince Edward has sent certain men to Henry Percy at Kintyre. Because he has nothing for them to do in these parts, he wishes James Dalilegh to pay their wages and those of their leaders, Sir William de Ponton and Master Thomas the engineer for 2 or 3 days for their expenses in going from Ayr to Carlisle.

5 October 1306

A letter informing the king's clerk that the Prince of Wales has sent various men to help with the siege of Dunaverty, and that they need to be paid.

Letter from Thomas, earl of Lancaster, to James de Dalilegh. The prince has sent the writer Sir William Ponton, Master Thomas the engineer, 18 miners, 34 crossbowmen and 9 masons to besiege the castle of Dunaverty which was surrendered to the writer before they came. The prince has caused these workmen to be paid their wages up to 2 Oct. with a loan to Sir William de Montague of 4 marks of his wages and another to Master Thomas the engineer of 1 mark on his wages, as he has shown the writer by his letters. Sends Dalilegh these workmen, and asks that he account with them and pay them.

DUNBAR CASTLE

East Lothian



Ely: 12 February 1297

Edward I writes to his sheriff of Oxford & Berkshire giving permission for an allowance to be paid for Scottish prisoners in his custody.

Letter to the sheriff of Oxford & Berkshire for sums paid to these prisoners: in Wallingford castle: to Constantine of Lochore and Michael Scott, knights, to David of Cameron, Macbeth of Atholl, Laurence of Angus, Walter of Buttergask, squires, prisoners from Dunbar Castle, and to two warders; and in Windsor Castle, to Laurence of Strathbogie, Henry of Inchmartin, knights, to William of Kilpatrick of Annandale, Alexander Sinclair, Robert of Moncur, and Alexander Corbet, squires, prisoners from Dunbar, and to their two warders.

29 September 1299 or soon after

Edward I writes to his sheriff of Warwick & Leicester giving permission for an allowance to be paid for Scottish prisoners in his custody.

Document for John of Broughton, sheriff of Warwick & Leicester, for money paid to Malcolm of Drummond, knight, Niall of Kilpatrick, Reginald son of Reginald le Cheyne and Reginald Sinclair, squires, prisoners captured at Dunbar castle, in the castle of Kenilworth, from the morrow of Michaelmas 1298 till 2 August 1299, 275 days, when Reginald son of Reginald le Cheyne was delivered to the sheriff of York; and for two horsemen conducting Reginald from Kenilworth to York, 4 days going, 1 day there, and 3 returning, and a horse and groom to carry the prisoner, 4 days going and 3 returning; and to the remaining prisoners from 2 August till 29 September thereafter.

1306–1307, Account book of John Sandale, chamberlain of Scotland

Cash advances of £20 10s. [about £13,500 today] paid to Patrick of Dunbar, earl of March, for 40 quarters of wheat and 34 quarters of corn, delivered by Master John to supply Dunbar castle from the store at his church of Dunbar in 1306.

Berwick: accounts for 16 February 1311 to 7 July 1311.

John is paid 12 pence (about £22 today) for taking a letter from the king to the keeper of Dunbar Castle.

Payment on 25 June 1311, to John, son of William of Bothwell, for carrying the king's letters, sealed under the privy seal, to the constables of Dunbar, Yester, Luffness, Dirleton, Kirkintilloch, and Stirling castles..... 12d.

DURISDEER CASTLE

Dumfriesshire



3 March 1305–19 November 1306

Account of Sir James Dalilegh, for castles in Scotland.

For the wages of Robert Bell and of three of his company of squires and 12 archers of foot residing within the castle walls of Durisdeer. Each squire has received 12d. [£30] per day, and each footsoldier 2d. [£5] per day, from 1 May to 30 July, for 91 days, by direction of the king. Total: £27 6s [about £17,900 today].

Annan: 31 August 1307

Edward II orders his official to pay two men for their service to him and his father (Edward I) in the castles of Tibbers and Durisdeer.

Privy seal writ from King Edward II to James Dalilegh, escheator south of Forth. Orders him to pay wages to Thomas Belle and Robert, his brother, for the time when they were in the castles of Tibbers and Durisdeer in the service of the late and present kings.

