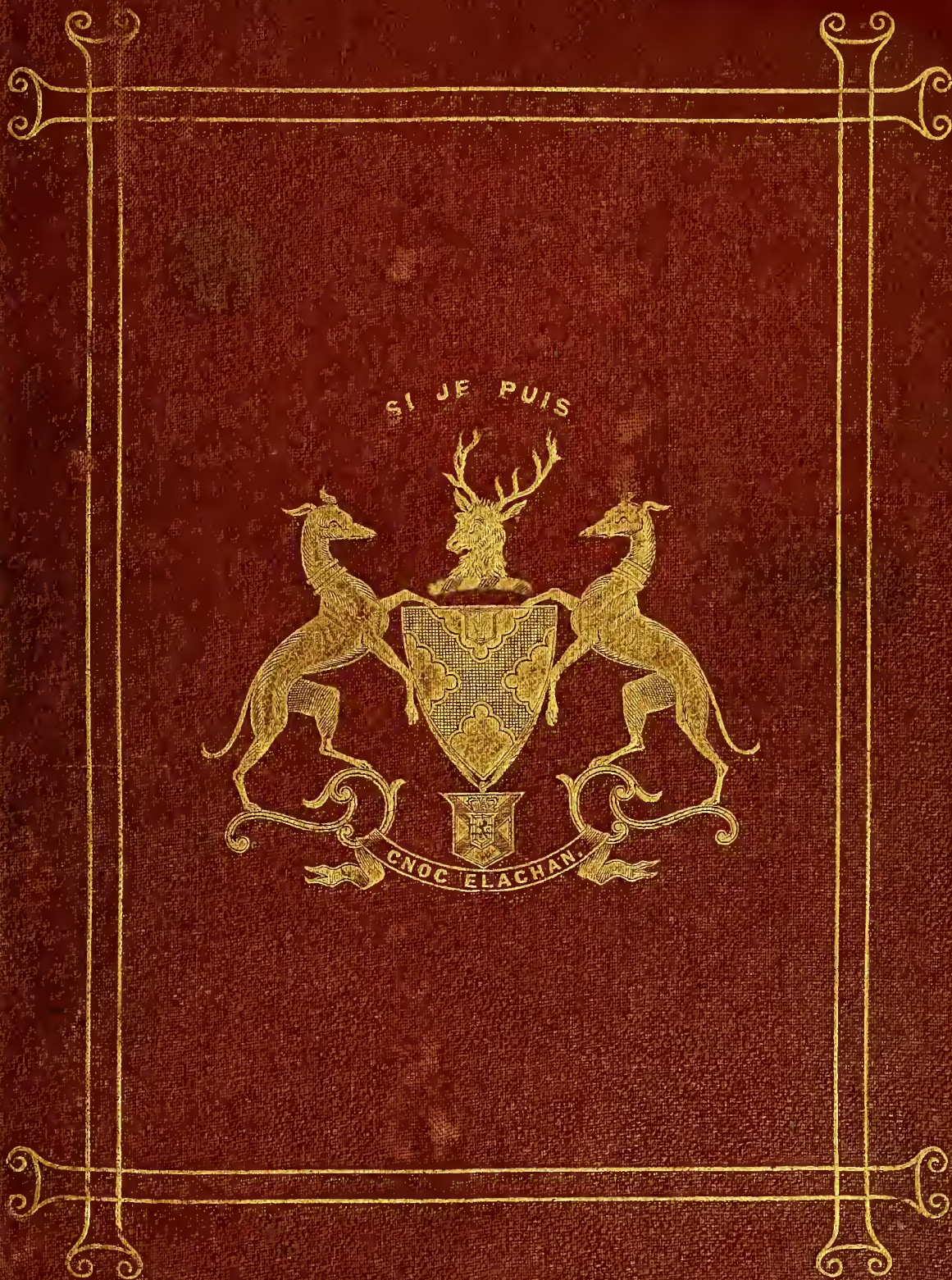
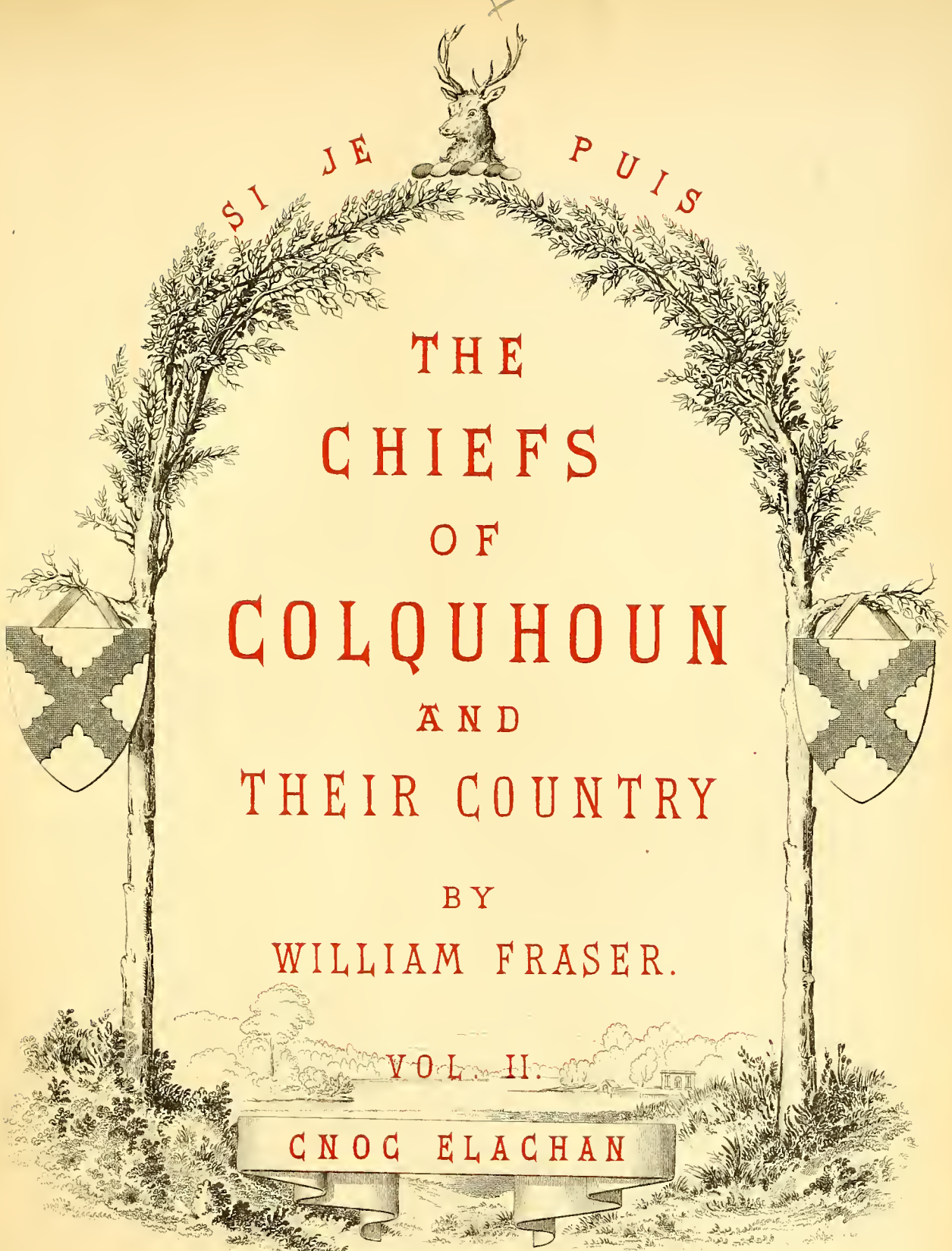




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THE
CHIEFS
OF
COLQUHOUN
AND
THEIR COUNTRY

BY
WILLIAM FRASER.

VOL. II.

CNOC ELACHAN

EDINBURGH 1869.



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THE COUNTRY OF THE CLAN COLQUHOUN OF COLQUHOUN AND LUSS.

HAVING, in the first volume of this work, given an extended history of the successive generations of the family of Colquhoun, from the first acquirer of the lands of Colquhoun in the thirteenth century, to the present representative of the family, we shall now attempt some account of the territorial possessions of which that family have been, or are, the proprietors. Some of the lands which they originally possessed have fallen into and remain in other hands. Others, after having passed successively through other possessors, have again become the property of the family of Colquhoun of Luss, whilst new lands have been acquired and added to their old inheritance.

The county of Dumbarton, in which chiefly the lands of the family of Colquhoun of Luss are situated, attracts attention as having formed, and as still forming, the western boundary which separates the Lowlands from the Highlands, and the Saxon population which inherited the fertile plains of the low country, from the Celtic or Gaelic population which inherited the more rugged and mountainous regions of the north and west.

The name of the shire as well as of the town of Dumbarton was borrowed from that of the castle. Anciently the Castle of Dumbarton received the name of Alclud, Alcluid, or Alcluyth, which signifies the rock of Cluid (Clyde); and it was the residence of the king of the Strathclyd Britons. It was afterwards called Dun-Briton, that is, the fort of the Britons, an appellation which was extended to the town and shire, and which, by a slight corruption, was changed into Dumbarton.

In remote times this district was designated Levenach, that is, the field or country of the Leven, from Loch Leven—as Lochlomond was sometimes designated—and from the river Leven. Much of the district lay upon that loch and river, and from this circumstance it not inappropriately derived its

Celtic name of Leven. The people in the neighbouring district frequently call it by the name of the Isle above Leven. The appellation of Levenachs was applied to the whole of that vast extent of territory of which the Earls of Levenax were the proprietors or superiors, and which formed the domains of Levenax, or the earldom of that name. The exact boundaries of this earldom cannot be determined by any document now known to exist, but, in general terms, it may be said to have embraced in the thirteenth century the shire of Dumbarton, though, subsequently to that date, Dumbartonshire underwent various alterations by the annexation of new territories to it in exchange for others which were added to Stirlingshire. The appellation of Levenach was gradually changed into Levenax, which again was easily corrupted into Lennox. Such is the etymology of the name of Lennox, the noble house of which occupies so conspicuous a place in the history of Scotland.

In regard to its external aspect, the county of Dumbarton is of a peculiarly striking character, especially as it extends to Lochlomond, where it is observed to rise gradually from gentle sloping rocky eminences to mountainous ranges of greater elevation, until the prospect is bounded by vast mountains, marking, by their height and shape, a change in the nature of the strata, and forming the grand entrance into the Highlands in the west of Scotland. "If we examine the country more particularly," says Professor Jameson, "we find our conjecture right; for at Luss, upon the banks of this beautiful loch, strata of micaceous, schistous, and other primitive rocks make their appearance. These strata extend towards the Clyde, and form a considerable part of its north bank from Dumbarton to Roseneath, a small village opposite to Greenock."¹

The hills in the south-east of the county, namely, in the parishes of East and West Kilpatrick, Dumbarton, Bonhill, and Kilmaronock, are less elevated than those in the northern parts. They are not bare rock, but are covered with moors, marshes, and mosses, and to a large extent beautified with woods. It is only at their base that we find them capable of cultivation as arable land. The highest mountains in the county are those in the parishes of Luss and Arrochar, Ben Voirlich, in the parish of

¹ Mineralogy of the Scottish Isles, etc., vol. i. p. 7. Edinburgh, 1800.

Arrochar, being only a few feet lower than Ben Lomond, and it is only when we enter these parishes that we may be said to have passed into the Western Highlands of Scotland. Nearly one-half of the county consists of hills and mountains. These mountains, of stupendous, sometimes almost perpendicular height, whose summits, towering above the clouds, are often hidden from view, and are frequently covered with snow in the autumn, and sometimes streaked with it far into the summer months, and which impend over cliffs and ravines, strike the spectator, from their sublimity and wild magnificence. The mountainous ranges are intersected with streams, whose windings are often hidden by their bordering thickets, and during rain are swelled into foaming cascades and waterfalls. The inland seas and lochs, which form another feature of the county, enhance the grandeur and beauty of the scene. The soil is covered with wild heath, or with extensive forests, or with rich pasturage for sheep and cattle, and the lower grounds with cereal and other crops. Nor is the county notable only for its scenery, but also for the many great historical events with which it is associated, or for the hostile feuds of clanship by which its green swards and its rivers have been frequently crimsoned with human blood.

The lands of the Colquhouns of Luss were spread over a large part of the county of Dumbarton in its length and breadth, extending from the borders of Perthshire, at the head of Lochlomond, into Lanarkshire, beyond the Kelvin, in the neighbourhood of Glasgow. They do not, however, extend over the whole county, being situated chiefly in the parishes of West or Old Kilpatrick, East Kilpatrick, Luss, Arrochar, Row, Rosneath, and Bonhill. The character of this undertaking does not, therefore, admit of our attempting a topographical history of the whole of Dumbartonshire, but only of those parts of it which are now inherited by, or which formerly belonged to, the family of Colquhoun.

The lands and barony of Colquhoun, from which that family derive their surname, have now passed into other hands ; but the older inheritance of the family, on the maternal side, the barony of Luss, still forms part of their estates. While they parted with their lands, which lay on the south-east side of the county of Dumbarton, they continued to retain uninterrupted

possession of their territories in the west part of the county, and even extended their domains by large purchases of other lands that stretch to the extreme borders of the shire. These acquisitions being chiefly bounded by, or nearly adjoining, the barony of Luss, the estates have thus been greatly consolidated. Treated separately, the history of the lands and baronies of the Colquhoun family will be found to be a subject not devoid of interest, and it will serve to throw considerable light on the history of the family itself.

In making a survey of the territorial possessions past and present of the Colquhoun family, the lands and barony of Colquhoun, of which the Castle of Dunglas was the chief messuage, in the parish of Old or West Kilpatrick, as being the oldest of the possessions of the Colquhouns, will first engage our attention.

The lands and barony of Luss, of which the chief messuage was the Castle of Rosdhu, will next come under our consideration. These are situated in the parish of Luss, of the whole of which Sir James Colquhoun is proprietor; and lying on the west side of Lochlomond, along which the parish extends about eleven miles in length, its breadth varying from two and a half miles to about six, they will introduce the reader to a country which is exceedingly beautiful, especially on the borders of the lake, where it is well wooded and cultivated, the parish being otherwise mountainous and pastoral.

The lands of Camstradden, which for several centuries formed the patrimony of a cadet branch of the Colquhouns of Luss, will also be briefly noticed.

The lands of Bannachra, and the castle of that name, a fortress associated in history and tradition with the sanguinary deeds of rival clans, will also require to be glanced at. They are situated in the south part of the parish of Luss.

The barony of Arrochar, in the parish of that name, nearly the whole of which is the property of Sir James Colquhoun of Luss, will next demand examination. That barony long formed the territorial possession of the Clan Macfarlane. Lying on the north of the parish of Luss, on the west side of Lochlomond, bounded by Argyllshire on the west, and stretching to Perthshire on the north, the barony of Arrochar, which is chiefly mountainous

and pastoral, will introduce us to some of the most wildly magnificent scenery of the Western Highlands.

The lands of the family of Colquhoun of Luss in the modern parish of Row, of the whole of which Sir James Colquhoun is proprietor, and which is bounded on the east by the parish of Cardross, on the west by Gareloch and Loch Long, on the south by the Firth of Clyde, and on the north chiefly by the parish of Luss, and at one point by Arrochar, will next require to be surveyed. To commence at the south of the parish, these embrace the barony of Malligs, which includes the farms of Kirkmichael, Stuck, Malligs, Glenman, Easterton, and Woodend, the shore part of which was commenced to be feued out towards the close of the last century, and now forms the flourishing town of Helensburgh, which is famed as a watering-place. They comprehend the lands of Drumfad, Daligan, Ardincaple, Torr, Laggarie, Ardenconnel, Letrualt, Blairvaddoch, Stucknaduff, Ballernickmore, Middle Ballernick, Little Ballernick, Greenfield, and Gareloch-head. They include also the lands and Castle of Faslane, originally the portion of a younger son of the house of Lennox; the valley of Glenfruin, the "Glen of Sorrow," to the east of Faslane, a valley several miles in length, and nearly half a mile in breadth, situated between rugged hills, whose sides are covered with heath and verdant pasture, and immortalized as the scene of a fierce conflict between the clans of Colquhoun and Macgregor, more than two centuries and a half ago; the Strone farm-house, which stands at the base of the mountain of this name, that bounds Glenfruin, where the stream of the Fruin is divided into two narrow gullies; and the contiguous farms of Auchenvennalmore, Auchengaich, and Stuckiedow. They further comprise the lands of Auchenvennal—Moulin, now called Ballievoulin and Ballienock, Blairnairn, West Kilbride, Balliemenoch, East Kilbride, Duirling, Blairvattan, Finnart, Portincaple, and Fairholmbreck.

Having finished our survey of the lands of the Colquhouns of Luss, we shall close with a description of Lochlomond and its picturesque islands, so far as these belong to Sir James Colquhoun as proprietor of Luss and Arrochar.

THE BARONY OF COLQUHOUN.

THE lands of Colquhoun, which are situated in the parish of Old or West Kilpatrick, of which the western portion bounds with the parish of Dumbarton, originally formed part of the great Earldom of Lennox. As already shown in the first volume, Maldouen third Earl of Lennox granted, about the year 1240, to Umfridus de Kilpatrick the whole land of Colquhoun by its right divisions, with all its just pertinents, to be held for the third part of the service of one knight.

In the charter-grant of the lands of Colquhoun the boundaries are not specified. But from the names, situation, and subsequent possession of them by the Colquhoun family, their boundaries, as well as their extent, may be ascertained with a considerable degree of accuracy.

On the south-east side, the lands of Colquhoun appear to have been bounded by the present marches between the Colquhoun lands and those of Auchentorlie proper, although these boundaries may not have been so distinct, as the lands are the property of the same owner.

On the north-west side, the lands of Colquhoun extended nearly to the Castle of Dumbarton. The Low Mains of Colquhoun, formerly a separate farm, but now occupied along with the High Mains of Colquhoun, extended to within a stone-cast of the castle rock, and its farm-steading was within half a mile of the castle.

On the west side, the boundary of the whole lands of Colquhoun was the river Clyde, from near the Castle of Dumbarton to beyond the Castle of Dunglas.

On the north-east, the lands of Colquhoun, including Garshake and Greenland, were bounded by the Great Moor of Dumbarton, belonging to the burgh of Dumbarton.

The lands of Colquhoun, besides the High and Low Mains of Colquhoun, already mentioned as the west portion, comprehended the East Mains of Colquhoun and the Hill of Dumbuck or Hill of the Roebucks, which now form a separate estate, known as Dumbuck.

The Milton of Colquhoun, afterwards called Carcasken, formed the south-

eastern side of Colquhoun. At Colquhoun House, at Milton of Colquhoun, are the remains of the second cotton-mill erected in Scotland, that was driven by the Colquhoun burn. The lands of Barnhill of Colquhoun and Overtoun of Colquhoun and Garshake were part of the lands of Colquhoun on the north-east side. These several lands now form separate properties. Barnhill has been held for three centuries by a separate family of Colquhoun, now Colquhoun-Campbell. On the Overtoun of Colquhoun, the present proprietor, Mr. White, has recently erected a splendid mansion-house, in the Scottish baronial style of architecture, well suited for the site, which is surrounded on the east by the craggy hills of Colquhoun.

The present value of the lands of Colquhoun, which were granted by the Earl of Lennox to Umfridus de Kilpatrick, judging from the prices realized by portions of them from time to time, is probably not much short of one hundred thousand pounds. The difference in the value of money at that period and in the present day is great, but taking that difference into account, the lands would have a corresponding value at the time of the grant. In the charter by the Earl of Lennox, granting the lands of Colquhoun to Umfridus de Kilpatrick, no mention is made of the special service to be rendered in consideration of which the grant was made, only that it was the third part of the service of one knight, probably a military service. A tradition exists that one of the kings of Scotland having lost for a time the castle of Dumbarton, which was taken possession of by a hostile party, amidst the ever-recurring violent strifes of those early times, applied to Colquhoun of Luss to recover it, who wrote in reply, "If I can." In order to regain this important fortress for the King, Colquhoun of Luss had recourse to the stratagem of getting up a mock chase, by letting loose a stag on the level ground near the Castle of Dumbarton, in the hope that this would attract the notice of the garrison, and that, on observing it, they would leave the castle to join in the chase, not suspecting artifice, and thus afford an opportunity of recovering it. The event happened precisely as Colquhoun of Luss had anticipated. Unable to restrain themselves, the garrison, almost in a body, rushed forth to take part in the exciting scene. During the absence of the soldiers, Colquhoun of Luss, with his followers,

took possession of the castle without delay, and delivered it to the King. To commemorate this enterprise, it is said that the King granted the armorial bearings which have ever since been borne by the Colquhouns of Luss, viz., a deer's head, with the motto, "Si je puis," and greyhounds as supporters.

The lands of Colquhoun were often trodden by King Robert the Bruce. The woods of Colquhoun are memorable as connected with one of the most important events in his history. It was when passing through them, about the year 1313, that a carpenter of the name of Roland met him, on his way to Dumbarton Castle, and by the information which he furnished at their interview saved the patriot King from becoming the victim of a stratagem of Sir John Menteith of Rusky to betray him and deliver him up as prisoner to the English, as his compatriot Wallace had formerly been delivered.

By that time, from the success which had attended Bruce's struggles in behalf of the independence of Scotland, the most important places of strength in the kingdom had ceased to remain in the hands of the English; but Dumbarton Castle still held out against him, under Sir John Menteith, who, however, was willing to surrender it to him, but only on the condition of his being put in possession of the earldom of Lennox. Malcolm fifth Earl of Lennox, who had ever been one of Bruce's most faithful friends, was willing, for the interests of his sovereign, to make the sacrifice of surrendering his great earldom. Having invited Bruce to come and take possession of the castle, Menteith, who had formed the purpose of making him a prisoner when in the castle, had, with that view, secreted a party of English soldiers in a cellar, and a ship lay off the castle to carry him to England. The carpenter who met Bruce in the woods of Colquhoun having by some means obtained information concerning this plot, warned Bruce of his danger when so far on the road. But Bruce persevered in his journey, and on his arrival at the gate of the castle the keys were delivered to him. He was conducted by Menteith, in the most friendly manner, through the whole of the castle; but observing that there was a cellar into which he was not admitted, he suspected that the danger lay here, and having, on demanding that it should be searched, received an unsatisfactory answer, he and his attendants forced open the door, upon which

were discovered the concealed English soldiers, fully armed, who, being separately examined, confessed the whole conspiracy. Menteith himself was thrown into the dungeon; but he was afterwards pardoned by Bruce. Had this plot succeeded, how irreparable the loss to Scotland! and how altered would have been the future history of Bruce, who in all probability would have shared a similar tragic fate with Wallace.¹

The lands of Colquhoun, as well as those of Cardross in the neighbouring parish, seem to have been well adapted for the pleasures of the chase, and to have been much used for that purpose. The lands of Dumbuck and Dunnerbuck indicate that in former times these and the other wooded hills of Kilpatrick had been the resort of deer, while on the other side of Colquhoun, on the north, there were several extensive moors, such as Dumbarton Moor, Colquhoun Moor, Stockie Moor, Auchentorlie Moor, Auchenveoch Moor, and others, which would provide an ample and varied field for the operations of sportsmen. The river Clyde, as the west boundary of the lands of Colquhoun, would supply abundant scope for salmon-fishing; and Loch Humphrey, and the smaller lochs of Sellie, Cochno, Dumcomb, and others, would then, as now, afford excellent advantages for fishing.

Even so late as the middle of last century, when Mr. Edmonstone of Duntreath sold the farm of Chapelton of Colquhoun, the privileges of sporting in the fields and muir, and of fishing in the river Clyde, were carefully reserved, as appears from the disposition of the lands above quoted.

Recently, in the bed of the river Clyde, not far from the Castle of Dunglas, were found two ancient canoes and a large oak-tree. The heart of the oak is scooped out, and the space inside is sufficiently large to afford room for several persons. At one end is a hole for a rope or chain, apparently for the purpose of mooring the oak, which had probably been used as a kind of boat or punt for enabling sportsmen to lie in ambush, and to shoot the wild fowl that frequented the Clyde and its shores.

The lands of Colquhoun did not, for some time, constitute a separate barony; but along with the lands of Luss and Garscube in the shire of

¹ Fordun and Buchanan.

Dumbarton, and the lands of Glyn and Sawchie in the shire of Stirling, they were erected into the barony of Luss by King James the Second, by a charter dated 22d February 1457, in favour of Sir John Colquhoun, ninth of Colquhoun and eleventh of Luss.¹

In the year 1533, the lands of Colquhoun were a lordship. In that year a considerable part of the lordship of Colquhoun, namely, the lands of Chapelton, with the mill and mill-land thereof, extending to ten pounds of lands of old extent; the lands of Middleton, extending to six merks of lands of old extent, the lands of Mylntoun extending to eight merks of lands of old extent, and also a half part of the Mains of Colquhoun extending to eight merks, with a half merk of lands of old extent, were sold by Sir John Colquhoun, eleventh of Colquhoun and thirteenth of Luss, to Laurence Craufurd of Kilbirny, who was infefted in them on the 26th of September that year.² These lands are described in the precept of sasine by Sir John as "lying in my lordship of Colquhoun, and within the shire of Dumbarton."

The exact date when the lands of Colquhoun were formed into a distinct barony has not been ascertained, the charter of erection not having been preserved; but it must have been between the year 1533, when it was a lordship, and the year 1541, when it is called a barony. On 30th June 1541, King James the Fifth, by letters under his Privy Seal, granted to John Colquhoun of Luss the non-entry duties of the lands and barony of Luss, with the castle, tower, and fortalice of Rosdhu, etc., and the lands and "barony of Culquhone," with the manor-place of Dunglas, fishings and yairs in the water of Clyde, etc., and the lands of Garscube, in the county of Dumbarton, and the lands of Sawling and Colquhoun glen, in the shire of Stirling.³ On 23d January, the same year, John Colquhoun of Luss was infefted in the lands and barony of Luss, on a precept by King

¹ Vol. i. p. 33.

² Vol. i. p. 80. Laurence Craufurd founded a chaplainry in the church of Drumry, near Garscadden, in the parish of Kilpatrick, in honour of the Virgin Mary. He endowed this chaplainry with the five pound lands of Jordanhill in Renfrewshire, and reserved

the patronage to himself. These lands were acquired from the chaplain of Drumry in 1562, by the son of the founder, Captain Thomas Crawford of Jordanhill, who is so famous in history for the capture of the Castle of Dumbarton.

³ Original Gift at Rosdhu.

James the Fifth, and the precept, which is dated 6th November, same year, contains also the lands and barony of Colquhoun, with the manor-place of Dunglas, the lands of Garscube, Sauchy, and Colquhoun glen, and narrates that the whole were united into one barony, to be called the barony of Luss in all time coming, and the Castle of Rossdhu to be the principal messuage thereof.¹ Though thus united to the barony of Luss, the lands of Colquhoun continued to be designated as a barony in the feudal investitures of the Colquhoun family. In the retour of Humphrey Colquhoun of Luss as heir of his father, John Colquhoun, in the lands and barony of Luss, which was expedite on 16th May 1583, the lands and barony of Colquhoun, with the manor of Dunglas, are specially mentioned; and so also are they in the sasine following, on 5th June, same year, and again in the charter of novodamus of the lands and barony of Luss of 1st December 1602.²

On 26th August 1647, the lands and barony of Colquhoun, with the manor-place of Dunglas, were disposed by Humphrey Colquhoun of Balvie to Sir John Colquhoun, second baronet, his nephew.³ In 1684, the lands and baronies of Luss and Colquhoun were disposed by Sir James Colquhoun of Luss to his son Humphrey, and the heirs-male of his marriage with Margaret Houston, in terms of the marriage-contract between Humphrey and Margaret Houston, dated 1st and 4th April that year, the granter reserving to himself the liferent of the lands of Colquhoun.⁴

On 13th November 1695, a part of the lands and barony of Colquhoun, namely, the lands of Chapelton and Chapelcroft, Middleton and Meikle and Little Overtouns, were sold by Sir Humphrey, with consent of Lady Luss as liferenter, for £9808 Scots, to John Colquhoun of Garshake.⁵ In December 1697, the fourth part of the lands of Milnetoun of Colquhoun, and Carcaston, in the barony of Colquhoun, were sold by Sir Humphrey Colquhoun to John Colquhoun of Middleton of Colquhoun.⁶

On 30th August 1625, the barony and regality of Colquhoun in Nova

¹ Original Instrument of Sasine at Ross-dhu.

⁴ Vol. i. p. 302.

² Retour Sasine and Charter, *ibid.*

⁵ Vol. i. p. 306.

³ Vol. i. p. 255.

⁶ Vol. i. p. 307.

Scotia, in America, was created by King Charles the First in favour of Sir John Colquhoun and his heirs-male. It embraced "that part of the region of Nova Scotia beginning at the meridional point of the east side of the port or river called La Heave, extending three miles towards the east by the sea-shore, and thence going northward *in terram firmam*, the breadth to be three miles in every way from the said meridional point upon the sea-shore northward." The erection of this barony is particularly described in the first volume of this work.¹

THE CASTLE OF COLQUHOUN.

THE Middleton of Colquhoun appears, as the name indicates, to have been situated near the centre of the lands of Colquhoun. Very much on the site of the present farm-steading of the Middleton formerly stood a large mansion, or castle, which probably served as a residence for the owners of Colquhoun, previous to the grant of the lands of that name to Umfridus de Kilpatrick or Colquhoun, as well as for his immediate successors, till the Castle of Dunglas was built for them. The farm of Middleton has been occupied by a family named Govane, as tenants, for several centuries. The last tenant, the representative of that family, recently deceased, gave a distinct description of the ruins of the old Castle of Middleton. A part of the wall was standing about fifty years ago, on the north-east side of the present farm-house. It was then as high as a man, while standing on the ground, could reach with his hand. That part of the wall was taken down by the late tenant. The walls exceeded a yard in thickness, and were so solidly built, that when such portions of them as remained were from time to time removed, the stones were more easily broken than the lime with which they were cemented together. The grandfather of the late tenant was wont to say that the tradition in his family was, that the stones of the Castle of Middleton were used for building the Castle of Dunglas, whose stones in like manner, when it fell into decay, were taken to build several modern houses adjoining. The foundations of the Castle of Middleton, which could be traced about half a century ago, are represented as

¹ Vol. i. pp. 244, 245.

having extended over a large area of ground. A part of them was discovered last year in the course of the excavations made by the present tenant of the farm of Middleton, connected with agricultural improvements. This portion extends to about ten feet in length, and is between three and four feet in breadth or thickness, as we have verified by a recent inspection. The tenant states that the masonry was so extremely solid that the hard rock adjoining, on which it was partly built, was far more easily quarried than the old foundations.

The walls of the ancient castle at the Middleton of Colquhoun are now as completely levelled with the ground as are the walls of the neighbouring Castle of Cardross, which was notable as having been the favourite hunting-seat of King Robert the Bruce, who there ended his glorious reign, having died of the fatal disease of leprosy, on the 7th of June 1329.

The farm of Greenland, to the north-east of Middleton, is the highest arable land of the barony of Colquhoun. It was formerly a common, and appears to have been part of the moor of Colquhoun, in which the feuars of the Milton of Colquhoun were allowed to cast peats, under grants from Sir Humphrey Colquhoun of Luss, fifth baronet.

THE CHAPEL OF COLQUHOUN.

A LITTLE way below the Middleton of Colquhoun, on the south-west side, is a knoll or mound called the Chapel Knowe. In the centre of this knoll there is the appearance of the foundations of a small building, and the state of the surrounding ground indicates that in early times it had been used as a place of sepulture. A tradition is preserved among old people in the district, that on this knoll a chapel formerly stood, and it is said that part of the walls, about eighty years ago, remained. Within the last half century tombstones have been excavated from the ground on the Chapel Knowe. The old Castle of Middleton, the old chapel, and the old churchyard, are frequently mentioned by the tenants of Middleton.

On the south-west side of the Chapel Knowe, and only a few hundred yards from it, is the farm of Chapelton, a name obviously derived from its vicinity to the chapel. From its standing on elevated land it was for-

merly called "High Chapelton," and the lower lands at Milton were called Low Chapelton. High Chapelton is now called Mattockhill.

The farms of Chapelton were part of the barony of Colquhoun acquired from the family of Colquhoun by the Edmonstones of Duntreath. By feu-contract, dated at Dunglas, 26th August 1736, Archibald Edmonstone of Duntreath sold to Andrew Buchanan of Hilltoun the lands of High and Laigh (low) Chapeltons of Colquhoun, with the lands of Hilhead, and the one half of the Muir of Colquhoun nearest to the lands, with the liberty of fishing, fowling, hawking, and hunting, within the bounds of the said lands. The granter reserved the privilege of fowling, hawking, or hunting upon any part of the lands either of muir or dale; and also the privilege of salmon-fishing in the river Clyde, which was not sold. These lands of Chapelton now form part of the estate of Auchentorlie.

THE ESTATE OF AUCHENTORLIE,

FORMERLY PART OF THE BARONY OF COLQUHOUN.

THE estate of Auchentorlie, in the parish of West Kilpatrick, now belonging to Mr. Buchanan, is composed of a variety of lands. It consists of the barony of Auchentorlie proper, with the exception of the portion of that barony which was situated in the county of Renfrew. The Auchentorlie estate also includes the Middleton of Colquhoun, the Chapelton of Colquhoun, the Greenland of Colquhoun, Dunnerbuck, Silverbanks, Connalton, and Dunglas. The estate of Auchentorlie is thus made up of lands which formerly belonged to the Colquhoun family.

The lands of Auchentorlie, which are situated immediately to the north-east of the lands of Silverbanks, are on the east side of Bowling Bay, on the Clyde. Auchentorlie proper, and the adjoining lands of Dunnerbuck on the north-east, were acquired by the Colquhouns of Luss at a comparatively late period of their history, and became part of the barony of Colquhoun. The lands of Auchentorlie formed a part of the barony of Erskine between 1330 and 1390. Isabella Fleming of Dalnotar granted to Sir Robert

Erskine, Knight, a charter of the lands of Auchentorlie in the Lennox.¹ At an early period the lands of Auchentorlie were the property of Lord Lyle, but upon his forfeiture for having joined the Master of Lennox, and others, who took up arms to avenge the death of King James the Third,—an attempt in which they were defeated by Lord Drummond—the lands of Auchentorlie were gifted by the Crown to Archibald Lord Campbell, eldest son of Colin first Earl of Argyll. A charter was granted by King James the Fourth, dated 8th July 1489, under the Great Seal, to Archibald Lord Campbell and his heirs, of the lands of Auchentorlie and Dunnerbuck (which last is not to be confounded with Dumbuck), with the mill thereof and fishing upon the water of Clyde pertaining thereto, extending to a £10 land of old extent, in the earldom of Lennox and shire of Dumbarton, and the land of Nether Mains of Duchell, with the mill thereof, extending also to a £10 of land of old extent, in the shire of Renfrew, all united into a barony, called the Barony of Auchentorlie, by the forfeiture of Robert, sometime Lord Lyle, to be held of his Majesty and his successors, Stewards of Scotland, as the said Lord Lyle held the same before his forfeiture. In these lands Archibald Lord Campbell was infefted on the 24th of the same month.²

These lands afterwards became the property of John Maxwell of Dargavell. He obtained from John Lord Lyle a charter of the five merk lands of old extent of Auchentorlie and Dunnerbuck, with the mill thereof; and he was, on a precept of sasine from John Lord Lyle, infefted therein on 17th December 1541.³

Soon after that date these lands came into the possession of John Boyd of Narstown, who, on 29th December 1559, granted to Margaret Colquhoun, Lady Boyd, a liferent charter of his £10 lands, of old extent, of Dunnerbuck and Auchentorlie, with the mill. The charter was sealed at Dunglas, and is subscribed “Jhone Boyd off Naristowne.” Lady Boyd was infefted in the same the following day.⁴ By a contract, dated at Dunnerbuck and Dunglas, on 19th January 1605, between Thomas Lord

¹ Vol. i. p. 10.

³ Original Instrument of Sasine at Ross-

² Inventory of Writs belonging to the Marquis of Argyll, delivered to Mr. George Norval, Advocate, 25th March 1650.—[Argyll Charter-chest.]

dhu.

⁴ Charter, with sasine indorsed thereon, *ibid.*

Boyd and Alexander Colquhoun of Luss, the latter became bound to deliver to Lord Boyd the recognition which he had obtained of the lands of Dunnerbuck, Auchentorlie, Spittal Mill, etc., and Lord Boyd bound himself to pay to Luss for the same the sum of £2000 Scots.¹

The exact period of the acquisition of the barony of Auchentorlie by the Colquhoun family has not been ascertained. But the barony was the property of Sir John Colquhoun of Luss in the year 1652, when a difference arose between Archibald Marquis of Argyll and Sir John anent the holding of these and other lands, as appears from a letter of the Marquis to Sir John, written in that year.²

The lands of Auchentorlie and Dunnerbuck were disposed by Sir James Colquhoun of Luss to his son Humphrey, afterwards fifth Baronet, in terms of the marriage-contract between Humphrey and Margaret Houstoun, dated 1st and 4th April 1684, the granter reserving to himself the liferent of these lands.³

Sir Humphrey Colquhoun feued Auchentorlie to John Colquhoun previous to 29th April 1693, on which date he is designated "John Colquhoun of Auchentorlie," Sir Humphrey Colquhoun retaining the superiority of the lands. Above Dunglas, John Colquhoun built a small convenient residence for Auchentorlie House.

Sir Humphrey Colquhoun of Luss, by a disposition, dated at Rosdhu, on 13th November 1695, and ratified by Dame Margaret Houstoun, his spouse, at Dunglas, on the 30th of that month, sold to John Colquhoun of Auchentorlie and his heirs the lands of Auchentorlie, Dunnerbuck, and Connalton, with the salmon-fishings in the water of Clyde belonging thereto, the mill of Auchentorlie, and the whole woods upon these lands, and that part of the Connalton possessed by the tenants of Dunglas, with a proportion of the church-room and churchyard of Kilpatrick. The price of the lands was, for Auchentorlie and Dunnerbuck, £7026, 13s. 4d. Scots, and for Connalton, £5587, 10s. Scots.⁴

John Colquhoun of Auchentorlie was the son of Matthew Colquhoun,

¹ Extract Registered Contract at Rosdhu.

² Vol. i. p. 266.

³ Vol. i. p. 302.

⁴ Extract-Disposition registered in the Books of Council and Session, 1st February 1739, at Auchentorlie.

sometime in Erskine.¹ John Colquhoun of Auchentorlie married, first, Agnes Colquhoun, who was of the family of the Colquhouns in Milton of Colquhoun. He married, secondly, Agnes, eldest lawful daughter of Andrew Colquhoun of Garscadden. The marriage-contract between them, dated at Garscadden, 29th October 1696, was made with the special advice and consent of Sir Humphrey Colquhoun of Luss, and William Hamilton of Ormiston, superiors of the lands therein mentioned. By the marriage-contract, a liferent right in the lands of Dunnerbuck, Auchentorlie, and Connalton, was granted to Agnes Colquhoun, and certain lands were given in special security and warrandice, that she should be secure from all evictions and inconveniences whatsoever, according to the rights contained in the charters of the said lands granted by Sir Humphrey Colquhoun of Luss in favour of her said spouse, and the infetment following thereupon.² John Colquhoun of Auchentorlie died on 14th December 1697, within a year and a day after his second marriage.³ On the occasion of his death, the following letter was written by Sir Humphrey Colquhoun of Luss to Andrew Colquhoun of Garscadden:—

Rosdoe, 15th December [16]96.

Cousin,—I am extremly sorry for pour Achintorly's deth, and I may say I have lost a good servant, and as good a friend; but we must all be submissive to God's will. I would have gone down to-morrow, but it will be no great satisfaction to me to se his weif, or anything he is conserved in; but if I can dou any keindnes to her, pour woman, or any of his conserns, ther shall be nothing wanting in me. I dou not doubt but ye will give him a creditable buriall, sutable to his leif in this world. If there be any need for my going down, let me know, and I shall com imediatly. My weif and I desayers to know how his pour weif is, which is all from your Cousin,

HU. COLQUHOUN.

For Andrew Colquhoune of Garscadan.⁴

John Colquhoun of Auchentorlie, by his first wife, had a daughter, Elizabeth, who became the heiress of his estate. At her father's death, she

¹ Obligation, dated 16th November 1703, in Garscadden Charter-chest.

² Marriage-Contract in Garscadden Charter-chest.

³ Original Letter in Garscadden Charter-chest.

⁴ Original Letter, *ibid.*

was a minor. She was served heir to her father on 22d February 1740, and was infefted in the lands of Auchentorlie, Dunnerbuck, and Connalton, 22d August same year.¹

In the year 1704 this lady married Captain James Colquhoun of Silverbanks, second son of Alexander Colquhoun, first of Tillyquhoun. Their descendants carried on the line of the Colquhouns of Tillyquhoun, as will appear from the history of that branch of the Colquhoun family.

On 30th September that year, a precept of clare constat was granted by Sir Humphrey Colquhoun, fifth baronet, for infefting Captain James Colquhoun of Silverbanks, and Elizabeth Colquhoun, his spouse, in the lands of Dunnerbuck, Auchentorlie, and Connalton.² Connalton is part of Silverbanks, and is quite close on the south to the new mansion-house of Auchentorlie. In the year 1709, these lands were sold by Elizabeth Colquhoun to Mungo Buchanan, Writer to the Signet, Edinburgh, who, in the year 1737, sold Auchentorlie to Andrew Buchanan of Drumpeller, in the county of Lanark. Andrew Buchanan subsequently sold the lands to his brother Archibald. Archibald's grandson, Archibald, was the father of the present proprietor, Andrew Buchanan, Esquire of Auchentorlie. The present proprietor has erected on the lands of Silverbanks a new mansion-house, which is called Auchentorlie House. Besides these lands, Mr. Buchanan owns the lands of Middleton, Chapelton, and Greenland of Colquhoun, all formerly parts of the barony of Colquhoun. The Auchentorlie estate was thus wholly formed out of lands which previously belonged to the family of the Colquhouns of Luss.

The house of Silverbanks stood a short distance to the south-west of the present new house of Auchentorlie; and part of its office-houses still forms the stables, etc., of Auchentorlie. On the vanes of the offices at Silverbanks are the initials P. B., 1775, for Peter Buchanan, who built these offices. He was the great-grandfather of the present Andrew Buchanan, Esquire of Auchentorlie. A large stone from the old house of Silverbanks, which was preserved when that house was taken down, about twenty years ago, and which forms a step in a stone stair leading to the stables, has carved upon it the date of 1696. Silverbanks was the residence of the

¹ Auchentorlie Writs.

² Vol. i. pp. 313, 314.

father of the present Mr. Buchanan, there being in his time no other mansion-house of Auchentorlie.

Auchentorlie proper is on the north-east side of Silverbanks. The house of the farm of Auchentorlie, which was the property of Mr. Paterson, is the present house of the gamekeeper on Auchentorlie. The farm was purchased from Mr. Paterson by the present Mr. Buchanan.

Within the policies of Auchentorlie, upon the most commanding point of its precipitous cliffs, are situated the ruins of a building called Tresmass Castle. Of this building no tradition has been preserved. But it is supposed to have been a station of the Romans, who, from the great natural strength of the situation, and from its admirable adaptation as an outpost for observation, and for the protection of the road, which no doubt then ran almost immediately below along the banks of the Clyde, here erected military works. Tresmass is about two miles distant from Dumbarton Castle, half a mile from Dumbuck hill, and a quarter of a mile from Dunglas.

In the Valuation Roll of the county of Dumbarton, made up in the year 1657, the lands of Colquhoun, and others then belonging to the Laird of Luss, are thus valued :—

	<i>Lib.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Luss, with Barnhill,	930	0	0
The Laird of Luss, his subdivision in Wester Kilpatrick,—			
Mains of Colquhoun,	164	0	0
Barnhill, Overtoun, and Middleton,	156	0	0
Chappeltoun,	200	0	0
Milntoun,	84	0	0
Overtoun and Dunglas,	125	0	0
Dunbuck and Auchentorlie,	237	0	0
Ardmore,	42	0	0

DUMBUCK,

PART OF THE BARONY OF COLQUHOUN.

THE estate of Dumbuck originally formed the south-west portion of the barony of Colquhoun. That portion of the barony of Colquhoun was, along with other portions of it, acquired by the Edmonstones of Duntreath.

A charter of the lands and barony of Colquhoun was granted, 26th July 1732, by the Prince and Steward of Scotland, to Archibald Edmonstone of Duntreath, who was infefted therein on the 18th of October following.¹

In the year 1815, the lands of Milton of Colquhoun and Carcaston, now called Dumbuck, as also the lands of Easter, Upper, and Lower Mains of Colquhoun, as then divided into three farms, to be all called in future the lands and estate of Dumbuck, with the fishings and yares in the river Clyde, and the seat and aisle or burying-place in the church and churchyard of Wester Kilpatrick, together with the lands of Middleton, with the Park and Muir of Middleton, were sold by Sir Charles Edmonstone of Duntreath to Lieutenant-General Thomas Geils of Ardmore. All these lands were parts of the barony of Colquhoun. The price paid by General Geils was twenty-seven years' purchase, amounting to £28,997, 2s. 9d. sterling. The disposition of these lands by Sir Charles Edmonstone is dated 22d August 1815.²

The Middleton of Colquhoun was afterwards sold by the trustees of General Geils to Archibald Buchanan, Hillington, for £5500 sterling, by disposition, dated 10th May 1825; and the superiority of the Middleton of Colquhoun was purchased from Sir Archibald Edmonstone by the present Mr. Buchanan of Auchentorlie for £42 sterling. The disposition is dated 8th November 1838.³

The high hill of Dumbuck has appropriately furnished a new name to that part of the barony of Colquhoun which was sold along with the hill. On the north-east side of the hill, but separated from it by a large ravine, stands the hill of Dumbowie, belonging to the estate of Barnhill. From

¹ Auchentorlie Writs. The Edmonstones of Duntreath, although not as proprietors, had a much earlier connection with the barony of Colquhoun. On 3d July 1591, Sir Humphrey Colquhoun of Luss, Knight, granted to William Edmonstone, son and heir-apparent of Sir James Edmonstone of Duntreath, a charter for an annual rent out of the Mains of Colquhoun, the Milton and Carcaston, the Chapelton, Conualton, the

Holme of Dunglas, the two Overtouns of Colquhoun, the Middleton of Colquhoun and Barnhill, all in the barony of Colquhoun and dukedom of Lennox.—[Original Charter at Rosdhu.]

² Auchentorlie Writs. The Disposition is registered in the Books of Council and Session 10th May 1821.

³ Auchentorlie Writs.

the summit of Dumbowie, as well as from Dumbuck, splendid views of the surrounding country are obtained.

The hill of Dumbuck, or the Roebuck hill,—the word Dumbuck being compounded of Dun, a hill, and buck, a roebuck,—is a conspicuous object in the district, and terminates the range of hills at the western boundary of the parish of Old Kilpatrick. Precipitous and rocky, it is elevated 500 feet above the Clyde, and is only a few miles to the south-east of the rock of Dumbarton Castle, to which it bears a resemblance. These rocky eminences seem as if insulated objects on the plain. The summit of the hill of Dumbuck commands an extensive and magnificent prospect. Looking towards the south-east, up the vale of the Clyde, the spectator obtains a view of Glasgow, with the hills of Lanarkshire, that stretch in the background far in the distance, while immediately below, on the south-west, is the river Clyde, crowded with vessels of all descriptions, and, among other objects of attraction, is the castellated mansion of Erskine House, with its extensive wooded policies; and beyond are the wide plains of Renfrewshire, with the towns of Renfrew and Paisley, and the numerous manufacturing establishments in the neighbourhood of these towns, in active operation. Towards the west are presented to his view the towns of Port-Glasgow, Greenock, and others, on the left bank of the firth of the Clyde, and on the right bank, at a short distance, the town and castle of Dumbarton, at the mouth of the Leven, which flows from the north, through a most beautiful valley, traversing rich and well cultivated fields, and winding its way from Lochlomond, while the prospect is closed by the lofty Benlomond in the background.

Looking to the north, from the summit of Dumbuck, the eye of the spectator is arrested by the stately mansion of Overtoun of Colquhoun, lately erected by the proprietor, Mr. White.

The Colquhoun burn is the natural boundary between the lands of Dumbuck and Auchentorlie, from the Clyde upwards. That burn takes its rise in the hill called the Lang Craig, which is a high hill above Dumbuck, and is part of the Auchentorlie estate. Another branch of Colquhoun burn has its source in the Muir dam, at the back of the farm of Greenland. Colquhoun burn, after the junction of these two branches above the

Milton of Colquhoun, runs about half a mile, and falls into the Clyde near Dumbuck, where it forms the boundary between the estates of Dumbuck and Auchentorlie.

From the prominence of the hill of Dumbuck, and the rock on which stands the Castle of Dumbarton, a proverb has arisen in that part of the country, that "after swallowing Dumbuck, it's needless to make faces at Dumbarton." This proverb, which is of a local character, is similar in import to the older expressive adage, which is unrestricted as to locality, "Eat a cow, and worry on the tail."

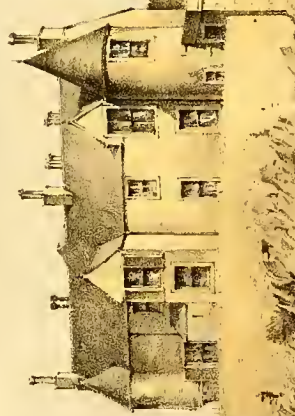
CASTLE OF DUNGLAS, ON THE CLYDE, FORMERLY THE MANSION OF THE BARONY OF COLQUHOUN.

THE Castle of Dunglas is situated upon hard whinstone rocks, which project into the Clyde about three miles to the south-east of Dumbarton Castle. Dunglas was the chief messuage of the barony of Colquhoun. The rocks of Dunglas are the first which are met with after those of Dumbarton Castle; and the intervening ground being very level along the river, they are all the more striking. They form a situation of great strength, and the castle erected upon them completely commanded the passage of the river on the one side, and the public road on the other.

This stronghold of the barony of Colquhoun claims a high antiquity. The year 1380 is said to have been the date of its erection, but the authority on which this affirmation rests is uncertain. It was one of the residences of Sir John Colquhoun, Chamberlain of Scotland, 1439-1478. After his death it was possessed by Elizabeth Dunbar, Countess of Murray, his relict, in liferent. In 1484, in a litigation between her and her stepson, Humphrey Colquhoun, regarding it, she was ordained, by the Lords of Council, to uphold the place and orchard of Dunglas in good repair.¹

The old castle continued to be occupied as a place of residence by the Colquhoun family in the following century, as appears from feudal charters having been granted by them to their vassals, from the Castle of Dunglas,

¹ Vol. i. p. 61.



THE RUINS OF THE OLD CASTLE OF DUNGLAS
WITH THE MODERN BUILDING.
(TAKEN FROM THE CLYDE.)



DUNGLAS CASTLE

SHewing THE OLD DOORWAY ABOVE WHICH THE COLQUHOUN ARMORIAL BEARINGS WERE PLACED,
BUT WHICH WERE REMOVED WHEN THE LAST ADDITION WAS BUILT IN 1852.

in the year 1511 and subsequently. In the same century, the manor of Dunglas is mentioned in the gift by King James the Fifth of 30th June 1541; the sasine of 23d January, the same year, and in the retour and sasine of Humphrey Colquhoun of Luss in 1583, all already referred to.¹

In the beginning of the next century, the manor-place of Dunglas is also frequently mentioned as a residence of the Colquhouns. When King James the Sixth, moved by the formidable incursions of the Macgregors into the lands of Luss, dispensed with the provisions of an Act of Parliament forbidding the carrying of arms, and, on 1st September 1602, granted license to Alexander Colquhoun of Luss, and his tenants and dependants, to carry arms for their defence, in any part above the water of Leven, he extended the same liberty to the "said Lairdis place of Dunglas and lands of Colquhoun."² Dunglas was used as a residence by Alexander Colquhoun, who led the clan Colquhoun at the battle of Glenfruin in 1603. When, after the battle, the depositions of various persons were taken as to the disposal of the property of the Colquhouns carried off by the Macgregors, Donald Makglaschane in Baichybaine, tenant to Sir John Campbell of Ardkinglas, confessed that he himself had bought three cows at the head of Lochfine from two of the spoliators, and that he knew many of the tenants of the Laird of Ardkinglas who had bought both cows and horses. The deposition of Makglaschane was taken in presence of Alexander Colquhoun and a notary-public at the mansion of Dunglas, in the bed-chamber of the Laird of Luss, on 20th July 1603.³ When, on 10th, 12th, and 16th December 1612, Dame Jean Hamilton, relict of Sir Humphrey Colquhoun, with consent of her second husband, Sir John Campbell of Ardkinglas, renounced her terce of the barony of Luss in favour of Alexander Colquhoun of Luss, she at the same time renounced to him the manor-place of Dunglas, with its yards and orchards.⁴

The Castle of Dunglas, though less important for military purposes than the Castle of Dumbarton, which, from its strong situation by nature, afforded great advantages both for attack and defence, was yet, from its

¹ *Vide* pp. 10, 11, *supra*.

³ Notarial Instrument at Rossdhu. Vol. i. pp. 205, 206.

² Vol. i. pp. 185, 186.

⁴ Original Renunciation at Rossdhu.

position as commanding the passage of the Clyde, at a point considerably farther up—being distant about three miles to the south-east of Dumbarton Castle—regarded as of no small military importance; and in times of civil commotion each of the conflicting parties was eager to possess it.

It appears that at an early period importance was attached to it in a military point of view. When King James the Fourth, in October 1489, besieged in person the Castle of Dumbarton, which was held against him by the sons of John Lord Darnley, who, with their father, to whom had been committed the custody of Dumbarton Castle and the entire government of Dumbartonshire, and other districts, till the King should reach the age of twenty-one years, had become involved in a treasonable attempt to overthrow the Government, means were taken to fortify and defend the Castle of Dunglas, at the same time that the siege of the Castle of Dumbarton was conducted. The following entries in relation to this siege are made in the Treasurer's books:—

1489, Oct. 18.	Item,	Quhen the King raid to siege Dumbartane.	
„ „ 22.	„	In Glasgow to the King,	xviii sh.
„ „	„	To the carriage men to pass to Edenbrucht for powder to Dunglas.	
„ „	„	To thre boytis that brocht the gun called Duchal fra Arthill to Dunglas,	vi sh.
„ Nov. 12.	„	For a dizzen of aris to the bot that suld have gane to Dumbartane,	xxxiii sh.
„ „ 20.	„	To the Ormond Herauld to passe in Fyf and Angusse to the carriage men for the wages at Dunglas,	xx sh.

The Covenanters, in their struggles with Charles the First, having gained possession of the castles of Dumbarton and Dunglas, garrisoned and provisioned them in order to strengthen themselves against Montrose, who with unremitting efforts was endeavouring to collect the northern clans around the Royal Standard.

In June 1646, Sir Charles Erskine of Alva having been made captain of the Castle of Dumbarton, and having been bound at the same time to keep

the "House of Dunglas," it was ordered by the Committee of Estates that the House of Dunglas should be garrisoned by an ensign, a sergeant, and thirty privates; that arms, ammunition, and provisions should be sent to both the forts of Dunglas and Dumbarton from Glasgow; and that a contribution of supplies should be imposed upon the town of Dumbarton. Until these were procured, Sir Charles Erskine had authority, by a letter from the Earl of Loudon, Lord Chancellor, dated 13th September 1648, "to take victuals from such malignants and their adherents as have joined in the late engagement against England, and are now in armes against the countrey; for although you do not plunder, it will be no great fault to weaken the hands of the wicked for the good and service of the kingdome."

From a letter by David Leslie, commander-in-chief of the army of the Committee of Estates, to Sir Charles Erskine, governor of the Castle of Dumbarton, we learn that, at the close of the year 1650, an addition was made to the garrison of the Castle of Dumbarton, and that the House of Dunglas was still to be maintained as a military fortress. The letter is as follows:—

"Comerad, you will be pleased according to this order, given to me by the Parliament, after sight hereof, to receive into the Castell of Dumbartane Major Easton, with twenty-four soldiers and one serjeant; and when you are absent he is to command the place. You may also give him as much ammunition as may be necessary for maintaining the House of Dunglas. Wherein fail not, as you will answer. Given at Stirling, this 28th day of December 1650.

DAVID LESLIE."

When the Castle of Dunglas fell into a ruinous state, it sustained great injury, not only from being entirely neglected, but from wanton destruction. In the year 1735, when the taste for preserving ancient ruins had hardly any existence, the Commissioners of Supply for the county of Dumbarton "recommended some of the freestones out of the old ruinous House of Dunglas to be used in repairing the quay there at the expense of the county." This Gothic barbarity continued to be ruthlessly perpetrated under various pretexts, while the castle continued the property of the Edmonstones of Duntreath. Sir Archibald Edmonstone let the

castle to James Dunlop of Garnkirk, for the period of seventy-six years from Martinmas 1783. That lease was renounced by William Dixon of Govan and others in favour of Archibald Buchanan, by a renunciation dated 28th May 1828. The subjects renounced are described as that piece of ground at Dunglas, including the ground within the walls of the old castle, and the rock itself upon which the old castle stands, with the ground going under the name of the shore grass. Mr. Buchanan had previously acquired from Sir Charles Edmonstone, by a feuedisposition, dated 14th November 1812, the farm and lands of Dunglas and Little Mill, Castle, and shore thereof, for payment of a feu-duty of £5 sterling yearly. Mr. Buchanan put a stop to the destruction of the castle, and partially restored what remained of it.

The only portions of the old Castle of Dunglas now remaining are the south-west wall next the Clyde and the north-east wall with the doorway. Both these consist of very solid masonry, and are about forty feet high, having slit or arrow-holes, each about a foot and a half in length, throughout the walls. The extent of wall from east to west is about two hundred yards, and from south to north about one hundred, while the extent of wall on the east side is the same. Inside the walls there is a court.

On the site of part of the old Castle of Dunglas another mansion-house was built, as is presumed, by Sir Humphrey Colquhoun of Luss, who was killed at the Castle of Bannachra in the year 1592. The style of the architecture of this second mansion may be ascribed to the sixteenth century, as will be seen from a careful drawing here given of the ruins of the original castle and of the second mansion as it is now inhabited. On this mansion there is a shield of arms below the north round turret. It contains a saltire, the cognizance of the Colquhouns. On the sinister side of this shield is the letter C, and on the dexter side appears to have been a letter which is now defaced, but which is supposed to have been the letter V, being the initials of the name of Sir Humphrey Colquhoun of Luss, whose tragical death in the Castle of Bannachra has been particularly detailed in the first volume of this work.¹ If this is so—and some fragments of the letter still remaining tend to confirm the supposition—it

¹ Vol. i. p. 157.

may be concluded that that Laird had made certain additions to the Castle of Dunglas. His armorial bearings and the initial letters of his name had been carved thereon, in conformity with what was the general practice in erecting old baronial castles in the sixteenth century. On the right-hand side of that armorial stone is another stone, having upon it the representation of a human head.

On the north-east side of the west wall of the old Castle of Dunglas was a battery, full of arrow-holes, which commanded the Clyde. The battery fell into the Clyde about sixty years ago. The conical-shaped dovecot to the east of the battery is still entire, and forms the eastmost point of the old castle.¹ On the west of the tower the wall has the appearance of having been the under part of a square tower.

Another drawing of Dunglas Castle here given shows the north gable and round turret of the mansion built by Sir Humphrey Colquhoun, and to the left, the addition of two stories, made in the year 1852 by Mr. Buchanan, the present owner of the castle. Above the doorway, which may be also seen in this drawing, and which has been encroached upon by the addition made in the year last mentioned, and by part of the old wall that was removed to give room for this addition, was built an old armorial-stone, on which were sculptured the arms of the Colquhoun family, with the deer's head and motto and greyhound supporters. This stone may have been placed over the principal entrance when the second mansion was built by Sir Humphrey Colquhoun, or at a more remote period. It was unfortunately removed in the course of the addition last made to the castle in the year 1852; and it has probably been destroyed, as all inquiries have failed in tracing it.

The original Castle of Dunglas appears to have been occupied as a residence by the Colquhoun family until the second mansion was built, as now stated. The original castle, having been constructed as a fortified stronghold, probably became unsuitable for a family residence. When the second mansion was built, the country being then in a more advanced state of civilisation, it was constructed more as a family residence than as a fortification. The outer walls of the original castle, however, were

¹ This dovecot, which is of well-built masonry, is popularly believed to have been part of the station which the Romans are supposed to have had at Dunglas!

retained, no doubt as a protection to the new building, for which many of the materials of the original castle were no doubt used ; and from this it is difficult to ascertain with precision the exact period of the erection of the second mausion. Even the armorial stones in the second mansion may have been transferred from the original castle, thus giving the second mansion, in some respects, the appearance of being more ancient than it really is.

On the summit of the rock adjoining the castle, on the east side, a stone column or pillar has been erected to the memory of Henry Bell, the first who applied steam to navigation.¹

Dunglas Castle is now occupied by a tenant, on a lease from the present proprietor, Mr. Buchanan of Auchentorlie.

In East Lothian are an estate and mausion of the name of Dunglas, which were formerly the property of the family of Pepdie, whose heiress carried that estate and mansion into the noble house of Home, whose second title is Lord Dunglas. The Castle of Dunglas of the Colquhouns, on the Clyde, has sometimes been mistaken for the castle of the same name now mentioned. This mistake was made by Chalmers in his *Caledonia*, who, writing of the Castle of Duuglas on the Clyde, says that " it was blown up by the treachery of an English boy."² This statement applies not to that castle but to Dunglas in East Lothian, which was blown up by an English page of the Earl of Haddington, commander of the garrison, who set fire to the powder magazine, actuated, it has been said, by revenge,³ but, according to another and more probable account, having been, as was suspected, bribed by the Royal garrison of Berwick to perpetrate this atrocious deed, for which he had good opportunity, as he kept the keys of the vault in which the powder was deposited ; but not having proceeded with sufficient caution, he himself perished in the destruction, in which he involved his master and many other persons of quality, who were buried in the ruins of the castle.⁴

There is some reason to believe that the Romans had a station and

¹ Vol. i. p. 374.

² Chalmers's *Caledonia*, vol. iii. p. 865.

³ Vol. i. p. 257.

⁴ Stevenson's *History*, p. 449, and *Acts of the Parliaments of Scotland*, vol. v. pp. 359, 401, 426, 456, 457.

fortress at Dunglas, to protect equally the road and the river.¹ In the year of our Lord 79, when Agricola made his second campaign in Britain, he had subdued the whole of England to the Roman arms. In his third campaign he carried his conquests as far north as the river Tay. In his fourth campaign, to secure the advantages which he had gained, he erected forts between the rivers Forth and Clyde.² The points at the eastern and western extremities of this line of forts are not specified. But as the Castle of Dumbarton, from its strong position, was the key to the west of Scotland, the Romans would doubtless be anxious to secure it, and it is not improbable that it was their principal post at the western extremity of their line. If they occupied Dumbarton Castle, it is certain that Dunglas would also be under their power, and here, as being next in military importance to the Castle of Dumbarton, would have been a fitting place for stationing a garrison.

After the recall of Agricola, in the year 84 or 85, we have no information respecting the Romans in Britain till the year 120, when the Emperor Hadrian headed in person an expedition into this country. In the interval, the Romans had lost ground in Britain, as is evident from the fact that Hadrian erected a wall or rampart across the island, from Carlisle to the German ocean. This wall then marked the northern boundary of the territory possessed by the Romans. After the succession of Antoninus Pius as Emperor, in the year 138, on the death of Hadrian, the Romans, under the command of Lollius Urbicus, again pushed their conquests in Britain northward, and advanced as far into Dumbartonshire as they had formerly done. To defend more effectually the territories subdued, and to keep back the "displaced barbarians," as Tacitus has it, under this general a wall of turf, with towers at certain intervals, called the wall of Antoninus, was built. In the wall were towers or forts, at intervals of between two and three miles, and between them were smaller watch-towers, while within the wall, from one end to the other, was a military road. The wall has been traced with considerable accuracy, from the remains of it which still exist, and which existed in greater distinctness previous to recent agricultural improvements, and from the forts or towers that had been erected along the

¹ Chalmers's *Caledonia*, vol. iii. p. 863.

² Tacitus, *Agricola*.

wall.¹ But the exact spot at which the wall terminated at either end, has not been fixed with entire certainty. It is, however, now generally admitted, that its eastern extremity on the Forth was Carriden, and that the fort at Chapelhill, situated about a quarter of a mile to the west of the village of Old Kilpatrick, and near Bowling Bay, was its limit on the Clyde, the wall being thus nearly thirty-seven miles in length, the distance between these points. The fort at Chapelhill is certainly the first well-defined fort towards the west. No traces of the wall's having extended farther in this direction have been found. In this case Dunglas, as well as Dumbarton, would be beyond the Roman wall.

There is, however, good reason for concluding that both Dumbarton and Dunglas were possessed by the Romans, and that Roman garrisons were established at both these places. Dumbarton Castle was the key to the western Highlands. It was of importance also for the protection of the ford on the Clyde at Dumbuck, between Dunglas and Dumbarton, and Dunglas would be of great advantage for a like purpose, as well as for protecting the ford farther up the river, opposite the church of West Kilpatrick. It could therefore hardly be supposed that the Romans, who were so well skilled in strategy, would overlook or fail to make every effort to acquire and to maintain such strong military positions, when they had carried their conquests up to them. But they might not consider it necessary to carry the wall so far as Dumbarton, as, from the nature of the ground, a wall and ditch would have been wholly useless for the defence of the road, which must have run along the banks of the Clyde. That road is through open and level ground, from Dumbarton to Dumbuck, but from Dumbuck eastward it runs under the heights of Auchentorlie. In such a position, to have formed a wall and ditch would have served no good purpose whatever, as the hills would have commanded the road, and an enemy, therefore, who was master of the hills, would have commanded not only the road, but the wall and ditch themselves. The probability then is, that the Romans considered it necessary, for the protection of the Clyde and road, only to carry a line of forts in connection with the wall to Dunglas and Dumbarton,

¹ The subject of the Roman wall is fully discussed in Horsley's *Britannia Romana*, by Dr. Stukely, by Gordon in his *Itinerarium Septentrionale*, and by General Roy.

whilst, at the same time, they seem to have occupied the heights. Accordingly, nothing has been discovered to indicate that the Roman wall extended westward beyond the fort at Chapelhill. The fort at Dunglas, besides being serviceable in commanding the passage of the Clyde, would protect the end of the wall; the fort at Chapelhill would protect the Clyde, to which it was sufficiently near; while the road down to Dumbarton would be in possession of the Romans. That the Romans occupied the heights of Auchentorlie is not indeed completely authenticated; but upon the most commanding point of them are the remains of a fortress or castle called Tresmass Castle, which, as before observed, was probably a Roman fort.

Dr. Irving, Royal Historiographer in 1686, who traced the western end of the Roman wall, observed forts at the town of Dumbarton, at the Castle of Dumbarton, half a mile from the town, at the foot of Dumbuck hill, at Dunglas, and at Chapelhill, and thence traced the Roman wall and forts all along eastward.

THE BARONY OF LUSS,

THE OLDEST INHERITANCE OF THE COLQUHOUNS.

THE barony of Luss, which now embraces as its principal portion the whole of the parish of Luss, has been possessed by the same family for a much longer period than any other barony or estate in the county of Dumbarton. The Colquhouns of Luss have been for many centuries the owners. The Colquhoun family can be traced from the year 1190, and the Luss family to a still more remote period—the year 1150. The lands of Colquhoun, previous to their being sold, were possessed by the direct male line of the family of Colquhoun for about five hundred years, while the lands of Luss have been inherited successively by the families of Luss and Colquhoun for upwards of seven hundred years. It is not often that a fair domain has descended for so many generations and centuries in the same race of inheritors. The once illustrious house of the Earls of Lennox from which the family of Colquhoun and the family of Luss received their

respective baronies, and with which, after merging into one family, they sometimes formed matrimonial alliances, has long since ceased to exist. The Lennox estates have passed into other hands.

Even in its first comparatively narrow limits the barony of Luss possessed such attractive features in mountains, glens, fertile plains, woods, rivers, islands, and lakes, as to render it an object of great attraction to any possessor ; and it is surprising that the great Earls of Lennox, to whom the lands of Luss belonged, should ever have dismembered them from their vast earldom. Weighty considerations alone could have induced them to do so, and they seem soon to have repented of their deed, and to have endeavoured to recover possession of the fair lands of Luss.

Not only has the original inheritance of Luss been maintained in the same family in its integrity, as it came from the second Earl of Lennox to the Dean of Luss, seven centuries ago, but its bounds have been extended by the acquisition of nearly twenty other lairdships, great and small, by which the family estate has been enlarged to five times the extent, and to five times the value, of the original Luss estate proper. The Luss estate, with all the additions of other lands, is now the largest in the county of Dumbarton, and it is unsurpassed by any other in Scotland for its attractive scenery, both as to land and water.

The barony of Luss exhibits for the most part a mountainous extent of territory, some of its mountains rising to the elevation of nearly 3000 feet above the level of the sea. These mountains are intersected by glens of a wildly picturesque character, which lie east and west, and through which flow their respective rivulets that empty themselves into Lochlomond. To begin with the southern part of the barony, Glenfruin, the Glen of Sorrow, lies between two ridges of hills that run east and west, and it is situated in the parish of Row. These hills are bare of tree and shrub, save here and there a thorn. Their sides are covered with beautiful verdant pasturage, which, under the improved system of sheep farming, has taken the place of the brown heather which formerly clothed them. It is about five miles in length, and varies in breadth from between a quarter and three-quarters of a mile. Towards the south is a small portion of natural wood, and here and there a patch of plantation in other parts occurs, and some ash

trees at Ballievoulin, but with these exceptions the glen is wholly without wood. Its soil is generally good; it is partly under cultivation; and were it sheltered by wood, or otherwise, from the furious tempests that often sweep through it, the glen would be increasingly productive.

On the north of Glenfruin, parallel with it, and separated from it by a mountainous range, is Glenfinlas. This glen, like Glenfruin, has been the scene of bloody strifes between hostile clans. Near its upper extremity is the source of the river Finlas, and the water of Luss has its source in Glenmachurn. Both fall into Lochlomond, at about the distance of three miles from each other.

The Glen of Luss is farther to the north. It opens immediately behind the village of Luss, and extends towards the west for some miles, presenting a verdant valley, covered with copsewood and intersecting lofty mountains.

Glen Molachan is the third of those glens. It might be considered almost a continuation of Glen Luss, in a slightly different direction, running more towards the north-west, and joining Glen Luss near its head; while Glen Machurn branches off to the south from the head of Glen Luss.

At the northern boundary of the barony of Luss is Glen Uglas, now called Glen Douglas, through which flows the water of Uglas, which is four miles from Tarbet, and which divides the parishes of Luss and Arrochar. Opposite to Inveruglas, at the mouth of the Uglas, on the eastern side of the loch, is the ferry of Rowardennan, at the foot of Benlomond. The half of this glen, together with Buchquhopills and Loch Drunky, in Perthshire, belonged, in the fifteenth century, to an heiress named Isabella Spens. She resigned these possessions, 10th January 1476, to James, eldest son of her husband, Andrew Balfour, Armiger.

The level and alluvial portion of the barony of Luss, which is much the smallest, is chiefly in the south part of it. From the boundaries of the barony in the south, up to Rosdhu, the land is mostly level. North of Rosdhu the level ground becomes much more limited in its extent, and is restricted chiefly to the margin of the loch, being narrower or expanding according to its position, there being, as might be supposed, more level ground at the openings of the glens than along the bases

of the mountains. North of Camstradden it widens, and it again contracts as we proceed to Inveruglas. Towards the west, along that whole extent from Glenfruin to Nether Inveruglas, which originally formed the boundaries of Luss estate proper, from south to north, being about eleven miles in length, the land, sometimes at a shorter and sometimes at a greater distance from the loch, becomes undulating, gradually rising and swelling from gentle acclivities to greater elevations, into slopes, hills, and bold, abrupt, and rugged mountains.

The Hill of Banry, or Bandry Hill, which is two miles south of the village of Luss, is one of the best spots for obtaining a view of the barony of Luss. It commands an extensive prospect; and the singularly varied and magnificent panorama which it opens to view in clear weather, must be seen in order to be fully realized. The spectator's attention is arrested as he looks northward by Benlomond, rising 3192 feet above the level of the sea, and on the west of this mountain, lying north and south, is Lochlomond, with its numerous indentations, its strikingly picturesque islands, the well-cultivated fields that skirt its margin stretching out into fertile plains far beyond, and its beautiful slopes, covered with verdure or woods. Casting his eye upon the interior, he beholds the ground gradually rising into hills and mountains, with the glens that diversify the scene. Immediately below Banry Hill he sees, near the beautiful bay of Rosdhu, the mansion-house of Rosdhu, with the gigantic yews and sycamores that spread their foliage behind it, and to the south of the mansion the deer-park, the greater part of which formerly was a moss covered with heather, but which is now overspread with a carpet of verdant pasture, while between the deer-park and the margin of the loch is a winding avenue or drive, extending for two miles and a half between the south entrance-gate and the mansion-house. The great beauty of this approach can, from its situation, be readily imagined. The whole of the barony of Luss, extending from Glenfruin, with its limpid stream, and Bannachra, with the ruins of its castle, overhanging the entrance to Glenfruin, up to Inveruglas, thus exhibits the most magnificent, varied, and attractive scenery upon which the eye can delight to gaze.

From another position, from the top of the Black Hill above Helens-

burgh on the old road, a prospect still more varied and extended, and equally magnificent, may be obtained, embracing the scenery of Lochlomond, the Clyde, and the Gareloch. A map of the estate of Luss was prepared by Charles Ross, land surveyor, in the year 1776. He was much employed as a surveyor, and he records in a few words, written over his representation on the map of the Black Hill above Helensburgh, at a spot at the top of the old Helensburgh road, or Duke's Road, as it was then called, "Here is the best view in Scotland." As Bishop Finlay, one of the characters in a novel from which we now quote, on his way to the castle of the Glenfruids [Bannachra], after having satiated his eyes from the brow of this mountain, with the splendid prospect towards the south, looked northward, the barony of Luss being then full in his view, "he was so ravished by the scene which he then beheld, that he stood for some time in a state of wonderment unspeakable. Below lay Lochlomond, with all its marvels of clifly islets and woody shores. Far eastward spread the rich vales of Buchanan, and, like a champion in the van of some mighty host before him, with his helmet of clouds on, stood Benlomond, the dark mantle of his shadow covering a wide space of the broad blue lake."¹

Pennant, in an account of his travels through Dumbartonshire in 1769, in which he does not fail to do justice to the hospitality of the Highlanders, thus writes:—"The country, from Luss to the southern extremity of the lake, continually improves; the mountains sink gradually into small hills; the land is highly cultivated, well planted, and well inhabited. I was struck with rapture at a sight so new to me: it would have been without alloy had it not been dashed with the uncertainty whether the mountain virtue, hospitality, would flourish with equal vigour in the softer scenes I was on the point of entering on; for in the Highlands every house gave welcome to the traveller."²

The same writer adds:—"At this time were living at the little village of Luss the following persons, most amazing instances of cotemporary longevity; and perhaps proofs of the uncommon healthiness of the place. These compose the venerable list:—

¹ The Spaewife, by Galt.

² Pennant's Tour in Scotland, 1769. London, 1774, fourth Edition, p. 246.

Rev. Mr. James Robertson, minister, aged . . .	90
Mrs. Robertson, his wife,	86
Anne Sharp, their servant,	94
Niel MacNaughtan, kirk-officer,	86
Christian Gay, his wife,	94
Walter Maclellan,	90." ¹

The lands of Luss were the property of the Luss family, as has been mentioned, so early as 1150, and they became the property of Sir Robert Colquhoun of Colquhoun, by his marriage with the heiress of Luss, in or before the year 1368. They were not erected into a barony till nearly a century after. It was only on 22d February 1457 that the barony of Luss was erected by King James the Second, by a charter of that date, in favour of Sir John Colquhoun, Chamberlain of Scotland. The barony included the lands of Luss, Colquhoun, and Garscube, in the shire of Dumbarton, and the lands of Glyn and Sawchie in the shire of Stirling.²

In subsequent charters of the barony of Luss, its component parts are described more fully, and embrace several of the islands in Lochlomond. On 30th June 1541, King James the Fifth, by letters under his Privy Seal, granted to John Colquhoun of Luss the non-entry duties of the barony of Luss, with the castle, tower, and fortalice of Rosdew, the isles of Lochlomond, called Inche Lones, Inche Conehane, Inchefrythillane or Isle of Rosdew ; of the lands and barony of Colquhoun, with the manor-place of Dunglas, and fishings in the water of Clyde ; of the lands of Garscube, of the lands of Sauchy, and of the lands of Colquhoun Glen.³ On 23d January, the same year, John Colquhoun of Luss was, on precept by King James the Fifth, infefted in the barony of Luss, comprehending all the lands and baronies herein specified, the precept further narrating that they were then all united into one free barony, to be called the barony of Luss in all time coming.⁴ Under a similar description, all these lands, islands, and baronies, were of new erected into one entire free barony, to be called

¹ Pennant's Tour in Scotland, 1769. London, 1774, fourth Edition, p. 246.

² Vol. i. p. 33.

³ Original Letters at Rosdhu.

⁴ Original Instrument of Sasine, *ibid.*

the barony of Luss, in favour of John Colquhoun of Luss, son and heir-apparent of Alexander Colquhoun of Luss, on 1st December 1602.¹

The boundaries of the lands of Luss are particularly described in a charter granted by Alwyn, second Earl of Lennox, to Maldouen, Dean of Luss. The charter is without date, but it must have been granted before the year 1225, the granter having died in that year. It is not known to be now in existence; but in a charter by Maldouen, third Earl of Lennox, to Maldouen, Dean of Luss, and to his son, Gillemore, reconveying to them the lands which his father, Alwyn, had granted to them, but which, after his father's death, he had illegally detained from them, the lands specified are the three lower quarters of Luss, namely, Achadh-tullech, now Auchentullich, near Rossdhu, about four miles to the south, Dumfin, which is near Bannachra, and Inverlaueran, which is on the Glenfruin road, next to east Kilbride; and another quarter on the west side of Luss, this quarter probably including Glen Luss and Camstradden and the lands between Glen Luss and Glen Douglas. Then follows a minute description of the boundaries of these lands, which has been already given.² But notwithstanding the minuteness with which the boundaries are marked in the charter, it is difficult, from the changes which names have undergone, to determine with perfect accuracy the precise extent of territory which the names indicate. In the charter, Earl Maldouen also granted and confirmed to Maldouen, Dean of Luss, Frech-elán, which is an island in Lochlomond opposite Luss, Elan Rosduue, which is an island in the bay of Rossdhu, and the whole of Ines Domhnoch (Inchtavanach), but he excepted the land between Cledhebh and Banbrath, which may mean Bandry, a hill about a mile to the north-west of Rossdhu.

The reddendo in the charter, that the lands were to be held of the Earl of Lennox for two cheeses, for the King's army, from every house in the said lands in which cheese was made, as well as a similar reddendo of cheeses for the King's host, stipulated in charters granting other lands in Luss, would seem to lead to the conclusion that the valleys of Luss, amidst the extensive forest of the Levenax, were famed in those early days for a rich pasturage and an abundant dairy produce.

¹ Original Charter at Rossdhu.

² Vol. i. pp. 14, 15.

That Luss pastured herds of domestic cattle, and, at the same time, animals of the chase, is confirmed from the books of the treasurer of King James the Fifth. Under the year 1529 it is recorded that a payment of 10s. was made "to ane servand of the Laird of Luse that brocht venyson and veile to the King."¹

The lands of Luss, granted in the above charter, were bounded on the north by the water of Uglas or Douglas, in Glen Uglas or Douglas, which has always been the march between Luss and Arrochar. From this, however, must be excepted a farm belonging to the estate of Luss, namely, the farm of Tullich, which is on the Arrochar side of the Douglas water, near the head of the glen.

Various references are made in old writs to the lands of Banwrith, or Banry, or Bandry in the parish of Luss. Between the years 1280 and 1315 the homage and service, that is the superiority of the lands of Banwrith, with the islands of Innesconogaig and Elanclew, as held by Maldofen Macgillemycheltmore and Gillechrist Maccristyne and their heirs, was granted and confirmed by Malcolm fifth Earl of Lennox to Sir John of Luss; so that the foresaid Maldofen and Gillechrist and their heirs should in future render to the said Sir John of Luss and his heirs all kinds of forinsic and intrinsic services which were due to the granter and his heirs from the foresaid land and islands.

In 1395, among the witnesses to the original charter of the lands of Camstradden were Nigel de Balnory (Banry) and John Balnory, Nigel's brother.² Nigel de Balnory was also a witness in the same year to a charter by Duncan eighth Earl of Lennox to Duncan son of Malcolm Macfarlane, of a quarter and a half quarter of land, situated as described in the charter, and several islands.³

In the year 1429, resignation was made in the head court of Luss by John Macröger of Glen Mackern (Machurn) of his lands of Bannories and the islands of Inchgonagane and Elanchleyff in favour of his superior, John Colquhoun of Luss. In 1493, Robert Flemyn was retoured heir of his mother,

¹ Treasurer's Books.

² Cartularium Comitatus de Levenax,
p. 79.

³ Cartularium Comitatus de Levenax,
p. 65.

Jonet Colquhone, to the two merk land of Bannory.¹ The Bannories here mentioned were the crofts of High and Low Bandry and the Bandry Wood.

The parish of Luss in which the lands of the same name are situated was at that remote period of much larger dimensions than it is at present. It then included the parish of Arrochar on the north. Arrochar was commonly called the high or upper quarter of Luss, while the Luss estate was called the low or under quarter of Luss. Besides Arrochar, the parish of Luss included the £40 land of Buchanan, on the east side of Lochlomond, and part of Bonhill on the south. By an Act of Privy Council in 1621, the portion of the lands of Buchanan now mentioned was disjoined from the parish of Luss and annexed to Inchcailloch, an island on the east side of Lochlomond, opposite Balmaha, which then gave name to the parish, but for which the name of Buchanan is now substituted. In the year 1650, at the desire of the heritors and the Presbytery, the lands of Auchindennan, Cameron, Stuckroget, and Tilliechewan were disjoined from the parish of Luss, and united to that of Bonhill, which was previously so small that there were in it only 120 communicants. Towards the close of the seventeenth century Arrochar was separated from the parish of Luss and erected into a distinct parish.² The lands of Caldanach, Prestelloch and Cowglens, which are part of the estate of Luss on the east side of Loch Long, formed at one time a part of the parish of Inchcailloch, now Buchanan, but were annexed to the parish of Arrochar.

In the lands of Torr, in Luss Glen, about a mile from the village of Luss, a spot is pointed out by tradition as the tomb of Fingal King of Morven. Other parishes, however, claim the honour of being the depository of the ashes of the Celtic chieftain, and popular tradition being the only authority on which these pretensions rest, it is impossible to determine to which of the claimants this honour is to be assigned. If, then, the antiquary can find no conclusive evidence that he has here met with the tomb of Fingal, the admirer of natural scenery has the gratification of obtaining one of the most delightful prospects of Lochlomond.

The inhabitants of the parish of Luss, like those of other parts of the Highlands and Western Islands, till a recent period spoke only the Gaelic

¹ Reg. Mag. Sig. Lib. xii. No. 154.

² Acts of Privy Council.

language. From the limited number of licentiates who could speak that language, this frequently created a difficulty in supplying Luss, as well as other Highland parishes, with a minister. Mr. John Cochrane having received a call to be minister of that parish, and another to be minister of the parish of Strathblane, the competing calls came before the Presbytery, and Mr. Cochrane having expressed his unwillingness to accept of the call from the parish of Luss, from his ignorance of the Gaelic language and his preference of the call to Strathblane, the Presbytery at their meeting, 16th April 1650, decided in favour of the call from Strathblane. The act of the Presbytery on the subject is in the following terms :—"Anent the call of Mr. Johne Cochrane to the ministrie at Lus and Straeblaine : Forsaemikill as it is fund by the grauc attestationes of the said Mr. Johne that he is not able to instruct, eather be preaching or catechising the Highland parochine of Lus in thair awn language, nor that he expectes he can attaine thairto after many yeires conversing with them, and that the said Mr. Johne is wtterly wnwilling for the caus forsaidd to embrace the call to the said parochine of Lus : Thairfoir the Presbyterie declaires they cannot joyne with the call of the said paroch to the said Mr. Johne ; but with the call of Strablaine, quhilk hes proceedit orderly."¹

The parish of Luss continued to have difficulty in obtaining a minister who could speak Gaelic. The Commissioners of the General Assembly endeavoured to obtain one for them, but without success. On the failure of the Commissioners in this attempt, the Presbytery of Dumbarton appointed the Session to use diligence to find out either a licentiate or an ordained minister in some other part of the Highlands, who could address them in their native tongue. The minute of Presbytery containing these facts is as follows :—"September 30, 1651. Anent the plantatioune of the Kirk of Lus, the Commissioners to the lait General Assembly does report that having vsed all their diligence, they could vnderstand of no expectant able to preach in the Highland language, nor of any minister to be transported from any Highland congregatioune in the north or elsequhair. The Sessounc is appointed to vse thair moeyen in the West Highlands, for finding out eather expectant or transportabill minister, who may be plantett in thair kirk."²

¹ Dumbarton Presbytery Records.

² Dumbarton Presbytery Records.



VILLAGE OF



BOAT ON LOCHLOMOND.

After this, long vacancies repeatedly occurred in the parish church of Luss, from the difficulty of obtaining probationers or ministers who could preach in the Gaelic tongue. Alexander Graham of Duchray, writing in 1724, says, "All the inhabitants of this parish use the Irish language."¹ But the Gaelic language, since the death of Dr. Stuart, who died in 1821, has ceased to be used in public worship in the parish church. During the present century a great change has been produced upon the inhabitants of the parish of Luss, and English, or rather Scotch, is the language now universally spoken among the natives, though many Gaelic terms are still retained in colloquial discourse. The rising generation grow up ignorant of that language which alone was understood at no distant period by their ancestors. There are still, however, some Highlanders in Luss parish who speak Gaelic, but they have come to reside there from other parts of the country.

With the view of making the village of Luss a place of convenient merchandise for the surrounding districts, Sir Humphrey Colquhoun obtained, on 17th July 1695, from the Parliament of King William the Third, an Act granting to him and his successors the liberty and privilege of holding there four annual fairs, and a weekly market. One of the fairs was to be held upon the 24th of May, another upon the 11th of August, the third upon the 14th October, and the fourth upon the 7th November, each fair to continue three days; and the weekly market was to be held on the Tuesdays of each week. To Sir Humphrey were granted all the customs, tolls, and privileges pertaining thereto.² The weekly markets have been discontinued, but an annual fair or sheep-market is still held in the month of August.

THE CASTLE OF ROSSDHU.

THE old Castle of RosSDhu, the chief residence of the Colquhouns of Luss, stood upon a headland or promontory of the same name. The name Ross as applied to places is common in Dumbartonshire. Besides

¹ Macfarlane's MSS., Advocates' Library.

² Extract Act of Parliament at RosSDhu. Vol. i. p. 307.

the parish of Cardross and the island of Rossneath, there is from the southern boundary of Lochlomond, along the flat district, a succession of promontories to which the name of Ross is given, projecting a little way into the lake, such as Nether Ross, Middle Ross, Ross Finlas, Ross Arden, and Ross Dhu. Rossdhu, which is compounded of *Ross*, which signifies a point or promontory, and *dhu*, which signifies black, means the black promontory. The date of the erection of the castle of that name is uncertain. In the charter granted on 2d February 1457 by King James the Second to Sir John Colquhoun of Luss, Chamberlain of Scotland, erecting the lands of Luss and others into the barony of Luss, no mention is made of the messuage, castle, or tower of Rossdhu. But the castle, there is no doubt, was erected long anterior to the date of the charter of the barony.

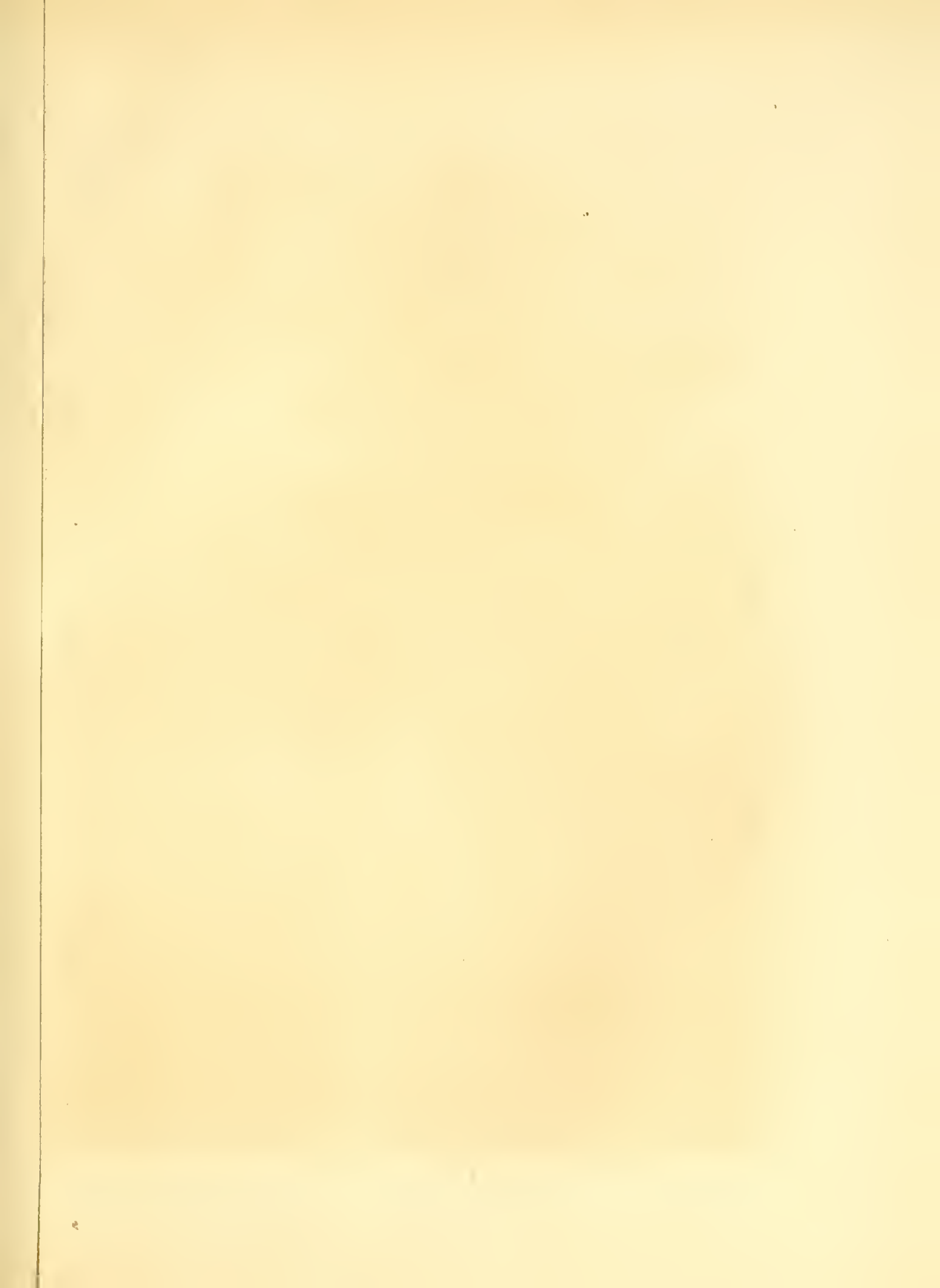
In the subsequent charters of the barony of Luss of 1541 and 1602, already referred to,¹ the castle, tower, and fortalice of Rossdhu are specially mentioned, and the castle is ordained to be the chief messuage of the united barony.

This castle continued to be the residence of the family till towards the close of the last century, when a new mansion was built by Sir James Colquhoun of Luss, first British Baronet of the family. The late Sir James Colquhoun was only a child when the family removed to the new house, but he remembered the event. Lady Helen Sntherland, his grandmother, was alive when the removal from the old to the new house took place, but her husband had died previously. She was much affected on removing from that old castle, around which clustered many happy memories and associations, and she quaintly remarked that it was a "lucky hole." Alexander Graham of Duchray, writing concerning it in 1724, says, "the house of Rosedoe, the residence of the Laird of Luss, is adorned with beautiful gardens and orchards, and regular planting, and near by it is a large oak wood."² All that now remains of the old castle is a portion of the walls, which are of great thickness and strength, for the greater part of it was unfortunately pulled down when the present residence was building, in order to supply materials for its erection, a use which will hardly receive the approbation of the antiquarian, to whom the new mansion cannot supply

¹ Pp. 36, 37, *supra*, and vol. i. pp. 111, 239. ² Macfarlane's MSS., Advocates' Library.



OLD CASTLE OF ROSSDHU.





ROSSDHU HOUSE



, LUSS, DUMBARTONSHIRE.

what the old would have done—a memorial of the ancient proprietors of Luss.

The present mansion-house is built a little way to the east of the old castle, the fragments of which still standing, as well as the roofless walls of Our Lady's Chapel of Rossdhu, which continues to be used as the family cemetery of the lairds of Luss, give variety to the view of this baronial residence.

The situation has been admirably selected. The land so strikingly projects into the lake that one could fancy as if it were stretching itself forth from affection to the pure and transparent waters of an inland sea so remarkable for its beauty, while the water, as if reciprocating the emotion, grasped with its arms the projecting neck of land with the luxuriant trees and shrubs and the magnificent mansion that adorn it. In the front the situation commands one of the finest prospects of Lochlomond, and the islands towards the lower end; while in the rear is the long, quiet, well-sheltered and beautiful bay of Rossdhu—the most charming of all the bays in the lake,—of which a view is here given; but the finest drawing could not do justice to its beauty.

Sir James Colquhoun, late Baronet, enlarged the new mansion by adding first a portico, and afterwards wings; and he otherwise improved it. One of the wings, to the north end of the house, is chiefly occupied as a large and spacious drawing-room, from the windows of which are obtained magnificent prospects of Lochlomond and its islands, and also of Benlomond. A view of the mansion-house of Rossdhu is here annexed. The late Baronet, at considerable cost, extended the park along the loch to the south of the mansion-house, and much embellished the policies.

The deer-park, to the south of the mansion-house of Rossdhu, which was formed by the present Sir James Colquhoun, is a great improvement, as the ground of which it consists was previously mossy and unprofitable; and it extends to upwards of seventy acres, the ground in grass adjoining the mansion-house being about thirty acres. The Ross park, lying to the south of the deer-park, contains one hundred and twenty acres; and other enclosures of grass or arable ground in the policy amount to about forty acres additional. The land in oak copse wood and plantations in the policy

is greater in extent than the grass and arable land. Altogether, the policy contains upwards of six hundred acres. The present proprietor has also transplanted many of the trees in the deer-park and in other parts of the grounds. These transplanted trees have thriven remarkably well, and greatly increased in size.

Near the site of the old castle, and opposite to the ruins of the chapel, grows an old yew-tree of large dimensions. This venerable tree is partly represented in the drawing of the chapel which is here given. At the date of the publication of the first Statistical Account of Scotland,¹ in 1796, this yew measured, at thirty inches above the surface of the ground, twelve and a half feet in girth, and it has since increased to fourteen feet. An old sycamore with its spreading foliage flourishes near the same spot. Measured at the same height above the soil, it was, at the former mentioned period, thirteen and a half feet, and it presently measures seventeen feet.

COURTHILL AND GALLOWSHILL

OF THE BARONY OF LUSS.

OUTSIDE the policy, about a mile and three-quarters from Rossdhu, we come upon two banks, or natural mounds, which were formerly the Courthill and Gallowshill of the Clan, the former having been called Tom-na-mhoid and the latter Tom-na-croich. These were the spots where the chieftains of the Clan Colquhoun tried culprits,—whether their enemies or vassals,—and executed the sentence of capital punishment. The father of the present Sir James Colquhoun of Luss remembered the identical tree on which the executions took place, but it was very much decayed, and was unfortunately removed. It was a Scotch fir, and stood within a few feet of the Scotch fir that is now on the top of the bank. A view of the Gallowshill is here given.

It may here be noticed that there is preserved at Rossdhu a volume of the records of “The Court of the lands and Barony of Luss,” in folio, and of considerable thickness, but the minutes fill only about 163 pages. The first minute is dated at Luss, 7th October 1663, and the last at Arnburn, 27th and 28th December 1792.

¹ Vol. xvii. p. 245.



THE GALLOWSHILL OF THE BARONY OF LUSS,
AND THE GAMEKEEPERS HOUSE.

To the north of the Gallowshill is the place of rendezvous of the Clan Colquhoun, and their slogan or war-cry *Cnoc Elachan*, which means the knoll of the sauch or sallow, a species of willow. Their badge is the branch of the sauch-tree, which still flourishes luxuriantly on that spot. In the Macgregors' boat-song of Sir Walter Scott's *Lady of the Lake* the strength of the ever-green pine, the badge of the Macgregors, is exultingly contrasted with the more slender sauch of the Colquhouns :—

Ours is no sapling, chance-sown by the fountain,
 Blooming at Beltane, in winter to fade ;
 When the whirlwind has stripp'd every leaf on the mountain,
 The more shall Clan-Alpine exult in her shade.
 Moor'd in the rifted rock,
 Proof to the tempest's shock,
 Firmer he roots him the ruder it blows.

The bard might also have contrasted the more wild and secluded places of rendezvous for war of the Macfarlanes at Loch Sloy, and of the Buchanans on the island of Clar Inch, with the gathering-place of the Colquhouns at Cnoc Elachan. But the gatherings of these two clans at Loch Sloy and Clar Inch were oftener for attack than defence, while the rendezvous at Cnoc Elachan was rather for self-defence—for warding off the attacks of hostile neighbouring clans, than for aggression. Partaking more of the peaceful habits of the Lowlanders on the south than of the wilder spirits of the mountaineers on the north, the Colquhouns were more inclined to live on amicable terms with their neighbours than many of the other clans, and appear to have taken no part in making predatory incursions upon the Lowlands. From their local position they formed, as it were, a wall or barrier between the marauders of Arrochar on the north, and the industrious populations on the south, and this contributed in no small degree to the peace and civilisation of the western districts of Scotland.

Passing onwards from Glenfinlas, and from the Courthill and Gallowshill, we traverse the lands of Auchentullich, that is, "field of the mount," formerly the possession of an obscure family of the name of Douglas. From this family it fell into the hands of Mr. Archibald Sydserff, minister of Dumbarton, and during the last century it became the property of the Colquhouns of Luss. Near this is the gateway

of the avenue or principal entrance to Rossdhu, and farther on, and on each side of the turnpike road are the lands of Mid-Ross and Nether Ross. Advancing, we cross a bridge over the river Fruin, near its mouth, erected by the Government in 1747. Ascending that river, about a mile farther up, we find upon its northern bank the farm of Dunfin, which is notable from the mound or knoll upon it called Fion-Suidh, "Fingal's seat." According to tradition, the name is to be traced to its having been a hunting-seat of Fingal. This mound appears to have been taken advantage of in remote times for warlike purposes, as may be inferred from a trench formed on its summit, intended, it would seem, for fortification. Below, and near Dal-na-kean, "the field of the head," were recently discovered two iron helmets with brass nails, and also a spear head of brass; mementoes, it is probable, of those hostile conflicts, of which the banks of the Fruin have been so often the scene. Travelling still farther up the Fruin, we come to the lands of Innerlauran, which were occupied during the sixteenth century by a family of Lennox. During the last half of the eighteenth century, they were the property of a family of the name of Crawford. In 1777 they were purchased from this family by Sir James Colquhoun of Luss.

THE CHURCHES AND CHAPELS OF LUSS.

THE old church of Luss was situated on the western bank of Lochlomond, at the influx of the river Luss into the loch. The earliest allusion to the church of Luss is in a charter of confirmation by Maldouen, third Earl of Lennox, without date, but granted about the middle of the thirteenth century (between 1225 and 1270), confirming its patronage to Maldouen, Dean of Lennox, and to his son Gillemore,¹ a right which has continued in the family of Colquhoun of Luss to the present day. But the church, there is reason to believe, was of greater antiquity, inasmuch as that confirmation reconveys rights which had been granted by charter to Maldouen, Dean of Lennox, by Alwyn, second Earl of Lennox, who died before 1225.

The parish of Luss was a rectory. Its rectors appear as witnesses in

¹ *Vide* vol. i. p. 14.

several charters of early dates. Sir Nicholas, rector of the church of Luss, was witness to a confirmation between the years 1292 and 1333, by Malcolm, fifth Earl of Lennox, to Malcolm, fifth of Luss, of the lands of Luss.¹ Sir William, son of Adam, rector of Luss, was witness to a confirmation dated 28th October 1393, by Duncau, eighth Earl of Lenuox, of the lands of Buchmonyn to Johu Kenuedy.² The same person, as rector of the church of Luss, was witness to a charter by Walter, son of Alan, Lord of Leveuax, to Duncau Naper, of the lands of Bullul³ (Bouhill).

The parish church of Luss belonged to the diocese of Glasgow. Its patron was the Laird of Luss.

About the year 1430, the parish church of Luss, with its tithes and pertinents, was erected by John Cameron, Bishop of Glasgow, with the consent of the patron, Sir John Colquhoun, lord of Luss, into a prebend of the cathedral church of that diocese, and it was taxed £3 yearly for the use of the cathedral. The patron and his successors were to retain the right of presentation to the prebend. The prebendary, who was rector of Luss, was to enjoy the tithes and revenues of the church, and the cure of the parish was to be served by a resident vicar, whose annual salary was to be twenty merks, which the bishop, who had the right of collation, was to provide out of the revenues of the church of Luss, enjoyed by its prebendary or rector.⁴ By the statutes of John, Bishop of Glasgow in 1432, the tax imposed upon the prebendary of Luss for the support of the choral vicars in the cathedral was nine merks.⁵

In Bagimond's Tax-roll, the rectory of Luss was valued at £160, and taxed at £16, being a tenth part of the estimated value; and in the taxation of the sixteenth century it was estimated at £136.⁶ In the year 1561, at the Reformation, the parsonage and vicarage of Luss together were let to John Colquhoun of Kilmardinny for 260 merks (£173, 6s. 8d.), as appears from the report of Mr. Johu Laing, by whom the prebend was then held. Out of this sum the prebendary or rector paid to the vicar twenty-four

¹ Cartularium Comitatus de Levenax, ii. p. 340; Chalmers's Caledonia, vol. iii. p. 24.

² *Ibid.* p. 45.

³ *Ibid.* p. 71.

⁴ Registrum Episcopatus Glasguensis, vol.

⁵ Registrum Episcopatus Glasguensis, vol. ii. p. 347.

⁶ Book of Assumptions.

merks yearly for serving the church, and five merks for the See of Glasgow as procurage and synodals.¹

The endowed chaplainry of Luss, which was founded in the parish church, yielded a yearly revenue of twenty merks. It possessed the lands of Craiginthoye (Craigentui, near Strone farm, above Luss). In 1510, a dispute arose between Humphrey Colquhoun of Luss and Sir George Fallusdaill, chaplain of the perpetual altar and service of the blessed Virgin Mary, situated within the parochial church of Luss, respecting the marches of the lands of Strone, which belonged to Humphrey, and the above lands, which belonged to "our Lady's service." The arbiters to whom the differences were referred gave in their decret on the 21st of June that year.² In the year 1556, the lands of Craiginthoye and the muir, with the multure of the two mills of Luss and Finlawis, were let in feu-farm to Adam Colquhoun.

In those ages in which the Roman Catholic religion had the ascendancy in Scotland, it was customary for money to be paid at the altar in the parish churches. Illustrations of the prevalence of this custom frequently occur in letters of reversion and deeds of redemption. An example of payment having been thus made at the altar of the Virgin Mary, in the church of Rossdhu, may here be given. In a letter of reversion, granted 14th November 1550, by James Galbraith of Culcreuch to Archibald Galbraith of Portnellan and Kilbryde, the former, who had purchased from the latter an annual rent of eight merks Scotch, to be uplifted out of his lands of Wester Kilbryde, in the earldom of Lennox and shire of Dumbarton, binds himself and his heirs to the said Archibald Galbraith and his heirs-male, "that quhat tyme or howschone it salhappin him or his airis maile, vpon ane day betuex the sone rising and the downe passing of the samin, to contentt and pay to me, my airis or assignaijs, haile and togiddir, ane sowme of numerit money, vpone our Ladj alter, situat within the kirk of Roisdowe, the sowme of fowirscoir of pvndis in gold and siluer, gnd and vsuall money of the realme of Scotland," then, and immediately after the payment of the said sum, he shall renounce and resign to the said Archibald and his heirs-male, the annnal rent of eight merks foresaid.

¹ MS. Rental-roll, quoted in Chalmers's *Caledonia*, vol. iii. p. 908. ² *Ibid* vol. i. p. 68.

From writs still existing connected with the presentation of incumbents to the parish of Luss by the patron, the Laird of Luss, previous to the Reformation, we are furnished with a specimen of the forms observed in those days in this part of ecclesiastical procedure. We here subjoin a translation from the original Latin of an instrument of presentation—already noticed in the first volume of this work,¹—of a new clerk, Sir James Wright, for the parish kirk of Luss, by Sir John Colquhoun of Luss, in January 1551-52, only a few years before the Reformation, as affording a specimen of a writ of this description :—

In the name of God, Amen. By this present public instrument be it plainly manifest and known to all, that in the year of the incarnation of the Lord one thousand five hundred and fifty-one, on the 25th day of the month of January, in the tenth indiction, and in the third year of the pontificate of the most holy father in Christ and our lord, lord Julius the Third, by divine Providence Pope, in presence of me, notary-public, and of the witnesses underwritten, personally constituted an honourable man, John Colquhoun of Luss, undoubted patron of the office of clerk of the parochial church of Luss, in the diocese of Glasgow, considering and reflecting that the said office of clerk of the parochial church of Luss is now and actually vacant, by the demission of the discreet man Sir Thomas Henderson, chaplain, last clerk and possessor of the said office of clerk, before the faithful witnesses underwritten; and therefore desiring that a parochial clerk should be anew provided in the said church to serve in the said office, not led either by force or fear, nor having fallen into any mistake, but voluntarily and freely, of his own motion, from his certain knowledge, and with a deliberate mind, having considered the premises and the merits, virtues, ability, and suitableness of the discreet man, Sir James Wright, chaplain of the said diocese of Glasgow, he chose the same Sir James, who was present, and accepted him for parochial clerk of the said office the clerkship of Luss, in the best mode, way and form, right and cause, by which it was possible, and ought the better and more effectually to be done for the government and administration of the said office of clerk, by committing it to him; and in token of real and actual election foresaid, invested the foresaid Sir James Wright in the same service, by the delivery of a vessel of hyssop, and a holy water sprinkler, and by the delivery of other things relating to the said office: Upon all which and sundry, John Colquhoun of Luss asked of me, notary public underwritten, that one instrument or more should be made and given to him.

¹ Vol. i. p. 117.

These things were done at the said church of Luss, at the eighth hour before noon, or thereabout, the year, month, day, indiction, and pontificate, as above written, those present there being Adam Colquhoun, brother-german to the said John Colquhoun of Luss, Archibald Macwalter, and John Crawford, who were called, and in like manner asked to be witnesses to the premises.¹

Then follows, in the usual form, the docket of the notary, Bartholomew Steyne, clerk of the diocese of Glasgow.

In the following month this presentation was ratified by John Stewart, Commissary-General of the Metropolitan Church of Glasgow, and a precept was addressed by him to the Dean of Lennox and others for the induction of the presentee. A translation of this confirmation, from the original Latin, including the precept of induction, is as follows :—

To all and sundry, the sons of the Holy Mother Church, to whose knowledge the present letters shall come, John Stewart, Canon of the Metropolitan Church of Glasgow, and Commissary-General of the same, everlasting salvation in the Lord : Know ye all that we have made ourselves fully acquainted with a certain public instrument annexed to these presents, concerning and upon the election of our beloved Sir James Wright for parochial clerk of the parochial church of Luss, in the said diocese of Glasgow, by a noble man, John Colquhoun of Luss, as undoubted patron of the said office of clerkship of Luss, a vacancy of the same occurring by the simple demission of the same into the hands of the said John, patron, as appears from the public instrument of the discreet man, Bartholomew Steyn, clerk of the said diocese of Glasgow, by apostolical authority public notary, dated at Luss, the eighth hour before noon, on the twenty-fifth day of the month of January, in the year of the Lord one thousand five hundred and fifty-one, and signed with the sign and subscription of the said Bartholomew Steyn, notary, above written, which has been seen, read, and examined by us, not erased, nor annulled, nor cancelled, nor in any part of it suspected, but found to be wholly free from all fault and suspicion; which instrument, and all things contained in the same, and especially the election before said to the said parochial clerkship in the person of the foresaid Sir James Wright, by the simple demission made of the same by the discreet man, Sir Thomas Henderson, last parochial clerk and possessor of the said office of clerk, as is premised, the humble supplications of the said Sir James Wright being extended to us in regard to this, we being inclined, ratify and approve, and, in so far as it is lawfully done, for us and our successors, by

¹ Original Presentation at Rossdhu.

these presents, confirm in all its points and articles, modes and circumstances, in form, as well as in effect in all, and by all things as is premised : Wherefore we commit to, and command the dean of our Christian jurisdiction of Levenax, and all and sundry other ecclesiastical persons, presbyters, curates, or not curates, and notaries, and public officers whatsoever, constituted through the city and diocese of Glasgow, that forthwith ye, or one of you, who shall be lawfully required in regard to this matter, may go and induct, settle, and defend when inducted, the said Sir James Wright, or his lawful procurator in his name, into corporal, real, and actual possession of the parochial clerkship foresaid, and of all the rights and pertinents of the same, by the delivery of a vessel and sprinkler of holy water, as the custom is, any unlawful obstructor being removed from thence, and that ye may fully and entirely answer to him or to his lawful procurators, several or one, in regard to all and sundry the fruits, rents, and revenues of the said office of clerk of Luss, and cause to be fully and entirely answered by others, as much as is or shall be in your power, by strictly checking by ecclesiastical censure, with our authority, gainsayers and rebels, if perchance there shall be any. In testimony of which thing, to these presents, written by the hand of our scribe, the seal of the office of the vicarship of Glasgow is appended at the city of Glasgow, on the eighth day of the month of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand five hundred and fifty-one. By the said Lord Commissary-General,

THOMAS KNOX, with my own hand.

The same laird of Luss, as patron, in presenting a new clerk to the parish, on 12th April 1556, advanced to the altar of the blessed Virgin Mary, of Luss, situated in the south part of the parochial church, and there invested him in the office of clerk, by delivering to him a missal book, a cup, and other vestments of the altar.¹

In 1556, Mr. John Laing, who was then prebendary of Luss, mortified a house and garden, in Glasgow, as a manse for his successors, the prebendaries of Luss. This property was to be held for six merks yearly, which were to be paid to the choir of the Cathedral. For this the choir were to say masses weekly for his soul and for the soul of his patron, John Colquhoun of Luss, and to provide that the city bells should be tolled and wax tapers burned on the anniversary of his death.² At the Reformation, Mr. Laing, who was still prebendary of Luss, does not appear to have conformed to the Reformed faith. In November 1564, four years after the

¹ Vol. i. p. 117.

² Vol. i. p. 118.

Papal authority had been abolished, and the Reformed faith established in Scotland, he gave execution to the letters of John Hamilton, Archbishop of St. Andrews, the Pope's legate *a latere*, granting a dispensation for the marriage of Sir John Colquhoun and Agnes Boyd, which, as they were within the prohibited degrees of consanguinity, according to the canons of the Roman Catholic Church, would otherwise have been held to be unlawful by that Church.¹

William Chirnsyde was the first Reformed minister of the parish of Luss.

In the first volume of this work various notices have been given of Mr. Archibald MacLachlan, minister of the parish of Luss, who was suspended by the Presbytery of Dumbarton in 1641, for celebrating irregular marriages, and who, in 1648, was deposed by that Presbytery for malignancy and irregular marriages. Here we may introduce the deed of the Presbytery by which he was reponed, after his suspension, as affording a curious illustration of the rigour and formality of church discipline in those times :—

July 6, 1641.

The quhilk day compeared the parishioners of the kirk of Lus in great numbers, for themselves, and produced commissiounes from their sessiounes, earnestly insisting into and pressing their former supplicatiounes, for reponing Mr. Archibald McLauchlane to the exercise of his ministerial functiones amongst them, regraiting greatly the want of the comfort of his ministrie, and wncouth abuses which hath fallen out since his suspensiounes, even wpon the Lord's day, the lyk wherof wer not seen since his entrie to the ministrie. In lyk manner compeared the said Mr. Archibald, acknowledging and lamenting his former carrage in his ministrie, quhairby he hath deservedly brought wpon him self the heauie sensure of suspensiounes, insisting also in his supplicatiounes for reponing him to his ministrie, and offering what satisfactiounes the Presbyterie sal be pleased to injoyn for his bypast offences, and securitie of better cariage in tym coming, as they sall theink fitt. The Presbyterie finding the parishioners sensibill of thair want of the word and comfort of his ministrie, and of abvses that haue fallen out, and ar lykly still to fall out, if the said Mr. Archibald sall continue wnder suspensiounes, and that the sending of vther brethren to them cannot be very profitabill in these Highland bounds, where the inhabitants wnderstand not the Inglis languag, nor can comply with vther ministers, nor thes with whom they ar acquaintett, and withall finding the said Mr. Archibald,

¹ Vol. i. p. 125.

tuched with the sense of his faults, and greiuousnes of his sensur, readie to sequire amendement for tym to com, and longing to do the work of the ministrie amongst that peopll, and no new accusatioune brought against him be any during the tym of his suspensioune, and lastly, finding by thair act of suspensioune that it was thair purpos to repon the said Mr. Archibald to the exercise of his ministrie at the Kirk of Lus, when he should gieue satisfactiounne for bypast offences, and secur his amendement for the time to com : Thairfoir they haue appointed the said Mr. Archibald to begin his repentance and satisfactiounne befor the Presbyterie, in presence of his parishioners present, by an humble acknowledgment. Lykas accordingly the said Mr. Archibald does, wpon his kneys, in all humilitie acknowledge the said grieuiousnes of his transgressiounes, and of the scandal giuen thairby, and the justice of his censur of suspensioune, crauing mercie at the hand of God, and acceptance of his brethren, and the assistance of their prayers for him. Secondly, they discharg the said Mr. Archibald in all tym coming to meddle with the baptizing or marieing of any children or persouns of any other man his chairg without the bounds of the Presbyterie, ayther without or upon any testimoniall, except first he acquaint the Presbyterie, with certificatiounne if he doe in the contrarie, he sall be simpliciter deposit, whervnto the said Mr. Archibald acquiescet, and that he meddle with no man's charg within the Presbyterie without a warrand from the Presbyterie or a warrand in writ from the brother whom it concerns, known to him to be indeed the brother's warrand. Thirdly, they ordain him to baptize no children brought to him from the farr pairtis of his paroch, except wpon the declaratiounne of some elder in these bounds that they are indeed the children of his awn parishioners, lawfully begotten, till it be tryed whether they be lawfully begottin within his awn paroch. And for this purpose that ther be moe elders appointed in these bounds. Fourthly, they ordain the said Mr. Archibald to gieue his diligence in searching out off scandles in his paroch-frae tyme to com befor the Presbyterie. And, lastly, that the said Mr. Archibald sall, nixt Lord's day, after sermon in the forenoone, when he is called wpon be the brother that is to be sent, stand furth wpon the floore befor the pulpit, and heir his offences laid to his charg, and humblie, vpon his knees, acknowledge his offences, and do the pairt of ane true penitent. Quhilk being done, the moderator, Mr. John Stirling, who is appointed to repair to the kirk of Lus, and preach befor noone, is ordained to repon him to the exercise of his ministrie, by delyvering into his hand the book of the Byble and gieuing to him the richt hand of fellowship, and calling the elders of the said kirk to tak him by the hand in testimonie of their consent to his repositiounne, and the said Mr. Archibald himself to haue sermon in the efternoone.

It may here be added that Mr. MacLachlan had a daughter, described as "a very weell favoured woman," who became a widow, was caught in adultery, and "put in the Tolbooth, where she hanged herself."¹

By the Act of the General Assembly of 1643, session 9, burials of persons, of whatsoever quality, within the kirk where the people assembled for public worship, were forbidden. In compliance with this Act efforts were made to put a stop to the interment of the dead in the church of Luss. In the Records of the Presbytery of Dumbarton is the following minute :—"19th March 1644.—Compeared Colquhoun of Camstradden. Confessed the burying of his dead in the kirk of Luss. For the present the minister and session of Luss are ordained to design unto him a convenient place of burial in the kirkyard, and the said Colquhoun to give band and security to abstain in time coming."²

The saint to whom the church at Luss was dedicated was St. Kessog, or Mackessog, who is said to have been a native of Lennox, a bishop and confessor, and to have suffered martyrdom in the year 520, according to some authorities, or in the year 560 according to others. He is thus noticed by Dempster in his elaborate compilation of monkish legends :—"St. Makkess-agus governed the Scots in the Episcopal dignity, being chosen, as I think, from the order of the Culdees. A church, erected to him in the Lennox, near the earldom of Menteth, is called the Church of the Port, famous for markets and large assemblages of people. He wrote a compilation of prayers and a catechism for neophytes. He flourished in the year 520. He is commemorated on the 10th day of March."³

The traditionary accounts of this saint lingering in the district are somewhat different. One account represents him as having taken up his abode in the Isle of Inch-ta-vanach, which has been corrupted into Inch-tavanock, that is, the island of the monk's house. Here he devoted himself to prayer, and to the instruction of the rude inhabitants of the surrounding country in the Christian faith. At last he was killed by some ruthless assassin, or suffered martyrdom for the truth near Bandry, about a mile

¹ Scott's *Fasti Ecclesiæ Scoticanæ*, vol. ii. p. 366.

² Dumbarton Presbytery Records.

³ Dempsteri *Historia Ecclesiastica*, tom. ii. p. 454*.



SAINT MAC KESSOG AS FOUND IN HIS CAIRN
NOW IN THE CHAPEL AT ROSSDHU.

and a half below Luss, on the west side of Lochlomond. On this spot a cairn and a large stone, on which was carved the effigy of an ecclesiastic, were erected by his pious disciples to his memory.

Another traditionary legend narrates that St. Kessog suffered martyrdom in a foreign land, and that his remains, being embalmed with sweet herbs, were brought for interment to the church of his native place, which then bore the name of Clachandhu, "the black hamlet." One of the herbs sprung up from his grave, and spread itself over the wall of the church, a circumstance from which the parish took the name of Lus, a word which in Gaelic signifies a plant or herb. This herb, it is added, continued to flourish so long as the old church stood, but when it was pulled down it perished. The church thus became celebrated, and numerous devotees went to it in pilgrimage for the performance of religious services. According to this legend it was by these devotees that the above-mentioned cairn and monumental stone were erected.

During the time of the prevalence of Roman Catholicism in this country, this bishop, who was honoured with a place in the Roman Church calendar of saints, was the tutelar saint of the church of Luss, and was held in profound veneration in the whole district of the Lennox, and in other places, his anniversary being duly observed on the 10th of March. As an illustration of the veneration with which he was regarded, it may be noticed that when Malcolm fifth Earl of Lennox granted a charter to John of Luss (1292-1333) of various rights and exemptions, he did this "for the reverence and honour of our patron the most holy man the blessed Kessog."¹

A church was dedicated to this saint at Auchterarder, and it was granted in the year 1200, by Gilbert Earl of Strathern, to the Priory of Inchaffray.²

About a mile and a half to the south of the present parish church of Luss, near Bandry, on the Luss road, on the east side, was the cairn called Cairn Mackessog, or the Cairn of St. Kessog. In the middle of the last century, when the military road along Lochlomond was formed, this cairn having been partly removed, a large stone, carved as the effigy of an ecclesiastic, was discovered there, believed to be that of St. Kessog.

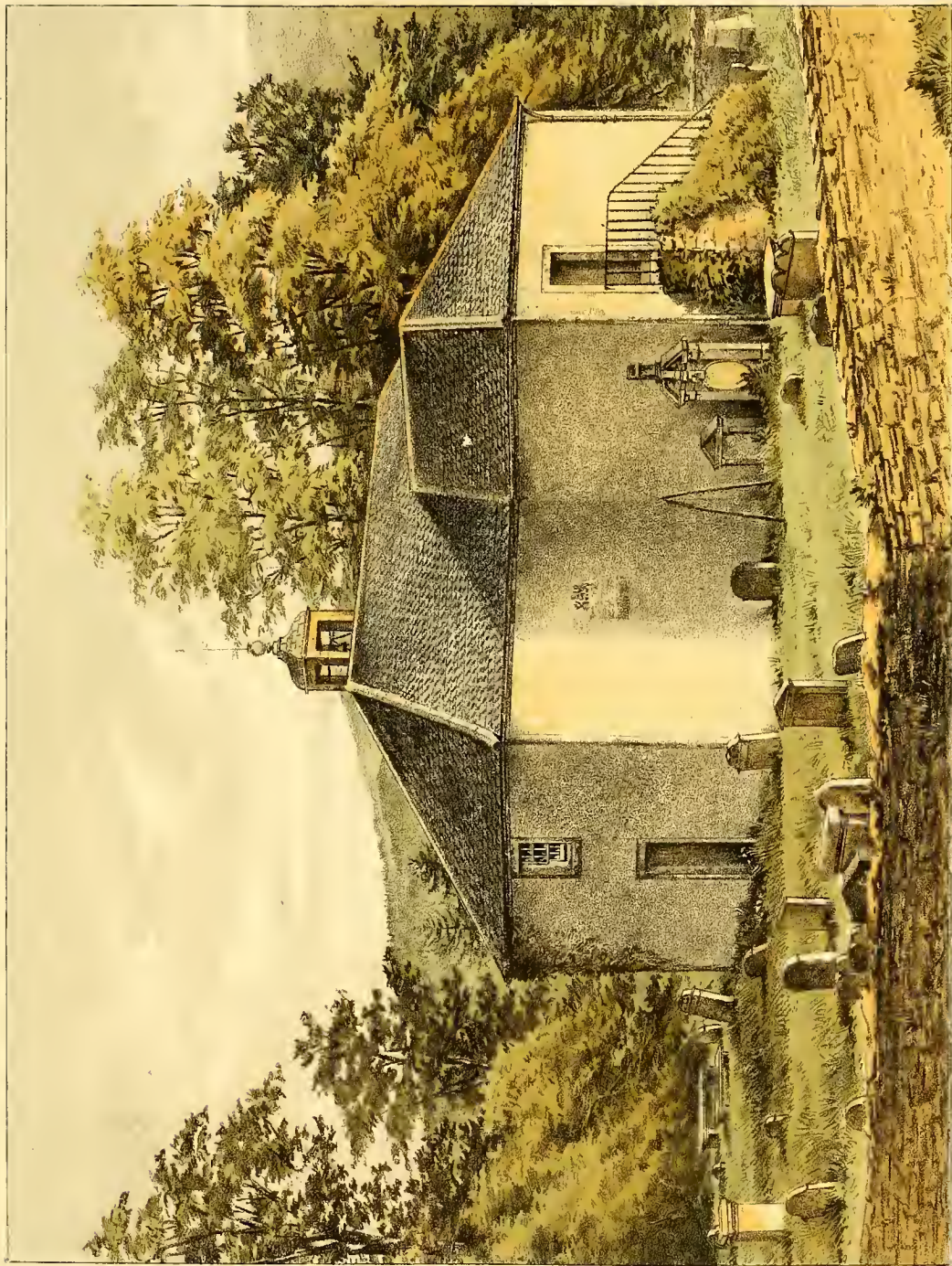
¹ Vol. i. p. 18.

² Registrum Abbatie de Insula Missarum, p. 4.

The stone is in the old chapel of Rossthdu, now the family burying-ground of Sir James Colquhoun of Luss; and a stone font beside it, probably appertained to this chapel. So late as the year 1796 the remains of a large cairn at Bandry were to be seen. There are still preserved at Luss two stone coffins, consisting each of an entire stone, with a cavity cut out sufficient to hold a dead body at its full length, with a stone lid for covering them. These stones were dug up many years ago in the churchyard of Luss. They are evidently of considerable antiquity, but from the absence of any inscription their history cannot be ascertained. One of them, from the rude representation of an hour-glass on one side and of an open book on the other, may be regarded with certainty as the coffin of an ecclesiastic, and it is conjectured to be that of St. Kessog.

The present church of Luss was built entirely at the expense of Sir James Colquhoun of Luss, in the year 1771, and is seated for 500 persons. It stands at the distance of only a few feet from the old church, of which a part of the wall of the chancel still remains at the north side of the present church. The spot on which it is built formed part of the churchyard of the old church. The first church of Luss after the Reformation stood on the same site as the old. It was what is called a "theekit" church, having been covered with thatch, according to the practice of the times. The present church encloses a portion of the ground on which was the vault, or place of interment, of the Macfarlanes of Arrochar. Of this vault the only fragment that now remains is a stone, which originally formed part of it, and which has been built into the north wall of the present church. It bears the following inscription:—

Here is the place of Bvrial
 Appointit for the Laird of Aroqvhar
 Bvildit Be Jhone Macfarlan Laird
 Thairof . 1612 .
 Efter deathe .
 Remains . Vertew .
 Memento . mori .
 J. M. 1612.



THE CHURCH OF LUSS BUILT BY SIR JAMES COLQUHOUN IN 1771

In the part of the churchyard of Luss adjacent to the north wall containing this inscription are several tombstones to the memory of members of the family of Macfarlane, having carved on them their well-known armorial bearings. In the Macfarlane burying-ground in the churchyard of Luss is a tombstone over the grave of Mr. Archibald Maclachlan, the first minister of Arrochar after it was formed into a separate parish, with the following inscription :—"Here lyes the Corps of Master Archibald M^cLachlan, late Minister of the Gospel at Tarbet, who departed this life October 1731, and of his age 94 years." Mr. Macfarlane was ordained minister of that parish in 1682, and the site of the church was at West Tarbet.

A special object of interest to the stranger, in the churchyard of Luss, is the tombstone of Dr. John Stuart, late minister of the parish, who was distinguished as a botanist, and as a translator of the Scriptures into the Gaelic tongue. It could hardly have been anticipated that a man so eminent for science and learning would have passed a long life in a district so remote. The tombstone was erected by his son Joseph, minister of Kingarth, who did not long survive the parent to whose memory he raised this becoming tribute of filial piety. The inscription upon it is as follows :—

In Memory of

JOHN STUART, D.D., F.R.S.

Born at Killin 1743,

Successively Minister of Arrochar, Weems, and Luss ;

whose genuine piety and amiable temper endeared him to his flock ;

whilst his profound and varied knowledge, devoted to the

noble object of translating the

Holy Scriptures

Into his native language

Under the Sanction of the Church of

Scotland gained for him universal respect.

His useful life was closed

By a peaceful death

May 24, 1821.

Filius moerens

Hoc patri carissimo monumentum posuit.

SANCTUARY AROUND THE CHURCH OF LUSS.

ON 18th March 1315 King Robert the Bruce granted to the church of Luss the privilege of Gyrth or Sanctuary around that church for the space of three miles on every side, as well by land as by water, to be enjoyed as freely and quietly as any liberty which is called Gyrth through the whole kingdom of Scotland.¹

The privilege of Gyrth or Sanctuary was the protection afforded in certain places from the implacable resentment entertained by private parties against civil and criminal offenders who, in times when there was no regular police, and when the executive Government was feeble, might otherwise, without their case having received an impartial investigation, have fallen victims to personal violence. In times of that description such sanctuaries were exceedingly useful, from the protection which they afforded to offenders until they had undergone a judicial trial. They accordingly long existed among almost all nations. The Jews had their cities of refuge, and the horns of the altar of their temple, where criminals might claim security. The Greeks invested their idolatrous altars with the like privileges. The Romans instituted asylums whither slaves might temporarily escape from their irritated masters. Scotland also possessed its sanctuaries. Here, as in other nations, the Church of Rome provided in its abbeys, churches, shrines, and altars, safe retreats for malefactors and debtors, and it was only at the Reformation that ecclesiastical sanctuaries were swept away. The sanctuary afforded to debtors at Holyroodhouse, as being the chief residence of royalty, was a privilege which had its origin at a late period.

King Robert the Bruce, it is probable, granted the privilege of sanctuary around the church of Luss in token of his friendship for Malcolm fifth Earl of Lennox, who was one of his most devoted and faithful servants and adherents, even when his cause was at the lowest point. The Laird of Luss at that time was also a staunch supporter of Bruce, and no doubt he, as well as the Earl of Lennox, shared in those hospitable entertainments which Bruce gave to the clergy and barons who visited him at the Castle of Cardross, which he had built, and whither he often retired when oppor-

¹ Original at Buchanan.

[illegible]

tunity offered for relaxation amidst the cares and labours of state. Bruce had also reason to remember Dumbartonshire with gratitude, as here he had found an asylum after his defeat at Methven, and he often occupied himself in the pastime of hunting and hawking in the woods and mountains around Luss.

In none of the histories of Dumbartonshire, ancient or modern, is there any allusion to this interesting document. The writer of the last Statistical Account of the parish of Luss seems to have been quite unacquainted with this grant of gyth. It is printed in this volume, for the first time, from the original, among the Lennox Charters, belonging to his Grace the Duke of Montrose. A lithograph of the grant also here finds a place.

THE CHAPEL OF SAINT MARY AT ROSSDHU.

THE date of the erection of this chapel has not been discovered, but it is obviously very ancient, and has been ascribed to the twelfth century. The chapel was probably used as a place of worship, on all ordinary occasions, by the Barons of Luss for themselves and their dependants resident at and around Rossthdu. A vacancy having occurred in the office of chaplain by the death of Sir James Wright, Sir John Colquhoun of Luss, undoubted patron of the church or chapel of Rossthdu, on 12th April 1556, went to the altar of the blessed Virgin Mary in the Church of Rossthdu in the diocese of Glasgow, and there presented Sir Thomas Henderson to be chaplain of the said church or chapel, by delivering to him a missal-book, a cup, and other vestments of the altar according to the form and tenor of the foundation of the same.¹ The chapel is situated a few yards to the north of the old Castle of Rossthdu. The rents of certain tenements in the town of Dumbarton were bestowed on this chapel; and in the year 1561, the rental of the revenues belonging to it amounted to ten merks.² Although the Baron of Luss does not appear to have all at once complied with the principles of the Reformation, it is probable that the former religion did not continue to be celebrated in this chapel for any length of time after the great ecclesiastical change.

¹ Original Instrument at Rossthdu.

² Book of Assumptions.

The original chapel was burned down, but at what period is unknown, and the present building was erected on its site. The walls are in good preservation, but the roof has long since disappeared. In the chapel, at the west end, the effigy of Saint Mackessog, which was found in his cairn at Bandry, has been placed for preservation. Below the stone floor of the chapel is the burying-place of the family of Colquhoun of Luss.

The inscriptions on the coffins are the only monumental records of the persons interred in the chapel. But within the chapel, at the east end, a marble tablet has been placed by Sir James Colquhoun, with the following inscription :—

“ Majoribus . suis

“ E . gente . Colchoniana

“ Quorum ossa . Heic . quiescunt

Pia Mente

Hoc . monumentum . posuit

Jacobus

Dominus . de . Colquhoun . et . de . Luss .

Anno . salutis .

MDCCCXXXIX .

Nos quoque, qui solus, superata morte, revixit

Sumpturos carnem rursus et ossa docet .

A drawing of the ruins of the chapel as they at present appear is given in this work.

THE CHAPEL OF SAINT MICHAEL IN GLEN LUSS.

NEAR Glen Molachan, not far from the head of Luss Glen, are a few remains of a chapel said to have been dedicated to Saint Michael. These remains are always called “the chapel,” although it is understood that it has not been used as a place of worship since the Reformation. No information has been obtained from ancient records of the date of the erection of this chapel, but a few gold coins, found in its wall, probably help in fixing that date. In November 1838, when a new farm-house was in the course of erection for the farm of Glen Molachan, the contractors employed, from their desire



OLD CHAPEL OF ROSSDHU

to obtain ready-made materials, appropriated part of the stones of the old chapel in building the new house. This proceeding was unknown to the proprietor, Sir James Colquhoun, and as soon as he heard of it, from a laudable desire for the preservation of antiquities on his estate, he immediately put a stop to the desecration. When on that occasion the chapel was examined, an arched vault, with narrow lancet openings, a stone which held a cross, and a stone spout, which is now used in the adjoining farm, were discovered. A stone of the font, having engraved upon it seven stars, is also built into the same farm-house.

Two gold coins, and a silver one, were found in a corner of the wall of the chapel. The silver coin is so much worn as to be quite defaced. The gold coins are the unicorns of King James the Fourth of Scotland, who reigned from the year 1488 to the year 1513. In the centre of one of the coins is a unicorn couchant, and holding between his forelegs an armorial shield, having thereon the royal lion of Scotland within a double tressure. The circumscription is "*Jacobvs Dei gracia Rex Scot.*" On the reverse, in the centre of the coin is a star, with this circumscription, "*Exvrgat Deus Disipent. inimici ei.*" The other gold coin, although apparently a duplicate of the first, has been struck from a different die; in which a mistake has been committed, as the circumscription of "*Exvrgat,*" etc., is stamped on both sides.

Had these coins been deposited in the foundation-stone of the chapel, this would favour the conclusion that they were placed there at the time of its erection, and that, consequently, it was built in the reign of King James the Fourth. But as they were not found in a foundation-stone, but in a corner of the wall, it may be doubted whether they were placed there at the time of the erection of the chapel. The date of its erection cannot therefore be determined with certainty from the existence of those coins in that part of the building.

The house of the priest who officiated at this chapel was at Edentagart, in Glen Luss, on the site of the present farm-house of that name.

To preserve the remains of the chapel, Sir James Colquhoun has enclosed the ground on which it stood, and placed a stone at the west end of its site with the following inscription :—

" In Memoriam
 " Pristinae . Pietatis .
 " Super . Has . Aedes .
 " Olim . Deo . Sacratas
 " Nunc . Eheu ! Funditus Dilapidatas
 " Hoc . Monumentum
 " Ponendum curavit
 Jacobus
 " Dominus de Colquhoun
 " Et de Luss."
 " MDCCCLII.

On the reverse of the stone, the same inscription is also engraved in the Gaelic language.

THE LANDS AND CASTLE OF BANNACHRA,

FORMERLY PART OF THE COLQUHOUN ESTATES.

THE lands and Castle of Bannachra are situated at the south end of the parish of Luss. They originally formed part of the ancient earldom of Lennox, and were known as the five-pound land of Easter and Wester Bannachra. The lands of Bannachra were originally in the parish of Cardross. When Row was formed into a parish, they were transferred to it. But, in the year 1659, as the parish church of Luss was more conveniently situated for their inhabitants than the church of Row, they were annexed by the Presbytery of Dumbarton to the parish of Luss *quoad sacra*. The Act of annexation is here subjoined:—" May 3, 1659. Anent the lands of Bannachrae the Presbyterie having heard the answers of Humphra Colquhoun, heritor of the said lands, to the Laird of Ardincaple, his reasons : Finds not that the landis of Bannachrae haue beine certainly and for ever annexed to the Rwe, if at all they haue beine annexed, and considering that the accommodatiōne of the saidis landis is much better at several kirks, and particularly at the kirk of Lus, then at the kirk of the Rewe,



BANNACHRA CASTLE.

doe thairfor annex the said landis wnto the kirk of Lus, without prejudice alwayes. (Lykas) Mr. Robert Watsoune does protest that this annexation be not prejudiciall to the stipend of Cardros, quhairof the lands of Bannachrae ar a pairt. The quhilk Act being read in audience of the parties, the Lard of Ardincaple protested, and gaue in his protestatione in wret; but the Presbyteric adhears to thair former Act. Ballernick craves the extract of this Act, quhilk is granted." ¹

At what time, and by whom, the Castle of Bannachra was built, has not been discovered. The ruins of the castle are still standing, and form a parallelogram of about forty-six feet by twenty-four. A lithographic drawing of the Castle of Bannachra is here inserted. The castle was built upon a point of land between two deep and precipitous ravines, through one of which runs the Fruin, a rivulet from which the name of Glenfruin, the glen through which it winds its course, is derived, famous for the sanguinary conflict between the Colquhouns and the Macgregors in 1603, already fully detailed.² The Castle of Bannachra is chiefly memorable as having been the scene of the assassination of Sir Humphrey Colquhoun of Luss, after a raid by the Macfarlanes, in the year 1592. Thither, when attacked by the Macfarlanes, Sir Humphrey betook himself for safety, and there he is said to have courageously defended himself, until he fell by a treacherous arrow, directed with a steady aim. The circumstances of his assassination are particularly detailed in the memoir of Sir Humphrey.³ The assailants at the same time set fire to the castle!

The Laird of Macfarlane, who killed Sir Humphrey, fled to Arrochar, and hid himself in Pressmore, a large thicket—for such is the meaning of the name—situated immediately to the east of his house at Tarbet. This thicket is said to have been so dense, that it afforded the slayer of Sir Humphrey Colquhoun a safer retreat from discovery by his pursuers than the mansion-house of Tarbet.

Bannachra was possessed for several generations by a family of the name of Galbraith, presumed to have been connected with the family of that name who were owners of the lands of Culcreuch in the county of Stirling; and one of the islands in Lochlomond, a little to the south of

¹ Dumbarton Presbytery Records.

² Vol. i. pp. 190-201.

³ Vol. i. p. 157.

Inchmoan, and about a mile to the north-east of the old Castle of Rosdhu, is called Galbraith Island, and the ruins of a castle upon it the Castle of Galbraith, which was probably the stronghold of that family.

Before the year 1489 Bannachra was the property of Thomas Galbraith. In that year the nineteen and a half merk land of Malligs and Bannachra were granted to Adam Hepburn, brother-german of Patrick Earl of Bothwell, on the forfeiture of Thomas Galbraith. But soon after Bannachra appears to be in other hands. Both the Malligs and Bannachras were in the possession of James Galbraith of Culcreuch in 1512.¹ These lands again soon changed owners, and Bannachra became the property of Patrick Colquhoun. On 24th August 1523, Patrick Colquhoun of Bannachra was a witness to the infeftment of Patrick Colquhoun, "carnal son" of Sir John Colquhoun of Luss, in the lands of Tullichintaul, in the earldom of Lennox and shire of Dumbarton.²

The next owner of Bannachra, according to tradition, was Sir Humphrey Colquhoun of Luss, who unsuccessfully sought safety in retreating thither from the fatal raid by the Macfarlanes of Arrochar. But the feudal investiture in favour of Sir Humphrey in the lands of Bannachra, has not been found.

In the year 1619 the lands of Bannachra were apprised from Culcreuch by the Laird of Kelburne, and in the year 1624 Culcreuch disposed them to Mr. Alexander Seton of Gargunnoch, one of the Lords of Session. On the 2d of December 1626, Gargunnoch disposed the lands of Bannachra to Alexander Colquhoun, brother to the Laird of Luss, and he sold Bannachra to Robert Colquhoun of Ballernick in the year 1631.³ His son Humphrey and his wife, Margaret Sempill, were infefted therein in 1640. Humphrey's eldest son, Robert, married in 1664, for his second wife, Jean, eldest daughter of Mr. John Darleith, in Dumbarton. His first was Margaret Sydserf.

This Robert, when fiar of Ballernick, having borrowed the sum of 3000 merks Scots from Mr. Robert Watson, minister at the kirk of Cardross, and Christian Elliot, his spouse, granted the lenders an heritable bond over

¹ Rec. Parl. Canc., f. 383. Acta Dom. Conc.

² Vol. i. p. 97.

³ Memorandum for the Laird of Luss and Mr. James Donaldson, 1691, at Rosdhu.

the five-pound land of Bannachra in security of that sum, and of the annual rent thereof, etc., dated 26th November and 3d December 1666.¹

Robert Colquhoun having died in or before the year 1675, leaving his son and successor, Robert, a minor, his relict, Jean Darleith, married, for her second husband, Robert Colquhoun, lawful son of Alexander Colquhoun of Camstradden.

On 13th April 1675 a gift was made of the ward and non-entry of the five-pound land of Bannachra, through the decease of Robert Colquhoun of Ballernick, to Sir John Colquhoun of Luss, second Baronet of Nova Scotia, by the commissioners of Frances Duchess of Lennox, the superior of the lands, until the entry of the next lawful heir thereto, Robert Colquhoun of Bannachra, son and apparent heir of the said deceased Robert.²

Of this gift an assignation was made by Sir John Colquhoun of Luss to Alexander Colquhoun of Tillyquhoun on 1st February 1676. From the latter it was purchased by James Colquhoun of Balvey, who obtained a disposition thereof from Alexander Colquhoun, dated 6th April 1682.³

The bond granted by Robert Colquhoun, fiar of Ballernick, to Mr. Robert Watson, minister of Cardross, and Christian Elliot, his spouse, after passing through various hands, and another bond, were disposed to Mr. James Smollett, and he took measures for recovering the sums of money contained in these bonds. Under the designation of James Smollett of Staineflett, he raised letters of general charge against Robert Colquhoun, son of the deceased Robert Colquhoun of Ballernick, dated 6th December 1687, charging him to enter himself heir to his father; and he obtained, on 5th July 1688, a decret by the Lords of Council and Session against him for the sums of money contained in these bonds.⁴ Having also raised letters of special charge against the said Robert Colquhoun, charging him to enter himself heir to his said deceased father, dated 16th August 1688, he obtained, 26th February 1690, a decret

¹ Inventory of the Writs of the Lands of Bannachra, No. 1.

² Vol. i. p. 276.

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³ Vol. i. p. 296.

⁴ Inventory of the Writs of the Lands of Bannachra, Nos. 9-11.

of adjudication in his favour, by the Lords of Council and Session. By this decret there were adjudged from the said Robert Colquhoun, and his tutors and curators, to the said James Smollett and his heirs, in payment to him of the sums of money contained in the foresaid two bonds, extending in whole, at the term of Candlemas 1690, to the sum of £5231 Scots, besides the lands of Ballernick, in the parish of Row and shire of Dumbarton, the whole lands of Bannachra, with the manor-place, etc., extending to a five-pound land of old extent; and, in like manner, the mill of Bannachra, with the mill-lands, etc., in the parish of Luss and shire of Dumbarton, with the teinds, parsonage and vicarage, of the said lands of Bannachra; and the decret further decerned him to be infefted in the said lands, etc., by Frances Duchess of Lennox, or any other the immediate and lawful superior thereof.¹

Soon after obtaining this decret, James Smollett sold the lands of Ballernick and Bannachra to Sir Humphrey Colquhoun of Luss, who obtained from him a disposition of them, dated 12th May 1691.² This purchase of the lands was afterwards confirmed in favour of Sir Humphrey Colquhoun of Luss, by the said Robert Colquhoun, younger, with consent of Archibald Colquhoun, brother-german to the said deceased Robert Colquhoun, his father, by disposition, dated 4th November 1692.

After the decease of her husband, Robert Colquhoun of Ballernick, Jean Darleith having married, secondly, Robert Colquhoun, son of Alexander Colquhoun of Camstradden, sold, with the consent of her second husband, by disposition dated 10th April 1675, to Aulay Macaulay, her liferent and conjunct-fee in the lands of Easter and Wester Bannachra. On 11th February 1693, Sir Humphrey Colquhoun of Luss obtained from Archibald Macaulay of Ardincaple, eldest son and heir of the deceased Aulay Macaulay of Ardincaple, for a certain sum of money, the said Jean Darleith's liferent and conjunct-fee in the lands of Easter and Wester Bannachra.³

Sir Humphrey Colquhoun did not continue the owner of Bannachra. He sold the lands to James Donaldson of Moorhauch, who obtained, on 6th

¹ Inventory of the Writs of the Lands of Bannachra, Nos. 12, 13.

² *Ibid.* Nos. 12, 13.

³ Disposition in Barnhill Charter-chest.

November 1693, from him, a feu-charter of them, and who was infefted therein on 2d April 1694.¹

The Colquhouns of Tillyquhoun appear to have acquired some right to the superiority of the lands of Bannachra. On 2d December 1767, by a decret of the Court of Session, the lands of Bannachra, with the superiority, were adjudged from George Colquhoun (styling himself Sir George), representative of the family of Tillyquhoun, to Lachlan Grant, writer in Edinburgh, in payment of the accumulated sum of £1910 Scots. Shortly after, Lachlan Grant made a disposition, on 15th July 1768, to Sir James Colquhoun of Luss, of this decret of adjudication of the lands of Bannachra. A charter of these lands was made by the commissioners of the Duke of Montrose, as superior, in place of the Duchess of Lennox, in favour of Sir James, on 27th July and 11th August 1769, and he was infefted therein on 20th March 1770.

The superiority and the feu-duty payable to Sir James Colquhoun of Luss for the lands of Bannachra were sold by him in 1770 to James Donaldson, linen-draper in London, grandson of James Donaldson, to whom Sir Humphrey Colquhoun, the grandfather of Sir James Colquhoun, had previously sold the lands of Bannachra. Sir James granted to him a disposition of the superiority of the lands, so far as belonged to him, 9th January 1770.²

Soon after, these lands were sold by James Donaldson to George Buchanan, senior, merchant in Glasgow, to whom Donaldson granted a disposition, dated 7th February 1771, of the five-pound lands of Bannachra and Auchendennan, property and superiority thereof, so far as belonged to him, and of the town and lands of Wester Auchendennan, and in whose favour he resigned them, on 30th May same year.

Bannachra now belongs to Sir James Lumsden, as part of his estate of Arden, formerly Wester Auchendennan,³ or Auchendennan Dennistoun.

¹ Inventory of the Writs of the Lands of Bannachra, Nos. 18, 19.

² *Ibid.* Nos. 41, 54.

³ *Ibid.* Nos. 50, 58.

THE BARONY OF ARROCHAR,
FORMERLY THE COUNTRY OF THE MACFARLANES, NOW PART OF
THAT OF THE COLQUHOUNS.

THE Barony of Arrochar may be treated under the heads of lands, mountains, lochs and rivulets, islands, castles, churches, and historical associations, to which may be added a glance at the chiefs of the clan Macfarlane, by whom the lands of Arrochar were possessed for five centuries. These heads, with the exception of the islands connected with the barony, which are reserved for the section embracing Lochlomond and its islands, we shall now separately consider.

LANDS OF ARROCHAR.

THE lands of Arrochar, in the parish of that name, which was anciently a portion of the extensive parish of Luss, from which, in the seventeenth century, it was disjoined, and formed into a separate parish, are a part of the estates of Sir James Colquhoun of Luss. With the exception of the small estate of Stuckgown, the whole of that parish is now his property.

The origin of the name Arrochar is doubtful. Some derive it from the Gaelic word *Ard-thir* or *Arrar* (a hilly country), which exactly corresponds with the physical character of the parish. Others derive it from the Celtic term "*Arachor*," which denotes a measure of land; but there is some difference of opinion as to the precise quantity which that term indicated. It seems, however, to be of the same meaning with *carucate*, which signifies a ploughland, or as much land as may be tilled by one plough. It is used synonymously with the term *carucate*, in a charter by Malcolm fourth Earl of Lennox, between the years 1225 and 1270, granting to Patrick de Grame three-quarters of a *carucate* of land of lower Auchincloich, which in Scotch is called "*Arachor*," and three-quarters of a *carucate* of land of

Strathblane, which in Scotch is called "Arachor."¹ The estate of the Macfarlanes, situated in what then constituted the northern part of the parish of Luss, is described in a charter granted by Donald sixth Earl of Lennox to Malcolm, son of Bartholomew, or in Gaelic, Farlan, before the year 1364, as one quarter and a half quarter of land lying in the upper carucate of Luss, which was called the carucate of Macgilchrist.¹ Here the upper carucate or (adopting the old synonymous Scotch word) Arochar of Luss is just the land in the upper and northern part of that parish at that time, or what now constitutes the parish of Arrochar. Hence the origin of the name by which the lands came to be designated.

Arrochar forms the northern extremity of the ancient earldom of Lennox, and the most northerly parish in the county of Dumbarton. It is bounded on the east chiefly by Lochlomond; on the west by Argyllshire and Loch Long; on the south by the parish of Luss; and on the north by the county of Perth. The detached farms of Ardleish and Doune are bounded by Stirlingshire on the east and south, and by Perthshire on the north. From Nether Inveruglas on the south to Inverarnan on the north its length is fifteen miles, and its breadth varies from two miles to about eight. The lands of Doune and Ardleish in the north of the parish, lying around the north-east point of Lochlomond, constitute the boundary at that place between the properties of Sir James Colquhoun of Luss and the Duke of Montrose, and the Earl of Breadalbane as proprietor of Glenfalloch.

Arrochar originally formed part of the lands of Luss, but at an early period it was separated from them, and became the appanage of a younger son of the Earl of Lennox.

The lands of Arrochar were held during five centuries and a half by a family who assumed the name of Macfarlane. The progenitor of this family was Gilchrist, the fifth son of Alwyn second Earl of Lennox, who, in the reign of King Alexander the Second, between the years 1225 and 1249, obtained from Maldouen third Earl of Lennox the lands of Arrochar.² Gilchrist had a son, Duncan, who succeeded him, and who married his cousin Matilda, daughter of Malcolm fourth Earl of Lennox. By her

¹ Cartularium Comitatus de Levenax, p. 38.

² *Ibid.* p. 62.

Duncan had a son, Maldonius, who was his successor. Maldonius was succeeded by his son Bartholomew, or in the Gaelic language Partholan or Parlan, probably the first who gave the name of Farlan or Macfarlane to the family.¹

The boundaries of the lands of Arrochar are described in some of the early charters. A charter was granted about 1354 by Donald sixth Earl of Lennox to Malcolm, son of Bartholomew, son of Maldonius, on the resignation of Bartholomew, of one quarter of land and a half quarter lying between the rivulets which were called Dywach, probably Durach, and Aldanchwlyn on the one side, and the rivulets which were called Hernane, probably the Arnan, Henys (Aldinis) (the burn of which is the boundary between Dumbarton and Perthshire, and also between the estates of Arrochar and Glenfalloch), and Trostane on the other side, with the islands Elan-a-vow at the head of the loch, Elanvanow, containing the upper castle of the Macfarlanes, Elan-na-Uglas, containing their lower castle, and Elaig, which is supposed to be the small isle near Tarbet, all within the earldom of Levenax, to be held as freely and fully in all respects as the original charter granted by the granter's ancestors to the ancestors of the said Malcolm of the upper carucate of the land of Luss, which was called the carucate of Macgilchrist's land, in itself more fully bears, for rendering to the granter and his heirs as much service in the common army of the King as belonged to so much land.² In 1395, Duncan eighth Earl of Lennox granted a similar charter of the same lands and islands to Duncan, son of Malcolm Macfarlane.³ In a crown charter in 1430, these lands are described as extending from the river Duueglas Nancherach, as it descends from the mountain into the Loch Loume to the river which was called Trosty,⁴ and on the other side of the mountain to the west [where] the burn Ald-Belach Nascamche runs into Loch Long.⁵ Ald-Belach Nascamche was the boundary of Arrochar

¹ Buchanan's Ancient Scottish Surnames. Glasgow, 1820, pp. 85, 86.

² Cartularium Comitatus de Levenax, p. 62.

³ *Ibid.* p. 64.

⁴ Trostane burn, which bounds the farm of Doune on the south. The farms of Ard-leish and Doune are on the eastern side of Lochlomond, near its head.

⁵ Registrum Magni Sigilli.

and Row on Loch Long side. It was on the opposite side of the mountain from Nether Inveruglas.

Notwithstanding the changes which, by the lapse of centuries, have been produced upon the names of these places, the actual boundaries of the lands may be determined with tolerable accuracy from this description. The rivulet Arnan (Hernan) is the extreme limit on the north, the lands of Craig-rostan (Trosty), in Stirlingshire, run along with the lands on the eastern side of Lochlomond, and the stream Douglas, which falls into Lochlomond, is, on the south, the boundary between Arrochar and Luss. The burn Ald-Belach is the boundary between Arrochar and the parish of Row. The Dyrad burn is the march between the counties of Dumbarton and Argyll, and flows into Loch Long at its head. It is also the boundary between the parishes of Arrochar and Lochgoilhead and the estates of Arrochar and Ardgartan, belonging to Mr. Campbell of Strachur.

Environed by impassable mountains, and without roads to render it accessible, Arrochar was in former times rarely visited by the lowlander; but its inhabitants, from an early period, acquired notoriety as lawless marauders, who were often at feud with surrounding clans equally lawless, turbulent, and violent with themselves, and whose deeds of violence, rapine, and blood impressed the more settled and industrious natives of the southern valleys with feelings of terror. There were long-standing feuds between them and the Colquhouns of Luss, of which some account is given in the memoirs of that family in the first volume of this Work. But these old characteristic habits have long since passed away with clanship itself; and Arrochar, now that good roads have rendered it the key to the Highlands of the counties of Argyll and Perth, is annually visited by great numbers of tourists from all parts of the world.

THE MOUNTAINS OF ARROCHAR.

THE parish of Arrochar is only to a very limited extent agricultural. Though consisting of more than 31,000 English acres, so mountainous is it that not more than 300 or 400 acres are under cultivation. Large portions are covered with wood, or form hill pasture, the value of which

has been greatly increased since special attention has been given to the rearing of sheep, and to the planting of oak copse and fir-wood. The sheep reared on Benvoirlich, one of the Arrochar mountains, were the best brought into the Glasgow market, and they commanded higher prices than any other.

In taking a rapid survey of the mountains of Arrochar, we shall commence at the southern portion of the parish. There the eye is arrested by a range of mountains running parallel with the water of Douglas, and passing from Lochlomond to Loch Long. This range consists of Stob Gobhlach, which is about a mile to the north of the water of Douglas, and whose height above the level of the sea is 1413 feet ; Beinn Bhreac, which is about a mile and a half north-west from that mountain, and whose height is 2233 feet ; Tullich Hill, which is about a mile and a half or two miles west from Beinn Bhreac, and about a mile from Loch Long, its height being 2075 feet ; and Murlagan, which, lying a mile north-west from Tullich Hill, adjoins a place of the name of Murlagan, on Loch Long, and whose height is 893 feet.

About a mile north from this chain, and about mid-way between Lochlomond and Loch Long, is Ben Reoch, whose height is 2168 feet. About a mile west from this mountain, and half a mile from Loch Long, is Ardmay, which is near a place of that name, adjoining the loch, and whose height is 1466 feet. On reaching this mountain we have advanced towards the valley that stretches from the village of Arrochar, at the head of Loch Long, to Tarbet on Lochlomond ; and we meet with no more mountains till we cross that valley, when, on proceeding about a mile north from it, we find Crnach Tairbeirt, the height of which is 1364 feet. About a mile north-east from this mountain is Blarannich, near a place of that name, about half a mile south-east, lying on Lochlomond, and its height is 657 feet. Nearly a mile farther north, and a little farther inland from Lochlomond, is Kenmore, which is near Kenmore wood, and whose height is 833 feet. About a mile north-west from Kenmore is Dubh Chnoc, whose height is 945. These four mountains last mentioned all lie between the valley that runs from the head of Loch Long to Tarbet on the south, and Upper Inveruglas on the north.

About a mile and a half from Dubh Chnoc, on the boundary which separates the parish of Arrochar from Argyllshire, is Allt Coiregrogain, the height of which is 1222 feet. About half a mile due north from this mountain is Ben Vane, which is also close on the western boundary, and whose height is 3004 feet. About a mile northward, and also on the western boundary, is Beinn Dhubh, whose height is 2509 feet. These two last-mentioned mountains are bounded by Loch Sloy and Inveruglas water on the east.

Crossing Inveruglas, in the neighbourhood of Lochlomond, and proceeding fully a mile in a north-westerly direction, we meet with a mountain, which is about the same distance inland from the banks of Lochlomond, namely, Coire-nan-Each, that adjoins a place of the same name, and whose height is 2465 feet. About a mile almost due north from it is Little Hill, whose height is 2602 feet.

About three-quarters of a mile west from this mountain is Benvoirlich, which is the highest mountain in the parish of Arrochar. Its two highest peaks measure, the one on the north, 3055 feet, and the other on the south, 3092 feet. Ben Lomond, on the opposite side of Lochlomond, is only 100 feet higher. Except on the summit, which is bare, Benvoirlich is covered with rich verdure, and upon it are found rare botanical specimens. Under Benvoirlich there lies on the roadside near Lochlomond a stone of large dimensions, called Clachan Tarrow or the Bull Stone. The history of this stone as told by tradition is, that it was rolled down the mountain in a desperate struggle between two infuriated bulls. Forty years ago a pulpit was cut out on the side of the stone fronting the road, from which the minister of the parish might occasionally preach to those of his parishioners who lived in this remote district, which is ten miles distant from the parish church.

About two miles to the north-west of Benvoirlich is Cnoc, whose height is 1614 feet. Nearly a mile and a half north-west of that mountain is Maol Meadhonach, which is on the boundary between the parish of Arrochar and Argyllshire, and the height of which is 1981 feet.

The preceding mountains, from Little Hill to Maol Meadhonach, both inclusive, form a range across the parish of Arrochar from Lochlomond on

the east to the western boundary, and they verge towards the north going westward.

Rather more than a mile in a north-easterly direction from Maol Meadhonach is Maol Breac, which is also on the western boundary of the parish of Arrochar, and whose height is 2115 feet. Nearly two miles north-east from this mountain, and also on the western boundary, is Beinn Damhain, whose height is 2242 feet. More than a mile to the east of Maol Breac is Cnap na Criche, whose height is 1611 feet. Nearly two miles to the north-east of this mountain, and above the head of Lochlomond, is Stob an Fhithich, the height of which is 1272 feet. A mile to the north-east of this mountain, and on the east side of Geal Loch, is Cnap Mor, whose height is 536 feet. About a mile due east from Cnap Mor is Cruach, the height of which is 1678 feet. A mile or thereby north-east from Cruach is Parlan Hill, of which the measurement of two different peaks has been taken, the one giving the height of 2001 feet, and the other the height of 1769 feet. A mile due north from Cruach is Allt Innse, the height of which is 1100 feet.

These mountains, which have been thus hastily noticed, possess, though on a smaller scale, much of the magnificence and grandeur of the Alps of Switzerland and Italy. In the rainy season torrents often rush down their sides, carrying with their augmented volume all before them. During the winter, and even far into the summer, their summits are often covered with snow, and at all seasons are frequently enveloped in clouds. With these mountains events of much historical interest are associated, and in the course of ages they have been the scenes of strange adventures by the hardy mountaineers who have traversed their sides and ascended their heights, for hunting or for other purposes, or who have engaged in hostile conflict with the hordes in the north, the Athole men, equally hardy and fierce with themselves, who on many occasions made incursions into their territory. The people of Arrochar suffered less from the Colquhouns and others on the south; for these gigantic masses, which raise their colossal walls to the heavens, afforded them effectual protection from the Lowlanders who might seek to take vengeance on them for their plundering depredations.

To these feuds and hunting excursions of former times Hogg beautifully alludes in the *Queen's Wake*, in "Old David, the Tenth Bard's song," when recounting the exploits of his former days :—

" Warrior he was, in battle maim'd,
When Lennox, on the downs of Kyle,
O'erthrew Maconnel and Argyle.
Unable more the sword to wield
With dark Clan-Alpine in the field,
Or rouse the dun-deer from her den
With fierce Macfarlane and his men."

LOCHS AND RIVULETS IN ARROCHAR.

THE loch for which this parish is most conspicuous is Lochlomond, which forms its eastern boundary to the extent of nearly fourteen miles. The shores of this portion of Lochlomond are in general sandy and level, but occasionally rocky ; and they are remarkable for beautiful headlands and for several small bays, as those at Tarbet, Inveruglas, Farkin, Ardvoirlich, and Cambusnaglas. As the tourist proceeds from Tarbet along the shores of the loch to its upper extremity he beholds much magnificent and striking scenery. The mountains, now partially clothed with oak copse, now towering in rugged majesty to the clouds, assume on either side the most picturesque forms, while the ever-changing alternations of light and shade upon their sides, and the clear reflection of their shadows in the bosom of the lake, complete the enchantment of this scenery.

Loch Long, an arm of the sea, which is from twenty to twenty-two miles in length, and in some parts about two miles in breadth, forms the western boundary of the southern portion of the parish of Arrochar for about five miles. Its shores here are sometimes sandy, but for the most part they are rugged and mountainous.

Within the parish of Arrochar are several lochs, but none of them is of great magnitude. Loch Sloy is the principal. It lies north-west and south-east. At its southern point it is about a mile from the western boundary of the parish, and northward it varies from a mile to half a mile from that boundary. Its distance from Lochlomond varies from two to three miles.

It is the source of the water of Upper Inveruglas, and is situated at the head of the wild glen of that name. It is about a mile and a half long and about a quarter of a mile broad.

This loch is famous as the place of rendezvous of the Macfarlanes, who called it Lochan Sloy, which signifies the lake of the people or host. "Loch Sloy" was the slogan or war-cry of the Macfarlanes, and it was their heraldic motto on their armorial ensigns. About the centre of the loch there is a rock which, according to local tradition, gave rise to the motto of the Macfarlanes, "This I'll defend," as is narrated in the first volume of this work.¹

As a rallying-point, Loch Sloy was powerfully protected by almost impassable mountains, and its wild and desolate solitudes corresponded with the turbulent and lawless character of the clan, in whom the love of spoil and the contempt of danger were the ruling passions. Here the shrill notes of the hunting or martial horn, or of their slogan, were often heard rousing the energies of the clan to the most desperate enterprises, to which some supposed insult, or greed, or it may be caprice, impelled them, and at the sound every heart was stirred, and every hand prepared to grasp the deadly weapon, and every foot ready to hasten to the place of meeting. The season at which the clan generally assembled for marauding expeditions was at full moon; and hence the moon throughout the Highlands was proverbially called "Macfarlanes' lantern," as they took advantage of its light to make their furious raids into the territories of the Colquhouns, or of any other clan with whom they were at feud.²

About a mile and a half north-east from Loch Sloy is a small loch not named in the maps, and about a mile north-east from it is another, not much larger, called Lochan Beinn Damhain. Geal Loch, which is also of very limited size, is at the head of Lochlomond.

In the parish of Arrochar, there are only a few streams and small rivulets, which it is necessary to do little more than to name. These are the water of Falloch, which runs through Glen Falloch, and falls into Lochlomond at its head; Upper Inveruglas, which has its source in Loch Sloy,

¹ Vol. i. p. 94.

² This is another edition of the motto of

the Border Clan Scott, "Best riding by moonlight."

and falls into Lochlomond, opposite the island and castle of Elan-na-Uglas; Douglas water, which falls into Lochlomond at Lower Inveruglas; the water Linnhe, which runs from north to south through the glen of Linnhe, forming part of the western boundary of the parish, and falls into Loch Long at its head; and Loch Sloy burn, which rises in the watershed between Lochlomond and Loch Sloy Glen, and is one of the feeders of the loch. About a mile below Loch Sloy there is a pile of large stones, with an opening between two of them, which is called the "Deil's Barn-Door."

THE CASTLES AND HOUSES OF THE MACFARLANES.

THE earliest island-residence of the Macfarlanes, as before observed, was on the islet of Elan-na-Uglas in Lochlomond. It is situated at Inveruglas—the mouth of Uglas, a word which signifies "a dark blue stream." This situation was sagaciously selected as being exceedingly well adapted for security in those unsettled times, when rival clans were so often at fierce strife with each other, and as being in proximity to the place of rendezvous to which the clan were summoned for projecting their predatory incursions, or upon any sudden or important emergency.

Walter Macfarlane, Laird of Arrochar, in the time of King Charles the First, having attached himself to the cause of that monarch, his stronghold on the islet of Elan-na-Uglas was attacked and sacked by a party of Cromwell's troops. It was bravely defended; but the forces of the Protector were too powerful for its defenders, and having taken it, they set fire to it, and all except its walls was destroyed.¹ In this conflagration many of the early charters of the Macfarlane family, it is understood, were burned. The castle was never afterwards inhabited by the Macfarlanes. The trees, evidently of great age, that flourish within its crumbling walls, are probably as old as the time of the Protector, while a conspicuous yew-tree, from its great size and venerable appearance, is probably of much greater antiquity. What remains of the ruined castle is in the form of a parallelogram, flanked by towers about forty feet high. Such relics

¹ Buchanan of Auchmar's *Ancient Scottish Surnames*, p. 92.

are interesting objects, recalling the memory of the olden times of clanship, and suggesting to the imagination many romantic scenes that happened within and around their now dilapidated walls.

“Beneath these battlements, within these walls
Power dwelt amid her passions ; in proud state
The robber chief upheld his armed halls,
Doing his evil will !
. . . Now we have only
The roof-tree fallen, the smouldering floor,
The blackened threshold stone.”

The second island-residence of the chief of the Macfarlanes was a castle in the islet of Elan-a-vow, or, as it is spelt in Gaelic, Eilean-a-Mhou, in Lochlomond, about two and a half miles above Inveruglas. This castle was built in the year 1577, by Andrew Macfarlane, then Laird of Arrochar. He was the son of Duncan Macfarlane of Arrochar, by his second wife, Catharine Colquhoun, daughter of Sir John Colquhoun of Luss.¹ He was a zealous promoter of the reformation of religion in Scotland. Following out his principles, he assisted the Regent Murray against Queen Mary at the battle of Langside, fought 13th May 1568. During the battle, when the Regent's army was nearly overpowered by the number of the Queen's forces, he came to his assistance in the moment of extremity followed by 300 Highlanders, with whom he attacked the right wing of the Queen's army, with all the characteristic ardour of a Highland clan, causing irretrievable confusion in the Queen's army. He captured three of Queen Mary's standards, which were long preserved as relics in the family of Macfarlane. To mark his sense of these important services, the Regent granted a memorable addition to the armorial bearings of the family, namely, a demi-savage proper, holding in his dexter hand a sheaf of arrows, and pointing with his sinister hand to an imperial crown, or, with the motto, “This I'll defend.”

When this laird of Macfarlane built the castle in Elan-a-vow, a stone was placed in it with his full armorial bearings, including the honourable augmentation granted by the Regent Murray. Nisbet says that in his day these armorial bearings were to be seen in it.² But in the remains of that castle no trace of them is now to be found. There is a chance,

¹ Vol. i. p. 94.

² Nisbet's Heraldry, Second Edition, 1804, vol. ii. App. p. 61.

though a very slight one, that the stone may be buried in the debris about the castle. The castle itself, which was thirty-four feet by twenty-four, was very strongly built, and the ground-floor or cells were arched with stone. The east and south walls are still in a tolerable state of preservation, and the former are elevated about thirty feet above the ground. The rybots, lintels, and jambs of this fine old castle, which were of freestone, have been almost all taken away by people for other purposes. Portions of them have been found at Doune, Ardvoirlich, Stuckindroin, Garristuck; and at Garabel there is a pair of jambs, with a wrought moulding, which appear to have been taken from the castle. A recluse, Andrew Macfarlane, lived for a number of years in one of the vaults, and he was there when the first stones were taken away. He lifted up his voice against the party who took them away, predicting that they would never thrive; but his loud protestations and vaticinations did not prevent the work of demolition. The estate of Arrochar then belonged to Mr. Ferguson of Raith. The entrance-door seems to have been towards the north. Around the castle are the ruins of small houses, in which probably resided the guard and retainers of the chief of the clan of the Macfarlanes.

The original house of the chief of the Macfarlanes of Arrochar on the mainland stood at Tarbet, within a few hundred yards of the banks of Lochlomond. The site is called Clattachmore. No part of the building now remains, except portions of the foundations, which, although level with the ground, can still be traced. After the slaughter of Sir Humphrey Colquhoun in the Castle of Bannachra, the chief of the Macfarlanes fled to his house at Tarbet. Exposed to the pursuit of the Colquhouns and of the law officers of the Crown, the Laird of Macfarlane, on revolving in his mind his chances of escape, considered that Pressmore, a large thicket of natural wood which immediately adjoined his house, would be a retreat more secure from discovery than his own mansion-house.

The Gallowshill of Arrochar is above the original house on the mainland, on the hill-side, a little way above the present Free Church Manse.

A few yards behind Arrochar House was the residence of the Macfarlanes during the last century. It was built by John Macfarlane of Arrochar, the representative of the family in 1697, who called it New

Tarbet, probably because the original house of the family on the mainland was at Tarbet proper. During the time between the destruction of the old castle on Elan-na-Uglas by Cromwell and the building of the new house at New Tarbet, the family probably made a shift to reside chiefly at their second island castle on Elan-a-vow. The new mansion at Arrochar on Lochlong retained the name of New Tarbet for some time. Buchanan of Auchmar, whose work, published in 1723, refers to the successive residences of the Macfarlanes at Inveruglas and at Island Vow. He adds that their principal residence is at Inverioch or New Tarbet, "which is a handsome house, beautified with pleasant gardens;"¹ an encomium which the modern traveller will scarcely indorse. It was a small square building, an insignificant house for so powerful chiefs as were those of the Macfarlanes.

It was at this house that Smollett and his friends, who made a tour into the Western Highlands in the eighteenth century, dined with Walter Macfarlane, then Laird of Arrochar, a distinguished antiquary, whose valuable collections, now the property of the Faculty of Advocates at Edinburgh, are highly valued by antiquarian students. In his *Humphrey Clinker*, the celebrated novelist introduces one of the correspondents in the novel as writing thus:—"I told you, in my last, I had projected an excursion to the Highlands, which project I have now happily executed, under the auspices of Sir George Colquhoun, a colonel in the Dutch service, who offered himself as our conductor on this occasion. Leaving our women at Cameron, to the care and inspection of Lady H—C—, we set out on horseback for Inverary, the county town of Argyle, and dined on the road with the Laird of Macfarlane, the greatest genealogist I ever knew in any country, and perfectly acquainted with all the antiquities of Scotland." Another correspondent thus writes:—"The poems of Ossian are in every mouth. A famous antiquarian of this country, the Laird of Macfarlane, at whose house we dined a few days ago, can repeat them all in the original Gaelic."

After Mr. Ferguson of Raith acquired Arrochar in 1785, he built a new house in front of the mansion of the Macfarlanes, and let it as an inn

¹ Buchanan of Auchmar's *Ancient Scottish Surnames*. Glasgow, 1820, p. 93.

along with the old house of the Macfarlanes, which was separate and detached. The present Sir James Colquhoun made still larger additions to the new house. The house, thus enlarged, was then let for some time as a hotel. The old house, which became infested with rats, had, however, to be taken down, and the modern building, called Arrochar House, alone remains. Arrochar House has been let as a residence, with the shootings of Arrochar and the salmon-fishings in Loch Long. Careful of all objects of historical and antiquarian interest connected with his estates, Sir James Colquhoun preserved the carved stone with the date on the old house of the Macfarlanes, and caused it to be built into the present mansion-house of Arrochar above the principal door. It bears the date of "1697." A Scotch thistle is engraved between the "16" and the "97." Underneath this stone is the following inscription in Gaelic, written by the late Rev. Dr. Macfarlane, minister of Arrochar :—

"Thugadh a Chlach so bho ard Dorus an aitreamh, a thog Ioin Triath nam Parlanaich, agus Tighearna an Arrathir, air cul thaob an tighe so an sa Bhliadhna ata scriobhte orra."

The inscription may be thus translated :—

"This stone was brought from the principal door of the house which John, Chief of the Macfarlanes and Lord of Arrochar, built behind the present mansion-house, in the year inscribed on the stone."

The Laird of Macfarlane here referred to was the father of Walter Macfarlane, the eminent antiquary.

About ten years before the Macfarlanes sold Arrochar they built stables, a coach-house, and offices of considerable extent, all being of substantial and neat masonry. These offices still stand, bearing the dates of 1774 and 1776. They were not quite completed at the time of the sale of the estate to Mr. Ferguson, and he finished what had been begun by the Laird of Macfarlane. The house at the avenue or approach to the mansion-house of Arrochar, built in 1697, was called Ty-vechtichan, that is, the Watchman's House; and at that place was the orchard of the family, of which the only memorial that now remains is a solitary half-dead pear-tree. The Watchman's Hill, above his house, is called Tom-na-vicar, and from the summit of this hill the watchman could easily give warning of any approaching danger.

THE CHURCHES OF ARROCHAR.

ARROCHAR, as before observed, was separated from the parish of Luss, and erected into an independent parish in the seventeenth century. From the extent of the original parish of Luss, not only was the church inadequate for the population, but it was extremely inconvenient for the parishioners in the bounds of Arrochar, in its northern part, who, from their distance, could not attend the church, especially during the winter months. It was therefore felt to be very desirable to form these lands into a separate parish. In 1648, the matter was brought under the consideration of the Presbytery of Dumbarton by Macfarlane, the Laird of Arrochar, who, being the only heritor within the lands to be disjoined, with the exception of Macfarlane of Gartartan, offered to defray the expenses of building a church and manse, and to provide a glebe for the new parish.¹

In 1649, the new parish was perambulated by the Presbytery, who selected the site of the church at West Tarbet.² But for many years after this nothing practical was done. At the end of the year 1658, the Presbytery laid the case before the Council of State in Scotland, who, in compliance with the request of the Presbytery, appointed commissioners to summon before them, and to hear parties interested in the disjunction of the lands of Arrochar from the parish of Luss, and in the erection of a new church at Tarbet, with a manse, and the provision of a glebe for the minister. Favourable to the object proposed, Sir John Colquhoun of Luss, by a bond dated 25th January 1659, became bound to denude himself of the tithes of the lands of Arrochar, and John Macfarlane, fiar of Arrochar, bound himself, by a bond of the same date, to erect a church and manse, and to provide a competent glebe.³ But these arrangements were not yet brought to a practical issue. In 1676, another perambulation of the new parish, by the Presbytery of Dumbarton, took place. The following is the minute of Presbytery narrating this perambulation :—

¹ Records of the Presbytery of Dumbarton.

² Records of the Presbytery of Dumbarton.

³ Vol. i. p. 265.

Presbytery Dumbarton at Tarbert,
September 10, 1678.

Sederunt—Moderator, Messrs. William Andersone, Arthur Miller, Thomas Allan, James Buchannan, William M'Kechnie.

The brethren foresaid, having met at Lusse, and travelled al the way from thence to Tarbet, and seen the bounds to the end of Lochlomond, northward, sixteen miles distant from the Kirk of Lusse on the one side, and from Tarbet to the side of Lochlong on the other side, and seen the bounds to the head of Lochlong, lying likewise at a great distance from the Kirk of Lusse, and haveing considered the vastnesse of the distance, as said is, and ruggedness of the way, finde it absolutely necessarie that there be a dismembratione, and a church built at the Tarbert, within the Laird of M'Farlane's land, for the accommodatiōe of the people of these bounds, that the people from the foot of Glendowglasse, and wpward wpon the side of Lochlomond, and from Gorton in the paroch of Row, to the head of Lochlonge, (informed to be about the number of 400 souls,) may repaire thither to attend the ordinances, who are now living in ignorance.¹

The first minister of the parish of Arrochar was Mr. Archibald Mac-lachlan. There was, however, for a long time after he became minister of Arrochar in 1658, no parish church. In 1701, he demitted his charge on the grounds of "infirmities of body and various secular discouragements," which last consisted in the want of a church, manse, and glebe. He died in October 1731, at the advanced age of ninety-four years, as appears from the inscription on his tombstone, already given. He had been a minister 71 years, this being one of the longest services in the church.² In 1702, Mr. Robert Macfarlane, having been called to be minister of the parish, accepted the call only when compelled by the Synod, by which, however, he was declared transportable on proving that there was no church, no manse, no glebe, no kirk-session, and no school in the parish. He was translated to Fintry in 1705. In 1709, the Presbytery obtained a decreet of the Court of Session for a church, manse, and glebe for the parish of Arrochar, but the carrying out of that decreet was delayed, in consequence of the minority of the Laird of Macfarlane, and of his embarrassed circum-

¹ Records of the Presbytery of Dumbar-
ton.

² Scott's *Fasti Ecclesiæ Scoticanae*, vol. ii.
p. 341.

stances. Mr. Alexander Graham of Duchray, writing in 1724, nine years before the church was built, says, "In this parish" (Tarbet, now Arrochar) "there is no church yet built." He adds, "all the inhabitants use the Irish language."¹ It was not till 1733 that the church was actually built.

The parish church and manse are situated at a short distance from the head of Loch Long; and they were both built by the present Sir James Colquhoun. The church has a tower, and the building altogether harmonizes well with the scene. The view around the church and village of Arrochar, on all sides, is bold and magnificent. On the opposite side of Loch Long, to the west, in Argyleshire, the eye is attracted by a range of lofty mountains, of which the most striking is Benarthur, whose rugged summit, which is probably the crater of an extinguished volcano, is imagined to resemble a shoemaker working at his last, amidst the clouds, and hence the mountain is popularly called *The Cobbler*.

Some of the ruins of the old church of Arrochar remain. Above the principal door, which has been preserved, the date of "1733" is carved in very beautiful figures. This may be held as the year in which the church was completed, and it shows the great delay of nearly a century in building it after negotiations for the separation of Arrochar as a parish from the parish of Luss had commenced. The new church was built in 1847, and the present Sir James Colquhoun laid the foundation stone in 1846. It is seated for three hundred persons, the sittings being all free. The manse was built in 1837. The greater number of the parishioners are at no great distance from the church, though some families in the more remote parts towards the north and south are distant from it ten or twelve miles. Like the mansion-house of the laird, the church and parish seem at first to have been called *New Tarbet*. This appears from the inscription on the tombstone of Mr. Archibald Maclachlan, the first minister, who is called minister of the gospel at Tarbet, and also from an inscription on a tombstone in Arrochar churchyard, in 1746, to the memory of a daughter of the Rev. John Macalpine, minister of *New Tarbet*.

In 1742, the Honourable Helen Arbuthnot, daughter of Robert second

¹ Macfarlane's MSS., Advocates' Library.

Viscount Arbuthnot, second wife of John Macfarlane, Laird of Arrochar, afterwards wife of Mr. John Spotswoode of that Ilk, made a present of communion cups for the church of Arrochar. On the cups is engraved the crest of the Arbuthnot family, being a peacock's head on a wreath, coupéd proper, with the following inscription:—"The gift of the Honourable Helen Arbuthnot to the parish of Arrochar." There is no date on the cups. This lady also bequeathed the sum of two hundred merks Scots to purchase a bell for the kirk of Arrochar, and also five hundred merks Scots for behoof of the poor of the parish. Her son, Walter Macfarlane, of that Ilk, the celebrated antiquary, granted an obligation, dated at New Tarbet, 3d September 1745, to the minister and other members of the kirk-session of Arrochar, for the two hundred merks above mentioned, with the interest thereof from the term of Whitsunday 1742, and he also granted bills to the minister and kirk-session for the payment of the other sum. But neither of these legacies was paid to the kirk-session for many years after. Walter Macfarlane, the son of the donor, having died in 1767, the estates of William, his brother, who succeeded him, and John, William's son, were then vested in trustees on behalf of their creditors. The estates of Arrochar were sold in the year 1785. It was not, however, till the year 1802, that the kirk-session received complete payment of the two hundred merks bequeathed by Helen Arbuthnot, the Lady of Arrochar, the seventh and last dividend due to the kirk-session out of the estates of the then deceased William and John Macfarlane being then paid. The session now resolved to apply this money to the purpose for which it was originally bequeathed. Delays, however, again occurred. Thirteen years elapsed before the bell was actually acquired. At the kirk-session of Arrochar, 3d January 1815, Mr. Gillespie, minister of the parish, reported that he had bought a bell for the church from Mr. Brownlee in Greenock, in October 1813, which amounted to £24, 3s. 10d., Lady Helen Arbuthnot having left money for the purpose. The bell amounted to the above sum, including freight, chain, rope, the smith's and wright's accounts, and other incidental expenses.¹

¹ Minutes of Kirk-Session of Arrochar.

CHURCHYARDS OF ARROCHAR.

THE present churchyard of Arrochar, which is not of an older date than the church, built in 1733, does not offer any particulars worthy of special notice.

Before Arrochar was disjoined from the parish of Luss, the proper burial-place of the lairds of Arrochar and their dependants was in the churchyard of Luss. Even the first minister of Arrochar, as we have seen, was carried from his own parish and interred in the burying-ground at Luss. But Luss being far distant from the head of Lochlomond, which that parish originally included, the parishioners in the upper district formed, probably for convenience, a burial-place at Ballyhenan, in the glen above Tarbet, and between Lochlomond and Loch Long. This is an old burying-ground, which is enclosed by stone walls, and which contains the ashes of many of the former inhabitants of Arrochar. There is a tradition that this burial-place was begun after a battle with the Danes, and that it continued to be a place of sepulture for the parishioners in the head of the Lennox and around Benlomond. Another tradition related by the old people of the district is, that this graveyard was rendered necessary for the speedy interment of the dead after a visitation of the plague at Arrochar. In this place, whether from the circumstance of the dead being hurriedly buried after battle, or after sudden death by pestilence, or from mere carelessness, the graves are very irregular, many of them lying north and south, as well as east and west. Here are several old tombstones with Gaelic inscriptions.

In this graveyard were buried the ancestors of the late Very Reverend Duncan Macfarlane, Principal of the University of Glasgow. On a tombstone is an inscription to Patrick Macfarlane in Pollochrow, who died on 5th October 1722. He was probably the Principal's grandfather. Pollochrow was a farm belonging to the Duke of Montrose, nearly opposite to Elan-a-vow, and it is now let with another farm. The Principal's father was minister of the parish of Drymen, in which he was succeeded by his son, who afterwards was translated to Glasgow and appointed Principal of the University of that city; and the father, while minister at Drymen, also

held the office of factor on the estate of Arrochar. Afterwards, the late Dr. Stewart, minister of Luss, succeeded him as factor. The court-house in which he collected the rents from the tenants was a small thatched house, called Tygh-na-clach, that is, the house of the big stone, which is still standing on the side of Loch Long. On rent-day the old Laird of Macfarlane came here, where was an old arm-chair in which he sat, and after him came to the same house the Rev. Dr. Macfarlane, as factor, to collect the rents.

HISTORICAL ASSOCIATIONS.

THE annals of Arrochar, though relating chiefly to the history of its proprietors,

“The wild Macfarlanes’ plaided clan,”

are also connected with some memorable events in the early history of Scotland.

From the village of Arrochar, at the head of Loch Long, to Tarbet, on the banks of Lochlomond, is a valley of two miles in length. At this neck of land it was anciently the practice to drag boats across between Loch Long and Lochlomond. Hence the Gaelic name Tarnbat, which signifies “draw the boat.” This place is notable in connection with the descent which Haco, king of Norway, made upon the west of Scotland in 1263, in the reign of King Alexander the Third, for the protection of the western Islands, the petty chiefs of which had for a long period been feudatory to Norway. The Scottish kings were extremely desirous of acquiring the sovereignty of these islands. For their reduction, King Alexander the Second had prepared a fleet, but in consequence of the death of that monarch when he was about to set out, the expedition was abandoned. On reaching his majority, King Alexander the Third was intent on resuming the measures contemplated by his father for the subjugation of these islands, and he encouraged the Earl of Ross and others to invade them. The expedition was undertaken, and it was accompanied with the perpetration of almost incredible atrocities. To avenge these atrocities, Haco assembled a formidable fleet and army. He entered the Firth of the Clyde with a naval armament of 160 ships; and, several attempts

to effect a pacification between him and Alexander having failed, he despatched a detachment of 60 ships up the Clyde. Having reached the head of Loch Long, the men dragged their boats across the isthmus from the village of Arrochar to Lochlomond, launched them into the loch, made the islands upon it, which were then well peopled, the scenes of rapine and bloodshed, and having plundered the houses on its shores, burned them to the ground. Sturlas, the Norwegian poet, thus celebrates Haco's success in this expedition :—"The persevering shielded warriors of the thrower of the whizzing spear drew their boats across the broad isthmus. Our fearless troops, the exactors of contribution, with flaming brands wasted the populous islands in the lake, and the mansions around its winding bays." But the elements fought against Haco. A violent tempest threatened his fleet with destruction, and the army which he landed being inferior in number to the army of the Scots, was completely routed.¹

The hills and woods of Arrochar are associated with memories of even deeper interest, in connection with King Robert the Bruce, who was here a wanderer and a fugitive. For the following episode in the life of the patriot King, we are indebted to the quaint, but graphic, rhyming narrative of Barbour. After having sustained an almost total rout in the wood of Methven, about a mile from Perth, in June 1306, by the sudden and unexpected attack of the Earl of Pembroke, who commanded the English army, Bruce, on whose head a price was set, accompanied by a little band of faithful followers, not much exceeding 200, sought shelter in the mountains, where they were reduced to the greatest extremity for want of food, living on roots, wild berries found in the woods, and such venison and fish as could be caught. After various wanderings, they reached the head of Loch Tay, on the borders of the territory of the Lord of Lorn. This lord, having married the aunt of Comyn, who was killed by Bruce, was the mortal enemy of the fugitive King; and having assembled a thousand men, assisted by the barons of Argyll, he took possession of the passes, and, hemming in Bruce on every side, made a desperate attack upon him in a narrow defile. Bruce saved himself and his little company only by a skilful retreat, turning at intervals to drive

¹ Tytler's History of Scotland, vol. i. p. 46, etc.

back the enemy, who pressed hard upon them. Attended by his followers, he hurried on to make his way through Perthshire and the Lennox to Kintyre, a district where, from the influence of Sir Neil Campbell, who was then with him, and whom he had sent in advance, he expected to find a more favourable reception. Thence he intended to proceed to the coast, on the gaining of which his safety seemed to depend. Having given up all the horses to conduct the queen and her attendants, and the wives of numbers of the chieftains, who preferred following the fortunes of the king to falling into the hands of the English, to the castle of Kildrummie, in Mar, he and his attendants pursued their way on foot.

Having reached the banks of Lochlomond, they were greatly disconcerted on finding that their progress was arrested from the want of boats to transport them to the other side. To have attempted the tedious journey of travelling round the loch, when every hour was precious, would have exposed them to the risk of being overtaken by their pursuers, or attacked by foes who surrounded them on every side. In this emergency, after remaining for some time at the side of the loch, they were relieved from their perplexity, on obtaining a little boat, which was discovered by Sir James Douglas, though from its smallness, and its crazy and leaky condition, it could carry over only three persons at one time, and, with even that freight, was in danger of sinking. Overjoyed at this discovery, Bruce, accompanied by Douglas and another of his companions, who was to ply the oars, went into the boat; and they landed safely on the other side at a point which was then in the parish of Luss, but which now forms part of the parish of Arrochar. In the same way were the rest carried over the loch, with the exception of those who, being expert in swimming, threw themselves into the waters. All landed safely on the opposite shore; but so tedious was the work of transportation that it occupied the whole of that night and of the following day.

The indomitable spirit of Bruce rose superior to danger and privation. As he lay on the Luss side of Lochlomond, waiting till all his comrades were brought over, he diverted the minds of those about him from brooding over their hardships, by recounting the chivalrous adventures of the heroes of romance then popular, with which his memory was stored,

and in telling which he seems to have felt peculiar pleasure. He recited to them the romance of Ferambras,¹ and the redoubtable Oliver; and related how the Duke Paris was besieged in Egrymor by King Lawyne, who lay before it with an army of some thousands of men, while the besieged numbered only eleven, with one woman, and were so distressed that the only food they had was what they could contrive to take from their enemies, and how they, notwithstanding, valiantly held the tower till Richard of Normandy, despite the vigilance of his foes, communicated the intelligence of their distressing circumstances to the king, who, on receiving it, instantly hastened to their assistance, discomfited Lawyne and his fleet, and delivered the besieged. By his chivalry, he got possession of the nails, the spear, and the crown that Jesus once bore, and a great part of his cross.

Thus did Bruce, by rehearsing the tales of romance, relieve the many anxious hours that were occupied in transporting his companions to what is now the Arrochar side of Lochlomond.

When all were safely landed, food, from the want of which they had greatly suffered, was their first concern. To obtain it, Bruce divided his little band into two parties. He himself was in one of them, and Sir James Douglas in the other. Immediately they all betook themselves, in different directions, to the neighbouring woods and hills for the chase, not now for exciting recreation, as in former days, but impelled by the stern necessities of hunger. They hunted a great part of the day, but with small success.

While hunting on the hills of Arrochar they were joined by Malcolm Earl of Lennox, who, under every reverse, remained true to Bruce, and who, to protect himself from the English, had been compelled to seek shelter in the fortresses of his earldom. The Earl had not seen the King since his defeat at Methven, and having learned nothing concerning him, had been apprehensive that, exposed as he was to so many dangers, he

¹ Ferambras was a French romance, very popular at the time, from its exciting adventures, and humorous passages. Sir James Douglas, and probably others of the barons who attended Bruce at Arrochar, had passed

a considerable time in France, where they became familiar with the most admired of the French romances, and they appear to have often amused themselves by repeating them.

had probably gone the way of all the earth. At the very time that Bruce and his companions were engaged in the chase, Lennox happened to be similarly occupied in the neighbourhood. Having heard the sound of the King's hunting-horn, he was struck with surprise, and on making inquiries discovered who the illustrious strangers were, upon which, along with his attendants, he hastened to the spot whence the sound proceeded, and found his beloved sovereign. The joy of the monarch and of his faithful subject, who had not seen each other for a protracted period, at this unexpected meeting may be imagined. Lennox fell upon his royal master's arms, and, big with emotion, burst into tears, while Bruce, not less deeply moved, tenderly clasped his arms around the Earl, and spoke to him in encouraging and hopeful words. All the lords of Bruce's party present, gladdened at meeting with Lennox and his friends, gave demonstration of their warm affection towards them, the more so that friends now met who not only had not seen each other for many a day, but who were even ignorant of each other's safety. This natural burst of joy, mingled with sadness, having subsided, the Earl did not fail to observe the wretched plight to which his sovereign and his followers were reduced; and delighted that he had now an opportunity of giving substantial proofs of his loyalty, he quickly conducted them to a secure retreat, where they were provided with an abundant repast, such as they had not for a long time enjoyed. All having partaken heartily of the repast, the King rose up, and, with all the fervour of his heart, thanked the Earl for his noble and generous hospitality, and expressed the joy which this unexpected meeting had, under the circumstances, caused to them all. At the request of Bruce, Lennox and his friends related their perilous adventures and hardships in their efforts to escape capture by the English. This relation touched the chords of sympathy in Bruce's heart, and in his turn he rehearsed the dangers, toils, and troubles, through which he himself had passed since he had last seen them. The tempest-tossed warriors, having thus recounted their respective adventures, behoved now to part; for Arrochar, though the territories of the Earl of Lennox and his cousins the Macfarlanes, could not at that time have afforded a secure asylum for Bruce. To have prolonged his stay in a district adjoining that of Argyll, where were powerful families, all friends

of the Comyns, and all at the service of the Lord of Lorn, who had complete possession of the roads and passes, would have been dangerous, and, besides, many of the Earl's vassals, in the hope of reward, were ready, should opportunity offer, to violate their allegiance by arresting the King and delivering him up to the English. Accordingly, Bruce having reminded the Earl that time being urgent, he must hasten to Kintyre; and having entreated Lennox to follow speedily, with such a number of men as he could collect in his earldom on the spur of the moment, bade him farewell, and pressed forward to Kintyre.

The magnanimous Earl made haste to join his royal master, but in passing down the Firth of Clyde with his men he was pursued by some galleys manned with a hostile party of the district, from which he escaped only by lightening the galley in which he was conducted, to enable it to sail the faster.

By the assistance of Sir Neil Campbell, who provided the necessary boats, Bruce arrived safely on the coast of Kintyre, where he met with a hospitable reception from Angus of Isla, Lord of Kintyre. But not deeming himself secure even there, after a stay of only two or three days, he crossed over, with three hundred of his company, which had somewhat increased in his progress, to the small island of Rachrin, situated on the northern coast of Ireland, and among its rude but friendly inhabitants he found the shelter which was denied him in Scotland.¹

The cave in Cragtostane, on the east side of Lochlomond, in which Bruce was sheltered till he could cross the lake, is still known as Bruce's Cave; and a tree at the point of Firkin, on the Arrochar estate, on Lochlomond, is still pointed out as marking the spot where he slept.

Another cave of Robert the Bruce is in a rock about a mile above the village of Arrochar, and close to the march which separates Arrochar from Argyllshire at that particular point. It is large and commodious, and could hold about fifty men.