1309

Receipts for wages.

Money received by Robert Bell, for his own wages and the wages of his men-at-arms in the garrison of Durisdeer by command of the king and direction of the bishop of Coventry [Treasurer of England].

KILDRUMMY CASTLE

Aberdeenshire



Millbreck: 13 September 1306

King Edward I is informed that the prince of Wales has captured Kildrummy castle and that Robert Bruce's brother and other important Scots have been taken prisoner.

The writer requests letters of protection from the king for John of Corbridge, who is with Sir William de Rue, keeper of the bishopric of Glasgow. He informs the king that the castle of Kildrummy was lately taken by the prince of Wales, and that the prince and other English magnates in Scotland have taken the earl of Carrick [Robert Bruce]'s brother [Neil], Sir Robert Boyd, Sir Alexander Lindsay, and other traitors, and many knights and others.

Account book of John of Droxford, keeper of the Wardrobe

Haltwhistle (Northumberland): 13 September 1306

The king's messenger is paid for bringing news of the capture of Kildrummy castle.

Payment to Richard Swyn, the king's messenger in Scotland, of 10 marks [= £6 13s. 4d., about £3,750 today], as the king's gift for the news he brought of the capture of Kildrummy castle.

17 September 1306

Payment to a boy of William Soules, bringing the king letters concerning news of the taking of Kildrummy castle, and returning with letters.

Lanercost: 30 September 1306

Sir Richard Siward has come to Lanercost to meet the king after being imprisoned by Robert Bruce at Kildrummy castle.

Payment to Sir Richard Siward, coming to the king at Lanercost from the castle of Kildrummy where he was imprisoned by the earl of Carrick, £100 [about £60,000 today].

Account book of John of Sandale, chamberlain of Scotland

20 February 1306 to 7 July 1307

£26 16s. 3d [about £15,000 today] to Walter Wygan, hobelar [light-horseman], with 4 vintenars [commanders of a small troop of infantry] and 76 archers, from 25 Aug. 1306 – when he was taken on as a paid hobelar by the captain, to go with him with his archers to the siege of Kildrummy – until 30 Sept 1306.

Account book of John of Sandale, chamberlain of Scotland

20 February 1306 to 7 July 1307

Payment to the master of a ship of Burton Stather (Lincs.)

68s. [= £3 8s., about £1,900 today] for taking 88 quarters of malt from Perth to Aberdeen, to the prince's household and others then at the siege of Kildrummy, and returning with the greater part of the malt to Perth, with 6 sailors, from 28 Aug. to 30 Sept. 1306.

Account book of John of Sandale, chamberlain of Scotland

20 February 1306 to 7 July 1307

Wages of garrisons.

2 vintenars [commanders of a small troop of infantry], each with 19 crossbowmen, from 14 July to 30 Sept. 1306;

of another vintenaar left Perth on 26 Aug. with 18 crossbowmen for the siege of Kildrummy; wages of 1 vintenaar and 9 crossbowmen from 15 Jan. to 7 July 1307;

Robert of Ravensdale, squire, with 7 vintenars and 132 archers, from 14 July to 31 Aug. 1306, staying for 49 days in the garrison by command of the captain after he left to go beyond the mountains, excepting 4 vintenars and 76 archers, who left for Kildrummy on 25 Aug.;

to the same [Robert of Ravensdale], for 2 vintenars and 36 archers, from 1 Oct. 1306 to 7 July 1307.

Total, £186 16s 6d. [about £105,500 today].

Account book of John of Sandale, chamberlain of Scotland

20 February 1306 to 7 July 1307

Cost of prisoners

Neil Bruce, captured at Kildrummy castle, Alan Durward and Alexander Murray, knights, and Alexander of Monymusk, clerk: sent by sea to Berwick to be imprisoned there by order of Aymer de Valence [Edward I's commander in Scotland], from 20 Sept. to 14 Oct. 1306: £8 17s. 1d. (about £5,000 today).

Account book of John of Sandale, chamberlain of Scotland

20 February 1306 to 7 July 1307

Payments for ships taking stores to Berwick and equipment and stores to Aberdeen for siege of Kildrummy

Payments to ships taking stores from Berwick, as follows:

100 quarters of wheat, 11 tuns wine, to Blackness, on 11 July;

provisions to Perth, 28 July; provisions to Blackness, 8 Aug.;

corn, to Blackness, and 32 tuns flour, 6 tuns wine, 48 quarters malt, 102 bacons, to Blackness for Linlithgow, all on 9 Aug.;

18 tuns wine, to Stirling, in case the prince comes, 12 Sept.; 100 quarters. wheat, to William Bisset, constable of Stirling, 12 Sept.;
16 tuns wine, 20 qrs. coarse salt, to Blackness and Stirling, for the constables of Linlithgow and Stirling, 1 Jan. 1307;
20 tuns wine to the above, 10 tuns each [no date];
30 tuns wine, to Blackness, no date; 30 tuns flour, to Blackness, 5 July;
2 machines, to Aberdeen for the siege of Kildrummy, 19 Aug.;
300 qrs. oats, 20 tuns wine to Aberdeen for the army besieging Kildrummy, 3 Sept.
Total payments, £37 16s 8d. [about £21,400 today]

Account book of John of Sandale, chamberlain of Scotland

20 February 1306 to 7 July 1307

Payments for ships taking stores from Berwick to Aberdeen for siege of Kildrummy, and then back south again

Provisions from Berwick to Aberdeen to the prince and army besieging Kildrummy, in Aug. 1306; engines, from Aberdeen to Berwick, 16 Oct.;
corn, from Perth to Aberdeen, and returning with the corn to Perth, from 1 Sept. to 5 Oct.;
supplies, Aberdeen to Berwick, 16 Oct.;
30 tuns wine, from Aberdeen to Blackness, then to Berwick, by the prince's order, [no date];
30 tuns wine, Berwick to Perth, then to Aberdeen, returning with them to Perth, 16 Oct. Total, £29 19s. 4d. [about £16,900 today]

Account book of John of Sandale, chamberlain of Scotland

20 February 1306 to 7 July 1307

More payments for siege of Kildrummy

Payment to a clerk arranging for the sending of 26 qrs. malt, 100 bacons and 30 tuns flour from Linlithgow peel to Blackness, to be sent to the prince at Kildrummy, 41s 6d. [about £1,200 today]

To Adam L ... going from Berwick with the king's letters to all sheriffs beyond the Forth concerning the siege of Kildrummy, and returning, on 25 Aug., 6s 8d. [about £190 today]

KIRKINTILLOCH CASTLE

Dunbartonshire

**Brunton: 2 October 1296**

William son of Glay is appointed keeper of the castle of Kirkintilloch.

Berwick: 1 September 1302

On 1 Sept. 1302, Sir Ralph de Manton, Sir Richard Siward and the Council, agree with Sir William Francis to keep the castle of Kirkintilloch till Christmas.

1302**List of soldiers at Kirkintilloch castle**

Sir William Francis, 3 armoured horse;

Sir John Gymmynges, 2 armoured horse;

Sir Henry Pinkeny, 3 armoured horse.

19 men-at-arms, including Thomas Ramsey and Gilbert Menteith.

Total 27.

2 smiths, a watchman, an attillator [maker of arrowheads or other munitions], 19 crossbowmen and 19 archers. 20 archers chosen by Sir William Francis at Linlithgow, whose names he has.

Total of footmen and officers, 64

Westminster: 29 March 1305

Henry Pinkeny is owed £35 (about £32,000 today) by the king for doing duty at Kirkintilloch castle, and as compensation for horses he has lost while serving the king.

Record in the Exchequer that Henry Pinkeny, knight, is owed £35 for his stay in the garrison of Kirkintilloch castle, both for arrears of wages and for restoration of his horses in the king's service.

1306 or 1307

William Francis has done military service at Kirkintilloch castle, and reminds the king that he had promised him something in return.