Glenfalloch, which bounds the barony of Arrochar on the north, was the natural pass for the people of Athole into Arrochar on their way to the lower grounds in Menteith and Stirling, and many anecdotes are

¹ Barbour's Bruce.

still current among the inhabitants of Arrochar of the raids of the Athole men on their ancestors. On one occasion the Athole men made a descent on Arrochar, and plundered the castle of the Macfarlanes on Elanna-vow, in the absence of the chief and his retainers. On the return of the Macfarlane chief, Duncan Dhu, or Black Duncan, his son, pursued and overtook the invaders in a shooting-lodge in Staduisk, which is a glen between Loch Sloy and the river Falloch. While the men of Athole were enjoying themselves with their plunder, Duncan Dhu and his party fastened the door of the shooting-lodge and set it on fire. The fire consumed both the lodge and the invaders, and spreading, it reduced to ashes a large tract of the native Scotch fir trees with which the mountains were then covered. Along these mountains roots of fir-trees, charred with burning, are still quite common. The shepherds, in place of candles, use these charred stumps, which, from the rosin, similar to turpentine, contained in the wood, makes a very good light.

On hearing of the conflagration, the father of Black Duncan, who foresaw that the enemy would be avenged, said to him,—“A bloody son you’ll be to me.” As he had foreboded, three of the Athole men, friends of those who were burned, returned to Arrochar to avenge their death. Proceeding in search of Duncan Dhu, they found him—though ignorant of who he was, as he was personally unknown to them—engaged in splitting a log of wood on an island in the bay near Doune, in Lochlomond, called Eilean-a-Ghoar. They asked him whether he knew the whereabouts of Black Duncan for that day. “If you are very anxious,” he answered, “to see him, I will go and point out where he is, if you will only wait a little and assist me with my work,”—at the same time exacting from them an oath that they would never reveal his information. Directing the Athole men to catch the log, which was partly split at one end, he made use of their strength in tearing it up, and while tightening the wedge, he struck it out of the log, which closed upon their hands, and held them fast like a vice. Having them now completely in his power, he vociferated, “Here is Duncan Dhu! What do you want with him?” He then coolly killed all the three men; and from this desperate deed the small island is still called Eilean-a-Ghoar, (the Bloody Island.)

Tradition, again, reports that in those remote times there lived in Arrochar a famous man called Callum Garrow, which means stout or thick Malcolm. On one occasion, when the Athole men had lifted a number of cattle from the Macfarlanes, and retreated hastily with their plunder through Strathfillan, Callum headed a few of the clan Farlan, and overtook the raiders in Strathfillan, above Glenfalloch. A council of war was held as to which of the pursuers should take charge of the cattle when wrested from the Athole freebooters, and return with them to Arrochar. None of the party would volunteer his services, lest he should be considered a coward, when fighting was necessary. Callum Garrow decided that the oldest men in the company should return with the cattle, and leave the younger men to fight. In the conflict that ensued, such was the determination on both sides, that all the Macfarlane party were either killed or wounded, and the hero of the Athole men alone survived on the other side. He went among the slain and wounded inquiring for Callum Garrow, who had been severely wounded in his limbs; and coming to him, he asked him to point out where Callum was. "I will communicate to you," said Callum to the Athole hero, "the information you desire, provided you will previously give me a drink of water from the adjoining burn." "This I am unable to do," replied the Athole leader, "for I have nothing in which to convey the water." "Take off my shoe and fill it quickly," said Callum. The Athole leader did so, and was in the act of stooping down at the burn to fill the shoe with water, when Callum, turning on his side, drew his strong bow and shot him through the body with an arrow. The wounded man putting his hand to the wound, Callum exultingly exclaimed, "If you want Callum Garrow, seek on the other side and you will find him;" meaning that it was his custom to shoot his arrow through the body from side to side.

THE CLAN MACFARLANE.

AFTER the Macfarlanes had possessed the lands of Arrochar for five centuries and a half, the representative of the family, in the year 1785, sold them to William Ferguson of Raith, in the county of Fife, for £28,000,

the rental being then under £600 a year. In 1821, they were purchased by Sir James Colquhoun of Luss from Robert Ferguson of Raith, the son of William, for £78,000, being an increase, in a comparatively short period, of not less than £50,000.

The Macfarlanes who for so many centuries possessed Arrochar were long a flourishing family, though ultimately less prosperous than that of Colquhoun. They intermarried with some of the noblest of the families of Scotland, such as those of Levingstone, Lennox, Glencairn, Stewart of Ochiltree, and others. Many traditions still linger in the district of Arrochar relating to the former lairds. One of these gentlemen having been twice married, and having had sons by both wives, the second wife looked with jealousy on her stepson as the inheritor of his father's estate. She contrived, by a dexterous stratagem, to denude him of the estate, and to make it the possession of her own son. The younger son had a beautiful piebald horse, which was almost as much coveted by the elder half-brother as was the estate by the step-mother. The elder brother begged the loan of the horse to enable him to meet the king at Stirling. By the advice of the mother, the younger son refused the loan, except on condition that his elder brother would forfeit his right of succession to the estate should he fail to restore the animal safe and sound. The mother caused the stuffing of the saddle to be saturated with poison, which being absorbed by the horse, proved fatal to him. This event cleared the way for the succession of the younger son to the estate. The descendants of the elder son were afterwards designated, in Gaelic, "the race of the pyet horse that never was wise." One of the Macfarlanes, Sir John, knighted by King James the Fourth, was at the battle of Flodden, fought on 9th September 1513, where he was slain. Another of the race, Duncan, married Catharine, daughter of Sir John Colquhoun of Luss.

Duncan Macfarlane of Arrochar resigned into the hands of his lord superior the lands of Garbolze, Ardlewe, Garrowstuk, Stukindryne, Ard-murlik, Portcapill, Innerquhilling, Blairrannyth, and Stronfyne, extending annually to ten pounds of lands of old extent in the earldom of Lennox and shire of Dumbarton. He then received a new charter for himself and his spouse in conjunct fee of the said lands, and they were infefted therein

on 17th July 1543. The witnesses to the infeftment were Robert Macfarlane, Patrick Macfarlane, John Macfarlane Robertson, Donald Macneill, Thomas Macneill, Dowgall Mackcowll, John M^cKynne, Murdoch Makcalpene, and Sir James Lang, chaplain, and others. He fell while fighting bravely at the battle of Pinkie in 1547.

Their son Andrew has before been noticed as a zealous promoter of the Reformation. Andrew Macfarlane of Arrochar was witness to a procuratory, dated 20th July 1560, by Sir Humphrey Colquhoun, rector or prebendary of Kilpatrick-Juxta, in the diocese of Glasgow, for resigning in his name all the rights and fruits of the said rectory into the hands of the most reverend father in Christ, Lord James Archbishop of Glasgow, or his vicar-general, having power to that effect, as into the hands of the true and undoubted patron, in favour of Sir James Lang, chaplain of the diocese of Glasgow.¹

This Andrew Macfarlane of Arrochar became cautioner for Sir John Colquhoun of Luss, for such sums of money as the Lords of Session should modify to be paid to his Majesty and to Humphrey Cunningham, in case the said John "impreif nocht," a pretended obligation produced or to be produced by the said Humphrey against the said John, alleged to be made by his "grandschir." The writ is dated 156—.²

During the time of this Andrew a mortal feud arose, and was prosecuted with great violence, between the Macfarlanes and the Colquhouns. The cause of this feud was the slaughter of one of the clan of the Macfarlanes, Humphrey ——— Macfarlane, father of John MacDouill VicNeill Macfarlane, committed by Sir Humphrey Colquhoun of Luss. These, and other facts relating to that feud, we learn from a decret of the Lords of Council, dated 15th February 1610, assoilzieing Alexander Colquhoun of Luss from an action raised against him, at the instance of Gillemoir MacIlerith, in Little Hills Glen, who had summoned him to exhibit personally before the Lords of Secret Council, on 15th February 1610, John MacDouill VicNeill Macfarlane, who, on 8th January preceding, had been denounced rebel, and put to the horn, by virtue of letters raised at the instance of Gillemoir MacIlerith, for not finding sufficient caution acted in the books of adjournal

¹ Original Procuratory at Rosdhu.

² Original Obligation at Rosdhu.

for his personal compearance before the justice and his deputies on a certain day bygone, to have underlain the laws for the cruel murder and slaughter of the said Gillemoir's daughter, Catharine, committed by him. Alexander Colquhoun was summoned to exhibit the said John MacDouill VicNeill, because that person was his tenant and servant, dwelling on the lands of Schimoir (Shemore), Glenfinlas, and for whom, therefore, it was affirmed, he ought by the laws of the realm, Acts of Parliament, and general bond, to answer, and whom he should present for trial. The decret is in the following terms :—

THE Lordis of Secrite Counsale assoilzeis simpliciter the said Alexander Colquhoun of Lus fra the persute and petitoun of the said persewair in this mater, and fra the haill pointis, clauss, and articlis contenit in the said summondis, and decernis him quit thairfra in tyme cuming; Becaus the saidis Lordis vnderstandis that deidlie feid and immitie quihich wes of long continewance betuix the said Alexander Colquhoun of Lus, his kin and freindis on the ane pairt, and the clan Farlane on the vther pairt, quhilk proceedit vpoun occasioun of the slaughter of vmquhill Macfarlane, fader to the said Johnne Macdoueill VicNeill Macfarlane, and wes commitit be schir Vmphra Colquhoun of Lus, bruthir to the said Alexander Colquhoun of Lus, is now by the kingis maiestie's speciall directioun reconsiliat and aggreit, and the barbarous and detestable cruelteis quhilkis fell out vpoun the occasioun of that feid altogidder removit, and that the exhibitoun of the said Johnne Macdouill will not onlie gif occasioun to revive and renew the said feid, bot will procure grite trouble and vnquietnes in the cuntrey, and als becaus Andro Macfarlane of Arroquhair, cheif and chiftane of the haill clan Farlane, hes found cautioun and souirtie for making of all those personis for quhome he is haldin to ansuer, obedient and ansuerable to justice, conforme to the lawis of this realme, actis of parliament and generall band, and that the said persewair may haif guid actioun aganis the said Andro Macfarlane as cheif and chiftane of the clan, and aganis his cautionairis for the exhibitoun of the said Johnne Macdouill VicNeill, who is ane of the brancheis of the said clan, and in the reveng of whose faderis slaughter, commitit be the said Schir Vmphra Colquhoun of Lus, the haill clan assistit and tooke pairt. For the quhilk caus the saidis Lordis hes assoilzet and assoilzeis the said Alexander Colquhoun of Lus in maner foirsaid.¹

The facts recorded in this decret go far to explain the cause of the

¹ Original Decreet at Rossdhu. Vol. i. pp. 151, 152, 170.

violent depredations committed by the clan of the Macfarlanes upon the lands and tenants of the Laird of Luss in the year 1590, and in subsequent years.

John, the son and successor of this Andrew, was, during his father's lifetime, put in possession of the lands of Arrochar. On 30th May 1581, John Macfarlane, son and heir-apparent of Andrew Macfarlane of Arrochar, was, on a precept of sasine by Esme Earl of Lennox, infefted in the lands of Arrochar Makgilchrist, in the earldom of Lennox and shire of Dumbarton, between the rivulet of Nether Douglas and the rivulet of Trostane, by the resignation of the said Andrew into the hands of the said noble Lord, the lord superior, in favour of his son John, the father reserving to himself the liferent of the said lands.¹

In the reign of King James the Sixth, this laird of Arrochar built and endowed an almshouse at Bruitfort, on the mainland, opposite to his castle on the island called Elan-a-vow, with ample resources for the reception of poor passengers who might happen to require shelter in visiting or in passing through the district. On the front of the almshouse there was placed a stone, containing his own armorial bearings impaled with those of his fourth wife, Margaret Murray of Strowan, being three mullets, the well-known cognisance of the Murrays.

The almshouse referred to no longer exists, although at a place opposite Elan-a-vow, on the mainland, the wall tracks of a house can yet be traced. The spot is called Croiteaphurte, generally pronounced Crutyforst or Crutafoorst. It means the croft of the landing, or where persons embark and disembark from a small boat.

This laird of Arrochar, with others of the Macfarlane clan, was, during his father's lifetime, involved in the plundering incursions then so often made on the lands of the Colquhouns in the south; and they had to find security that they would keep the peace. William Cuninghame of Polmaise, on 21st March 1590, became cautioner with regard to Letters of Lawborrows registered in the Books of Secret Council, for John Macfarlane, son and apparent heir of Andrew Macfarlane of Arrochar, Andrew Macfarlane of Gartavertane, Malcolm, Andrew, and John Dow Macfarlane, his

¹ Original Instrument of Sasine at Rossdhu.

three sons, Malcolm Beg Macfarlane in the Lettir, and Walter Macfarlane, his son, that Adam Colquhoun in Milton, his wife, bairns, tenants, and servants, should be harmless and skaithless in their bodies, lands, possessions, and goods, under various penalties. John Macfarlane, apparent of Arrochar, under the pain of 500 merks, Andrew Macfarlane of Gartavertane, under the pain of 1000 merks, and each of the other persons mentioned under the pain of 300 merks. But they had contravened on divers occasions the said Act of Cautionary. Adam Colquhoun, therefore, raised an action for contravention against them, and William Cunningham, their cautioner, and obtained, on 1st March 1595, a décreet of the Lords of Session, decerning that the said Macfarlanes had by themselves, their servants, and accomplices, contravened the said Act, and that the said William Cunningham should pay the foresaid penalties, the one-half to his Majesty, and the other half to the complainer.¹

On 28th February 1622, John Macfarlane of Arrochar, with consent of Walter Macfarlane, his son and heir-apparent, for certain sums of money paid to him, sold to Andrew Macfarlane, lawful son of Andrew M'Coull Macfarlane, Blairvyok, without reversion, and confirmed to him, the lands of Gortane, in the lordship and barony of Luss, parish of Roseneath, and shire of Dumbarton, to be held of the granter and his heirs-male.²

Walter, the son of this John, was a staunch adherent of King Charles the First. His island castle on Elan-na-Uglas was destroyed by a party of Cromwell's soldiers, as already shown, and he was fined by the Government of the Protector 3000 merks.

Walter had two sons, John and Andrew, who were successively lairds of Arrochar. John supported the Revolution of 1688, and was colonel of a volunteer regiment raised in his own neighbourhood.

Walter Macfarlane, one of the most laborious and accurate antiquaries of his age, was the son and successor of this John by his wife, Helen, daughter of Robert second Viscount of Arbutnot. He transcribed with his own hand many old cartularies and muniments deposited in private charter-chests. He was very liberal in allowing access to his valuable collections

¹ Original Assignment, dated 20th September 1597, at Rossdhu.

² Original Charter at Rossdhu.

and transcripts, which are still consulted, and often quoted by authors, being regarded as of high authority. To his industry we owe the existence of a copy of the Levenax Cartulary, the original of which is now lost. He married Lady Elizabeth Erskine, daughter of Alexander sixth Earl of Kellie. Little is known of his history, which appears to have been chiefly that of a student, without any remarkable incidents to record. In Anderson's *Diplomata Scotiæ*, published at Edinburgh in the year 1739, the learned editors, Mr. Anderson and Mr. Thomas Ruddiman, in an acknowledgment of their obligations to those who contributed the original charters engraved in that great work, notice in favourable terms the assistance given them by the Laird of Macfarlane :—"In this list of most noble and most eminent men deserves in particular to be inscribed by us a most accomplished young man, Walter Macfarlane of that Ilk, Esq., chief of the Macfarlanes, one of the most ancient of the clans; who, as he is conspicuous for the utmost urbanity, and for his acquaintance with all the more elegant, and, especially, the antiquarian departments of literature, most readily devoted much labour and industry in explaining to us the names of men and places." The eulogium pronounced upon him by Smollett is afterwards quoted. He died, without issue, at his town-house in the Canongate of Edinburgh, on 5th June 1767.¹ After his death his valuable collections were purchased by the Faculty of Advocates, Edinburgh. His portrait, an excellent original painting, which exhibits a remarkably intelligent, manly, and open countenance, occupies a place on the walls of the Museum of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, to whom it was gifted in 1786 by his nephew, Walter Macfarlane. This portrait was engraved for the late Mr. W. B. D. D. Turnbull for the purpose of being introduced into his proposed *Monasticon of Scotland*, a work which was never completed.

Walter had a brother, Alexander, who having gone to Jamaica, was there very successful as a merchant. On that island he occupied the honourable office of an assistant-judge, and was a member of the Legislative Assembly. He died in August 1755. He was distinguished for his attainments in mathematics, and was enrolled a Fellow of the Royal Society. By his will he left to the University of Glasgow his valuable apparatus of

¹ Scots Magazine, vol. xxix. p. 334.

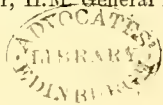
astronomical instruments; and the observatory, which was shortly after erected by that University on Dovehill, was, as a tribute of honour to his memory for this benefaction, named the Macfarlane Observatory.¹ His property was inherited by his two brothers, Walter of Arrochar and William, who practised as a physician in Edinburgh.

William succeeded his brother Walter in 1767. He married Christian, daughter of James Dewar of Vogrie, by whom he had three sons and three daughters. John, the eldest, succeeded his father, and it was during the time of John, namely in 1785, that the estate of Arrochar was sold, and purchased by Mr. William Ferguson of Raith. John married Catharine, daughter of James Walkinshaw of Walkinshaw, by whom he had two sons and a daughter. William, the eldest, was born 29th May 1770, and James, was born within half an hour of his elder brother William.² In the record of the birth and baptism of these children, they are said to be the sons of John Macfarlane, younger of Macfarlane, and Mistress Catharine Walkinshaw, his spouse, residing at Hermiston, in the parish of Salton.

The last survivor of the family of William Macfarlane of Arrochar was Miss Janet, or, as she was generally called, Jess Macfarlane, who became the lineal representative of the Macfarlanes of Arrochar. She was a frequent visitor at Rosdhu. Being quite a character in her way, and the only surviving child of the eldest son of the last Macfarlane who owned Arrochar, she was generally called *The chief*. She died on the 2d December 1821, and was interred in Greyfriars' Churchyard, Edinburgh. She had a niece, Margaret Elizabeth Macfarlane, who lived with her, and who died on the 12th May 1846, aged seventy-nine years. She also was interred in Greyfriars' Churchyard, Edinburgh, and on the south-west side of the church is a monument recording the deaths both of the aunt and her niece, and also the fact of the latter "Being at the period of her decease the lineal representative of the ancient and honourable House of Macfarlan of that Ilk."

¹ Scots Magazine for August 1757.

² Arrochar Parish Register, H.M. General Register House, Edinburgh.



F A S L A N E,
AND OTHER COLQUHOUN LANDS IN THE PARISH OF ROW.

THE parish of Row originally formed part of the parishes of Rosneath and Cardross. The great extent of these parishes rendering it extremely inconvenient for the parishioners to attend their respective churches, and for other parochial purposes, the Presbytery of Dumbarton, in whose bounds they were situated, adopted measures in 1639, under the sanction of the General Assembly, for having new parochial arrangements. It was proposed to erect a new parish, under the name of Row, and in this parish various lands from the parishes of Rosneath and Cardross were to be included. The lands in the parish of Rosneath were Garelochhead, Lettrualtmor, Stuckinduff, and Blairvadock, at that time belonging to the Duke of Lennox; Finnart, Portincaple, Feorlinbreck, Tombuy, and Strone-maloch, then belonging to the Laird of Luss; Gortan, then the property of Andrew Macfarlane; Ardincaple, Malligs, Kirkmichael, Stuckleekie, Ardenconnel, Laggarie, Letrualt, Macaulay, Blairvattan, and Stuckhoich, then belonging to Macaulay of Ardincaple. The lands in the parish of Cardross were Fulstane, Stronerattan, Auchengaich, Auchenvennalmore, and Durling, then the property of the Duke of Lennox; Kilbrydes, which then belonged to the Laird of Luss; Blaimairn and Drumfad, then possessed by Macaulay of Ardincaple; Ballernick and Bannachra, then in possession of Robert Colquhoun of Ballernick; Little Drumfad, then belonging to Andrew Macfarlane; and Auchenvennal and Ballay-Kusek. Thus the lands detached from the parish of Rosneath lay principally on the east side of the Gareloch, and those detached from the parish of Cardross adjoined its present north-western boundary.

It was not, however, till the year 1648 that the boundaries of the parish of Row were finally adjusted, and that it was erected into a separate parish by the Commissioners for the Plantation of Kirks. It was chiefly owing to Aulay Macaulay of Ardincaple that this new parish was

formed. He generously engaged to build a church for the parishioners at his own expense, and to furnish land for a manse and glebe. The parish of Row, although formed out of other parishes, is of considerable extent, being about twelve miles in length, and at an average more than four in breadth. The church is situated at the village of Row, at the south-western end of the parish, being twelve miles distant from the northern extremity of the parish, and between two and three miles distant from the modern populous town of Helensburgh. Fifty years ago, it was the only church in the parish of Row, and, owing to the size of the parish, and Helensburgh being included in it, must have been very inconvenient for a great proportion of the inhabitants. An Established church has, however, been since built at Garelochhead, and there are now in Helensburgh two churches of the Established Church of Scotland, two Free churches, a United Presbyterian church, and an Episcopal church. There is, besides, a Free church at Shandon, not far from Garelochhead. The church accommodation is therefore now ample, notwithstanding the rapid increase of the population.

The whole of the parish of Row is now the property of Sir James Colquhoun of Luss. The greater part of the parish is hilly and mountainous. Only an inconsiderable part of the soil is arable or capable of being profitably cultivated. The most fertile land in the parish is the barony of Malligs, and the lower part of the estate of Ardincaple. The lands of Ardincaple are well wooded, and their skirting plantations on the west of the barony of Malligs afford shelter to that barony.

All the lands now forming the parish of Row were originally part of the great earldom of Lennox. This extensive tract of country, which lies on the eastern side of the Gareloch, was given by Alwyn second Earl of Lennox to his fourth son, Aulay or Amelech.¹ That the patrimony bestowed upon this younger son of Alwyn included this extent of territory appears from the charters granted in favour of Walter de Fasselane, son of Aulay's eldest son, Aulay Allan de Fasselane. Walter de Fasselane, who was the great-grandson of Earl Alwyn, by the death of Donald sixth Earl

¹ This name assumes great variety in its orthography in the original Lennox Writs. Auleth, Amelech, Amhleu, Hamelen, and Havel, etc., are some of the forms in which it is written.

of Lennox, became the representative of the male line of the house of Lennox. Having married Margaret Countess of Lennox, in her own right as the heiress of Donald the sixth Earl, he acquired the earldom of Lennox, and his descendants continued the line of earls of Lennox for several generations.

Hamelen, son of Earl Alwyn, received on 31st May 1226, from King Alexander the Second, at Cadihou, a confirmation of the grant which his brother, Maldoven Earl of Lennox, made to him of the lands of Neved, Glanfrone, Moigliag, Letblaan, Ardereran, Kilmeagdha, and Dolenchén, to be held of the said Maldoven.¹

In the year 1351, Walter de Fasselane received from Donald Earl of Lennox the donation which Malcolm Earl of Lennox granted to Avileth Lord of Fosselane of the lands of Keppach, Culgrayane, Camceskany, Kyrkmychell, Aird dengappil, Arddenaconvell, Letdovald, Bullernok, Fosselane, Glenfrone, and Muleig, together with all other lands and offices acquired by the said Walter within the earldom of Lennox, especially the office of forester of the woods of Lennox, and the office of tossachiorschip of Lennox, both purchased by Patrick Lindsay, to be held of the granter.²

The same Walter received from Donald Earl of Levenax a charter, without date, but which must have been granted before 1364, Donald having died about that time, confirming to him the land called Tulewyn, (afterwards Tillyquhoun), in the earldom of Lennox, upon the water of Leven, with the exception of the land called Stukeroger, which the granter conferred on Duncan, the son of the said Walter, to be held of the granter and his heirs.³ He also received a charter, without date, from Donald Earl of Lennox, of that half carucate of land which was called Laterwald, with the lordship of the land of Blayrwoyrtan, to be held of the granter for as much forinsic service as belonged to a half carucate of land in the earldom of Lennox.⁴

This large and beautiful estate, thus granted to the Faslane branch of the house of Lennox, was soon divided into separate possessions, among a variety of vassals.

¹ Cartularium Comitatus de Levenax, p. 91.

³ *Ibid.* p. 92.

² *Ibid.* p. 93.

⁴ *Ibid.* p. 94.

In the thirteenth century the northern extremity of the territory of Amelech, being the shores of Loch Long, was occupied by cadets of the clan of Macfarlane, and the Gareloch side and Glenfruin were gradually possessed mostly by Colquhouns. In Glenfruin was settled a family of the name of Macwalter, which claimed to be direct descendants of a younger son of the house of Lennox, but they never attained to any prominence, and their estates were ultimately acquired by the Colquhoun family, who are now the sole proprietors of the whole of Glenfruin.

For a considerable time after, little is known of the territorial history of Faslane. On 28th June 1518, Aulay Macaulay of Ardincaple was infefted on a precept of sasine, by John Earl of Lennox, in the five pound land of Faslane. In November (day not given) 1543, Faslane and Ballernickmore were granted by Mathew fourth Earl of Lennox to his relative Mr. Adam Colquhoun,¹ who had paid for them a certain sum of money, to be held for payment to the granter and his heirs of a penny Scots, upon the ground of the said lands. In 1545 eight merks of Faslane belonged to Maxwell of Newark. In 1567 it was possessed, along with Gareloch-head, by the Campbells of Ardkinlas. In 1582 it was in the hands of the Campbells of Carnock.² In 1693, by a disposition, dated 11th February that year, it was feued by Sir Humphrey Colquhoun of Luss to Archibald Macaulay of Ardincaple, the feu-duty being £40.

A charter of confirmation and novodamus, by Lady Helen Colquhoun, as commissioner for Major James Colquhoun, was granted in favour of Aulay Macaulay, of the lands of Faslane, extending to a five-merk land, of old extent, with the manor-place, houses, biggings, etc., in the parish of Row, dated 3d January and 1st February 1745; and the said Aulay Macaulay was infefted therein 11th January 1752.³

From one of the Macaulays the lands of Faslane and Blairnairn were purchased by George Macfarlane, cattle-dealer, who sold Faslane to Sir James Colquhoun of Luss. The articles of sale between Sir James and George Macfarlane of the lands of Faslane are dated 16th November 1751. A disposition of these lands was granted by Aulay Macaulay in favour of

¹ Original Charter at Rossdhu.

² Dumbarton Records.

³ Original Charter and Instrument of Sasine at Rossdhu.

Sir James Colquhoun of Luss, dated 23d November same year. In the disposition there was reserved to Aulay Macaulay of Ardincaple and his heirs their seat and burial-place in the church of Row.¹

THE CASTLE OF FASLANE.

THE Castle of Faslane was of great antiquity, but the date of its erection is not known with certainty. It is said to have been built in the twelfth century. It was often occupied at an early period as a stronghold by the Earls of Lennox, or by some members of their family. But if we may come to a conclusion from various charters, dated before the close of the fourteenth century, the Lennox family seem by that time to have deserted Faslane Castle, as well as their chief residence of the Balloch, for their seat on the island of Inchmurrin.

At the Castle of Faslane, the great Scottish patriot, Sir William Wallace, after having expelled the English garrison from the Castle of Dumbarton, and sacked that town, and reduced to ashes the Castle of Rosneath, which he took from the English, met with a cordial reception from his patriotic friend and comrade, Malcolm fifth Earl of Lennox.

“Than to Faslane the worthy Scot gan pass,
Quhar Erle Malcolm was bydand at defence,
Richt glad was he of Wallace gude presence.”²

Attended by a number of his brave companions, Wallace remained in the castle for a short time, and was treated with the utmost hospitality by the Earl. It was while staying here that he received intelligence of the death of his mother, to whom he was strongly attached. He sent a confidential friend to attend her funeral, and to see that it was conducted in a manner suitable to her rank. Having performed this act of filial piety,—

“He thankyt God quhat grace that euir he send;
He seis the warld sa full of fantasie,
Comfort he tuk and leit all murnyng be;
Hys maist desyre was for to freith Scotland.”³

¹ Original Articles of Sale and Disposition, at Rossdhu.

² Blind Harry, Book ix.

³ *Ibid.*



RUINS OF FASLANE CHAPEL
NEAR HEAD OF THE GARELOCH, DUMBARTONSHIRE.

The only remaining trace of the old Castle of Faslane is a green mound, not of any great dimensions, at a spot overlooking the junction of two deep glens, and between two small rivulets, the banks of which are steep. No part of the buildings of the castle is now visible. To judge from its position, it must have been almost impregnable before the invention of gunpowder, and even after the improvements in the military art, which resulted from that invention, it would be capable of sustaining a siege with great effect.

THE CHAPEL OF FASLANE.

NEAR to the Castle of Faslane stood a chapel, dedicated, it is supposed by Chalmers, the author of "Caledonia," to St. Michael. It is about a quarter of a mile nearer the Gareloch than the castle. The period of its erection is uncertain. It is, no doubt, very ancient, and it was probably erected by some of the representatives of the house of Lennox for their own convenience, whilst they, or some of the family, were resident at the Castle of Faslane, or for the benefit of their vassals, for whose spiritual welfare they evinced a commendable concern, whilst they distinguished themselves by their munificent benefactions to the church. The two gable ends are still standing, but the top of one of them has fallen down. The dimensions of the chapel were forty-three feet by twenty-three. Its hewn stones were taken away as from a quarry when the former offices of the Faslane farm were built. A view of the remains of the chapel is here given. To it was attached, at the west end, a burying-ground, which is still sometimes, though seldom, used. Till lately, there remained quite distinct the foundation of a house between the chapel and the burn, which tradition designates the priest's house. There is also, on the same side of the stream, under the bank, and a little above the crossing, a fine spring called the Priest's Well. During several centuries, the chapel was regarded by the inhabitants of the district as invested with peculiar sacredness.

Before Row was made a separate parish, a church or chapel was built at Row, then called the Row of Connal, where the minister of Rosneath

was required to officiate every second Sabbath. It is not known when this order was first introduced.

The Chapel of Faslane has probably not been used as a place of worship since the Reformation.

At Shandon, adjoining, on the hill-side above the modern house of Shandon, some indications still remain of a castle, called "the old Dun," which, as may be inferred from the import of the name, was originally a stronghold. It is not improbable that it may have been of greater antiquity than even the Castle of Faslane. But no particulars concerning it have been transmitted, either by authentic documents or by tradition, nor have any memorials been discovered among its ruins to supply us with any information in regard to its history.

THE BARONY OF MALLIGS AND HELENSBURGH.

THE early history of the Malligs estate, situated at the south end of the parish of Row, has been noticed in a preceding section of this volume, under the head of Bannachra. This estate passed from the Galbraiths to the Macaulays of Ardincaple in the seventeenth century. In 1705 it was sold, along with Drumsfad and Kirkmichael-Buchanan, by Archibald Macaulay to Sir John Shaw of Greenock. After the death of Sir John Shaw, in 1752, the lands were sold by his daughter, an only child, and her husband, Lord Cathcart, to Sir James Colquhoun of Luss.

On 1st July 1757, Sir James Colquhoun obtained a disposition of the lands and estate of Malligs, and others, from Charles Lord Cathcart, and a Crown charter of resignation of these lands was granted to him on the 6th August in the same year.¹

The same Baronet obtained, 6th August 1779, a Crown charter of the lands of Kirkmichael and Drumsfad.²

Upon his own resignation, Sir James Colquhoun, second British

¹ Original Disposition and Charter at Rossdhu.

² Instrument of Sasine, dated 13th October 1802, which narrates said charter.

Baronet, obtained, 28th July 1802, a charter of novodamus, whereby the eight-pound lands of Malligs, the lands of Kirkmichael and Drumfad, the twenty-six shilling and eight penny land of Stuekleekie, in the parish of Row and shire of Dumbarton, and the town of Helensburgh, built upon the said lands, were disjoined and disunited from all baronies and regalities of which they may have formerly been a part or parts, and erected, united, and incorporated into one entire and free barony, to be called the barony of Malligs, and part thereof, into a free and independent burgh of barony, to be called the burgh of Helensburgh, with various powers, privileges, and immunities annexed thereto. In these lands and barony Sir James was infefted on 22d April 1803.¹

HELENSBURGH.

HELENSBURGH, which is built upon a part of the Malligs estate, has only recently sprung up into a town. It lies on the Firth of Clyde, opposite Greenock, twenty-three miles north-west of Glasgow, eight north-west of Dumbarton, and five north of Greenock. It was commenced by Sir James Colquhoun of Luss in 1777, who feued different portions of the land, and gave it the name of Helensburgh, in honour of his wife, Lady Helen, eldest daughter of William Lord Strathnaver, eldest son of John fifteenth Earl of Sutherland. In the beginning of this century, from the beautiful and sheltered situation, facing the south, and the salubrity of the climate, with its many advantages as a sea-bathing residence, Helensburgh was much resorted to during the summer months, and a large hotel and bathing establishment called the Baths were built. In 1802 it was erected, as has been just stated, by a charter, into a burgh of barony, and was placed under the government of a provost, two bailies, and four councillors. It has the privilege of holding a weekly market and four annual fairs. With so many attractions, the town has become more and more prosperous; the resident population has much increased; the influx of visitors during the summer has largely and rapidly multiplied; handsome houses and streets have

¹ Original Charter and Instrument of Sasine at Rossdhu.

been built; and from the attention which has been paid to the drainage, the town has the recommendation of being in an excellent sanitary condition. In 1817 a quay was built, and more recently a new pier has been constructed at a cost of five thousand pounds, which it is now proposed to extend farther seaward, and otherwise to improve. The steam communication both by land and water is so frequent and regular, that many of the principal men of business in Glasgow have their family residences in Helensburgh, not only during the summer, but even during the other seasons of the year. An esplanade was formed, and a sea wall erected in 1855, along the front street of the town, for its protection against the encroachments of the tide. This affords an excellent promenade, and adds greatly to the convenience and amenity of the burgh during the sea-bathing season. The beauty and magnificence of the prospect around, including Rosneath, and the entrance to the Gareloch, and the Firth of Clyde, with the spacious bay of Greenock directly in front, cannot be surpassed.

ARDINCAPLE,

FORMERLY THE LAND OF THE CLAN MACAULAY, NOW THE
PROPERTY OF SIR JAMES COLQUHOUN.

FOR nearly five centuries the lands of Ardincaple were the property of a family who at first, and for four or five generations, took from the lands the surname of Ardincaple; but afterwards they adopted the surname of Macaulay; and they are known in the history of the Highlands as the Clan Macaulay. They retained the surname of Ardincaple till the reign of King James the Fifth, when Alexander of Ardincaple called himself Macaulay of Ardincaple, from an ancestor of the name of Aulay,—a patronymical designation more suitable for the chief of a clan than the designation of Ardincaple of that Ilk.¹

The lands of Ardincaple were the property of barons of that name during the wars caused by the disputed succession to the Crown, and the

¹ Remarks on the Ragman Roll, by George Crawford.



ARDENCAPLE CASTLE, DUMBARTONSHIRE,
THE PROPERTY OF SIR JAMES COLQUHOUN, BARONET.

independence of the Kingdom of Scotland. The first proprietor recorded is Maurice of Ardincaple. He swore fealty to Edward the First, King of England, and his name appears on the Ragman's Roll. Maurice is also mentioned in an inhibition, in 1294, by Robert Lord Bishop of Glasgow, to the vicars of Curmannoc, Cathkert, Pollog, Kylmacolme, and Kylberchan, against Malcolm Earl of Lennox, his steward, and others, who had entered on certain law pleas against the Abbot and Convent of Paisley with regard to certain lands and possessions which had been gifted to the convent in pure and perpetual alms by divers earls of Lennox, and who, in defiance of reiterated admonitions, had persevered in their litigation, "remaining long hardened in their minds, irreverently despising the keys of the Church as if sons of perdition," whereby they had incurred the sentence of the greater excommunication. The bishop required the vicars mentioned to admonish them that they should altogether desist from prosecuting their claims; and should these admonitions, often repeated, be as often disregarded, the guilty parties were to be held as excommunicated, and their lands and chapels interdicted. The vicars, clothed in white sacerdotal garments in full court, were further, if they saw it expedient, publicly and by name, to denounce, and cause to be denounced, the persons thus excommunicated in all the churches of the Deanery of Lennox and Archdeaconry of Glasgow, especially on each Lord's and festal day, with candles burning and bells ringing after the offering of masses; to warn all faithful Christians to avoid them; and to place their lands and chapels under special interdict. The inhibition expressly warns Maurice of Ardincaple, and twenty-six others, among whom is John of Luss, that they presume not to intercommune with the said excommunicated persons, or any one of them, by affording them assistance, favour, or counsel, supplying them with food and drink, or buying and selling with them, or in any other cases not permitted by law.¹

Gradually enlarging their possessions, the family of Macaulay of Ardincaple attained to the position of a clan, which was emphatically a symbol of power in those days, when a man was strong in proportion

¹ *Registrum Monasterii de Passelet*, pp. 201-203.

to the number of his vassals, or of his clan, which he could bring into the field. There thus flourished in Dumbartonshire three distinct clans,—the Colquhouns, the Macfarlanes, and the Macaulays. The two latter clans, inhabiting mountainous regions, often descended upon the more fertile plains of the Colquhouns for the purpose of carrying off horses, cattle, and sheep, as often as the love of plunder, or the thirst of vengeance or caprice dictated. During the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries these territories were often invaded, and embroiled in confusion by the clans of the surrounding districts—the Macgregors, the Campbells, and the Buchanans, whose progress was marked by devastation and bloodshed.

It has been maintained by some writers, with some plausibility, that the Macaulays were a branch of the original earls of Lennox. But there is no evidence of this, while evidence exists that they were a “brenche of the hous” of Macgregor.

In 1591 a bond or agreement was entered into between Alexander Macgregor of Glenstrae, the chief of the clan of the Macgregors, and Aulay Macaulay of Ardincaple, for assisting each other and their friends, which shows the Celtic extraction of this clan, and their descent from the same stock with the Macgregors, both having been “Macalppins of awld.” The bond is as follows :—

BE it kend till all men be thir present letters, us, Alexander Macgregor of Glenstray, on the ane pairt, and Awlay Macawlay of Ardingapill on the uther pairt, understanding our selfs and our name to be Macalppins of awld, and to be our jst and trew surname, quherof we ar all cumin, and the said Alexander to be the eldest brother, and his predecessors, for the quhilk caws I, the said Alexander, takand the brdin upon me, for my surname and frynds, to fortifie, mentyne, and assist the said Awlay Macawlay his kyn and frynds in all their honest actionis aganis quhatnmevir persoune or persounes, the King's Majestie being only except : And syklyk I, the said Awlay Macaulay of Ardingapill, takand the burdin on me for my kin frynds to fortifie, assist, and partak, with the said Alexander, and his frynds, as cumin of his honse, to the ntermaist of our poweris againis quhatnmevir persoune or personnes, in his honest actionnes, the King's Majestie being only except ; and farther, qphen or quhat tyme it sall happin the said Alexander to hayff ane rvychte or honest caws request to hayff the advyss of his kinsmen and speiall frynds cumin of his hous,

I, the said Awlay, as brenche of his hous, sall be redde to cum quher it sall hapin him to hayf to do, to gyff counsall and assistance efter my power: and syklyk, I, the said Alexander, binds and oblisses me, quhen it sall happin the said Awlay to hayff to do, quherin it is requesit to hayff the counsall and assistance of the said Alexander and his frynds, that he sal be redde to assist the said Awlay, and cum to him quher it sall happin him to hayf to do, as cuming of his hous: Provydin always, albeit the said Alexander and his predecessors be the eldest brother, the said Awlay Macawlay, to hayff his awin liberte of the name of Macawlayis as chyff, and to upelift his calpe as his predecessors did of befoir, and I, the said Awlay, grantis me to gyff to the said Alexander ane calpe at the deceiss of me, in syng and takin as cuming of his hous, he doying therfor as becumis as to the prencipall of his hous; and we, the saids pairties, binds and oblisses us, everie ane of us to utheris, be the fayth and treuthis in our bodies, and under the payne of perjure and defamatioun. At Ardingapill, the xxvij day of May, the zeir of God 1^m v^e four scoir alewin zeirs, befoir thir witnesses, Duncan Campbell of Ardentenny, Alexander MacGregor of Ballamaenoch, Duncan Tosach of Pittenne, Mathow Macawlay of Stuk, Awlay Macawlay in Durlyne, Alexander Macawlay, sone to the said Awlay, Duncan Bayne Macrob, with utheris.

AWLAY MACAWLAY of Ardingapill.

AL. M^cGREGOIR of Glenstrae.

Duncane Tosach of Pittenne, witnes.

Mathow Macawlay of Stuk, witnes.

Alex^r Macawlay, witnes.¹

On the decline of the Macaulays of Ardincaple, the lands of Ardincaple were sold to John fourth Duke of Argyll. By him they were bestowed upon his son, Lord Frederick Campbell, Lord Clerk-Register of Scotland. On the death of the Lord Clerk-Register, they became the property of his nephew, Lord John Campbell, afterwards Duke of Argyll, and father of the present Duke, by whom great improvements were made upon them, and many important additions made to the old castle. After his death, his widow and second Duchess, Anne Colhoun Cunningham, acquired Ardincaple, and in the year 1862, sold it to Sir James Colquhoun of Luss.

The badge of distinction of the Macaulays was the pine, the same as that of the Macgregors; and their armorial ensigns were a fess cheque,

¹ Old copy Bond at Rossdhu.

with two arrows, points downwards, and joined at the base of the shield. The crest was a boot, with a spur, and the motto "Dulce periculum."¹

When the distinguished historian and statesman, Thomas Babington Macaulay, was created a peer of the United Kingdom, by the title of Lord Macaulay, on 10th September 1857, the ensigns armorial assigned to him had reference to the armorial bearings of the clan. His shield bore the family arrows, with certain additions and alterations. The crest was a boot with a gold spur, and the family motto, "Dulce periculum."

Those contemporaries of the noble Lord, who were unaware of the history of the family, were surprised at his adoption of a boot for a crest. It was not a new invention of the Garter King, but a continuation of the old crest of the clan.

ARDINCAPLE CASTLE.

ARDINCAPLE CASTLE, which is in the parish of Row, and of which the gate of the avenue is close to the western boundary of Helensburgh, is a turreted mansion. It is supposed to have been built about the twelfth century; and it was the chief residence of the Macaulays of Ardincaple. The only part of the original castle now remaining forms a portion of the present Castle of Ardincaple. About the middle of the last century the old castle was in a condition so ruinous that the roof fell in, and the last laird of the race of Macaulay, who then inhabited it, took shelter in the house of Faslane, which then belonged to him. Misfortune still following him, he was obliged to sell Faslane, and he afterwards resided at Laggarie, where he died about the year 1767.

A view of the present Castle of Ardincaple is here given.

Until within a recent period, Ardincaple Castle and the mansion-house of Ardenconnel, which was built by Mr. Andrew Buchanan, then of Ardenconnel, were the only large mansions in the parish of Row. But now the banks of the Gareloch are studded with beautiful villas, and elegant residences built on land feued in perpetual lease by Sir James Colquhoun of Luss.

¹ The seal of Aulay Macaulay of Ardincaple in 1593, bears a fess cheque, and in chief a buckle.—[Appended to Charter in Camstradden Charter-chest.]

THE LANDS OF STRONE AND OTHERS.

PASSING from Faslane by a steep road, we reach the high ground in the parish of Row. From this point there is a splendid view of the Gareloch, Rosneath, and the high hills of Argyll. Advancing a short distance we soon look down upon Glenfruin. To the left stands a prominent mountain, called Strone, 1683 feet in height, on which grows no tree or shrub, but whose sides, once clothed with brown heather, are now covered with verdant pasture. From this mountain the water of Fruin has its chief source, the stream running in two narrow gullies, and it is increased by numerous tributaries in its course through the Glen. It gives its name to the farm-house of Strone. In ascending the course of the Fruin, through the more western of these gullies, we reach the spot on which was fought, in 1603, the battle of Glenfruin, which has been already fully related in the first volume of this work.

The five-merk lands of Strone were acquired, in 1517, by Sir John Colquhoun of Luss from John Earl of Lennox. These lands, with those of Durling, were granted in 1520 by Sir John to his third son, David Colquhoun of Drumfad. The contiguous farms of Meikle Auchenvennal, Auchengaich, and Stuckiedow, were at the same time possessed by Sir John Colquhoun, who acquired them in 1496.¹ All the lands now mentioned form part of the estate of Sir James Colquhoun of Luss.

Stronerattan was the old name of Strone of Glenfruin. Strone is a common name for a farm in the Highlands, and signifies a point to a hill. Near a large bare rock or stone on the banks of the Fruin, and on the farm of Strone, there is pointed out the grave of the brother of the chief of the Macgregor who was killed in Glenfruin. Formerly the grave was enclosed with a wall, but it is now removed. Mr. Macfarlane, the present tenant of Strone, remembers taking away the stones for building walls on his farm.

Auchenvennalmoulin, which formerly belonged to a family of the name of MacWalter, and which is now the property of Sir James Colquhoun of Luss, has been before described.²

¹ Vol. i. pp. 73, 76, 101.

² Vol. i. p. 402.

The adjoining lands of Easter and Wester Blairnairn were an early possession of the Stirlings of Keir. They passed from that family in 1569 to John Wood, Geilston, who, on 20th May that year, obtained from James Stirling of Keir a charter of them. They afterwards passed from the family of Wood to that of Macaulay of Ardincaple, who received from John Wood a charter of them, dated 19th November 1618. John Wood resigned them, 1st February 1641, in favour of Walter Macaulay of Ardincaple, who was infefted in them on the 25th of that month. They remained in the possession of the Macaulay family till the middle of the eighteenth century, and on 23d November 1751, Andrew Macfarlane, described as late of New York, in America, merchant, lawful son of Walter Macfarlane in Stuckintibbirt, in the parish of Arrochar, obtained from Aulay Macaulay of Ardincaple a disposition of these lands, and he was infefted therein 6th March 1752. They were sold by his grandson, William Dick Macfarlane, at the price of £8000, to Sir James Colquhoun of Luss, who obtained a disposition of them in April 1834.

Next to Blairnairn are the lands of the Kilbrides, called West Kilbride; Meikle Kilbride, afterwards Balliemenoch or Middle Kilbride; Laigh or Little Kilbride, afterwards called East Kilbride. The lands of Meikle Kilbride were for some time in two separate divisions. One half was acquired, in 1774, from John Macfarlane, son of Robert Macfarlane, by James Colquhoun, younger of Luss, Advocate, who obtained a disposition thereof, and of the one-merk land of Blairvryan, and who was infefted therein on the 8th of June that year. The other half of the lands of Meikle Kilbride, of which James Glen obtained a feu in 1692, the contract being dated 16th May that year, was purchased in 1780, by Mr. Colquhoun, younger of Luss, from Mrs. Janet Glen or Bogle, Glasgow, only child of the deceased James Glen of Portincaple. In these purchases there was excepted and reserved that piece of land commonly called the Chapel of Glenfruin, with that acre commonly called Mackenzie's acre, the houses and yards thereto belonging, and those parts of Meikle Kilbride called Lagga Chapel there enclosed, formerly given off the said lands by the said James Glen and John Macfarlane of Auchinvennalmore in lieu of a servitude which was upon them to graze three cows and a horse in the dale

grounds of Meikle Kilbride to the heritor or possessor of the said lands of the Chapel of Glenfruin, conform to a minute of agreement between the said parties, dated 20th June 1756.

In 1802 Sir James Colquhoun of Luss acquired, as formerly narrated,¹ the lands of Laigh Kilbride, in the parish of Row, described in the ancient writs as Little Kilbride, extending to a three-merk land of old extent, and bounded by the lands of Innerlaren on the east, by the water of Fruin on the south, by the lands of Middle Kilbride on the west, and by Laighlaren moor on the north.

Wester Kilbride formed part of the estate of Ardenconnel, and was purchased by Sir James Colquhoun, third British Baronet, in 1827, as part of that estate.²

At Kilbride formerly stood a chapel which had been erected for the convenience of the parishioners, as their parish church of Cardross—Row not having then been formed into a parish—was at a great distance. It was dedicated to Bride or Bridget, whose anniversary is celebrated on the 1st of February. To the brat or apron of this saint uncommon virtues were attributed by the women of Scotland.

Across the Fruin is the 40s. land of Durling. About the time of the Reformation it was the property of the Galbraiths of Culcreuch. Soon after it was held by the Macaulays of Ardincaple. At the close of the 17th century it was possessed by a family of the name of Macaulay, probably cadets of the Macaulays of Ardincaple. It was afterwards acquired by Matthew Colquhoun, some time in Erskine. In the churchyard of Old Kilpatrick is a gravestone erected to the memory of Matthew Colquhoun of Durling, who died in 1690, aged sixty-nine. Durling was inherited by his son, John Colquhoun of Auchentorlie. Upon his death, his only child and heir, Elizabeth, was infefted in this property, 2d May 1741, on a precept of *clare constat* by Captain James Colquhoun of Luss. By this lady Durling was sold to James Glen of Portincaple, to whom she granted a disposition thereof, dated 15th February 1745. His daughter and only child, Janet Glen, having married Allan Bogle, eldest son of Robert Bogle, merchant in Glasgow, she disposed that property to him, and by them it was sold in 1780 to James Colquhoun, younger of Luss.

¹ Vol. i. p. 391.

² Vol. i. p. 403.

Passing to the east of the parish of Row from Faslane, by the Highland road, we reach successively Gareloch-head, Feorlinbreck, Portincaple, Finnart, and Gortan, which is at the northern extremity of the parish. The lands of Gareloch-head formerly belonged to a branch of the Macfarlanes. On 12th February 1723, Dougall Macfarlane of Tullichintoull, with consent of his spouse and Andrew Macfarlane, his son, made a disposition of these lands to Robert Macadam. They were afterwards sold, 7th June 1774, by Patrick Macadam, son of this Robert Macadam, to James Colquhoun, younger of Luss. The lands of Finnart and Portincaple were the property of the Galbraiths in the thirteenth century, and at the close of the fourteenth they belonged to the Macfarlanes of Arrochar. In 1490 the lands of Finnart and Feorlinbreck were the subject of litigation between Walter Buchanan of that Ilk and William Douglas of Lethcamrach.¹ In 1502 these lands, including Portincaple, were sold by William Douglas of Ledcameroch to Sir John Colquhoun of Luss.² Afterwards the lands of Portincaple and Feorlinbreck were feued by Sir Humphrey Colquhoun of Luss to John Glen, in 1692, and from his daughter these lands were purchased, in 1780, by James Colquhoun, younger of Luss.

The lands of Gortan, which terminate the parish of Row on the north, were granted by the Macfarlanes of Arrochar to a younger branch of the family, who were usually designed of Gartartan. They afterwards came into the possession of Alexander Oswald of Shieldhall, who obtained, 7th December 1798, a disposition thereof from Ann, Elizabeth, and Margaret Macfarlane, daughters of the deceased Malcolm Macfarlane of Gortan, and they were sold by James Oswald, son of Alexander Oswald, to Sir James Colquhoun, who obtained a disposition of them, dated 22d June 1829, as already shown in the first volume of this work.

¹ Vol. i. p. 64.

² Vol. i. p. 73.

LOCHLOMOND.

LOCHLOMOND forms the boundary, on the east side, of the parishes of Luss and Arrochar, in which the greater part of the estates of the Colquhouns of Luss is situated, and an account of these estates would not be complete without some notice of this the foremost and most beautiful of Scottish lakes.

In former times it was called Lochleven, from the British word Lleven (smooth), which is peculiarly characteristic of the loch, and the river which flows from it, which is still called the Leven. Maldouen third Earl of Lennox granted to the Monastery of Paisley in 1225, the right of fishing “per totum lacum meum de Leveyn,” with the liberty of drying nets on the banks;¹ and in another charter undated, he granted to the monastery the right of having a yare for catching fish on the river Leven, and undertook that no other yare should be established between that yare “et lacum meum de Leven.” In both these charters “aqua” or “amnis de Leven” is mentioned as distinct from the Lake of Leven. Chalmers in his *Caledonia* asserts that “it was only in the fourteenth century that Lochlomond obtained its present name, from the mountain Ben Lomond, that towers on its eastern bank 3140 feet above the level of the lake below.” But this is a mistake. The loch was called Lochlomne at the time when it was called Loch Leven, and even at an earlier period. In the charter by Alwyn second Earl of Lennox to Maldouen first of Luss, granted before 1224, and confirmed by Maldouen third Earl of Lennox, Lochlomne is the name applied to the loch. In a charter by Donald Earl of Lennox to Maurice of Buchanan of the lands of Buchanan, one of the boundaries refers to Louchlomm̃d. That charter is undated; but it was confirmed by King David the Second on 26th January, in the forty-first year of his reign. Chalmers derives Lomond from the British word Llummon, which signifies a beacon. Three conspicuous mountains, he adds, called the West-Lomond, the Mid-Lomond, and the East-Lomond in Kinross and

¹ Registrum Monasterii de Passelet, p. 212.

Fife, acquired their names from the same source. Other authorities trace the etymology of Lomond to a Celtic word which signifies a bare hill.

Lochlomond is the most beautiful and picturesque lake in Scotland, or, it may be said, in Great Britain. Dr. Johnson, when he made his tour in the Highlands and Hebrides of Scotland, appears to have been struck by its beauty, although at the time when he visited it he was in a less gracious mood than when he beheld the ruins of Iona, to which, notwithstanding his strong prejudices and antipathies against Scotland and the Scotch, he has done such ample justice. "Had Lochlomond," said he, "been in a happier climate, it would have been the boast of wealth and vanity to own one of the little spots which it encloses, and to have employed upon it all the arts of embellishment. But as it is, the islets, which court the gazer at a distance, disgust him at his approach, when he finds, instead of soft lawns and shady thickets, nothing more than uncultivated ruggedness." These criticisms on the islands of Lochlomond only serve to show the bad taste and spleen of the learned doctor.

Most people will be of opinion that the thick growth of ferns, the purple heather, the rugged rocks and tangled copsewoods, interspersed with birch and alder, crab-holly and mountain ash, and the dark leaves of the Scotch fir, or yews on Inchlonaig,—that all this variety, and wild and uncurbed luxuriance of nature, in place of the smoothly shaven lawns, and nicely trimmed plantations, which the learned doctor desiderated, rather enhance than detract from the romantic and wonderful beauty of the scene.

Critics more competent to judge, and not so hasty in giving vent to their opinions as the great lexicographer was wont to be, have expatiated in the most eloquent and glowing language on the attractions of Lochlomond. Smollett, who was born and brought up in the neighbourhood of the loch, thus enthusiastically describes what had been familiar to him from his earliest years:—"I have seen the Lago di Garda, Albano, De Vico, Bolsena, and Geneva, and, upon my honour, I prefer Lough-Lomond to them all; a preference which is certainly owing to the verdant islands that seem to float upon its surface, affording the most enchanting objects of repose to the excursive view. Nor are the banks destitute

of beauties, which even partake of the sublime. On this side they display a sweet variety of woodland, corn-fields, and pasture, with several agreeable villas, emerging as it were out of the lake, till, at some distance, the prospect terminates in huge mountains covered with heath, which, being in bloom, affords a very rich covering of purple. Everything here is romantic beyond imagination. This country is justly styled the Arcadia of Scotland; and I don't doubt but it may vie with Arcadia in everything but climate—I am sure it excels in verdure, wood, and water;—What say you to a natural basin of pure water near thirty miles long, and in some places seven miles broad, and in many above a hundred fathom deep, having four-and-twenty habitable islands, some of them stocked with deer, and all of them covered with wood; containing immense quantities of delicious fish, salmon, pike, trout, perch, flounders, eels, and powans, the last a delicate kind of fresh-water herring peculiar to this lake; and, finally, communicating with the sea, by sending off the Leven, through which all those species (except the powan) make their exit and entrance occasionally?”

Professor Wilson, in a still more poetical vein, expresses the emotions which this inland sea awakened in his mind:—“Oh!” he exclaims, “for the plumes and pinions of the poised eagle that we might hang over Lochlomond and all her isles. From what point of the compass would we come on our rushing wings? Up from Leven banks, or down from Glenfalloch, or over the hill of Luss, or down to Rowardennan, and then up and away as the chance currents in the sky might lead, with the glory of Scotland, blue, bright, and breaking into foam thousands on thousands of feet below, with every island distinct in the peculiar beauty of its own youthful or ancient woods.” Another writer says,—“If Lochlomond had no other beauties but those of its own shores it would still be an object of prime attraction, whether from the bright green meadows sprinkled with luxuriant ash-trees, or its white pebbled shores on which its gentle billows murmur, or its bold rocky promontories rising from the dark water, rich in wild flowers and ferns, tangled with roses and honeysuckle, or its retired bays, where the dark waves reflect like a mirror the trees which hang over them.”

Sir Walter Scott, in one of the most popular of his novels, gives the following graphic description of Lochlomond:—"Our route lay through a dreary, yet romantic country, which the distress of my own mind prevented me from remarking particularly, and which, therefore, I will not attempt to describe. The lofty peak of Ben Lomond, here the predominant monarch of the mountains, lay on our right hand, and served as a striking landmark. I was not awakened from my apathy until, after a long and toilsome walk, we emerged through a pass in the hills, and Lochlomond opened before us. I will spare you the attempt to describe what you will hardly comprehend without going to see it. But certainly this noble lake, boasting innumerable beautiful islands of every varying form and outline which fancy can form—its northern extremity narrowing until it is lost among dusky and retreating mountains—while, gradually widening as it extends to the southward, it spreads its base around the indentures and promontories of a fair and fertile land, affords one of the most surprising, beautiful, and sublime spectacles in nature."

Lochlomond, while bounded on the west by the parishes of Luss and Arrochar in Dumbartonshire, is bounded on the east by the parish of Buchanan in Stirlingshire, and on the south by Kilmaronock and Bonhill in the shire of Dumbarton. From the northern extremity at the Falloch to its outlet by the river Leven at Balloch it is about twenty-eight miles in length. It varies in breadth from one mile to nearly eight miles. Its greatest breadth is from the mouth of the Endrick to the lodge of the north avenue at Rossdhu. Its greatest depth is about 120 fathoms, the upper and narrower part being the deepest. South from Luss its depth seldom exceeds 20 fathoms.

Of this "wonderful sea of fresh water," marvellous things have been related as if it were "not in the course of nature." Boece, whose credulity and garrulity have led him to retail for truth so much that is mere fable, represents Lochlomond as notable for three things,—first, for fish that swim without any fins; secondly, for dangerous and stormy waves without any wind; and thirdly, for an island that floats on the lake as the wind serves. By the translation of Boece's description into Italian and French, with some exaggerations or additions on the part of the translators, Lochlomond long

maintained a European celebrity for more than the uncommon beauty which the beneficent Author of nature has lavished upon it.¹

These marvels were repeated and improved upon in a tract, now very scarce, by Waldegrave, entitled, "Certaine matters composed together concerning Scotland." "In Lennox is a great loch, called Lochlowmand, being of length 24 myles, in breadth eight myles, containing the number of 30 yles. In this loch are observed three wonderful things. One is fishes, very delectable to eat, that have no fynnes to moove themselves withall, as other fishes do. The second, tempestuous waves and surges of the water perpetually raging without winds, and that in time of greatest calmness in the fair pleasant time of summer, when the ayr is quiet. The third is one of these yles that is not corroborate, nor united to the ground, but hath been perpetually loose; and although it be fertile of good grasse, and replenished with neat, yet it mooves by the waves of the water, and is transpitted sometimes towards one point and otherwhiles towards another."

But the French translator of Boece has surpassed even Waldegrave in exaggeration. "Among the islands of Lochlomond," says he, "is one which floats upon the water, so that the shepherds who one day have erected their huts and pens for their sheep on one side of it find themselves on the morrow on the other side, by the impetuosity of the winds, which, rushing, it is said, out of the caverns of the earth, put the lake into violent commotion."²

Sibbald, in his Catalogue of the islands of Lochlomond, has adopted Boece's account, to which he makes some additions of his own, stating that in old times the people had on the loch floating rafts that were constructed of beams of timber joined together, covered with branches and turf, and thus had all the appearance of small floating islands, being moved from place to place by the wind or by the people upon them. To these rafts the inhabitants bordering on the lake, in times of war, used to betake themselves for safety, taking with them their wives, children, and moveable effects.

¹ Descrittione del regno di Scotia, di Petruccio Ubaldini. Bann. Club Edit. de Scosse par Jehan des Moustiers escuier diet le Tresse, Paris, 1538.

² Le Sommaire des antiquitez et marueillez

Some modern travellers, wishing to give Boece more credit for truthfulness than he deserves, endeavour so to explain his description as to remove it out of the sphere of the marvellous. They tell us that the fish without fins which are said to swim in the lake may simply be small snakes or adders, found in the woods, that have been seen, as is affirmed, to swim from one island to another. They assure us that the waves without wind may only mean the continuance of the agitation of the waters of the lake after the passing away of a sudden squall which, from the glens, has swept over its surface. The marvel of the floating island on the lake, although no one has ever pretended to have seen it, with its flocks and shepherds, has been resolved into a floating mass of entangled roots, branches, and earth, bearing the marks of vegetation; and we can easily conceive that masses of this description, of enormous bulk, might be washed into Lochlomond from the lofty mountains by which it is surrounded, or might collect and float in its waters.

Pliny, in his Natural History, gives an account of various floating islands that existed in his time. "There are," says he, "certain islands which are always floating, as in the territory of the Caecubum, and of the above-mentioned Reate, of Mutina, and of Statonia. In the lake of Vadimonis and the waters of Cutiliæ there is a dark wood which is never seen in the same place for a day and a night together. In Lydia, the islands named Calaminæ are not only driven about by the wind, but may be even pushed at pleasure, from place to place, by poles. Many citizens saved themselves by this means in the Mithridatic war. There are some small islands in the Nymphæus, called the Dancers, because when choruses are sung they are moved by the motions of those who beat time. In the great Italian lake of Tarquinii there are two islands, with groves on them, which are driven about by the wind, so as, at one time, to exhibit the figure of a triangle, and at another, of a circle; but they never form a square." On this passage the translators of Pliny's Natural History, Dr. Bostock and Mr. Riley, remark, "There is no doubt some truth in these accounts of floating islands, although, as we may presume, much exaggerated. There are frequently small portions of land detached from the edges of lakes, by floods or rapid currents, held together and rendered buoyant

by a mass of roots and vegetable matter. In the lake of Keswick, in the county of Cumberland, there are two small floating islands, of a few yards in circumference, which are moved about by the wind or by currents ; they appear to consist principally of a mass of vegetable fibres.”¹

Pliny the Younger, nephew of Pliny the author of the Natural History, in giving an account in a letter of the lake Vadimon (now called Lago di Bassanello), near what was then called Ameria, but now Amelia, an episcopal city in Umbria, describes it as especially famous for the islands that float upon it. “My wife’s grandfather,” he writes, “desired I would look upon his estate near Ameria. As I was walking over his grounds I was shown a lake that lies below them, called Vadimon, which I was informed had several very extraordinary qualities attending it. This raised my curiosity to take a nearer view. Its form is exactly circular ; there is not the least obliquity or winding, but all is regular and even, as if it had been hollowed and cut out by the hand of art. The water is of a clear sky-blue, though with somewhat of a greenish cast ; it seems, by its taste and smell, impregnated with sulphur, and is deemed of great efficacy in all fractures of the limbs, which it is supposed to consolidate. Notwithstanding it is but of a moderate extent, yet the winds have a great effect upon it, frequently throwing it into violent commotions. No vessels are suffered to sail here, as its waters are held sacred, but several floating islands swim about in it, covered with reeds and rushes, together with other plants, which the neighbouring marsh and the borders of the lake produce. These islands differ in their size and shape ; but the edges of all of them are worn away by their frequent collision against the shore and each other. They have all of them the same height and motion, and their respective roots, which are formed like the keel of a boat, may be seen hanging down in the water, on whichever side you stand. Sometimes they move in a cluster, and seem to form one entire little continent ; sometimes they are dispersed into different quarters by the winds ; at other times, when it is calm, they float up and down separately. You may frequently see one of the larger islands sailing along with a lesser joined to it, like a ship with

¹ Pliny’s Natural History, translated by Dr. Bostock and Mr. Riley. Bohn’s edition. Vol. i. pp. 122, 123.

its long-boat, or, perhaps, seeming to strive which shall out-swim the other ; then again they all assemble in one station, and afterwards, joining themselves to the shore, sometimes on one side and sometimes on the other, cause the lake to appear considerably less, till at last, uniting in the centre, they restore it to its usual size. The sheep which graze upon the borders of this lake frequently go upon these islands to feed, without perceiving that they have left the shore, till they are alarmed by finding themselves surrounded with water ; and in the same manner, when the wind drives them back again, they return, without being sensible that they are landed. This lake empties itself into a river, which, after running a little way, sinks under ground, and, if anything is thrown in, brings it up again where the stream emerges. I have given you this account because I imagined it would not be less new nor less agreeable to you than it was to me, as I know you take the same pleasure as myself in contemplating the works of nature.”¹

The deepest portion of the lake, extending from the village of Luss to its northern boundary at the Falloch, has never been known to be covered with ice, and around the deer island of Inchlonaig it never freezes. That part which is south from Luss, as far as the outlet at the Leven, the depth of which is in few places more than twenty fathoms, has seldom been frozen over, and only at intervals of ten or fifteen years. About the year 1740, the lake was hard frozen, and it was in that year, we believe, that Mr. Buchanan of Drummakill and Mr. Govan of Park of Drumquassel, two of the neighbouring proprietors, ventured upon the ice in pursuit of wild swans, and in crossing over the lake at the broadest part, where there was a spring, and an open space on which the wild swans were congregated, rashly ventured too near the spring, and the ice gave way. Mr. Govan was drowned ; but Mr. Buchanan was found dead, supporting himself with his arms extended upon the ice. His gun had disappeared, and never was found. In the spring of 1814, so strong was the ice, that the deer-keeper in Inchmurrin used to cross to the mainland to obtain a supply of tobacco or other articles, returning to the island in perfect safety.

Again, in 1819, the loch was frozen. During the long and intense

¹ Letters of Pliny the Younger, Book viii. Letter xx.

frost of 1838, the ice was so thick and strong from Luss to the southern extremity of the lake, and around the greater number of the islands, that thousands walked and skated upon it, and it was even traversed by horses and carts, sledges, and wheeled carriages, as was also the case in 1819, and not a single accident happened. The last occasion when the loch was frozen over was in 1855, and railways having by that time been constructed, great crowds of people, including many strangers from a great distance, came to see the beautiful and extraordinary spectacle. They used to skate from the Balloch Station around Inchmurrin, or the more adventurous to Luss, returning in time for the evening train.

On all these occasions referred to, men had to be employed to watch the deer on Inchmurrin to prevent them from escaping from the island upon the ice.

The average height of the lake above the level of the sea is twenty-two feet. In winter, after the fall of much rain, it is sometimes seven feet higher than during the drought of summer. Year by year the lake gradually and constantly encroaches upon the land surrounding it.

Robert Colquhoun, fourteenth of Camstradden, in a paper which he drew up in 1772 for Pennant, author of a *Tour in Scotland*, says,—“Some persons, who have dwelt upon the shores of Lochlomond for thirty years and upwards, have observed the surface gradually to increase and to overflow more of the adjacent ground; and it is a pretty certain fact that the surface of the lake, within these twenty years past, is at least half a foot, or perhaps a foot, higher.” He gives the following proofs of this:—“First, near the village of Luss, upon the west side of the lake, and within about twenty yards of the shore, there is a large heap of stones in the lake, which from time immemorial has been known by the name of the old church. Second, about a mile to the south, between the shore of Camstradden and Inch-ta-vanach, in the middle of a large bay, is to be seen another large heap of stones, said to be the ruins of a house; and people still alive insist upon having seen some part of the walls standing under water. Camden, in his description of Lochlomond, says,—‘*Inter terras de Camstradden et insulam de Inchtavanach sita est insula de Camstradden, in qua est domus et pomarium.*’ Of this island, house, and garden, nothing now

remains but the above heap of stones.¹ Third, about three miles farther south, and thirty yards from the shore, near Auchindennan, is another large heap of stones, said to be the ruins of another church, and to support this statement, there is still upon the adjacent shore a burying-place, and the fields there are still called Aucheneglish or Kirkfields, although they lie distant at least three miles from any church. It is to be observed that, where the above-mentioned three heaps of stones or ruins are situated, the bottom of the lake is either mud or fine smooth sand, without any mixture of stones. Fourth, another presumption arises from the large trees which are found round the shores of the lake, with their roots and branches adhering, sunk in the mud under the water, and which must have grown near where they lie."

Nearly a century has elapsed since these observations were made, and the loch still continues to encroach a little on the land. The heap of stones near Auchindennan is now much farther from the shore than it was at the time when Mr. Colquhoun made his remarks; and to prevent the waters of the loch from making inroads on the highway, it has been found necessary to erect stone buttresses. There is a tradition that a ford at one time existed between the mainland and the island of Inch-ta-vanach, which could be crossed by loaded carts, but the water at this point is now many feet in depth.

To remedy the loss and inconvenience thus caused by inundations of the lower portions of the margin of the loch, various plans have been proposed. About the year 1770, Mr. John Golburne, then occupied in projecting and maturing various operations for the improvement of the Clyde, was consulted. The plan which he recommended was to deepen the channel of the Leven, which, while it would render that river more navigable, and confer on the inhabitants of the district the advantages of water carriage, would also lower the surface of Lochlomond, and at the same time recover some thousands of acres of land.² But this plan resulted in nothing.

¹ In the introduction to the history of the Camstradden branch of the Colquhoun family, given in this volume, some reasons are offered for doubting the tradition that

the heaps of stones in the bays of Luss and Camstradden represent a former church and mansion-house.

² Pennant's Tour, p. 155.

In a paper in the Camstradden Charter-chest, dated June 1770, in reference to a plan for improving the navigation of the river Leven, and for that purpose lowering the surface of Lochlomond, ten feet being mentioned as the number of feet by which it should be lowered, it is said, in answer to a question as to the advantages that would thereby accrue to the different heritors, "All these it is impossible at present to ascertain. But it's well known in general that there are large shallows in many parts of the loch, upon and near the shores, which, upon reducing the surface 10 feet lower, would be gained to the respective proprietors. Many parts of these shallows are fine rich soil. Besides, this reduction of the surface of the loch would entirely drain, or make easy to drain, a considerable deal of flat grounds, in different parts, adjacent to these shallows, particularly at the upper end of the loch, to the Laird of Macfarlane, to Glenfalloch (although his property is at some distance from, and Macfarlane's interjected between him and the loch), as it would prevent the water of Fell from stagnating upon his grounds in time of a flood, which, at present, part of his low lands are subject to, as well as Macfarlane's. It would have the same effect, in a small proportion, at Camstroden, and at the mouths of the waters of Finlays and Froom, the property of Sir James Colquhoun, and at the mouth of Eudrick, in the low lands of Buchanan. The improvement of the navigation upon Leven would infallibly be of great advantage to all concerned.

"A survey of the track of the water of Leven and shores of Lochlomond, and sounding of the shallows thereof, made by an accurate surveyor (Golburn, Watt, or any other), would enable such surveyor to make a general report of all the advantages that could be expected, and even in some sort to calculate (tho' not exactly) the proportion of every individual, and give a more certain answer to the question, What sum it would require to reduce the surface of Lochlomond 10 feet lower?"

The injury done to the navigation of the Leven was then advancing so rapidly, partly from natural, and partly from artificial obstructions, that the Marquis of Graham, by advertisement in the Glasgow newspapers, requested a meeting of the gentlemen having properties on the sides of Lochlomond, and the river Leven, at Bonhill, on Friday 24th September

1784, in order to take under their consideration the most effectual method of removing the obstructions complained of in the navigation of the Leven. Mr. Dennistoun of Colgrain, in a letter to Robert Colquhoun of Camstradden, dated on the 18th of that month, says,—“We were rejoiced to see Lord Graham’s advertisement as to the navigation of the Leven, and sincerely wish it may be attended with good effects, for the benefit of our friends whose estates ly on Lochlomonnd, and the upper part of Leven, who, we believe, would acquire valuable property by lowering the loch surface a little, and render their habitations much more accessible for shipping, and receiving heavy goods, should the river Leven be rendered more navigable.”

The meeting was attended by the principal proprietors of lands and manufactures interested in the navigation of the Leven. Estimates were laid before the meeting relative to the repairing of the towing path, clearing of fords, etc., all which having been duly considered, it was unanimously agreed that the sum of £100 should be raised and applied to the above purposes, and that Mr. Duncan Macfarlane, minister of Drymen, should be appointed and requested to determine the proportions of the respective proprietors. Mr. Macfarlane in his estimate, which is dated 26th September 1784, states that he found, upon examination, that timber and barks, slates and lead, were the only commodities worth mentioning carried down the Leven, and coals the only commodity carried up that river.¹

In 1818 the proprietors employed Mr. Peter Fleming of Glasgow to make a survey of the loch, with the view of checking its increasing depredations. Mr. Fleming did not consider it advisable to attempt wholly to remove this inconvenience, as Lochlomonnd is a basin for receiving the drainage of an extensive mountain district, while the Leven is its only outlet; but he proposed that the waters of the lake should be reduced one foot below their surface level at that time by cutting through the bar at the outlet of the lake, so that there should be in future five feet of water there at the lowest level instead of only two feet, and by widening the river at the same place. But the proprietors, not willing to incur the expense, and from other considerations connected with the machinery erected on the Leven, hesitated to follow out this inquiry to any practical result.

¹ From relative Papers in Camstradden Charter-chest.

In 1824 a new report was obtained by the proprietors from Mr. H. Baird of Edinburgh. Mr. Baird did not recommend the permanent depression of the surface of the lake, but only the prevention of its sudden elevations. This he attributed to the obstruction at the bar, caused by the narrowing of the course of the river at the highest intake of water for the manufactories. He therefore proposed to double the channel at that intake by reducing the two opposite pier heads, and to give more space to the water above that spot by deepening shoals and cutting the banks where they were narrowest.

He further proposed to convert the Leven into a canal navigable at all seasons for vessels drawing five feet of water, with locks twenty-four feet wide. He added another suggestion, namely, to render the Falloch navigable for three and a half miles, and to open a communication with Loch Dochart, and thence by water as far as Grandtully Inn on the Tay. But the proprietors were not induced, notwithstanding the alluring representations of large remuneration for the outlay, to carry into effect these proposals.

At the time of the great earthquake at Lisbon, "On the first of November 1755, Lochlomond, all of a sudden and without the least gust of wind, rose against its banks with great rapidity, and immediately retiring, in about five minutes subsided as low in appearance as ever it used to be in the greatest drought of summer. In about five minutes after, it returned again as high, and with as great rapidity as before. The agitation continued in the same manner from half-past nine till fifteen minutes after ten in the morning, the waters taking five minutes to subside, and as many to rise again. From ten to eleven o'clock the agitation was not so great, and every rise was somewhat less than the immediately preceding one, but in the same manner five minutes [were taken] to flow and five to ebb as before. About eleven the agitation ceased. The height the waters rose was measured immediately after, and was found to be two feet six inches in perpendicular."¹ In another account it is mentioned that the height was greater than had previously been known by several feet, and that boats were left dry beyond any former rise of the water.

The Endrick is the largest river which falls into Lochlomond. It runs

¹ Gentleman's Magazine.

from east to west, chiefly in Stirlingshire, and after pursuing its course for six miles between that county and the shire of Dumbarton reaches the loch about half a mile from the small island Aber. The other tributaries to Lochlomond are the smaller rivers Fruin, Finlas, Luss, and Douglas, which run from west to east, and the Falloch at the northern extremity, with many rivulets which drain the extensive mountainous district of Dumbartonshire, and pour their waters into this great reservoir.

The outlet of Lochlomond is the river Leven, which winds through a rich tract of country for about seven miles, and falls into the Clyde on the west of the Castle Rock of Dumbarton. "It's a great river," says Alexander Graham of Duchray, writing in 1724, "and the current is so rapid that the boats go down with great swiftness without help of oars, yet it's with great difficulty they are drawn up with horses. The river is not fordable but in a great drought, and it has a ferry-boat at Bonhill and another near the mouth of Lochlomond, called the ferry of Balloch. There's a great salmon-fishing on this river, which belongs to the Laird of Luss, who has thereby a considerable income."¹ The Leven is not nearly so large as the Clyde, but it has been taken advantage of for the carrying on of numerous bleaching and printing establishments. The fishings of the Leven belonged partly to Sir James Colquhoun of Luss and partly to the burgh of Dumbarton; but the burgh of Dumbarton fishings were recently purchased by the present Sir James Colquhoun, and now the whole fishings in the Leven are his property. Their value, formerly considerable, has been much diminished by the polluting matter poured into the river from the manufacturing establishments which are now so extensive on the Leven. To this river Dr. Smollett, who was born on its banks, and whose earliest memories and associations were connected with it, pays the tribute of his beautiful and well-known ode, alas! no longer applicable, so far as the purity of the stream is concerned. We may hope, however, that when the commissioners appointed by Parliament to report upon the present state of the Clyde and its tributaries have given in their report, measures will be taken to restore to the Leven its "transparent wave."

There is a tradition that the basin of Lochlomond was formerly a

¹ Macfarlane's MSS., Advocates' Library.

fertile plain, and the following legend, still current in the Lennox, explains how the loch was formed :—A fairy had given to Cailleach of Rowardennan the key of an unfailing spring of water on the condition that she alone should use it, and that she should never employ another hand to fetch water for her. One day the unfortunate Cailleach, wearied with reaping and thirsting under an autumn sun, forgot the condition and sent a friend to the fountain. The fairy, like all of her kind, could not brook an insult. No sooner was the key applied to the fatal fountain than an irresistible stream broke from it, and not only were Cailleach and all her relatives overwhelmed, but the fertile plain became thenceforth the present vast loch. Similar legends, with variations, are told of the origin of many other Highland lakes, and are thus explained by an eminent Gaelic scholar :—In the Gaelic language, Cailleach means an old woman, and personifies the spirit of the thunderstorm which inspires with superstitious dread the inhabitants of a mountainous country, where the thunderstorm often bursts forth with terrific violence, and is accompanied with inundations whose ravages are often peculiarly severe.

“There is an old tradition,” writes Alexander Graham of Duchray in 1724, “that that part of the loch above Rowardennan was the old loch, and that all below it to the north of Leven was ane inhabited country, till that by ane irruption from the old loch it was quite overflown; and to confirm the verity of this tradition it’s averred by several judicious men who have occasion to fish and trade with boats in this loch, that in drought of summer they in several places observe the ruins of houses, on which their laden boats sometimes stick, in so much as they stand upon the old walls to turn off their boats; particularly within 2 miles of the north of Leven they see the ruins of a very great building, and in another place, near the shore of the above-mentioned Isle of Inchcallioch, they observe the ruins of a church, which the tradition calls Killdaviae. . . .

“The loch abounds with salmond, trout, pike, perch, gall, flounder, brase, and a most delicious fish called powan or polacks, only peculiar to itself. This fish is about the size of a herring, and resembles it very much, and at 3 or 4 seasons of the year are caught in shoals like herring.”¹

¹ Macfarlane’s MSS., Advocates’ Library.

ISLANDS OF LOCHLOMOND BELONGING TO

SIR JAMES COLQUHOUN.

THE part of Lochlomond which bounds the parish of Luss is the broadest part of the loch, and this may be called the Archipelago of the lake, being thickly studded with islands and isles or islets, which add much to its picturesque character. The usual prefix to the larger islands is Inch and to the smaller Elan. At one time many of them were inhabited, but only a few of them are so now. In old times the whole of Lochlomond was in the shire of Dumbarton, but in later times about a third part of it, and nearly the half of its islands have been included in the shire of Stirling. The first of these which we shall notice is Inchlonaig.

INCHLONAIG.

In old charters the name of this island, which is in the shire of Dumbarton, is mentioned under a variety of spellings, so arbitrary as almost to baffle identification. But there is reason to conclude that the Celtic names Innisdamonat, Ines-Domhnoch, Ines-Douenog, Inche-Dolknoc, and Ines-Donichag, however apparently perplexing from difference of spelling, designate the same thing—the island now called Inchlonaig.

Maldouen third Earl of Lennox, between 1225 and 1270, granted a charter to the three sons of Gilmychel of the land of Bannerad (Bandry), with several islands, one of which is Innisdomarot.¹ In the charters granted by the same Earl, confirming to Maldouen first of Luss, and to his son Gillemore, a grant made by Alwyn second Earl of Lennox, before the year 1224, to Maldouen first of Luss, of the three lower quarters of Luss, is included the whole of Inesdomhnoch, as it is in one of the charters, or Inesdouenog, as it is in another, or Inchedolknoc or Inchedolknocis, as it is in a third, Innesdomchag, as it is in a fourth.²

In a charter granted, 6th January 1541, to Sir John Colquhoun,

¹ Cartularium Comitatus de Levenax, p. 25.

² *Ibid.* pp. 19, 96-98, 107.

of the lands and barony of Luss, the island of Inchlonaig is mentioned as forming a part of that barony.¹ On 19th December 1600, Patrick Colquhoun in Inchlonik granted a discharge and renunciation of his right to that island in favour of Alexander Colquhoun of Luss, who had wadset it to him under redemption for 500 merks.² This island, under the name Inchlonoch, is also mentioned as a component part of the barony of Luss, in the charter of 1st December 1602 already referred to.³

This island is one mile in length and nearly half a mile in breadth, and it contains 145 Scotch acres, of which a large portion is covered with a forest of old yew trees, a circumstance from which its name is said to have been given to it. These trees are said to have been planted on the island by King Robert the Bruce, for the purpose of supplying bows, which in ancient times were an essential weapon of war, though bows constructed of foreign yew were of much greater value than those made of the Scotch yew. Those parts of the island, towards the western end of it, which were bare of trees, have been planted with single yew trees by the present proprietor, Sir James Colquhoun, and they are already, many of them, ten or twelve feet high, and protected from the deer by an iron tree guard. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, a bow made of English yew could be purchased at two shillings, whilst one made of foreign yew cost more than three times that price.⁴ But the Lennox men seem to have been famed for their skill in the use of the bow. In 1627 a corps of 200 archers were, by the authority of King Charles the First, levied by the Laird of Macnaughton, under whom they were to serve in the war against France.

At that time Inchlonaig was farmed, and cows were pastured upon it. In the beginning of the seventeenth century the half of it was rented by John Dow M'Wattie *alias* Buchanan. In the barony court of Luss that tenant was decerned to pay twelve stones of cheese, half a stone of butter, and 20s., as rent of half of Inchonik for 1600 and 1601; also 40 stones of cheese for the kain of eight tydie cows' pasture on the lands of Finnart in 1602, the stone being worth 30s.

¹ Vol. i. p. 111.

² Original Renunciation at Rossth.

³ P. 11, *supra*.

⁴ Select Gentleman's Magazine, vol. i. p. 212, 348.

But not long after the Laird of Luss proposed to convert the island into a deer park. At the head court of the barony of Luss, held at Luss, on 7th October 1663, by Robert Colquhoun of Camstradden, bailie to Sir John Colquhoun of Luss, is the following entry :—" It is statut and ordainit that all persones troublers or molesters of the Isle of Insch Longge (the laird intending to lay the same weste for the vse of deer,) shall make payment of the soume of ten pundis Scotis, *toties quoties*, they shall happine to trouble or molest the said island, or cutt any woods therin, or in ony vther of the lairdis isles, without libertie, and ordaines the officer to poynd therfor."¹ The deer never suffer a roe to intrude upon Inchlonaig from the neighbouring shores or islands, and if, as has sometimes happened, a roe should appear among them, it is instantly pursued by the deer, and driven from the island. Grouse and black-game have their nests here, and there is abundance of heather.

This island is still used as a deer park by Sir James Colquhoun.

The present keeper of the deer island is Archibald Colquhoun. His brother, Angus Colquhoun, is taxman of the Row pier, belonging to Sir James Colquhoun. In that splendid work, "The Highlanders of Scotland," published by command of Her Majesty recently, a portrait of Angus Colquhoun is given along with the notice (No. xxiv.) of the Clan Colquhoun. Angus forms one of a group of four Highlanders; and he is represented with claymore, sporran, and target. These were lent to him, from a collection of the old clan accoutrements preserved at Rossdhu, when he attended the artist at Edinburgh.

The predecessor of Archibald Colquhoun, as keeper of the deer island of Inchlonaig, was a clansman named Robert Colquhoun, who was born on that island. He was gamekeeper to the Colquhouns of Luss for several generations, commencing with Sir James Colquhoun, who died in the year 1786. When Robert Colquhoun became unequal to the more active duties of gamekeeper, he begged leave to retire to the island of his birth as deer-keeper. He lived there for many years, and died at the great age of ninety.

¹ Records of Barony Court of Luss at Rossdhu.

ELANDHARRACHAN.

ELANDHARRACHAN, which is opposite to the village of Luss, consists of twin rocks, to both of which this name is given. These two rocks were at one time only one islet, but by the rise of the waters of the lake they have been separated. They are covered with wood, which consists almost wholly of natural oak, and hence the name by which the island is designated. The smaller rock is sometimes called Elan-na-chru, from there being still a single tree upon it.

FREUHLAN.

FREUHLAN, or the heather islet, is close by Elandharrachan, and is oblong in shape. It was called the prison of Luss; and the tradition is that when any of the wives of the people who lived in the village of Luss got intoxicated, or misconducted themselves, they were put into the island of Freuchlan, and left there as a punishment, or means of reformation, until they promised amendment for the future. The islet is covered with Scotch fir trees and long heather. It is mentioned in the earliest charters of the Luss estates. It was one of the islands of Lochlomond granted along with the land of Luss by Alwyn second Earl of Lennox, before the year 1224, to Maldouen first of Luss, and, along with the same land, it was confirmed by Maldouen third Earl of Lennox to Maldouen first of Luss, and to his son and successor, Gillemore.¹

INCH-CONACHAN, OR COLQUHOUN'S ISLAND.

INCH-CONACHAN, which is of considerable extent, is nearly six furlongs in length, and three in breadth. It consists of ninety-four Scotch acres, part of which are high rocky hills, beautifully wooded with natural oak and Scotch fir trees, intermingled with larch and birchwood. There are roe-deer in this island, as well as in Inch-ta-vanach, and the straits being

¹ Cartularium Comitatus de Levenax, pp. 19, 97, 98, 107.

very narrow, they swim from one island to the other. At an early period it was held, along with other islands and islets of Lochlomond, and with the lands of Bandry, by a family of the name of Galbraith. In 1429, Sir John Colquhoun, eighth of Colquhoun and tenth of Luss, was lord superior of this island. On the 7th of February that year, this island, under the name of Inchgonagane, and the islet Elanchleyff, together with the lands of Gleane Mackehirne, and Bannories, were resigned by John M'Roger, of Glen Machurn, into the hands of Sir John Colquhoun of Luss, the lord superior. In the charters of 1541 and 1602 already mentioned, it appears as incorporated with the barony of Luss.¹ "It is covered with woods of birch," says Sibbald, "nor are there wanting fertile fields ; but here numerous snakes exist."

It was at one time inhabited, and parts of it cultivated, and the ruins or foundations of the houses can still be seen.

INCH-TA-VANACH.

INCH-TA-VANACH, or the island of the Monk's house, is separated from Inch-Conachan by a narrow and winding channel, called the Straits. It is nearly one mile long, and three furlongs broad. It contains 135 Scots acres, of which 117 are covered with thriving oak copsewood. From its elevated peak it is the most conspicuous of all the islands of Lochlomond. In 1329 it was the property of the Crown. Its rental in the two preceding years is entered in the Chamberlain's Accounts as eight pence.²

It afterwards belonged to the family of Logan of Balvie, who at the same time held the office of bailiery of Lennox. In 1514 John Logan of Balvie was infested in this island with the wood thereof, and in the bailiery of Lennox. In 1613 this island and the bailiery of Lennox passed into the hands of Sir Aulay Macaulay of Ardincaple. In that year he obtained from John Logan of Balvie a reversion of part of the lands of Ardincaple along with the island of Inch-ta-vanach in Lochlomond, and the heritable bailiery of the Lennox. Soon after, in the same year, Sir Aulay Macaulay, for certain sums of money, granted to Alexander Colquhoun of

¹ *Vide* vol. i. p. 111, and *supra*, pp. 37, 42.

² Chamberlain's Accounts, vol. i. p. 159.

Luss all his lands and island of "Inchvanik," which had formerly belonged to John of Balvey.

Sibbald observes that in this island also many snakes are to be found, and that it is remarkable for pleasant habitations, and for fruits and fruit-bearing trees not wont to be cut. This author, in tracing the origin of the name of the island, says that it is called Tom-na-Glag, because it rises into hillocks or knolls. Tom-na-Clag is the name of the hill, and the more probable etymology is considered to be that it means Bell hill, a name given to it because upon its summit was erected, as is said, a large bell, by which the parishioners of four parishes, viz., Luss, Arrochar, Kilmaronock, and Inchcailloch were summoned to their respective churches. From this elevated peak the spectator obtains one of the most magnificent and extensive prospects of the lake with its many isles and islands, and of the surrounding mountains and scenery.

Galt's description of this island, making some allowance for excess of colouring, may be taken as in the main correct in regard to the time of the scene of his novel, which was the fifteenth century, though he commits an anachronism by associating Sir James Stewart the Gross, or Lord James, who, after the burning of Dumbarton, was proclaimed a felon in that century, with St. Mackessog, who flourished in the beginning of the sixth century.

"Verily it was a region meet for holy musings and heavenly contemplations. Scarcely had the long-hunted outlaw put his foot upon the thymy sod than he felt the gracious spirit of the place mingling with his feelings, and like the down and moss of the nest that receives the panting and harassed bird which has escaped the fowler, at once ministering to security and repose. Above and all around the little green dell wherein the hermit had built his lowly habitation, the boughs of the birch, the oak, the hazel, and the pine were blended as it were in the embraces of a friendly union. In the woods the spots on the yellow leaf were here and there just beginning to appear ; but still the fragrant birch had not lost all her vernal beauty ; for, as the soft morning gale played with her foliage, she turned the silver lining of her vesture to the light, as if pleased to be caressed by so gentle a zephyrus of the lingering summer. The oak, too,

was still in his vigour, and if a tarnished bough or spray denoted that he had lately encountered the forerunners of the Scythian hosts of winter, they were like the young warrior's crest that has felt, but not been dishonoured by the foe. The hazel also stood green and bushy on the shelvy banks, a little faded from the trim of his summer holidays, like the blithe schoolboy, careless of his attire, who seeks to plunder him of his clusters; but the pine carried his evergreen tufts unchanged, stately and superior, like some proud and gallant challenger, who, rich in ancient pedigrees, boasts of anticipated triumphs; while the brambles, with their flowers and berries on the same stalk, their thorny branches and serrated foliage, rose amidst, among, and around, like notable housewives, that please, cherish, and vex the loftier lords whom they encircle with their fond arms and fretting conjugalities. There, also, the twice-visiting primrose was seen among the cliffy rocks, peeping from her mossy nook, like some pale and timid spinster, who, having eschewed the summer eyes of mankind, endeavours to put forth her beauty again when there is no willingness to look upon her. In a few places, amidst thistles and other joyless weeds, the ungenial foxglove, erect and solitary, held up his head, with his crimson purses all on one side, like a rich bachelor that presents but his barren left hand to the fair ladies.

"The birds and all living things that moved there were tamed, as it were, by the spirit of Eden. The hares and leverets on the green leapt playfully at the skimming swallows. The deer looked out from the woods, pleased with the countenance of man, and the fawn came gambolling to give him welcome.

"It was in sooth a still and pleasant solitude, wherein a holy spirit dwelt in visible beauty, to win the stranger, whether guided thither by chance or driven by adversity, to pause and receive some gentle lesson of virtue. For there the leaves were eloquent with benignant instruction—when the air was still, they taught in their silence the sweet morality of affection that delights to cherish unsought and without ceasing—when stirred by the breeze, they whispered as with an admonishing counsel to beware of the incitements of desire; and, amidst the storm, they declaimed of the immeasurable vehemence of passion. 'Even the stones here also

preach,' said Father Kessog, as he pointed out these things to his pensive companion. 'They remind us when they are bright and dry that the heart of man is hard and arid in prosperity, and when they are moistened by only the dew, do they not prove how small a thing it is that serves to sadden the bosom? Listen also to the running waters, do they not warn us that life is flowing away—and these rocks, so channelled and worn, and hoary, tell they not of things that have been from of old, whereof no man can divine the purpose, and bear witness to the mysteries wherewith the world has been conceived, setting at nought the groping wisdom of presumptuous mortality?'

"Thus did the hermit talk with the unfortunate prince, as he led him to his cell, wherein he had prepared a hollow tomb for himself, in which he nightly made his bed. 'In this tomb,' said he, 'should need arise, you can be concealed. Alas! there is no resting-place for man but the grave.'"

The narrow strait or creek which separates Inch-ta-vanach and Inch-Conachan may here be noticed. It is so sheltered that the surface of its waters remains always unruffled, being agitated by no storm or wave, and reflecting the luxuriant oak copsewood and fine Scotch fir trees, that grow close to the shores of these islands. Here, it is said, the celebrated floating island of the loch at last found a resting-place, and firmly settled down. The people point out at the south-western end of Inch-Conachan, from which it is scarcely separated, a mass of fibrous and mossy turf with some tufts of Scotch myrtle mixed with rank grass, and this mass, disengaged by the force of some flood, they say, after being driven about the lake more than half a century, at length became fixed on reaching this sheltered creek. It may, however, be doubted whether this is a sufficient explanation of the marvellous narrative of Boece respecting the floating island on Lochlomond.

The crop of timber on Inch-ta-vanach is cut every twenty years. Fifty years ago the cutting of the oak copse in this island realized three thousand pounds, but owing to the fall in the price of oak bark, the value of the cutting has decreased nearly one-half. There are roe-deer in this island, and they had increased so much, that when the oak copse was cut about ten years ago, their numbers had to be reduced to prevent them from crop-

ping the young shoots of the oak, and no less than twenty roe-deer were shot in Inch-ta-vanach in one year. The arable land and pasture of Inch-ta-vanach are let to a tenant for about £40 of yearly rent. His neat cottage on the south side of the island is very prettily situated, not far from the lake.

ELAN-ALDOCHLAY.

ELAN-ALDOCHLAY, or the islet of the sword burn, as its name signifies, is close under the western shore of the lake, and in front of the hamlet of that name. It probably took its name from some desperate deed or deeds of lawless violence or strife which had here been enacted. Like Inch-Conachan, it was at a remote period the property of the Galbraiths.

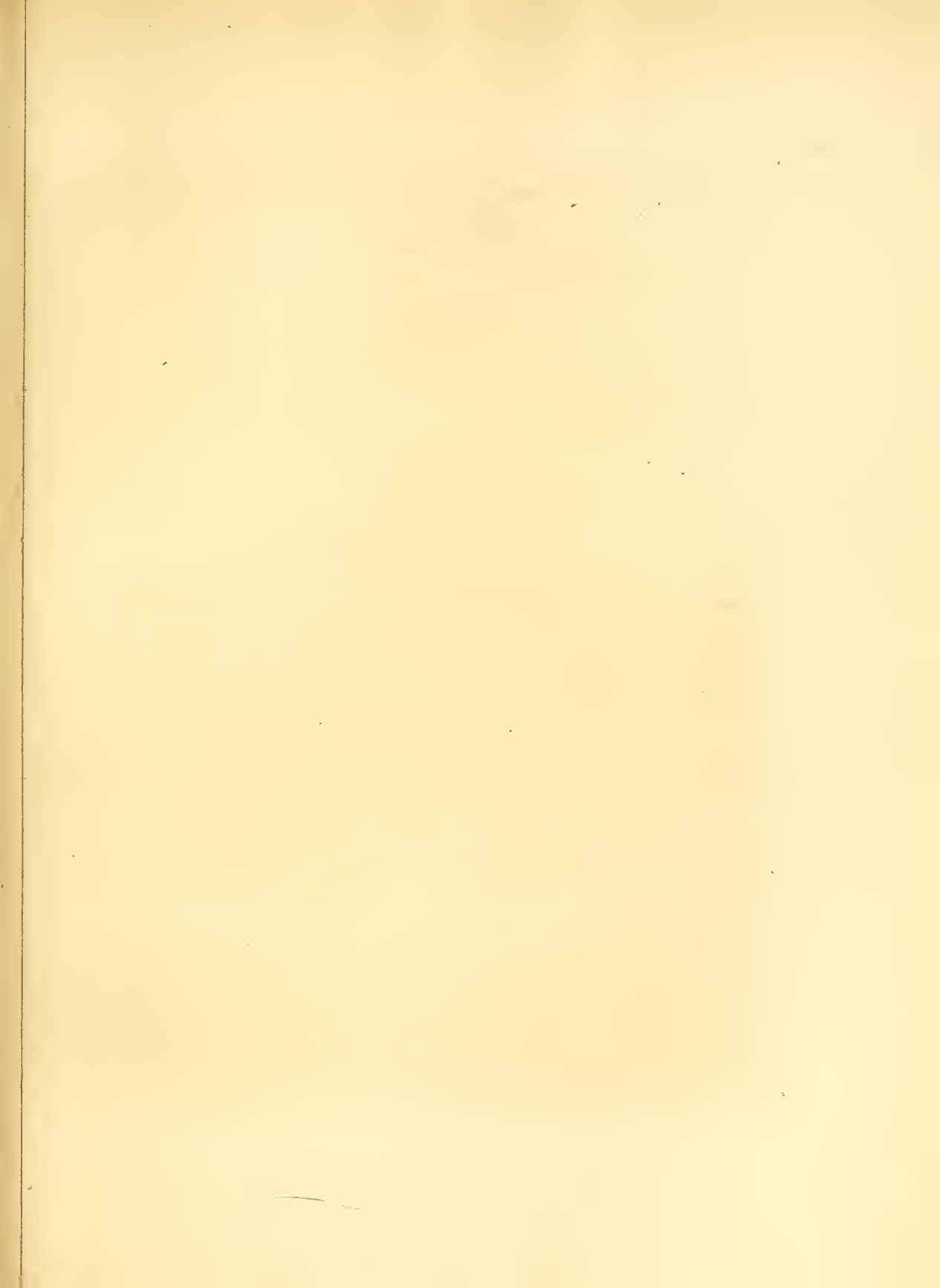
ELAN-NA-GAUL, OR INCH-GALBRAITH.

THIS island is situated between Inch-Moan and Rossthdu, and is about a mile and a half from Rossthdu. The latter name by which this island is called, signifies a brave stranger, being compounded of Gaul, stranger, and braith, brave. On this islet was the fortified castle of the Galbraiths. The north wall or tower remains, covered with ivy, and surrounded with a thicket of trees. Two water-eagles or ospreys made their nests and reared their young on the top of the ruined tower for many years. Both eagles were shot in one year, and no others have ever returned to the islet. A portcullis or falling gate-door hung over the gate for the greater security. The groove in which the portcullis was raised and let down is still to be seen.

One of the proprietors on this island was famed for his exploits as a robber, at a time, however, when the chiefs about Lochlomond, equally unscrupulous, acted so far as they could on

“ the good old rule,
 the simple plan,
 That they should take who have the power,
 And they should keep who can.”

Of this Galbraith many stories are still current among the people, of his





BAY AND IS.
WITH BENLOO



AND OF ROSSDHU
AND IN THE DISTANCE.

wild and desperate deeds of daring. Being an expert swimmer, he would leave his stronghold in this islet, and swim to the Castle of Rosdhu, which from its proximity was particularly exposed to his predatory raids, and lay hold of a leg of mutton, or other meat, which he found on the spit, carry it off, and swim across to his castle with his prize. The Laird of Luss found it difficult or impossible to force the castle, or put a stop to these depredations; but, fertile in resources, he placed nets to intercept him, by which he was caught while swimming as usual to the mainland. Having thus secured his antagonist, he had instant satisfaction, and he was hanged without further ceremony.

ELAN-ROSSDHU, OR INCHFREITHILLANE.

ELAN-ROSSDHU is a beautiful small islet situated in the bay of Rosdhu. It is covered with wood, including a very large Scotch fir, sauch, and, as usual in these islands, a large old yew-tree. On this island are the remains of buildings, and large masses of fallen masonry, which are probably the remains of an island residence of the barons of Luss, anterior even to the ancient Castle of Rosdhu on the mainland. All tradition, however, about this island castle has been lost; but the masses of masonry of great thickness still remaining upon it attest its early habitation. The island is so closely situated to the mainland, that in the drought of summer, when the lake is very low, it can be approached by land. But in winter, or other seasons, when the lake is higher, it is surrounded with water. Its position is peculiarly picturesque in the bay of Rosdhu, the most beautiful of all the bays in Lochlomond. It was one of the islets granted as an appanage to the lands of Luss by Alwyn second Earl of Lennox to Maldouen first of Luss, and confirmed to him, and to his son Gillemore, by Maldouen third Earl of Lennox.¹ This island is mentioned under the name of Inchfreithillane or island of Rosdew in the charters of the barony of Luss of 1541 and 1602, already quoted, as then forming part of that barony.² In the view of the bay of Rosdhu here given the wooded isle of Elan-Rosdhu is seen on the left side of the drawing.

¹ Cartularium Comitatus de Levenax, pp. 19, 97, 98.

² *Vide supra*, pp. 37, 42.

ELAN-CLACHANDHU.

THIS islet is situated at the south-west end of Inch-ta-vanach. It consists only of a small piece of ground with trees upon it, and the most conspicuous object is a large black stone upon its shore.

INCHMOAN, OR THE PEAT ISLAND.

INCHMOAN is three-quarters of a mile in length. It was originally held by the Galbraiths as a pendicle of Bandry, though afterwards it became a pertinent of the lands of Blairnavaddis, in the shire of Stirling. It was one of the islands granted as an appanage of Bandry by Maldouen third Earl of Lennox to the three sons of Gilmychel Galbraith.¹

The isle became the property of the Napiers of Merchiston.

On 1st November 1531, Alexander Napier of Merchiston granted a lease of his isle of Inchmoin, with the fishing, to John Napier of Kilmahew, during his pleasure, the said John Napier keeping and preserving the woods of the same.²

On 14th July 1558, Mary Queen of Scots granted to Archibald Napier of Merchiston a charter of the lands of Easter and Wester Blairnavaddis and the island of Inchmone, with the fishing of one boat in Lochlomond;³ and on 26th January 1596, Ludovic Duke of Lennox resigned the isle of Inchmone into the hands of King James the Sixth, for new infeftment thereof, to be given by his Majesty to John Napier, fiar of Merchiston.⁴ It was let on lease by Archibald Lord Napier to John Napier of Kilmahew, on 26th April 1628; and on 5th November 1668, Archibald Lord Napier granted a lease of it to John Napier of Kilmahew for the space of five nineteen years.⁵

This island is said by Sibbald to be thick with wood, but it is not so now. As its name imports, its soil has been always mossy. It has long

¹ Cartularium Comitatus de Levenax, p. 25.

² Copy Lease, *ibid.*

³ Original Charter, *ibid.*

⁴ Original Procuratory of Resignation at Rossdhu.

⁵ Copy Leases, *ibid.*

been used for grazing cattle and sheep, and for many years supplied the hamlets of Luss with peats. In the year 1740 the grazing in it was computed to be worth from £15 to £20 a year.¹ It contains 99 acres, consisting almost entirely of moss; but the supply of peats being nearly exhausted, the practice of obtaining fuel from this island has been discontinued. It has a flat, bare, and desolate appearance, and in this respect it is quite a contrast to the aspect presented by the other islands in Lochlomond. On the west side of it is a house in ruins, being the remains of a residence which a tenant had begun to build, but which, from the failure of his means, he had been unable to finish. The ruin is almost concealed with Scotch fir and yew trees planted about fifteen years ago.

Within the last thirty years large numbers of gulls of all the different species have resorted to Inchmoan to hatch their eggs at the nesting season, including the large blackbacked gull, the herring gull, the blackheaded gull, and the different kinds of terns. Curlews also have their nests there, as well as wild-duck and teal, and there are always several coveys of grouse and black game upon this island.

ELAN-DAMB, OR THE STOT ISLAND.

THIS islet is situated between the south-west end of Inchmoan and Inch-ta-vanach, and in the shire of Dumbarton. It has only a few bushes upon it. It is said to have taken its name from the following circumstance:—A bullock, when about to fall under the axe, at the Castle of Rossdhu, suddenly became infuriated, broke loose, escaped, and swam from its pursuers to this island, where, however, it was captured and shot. Hence the name Bullock island, as the Gaelic name signifies.

The islands farther up the loch, belonging to the barony of Arrochar, and now the property of Sir James Colquhoun, are the following:—

EILEAN-TARBET.

ELAN-TARBET, in Tarbet bay—probably what is designated Elaig in the old charters—is one of the islets which belonged to the Macfarlanes of

¹ Memorandum at Rossdhu, 1779.

Arrochar. It is noted chiefly for a heronry established in its trees. Here the mountainous ranges on the west suddenly sink into a valley, which connects the head of Loch Long with Tarbet on Lochlomond.

EILEAN-NA-UGLAS.

ABOUT three miles from Tarbet, a little way from the shore of Lochlomond, is observed the islet of Elan-na-Uglas, or as it is sometimes called, Inveruglas Island, which was the property of the Macfarlanes of Arrochar. Their earliest island-residence was on this islet, as already shown in the description of the barony of Arrochar.

EILEAN-A-MHOU.

ANOTHER islet in Lochlomond which belonged to the Macfarlanes is Elan-a-vow, which is somewhat larger than Elan-na-Uglas, and is about two miles nearer the head of the loch. On this islet, which stands in the middle of the loch, the ruins of one of the residences of the chief of the Macfarlanes, probably the second which they built, are still to be seen. The castle has already been noticed in the description of the barony of Arrochar. In 1581, the dowager of the chief had a liferent of it from her son. Sibbald characterizes it as distinguished for "pleasant habitations and verdant gardens." Buchanan of Auchmar describes it as being "a pretty good house, with gardens."¹ Tradition informs us that after the family had quitted it, on the erection of a new residence at New Tarbet, it was converted into a storehouse. The buildings appear to have been considerable, but only a small part has escaped the destroying hand of time, and the ruins can give only a very imperfect idea of what it was in its original condition. They are partially obscured by the mingled foliage of larch, sycamore, and ash, contrasting with the sombre shades and twisted arms of some striking old yews, whose gloom befits the tenantless halls and extinguished chiefs of Elan-a-vow.

¹ Buchanan of Auchmar's *Ancient Scottish Surnames*, p. 93.

EILEAN-A-GHOAR.

ABOUT a mile from the head of the loch, and close to the boundary of Stirlingshire, is Eilcan-a-Ghoar. Here several of the Macfarlanes, when on one occasion the Macgregors had made an incursion upon their territory, sought safety from that formidable clan, who were even fiercer and more lawless than themselves; but in vain, for they were cruelly butchered by their assailants. It was also on this island that Duncan Dhu, or black Duncan, son of the chief Macfarlane, killed, as before narrated,¹ with his own hand three Athole men, who had come hither to take vengeance upon him for having set fire to a shooting-lodge in which a party of Athole men, who had invaded Arrochar, had taken shelter; but in which they perished in the flames. From these and similar transactions the name Ghoar—bloody—was given to this island.

Farther north, at the mouth of the Falloch, was an islet called Kenrig or Kernaige, described by Sibbald as woody. It has, however, by the gradual accumulation of the matter at the bottom of the river, been united to the mainland.

The other islands and islets in Lochlomond, which chiefly lie more towards the east and in the county of Stirling, are, Incheruin, Buckinch, Elan-Cardoch, Elan-na-Fion, Inchfad, Elan-dbaraoch, Inchocalloch, Clar-inch, Kep-inch, Elan-Aber, Tor-inch, Elan, Cray-inch, Elan-Cash, Inchmurrin, and Cameron. But as these islands are not the property of Sir James Colquhoun, a description of them does not come within the province of the present work.

¹ P. 93, *supra*.

LORD JEFFREY ON LOCHLOMOND.

IN addition to the writers already quoted who have described Lochlomond, and expressed their feelings with regard to it more or less fully, another author, who, though he has left no formal description of it, admired its scenery and visited it periodically for many years, may here be mentioned in connection with it. The celebrated Francis Jeffrey, says his biographer, "was an idolater of Lochlomond, and used often to withdraw there and refresh himself by its beauties. After resorting for several years to inns he made the acquaintance of a gentleman (the late Mr. Macmurrich of Stuckgown), who, observing the stranger's attachment to the loch, and having more room in his house than he required, invited him, with Mrs. Jeffrey and their child, to take up their quarters, but leaving them to follow their own times and ways, at his delightful little residence on the lake, as often and as long as they chose. This kind and considerate proposal being acceded to, they went to Stuckgown in the autumn of 1822. These sojourns generally lasted two or three weeks, and were renewed, though not exactly every year, till his daughter's marriage in 1838, when they ceased. Dearly did he enjoy these retirements. He pretended to like even the boating, and delighted in mountains, for which one of his habits—an indifference about rain—was very convenient."¹

But while this passage may be held as giving a perfectly correct representation of Mr. Jeffrey's almost annual visits to Stuckgown for nearly twenty years, and of his views and feelings with regard to Lochlomond, it does not seem strictly accurate in ascribing such a casual origin to his friendship with Mr. Macmurrich. Mr. Jeffrey, while an advocate at the bar, was counsel for Mr. Macmurrich in a lawsuit before the Court of Session, and during the course of the action counsel and client contracted a friendship which continued throughout life, and led Mr. Jeffrey, both before and after his elevation to the Bench, to spend part of his holidays at Stuckgown, almost every year, for such a lengthened period of his life.

¹ Life of Lord Jeffrey, by Lord Cockburn, vol. i. p. 270. Edinburgh, 1852.

Stuckgown, to which Mr. Jeffrey thus retired, was a retreat peculiarly favourable for the idolising of Lochlomond with which his biographer charges him. It is a small estate, situated on the western margin of Lochlomond, opposite to Ben Lomond, and immediately to the south of the valley which runs between the inn and village of Tarbet on Lochlomond and the village of Arrochar at the head of Loch Long. This choice spot was originally part of the estate of Arrochar, and was granted by the laird of Arrochar to a younger son of that house,—thus founding a branch of the Macfarlanes of Stuckgown, which lasted for several generations; but, about the year 1739, it passed from them to Mr. Simon, from whose heirs and representatives Mr. Macmurrich purchased it for £3000. Before coming into Mr. Macmurrich's hands Stuckgown was a wilderness of wood and rock, but, by the great improvements which he made upon it, it became a property of singular beauty and greatly enhanced value. Mr. Macmurrich erected an elegant residence, in the cottage style, reclaimed about fifty acres of land, and, with admirable taste, beautified his whole estate; whilst the natural attractions of its romantic situation gave the greater effect to these judicious improvements. From this beautiful spot there is obtained perhaps as complete a view of Ben Lomond as can be got from any point, there being nothing between the great mountain and the spectator but an expanse of water, so that the full effect of the scene is not lost or broken by intervening objects.

It cannot be doubted, at the same time, that the Laird of Stuckgown contributed much to Mr. Jeffrey's enjoyment of the place. Mr. Macmurrich was a shrewd, intelligent man, of kindly disposition, who took a warm interest in the wellbeing and happiness of all around him, and was not unworthy of the friendship of his distinguished guest. To promote the education of the young in the parish of Arrochar, Mr. Macmurrich provided a salary of £25 per annum for the teacher of a private school, in which were taught, in addition to the ordinary branches of an English education, practical mathematics, geography, Latin, and Greek, at moderate fees. He attended regularly the meetings of the kirk-session and heritors for parochial business; and he was liberal in his contributions for the poor of the parish.

Mr. Macmurrich died at Stuckgown, on 26th June 1847, aged eighty-nine years, and his remains were interred in the churchyard at Ballyhenan, in the glen above Tarbet, in which there is a marble tablet to his memory.¹

This laird and his beautiful estate acquire an interest from their connection with Lord Jeffrey; and, on the other hand, many of the learned Lord's letters, already published in his life, as well as several of his letters to Mr. Macmurrich, not hitherto printed, bear testimony to the strong attractions which such a place had for the great critic. His first holiday visit to Stuckgown he thus mentions in a letter to his father-in-law, Mr. Wilkes:—"Edinburgh, 22d September 1822.— . . . This royal visit kept us in a fever for a month of sweet weather, and then we posted away to Lochlomond, where we stayed ten days among our dear cataracts and cliffs, and have only returned about a week to our own quiet home. It rained almost every day while we were in the Highlands, and most commonly all day; but the weather never confined either Charlotte or me for an hour, and I do not think at all interfered with our enjoyment. It was soft, and calm, and balmy, and we walked, and rowed, and climbed, and scrambled without minding the rain any more than the ravens. We were out eight or nine hours every day, thoroughly wet most of the time, and never experienced the least inconvenience or discomfort; but came home more plump and rosy than we had been since last year. The roaring of the mountain torrents in a calm morning after a raining night has something quite delicious to my ears, and actually makes a kind of music of which you dwellers in the plains can have no conception. From the platform before our door we had twenty at least in sight, and more than a hundred within hearing; and the sort of thrilling they made in the air with the mingling of the different waters on the last swelling of the breeze, had an effect quite overpowering and sublime."² Again, two years after, 23d September 1824, writing from his retreat at Stuckgown to Miss Brown, he says,—“This place is more beautiful than ever, and the sight of Switzerland has not spoiled it in the least. . . . Yesterday, being glorious with sun and calm, we went to the top of Ben Lomond quite leisurely and comfort-

¹ Records of Parish of Arrochar.

² Life and Correspondence, vol. i. p. 271.

ably; saw all the glorious company of mountains from Ben Nevis to Stirling, and also our own shadows, surrounded with glories reflected on the mist. We got down in the most magnificent sunset, and met two of the most beautiful girls in the Highlands gathering nuts in the woods; and the splendid light reflected back from their bright eyes and teeth and shining curls, as they sat on a tuft of heath, with the dark oak coppice behind them, made the loveliest and most romantic picture I ever looked on.”¹ Writing to Lord Cockburn from London, 6th July 1831, amidst the toil and turmoil of political life, and speaking of the weather, he says,—“It is very hot, though very beautiful, and would be the most delicious weather in the world at Craigerook or Loch Lomond, to which last region I wander oftenest in my dreams;”² and writing to him again the year following, 28th June 1832, and in the same circumstances, he adds,—“I hunger and thirst for another view of Loch Lomond and my Highlands, and hope to meet you at Glenfinnart before grouse has become common.”³

In the rocky glen at Stuckgown, through which a mountain stream descends to Lochlomond, there is a large pool. During his visits to Stuckgown, Lord Jeffrey was in the practice of bathing in this pool early every morning. The pool thus acquired the name of *Jeffrey's Bathing Pool*, which it retains to this day.

The following letters to Mr. Macmurrich also relate to Lord Jeffrey's summer excursions to Stuckgown and the neighbourhood of Lochlomond, and as they have never before been printed, we give them in full from the originals :—

Craigerook, 8th September 1832.

MY DEAR SIR,—It is long since we have been so near each other,—and I feel a strong desire to be still nearer. I have got pretty much over my first course of canvassing here, and am meditating a flight for a short time to a more tranquil scene. I cannot tell you how often I have thought of your quiet and beautiful Lochlomond since I last saw it, and now I feel an almost irresistible impulse to make a run to the shelter of your delightful shades. I cannot yet fix precisely when I shall be able to break loose, but think it likely that it will be before the end of next week. Could you and Miss Macmurrich receive us for a day or two about that time? Write to me at 24 Moray Place. My

¹ Life and Correspondence, vol. ii. p. 218. ² *Ibid.* vol. i. p. 321. ³ *Ibid.* vol. i. p. 335.

Charlottes are both quite well, and glad to hear from Lord Fullerton and others of your perfect health. I am afraid you will not find me much younger than when we parted, but I hope not changed in anything else that you will care about. With kindest remembrances to Miss M.,

Ever, my dear Sir, very faithfully yours,

F. JEFFREY.

Jo. Macmurrich, Esq., Stuckgown.

Craigcrook, 11th September 1832.

MY DEAR SIR,—We are all very much concerned about Miss Macmurrich's illness, but should be still more distressed if she were to abridge her bathing a single day on account of our proposed visit. I rather think, indeed, that my ladies enjoy the idea of coming in on you in your bachelor state, and domineering over you accordingly—and they beg especially that you would not give yourself the trouble of asking our excellent friends the Stewarts, under any idea that we should be uncomfortable without having ladies to receive us. In short, we beg you would consult only your own inclinations and convenience—and rely on our being entirely gratified by our reception.

I think we shall be with you on Saturday evening, tho' as we may come all the way from this it may be something late. In the meantime, believe me,

Ever very faithfully yours,

F. JEFFREY.

J. Macmurrich, Esq.

Edinburgh, 29th June 1834.

MY DEAR SIR,—You know I am returned at last to my own country, and that I am a Judge, and not to sojourn any more among the people of the South. Among the gratifications which I expect to regain by this change in my position, is that of being permitted to resume my annual visits to your beautiful Lochlomon, from which I have been too long absent, tho' I can assure you it has never been absent from my recollection.

I have been (and am) rather heavily tasked since I entered upon my new office, having scarcely ever had less than 12 hours' work out of the 24. But after the 12th of July, I shall have a relaxation; and I write now chiefly to enquire whether you will let us come to you soon after that time, or at what other period, if at all, it would be more convenient to you to receive us.

We have not had the pleasure of hearing anything of you since our return to Scotland, but hope you and Miss M'Murrich are at least as well as usual, and that all things continue to thrive with and smile upon you.

With kindest remembrances to all your household, and to all your water-falls and woods and fountains, believe me always,

Very faithfully yours,

F. JEFFREY.

My address now is *Lord Jeffrey*, which is the last nickname I shall go by.

John M'Murrich, Esq., Stuckgown Cottage, near Arrochar.

Barnsley, 3d May 1835.

MY DEAR SIR,—We are here on our return from a six weeks' visit to London, and take advantage of a moment's leisure to trouble you with an inquiry, which may affect our autumn comforts. I am building and pulling down at Craigerook to such an extent as will probably make it impossible to live there this year, and it has occurred to us that instead of going on our travels again (as we once intended), it would be more agreeable if we could find a house somewhere on the West Coast for 3 months after July next. Our thoughts naturally wandered first to your delightful neighbourhood, and we have resolved to ask you whether the house at Camstradden, or Ardgartan, or whether the inn at Arrochar are to be let this season? and if so, on what terms? I could not, of course, take any place that was not furnished. I probably should not occupy it for so much as 3 months, and should therefore prefer either taking it by the month or for this term, tho' if it could not be had otherwise, and was in other respects desirable, I might not object to take it for a longer period, and take my chance of subsetting, and I am induced to write thus early that I may not lose any chance by being too late.

We expect to be at Edinburgh on Wednesday, and should be much obliged by hearing from you soon after.

We have come 100 miles to-day, and feel rather fatigued; and so with kindest remembrances to Miss Macmurrich, believe me always,

Your obliged and faithful st.,

F. JEFFREY.

If I have no chance of any of the places I have mentioned, are there any others on Loch Long or Loch Fine that would suit? Ardkinlass, I think, was sometimes let, and Drumsynie? I should like rather a good house, with room for a friend or two.

To John Macmurrich, Esq., Stuckgown Cottage, near Arrochar, N.B.

Edinburgh, 28th February 1836.

MY DEAR SIR,—We are all very much obliged by this new mark of your kindness; but tho' there is no place which I should like so well as Arrochar, I cannot with any propriety leave my own residence at Craigcrook for another season. My buildings there are now finished, and we must take possession of them, and be properly at home for our friends this summer. If anything should bring you to this neighbour[hood], we should have great pleasure in seeing you there, and I, for one, should be glad to have your opinion of my improvements. This stationary plan, however, is intended to admit a little run to my favoured haunts on Lochlomoud, and I hope and trust we shall be able to avail ourselves of your kind invitation. We were very much fixtured at Skelmorly, never having slept a night out of it, or been once afloat on the water, or at a greater distance than Greenock, during the whole period of our teuaney.

We are all, I thank you, tolerably well. I have been working, I hope diligently, all the winter, and shall have to work, it seems, a fortnight longer than usual. But we think of refreshing ourselves with a short excursion to London in the beginning of April, to be back, of course, before the 12th of May.

I am very sorry to hear of your domestic losses, and hope your own health and that of your sister is good. Pray remember us all very kindly to her. It will always be a pleasure to us to be able to do you any service. Remember us, too, very kindly to Mrs. Stewart and her family, and to my worthy friend the minister, who, I hope, has got another wife. Poor Sir James has gone to a narrow house from all his ample possessions! Is his successor likely to continue at Rosedoe?

I wish you joy of the sudden and peaceful death of that great giant of Orangeism, which I hope will make the peace and ultimate tranquillity of Ireland more attainable than it has been hitherto. We have had very rough weather here lately, after a comparatively mild winter. But it generally reserves its greatest severities for spring. Believe me always, my dear Sir,

Your faithful friend and st.,

F. JEFFREY.

To John Macmurrich, Esq., Stuckgown Cottage, by Arrochar.

BALLOCH CASTLE.

THE lands and Castle of Balloch, situated at the southern extremity of Lochlomond, and on the east side of the river Leven, anciently the property of the Earls of Lennox, and afterwards belonging to the Colquhouns of Luss, may here be appropriately noticed in connection with Lochlomond and the river Leven, already described. The lands of Balloch were originally in the parish of Kilmaronock, but were subsequently added to the parish of Bonhill.

Balloch, originally written Bellach, was an ancient estate of historical celebrity. Here was an old castle, in which the Earls of Lennox, previous to the disasters which befell them by the avenging hand of King James the First, long maintained much state and dignity. That this castle was often occupied by them, is evident from the many charters and other writs which bear to be granted at Balloch. This castle was an admirable stronghold for the protection of the extensive territories of the Earls of Lennox, from the easy access which it afforded to the whole territory extending up Lochlomond, and again extending on the east side of the Leven to the Clyde.

In the fifteenth century the earldom of Lennox having been partitioned amongst co-heiresses, the Castle of Balloch became the property of the family of Stewart, Lords Darnley, who afterwards obtained a regrant of the title of Earl of Lennox. At the Castle of Balloch the earls of Lennox repeatedly received their sovereigns as guests, and entertained them with a princely hospitality. But after the principal residence of the earls of Lennox came to be at another castle, erected in the neighbouring island of Inchmurrin, in Lochlomond, the Lennox family seem gradually to have deserted the once famous Castle of Balloch. In the year 1511 the Castle of Inchmurrin is described as the chief messuage of the earldom of Lennox. Nothing now remains of the ancient castle at Balloch except the knoll or mound that marks its site, and the fosse or ditch which surrounded it. Its site was on the margin of Lochlomond, from which the fosse was at all times readily supplied with water.

With regard to the old Castle of Balloch, Mr. Galt, in a note appended to *The Spaewife*, says,—“When the building was really destroyed cannot now be very easily ascertained; perhaps it was on the attainder and forfeiture of the Earl of Lennox. His daughter, the Duchess of Albany, after the execution of her husband and sons with him, certainly resided on Inchmurrin, and granted charters from the castle there.

“Some time ago, when my friend, Mr. Buchanan, the present Member for Dumbartonshire, was dressing his sheep-park, in which the foundations of the ancient Castle of Balloch are still to be traced, he drained three sides of the moat, and, much to the credit of his taste, without hurting in any degree its general appearance. In the course of the work he found a causeway leading to what appeared to have been a bridge or drawbridge, consisting of the remains of oak beams, with uprights mortised into them. He also dug into the mound within the enclosure, but found only stone and rubbish; and he has ingeniously conjectured, from the custom in old times of moving the entire materials of an old house to build a new one, that probably the Castle of Inchmurrin was built from that of Balloch. His own seat of Balloch Castle, however, will, to the lover of the picturesque, serve very well to supply the void occasioned by the demolishing of the ancient fortalice.”

In the retour of King Charles the Second, as heir-male of Charles Duke of Richmond and Lennox, expedt on 6th July 1681, there are included the five-pound lands of Balloch, with the salmon fishings in the Leven and Lochlomond.

Balloch was possessed by the Lennox family till the year 1652, when, along with the fishings in Lochlomond and the Leven, it was purchased by Sir John Colquhoun of Luss from James fourth Duke of Lennox.

But the greater part of the Balloch estates afterwards passed from the possession of the Colquhoun family. About the beginning of the present century Balloch, with a portion of the barony of Haldane, was purchased by John Buchanan of Ardoch, who erected a mansion-house in a castellated form on an eminence about half a mile to the north of the site of the old castle, and commanding an extensive view of the lower portion of Lochlomond. Balloch next became the property of Mr. Gibson Stott, from

whom it was acquired in the year 1851 by the present proprietor, Alexander James Dennistoun-Brown, Esquire.

But although the principal property of Balloch was sold by the Colquhoun family, they retained the superiority, and also the property of several portions of Balloch, and the fishings in Lochlomond and the Leven. As superior of the lands of Over and Nether Balloch, which constitute the estate of Balloch Castle, Sir James Colquhoun receives an annual feu-duty of £22, 15s. 7d. This payment is made up of money and multure meal. The proprietor of Balloch is bound, according to his feudal titles, to bring all grindable corns grown on the lands to the mill of Balloch, and to perform all duties to the mill, and keep his part of the mill water-fast in thatch and rigging. He is further bound to help and assist the drawing up the water of Leven of all boats belonging to Sir James Colquhoun which shall come up the water of Leven to the Place of Rossthdu with coals or other plenishing that shall happen to be therein, when required to do so, and perform all other services effeiring to the said lands, etc. The present and former proprietors have performed these services when they have been required to do so by their superior, by sending horses to assist in drawing boats, called Gabards, up the river Leven.

Sir James Colquhoun is also superior of the mill of Balloch, near the village of Bonhill, which formerly belonged to the Colquhoun family, and accounts for the services and duties to the mill required from their vassals. It is now the property of Mr. Crum Ewing, M.P. for Paisley, and heir to the neighbouring estate of Strathleven. The feu-duty is only 6s. 8d. Scots, or 7½d. sterling. The composition for the entry of heirs is 13s. 4d. Scots, and singular successors two merks. Sir James is also superior of the following lands near Balloch: Knowhead, Haldane's Mill, and Ballagan, belonging to Mr. Kippen, from the latter of which the annual feu-duty is £1, 2s. 2½d.; Spittal of Ballagan, which adjoins Balloch, the feu-duty being 11s. 1½d. The proprietor is Mr. Archibald Orr Ewing, M.P.; and Dalvait, on the Leven, also the property of Mr. Orr Ewing, the feu-duty of which is £1, 10s. 6½d.; and in the charter of which there is a clause as to tracking boats up the Leven laden with coals or other plenishing, for the Place of Rossthdu, similar to the clause in the charter of the Balloch estate.

Sir James Colquhoun possesses in property the ground on which the Balloch Hotel stands, and the adjoining lands which are let with the hotel, including the stance, called the Moss of Balloch, on which an annual horse fair is held in September. A small island in the river Leven, opposite the Balloch Hotel, also belongs to Sir James, as well as the ferry of Balloch, where he has erected an elegant suspension bridge, which, besides being a great ornament, is a vast improvement on the ferry boat previously in use. The rights of ferry extend to half a mile from the ferry of Balloch up the Leven.

The present Empress of the French, when she visited Scotland in 1860, stayed some time in the Balloch Hotel, which is situated near the mouth of the Leven. The village of Bonhill is about two miles below the efflux of the Leven from Lochlomond, and there are many factories and print-works on the banks of the river.

CAMERON.

THE lands of Cameron, which were formerly the property of the Colquhouns of Luss, and of which Sir James Colquhoun of Luss is still superior, are situated on the west side of the southern extremity of Lochlomond, in the north part of the parish of Bonhill. To that parish the lands of Cameron were transferred from the parish of Luss in the year 1643. In the year 1612, the lands of Cameron were purchased by Alexander Colquhoun of Luss, who led the Clan Colquhoun at Glenfruin in 1603, from Walter Dennistoun of Colgrain. They afterwards passed through different hands, till, in the year 1763, they were purchased from Francis Charteris of Amisfield by James Smollett of Bonhill, Commissary of Edinburgh, and Sheriff-depute of Dumbartonshire; and they have since continued the property of the Smollett family.

After making this purchase, James Smollett took up his residence at Cameron House, preferring it to Bonhill House, which had fallen somewhat into disrepair. Smollett, the celebrated novelist, and the cousin-german of the Commissary Smollett, along with a party of friends, made a tour through the Western Highlands about the middle of the last century, which is chronicled in the amusing pages of the Expedition of Humphry Clinker. In that work a description is given of Cameron House, at which they were hospitably entertained, and of the surrounding scenery, while he objects to its site, as not being sufficiently elevated. "A very little above the source of the Leven, on Lochlomond, stands the house of Cameron, belonging to Mr. Smollett, so embosomed in an oak wood, that we did not see it till we were within fifty yards of the door." "If I was disposed to be critical, I should say this house of Cameron is too near the lake, which approaches, on one side, to within six or seven yards of the window. It might have been placed in a higher site, which would have afforded a more extensive prospect and a drier atmosphere; but this imperfection is not chargeable on the present proprietor, who purchased it ready built, rather than be at the trouble of repairing his own family house of Bonhill, which stands two miles from hence on the Leven, so surrounded

with plantation, that it used to be known by the name of the Mavis (or Thrush) Nest." Smollett adds, "Above that house is a romantic glen or cleft of a mountain, covered with hanging woods, having at bottom a stream of fine water that forms a number of cascades in its descent to join the Leven, so that the scene is quite enchanting. A captain of a man-of-war, who had made the circuit of the globe with Mr. Anson, being conducted to this glen, exclaimed, 'Juan Fernandez, by God!'"¹

Dr. Samuel Johnson, another distinguished tourist in Scotland, in his expedition to the Western Highlands, in the year 1773, visited, on his return, Cameron House, at which he passed a night. The Doctor, in the description of his journey, says,—“Where Lochlomond discharges itself into a river called the Leven, we passed a night with Mr. Smollett, a relation of Dr. Smollett, to whose memory he has raised an obelisk on the bank near the house in which he was born. The civility and respect which we found at every place it is ungrateful to omit, and tedious to repeat. Here we were met by a post-chaise that conveyed us to Glasgow.”²

The feu-duty payable to Sir James Colquhoun, as superior of the estate of Cameron, is £12 Scots, or £1 sterling, with a duplication thereof at the entry of each heir or singular successor.

¹ Humphry Clinker, pp. 315, 318.

Scotland, by Samuel Johnson, LL.D., p.

² A Journey to the Western Islands of 248. Glasgow, 1817.

BRANCHES OF THE COLQUHOUN FAMILY.

I.—THE COLQUHOUNS OF TILLYQUHOUN, IN THE PARISH OF BONHILL, REGALITY OF LENNOX, AND COUNTY OF DUMBARTON.

THE Tilliechewans, Little, Meikle, and Middle, for some time written Tillyquhoun, were originally in the parish of Luss, but are now in the parish of Bonhill. The ancient parish of Bonhill having been very small, and the inhabitants of the adjoining portions of the parishes of Kilmaronock being near the parish kirk of Bonhill, and at a great distance from their own, the heritors of these adjoining portions of the parishes of Luss and Kilmaronock earnestly urged that these portions, for the convenience of the inhabitants, should be annexed to the parish of Bonhill. The Presbytery of Dumbarton, entering into the proposal, petitioned, in 1643, the Commissioners for the Plantation of Kirks that the lands of the three Tilliechewans, with the lands of Stuckrodger, Cameron, and the Auchindennans should be separated from the parish of Luss, and that the lands of Balloch, Milton, Blairwhoish (now Westerton), Ballagan, and Ladrishbeg should be separated from the parish of Kilmaronock, and annexed to that of Bonhill.¹ The Minute of Presbytery on this subject is in these terms :—

24 January 1643.

The quhilk day Mungow Lindsay of Bonyll, Robert Naper, younger of Kilmahew, James Lindsay of Stockrodger, supplicate the Presbytery for recommending the annexatione of their several lands of Achindinnen—Dennistoun, Achindinnan, and Stockrodger, lying within the parish of Luss, to the Kirk of Bonyll : compeared lykwayes Robert Buchannan of Blaranachran requyring in lykmaner the annexatioune of his lands of Barwhois, lying within the paroch of

¹ Dumbarton Presbytery Records.

Kilmaronok, to be recommended to the Lords Commissioners to the lyke effect. The Presbytery, finding the foresaid supplicationes most reasonabill, and the said Kirk of Bonyll belonging to thair speciall caire, have ordained the moderator and the clerk to draw up a letter to the Commissioners, humbly representing the provisioun of the said Kirk of Bonyll and the Presbyteries mind and overtures for the better provision thair of, viz., that not only the lands of Cameron and Tillieheuan, within the parochin of Luss, and the lands of Mil-toune, Balloch, Ladrish Beg, and Ballaggan, within the parish of Kilmaronock, might be conveniently annexed to the Kirk of Bonyll.¹

The reasons for which the Presbytery of Dumbarton prayed that this new arrangement might be effected, were that the parish of Bonhill “ consists in whole of four and fourtie merk lands or thairby, wherein ar and have beine bot about six scoir communicants, and the minister thereof is bot provyded to four chalder twa bolles meel only, and true it is the minister and parochine thair of have beine heirtofair much burdened with divers of thair neighbours. The farthest of these forsaid lands within the parochine of Luss lying two mylles or thairby from the kirk of Bonyll, and som of them fyve, som six, som sevin mylles from thair own paroch kirk of Luss, quhilk is also divydid from them by thre most impetuous waters in the winter sease, and the farthest of these again within the paroch of Kilmaronock, bot a sharp myll from the kirk of Bonyll, and from their own kirk of Kilmaronock, som thre mylles and som moir.” In order to the accomplishment of the annexation of the lands mentioned to the parish of Bonhill, repeated applications were made to the Commissioners for the Plantation of Kirks ; and the proposed arrangement was effected in 1649 and 1650.

The lands of Tilliechewan are situated on the west side of the parish of Bonhill. They stretch from the summit of the hills above the present mansion-house to the river Leven on the east side, and they are bounded on the north by the estate of Cameron, belonging to Mr. Smollett. They originally formed part of the ancient earldom of Lennox. Before the year 1364, Donald sixth Earl of Lennox granted to Walter of Fasselane a charter of the land called Tulewin, in the earldom of Lennox, upon the water of Leven, with the exception of the land called Stukeroger, which the granter

¹ Dumbarton Presbytery Records.

conferred on Walter's son, Duncan, to be held of the said Earl of Lennox and his heirs.¹

On 22d July 1543, the eleven-merk lands of Tilliechewan-Dennistoun and Tilliechewan-Sempill were confirmed to Patrick Dennistoun of Dalmoir and his spouse, Catherine Colquhoun, by a charter from Mathew Earl of Lennox.²

Soon after Archibald Earl of Argyll was the proprietor of the lands of Easter Tilliechewan. They were acquired from the Earl by James Colquhoun of Garscube, second son of Humphrey Colquhoun, twelfth of Colquhoun, who, along with Christian Campbell, his spouse, on 21st April 1568, entered into a contract with Archibald Earl of Argyll, which narrates that the Earl had sold to them his five-merk land of Tilliquhone Eister, and by which contract he became bound to warrant these lands to be free from all wadsets and terces, etc., whilst they bound themselves to renounce the lands on their lawful redemption, by payment by the Earl of two hundred merks.³ On a precept of sasine by the Earl, James Colquhoun and his wife were infeft in them on 4th May 1568.⁴ On 14th November 1577 he engaged by contract with his natural son, Patrick, to infeft him in these lands under reversion, his own liferent interest being reserved.⁵

In the beginning of the seventeenth century the lands of Tilliechewan-Dennistoun and Tilliechewan-Sempill came to be distinguished as Middle and Little Tilliechewan. Middle Tilliechewan was possessed by a family of the name of Buchanan for nearly two centuries from that time. The lands of Tilliechewan afterwards became the property of the family of Colquhoun of Luss, and gave designation to a branch from the house of Colquhoun. Tilliechewan continued in the family for four generations; and the present Sir James Colquhoun is still the feudal superior of Tilliechewan.

¹ Cartularium Comitatus de Levenax, p. 92.

² Reg. Mag. Sig., Lib. xxix. No. 349.

³ Original Contract at Rossdhu.

⁴ Vol. i. p. 105.

⁵ *Ibid.* p. 107.

I.—ALEXANDER COLQUHOUN, FIRST OF TILLYQUHOUN.

ANNABELLA STEWART, his wife.

ALEXANDER COLQUHOUN, first of Tillyquhoun, as a branch of the Luss family, was the third son of Sir John Colquhoun, first baronet of Luss, by his wife, Lady Lilius Graham. Alexander Colquhoun was provided by his father, Sir John, with the estate of Tilliechewan, afterwards Tillyquhoun.

Previous to the year 1666 Alexander Colquhoun also acquired the superiority of the lands of Auchindennan, commonly called Auchindennan-Lindsay, from the lands having formerly belonged to the family of Lindsay of Bonhill. On 14th April 1666 Alexander Colquhoun, as superior, granted a charter to Duncan Glen in Auchindennan, and Janet Smith, his spouse, and John Glen, their eldest son, of the half of these lands; and on the same day he granted a charter to Duncan Smith, eldest lawful son of the deceased John Smith, of the other half of these lands.¹

The lands of Auchindennan were purchased by William Colquhoun, Esq., brother of the present Baronet of Luss, for £12,200, from Colonel Mure of Caldwell, who succeeded to the estate of Auchindennan as heir to Miss Rainey Rouet. He afterwards sold them, and they now belong to Mr. George Martin, who has recently erected a large mansion-house on Auchindennan.

Alexander Colquhoun was made a burghess of Dumbarton on 2d August 1669, along with Zechariah Maxwell, brother-german to Sir George Maxwell of Pollok.²

In the beginning of the year 1664, Alexander Colquhoun married Annabella, daughter of Archibald Stewart of Scotstoun, brother of Sir Archibald Stewart of Blackhall, Baronet. On 20th of January the same year, he obtained from his brother, Sir John Colquhoun of Luss, a bond to him and to the heirs-male of his marriage with Annabella Stewart, his future spouse; whom failing, his own nearest heirs-male whomsoever, for £160 Scots annual rent of the principal sum of 4000 merks, to be uplifted

¹ Inventory of the Writs of Auchindennan, Nos. 5-8.

² Dumbarton Records.

from the lands of Middle and Little Tilliechewan, in the parish of Bonhill, regality of Lennox, and shire of Dumbarton. On the same day he was infefted therein.¹

Alexander Colquhoun became bound, on 12th January 1671, as cautioner for Patrick Maclellan in Auchindennan, that he should underlie the law, and attend the court of the regality of Lennox, under the penalty of £100 Scots.² He appeared at the court on the 18th January same year, and gave suit and presence for his lands of Auchindennan-Colquhoun.³ He was one of an inquest, 7th January 1675, in the court of the regality of Lennox.⁴

By Annabella Stewart he had three sons :—

1. John, who succeeded him.
2. James, who adopted the military profession, and was a captain of the third regiment of Foot Guards. He married, in February 1704, Elizabeth, only daughter of John Colquhoun of Auchintorlie, in the county of Dumbarton. On the 28th of that month they were booked for proclamation of marriage.⁵ By her, who survived him, he had three sons, James, George, and Alexander. The eldest son, James, raised an action of sale of the lands of Tilliechewan, in which decret was obtained on 24th November 1733. He is there designated James Colquhoun, son of the deceased Captain James Colquhoun, and nephew and apparent heir of the said John Colquhoun of Tilliechewan. The action was against the creditors of John and Humphrey Colquhoun. James Colquhoun and his youngest brother, Alexander, must have died unmarried, as the second son, George Colquhoun, styling himself Sir George, acquired right as only son of the said Elizabeth Colquhoun, by a disposition made by her to him, dated 3d December 1750, and recorded in the Books of Council and Session 12th March 1751. Captain James Colquhoun had a daughter, Agnes, who was resident at Glasgow in 1766. Elizabeth Colquhoun, the widow of Captain James Colquhoun, was living in December 1750.

¹ Original Instrument of Sasine at Ross-dhu.

² Dumbarton Records ; Minute Book of the Regality of Lennox.

³ Dumbarton Records ; Minute Book of the Regality of Lennox.

⁴ *Ibid.*

⁵ Luss Parish Records.

3. George Colquhoun, son of Alexander Colquhoun of Tillyquhoun and Annabella Stewart, was baptized on 10th January 1678, as appears from the Dumbarton Register of Baptisms.

II.—JOHN COLQUHOUN, SECOND OF TILLYQUHOUN.

ELIZABETH ANDERSON, his wife.

JOHN COLQUHOUN, second of Tillyquhoun, succeeded on the death of his father, after the year 1675. This laird married Elizabeth, daughter of Andrew Anderson, printer to the King at Edinburgh. A charter of confirmation, dated 6th August 1703, was granted by John Colquhoun of Tillyquhoun in favour of Thomas Towart and Alexander Bredie of the half of the Westertown and lands of Auchindennan, commonly called Auchindennan-Lindsay, adjudged from William Smith, as heir of his father, Duncan Smith, to the grantees in payment of the accumulated sum of £1963, 17s. 8d. Scots.¹ He also granted a charter of adjudication, dated 15th April 1713, of the three-fourth parts of the lands of Wester Auchindennan in favour of James Macintyre and Alexander Bredie in Cameron.² On 26th July 1720 a charter of resignation by Elizabeth Anderson, spouse of John Colquhoun of Tillyquhoun, and Humphrey Colquhoun, their son, was made of the lands of Roseburn, in the county of Edinburgh.³

In private instruments made up by his own solicitors, John Colquhoun assumed the style and designation of "Sir John Colquhoun of that Ilk, Knight and Barronett."⁴ In explanation of this designation, it may be stated, that after the title of baronet had been enjoyed by Sir James Colquhoun, formerly Grant, in terms of the new patent to his father-in-law, Sir Humphrey Colquhoun of Luss, this John Colquhoun of Tillyquhoun assumed the title of baronet, on the ground that he was the heir-male of the family of Colquhoun of Luss. The example set by John Colquhoun in assuming the baronetcy was followed by his son and the subsequent lairds of Tillyquhoun. But none of these had any right to the title after

¹ Inventory of the Writs of the Lands of Wester Auchindennan, No. 93.

² *Ibid.* No. 103.

³ Reg. Mag. Sig., Lib. lxxxix. No. 37.

⁴ Lease, dated 20th July 1719, in Camstradden Charter-chest.

the resignation made by Sir Humphrey, and the regrant of it by Queen Anne to a new series of heirs.

John Colquhoun died before the year 1722, survived by his wife, who, on 11th January 1728, was served heir-portioner general to her mother, Agnes Campbell or Anderson of Roseburn. In the service she is designated Dame Elizabeth Colquhoun, widow of "Sir John Colquhoun of Tillychewn."¹

John Colquhoun of Tillyquhoun had, by his spouse, Elizabeth Anderson, one son.

III.—HUMPHREY COLQUHOUN, THIRD OF TILLYQUHOUN.

HUMPHREY COLQUHOUN, third of Tillyquhoun, succeeded his father, John Colquhoun, before the year 1722. He and his father, John, the second laird, became embarrassed in their pecuniary affairs, and the estate of Tillyquhoun was sold by their creditors. The estate was purchased by Mrs. Elizabeth Colquhoun, for behoof of the family, as appears from one of the Luss Papers, which is a "Scheme of division of the price of the lands of Tilliehewen and Auchendinans, which belonged to James Colquhoun, as appearand heir of Sir John and Sir Humphrey Colquhouns of Tilliehewen, and were purchased by Elisabeth Colquhoun, his mother, and of the rents thereof intromitted with by her for six years preceding her entry as purchaser, conform to the the rules laid down by interlocutor of the Lord Ordinary to the ranking of the creditors, dated the 22d day of December 1748." Humphrey died, unmarried, in August 1722, and was succeeded by his cousin James, the son of his uncle James.

IV.—GEORGE COLQUHOUN, FOURTH OF TILLYQUHOUN.

REBECCA JONES, his first wife.

CHARLOTTE BARCLAY, his second wife.

GEORGE COLQUHOUN, fourth of Tillyquhoun, who was the son of James, second son of Alexander first of Tillyquhoun, succeeded his cousin

¹ Index of Services, Edinburgh, 1863, p. 7.

Humphrey, before the year 1761. This laird was born at Roseburn, near Edinburgh, in October 1708, and was baptized there soon after, Lord Dalhousie being his godfather.¹ Adopting the army as a profession, and preferring foreign service, he became a colonel in the service of the States-General. On the death of his youngest brother Alexander, George Colquhoun was left as the only surviving son of his parents. He felt the loss of his brother very keenly, as appears from the following letter, which he addressed to his cousin and correspondent, Robert Colquhoun, the fourteenth Laird of Camstradden :—

MY DEAR SIR,—Yesterday brought me the first of your correspondence, on a most trying subject. I thought I had with philosophy fortified my mind against the ills of life, but sure misfortune has artfully found out my vulnerable point; had she spared my brother I could have smiled, and bore her grimmest frown. I had lavishly laid up too rich a store of promis'd happiness in him, and in him have lost a loving brother, and a virtuous, wise, and prudent friend, a charecter never to be regain'd in life; the moving thought quite unmans me, and hurries me into a flood of female weakness I thought myself a stranger to before: Don't obraid, but for a while pity, and sympathise with me, for without flattery I must now regard you almost as the only man of my kind I cou'd wish to call brother. Pray make my most respectfull compliments to Mrs. Colquhoun, and your mother-in-law. I in a few weeks promise myself the comfort of seeing yow in Scotland. In the mean time, enjoy the satisfaction of thinking our friendship mutual, as I ever am, dear Robin,

Your most sincere and faithfull friend and humble servant,

GEORGE COLQUHOUN.

London, 16th Aprile 1747.

When he went abroad, he granted a commission to Robert Colquhoun of Camstradden, dated at Glasgow, 13th February 1761, appointing him to manage those parts of the lands of Tilliechewan and Auchindennan, which belonged to him either in superiority or property. He also invested him with power to manage his woods, and growing crops upon the said lands, to cause proper care to be taken of the enclosing and fencing thereof, and to prosecute, before any competent court, all such persons as had been, or hereafter should be, guilty of cutting, defacing, or otherwise injuring or destroying the woods growing upon these lands.²

¹ *Vide* vol. i. p. 322.

² Original Commission in Camstradden Charter-chest.

This laird of Tillyquhoun granted a charter of confirmation and adjudication, dated 25th February 1761, to George Buchanan, of the whole lands of Wester Auchindennan; and the grantee was infefted therein on 14th March following.¹

Letters, dated 27th May 1766, were raised at the instance of Lachlan Grant, writer in Edinburgh, against George Colquhoun, officer in the service of the States-General (styling himself Sir George Colquhoun), charging him to enter himself heir-male in general to the deceased Sir Humphrey Colquhoun of Luss.² He was decerned, by a decret of the Court of Session, dated 10th March 1767, to make payment of the sum of 1000 merks, claimed by Lachlan Grant. By another decret of the Court of Session, dated 2d December same year, the lands of Bannachra, extending to a five-pound land, of old extent, in the parish of Luss and shire of Dumbarton, with the casualties of superiority, and feu-farms and duties thereof, were adjudged from him to belong to Lachlan Grant and his heirs, in payment of the accumulated sum of £1910 Scots.³

But shortly after, Lachlan Grant made a disposition, dated 15th July 1768, to Sir James Colquhoun of Luss, of this decret of adjudication of the lands of Bannachra, and a charter of these lands was made by the commissioners of the Duke of Montrose in his favour, 27th July and 11th August 1769, and he was infefted therein on 20th March 1770.⁴

George Colquhoun of Tillyquhoun sold in 1766, with consent of Rebecca Jones, his spouse, and of Agnes Colquhoun, resident in Glasgow, his sister-german, to James Donaldson of Bannachra, merchaut in London, the five-pound land of old extent of Auchindennan, commonly called Auchindennan-Dennistoun, in the parish of Bonhill and shire of Dumbarton, and the right of superiority thereof possessed by George Colquhoun, with certain exceptions therein meutioned.⁵

George Colquhoun of Tillyquhoun, with consent of Agnes Colquhoun, his sister-german, by disposition, dated 17th November 1768, and registered in the Books of Council and Session 30th January 1770, sold the four-pound

¹ Inventory of the Writs of the Lands of Wester Auchindennan, Nos. 158, 159.

³ Inventory of the Writs of Bannachra, Nos. 35, 37.

² Inventory of the Writs of Bannachra, No. 34.

⁴ *Ibid.* Nos. 38-40.

⁵ *Ibid.* No. 43.

land of Meikle Tilliechewan, commonly called Easter Tilliechewan, to Robert Carmichael, late of the colony of Virginia, merchant, brother-german of John Carmichael of Eastend. The right of Robert Carmichael was confirmed by Sir James Colquhoun of Luss, as superior, on 19th April 1770. Robert Carmichael died, without issue, before 12th September 1793, on which date Sir James Colquhoun of Luss, as superior, granted a precept of *clare constat* for infefting Maurice Carmichael of Hazlehead, eldest lawful son of the deceased Michael Carmichael, last of Hazlehead, who was the immediate elder brother to the said deceased Robert Carmichael, as heir to his uncle in the lands of Meikle Tilliechewan, commonly called Easter Tilliechewan, and now Broomley.¹

Since the sale of the lands of Tillyquhoun by George Colquhoun, fourth of Tillyquhoun, they have changed owners several times. Meikle Tilliechewan, which was afterwards called Easter Tilliechewan, and also Broomley, became the property of the Miss Alstons, and was sold by their heirs or representatives, in the year 1843, to William Campbell, merchant in Glasgow, and it is now possessed by his son, Mr. James Campbell.

Mr. William Campbell also acquired, in the same year, the other portions of Tilliechewan, commonly called Little Tilliechewan and Middle Tilliechewan, in the parish of Bonhill, from John Horricks, some time of Tilliechewan Castle, then residing at Buckland, Farringdon, county of Berks; and he was infefted therein 26th May that year. He obtained also a charter of confirmation thereof, 4th July 1856, from Sir James Colquhoun of Luss. He paid Mr. Horricks £26,000 for Tilliechewan. He gave the heirs of the Miss Alstons £12,000 for Broomley, and Mr. William Colquhoun nearly £12,000 for Auchindennan.

Alexander Graham of Duchray, writing, in 1724, on the parish of Bonhill, states that the house of Tilliechewan is situated half a mile west from the residence of Sir James Smollett, which stands near the east bank of the river Leven, opposite to the parish church of Bonhill, on the west bank of the Leven.²

The lands of Tilliechewan had at a previous period been the property of a family of the name of Buchanan. A charter of resignation was granted,

¹ Colquhoun Cartulary.

² Macfarlane's MSS., Advocates' Library.

13th July 1796, by Sir James Colquhoun of Luss, to John Buchanan, then of Ladrishmore, eldest son of Jean Buchanan, sister of the deceased John Buchanan of Ladrishmore, as heir of line and provision to the said deceased John Buchanan, his uncle, in the lands of Little Tilliechewan. The five merk land of old extent of Middle Tilliechewan had been possessed by John Stirling, merchant in Glasgow. He obtained a disposition of that property, dated 5th and 24th November 1792, from James Buchanan of Tilliechewan, and a charter of confirmation thereof from Sir James Colquhoun of Luss. He also acquired the lands of Little Tilliechewan, from Buchanan of Ladrishmore, in 1806. There he erected a very elegant mansion-house, or castle, in the Gothic style, from a plan by Lugar. The grounds were laid out under the superintendence of Naysmith, and are adorned by plantations, very tastefully designed. He was succeeded by his eldest son, William Stirling, merchant in Glasgow, who obtained, between 1808 and 1813, a charter of confirmation, from Sir James Colquhoun of Luss, of the lands of Little and Middle Tilliechewan, as nearest and lawful heir of his father. Mr. Stirling's estate was purchased in 1817 by John Horricks, of Lancashire, by whom the improvements, which had been commenced when the estate fell into his hands, were carried out with superior judgment and good taste.

Mr. James Campbell now possesses the whole of the Tilliechewans. He obtained from Sir James Colquhoun of Luss, 21st February 1868, a charter of confirmation of the four-pound land of Meikle Tilliechewan, commonly called Easter Tilliechewan, now Broomley, parish of Bonhill, with room and seat in the church of Bonhill and burial-place in the churchyard thereof; also Poffle of Croftingea, containing about five acres, acquired by the deceased Robert Carmichael of Broomley from James Buchanan of Middle Tilliechewan.

Sir James Colquhoun of Luss is superior of the lands of Middle Tilliechewan, and Little Tilliechewan. The annual feu-duty payable to him for these lands is about £39; but the amount varies somewhat according to the price of teind meal. Middle Tilliechewan pays in money £11, 2s. 2d.; in meal ten bolls, for personal service, five shillings. Little Tilliechewan pays in money £8, 17s. 9d., in meal seven bolls. The price of the teind meal is calculated at the fiars prices for each year. The feuar or proprietor of Tilliechewan is also bound by his charter to bring his whole grindable corns (seed

and horse corn excepted), which shall grow upon the lands to the mill of Balloch, and to do all duty to the mill of Balloch, conform to old use and wont; also to cast and win in the most convenient part of the lands of Middle Tilliechewan two dargs of turf or peats yearly and freely, he casting and winning the same himself without any payment therefor. There is a composition payable on the entry of heirs or singular successors. The annual feu-duty payable to Sir James Colquhoun for Meikle Tilliechewan, now called Broomley, including Croftingea, is 14s. 7½d. A year's rent is payable to Sir James for the entry of heirs and singular successors, and on the entry of the present proprietor in 1868, as above mentioned, he paid a year's rent, after deducting burdens, amounting to £406, 14s. 4d.

George Colquhoun, when a captain in Drumlanrig's regiment, married, on 7th January 1751, first, Rebecca, only daughter of William Jones, Collector of the Stamp-duties in Scotland. While the arrangements for this marriage were in progress, and wishing despatch, he wrote the following letter to Robert Colquhoun, fourteenth of Camstradden:—

London, December 5th, 1750.

MY DEAR ROBY,—I won't pretend at present to express my gratitude for the friendly diligence yow have shown in an affair that so nearly concerns my interest, but yow may believe me it shall never be forgot. I must beg of yow that if this comes to hand before yow have finished with Mr. Hume, that you'll take care the papers be as full and explicit as possible, that there may be no further delay, as from them the lawers here must partly found their writings; and you know the damned quirks of that bussiness. I wish the world had no need of it; and that when two people love [one] another they might go together without these cursed ceremonies. My dear girl express's high gratitude for your friendship, and promises herself great pleasure in Mrs. Colquhoun's and your acquaintance, with whom I have already made her acquainted. Let me importune you to dispatch every thing as soon and as properly as possible, having no time to loose, as my regimentall duty must call me to Scotland the first of January, where, if no unforeseen misfortune come in the way, I hope you will soon see me *en famille*. I shall, so soon as the prospect is sure, write to my mother to make some provision for that event, as Glasgow will be my chief residence while in Scotland.—I am, with the utmost gratitude, my dear Roby, your most obliged and affectionate humble servant,

GEO. COLQUHOUN.

George Colquhoun survived his wife, Rebecca Colquhoun, who died at Venloc, of pleurisy, on 2d February 1768. By her he had three daughters, Hannah, Elizabeth, and Nancy. One of these daughters, namely, Hannah, married, at Edinburgh, on 27th September 1770, John Douglas, younger of Tillquhilly, in the county of Kincardine, Advocate. Elizabeth, the second daughter, married, at Edinburgh, on 25th May 1790, Mr. James Williamson, merchant, Leith, without issue. She survived her husband, and married, secondly, Neil Ferguson of Woodhall, county of Perth, Advocate, and had three sons and three daughters. The youngest daughter, Nancy, married, at Edinburgh, on 15th October 1776, Maurice Trent of Pitcullo of Avenuehead, near Edinburgh.

Sir George Colquhoun married, secondly, in 1777, when he was about seventy years of age, Charlotte, daughter of David Barclay, Esq., by whom he had three sons and three daughters. While on his way to Scotland, he died at Kingston-upon-Hull, on 15th December 1785. His second wife survived him for upwards of thirty years, and died at Edinburgh, on 10th February 1816.

The sons of Sir George Colquhoun were—

V. (1.)—JAMES COLQUHOUN, ELDEST SON.

JAMES COLQUHOUN was born 17th April 1778, at Avenuehead, near Edinburgh.¹ He entered the military service, and he was a lieutenant in the 17th Regiment of Foot in the year 1799, when he died on the march to Seringapatam, without issue, and was succeeded by his brother.

V. (2.)—GEORGE WILLIAM ORANGE COLQUHOUN, SECOND SON.

GEORGE WILLIAM ORANGE COLQUHOUN, who succeeded his brother, was baptized at his father's residence in Brussels, 27th May 1783, according to the form of the Church of England, by Richard Jackson, D.D., in the presence of Lord Viscount Torrington, Minister-Plenipotentiary from His

¹ Scots Magazine, vol. xli. p. 221 ; Edinburgh Register of Baptisms.

Britannic Majesty, and Baron Hope, Minister-Plenipotentiary for their High Mightinesses the States-General of the United Provinces. Robert Oms Irving was godfather, and Anne Irving was godmother, by proxy for Mrs. Hannah Douglas, eldest daughter of Sir George Colquhoun.¹ George Colquhoun also entered the military service, and was a captain in the 2d or Queen's Royals. He was killed while gallantly leading on his company to an attack on the French forts at Salamanca, on the 23d June 1812. Dying unmarried, he was succeeded by his youngest brother—

V. (3.)—ROBERT-DAVID COLQUHOUN, THIRD SON.

ANNA MARIA COLVIN, his wife.

ROBERT-DAVID COLQUHOUN was born, after his father's death, 15th May 1786.² He became a brevet-major in the Bengal military service. He married Anna Maria Colvin, daughter of James Colvin, Esq., banker, Calcutta. He also died without issue, on 2d June 1838. Anna Maria, his wife, survived him, and died at Bramblys, Hampshire, on 20th September 1867.³

Robert-David Colquhoun was the last male Colquhoun of Tillyquhoun. From what has been already shown of the Nova Scotia Baronetcy, as having been originally granted to male heirs, no female heir of Robert-David Colquhoun could have any pretension to the title.

The three daughters of George Colquhoun, last laird of Tillyquhoun, and his second wife, Charlotte Barclay, were Rebecca, Charlotte-Augusta, and Maria-Helena. Maria-Helena married, at Edinburgh, on 20th February 1813, Thomas Hamilton, merchant, Glasgow, and had issue two sons and three daughters.⁴ Charlotte-Augusta, the second daughter, was born on 7th January 1782, and died, unmarried, at Edinburgh, on 9th December 1804. Rebecca, the eldest daughter, was born at Edinburgh, on 22d May 1780.⁵ She married Major-General James Alexander Farquharson of Oakley,

¹ Edinburgh Register of Baptisms.

² *Ibid.*

³ Edinburgh Evening Courant, September 24, 1867.

⁴ Edinburgh Annual Register, vol. vi. p. 354.

⁵ Edinburgh Register of Baptisms; and Scots Magazine, vol. xlii. p. 279.

in the county of Fife, Governor of St. Lucia, son of John Farquharson, a military officer, by his wife Christina, eldest daughter of James Macdonald of Ranathan. Major-General Farquharson died in 1834, survived by his wife, who died at 12 Gloucester Place, Edinburgh, on 4th April 1855. They had a family of one son and two daughters. The elder daughter, Charlotte Grace, died at Edinburgh, on the 7th of August 1869, unmarried. The younger daughter, Frances Maria, married (contract dated 27th August 1850) the Rev. Valentine Grantham Faithfull, minister of the Trinity Episcopal Church, Edinburgh. The son, William Macdonald, was born in 1822, and, in 1841, succeeded his cousin, William Macdonald of Ranathan, in the county of Aberdeen, and St. Martins, in the county of Perth. Mr. Macdonald-Macdonald is also proprietor of the estate of Rossie, near Montrose, in the county of Forfar, and of the estates of Garth and Glenshee, in the county of Perth. He is the heir and representative, by the female line, of the Tillyquhoun branch of the family of Colquhoun. He married, in 1849, the Honourable Clara-Anne-Jane Brownlow, second daughter of the first Lord Lurgan, and has issue three sons and two daughters.

II.—THE COLQUHOUNS OF CAMSTRADDEN, IN THE PARISH OF LUSS AND COUNTY OF DUMBARTON.

THE lands of Camstradden, which originally formed part of the estate of Luss, and which became the family estate of one of the earliest cadets of the Colquhouns of Luss, are for the most part situated on the south of the Glen of Luss. The first of this offshoot was Robert, son of the Sir Robert Colquhoun who was the first of his family that possessed the estates of Luss, having married the heiress of these estates in the fourteenth century. If there was any grant of the lands of Camstradden to this Robert by his father, Sir Robert Colquhoun, no trace of it can now be found. He received from his brother, Sir Humphrey, a charter of the lands of Camysradoch, afterwards called Camstradden, and of Achigahane [Auchengavin], in the lordship of Luss and earldom of Lennox, dated at Luss, 4th July 1395; and on the same day it was confirmed on the island of Inchmurrin, in Lochlomond, by the superior, Duncan eighth Earl of Lennox. This charter is somewhat peculiar in the specification of the persons in whose favour it was granted. It was made by "Umfridus de Colquhoune, dominus de Lus" to his brother Robert, whom he designates "dilecto et speciali fratri meo Roberto de Colquhoune;" whom failing, to another brother of the same name, "Roberto de Colquhoune fratri meo juniore;" whom failing, to Patrick de Colquhoun, another brother of Humphrey's; whom failing, to return to the granter and his heirs, for rendering to the granter and his heirs two cheeses from each house in which cheese was made in the above-mentioned lands, for the common army of the king; and the proportion of the service due to the king from these lands within the lordship of Luss.¹

The family estate of Camstradden consisted of four tenements of land, namely, the four-pound land of Auchengavin, the forty shilling land of Hill, the four-merk land of Camstradden, and the two-merk land of Upper Aldochlay, commonly designated, for the sake of brevity, the ten-pound land of Camstradden, because the old extent of the separate tenements,

¹ Cartularium Comitatus de Levenax, pp. 77, 78.

when added together, amounted to ten pounds. To these, at a later period, were added the adjoining crofts of Torr and Coulchippen, both in Glen Luss; which had been feued off the Luss estate to a family named Macneil or Leitch.

The reasons why these lands were granted by Sir Humphrey Colquhoun of Luss to his brother Robert are not stated in the charter.

The tower of Camstradden was built on the banks of Lochlomond. It has long since disappeared, and has been replaced by a modern mansion, built in the year 1739, by John Colquhoun, twelfth of Camstradden, and still occupied as the mansion-house of Camstradden. This mansion stands at a short distance from the margin of that part of Lochlomond which is known as the bay of Camstradden. Whether the original tower of Camstradden occupied the same site as the present mansion is unknown. Camden, indeed, describes an island in his day as existing in Camstradden bay, with a house and orchard;¹ and a heap of stones which is to be seen in Camstradden bay when the water of Lochlomond is low is all that now remains of that house; the loch having gradually encroached upon the land, now covers the ground on which formerly stood the house and the orchard referred to. Lochlomond has no doubt increased in size, and encroached to some extent on its islands and banks, of which one evidence that may be mentioned is, that stepping-stones which had formerly been used for crossing the channel of the Falloch at the north end of the lake are covered with water several feet even in seasons of the greatest drought,² this rise of Lochlomond being chiefly owing to the accumulation of sand and gravel on the bar at the mouth of the river Leven, which is the outlet of the loch. But the statement of Camden, as to the existence of a tower and an orchard on an island in the bay of Camstradden, is not supported by proper evidence. No island exists there, and the heap of stones which is said to mark the site of the ancient tower, on being examined last summer, when the loch was low, did not appear to be the remains of masonry, but rather a cairn, which may have been raised to indicate a shallow, similar to other cairns which have been placed in shallow spots to prevent boats coming upon them. Although,

¹ Atlas Britannica.

² New Statistical Account of Scotland, vol. viii. p. 158.

however, no trace of the ancient tower itself can be found, there is some notice of it in the family records.

On 31st May 1684 a contract was entered into between John Colquhoun, twelfth of Camstradden, and Duncan Macauslane, a mason burgess of Dumbarton, for making an addition of three stories to the old tower of Camstradden. By this contract the said Duncan bound himself to build to the east end of the old tower of Camstradden a sufficient house, of twenty feet in length and fifteen in width, the walls to be equal with the side walls of the old tower without, and proportionally thereto in height, side walls, and gable. He was to take down the eastern gable of the tower, and to join the side walls of the new work to the old sufficiently, and to make the entry to the whole house at the joining of the new work and the old, upon the north, with a sufficient scale for a stair against the entry within, the step to be four feet in length, eight inches thick and twelve in breadth, with two hewn entries at the foot of the stair, one to the east and the other to the west, with sufficient doors, hung with bands and crooks, and the other door to be two-leaved, sufficiently hung on both sides, having a handsome bowl above it, with the arms of Colquhoun of Camstradden and those of his wife therein. There was to be a pantry beneath the stair, with an entry and hung door thereon, and the laigh room was to have a sufficient brace of six feet in length, with three windows of three feet in height and two feet wide. To these were added in the contract many other details unnecessary to be quoted. The architect was further bound to complete the whole of the work between the date of the contract and the term of Hallowday following, and to deliver the key of the said house to the said John Colquhoun between these dates. The whole premises in the several articles thereof he was to perform under the penalty of £100 in case of failure. On the other hand, John Colquhoun of Camstradden bound himself to pay to Duncan Macauslane the sum of 500 merks Scots, two bolls of meal, one boll of malt, one stone of butter, and a stone of cheese, and to furnish him with the whole rough wall stones, sand, and slates, and to lead what hewn stones should be necessary either from the Bennachran or Auchintulloch to the lochside.¹

¹ Original Contract in Camstradden Charter-chest.

Whether the additions thus contracted for were all made does not appear. But if they were made, the original tower thus enlarged served the family for little more than half a century, as the present house was built in 1739. The situation of the house commands an attractive view of Lochlomond, with the island Inch-ta-vanach in front, and of rocks and hills, and lofty mountains which rise thousands of feet above the level of the sea. The house is at present occupied by the factor on the Luss estates.

At the time when the old tower stood, tradition relates that an inveterate feud, of long standing, existed between the Colquhouns of Camstradden and a family of the name of Macwalter, who possessed Glenmackurn, which branches off from the head of Glen Luss and leads into Glenfruin. In the course of the quarrel one of the Colquhouns of Camstradden having meditated mortal vengeance on Macwalter, hastened early one morning up the glen, and discovering his victim in a field sowing his corn, made aim against him with fatal effect. The wife of Macwalter, who was baking cakes, having heard the report of the gun, hurried to her sons, who were still in bed, and cried out, "Up! I hear a deadly shot." The youths immediately sprang from their bed, and, without taking time to put on their clothes, hastened forth in pursuit of the assassin, and one of them having overtaken him when within three hundred yards of Camstradden Tower, inflicted on him, with his dirk, a deadly blow.

Dean Ramsay, in his popular *Reminiscences of Scottish Life and Character*, relates an amusing dialogue between one of the lairds of Camstradden, but which of them we are not informed, and one of his tenants, on the question of dram-drinking. "John Colquhoun, an aged Dumbartonshire tenant, is asked by the Laird of C., on Lochlomond side, his landlord, to stay a minute till he *tastes*. 'Now, John,' says the laird. 'Only half a glass, Camstradden,' meekly pleads John. 'Which half?' rejoins the laird, 'the upper or the lower?' John grins, and turns off *both—the upper and lower too*."

The Dean adds:—"The upper and lower portions of the glass furnish another drinking anecdote. A very greedy old lady employed another John Colquhoun to cut the grass upon the lawn, and enjoined him to cut it

very close, adding, as a reason for the injunction, that one inch at the bottom was worth two at the top. Having finished his work much to her satisfaction, the old lady got out the whisky bottle and a tapering wine-glass, which she filled about half full. John suggested that it would be better to fill it up, silyly adding, ‘ Fill it up, mem, for it’s no like the gress ; an inch at the tap’s worth twa at the bottom.”

The Colquhouns of Camstradden had the reputation of being a brave and chivalrous race. An extended history of the successive lairds of Camstradden is here given. They were remarkably prolific. From them have proceeded numerous branches of the Colquhoun family, including those of Killermont, Garscadden, and others.

The lands of Camstradden, after remaining in the same family for sixteen generations, extending over a period of 431 years, from 1395 to 1826, were sold, in the last-mentioned year, by Robert Colquhoun, sixteenth of Camstradden, to Sir James Colquhoun of Luss, and they have since continued to form part of the estate of Luss.

I.—ROBERT COLQUHOUN,

FIRST OF CAMSTRADDEN, *circa* 1395-1439.

—— MACNAUGHTAN, his wife.

ROBERT COLQUHOUN, the first of the Colquhouns of Camstradden, was the son of Sir Robert Colquhoun, fifth of Colquhoun, and seventh of Luss.

Robert of Colquhoun, Laird of Camstradden, was, on 7th February 1429, witness to a resignation made by John Macroger of Glen Makerne, in the full chief court of Luss, into the hands of John of Colquhoun, Lord of Luss, the superior of the lands of Glen Makerne and Banories, and of the islands of Inchegonagane, and Elanchleyff.¹

This laird of Camstradden is said to have married a daughter of Duncan More Macnaughtan of that Ilk, between whose family and that of Camstradden an intercourse, on the score of relationship, thus early commenced,

¹ Original Instrument of Resignation at Rossdhu.

and was long maintained. No marriage-contract, however, or any other contemporary or legal evidence of the marriage has been found. By this lady, Robert Colquhoun is said to have had a son and successor.¹ He died before the year 1439.

II.—JOHN COLQUHOUN,

SECOND OF CAMSTRADDEN, *circa* 1439-1441.

MARY GALBRAITH (of Culcreuch), his wife.

JOHN COLQUHOUN succeeded his father, as second of Camstradden, before the year 1439. In a service expedited in that year in favour of John Macroger, as heir to his father in the lands of Glen Makerne, in presence of noble and honourable men, the name that stands first on the inquest is "Joannes de Colquhoun, dominus de Camstradoch."² He is said to have married Mary, daughter of Alexander Galbraith of Culcreuch,³ and to have had by her a son and successor. But the marriage-contract and all evidence of the marriage is wanting. He died between the years 1439 and 1443.

III.—ROBERT COLQUHOUN,

THIRD OF CAMSTRADDEN, *circa* 1441-1473.

ELIZABETH SEMPILL (of Fullwood), his wife.

ROBERT COLQUHOUN, who succeeded his father between 1439 and 1443 as third of Camstradden, received from Sir John Colquhoun of Luss, Knight, Chamberlain of Scotland, whose father was Robert's second cousin, a charter, dated in 1443, of the lands of Camstradden and Auchengavin.⁴ He is said to have married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Sempill of Fullwood, Governor of Dumbarton Castle,⁵ who was killed in that fortress, in 1443,

¹ MS. Memoir by Robert Colquhoun, fourteenth of Camstradden, 1760. Memorial by Macfarlane of Macfarlane, of the family of Camstradden, 1764.

² Colquhoun's MS. Memoir, as before.

³ Colquhoun's MS. Memoir, as before.

⁴ Original Charter referred to by Colquhoun MS., as at Rosdhu, but not now found in Luss Charter-chest.

⁵ Colquhoun's MS. Memoir, *ut supra*.

by Patrick Galbraith, who had a command there. But here again all evidence of such a marriage is wanting. By her he had a son and successor, John Colquhoun. Robert Colquhoun died before the year 1473.

IV.—JOHN COLQUHOUN, FOURTH OF CAMSTRADDEN, *circa* 1473-1503.

JEAN MAXWELL, his wife.

JOHN COLQUHOUN, fourth of Camstradden, succeeded his father before 23d July 1473, on which date he was one of the inquest at Dumbarton, on the service of John Lord Darnlie, as heir of Duncan Earl of Lennox. John Colquhoun is there designated "Johannem Colquhone de Cammysrodan."¹ On 4th November, same year, in a service of Elizabeth de Men-teith, as one of the heirs of Duncan Earl of Lennox, her grandfather, before many honourable gentlemen, he is designated Johannes de Culquhon de Camstradach.² In the same year he was one of several witnesses to the infeftment of Sir John Colquhoun of Luss, Chamberlain of Scotland, his third cousin in the male lines respectively, in the lands of Roseneath.³ On 4th June 1489, John Colquhoun of Camstradden and Robert Colquhoun, his son and heir, were witnesses to a charter of part of the lands of Corecheuaghane by Umfridus Colquhoun, Lord ("Dominus") of Luss, to Dugal Makcoul.⁴ In the year 1494, he and Robert, his son and apparent heir, were ordained to pay to Walter Watson, burgess of Dumbarton, "thrie bollis of aitiss, with the fodir," which had been carried off by them in a spuilzie of his lands of Spittal.⁵ John Colquhoun of Camstrodane was one of the inquest on the service of Robert Maxwell, as heir of Gavin Maxwell of Calderwood, at Dumbarton, on 16th January 1497.⁶

He was alive 20th February 1501. Among the witnesses to a charter of that date by Patrick Macgregor of Ardinconnal to John Colquhoun of

¹ Lennox Charters at Buchanan.

² Laird of Macfarlane's Notes in 1760.

³ Original Instrument of Sasine referred to by Colquhoun MS., as at Rossthdu, but not now found in Luss Charter-chest.

⁴ Original Charter at Rossthdu.

⁵ Acta Auditorum, p. 185.

⁶ "Memoirs of the Maxwells of Pollok," by William Fraser, Edin. 1863. Vol. i. p. 218.

Luss of part of the lands of Ardinconnal, is "Robert, son and apparent heir of John Colquhoun of Camstradden."¹

This laird of Camstradden married Jean Maxwell,² of what family does not appear; and by her he had two sons and two daughters.

The sons were—

1. Robert, who succeeded his father.
2. Malcolm, who married Catharine Lennox.

The daughters were—

1. Elizabeth, who, in 1489, married John Blair of Adamtoun, in the county of Ayr. A charter was granted by King James the Fourth, 22d April 1490, to John Blair of Adamtoun and Elizabeth, his spouse, of the lands of the barony of Adamtoun.³
 2. Margaret, who married John Porterfield of that Ilk, in the county of Renfrew,⁴ before 17th August 1496, on which date they received an annual-rent of 20s. from a tenement in the burgh of Dumbarton.⁵
- John Colquhoun, fourth of Camstradden, died before 10th January 1505.

V.—ROBERT COLQUHOUN,

FIFTH OF CAMSTRADDEN, *circa* 1503-1525.

CHRISTIAN MACFARLANE (of Arrochar), his first wife.

MARION HALLIDAY or OLIPHANT (of Portnellan), his second wife.

ROBERT COLQUHOUN, fifth of Camstradden, was infefted, in 1490, in his father's lifetime, in the ten pound lands of old extent of Camstradden and Auchengavin.⁶ As son and apparent heir of John Colquhoun of Camstradden, Robert received, 17th August 1496, an instrument in behalf of John Porterfield and Margaret Colquhoun, his spouse, on the resignation by Mariota Douglas of 20s., payable from a tenement in Dumbarton;⁷ and on the same day George Fallusdel resigned the foresaid tene-

¹ Original Charter at Rossthdu.

² Colquhoun's MS. Memoir, *ut supra*.

³ Reg. Mag. Sig., Lib. xii. No. 117.

⁴ Dumbarton Register.

⁵ Dumbarton Register, folio 12, August 17, 1496.

⁶ Macfarlane's Memorial, *ut supra*.

⁷ Protocol Book of Robert Watson, notary public, Dumbarton.

ment in favour of John Porterfield of that Ilk, and his spouse. On 9th December 1501, he entered into a bond of support and friendship with Duncan, son of the deceased Dugald Macconochie, in the following terms :—

Robert Colquhoun of Camstradach obliged himself be his hands, and the faith and truth in his body, to tak the saide Duncan's part, and will stand at the barr with him, when he beis required therto, in the defence of his lands of Cullochquhoun and Morlagang, against whatsoever party, and sall be leil and true to him, and tak his afauld part but fraud or guile.¹

Robert Colquhoun witnessed a charter, already referred to, dated 20th February 1501, in favour of John, afterwards Sir John Colquhoun of Luss, by Patrick Macgregor of Ardinconnal, of part of the lands of Ardinconnal. In the charter he is designed "Robert Colquhoun, son and apparent heir of John Colquhoun of Camstradden."²

On 10th January 1505, Robert Colquhoun of Camstradden resigned at the Port of Rossthdu his lands of Camstradden and Auchengavin into the hands of Sir John Colquhoun of Luss, Knight, as superior, in favour of Robert Colquhoun, younger, his son and apparent heir, for his infeftment therein in fee, reserving to himself the liferent of these lands, and to his wife, in the event of her surviving him, a reasonable third part thereof; Robert Colquhoun, younger, and his wife, Elizabeth Cunynghame, having the free tenement of the 40s. lands of old extent of the foresaid lands of Auchengavin. On the same day, Robert Colquhoun, younger, was infefted in the said lands.³

In 1505 this laird of Camstradden witnessed an instrument of exemption from the jurisdiction of the Sheriff of Dumbartonshire, in favour of Haldane of Gleneagles.⁴ On 9th October 1512, he was constituted cessioner and assignee to Duncan Macconochie, when he is designated of Camstradden.⁵ He was alive on 6th June 1520, but he died before the 2d of August 1529.

This laird of Camstradden married, first, Christian, daughter of Walter Macfarlane of Macfarlane and Arrochar. By her he had—

¹ Dumbarton Register ; Book of Robert Watson, notary public, folio 5.

² Original Charter at Rossthdu.

³ Original Instrument of Sasine, *ibid.*

⁴ Original in Gleneagles Charter-chest.

⁵ Appointment in Camstradden Charter-chest.

1. Robert, who succeeded him.
2. Margaret, who married John Lindsay of Bonyll or Bonhill, whose ancestors, in the thirteenth century, nearly related to the more ancient earls of Lennox, were hereditary Tosheagors and Foresters of the Lennox.¹ By him she had a daughter, Christian, who married her cousin-german, John, seventh of Camstradden. On 18th April 1523, James Lindsay of Bonhill, with his own hands, delivered sasine of a liferent of the lands of Middle Third, extending annually to a 40s. land of old extent, to Margaret Colquhoun, spouse of John Lindsay, junior, of Bonhill.² On 2d August 1529, as relict of John Lindsay of Bonhill, she granted that she owed forty pounds Scots to Robert Colquhoun of Camstradden, according to the tenor of the indenture made between her deceased husband, John Lindsay, and her brother, Robert Colquhoun, for the marriage to be completed between John Colquhoun, son and apparent heir of her brother, and her daughter, Christian Lindsay. On the same day the said Robert granted a discharge for the forty pounds as part of the payment of 1200 merks of tocher promised with Christian by the deceased John Lindsay and Margaret Colquhoun, his spouse.³

The date of the death of Christian Macfarlane, the first wife of this laird of Camstradden, has not been discovered, but she was dead in 1513, as appears from documents to be now quoted.

He married, secondly, Marion, daughter of Halliday or Oliphant of Portnellan, in Lochlomond.⁴ By her he had several sons, who settled in Fife, and from them were descended Colquhoun of Corstoun and Col-

¹ Charter by Malcolm fourth Earl of Lennox to Patrick of Lindsay, son of Hew of Lindsay, Knight of the Offices of Tosheagor and Forester of the Lennox.—[Cartularium Comitatus de Levenax, p. 49.]

² Protocol Book of Robert Watson, fol. 172.

³ Dumbarton Register.

⁴ Oliphant of Portnellan seems to have been the earlier family, the heiress of

which appears to have married a person of the name of Halliday. About the middle of the fourteenth century, Donald sixth Earl of Lennox gave to Gilbert Oliphant, son and heir of Mary Oliphant, a charter of the lands of Portnellan, More Ardach, and Tullachane.—[Cartularium Comitatus de Levenax, p. 55.] Gilbert's paternal name was most probably Halliday.

quhoun of Bohearty, in that county.¹ According to Buchanan of Auchmar, these descendants changed their name to Cowan.² But we find the Colquhouns of Bohearty still retaining the name of Colquhoun in the beginning of the eighteenth century. George Colquhoun was served heir to his brother, Humphrey Colquhoun, son of George Colquhoun of Bohearty, Writer to the Signet, on 18th September 1702.³

Robert Colquhoun, fifth of Camstradden, had a natural son, Patrick, to whom, on 4th August 1513, he granted in liferent two merks of land, of old extent, of his lands of Auchengavin.⁴ On 17th December 1515, he also, by his own hands, infefted him in an annual rent of forty shillings, which had formerly been provided in liferent to Christian Macfarlane, the granter's first wife,⁵ from the lands of Camstradden, lying within the stream of Altwernnam on the west, and the stream of Aultincaoroch on the east.⁶ On 19th July 1519, the said Patrick Colquhoun, in the name of the spouse of the deceased Malcolm Darleith, and John Darleith of that Ilk, submitted all claims they had against each other to Robert Colquhoun of Camstradden, and other arbiters, whose judgment was that the spouse of the said Malcolm should deliver to the said John a silver belt, upon which they were to discharge one another.⁷ In 1525, Patrick submitted to arbitration his disputes with his brother Camstradden.⁸ He became implicated in one of those deeds of slaughter which at that time were so common; but for which, on the 11th of January 1529, he obtained a remission.⁹

¹ Colquhoun's MS. Memoir, *ut supra*.

² Buchanan of Auchmar's Ancient Scottish Surnames, edit. Glas. 1820, p. 114.

³ Index of Services of Heirs, Edinburgh 1863, p. 6.

⁴ Protocol Book of Robert Watson, notary public, Dumbarton, folio 19.

⁵ Register of Dumbarton.

⁶ *Ibid.* fol. 50.

⁷ Protocol Book of Robert Watson, fol. 117.

⁸ Dennistoun's MSS.

⁹ Privy Seal Records, vol. ix. fol. 53.

VI.—ROBERT COLQUHOUN,
SIXTH OF CAMSTRADDEN, *circa* 1525-1530.

ELIZABETH CUNNINGHAME, his first wife.

JANET LAUDER (of Bass), his second wife.

ROBERT COLQUHOUN, sixth of Camstradden, received from his father, on 17th December 1515, a liferent infeftment in the 40s. land of old extent of Camstradden.¹ On 6th June 1520, Robert Colquhoun, younger of Camstradden, gave his great oath to observe and keep the bond he made to Patrick, his brother, namely, to seal his charter and give him seizing of the 40 shilling land of Camstradden on that day or evening. On the same day Patrick Colquhoun resigned the 40 shilling lands of Camstradden belonging to him in liferent, as he asserted, into the hands of Robert Colquhoun of Camstradden, his lord superior, in favour of Robert Colquhoun, junior, his brother. The witnesses to this last deed included Sir John Colquhoun of Luss, George Fallusdell and James Wright.² On the same day, Robert Colquhoun, younger of Camstradden, with consent of Robert Colquhoun elder, his father, delivered with his own hand sasine of a liferent from the lands of Camstradden, lying within the stream of Aultincaoroch on the east, to the stream of Aultewrnan on the west, extending annually to forty shillings of lands of old extent in the barony of Luss, which his deceased mother, Christian Macfarlane, had formerly occupied in payment of her terree to Patrick Colquhoun, his brother.³

Also, on 6th June, same year, his father, Robert Colquhoun, elder of Camstradden, resigned in his favour the lands of Camstradden and Auchengavin into the hands of Sir John Colquhoun of Luss, reserving to himself a liferent, and to his spouse a reasonable third-part of the same. At the same time Robert entered into a solemn engagement, whereby he promised to his father, "by stretching forth his right hand in presence of John Colquhoun of Luss," to "ryd, gang, and do his said father's service, when he

¹ Camstradden Collections.

Watson, notary public, fol. 130.

² Dumbarton Register Book of Robert

³ *Ibid.* fol. 132.

chargit him, apon his said father's expenses, and specially in the inbringing and recovering from the spouse and executors of umquhill Alexander Cunninghame of the Ross the debts owing him," and generally to transact his father's business, the latter by the same engagement binding himself to pay whatever expenses might be incurred by the former.¹ He was duly infetted on the same day in the said lands.

This laird of Camstradden was twice married; first, before 10th January 1505, to Elizabeth Cunninghame, and secondly, to Janet, daughter of Lauder of the Bass. He had three sons and one daughter, but the respective mothers of these children have not been ascertained.

The sons were—

1. John, who succeeded his father.
2. Patrick, who received, in 1530, a remission for the slaughter of Duncan Macallister.

The daughter was—

3. Agnes, who married Andrew Danzielstoun of Ferrylands. On 5th December 1538, Andrew Denniston obtained from Sir Thomas Watson, chaplain of the chaplainry altar of the Holy Cross, within the parochial church of Dumbarton, in the diocese of Glasgow, with consent of the bailies, council, and community of the burgh, patrons of the said altar, a charter of feu-farm, heritably confirming for ever to himself and Agnes Colquhoun, his spouse, and the longest liver of them, in conjunct infetment, and to the lawful male heirs of their bodies, whom failing, to the heirs therein mentioned, of the lands of Auchindenanree, with the mansion, houses, and buildings, to be held of the granter and his successors, chaplains of the said chaplainry, for rendering annually 23 merks 13s. 4d., with sixty pounds of peats, being an augmentation of 13s. 4d. more than was ever paid to him or to his predecessors. By the charter, the grantee and his heirs were also bound to attend annually three suits at three capital pleas, at the courts of the burgh of Dumbarton, held within the burgh, and to attend other suits at the same courts, to be held within the lands of the said burgh, as often as they should be summoned by

¹ Dumbarton Register Book of Robert Watson, notary public, fol. 131.

the precepts of the bailies. They were further bound personally to attend, sufficiently armed, with the bailies of the said burgh, in time of war, in the army of the King, with one man with one horse, called in the vernacular "ane sufficient carriage way man," that is, a man sufficiently accoutred.¹

VII.—JOHN COLQUHOUN,

SEVENTH OF CAMSTRADDEN, *circa* 1530-1563.

CHRISTIAN LINDSAY (of Bonhill), his wife.

JOHN COLQUHOUN, seventh of Camstradden, succeeded his father after the year 1530. He married his cousin-german, Christian, daughter of John Lindsay of Bonhill, by Margaret Colquhoun, daughter of Robert Colquhoun, fifth of Camstradden. He received with her a portion of 1200 merks.² In 1530, his father, Robert Colquhoun, sixth of Camstradden, became bound to refrain from alienating any part of his lands to the prejudice of his eldest son, John, and his spouse, Christian Lindsay.³ He died before June 1564.

John Colquhoun, seventh of Camstradden, had by Christian Lindsay six sons and one daughter.

The sons were—

1. Robert, who succeeded him.
2. Patrick, who in 1573 received from Malcolm Stevenson, vicar of Luss, a feu-charter of the vicar's manse and garden, and was infeft therein on 8th October that year.⁴ He died in 1576, without issue, and was succeeded in that property by his elder brother Robert.⁵
3. John, who was ancestor of COLQUHOUN OF GARSCADDEN, COLQUHOUN OF KILLERMONT, and COLQUHOUN OF CRAIGALLIAN.
4. William, who settled in Dunglas, Dumbartonshire, and was progenitor of several persons of the name of Colquhoun in and near that place.

¹ Charter, Camstradden Charter-chest.

² Dumbarton Register, *ut supra*.

³ Dumbarton Register, *ut supra*.

⁴ *Ibid.*

⁵ *Ibid.*

5. James. On 27th April 1576, he was a witness to the infeftment of his brother Robert of Camstradden in the manse of Luss, as heir of his brother Patrick. Of James nothing further is known.

The daughter was—

7. Margaret, who in 1584 granted a reversion of the lands of Aldochlay to her eldest brother on payment to her of 100 merks.¹

VIII.—ROBERT COLQUHOUN, EIGHTH OF CAMSTRADDEN, *circa* 1563-1616.

MARJORY MURRAY (of Strowan), his wife.

ROBERT COLQUHOUN succeeded his father as eighth of Camstradden before June 1564. In that year and month he was on the assize at the trial at Edinburgh of nine persons of the name of Houstone, residing in and about Dumbarton, for having attacked, on the High Street of that burgh, Andrew Hamilton of Cochmo, whom, as they were fully armed, they would probably have slaughtered, had he not succeeded in making his escape to a friend's house in the neighbourhood. John Colquhoun of Luss was also one of the assize. The panels, with one exception, were found guilty of "unlawfully convening the lieges" on the occasion referred to, and also of intending to slaughter the "aforesaid Andrew Hamilton."² This laird of Camstradden paid to Sir John Colquhoun of Luss, Knight, the sum of 500 merks which had been consigned for the benefit of Thomas Colquhoun of Glen, and for this sum he received, on 11th November 1565, from Sir John, an acknowledgment in presence of Walter Colquhoun, brother of John Colquhoun of Kilmardinny, and others.³ In the same year he paid to John Denzelstoun in Colgrain, the sum of 100 merks for the redemption of an annual-rent of ten merks, for which he received an acknowledgment from Denzelstoun, 26th November 1565, in presence of John Colquhoun of Luss, James Colquhoun of Garscube, and others.⁴ Having sold to Sir John

¹ Dennistoun's MSS.

² Pitcairn's Criminal Trials, vol. i. p. 451.

³ Dumbarton Records.

⁴ *Ibid.*

Colquhoun of Luss, Knight, the lands of the Hill of Camstradden, he received, 10th March 1573, from him a letter of reversion of these lands, which, on his payment of the sum of 200 merks, should be resigned to him.¹ At "Tullechoune," 8th September 1574, "Robert Colquhoun of Camstrodeno," along with William Murray, brother-german of John Murray of Strowan, witnessed a contract of marriage betwixt James Colquhoun of Garscube and Patrick Colquhoun, his son natural, on the one part, and John Murray of Strowan and Janet Murray, his sister, on the other.²

This laird of Camstradden, in 1575, gave a bond of manrent to serve Robert Lord Boyd, warden of the lordship of Luss, so long as his Lordship should have the gift of that ward, even as he had served the late Sir John Colquhoun of Luss, Knight, because at his desire Lord Boyd had disposed the ward and non-entry of the ten-pound land of Camstradden during the time of the ward thereof to Patrick Colquhoun, natural son of James Colquhoun of Garscube. The bond is in the following terms:—

I, ROBERT COLQUHOUN of Camstrodam, be the tenour heirof, oblissis me, my airis, to ane noble and potent Lorde Robert Lorde Boyde, wardour of the lordschip and leving of Luss, and his airis, to serve the said noble Lord and his airis in the Kingis grace weiris, and all wtheris particularis, to ryde and gang witht thame, quhen and sa aft as we be requyrit during the tyme of the warde, and sa lang as the said noble Lord and his airis sal happin to have the gift of the warde of the lordship of Luss, lyk as I seruit vmquhile Sir John Colquhoun of Luss, Knycht, of befoir; and that becaus the said Lorde, at my desire, hes disponit the warde and nonentre of the ten pund land of Camstrodam during the tyme of the warde thair of to Patrick Colquhouu, sone naturall to James Colquhoun of Gartscube, and his assignayis be his lettir and assignatioun of the dait heirof; the said Lord and his airis fortefeand me and my airis during the said space in all our just and lefull effairis as oure maister: In vitnes heirof, I haue subscriuit thir presentis witht my hand, at Glasgw, the twenty day of Januare, the zeir of God ane thousand fyfe hundreht and threscoir fyftene zeiris, befoir thir witnes, James Colquhoun of Gartscube, tutour of Luss, Maister Andro Haye, persone of Renfrew, Maister Archibald Craufurde, persone of Egleschem, Johne

¹ Original Letter of Reversion in Camstradden Charter-chest.

² Register of Deeds, in the General Register House, Edinburgh, vol. xv. fol. 88.

Colquhoun of Kilmerdony, Johne Colquhoun, pensioner, and Maister Henry Gibsone, notare, witht wtheris diuerse.

ROBERT COLQUHOUN of Camstroddan.¹

“Robert Colquhoun of Camstradden, brother-german and heir of Patrick Colquhoun,” was infefted on 27th April 1576, by Malcolm Stevenson, vicar of Luss, lord superior, in the manse formerly belonging to the vicar of that vicarage, lying beside the parochial kirk of Luss, betwixt the manse of the rector of Luss on the north, and the water of Luss on the south, within the parish of Luss, according to the tenor of a charter of the said deceased Patrick. Among the witnesses were James Lang, rector of the said church, Archibald Chirnside, son of the rector of Luss, and James Colquhoun, brother of the said Robert.²

At Dumbarton, on 2d December 1578, Robert Colquhoun of Camstradden resigned the manse now mentioned into the hands of Malcolm Stevenson, as lord superior, for heritable infeftment to be given of the same, to James Colquhoun, natural son of the deceased Mr. James Colquhoun, parson of Luss, and the lawful heirs-male of the grantee's body, whom failing, to return to the granter and his heirs whomsoever. The said James at the same time bound himself that should he ever act contrary to the granter or his heirs, he should forfeit the said manse, in which case it should return to the granter and his heirs. He further became bound not to alienate or dispoise the manse to any person whomsoever, without the special consent of the granter, under the penalty before specified.³

Robert Colquhoun, eighth of Camstradden, had, as just now mentioned, impignorated the hill of Camstradden to Sir John Colquhoun of Luss, Knight, in 1573-4. Sir John's son, “Alexander Colquhoun of Luss,” granted to the said Robert, 16th January 1605, a discharge and renunciation of the mortgage, on payment of three hundred marks as the price of the redemption of an annual rent of twenty pounds forth of the lands of the hill of Camstradden, extending to a forty shilling land.⁴

¹ Miscellany of Abbotsford Club, vol. i. p. 30; printed from the original in the Boyd Charter-chest.