William Francis, who was the king's constable of Kirkintilloch, asks the king that, in return for his service in the said castle, he would remember his promise.

Berwick: March 1306

News is sent to Edward I that his castles of Berwick, Jedburgh, Bothwell, Kirkintilloch, Edinburgh, Linlithgow, and Stirling are provisioned with stores but they will have no keepers until word comes from the king.

Berwick: accounts for 16 February 1311 to 7 July 1311.

John is paid 12 pence (about £22 today) for taking a letter from the king to the keeper of Kirkintilloch Castle.

Payment on 25 June 1311, to John, son of William of Bothwell, for carrying the king's letters, sealed under the privy seal, to the constables of Dunbar, Yester, Luffness, Dirleton, Kirkintilloch, and Stirling castles..... 12d.

LEUCHARS CASTLE

Fife



1289

Charter by which William Ferrers gives Robert of Harcarse land in return for military service, and on condition he comes to Leuchars castle every year at Christmas and gives him a pair of white gloves.

William Ferrers, son and heir of Sir William Ferrers, has given Robert of Harcarse and the heirs of his body, in return for his faithful service, his estate of Morton, in Craigie [Forgan parish, Fife], to be held freely, except for the duty of military service owed to the king, and in return for an annual render of one pair of white gloves at his castle of Leuchars at Christmas.

LINLITHGOW CASTLE

West Lothian



Around 1296

The Prior of the Knights Hospitaller in England and Scotland asks the king to allow members of the order at Torphichen access to Linlithgow castle in times of danger.

The prior and brethren of the hospital of St John of Jerusalem in England and in Scotland (Knights Hospitaller) petition their lord the king and his council for their English brethren in Scotland, that since it is a great security to the English residents in Scotland to have access to a castle or fortress near them, in case of accidents, he would be pleased to grant them the privilege of access into his castle of Linlithgow which is only two leagues [6 miles] from Torphichen, for their safety when needed. And that he would send a letter to this effect, if he please, to his constable of Linlithgow.

Roxburgh: 12 February 1302

Sir William Felton agrees to be keeper of Linlithgow and its castle until Christmas

On 1 September at Roxburgh, Sir William Felton undertakes the keeping of the castle and town of Linlithgow till Christmas.

1302

Sir John of Kingston and Sir Alexander of Livingston are put in charge of the building works at Linlithgow castle.

Contract appointing Sir John of Kingston and Sir Alexander of Livingston, surveyors of the works on the king's fortress of Linlithgow. 12 Feb. 1302, Roxburgh.

Linlithgow: 11 June 1302

Written proof that the king's clerk received a total of £56 (about £36,700 today) to pay the wages of the builders at Linlithgow castle.

Document attesting that Robert Winepol, the king's clerk, received from Adam of Ethelingthorp, clerk, at Linlithgow in Scotland on 27 May, year 30, £20 silver and also on Monday the day after Pentecost, £36, to pay wages of workmen in Linlithgow castle. Done in the presence of Archibald of Livingston, Thomas of Honiton, and Master Adam of Glasham.

5–20 September 1302

Accounts for the garrisons and keepers of fortresses in Scotland ... 20 lances for Linlithgow ... from Arnold of Anieres for Linlithgow castle, 27 crossbows ... 9 parts for crossbows, and 6 stones [in weight] of canvas.

November–December 1302

Names of men at arms staying in the garrisons of Scottish castles.

In the castle of Linlithgow: Sir William Felton has 15 armoured horse; Sir Archibald Livingston, 10; Sir Adam Swinburne, 4; Sir Edmund Foliot, 3; Sir John Fulbourn, 3; Sir Laurence de la Rivere, 3; Sir John de Luda, 3; Sir Nicholas Scottville 3; Sir Robert Cantilupe, 2; and 3 from the knights of William Ryther, all noted as having not yet come. William Bisset, 5; 4 others, with 1 man each. Each knight takes 2s. and each valet 12d. per day, except for Sir Archibald Livingston's men, for whom he takes a lump sum at a fixed rate. 5 more men at 8d. daily, and 16 sergeants at arms, including Peter Lybaud, each at 12d. daily.