² Dumbarton Register.

³ Dumbarton Register.

⁴ Original Renunciation and Discharge in Camstradden Charter-chest.

This laird was alive 15th May 1612,¹ and died in or before 1616.² He married Mariota, or Marjory, daughter of Murray of Strowan, in Strathern,³ and aunt, it would seem, of John Murray of Strowan, above mentioned. He infested her, 30th November 1580, in an annual rent of twenty pounds out of his forty shilling lands of old extent of the hill of Camstradden.⁴ By her he had five sons and one daughter.

The sons were—

1. John, his successor.
2. Alexander, who married a daughter of Bontine of Ardoch, and of whom Henry Colquhoun, wright in Dumbarton, alive in 1760, aged near a hundred years, was grandson. Henry's son, Mr. Robert Colquhoun, was then rector of the Grammar School there.⁵
3. Adam. His existence is proved by the indictment of Allaster Macgregor, dated 20th January 1604, which records that he was a son of Colquhoun of Camstradden, and was killed in the battle of Glenfruin, fought 7th February 1603. Patrick Colquhoun, Provost of Glasgow, afterwards at the head of the police magistrates of London, claimed to be descended from this Adam Colquhoun. Adam, it is stated, was father of Humphrey, who possessed lands in Dumbarton, and was alive in 1580. The son of Humphrey was David Colquhoun (alive in 1625), whose son Adam was treasurer of the burgh of Dumbarton in 1675, and died in 1686. Adam's son was David Colquhoun, who was born in 1671, was magistrate of Dumbarton in 1707-16, and died in 1756. The son of David was Adam, who was born in 1711, was Sheriff-substitute and Keeper of the Register of Sasines for Dumbartonshire, etc. Adam had two sons, David Colquhoun of Tors in Renfrewshire, and Patrick Colquhoun, the active police magistrate already mentioned. David was the father of John

¹ Camstradden Collections.

² Acquittance, 23d November 1616, by John Lang in Luss to John Colquhoun of Camstradden, in Camstradden Collection.

³ Colquhoun MS. Memoir. Murray of Strowan was a cadet of Murray of Tullibardine. The first Strowan is said to have

been the third of seventeen sons of Sir William Murray of Tullibardine, by Margaret, daughter of Sir John Colquhoun, Chamberlain of Scotland in the reign of King James the Third. *Vide* vol. i. p. 53.

⁴ Dumbarton Register.

⁵ Colquhoun MS. Memoir.

Colquhoun, M.D. of Greenock, who was the father of John Colquhoun, M.D., and of Frederick Colquhoun, who had three sons—William, Sheriff-substitute of Inverness-shire; James, an English barrister; and Frederick, a medical student. These three sons are all dead. Patrick died in 1820, leaving a son, James Colquhoun, who died in 1855, and was the father of sons and daughters.

4. Robert, who was celebrated for his great strength and longevity. He was resident in Luss in 1612. On the 15th of May that year, he was witness to the infestment of Robert Colquhoun, son and apparent heir of John Colquhoun, fiar of Camstradden, and of Mary Macaulay, spouse to the said Robert, in the lands of Auchengavin. Of him and his posterity the following account is given by Laurence Colquhoun of Killermont, written in the year 1750, and addressed to an antiquarian spinster, "Miss Tibbie Colquhoun," whose due place in this Memoir has hitherto eluded observation: "Robert of Camstradden had a younger son, named Robert, who, with most of the Lennox men, was with the Regent [under the Laird of Macfarlane] at the field of Langside, in 1568, when very young;¹ and afterwards, when about fifty years of age, he was at the conflict of Glenfruin, from which escaping, he removed with his family from the parish of Luss to the Monkland, where he lived till he was 102 years old. His wife's name was Agnes MacFarlane, daughter of a brother of the laird of MacFarlane's, by whom he left two sons, Donald and Patrick. Donald's son was Robert, whose son was James, whose son was Alexander, merchant in Glasgow. Patrick's son was John, who, besides several sons, the youngest whereof, Alexander, alive in Ledcameroch in 1750, had one daughter, Isobel, who married her second cousin, James, grandson to Donald, and by him was mother to Alexander Colquhoun, of Glasgow, before mentioned; who, by — Galbraith, his wife, had, besides several other children, James, his eldest son, merchant, and Lord Provost of Edinburgh. He died while he held that office, on 30th May, and was buried in

¹ That a younger brother of John, ninth of Camstradden, was at the battle of Langside, is scarcely credible, but the story is given, with its authority.

Greyfriars' Churchyard on 3d June 1742.¹ As to the said Robert, and his progeny by both his sons, the account thereof is taken from his great-grandson, Alexander Colquhoun in Ledcameroch, in new Kilpatrick parish, who had all thereof that happened before his own time from his father John, who, by reason of his grandfather Robert's great age, was a long time contemporary with him, and had the best opportunities of knowing everything from his own mouth. Besides that an uncommon degree of strength in the said first Robert, as well as a very great age, made him to be generally known and talked of in that whole neighbourhood for a long time after his death. Robert himself was a dealer in barks and wood-cutting. Both his sons were farmers."² Robert's removal from Luss to Monkland must, of course, be understood as not having taken place till after the date of the writ to which, whilst resident in Luss, he was a witness, 15th May 1612.

5. Walter, who is said to have killed a servant of the Laird of Luss, for encroaching on the marches of Camstradden, and to have in consequence sought shelter in Argyllshire, and settled at Muckairn. From him were descended the Colquhouns in Appin and Breadalbane.³

Robert Colquhoun, eighth of Camstradden, had, though by what mother does not appear, another son, John, who, from the darkness of his complexion, was, it would seem, after the Gaelic fashion, surnamed Dhu, or the Black, for the Gaelic tongue was then, and long after, the vernacular in the Isle above Leven, as the district from Lochlomond to Gareloch is still denominated. John Dhu Colquhoun married his cousin-german, Janet, daughter of John Colquhoun, first of Tempil, and acquired from her brother, John Colquhoun, second of Tempil, a feu-right to this estate, and also the kindly lease of the adjacent lands of Buccclair, the first of which her father, as formerly mentioned, had

¹ Epitaphs in Greyfriars' Churchyard, 1867, p. 319.

Laurence Colquhoun of Killermont, in Camstradden Charter-chest.

² Original Memorandum, holograph of

³ Memoir by Robert Colquhoun, fourteenth of Camstradden, 1760.

obtained from Sir William Auchencross, in reward of a gallant service rendered by him to Sir William in the battle of Pinkie, and the other he had obtained through Sir William's friendly application from the Earl of Montrose.¹ This John appears to have been killed in the sanguinary conflict of Glenfruin, 7th February 1603. In the indictment of Allaster Macgregor, 20th January 1604, in which are enumerated among the killed "Adam and Johnne Colquhouns, sonnes to the Laird of Campstradden,"² he is probably the person who is there last named.

The daughter was—

Catharine, who married Parlane Macwalter, properly Buchanan of Auchenvannel.³ On 17th June 1586, Catharine Colquhoun, daughter of Robert Colquhoun of Camstradden, was infefted in an annual rent of 11 merks from the lands of Auchenvannel.⁴

IX.—JOHN COLQUHOUN,

NINTH OF CAMSTRADDEN, 1616-1642.

ELIZABETH DENNISTOUN (of Culgrain), his wife.

JOHN COLQUHOUN succeeded his father, as ninth of Camstradden, between the years 1612 and 1616. He married, during his father's lifetime, Elizabeth Denzelstoun, daughter of Robert Denzelstoun of Culgrain, by his spouse, Margaret Hamilton. On 29th December 1586, his father, Robert Colquhoun of Camstradden, in implement of a contract of marriage between himself and John Colquhoun, his son and apparent heir, on the one part, and Robert Denzelstoun of Culgrain, Margaret Hamilton, his spouse, James Denzelstoun, their son, and Elizabeth, their daughter, on the other part, dated at Bonyll, or Bonhill, 3d November 1586, infefted his son John and Elizabeth Denzelstoun, his spouse, in the lands of Camstradden, Auchengavin Hill, and Aldochlay, under reservation of his own liferent.⁵

This laird, on the 22d of June 1603, received, on the resignation of his

¹ Autograph Memoir of the line of John Colquhoun of Tempil, by Laurence Colquhoun of Killermont, dated January 1753, in Camstradden Charter-chest.

² Pitcairn's Criminal Trials, vol. ii. p. 432.

³ Colquhoun's MS. Memoir, *ut supra*.

⁴ Dumbarton Sasine Records, folio 103.

⁵ *Ibid.* folio 110.

father, from Alexander Colquhoun of Luss, a charter of the lands of Camstradden and others, just mentioned, dated 22d June 1603;¹ and he was infetted therein on 25th September 1604.²

John Colquhoun, younger of Camstradden, and others, two of them Macfarlanes, had been summoned, at the instance of Sir John Murray of Tullibardine, and James Haldane of Gleneagles, to appear on 8th November 1603, at the bar of the High Court of Justiciary, within the Tolbooth of Edinburgh, to underlie the law for "certain crimes" mentioned in the summons; but owing to "the plague of pestilence" raging in Edinburgh, the diet was continued to the 22d of December following.³ What the misdemeanours were for which the summons had been issued against him and the others, does not appear.

After this, "John Colquhoun, fiar of Camstradden," presented a petition to the Lords of Council, in which he states that, after the conflict of Glenfruin, he had, in fulfilment of the resolution of the King and Council, to extirpate the clan Gregor, and in demonstration of his loyalty, and at the great hazard of his life, engaged in "many skirmishes and onsets with divers of them;" that, "after a long and dangerous conflict had with them," to the effusion of the blood of certain of his servants, he apprehended two of the Clangregor, Gregor Cragniche Macgregor and Duncan McIlchallum, and committed them to ward; that one of the prisoners had, whilst in ward, "barbarously stabbed himself;" and that he (the complainer) had presented the head of the deceased, along with the living person of his associate, to the Lords of Council at Stirling, where the latter prisoner was executed, "as he worthily merited." On these grounds he supplicated the Lords to grant him that indemnity which, in their proclamation for the extirpation of the obnoxious race, they had promised to all who should aid in the undertaking, a free pardon, namely, of all offences of which they had at any time been guilty. The indemnity for which he prays probably means indemnity for the offence or offences for which he had been summoned to appear before the High Court of Justiciary. That

¹ Original Charter in Camstradden Charter-chest.

² Original Instrument of Sasine in Camstradden Charter-chest.

³ Pitcairn's Criminal Trials, vol. ii. p. 426.

he succeeded in the object of his petition is, though not asserted in any known document, highly presumable.¹

This affair is here inserted as throwing some light on the character of an individual who at an advanced age—for he had married so early as the year 1586—went abroad with his younger son, Walter. In January 1628, he and his son Walter appear as two of a corps of 200 archers, which King Charles the First had given the Laird of MacNaughtan (Camstradden's kinsman, as formerly shown) a commission to raise and command, in a war with France, which had broken out shortly before, but which terminated ere the Highland bowmen, forced back by stress of weather from near the Isle of Wight to Falmouth, had reached their destination.

On 15th January 1628, the Laird of MacNaughton wrote to the Earl of Morton, Secretary of State for Scotland, from Falmouth, the following letter, the original of which is extant, in the archives of the Morton family, and a copy of which, made by permission, along with other documents connected with this expedition, is printed in the Transactions of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

RIGHT HONOURABLE AND MY WERIE GUID LORD,—Zour Lordship sall know that I wes cassin in heir by ane tempest of weather, comming from Scotland, quhear I did wrett to zour Lordship of befor, and being dounge backe again efter I wes within threscoir of mylles to the Ile of Wicht, I was baitin back again be storme to the said herbrie, and fearing that my former letter comme not to zour Lordship's handis, I gott the fawour of the Liwetennant of the Castell of Falmouth to send this letter to zour Grace, hawing ordour from my Lord Chanchlier of Scotland to mack for the Ile of Wicht, quhair zour Lordship's regiment lyes, quhiche I mein, God willing, to continow my course on. God knowis quhow we have bein tossit wp and down be seis and storme of weather and chassit be men of warr. Quhat truble and chargis it hes bein taine in making wp my companie I leiwe that to zour Lordship to juge of quhen ze sie my companie. Nott fearing that thir contrair windis and frostis will hinder ws long heir, and fearing the scairsitie of our victuallis, it maid me wrett to zour Lordship quhatt course zour Lordship will tack with thir sojouris in cais the wind continow, and withall that zour Lordship wald have clothes for them

¹ Extract of a missing portion of the Records of the Secret Council, dated 31st August 1604, in Collections by the first Earl

of Haddington, preserved in Advocates' Library, Edinburgh.

quhen it sall please God that they come to the Ile of Wicht, for zour Lordship knowis althow they be men of personages, they cannot muster befor zour Lordship with their trewis and blew cappis. So, intretting zour Lordship to hawe one ther to receave them, all this I leiwe to zour Lordship's wisdome aud consideration to hawe ane cair of these puir soiouris quho ar far from their owin countrie, I rest, and sall ewir remain,

Zour Lordship's most affectionat to serwe zow,

ALEXR. MAKNAUGHTAN.

From Falmouthe, the 15 of Januar 1628.

Postscriptum.—Zour Lordship sall know I mett ane man of warr that come from Burdeous Staitis man of war, quho assuritt me that ther ar twentie six saille come from the King of Spain to assist the King of France againes the Rochelleeris, and sayis he did sie them himself, of the quhilke thair ar eicht schippis, that he reportis he did newer sie the greater, as he reportis of treuthe. Moirour, the captain of the Staitis schip, as also the rest of the flet that ar come from Burdeous, assuritlie affirmis that ther is ane number of schippis comming from thence to be sownkin befor the Rochell. My Lord, as for newis from our self, our bag pyppis and marlit plaidis serwit ws to guid wise in the persuit of ane man of warr that hotlie followit ws.

In the roll of the bowmen, which, along with other papers on the subject, is preserved in the repositories of the Morton family, the representative of which was at that time Secretary of State for Scotland, no person of note occurs but Camstradden and his sou, and one or two others.

The Laird of MacNaughton afterwards lived mostly at court, with the exception, of course, of the period of Cromwell's usurpation; and he was well known under the style of Colonel MacNaughton. Dying in London, he was, by order of King Charles the Second, and at the royal expense, interred in the Royal Chapel. The Laird of MacNaughton, according to Sir Robert Douglas, was appointed by King Charles the Second heritable Sheriff of Argyllshire, but, upon some difference between MacNaughton and the Duke of Lauderdale, the patent never passed the Seals.¹

John Colquhoun, whose father was alive 15th May 1612, first appears in the writs of the Camstradden Collection as "John Colquhoun of Camstraddan," 23d November 1616. When fiar of Camstradden he had im-

¹ Baronage of Scotland, p. 419.

pignorated to Alexander Colquhoun of Luss, acting for his third son, Alexander, the half of the four pound land, of old extent, of Auchengavin, for the sum of five hundred merks. On 15th May 1612 "John Colquhoun, fear of Camstradden," having paid this sum into the hands of the said Alexander Culquhoun of Luss, obtained from him a renunciation of the said land.¹

In the execution of a summons, dated 24th and 25th June 1630, at the instance of John Colquhoun of Luss against John Colquhoun of Camstradden, to appear before the Lords of Council and Session at Edinburgh, on 1st November following, the messenger, who executed the summons, narrates that he delivered a copy of the summons at the dwelling-house of John Colquhoun of Camstradden to Elizabeth Dennistoun, his spouse.²

John Colquhoun, ninth of Camstradden, died between 29th December 1635 and 21st November 1642. This we learn from a renunciation by Alexander Leithe of Coulchippen and Janet Macfarlane, his spouse, of a 20 shilling land of the four-pound land of Auchengavin, which Robert Colquhoun, fiar of Camstradden, with consent of Janet Buchanan, his spouse, had wadset and impignorated to them, under reversion, for 500 merks, as the contract made thereupon at Dumbarton, 29th December 1635, bore. The renunciation which was granted on the payment of the said sum for redemption, is dated 21st November 1642, and it designates Robert Colquhoun as being then of Camstradden, but states that at the date of the contract he was only fiar of Camstradden.³ He had, so early as 1586, married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Danzelstoun, and infested her in Auchengavin.⁴ By this lady he had two sons—1. Robert, who succeeded him; and, 2. Walter, who was his father's companion in arms in the expedition of their kinsman, Alexander MacNaughton of MacNaughton, in 1628.⁵

¹ Original Renunciation in Camstradden Charter-chest.

³ Original Renunciation in Camstradden Charter-chest.

⁴ Record of Dumbarton.

² Original Execution at Rossdhu.

⁵ Archives of the Earls of Morton.

X.—ROBERT COLQUHOUN,

TENTH OF CAMSTRADDEN, *circa* 1642-1669.

MARY MACAULAY (in Ballernick-mor), his first wife.

JANET BUCHANAN (of Auchmar), his second wife.

ROBERT COLQUHOUN succeeded his father as tenth of Camstradden about the year 1642. At that time the Camstradden family buried their dead in the Church of Luss, which was their parish church. The Presbytery of Dumbarton, however, objected to that practice, and on the 19th of March 1644, this Laird of Camstradden appeared before the Presbytery, and confessed the burying of his dead in the Kirk of Luss. The minister and session of Luss were ordained to assign to him a convenient place of burial in the kirkyard; and he gave his bond and security to abstain from interring his dead in the Kirk of Luss in time coming.¹ Robert Colquhoun, after 1st July 1633, married, during both his father's and grandfather's lifetime, Mary Macaulay, eldest daughter of Alexander Macaulay in Ballernick-mor. At Achindonanrie, 18th May 1612, Robert Colquhoun, eldest lawful son, and heir-apparent of John Colquhoun, fiar of Camstradden, and Mary Macaulay, eldest lawful daughter of Alexander Macaulay in Ballernick-mor, in her pure virginity, future spouse of the said Robert, received from Alexander Colquhoun of Luss, the lord superior, a charter, made to the longest liver of them, in conjunct-fee, and to the heirs-male to be lawfully begotten between them, whom failing, to the nearest and lawful heirs-male of the said Robert whomsoever, of the lands of Auchengavin, in the barony of Luss, parish thereof, and shire of Dumbarton; which lands formerly belonged to the said John Colquhoun, fiar of Camstradden, heritably, and which by him were resigned into the hands of Alexander Colquhoun of Luss, as into the hands of the superior of the same, in special favour of Robert Colquhoun, his son, and Mary Macaulay, his future spouse.² The grantees of this charter were infetted in these lands on the same day.³

¹ Records of the Presbytery of Dumbarton.² Original Charter at Rossdhu.³ Original Instrument of Sasine in Camstradden Charter-chest.

On 20th November 1616 a renunciation was made by John Laing in Luss, with consent of Alexander Colquhoun of Luss, of an annual rent of eight stones of cheese to be uplifted yearly from the lands of Auchengavin, in favour of Robert Colquhoun, apparent of Camstradden, son to John Colquhoun of Camstradden, on his payment of the sum of 100 merks Scots, with the by-run annual rent thereof.¹

Robert Colquhoun received with his wife, Mary Macaulay, a portion of 400 merks. As heir of his deceased father, he was, on a precept of *clare constat*, dated 21st December 1644, by Sir Humphrey Colquhoun of Balvie, then hereditary proprietor of the lands and barony of Luss, and lord superior of the lands of Camstradden, infefted, 30th July 1645,² in the ten pound land, of old extent, of Camstradden, namely, Aldochlay, Auchengavin, the Hill of Camstradden, with the Slate Craggs of the same. John Colquhoun of Camstradden, the father of Robert, had impignorated and wadset his lands of Aldochlay, on having received in loan the sum of 200 merks Scots, from Alexander Colquhoun of Luss, who gave the same for the behoof of his son Patrick. On the death of the said Patrick, his brother-german, Adam Colquhoun of Glens was lawfully retoured and infefted as Patrick's heir, in the foresaid lands, during the non-redemption thereof. On 11th February 1653, Robert Colquhoun of Camstradden, and Alexander, his eldest son and heir, having made payment of the said 300 merks, received from Adam Colquhoun of Glens, son of the deceased Alexander Colquhoun of Luss, a discharge and renunciation of all right to the lands of Aldochlay.³ He was bailie of barony to Sir John Colquhoun of Luss, Baronet, in 1662.⁴

By Mary Macaulay he had a son, Alexander, who succeeded him, and a daughter, Marion. Marion married Archibald Colquhoun, portioner of Wester Kilpatrick, a cadet of Colquhoun of Camstradden. By their marriage-contract, 164—, Marion's father and his eldest son, Alexander, became

¹ Original Renunciation in Camstradden Charter-chest.

² Original Precept of Sasine and Instrument of Sasine in Camstradden Charter-chest. The precept is dated 21st December 1644.

³ Original Discharge and Renunciation in Camstradden Charter-chest.

⁴ Original Minutes of the Barony Court of Luss, *ibid.*

bound to pay to the said Archibald Colquhoun the sum of 1000 merks Scots as tocher, at the terms specified. Her husband, Archibald Colquhoun, granted a discharge to her father, acknowledging the receipt of the above sum, with all by-run annual rents thereof, dated 4th August 1656. On the back of the writ, in a more modern hand, this lady is described as "mother of Lady Tilliehewan."¹ By her husband Marion had a daughter, Agnes. Agnes married John Colquhoun of Auchentorly, by whom she had a daughter, Elizabeth. Elizabeth married Captain James Colquhoun, second son of Alexander Colquhoun of Tullichoun. The son of James and Elizabeth Colquhoun was George Colquhoun of Tillyquhoun, who assumed the title of Baronet, as already explained in the memoir of Sir Humphrey Colquhoun of Luss.²

Robert Colquhoun, tenth of Camstradden, married, secondly, during his father's lifetime, in 1631, Janet, daughter of George Buchanan of Auchmar. Their contract of marriage is dated at Dumbarton, 20th January that year, as is narrated in a liferent charter by John Colquhoun of Camstradden and Robert Colquhoun, fiar thereof, in her favour of the lands of Auchengavin, dated 1st July 1633. She was infefted in these lands on the same day.³ By the contract her father, George Buchanan, as principal, and Patrick Buchanan, fiar of Auchmar, his eldest son, as cautioner, were bound to make payment to the said Robert Colquhoun of the sum of 1000 merks money of tocher with his said spouse. Robert Colquhoun, with consent of Janet Buchanan, his spouse, wadset the 20s. land of their four-pound land of Auchengavin, to Alexander Leithe of Coulchippen and Janet Macfarlane his spouse, under reversion on the payment of 500 merks Scots, which they advanced to him, as the contract between them, dated 29th December 1635, bore. He afterwards redeemed these lands. The renunciation of them in his favour is dated 21st November 1642.⁴ By

¹ Original Discharge in Camstradden Charter-chest.

² Acquittance by Archibald Colquhoun, portioner of Wester Kilpatrick, and husband of Marion Colquhoun, lawful daughter of Robert Colquhoun of Camstradden, to the said Robert, and to Alexander

Colquhoun, fiar of Camstradden, for the said Marion's marriage-portion, dated 4th August 1656.

³ Original Charter and Instrument of Sasine in Camstradden Charter-chest.

⁴ Original Renunciation, *ibid.*

her he had three sons :—1. George, who appears as a witness in 1659.¹ 2. Adam. On 2d March 1667, Adam Colquhoun, son lawful to Robert Colquhoun of Camstradden, was made a burghess of Dumbarton.² 3. Patrick, who was a witness to the marriage-contract of his paternal nephew, John Colquhoun, fiar of Camstradden, and Margaret Zuill, dated 7th December 1676.³ From these sons many Colquhouns in the Isle of Benleven are descended. Robert Colquhoun, tenth of Camstradden, was alive 21st May 1668, when a bailie court was held in his name on the estate of Camstradden.⁴ His second wife, Janet Buchanan, survived him. On 3d July 1670, as his relict, she renounced her liferent interest in the lands of Auchengavin, in favour of Alexander Colquhoun of Camstradden, in consideration of his having paid to her a certain sum of money.⁵

XI.—ALEXANDER COLQUHOUN, ELEVENTH OF CAMSTRADDEN, 1669-1699.

ANNE GRAHAM (of Rednoch), his first wife.

CHRISTIAN COLQUHOUN (of Ballernick), his second wife.

ALEXANDER COLQUHOUN, eleventh of Camstradden, as fiar of Camstradden, received from his father a charter of the lands of Camstradden, namely, Aldochlay, Auchengavin, the Hill of Camstradden, with the Slate Crag thereof, dated 6th February 1646, his father reserving to himself the liferent thereof; and he was infested therein on the same day.⁶ He married, in 1644, during his father's lifetime, his first wife, the younger of two daughters who were co-heiresses, Anne, daughter of John Graham of Rednoch, son of the Honourable George Graham, tutor of Menteith,⁷

¹ Camstradden Collections. Writ in the possession of Mr. Horrocks of Tillyquhoun, as quoted in Memoir of the Family of Camstradden, by James Dennistoun, Esq., junior of Dennistoun. MS. in Advocates' Library.

² Dumbarton Records, vol. ii.

³ Camstradden Collections.

⁴ Minute of Bailie's Court on the estate of Camstradden in Camstradden Charter-chest.

⁵ Original Discharge in Camstradden Charter-chest.

⁶ Original Charter and Instrument of Sasine, *ibid.*

⁷ George Graham is styled "Tutor of Menteith" in the Records of the Secret Council Acta, 20th January 1584-5, where he is also described as "uncle to the Earl of Menteith."

younger son of John Graham, fourth Earl of Menteith, and brother of William fifth Earl of Menteith, who was killed at Tobanareal, a spring on the summit of the ridge which divides Menteith from Strathgartney, by the celebrated Donald Stewart of Innernaheil, tutor of Appin, familiarly named "ma'n Ord," or of the Hammers.¹ The contract of marriage between Alexander Colquhoun and Anne Graham is dated 19th July 1645. In terms of the marriage-contract she obtained from Robert Colquhoun of Camstradden a liferent charter of the same date of the lands of Auchengavin, extending to four pounds of lands, with the houses, gardens, etc. In it she is styled Anne Graham, daughter of the late John Graham of Rednoch. She was infefted in these lands on the same day. On the occasion of her infeftment, John Graham of Duchray acted as her procurator.²

Anne Graham's elder sister, Marian, married John Graham of Duchray, the personal friend and the companion-in-arms of James first Marquis of Montrose. Through her he acquired the barony of Rednoch. He was popularly known as "the Highland Hector," and also as "the Tetrarch of Aberfoyle;" titles which best show his character. In his last interview with the Great Marquis, he had been presented by his Lordship with a long brass silver-mounted pistol, which Montrose had himself used in those memorable exploits in defence of the Crown, successful for a time, but so unfortunate to the Marquis in their final issue. This souvenir, which is still carefully preserved in the repositories of the Duchray family, John Graham would at no time part with, wearing it by day, and putting it under his pillow by night. At the funeral of the Marquis, in the procession he bore a conspicuous part. "The Great Pincel, with his [Montrose's] arms, [were] carried by John Graham of Douchrie, a renowned Highland Hector, and one who stuck peremptorily to the present Marquis of Montrose, in the last expedition under

¹ The history of Donald Stewart of Innernaheil, tutor of Appin, and the Hammerer, has been immortalized by the pen of Sir Walter Scott. It is printed in the fifth edition of Captain Burt's Letters, by Robert Jamieson, Esq., F.S.A. of London and of

Scotland, etc. The slaughter of the Earl of Menteith and the occasion of it are particularly noticed.

² Original Charter and Instrument of Sasine in Camstradden Charter-chest.

his Grace the Lord Commissioner. He is best known by the title of Tetrarch of Aberfoil."¹ In 1653 he accompanied William ninth Earl of Glencairn in his expedition in defence of King Charles the Second, and, whilst Glencairn had his headquarters at John's castle of Duchray, led on, in the skirmish of the Pass of Aberfoyle, twenty Highlanders, armed with the broadsword and target, who, in concert with some others, routed by a vigorous charge a force numerically superior, commanded by Colonel Reid, Governor, under Cromwell, of Stirling Castle. Of this expedition, during which he had the personal guardianship of the late Montrose's son and successor, then in his minority, and afterwards known as "the Good Marquis," John Graham of Duchray, who was born in 1600, and lived till 1700, wrote a short and spirited narrative, which has been repeatedly printed. An edition, with notes and an appendix, from the incomparable pen of Sir Walter Scott, has been printed from a manuscript in the possession of the heir of line of the Earls of Glencairn, Sir Alexander Don of Newton, Baronet. John Graham of Duchray, whilst in London, in the more prosperous days of King Charles the First, wrote his wife in these laconic terms :—"My dearest Marian, the King's well, the Queen's well, and if you're well, all's well.—Your affectionate husband, Jo. Grahame." Economy, it would seem, was none of the virtues of "the Highland Hector." On 3d October 1656, after having incurred the expenses of several military campaigns, conducted on romantic principles, and all of them unsuccessful, he granted to his brother-in-law, "Alexander Colquhoun, fiar of Camstraddan," an obligation not to molest him in the possession of the obligant's liferent and gift of escheat, which had fallen into the hands of the said Alexander, for a debt contracted in various ways, and amounting in all to 8500 merks.² As a specimen of Duchray's varied accomplishments, it may

¹ Relation of the True Funerals of the Great Lord Marquese of Montrose, etc.

This funeral solemnity was celebrated on 4th May 1661, when the remains of the gallant Marquis, gathered from the various places in which they had been ignominiously exposed by those who had brought him to the scaffold, were, after lying in state in the church of Holyrood, borne in the most hon-

ourable style to the cathedral church of St. Giles, and interred in the aisle of the family of Montrose, within that edifice. An account of the Marquis's funeral is printed in the latest edition of Bishop Wishart's Memoirs of Montrose, published by Archibald Constable and Co., Edinburgh, 1819.

² Original Obligation in Camstradden Charter-chest.

be mentioned that the deed is written by himself, in the ordinary form, with contractions, and in a tolerably set hand, creating a presumption that he had early acquired a notary's education. Camstradden, younger, on the other hand, like many persons of distinction in former times, could not write.

In the time of this laird, it was not uncommon for ladies of rank personally to manage the agricultural business of their husbands; and the following receipt shows that the then Countess of Argyll, who was Lady Anne Mackenzie, daughter of Colin Earl of Seaforth, had sold some cows to this laird :—

Receued from Cahoun of Camstrodan the sum of fiue hunder marks Scots monie, and that in peart payment of a greter sum dw by him to me as the pryc of som cows I sold to him. In witnes wherof I haue wretin and subcriued thir presenc, at Stirlin, the teuentie nyn of March 82.

ANNA ARGYLL¹

By Anne Graham, Alexander Colquhoun, eleventh of Camstradden, had, besides a daughter, Margaret, (who married John Colquhoun, writer in Glasgow, heir-male of Kilmardinny, without issue,) three sons—

1. John, his successor.
2. Robert Colquhoun. He married Jean Darleith, daughter of John Darleith of that Ilk. He is designated "in Auchengaven," and afterwards "in Rossfinlay." Under the first of these designations he and Jean Darleith, his spouse, received from John Colquhoun, fiar of Camstradden, who had borrowed from them 1000 merks Scots, 20th June 1676, an heritable bond, binding himself to pay the same, and for their better security to infeft them conjunctly, and the longest liver of them, in the half of the four-pound land of Auchengavin, under reversion,² and they were infested therein on the same day.³ On 18th December 1680, Robert Colquhoun, brother-german to John Colquhoun, fiar of Camstradden, and Jean Darleith, his spouse, granted a discharge and renunciation in favour of John Colquhoun, fiar of Camstradden, acknowledging that they had received from him the sum of 200 merks Scots, as payment in part of the principal

¹ Original Discharge in Camstradden Charter-chest.

² Original Bond, *ibid*.

³ Original Instrument of Sasine.

sum of 1000 merks Scots owing to them by him by the said heritable bond, and the ordinary annual-rent of the said principal sum of all terms bygone. On 16th February 1683, they again granted a discharge to the said John Colquhoun for the payment of the sum of 800 merks Scots, the only part remaining unpaid of the sum of 1000 merks Scots owing to the granters, and the longest liver of them, by the said heritable bond.¹ Jean Darleith is mentioned as deceased in a discharge, renunciation, and grant of redemption, dated 5th April 1700, by Robert Colquhoun, her spouse, and his sons, to John Colquhoun of Camstradden, of the foresaid principal sum of 1000 merks Scots, and haill annual rents thereof.² By Jean Darleith, his wife, he had two sons—1. Walter Colquhoun, merchant in Edinburgh, who married Grizzel, daughter of Colquhoun of Kenmore, by whom he had several sons;³ 2. Daniel, in Spittal of Kilmahew, who married Mary Donald, and had Humphrey, who acquired a large fortune in Jamaica, and whose son, Humphrey, was educated in Scotland, and was a merchant in Glasgow.

3. Alexander Colquhoun, who was witness to the above-mentioned reversion in 1677. He received for himself and his future spouse, Helen Govan, in conjunct fee, 12th April 1684, from his eldest brother, John Colquhoun, fiar of Camstradden, with consent of Alexander Colquhoun of Camstradden, his father, a disposition of the Black Yard and houses thereto belonging, lying in the Clachan of Luss, adjacent to the churchyard, and that piece of land called Culnamuckak, being a proper part and pendicle of the ten-pound land of Camstradden, and they were infetted therein on the same day.⁴ He and his wife, Helen Govan, dispoined these subjects to John Colquhoun of Camstradden in April and May 1701.⁵

Alexander Colquhoun, eleventh of Camstradden, married, secondly, in 1670, Christian, daughter of Robert Colquhoun in Ballernick. On 5th February of that year, with consent of John Colquhoun, his eldest son and

¹ Original Discharge in Camstradden Charter-chest.

² *Ibid.*

⁴ Original Disposition and Instrument of Sasine in Camstradden Charter-chest.

³ Colquhoun's MS. Memoir.

⁵ Original Disposition, *ibid.*

heir, he granted to her a charter of a liferent of the lands of Aldochlay and Shandanes, for security of the payment to her of 1000 merks annually.¹

On 11th February 1673 he made a disposition to his eldest lawful son, John, and his heirs-male, without reversion, of the lands of Camstradden, Aldochlay, Auchengavin, Hill of Camstradden, with the Slate Craggs of the same, reserving to himself the liferent of the said lands, and to Christian Colquhoun, his spouse, in the event of her surviving him, her liferent of the lands of Aldochlay, conform to her infeftments and securities thereof, or of the sum of money provided to her and to the children to be lawfully procreated betwixt him and her, according to the tenor of the contract of marriage between them, as also reserving to himself the then growing woods of Auchengavin and Hill of Camstradden, to be cut, hagged, and sold by him and others in his name, from the date of the disposition to the 1st May 1675, only, against which time he bound himself to "rede" the said woods for the use and behoof of the said John Colquhoun, his son.²

By Christian Colquhoun this Laird of Camstradden had a son, Walter, and two daughters, Christian and Janet.

Walter was admitted a guild brother of Dumbarton in 1701.³

1. Christian, the eldest daughter, married Malcolm Macfarlane of Gartartan, in the year 1698. Their marriage-contract is dated 10th June, same year. By it Malcolm Macfarlane bound himself to advance to her, out of his own goods and money, for her own proper use, the sum of 500 merks Scots, the one-half payable at Martinmas 1699, and the other half at the same term in the following year. He also, by a disposition, dated 21st December 1699, without prejudice to the said marriage-contract, added thereto, disposed to her the third part of all horse, kye, nolt, sheep, steilbow, seed-corn, and red land, with the third part of his plenishing, the third part of the gold, money, jewels, etc., belonging to him, as also the half of the oak woods of the ten-pound land pertaining to him, and the other half of the said oak woods belonging to Andrew Macfarlane, fiar of Gartartan, his eldest lawful son. By the same disposition he disposed to

¹ Original Charter in Camstradden Charter-chest.

² Original Disposition, *ibid.*

³ Dumbarton Register.

her the third part of all ash, elder, birch, sauch, hazel, and other woods then growing upon the said ten-pound land, or that should grow thereon during her lifetime; and also disposed to Elizabeth Macfarlane, their daughter, born of their marriage, and to any other children to be born of the same marriage, and failing of one by decease before arriving at maturity and legal age, to the survivors, one or more, the two parts of the whole horse, kyne, nolt, etc., as before mentioned, the two parts of the half of the said oak woods, and the two parts of the said whole ash, elder, birch, hazel, and other wood growing upon the said lands.¹

They were booked, in order to proclamation of marriage, 18th June 1698.² By Christian Colquhoun, Malcolm Macfarlane had a daughter, Elizabeth Macfarlane, who was baptized 7th June 1699,³ and a son, Malcolm, baptized 18th July 1701.⁴ Malcolm Macfarlane of Gartartan died before the 10th of December 1702. On that date Christian Colquhoun, as his relict, for a certain sum of money, disposed the foresaid marriage-contract and disposition to Sir Humphrey Colquhoun of Luss.⁵ As his relict she also granted a discharge to her brother, John of Camstradden, for payment of an annual rent, on 14th November 1705.⁶ She married, secondly, before 1st December 1709, Peter Cummin, in Aldochlay.⁷

2. Janet, the youngest, married, in 1694, Patrick Williamson, in Mains of Colquhoun, and brought him a portion of 300 merks. Their marriage-contract is dated 3d January that year, and in it she is styled second daughter of Alexander Colquhoun, by his second wife, Christian Colquhoun.⁸

Alexander Colquhoun, eleventh of Camstradden, died before 8th April 1699, and was succeeded by his eldest son.

¹ Original Disposition in Camstradden Charter-chest.

² Register of the Parish of Luss.

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ *Ibid.*

⁵ Original Disposition in Camstradden Charter-chest.

⁶ Original Discharge, *ibid.*

⁷ Camstradden Collections.

⁸ Original Marriage-contract, *ibid.*

XII.—JOHN COLQUHOUN,
TWELFTH OF CAMSTRADDEN, *circa* 1699-1717.

MARGARET ZUILL (of Darleith), his wife.

JOHN COLQUHOUN, twelfth of Camstradden, received from his father, Alexander Colquhoun of Camstradden, as already stated, 11th February 1673, a disposition of the lands of Camstradden, etc. On the 27th of May following he was, on a precept of sasine from Sir John Colquhoun of Luss, lord superior, infefted in the said lands.¹ At the close of the year 1676, or in the beginning of the year 1677, he married, during his father's lifetime, Margaret, eldest daughter of John Zuill of Darleith, by his spouse Anne Fisher. By their marriage-contract, which is dated at Auchindennan, 7th December 1676, John Colquhoun, with consent of his father, Alexander Colquhoun of Camstradden, became bound to infeft her in a liferent of 300 merks Scots yearly, to be uplifted from the ten-pound land of Camstradden, upon the decease of her said future spouse, should there be then no heir or heirs-male of their said future marriage in life, but only 250 merks should there be then an heir or heirs-male of that marriage living, reserving always to the said Alexander Colquhoun of Camstradden his liferent of the lands of Camstradden, and to Christian Colquhoun, his spouse, in the event of her surviving him, her liferent of the lands of Aldochlay. In like manner the said John Colquhoun granted to her full right to a dwelling-house and kailyard, four kyne's grass, and one horse's grass, yearly, during her lifetime, in any part of the ten-pound land of Camstradden, where she should please, except the mansion-house and yards of Camstradden, and that freely without payment. He further provided her, in case she should happen to survive him, to the third part of the horse, kyne, nolt, corn, cattle, plenishings, sums of money, and other moveable goods and gear, which they should have at his decease. John Zuill, Margaret's father, bound himself to pay to the said John Colquhoun and his heirs, in name of tocher, with the said Margaret, 3000 merks Scots, and the said John Colquhoun and Margaret were to come in *pari passu*, with her father's

¹ Original Instrument of Sasine in Camstradden Charter-chest.

other children, born to him by Anne Fisher, his spouse, for their share in whatever goods, gear, sums of money, etc., should belong to her at the time of her death.¹

This laird of Camstradden was, in 1676, made bailie of the barony of Luss, and of other lands belonging to Sir James Colquhoun of Luss in the parishes of Row, Rosneath, and Bonhill. His commission is in the following terms :—

Be it knowne to all men be thir presentis, Ws, dame Margaret Baillie, Ladie Luss, and special tutrix, Patrick Lyndsay of Kilbirney, Sir John Stirling of Keire, Sir Archbald Stewart of Blackhall, knights, James Colquhowne of Balvey, John Napeir of Kilmahew, and Alexander Colquhowne of Tullichewne, Tutouris testamentaris nominat and appoynted be the deceist Sir John Colquhowne of Luss, knight, to Sir James Colquhowne of Luss, knight, for ordering and manadgeing the said Sir James Colquhowne his affairs and busines, and for creating and apoynteing of baillies within the said Sir James Colquhowne his lands, for doeing and administratioun of Justice, and all vther things incumbant to the said office of bailliarie, be vertue of the said deceist Sir John Colquhowne his leter will and testament, of the dait the day of

1st vi^c thriescoir sexteine yeiris last bypast, nominating us, or any thrie of us (I, the said dame Margaret Baillie, being one), to the effect above-mentioned at lenth beares : Forsamekill as we have perfyte knowledge of the abilitj and qualifacacione of John Colquhowne, Fiar of Comstrodane, for discharging and exerceing the said office of bailliarie to the said Sir James Colquhowne, within the bounds of the lands eftermentioned : Thairfor witt yee us to have maid, nominat, and appoynted, lykeas we, be the tenor heirof, make, nominat, and appoynt the said John Colquhowne, fiare of Comstrodane, baillj to the said Sir James Colquhowne, within the haill bounds of the lands and barronej of Luss, ten pund land of Craigerostan, the haill lands within the parishes of Row, Rosneath, and Bonyll, pertaineing to the said Sir James, and that duireing the space of tuo yeiris, duireing the said Sir James his pupilaritj, allenarlj, with power to the said John Colquhowne, duireing the space forsaid, to vse and exerce the said office of bailiarie within and vpon the bounds of the lands foirsaid, or any paint therof, and als often (as neid beis) to caus affix, appoynt, hold, and fence courts, creat clerks, officers, dempsters, and all vther members of Court neidfull, for whom he shall be holdin to answer ; decreits and sentaences, ane or mae, in whatsoewer caus or causes, civil or criminall, per-

¹ Original Marriage-contract in Camstradden Charter-chest.

taineing to the said office and jurisdictione, to give furth, pronounce and decerne, and caus the samyn to dew executione be put, absents to vnlaw and amerciati, and to vplift and receave the haill vnlawes and amerciamentis of the saidis courtis (and if neid beis) to caus poynd, distrenzie, and vse all vther maner of executione vpon the saids decreitis; And generaly all and sundry vther things to doe theranent, that to the office of bailliarj in sick caices be the lawes and consuetud of this kingdome is knowne to apertaine. In witnes quherof (wrytten be Andrew M^cInturnor, notar in Luss) we have subscrivit thir presentis as followes, att Rosdoe, the tenth day of June, 1^m vi^c thriescoire sixteine yeiris, befor thir witness, Walter Stirling of Ballagane, John M^cArthor, servitor to me, the said ladie Luss, and the said Andrew M^cInturnor, writer heirop.

A. M^cInturnor, wittnes.

J. M^cArthoure, witness.

W. Stirling, witnes.

M. BAILLIE.

JA. COLQUHOUNE of Balvie.

A. COLQUHOUNE of Tilichoun.¹

This laird had a strong taste for music, especially for the violin. To gratify this taste, he engaged Donald Cameron, for the consideration of a house rent free, to follow him whenever required, to call himself John Colquhoun's "violer," and to attend him in this character whenever he came to the parish of Luss, and when called to do so in other places. The obligation by which Donald Cameron bound himself to render these services, is in the following terms:—

I, Donald Camerone, violier in Luss, Forsameikle as Johne Colquhowne, fiar of Camstroddan, hath givine me ane litle house, wherin my mother and I shall dwell dureing his pleasure rent ffrie, Therfoir witt ye me to be bownd and obleist, Lykeas I, be the tenour heirop, bind and obleiss me to be ane kyndle, obedient, and faithfull attendent and follower of the said John Colquhowne, whensoever I am called therto in any sort: And sicklyke I obleiss me in maner foresaid to call my self the said John Colquhowne's violier, in whatever place I shall happen to be in, and that vnder the paine of the loss of my said howse and kail yearld: And ffinallie, I obleiss me to attend the said John when ever he comes to the paroach of Luss, and play frielie to him dureing his abode in the said paroach, and shall lykewayes wait vpon the said John out of the said paroach wherever els it shall please him to bring me. In witnes quherof, I have subscrivit thir presents with my hand, Att the Port of Rosedoe, the day of Aprile, 1^m vi^c and sevintie sevine yeires, Before thir witnesses,

¹ Original Commission in Camstradden Charter-chest.

Patrick Colquhowne, brother to the Laird of Camstrodden, and Robert M^cpharlane of Auchinvenall.

De mandato dicti Donaldi Camerone scribere nescientis, ut asseruit, ego
Alexander Zuill, notarius publicus, in premissis subscripsi.

P. Colquhoun, witness.

Robert M^cferlane, witness.

On 11th October 1679, John Colquhoun of Camstradden received from James Colquhoun of Balvey, one of the curators, and also factor and chamberlain appointed by Sir James Colquhoun of Luss, Baronet, a commission to act for him as factor during his absence in Ireland.¹

At this period the plundering forays which had long been so common in the Highlands had not wholly ceased. In the years 1679 and 1680, Duncan Buy M^cKendrick, in Auchnacon, bastard, John M^cInnes in Ferriehouse of Glencoe, and Allan M^cDonald Glass in Auchnacone, and their accomplices, took from off the lands of Glenmoloehane, at the head of Glen Luss, belonging to John Colquhoun of Camstradden, thirty-one cows, two stirks, and one horse, worth £20 each overhead, extending to the sum of £680 Scots. For this theft they were, on 23d October 1683, by the Lord Justice-General of Scotland, Isles thereof, and Commissioners of Justiciary appointed by his Majesty for securing the peace of the Highlands within Balquhiddie district, sitting in judgment in a Court lawfully fenced, before which they had been summoned to appear, decerned, on their failing to appear, to restore to the complainer the said cows, stirks, and horse, or to pay to him the price thereof above mentioned, and also to make payment to him of £200 of taskall money and expenses.²

In the month of September 1680, there were taken away from the ground of the lands of the Moor of Dumbarton and Kilpatrick, by John M^cInnis V^cAllan Dui, in Larich, Dugall M^cInish V^cIlespick there, and others, their accomplices, thirty-two cows and stots, and sixteen horses, belonging to John Colquhoun, Garshake, and six cows belonging to John M^cCauslane in Braestelloch. John Colquhoun of Camstradden, whom the owners had, by their assignations, constituted their lawful cessioner, with power to pursue

¹ Original Commission in Camstradden Charter-chest.

² Extract Decreet in Camstradden Charter-chest.

for this stolen property, summoned the parties concerned in this foray to appear at Crieff on the 25th of October 1685, before "the Commissioners of Justiciary appointed by his Majesty for securing the peace of the Highlands within the shires of Perth, Stirling, Dumbarton, Argyle, and Tarbet," that they might be decerned to make restitution to him of the said cows, stots, and horses, or to pay to him the prices thereof, amounting in all to £1533, 8s. 8d. The defenders not having appeared, decret was given against them by the Commissioners of Justiciary sitting in judgment in a Court lawfully fenced in that place on that day.¹

As fiar of Camstradden, this laird was made a burgess of Dumbarton, on 28th February 1680.² In 1681 he was named Commissioner of Supply for Dumbartonshire.³ In the Court of the Regality of Lennox, on 14th July 1681, John Colquhoun of Camstradden became cautioner to John Whithill of Keppoch, for John Campbell in Darleith, and others, that the said John Whithill's corn and grass on the lands of Keppoch should be harmless in time coming.⁴

In 1682 and 1683, Humphrey Colquhoun, fiar of Balvie, afterwards Sir Humphrey Colquhoun of Luss, having succeeded his father, Sir James, in 1688, and being in pecuniary difficulties, wrote various letters to this laird, then fiar of Camstradden, earnestly soliciting his assistance.⁵ The letters are as follows, the first not having the year of the date:—

Balvieth, 13 May.

LOVING COUSING,—I haue sent up my man to you ane expres, for I could not com up my self, but I desayer you may send down with my man a hounderid marks till you and I meit; for my father orderid mie to receve from you ten pound, which I houp you will dou as soun as you can; but prey dou not fell to send mie with my man feve pound or an hounderid marcks, for I declare I have not sixpence in all my compony; And I have sum urgent acastion with it that layes on my credit, and I houp you will send it to me althoth you should barrou it; and when I com to my kingdom I shall remember all your kindness; and I haue orderid my man to stey till hie recef it. And prey

¹ Extract Decreet in Camstradden Charter-chest.

² Original Burgess Ticket.

³ Record of Supplies for Dumbartonshire.

⁴ Minute-Book of Court of Regality of Lennox.

⁵ Original Letters in Camstradden Charter-chest.

send no les, for this I must have althoch I should barrou it. So I houp you will not caus mie dou that ; and at meting I will tel you the acation that I have a dou with it. So I houp you will not fell as you love my credit ; and if it lay in my pour, I shall serf you as much again. I heve sent up the litel proun pouny becaus hie is not clein. Prey have a cair of him, and caus put my hors in the eyl, and this hors in the laich parck till I com up my self. So houping you will not fel, I rest,

Your loving cousing to serf you til deth,

HU. COLQUHOUNE.

For the Laird of Camstrodan, younger.

Balvi, 25 April 1682.

LOVING COUSING,—I am sory you ar so unvel, and I would have com and sein you befor this teim, but I have bein abrod litil till Freydey last, and nou my man is gon to Keir, but at his return I will wait upon you. Cousing, you knou I wreit to you for forty pound, and you wreit to mie and sent mie sevin ful dolors, which maid tuinty pound ; you know, I wreit to you befor I had non, biecaus I peyid that mony with my alouens ; and I have had non sinc but that, nor has no way to get it, for you kno I had tuo treists of hounting, and I fel short ; so I was necesitat to barou from our schaplin ten pound, and hie is going abrod, and hie tels mie hie must have it tou marou, therfor you must send [mie] the lon of tuinty-two pounds [*Two or three words here worn away in MS.*] six pound starling, and I shall repey you out of the first of my hors preic, and I shal not troubel you any mor. Let my leters bie sein to no body, as you love my credit, for you know I will barou from no other body, but only from you, whom I knou loves my credit as you love your oun ; and therin no frind I have I would trust so much in, and if I leiv I shal never forget al your keindnessis. Prey, cousing, dou not fel to send mie that mony, altho you should send and barou it, for hie is going avey upon Thourdey morning, and as for my self I have not any mony, and in performing this you wil oblidge mie for ever, whoe is,

Sir, your loving cousing,

HU. COLQUHOUNE.

I recevid a leter imediatly from my lord Glenkern, that hie wil bie heir upon Thoursdey, and I must go with him and sie Kilseith ; so dou not fel to send that mony, oterwayes I vill bie shamid.

For the Laird of Camstrodan, younger.

Balvi, 22 May [16]83.

LOVING COUSING,—I must intreat that ye will dou me this favour, for it layes upon my credit and reputation: I am in dew four hunderid marks, forby that which I am indew you, and now they must all have ther mony against Munday nixt. Therfor, dear cousin, I must intreat ye will barrow it to me, and I shall gif you my band for it, and I shall pey the anvellrent of it. So ye must not refus, for I would not for fave thoussand marks that it wer known, and it will be no pregidis to you; and when I com to my kingdom, which I howp nou will not be long, I shall reward you sufishintly, and shall never forget your keindnes; and I houp ye will think it as well a dun turn as ever ye did. So if ye cannot get it up ther, prey cum doun to Glasgou, and let me know what day ye will com, and I will meat you and be cassion for it. So cousin, if ye have the keindnes for me that I supos ye have, and that ye pretend, ye will not refus this, ye knouing what pregudis it will dou me; for I would not any body knew it but your self for ever so much, and ye must com once this wick, for I must pey it upon Munday nixt, otherwayes I will be shamid; or gif ye dou not com till Munday, wreit to Macour in Glasgou to have it redy. Now, cousin, if ye will ansver this my request, it [shall] never be forgotn; and if ever I com to my kingdom, ye shall be as far aboun som fok as they ar abof you with my father, for ye know if this com to ther knowleidge what it will dou; and, Godd willing, I shall pey't again this teim tell [twelve] munt. So if ever ye expek my keindnes, have a cair of this, and ye will oblidg me for to be for you so long as leif against all deadly. For God[']s sak let no body know this.

Your cousin to serf ye,

HU. COLQUHOUN.

For the Laird of Camstrodan, younger.

In 1684, as already noticed, this laird contracted with a mason burgess of Dumbarton for building an addition to the old tower of Camstradden, to consist of three stories, 20 feet by 15.¹

In 1685, he purchased the lands of Ballernick-beg from John Fuckater, elder, and younger of Ballernick-beg;² and he probably applied to this purpose the money which he had intended for building the addition to his tower, as it does not appear that the old tower received any addition.

¹ *Vide supra*, p. 70.² Disposition, dated 11th April 1685, in Camstradden Charter-chest.

If it did, both it and its appendage have since given way to a different style of architecture.

On 17th July 1689, John Colquhoun of Camstradden obtained, from Archibald Earl of Argyll, a commission to raise a company of "the most fencible men" in Dumbartonshire, and to march them instantly to Inverary to join his Majesty's forces under the Earl's command for his Majesty's service. The Commission is in the following terms :—

"WEE, Archibald Earle of Argyll, Lord Kintyre, etc., commander-in-chieif of his Majestie's forces within the shire of Argyll, doe hereby requyre and authorize you, John Colquhoun of Camstrodan, that ye immediatlie raise, within the shyre of Dunborttane, fiftie or sixtie of the most fencible men you can find within the said shyre, and that forthwith ye repair with them sufficientlie armed to us at Inveraray, or wher wee shall be for the time, and there joyn with the rest of his Majestie's forces vnder our command, for his Majestie's service, quhairby ye will doe good and acceptable service to his Majestie, and obleidge us. Given at Portincaple the seventein day of July 1689. ARGYLL."

This commission the Laird of Camstradden declined to execute, from a difference of political principles, as stated by his grandson, his political sentiments having been uniformly opposed to those of the favourers of the Revolution of 1688.

A letter, relating to public events shortly after the Revolution, written by John Macfarlane, younger of Arrochar, who took an active part in supporting the revolution, and who was appointed colonel of a regiment of volunteers, raised in his own locality, has been preserved among the Camstradden Collections. It is in the following terms :—

Edinburgh, May the 6th [16]90.

SIR,—I doubt not but ye expected to have hard from me befor nowe, but my being undetermined whether or not I goe any farder of, wes the reasone of it, and the Parliament being in such a confusione with heats and animosities, that no privat bussines can be looked after; and as for the comission and factorie I wes to send yow, I think their will [be] noe great neid of it untill I see whether or not I will returne hom shortly. But I desire ye may proceed in all

¹ Original Letter in Camstradden Charter-chest.

my affaires as if ye had it, for I know not who will quarell you for the want of it. I beseich you cause the randevouzes be frequently keiped, conform to quhat orders I gave formerly theranent. Your presence with them is not necessar at all tymes, but order Gortra to do it in your absence, to whom I have send the inclosed soe to doe ; so I request yow be upon your guard, for the newes came heir last night of a late ingadgment in the north, that the heilanders were brock, and it is thought they will com southward : for all forces heir are going north. If Glins be [in] the countrie, desire him to have that last quarter's excise at Walter Brock hous, in Glasgow, the nixt weik, without faill, at which place he shall receive ane receipt for the same. If my father be not com to the Isle to dwell, it will be requisit to lay on an new localitie for mantaineing the two men I left ther. Send me all the newes ye can anent the heilanders in our countrie, and let know how Collum and Duncan Roy behaves in the watch. Set the grass of Benvielige to any that will tack it, the rent of it is 8, 10, or 12 lib. Scots. Send me how the rest of the land is set. I neid not give yow particular instructions how to doe in it, but refers all to your good management. My respects to all freindis, and soe farewell.—I am,

Your Cusein to serv you,

J. M'PHARLANE.

For the Leard of Camstroden, younger, thess.

On the 29th April 1693, Margaret Zuill, wife of this laird of Camstradden, with consent of her husband, renounced the half of the sum of 300 merks provided to her, by her marriage-contract, in favour of Sir Humphrey Colquhoun of Luss, Andrew Colquhoun of Garscadden, John Colquhoun of Garshaek, and John Colquhoun of Auchintorlie. The reason for this renunciation is assigned in the deed. "She, being truly sensible that through the late troubles of the times, and by reason her said husband was made liable thereby for debt never contracted by him, which does now affect his estate to the prejudice of him, her, and the bairns procreat, and to be procreate betwixt them," had made this renunciation to the said parties who had already engaged, and were still further to engage, for her husband's relief, and preservation of his estate and family.¹

This laird, having occasion to proceed to Ireland on business, received, on 23d March 1695-6, from the Mayor of the city of Londonderry, a

¹ Original Renunciation at Rossdhu.

pass to enable him and his servant, Duncan Campbell, to travel in that kingdom on his lawful affairs.¹

On the 8th of August 1698, John Colquhoun of Camstradden disposed to Sir Humphrey Colquhoun of Luss his whole lands of Camstradden, Aldochlay, Hill of Camstradden, and a valuable slate crag, excepting Auchengavin, one of the farms on which the Laird of Camstradden was to live in the meantime. On the same date, Sir Humphrey Colquhoun granted him a backbond binding himself and his heirs that he would denude himself of these lands upon payment of £5640 Scots principal, and annual rent thereof, at any time previous to the term of Martinmas 1710 precisely, and would grant to John Colquhoun of Camstradden, and his heirs, a new feu right of these lands, except the slate crag, with a servitude for gates and roads for leading and boating the same, for which it is said that a separate price was paid, and that it was sold absolutely and irredeemably.² As no allowance was made for any growing woods upon these lands, Sir Humphrey, in case, at the close of the time limited, the said John Colquhoun should not make payment to him of the said sum and require a new right of the lands, in manner foresaid, whereby these woods, as part of the lands, would thenceforth remain in his person, also bound himself to make payment to him of such a sum of money as should be agreed upon as the price of the woods, by two arbiters to be mutually chosen by them. John Colquhoun of Camstradden having paid the redemption-money in 1713, Sir Humphrey, in implement of the terms of the above backbond, redisposed to him all the lands of Camstradden, with the exception of the slate crag, and a servitude of gates and roads.³

The following letter was addressed to this laird of Camstradden by Andrew Macfarlane, Laird of Arrochar :—

¹ Original Passport in Camstradden Charter-chest.

² Both these Writs are now lost, but an extract of the Backbond is contained in the Camstradden Charter-chest. It was registered at Dumbartou, 6th February 1713. Both are narrated in an obligation by Sir Humphrey Colquhoun of Luss to John Colquhoun of Camstradden, younger, 12th April

1707, in Camstradden Charter-chest, and in a Disposition granted by Sir Humphrey Colquhoun of Luss, and James Grant of Pluscardine, his son-in-law, in the year 1713, whereby the estate of Camstradden was re-disposed to John Colquhoun in terms of the Backbond, the debts having been then paid.

³ Camstradden Collections.

He of Dowglass, December 31, 1698.

SIR,—Receive this letter by way of declaration, directed to James Williamson, that it may be read in presence of the Court. Ye may peruse it your self, and seal it; if this will not doe, I will goe the lenth of Dumbartan, according as I promised in my letter to James Williamson. As concerning Mr. Boyd, althoe he would discharge me the whole for the threed part, it is not within the reach of my power to give it at this tyme; soe referring the affair to your own care and diligence, I rest, as formerly, .

Your Cusin to serve yow,

A. McFARLANE.

To the Laird of Camstroden, these.¹

John Colquhoun of Camstradden, and his eldest son, John, were created burgesses of the burgh of Inverary, 15th November 1699.²

This laird of Camstradden was alive 15th September 1714. In the contract of marriage, of that date, betwixt Colin Campbell of Leachie on the one part, and Christian Colquhoun, lawful daughter of John Colquhoun, elder, of Camstradden, it is said to be made with consent of her father. He died before 15th April 1718. Margaret Zuill, as his relict, granted a discharge, of that date, to her son, John Colquhoun of Camstradden, whereby, out of the respect and tender regard she had to the family of Camstradden, and for certain onerous causes and weighty considerations, she *simpliciter* discharged him and his heirs of the annuity of 250 merks Scots, and of the rent of the house and kailyard, and of the four cows' and horse grass mentioned in the marriage-contract, for all the crops and years since the decease of her husband; and also bound herself to restrict the provisions made to her by her contract of marriage to the sum of £120 Scots, yearly, and a cow's grass, to be herded and folded with the said John Colquhoun of Camstradden's own cows, without any grass-meal, herding-meal, or payment whatsoever, with the house and kailyard at the head of the avenue of Camstradden, then possessed by John Bain, walker.³

¹ In a modern hand these words are also on the back :—"A proof that the writer of the letter was the Laird of Macfarlan is found in a Discharge by the Laird of Macfarlan to Dailacory and Camstraddan, 26

March 1672." [Original Letter in Camstradden Charter-chest.]

² Original Burgess Ticket in Camstradden Charter-chest.

³ Original Discharge, *ibid.*

By Margaret Zuill, John Colquhoun of Camstradden had four sons and three daughters.

The sons were—

1. John, his successor.
2. Humphrey Colquhoun, glover burghess of Edinburgh. He received from James Grant of that Ilk, 24th February 1727, a lease of that town of land called Auchintullich, with houses, biggings, etc., in the parish and barony of Luss, for nineteen years, for 110 merks Scots, in name of rent, at the term of Martinmas, yearly.¹ He purchased the house and acres of Warriston, near Edinburgh. He held the office of one of the Macers of the Court of Justiciary at Edinburgh. He died without issue, in May 1736, and in March 1737 Robert Colquhoun of Camstradden was served heir to his uncle Humphrey, a Macer of Justiciary.² Among the Camstradden writs is an "Inventory of writs belonging to umquhile Humphrey Colquhoun, Macer to the Justiciary Court, taken up by warrant from the Commissars of Edinburgh."
3. Archibald Colquhoun, who was, baptized 19th February 1699.³ He was a glover burghess of Edinburgh, and married Margaret, daughter of Denham of Crainshaws, by whom he left issue. He made an assignation, dated 14th May 1736, to their nephew, Robert Colquhoun, fourteenth of Camstradden, of so much of the property of his deceased brother Humphrey⁴ as fell to him, Archibald being heir of line to Robert.
4. Thomas, who was baptized 20th September 1701.⁵

The daughters were—

1. Anne, who married John Campbell of Banoilline. They were booked in order to proclamation of marriage 6th December 1706.⁶ An assignation was made, 24th May 1736, by Anne Colquhoun, eldest lawful daughter of the deceased John Colquhoun of Cam-

¹ Original Lease in Camstradden Charter-chest.

² Decennial Indexes to the Services of Heirs in Scotland, vol. i. 1700-1749. Edinburgh, 1863.

³ Luss Parish Register.

⁴ Extract Assignation in Camstradden Charter-chest.

⁵ Luss Parish Register.

⁶ *Ibid.*

stradden, with consent of her said husband, of whatever of the goods of her deceased brother, Humphrey Colquhoun, glover in Edinburgh, fell to her share, in favour of her brother, Robert Colquhoun of Camstradden.¹

2. Christian, who married Colin Campbell of Leachie, afterwards styled of Linhive. Their marriage-contract is dated at Banoilline, 15th September 1714.² By it Colin Campbell became bound to infest her, his future spouse, in liferent, in the half of the twenty shilling land of Leachie, of old extent, in the parish of Arriskodnith and shire of Argyll. Should she survive her said future spouse, she was provided, whether she had bairns or not in life at the time of his decease, to the equal half of all free moveables, goods and gear, sums of money, etc., and the bairns to the other equal half of the same. On the other hand, John Colquhoun, elder of Camstradden, became bound to make good and thankful payment to the said Colin Campbell, in name of tocher, of the sum of 300 merks Scots.³ Colin Campbell, having received from John Colquhoun of Camstradden the 300 merks Scots of tocher, promised to him with Christian Colquhoun, granted him a discharge for that sum, 27th February 1721. On 22d May 1736, Christian Colquhoun, with consent of her husband, Colin Campbell of Linhive, made an assignation of whatever goods belonged to her through the decease of her brother Humphrey in favour of her brother, Robert Colquhoun of Camstradden.⁴
3. Lillas, who married, before 21st May 1736, Patrick Graham in Aldochlay.⁵

Whether the marriages of these three daughters were with or without issue is unknown.

¹ Extract Assignation in Camstradden Charter-chest.

² Original Contract, *ibid.*

³ Original Marriage-Contract, *ibid.*

⁴ Original Assignation, *ibid.*

⁵ An assignation, similar to that made by her brother Archibald and by her sisters Anne and Christian, was made by Lillas Colquhoun, with consent of her husband, dated 21st May 1736.—[Extract Assignation in Camstradden Charter-chest.]

XIII.—JOHN COLQUHOUN,
THIRTEENTH OF CAMSTRADDEN, 1717-1736.

ELIZABETH DONALDSON (of Murroch and Bannachra), his wife.

JOHN COLQUHOUN, thirteenth of Camstradden, previous to his succession, became bound by indenture, dated at Edinburgh 13th May 1700, with consent of his father, as apprentice and servant to Mungo Buchanan, Writer to Her Majesty's Signet, Edinburgh, in his vocation and art of writing, for the space of three years.¹ He also, when younger of Camstradden, married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. James Donaldson of Murroch and Bannachra, by Anne, daughter of John Stirling of Coldoch, brother-german to Stirling of Keir, by Nicolas, daughter of Sir George Bruce of Carnock, afterwards Earl of Kincardine. Their contract of marriage is dated at Awburne and Murroch, 12th and 20th April 1707. It is between John Colquhoun, younger of Camstradden, with consent of John Colquhoun, elder of Camstradden, his father, on the one part, and Elizabeth Donaldson, eldest daughter of Mr. James Donaldson of Murroch, with consent of her father, on the other part. By it John Colquhoun, elder of Camstradden, contracted and disposed—under the burden of a debt of £5640 Scots resting on the ten-pound land of Camstradden, owing to Sir Humphrey Colquhoun of Luss, to be paid by his son John—to and in favour of his said son and Elizabeth Donaldson, his future spouse, and the heirs-male of their marriage, whom failing, the other nearest heirs-male whomsoever of the said John Colquhoun, younger, his ten-pound land of Camstradden, namely Auchengavin, Camstradden, Hill of Camstradden, and Aldochlay, and mansion-house upon the said estate, etc., except the Slate Crag, which he had irredeemably disposed to the said Sir Humphrey. He, however, reserved to himself his liferent use only of the town of Auchengavin, with a second cutting of the wood of Auchengavin—the first cutting thereof belonging to his said son, John—only, however, in the event of his

¹ Original Indenture in Camstradden Charter-chest.

living till the ordinary time, when the said woods were formerly wont to be cut; and he also reserved to Margaret Zuill, his spouse, should she survive him, the liferent provisions granted her out of the said ten-pound land. He and his son John also bound themselves, should Elizabeth Donaldson survive her said future husband, having children, one or more, of their future marriage, to infest her in the sum of 300 merks Scots, and should there be no children of that marriage, in the sum of 400 merks Scots, and provided, after his decease, she married another husband, in 250 merks Scots, to be uplifted by her as a yearly annuity during her lifetime, at the term of Martinmas, out of the ten-pound land of Camstradden, in satisfaction to, her of all further terce. Should there be no male children of the contemplated marriage, but only daughters, or a daughter, the said John Colquhoun bound himself, on the decease of the first of the said future spouses, not only to maintain, educate, and bring up the daughter or daughters according to their rank, until they attained the age of eighteen years, but also, when they attained to that age, or to a lawful marriage, to make good and thankful payment to them, one or more, equally among them, of 3000 merks Scots, with the annual rent thereof, in case they should leave their father's house after the age of eighteen years. With this provision the ten-pound land of Camstradden was to be burdened. By this marriage-contract Mr. James Donaldson bound himself to pay to John Colquhoun, younger of Camstradden, in name of tocher, with Elizabeth Donaldson, his daughter, the sum of 3000 merks Scots.¹

On 4th November 1708, John Colquhoun, younger of Camstradden, and Elizabeth Donaldson, his spouse, were on their marriage infested in the ten-pound land of old extent of Camstradden, according to their respective rights, as contained in their contract of marriage.

John Colquhoun, younger of Camstradden, obtained from his father a disposition without reversion, dated at Murroch, 26th October 1711, of the Black Yard, with the houses and kiln belonging thereto, in the clachan of Luss, adjacent to the churchyard thereof, and to the minister's manse and yards, together with that piece of land called Collnamuckage, as being

¹ Original Marriage-contract in Camstradden Charter-chest.

proper parts of the ten-pound land of Camstradden; and he was infested therein on the 28th of the same month.¹

This laird took an active part in promoting what has been called the Lochlomond expedition, already described,² the object of which was to take possession of the boats upon Lochlomond, and to secure the shire of Dumbarton more completely from the depredations of the Macgregors, who were desirous to assist the Earl of Mar in the rebellion of 1715. As one of the Commissioners of Supply during that rebellion, he signed a document, desiring the collector of supply to advance a sum for defraying the expenses of the expedition. The document is as follows:—

WE, the Justices of the Peace, Deputy-Lieutenants, and Commissioners of Supply of the shire of Dumbarton, under-subscribing, considering that the taking and securing the boats upon Lochlomond will be a great security to the whole shire against the insolence and depredations of the rebels now in arms, and that the same cannot be done without a considerable number of armed men, do hereby desire Alexander Macaulay, Collector of the Supply of Dumbartonshire, to advance Walter Graham of Kilmardeny a sum not exceeding ten pounds sterling, to be disbursed by him, for defraying the expense of the said expedition. Which sum, or so much of it as shall be advanced by the said Walter Graham, on his receipt, we oblige us either to get allowed to the said Alexander Macaulay out of the next term's supply, or otherwise to pay the same to him. Reserving relief to us from the rest of the shire, who are not subscribing to thir presents, which is subscribed at Dumbarton, the 8th day of October 1715 years.

John Colquhoun of Camstradden died before 3d May 1736.

Elizabeth Donaldson, his spouse, survived him a number of years. By a disposition, dated at Camstradden 14th May 1744, as his relict, for the affection which she bore to Robert Colquhoun of Camstradden, her son, and for certain other weighty considerations, she disposed to him all the debts, sums of money, goods, gear, corns, cattle, horse, nolt, sheep, etc., which then belonged to her, or which should belong to her, at the time of her decease, with full power to him to intromit therewith, and dispose thereupon for his proper use immediately upon her decease, and also to ask and receive all debts that might be owing her, and, if necessary, to pursue

¹ Original Disposition and Instrument of Sasine in Camstradden Charter-chest.

² *Vide* vol. i. p. 324.

for them. She, however, reserved to herself her liferent of the whole subjects above disponed, and also the whole liferent provisions payable to her by virtue of her marriage-contract with her deceased husband, or otherwise, and also full power at any time in her life, *et etiam in articulo mortis*, to alter these presents, and declare them to be void and null, without the consent of the said Robert Colquhoun. By the same disposition, the said Robert was bound to pay to William Graham, eldest lawful son of Duncan Graham of Glenly, £100 Scots at the first term of Martinmas or Whitsunday immediately after her decease; to give to Elizabeth Graham, eldest lawful daughter of the said Duncan, the second-best cow belonging to her at the time of her death, immediately after that event; and also to give to Ann Colquhoun, her daughter, spouse to the said Duncan Graham, the whole household furniture belonging to her at the time of her decease, with the exception of three different pieces of plenishing, of which the said Robert should make choice, and also to deliver to her all her body and wearing clothes.¹

By Elizabeth Donaldson, this laird of Camstradden had four sons and two daughters.

The sons were—

1. A son, Robert, who succeeded him.
2. John, baptized 13th October 1709.²
3. James, baptized 17th May 1711.³
4. Archibald, baptized 11th February 1713.⁴

The daughters were—

1. Anna, who married Duncan Graham, eldest lawful son in life of Walter Graham of Nether Glenly in Menteith. Their marriage-contract is dated Glasgow, 17th May 1724. By it Walter Graham bound himself to infeft his son Duncan in the houses and lands of Nether Glenly, in the county and parish of Perth, and in the lands Balluliknock and Wester Braes of Balquhapple, in the county of Perth and parish of Kincarn, and to grant him also 1000 merks Scots. Further, the said Duncan, immediately after the decease of his father and Janet Stewart, his spouse, and

¹ Original Disposition in Camstradden
Charter-chest.

² Luss Parish Register.

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ *Ibid.*

the last liver of them, was to have the fee and property of the lands and houses of Nether Glenny, and should the foresaid lands, when he came to the possession of them, not extend to 700 merks of yearly rent, he was to receive money sufficient to complete that sum. The said Duncan and Walter Graham bound themselves to provide to Anna Colquhoun, if there were children, one or more, of the said future marriage, in a liferent of 250 merks Scots, with a house, yard, two acres of croft land, and two kine and a horse grass, to be kept and herded in the dale pasture; but, in the event of the death of the said Duncan Graham, and of the contracting of a second marriage by Anna Colquhoun, her liferent should be restricted to 200 merks Scots. For security of this annuity she was to be infeft in the lands of Balluliknock and Wester Braes of Balquwhaple. She was further provided in the liferent of the half of whatever household plenishing and other moveables should belong to her said future husband at the time of his death. Should there be no heirs-male of the said future marriage, but only daughters, Duncan Graham bound himself, should there be only one daughter, that the sum of 5000 merks Scots should be paid to her, and if more, that the said sum should be equally and proportionally divided among them at their respective ages of twenty-one years complete, or at their lawful marriage.¹

On 6th March 1759, Duncan Graham of Nether Glenny bound himself, provided she survived him, to infeft Anna Colquhoun, his spouse, in a liferent annuity of 250 merks Scots, to be uplifted out of the land of Nether Glenny, in the parish of Port, stewartry of Menteith, and shire of Perth, with a sufficient house and yard on the lands of Glenny, two acres of the crofting land contiguous, and two cows and a horse grass, to be kept and herded on the dale pasture.² She was a widow before the term of Martinmas 1760. Under the designation of widow of Duncan Graham of

¹ Original Contract in Glenny Charter-chest.

² Copy Instrument of Sasine, dated 6th June 1772, in Camstradden Charter-chest.

Nether Glenny, she granted a discharge, dated 5th February 1761, to William Graham, then of Nether Glenny, her son, for the complete payment of all annuities and liferent provisions due to her by virtue of her contract of marriage with her deceased husband, or otherwise due at, and preceding, the term of Martinmas 1760.¹

By Duncan Graham she had issue three sons—William of Glenny, John, and Walter.

On 20th May 1771, she constituted Walter Colquhoun, merchant in Glasgow, her nephew, her factor, granting him full power and commission to uplift and receive for her the liferent provision granted to her by her deceased husband, Duncan Graham, and also due to her by the then deceased William Graham of Nether Glenny, her son, for all years and terms bygone, and to come, from their heirs and representatives liable in payment thereof.²

On 6th June 1772, she was infefted in an annuity of 250 merks Scots out of the lands of Nether Glenny, in terms of the liferent provisions granted to her by her deceased husband, Duncan Graham, before mentioned.³

2. Grizell, baptized 22d February 1714.⁴

XIV.—ROBERT COLQUHOUN, FOURTEENTH OF CAMSTRADDEN, 1736-1787.

HELEN JOHNSTON, his wife.

ROBERT COLQUHOUN, fourteenth of Camstradden, succeeded his father before 14th May 1736. He was apprentice as a Writer to the Signet with William Seton, W.S., conform to an indenture dated 1st March 1733.⁵ He was served heir of conquest-general to his uncle, Humphrey Colquhoun, Edinburgh, a Macer of Justiciary, 14th March 1737, and the service was

¹ Original Discharge in Camstradden Charter-chest.

⁴ Luss Parish Register.

² Original Commission of Factory, *ibid.*

³ Copy Instrument of Sasine, *ibid.*

⁵ Inventory of Writs of Humphrey Colquhoun in Camstradden Charter-chest.

recorded 18th March 1738.¹ Robert Colquhoun obtained from Sir James Colquhoun, as superior of Camstradden, a precept of *clare constat*, for infefting him in the lands of Camstradden, as heir of John Colquhoun of Camstradden, dated 20th October 1739.² He married Helen, only daughter of James Johnston, merchant, and bailie of Glasgow, by Agnes, eldest daughter of Walter Colquhoun, senior, merchant in Glasgow. The marriage took place on 19th November 1740.³ Their certificate of marriage bears that they were joined in matrimony on that day by Mr. George Aytone, minister, in presence of Captain Colquhoun and Mr. Robert Graham.

Their marriage-contract, which was post-nuptial, was dated 30th September 1741. By it Robert Colquhoun of Camstradden became bound to pay to Helen Johnston, his spouse, provided she survived him, an annual rent or annuity of 1000 merks Scots, free of all burdens and deductions whatsoever, at the two terms of Whitsunday and Martinmas, by equal portions. This annuity, however, during the life of a bairn or bairns that might be procreated of the said marriage, was to be restricted to 800 merks Scots; but should the said bairns die, she was to receive, immediately after the death of the last of them, the full annual rent of 1000 merks Scots. For her further and better security her husband bound himself to infeft her in that annual rent payable out of the lands of Camstradden, Aldochlay, Auchengavin, and the Hill of Camstradden, with the Slate Craggs thereof; out of the town and lands of Craigentuy, with the teinds, both parsonage and vicarage, thereof, lying upon the side of Lochlomond, in the barony of Luss; out of the town and lands of Coulichippen, with that piece of land called Tomglas, including the teinds, parsonage and vicarage, thereof; out of the lands of Torr, with the old and new lands thereof, and the lands commonly called the High Shandons, upon the said lands of Torr, and adjacent thereto, with the teinds, parsonage and vicarage, thereof. Upon a precept of sasine contained in the said marriage-contract,

¹ Decennial Indexes to the Services of Heirs in Scotland, vol. i. 1700-1749. Edinburgh, 1863.

² Colquhoun Cartulary.

³ Certificate of Marriage in Camstradden Charter-chest. Mrs. Colquhoun died before

3d May 1763. Letter of Condolence by her brother, James Johnston, to Robert Colquhoun of Camstradden, dated London, 3d May 1763.—[Original in Camstradden Charter-chest.]

Helen Johnston was on the same day infefted in the foresaid annual rent. In the marriage-contract, her father is described as deceased.¹

Robert Colquhoun of Camstradden was collector of cess for Dumbartonshire.

The year 1745 was signalized by the attempt made by Prince Charles, grandson of James the Seventh, to recover the throne of his ancestors. Having landed in the Highlands, he erected his standard at Glenfinnan on the 10th of August that year, and the three kingdoms, especially Scotland, were immediately thrown into great commotion. A few weeks after, this laird's mother-in-law, Agnes Colquhoun, who was a woman of much shrewdness and ability in the management of secular affairs, as appears from various family papers in Camstradden Charter-chest, wrote to him letters from Glasgow, where she resided, communicating to him such information as she had received respecting the movements of the conflicting parties, and the confusion and excitement which then prevailed in that city.² Two of these letters are here subjoined :—

Glasgow, September 13, 1745.

DEAR SIR,—I have sent yow the two inclosed from my son James, and must now at last write yow the melancholy condition we are in here ; vizt., This day, in the morning, we had an express advising us that the rebels raised their camp, and passed the bridge of Down this morning, and has been succeeded by severall expresses, giving us account of their march, the last of which assures us they had passed Kippen Kirk, and were entring on the Craw Muir, where they are supposed to ly this night ; so we expect them morrows forenoon. This was not all our troubles, for the tradesmen in toun raised in a mobe, and desired arms from the magistrates, and they would goe meet them (a most desperate attempt indeed, and likely the consequences would be, our toun would be laid in ashes), but by the assiduity of the magistrates, and especially the ministers, they are now quieted, for which we are very thankfull. Our Excise folks and Custome house people are leaving the place. And now our last hopes is that we rely, if we don't rise in arms against them, they will be civill to us : only laying us under contribution, or the worse is a desperate plunder. I am very anxious to know how Betty takes with the spinning, and is so struck with

¹ Instrument narrating Marriage-contract. —[Original in Camstradden Charter-chest.]

² The Marriage-contract of Agnes Colquhoun and James Johnstoun is dated at

Glasgow, 10th January 1708.—[Original Marriage-contract in Camstradden Charter-chest.]

our present danger that I don't know what hand to turn to, nor where to secure anything that is valuable ; also has been much indisposed these eight days past, and does not beleive that I shall outlive this great shoack. My compliments to Nellie (begging you'll not let her know the worst), with the same to yourself, is all at present from,

Your loving mother,

AGNES COLHOUN.

To Robert Colquhoun, Esqre. of Camstroddan, Dunbarton.

Glasgow, September 16th, 1745.

DEAR SIR,—Yesterday after yow left us, in time of Divine service, our gentlemen returned, which occasioned the outmost disturbance, the churches dismissing ; (the reason that they returned for) is said that on Saturday evening they stopped at Kylsyth and Comrie, with one of our gentlemen's servants, went to the camp to acquaint the Prince of their embassy, the camp being alarmed twice that night, upon account that the Dragoons had come to Linlithgow, joined with a vast number of volunteers, were to make an attack on them yesterday. When the morning came our servent came off and acquainted our folks of this ; upon which Seaton took horse and left them : so they were perswaded to return by Mr. Cross, the advocate, he saying it was treasonable ; which report when got amongst us (of the intended engagement), our whole ears went a tingling, and each thought they heard the firing of great guns. The imagination was so strong that many persons took horses to goe see the engagement ; and the magistrates and most part of the inhabitants went to the High Church yaird and steeples, who, when on the bartizans, thought they heard firing ; but to our great surprise an allarm was that they were at the toun head. So all the people came down the High Street, like mad folks, each making more hideous crys than another, and severall folks left the toun (this was occasioned by some persons clearing the way for an express). We did not settle till about four at night, when some of our gentlemen who went out met with the Earll of Kilmarnock, who told them that the Prince lodged in his house all night, and that the army marched for Edinburgh, and that they would encamp at Kirkliston. This day we had expresses that 2000 of the Rebells passed the Freugh, headed by Lord Nairn. They were to ly at Falkirk this night, and were to be succeeded by 2500 more under Tillibardin, which party we are affraid may come and demand the money. This night we had advices from Edinburgh, that the Train Bands and the new regiment, with the Dragoons, were designed to attack the Rebells, (but never came out of the city.) They say the said express mett the Rebells about five miles from Edinburgh. It is reported that

Cope has come to Leith ; so we expect to hear good accounts from that quarter. William M'Kenzie had a letter from London advising, vizt., it is now confirmed that the Grand Duke of Tuscany is chosen Emperor, which has caused great rejoicings. I am still in greater consternation than yow can imagine ; and do not know what to doe either with myself or papers, is all at present from your loving mother,

AGNES COLHOUN.

To Robert Colquhoun, Esqr. of Camstrodan, Dunbarton.

This laird of Camstradden appears to have been suspected of favouring the Jacobite interest in 1745, and having, in consequence, fallen under the suspicion of the authorities, he was prevented from receiving a supply of meal which he had imported from England.

The following letters relating to this subject were addressed to him by Major-General John Campbell of Mamore and Mr. Campbell of Stonefield, Sheriff of Argyll, who were acting in the service of the Government :—

Inveraray, April 28th, 1746.

SIR,—I beg you will be so good as to believe that I did not come into this country to oppress any man who was not in the Rebellion, and even those I shall leav to the laws of their country, if they submitt and don't attack me.

The meal imported from England belongs to the publick, under my direction, as without my licence it could not have been brought in, for which reason I hope you will excuse my detaining it, but towards your being no looser, I offer to take and pay for it. And as soon as His Majesty's rebellious subjects have submitted and given up their arms, you may command what meal I have to spare. You must know that in your neighbourhood numbers of the rebels are return'd, and some of rank, sculking. I leav it to you to consider with your selfe, inform'd as I am, if I can comply with your request. A little time will give me an opportunity of obliging you and others of my friends. Have patience, and look upon me as a humane man, and,

Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

JOHN CAMPBELL.

To Rot. Colquhoun of Camstroden.

On His Majesty's Service, To Robert Colquhoun of Camstroden, Esqr., To the care of James Duncanson of Garshake, Esqr., att Dunbarton, from Major-General Campbell.

Inveraray, 14 Aprile 1746.

SIR,—I received your letter upon the subject of some meal bought by you for the use of your family and workmen.

I spoke to General Campbell, who I find some people have blam'd for giving such extensive licenses for importing meal to the West of Scotland, which, indeed, I consider'd as a very happy thing for all our country. However, this makes it necessary for the General to be extremely cautious that none of the meal be carry'd to supply the Rebels.

The General does not chuse to let any quantity be carry'd up the country that is in the neighbourhood of Rebels, but will grant you liberty to have some for the use of your own family and servants, upon your finding baile that it shall not be carry'd to the Rebels.

You shou'd apply to the General directly to give you a licence to carry up what quantity he judges proper, or that he grant warrant to some body at Dumbarton to give such licence from time to time, as your necessity requires.

This is what casts up to me as the best expedient; and as your quantity is not large, perhaps he will allow the whole. I am, with great truth,

Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

ARCH. CAMPBELL.

I was obliged to keep your servant: if I can prevaile with the General to give the licence before your letter comes to hand, I shall send it by post to Dumbarton.

To Robert Colquhoun of Camstroden, Esqr., From the Deputy-Shirriff of Argyll;
The bearer to pass unmolested.

ARCH. CAMPBELL.

This laird of Camstradden was the intimate friend and correspondent of George Colquhoun, fourth of Tillyquhoun, who styled himself Baronet, two of whose letters to him are printed in the sketch of his life,—one on the occasion of the death of his brother James in 1747, and another after his marriage with Rebecca Jones, only daughter of William Jones, Collector of the Stamp Duties in Scotland in 1749 or 1750.¹

Robert Colquhoun of Camstradden, on 23d January 1752, was made a burghess of the burgh of Glasgow, as having married Helen Johnston, daughter of the deceased James Johnston, merchant burghess thereof.²

¹ *Vide* pp. 168, 172, *supra*.

² Original Burgess Ticket in Camstradden Charter-chest.

In the year 1753 he received from the Lyon King-at-arms a patent of ensign memorial, which is in the following terms :—

To all and sundry whom these presents do or may concern, Alexander Brodie of Brodie, Esquire, Lyon King at Arms, doth hereby certifie and declare that the Ensign Armorial pertaining and belonging to Robert Colquhoun of Camstroddin, whose predecessour was a younger son of the family of Luss in King Robert II.'s time, is matriculated in the Publick Register of the Lyon Office, and is thus blasoned, vizt.—Argent, a saltire engrail'd sable, within a bordure gules. Above the shield a helmit befitting his degree, with a mantle gules doubling, argent. On a wreath of his colours is set for his crest a stag's head. In an escrol above this, motto, Si je puis.

Which coat above blasoned is hereby ratified, confirmed, and assigned to the said Robert Colquhoun and his heirs as their proper coat of arms and bearing in all time coming. In testimony whereof, these presents are subscribed, and my seal of office appended hereunto. At Edinburgh, the twenty third day of October one thousand seven hundred and fifty three years.

THOMAS DUNDAS.

Lyon Judge.

One of the correspondents of this laird was the celebrated Henry Home, a Judge in the Court of Session by the title of Lord Kames. Four years after his promotion to the Bench, Lord Kames visited Camstradden when on a tour to the neighbourhood of Lochlomond, and gratified in witnessing the care taken by the laird and the lady of Camstradden in the education of their numerous children, he promised to make a collection of books adapted for the young, which however he had found it somewhat difficult to do—a difficulty of which none in the present day can complain. His Lordship's letter to the laird on this subject is as follows :—

Edinburgh, 28 December 1756.

SIR,—However little disposed to suspect your friends, I take it for granted that by this time your notion is I forgot my promise, or rather that it was an idle promise which I had no intention to fulfill. I cannot blame you, for all appearances are against me, and yet I have some excuse. When I set about making a collection of books fit for your children, I was amazed to find such a scarcity. I delayed week after week, hoping to make a better assortment, and at last was forc'd to take up with what you see. The care bestowed by you and Mrs. Colquhoun on the education of a number of fine children pleas'd me

extremely, and will be long fresh in my memory. What I contribute to it at present is the widow's mite, and I am glade to come in for any share. My compliments to Mrs. Colquhoun, and my blessing to the bairns.

Yours affectionately,

HENRY HOME.

I would not have failed to have called at you, but I returned by the head of the loch.

To Mr. Colquhoun of Camstrodden, to the care of Thomas Colquhoun, junior, merchant in Glasgow.

This laird of Camstradden obtained from Sir James Colquhoun of Luss a lease of the town and lands of Craigentuy for nineteen years, dated 5th October 1761.¹

This laird erected, in the year 1772, on the south wall inside of the parish church of Luss, below the Camstradden pew, a marble tablet to the memory of his ancestors, of himself, and his posterity. The inscription is in these terms :—

“Memoriæ suorum longa Majorum serie, sibi, suisque posteris, Deo favente, Monumentum hoc ponendum curavit, R. C. de Camstraddan, A.D. MDCCLXXII.”

In the same year he erected below the belfry of the church of the parish of Luss a marble tablet as a monument of gratitude to Sir James Colquhoun of Luss, patron of the parish of Luss, who at his own expense built that sacred edifice. The inscription is as follows :—

“Dominus Jacobus Colquhoun de Luss, miles, Parochiæ hujus patronus, sumptibus suis hanc ædem poni curavit, gratitudinis ergo monumentum hoc statuit R. Colquhoun de Camstraddan. A.D. MDCCLXXII.”

This laird, who had a taste for genealogical inquiries, occupied himself in writing an account of his family, the MS. of which is still preserved.

On the 28th of January 1774, he executed an entail of his lands of Camstradden, Aldochlay, Auchengavin, Hill of Camstradden, Torr and Coulehippen, for the better preservation of his family and continuance of his estate with his posterity. He thereby destined the estate to his sons

¹ Original Lease in Camstradden Charter-chest.

and to the heirs whomsoever of their bodies respectively; whom failing, to his daughters, and to their heirs whomsoever of their bodies respectively, the elder always succeeding before the younger.

In the year 1784 he was in an infirm state of health, as we learn from a letter written to him by the Marquis of Graham, in reference to the navigation of the Leven, a scheme in which he took much interest:—

Buchanan, 22d September 1784.

MY DEAR SIR,—I am sorry you find your health requires you to take so much care, but am happy that you write in such good spirits. The navigation would, I am convinced, reap much advantage by your assistance at the meeting. However, I am pleased to be able to assure you my opinion is that the navigation of Leven will not be worse; on the contrary, in many instances (some trifles done) much better than formerly. Besides, the manufacturers seem very ready to join in any reasonable propositions.

I am so pressed for time, that I shall not be able to visit my friends this year; amongst which description I take the liberty of esteeming yourself very sincerely to be.

I remain, with great consideration, my dear Sir, yours,

GRAHAM.

Robert Colquhoun, Esq., Camstraddan.

By Helen Johnston, his wife, who died in April 1763, this laird had seven sons, of whom only Walter survived him, and five daughters. He died in 1787. His sons were—

1. John Sutherland, who was baptized on 19th February 1743,¹ and who died, unmarried, before 9th March 1757, in the lifetime of his father.
2. James, who was baptized 11th December 1746.² On 9th March 1757, his father disposed the lands of Camstradden to himself, and failing him to his eldest son James, and the heirs-male of his body; whom failing, to John Colquhoun, his second son, and the heirs-male of his body; whom failing, to Walter Colquhoun, his third son, and the heirs-male of his body; whom failing, to Laurence Colquhoun, his fourth son, and the heirs-male of his body; whom failing, to the other heirs-male to be procreated of

¹ Luss Parish Records.

² *Ibid.*

his own body successively, and the heirs-male respective to be procreated of their bodies; whom all failing, to his other nearest heirs whomsoever, the eldest heir-female as well of his own body as of the bodies of his said heirs of provision, and the descendants of her body, always excluding heirs-portioners, and succeeding without division throughout the whole course of succession, and she marrying no husband other than one who and whose descendants of their bodies will assume and constantly retain the surname, arms, and designation of Colquhoun of Camstradden in all time hereafter.¹ James Colquhoun, lawful son of Robert Colquhoun of Camstradden, became bound to serve David Dalzell and Co. as an assistant to any supercargo that was or might be in the employment of the said David Dalzell and Co., in Potowmack River, in Virginia, for the space of four years. The indenture is dated at Glasgow, 17th February 1764.² But he afterwards made choice of the military profession. An offer of a situation to him in the army was made by John Graham of Dougaldstoun, a cadet of the house of Montrose, in the following letter to his father:—

DEAR SIR,—Killearn was just now sitting with me, when I received an offer of an ensigncy in one of the oldest regiments, under the inclos'd conditions. It is Borland's regiment, and is the eleventh oldest. The men will not be required against a day. It occurred to us it might perhaps suit one of your family, of which you can inform me. If it does, it will give me pleasure to have been of any service to you. The expense of raising 25 men will not exceed, I think, £100; and the commission in that regiment is worth 400. You'll acquaint me of your resolution by the bearer, and I am, Sir,

Your obedient humble servant,

JO. GRAHAM.

Dougaldstoun, 28 November 1760.

If you accept, Garscadden and some of your freinds in this country may be usefull in the way of recruiting.

To Robert Collhoun of Camstradden, Esq., to be forwarded wherever he is.

¹ Original Disposition in Camstradden Charter-chest.

² Original Indenture in Camstradden Charter-chest.

In a commission by him to James Dennistoun, younger of Colgrain, the Rev. Mr. John Allan, minister of the Gospel at Row, and Archibald Maclauchlan of Bannachra, to manage his affairs during his absence from Scotland, 19th May 1780, he is designated "Captain James Colquhoun, of the first battalion of the First or Royal Regiment of Foot, eldest son of Robert Colquhoun, Esquire of Camstradden."¹ He died, unmarried, before or in 1787.

3. John, who was baptized 1st December 1747.² He was bred a writer by John Wardrop, writer in Glasgow. The indenture by which he was bound an apprentice to Mr. Wardrop, for the term of four years, is dated at Glasgow, 8th January 1762.³ He died, unmarried, before 21st December 1771.
4. Walter, who was baptized 13th December 1749,⁴ succeeded his father in Camstradden in 1787.
5. William Graham, who was baptized 28th June 1751,⁵ and died before 9th March 1757.
6. Robert Graham, who was baptized 11th May 1753,⁶ and died before 9th March 1757.
7. Laurence, who was baptized 3d June 1755,⁷ and died, unmarried, before 20th January 1774.

His daughters were—

1. Agnes, who died in infancy.
2. Elizabeth. She married the Rev. John Allan, minister of the parish of Row, in the Presbytery and shire of Dumbarton. Their marriage-contract is dated at Camstradden, 21st December 1771. By it Mr. Allan bound himself and his heirs to pay to Elizabeth Colquhoun, his future spouse, during all the days of her life, after his decease, in case she survived him, an annuity of £60 sterling, free of all burdens and deductions whatever, at the terms of Whitsunday and Martinmas, but providing always, that, during the existence of issue of the marriage, the annuity should be restricted to £50 sterling, of which

¹ Original Commission in Camstradden Charter-chest.

³ Indenture, *ibid.*

⁵ Luss Parish Records.

² Luss Parish Records.