For service for lands held in Scotland, the earl of Warwick should supply 3 men at arms. (They have not come.) John Ware, 1; Thomas d'Umframville, 1 (not come); Henry Took, Robin Taylor and John Heyward, 1. Total, 6, who will stay at their own costs.

Total of men at arms, 85, with 12 yet to come. Also 100 footmen who are workmen completing the castle.

Account book of John of Sandale, chamberlain of Scotland

20 February 1306 to 7 July 1307

7 June 1306: Payment to Peter Lubaud, constable of Linlithgow, for arrears of wages of crossbowmen, archers, etc., £61 15s 7d (about £37,000 today).

To Sir Peter Lubaud, constable of Linlithgow, for 15 squires, 5 light-horsemen, 8 crossbowmen and 20 archers from **16 Feb. 1306 to 7 July 1307**; for 15 squires, 5 light-horsemen, 2 tradesmen, 20 crossbowmen and 40 archers, from **7 March 1306** when they were entered in wages by order of the chamberlain, for a sergeant from **27 March**, and for an engineer and 4 tradesmen to make and mend an engine, catapult and brattice, from **1 April** [all until 18 Sept. 1306], total, £953 13s. 8d. [about £540,000 today].

For loading stores as follows, to be shipped from Berwick to Blackness and taken to Peter Lubaud for Linlithgow castle: 50 tuns wine, on **17 May**, 50s; 116 quarters of wheat, 91 quarters of malt, on **21 May**, 50s; 193 quarters of oats, on **26 May**, total cost 50s. [50 shillings = £2 10s. is about £1,400 today]

Cash advance to Walter Reynolds, keeper of the wardrobe of the prince of Wales, for 37 tuns wine and 15 tuns flour, delivered at Linlithgow by Peter Lubaud from the king's store there, on **17 Dec. 1305**, total cost £182 8s 7d. [about £103,000 today]

Berwick: March 1306

Some of Edward I's most important castles have plenty of supplies, but there is no one in charge of the castles.

A letter to Edward I informing him that his castles of Berwick, Jedburgh, Bothwell, Kirkcubright, Edinburgh, Linlithgow, and Stirling are provisioned with stores but they have no keepers until word comes from the king.

York: 14 March 1312

Edward II owes the keeper of Edinburgh and Linlithgow castles so much money (about £800,000 today) that he has given him the income from the tax on wool and leather at one of England's most important trading towns.

King Edward II, owing Peter de Lubaud, constable of Edinburgh castle and the peel of Linlithgow, and sheriff of Edinburgh and Linlithgow, £1416 13s. 1d. in arrears of pay for his garrisons, assigns him the customs of wool and hides at St Botolph's town [Boston, Lincolnshire] till the same are paid.

Westminster: 16 May 1313

King Edward II gives permission for carriages on their way to Edinburgh and Linlithgow castles with supplies to be allowed through, so long as they are really going there, and not to the Scots.

King Edward II commands Edmund Hastings, warden of Berwick, and William le Getour, to allow vessels with provisions to pass to Edinburgh castle and the Peel of Linlithgow, provided they are satisfied they are going there and not to the Scots.

Windsor: 20 August 1313

Edward II orders one of his officials to make sure the castles of Edinburgh and Linlithgow have enough supplies for the coming year.

King Edward II commands Ralph Benton, receiver of his stores at Berwick, to deliver to Peter Libaud, constable of Edinburgh castle and warden of Linlithgow Peel, the necessary provisions for these places for the ensuing year.

LOCH DOON CASTLE

South Ayrshire



November 1305–November 1306

Payments are made for making siege-engines for the siege of Loch Doon castle.

From the Account Book of John of Droxford, keeper of the Wardrobe, for receipts and expenses: Payments are noted [amounts not specified] on 25 August for the making of an engine under Brother Robert de Hulme, possibly for the siege of Loch Doon castle.