⁴ *Ibid.*

⁷ *Ibid.*

⁶ *Ibid.*

an annuity of £20 sterling, to which the relict of Mr. Allan would be entitled in the event of his death, by reason of his being entered upon the third rate of the fund established by Parliament for a provision to the wives and children of ministers of the Church of Scotland was to form a part of the payment. Her father bound himself to pay with her, to her said future spouse, in name of tocher, £400 sterling, at the terms and under the conditions specified.¹ By him she had three sons,—1. John, who died unmarried; 2. Robert, who also died unmarried; and 3. James, who became a sailor, and was unheard of for several years; and four daughters—1. Helen, who married the Rev. Archibald Scott, minister of the parish of Pittenain, in the Presbytery and shire of Lanark, and who, dying a widow in 1818, left by him, besides two sons, a daughter, Janet, who married the Rev. Arthur Hanbury, vicar of Bures, in Suffolk, by whom she had a numerous family; George Cumming Scott, who died unmarried, at Rievara, in Italy, in 1844, and Robert Allan Scott, who married the only daughter of General White of the Guards, and by her has two sons, Frederick and James, and one daughter, Sophia. 2. Anne, who married the Rev. Duncan Macfarlan, minister of the parish of Drymen, in the Presbytery of Dumbarton and shire of Stirling, afterwards the Very Rev. Principal of the College of Glasgow, Doctor of Divinity, and minister of the High Church of Glasgow, and one of the Deans of the Chapel Royal of Scotland, who died in 1857. Anne died in 1814, leaving by him several sons and daughters. 3. Susan, who married the Rev. William Stirling (since Macgregor Stirling), minister of the parish of Port of Menteith, in the Presbytery of Dunblane and shire of Perth, and who died in 1804. They had one son, Robert Lindsay.

Elizabeth Colquhoun (Mrs. Allan) survived her husband, and died at Dunblane on 25th September 1813, in the sixty-eighth year of her age.

3. Agnes Colquhoun, third daughter of Robert Colquhoun, fourteenth of Camstradden, by Helen Johnston, died, unmarried, in 1821.

¹ Original Contract of Marriage in Camstradden Charter-chest.

4. Helen, fourth daughter, who was baptized 5th October 1756,¹ and who died, unmarried.
5. Margaret Haldane, fifth daughter, was baptized 5th September 1761,² resided in Melville Place, Stirling, and died, unmarried, in 1838.

XV.—WALTER COLQUHOUN,
FIFTEENTH OF CAMSTRADDEN, 1787-1802.

ELIZABETH MACALLISTER, his first wife.

ELIZABETH CRUMP, his second wife.

WALTER COLQUHOUN, fifteenth of Camstradden, merchant in Glasgow, next in Antigua, afterwards in London, and again in Antigua. On 18th February 1780, being then upon the point of leaving Scotland, and having sundry affairs to manage in that kingdom, to which he could not himself attend, he appointed James Dennistoun, younger of Colgrain, Patrick Colquhoun, merchant in Glasgow, the Rev. John Allan, minister at Row, and Archibald MacIachlan, tenant of Bannachra, to act as his factors during his absence.³ Owing to pecuniary embarrassment whilst in business in London, a commission of bankruptcy was issued against him in the year 1788, shortly after his father's death. An arrangement was made with his creditors, whereby, on the payment of fifty guineas, his reversionary interest in the estate of Camstradden was acquired for the benefit of his family. Walter Colquhoun apparently, on the occasion of his second marriage, obtained from Sir James Colquhoun, the superior, a precept for infefting him in Camstradden, as heir of Robert Colquhoun of Camstradden and his wife, Helen Johnston, dated September 1799. Dying at St. John's, in the island of Antigua, 13th February 1802, aged fifty-three years, he left, by his wife, Elizabeth (who died many years before), daughter of Alexander Macallister, Esq., of that island, three sons and a daughter.

The sons were—

1. Robert, who succeeded him.

¹ Luss Parish Records.

² *Ibid.*

³ Original Commission of Factory in Camstradden Charter-chest.

2. William Millar, who became a captain in the 58th Regiment of the British army, and who died at Antigua, unmarried.
3. Alister, who went to Antigua, in the West Indies, and died in 1829, unmarried.

The daughter was—

1. Sarah, who died at Stirling, unmarried.

He married, secondly, Elizabeth Crump, of Antigua, in the year 1799, by whom he left no issue. She survived him.

XVI.—ROBERT COLQUHOUN, SIXTEENTH OF CAMSTRADDEN, 1802-1830.

HARRIET FARRER, his wife.

ROBERT COLQUHOUN, sixteenth of Camstradden, was born on Millar's estate, in the parish of St. George, Antigua, 8th June 1777. From the Register Book of the parish of St. George, Antigua, of which a certified extract is in the Camstradden Charter-chest, it appears that Robert, son of Walter Colquhoun, Esq., and Elizabeth his wife, was baptized on 22d June 1777. He succeeded his father in 1802. The estate being still held of the trustees of his grandfather, he was not put in possession of Camstradden for some years, during which, although he resided in the house of Camstradden, he merely acted as factor for the trustees. On 1st August 1806, Robert Colquhoun was served heir of tailie of his grandfather in terms of the deed of entail; and on 6th November 1820, he obtained from Sir James Colquhoun of Luss a precept for infefting him as heir to his grandfather, Robert Colquhoun. Owing to a flaw in the feudal title made up by Robert Colquhoun to the estate, he was at liberty to sell it, and with consent of his son and the heirs of entail of Camstradden, he sold, in 1826, to Sir James Colquhoun of Luss, Baronet, the ten-pound lands of Camstradden, Auchengavin, Hill of Camstradden, and Slate Crag, and the thirteen shillings and fourpenny lands of Coulchippen and Tomglas, and the forty shilling lands of Torr and High Shandons, amount-

¹ Luss Parish Records.

ing in all to twelve pounds thirteen shillings and four pennies valuation of old extent, all in the parish of Luss and shire of Dumbarton, for the price of £32,500 sterling. Of this sum, £12,500 were proposed to be applied to the payment of the personal debts of Camstradden, and the remaining £20,000 to the purchase of a land property, to be subject to the operation of the entail made, 28th January 1774, by his paternal grandfather, Robert Colquhoun, fourteenth of Camstradden.

Robert Colquhoun, sixteenth of Camstradden, married during his father's lifetime, at Weymouth, in the county of Dorset, on 13th June 1800, Harriet, daughter of the Rev. John Farrer of Floore and Great Bowden, in the county of Northampton, and rector of Warrington, in the county of Warwick.¹ He died at Gibraltar, on his way from Marseilles to Newfoundland, on the 9th of September 1830. By his wife, Harriet Farrer, who survived her husband, he had issue, three sons and two daughters.

The sons were—

1. Robert Gilmour, who succeeded his father.
2. John, who was born at Camstradden, and who died in infancy, and was buried within the old church walls at Luss.
3. William, who also died in infancy, and was interred in the same spot with his brother John.

The daughters were—

1. Elizabeth Mariane, who was born at St. John's, Antigua, 23d March 1801, and who died on 5th November following.
2. Harriet Lavington, who was born at Belfast, Antigua, 5th August 1807. She married, in 1827, at Paris, M. Charles Augustus Vaucher, and died without issue in 1864.¹

XVII.—SIR ROBERT GILMOUR COLQUHOUN, K.C.B.

MARGARET CHARLOTTE HOG (of Newliston), his first wife.

ANN CATHROW (of Stoke Lodge, Bucks), his second wife.

SIR ROBERT GILMOUR COLQUHOUN, K.C.B., seventeenth in the generations and descent of the family of Camstradden, was born in Jamaica Street,

¹ Luss Parish Records.

Glasgow, 9th January 1803. He was named after his father's friend, General Gilmour, who is mentioned by his father in a will executed by him with others as those whose "names will be dear to my heart while it continues to beat." He made up a feudal title to the estate of Camstradden as heir of his father Robert Colquhoun, by precept of sasine from Sir James Colquhoun, the superior, dated 16th April 1832. He purchased the estate of Fincastle, in the parish of Dull, in Perthshire, in 1833. From this estate is taken the title of Viscount Fincastle in the Earl of Dunmore. In 1834, Mr. Colquhoun was appointed British Consul in the Principalities of the Danube; and, in 1838, he was promoted to the rank of Consul-General. Mr. Colquhoun was subsequently promoted to the rank of diplomatic agent; and, in December 1858, he was transferred as such to Egypt. In December 1860, her Majesty was graciously pleased, "in consideration of his distinguished services," to confer on him the Companionship of the Bath, he having personally, in 1840, received from the hands of the Sultan the decoration of the Nishin Iftichar, First Class in Brilliants, in acknowledgment of "valuable service rendered to Turkey."

Mr. Colquhoun was afterwards appointed Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General in Egypt. In May 1864, after the death of his sister, Mrs. Vaucher, who was the companion of his labours for many years, he took measures early in the year 1865 to arrange for retiring from the service, in which he had been for nearly thirty years, and the weight of which pressed severely on him. He simply stipulated that the customary retiring allowance be given to him, as his private means were not sufficient to enable him to live as he had been accustomed to do when in public life.

Earl Russell accepted Mr. Colquhoun's resignation, "but I could not allow you," writes his Lordship, "to depart from Egypt, where you have for so many years filled the honourable and important post of Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, without expressing to you my entire approval of the zeal and ability which you have uniformly shown in discharging the duties of that office; and I can assure you that it was with much personal satisfaction that I submitted to the Queen that Her Majesty should be graciously pleased to mark Her own approval of your conduct by conferring upon you the honour of a Knight-Commander of the Order of the Bath."

In a subsequent despatch of 31st August 1865, Earl Russell closes his correspondence with Sir Robert G. Colquhoun as follows :—"I have the satisfaction of acquainting you that you leave office in possession of the respect and confidence of Her Majesty's Government."

Sir Robert has since retired to his small estate of Fincastle in Perthshire, and it may be remarked that he is the only public servant of his rank on whom, up to the present time, the Queen has bestowed the rank of K.C.B.

Sir Robert married, first, on the 7th of November 1837, Margaret Charlotte, youngest daughter of Mr. Hog of Newliston, in the county of Linlithgow. She died at Bucharest, in Wallachia, 29th November 1838. Secondly, at Marylebone Church, London, on 5th June 1866, Ann, only child of William Cathrow, Esquire of Stoke Lodge Bucks.

It may here be mentioned that Sir Robert is in possession of an original portrait of the celebrated James Marquis of Montrose of some historical value. It is said that in 1640 the Marquis found an asylum for some time under the hospitable roof of "a Mr. Colquhoun, clergyman, second son of the Camstradden family," and at his request favoured him in token of his gratitude, before his departure, with sitting to the celebrated painter, Jameson, for his portrait. This portrait, which Mr. Colquhoun retained, was handed down in his family. On the back of it is written the following account of its history :—

"The great Marquis of Montrose, when in England in the year 1640, took refuge in the house of Mr. Colquhoun, a clergyman, second son of the Camstradden family, where he remained for a considerable time. When about to depart, he thanked Mr. C. for the respect and tenderness with which he had been treated, and the fidelity with which he had been concealed, regretting he had not something more substantial than words by which to express his gratitude. Mr. C. replied,—'You now have it in your power to repay an hundred fold any little service we have done you; a likeness of your highness would be inestimable'—that, if he would condescend so far, Jameson, the Scotch painter, was in the house, a man of honour, a

friend who might be trusted. The Marquis agreed, and the picture now in our possession was the likeness taken. About the year 1755 my father, Robert Colquhoun of Camstradden, became possessed of the portrait, and in 1776, Lord Frederick Campbell carried it to London and had it cleaned. On bringing it back to Camstradden, he told my father it had been greatly admired by Sir Joshua Reynolds and other judges of painting. No copy was ever allowed to be taken so far as my memory serves me. Such is the account I have frequently heard from my father, who died 1787, aged seventy-one. Margt. Haldane Colquhoun. Melville Place, Stirling. 2 March, 1833."

Mr. Napier in his *Life of Montrose* observes that, in 1640, when Montrose occasionally passed between the Leaguer in Newcastle and Edinburgh, he was under no necessity whatever of seeking concealment, and that, therefore, the tradition is so far at fault. But to this it may be replied, that though some of the circumstances in the account may not be exactly correct the main statements are probably so. The portrait has the date 1640 in one of the corners, where Jameson usually placed the date, evidently in his own hand, and it bears all the marks of genuineness and authenticity.

ARMORIAL BEARINGS OF THE COLQUHOUNS OF CAMSTRADDEN,
as granted by Patent dated 23d October 1753.

Shield.—Argent, a saltire ingrailed sable, within a bordure gules.

Crest.—A stag's head proper.

Motto.—*Si je puis*.

THE COLQUHOUN LAIRDS

IN EAST KILPATRICK.

THE family of Colquhoun of Colquhoun and Luss at one time owned several landed properties in the parish of East Kilpatrick, as well as their original inheritance of Colquhoun in the parish of West Kilpatrick. The landed properties in East Kilpatrick, being remotely situated from the barony of Luss, on which the chiefs of the Colquhouns commonly resided, they gradually parcelled out these estates in East Kilpatrick amongst the cadet branches of the family. These branches continued, with the exception of that of Garscube, for several generations, and a short notice of their possessions will now be given, along with abstract pedigrees of their owners, as well as of some other cadet Colquhouns who still inherit lands in East Kilpatrick, and in the adjacent parishes.

KILMARDINNY.

THE lands of Kilmardinny, which formed part of the estates parcelled out among the cadets of the Colquhouns of Luss, are situated in the south-east part of the parish of East Kilpatrick, in the shire of Dumbarton, and on the confines of the shire of Stirling. They were originally possessed by Sir John Colquhoun, Comptroller of the Exchequer. He obtained, on the 24th of March 1465, from his sovereign, King James the Third, with whom he stood in high favour, a charter of the half of the lands of Kilmardinny on the resignation of them by Alexander of Auchinros, to be held of the Crown for rendering the services due and wont.¹

Humphrey Colquhoun of Luss was infefted in the superiority of the half of the lands of "Kilmordone," as heir of his father, John Colquhoun of Luss, Knight. The precept of sasine from Chancery is dated 19th May 1481, and the instrument of sasine following thereon is dated the 31st May of the same year.²

¹ Vol. i. p. 34.

² Original Sasine at Rossdhu.

The other half of the lands of Kilmardinny became the property of Donald Lennox of Ballincoroch about the year 1440. This half, in the year 1505, was purchased by Sir John Colquhoun, grandson of the Comptroller of the Exchequer now mentioned.¹ Sir John Colquhoun thus acquired the whole of the five-pound lands of Kilmardinny.

Sir John Colquhoun bestowed these lands as a patrimony on his third son Walter Colquhoun, who was ancestor of the Colquhouns of Kilmardinny. In a lease by Robert Grahame of Knocdoliane of his five-pound land of Wallaston in the earldom of Lennox, dated 5th July 1522, this laird is designated "Walter Colquhoun of Kilmardinny."² He died before 26th October 1541, as appears from an instrument of sasine of that date, in which "John Colquhoun, son and heir of the deceased Walter Colquhoun of Kilmardinny," witnessed the infeftment of John Colquhoun of Luss in the lands of Kilmardinny.³

The lands of Kilmardinny were entailed by John Colquhoun of Kilmardinny in the year 1692. On the 16th November of that year he executed a disposition of tailzie, which narrates that he had determined to perpetuate his lands and estate in the name of Colquhoun, and therefore he disposed the lands of Kilmardinny with the manor-place, etc.,⁴ to his sons to be born; whom failing, to John Colquhoun of Auchentorlie and his sons to be born; whom failing, to the granter's other nearest heirs-male whomsoever.

Contrary to the intention of the granter, that entail has not preserved the estate of Kilmardinny in the family of Colquhoun. After being inherited by Colquhouns for several generations, as appears from the pedigree of this branch of the family, afterwards given, Kilmardinny was sold in small portions. The mansion-house and a portion of the original estate now belong to Mr. Robert Dalglish, M.P. for Glasgow, who obtained from Sir James Colquhoun, as the feudal superior, a charter of the lands of Kilmardinny in the year 1859. The entry of vassals being untaxed, Mr. Dalglish paid Sir James a year's rent, amounting, after allowing the usual deductions, to £129, 15s. 4d. The annual feu-duty is two pounds of pepper in blench duty if asked.

¹ Vol. i. p. 74.

² *Ibid.* p. 84.

³ *Ibid.* p. 85.

⁴ Original Disposition of Tailzie in Killermont Charter-chest.

GARSCUBE.

THE lands of Garscube and others adjoining, which were the property of the Colquhouns of Luss in the middle of the fifteenth century, are situated in the south of the parish of East Kilpatrick, and county of Dumbarton. On 22d February 1457, a charter of the lands of Garscube was granted by King James the Second to Sir John Colquhoun, Comptroller of the Exchequer.¹ These lands were afterwards obtained by James, second son of Humphrey Colquhoun, twelfth of Colquhoun and fourteenth of Luss. James Colquhoun and his wife, Christian, daughter of John Campbell of Glenorchy, whom he married on 28th October 1558, received from his brother John the ten-pound lands of Garscube in liferent; and they were infeft therein on a precept, dated 4th January the same year, by John Colquhoun of Luss. On 23d September 1582, James Colquhoun of Garscube, and Christian Campbell his spouse, were infeft in the four-pound land of old extent of Tillyquhoun.² On 4th November 1584, they were infeft in an annual-rent of 250 merks from the five-pound lands of Wallastoun, the six-pound lands of Kilbride, and others.³ On 26th June 1585, James Colquhoun of Garscube was infeft in an annual-rent of £10 Scots from an acre of land near the Miller's Meadow, called "the Burn acre."⁴ James's name often appears in the family papers. He died in July 1604.⁵

The lands of Garscube afterwards returned to the Colquhouns of Luss. In a postnuptial marriage-contract between Sir John Colquhoun, second baronet, and Margaret Baillie, heiress of Lochend, in 1650, Sir John bound himself to infeft her in liferent in the lands of Garscube and others.⁶

Sir Humphrey Colquhoun of Luss sold the lands of Garscube to John Campbell of Succoth, depute-director of Chancery. A disposition dated 7th January and 9th February 1687 was made by Sir Humphrey Colquhoun of Luss, with consent of Margaret Houstoun his spouse, of the lands of Garscube, comprehending the temple lands thereof, to John Campbell of

¹ Vol. i. p. 33.

² Dumbarton Sasine Records, folio 105.

³ *Ibid.* folio 130.

⁴ Dumbarton Sasine Records, folio 136.

⁵ Vol. i. pp. 105-107.

⁶ *Ibid.* p. 262.

Succoth, Writer to the Signet, in liferent, and William Campbell his eldest son by Agnes Stirling, his second wife, and the heirs-male of the said William Campbell, in fee.¹ On the 18th of February same year a charter of resignation under the Great Seal was granted in favour of John Campbell in liferent and William Campbell in fee of the lands of Garscube; and they were infefted therein on the 13th of April thereafter.² His descendant, Sir Archibald Campbell, Lord Succoth, erected a splendid mansion-house at Garscube. It is in the style of the time of Henry the Seventh, and being built from a quarry in the neighbourhood, which consists of very fine freestone, this gives to the exterior of the mansion a pleasing appearance.

GARSCADDEN.

THE five-merk lands of Garscadden are situated in the south-west of the parish of East Kilpatrick. In the fourteenth century they belonged to a family of the name of Fleming. In the year 1369 they became the property of Sir Robert Erskine by excambion with the Flemings for lands in Leinze.³ From the Erskines they were acquired, in the following century, by a family of the name of Galbraith, the lords Erskine remaining the superiors. As early as the year 1516, their vassal in Garscadden was Patrick Galbraith. The lands of Garscadden were sold by Walter Galbraith of Garscadden, and Margaret Stewart his spouse, by disposition dated 14th January 1611, to Matthew Wallace, brother-german to John Wallace of Dundonald, and Margaret Stewart his spouse. Matthew Wallace retained Garscadden only for a short period, having sold it, by disposition dated 20th November 1620, to Hugh Thomson, merchant burgess, Londonderry, Ireland.⁴

Soon afterwards, in the year 1655, the lands of Garscadden were acquired by John Colquhoun, writer in Glasgow, who was the great-grandson of John Colquhoun, second son of Robert Colquhoun, sixth laird of Cam-

¹ Original Disposition at Garscube.

² Original Charter and Sasine, *ibid.*

³ Reg. Mag. Sig., Lib. ii. No. 64.

⁴ Inventory of Killermont and Garscadden writs.

stradden. John Colquhoun was thus the founder of the family of the Colquhouns of Garscadden. He also acquired, in 1660, from John Napier of Kilmahew, the five-pound land of Easter Ledcameroch or Ledcameroch Douglas. He married Agnes, daughter of Andrew Stirling of Law, and died in 1666.

William Colquhoun, who succeeded to Garscadden in the year 1714, executed, in the year 1757, an entail of his estates, by which he called the descendants of his brother Laurence, who purchased Killermont, to the succession, on the failure of heirs of his own body. He also purchased, from George fourth Viscount Garnock, under authority of an Act of Parliament, Drumry, Boghouse, Blardardy, and Thirdpart.

A descendant of Laurence, Archibald Campbell of Clathie and Killermont, having become presumptive heir of Garscadden, in terms of the entail above mentioned, took the name of Colquhoun, and his son John succeeded to the estate of Garscadden in 1821. A pedigree of the family of Garscadden and Killermont is given in a subsequent part of this volume.

KILLERMONT.

THE five-pound lands of Killermont are situated in the south of the parish of East Kilpatrick. They were for some time previous to the year 1628 the property of John Cunninghame of Drumquassel, who in that year sold them to John Stark, brother-german of William Stark of Auchinstarry, for 12,000 merks. Killermont was appraised from John Stark, in 1655, by Robert Marshall, apparently a connection of Gilbert Marshall, Clerk of the Regality of Glasgow, whose relict was Janet Stark. Killermont afterwards passed from Marshall through several owners—to Robert Pollok of that Ilk, in 1691; to Thomas Crauford of Craufurdsburn, in 1694; thereafter to James Hunter of Muirhouse, Advocate; and to John Forbes of Knapperney, in 1707.¹ In 1746, Killermont, along with Chapelton, was purchased by Laurence Colquhoun, merchant in Glasgow, second son of Andrew Colquhoun of Garscadden, from John Watson of Muirhouse. Laurence Colquhoun married, in 1734, Elizabeth Cluny, youngest

¹ Inventory of Killermont and Garscadden Writs.

daughter of James Cluny, merchant in Glasgow. Laurence died in 1770, leaving an only child, Agnes Colquhoun of Killermont. Agnes married John Campbell of Clathic, merchant, Provost of Glasgow. In the year 1759 Laurence Colquhoun entailed the lands of Killermont. On 13th February 1759 a contract of entail was entered into between him and John Campbell of Clathick. By this contract Mr. Colquhoun disposed to himself and to the heirs-male by his said wife, the five-pound land of Killermont, whereof Lochbrae and one-half of Chapelton are parts; whom failing, to his heirs-male of any other marriage; whom failing, to Agnes Colquhoun his only child, wife of the said John Campbell, and the heirs-male of that marriage; whom failing, to the heirs whomsoever of the same marriage succeeding without division; whom failing, to the heirs whomsoever of her in any subsequent marriage, without division; whom failing, to any other daughters of the granter, without division; whom failing, to the second son of William Colquhoun, younger of Garscadden, the said Laurence Colquhoun's nephew, and to the heirs whomsoever of the said second son, without division; whom failing, to the third, fourth, and other younger sons of the said William Colquhoun, and the heirs whomsoever of their bodies, without division; whom failing, to the eldest and other daughters of the said William and the heirs of their bodies, without division; whom failing, to James Colquhoun, his nephew, and to the heirs whomsoever of his body, without division; whom failing, to Margaret Colquhoun, eldest daughter of William Colquhoun, elder of Garscadden, and the heirs whomsoever of her body, without division; whom failing, to Jean Colquhoun, second daughter of the said William Colquhoun elder, and the heirs whomsoever of her body, without division; whom failing, to Jean Melville, the said Laurence Colquhoun's niece, and the heirs whomsoever of her body, without division; whom failing, to Sir George Colquhoun of Tillichewan, Baronet, his next nearest relative by his father's father, and the heirs whomsoever of his body, without division; whom failing, to Laurence Colquhoun, son of Robert Colquhoun of Camstradden, his cousin, and the heirs whomsoever of his body, without division; whom failing, to the said John Campbell of Clathick, and the heirs whomsoever of his body of any subsequent marriage, without division; whom all failing, to the said

Laurence Colquhoun's nearest heirs whomsoever, the eldest heir-female excluding heirs-portioners through the whole course of succession both of heirs-taillie and heirs whomsoever.¹

By a contract and agreement, dated 20th September 1760, between the said Laurence Colquhoun and John Campbell, it was agreed to make various alterations in the foregoing contract of entail. One of these was that the said John Campbell should have right to the liferent of the estate of Killermont after the decease of Laurence Colquhoun; and on the failure of issue of Laurence and Agnes, that he and the heirs-male of his body of any subsequent marriage should succeed to the entailed estate of Killermont under the conditions of the taillie. It was further agreed that the said John Campbell should provide an additional sum of 10,000 merks, and pay it with the 30,000 merks agreed to in the contract of taillie to the trustees therein named to be vested in lands as therein mentioned.²

Archibald, son of John Campbell of Clathie and Agnes Colquhoun, made up titles, as heir of his mother, to Killermont and Garscadden, and in terms of the entail already mentioned assumed the name and arms of Colquhoun, as presumptive heir of Garscadden. Archibald Colquhoun, who was a man of eminence, was Lord Advocate in 1813. There is a portrait of him in Kay's Original Portraits, along with a Memoir. It appears that he was called to the Scottish Bar in 1768, about the same time with his friends the Hon. Henry Erskine and Lord Craig. He was appointed Lord Advocate in 1807, and succeeded Lord Frederick Campbell as Lord Clerk-Register in 1816. He represented the county of Dumbarton in Parliament; and died, after a few days' illness, at Hartham, the seat of his son-in-law, Walter Long, Esq., on the 8th of December 1820.

By his marriage with Miss Erskine, sister of Lord Kinneder, besides several daughters, he left two sons, the eldest of whom is John Campbell Colquhoun of Killermont, sometime M.P. for the Kilmarnock district of burghs.

The talents of the Lord Clerk-Register were of a superior order, and

¹ Inventory Book of the Title-Deeds of Killermont, etc. vol. i. pp. 142-144.

² *Ibid.* vol. i. pp. 147, 148.

he was a good classical scholar. His abilities as a sound lawyer and a judicious pleader were frequently shown in causes of importance—his independent fortune, and a reserve to a certain extent in manner, inducing him not to court general business so much as some of his contemporaries. His attention to his Parliamentary duties and to all public interests falling under the province of a member and of Lord Advocate, while in his native country, was very zealous and successful. He was much esteemed by his friends, and died deeply regretted.¹

The house and grounds of Killermont were greatly improved by the Lord Clerk-Register Colquhoun. The present proprietor is his eldest son, John Campbell Colquhoun, Esquire. He was Member of Parliament for Dumbartonshire in 1832, for the Kilmarnock burghs in 1837, and for Newcastle-under-Lyme in 1842. On the death of Miss Jean Colquhoun, in 1821, he succeeded to the estate of Garscadden. A pedigree of the family of Garscadden and Killermont is given in a subsequent part of this volume.

THE LANDS OF BALVIE-LOGAN.

THE lands of Balvie, in the north of the parish of East Kilpatrick, originally formed part of the estates of the family of Galbraith, who had extensive possessions in the Lennox. The Galbraiths of Gartconnell were among the chiefs of this family. William Galbraith of Gartconnell is mentioned as a person of importance in the time of King David the Second, about the middle of the fourteenth century. One of the chiefs of this name, in the fourteenth century, had three daughters, whose estates in this part of the Lennox were conveyed to three families—first, the family of Douglas of Mains, that of Logan of Balvie, and that of Hamilton of Baldernock. Balvie, which belonged to the Logan family, was broken up on the failure of that family. It became the property of a younger son of the Colquhouns of Luss. Humphrey Colquhoun, the second son of Alexander Colquhoun of Luss, who fought at Glenfruin, was designated of Balvie. His father, by his will, left a sum of money for the special purpose of purchasing for him the estate of Balvie.² Humphrey purchased from James

¹ Kay's Original Portraits, vol. ii. p. 431.

² Vol. i. p. 232.

Earl of Abercorn, by a contract dated 12th July 1637, the teind-sheaves, and parsonage teinds of his lands of Meikle Balvie, half lands of Fergus-ton, etc.¹ James Colquhoun, second son of Sir John Colquhoun and Lady Lilius Graham, and afterwards fourth baronet of Luss, was designated of Balvie. On 28th July 1674 James Colquhoun of Balvie was made a bur-gess of Melrose.² He received a charter of the Mains of Balvie-Logan, etc., 11th March 1679, from the commissioners of Frances Duchess of Lennox.³ On a precept of *clare constat*, dated 20th March 1687, by the commissioners of Frances Duchess of Lennox, Sir James Colquhoun of Luss was infefted in the lands of the Mains of Balvie-Logan in September following.⁴

Balvie-Logan afterwards went from the Colquhouns of Luss to Sander-son of Castle Sanderson in Ireland, who sold it, about 1700, to Robert Campbell, writer in Glasgow.⁵

The present proprietor of Balvie-Logan is Mr. Campbell Douglas of Mains. Sir James Colquhoun of Luss is the feudal superior. The lands are held blench, or for a nominal feu-duty of one penny Scots money, if asked. Sir James granted a charter of the lands to Mr. Campbell Douglas in the year 1863.

Sir James Colquhoun is also superior of the lands of Fergus-ton-Logan, for which there is payable an annual feu-duty of £2, 4s. 4d. sterling.

We shall conclude these notices of the Colquhoun lairds in Kilpatrick with a painful example of their convivial habits. About a century and a half ago drinking to excess was one of the customs prevalent among the Scotch lairds. This practice was observed in the making of bargains, in the settling of accounts, and in all social enjoyments. Many of the numerous anecdotes of the period referred to relate to the drinking usages of this class. The lairds of Kilpatrick were noted for their "bouts," or indulgence in convivial habits of this kind. They often continued in the indulgence of hard drinking for several days without intermission, and

¹ Vol. i. p. 233.

² *Ibid.* p. 294.

³ *Ibid.* p. 290.

⁴ *Ibid.* p. 298.

⁵ *Ibid.* p. 304.

their convivial humour was often of the coarsest description. On these occasions, drawing no line of demarcation between the sacred and the profane, between the serious and the jovial, they even converted events and subjects the most solemn into themes of the rudest jest and merriment. On one occasion, a considerable number of Kilpatrick lairds met in the "Wee Clachan of Law," in the parish of Kilpatrick, ostensibly for the purpose of talking over some parochial business, and it having been their habit seldom to rise from the table on the same day on which they sat down, they continued to talk and drink till the morning. About the dawn of day, one of the company observing that the Laird of Garscadden was sitting very quiet, and that his countenance had undergone some remarkable change—for Garscadden had taken his last draught—observed to the rest, "What gars Garscadden look sae gash?" Kilmardinny coolly replied, "Deil mean him, since he has been wi' his Maker these twa hours! I saw him step awa; but I didna like to disturb gude company." The following epitaph on this famed worshipper of Bacchus is not very complimentary, but we here subjoin it:—

" Beneath this stane lies auld Garscad,
Wha loved a neibour very bad.
Now how he fends and how he fares
The deil ane kens, and as few cares."¹

¹ Dr. Strang's Glasgow and its Clubs, second edition, p. 104.

PEDIGREE OF THE COLQUHOUNS OF KILLERMONT
AND GARSADDEN,

IN THE PARISH OF EAST OR NEW KILPATRICK, AND COUNTY OF DUMBARTON.

CADETS OF CAMSTRADDEN.

I. JOHN COLQUHOUN, second son of Robert Colquhoun, sixth Laird of Camstradden, and Janet Lauder, his spouse, was ancestor of the Colquhouns of Garscadden. He fought at the battle of Pinkie in 1547, where he is said to have saved the life of Sir William Auchencrosh, who in return granted him the lands of Tempill in Kilpatrick, and also obtained for him a lease of the adjoining lands of Bochair from the Earl of Montrose. He married Jeanette, daughter of Walter Colquhoun of Kilmardenny, and had a son and a daughter.

II. JOHN COLQUHOUN, was a minor when he succeeded his father. He is said to have been the first who was baptized in the parish of Kilpatrick according to the rites of the Reformed Church. He married Margaret, daughter of Allason of Blackmealine, and had two sons and a daughter.

JANET COLQUHOUN, who married her cousin, John Dhu, son of Robert Colquhoun of Camstradden. They received from her brother the lands of Tempill, and the lease of Bochair.

JOHN, a merchant, was drowned in 1623, while crossing from Ireland. Unmarried.

III. WILLIAM, was a maltman in Kilpatrick. He married Isabella, daughter of Patrick Lang of Netherclose, and had three sons and a daughter.

A DAUGHTER, married Lindsay of Little Tillichewan, nephew of the Laird of Bonhill.

JOHN, a merchant, who died unmarried.

ARCHIBALD COLQUHOUN, portioner of Wester Kilpatrick. He married Marion, daughter of Robert Colquhoun of Camstradden, in 1656—issue.

IV. WILLIAM COLQUHOUN, who succeeded his father, was born in 1620. He was a writer in Glasgow. In 1655 he purchased from Hew Thomson the five merk land of Garscadden; and in 1660 he acquired from John Napier of Kilmahew the £5 land of Easter Ledcameroch or Ledcameroch-Douglas. He married Agnes, daughter of Andrew Stirling of Law, by whom he had two sons and a daughter. He died in May 1666.

AGNES COLQUHOUN married William Rowan of Hethrie-hill, in the parish of Govan.

V. ANDREW COLQUHOUN, who succeeded his father in Garscadden, was born in 1654. He was infeft in Garscadden, as heir to his father, on 2d October 1675. He was a Whig in politics, and was Commissioner to the Privy Council for Dumbartonshire in 1685, James Smollett being his colleague. He married, contract dated 26th May and 1st June 1677, Jean, eldest daughter of Hew Crawford of Jordanhill, and had seven sons and seven daughters. He died in 1714.

A |

ARCHIBALD COLQUHOUN, an Advocate, died in 1687, s.p.

CHRISTIAN COLQUHOUN, the daughter, died young.

A |

VI. 1. WILLIAM COLQUHOUN, succeeded to Garscadden and Ledcameroch in 1714. In 1746 he purchased Drumry, Boghouse, Blairdardy, and Thirdpart; and in 1757 he executed an entail of his whole estates, the destination being to the descendants of his brother Laurence, failing heirs of his own body. He married, contract dated 27th January 1729, Margaret, daughter of James Peadie of Ruchhill. He died in 1759.

ARCHIBALD, mentioned in his father's will, 28th July 1702.

VI. 3. LAURENCE COLQUHOUN of Killermont. He was a merchant in Glasgow, and purchased Killermont and Chappeltoun in 1746. He married, contract dated 29th July 1734, Elizabeth, daughter of James Cluny, merchant in Glasgow, and had an only daughter. He died in 1770.

HUGH, mentioned in his father's will, 28th July 1702.

JOHN COLQUHOUN of Craiggallian was a writer in Glasgow, and died without issue.

JAMES.

ANDREW, 1707.

AGNES COLQUHOUN, married John Melville, Surgeon in Glasgow, and had a daughter, Jean. Agnes Colquhoun was contracted in marriage on 29th October 1696 to John Colquhoun of Auchentorlie. He died within a year of the marriage.

BETHIA, married, in 1722, John Graham of Meiklewood, s.p.

JEAN, died 1782.

MARY.

MARGARET.

ANNE.

HELEN, died between 1702 and 1704.

All died unmarried.

VII. 1. WILLIAM COLQUHOUN, succeeded his father in 1759. He married, first, in 1760, Elizabeth, daughter of Robert seventh Lord Blantyre; and, secondly, in 1773, Helen, daughter of Sir James Colquhoun of Luss, first British Baronet, but had no issue by either. Died in January 1784.

VII. 2. JAMES COLQUHOUN, who succeeded his uncle John in Craiggallian, also succeeded his brother William in Garscadden, etc., in 1784. He was served heir to them on 11th June and 3d August, respectively, that year.—[Index to Services.] He died unmarried, in 1801, and the estates went to his nephew, William Dalzell Colquhoun.

MARGARET COLQUHOUN, married David Dalzell, merchant in Glasgow, and had

VII. 3. JEAN COLQUHOUN, succeeded her nephew, William, in Garscadden; but she died, unmarried, in 1821, and was succeeded by the great-grandson of her uncle Laurence.

VII. 4. AGNES COLQUHOUN of Killermont, she married, post-nuptial contract dated 9th August 1758, John Campbell of Clathie, county of Perth, merchant, Provost of Glasgow. He was son of Archibald Coates, merchant, Glasgow, by Jean, great-granddaughter and heiress of John Campbell, by whom Clathie came, brother of Sir James Campbell of Lawers. He acquired the estate of Ryding, in Lanarkshire, in 1795. John Campbell died in August 1804. They had one son and four daughters.

JAMES, who died unmarried, before 1801.

VIII. 1. WILLIAM DALZELL COLQUHOUN, was returned heir to his uncle James in 1801. He was a Writer to the Signet, and married Elizabeth Glen, youngest daughter of Sir Islay Campbell of Succoth, Baronet, but had no issue. His aunt, Jean, succeeded him. He died at Edinburgh, 28th January 1806.—[Scots Magazine, vol. lxxviii. p. 159.]

VIII. 2. ARCHIBALD COLQUHOUN of Clathie and Killermont, on succeeding his mother in Killermont, in terms of the entail, assumed the name and arms of Colquhoun. He also succeeded to Clathie and Ryding; and in 1821 he purchased the lands of Lawmuir, adjoining Garscadden, of which he was next heir. He held successively the offices of Sheriff of Perthshire, Lord Advocate, and Lord Clerk Register; and he was Member of Parliament for Elgin from 1807 to 1810, and for Dumbartonshire from 1810 to 1820. He married Mary Ann, daughter of Mr. William Erskine, Episcopal Minister of Muthil, and sister of the Honourable William Erskine, Lord Kinnedder, and had two sons and six daughters.

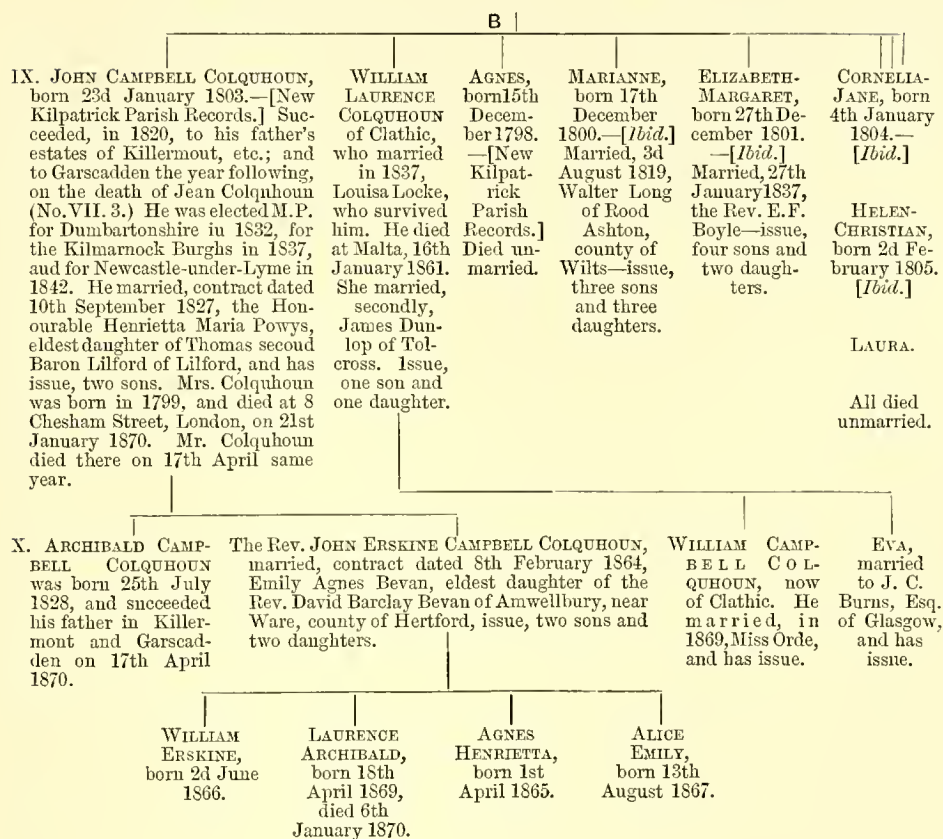
ELIZABETH, married, in 1782, John Riddell, merchant, Provost of Glasgow—issue, two sons, John and Archibald, and three daughters—1. Agnes, the eldest, unmarried; 2. —, who married W. Horne; 3. Mary Ann, unmarried.

ANNE, married, in 1791, William Murray of Touchadam, Pitlochrie, and Polmaise—issue, three sons and one daughter.

MARGARET, married, in 1787, John Campbell, Writer to the Signet—issue, two sons, John Archibald and William Coates.

JEAN, married, in 1790, William Hozier of Newlands and Barrowfield—issue, one son.

B |



PEDIGREE OF THE COLQUHOUNS OF KENMURE,
IN THE BARONY PARISH OF GLASGOW AND COUNTY OF LANARK.

I. PATRICK COLQUHOUN, third son of Sir Humphrey Colquhoun of Luss [1390-1406], who owned large possessions near Glasgow, and was designated of Glinnis, was ancestor of the Colquhouns of Glens or Glinnis, and of the Colquhouns of Kenmure. He had

II. PATRICK COLQUHOUN, who succeeded him, and who, under the designation of Patrick Colquhoun of Glinnis, received on 31st July 1465 a charter, under the Great Seal, of the half of the lands of Baldorans, in the county of Stirling—[Reg. Mag. Sig., Lib. vi. No. 5]. He married Margaret, daughter of Hamilton of Bathgate, by whom he had three sons

III. JOHN COLQUHOUN succeeded his father in Glens soon after 1465. He married Lady Katherine Stewart, daughter of Matthew Earl of Lennox, by whom he had

III. PATRICK COLQUHOUN, the ancestor of the Colquhouns of Barrowfield, whose wife's name has not been ascertained, had a son

ADAM COLQUHOUN, Rector of Stobo, etc., of whom a Memoir is given, p. 265.

IV. GEORGE COLQUHOUN succeeded his father, John. He married Margaret, daughter of Alexander Boyd, bailie of Kilmarnock, during the forfeiture of the Boyd family, son of Robert Lord Boyd, Great Chamberlain of Scotland. They had

IV. PATRICK COLQUHOUN, who was first of BARROWFIELD. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John Lindsay of Bonhill, by whom he had a son

V. MARGARET COLQUHOUN, sole heiress of her father. She married, contract dated 1535, Robert Boyd, her cousin-german; and by this marriage the estates of Glens, Bedlay, Banheath, Stablegreen of Glasgow, and other lauds, passed to the family of Boyd. Robert Boyd was restored to the estates and honours of Lord Boyd before 1st September 1548, when their son, the Master of Boyd, granted a charter of the lauds of Law in Kilbride, nobili dominæ Margaretæ Colquhoun, sponsæ uobilis domini Roberti Domini Boyd patris sui. She was interred in the metropolitan church of Glasgow, where a tomb is erected to her memory. On the front of the tomb, below her crest of arms, are the words, "Dame Margaret Colquhoun, Lady Boyd, 1595."

V. MUNGO COLQUHOUN, who married, first, daughter of Hamilton of ; and, second, daughter of Maxwell of Newark, and had a son by first marriage

VI. ARTHUR COLQUHOUN, who was the first of Kenmure, 1595. He married Katherine, niece of John Lockhart of Barr. By contract, dated 25th September 1615, Arthur Colquhoun of Kenmure and Katherine Lockhart, his spouse, sold to their eldest son, John, the lands of Kenmure. Katherine Lockhart survived her husband. As his relict she made her will on 12th September 1625, and she died in February 1626. Her will was confirmed 28th August that year, and names the following children—[Glas. Commissariat Records.]

VII. JOHN COLQUHOUN, second of Kenmure, succeeded his father before the year 1625. He was cautioner at the confirmation of his mother's will, 28th August 1626. He made his will on 6th May 1632, and died the same month. He married Janet, daughter of Alexander Woddrope of Dalmarnock, who survived him. His will, which was confirmed 4th March 1635, shows the following children:—

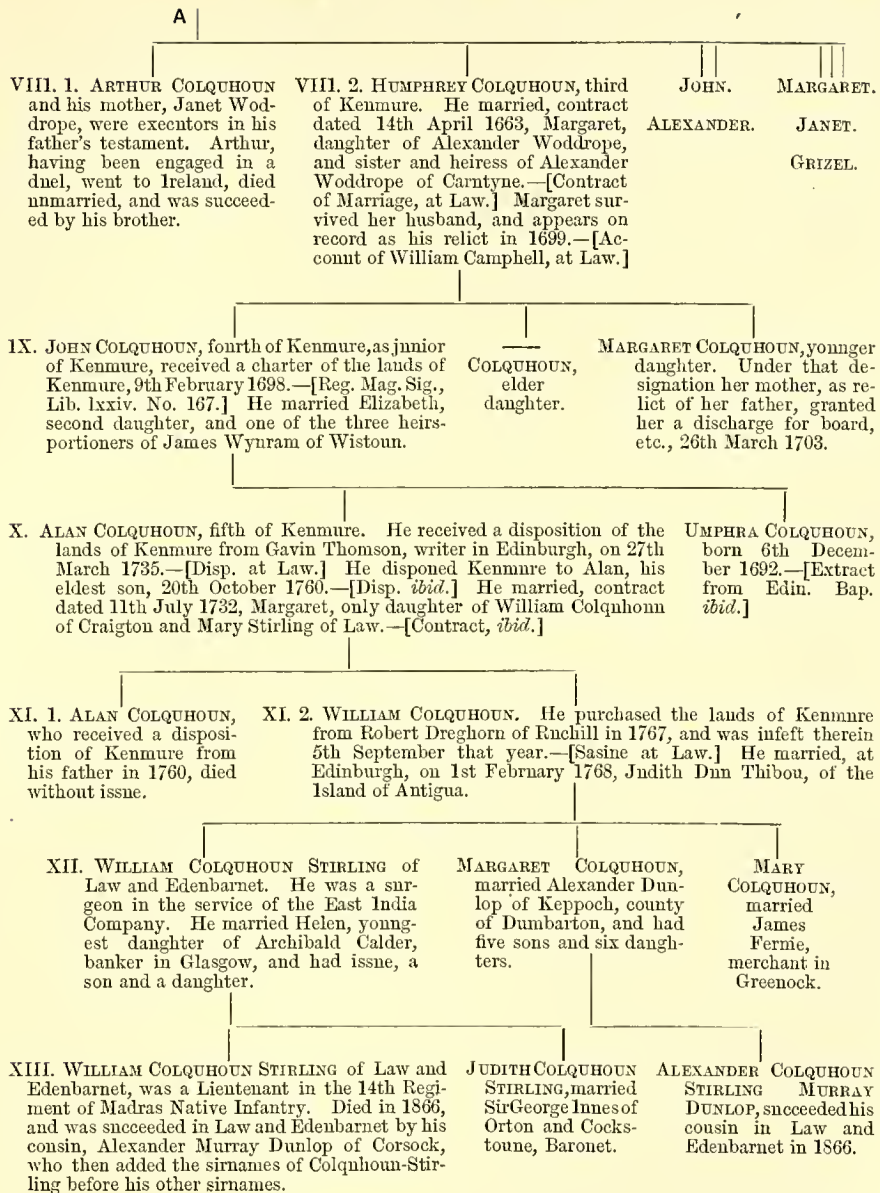
MATHEW and his sister Elizabeth were appointed their mother's executors by her will.

ELIZABETH, an executrix in her mother's will.

ANNABELL, JEAN,

CATHERINE, to all of whom legacies were given by their mother.

GRIZZELL. Her debts all discharged by mother's will. She seems to have married Adam Colquhoun.

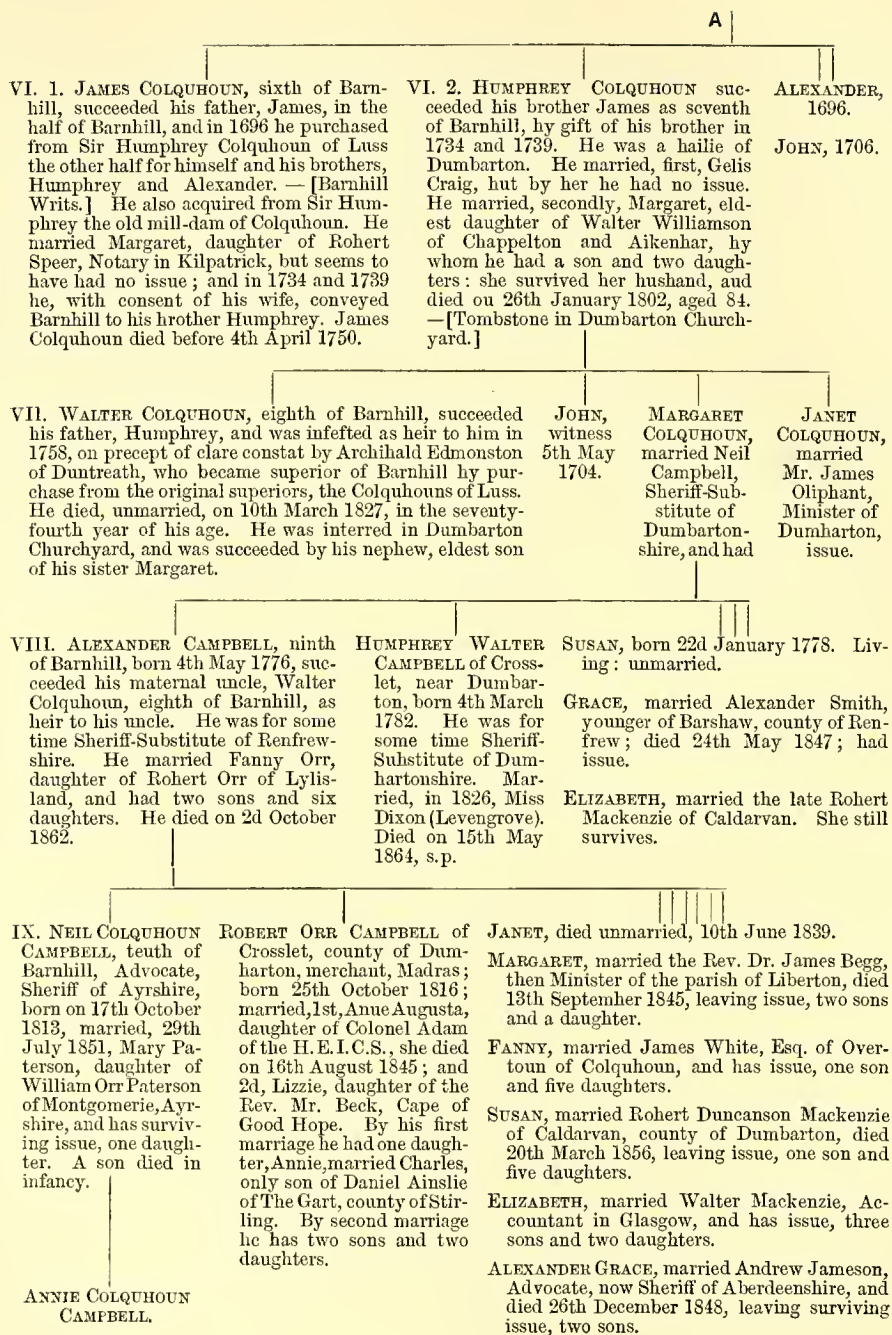


PEDIGREE OF THE COLQUHOUNS OF KILMARDINNY, PARISH OF EAST KILPATRICK AND COUNTY OF DUMBARTON.

- I. WALTER COLQUHOUN, third son of Sir John Colquhoun, of Colquhoun and Luss, and Elizabeth Stewart, his first wife, was ancestor of the Colquhouns of Kilmardinny. He purchased the lands of Wallaston, in the earldom of Lennox, from Gilbert Grahame, on 28th March 1531, and he died before 26th October 1541, when his son John is a witness, as heir of the deceased Walter Colquhoun of Kilmardinny.—[Vol. i. pp. 85, 86.]
- II. JOHN COLQUHOUN, son and heir of Walter Colquhoun, was infefted in the lands of Auchenvennel and Stuckiedow, on 24th September 1542.—[Vol. i. p. 86.] On 10th April 1554, he entered into an agreement with his brother, James Colquhoun, parson of Luss, about a house in Glasgow.—[Not. Inst. at Rosdhu.] He purchased from Robert Graham of Knockdoliane, the lauds of Wallastoun and Ardochmoir, on 24th November 1564.—[Orig. Contract at Rosdhu.] John Colquhoun of Kilmardinny and Walter, his son and apparent heir, witnessed an instrument on 18th August 1584.—[Orig. Inst. *ibid.*] John Colquhoun married Isabella Stein. On 20th October 1574, she was infefted in an annual rent of twelve merks from the lands of Blairhouse, in the earldom of Lennox; and she immediately thereafter gave sasine of the same to John Colquhoun, her husband.—[Dumbarton Records.]
- JAMES COLQUHOUN, Parson of Luss, made an agreement with his brother, John of Kilmardinny, on 10th April 1554.—[Not. Inst. at Rosdhu.]
- PATRICK COLQUHOUN, brother of John of Kilmardinny, is a witness to an instrument, 16th December 1565.—[Dumbarton Records.]
- JEANETTE, married John Colquhoun, ancestor of Killermont and Garscadden.
- WALTER COLQUHOUN, son of the late Walter Colquhoun of Kilmardinny and Egidia Colquhoun, his spouse, were infeft in four rigs of land in Milton of Colquhoun, on 28th March 1584.—[*Ibid.*]
- III. WALTER COLQUHOUN, succeeded his father, John. He was infefted as heir to him in the lands of Auchingaich, Auchenvennel, and others, on 23d March 1585.—[Orig. Inst. at Rosdhu.] He is mentioned in the will of George Stirling of Ballagane, who died in July 1615. He died before 6th April 1621, when Gabriel Maxwell, Minister at Inchynnan, left by his will, of that date, £66 to Marion Colquhoun, daughter of the deceased Walter Colquhoun of Kilmardinny.—[Glasgow Com. Records.]
- MALCOLM COLQUHOUN, brother-german of Walter Colquhoun of Kilmardinny, was infefted in an annual rent of £7, 6s. 8d. from a tenement in Dumbarton, 17th November 1601.—[Dumbarton Records.]
- MATHEW COLQUHOUN, son of John Colquhoun of Kilmardinny, married Margaret Semple, and they, as spouses, received a charter of an annual rent from the lands of Wester Ardincaple, on 22d December 1587. As junior brother-german of Walter of Kilmardinny, he witnessed an infeftment on 12th January 1587.
- MARGARET, married to William Logan of Drumchapel.—[Glasgow Com. Records.]
- IV. JOHN COLQUHOUN, succeeded his father, Walter, about the year 1620. On 7th June 1637, he acquired from James Earl of Abercorn the teinds of Kilmardinny.—[Contract at Rosdhu.]
- MARION COLQUHOUN, to whom a legacy of £66 was left in 1621, as above mentioned.
- V. WALTER COLQUHOUN, succeeded his father, John, in Kilmardinny. He is mentioned as son and heir of the late John, on 6th April 1649, in a charter by King Charles II., of the manse of Stobo, in Drygate, Glasgow. He appears to have had a son
- VI. JOHN COLQUHOUN of Kilmardinny. He was made a Burgess of Dumbarton, 23d April 1661.—[Dumbarton Records.]
- VII. JOHN COLQUHOUN of Kilmardinny succeeded his father, John. On 1st September 1671, in an action pursued by John Cunninghame of Aikenhead against John Colquhoun of Kilmardinny and his tutors, the accounts between the deceased John Colquhoun, the defender's father, and the pursuer were ordained to be heard in presence of William Stirling of Law and Humphrey Colquhoun of Kenmure.—[Minute-Book of Regality of Lennox.] He was the last Colquhoun Laird of Kilmardinny, and entailed the estates in 1692, as already mentioned, p. 248, *supra*.

PEDIGREE OF THE COLQUHOUNS OF BARNHILL,
IN THE PARISH OF WEST OR OLD KILPATRICK AND COUNTY OF DUMBARTON.

1. JOHN COLQUHOUN, designated as residing in Milton in 1543, was the first Laird of the Colquhouns of Barnhill as a separate estate. On 31st March 1543 he received a charter on his own resignation from John Colquhoun of Luss, to himself and Janet Lang, his spouse, of the two-merk land of the wester half of Barnhill, in the lordship of Colquhoun.—[Original Charter at Barnhill.] He had two sons
- II. WALTER COLQUHOUN, second of Barnhill, was infefted in the half of Barnhill on 29th April 1555, on a precept by John Colquhoun of Luss, dated on the previous day to Walter in fee, and his mother in liferent. When advanced in years he joined the Laird of Luss in repelling the attacks of the Macgregors, and fell at Glenfruin in 1603. He married, first, Janet Wright, by whom he had four sons and a daughter; and, secondly, Isobel Douglas, by whom he had no issue.
- PATRICK COLQUHOUN, who married Margaret Smollett. As Peter Colquhoun, brother-german of Walter Colquhoun of Barnhill, he was witness to the redemption of an annual-rent on 6th November 1576.—[Dumbarton Records.]
- III. JOHN COLQUHOUN, third of Barnhill, at the time of his marriage to Margaret Mackie, daughter of John Mackie in Chapelton of Colquhoun, he was infeft in the fee of the lands of Barnhill during his father's lifetime. The contract of marriage is dated 31st October 1582, and the charter by Walter Colquhoun, fiar of the half of Barnhill, in favour of John and his wife, is dated 14th December 1582.—[Barnhill Writs.] John Colquhoun also joined the Laird of Luss against the Macgregors, and was killed at Glenfruin in 1603. He had two sons and two daughters.
- PATRICK COLQUHOUN, executor of his father's will.
- MARGARET COLQUHOUN, married John Houston.
- JAMES COLQUHOUN, in Overtoun.
- ANDREW COLQUHOUN.
- IV. WALTER COLQUHOUN, fourth of Barnhill, was a minor when his father fell at Glenfruin in 1603; and he elected for his tutor his uncle, James Colquhoun, in Overtoun. On 25th January 1610, Alexander Colquhoun of Luss granted a precept for infefting Walter Colquhoun as grandson and heir of the late Walter Colquhoun of Barnhill in two parts of these lands, and Margaret Logan, his future spouse, in liferent in the half of the two part of said lands. He married, first, Margaret Logan, by whom he had two sons, John and James. He married, secondly, contract dated 15th November 1626, Jean Colquhoun, and had by her a son, James, who afterwards succeeded to Barnhill.
- ANDREW COLQUHOUN.
- JEAN COLQUHOUN.
- JANET COLQUHOUN.
- V. 1. JOHN COLQUHOUN, fifth of Barnhill, succeeded his father after 1656, and seems to have died without issue; as in 1674 he granted a precept of sasine in favour of his half-brother James of his half of the lands of Barnhill.
- JAMES COLQUHOUN.
- V. 2. JAMES COLQUHOUN, son by Jean Colquhoun, second wife, received the half of the lands of Barnhill from his brother John; and James was infeft 9th November 1674. He married, and had four sons



MR. ADAM COLQUHOUN,

RECTOR OF STOBO, A.D. 1470-1540.

To the pedigree of Glins and Kenmure we here subjoin a biographical notice of a distinguished man who belonged to the family of Glins, Mr. Adam Colquhoun, rector of Stobo.

Mr. Adam Colquhoun was the third son of Patrick Colquhoun of Glins and his wife Margaret Hamilton of Bathgate. Patrick Colquhoun was the grandson of Humphrey Colquhoun of Luss.

Adam Colquhoun was educated at the University of Glasgow. On the 4th of January 1484, he was incorporated or matriculated, along with twenty-three others, with that University, under the rectorship of Nicolas Ross, Canon of Glasgow, and Prebendary of Renfrew, in the Low Church of Glasgow, at the altar of the blessed confessor Nicolaus.¹ He passed through the curriculum then required of such as made choice of the clerical profession, and to his theological acquirements he added, as was not unusual at that time, a competent knowledge of the civil and canon law. He held numerous lucrative ecclesiastical preferments. In the records of the period he is mentioned in 1497 as rector of Kingarth;² in 1508 as rector of Govan;³ in 1517 as rector of Stobo and Biggar, and Canon of the Metropolitan Church of Glasgow;⁴ and in 1524 as one of the vicars-general of the same church, and as being also Official-General or Commissary of Glasgow.⁵

Adam Colquhoun was witness to a charter by Andrew Stewart, archdeacon of Galloway, dated 8th June 1506, founding a chaplainry at the altar of Saint Kentigern, built by his father, Sir Walter Stewart, Knight, in the nave of the church of Glasgow, at the south side.⁶ Under the designation of "canon official," he delivered, 25th June 1525, on the part of the Archbishop of Glasgow, to notaries to be read, a bull of Pope Clement the

¹ *Munimenta Alme Universitatis Glasguensis*, vol. ii. p. 98.

² *Registrum Magni Sigilli*, Lib. xiii. No. 616.

³ *Ibid.* Lib. xii. No. 132.

⁴ *Munimenta Alme Universitatis Glasguensis*, vol. ii. p. 132.

⁵ *Ibid.* vol. ii. p. 149.

⁶ *Registrum Episcopatus Glasguensis*, tom. i. p. 518.

Seventh, dated 8th July 1524, confirming the independence of the archbishops of Glasgow, and their perpetual exemption from all assumption of superiority, authority, or jurisdiction over them by the archbishops of Saint Andrews as primates; a dispute which had given rise to much angry contention, and to expensive litigation at the Court of Rome.¹

In the prosperity of his *alma mater*, the University of Glasgow, which was founded in 1450-1, forty years after that of St. Andrews, being thus the second most ancient of the universities of Scotland, Adam Colquhoun took a deep interest. He was chosen rector of that university in the years 1517, 1518, 1524, 1528-1532. The annual election of the rector, which took place at a general meeting of the university, in the chapter-house of the cathedral, on the day of the feast of the holy martyrs Crispin and Crispinian (25th October), was made by the members of the university, who were divided into four nations, each nation having a vote, which was given by a procurator whom it had chosen.

Among the duties which Adam Colquhoun, as rector of the University of Glasgow, had to perform, were to summon the general meetings of the university, to cause all its acts and conclusions, and the names of those incorporated, and the year of their incorporation, to be inserted in the Book of Conclusions, and to read the statutes of the university twice, or at least once every year at a public meeting. It was further his duty, in deciding causes relating to the jurisdiction of the university, to avail himself of the advice of persons learned in law, and especially of his four deputies, who were chosen by himself and the nations for that purpose; and to appoint a vice-rector to act in his absence. In public processions, as walking to the church, or in passing through the city on holydays, he was to wear an honourable habit, as was the custom in other universities. On Lord's-days, and the minor double feasts, he was to walk with an honourable company in the holyday habit of rector, preceded by the bedal bearing the white wooden rod; and on the greater double feasts he was to walk in a more sumptuous habit, with an honourable company, preceded by the bedal bearing a silver rod.²

¹ Registrum Episcopatus Glasguensis, tom. ii. p. 541.

² Munimenta Alme Universitatis Glasguensis, vol. ii. pp. 6, 7.

The feast-days on which the rector thus walked in rectorial habit were those of Pentecost, of the Ascension, of the Trinity, of Corpus Christi, of the Assumption (of the Blessed Mary), of All-Saints, of St. Andrew the Apostle, of the Nativity of our Lord, and Epiphany, of the Synod of Glasgow, of St. Kentigern, of the Purification of the blessed Mary, of Palm Sunday, and of the translation of St. Thomas the Martyr.¹

On 7th June 1532, the last year in which Adam Colquhoun was rector, at a numerous meeting of the masters and other members of the university, within the metropolitan church of Glasgow, presided over by “the venerable and excellent” rector, various statutes were, after solemn deliberation and advice, unanimously added to those already in force, for preserving discipline in the university, to be inviolably observed by masters, students, and members in all time coming. These statutes, as not without interest, from the light which they throw on the ancient government of this school of learning, we translate from the original Latin as follows :—

“First, we appoint and ordain that none of the students of the said place, of whatsoever rank, faculty, and pre-eminence he may be, carry any arms, as a sword, a dagger, or any other offensive arms whatsoever, either within or without the place, unless for businesses of his own, to be considered necessary by the regents, and upon having sought and obtained permission for doing so, under the penalty of the loss of the same weapon, and the sequestration of the same student from the bosom of the said college, unless he repent, at the will of the regents.

“Also, that none of the students of the said college, after the ringing of the night-bell, shall, when scrutiny is made by the regents, be found to be out of his lodging-room within the place, unless permission has been sought and obtained from the regents, under the penalty of heavy punishment for the first fault, *caligis ad hoc laxatis*; for the second he shall be subjected to a sharper punishment, and for the third he shall be sequestered from the bosom of the said college, at the will of the regents.

“Also, since all the beauty, advantage, and credit of literary studies is founded in and nourished by modesty, filial fear, and good manners, that

¹ *Munimenta Alme Universitatis Glasguensis*, vol. ii. p. 6.

too much license may not give occasion of contempt, by which these good qualities may be deteriorated, we have ordained that none of the said students, on publicly meeting the rector, dean, or regents of the said college, in the streets, by day or by night, may treat them with rudeness and disrespect, or may play at any game, otherwise lawful, in the presence of the same regents, unless with their permission, but that, immediately after he has been observed, he may withdraw himself and disappear as opportunely as possible, nor otherwise may be found without the college, gadding in the streets, without permission of the masters, under the penalty of a sharp punishment of the same delinquent, *caligis ad hoc laxatis*, publicly before the rest of the students, for an example to other transgressors. And if incorrigible, he shall be sequestered from the said college, and deprived of the hope of promotion for ever.

“ Again, for the further increase of the culture of the Latin tongue, we have solemnly appointed and ordained that none of the students of the said college, *signanter*, sleeping within the same, may bring with him into the said college, or maintain therein, a servant, related or allied, unless a scholar well acquainted with the Latin language, under the penalty of the sequestration of the servant from the said college, and likewise of his master, if he be refractory, at the pleasure of the regents.

“ Also, we have appointed and solemnly ordained that all the students of the said college, on whatsoever days, holy and not holy, and at whatsoever hours, ordinary and extraordinary, shall compear and be present at whatever lessons of the regents, the students themselves being warned as to this by the regents, under the penalty of punishment, at the will of the regents, that if in this, or in any other things lawful and honourable, they shall be disobedient to their masters, they shall be sequestered from the said college, and deprived of the hope of promotion in the said faculty for ever.

“ Finally, since it is pious and meritorious devoutly to worship God, from whom originally proceeds every good and every perfect gift, we have appointed and ordained that all students of the said college, being assembled at the ringing of the bell, may go with their masters, at the hours of high mass and of vespers, in the place to be appointed by the regents, becomingly clothed, according to their quality, and may receive the lessons,

ordinary and extraordinary, at the will of the regents, the names of the same also to be called out and marked in going out and returning, and the absent punished."¹

The Rector of Stobo had his house below the Wyndhead, and it appears to have been built by Adam Colquhoun, who was Rector of Stobo and Commissary of Glasgow in the reign of King James the Fifth (earlier?), as his coat-of-arms engraven on it doth show.²

Bishop John Cameron was Bishop of Glasgow from 1425 to 1447. His castle, or palace, was near the High Church. Noblemen and barons, of the greatest figure in the kingdom, waiting and attending upon this spiritual prince, in procuring from him charters of confirmation and resignation, tacks of lands and tithes, together with the ecclesiastical persons that depended upon him, made his court to be very splendid, next to majesty itself.³

In the various lucrative posts which he occupied, Adam Colquhoun accumulated considerable property in and about Glasgow, which he bequeathed to his natural children, of whom he had at least two sons, James and Adam, and a daughter. His two sons received legitimations from the Crown in 1529.⁴ One of them, Adam, was clerk of the church of Govan. His daughter married George Elphinstone, merchant in Glasgow, from whom the Elphinstones of Blytheswood descended. Adam Colquhoun was not, however, an ungrateful son of the Church, for, in 1516, he founded and endowed a chapel in the Cathedral of Glasgow, which he dedicated to St. Thomas.⁵

¹ *Munimenta Alme Universitatis Glasguensis*, vol. ii. p. 40.

² *Ure's View of the City of Glasgow*, 1736.

³ *Ibid.* pp. 34, 55.

⁴ *Registrum Magni Sigilli*, Lib. xxvi. No. 21.

⁵ *Ibid.* Lib. xii. No. 614, and Lib. xxvi. 22; *Munimenta Alme Universitatis Glasguensis*, vol. i. p. 296.

LETTER from LADY HELEN COLQUHOUN, address wanting, but probably to
CAPTAIN NOBLE of Farm.

Rosedoe House, January 5, 1745.

SIR,—I received yours this moment. We had an alarm last night that the Maigregors had crossed Lochlomond and were at Inverbeg, but the thing touned out to be intirely groundless, otherways you may deppend upon it I had been att Dumbarton Castle ere now. I verey much approve of General Campbelles orders to secure all the boats, and for an exemple to all the countrey, I sent to Dumbarton some days ago two of ours. I can command as mane men as the Generall can need for the above purposse, but for armes thay have nixt to none. I shall derectly gave orders to our folkes to gave all the assistance thay can to your party. I shall make the commanding officer verey wellcom hear; and I am,

Sir,

Your humble servant,



P.S.—Please see that Mr. Colquhoun's trunk, that came with Generall Campbell's, be in the castle.¹

¹ The original letter is in the Charter-chest of Captain Andrew Noble, R.N., in which it was found after the First Volume was printed.

Aldounech. Comes de Leuengh. Omnes Amas et homines suos presentes et futuros salutem. Scitis me
 dedisse concessisse et hac mea carta confirmasse. Aldoune filio dilectissimo totam terram illam de
 Lup que extendit a flumine inferius. Buegias usque ad Aldudhe. Item sicut descendit in Lochlomme
 et usque ad Lauaym et sicut idem riuus descendit in freone. et ex illa parte. a riuulo qui dicitur ad belachyna
 scamche usque. ad Aldendeth et sicut ambo currunt in Lochlong. et totam in possessionem. Tenens sibi et he
 redibus suis de me et heredibus meis in feodo et hereditate. In bosco et plano in pratis et pascuis. In
 aquis et stagnis et molendinis. In piscariis et venatibus et decuris. In bus et seminis et omnibus aliis dominicis
 Libere quere plene et honorifice. Dedito in et heredibus meis ab ipso et heredibus suis in omnem eter
 nitatem sui regis duos annos de quibus domo in dicta terra et omnibus seruicibus tam foris quam qui intus sunt et que
 tudinis et exactionibus et demandis et faciendis de dicta terris de decimis auguribus et aliis libris et alius diui
 sis. Quorum ad duas hithes in comitatu de Louengh pertinet. Ex quo et inde terram que vocatur
 sue. Oledsham et Banuaras cum iusticiis suis. Et in dicta Buegast habet. Buncam ecclesiam. Item
 mes. Simon filius Bertrici. Malcolme Regis. filius domini. Ecclesiam iudice. Alphon et ecclesiam et alios
 meas. Ecclesiam et alios filios ecclesie. Item apud. Biscus. et alios.

COLQUHOUN CHARTERS AND FAMILY PAPERS.¹

1. CONFIRMATION by POPE CLEMENT III. of a grant by ROBERT OF QUENCI and SEIR his Son to Henry, Abbot of Newbottle, of the Grange of Preston, etc. [7th January 1188.]

CLEMENS episcopus, seruus seruorum Dei, dilectis filiis Henrico abbati et conuentui Cenobii de Neobottle, salutem et apostolicam benedictionem : Justis petentium desideriis dignum est nos facilem prebere consensum, et uota qua a rationis tramite non discordant effectu prosequente complere : Quapropter dilecti in Domino filii, uestris iustis postulationibus grato concurrentes assensu Grangiam de Prestoun, quam ex dono Roberti de Quinci et Seir filii eius racionabiliter estis adepti, terram quam Rogerus de Valunes apud Cleker et maresium apud Grangiam de Berafort quam Thomas de Moray uestro iuste Monasterio contulerunt, cum firmatione stricti molendini super terra ipsius Thome constructi, sicut ea iuste et pacifice possidetis uobis et per uos eidem cenobio auctoritate apostolica confirmamus, et presentis scripti patrocinio comunimus. Nulli ergo omnino hominum liceat hanc paginam nostre confirmacionis infringere uel ei ausu temerario contraire. Si quis autem hoc attemptare presumpserit, indignacionem omnipotentis Dei et beatorum Petri et Pauli apostolorum eius se nouerit incursurum. Datum Pise vij Idus Januarii, indiccione sexta.

2. CHARTER by MALDOUEN EARL OF LENNOX, to MALDOUEN, son of Gillemore, of the land of Luss, etc. [*Circa* 1225.]

MALDOUNECH comes de Leuenax, omnibus amicis et hominibus suis, presentibus et futuris, salutem : Sciatis me dedisse, concessisse, et hac mea carta confirmasse Maldouni filio Gillemore totam terram illam de Lus que extendit a flumine inferioris Duueglas vsque ad Aldsudheadhi, sicut descendunt in Lochlomne, et vsque ad Lauarin, et sicut idem riuus descendit in Freone, et ex altera parte a riuulo qui dicitur Aldbelachnascamche vsque ad Aldenclebh, et sicut ambo currunt in Lochlong, et totam Inesdouenog : Tenendas sibi et heredibus suis, de me et heredibus meis, in feodo et hereditate, in bosco et plano, in pratis et pascuis, in aquis et stagnis, et molen-

¹ The original Charters are at Rossdhu, except where otherwise stated.

dinis, in piscariis et venatibus et aeriis, in viis et semitis, et omnibus aliis aisiamentis, libere, quiete, plene et honorifice : Reddendo michi et heredibus meis, ab ipso et heredibus suis, in communi exercitu domini regis, duos caseos de qualibet domo in dicta terra, pro omnibus seruiciis tam forinsecis quam intrinsecis, et consuetudinibus et exactionibus et demandis ; et faciendo de dictis terris de regalibus auxiliis per alias liberas terras diuisis quantum ad duas arathor in comitatu de Lenenax, pertineat : Excipio eciam inde terram que continetur inter Cledhemh et Banuarad cum insulis suis : Hiis testibus, Duuegallo, Hamelino, Duncano, Gillecrist, fratribus meis, Simone filio Bertolfi, Malcolme Beg, Fergusio filio Conig, Gillecrist iudice, Absalone et Gilleberto, clericis meis, Gillemakessoc filio Gillemore, Warino, Waltero, Alexandro Macrad, burgensibus, W[illelmo] filio Bede, et aliis.

3. CHARTER by MALDOUEN EARL OF LENNOX, to HUMPHREY OF KILPATRICK, of the lands of Colquhoun. [*Circa* 1240.]¹

OMNIBUS amicis et hominibus suis, presentibus et futuris, Maldoney comes de Levenax, salutem : Sciant tam presentes quam posteris, me dedisse, concessisse, et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse Umfrido de Kilpatrick, totam terram de Colquhoun, per rectas diuisas suas, cum omnibus iustis pertinentiis suis : Tenendam sibi et heredibus suis, de me et heredibus meis, in feodo et hereditate, libere, quiete, plenarie, et honorifice, in bosco et plano, in pratis et pascuis, in stagnis et molendinis, in piscariis, et in omnibus aliis aysiamentis predictae terre pertinentibus : Faciendo inde mihi et heredibus meis, ipse et heredes sui, tertiam partem seruitii unius militis, pro omni seruitio et exactione : Hiis testibus, domiuo Waltero seneschallo domini Regis, Malcolmo filio meo, Gilaspec Galbraith, Hamelyno, Malcolmo, Duncano, fratribus meis, Malcolmo Beg, Dovene camerario meo, Fergusio Mackomyng, et multis aliis.

4. CHARTER by MALDOUEN EARL OF LENNOX, restoring to MALDOUEN and GILLEMORE, his son, certain lauds of Luss. [*Circa* 1250.]

OMNIBUS hoc scriptum uisuris uel audituris, presentibus et futuris, Maldouen comes de Leuenax, salutem : Noueritis vniuersi quod cum nos quasdam terras de Lus Maldouen quondam decanum de Lus et heredes suos, ex dono Alwini comitis de Leuenax quondam patris nostri, per cartam suam contingentes, uidelicet, tres quarterias inferiores de Lus, scilicet, Achadhtulech et Dunfin et Iuerlaueran, et aliam quarteriam que est ex occidentali parte de Lus, a dicto Maldouen, et Gillemore filio et herede eius, per aliquod tempus sine iudicio detinuissimus, tandem ducti penetentia jus dictorum Maldouen, et Gillemore filii et heredis sui, de predictis terris eis sponte recognouimus,

¹ Cartularium Comitatus de Levenax, p. 25.

Omib; hoc scriptum iurans ut auditis presentib; & futuris. &
trial de Lus. Oualdouni quidam decanū de Lus & heredes suos
indelic; & Oualdouni inferiores de Lus. scilicet. Achadhenlech. & D
A deo Oualdouni & Gillemie filio & heredes eius p. Aliqd temp s
& Gillemie filii & heredes sui. de p. deis t. r. s. q. s. p. r. t. e. r. c. o. g. n. o. u. i. t.
gruncē nūc has q. e. d. s. scilicet. Ab Ald suidheadhi & a Lauenan
Lochlomne. ex vna p. r. t. & a capite p. d. r. Lauenan in t. n. s. u. l. o. p. a.
& t. r. a. m. d. e. H. e. m. h. e. d. h. s. i. c. d. e. s. c. e. d. i. t. i. n. L. o. c. h. l. o. n. g. ex alia p. r. t.
che descendit in Lochlong. & a capite d. r. a. t. o. b. e. a. l. e. c. h. n. a. s. c. a. n.
lomme. i. t. o. p. d. e. m. e. l. t. & h. e. c. h. e. l. a. n. & e. l. a. n. r. o. s. d. u. m. e. & t. o. t. a. n.
u. m. T. e. n. e. n. d. & h. u. d. ē. & h. e. d. i. b; s. u. i. s. d. e. n. o. b. & h. e. d. i. b; n. r. i. s. i. n.
e. t. e. l. i. e. d. e. L. u. s. I. n. b. o. l. c. o. & p. l. a. n. o. i. n. f. r. i. s. & p. a. l. e. u. s. i. n. m. o. n. t. a. b; &
a. e. r. y. s. i. n. v. i. s. & s. e. m. i. t. i. s. i. n. a. y. o. r. i. s. & a. y. a. r. e. l. y. s. l. i. b. e. q. u. e. t. e. p. l. e. n. a.
& s. u. i. s. t. a. t. i. s. & a. y. e. r. c. h. e. r. i. s. & o. m. i. b; a. l. i. s. a. l. i. a. n. t. i. s. & l. i. b. e. r. a. t. i. l.
C. o. m. u. n. i. e. x. e. r. c. i. t. u. d. i. n. i. r. e. g. d. u. o. s. c. a. l. e. s. d. e. q. l. i. b; d. o. m. o. i. n. d. e. n.
& q. u. e. t. u. d. i. b; & e. x. a. c. t. o. i. b; & d. e. m. a. n. d. i. s. E. t. l. a. t. i. e. n. d. o. d. e. r. e. q. u.
u. e. n. a. x. i. n. s. t. r. p. a. n. c. o. H. o. s. a. u. t. & h. e. d. e. s. n. r. i. o. m. i. s. i. l. l. a. s. t. i. n. e. s.
l. e. m. o. r. e. s. i. t. s. u. o. & c. o. r. p. o. r. h. e. d. i. b; c. o. n. t. o. m. i. s. h. o. m. i. n. e. s. & f. e. m. i. n. a. s. V.
q. c. o. n. t. i. n. e. t. n. r. i. e. l. e. d. h. e. b. h. & B. a. n. b. r. a. t. h. c. u. m. s. u. i. s. I. n. s. u. l. i. s. d.
i. n. t. l. o. t. e. m. p. o. r. e. V. e. n. i. e. n. t. I. n. c. u. i. r. e. t. e. l. i. m. o. n. i. u. h. u. i. c. s. e. p. o.
n. r. o. D. u. n. c. a. n. & h. e. n. r. & C. o. r. e. f. r. i. b; n. r. i. s. A. b. s. a. l. o. n. & G.
f. i. l. G. i. l. b. D. o. u. e. n. a. l. d. o. C. a. r. p. e. n. t. a. r. a. y. a. u. r. i. a. c. o. & a. y. u. e. d. h. d.
E. n. g. u. s. & G. i. l. l. e. m. i. e. R. u. a. d. h. s. u. i. e. n. t. i. b; n. r. i. s. & A.

Waldouen com de Leuenax sate. Joints vnuili q tu nos qldam
dono Abvini com de Leuenax qnda pns nri p cartam sua ptinget
nri. Inulaueran. Alham qram que est ex occidentali pte de Lus.
e uidito detinuerim. tande dudi penitencia Jus dcoz Waldouen
e oms pas tras p nos sit ab eis detentas. tota q tram q de Lus. q
usq ad Buueglas. inferiore sic ead Buueglas descendit de monte in
umitate montu usq ad inferiore mect debna un tra de Lus.
e inde usq ad Alb bealech nalcamche sic idem Alb bealech nalcamch
che nate in trnsio usq ad deam Buueglas sic descendit in loch
Jnes domhnoch eis dedim egressim e h p lora carta nra p firma
eodo e heridate in ppetuu cu oibz ptenentys e cu toto Jure pntat
vallabz. In ags e stagus e yolenduns. In venatibz e pischarys e
re e honoufice e integre Cum oibz placis e pulous e Elchaetis
suis. Reddendo inde nob e heridibz nris ab sps e heridibz suis in
tra in q tra Cale p oibz Alys surijs tam formlcas q mntseas.
ab auxilis comunitz qntu ad Duos Arothor in Comitatu de le
u oibz ptenentys e libratibz suis pdis ead Waldouen e Gil
muntabim e in ppetuu defendem. Excipim etia inde tram
e fidelit pmutimus qd cont hanc donatorem nram eis tram
sigillu nrm est appenlu Hys Testibz. Ano Ambieu fre
te sit eius. yalcolu beg. patcio filio yalbud. yaldouen
Capitani. ymichael clico yem sit com de yenecheth.

et omnes ipsas terras per nos sic ab eis deteutas, totamque terram que dicitur Lus que continetur inter has metas, scilicet, ab Aldsuidheadhi et a Laueran usque ad Duueglas inferiorem, sicut eadem Duueglas descendit de monte in Lochlomne ex vna parte, et a capite predicti Laueran in transuerso per summitatem montium, usque ad inferiorem metam debitam inter terram de Lus et terram de Nemhedh, sicut descendit in Lochlong ex alia parte, et inde usque ad Aldbealechuascamhche, sicut idem Aldbealechnascamhche descendit in Lochlong, et a capite dicti Aldbealechnascamhche recte in transuerso, usque ad dictam Duueglas, sicut descendit in Lochlomne, ut predictum est, et Frechelan et Elan Rosduue et totam Inesdomhnoch eis dedimus et concessimus, et hac presenti carta nostra confirmauimus : Tenendas et habendas sibi et heredibus suis, de nobis et heredibus nostris, in feodo et hereditate in perpetuum, cum omnibus pertinentiis, et cum toto jure patronatus ecclesie de Lus, in bosco et plano, in pratis et pascuis, in montibus et vallibus, in aquis et stagnis, et molendinis, in venatibus et pischariis et aeriis, in viis et semitis, in moris et maresiis, libere, quiete, plenarie, et houorifice, et integre, cum omnibus placitis et prisonis et eschaetis et forisfactis et merchetis et omnibus aliis asiamentis et libertatibus suis : Reddendo inde nobis et heredibus nostris, ab ipsis et heredibus suis, in communi exercitu domini Regis duos caseos de qualibet domo in dicta terra in qua fit caseus, pro omnibus aliis seruiciis, tam foriusecis quam intrinsecis, et consuetudinibus et exactionibus et demandis ; et faciendo de regalibus auxiliis communibus quantum ad duos arothor in comitatu de Leuenax iuste pertinet : Nos autem et heredes uostri omnes istas terras cum omnibus pertinentiis et libertatibus suis predictis eisdem Maldoueni et Gillemore filio suo, et eorum heredibus, contra omnes homines et feminas warantizabimus et in perpetuum defendemus : excipimus etiam inde terram que continetur inter Cledhebbh et Banbrathl cum suis insulis ; et fideliter promisimus quod contra hanc donacionem nostram eis factam nullo tempore veniemus : In cuius rei testimonium huic scripto sigillum nostrum est appensum ; hiis testibus, domino Amhleu fratre nostro, Duncano et Henrico et Corco, fratribus nostris, Absalon et Gilberto filio eius, Malcolmso Beg, Patricio filio Malbrid, Maldouen filio Gilberti, Douenaldo Carpentario, Mauricio et Muredhad, capellanis, Michael clerico, Henrico filio comitis de Meneteth, Engus et Gillemore Ruadh seruientibus nostris, et aliis.

5. CHARTER by MALCOLM EARL OF LENNOX, confirming a Charter by Maldouen Earl of LENNOX, to GILMORE, son of Maldouen of the lands of Luss. [1292-1333.]¹

OMNIBUS hoc scriptum visuris vel audituris, Malcolmus comes de Levenax, filius et heres quondam domini Malcolmi comitis de Levenax, salutem in Domino sempiternam :

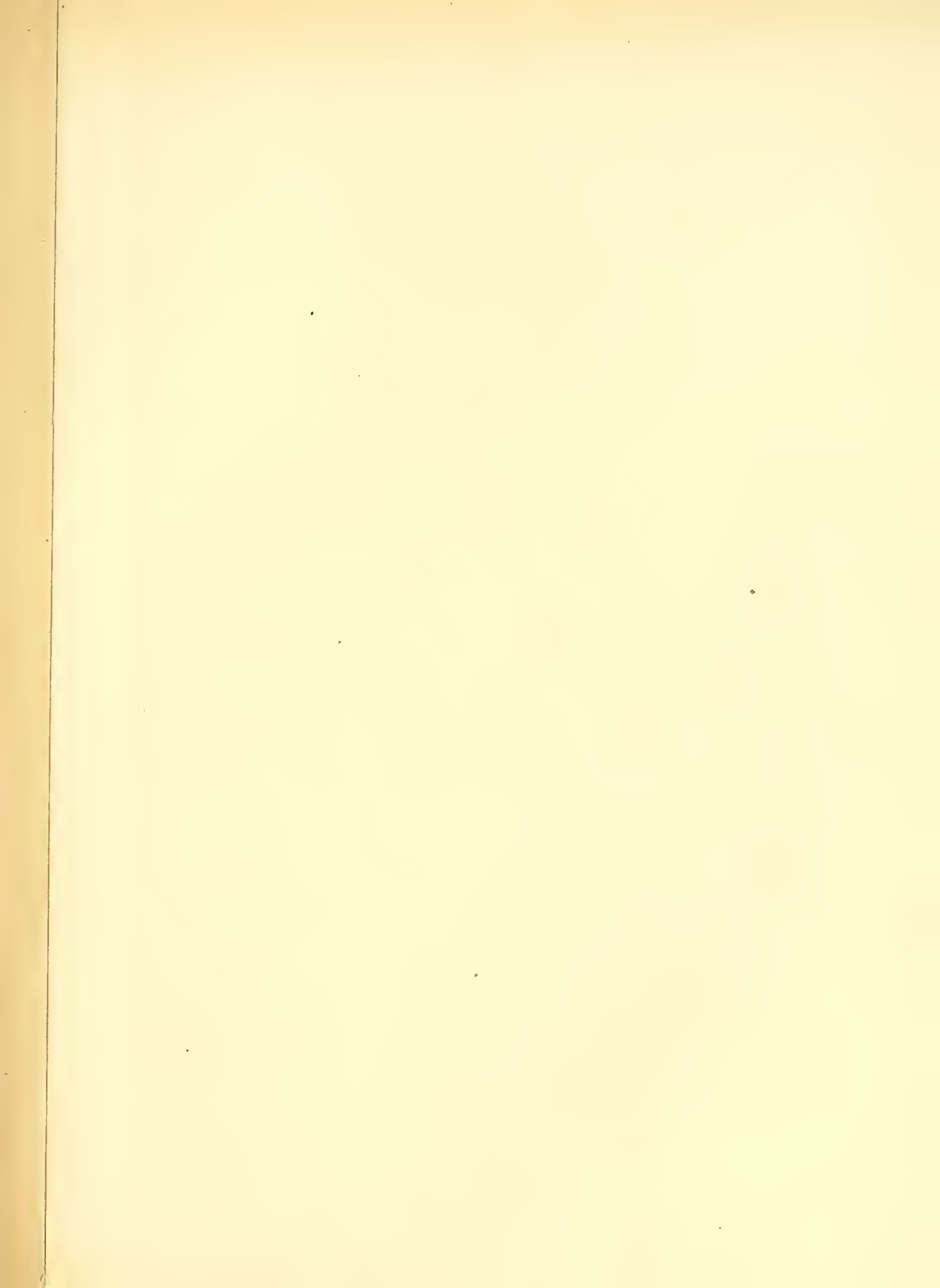
¹ Cartularium Comitatus de Levenax, p. 23.

Noverit universitas vestra nos cartam Gilmore filii Maldonei, factam super donatione et concessione domini Malduini quondam comitis de Leveuax, de terris suis de Luss cum pertineciis suis, non abolitam non cancellatam nec in aliqua parte vitiosam, inspexisse et diligenter audivisse; quamquidem cartam pro nobis et heredibus nostris, adeo libere, plenarie, quiete et honorifice, sicut dicta carta in se per omnia et in omnibus punctis testatur et proportat, confirmamus, et pro nobis et heredibus nostris in perpetuum ratificamus; quequidem carta nullum homagium in se continet seu specificat, sed cum ob reverentiam nostram et heredum nostrorum volumus et concedimus Malcolmo de Luss, filio et heredi domini Johannis de Luss, et heredibus suis, omnes predictas terras suas de Luss cum pertinentiis, pro simplice et solo homagio inde tantummodo: Faciendo ipse et heredes sui nobis et heredibus nostris, et pro illo servitio quod continetur in dicta carta facta dicto Gilmore, filio Maldonei quondam domino de Luss, per dictum dominum Maldoneum quondam comitem de Levenax, videlicet pro duobus caseis in communi exercitu domini Regis, quum contigerit, de qualibet domo in dictis terris de Luss in qua fit caseus: Insuper volumus, pro nobis et heredibus nostris, quod dictus Malcolmus et heredes sui in perpetuum liberi sint et quieti de vardis, releviis, maritagiiis, sectis curie, et ab omnimodis et quibuscunque aliis servitiis secularibus, tam forinsecis quam intrinsecis, consuetudinibus exactionibus et demandis, que per nos vel heredes nostros, de dicto Malcolmo vel heredibus suis, de prenominationis terris suis de Luss exigi poterunt seu in perpetuum requiri: In cujus rei testimonium huic scripto sigillum nostrum apposuimus; hiis testibus, Malcolmo Flemmyng, vicecomite de Dumbretane, Ricardo de Culneath et Hugone Flemmyng, militibus, domino Nicholao, rectore ecclesie de Luss, Gilberto de Drummond, Ingerame de Colquhoun, Duncano filio Murechach, et multis aliis.

6. CHARTER by MALCOLM EARL OF LENNOX to SIR JOHN FOURTH OF LUSS of the homage of the lands of Bauwrith, with the isles of Innesconogaig and Elancelew. [*Circa* 1300.]¹

OMNIBUS hoc scriptum visuris vel audituris, Malcolmus comes de Levenax, salutem in Domino: Noveritis uos dedisse, concessisse, et hoc scripto nostro confirmasse, domino Johanni de Luss homagium et servitium Maldofeni Macgillemychelmores et heredum suorum, et Gilchrist Maccristyne et heredum suorum, de tota terra de Banwrith, cum omnibus rectis divisis suis, libertatibus et pertinentiis suis, et cum una insula que vocatur Innesconogaig, et alia insula que vocatur Elancelew, ita quod predicti Maldovenus et Gilchrist, et heredes sui, eidem domino Johanni et heredibus suis, de omnimodis servitiis, forinsecis et intrinsecis, nobis et heredibus nostris de dicta terra cum insulis predictis debitis, in posterum respondeant: Tenenda et

¹ Cartularium Comitatus de Levenax, p. 20.



Robertus Dei gra Rex scotton/ Omibz p^{ri}oribz hominibz totius
suis militis/ non cancellatam/ non ablatam/ nec in aliqua
comes de Levenax/ saltem in xpo/ p^{ri}oritis nos ob reueren
p^{ri}sentem carta n^{ra} confirmasse/ dilecto et fidei Bachelario
nec heredes n^{ri}/ p^{ri}stas/ capaciones/ sen caruagis/ infra terra
simus omibz et p^{ri} hanc p^{ri}sentem cartam n^{ra}m confirmam/ et
seruientes dⁿⁱ Regis/ iusticiari/ sen n^{ri}os seruientes/ vel
suis/ infra easdem terras quas de nobis tenet inhabitante
testimonij phibendi/ Deficiat nos et heredes n^{ri}/ p^{ri} d^{no} d^{no}
hominibz comitat^u n^{ri} in dⁿⁱao dⁿⁱ Regis quociens necesse
modo in testimonij phibendi p^{ri}re videatur/ Nos vero
et heredes n^{ri} omis quibzcuqz/ contra omes homines et fem
monum p^{ri}sentem cartam sigilli n^{ri} imp^{ri}ssione duxim^u
de Cremenan/ vnsredo de Belquon/ Duncano/ vnsredo
Joh^{is} naper et alij^{us} Quam quicunqz cartam in omibz
et heredibz n^{ri}s imp^{ri}petum confirmam/ salvo nob^{is} et
Dat^u apud Insulam gra colmoci/ vicep^{ri}mo octano de

re sue salutem. Quatenus nos inspexisse ac veritate intellexisse cartam Johis de
e vicatam in hec verba. Omnes hoc scriptum visum vel audire. Galcolin
m et honore sanctissimi viri beati Bessoy patrum nrorum. Dedit et concessit et hac
do. Dno Johi de Lus et heredibus suis quibuscumque talem libertatem quod nos
has de Lus quas de nobis tenet hereditarie capiem seu capi permittent. Conces
em dno Johi et heredibus suis quibuscumque pro nobis et heredibus nris. pro pallinos vel
linos. pro dno Johi et heredibus suis quicunque vel aliquis de hominibus suis de
non debent extra omnes vel infra omnes potest esse de Lus vexari. racione
Johi et heredibus suis quibuscumque semper erunt parati sufficientes testes de aliis
et fuerit invenire neque de factis nris vel heredum nrorum quicquam dno regis aliquo
et heredibus nris libertates potestas in omnibus sicut prescriptum est. pro dno Johi
has venerabimur. acquiescimus. et impetum defendemus. In cuius rei testi
ficandam testibus. Dns Omnicano filio alleij. Arthuro Galbach. Thoma
se milites. Waltero sprenil. Galcolino vicatib. solon. et Bessio filio Bessani
omnes articulis ut prescriptum est. ratificamus. approbamus et presenti scripto pro nobis
nuncio nro. In cuius rei testimonium hunc scripto sigillum nrm fecimus apponi
veneris septembris. Anno Regni nostri Tercio.

habenda homagium et servitium, tam predictorum Maldofeni et Gilchrist et heredum suorum quam dicte terre, cum insulis predictis, eidem domino Johanni et heredibus suis, de nobis et heredibus nostris, libere, quiete, bene et in pace, sine aliqua contradictione nostri vel heredum nostrorum : Reddendo inde de dicta terra cum insulis predictis, nobis et heredibus nostris, in communi exercitu domini Regis, cum contigerit, duos caseos de qualibet domo in qua fit caseus, et in auxiliis domini Regis tantum servitium quantum pertinet ad tantas terras, pro omnibus aliis servitiis forinsecis que de dicta terra cum insulis predictis exigi poterunt in perpetuum, et pro secta curie, quam eidem domino Johanni et heredibus suis pro nobis et heredibus nostris in perpetuum relaxavimus : Nos vero Malcolmus et heredes nostri dictum homagium et servitium, tam de predictis Maldofeno et Gilchrist et heredibus suis, quam de dicta terra de Banwrieth cum insulis predictis, cum omnibus libertatibus et pertinentiis suis, contra omnes homines et feminas warrantizabimus, acquietabimus, et in perpetuum defendemus : In cujus rei testimonium presenti scripto sigillum nostrum apposimus : Hiis testibus, domino Jacobo Seneschallo Scotie, domino Reginaldo de Crawford, domino Arthuro de Dunhoven, domino Colino Campbell, domino Hugone de Danyelstone, domino Finlao de Hustone, domino Duncauo filio Auleth, militibus, Gilberto de Coningisburgh, domino de Abirdalgy, et aliis multis.

7. CHARTER by KING ROBERT THE BRUCE, confirming a Charter by Malcolm Earl of Lennox to SIR JOHN FOURTH OF LUSS, Knight, his usher, of certain immunities and privileges. 28th September [1308.]

ROBERTUS Dei gratia Rex Scottorum, omnibus probis hominibus totius terre sue, salutem : Sciatis nos inspexisse ac veraciter intellexisse cartam Johannis de Lus, militis, non cancellatam, non abolitam, nec in aliqua sui parte viciatam, in hec verba : OMNIBUS hoc scriptum visuris vel audituris, Malcolmus comes de Levenax, salutem in Christo : Noueritis nos ob reuerenciam et honorem sanctissimi viri Beati Kessogy patroni nostri, dedisse, concessisse, et hac presenti carta nostra confirmasse dilecto et fidei Bachelario nostro, domino Johanni de Lus, et heredibus suis quibuscunque, talem libertatem quod nos nec heredes nostri prisas, capciones, seu cariagia infra terras suas de Lus quas de nobis tenet hereditarie capiemus seu capi permittemus : concessimus similiter, et per hanc presentem cartam nostram confirmamus eidem domino Johanni et heredibus suis quibuscunque, pro nobis et heredibus nostris, quod per balliuos vel seruientes domini Regis justiciarii, seu nostros seruientes vel balliuos, ipse dominus Johannes et heredes sui quicunque vel aliquis de hominibus suis de Lus, infra easdem terras quas de nobis tenet inhabitantibus non debent extra diuisas uel infra diuisas predictae terre de Lus vexari ratione testimonii perhibendi, desicut nos et heredes nostri, pro dicto domino Johanne et heredibus suis quibuscunque, semper erimus parati sufficientes testes de

aliis hominibus comitatus nostri in seruitio domini Regis quotiens necesse fuerit inuenire, ne pro defectu nostro vel heredum nostrorum seruicium domini Regis aliquo modo in testimoniis perhibendis perire videatur : Nos vero et heredes nostri libertates predictas, in omnibus sicut prescriptum est, predicto domino Johanni et heredibus suis quibuscunque contra omnes homines et feminas varentizabimus, acquietabimus, et imperpetuum defendemus : In cuius rei testimonium presentem cartam sigilli nostri impressione duximus roborandam ; testibus dominis Duncano filio Awley, Arthuro Galbrath, Thoma de Cromenan, Vnfredo de Kelquon, Duncano Macedolfe, militibus, Waltero Spreuil, Malcolm Macabsolon, Evgenio filio Kessani, Johanne Naper, et aliis : QUAMQUIDEM cartam in omnibus suis articulis, ut prescriptum est, ratificamus, approbamus, et presenti scripto pro nobis et heredibus nostris imperpetuum confirmamus ; saluo nobis seruicio nostro [quod nobis per ipsum et heredes suos debetur secundum formam carte sue].¹ In cuius rei testimonium huic scripto sigillum nostrum fecimus apponi. Datum apud Iusulam Sancti Colmoci, vicesimo octauo die mensis Septembris anno regni nostri tercio.

8. GRANT by KING ROBERT THE BRUCE of the privilege of Gyrth or Sanctuary around the Church of Luss for three miles.—18th March [1315].²

ROBERTUS Dei gracia Scotorum Rex, omnibus probis hominibus terre sue, salutem : Sciatis nos confirmasse Deo et Beato Kessogo imperpetuum illam libertatem que dicitur Gyrth ; videlicet, circa ecclesiam de Lusse per spacium trium milliariū ex omni parte, tam per terram quam per aquam, ita libere et quiete sicut aliqua libertas que dicitur Gyrth per totum regnum Scocie ; et punitionem cum correccione delinquentium infra dictam libertatem comitibus de Levenax imperpetuum : In cuius rei testimonium sigillum nostrum precepimus apponi, apud Dumbretane, xvij^o die Marcij, anno regni nostri nono ; hiis testibus, Waltero Senescallo, Johanne de Menteth, Jacobo domino de Douglas, Roberto de Keth, Malcolm Fleming, et Ada filio Alani, burgensi de Dumbretane, cum multis aliis nobilibus et fidedignis.

9. CHARTER by KING ROBERT THE BRUCE, confirming a Charter [circa 1250] by Maldouen Earl of Lennox, to GILLEMORE, son of Maldouen, of the land of Luss. 6th March [1316.]

ROBERTUS Dei gratia rex Scotorum, omnibus probis hominibus tocius terre sue, salutem : Sciatis nos inspexisse ac veraciter intellexisse cartam Johannis de Luss,

¹ The clause in brackets is not in the original ; but there is another confirmation in nearly the same terms, in which this omitted clause is inserted, dated apud

Edenburgh, sexto die Marcii anno regni nostri decimo.

² Original Grant at Buchanan Castle : *Lithographed.*

militis, non cancellatam, non abolitam, nec in aliqua [sui] parte viciatam, in hec verba : OMNIBUS hoc scriptum visuris vel audituris presentibus ac futuris, Maldoneneth comes de Leuenax, salutem : Nonerit vninersitas vestra nos dedisse, concessisse, et hac presenti carta nostra confirmasse Gillemore filio Maldoueneth, illam terram que dicitur Luss, que continetur inter has metas, scilicet, ab Aldsuydheay et a Lauuaran vsque ad Dufglass inferiorem, sicut idem Dufglass descendit de monte in Lochloumune, ex vna parte, et inde directe vsque ad Aldbelechnescamekhe ex opposito, et ab Aldbelechnescamekhe vsque ad inferiores metas debitas de Luss, et totam Inchedownoce et Frechelan et Elanrosdufe : Excipimus eciam inde terram que continetur inter Cledhemh et Bannereth, cum insulis suis : Tenendam et habendam sibi et heredibus suis de nobis et heredibus nostris in feodo et hereditate, cum omnibus pertinenciis suis, et cum toto iure patronatus ecclesie de Luss, in bosco et plano, in pratis et pascuis, in montibus et vallibus, in aquis et stagnis, et molendinis, in venatibus et piscariis et aeriis, in viis et semitis, in moris et maresiis, libere, quiete, plene, honorifice, et integre, cum omnibus placitis et prisonis, et escaetis et forisfactis, et merchetis, et omnibus aliis libertatibus et aisiametis suis : Reddendo inde nobis et heredibus nostris ab ipso et heredibus suis in communi exercita domini regis duos caseos de qualibet domo in dicta terra in qua fit caseus, pro omnibus aliis seruiciis, tam forinsecis quam intrinsecis, et consuetudinibus et actionibus et demandis, et faciendo de regalibus auxiliis communibus quantum ad duos arathor in comitatu de Leuenax iuste pertinet : Nos vero et heredes nostri dicto Gillemore et heredibus suis omnes predictas terras, cum omnibus predictis libertatibus, contra omnes homines et feminas in perpetuum warantizabimus et defendemus : In cuius rei testimonium sigillum nostrum huic scripto est appensum ; hiis testibus, Amhleu et Dmcano et Henrico, fratribus nostris, Absalon et Gilberto et Matheo, filiis Absolonis, Malcolmmo Bege, Patricio filio Malbryd, Maldoneneth filio Gilberti, Doucnaldo Carpentario, Manricio et Murthach, capellanis, Michaelae Clerico, Henrico filio comitis de Meneteth, Engus et Gillemoroch, seruiantibus nostris, et aliis : QUAMQUIDEM CARTAM in omnibus suis articulis, vt prescriptum est, ratificamus, approbamus, et presenti scripto pro nobis et heredibus nostris in perpetuum confirmamus. In cuius rei testiunium huic scripto sigillum nostrum fecimus apponi : Datum apud Edenburgh, sexto die Marcii anno regni nostri decimo.

10. CHARTER by MALCOLM EARL OF LENNOX, confirming to MALCOLM OF LUSS the lands of Glyne. [*Circa* 1316.]¹

OMNIBUS hanc cartam visuris vel audituris, Malcolmus comes de Levenax, salntem in Domino sempiternam : Noveritis nos dedisse, concessisse, et hac presenti carta nostra confirmasse Malcolmmo de Luss, filio et heredi domini Johannis de Luss, dimidiam

¹ Cartularium Comitatus de Levenax, p. 24.

carucatam terre et dimidiam quartariam terre in exteriori parte de Glyne, jacentes inter terram et metas de Syf, et Lekych: Tenendas et habendas sibi et heredibus suis de nobis et heredibus uostris, in feodo et hereditate, pro homagio suo et servitio, libere, quiete, integre, bene et in pace, cum omnibus libertatibus, eommoditatibus, aysiamentis, pertiuentiis, et reetis divisis suis, ad dietam dimidiam earueatam et dimidiam quartariam terre spectantibus, seu speetare valentibus: Faeiundo inde forinsecum servitium in exercitu domini Regis eomuni quantum pertinet ad tantas terras in eomitatu de Levenax, et tres seetas annuatim ad tria placita nostra capitalia de Leveuax, pro omni alio servitio seculari exactione et demanda: Et nos Maleolmus et heredes nostri, dictam dimidiam earueatam et dimidiam quartariam terre de Glyne, eum pertiuentiis suis, in omniibus ut predictum est, predicto Maleolmo et heredibus suis contra omnes homines et femiuas warantizabimus, aequie- tabimus, et in perpetuum defendemus: In ejus rei testimonium presenti earte sigillum uostrum fecimus apponi, hiis testibus, Gilberto de Drummond, Finlaio de Campsy, Patrieio Lindsay, Johanne Naper, Mauricio Galbraith, et aliis.

11. CHARTER by KING DAVID THE SECOND confirming the Charter (No. 9, *supra*).
18th June [1342.]

DAVID Dei gratia rex Seottorum, omnibus probis hominiibus toeius terre sue, salutem: Seiatis nos inspexisse ac veraciter intellexisse cartam confirmacionis domini patris nostri super originali earta per quondam Maldoueneth, eomitum de Leuenax, factam heredibus, terre de Luss, non abolitam, non caucellatam, nec in aliqua sui parte vieiatam in hee verba: Robertus Dei gratia rex Seottorum omnibus probis hominiibus tocus terre sue [*etc.*, ut No. 9, *supra*.] QUAM QUIDEM eartam predieti quondam eomitis in omnibus p[u]uctis et artieulis] forma pariter et effectum per dietum dominum patrem nostrum plenius supra [expressam] ratificamus, approbamus, et pro nobis [et sueces- soribus] uostris imperpetuum coufirmamus: In eius rei testimonium huic preenti earte nostre sigillum uostrum precepimus apponi; testibus, venerabilibus patribus dominiis Alexandro, Rogero et Adam, Abirdonensis, Rosseusis et Breehynensis eeelesia- rum Dei gracia episcopis, Willelmo comite de Rosse, consanguinco uostro, Maurieio de Morauia, Maleolmo Flemyug, Willelmo de Douglas, domino Vallis de Lydel, et Thoma de Carnoto, caucellario uostro, militibus; Apud Rustynoet, octauo decimo die Junii, anno regni nostri quartodecimo.

Robertus dei gracia Rex Scottorum. Omnibus probis hominibus totius ten-
e carta nostra confirmasse. Dilecto & fideli nostro Duncanus Balayus militi e-
de Dalryell, et de godindale cum pertinentiis infra vires de lanark, totam bo-
eribysset a de sledmanane a de ochturbannok cum pro infra vires de
de Wanes cum pertinentiis infra vires de Lyncardyn, que & qui fuerint de
lappus set vera & spontanea voluntate sua apud pch. decimo die Junij
p pustu & baculum suum reddidit pro se & heredibus suis domino quietum clamantem in
habuit seu habere potuit pro se & heredibus suis domino quietum clamantem in
ac annu redditu pch. cum pertinentiis suis Duncanus & Eleanore uxore sua
et ipsi deficientibus Jacobo de sandplandys, et heredibus de corpore suo legi-
gasenlis de corpore suo legitime ppetuis seu ppetuandis, ac ipsi deficientibus
sen ppetuandis, in omnibus illis omnibus quod absit deficientibus heredibus de Duncanus
itas metas & dimensas suas, in bosnis & plains, pratis pasturis & pasturis
incupacoibus venacoibus & piscariis, bondis, bondagis natunis & eorum sequi
omnibus aliis & singulis libertatibus comoditatibus, assistentis, & iustis pertinentiis
quocumque modo iuste optare valentibus insuturum, adeo libere & quiete plenarie
et annu redditu supradictos cum pertinentiis de nobis in resignacoem, nobis fac-
ffaciendo inde nobis & heredibus nostris de Duncanus & Eleanora uxore sua ac-
nunc preceptum apponi sigillum. Testibus venerabilibus in xpo patribus Willmo
de canyell Senescall Scot. Roberto Comite de Stess & de Wenereth
Jacobo de lundesay nepote nostro. Roberto de Eskyne et Hugone de
octobris. Anno Regni nostri Decimo.

que dñs et laicos gatum .. Scatis nos dedisse, concessisse & hac pñ
Chanoce de Wm̃s Comite de Canyke sponse sue. totam bayoniam
nam de Oxingham cū pñmentē infra vice de Roxburgh, totam Ham de
uelyne nūo annu redditū decem m̃arū, exemptem & debitū de temō
duncanū et quas & que Idem duncanus, non vī aut metū ductū, in enore
no dñi gillmo tē^{mo} septuagesimo Sexto Et Regnū, Anno Sexto nobis
Jus & clamen qd in dñs bayonīs, & dñs; At in anno redditū pñcū cū pñmentis
m̃ .. Generis & hūo pñtatis bayonas, in integras & libas bayonas & pñcās dñas
roy qd dñcūs dñment ac hēdibz dñi duncanū de coipe suo legitime pñcandis
ano pñcandis. et ipso fore deficientibz Alano de Caithert et hēdibz suis
ly Roberto de Culquhoun & hēdibz suis gñstulīs de coipe suo legitime pñcatis
& legitimis quibuscūq; de nobis & hēdibz nris, in feodo & hēditate p omes
nris gñstulīs, dñs seminis, aquis octaginis, gñlendinis gñstulīs & eorū segnet
līs, cū fūca & fossa cotā & sat cotā & cheame & mpangandheff nūo cum
bustūq; ad dñas bayonas & dñas ac ad annu redditū pñcū gñstulīs gen
tegre & honoufice, in omibz & p omia Sicut dñs duncanus, bayonas, dñas
in hūmior, libris, quicūq; plenius & honouficanis iuste tenuit seu possēda
eos sui pñcā, semina inde debita & consueta, In cuius rei testimoniū pñtē cartē me
pñcā Gāndre & Medmen cartā. Qñs. Johanne primogenito nro Comite
nro dñs Gillmo Comite de Douglas Johanne de Canyke cancell nro
gñstulīs. Apud. Dunfermelyne vicesimo octo die mensis

12. CHARTER by KING ROBERT THE SECOND [to DUNCAN WALAYS, Knight, and ELEANOR OF BRUYS, Countess of Carryk, his spouse] of the barony of Dalzell, etc., containing a substitution to ROBERT OF CULQWHONE. 22d October [1373].¹

ROBERTUS Dei gracia etc. Omnibus, etc. : Sciatis nos dedisse, etc. Duncano Walays militi et Elianore de Bruys Comitisse de Carryk sponse sue totam baroniam de Dalzell de Modirvale cum pertienciis, iuxta vicecomitatum de Lanark ; totam baroniam de Oxinhame et de Hettoun, et totam terram de Maxstoun cum pertienciis iuxta vicecomitatum de Roxburgh ; totam terram de Ertlibysset de Slewmanane et de Westirbannok cum pertienciis, iuxta vicecomitatum de Striuelnye ; necnon annuum redditum decem marcarum de Barras iuxta vicecomitatum de Kyncardyn ; quequidem terre et redditus fuerunt dicti Duncani, quasque et quem idem Duncanus nobis sursum reddidit et resignavit : Tenenda et habenda dictis Duncano et Elianore eorumque diuiciis viuenti ac heredibus dicti Duncani de corpore suo legitime procreandis ; quibus deficientibus, Jacobo de Sandylandis et heredibus de corpore suo procreandis ; quibus vero deficientibus, Alano de Cathkert et heredibus suis masculis de corpore suo legitime procreatis seu procreandis ; et ipsis deficientibus, Roberto de Culqwhone, et heredibus suis masculis de corpore suo legitime procreatis seu procreandis ; necnon illis deficientibus, heredibus dicti Duncani veris et legitimis quibuscunque, de nobis et heredibus nostris in feodo et hereditate, per omnes rectas metas . . . Faciendo inde seruicia debita et consueta : In cuius rei etc. Testibus venerabilibus in Christo patribus Willelmo et Patricio Sancti Andree et Brechinensis ecclesiarum Episcopis, Johanne primogenito nostro Comite de Carryk, Senescallo Scoeie, Roberto Comite de Fyffe et de Meneteth filio nostro dilecto, Willelmo Comite de Douglas, Johanne de Carryk cancellario nostro, Jacobo de Lyndesay nepote nostro, Roberto de Erskyne, et Hngone de Eglyngtonn, militibus : Apud Dunfermelyne xxii^{do} die Octobris anno regni nostri tercio.

13. CHARTER by KING ROBERT II. to DUNCAN WALAYS, Knight, and ELEANOR OF BRUYS, Countess of Carryk, his spouse, of the barony of Sondrom, etc., containing a substitution to ROBERT OF CULQWHONE. 22d October [1373].²

ROBERTUS, etc. Omnibus, etc. : Sciatis nos dedisse, etc., dilecto et fideli nostro Duncano Walays, militi, et Elianore de Bruys comitisse de Carryk, sponse sue, totam baroniam de Sondrom et totam baroniam de Dalmelynton cum pertienciis iuxta vicecomitatum de Are, que fuerunt dicti Duncani, et quas ipse Duncanus nobis sursum reddidit et resignavit : Tenendas et habendas dictis Duncano et Elianore eorumque

¹ Registrum Magni Sigilli, 1814, p. 102, Original Charter in Torphichen Charter-chest. No. 37. The witnesses are given from the

² Registrum Magni Sigilli, p. 102, No. 38.

diucius viuenti et heredibus eiusdem Duncani de corpore suo legitime procreandis ; quibus deficientibus, Alano de Kathkert et heredibus masculis de corpore suo legitime procreatis seu procreandis ; quibus deficientibus, Roberto de Culqwhone et heredibus suis masculis de corpore suo legitime procreatis seu procreandis ; ipsis vero deficientibus, heredibus dicti Duncani legitimis quibuscunque, de nobis et heredibus nostris, in feodo et hereditate, per omnes rectas metas et diuisas suas in integras et liberas baronias, etc., adeo libere et quiete in omnibus et per omnia, sicut ipse Duncanus dictas baronias cum pertinentiis iuste tenuit seu possedit : Faciendo inde seruicia debita et consueta. . . . In cuius rei testimonium, etc. ; testibus, etc. Apud Dunfermelyne, xx^{do} die Octobris auno regni nostri tercio.

14. CHARTER by DUNCAN EARL OF LENNOX, to DUNCAN MACFARLANE, of one aud a half-quarter of laud, with the island of Elanvow, Elandowglas, etc. [10th June] 1395.¹

OMNIBUS hanc cartam visuris vel audituris, Duncanus comes de Levenax, salutem in Domino sempiternam : Vestra noverit universitas, nos dedisse, concessisse, et hac presenti carta uostra confirmasse dilecto et speciali nostro, Duncauo filio Malcolmi Makfarlane, et heredibus suis, pro suo homagio et servitio nobis et heredibus nostris impensis et impendendis, unam quartariam terre et dimidiam quartariam terre, jacentes inter rivulos qui vocantur Dywach et Aldanchwlyn, ex parte una, et rivulos qui vocantur Hernane, Hiuus et Trostane, ex parte altera, cum insulis de Elanvow, Elanvanow, Elandowglas et Elaig, infra comitatum nostrum de Levenax ; quamquidem quartariam terre, cum dimidia quartaria terre, cum insulis predictis, Bartholomeus, pater dicti Malcolmi, Donaldo comiti de Levenax sursum reddidit, pureque et simpliciter in presentia plurium virorum nobilium resignavit : Teuendas et habendas dicto Duncauo et heredibus suis de nobis et heredibus nostris, in feodo et hereditate perpetua, per omnes rectas divisas et metas suas, in bosco et plano, . . . et cum omnibus aliis libertatibus, . . . ad dictam quartariam terre et dimidiam quartariam terre et ad insulas predictas spectantibus, seu quovismodo juste spectare valentibus in futurum, adeo libere, . . . in omnibus et per omnia, sicut carta originalis facta per antecessores nostros antecessoribus dicti Duncani, de superiori carucata terre de Luss que vocatur carucata terre Macgilchrist, plenius in se proportat et testatur : Faciendo inde uobis et heredibus nostris dictus Duncanus et heredes sui, servitium in communi exercitu domini uostri Regis quantum pertinet ad tantas terras infra comitatum de Levenax, et servitium antedictum, pro omni alio servitio, consuetudine, exactione seu demanda : In cuius rei testimonium sigillum nostrum presenti carte nostre fecimus apponi, apud Inchmuryne, in festo Corporis Christi, auno Domini millesimo trecentesimo nonagesimo quinto ; hiis testibus, Umfrido de Colquhoue, domino de Luss,

¹ Cartularium Comitatus de Levenax, p. 64.

Waltero de Buchquhanaue, domiuo ejusdem, Duncano Campbell, domino de Guanaue, domino Roberto Lang, domino Nigello de Balnory, capellanis nostris, Gilberto de Galbraith, et Malcolmo Macalpyue, cum multis aliis.

15. CHARTER by HUMPHREY COLQUHOUN, Lord of Luss, to his brother ROBERT OF COLQUHOUN, of the lands of Camstrodan aud Achigahaue, 4th July 1395.¹

OMNIBUS hanc cartam visuris uel audituris, Vmfridus Culquhoun, Dominus de Lus, salutem in Domino sempiternam : Noueritis me dedisse, concessisse, et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse dilecto et speciali fratri meo, Roberto de Culquhoune, pro homagio et seruicio suo michi impensis et impendeudis, totas terras meas de Cammistrodach et de Achigahane cum pertinenciis, iacentes iu dominio meo de Lus infra comitatum de Lenox : tenendas et habendas totas dictas terras meas de Cammistrodach et de Achigahane cum pertineuciis dicto Roberto, fratri meo, et heredibus suis masculis de corpore suo legitime procreatis seu procreandis ; quibus forte deficientibus, Roberto de Culquhoune fratri meo iuniori et suis heredibus masculis, in forma prescripta ; quibus forte deficientibus, Patricio de Culquhoune, fratri meo, et heredibus suis masculis, ut predictum est ; quibus vero forsitan deficientibus, michi et heredibus meis legitimis quibuscunque, in feodo et hereditate imperpetuum, de me et heredibus meis libere, quiete, integre, plenarie, et pacifice, in bosco et plano, in pratis, pascuis, et pasturis, in viis et semitis, in aquis et stagnis, in aeris avium, et piscationibus, in aucupacionibus et venacionibus, in placitis et querelis et eorundem exitibus, cum eschaetis merchetis et bludwetis, et cum omniibus aliis libertatibus, commoditatibus, aysiametis et iustis pertinenciis suis quibuscunque, tam non nominatis quam nominatis, tam subtus terram quam supra, ad easdem terras spectantibus seu quouismodo spectare valeutibus in futurum : Reddendo dicti Robertus, Robertus, aut Patricius fratres mei et suorum heredes, ut predictum est, michi et heredibus meis in communi exercitu domini regis duos caseos de qualibet domo in qua fit caseus in dictis terris de Cammistrodach et Achigahane, et faciendo in communi auxilio domini regis quantum pertinet ad tantas terras infra dominium de Lus, pro omni alio seruicio, exaccione seu demanda : In cuius rei testimonium sigillum meum presenti carte mee est appensum, apud Lus, die Dominico quarto die mensis Julij anno Domini millesimo trecentesimo nonagesimo quito ; hiis testibus, dominis Negello de Bannori et Roberto Lange, capellanis, Willelmo de Brekrou, Doualdo M^rRoger, Johanne de Bannori, cum multis alijs.

This copy tane in the curt, befor thir vitnes, James of Galbrath of Culcruch, Alexander Ardingaple of that ilk, Johne Lindsay of Bullull, Johue Ardingaple of Darleth, Schir Patrik MacAlpin, vicar of Luss, Johue MacAuslaue of the Caldenocht, Malcum Lenax of Inuerlawren, Dougal MacConnoquhe of Croquhinnican, with other diuers.

¹ Old Copy in Camstradden Charter-chest.

16. LETTER by KING ROBERT III., relieving HUMPHREY COLQUHOUN and Others from obligations incurred on the delivery of Dumbarton Castle. 29th October 1398.¹

ROBERTUS Dei gracia Rex Scottorum omnibus ad quorum noticiam presentes litere peruenerint, salutem : Sciatis nos teneri et per presentes firmiter obligari dilectis et fidelibus nostris Thome de Erskyne militi, Johanni de Montgomery, Johanni Sympill, Jacobo Senescallo de Kylbryde, Vmfredo de Culqhwoe, Malcolmo de Galbrathe, Johanni de Parco et Jacobo de Spot, et eorum cuilibet, ad seruandum ipsos et eorum quemlibet, pro nobis, heredibus et successoribus nostris, indempnes et indempnem de fideiussione illa in quam pro nobis de mandato nostro deuenerunt penes concordiam inter nos et Magistrum Walterum de Danzelston factam super deliberacione castri nostri de Dunbrettan et aliorum bonorum suorum et nepotis sui Patricii de Danzelston : Et ad hoc faciendum fideliter et sine fraude per heredes et successores nostros fieri faciendum obligamus nos heredes et successores nostros et executores ac omnia bona nostra firmiter per presentes ; Datum sub sigillo nostro secreto, apud Dunbrettan, vicesimo nono die mensis Octobris anno Domini millesimo trecentesimo nonagesimo octauo et regni nostri anno nono.

17. CHARTER by the BURGESSES OF INVERNESS, to SIMON THE BAKER, of a perch of land near the Vennel of that town. [5th October] 1405.

OMNIBUS hanc cartam visuris vel audituris, burgenses communitatis burgi de Inuernys salutem in Domino sempiternam : Sciatis nos vnanimi consensu et assensu dedisse, concessisse, et hac presenti carta nostra confirmasse, pro feodo ad firmam, Simoni pistori conburgensi nostro, vnam perticatam terre nostre et burgagii iacentem in vico ecclesie ex parte occidentali dicti vici, illam vero perticatam terre que jacet prope venellam domini nostri regis penes boream ex parte vna, et terram nostram propriam versus austrum ex parte altera, in latitudine ; in longitudine vero extendentem a via regia communi ad orientem in capite, et diuertendo super aquam de Nys ad occidentem in cauda : Tenendam et habendam predictam terre perticatam cum pertinenciis eidem Simoni pistori et Annete sponse sue, seu eorum alteri diucius viuenti, heredibus suis et suis assignatis, imperpetuum, de nobis et heredibus nostris et nostris assignatis in purum et liberum burgagium, cum omnibus suis commoditatibus, libertatibus, et aysiamenis, libere, quiete, integre, bene, honorifice et in pace : Reddendo inde ipse Simon pistor et Anneta sponsa sua, heredes sui et sui assignati, nobis et heredibus nostris et nostris assignatis, tres solidos sterlingorum singulis annis ad duos anni terminos infra burgum statutos, et domino nostro regi quinque denarios tantum, pro omni alio onere, seruicio,

¹ Original in Mar Charter-chest.

exaccione, seu seculari demanda que de predicta perticata terre cum pertinenciis de jure exigi vel requiri poterit : Nos vero burgeses vniuersi predictę communitatis de Inuernys, heredes nostri et assignati, predictam perticatam terre cum pertinenciis in omnibus et per omnia, vt predictum est, dicto Simoni pistori et Annete sponse sue vel eorum alteri diutius viuenti, vt prescribitur, contra omnes mortales homines et feminas varantizabimus, acquietabimus, et inperpetuum defendemus : In cuius rei testimonium sigillum nostrum commune presenti carte nostre apposuius, apud Inuernys, in pretorio nostro, pluribus et maioribus communitatis nostre burgensium tum in eodem existentibus et congregatis in curia nostra tenta ibidem capitali, die Lune proximo post festum Sancti Michaelis archangeli, anno Domini millesimo cccc^{mo} quinto, testibus, burgensibus cum multis aliis.

18. CHARTER by JAMES, son of Peter, to THOMAS, son of Henry, of a perch of land in the town of Inverness. [*Circa* 1405.]

OMNIBUS hanc cartam visuris vel auditoris, Jacobus filius Petri, burgensis de Inuernys, eternam in Domino salutem : Nouerit vniuersitas vestra me, cum consensu et assensu Fersy primogeniti filii mei et heredis, dedisse, concessisse, et ad feodi firmam dimisisse, et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse dilecto conburgensi meo, Thome filio Henrici, vnam perticatam terre mee jacentem ex australi parte dicti burgi, illam vero perticatam terre que jacet inter terram Willelmi de Altrylly versus orientem ex parte vna, et communem venellem domini nostri regis penes occidentem ex parte altera, cuius frons extendit penes forum burgi versus boream et cauda existens super venellem domini nostri regis penes austrum, pro quadam certa summa pecunie mihi pre manibus persoluta : Tenendam et habendam predicto Thome filio Henrici heredibus suis et suis assignatis de me et heredibus meis et meis assignatis predictam perticatam terre cum pertinenciis cum omnibus et singulis suis justis pertinenciis . . . in feodo et hereditate ac libero burgagio, adeo libere, quiete, bene, honorifice, et in pace sicut ego aliquam terram meam infra burgum predictum justius, liberius, quiccius, aut honorificencius habeo, teneo, vel possideo, aut heredes mei vel assignati, aliquam terram post decessum meum in burgo predicto habere, teuere, seu possidere poterint quouismodo : Reddendo inde annuatim domino nostro regi quinque denarios sterlingorum, mihi vero heredibus meis et meis assignatis, sex denarios sterliugorum per equales porciones ad festa pentecostis et Sancti Martini in hyeme, tantum pro omni alio onere, seruicio seculari, exaccione vel demanda que de predicta perticata terre cum pertinenciis de jure exigi vel requiri poterit : Ego vero Jacobus filius Petri predictus, heredes mei et assignati mei predictam perticatam terre cum pertinenciis in omuibs et per omnia predicto Thome filio Henrici, heredibus suis et suis assignatis, contra omnes mortales varantizabimus, acquietabimus, et in perpetuum defendemus : Et ad maiorem varantisacionem ego

Jacobus predictus et heredes mei obligamus nos per presentem cartam predicto Thome filio Henrici [et] heredibus suis omnes terras nostras, tam infra burgum de Inuernys quam extra, nobis jure hereditario contingentes vel jacentes, in manibus predicti Thome et heredum suorum remanentes, et eciam sub pena viginti librarum sterlingorum ante omnem litis ingressum ad fabricacionem pontis de Nys per nos persolueendarum, si contingat nos aut aliquos alios nomine nostro contra hanc meam concessionem et assedacionem sibi factas in aliquo contrauenire attemptare, aut predictum Thomam filium Henrici in premissis quomodolibet iniuste vexare, presenti carta nichilominus in suo robore permanente : Renunciando insuper omni juris remedio quod predicto Thome obesse vel nobis prodesse poterit in premissis, canonici vel civilis ; hiis testibus, Gilberto Wause, tunc preposito de Inuernys, Thoma filio Michaelis, Johanne Man et Johanne filio Malcolmi, balliuis eiusdem, Bertholomeo filio Willelmi, Johanne Scot, Johanne filio Stephani, Simone pistore, Johanne Kincarry, pelliperio, Ade Lowne, Ricardo filio Daud, Willelmo Wause, Johanne de Kynkerne, Thoma Man, Johanne Cisseri, Thoma filio Donaldi, Michaelae Reede, Thoma Caner, illo tempore clerico communi, cum multis aliis : In cuius rei testimonium presenti scripto sigillum meum est appensum, vna cum sigillo Fersy filii mei et heredis, ac sigillo communitatis burgi testimonium prebentibus.

19. INSTRUMENT by DUNCAN EARL OF LENNOX, as to fulfilment by JOHN OF COLQHWONE, Lord of Luss, of his engagement to marry Margaret, the Earl's daughter. 23d April 1411.¹

IN Dei nomine, amen : Per presens publicum instrumentum cunctis pateat euidenter quod anno eiusdem millesimo quadringentesimo vndecimo, indiccione quarta, mensis Aprilis die vicesima tertia, pontificatus sanctissimi in Christo patris et domini nostri, domini Benedicti diuina prouidencia pape terciidecimi anno decimo septimo ; in mei notarii publici et testium subscriptorum presencia personaliter constitutus nobilis et potens dominus, dominus Duncanus comes de Leuenax, allocutus est Johannem de Culqhwoone, dominum de Luss, super quibusdam obligacionibus, promissionibus et certis conuencionibus inter ipsum dominum comitem et eundem Johannem [per] ipsius Johannis litteras obligatorias patentes sigillatas, sigillo juramentoque suo validatas, conuentis, initis et contractis, in hunc modum ; videlicet, ut idem dominus comes, inter cetera, uoluit et asseruit quod prefatus Johannes ipsi domino comiti obligatus forma quod si extiterat quod Mergaretam, filiam dicti domini comitis legitimam, duceret in uxorem infra terminum duorum annorum, prout in ipsis obligatoriis inde confectis plenius continetur, si idem dominus comes prefatum Johannem de maritagio suo liberum faceret, secundum rationis seu legis formam, infra duorum annorum

¹ Original at Buchanan Castle.

terminum supradictum, quod idem dominus comes facere se offerebat, secundum formam legis prenotatam, per securitatem obligacionum seu bonorum et sufficientium plegiorum : quas literas obligatorias cum effectu idem dominus comes petebat in sua forma, vigore pariter et effectu, sibi ab eodem Johanne in omnibus observari : quodque ipse dominus comes, obligaciones, promissiones, et conuenciones huiusmodi taliter initas, contractas et conuentas in quantum in se esse potuisset, in forma et effectu, eidem Johanni obseruaret et perimpleret, sine dilacione, in omnibus punctis, articulis et circumstanciis, prout in eisdem litteris obligatoriis plenius et efficacius continetur : et quod ipse dominus comes ipsum Johannem de Culqhwoe ita firmum tutum faceret et securum, ipsumque Johannem warantizaret, sicut melius et efficacius in prefatis litteris obligatoriis eidem Johanni obligatur, contra omnes mortales, secundum juris formam : Et si contigerit quod aliqui conarentur seu vellent vexare uel perturbare prefatum Johannem de Culqhwoe in aliquibus punctis in dictis litteris contentis contra juris formam, idem dominus comes offerebat facere in defensione huiusmodi vexacionis uel perturbationis sicut faceret in causa suam propriam personam tangente [in aliq]uo modo quo commode, iuxta formam promisse : Super quibus omnibus et singulis premissis idem dominus comes peciit a me notario publico infrascripto sibi conficere publicum instrumentum. Acta fuerunt hec iuxta cimiterium parochialis ecclesie Sancti Patricii Glasguensis diocesis, anno, die, mense, indicione et pontificatu quibus supra ; presentibus nobilibus viris, Johanne Senescallo, domino de Dernley, dominis Johanne de Hamyltone, domino de Bardwe, Alexandro de Logane, domino de Catconwell, militibus, Hugone de Aldystone et domino Roberto Lang, rectore de Innyschallach, Glasguensis diocesis, et aliis testibus ad premissa vocatis specialiter et rogatis.

Et me Celestino Macgillemichael clerico Ergadiensis diocesis publico imperiali auctoritate notario in sacris ordinibus constituto [*etc. in forma commun*].

20. DECREE by JOHN FORSTAR of Corstorphine, Knight, Chamberlain of Scotland, and an assize, consisting of JOHN COLQUHOUN, Lord of that Ilk, and others, as to the competing claims of the Burghs of Dumbarton and Renfrew to certain privileges and fishings. 3d January 1429. [Copy.]

TIL al them til quhaus knaulaige thir present letters sal to cum, John Forstar of Corstorfyn, Knycht, Chamberlain of Scotland, greeting in God

thing is to bear witness to suthfastness, we mak it kende, be this our letters, that of commandment and powar gifin til us be our sovereign lord the King, anente the debate menit betwixt the burgies and communitie of the burgh of Dumbretan on the ta part, and the burgies and communitie of the burgh of

Renfrew on the tother part, anente certain freedoms and fischings belangand them, and, for the execucioun of our said sovereign lord the Kings bidding, we summonyt the burgies of baith the said burghs to compear before us, as commissarie hafand full powar in the cause, at Glasgow, the Tuysday the xxii day of the moneth of November the zeir of our Lord 1429, and in the samyn manner, at the corses of baith the burrows, summoned the lords and the gentills of the contrie to compear before us, the said day and place, to be upon an assise touchand the debates of the said burrows ; the quhilk day comperet before us the commissars of baith the burrows, hafand full powar be their commission, schawand their charters, euidents, and their complants in writt, the quhilk beand seyn, red, and harde, and enforsyt with consent of baith the parties, put thaim till good and til ane kind assise of thir lords and gentils underwrittin, that is to say, Robert of Conynghame, Lord of Kilmaurs ; Alexander of Mongumry, lord of that Ilk ; Alane Stewart, Lord of Dernelie ; Patrik of Houstoun, lord of that Ilk ; Thomas Maxwal, Lord of Newark ; William Fleeming, Lord of Barochan ; Robert Stewart, Lord of — ; John of Pollok, Lord of Over Pollok ; John of Crauford, John of Langmore, Alexander Stewart, David Stewart, Lord of Finnard ; John of Culquhoun, lord of that Ilk ; Thomas —, lord of that Ilk ; John of Buchanan, Robert of Hamiltoun, William Lord of Badinhach, William of Dunlop, John Logane, John Nepar, Lord of Kilmahew, Donald Bane Macalpin, James of Douglass, and Alexander of Mair of Sandford, touchand their freedoms and fischings beforesaidis, decretit, apointit, and determinit, that the burgies and communitie of the burgh of Renfrew are in possession of the fisching of the Schot, which is callet the Sandurd ; alsua, the said assise deponit that the burgies and communitie of the said burgh of Renfrew are in possession of the of the water of Clyde, and aucht to have the customs and ankorage of that syd extends to the , and fra thence downward, the assise determyns of that that is debateable, the profit of that to be devidit and departit between them of baith the burghs ; and this tilal them to quham it efferis, or may effer in time to cum, we mak it kend be thir present letters : In witness of the quhilk things [to thir] present letters our seil is to put, and to the mair sovertie and sekirtie, the seil of Robert of Conynghame, Alexander of Mongumry, Alane Stewart, John of Culquhoun, John Logan, and John of Buchanan, to thir letters are to put, at Edinburgh, the 3d day of the moneth of January, the zeir of our Lord 1429.

21. RESIGNATION by JOHN MACROGER of Gleane MacKerne, in favour of JOHN OF CULQUHOUNE OF LUSS, of Glean Mackecherne, etc. 7th February 1429.

IN Dei nomine amen: Per hoc presens publicum instrumentum cunctis pateat euidenter quod anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo vicesimo nono secundum

computacionem regni Scocie, secundum uero computacionem Romane curie tricesimo, die uero septimo mensis Februarij, indicione octaua, pontificatus sanctissimi in Christo patris et domini nostri, domini Martini diuina prouidencia pape quinti anno xij^o, in mei notarij publici et testium subscriptorum presencia honestus vir, Johannes M^cRoger de Glean M^cKerue, in plana curia capitali domini de Luss, tenta apud Thunreback, hora quasi vndecima ante meridiem, non vi ductus, nec errore lapsus, sed sua mera et spontanea voluntate per fustem et baculum, genu flexo, ambabus manibus clausis, sursum dedit pureque simpliciter resignauit in manus domini sui superioris, videlicet Johannis de Culquhone domini de Luss, omnes et singulas terras suas de Glean Mackelhirne, de Banories et de insulis de Incheгонagane et Helane Chleyff, cum omnibus et singulis suis pertinenciis, tam subtus terra quam supra terram, tam non nominatis quam nominatis, a se et heredibus suis dicto Johanni, domino suo superiori, et heredibus suis quibuscunque imperpetuum, ita pure et simpliciter sicut aliquis tenens infra regnum Scocie terras suas hereditarias domino suo superiori poterit quouismodo resignare siue dare : De quibus omnibus et singulis dictus Johannes M^cRoger a me notario publico infrascripto quo supra sibi fieri peccit publicum instrumentum : Acta fuerunt hec apud Thunreback infra dominium de Luss, in curia capitali eiusdem, anno, mense, die, indictione et pontificatu supradictis ; testibus, nobilibus et discretis viris, Roberto de Culquhone domino de Camstrodane, Gilberto de Galbrath, domino de Portnelan, Johanne MacGregor domino de Ardinconwalle, Arthuro Morison domino de Darleith, Johanne MacAustillane, domino de Callenach, Roberto Nobill, filio et herede Johannis Nobill, Malcolmo de Culquhone, Johanne Banowry, Willelmo Arthuri, Euginio MacGillewnan, Arthuro Bege, domino Johanne de Rossneth, perpetuo vicario de Luss, domino Malcolmo MacCarmyk, domino Roberto Eldare, capellanis, Gilberto de Schaw, Euginio MacYsaac, et tota curia, testibus ad premissa vocatis pariter et rogatis.

Et ego Johannes Rede, presbyter Glasguensis diocesis, publicus imperiali auctoritate notarius, premissis resignacioni ac omnibus aliis et singulis ut premittitur presens interfui, eaque sic fieri vidi et audiui, et in hanc publicam formam recepi ; signoque meo solito signaui, propriaque manu scripsi, in fidem et testimonium omnium et singulorum premissorum.

JOHANNES REDE.

22. CHARTER by KING JAMES THE SECOND to JOHN OF CULQUHONE of the lands of Luss, Colquhoun, etc. 22d February 1457.

JACOBUS Dei gracia Rex Scotorum, omnibus probis hominibus tocius terre sue, clericis et laicis, salutem : Sciatis nos dedisse, concessisse, et hac presenti carta nostra

confirmasse dilecto et fideli nostro, Johanni de Culquhone de eodem, omnes et singulas terras de Luss, de Culquhoune, de Gartskube, iaceutes infra vicecomitatum nostrum de Dunbertane, ac terras de Glyn et Salchquhy, cum omnibus suis pertinenciis, iacentes infra vicecomitatum nostrum de Striueline; quequidem terre cum pertinenciis fuerunt dicti Johannis de Culquhoune hereditarie, et quas idem Johannes, non vi aut metu ductus, nec errore lapsus, sed sua mera et spontanea voluntate in manus nostras, apud Dunfermyne, coram subscriptis testibus personaliter per fustem et baculum sursum reddidit, pureque simpliciter resignauit, . . . imperpetuum: Quas omnes et singulas terras predictas de Luss, Culquhoune, Gartskube, Glyn et Salchquhy, cum pertuenciis, in vnam meram et liberam baroniam, baroniam de Luss perpetuis futuris temporibus nuncupandam, aunexuimus, vniuimus et incorporauimus, ac annectimus, vnimus et incorporamus tenore presentis carte: Tenendas et habendas omnes et singulas predictas terras cum pertinenciis in vnam meram et liberam baroniam dicto Johanni et heredibus suis de nobis, heredibus et successoribus nostris, regibus Scocie, et de corona regia in feodo et hereditate imperpetuum; . . . adeo libere, quiete, pleuarie, integre, honorifice, bene et in pace, iu omnibus et per omnia sicut dictus Johannes aut predicesores sui prenominatas terras cum pertinenciis de nobis aut predicesoribus nostris, ante dictam resignacionem nobis inde factam, liberius tenuit seu possedit, tenuerunt seu possederunt: Reddendo et faciendo annuatim dictus Johauues et heredes sui pro dictis terris de Culquhoune et Gartskube cum pertinenciis tot sectas curie et alia seruicia in curiis vicecomitatus nostri de Dunbertane sicuti alias debebantur de eisdem terris iu curiis comitatus de Leuenax temporibus retroactis; Ac reddendo et faciendo annuatim sectas et seruicia alia de dictis terris de Glyn in dictis curiis comitatus de Leueuax debita, perpetuis futuris temporibus in curiis vicecomitatus nostri de Striueline; Reddendo eciam et faciendo annuatim pro dictis terris de Salchquhy sectas et seruicia in curiis vicecomitatus nostri de Striueline debita et consueta: In cuius rei testimonium presenti carte nostre magnum sigillum nostrum appoui precepimus; testibus, reuerendis in Christo patribus, Georgio episcopo Brechinensi, cancellario nostro, Thoma episcopo Candidecase, nostri secreti sigilli custode, dilectis consanguineis nostris, Jacobo de Livingstone de Caleutare, magno camerario nostro, magistro hospicii nostri, Patricio domino le Grahame, Andrea domino Avandale, Wilhelmo de Morauia de Tulibardin, magistris Jacobo Stewart, decano Morauiensi, thesaurario nostro, Thoma Waus, decano Glasgueusi, secretario uostro, et Niniano de Spot, canonico Dunkeldensi, nostrorum computorum rotulatore, apud Dunfermline, vicesimo secundo die mensis Februarii, anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo quinquagesimo septimo, et regni nostri vicesimo secundo.

23. CHARTER by KING JAMES THE SECOND to JOHN OF COLQUHOUNE of that Ilk, of the park of Rosdw, and Glenmuckerne. 20th March 1458.

JACOBUS Dei gracia rex Scotorum, omnibus probis hominibus tocius terre sue, clericis et laicis, salutem : Sciatis nos dedisse, concessisse, et hac presenti carta nostra confirmasse dilecto et fideli nostro, Johanni de Culquhoune de eodem, terras de le Park de Rosdw et terras de Glenmuckerne, cum pertinenciis, iacentes infra vicecomitatum nostrum de Dunbertane : quequidem terre cum pertinenciis fuerunt dicti Johannis hereditarie, et quas idem Johannes, non vi aut metu ductus, nec errore lapsus, sed sua mera et spontanea voluntate in manus nostras, apud Striueline, personaliter per fustem et baculum sursum reddidit pureque simpliciter resignavit, ac totum ius et clameum que in dictis terris cum pertinenciis habuit seu habere potuit, pro se et heredibus suis omnino quittum clamavit imperpetuum : Tenendas et habendas predictas terras cum pertinenciis dicto Johanni et heredibus suis, de nobis, heredibus et successoribus nostris, in liberam forestam, in feodo et hereditate imperpetuum ; per omnes rectas metas suas antiquas et diuisas, prout iacent in longitudine et latitudine, cum omnibus et singulis libertatibus, commoditatibus, et asiamentis ac iustis pertinenciis suis quibuscunque, tam non nominatis quam nominatis, ad dictas terras et liberam forestam cum pertinenciis spectantibus, seu quouismodo iuste spectare valentibus in futurum, et adeo libere, quiete, plenarie, integre, honorifice, bene et in pace, in omnibus et per omnia sicut dictus Johannes aut predicesores sui prenomintas terras cum pertinenciis de nobis aut predicesoribus nostris ante dictam resignacionem nobis inde factam liberius tenuit seu possedit, tenuerunt seu possederunt : In cuius rei testimonium presenti carte nostre magnum sigillum nostrum apponi precepimus ; testibus, reuerendis in Christo patribus, Georgio episcopo Brechinensi, cancellario nostro, Thoma episcopo Aberdonensi, nostri secreti sigilli custode, Niniano episcopo Candidecase, dilectis consanguineis nostris, Jacobo domino Levingstoune, magno camerario nostro, magistro hospicii nostri, Patricio domino le Grahame, Wilelmo de Morauia de Tulibardin, et magistro Johanne Arous, archidiacono Glasguensi, secretario nostro, apud Striueline, vicesimo die mensis Marcij anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo quinquagesimo octauo, et regni nostri vicesimo tercio.

24. REQUISITION by SIR JOHN OF COLQUHOUNE of that Ilk, Knight, to JOHN HALLBURTON OF SAWLING, to infeft him in Bordeland. 26th April 1465.

IN Dei nomine, amen : Per hoc presens publicum instrumentum cunctis pateat manifeste quod anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo sexagesimo quinto, indicione decima tertia, ac mensis Aprilis die xxvj^a, pontificatus sanctissimi in Christo patris et domini nostri, domini Pauli diuina prouidencia pape secundi, anno primo, in

mei notarii publici et testium subscriptorum presencia personaliter constitutus nobilis vir, dominus Johannes de Culquhoun de eodem, miles, quandam literam presentationis supremi domini nostri regis pergamino scriptam, cera alba pendente sigillatam, prouido viro, Johanni de Haliburton de Sawling, presentauit, quam literam idem Johannes recepit et per me notarium publicum subscriptum sibi perlegi fecit; qua perlecta, et per dictum Johannem ad plenum intellecta, supradictus dominus Johannes de Culquhoun cum instancia requisivit predictum Johannem de Haliburtone quatenus ipsum in terris de Bordeland de Sawling cum pertinentiis, iacentibus infra vicecomitatum de Fyf, per cartam suam et sasinam, secundum tenorem predictæ literæ presentationis domini nostri regis infeodaret, et desuper peciit responsum ab eodem; tandem vero responsum fuit per eundem Johannem, quod in materia predicta noluit respondere donec fuerit ausatus, et predictam literam presentationis apud se detinuit. De et super quibus omnibus et singulis predictus dominus Johannes Culquhoun a me notario publico subscripto sibi fieri peciit publicum instrumentum: Acta erant hec in villa de Edinburgh, hora quasi quinta post meridiem, in vico regio, anno, die, mense, indictione, et pontificatu superius annotatis; presentibus ibidem, honorabilibus viris, David de Crechtoun, Johanne de Haliburtoun, filio dicti Johannis, Thoma Valance, Thoma Zare, et Johanne Barbour, cum multis aliis testibus ad premissa vocatis specialiter et rogatis.

Et ego Alexander Scot, Sanctiandree diocesis publicus auctoritate imperiali notarius, premissis omnibus et singulis [*etc. in forma communis*].

25. RESIGNATION by ROBERT MERCER of Inverpeffry of the lands of Dowlary.

6th July 1465.¹

VNIERSIS pateat per presentes, me Robertum Mercer de Inverpeffry fecisse, constituisse, et ordinasse, ac per presentes facere, constituere, et ordinare, nobiles et potentes viros, Johannem de Cwlquhoun de Lwss, Willelmum Murreff de Twlibardyne, milites, et Vmfridum de Cwlquhoun, dicti domini Johannis fratrem germanum, conjunctim et divisim, meos veros legitimos et indubitatos procuratores, actores, factores, negociorumque meorum gestores ac ministros speciales, dantem et concedentem dictis dominis Johanni, et Willelmo, et Vmfrido dicti domini Johannis fratri germano, et cuilibet eorum meis procuratoribus, conjunctim et divisim, meam liberam et plenariam potestatem ad comparendum pro me, et nomine meo, coram excellentissimo domino nostro, domino Jacobo Rege Scottorum, vel aliquo ab eodem super hoc potestatem habente vel habituro, ad resignandum in manibus dicti domini nostri Regis, vel alterius ipsius potestatem habentis vel habituri, omnes et singulas terras meas de Estir

¹ Original Resignation at Huntingtower.

Dowlary, et Westir Dowlary, cum vniuersis suis pertinenciis, jacentes in comitatu de Stratherne, infra vicecomitatum de Perth, et per fustem et baculum, pure et simpliciter, vt moris est, sursum reddendum, et omnia alia et singula facienda, gerenda, et excercenda, que in predicta resiguacione et sursum reddicione necessaria fuerint seu opportuna, et que egomet dictus Robertus facerem, seu facere possem, si in premissis personaliter presens interesset; ratum et gratum habentem et habiturum totum et quicquid dicti mei procuratores, seu aliquis eorum, conjunctim et divisim, in premissis rite duxerint seu duxerit faciendum, sub ypotheca et obligacione omnium bonorum meorum, mobilium et immobilium, presentium et futurorum. In cujus rei testimonium, sigillum meum presentibus apposui, apud Inverpeffry, sexto die mensis Julij, anno Domini M^{mo} CCCC^{mo} sexagesimo quinto.

26. CHARTER by DAVID OF HALIBURTOUN in favour of SIR JOHN OF CULQUHONE of that Ilk, Knight, of annual-rents of Vchtirstoune, etc. 10th November 1465.

OMNIBUS hanc cartam visuris vel audituris, Daud de Haliburtoune, filius Johannis de Haliburtoune, ac dominus terrarum de Vchtirstoune et Burnhous, salutem in Domino sempiternam: Noueritis me dedisse, concessisse, et hac presenti carta mea pro perpetuo confirmasse, necnon per presentes dare, concedere, et hac presenti carta mea confirmare nobili viro domino Johanni de Culquhone de eodem, militi, pro suis consilio, auxilio, et fauore michi multipliciter impensis, vnum annuum redditum sex librarum tresdecim solidorum et quatuor denariorum vsualis monete regni Scotie exeuntem annuatim et leuandum de totis et integris predictis terris meis de Vchtirstoune et Burnhous cum pertinenciis, iacentibus infra vicecomitatum de Berwic: Tenendum et habendum predictum annuum redditum sex librarum tresdecim solidorum et quatuor denariorum cum pertinenciis predicto domino Johanni de Culquhone, heredibus suis et assignatis, de me et heredibus meis in feodo et hereditate imperpetuum. . . . Et ego vero predictus Daud de Haliburtoun, et heredes mei totum et integrum predictum annuum redditum cum pertinenciis predicto domino Johanni de Culquhone, heredibus suis et assignatis, adeo libere in omnibus et per omnia, vt predictum est, contra omnes mortales warantizabimus, aequietabimus, et imperpetuum defendemus: In cuius rei testimonium presentibus sigillum meum est appensum, apud Striueling, decimo die mensis Nouembris, anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo sexagesimo quinto; coram hiis testibus. dominis Johanne Laing, Johanne Kerde, et Andrea Craggarth, presbyteris, Johanne Talzefer, Alexandro Scot, notariis publicis, Johanne Rede et Alexandro Gray, cum multis aliis.

27. RESIGNATION by JOHN OF HALEBURTOUN in favour of JOHN OF CULQUHOUN of that Ilk, Knight, of his part of the franktenement of the Black and Little Sawlings. 16th January 1465.

Be it kend till all men be thir present lettres, me, John of Haleburtoun, till haff giffin vp and resignit, and, be thir presentes, purly and simpille vpgiffis and resignys till ane worschipfull and ane honorabill man, John of Colquhoun of that Ilk, Knyght, all and siudri my part of the franktenement of the landis of the twa Savlings, that is to say, Blak Savling and Lital Savling, with the pertinence : To hald and to haff to the forsaid John of Culquhoun, his airis, executores, and assignays, fra me for all the dais of my lyeff, with all proffattis, commoditeis, eimentsis, and richttis that I hade, has, or mai haff in tym to cum, pertenand to the said franktenement : In witnes of the quhilk thing, I haff set to my sell, at Innerkethin, befor thir witnes, John of Portterfelde of that Ilk, Master Andrew Craggortht and John Store, burges of Inuerkethiu, and Alan Portterfeld, with vtheris diuers, the xvi day of Januer, the zhere of Gode a thovsant fore hundretht sexti and fyeff zheris.

28. INDENTURE between ROBERT LORD FLEMING and GILBERT LORD KENNEDY, as to Easter and Wester Mains, and others. 10th February 1465.¹

THIS Indenture maid at Striueline the tend daye of the moneth of Februare the zere of God a thousande four hundreth sexti and fyve zerbis, proportis and beris witness-ing in the selfe that it is finaly accordit, appointit, aggreit, and stablit betuix richt noble and michti lordis Robert Lorde Fleming on the ta parte, and Gilbert Lorde Kennedy on the tothir parte, in maner, forme, and effect as eftir folowis : In the first, that als soun as it salbe sene expedient that oure Souuerane Lord the King set his justice Are in Dunbertane, the said Robert Lorde Fleming salcum thare, and in esy freudeful and gudely wis, withoute ony impediment or stopping, bot ordourly and frendefulli suffir ane assise to pas vpon thir landis vndirwrittin, lying within the barouny of Lenze, that is to saye, the landis callit the Estirmaynis, Westirmaynis, Schirvay, Badcol, Bar and Westir Gartschor, with thare pertinence, and within twa dayis next thereftir that the sadis laudis be fundin be the said assise to pertene to the said Gilbert Lorde Kennedy, the said Robert sal gif til him, his aris or assignais, heritably, sesing, state and possessioun of the sades landis vpon the grunde of the samyn, or gif it be sene mare expedient to the said Gilbert Lorde Kennedy to folow the sadis landis in the said Robert Lorde Flemingis courte, within the barouny of the Leinze, he sal in lyke wis suffir the said assis to procede in tendir and esy wis, without stoppiu of him, as said is ; and within twa dayis next thereftir gif heritable

¹ Original Indenture at Cumbernauld.

state and possessioun of the sadez landis to the said Gilbert, or his actournay, and thereafter, within twa dayis next thereftir folowing, the said Robert Lorde Fleming sal heritably infett the said Gilbert Lorde Kennedy, his aris and assignais, be chartir, staite, possessione, and sesing of al his landis of the barouny of Tankertoune with the pertinence, lying within [the] schirefdome of Lanark ; And the said Gilbert Lorde Kennedy sal gif to the said Robert thre lettres of Reuersion in a forme of the sadis landis of the barouny of Tankertone to be put in diuers placis for the securitie of the said Robert, that sa lang as the said Gilbert, his aris or assignais, beis vnvexit, inquiet, or vndistrublit in the law or by the law, be ony maner of way, be the said Robert, his aris, assignais, or ony vtheris on his behalfe, in the sadis landis of Estir Maynis, Westir Maynis, Schirvay, Badcol, Bar, and Westir Gartschore, with thare pertinence, the said Gilbert Lorde Kennedy, his aris, assignais, or ony on his behalfe, sal nocht intromit with the sadis landis of the barouny of Tankertoun ; and incontinent gif it sal hapin the said Gilbert Lorde Kennedy, his aris or assignais, to be vexit, inquiet, or distrublit, in the law or by the law, in the sadis landis of Estir Maynis, Westir Maynis, Schirvay, Badcol, Bar, and Westir Gartschore be the said Robert, his aris and assignais, or ony vtheris on his or thair behalfe, the said Gilbert Lorde Kennedy, his aris and assignais, sal heritably haue recours to the sadis landis of the barouny of Tankertoune, with the pertinence, as thare propir fee and heritage : And the Reuersions gevin be the said Gilbert to the said Robert, his aris or assignais, to be of na fors, effect, nor avale in jugement nor by : And atour the said Robert Lorde Fleming, his aris and assignais, ar bundin and oblist to the said Gilbert Lorde Kennedy, his aris and assignais, that he and thai sal content and pay to the said Gilbert, his aris and assignais, the soume of a thousande pundis of vsuale money of Scotlande, apou a day betuix the sone rising and the sone ganging to, in the cathedrale kirk of Glasgow, vpon the hie altar of the samyn, within fourty dayis next eftir that it maye be fundin that the said Robert Lorde Fleming be himselfe, his bailze, or his autorite, haue geuin ony maner of infettment, state, or sesing to ony persone or persons of the sadis landis of the barouny of Tankertoun, with the pertinence, befor the state and possession to be gevin to the said Gilbert Lorde Kennedy, or his attournay, of the samyn landis of Tankertoune, with the pertinence, be the said Robert or his bailze, outetaking the thrid of the samyn gif that the said Robert's moder be in it ; and as twecheing the said soume of a thousand pundis, the said Robert Lorde Fleming, for him, his aris and assignais, sal gif ane obligation of the samyn to the said Gilbert Lorde Kennedy, his aris or assignais, in the maist straitte and sikker forme that can be devisit in gaynand and conuenient wis ; and atoure the said Gilbert Lorde Kennedy sal gif to the said Robert Lorde Fleming, for his kyndenes favourable and esy defens in the perseute and folowing of the sadis landis, the soume of thre hundreth markis of vsuale money of Scotland, eftir the tennour and

forme of the obligatioun maid to the said Robert therupon ; And als the said Robert Lorde Fleming is oblist that he, for him, his aris and assignais, sal stande gude, tendir, and hertly ourelordis to the said Gilbert, his aris and assignais, tweching the teuandris of the sadis landis in al tyme to cum, as gudely ourelordis sulde be to thare tennandis : And for the mare certificatioun, witnessing, and approbatioun of thir thingis aboue writtin, to this parte of the Indenture to remain wyth the said Robert Lorde Fleming, the said Gilbert Lorde Kennedy has set to his seele, at daye, zere, and place befor writtin, befor thir witnes, ane noble and michtie lorde, Coline Erle of Ergile, maister of houshalde to our souerane lorde, William Lorde Forbas, Sir Alexander Boyde of Drumcol, Sir Johnn of Colquhoune of that ilk, comptrollour, knichtis, Maister Archibalde of Quhitelaw, secretare, Waltir of Twedy, Thomas Somerville of Baitlaw, and Sir Johnn Laing, public notare.

29. CHARTER by KING JAMES THE THIRD to SIR JOHN COLQUHOUNE, Knight, of the half of Kilmerduny. 24th March 1465.

JACOBUS Dei gracia Rex Scotorum, omnibus probis hominibus tocius terre sue, clericeis et laicis, salutem : Sciatis nos dedisse, concessisse, et hac presenti carta nostra confirmasse dilecto nostro Johanni de Colquhoune de eodem, militi, nostrorum computorum rotulatori, dimidietatem terrarum de Kilmerduny cum pertinenciis, iacentium in comitatu de Leueuax, infra vicecomitatum nostrum de Dunbertane : quequidem dimidietas terrarum cum pertinenciis fuit dilecti nostri Alexandri de Auchinros hereditarie, et quam dimidietatem terrarum cum pertinenciis dictus Alexander, non vi aut metu ductus, nec errore lapsus, sed sua mera et spontanea voluntate in manus nostras per fustem et baculum coram subscriptis testibus personaliter sursum reddidit, pureque simpliciter resignauit, ac totum ius et clameum que in dicta dimidietate terrarum cum pertinenciis habuit, seu habere potuit, pro se et heredibus suis omnino quittum clamauit imperpetuum : Tenendam et habendam dictam dimidietatem terrarum de Kilmerduny cum pertinenciis dicto Johanni de Colquhoune de eodem, militi, heredibus suis et assignatis, de nobis, heredibus et successoribus nostris in feodo et hereditate imperpetuum . . . adeo libere, quiete, plenarie, integre, honorifice, bene et in pace, in omnibus et per omnia sicut dictus Alexander aut sui predicesores supradictam dimidietatem terrarum cum pertinenciis de nobis aut predicesoribus nostris ante dictam resignacionem nobis inde factam liberius tenuit seu possedit, tenuerunt seu possederunt : Faciendo inde annuatim dictus Johannes de Culquhoune de eodem, milcs, heredes sui et assignati, nobis, heredibus et successoribus nostris, seruicia de dictis terris dimidietatis de Kilmerduny debita et consueta . In cuius rei testimonium presenti carte nostre magnum sigillum nostrum apponi precepimus ; testibus, reuerendo in Christo patre, Andrea episcopo Glasguensi, dilectis consanguineis nostris, Andrea domino Avandale, cancellario nostro, Colino

comite de Ergile, domiuo Cambell, magistro hospicii nostri, Gilberto domino Kennedy, Alexandro Boide de Druncol, milite, nostro cambellano, magistris David de Guthre de Kincaldrum, thesaurario nostro, et Archibaldo de Quhitelaw, archidiacono Morauensi, secretario uostro, apud Strielyue, vicesimo quarto die mensis Marcij anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo sexagesimo quinto, et regni nostri sexto.

30. CHARTER by JOHN HALYBURTOUN to JOHN COLQUHONE of that Ilk, Knight,
of the lands of Nesbet. 7th August 1469.

OMNIBUS hanc cartam visuris uel audituris, Johannes Halyburtouu, salutem in Domiuo sempiternam : Noueritis me, necessitate causante, vtilitate itaque et comodo meis vndique preuisis et peusatis, vendidisse, et pro perpetuo a me et heredibus meis alienasse et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse nobili viro Johanni de Culquhoun de eodem, militi, quatuor mercatas terrarum mearum de Nesbet cum pertineuciis quas habui die confeccionis presencium de duodecim mercatis terrarum de Nesbet, iacentes infra vicecomitatum Laudouie et coustabillariam de Hadyntoun, pro vna certa summa pecunie michi pre manibus persoluta et deliberata in pecunia numerata: Tenendas et habendas totas et integras predictas quatuor mercatas terrarum de Nesbet cum pertineuciis dicto Johanni de Culquhon et heredibus suis de me et heredibus meis in feodo et hereditate in perpetuum . . . cum communi pastura, liberoque introitu et exitu, ac cum omnibus aliis et singulis libertatibus, . . . adeo libere quiete, plenarie, integre, honorifice, beue et iu pace, siue retinemento uel reuocatione aliquali, sicut aliqua terra in regno Scocie veuditur aut alienatur: Reddendo inde annuatim dictus Johannes [de] Culquhon et heredes sui michi et heredibus meis sex denarios nomine albe firme in festo Sancti Johannis Baptiste, si petantur tantum, pro omni alio seruicio, exaccione, seu demauda que de dictis terris cum pertineuciis exigi poterunt uel requiri: Et ego predictus Johanes Halyburtoun predictas quatuor mercatas terrarum de Nesbet cum pertinenciis et heredes mei dicto Johanni de Culquhon et heredibus suis in omnibus et per omnia, ut premissum est, contra omnes mortales varantizabimus, acquietabimus, et in perpetuum defendemus: In cuius rei testimonium sigillum meum presenti carte mee est appesum, apud Dunbertan, septimo die mensis Augusti anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo sexagesimo nono; hiis testibus, dominis Johanne Kerd, notario publico, Vilelmo Patrikson, capellanis, Roberto Scot, Gilberto Patrikson, Johanue Flemyng, Johanne Halyburtoun, filio meo, et multis aliis.

31. CHARTER by KING JAMES THE THIRD to SIR JOHN OF COLQUHONE of Luss,
Knight, of the lands of Strone of Kilmone, etc. 8th October 1474.

JACOBUS Dei gracia Rex Scotorum, omnibus probis hominibus tocius terre sue, clericis et laicis, salutem: Sciatis nos dedisse, coucessisse, et hac presenti carta nostra con-

firmasse dilecto et fideli nostro Johanni de Culquhoune de Luse, militi, omnes et singulas terras de Strone de Kilmone, Invercapill et Cayvelad cum pertinenciis, ac cum tenentibus, tenandriis, et libere tenencium seruiciis earundem, iacentes infra vicecomitatum nostrum de Ergile; quequidem terre cum pertinenciis, tenentibus, tenandriis et libere tenencium seruiciis fuerunt dilecti nostri Jacobi Scrimgeour de Dudup hereditarie, et quas idem Jacobus, non vi aut metu ductus, nec errore lapsus, set sua mera et spontanea voluntate in manus nostras, apud Edinburgh, coram subscriptis testibus per fustem et baculum et suos procuratores ad hoc legitime constitutos et suas literas patentes sursum reddidit, pureque simpliciter resignauit, ac totum ius et clameum que in dictis terris cum tenentibus, tenandriis, et libere tenencium seruiciis cum pertinenciis habuit seu habere potuit, pro se et heredibus suis omnino quittumclamauit imperpetuum: Tenendas et habendas omnes et singulas predictas terras de Strone de Kilmone, Invercapill et Cayvelad cum pertinenciis, ac cum tenentibus, tenandriis, et libere tenencium seruiciis dicto Johanni et heredibus suis de nobis, heredibus et successoribus nostris in feodo et hereditate imperpetuum, . . . et adeo libere, quiete, plenarie, integre, honorifice, bene et in pace, in omnibus et per omnia sicut dictus Jacobus aut predicesores sui predictas terras . . . de nobis aut predicesoribus nostris, ante dictam resignacionem nobis inde factam liberius tenuit seu possedit, tenuerunt seu possederunt: Faciendo inde annuatim dictus Johannes et heredes sui nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris iura et seruicia de dictis terris . . . debita et consueta: In cuius rei testimonium presenti carte nostre magnum sigillum nostrum apponi precepimus; testibus, reuerendis in Christo patribus, Johanne episcopo Glasguensi, Thoma episcopo Aberdonensi, Wilelmo episcopo Orchadensi, nostri secreti sigilli custode, dilectis consanguineis nostris Andrea domino Auandale, caucellario nostro, Colino comite de Ergile, domino Lorne, magistro hospicii nostri, Daud comite de Craufurde, domino Lindesay, Jacobo domino Hammiltoune, et Magistro Archibaldo de Quhitelaw, archidiacono Laudonie, nostro secretario, apud Edinburgh, octauo die mensis Octobris anno Domini, millesimo quadringentesimo septuagesimo quarto, et regni nostri decimo quinto.

32. DISPOSITION by PATRICK REDE, burgess of the Canongate, Edinburgh, to SIR JOHN COLQUHOUN of Lus, of an annual-rent in Canongate. 4th June 1478.

BE it kend till all men be thir present lettres, me, Patrik Rede, burges of the Cannangat of the Halicors of Edinburgh, witht the consent and assent of Marioun my spous, till haue saild and analyt, and be thir present lettres sellis and analis till ane honorable man, Schir Johnne of Culquhone of Lus, knycht, sax schillingis wortht off annuell, quhilkis I had of the said Schir Johnnis land, liand iu lyntht and breid fra the crag downe of my awyn zard to the channale at the end of the said Schir

Johunis land, of the quhilk annuell, I, the said Patrik, quitelemys and dischargis the said Schir Johnne his ayris, executouris, and assignais, for euer, but fraud or gyle; and attour, I hald me wele content and pait of the said Sir Johune of the sovme gevin to me for the said annuell, and quitelemys and dischargis him, his ayris, executouris, and assignais thair of for euer mare. In vitnes heroff till this present writ I haue hovng to my sele, at Edinburgh, the ferd day of the montht of Jun, the zere of God a thoussaud four hundretht sevinty and aucht zeiris, befor thir witnes, John of Houstoun, Andro Flemyn, Vilzam of Busbe, and Richard Hekman, with vtheris diuers.

33. CHARTER by COLIN EARL OF ARGYLL to HUMPHREY OF CULQUHOUN of Luss of the lands of Bordelande of Sawlyng. 27th January 1479.

OMNIBUS haec cartam visuris vel auditoris, Colinus comes de Argile, dominus Campbel et Lorne, salutem in Domino sempiternam: Noueritis nos dedisse, concessisse, et hac presenti carta nostra confirmasse, necnon dare, concedere, et hac presenti carta nostra confirmare dilecto consanguineo nostro, Vmfrido de Culquhoun de Luse, pro suo fideli seruicio nobis impeuso, ac pro eius et heredum suorum homagiis et seruiciis nobis et heredibus nostris impendendis, omnes et singulas terras uostras de Bordelande de Sawlyng, cum pertinenciis, iacentes in baronia de Sawlyng, infra vicecomitatum de Fiff: Tenendas et habendas totas et integras prenominate terras de Bordelande de Sawlyng cum pertinenciis dicto Vmfrido et heredibus suis, de uobis et heredibus nostris, in feodo et hereditate imperpetuum, per omnes rectas metas suas antiquas et diuisas . . . Reddendo inde annuatim dictus Vmfridus et heredes sui nobis et heredibus nostris vnum denarium argenti usualis monete Scocie in festo penthecostes, super solum dictarum terrarum nomine albe firme, si petatur tantum: In cuius rei testimonium presenti carte nostre sigillum nostrum apponi fecimus, apud Edinburgh, vicesimo septimo die mensis Ianuarii anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo septuagesimo uouo; testibus, uobilibus viris, Alano de Kynnarde de eodem, Duncano Campbel, Thoma de Kynnarde, Jacobo Douglas de Ledcamroch, magistro Patricio Cleresoun, canonico Lismorensi, Gilberto Galbraith, et Patricio Johnson, cum multis aliis.

34. RETOUR OF SERVICE of HUMPHREY COLQUHOUN as heir of his father JOHN COLQUHOUN of Luss, Knight, in the lands of Gertschawac (Garshake), etc. etc. 21st June 1479.

HEC Inquisicio facta apud burgum de Dunbertan, in pretorio eiusdem, vicesimo primo die mensis Junij anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo septuagesimo nono, coram honorabili viro Roberto Nobill, tunc temporis vno balliuorum dicti burgi, per

hos subscriptos, videlicet, Valterum Nobill, Robertum Nobill, Johannem Macferlan, Vilelmum Douglas, Gilbertum Leis, Allexandrum Steill, Donaldum Baxter, Johannem McRochert, Bertrandum Palmer, Duncanum Dunbertane, Johannem Smolat, Finlaum Porterfeld, Donaldum Spensar, Johannem Horn, Johannem Hardrig, Johannem Scherar, Vilelmum Custumar, et Johannem Robinson, burgenses dicti burgi : Qui iurati dicunt quod quondam Johannes Colquhoun de Luss, miles, pater Vmfridi Culquhoun, latoris presencium, obiit vltimo vestitus et saisitus ut de feodo ad fidem et pacem domini nostri regis de totis et integris terris de le Gertschawac cum pertinenciis, iacentibus infra territorium dicti burgi inter torrentem de Culquhoun ex parte orientali, et torrentem de Gertschawac, ex parte occidentali, et de quodam tenemento cum pertinenciis, iacente infra dictum burgum, inter terram Symonis Zowng ex parte orientali, et terram Johannis Macferlan ex parte occidentali, et de quodam tenemento cum pertinenciis iacente infra dictum burgum, inter terram Johannis Law ex parte orientali, et terram Johannis Smolat ex parte occidentali, et de vno tenemento cum pertinenciis iacente infra dictum burgum, inter terram Thome Bannochten ex parte orientali, et terram Duncani Dunbertane ex parte occidentali, et de duabis acris terrarum cum pertinenciis iacentibus infra territorium dicti burgi, inter terram quondam Johannis Samell ex parte orientali, et terram Villelmi Bochannan ex parte occidentali, et de dimidietate vnus acre iacentis in le Howatschaw infra territorium dicti burgi, inter terram Valteri Vatson, ex parte occidentali, et terram communem ex parte orientali, et de vna acra terrarum cum pertinenciis iacente infra territorium dicti burgi, inter terram quondam Alani Gallua, ex parte boriali et terram de Corsflat ex parte australi, et de duabus acris terrarum cum pertinenciis iacentibus infra territorium dicti burgi, inter terram de *le Common Glen* ex parte orientali, et terram Sancte Crucis ex parte occidentali, et duabus perticatis terre cum pertinenciis iacentibus infra territorium dicti burgi, inter communem Venellam ex parte australi, et terram Mariote Van ex parte occidentali, et de vna perticata terre cum pertinenciis iacente infra territorium dicti burgi, inter terram Mariote Van ex parte australi, et terram Thome Kyrle ex parte boriali, et de vna perticata terre cum pertinenciis, iacente infra dictum burgum inter terram David Lochtan ex parte australi, et communem Venellam ex parte boriali ; et de vna perticata terre cum dimidio cum pertinenciis, iacente infra dictum burgum, inter terram quondam Alani Gallua ex parte australi, et terram Johannis Forester ex parte boriali ; et de quinque solidis annui redditus annuatim leuandis et capiendis de toto et integro tenemento quondam Gilberti Scot, cum pertinenciis, iacente inter terram quondam David Gothera ex parte orientali, et terram Duncani Dunbertan ex parte occidentali ; et de viginti denariis annui redditus annuatim leuandis et capiendis de toto et integro tenemento Johannis Macferlan cum pertinenciis, iacente inter terram Duncani Dunbertane ex parte orientali et terram Johannis Cowper ex parte occidentali, et de duodecem denariis annui

redditus annuatim leuandis et capiendis de toto et integro tenemento Patricii Morison cum pertinenciis, iacente inter terram Johannis Robinson ex parte australi, et *le Common Syk*, ex parte boreali, et de decem denariis annui redditus annuatim leuandis et capiendis de toto et integro tenemento Mauricii Frere cum pertinenciis, iacente inter terram Valteri Nobill ex parte australi, et terram Bertrandi Palmer ex parte boreali, iacente infra dictum burgum et territorium eiusdem; et quod dictus Umfridus est legitimus et propinquior heres eiusdem quondam Johannis, patris sui, de omnibus et singulis dictis terris et annuis redditibus cum pertinenciis; et quod est legitime etatis; et quod omnes et singule dicte terre cum pertinenciis valent nunc per annum decem marcas, et tantum valuerunt tempore pacis; et ut dicti annui redditus valent nunc per annum et valuerunt tempore pacis superius est expressum; et quod omnes et singule dicte terre et annui redditus predicti, cum pertinenciis, tenentur in capite de supremo domino nostro rege pro firma regia et seruiciis in burgo inde debitis et consuetis; et quod dicte terre et annui redditus predicti cum pertinenciis sunt in manibus domini nostri Regis legitime per seipsum, per mortem dicti quondam Johannis, ob defectum veri heredis ius suum hucusque minime prosequentis a tempore sex hebdomadarum vel eo circa: In cuius inquisitionis testimonium sigillum dicti balliui et sigilla quorundam qui dicte inquisitioni fiende intererant, breui incluso, presentibus sunt appensa, anno, die, mense et loco supradictis.

35. ASSIGNATION BY COLIN EARL OF ARGYLL TO HUMPHREY CULQUHOUN OF LUSS
of the Borland of Saul yng. 13th October 1479.

BE it kend til al men be thyr present lettres, vs, Colyne Erl off Ergile, Lord Cambell and off Lorn, till haue maid, constitut, and, be the tenor off thyr present lettres, makis, constitutis and ordanis our veilbeluffit ensyng, Umfrey Culquhoun off Luss, our veray lauchful and vndoutable assignay off al and sindry our landis off the Borland off Sanlyng, wyth ther pertinance, lyand wythin the Schirefdom off Fyff and the barrony off Saul yng, ay and quhill ve mak him, his ayeris or assigneis sekyr in the best wyis that mannis vit can deuys, off the said landis of Sanlyng, wyth ther pertinance, be chartyr, sesyne, and possessione theroff: To be brukyt and ioysit the said landis off the Borland off Saul yng, wyth ther pertinance, be the said Vmfrey, his ayeris and assignaes, wyth all profitis, fredomis, and rychtuis pertinance, as thai ly in lenth and bred, but obstakle, questione, or demand, ay and quhill we mak him sekyr off the said landis, wyth ther pertinance, as is abuff saide; togedder wyth plant and cowrt, and eschetis off cowrtis, merchetis and blnduitis, wyth al othir profitis, fredomis, and rychtuis pertinance quhatsumeuer, vnder erd and abuff, namyt and wnnamit, euer and quhill the said Vmfray, his ayeris or assignaes be sekyr and saffyr off the said landis, as he or men off law can enagyne or dewyne: And atour,

we bind and oblis is ws, be the fatht and treuth in our body, our ayeris, executoris and assignaes to the said Vmfray, his ayeris, executoris and assignaes, in the stratest form and style off obligacioune vsit to be maid wythin the Kynrik off Scotland, that quhat tyme and quhow sone we spek wyth the Erll off Mar, ourlorde to the said land off the Borlande off Saulyne, that ve sal iucontiuent thereftyr charter, infeft, and possess the said Vmfray, his ayeris and assignaes, off the said landis off the Borland off Saulyue, wyth ther pertinauce, that he or men off law can dewys, in the best and sekerast form for him, his ayeris or assignaes ; the said Vmfray and his ayeris makand seruice till ws and our ayeris, as sal be contenit in our chartyr, al fraud, gyle, cauillacioun and euile engyne excludit and away put. In vitnes off the quhilk thiug, we haue set to our seill to thir our preseat letteres, at Edinburgh, the xiii day off the moneth off October, the zher off God a thousand four hundreth sewinty and nyne zheris.

36. SASINE of HUMPHREY COLQUHOUN of Luss in the Superiority of the half lands of Kilmordone. 31st May 1481.

IN Dei nomine amen : Per hoc preseus publicum instrumentum cunctis pateat euidenter quod anno Domini millesimo quadriugentesimo octuagesimo primo, mensis vero Maij die ultimo, indiccione decima quarta, pontificatus sanctissimi in Christo patris ac domini nostri domini Sexti diuina prouidencia pape quarti anuo decimo, in mei notarii publici et testium subscriptorum presentia persoualiter constitutus prouidus vir, Robertus Colquhoun actornatus Wmfridi Colquhoun domini de Luss, et eo nomine, presentauit houorabili viro, Jacobo Douglas de Lachcammeron deputato houorabilis ac nobilis viri, domini Thome Arskyne, vicecomitis de Streueling pro tunc, vnum preceptum siue mandatum capelle supremi domini nostri regis Jacobi tercii ad dandum sibi Roberto, uomiue quo supra, saissinam de superioritate dimedietatis omnium terrarum de Kilmordone, cum pertinenciis, iacencium in balliatu de Streuiling ; quo mandato recepto et admissio, dictus Jacobus deputatus ad dandam talem saissinam dicto Roberto, actornato dicti Wmfridi, de superioritate dimedietatis dictarum omuium terrarum de Kilmordoue cum pertineuciis dictum Jacobum deputatum ad hoc faciendum specialiter deputatum : quod quidem mandatum siue preceptum de quo superius sit mentio, de verbo in verbum sequitur et est talis : Jacobus Dei gracia Rex Scotorum vicecomiti et balliuis suis de Striuling, salutem : Quia per inquisitionem de mandato nostro per vos factam et ad capellam uostram retornatam compertum est quod quondam Johannes Culquhou de Luss, miles, pater Wmfridi Culquhoun, latoris presencium, obiit vltimo vestitus et saisitus vt de feodo ad pacem et fidem nostram de superioritate dimedietatis omnium terrarum de Kilmordone cum pertinenciis, iacentium infra balliam vestram ; et quod dictus Wmfridus

est legitimus et propinquior heres eiusdem quondam Johannis patris sni de dicta superioritate terrarum cum pertinenciis, et quod est legitime etatis; et quod de nobis tenentur in capite, vobis precipimus et mandamus quatenus dicto Vmfrido vel suo certo actornato latori presencium, saissinam dicte superioritatis terrarum prefatarum cum pertinenciis iuste habere faciatis, et sine dilacione, saluo iure cuiuslibet: Capientes securitatem de quinque libris de firmis dicte superioritatis terrarum existentium in manibus nostris per spacium duorum annorum, saisina non recuperata, extendentibus annuatim ad duas libras et decem solidos, [et] de vna libra piperis pro duplicacione albe firme eiusdem superioritatis terrarum nobis debite; et hoc nullo modo omitatis: Teste meipso, apud Edinburgh, decimo nono die mensis Maji anno regni nostri vicesimo primo. Post cuius quidam litere lectionem, prefatus Jacobus deputatus statum feodi et saissinam hereditariam dictarum dimediatatis et superioritatis terrarum de Kilmordone cum pertinenciis, dicto Roberto . . . super solum earundem, per terrę et lapidis tradicionem, vt moris est, in consimilibus et in talibus fieri consuetum, induxit, posuit et inestruit, saluo iure cuiuslibet: De et super quibus omnibus et singulis snprascriptis, prefatus Robertus actornatus nomine dicti Vmfridi a me notario publico subscripto sibi fieri peciit publicum seu publica, instrumentum sen instrumenta, vnum uel plura, et peciit hoc publicum instrumentum esse munitum et roboratum sigillo dicti Jacobi deputati in maiorem rei euidenciam et testimonium veritatis. Acta fuerunt hec snper solum dictarum terrarum, hora quasi sexta post meridiem, vel eo circa, sub anno, mense, die, indiccione, et pontificatu quibus vt supra; presentibus ibidem, prouidis viris, videlicet, Gilberto Stevynson, capellano, Archibaldo Duglace, Johanne Lang, Thoma Robisone, Willelmo Lang, et Johanne Lang, cum diuersis aliis testibus ad premissa vocatis specialiter et rogatis.

Et ego Johannes Methuen presbiter Brechinensis diocesis, publicus autoritatibus imperiali et regali notarins [*etc. in forma communi*].

37. INSTRUMENT on the Redemption by HUMPHREY COLQUHOUN of Luss of the lands of Kilmordone from WALTER SCOTT. 28th June 1482.

IN Domini nomine amen: Per hoc presens publicum instrumentum cunctis pateat euidenter quod anno Incarnacionis Dominice millesimo quadringentesimo octnagesimo secundo, mensis vero Junij vicesimo octano, indiccione decima quinta, pontificatus sanctissimi domini nostri, domini Sixti diuina prouidencia pape quarti anno vndecimo, in mei notarii publici et testium subscriptorum presencia personaliter constitutus nobilis vir, Vmfredus Cowlquhoun, filius et heres quondam nobilis et recolende memorie domini Johannis Coulquhoun de Lus, militis, dinmmerauit et deliberauit octuaginta tresdecim libras sex solidos cum octo denariis bone, legalis ac vsualis

monete et regni Scocie Waltero Scot filio quondam Roberti Scot, pro certis terris de Kylmordone vendidis predicto quondam Roberto Scot per dominum Johannem Coulquhoun olim dominum de Lus, secundum formam et tenorem cuiusdam litere reuersionis inter ipsos dominum Johannem Coulquhoun dominum de Lus et Robertum Scot patrem prefati Walteri Scot; quamquidem summam octuaginta tresdecim librarum sex solidorum et octo denariorum predictus Walterus Scot pre manibus numerauit et summauit, ac realiter recepit, asserens se bene et integre persolutum ac contentum: Insuper, prefatus Walterus Scot, vnam cartam dictarum terrarum de Kylmordone, vna cum instrumento status et sasine, ac omnibus euidenticiis earundem quas habuit, prefato Vmfredo Coulquhoun, domino de Lus, deliberauit, ipsumque Vmfredum Colquhoun et heredes suos pro se et heredibus ipsius Walteri Scot pro dictis terris de Kylmordone exonerauit, et imperpetuum quieteclamauit: Super quibus omnibus et singulis peccit ipse Vmfredus Coulquhoun dominus de Lus a me notario publico subscripto sibi fieri presens publicum instrumentum: Acta erant hec in ecclesia cathedrali Glasguensi, coram altari sancti Blasii martiris, hora quasi tertia post meridiem vel eocirca; presentibus ibidem venerabilibus et prouidis viris, magistro Roberto Hustoun, rectore de Lus, canonico Glasguensi, Johanne Ralstoun, de eodem, Roberto Wallace, Roberto Ralstoun, Fynlayo Clerk, ac diuersis aliis ad premissa vocatis pariterque rogatis.

Et ego Henricus Mons, presbyter Sancti Andree diocesis, publicus imperiali et regali autoritatibus notarius, quia premissis omnibus et singulis [*etc. in forma communi*].

38. REMISSION to MATHEW STEWART, son of John Earl of Lennox, PATRICK COLQUHOUN of Glenn, and others, for seizing the Castle and burning the Town of Dumbarton. 12th February 1489.¹

JACOBUS Dei gracia Rex Scotorum, omnibus probis hominibus suis ad quos presentes litere peruenerint, salutem: Sciatis quod, cum auisamento et deliberacione trium statuum regni nostri in nostro plano parlamento congregatorum, remisimus Matheo Stewart, filio et heredi apparenti Johannis comitis de Levinax, domini Dernalie, et personis subscriptis, videlicet, Alexandro Stewart, Roberto Stewart, fratribus dicti Mathei, David Lindissay, heredi Domini de Dunrod, Patricio Colquhoun de Glenn, Henrico Sympile, Johanni Gray, Petro Culquhoun, Patricio Culquhoun, filio Vmfridi Culquhoun, Willelmo Culquhoun, Vmfrido Culquhoun, Willelmo Inglis, Johanni Inglis, Roberto Culquhoun, Patricio Culquhoun, filio Domini de Luss, Georgio Hammiltoun, Jacobo Hammiltoun, fratri suo, Willelmo Clere, Johanni Gardinkirk, Jacobo

¹ Original Remission at Buchanan Castle.

Stewart, filio Alexandri Stewart, Jacobo Galbraith, David Montgumry, Alexandro Caldwell, Roberto Bontyne, Willelmo Bontyne, Roberto Arnegapill, Patricio Nobill, Willelmo Logane, Arthuro Darnleth, Johanni Craufurde, Andree Culquhoun, Johanni Galbraith de Bankell, Vmfrido Galbraith, Patricio Buchannane juniori, Patricio Buchannane seniori, Waltero Logaue, Patricio Nory, Alexandro Cuninghame, Roberto Boyd, Roberto Boid de Arnele, Willelmo Huntar de le Thridpart, Andree Ottirburne, Jacobo Menteth, Willelmo Maxwell, Johauni Maxwell, fratri suo, Johanni Cuninghame, Thome Maxwell de Newlandis, Johanni Dunslesoun, Thome Maxwell de Langsyde, Johanni Maxwell de Denefield, Patricio Bowre, Stephano Provand, Alexandro Maxskelly, Johanni Champnay, Johanni Bowey, Johanni Gudewarld, Georgio Were nuncupato Montros signifero, Alexandro Lindissay de Dunrod, Alexandro Lindissay, Andree Lindissay, Johanni Lindissay, Hugoni Liudissay, Roberto Lindissay, filiis dicti Alexandri, Rollando Lindissay, Roberto Warnot, Alexandro Mure, Thome Murray, Stephano Craw, Johauni Hammiltoun de Carduff, Johauui Hammiltoun filio suo, Willelmo Cranfurd de Ferme, Thome Stewart de Craginfeach, Georgio Stewart filio suo, Baudauo Stewart, Jacobo Stewart fratri suo, Johanui Stewart, Johauni Ker, Ade Gray, Vmfrido Galbrath, Johanni Thrist, Donaldo Portar, Thome Buchannane, Johanui Buchannane, Willelmo Douglas de Locheamroch, Jacobo Douglas, Archibaldo Douglas, Roberto Douglas fratri suo, Hectori Stewart de Raiss, Alexandro Stewart filio suo, Willelmo Henrisoun, Johanui Stewart, filio comitis de Levinax, Edwardo Pariss, Johanni Grahame, Jacobo Schankis, Willelmo Stewart de Castelmilk, Alexandro Stewart filio suo, Johanni Stewart filio suo, Mattheo Stewart, Johanni Stewart filiis fratri dicti Willelmi, Johanni Stewart filio domini Vmfridi, Roberto Johnestoun, Stephauo Akyuhed, Willelmo Akynhed, Andree Akynhed, Johanni Tempill, Georgio Park, Ade Merkmyre, Johanni Michell, Bartholomeo Alan-soun, Willelmo Clement, Andree MacFarlane, Georgio MacFarlane, Johanni Galbraith, Ewino Flegearth, Patricio MacRobiu, Johanni Craufurd, Alano Craufurd, Johanni Dunnyng, Johanni Craw, Johanni Cuke, Johanni Qubitefurd, Audree Murray, Alexandro Flemyn de Kowglem, Johanni Galbraith de Garscadane, Gilberto Grahame, Thome Stewart, seruitori Mathei Stewart, David Cuninghame, Johanni Lndy, Jacobo Philipishill, Jacobo Maknakill, Johanni Bertrame, Thome Brokas, et Mariote Johnestoune, latoribus presencium, rancorem animi nostri, sectam regiam, et omnes actiones quem et quas erga ipsos seu eorum aliquem concepimus, habemus, seu habere poterimus pro arte et parte proditorie suffulcionis et detencionis castri nostri de Dunbertane contra nostram regiam maiestatem, et pro arte et parte proditorii incendii ville de Dunbertane; ac eciam pro omnibus aliis proditoriis tradicionibus, rebellionibus, rapinis, incendiis, homicidiis, depredacionibus, criminibus, offensis, et accionibus quibuscunque per dictum Mathenm Stewart et personas suprascriptas aut earum aliquam in aliquibus temporibus retroactis vsque iu diem confectionis presencium com-

missis seu quomodolibet perpetratis, in quibus nostris presentibus literis nolumus quod quecumque crimina proditoria aut nostre lese maiestatis, vel alie acciones quecumque quouismodo excipiantur, dummodo partibus conquerentibus et dampna passis taliter satisfaciant quod nullam super hoc de cetero iustam querimoniam audiamus; et supradictas personas sub firma pace et proteccione nostra iuste suscipientes, firmiter inhibemus ne quis eis aut earum alicui occasione transgressionum predictarum, aut aliarum accionum quarumcunque, vt premittitur, malum, molestiam, iniuriam, seu grauamen aliquod inferre presumat iniuste, super nostram plenariam forisfacturam, aut mortem eis seu earum alicui inferat, sub pena amissionis vite et membrorum. In cuius rei testimonium has literas nostras remissionis pro toto tempore vite dictarum personarum duraturas, sub magno sigillo nostro sibi fieri fecimus patentes, apud Ediuburgh, duodecimo die mensis Februarii anno Domiui millesimo quadringentesimo octuagesimo nono, et regni nostri secundo.

Remissio pro Matheo Stewart, et I^o xxxii aliis, etc.

39. RETOUR OF SERVICE of JOHN COLQUHOUN, as heir of his father, Humphrey Colquhoun, of the lands of Gartschawok, etc. 30th September 1493.

Hec Inquisicio facta apud burgum de Duubertane, in pretorio eiusdem, vltimo die mensis Septembris, auno Domiui millesimo quadringentesimo nonagesimo tercio, coram prouido viro, Johanne Vau, vno balliuorum dicti burgi de Dunbertane per hos subscriptos; videlicet, Robertum Nobill de Ferme, Johannem Colquhoune de Camstrodane, Jacobum Naper de Kylmahew, Johauuem Lyndissaye de Bullull, Johannem Steward de Jhonstone, Robertum Culquhoun, Robertum Nobill, juniorem, Johannem Culquhoune, Thomam Palmar, Johannem Custummar, Patricium Elder, Thomam Kyrle, Duncanum Duubertane, Johannem Park, Ewgenium Cuk, Johannem Scherar, Dauid Lech, Georgeum Fallusdell, Andream Flemyng, Donaldum Spensar, Robertum Flemyng, Johannem Dow, et Johannem Goldsmytht, burgenses dicti burgi: Qui vero iurati dicunt quod quondam Vmfridus Culquhoue, pater Johannis Culquhoune, latoris presencium, obiit vltimo vestitus et saisitus ut de feodo ad fidem et pacem domini nostri regis de totis et integris terris de Gartschawok, cum pertinenciis iacentibus infra territorium et libertatem dicti burgi de Dunbertane, inter torrentem de Culquhoune ex parte orientali et torrentem de Gartschawok ex parte occidentali, et de quodam tenemento, cum pertinenciis, iacente in dicto burgo, inter terras Thome Gardner, ex orientali, ex vna, et terras olim Johannis Macferlane, ex occidentali, ex altera; et de quodam tenemento cum pertinenciis iacente in dicto burgo inter terras Valteri Watsoun, ex orientali, ex vna, et comunem venellem dicti burgi iuxta crucem fori dicti burgi ex occidentali, ex altera; et de duabus mercis annui redditus de tenemento cum pertinenciis domini Dauid Dunbertane, presbiteri, olim vocatis

Thorthorwell landis iacentibus iufra terras Johannis Culquhoun de Camstrodane ex boriali ex vna, et terras Elspet Merchand, ex australi ex parte altera ; item de terris Elspet Merchand iacentibus in dicto burgo, inter terras olim Andree Garduer ex orientali ex vna, et terras Magistri David Cwnygam ex occidentali ex altera, xviii solidis annui redditus ; item de terris Andree Gardner iacentibus inter terras olim Johannis Law, ex orientali ex vna, et terras dicti Elspet Merchand ex occidentali ex parte altera, xviii solidis annuatim annui redditus ; item de tenemento Johannis Goldsmytht, iacente inter terras Andree Flemyng ex boriali ex parte vna, et terras Patricii Gelis ex australi ex parte altera, quinque solidis annui redditus ; item de duabus aeris terrarum cum pertineuciis iacentibus infra territorium dicti burgi, inter terram de *le Common Glen* ex orientali, et terram Sancte Crucis ex parte occidentali ; item de duabus perticatis terre cum pertineuciis iacentibus infra territorium dicti burgi, inter Communem Venellem ex parte australi et terram olim Mariote Wan ex parte occidentali ; item de vna perticata terre cum pertineuciis iacente iufra dictum burgum infra terram quondam Allani Galwaye ex parte australi et terram Johannis Foster ex parte boriali ; et de quinque solidis annui redditus annuatim leuandis et capiendis de toto et integro tenemento quondam Gilberti Scot, cum pertinenciis, iacente inter terras quondam David Gotraye ex parte orientali, et terras Duncani Dunbertane ex occidentali ; item de viginti denariis annui redditus annuatim leuandis et capiendis de toto et integro tenemento olim Johannis Macferlaue, cum pertinenciis, iacente iuter terras Duncani Dunbertane ex parte orientali, et terras Johannis Culper ex parte occidentali ; item de duodecim denariis annui redditus annuatim leuandis et capiendis de toto et integro tenemento quondam Patricii Morison, cum pertinenciis, iacente inter terras olim Johannis Robison ex parte australi, et *le Common Sylk* ex parte boriali ; et de decem denariis annui redditus annuatim leuandis et capieudis de toto et integro tenemento quondam Moricii Frer, cum pertinenciis, iacente inter terras olim Valteri Nobill ex parte australi, et terras olim Bartraudi Palmar ex parte boriali, iacentes in dicto burgo ; item de quatuor solidis annui redditus de septem rodīs terrarum Gilberti MacAdam iacentibus inter terras Johannis Akiuross ex occidentali ex parte vna, et terras Cuthberti Zoug ex orientali ex parte altera ; item de quatuor solidis annui redditus de terris olim Johannis Sym inter terras communes dicti burgi ex orientali et occidentali partibus ab altera ; item viginti denarios de tenemento Johannis Cowper iacente inter terras Johannis MacKnestar ex australi ex parte vna, et terras ipsius Johannis Cowper ex boriali ex parte altera ; item de septem solidis et sex denariis de terris heredum olim Johannis Foster, iacentibus inter terras David Lech ex australi ex parte vna et terras ipsius Johannis Foster ex boriali ex parte altera ; item de duabus rodīs terrarum iacentibus inter terras Roberti Flemyng ex boriali ex parte vna, et terras Thome Kyrle ex australi ex parte altera ; item de vna perticata terre iacente inter communem venellem ex boriali ex vna et terras olim MacBeth ex

australi ex parte altera ; item de duabus acris terrarum cum pertinenciis iacentibus inter terras de le Manis de Culquhoun ex orientali ex parte vna, et communem Venellem dicti burgi ex occidentali ex parte altera ; item de vna acra iacente inter terras de le Manis Culquhoun, ex orientali ex vna, vocata le Gulde Akyr, et communem Venellem ex occidentali ex parte altera ; item de duodecim denariis annui redditus de vna perticata terre olim Mariote Wan, iacente inter terras dicti quondam Vmfridi Culquhoun ex australi et boriali partibus ab altera ; item de vna acra terrarum cum pertinenciis iacente infra territorium dicti burgi inter terram quondam Allani Galwaye, ex parte boriali ex parte vna, et terras de Corsflat ex australi partibus ab altera ; et quod dictus Johannes est legitimus et propinquior heres eiusdem quondam Vmfridi patris sui de omnibus et singulis dictis terris et annuis redditibus cum pertinenciis ; et quod est legitime etatis ; et quod omnes et singule dicte terre et annui redditus cum pertinenciis valent nunc per annum duodecim mercas, et tantum valuerunt tempore pacis ; et quod tenentur in capite de domino nostro rege, faciendo dicto burgo seruicia debita et consueta ; et quod dicte terre et annui redditus cum pertinenciis sunt in manibus domini nostri regis legitime per seipsum per mortem dicti Vmfridi, ob defectum dicti Johannis, veri heredis, ius suum hucusque non prosequentis, a tempore septem ebdomadaram : In cuius rei testimonium sigillum officii dicti balliui, et sigilla quorundam qui dicte inquisitioni fiende intererant, breui regio incluso, presentibus sunt appensa, anno, die, mense, et loco suprascriptis : Item dictus Vmfridus obiit vestitus et saisitus de duobus tenementis, videlicet, Vilelmi Lang et Alexandri MacCles, de xxxvi solidis annui redditus.