Berwick: March 1306

Robert Bruce has captured the castles of Dalswinton and Tibbers and imprisoned the owners; he has had the castles of Loch Doon and Dunaverty supplied with enough provisions to last a long time.

An anonymous writer gives news that the earl of Carrick (Robert Bruce) holds the castles of Dumfries and Ayr and the castle of Dalswinton, which belonged to John Comyn, and the castle of Tibbers which belonged to Richard Siward, and he holds this Richard and William Balliol in prison as he did before. He has had his castle of Loch Doon in Carrick and the castle of Dunaverty in Kintyre supplied for a long period.

Sometime between 1308 and 16 July 1309

King Robert Bruce forgives Gilbert of Carrick, whom he wrongly blamed for handing over Loch Doon castle to the English and for betraying Christopher Seton. King Robert restores all Gilbert's lands to him.

Robert, king of Scots, has taken away from Gilbert of Carrick, knight, all the bad feeling which he had to him because his castle of Loch Doon was handed over to the English by Arthur, his brother-in-law, and for thinking that he was responsible for the betrayal of Christopher of Seton, the king's beloved brother-in-law. He grants Gilbert and his heirs possession of all the lands and properties, with all their liberties, goods, and also everything that goes with these lands and properties, just as Gilbert or his ancestors freely or aptly held them at any time in their possession. Anyone who goes against the king's wishes faces his full forfeiture.

LUFFNESS CASTLE

East Lothian



November 1296

An inquiry finds that John of Bickerton held the castle of Luffness, and land worth £26 13s. 4d. (about £17,500 today) which went with it, as a vassal of John of Bickerton, who has now died.

Inquisition into the lands of Robert of Pinkney, deceased, about his heir.

The jurors find that the late Robert of Pinkney held Ballencrieff [East Lothian] ...

John of Bickerton held the castle of Luffness and three ploughgates [360 acres of arable] and the castle's home farms, worth £26 13s. 4d. as part of his property of Ballencrieff which he held directly from Robert; and he also had 20 marks of the land of Binny (WLO) in the county of Linlithgow, paying 6d. yearly to Robert ...

LOCHMABEN CASTLE

Dumfriesshire



Cottingham: 25 December 1298

King Edward I makes Robert Cantilupe keeper of Lochmaben castle and puts him in charge of Annandale.

King Edward I has granted custody of Lochmaben Castle and the lands of Annandale to his sworn-man, Robert Cantilupe, as long as it pleases him. All knights, free men and other tenants of the castles and said lands are commanded to be attentive to and obey Robert and those who he shall assign by the advice of the bishop of Carlisle and Master Richard Abingdon. Also, they shall be attentive to the king's sworn-man, Robert Clifford, captain of those parts.

Sometime between 1299 and 1303

The new keeper of Lochmaben Castle asks the king to keep his promise to pay off his debts and to compensate him for the horses he lost in Gascony and Scotland, otherwise he will not have enough money to carry out his duties.

Robert Cantilupe petitions the king to fulfil his promises to him when he made him keeper of Lochmaben castle, that is, to give him 100 marks [about £30,000 today] to pay off his debts in the Gascon war, to make his daughter a nun in Shaftesbury abbey at the king's expense, to cancel the £30 [about £15,500 today] he owes the chancellor and put it towards compensation for the horses he lost in Gascony, and to pay off what he owes the wardrobe, so that he may mount and harness himself for the king's service, for he has neither robes nor fee nor payment, nor restoration of his horses lost in Scotland.

Lochmaben: 31 July 1299

The keeper of Lochmaben asks the king's official to pay the wages of an Irish spy who has been working for them, and staying at Lochmaben Castle.

Robert de Clifford, keeper of Lochmaben Castle and Annandale, requests Master Richard Abingdon to pay (either in money or goods), the wages of Richard le Bret, an Irish hobbler [light-horseman] retained to spy on the passings and haunts of the enemy by night and day, who has been on duty for six weeks and three days, in case he stops spying because he needs more food.

Lochmaben: 24 August 1299

The keeper of Lochmaben Castle asks the king's official to pay the wages of his soldiers, otherwise they are likely to leave the castle undefended.

Robert Clifford shows Master Richard Abingdon, the king's clerk at Carlisle, that on the expiry of his office as keeper of Lochmaben Castle and Annandale, it was arranged that he should maintain it till his appointment was renewed by letter. And as he had ordered Sir Alan fitz Warin to remain with 4 men-at-arms and armoured horses, 5 light-horsemen and 9 archers for 23 days after the Gule of August [1 August], he requests their full wages to be paid, in case they and others leave the castle, putting it in danger.

York: 15 November 1299

The king orders that Lochmaben castle is to be fortified against the Scots.

The king writes to his sworn-men in Annandale, noting that as he has made provision for his sworn-men, Richard Siward and Master Richard Abingdon to fortify Lochmaben castle, he now commands that they be given aid as necessary.

September 1301

The keeper of Lochmaben Castle asks King Edward I to send reinforcements.

Robert Tilliol, keeper of Lochmaben Castle, informs King Edward I that he has made them very glad by promising to rescue them, and that they will do his commands as far as they are able. So long as their provisions hold out, the king's honour will not be hurt. They inform him as a certainty that John Soulis and the earl of Buchan are lying at Loudoun, and Sir Simon Fraser at Stenhouse with Sir Alexander Abernethy and Sir Herbert Morham. So, if it pleases the king, he should send them 100 armed horses, with a good captain tomorrow at the latest. The king should also know that the country is rising because he, at Lochmaben, has no troops to ride against them.

Westminster: 19 October 1302

Edward I wants one of the keeper of Lochmaben's men to remain at the castle. He also commands his official to work out how many horses and men need to be paid for at Lochmaben, and to pay the soldiers' wages in advance.

King Edward I writes to James Dalilegh, informing him that he wishes William Ponton, who has been in his service in the company of John de Saint-Jean in Scotland, to remain at Lochmaben Castle. Dalilegh is ordered to calculate the value of William's horses and the men at arms there that are suitably equipped for service. He is also to pay William and the men at arms in advance the wages they should get.

November – December 1302

Names of men at arms staying in the garrisons of Scottish castles.

Men at arms appointed to stay at Lochmaben Castle and ride in John de Saint-Jean's company.

From his own retinue, 52 men;

from Sir Robert Clifford's retinue, 10 men (who have not yet come); a sergeant plus one man:

all these are to be paid by the king.

Numbers of men who are to come in return for holding lands in Scotland:

John de Saint-Jean to provide 10 men (Henry Lacy, earl of Lincoln, 10 men; Robert Clifford, 3 men; Henry Percy, 3 men; John de Botecourt, 4 men; William de Ferariis, 3 men; Alan de la Zouche, 3 men, all not yet come).

Total of men at arms assigned to John de Saint-Jean, 98, with 25 yet to come.

Lochmaben: 1 May 1303

The justiciar of Galloway, who is also keeper of Lochmaben Castle, orders one of the king's officials to pay the wages of the soldiers whom the king has ordered to stay at Lochmaben Castle.

Letter from John de Botecourt, justiciar of Galloway and keeper of Lochmaben and Dumfries castles, to James of Dalilegh, the king's clerk in that area, ordering him, on the king's behalf, to pay the wages of 50 men at arms, of which 6 are knights; also of 26 crossbowmen, 80 archers, 2 workmen, 2 porters, 2 carpenters and 2 artillerymen, from 1 May 1303 for as long as they stay in the castles of Dumfries and Lochmaben, where they have been ordered to remain.

He also orders him to settle the account with John de Saint-Jean, banneret, for wages due to himself, his 2 bachelors and 12 squires from 13 December 1302 to April 1303, and with Richard Siward for the wages of himself, his bachelors and 8 squires, for keeping Lochmaben castle from 1 November to 13 December 1302.

About 1305

Robert Bruce complains to King Edward I that he has been wrongly kept out of his lands in Annandale, and Lochmaben castle, for four years. He warns that if the king does not allow him to have them again, he will be forced to make trouble.

Robert Bruce complains to King Edward I that he has been kept out of his lands of Annandale and Lochmaben castle for four years, and still is, undeservedly, and to his loss and great wrong. He begs that he may have them in order that he may serve the king and hold property as the king's vassal in the borderlands just as his neighbours do. If he is not better treated than he has been up till now, he will not be able to borrow money or live without causing a great deal of trouble.

London, 8 April 1305

One of Edward I's senior officials in Scotland has paid John de Botecourt £65 (about £40,000 today) as wages for his time as keeper of Dumfries and Lochmaben castles and justice of Galloway.

Letters patent of James Dalilegh, the king's receiver in Scotland, who has paid £65 to John de Botecourt as wages due to him in the Wardrobe for the time he remained keeper of the castles of Dumfries and Lochmaben and justice of Galloway. This sum was received by Dalilegh from Sir Donald Campbell, sheriff of Wigtown, out of the king's fermes in that county.

10 April 1306

Charter of Edward I granting Robert Bruce's lands to the king's daughter and her husband, including Lochmaben Castle.

King Edward I grants to Humphrey de Bohun, earl of Hereford and Essex, for his good service, and to Elizabeth his wife, the king's daughter, the castle of Lochmaben and all the lands of Robert Bruce, formerly earl of Carrick, in Annandale, escheated to the king for his crime in seditiously and treacherously slaying John Comyn of Badenoch before the High Altar of the church of the Friars Minor of Dumfries, and thus committing sacrilege; to be held by them and the heirs of their bodies under the kings of England, and failing such issue to revert to the king and his successors.

July 1306

William Mulcaster is paid 116s. (about £3000 today) for taking a siege-engine from Carlisle to help with the siege of Lochmaben.

Account book of John of Droxford, keeper of the Wardrobe, for November 1305 to November 1306

Expenses paid to William Mulcaster for transporting an siege-engine belonging to Sir John Wigtown from Carlisle to the prince of Wales at the siege of Lochmaben in July 1306, with 400 stones [weight] of iron, 116s [about £3000 today].

Lochmaben: Thursday 15 December 1306

Roger of Kirkpatrick, knight, is bound to Sir Humphrey Bohun, earl of Hereford and Essex, lord of Annandale, for £1000 [about £465,000 today], lent this day in his necessity at Lochmaben castle, to be repaid there without failure at next Martinmas [11 November]; with £10 [about £4,650] per day as a penalty, etc. from that day. He appends his seal at Lochmaben.

ROTHESAY CASTLE

Isle of Bute



Berwick: March 1306

One of the king's officials in Clydesdale has captured Rothesay castle by playing a trick on those inside.

Anonymous writer gives news that the earl of Carrick [Robert Bruce] holds the castles of Dumfries and Ayr and the castle of Dalswinton, which belonged to John Comyn, and the castle of Tibbers which belonged to Richard Siward, and he holds this Richard in prison, together with William Balliol, as he did before. He has had his

castle of Loch Doon in Carrick and the castle of Dunaverty in Kintyre provisioned for a long period. This castle of Dunaverty belongs to the king and to his crown, but the king, as a result of treacherous advice, granted it without an inquest to Malcolm Coyllan, and this Malcolm has exchanged it with the earl for another.

The earl of Carrick has made war in Galloway. The earl of Carrick has been at Glasgow and Rutherglen and has received the fealty of the people wherever he has arrived. The wicked bishop remains at Glasgow as his chief adviser.

Robert Boyd, coroner of Clydesdale, has captured the castle of Rothesay by sea by pretending to those inside the castle that he was entering to supply the castle on behalf of Adam Gordon.

YESTER CASTLE

East Lothian



Berwick: accounts for 16 February 1311 to 7 July 1311.

John is paid 12 pence (about £22 today) for taking a letter from the king to the keeper of Yester Castle.

Payment on 25 June 1311, to John, son of William of Bothwell, for carrying the king's letters, sealed under the privy seal, to the constables of Dunbar, Yester, Luffness, Dirleton, Kirkintilloch, and Stirling castles..... 12*d*.