40. RETOUR of SPECIAL SERVICE of JOHN COLQUHOUN of Luss, as heir of Humphrey Colquhoun, his father, of the lands of Gillmerdony. 19th November 1493.

HEC Inquisicio facta apud pretorium burgi de Striueling, decimo nono die mensis Nouembris anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo nonagesimo tercio coram nobili viro Alexandro Cunynghame de Polmais Cunynghame, milite, ac vicecomite de Striueling, per hos subscriptos, videlicet, Johannem Leuenax de Balleoroth, Robertum Drummond de Ermore, Daud Murray de Tulchmallart, Thomam Cragyngelt de eodem, Thomam Forestar de Erthbeg, Jacobum Galbraith de Culleruch, Daud Douglas, Alexandrum Forester, Thomam Gyllaspe, Arthurum Stevvart, Patricium Perdevyne, Johannem Abirerummy, Johannem Neilsoun, Malcolmum Galbraith, Johannem Bully, Adam Murray, et Alexandrum Hart ; Qui iurati dicunt quod quondam Vmfridus Culquhone de Lus, pater Johannis Culquhone, latoris presentium, obiit vltimo vestitus et saisitus vt de feodo ad pacem et fidem supremi domini nostri regis de dime dietate omnium et singularum terrarum de Gillmerdony cum pertinenciis iacentium in comitatu de Leuenax, infra vicecomitatum de Striueling ;

et quod dictus Johaunes est legitimus et propinquior heres eiusdem quondam Vmfridi patris sui de dictis terris cum pertinenciis ; et quod est legitime etatis ; et quod dicte terre cum pertinenciis valent nunc per annum octo mercas ; et iu tempore pacis quadraginta solidos ; et quod prefata dimedietas omnium et singularum dictarum terrarum de Gillmerdony, cum pertinenciis, tenetur iu capite de Comite de Leuenax per seruicium albe firme, reddendo inde annuatim dimedietatem vnus libre piperis ; et quod dicte terre sunt in mauibus dicti comitis de Leuenax legitime per seipsum per mortem quoudam dicti Vmfridi Cullquhone, ob defectum veri heredis ius suum hucusque minime prosequentis, a tempore trium mensium vel eocirca : Iu cuius inquisicionis testimonium, sigillum dicti Alexandri vicecomitis, et sigilla quorundam qui dicte inquisicioui fiende intererant, breui incluso, presentibus sunt apposita, anno, die, meuse, et loco supradictis.

41. RESIGNATION by JOHN MAKCALPYNE of the lands of Dovne Makmynen into the hands of JOHN COLQUHOUN of Luss, his superior, ad remaumentiam. 9th December 1494.

IN Dei uomine amen : Per hoc presens publicum instrumentum cunctis pateat euidenter quod anno ab Incarnacione Domini millesimo quadriugentesimo nonagesimo quarto, meisis vero Decembris die uono, iudiccione decima tertia, pontificatus sanctissimi in Christo patris et domini nostri, domini Alexandri diuina prouidencia pape sexti, anno tercio, in mei notarii publici et testium subscriptorum presencia personaliter comparuit prouidus vir, Johannes Makcalpyne, filius et heres quondam Wilelmi Makcalpyne de Dovne Makmynen, coram honorabili viro Johaune Culquhone de Luss, domino suo superiore dictarum terrarum de Dovne MacMynen, et ibidem prefatus Johannes Makcalpyne, ex sua certa scientia et spontanea voluntate, ac uon vi aut metu ductus nec errore lapsus, compulsus aut coactus, vt asseruit, totas et integras prenomiuatas terras de Dovne MacMynen cum suis pertinenciis, iaceutes in baronia de Luss et infra vicecomitatum de Duubartane, suis genibus flexis, sedens, sursum reddidit, ac per fustem et baculum pureque simpliciter resignauit in manibus prefati Johannis Culquhoue tanquam iu mauibus domini sui superioris earuudem, ac totum ius et clameum, proprietatem et possessionem que et quas ipse Johannes MacCalpyne in seu ad dictas terras cum pertuenciis habuit, habet, aut quouismodo pro se et heredibus suis habere poterit, omnino quietumelamauit et reuunciauit inperpetuum ; sic quod dicte terre de Dovne Makmynen cum suis pertineuciis pro perpetuo remanebunt cum dicto Johanne Culquhoue heredibus suis et assignatis, sine clameo, questione seu demanda dicti Johannis MacCalpyne, heredum suorum seu assignatorum, aut aliorum uomine suo quorumeunque in futurum : Super quibus omnibus et singulis prefatus Johannes Culquhoue a me notario publico subscripto sibi fieri peciit hoc presens

publicum instrumentum, munitum et roboratum sigillo dicti Johannis Makcalpyue in signum sue resignacionis et veritatis premissorum : Acta erant hec in hospicio dicti Johannis Culquhone infra burgum Vicicanonicorum monasterii Sancti Crucis prope Edinburgh, hora quasi nona aute meridiem, vel eocirca, sub anno, mense, die, indicione et pontificatu quibus supra ; presentibus ibidem honorabilibus viris, videlicet, Jacobo Calbraith de Culcruch, Roberto Buchannane, Patricio Culquhone, Vmfrido Culquhone, Jacobo Avore, Patricio Bardynar, alias Gildow, Archibaldo Douglas, Vmfrido Layng, et domiuo Gilberto Stevinsone capellano, cum diuersis aliis testibus ad premissa vocatis specialiter et rogatis.

Et ego Jacobus Zowng, clericus Sanctiandree diocesis, publicus auctoritatibus imperiali et regali notarius, quia [*etc. in forma commun*].

42. CHARTER by MATHEW STEWART, Earl of Lennox, to JOHN COLQUHOUN of Luss, iu lifereut (as dowry of Elizabeth Stewart, the Earl's sister) of Achegache, Lerg of Glenfrune, and others. 17th April 1496.

OMNIBUS hanc cartam visuris uel audituris, Matheus Steuarde comes de Leuenax, et dominus Derule, salutem in Domino sempiteruam : Noueritis me, meis commodo et vtilitate premissis, dedisse, concessisse, et assignasse, et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse ; necuon dare, concedere, assignare et confirmare honorabili viro, Johanni Culquhoun de Lus, sororio meo, in vitali redditu, pro omnibus diebus vite dicti Johaunis pro dote Elesabeth Steward sororis mee et sponse dicti Johannis, omnes et siugulas illas octo marcatas terrarum de Achegache, vnam marcatam terrarum de Lerg de Glenfrune, quinque marcatas terrarum de Achvanyll, triginta solidatas terrarum de Stukedow et Blarhangane, quas inhabitabat Patricius Nobill, cum pertinentenciis, iacentes iufra comitatum de Leuenax, et vicecomitatum de Dunbretan : Tenendas et habendas omnes et singulas prenomintas terras cum pertiueneciis, de me et heredibus meis, predicto Johauni iu vitali redditu pro omuibs diebus vite sue absque impedimento quocunq, per omnes rectas metas . . . Reddendo iude annuatim dictus Johaunes, pro toto tempore vite sue michi et heredibus meis, vnum deuarium monete regui Scocie in festo pentecostes, super solum dictarum terrarum tantummodo si petatur, pro omni alio seruicio seculari, exaccione, questione vel demanda que per me vel heredes meos de predictis terris cum pertinentenciis exigi poterunt quomodolibet vel requiri : Et ego vero prefatus Matheus et heredes mei omnes et singulas prenomintas terras cum pertinentenciis predicto Johanni ex causa solucionis huiusmodi sue dotis iu omnibus et per omnia, modo, forma pariter et effectu quibus supra, contra omnes mortales varautizabimus, acquietabimus, et imperpetuum defendemus : In cuius rei testimonium sigillum meum presentibus est appensum, apud Crukisstoune,

die decimo septimo mensis Aprilis, anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo nonagesimo sexto; coram hiis testibus, Patricio Culquhoun de Glyne, magistro Adam de Culquhoun rectore de Kyngarth, Jacobo Hammyltoun, Malchomo Ardingabyll de Darleyth, domino Thoma Cocherane et domino Gilberto Steynsoun, capellanis, cum multis aliis.

43. SASINE of JOHN COLQUHOUN of Luss, as heir of his father, Humphrey Colquhoun of Luss, in the mill of Sawling. 28th April 1496.

IN Dei nomine amen: Per hoc presens publicum instrumentum cunctis pateat enidenter quod anno Incarnacionis Dominice millesimo quadringentesimo nonagesimo sexto, mensis vero Aprilis die vicesimo octavo, indicione decima quarta, pontificatus sanctissimi in Christo patris et domini nostri, domini Alexandri diuina prouidencia pape sexti, anno quarto, in mei notarii publici et testium subscriptorum presencia, inclitus vir Johannes Portarfeild de Chapelton, actornatus honorabilis viri Johannis Culquhoun de Luss de cuius actornati potestate, per breue actornatus capelle regie inibi per me perfectum satis luculenter constabat documentis, ad molendinum de Sawlyng, iacens infra vicecomitatum de Fyff et baroniam de Saulyng, personaliter accedens, quoddam breue siue preceptum saisine capelle regie sub cera alba inclusum pro saisina tradenda sibi dicto Johanni Portarfeild actornato, nomine et ex parte dicti Johannis Culquhoun, totius et integri dicti molendini cum pertinenciis prouido viro Jacobo Stablis clienti siue maro regio aque de Lewyn vulgariter *Lewynnys Quartar*, ac deputato in hac parte egregii viri Roberti Lundy de Balgony ac vicecomitis de Fyff ad execucionem dicti breuis saisine potestatem sufficientem dicti vicecomitis vt michi constabat documentis habente instancia debita presentauit: Quo breui aperto, idem michi notario publico infrascripto exhibuit perlegendum qui sequitur tenorem continens: Jacobus Dei gracia Rex Scottorum, vicecomiti et balliuis suis de Fyff, salutem: Quia per inquisitionem de mandato nostro per vos factam et ad capellam nostram retornatam compertum est quod quondam Vmfridus Culquhoun de Luss, pater Johannis Culquhoun de Luss, latoris presencium obiit vltimo vestitus et saisitus vt de feodo ad pacem et fidem nostram de molendino de Saulyng cum pertinenciis iacente infra balliam vestram; et quod dictus Johannes est legitimus et propinquior heres eiusdem quondam Vmfridi patris sui de dicto molendino cum pertinenciis; et quod est legitime etatis; et quod de predilecto fratre nostro Johanne comite de Mar tenetur in capite; Vobis precipimus et mandamus quatenus dicto Johanni uel suo certo actornato latori presencium saisinam dicti molendini cum pertinenciis iuste haberi faciatis et sine dilacione, saluo iure cuiuslibet; capientes securitatem de decem mercis de fermis dicti molendini cum pertinenciis existentis in manibus dicti fratris nostri per spacium duorum annorum, saisina non recuperata, et de quinque mercis de releuo eiusdem nobis

tanquam tutori dicti nostri fratris debitis, et hoc nullo modo omittatis : Teste meipso, apud Edinburgh, vicesimo die mensis Februarii, anno regni nostri octauo : Quo breui siue precepto saisine presentato et perlecto, et per dictum Jacobum Stablis deputatum in hac parte dicti vicecomitis ad infrascripta exequenda recepto, idem Jacobus deputatus dictum breue in manibus suis tenens apud dictum molendinum dicto Johanni Portarfeild actornato nomine et ex parte dicti Johannis Cvlquhoun de toto et integro dicto molendino de Sallyng cum pertinenciis per terre et lapidis tradicionem, statum, saisinam et possessionem realem actualem et corporalem, secundum tenorem dicti breuis siue precepti, contulit et donauit hereditarie cum effectu : Quo peracto, dictus Jacobus Stablis deputatus accepit vnum nigrum bouem saisinalem cum albis cornibus, appreciatum per vicinos siue testes subscriptos ad precium viginti solidorum : De et super quibus omnibus et singulis, prefatus Johannes Portarfeild a me notario publico subscripto sibi fieri peciit vnum uel plura publicum seu publica instrumentum uel instrumenta. Acta fuerunt hec super solum dicti molendini, hora vndecima ante meridiem uel eocirca, sub anno, die, mense, indiccione et pontificatu quibus supra ; presentibus prouidis et discretis viris, domino Thoma Broun, capellano, Johanne Broun, Roberto Inglys, Jacobo Nycholson, Andrea Rowen, Patricio Wyld, et Willelmo Anderson, cum multis aliis testibus ad premissa vocatis specialiter et rogatis.

Et ego Patricius Lyndesay, presbiter Sanctiandree diocesis, autoritatibus imperiali et regali notarius publicus, dicte saisine tradicioni, premissis ceterisque omnibus et singulis [*etc. in forma communi*].

44. RENUNCIATION by ARCHIBALD EARL OF ARGYLL in fauour of JOHN COLQUHOUN of Luss, of the right of conjunct fee of the Bordland of Sawling. 7th December 1497.

BE it kend tillle alle men be thir present letteres, ws, Archibald Erle of Ergile, Lord Campbele and Lorne, Master of Houshald tillle our Souerane Lord, tillle haue renunsit and ourgewin, and be thir present lettres frely renunsis and ouergewice tillle ane honorable man, Johne Culquhoun of Lus and his airis, alle the rycht offe coniunct-infetment of the landis of the Bordland of Sawlinge, liand within the schirefdome of Fife, pertenyng to Ezabelle Countas of Ergile, oure modir, and to ws be hir gift and donacioun maid thairoff, sua that it be lesum to the said Johne, fear of the saidis landis, and his airis, to vse the samyn, and to take wp the malis, profitis, and dewiteis of thaim, without ony stope, lat, or impediment to be maid to him or thaim be our said modir or ws, or ony otheris in our name, be resoun of the said coniunct-infetment ; cassand and adnulland the samyne for ws in alle tymes to cum, sa that to the samyn we na haf na clame in properte nor possessione herefter ; and consentis

that the tenentis and inhabitantis [of] the saidis laudis intend, ansuer, and obey to the said Johne and his airis to the payment of the malis aud profitis thair of in tymes to cum. In witnes of the quhilke thinge, we haf affixit to our seile to this writ, at Striuelinge, the vij day of December, the zer of God 1^m iiiij^e nyute and sewin zeris, befor thir witues, Adame Crechtoun of Kepauday, knyecht, William Scote of Balwery, kuycht, Patrike Culquhoune, Winfray Culquhoune, and Schir Thomas Kirkcaldy, with diuers otheris.

45. CHARTER by KING JAMES IV. to JOHN COLQUHOUN of Luss and ELIZABETH STEWART, his spouse, of the Lands and Mill of Garthsquyb. 6th April 1498.

JACOBUS Dei gracia Rex Scotorum, omnibus probis hominibus tocius terre sue, clericis et laicis, salutem : Sciatis nos dedisse, coucessisse, et hac presenti carta uostra confirmasse dilectis uostreis Johauui Colquhoun de Luss et Elizabeth Stewart eius sponse ac eorum alteri diucius uiuenti in coniuncta infeodacione, totas et integras decem libratas terrarum de Garthsquyb, et molendina earundem, cum suis pertuenciis, iaceutes in comitatu de Leuenax, infra vicecomitatum uostrum de Dunbertane : quequidem terre et molendina cum pertinenciis fuerunt dieti Johannis hereditarie et quas et que idem Johanues uou vi aut metu ductus nec errore lapsus, sed sua mera et spontanea voluntate in manus nostras, apud Dunbertane, personaliter per fustem et baculum sursum reddidit pureque simpliciter resigauit, ac totum ius et clameum que in dictis terris et molendinis cum pertinenciis habuit seu habere potuit, pro se et heredibus suis omuino quittum clamauit imperpetuum : Tenendas et habendas totas et integras predictas decem libratas terrarum de Garthsquyb et molendina earundem cum suis pertuenciis dictis Johanni et Elizabeth eius sponse ac eorum alteri diucius uiuenti in coniuncta infeodacione et heredibus masculis inter ipsos legitime procreatis seu procreandis ; quibus deficientibus, veris, legitimis et propinquioribus heredibus dicti Johannis quibuscumque, de nobis et successoribus nostris in feodo et hereditate imperpetuum, per omnes rectas metas suas . . . Faciendo inde annuatim dieti Johannes et Elizabeth eius sponsa, ac eorum alter diucius uiuens et heredes masculi inter ipsos legitime procreati seu procreandi, quibus deficientibus, veri, legitimi et propinquiore heredes dicti Johannis quicunque nobis et successoribus nostris iura et seruicia de prefatis terris et molendiis cum pertinenciis ante dictam resignacionem nobis debita et consueta : Iu cuius rei testimonium preseuti carte uostre magnum sigillum nostrum apponi precepimus ; testibus, reuerendo in Christo patre, Willelmo episcopo Abirdouensi nostri secreti sigilli custode, dilectis consanguineis nostris, Georgio comite de Huntlie domino Badezeuach caucellario nostro, Archibaldo comite de Ergile, domino Campbell et Lorne, magistro hospicii nostri, Patricio comite de Boithville domino Halis, etc., et Alexandro domino Hume magno camerario uostro, Johaue domino Drummound, justiciario nostro, Roberto Lundy de Balgony, milite, thesaurario nostro,

et dilectis clericis nostris, magistris Ricardo Murehede, decano Glasguensi, secretario nostro, et Waltero Drummouud decano Duublanensi nostrorum rotulorum et registri ac consilii clerico, apud Dunbertane sexto die mensis Aprilis, anno Domiui millesimo quadringentesimo nonagesimo octauo, et regni nostri decimo.

46. CHARTER by JOHN OF PORTARFIELD, Laird of that Ilk, to JOHN COLQUHOUN of Luss, of an annualrent of 16 merks out of the lands of Corsragal, Chapeltoun, etc. 20th February 1498.

OMNIBUS hanc cartam visuris vel audituris, Johannes de Portarfeild, dominus de eodem, salutem in Domino sempiternam : Noueritis me vendidisse, et alienasse, necnon tenore presentis carte mee vendere et alienare honorabili viro Johanni Colquhoun domino de Luss et assignatis suis vnum annuum redditum sexdecim marcarum annuatim leuandarum et percipiendarum de totis et integris terris de Corsragal, Chapeltoun et le Schelis cum pertinenciis, iacentibus iuxta vicecomitatum de Lanerk, dominium de Glasfurd et baroniam de Kilbryd, pro certa summa pecunie michi gratanter persoluta ; quem quidem annuum redditum sexdecim marcarum habui ex meo conquestu a Roberto Dowglas de Lochlevin : Tenendum et habendum dictum annuum redditum sexdecim marcarum predicto Johanni de Colquhoun et assignatis suis de me heredibus et successoribus meis in feodo et hereditate imperpetuum, libere, quiete, bene et in pace, sine retinemento aut contradiccione quacunque : Reddendo iude annuatim predictus Johannes Colquhoun aut assignati sui michi et heredibus meis duos denarios monete Scocie apud terras de Corsragal, Chapeltoun, et le Schelis, nomine albe firme, si petantur tantum, ad festum penthecostes, pro omni alio seruicio seculari, exactione seu demanda que de dicto annuo redditu per quoscunque exigi poterunt aut requiri : Et ego vero Johaunes Portarfeild dominus de eodem, et heredes mei predictum annuum redditum sexdecim marcarum de premissis terris prefato Johanni Colquhoun domino de Luss et assignatis suis, contra omnes mortales warautizabimus, acquietabimus, et imperpetuum defendemus : In cuius rei testimonium sigillum meum proprium huic presenti carte mee vendicionis et alienacionis est appensum, apud burgum de Duubertau, vicesimo die [mensis] Februarii, anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo nonagesimo octauo ; coram hiis testibus, Johanne Auchinros, Roberto Colquhoun de Camstrodan, domino David Duubertan, et domino Alexandro Clugston notario, cum diuersis aliis.

47. PRECEPT by MATHEW EARL OF LENNOX for infefting JOHN COLQUHOUN of Luss in the lands of Lettervaldmor and Stuknadaf. 4th May 1500.

MATHEUS comes de Leunax, dilectis nostris Johanni Lyndsay de Bolul, maro feodi de Leunax, Vilelmo Lindsay eius filio, Patricio Culquhoun, Roberto Culquhoun et Vmfrido Lang, balliuis nostris in hac parte specialiter constitutis, coniunctim et

diuisim, salutem : Quia concessimus nobili viro Johanni Culquhon de Luss, totas et integras terras nostras de Lettervaldmor et Stuknadaf, cum pertinenciis, iacentes in comitatu nostro de Lennax et infra vicecomitatum de Dnnbertan ; Quare vobis ac vestrum alteri, ballinis nostris in hac parte coninnctim et diuisim precipimus et mandamus quatinus, visis presentibus, statum, sasinam, et possessionem realem, actualem et corporalem, per terre et lapidis tradicionem, de prefatis terris de Lettervaldmor et Stuknadaf, cum pertinenciis, dicto Johanni Culquhon, vel suo certo actornato, latori presencium, secundum tenorem carte sne quam inde de nobis habet, tradatis indilate, seu alter vestrum tradat, salvo iure cuiuslibet, ut moris est : Ac in securitate et varantacione dictarum terrarum de Lettervaldmor et Stuknadaf cum pertinenciis, sasinam et possessionem terrarum de le Manis de Inchenan extendencium ad decem mercatas terrarum antiqui extentus, cum pertinenciis, iacentium in baronia de Renfrow et infra vicecomitatum eiusdem, secundum tenorem carte desuper confecte, tradatis sen alter vestrum tradat : Ad quod faciendum vobis ac vestrum alteri, balliuis nostris in hac parte, nostram plenariam tenore presencium irrenocabilem committimus potestatem : In cuius rei testimonium sigillum nostrum est appensum, apud Glasgow, quarto die mensis Maij anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo.

48. CHARTER by WILLIAM DOUGLAS of Laidcamroch to JOHN COLQUHOUN of Luss, of the lauds of Fynnart, Portcapill, and Forlyngbrek. 20th June 1501.

OMNIBUS hanc cartam visuris vel audituris, Willelmus Dowglas de Laidcamroch, salutem in Domino sempiternam : Noueritis me concessisse, vendidisse, ac titulo vendicionis alienasse, et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse, necnon concedere, vendere, alienare, et hac presenti carta mea confirmare uobili viro Johanni Culqwhone de Luss, omnes et singulas terras meas de Fynnart, Portcapil, et Forlyngbrek extendentes annuatim ad centum solidatas terrarum antiqui extentus cum earundem pertinenciis, iacentes in comitatu de Lenax, infra vicecomitatum de Dunbertan, pro quadam certa summa pecunie michi per dictum Johannem Culqwhone de Luss, pre manibus gratanter et integre persoluta in pecunia numerata, et in vsum meum totaliter conuersa ; de quaquidem summa pecunie teneo me bene contentum ac plenarie et integre persolutum, et dictum Johannem Culqwhone heredes suos, executores et assignatos quittos inde clamo tenore presentis carte mee imperpetuum : Tenendas et habendas omnes et singulas predictas terras de Fynnart, Portcapill et Forlyngbrek, extendentes annuatim ad centum solidatas terrarum antiqui extentus, cum earundem pertinenciis, dicto Johanni Culquhoun de Luss, heredibus suis et assignatis, de me et heredibus meis, in feodo et hereditate imperpetuum, per omnes rectas metas suas antiquas et diuisas, prout iacent in longitudine et latitudine . . . ac cum omnibus aliis et singulis libertatibus, commoditatibus, asiamentis ac iustis suis pertinenciis qui-

buscunque, tam non nominatis quam nominatis, tam subtus terra quam supra terram, procul et prope, ad predictas centum solidatas terrarum antiqui extentus de Fynnart, Portcapil, et Forlyngbrek cum pertinenciis spectantibus, sen inste spectare valentibus quomodolibet in futurum, libere . . . Reddendo inde annuatim dictus Johannes Culquhoune de Luss, heredes sui et assignati, michi et heredibus meis, vnum denarium vsualis monete Scoocie ad festum penthecostes super solum terrarum de Fynnart, Portcapil, et Forlyngbrek, nomine albe firme, si petatur tantum, pro omni alio onere, seculari seruicio, exactione seu demanda, que de predictis terris de Fynnart, Portcapil et Forlyngbrek, cum suis pertinenciis, exigi poterint quomodolibet vel requiri : Et ego vero dictus Willelmus Dowglas, heredes mei et assignati, omnes et singulas predictas terras de Fynnart, Portcapil et Forlyngbrek, extendentes annuatim ad centum solidatas terrarum antiqui extentus, cum suis pertinenciis, dicto Johanni Culquwhoun de Luss, heredibus suis et assignatis, adco libere et quiete in omnibus et per omnia, forma pariter et effectum, vt prescriptum est, contra omnes mortales warrantizabimus, acquietabimus, et imperpetuum defendemus : Insuper assigno et astringo irreuocabiliter pro me, heredibus meis et assignatis, dicto Johanni Culquhoun de Luss, heredibus suis et assignatis omnes et singulas terras meas de Drumcarne, extendentes annuatim ad centum solidatas terrarum antiqui extentus cum pertinenciis, iacentes infra vicecomitatum de Linlithqw, in specialem warrantacionem omnium et singularum terrarum prescriptarum de Fynnart, Portcapil et Forlyngbrek, cum pertinenciis, ita quod si contingat predictum Johannem Culquwhoun de Luss, heredes vel assignatos, vexari, inquietari, vel perturbari per me, heredes meos vel assignatos, in pacifica possessione huiusmodi terrarum de Fynnart, Portcapil et Forlyngbrek cum pertinenciis, quoquomodo, quod absit, aut cum contigerit easdem domino comiti de Lenax vel suis successoribus in wardam esse seu cadere, qualitercumque casu quo dictus Johannes Culquhoun de Luss, heredes sui vel assignati, prefatas terras de Fynnart, Portcapil et Forlyngbrek cum pertinenciis pacifice ant quiete gaudere non poterint, quociens hoc contigerit tocies licebit predicto Johanni Culquwhoun de Luss heredibus suis et assignatis, prefatas terras de Drumcarne cum suis pertinenciis habere et occupare, ac eisdem vt sua propria hereditate gaudere semper et quousque antedictae terre de Fynnart, Portcapil et Forlyngbrek cum pertinenciis, sint prefato Johanni Culquhoun de Luss, heredibus suis et assignatis libere restitute ; ita quod ipse et eorum quilibet in et ad easdem terras de Fynnart, Portcapil et Forlyngbrek cum earundem pertinenciis liberum et pacificum regressum habere valeant et valeat, absque aliquo impedimento, fraude vel dolo. In cuius rei testimonium sigillum meum huic carte mee est appensum, apud le Manis siue manerium meum, xx^o die mensis Junii anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo primo ; coram hiis testibus, Roberto Dowglas, W. Dowglas filiis meis, Patricio Dowglas, Thoma Dowglas et Gilberto Stephani, capellano, cum diuersis aliis.

49. CHARTER by PATRICK MACGREGOR of Ardinconvell to JOHN COLQUHOUN of Luss, of the Middle Third of his lands of Ardinconvell. 20th February 1501.

OMNIBUS hanc cartam visuris vel audituris, Patricius Macgregor de Ardinconvell, salutem in Domino sempiternam : Noueritis me dedisse, concessisse, vendidisse, ac titulo vendicionis alienasse, et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse, necnon dare, concedere, vendere, alieuare, et hac presenti carta mea confirmare nobili viro Johanni Culquhoun de Luss le Myddill Thyrd omnium et singularum terrarum mearum de Ardinconvell, extendentium annuatim ad quatuor mercatas terrarum antiqui extentus cum pertinenciis, quas nunc occupo, iacentes in comitatu de Leuenax infra vicecomitatum de Dunbertane, pro quadam certa summa pecunie michi per dictum Johannem Culquhone de Luss pre manibus gratanter et integre persoluta, in pecunia numerata, et in vsum meum totaliter conuersa ; de quaquidem summa pecunie teneo me bene contentum ac plenarie et integre persolutum, et dictum Johannem Culquhoun heredes suos executores et assignatos quittos inde clamo tenore presentis carte mee imperpetuum : Tenendas et habendas le Myddill Third omnium et singularum predictarum terrarum de Ardinconvell, extendentes vt supra cum pertinenciis dicto Johanni Culquhone de Luss, heredibus suis et assignatis, de me et heredibus meis in feodo et hereditate imperpetuum, per omnes rectas metas suas nouas, antiquas et diuisas, prout iacent in longitudine et latitudine, in domibus, edificiis, boscis, planis, moris, marresiis, pratis, pascuis, et pasturis . . . ac cum omnibus aliis et singulis libertatibus, commoditatibus, proficiis, et asiamentis, ac iustis suis pertinenciis quibuscunque, tam non nomiatis quam nomiatis, tam sub terra quam supra terram, procul et prope ad predictas terras cum pertinenciis spectantibus, seu iuste spectare valentibus quomodolibet in futurum, libere . . . sine aliquo retinemento, reuocacione aut obstaculo aliquo : Reddendo inde annuatim dictus Johannes Culquhone de Luss, heredes sui et assignati, michi et heredibus meis vnum denarium vsualis mouete Scocie, ad festum penthecostes super solum dictarum terrarum de le Myddill Third, nomine albe firme, si petatur tantum, pro omni alio onere, exaccione, questione, demanda seu seruicio seculari que de predictis terris cum pertiueneciis per quoscunque iuste exigi poterunt quomodolibet vel requiri : Et ego vero dictus Patricius Macgregor et heredes mei, le Myddill Third omnium et singularum predictarum terrarum de Ardinconvell, extendentium vt supra, cum pertinenciis, dicto Johanni Culquhone de Luss, heredibus suis et assignatis, adeo libere et quiete iu omnibus et per omnia, forma pariter et effectum, vt prescriptum est, contra omnes mortales warantizabimus, acquietabimus, et imperpetuum defendemus : In cuius rei testimonium sigillum meum huic presenti carte mee est appensum, apud Rosdow, vicesimo die mensis Februarij, anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo primo ; coram hiis testibus, magistro Jacobo Culquhone,

Vmfrido Culquhone, Roberto Culquhone, filio et herede apparenti Johannis Culquhone de Camstrodan, dominis Gilberto Stensone, Georgio Fallusdell, capellanis, Murdaco Stewart, Vmfrido Layng, et Roberto Watsoun, notario publico, cum diuersis aliis.

50. CHARTER by MATHEW EARL OF LENNOX to JOHN COLQUHOUN of Luss, Knight, of eight merks' worth of the lands of Ardinconwell. 5th August 1504.

OMNIBUS hanc cartam visuris vel audituris, Matheus comes de Leuenax et dominus Dernle, salutem in Domino sempiternam : Noueritis nos dedisse, concessisse et hac presenti carta nostra confirmasse, uecnon dare, concedere et hac presenti carta nostra confirmare nobili viro et dilecto nostro Johanni Colquhoun de Luss, militi, octo mercatas terrarum antiqui extentus de Ardinconwell, ex parte occidentali earundem terrarum, cum pertinenciis, iacentes in comitatu uostro de Leuenax, iufra vicecomitatum de Dunbertan : quequidem terre cum pertinenciis fuerunt hereditarie Patricii MacGregor de Ardinconwell ; et quas idem Patricius, non vi aut metu ductus, nec errore lapsus seu dolo circumuentus, set sua propria voluntate, per fustem et baculum, coram subscriptis testibus apud castrum de Dwchell, iu manibus nostris, tanquam in manibus domini sui superioris earundem, sursum reddidit ac pure et simpliciter resignauit : Teneudas et habendas omnes et singulas predictas octo mercatas terrarum antiqui extentus de Ardinconwell, iacentes ex parte occidentali earundem terrarum cum pertinenciis, prefato Johanni Colquhoun de Luss, militi, heredibus suis et assignatis, de nobis et heredibus nostris, in feodo et hereditate imperpetuum, per omnes rectas metas suas antiquas et diuisas . . . lignicidiis, ferricidiis, ferro, lapide et calce, . . . ac cum omnibus aliis et singulis libertatibus . . . ad predictas terras cum pertinentiis spectantibus seu iuste spectare valentibus quomodolibet in futurum et adeo libere . . . sicut dictus Patricius MacGregor aut predicessores sui dictas terras cum pertinenciis ante prefatam resignacionem de nobis aut predicessoribus uostreis liberius tenuit seu possedit, tenuerunt seu possederunt, sine aliquo retinemento aut contradiccione aliquali : Faciendo inde prefatus Johannes Culquhon de Luss, heredes sui et assignati, nobis et heredibus nostris, pro antedictis terris seruicium debitum et consuetum, uecnou communem sectam in curia nostra comitatus de Leuenax, ac wardam et releuium et maritagium cum contigerint : Et nos vero prefatus Matheus comes de Leuenax etc. et heredes nostri omnes et singulas predictas octo mercatas terrarum antiqui extentus de Ardinconwell cum pertinenciis prefato Johanni Colquhon de Luss, heredibus suis et assignatis, adeo libere et quiete, in omnibus et per omnia, vt dictum est, contra omnes mortales, warantizabimus, acquietabimus et imperpetuum defendemus. In cuius rei testimonium sigillum nostrum huic presenti carte nostre est appensum, apud Dwchell, quinto die mensis Augusti anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo quarto, coram hiis testibus, magistro Ade Culquhon rectore de Guuaue, Jacobo Ham-

myltoun, Patricio Danzelston, Vmfrido Culquhou, Patricio Colquhou, Johanne Lundyssay et Willelmo Logan, cum diuersis aliis.¹

51. CHARTER by JOHN CULQUHONE of Luss, Knight, to HUMPHREY CULQUHONE, his brother-german, in liferent, of the lands called the Lettir and the Strone. 30th July 1505.

OMNIBUS hanc cartam visuris vel audituris, Johannes Culquhoue de Luss, miles, salutem in Domino sempiternam : Noueritis me dedisse, concessisse, et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse, necnon dare, concedere, et hac presenti carta mea confirmare dilecto fratri meo germano Vmfrido Culquhone, pro frateruali dilectione, ac pro singulari affectione et amore quos habeo et gero erga dictum Vmfridum, in vitalem redditum pro toto tempore vite sue, totas et integras terras meas vulgariter nuncupatas *the Lettir and the Strone*, cum domibus, mansione, ortis et crofta earundem, cum suis pertinenciis, iacentes iu baronia mea de Luss et infra vicecomitatnm de Dunbertane, exceptis et reseruatis michi et heredibus meis domibus dictarum terrarum de Strone inter terras de Spittale et ecclesiam de Luss, quas domos Jacobus Arthursonne nunc occupat, et ad firmam habet tempore confectiouis presentis carte : Tenendas et habendas totas et integras dictas terras wlgariter nuncupatas *the Lettir and the Strone* cum domibus, mausione, ortis, et crofta earundem cum suis pertinenciis, exceptis prius exceptis, prefato Vmfrido Culquhone fratri meo iu vitalem redditum pro toto tempore vite sue, de me et heredibus meis, prout iacent in longitudine et latitudine, per omnes rectas metas suas antiquas et diuisas, in domibus . . . cum omnibus aliis et singulis libertatibus, commoditatibus, proficiuis et asiamentis ac iustis pertinenciis suis quibuscunque . . . ad dictas terras de Lettir et Strone, cum domibus, mansione, ortis et crofta earundem et suis pertinenciis, exceptis prius exceptis, spectantibus seu iuste spectare valentibus quomodolibet iu futurum, et adeo libere . . . sicut alique terre infra regnum Scocie alicui per aliquem pro termino vite liberius dantur seu conceduntur ; aut dari seu concedi poterint qualitercunque iu futurum, ac sine retinemento, reuocacione, aut contradiccione quacunque : Reddendo inde annuatim dictus Vmfridus Culquhone, durante toto tempore vite sue, michi et heredibus meis vnum denarium vsualis monete regni Scocie iu festo penthecostes, super solum dictarum terrarum de Lettir, nomine albe firme, si petatur tantum, pro omni alio onere, exaccione, questione, demanda seu seruicio seculari, que de predictis terris cum suis pertinenciis, exceptis prius exceptis, per quoscunque iuste exigi poterit quomodolibet vel requiri : Et ego vero dictus Johannes Culquhone de Luss, miles, et heredes mei, totas et integras predictas terras vulgariter nuncupatas *the Lettir*

¹ On the same date a precept was issued in the charter.—[Original Precept at by Mathew Earl of Lennox, for infefting Rossdhu.] John Colquhoun of Luss in the lands speci-

and the Strone, cum domibus, mansione, ortis et crofta earundem, cum suis pertinentiis, exceptis prius exceptis, prefato Vmfrido Culquhone fratri meo, in vitalem redditum pro toto tempore vite sue, adeo libere et quiete in omnibus et per omnia, forma pariter et effectum, ut prescriptum est, contra omnes mortales warrantizabimus, acquietabimus, et durante toto tempore vite ipsius Vmfridi defendemus. In cuius rei testimonium sigillum meum huic presenti carte mee est appensum, una cum subscriptione mea manuali, apud Rosdew, penultimo die mensis Julij, anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo quinto; coram hiis testibus, videlicet, Malcom Culquhone, Andrea Culquhone, Murdaco Stewart, domino Georgio Fawlosdale, capellano, Vmfrido Layng et Johanne Marschell, cum multis aliis.

52. RENUNCIATION and DISCHARGE by JOHN LENNOX of Ballincoroth in favour of
SIR JOHN COLQUHOUN of Luss, Knight, of the half lands of Kylmerdony.
23d February 1505.

BE it kend till all men be this present writ, me, Johne Lennax of Ballincoroth, grantis me till haue resaut fra ane discret man, Wmfra Lange, one the name and behaff of ane honorable man, Schir Johne Couthquhone of the Lus, Knight, the sovme of ane hundreth merkis and thre poundis gud and vsual money of Scotland, for the renunsinge and ourgewin of all and hail my half of the landis of Kylmerdony, witht the pertinentis, liand in the erldome of Lennax and schirefdome of Dunbertane, of the quhilke sovme of ane hundreth merkis and thre poundis I hald me weile content and thankfully pait be the said Wmfra, one the name and behaff of the saide Schir Johne, and acquitelames and discharges the saidis Schir Johne, his airis, executouris, and assignais, of the saide sovme of ane hundreth merkis and thre poundis, for me, myne airis, executouris, and assignais, for now and euir, be thir presentis: In witnes of the quhilk thing I haf affixt to my seile to thir presentis at Striueling, the xxij day of Februar, the zer of God 1st v^o and fyff zeris, befor thir witnes, James Menteth, prowest of Striueling, Alane Stewart, Robert Farny, Ewmond Corsby, Robert Arnot, William Coseure, Henry Nortoun, William Nysbet, and Schir Johne Watstone, and Schir Thomas Kyrkcaldy, public notar, witht diuers wtheris; and for the mare werificatioun has subscrinit this wryt witht my awin hand.

JHON OF LEUENYX
Of Balcorraht, *manu propria*.

53. PRECEPT by MATHEW EARL OF LENNOX for infefting JOHN COLQUHOUN of
Luss, Knight, in the lands of Kylmerdonyng. 2d March 1505.

MATHEUS comes de Leuenax et dominus Dernle, dilectis nostris Willelmo Lyndesai de Bullull, Murdaco Stewart et Roberto Dowglas, balliuis nostris in hac parte

coniunctim et diuisim specialiter constitutis, salutem. Quia dedimus et hereditarie concessimus nobili viró Johanni Culquhone de Luss, militi, omnes et singulas terras de Kylmerdonyng, extendentes annuatim ad centum solidatas terrarum antiqui extentus eum pertuenciis, iacentes in comitatu nostro de Leuenax, infra vicecomitatum de Dunbertane, prout in carta nostra sibi desuper confecta pleuius continetur : Vobis igitur et vestrum cuilibet coniunctim et diuisim firmiter precipimus et maudamus quatenus, visis presentibus, indilate statum, possessionem corporalem, et sasinam hereditariam omnium et singularum predictarum terrarum de Kylmerdonyng extendentium vt supra, cum pertinenciis, per exhibicionem terre et lapidis dicto Johanni Culquhone de Luss, militi, vel suo certo actornato, presencium latori, iuste haberi faciatis et deliberetis secundum tenorem dicte carte nostre quam inde habet, et hoc nullo modo omittatis : Ad quod faciendum vobis et vestrum cuilibet, coniunctim et diuisim, balliuis nostris in hac parte, nostram plenariam tenore presencium irrevocabilem committimus potestatem : Scriptum sub nostro sigillo apud burgum de Dunbertane, secundo die mensis Marcii, anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo quinto.

54. NOTARIAL INSTRUMENT ou the admission of PATRICK COLQUHOUN to be Clerk of the parish of Erskyne, as successor to the deceased Patrick Colqhonn. 30th January 1507.

IN Dei nomine amen : Per hoc presens publicum instrumentum cunctis pateat euidenter et sit notum quod anno Incarnacionis Dominice millesimo quingentesimo septimo, die vero mensis Januarij penultimo, indiccione vndecima, pontificatus sanctissimi in Christo patris et domini nostri, domini Julij diuina prouidencia pape secundi, anno quinto, in mei notarii publici et testinum subscriptorum presencia, personaliter constitutus honestus vir Johannes Clerk, parrochianus de Erskyn, debita cum instancia Patricium Culquhoun presentauit nomine et ex parte parrochianorum subscriptorum ab eisdem electum ad officium clericatus dicte ecclesie de Erskyn, vacantis per mortem quondam Patricii Culquhoun vltimi clerici et possessoris eiusdem, venerabili viro Magistro Roberto Maxwell, vicario dicte ecclesie de Erskyn, quem ad huiusmodi officium clericatus, tempore magne misse, idem vicarius recepit et admisit : In cuius signum et propter maioris roboris firmitatem, ipsum Patricium in realem, actualem et corporalem possessionem dicti clericatus officii, per amphore et aspersorii traditionem, vt in talibus fieri consuetum est, induxit, posuit et inuestiuit, nemine se ad hoc quomodolibet opponente aut contradicente ; videlicet, Matheus Byrsben, dominus de Byschopstoun, Katrina Mungumry, Johannes Morison, Johannes Lang, Willelmus Cuper, Willelmus Schaw, Elesabeth Hayr, Jacobus Schaw, Johannes Alexandri, Johannes Jameson, Johannes Allauson, Nycholaus Sempill, Johanes Jameson, Johannes Sempill, Johannes Waych, Jacobus Haryn, Johannes Clerk, David Jame-

son, Lucas Paterson, Johannes Huchunsoun, Robertus Portar, Willelmus Jameson, Jacobus Flemmyng, Willelmus Sempill, Mauricius Kyrle, Robertus Porterton, Helena Porter, Isabella Allausone, Janeta Kyrle, Johannes Laing, Johannes Kyrle, Jaueta Kyrle, Robertus Greyf, Robertus Cuper, Joneta Lyone, Thomas Crag, Leo Lang, Johannes Laug, Alexander Lang, Joneta Brysben, Joneta Artoure, Joneta Wellis, Andreas Wydro, Johannes Brysben, Johannes Guld, Elesabeth Sempill, Mariota Park, Mariota Symontone, Jacobus Wach, Alexander Lang, Joneta Mechell, Adam Johuson, Robertus Dennastoun, Alexander Knelaud, Alexander Clemeuson, Alexander Morisone, Johanues Dauesou, Johannes How, Alanus Or, Johannes Allauson, Johannes Bryskat, Finlayus Cwk, Macolmus Bog, Joneta Quhythyll, Johannes Clerk, Robertus Hadwe, Robertus Gylcarsone, Conwallus Blak, Johanues Lwyf, Matheus Neilsone, Alexander Bryskat, Robertus Jameson, Georgius Park, Moricius Park, Johannes Park, Robertus Wach, Alexauder Park, Johannes Zong, Joneta Willis dochter, Elesabeth Reche, Johannes Alexandri, Johannes Gottray, Mariota Smytth, Lucas Donald, Robertus Park, Thomas Brown, Johannes Kyloch, Johannes How, Willelmus Dawe, Robertus Heurisone, Johannes Wilsone, Thomas Bryskat, Eyurem Pautone, Jacobus Frelaud, Leo Symond, Johannes Moffet, Mergarëta Logane, et Agnes Turnour : Super quibus [omnibus] et singulis, etc. premissis, peciit prefatus Patricius Culquhoun per me notarium publicum infrascriptum sibi presens publicum fieri instrumentum : Acta fuerunt hec in ecclesia parrochiali de Erskyn, hora vndecima vel eocirca ante meridiem, sub anno, mense, die, indicione, et pontificatu supradictis ; presentibus ibidem nobilibus et honestis viris Alexandro Steward de Castelmelk, Petro Houstouue de eodem, Johanue Maxwell de Nedder Pollok, Roberto Sempill de Fulwod, Georgio Steward de Barscwybe, dominis Willelmo Striwelyng, filio Johannis Striwelyng de Cragbernard, militis, Johanne Smolet, Willelmo Buntyn, Niniano Merschell, Vmfrido Buntyn et Jacobo Steward, cum multis aliis testibus ad premissa vocatis et rogatis, etc.

Et ego vero Matheus Forsyth, presbiter Glasguensis diocesis publicus autoritate apostolica notarius, premissis omnibus et singulis [*etc. in forma communi*].

55. PRECEPT by JOHN COLQUHOUN of Luss, Knight, for iufesting JOHN COLQUHOUN, his son, in the lands of Mwlichane. 1st April 1511.

JOHANNES Culquhou de Luss, miles, dilectis meis, Vmfrido Culquhoun, Johanni Darleth de eodem, Macolmo Leuenax de Inuerlawran, Macolmo Culquhoun et Murdaco Stewart, balliuis meis in hac parte coniunctim et diuisim specialiter constitutis, salutem : Quia dedi et hereditarie concessi dilecto filio meo Johauni Culquhoun omnes et siugulas terras meas de Mwlichane cum pertinenciis, iacentes in baronia de Mwgdok infra vicecomitatum de Striuelyng, prout iu carta mea sibi desuper

confecta plenius continetur : Vobis igitur et vestrum cuilibet, coniunctim et diuisim, firmiter precipio et mando quatenus, visis presentibus, indilate statum, possessionem corporalem et sasinam hereditariam omnium et singularum predictarum terrarum de Mwlichane, cum pertinenciis, per deliberacionem terre et lapidis dicto Johanni Culquhoun, filio meo vel suo certo actoruato, latori preseucium, iuste haberi faciatis et deliberetis, secundum tenorem dicte carte mee quam inde habet, et hoc nullo modo omittatis : Ad quod faciendum vobis et vestrum cuilibet, coniunctim et diuisim, meam plenariam teuore presencium irreuocabilem committo potestatem : Reseruato tamen libero tenemento omnium et singularum predictarum terrarum de Mwlichane cum pertinenciis, michi pro toto tempore vite mee. In cuius rei testimonium sigillum meum presentibus est appensum, apud Dunglas, primo die mensis Aprilis, anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo vndecimo.

56. CHARTER by ALEXANDER EARL OF MENTETH to JOHN CULQUHOUN of Luss, Knight, of the lauds of the Two Craance and Cragwchte. 13th July 1512.

OMNIBUS hanc cartam visuris vel auditoris, Alexander comes de Menteth, salutem in Domino sempiternam : Noueritis nos dedisse, concessisse, vendidisse ac titulo vendicionis alienasse, et hac presenti carta uostra confirmasse, necnon dare, concedere, vendere, alienare, et hac presenti carta nostra confirmare nobili viro ac dilecto consanguineo nostro Johauni Culquhoun de Luss, militi, omnes et singulas terras nostras de duabus Craance, extendentes annuatim ad decem libratas terrarum antiqui extentus, cum pertinenciis, necnon omnes et singulas terras nostras de Cragwchte, exteudentes annuatim ad quinque libratas terrarum autiqui extentus cum pertinenciis, iacentes in comitatu nostro de Menteth, infra vicecomitatum de Perth, pro quadam certa summa pecunie nobis per dictum Johanuem Culquhoun de Luss pre manibus gratanter et integre persoluta in pecunia numerata, et in vsum nostrum totaliter conuersa ; de qua quidem summa pecunie tenemus nos beue contentos ac plenarie et integre persolutos, et dictum Johannem Culquhoun de Luss heredes suos, executores et assignatos, quitto inde clamamus, tenore preseutis carte nostre imperpetuum : Teuendas et habendas omnes et singulas predictas terras de duabus Craance, necnou omnes et singulas terras de Cragwchte, extendentes vt supra, cum earundem pertinenciis dicto Johanni Culquhouu de Luss, militi, heredibus suis et assignatis de nobis et heredibus nostris in feodo et hereditate imperpetuum, per omnes rectas metas suas antiquas et diuisas . . . ac cum omuibz aliis et singulis libertatibus, commoditatibus, proficuis et asiamentis ac iustis suis pertinenciis quibuscunque . . . ad predictas terras cum pertinenciis spectantibus, seu iuste spectare valentibus quomodolibet in futurum, libere . . . sine aliquo retinemento, reuocacione, aut obstaculo aliquali : Reddeudo inde annuatim dictus Johannes Culquhoun de Luss, miles, heredes sui et assignati, nobis

et heredibus nostris vnum denarium vsualis monete Scoeie ad festum penthecostes super solum dictarum terrarum de Craance, nomine albe firme, si petatur tantum, pro omni alio onere, exaccione, questione, demanda, seu seruicio seculari, que de predictis terris cum pertinenciis per quoscunque iuste exigi poterunt quomodolibet vel requiri. Et nos vero dictus Alexander comes de Menteth et heredes nostri omnes et singulas predictas terras de duabus Craance, necnon omnes et singulas terras de Cragwehte, extendentes vt supra, cum earundem pertinenciis, dicto Johanni Culquhoun de Luss, heredibus suis et assignatis, adeo libere et quiete in omibus et per omnia vt supra dictum est, contra omnes mortales warautizabimus, acquietabimus et imperpetuum defendemus : In cuius rei testimonium sigillum nostrum huic presenti carte nostre est appensum apud Rosdow, decimo tercio die mensis Julij auno Domini millesimo quingentesimo duodecimo ; coram hiis testibus, magistro Jacobo Culquhoun vicario de Dunlop, Willelmo Grame, Murdaco Stewart, Vmfrido Layng, et Roberto Watson notario, cum diuersis aliis.

57. CHARTER OF NOVO-DAMUS by MATHEW EARL OF LENNOX to JOHN COLQUHOUN of Luss, Knight, of the lauds of Kylmerdonyng and Ardinconwell.
23d August 1512.

OMNIBUS hanc cartam visuris vel auditoris, Matheus Comes de Leuenax et dominus Dernle, salutem in Domino sempiternam : Sciatis post nostram nouam infeodacionem de toto et integro comitatu de Leuenax et terris eiusdem, cum tenentibus, tenendriis, liberetenencium et seruiciis earundem per supremum dominum nostrum Regem sub suo magno sigillo nobis factam, nos dedisse, concessisse, et hac presenti carta nostra confirmasse, necnon dare, concedere, et hac presenti carta nostra confirmare nobili viro Johanni Culquhoun de Luss, militi, omnes et singulas terras de Kylmerdonyng, extendentes annuatim ad centum solidatas terrarum antiqui extentus, necnon octo mercatas terrarum antiqui extentus terrarum de Ardinconwell cum suis pertinenciis, iacentes in dicto nostro comitatu de Leuenax, iuxta vicecomitatum de Dunbertan ; que quidem terre suprascripte cum suis pertinenciis prius fuerunt dicti Johannis Culquhoun de Luss, hereditarie, et per ipsum de nobis, vt vna teneudria dicti nostri comitatus, ante prefatam nostram infeodacionem in eisdem in capite tente, et in corroboracionem, fortificacionem et amplificacionem iuris sui earundem, nos motu proprio, libera voluntate, absque dolo uel circumuencione, et iure in contrarium quocunque non obstante, damus, concedimus, ac pro nobis et successoribus nostris pro perpetuo confirmamus dicto Johanni Culquhoun de Luss et heredibus suis hereditarie, totum ius, interesse, clameum et iuris titulum, tam petitorium quam possessorium, que et quem uos, predicesores vel successores nostri habuerunt, habemus, seu quouis modo habere poterimus vel poterint in vel ad supradictas terras cum suis pertinenciis, racio-

uibus recoguicionis, alienacionis maioris partis earundem, forisfacture, escheate, resignacionis, nonintroitus heredum seu quocumque alio titulo, occasione vel causa quorumcunque qualitercunque factorum seu iu futurum fiendorum, cum supplemento omnium defectuum, habentes ipsos non expressos tanquam pro expressis; ac renunciamus, quitteclamamus, exoneramus et sursum reddimus dicto Johanni Culquhoun de Luss et heredibus suis idem ius, clameum, interesse, iuris titulum, ac omnem actionem, ius et placitum que nos vel successores nostri super dictis terris seu aliqua parte earundem mouere poterimus seu poterint quoquomodo in futurum, sine aliqua reuocacione, seu contradiccione quacunque: Tenendas et habendas omnes et singulas predictas terras de Kylmerdonyng, extendentes vt supra, cum suis pertinenciis, necnon octo mercatas terrarum antiqui extentus terrarum de Ardinconwell cum suis pertinenciis, dicto Johanni Culquhoun de Luss, militi, heredibus suis et assignatis, de nobis et heredibus nostris, comitibus de Leuenax, in feodo et hereditate imperpetuum, per omnes rectas metas suas antiquas et diuisas . . . ac cum omnibus aliis et singulis libertatibus, commoditatibus, proficuis et asiamentis ac iustis suis pertinenciis quibuscunque . . . ad predictas terras cum pertinenciis spectantibus, seu iuste spectare valentibus quomodolibet in futurum, libere . . . sine aliquo retinemento, reuocacione, aut obstaculo aliquali: Reddendo annuatim dictus Johannes Culquhoun de Luss, heredes sui et assignati nobis et heredibus uostris, comitibus de Leuenax, pro dictis terris de Kylmerdonyng, vnā libram piperis ad festum Sancti Martini in hieme, nomine albe firme, si petatur, et pro dictis octo mercatis terrarum antiqui extentus de Ardinconwell vnā sectam curie in nostra curia capitali dicti nostri comitatus tenenda post festum pasche, nomine warde et releuii tautum, pro omni alio ouere, etc. Et nos vero dictus Matheus comes de Leuenax et dominus Dernle, et heredes nostri, omnes et singulas predictas terras de Kylmerdonyng, extendentes vt supra, cum suis pertinenciis, necnon octo mercatas terrarum antiqui exteutus terrarum de Ardinconwell cum suis pertinenciis, dicto Johanni Culquhoun de Luss, militi, heredibus suis et assignatis, adeo libere et quiete in omnibus et per omnia, vt supradictum est, contra omnes mortales warantizabimus, acquietabimus et imperpetuum defendemus: In cuius rei testimonium, sigillum nostrum huic presenti carte nostre est appensum, vnacum subscriptione nostra manuali, apud Twlequhoun, vicesimo tercio die mensis Augusti, anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo duodecimo; coram hiis testibus, Magistro Jacobo Stewart, rectore de Cardros, Johanne Ardincapill de eodem, Patricio Danzelstoun, Macolmo Maxwell, Willelmo Logane, Johanne Pares, et Thoma Sympill cum diuersis aliis.

MATHEW ERL OF LEUENAX.¹

¹ On the same date a precept was issued by Mathew Earl of Lennox for infefting John Culquhoun, Knight, in the lands specified in the charter.—[Original Precept at Rossdhu.]

58. DISCHARGE and OBLIGATION by PATRICK MACGREGOR of Ardyncouwall to SIR JOHN CULQUHOUN of Luss, Knight, for 40 merks of the duties of the said lands. 3d May 1513.

BE it kende tyll all men be thir present lettres, me, Patrek MacGregar of Ardynconwall, to be bwndyn and oblest, and be the faytht and the trewtht in my body, lelely and trewly byndis and oblesis me tyll ane nobyll man and my darast master, Schir Jhone of Culquhone of Luss, Knycht, in the sovmme of fortty markis of gud and vsuall mony of the Kynrik of Scotlande, for the runnyne maillis, fermys, and wderis dewuytis of the landis of Ardynkonvall, witht part of lent mony of the foirsaid forty markis to me be the said Schir Jhone Culquhone, in my mester and neide ; off the quhilkis forty markis I halde me weyll content and payt ; aude attowyr, I, the said Patrik, byndis and oblesis me, my executouris and assingnays, to the said Schir Jhoue Culquhone, hym, his airis, executouris and assingnays, for tyll pay the said sovmme of forty markis, at twa termys, next and immedeat efter the dayt of this vryt, viz., at Lammes next to cum xx^{ti} markis, and at Mertymes next thereafter vder xx^{ti} markis, be equayll porcionyss lelely and trewly, but fraude or gyill, ondyr the payne of dowbyllyng of the forsaid sovm, all remeide of law, civyll or canone, in the contrare to be maid or ellegit. In vitnes of the theng, I haf set to my seill to thir present lettris, and subscribit the samyne witht my hand, at Rosdw, the third day of Maij, iu the zeir of God M^o v^o and thratenys zcris, befoir thir vetnes, Master James Culquhone, Vicar of Dunlope, Robart Culquhone, sone and aperand ayr to Robart Culquhone of Camstropane, James Akynros, Wmfra Lang, and Schir George Fallusdayll, chapyllayne, wytht ovderis dyueryss, vitht Patrik MacGregar his sone.

PATRIK M^oGREGAR of Ardyncouvall, *manu propria*.

59. CHARTER by MATHEW EARL OF LENNOX, to GEORGE CULQUHOUN of Gleyne, of the lands of Wester Baldoran. 8th May 1513.¹

OMNIBUS hanc cartam visuris vel audituris, Matheus comes de Leuenax et domiius Derule, salutem in Domino sempiternam ; Sciatis post nostram nouam infeodacionem de toto et integro comitatu de Leuenax, et terris eiusdem, cum tenentibus, tenendriis libere tenentium et seruiciis earundem, per supremum dominum nostrum regem modernum Jacobum quartum, sub suo magno sigillo nobis factam, nos dedisse, coucessisse, et hac presenti carta nostra confirmasse, necnon dare, coucedere, et hac presenti carta nostra confirmare, dilecto consanguineo ac seruitori nostro Georgio Culquhoun de Gleyne, pro suis gratuitis et seruiciis uobis impensis et impendendis,

¹ Original Boyd Charter in Town-Clerk's Office, Kilmarnock.

omnes et singulas terras de Wester Baldoran, extendentes annuatim ad decem mercatas terrarum antiqui extentus, cum suis pertinenciis, jacentes in comitatu nostro de Leuenax, infra vicecomitatum de Dunbartan; quequidem terre suprascripte de Wester Baldoran cum suis pertinenciis prius fuerunt quondam Patricii Culquhoun de Gleyne, patris dicti Georgii Culquhoun, hereditarie, et per ipsum de nobis ut una tenendria dicti nostri comitatus, ante prefatam nostram infeodacionem in eisdem, in capite tente; et in coroboracionem, fortificacionem et amplificacionem juris prefati Georgii earundem, nos motu proprio, libera voluntate, absque dolo vel circumuencione, et jure in contrarium quocunque non obstante, damus, concedimus, ac pro nobis et successoribus nostris pro perpetuo confirmamus dicto Georgio Culquhoun et heredibus suis hereditarie, totum jus, interesse, clameum et juris titulum, tam petitorium quam possessorium, que et quem nos, predicesores vel successores nostri habuerunt, habemus, seu quouismodo habere poterimus vel poterint, in vel ad supradictas terras cum suis pertinenciis, rationibus recognicionis, alienacionis maioris partis earundem, forisfacture, eschaete, resignacionis, non introitus heredum, seu quocunque alio titulo, occasione, vel causa quorumcunque qualitercunque factorum seu in futurum fiendorum, cum supplemento omuium defectuum, habentes ipsos non expressos tanquam pro expressis; ac renunciamus, quitteclamamus, exoneramus et sursum reddimus dicto Georgio Culquhoun et heredibus suis idem jus, clameum, interesse, juris titulum, et omnem accionem, jus et placitum, que uos vel successores uostri super dictis terris seu aliqua parte earundem mouere poterimus seu poterint quoquomodo in futurum, sine aliqua reuocacione seu contradicione quacunque: Tenendas et habeudas omnes et singulas predictas terras de Vester Baldoran, extendentes ut supra, cum suis pertinenciis, dicto Georgio Culquhoun heredibus suis et assignatis, de nobis, heredibus et successoribus nostris, comitibus de Leuenax, in feodo et hereditate imperpetuum, per omnes rectas metas suas antiquas et diuisas . . . Reddendo inde annuatim dictus Georgius Culquhoun heredes sui et assignati, nobis et heredibus nostris, comitibus de Leuenax, communem sectam in curia nostra comitatus de Leuenax, nomine warde et reliuii; Et uos uero dictus Matheus Comes de Leuenax et dominus Dernle, et heredes nostri, omnes et singulas predictas terras de Wester Baldoran, extendentes ut supra, cum suis pertinenciis, dicto Georgio Culquhoun, heredibus suis et assignatis, adeo libere et quiete, in omnibus et per omnia ut supradictum est, contra omnes mortales warantizabimus, acquietabimus, et imperpetuum defendemus: In cuius rei testimonium sigillum nostrum huic presenti carte uostre est appensum, unacum subscriptione nostra manuali, apud Twlequhoun, octauo die mensis Maij, anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo decimo tercio; coram hiis testibus, Patricio Danzelstoun, Thoma Sympill, Magistro Constantino Dunlop, Willelmo Logan, Macolmo Maxwell, Johanne Flemyng, et Johanne Pares, cum diuersis aliis.

MATHEW ERL OF LEVINAX.

60. PRECEPT by MATHEW EARL OF LENNOX for infefting JOHN CULQUHOUN of Luss, Knight, in the lands of Blairwardan and Forlyngcarech. 3d August 1513.

MATHEUS COMES DE LEUENAX, et dominus Dernle, dilectis nostris Willelmo Lyndissai, Johauni Lyndissai, Macolmo Leuenax et Murdaco Stewart, balliuis nostris in hac parte coniuuctim et diuisim specialiter coustitutis, salutem : Quia dedimus, concessimus, et hereditarie reudimus nobili viro Johanni Culquhoun de Luss, militi, omnes et singulas terras nostras de Blairwardan, extendentes annuatim ad quatuor mercatas terrarum antiqui extentus, quas nunc occupat Patricius Ardincaple, cum pertinentiis ; necnon omnes et singulas terras nostras de Forlyngcarech, extendentes annuatim ad alias quatuor mercatas terrarum antiqui extentus, cum pertinentiis, iacentes in comitatu nostro de Leuenax, iuxta vicecomitatum de Dunbertau, prout in carta nostra sibi desuper confecta plenius continetur : Vobis, igitur, et vestrum cuilibet, coniunctim et diuisim, firmiter precipimus et mandamus, quatenus visis presentibus, indilate statum, possessionem corporalem, et sasinam hereditariam omnium et singularum predictarum terrarum de Blairwardan et Forlyngcarech, extendentium vt supra, cum suis pertinentiis, per deliberacionem terre et lapidis dicto Johanni Culquhoun, vel suo certo actornato presencium latori, iuste haberi faciatis et deliberetis, secundum tenorem dicte carte nostre quam inde habet, et hoc nullo modo omitatis : Ad quod faciendum, vobis et vestrum cuilibet balliuis nostris in hac parte coniuuctim et diuisim, nostram pleuariam, tenore presencium, irreuocabilem committimus potestatem : In cuius rei testimonium sigillum nostrum presentibus est appensum, apud Twlequhoun, tercio die mensis Augusti, anno Domini millesimo v^o decimo tertio.

61. CHARTER by ROBERT NORE of Tarbert to JOHN CULQUHOUN of Luss, Knight, of a two-merk land of the lands of Twllichintawle.—7th August 1513.

OMNIBUS hanc cartam visuris vel audituris, Robertus Nore de Terbert salutem in Domino sempiternam : Noueritis me dedisse, concessisse, vendidisse, ac titulo vendicionis alieuasse, et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse ; necnon dare, concedere, vendere, alienare et hac presenti carta mea confirmare nobili viro, Johanni Culquhou de Luss, militi, duas mercatas terrarum antiqui extentus terrarum mearum de Twllichiutawle, quas nunc occupant Duncanus MacAne et eius mater, iacentes in comitatu de Leuenax, iuxta vicecomitatum de Dunbertan, pro quadam certa summa pecunie michi per dictum Johannem Culquhoune de Luss, pre manibus gratanter et integre persoluta in pecunia numerata et in vsum meum totaliter conuersa ; de quaquidem summa pecunie teneo me bene contentum ac plenarie et integre persolutum, et dictum Johannem Culquhoune, heredes suos executores et assignatos, quittos inde

clamo, tenore presentis carte mee imperpetuum : Teueudas et habendas omnes et singulas dictas duas mercatas autiqui extentus predictarum terrarum de Twllichintawle, extendentes vt supra, cum suis pertinenciis, dicto Johanni Culquhoun de Luss, militi, heredibus suis et assignatis, de me et heredibus meis, in feodo et hereditate imperpetuum, per omnes rectas metas suas antiquas et diuisas, prout iacent iu longitudine et latitudine, in domibus, edificiis, boscis, plauis, pratis, pascuis, et pasturis, viis, semitis, aquis, stagnis, siluis, riolis, lacubus, petariis, turbariis, brueriis et genestis, liguis, lapicidiis, et calce, cum moleudinis, multuris et eorum sequelis, aucupacionibus, venacionibus, et piscacionibus, cum curiis et earum exitibus, amerciamentis, bludwitis, herizeldis et mulierum marchietis, cum commui pastura, . . . ac iustis suis pertinenciis quibuscunque, tam non nominatis quam nominatis, tam sub terra quam supra terram, procul et prope, ad dictas terras cum pertinenciis spectantibus, seu iuste spectare valentibus quomodolibet in futurum, . . . sine aliquo impedimento, reuocatione, aut obstaculo aliquali : Reddendo inde annuatim dictus Johannes Culquhoun de Luss, miles, heredes sui et assignati, michi et heredibus meis, vnum denarium vsualis monete Scocie, ad festum penthecostes, super solum dictarum terrarum de Twllichintawle, nomine albe firme, si petatur tantum, pro omni alio onere etc. Et ego vero dictus Robertus Nore de Terbert et heredes mei dictas duas mercatas antiqui extentus predictarum terrarum de Twllichintawle, cum pertinenciis, dicto Johanni Culquhoun de Luss, militi, heredibus suis et assignatis adeo libere et quiete in omnibus et per ounia, vt supradictum est, contra omnes mortales warantizabimus, acquietabimus et imperpetuum defendemus : In cuius rei testimonium sigillum meum huic presenti carte mee est appensum, apud Rosdow, septimo die mensis Augusti, anno Domini millesimo v^o decimo tercio, coram hiis testibus, magistro Jacobo Culquhoun, vicario de Dunlop, Vmfrido Culquhoun, Murdaco Stewart, Vmfrido Buntyn, et Vmfrido Layng, cum diuersis aliis.

62. INSTRUMENT in the CONTRACT between SIR JOHN COLQUHOUN of Luss, Knight, and CHRISTIAN DOUGLAS, relict of Henry Thomson, Lyon King of Arms, relative to annualrents from the lands of Kelloc, etc. 25th August 1515.

IN Dei nomine amen : Per hoc presens publicum instrumentum cunctis pateat euidenter quod anno ab Incarnacione Domini millesimo quingentesimo decimo quinto, mensis vero Augusti die vicesimo quinto, indiccione tercia, pontificatus sanctissimi in Christo patris et domini nostri, domini Leonis diuina prouidencia pape decimi, anno tercio, in mei notarii publici et testium subscriptorum preseucia personaliter comparuerunt nobilis vir Johanues Culquhone de Luss, miles, ex vua, et Cristiana Douglas, sponsa quondam Henrici Thomsoun alias Leonis Regis Armorum ex altera partibus,

inter quas partes appuuctuatum et concordatum extitit prout sequitur in vulgari : At the burgh of the Cannongait of the Abbay of the Halieroce, besid Edinburgh, the xxv day of August the zeir of God I^m v. fiftene zeris, it is appoyntit, and concordit betuix Johnne Culquhoue of Luss, Knycht, on the ta part, and Cristiaue Douglas, the spous of wmquhill Henry Thomsoun alias Lyoun King of Armes, on the tother part, in mauer forme and effect as efter followis ; that is to say, that forsamekill as the said Schir Johuue Culquhone has ane aunal rent of fif merkis zeirlie to be tane, lifit and ressaut at twa termes in the zeir, Witsounday and Mertymes in winter, be ewin porcionis, of all and siudry the landis of Kelloc, Meuslesmince, and Farnyslaw, vitht thair pertinens, liand in the barony of Dirltoun and shirefdome of Edinburgh, pertenant to him be resoun of heritage, throw the deces of wmquhill Wmfray Culquhone of Luss, his fader, the quhilk landis pertenis to the said Crystiane be resoun of coniuuct infestment thron the deces of the said wmquhill Lyoun, her spous ; and albeid the said Schir Johnne has gottin na payment of the said annuel sen the entre of the saidis Henry and Crystane, his spous, to the saidis landis, neuirtheles, for thankfull payment to be maid of the said annuell to the said Schir Johnne, his airis and assignaïs in tyme to cum, he has renuncit and forgevin the said Cristiane all annuellis aucht to him of the saidis landis of termes bigane ; for the quhilk the said Cristiane faythfullie bindis and oblissis hir indurand all the daïs of her lif, to content and pay thankfully to the said Schir Johnne Culquhoue, his airis or assignaïs the said annuel reut of fif merkis in tyme to cum, and sall incontinent, be hir precept wndir hir sele, enter him thairto as air to his said fader ; and the said Crystiane sall entir in payment of the said annuell to the said Schir Johnne at the feist of Sanct Martyne in winter next to cum ; and thereftir for hir lifytyme to indur : And gif the said Cristiane failzeis of the paymeut of the said annuell at the festis of Witsounday and Martymes forsaid, or within fourty days thereftir, scho beaud requirit therto be the said Schir Johnne or his factouris, than and in that cais it sal be lefull to the said Schir Johnne, his airis, executouris, or assignaïs, to persew and follow the said Cristiane for all annuellis aucht to him of the saidis landis of all termes bigane sen the entre of the said wmquhill Henry and Cristiane his spous to the saidis laudis, but fraude or gile : In witnes herof baytht the saidis partys has subscrivit this contract vitht thair handis, and faythfullie promittit to fulfill the samin be thair bodely aithis apoun the haly cwangelis sworne. Super quibus omnibus et singulis dictus Johannes Culquhone a me notario publico subscripto sibi fieri pccit hoc presens publicum instrumentum. Acta erant hec infra dictum burgum Vicicanonicorum, in domo Jacobi Zoung notarii publici, hora secunda post meridiem vel eocirca, sub auno, meuse, die, indicione et pontificatu quibus supra ; presentibus ibidem, honorabilibus et discretis viris, videlicet, magistro Jacobo Watsoun, rectore de Ellem, dominis Jacobo Chalmer, Roberto Zoung, capellanis, Roberto Colquhoun, Thoma

Cuthbert, et dicto Jacobo Zoung, notario publico, testibus ad premissa vocatis pariter et rogatis.

Et ego Alexander Makneill, clericus Sanctiandree diocesis, publicus autoritate sacra apostolica notarius, quia premissis omnibus et singulis [*etc. in communi forma*].

63. INSTRUMENT OF SASINE in favour of JOHN COLQUHOUN of Luss, Knight, of an annualrent of ten merks from a tenement of land near the Water of Leith.
8th February 1515.

IN Dei nomine amen : Per hoc presens publicum instrumentum cunctis pateat euidenter quod anno ab Incarnacione Domini millesimo quingentesimo decimo quinto, mensis vero Februarij die octavo, indiccione quarta, pontificatus sanctissimi in Christo patris et domini nostri, domini Leonis diuina prouidencia pape decimi, anno tercio, in mei notarii publici et testium subscriptorum presencia personaliter accessit honorabilis vir, Jacobus Kennedy, incola ville de Leith, balliuus venerabilis viri, Hectoris Boys, principalis collegii vniuersitatis Aberdonensis, prebendarij ac bursarii eiusdem, domini superioris terrarum et annuorum reddituum Sancti Germani in Laudonia, ordinis Jerosolomitani Cruciferorum cum scella eidem collegio nunc annexorum, in hac parte specialiter constitutus ad instanciam et requestum honorabilis viri Johannis Culquhone de Luss, militis, ad tenementum terre quondam Walteri Haliburtoun, cum pertinenciis, iacens in villa de Leyth, ex parte australi aque eiusdem, in baronia de Restalrig, et infra vicecomitatum de Edinburgh, inter terras quondam Andree Wod et Johannis Dausoun junioris ex parte orientali ex parte vna, et communem viam regiam ex parte occidentali ex parte altera, et terram quondam Andree Mowbray ex parte boreali, et terram quondam Roberti Ballone ex parte australi ; et ibidem prefatus Johannes Culquhone presentauit et deliberauit dicto Jacobo Kennedy, balliuo in hac parte antedicto, quoddam preceptum sasine predicti magistri Hectoris Boyis, principalis dicti collegii, prebendarij ac bursarii eiusdem, in pergameno scriptum, et sub sigillo communi dicte vniuersitatis cera rubea albe impressa pendente more solito, vt apparuit, sigillatum, humiliter requirens dictum balliuum pro executione eiusdem fienda ; qui vero dictus Jacobus Kennedy, balliuus in hac parte antedictus recepit dictum preceptum sasine, a dicto Johanne Culquhone et huiusmodi michi notario publico subscripto tradidit perlegendum et publicandum, cuius precepti tenor sequitur in hiis verbis : Hector Boys, principalis collegii vniuersitatis Aberdonensis, prebendarij ac bursarii eiusdem, domini superiores terrarum et annuorum reddituum domus Sancti Germani in Laudonia ordinis Jerosolomitani Cruciferorum cum scella eidem et collegio nunc annexorum, dilectis nostris, Georgio Kyncaid, Jacobo Kennedy, Malcolm Colquhoun, ac eorum cuilibet, coniunctim et diuisim balliuis nostris in hac parte

specialiter constitutis, salutem : Quia litere regie certis suis vicecomitibus in hac parte directe fuerunt ad iustauciam Johannis Culquhounne de Luss, militis, faciendo mencionem in se quod vbi dictus Johannes hereditarie habuit vnum annum redditum decem mercarum vsualis monete regni Scocie annuatim percipiendum et leuandum de vno tenemento terre iacente in villa de Leyth, ex parte australi aque eiusdem, pertinente quondam Waltero Haliburtoun, et nunc Jacobo Haliburtoun, suo filio et heredi, pertinente domino superiori ipsius Johannis de dicto annuo redditu ; quod tenementum terre dictus Jacobus Haliburtoun de nobis tanquam dominis superioribus dicte domus Sancti Germani per seruicium feodi firme in capite tenet ; de quo quidem annuo redditu ipse Johannes Culquhone per breuia capelle regis est plenarie deseruitus et retornatus, et dictus Jacobus Haliburtoun suus superior dicti annualis redditus apud capitale messuagium dicti tenementi terre, et eciam per publicam proclamacionem apud crucem fori burgi de Edinburgh perscrutatus ad intrandum dictum Johannem in dicto annuo redditu, per se aut per suos balliuos, infra spacium quadraginta dierum, certificando dictum Jacobum quod si hoc non fecerit infra tempus predictum, quod immediate dominus superior ipsius Jacobi voluerat intrare dictum Johannem Culquhone in et ad dictum annum redditum, secundum teuorem acti parliamenti ; et quia dictus Jacobus non intrauit dictum Johannem in dicto annuo redditu secundum teuorem dictarum literarum, idem Jacobus, virtute dicti acti parliamenti, suam superioritatem eiusdem pro tempore suo perdidit ; ideo nos, tanquam immediate domini superiores dicti tenementi terre, per dictas literas regias requisiti fuimus ad iutrandum dictum Johannem Culquhone in dicto annuo redditu, prout in dictis literis desuper directis pleuius continetur : Nos igitur mandata regia perimplere et literis eiusdem obedire voleutes, quare vobis et vestrum cuilibet coniunctim et diuisim precipimus et mandamus, quatenus visis presentibus, indilate sasiuam, statum, et possessionem hereditariam totius predicti annualis redditus decem mercarum cum pertinenciis prefato Johanni Culquhone de Luss, militi, vel suo certo attornato latori presencium, secundum tenorem dicti sui retornatus desuper facti iuste diliberetis et haberi faciatis, sine dilacione, saluo iure cuiuslibet, et hoc nullo modo omittatis : Ad quod faciendum vobis et vestrum cuilibet coniunctim et diuisim, nostram plenariam liberam et legitimam potestatem committimus per presentes : In cuius rei testimonium sigillum commune dicte vniuersitatis presentibus est appensum apud eandem, decimo quinto die mensis Septembris, anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo decimo quinto ; coram hiis testibus, videlicet, magistro Alexandro Steuinsoue, domino Roberto Craike, magistro Johanne Awell, et domino Johanne Striueling notario publico : Post cuius quidem precepti sasine perlectionem et publicacionem, prefatus Jacobus Kennedy balliuus in hac parte antedictus, virtute et vigore eiusdem, sasinam, statum, et possessionem hereditariam totius predicti annualis redditus decem mercarum cum pertineuciis, prefato Johanni Culquhone de Luss, militi, per tradicionem

et deliberacionem vnus denarii, vt moris est in talibus fieri consuetum, secundum tenorem dicti sui retornati desuper prius confecti, dedit, tradidit, pariter et deliberavit, salvo iure cuiuslibet. Super quibus omnibus et singulis prefatus Johannes Culquhone de Luss, miles, a me notario publico subscripto sibi fieri peciit hoc presens publicum instrumentum. Acta erant hec super fundum dicti tenementi terre, hora decima ante merediem vel eocirca, sub anno, mense, die, indicione et pontificatu quibus supra; presentibus ibidem honorabilibus et prouidis viris, videlicet, magistro Jacobo Culquhone vicario de Dunlop, fratre germano dicti Johannis, Gilberto Logane, Murdaco Stewart, Malcolmio Culquhone, Johanne Lindesay, Johanne Walcar, Donaldo Thomsouu, et Jacobo Skaythtwy, testibus ad premissa vocatis specialiter et rogatis.

Et ego Alexander Makneill, clericus Sanctiandree diocesis, publicus auctoritate sacra apostolica notarius, quia premissis omnibus et singulis [*etc. in forma communi*].

64. PRECEPT by JOHN EARL OF LENNOX for infefting JOHN CULQUHOUN of Luss, Knight, in the five merk lands of Strone. 13th May 1517.

JOHANNES Comes de Leuenax et dominus Dernle, dilectis nostris Willelmo Lyndesai de Bullull, Johanni Lyndesai, Murdaco Steward et balliuis nostris in hac parte coniunctim et diuisim specialiter constitutis, salutem: Quia dedimus, concessimus, et hereditarie vendidimus ac alieuanimus nobili viro ac dilecto consanguineo nostro Johanni Culquhoun de Luss, militi, omnes et singulas terras nostras de le Strone, extendentes annuatim ad quinque mercatas terrarum antiqui extentus cum pertinenciis, iacentes in capite de Glenftuin, in comitatu nostro de Leuenax infra vicecomitatum de Dunbertan, prout in carta nostra sibi desuper confecta plenius continetur: Vobis igitur et vestrum cuilibet coniunctim et diuisim firmiter precipimus et mandamus quatenus, visis presentibus, indilate statum, possessionem corporalem, et sasinam hereditariam omnium et singularum predictarum terrarum de le Strone, extendentes vt supra, cum pertineuciis, per deliberacionem terre et lapidis, dicto Johanni Culquhoun de Luss, vel suo certo actornato presencium latori, iuste haberi faciatis et deliberetis, secundum tenorem dicte carte nostre quam iude habet, et hoc nullo modo omittatis: Ad quod faciendum vobis et vestrum cuilibet, balliuis nostris in hac parte coniunctim et diuisim, nostram plenariam tenore presencium irruocabilem committimus potestatem. In cuius rei testimonium sigillum nostrum presentibus est appensum, vna cum subscripcione nostra manuali, apud Rosdow, decimo tercio die mensis Maij anno Domini m^o v^o decimo septimo.

65. PRECEPT by RICHARD LEKKY of that Ilk, for infefting JOHN COLQUHOUN of Luss, Knight, in the lands of Rahane and Altermone. 21st September 1519.

RICARDUS LEKKY de eodem, dilectis meis Macolmo Lenax, Macolmo Culquhoun, et Johanni Lekky, balliuis meis in hac parte coniunctim et diuisim specialiter constitutis, salutem : Quia dedi, concessi et hereditarie vendidi ac alienaui nobili viro Johanni Culquhoun de Lus, militi, omnes et singulas terras meas de Rahane, cum le Spetal earundem, necnon omnes et singulas terras meas de Altermone, cum earundem pertinenciis, iacentes in comitatu de Leuenax, infra vicecomitatum de Dunbertan, prout in carta mea sibi desuper confecta plenius continetur : Vobis igitur et vestrum cuilibet coniunctim et diuisim firmiter precipio et mando quatenus visis presentibus, indilate statum, possessionem corporalem, et sasinam hereditariam omnium et singularum predictarum terrarum de Rahane cum le Spetal, et Altermoue cum earundem pertineuciis dicto Johanni Culquhoun de Lus militi, vel suo certo actornato, presencium latori, iuste haberi faciatis et deliberetis, per deliberacionem terre et lapidis secundum tenorem dicte carte mee quam inde habet ; et hoc uullo modo omittatis : ad quod faciendum, vobis et vestrum cuilibet, balliuis meis in hac parte coniunctim et diuisim meam pleuariam teuore presencium irreuocabilem committo potestatem. In cuius rei testimonium, sigillum meum presentibus est appensum, vna cum subscribeione mea manuali, apud Rosdow, vicesimo primo die mensis Septembris, anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo decimo nono.

RECHERT LYKKE of y^t Ilk.

66. SASINE in favour of JOHN CULQUHOUN of Luss, Knight, of the lands of Twillichintawil. 15th October 1521.

IN Dei nomine amen : Per hoc presens publicum instrumentum cunctis pateat euideuter et sit notum quod auno Dominice Incarnacionis millesimo quingentesimo vigesimo primo, mensis Octobris die uero decimo quinto, indiccione nona, pontificatusque sanctissimi in Christo patris ac domini nostri, domini Leonis diuina prouideucia pape decimi anno octauo, in mei notarii publici et testium subscriptorum presencia personaliter accessit discretus vir Malcolmus Culquhoun, vnus balliuorum in hac parte nobilis et poteutis domini, domini Johannis comitis de Leuenax et Domini Derule, ad terras de Twillichintawill, iacentes in comitatu de Leuenax, infra vicecomitatum de Dunbertane, et ibidem prefatus balliuus quoddam preceptum sasine dicti domini comitis, sub suo sigillo et subscribeione manuali sibi balliuo directum michi notario publico subscripto tradidit perlegendum et publicaundum ; cuius tenor precepti de uerbo

in uerbum sequitur et est talis : Johaunes Comes de Leuenax et dominus Dernelle dilectis nostris Vilelmo Lindesay de Bullull, Malcolmo Leuenax de Inuerlawrene, Murdaco Steward, et Malcolmo Culquhouu, balliuis uostris in hac parte coniunctim et diuisim specialiter coustitutis, salutem : Quia dedimus et hereditarie concessimus dilecto consanguineo nostro Johanni Culquhoun de Luss, militi, omnes et singulas terras de Twllechintawle, extendentes auuatim ad quadraginta solidatas terrarum antiqui exteutus, cum pertinenciis, iacentes in comitatu nostro de Leuenax infra vicecomitatum de Dunbartene : quequidem terre de Twllichintawill cum pertinenciis fuerunt Roberti Nore de Boquhopill hereditarie, et quas idem Robertus, non vi aut metu ductus nec errore lapsus seu dolo circumuentus, sed sua mera pura et spontanea voluntate per suos procuratores ad hoc legitime constitutos, coram diuersis testibus, in manus nostras tanquam in manibus domini sui superioris earundem, sursum reddidit, ac per fustem et baculum pureque simpliciter resiguauit, prout in carta mea sibi desuper confecta plenius continetur : Vobis igitur et vestrum cuilibet coniunctim et diuisim firmiter precipimus et mandamus quatenus, visis presentibus, iudilate statum, possessionem corporalem et sasinam hereditariam omnium et singularum predictarum terrarum de Twllichintawill, exteudentium vt supra cum pertineuciis, per deliberacionem terre et lapidis dicto Johanni Culquhoun de Luss, militi, vel suo certo actoruato, presencium latori, iuste haberi faciatis et deliberetis, secundum teuorem dicte carte mee quam inde habet, et hoc nullo modo omittatis : ad quod faciendum, vobis et vestrum cuilibet, balliuis nostris in hac parte coniunctim et diuisim nostram plenariam tenore presecucium irreuocabilem committimus potestatem : In cuius rei testimonium sigillum nostrum presentibus est appensum, vna cum subscripcione nostra manuali, apud Glesgow, die vudecimo mensis Septembris, anuo Domini etc. vicesimo primo : Sequitur subscribeio Johne Erl off Leueuax. Post cuius quidem precepti perlecturam et eiusdem per me notarium publicum subscriptum publicacionem, prefatus balliuus, uirtute et vigore sui officii balliuatus ac iuxta mandatum huiusmodi precepti, statum, possessionem corporalem, et sasinam hereditariam omnium et singularum predictarum terrarum de Twllichintawill, exteudentium vt supra cum pertineuciis, per exhibicionem terre et lapidis prefato Johanni Culquhoun de Luss, militi, contulit, exhibuit, et secundum tenorem carte dicti domini comitis sibi desuper confecte, dedit et deliberauit, vt moris est in talibus fieri consuetum. Super quibus omnibus et singulis dictus Johaunes Culquhoun de Luss, miles, a me notario publico subscripto sibi fieri et deliberari peciit vnum seu plura, publicum seu publica, instrumentum seu instrumenta. Acta erant hec super fundum predictarum terrarum de Twllichintawill, hora quasi prima post meridiem vel eocirca, sub anno, mense, die, indiccione et pontificatu quibus supra ; presentibus, ibidem prouidis et honestis viris, magistris Roberto Culquhoun, rectore de Dunbar, Johanne Culquhoun, canonico Glasguensi, Archibaldo Culquhoun, Roberto Culquhoun, domino iuniore de Camstrodane, Murdaco Steward,

Andrea Denzelstoun, et Johanne MacMenis, seriando, cum diuersis aliis ad premissa vocatis pariter et rogatis.

Et ego Jacobus Wricht, presbiter Glasguensis diocesis, sacraque autoritate apostolica notarius publicus, quia premissis [*etc. in forma communi*].

67. CHARTER by JOHN CULQUHOUN of Luss, Knight, to PATRICK CULQUHOUN, his son, of the lands of Twllichintawell and Gortane. 29th August 1522.

OMNIBUS hanc cartam visuris vel audituris, Johannes Culquhoun de Luss, miles, salutem in Domino sempiternam : Noueritis me, pro filiali affectione quam erga dilectum filium meum Patricium Culquhoun gero et habeo, ac pro suis seruiciis michi multipliciter impensis et impendendis, dedisse, concessisse, et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse, necnon dare, concedere, et hac presenti carta mea confirmare dicto Patricio Culquhoun, filio meo, omnes et singulas terras meas de Twllichintawell et Gortane, extendentes annuatim ad sex mercatas terrarum antiqui extentus, cum earundem pertinenciis, iacentes in comitatu de Leuenax, infra vicecomitatum de Dunbartane : Tenendas et habendas omnes et singulas predictas terras de Twllichintawill et Gortane cum pertinenciis dicto Patricio Culquhoun filio meo et heredibus suis masculis de corpore suo legitime procreandis, quibus forte deficientibus, Adam Culquhoun suo fratri germano, et heredibus suis masculis de corpore suo procreandis ; quibus forte deficientibus, Daudid Culquhoun suo fratri germano, et heredibus suis masculis de corpore suo legitime procreandis ; quibus deficientibus, michi et heredibus meis quibuscunque, de me et heredibus meis in feodo et hereditate imperpetuum, per omnes rectas metas suas antiquas et diuisas, prout iacent in longitudine et latitudine, in domibus, edificiis, boscis, planis, pratis pascuis et pasturis, viis, semitis, aquis, stagnis, siluis, riuolis, lacubus, petariis, turbariis, carbonariis, brueriis et genestis, lignis, lapidibus et calce, cum molendinis. multuris, et eorum sequelis, aucupacionibus, venacionibus, et piscacionibus, cum curiis et earum exitibus, amerciamentis, blwdwitis, herezeldis, et mulierum merchetis, cum communi pastura ac libero introitu et exitu, ac cum omnibus aliis et singulis libertatibus, commoditatibus, proficuis et asiamentis ac iustis suis pertinenciis quibuscunque tam non nominatis quam nominatis, tam sub terra quam supra terram, procul et prope ad predictas terras cum pertinenciis spectantibus, seu iuste spectare valentibus, quomodolibet in futurum, libere . . . sine aliquo retinemento, reuocacione, aut obstaculo aliquali. Reddendo inde annuatim dictus Patricius Culquhoun filius meus, et heredes sui masculi prescripti, michi et heredibus meis, duos denarios monete Scocie ad festum penthecostes super solum dietarum terrarum de Twllichintawill et Gortane nomine albe firme, si petantur, tantum pro omni alio onere, exaccione, questione, demanda, seu seruicio seculari que de predictis terris cum pertinenciis per quoscunque iuste exigi poterunt quomodolibet

vel requiri. Et ego vero dictus Johannes Culquhoun de Luss, miles, et heredes mei, omnes et singulas predictas terras de Twillichintawl et Gortane, cum pertinenciis, dicto Patricio Culquhoun filio meo, et heredibus suis masculis de corpore suo legitime procreandis, quibus forte deficientibus, Adam Culquhoun suo fratri germano et heredibus suis masculis de corpore suo legitime procreandis; quibus forte deficientibus, Daud Culquhoun suo fratri germano, et heredibus suis masculis de corpore suo legitime procreandis; quibus deficientibus, michi et heredibus meis quibuscunque . . . contra omnes mortales warantizabimus, acquietabimus, et imperpetuum defendemus: Reservato tamen libero tenemento omnium et singularum predictarum terrarum de Twillichintawl et Gortane, cum pertinenciis, michi pro toto tempore vite mee. In cuius rei testimonium, sigillum meum vna cum subscriptione mea manuali huic presenti carte meae est appensum, apud Rosdow, vicesimo nono die mensis Augusti anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo vicesimo secundo; coram hiis testibus, magistro Roberto Culquhoun, rectore de Dunbar, Valtero Culquhoun de Kilmerdonyng, Murdaco Steward, Vmfrido Layng, Jacobo Auchinross, dominis Georgio Fallusdail et Jacobo Wrycht, capellanis, ac notario publico, cum diuersis aliis.

68. CHARTER by JOHN CULQUHOUN of Luss, Knight, to THOMAS CULQUHOUN, his son, of the lands of Fynart, Portcaple, and Forlinbrek, and lands of Ballernik Moir. 22d August 1532.

OMNIBUS hanc cartam visuris vel audituris, Johaunes Culquhoun de Luss, miles, salutem in Domino sempiternam: Noueritis me pro filiali affectione, fauore, et amore quem erga dilectum filium meum Thomam Culquhoun gero et habeo, et pro suis seruiciis michi multipliciter impensis et impendendis, dedisse, concessisse, et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse, necnon dare, concedere, et hac presenti carta mea confirmare dicto filio meo omnes et singulas terras meas de Fynart, Portcaple et Forlinbrek, extendentes annuatim ad octo mercatas terrarum antiqui extentus; necnon omnes et singulas terras meas de Ballernikmoir extendentes annuatim ad sex mercatas terrarum antiqui extentus, cum pertinenciis earundem, iacentes in comitatu de Leuenax infra vicecomitatum de Dumbertane: Tenendas et habendas omnes et singulas predictas terras de Fynart, Portcaple et Forlinbrek, necnon omnes et singulas terras de Ballernikmoir, cum pertinenciis earundem, dicto filio meo et heredibus suis masculis de corpore suo legitime procreandis; quibus forte deficientibus, Johanni Culquhoun suo fratri germano et heredibus suis masculis de corpore suo legitime procreandis; quibus deficientibus, michi et heredibus meis quibuscunque, de me et heredibus meis, in feodo et hereditate imperpetuum, per omnes rectas metas suas antiquas et diuisas . . . libere, quiete, plenarie, integre, honorifice bene et in pace, sine aliquo

retinemento, reuocacione, aut obstaculo aliquali : Reddendo inde annuatim dictus Thomas filius meus, et heredes sui masculi, michi et heredibus meis, sex denarios monete Scotie super solum dictarum terrarum de Fynart, ad festum penthecostes, nomine albe firme, si petantur tantum, pro omni alio onere, exaccione, questione, demanda seu seruicio seculari que de prescriptis terris cum pertinentiis per quoscunque iuste exigi poterunt quomodolibet vel requiri. Et ego uero dictus Johannes Culquhoun de Luss, miles, et heredes mei, omnes et singulas predictas terras de Fynart, Portcaple et Forlinbrek, necnon omnes et singulas terras de Ballarnikmoir cum earundem pertineneciis dicto Thome Culquhoun et heredibus suis masculis de corpore suo legitime procreandis ; quibus forte deficientibus, Johanni Culquhoun suo fratri germano, et heredibus suis masculis de corpore suo legitime procreandis ; quibus deficientibus, michi et heredibus meis quibuscunque, adeo libere et quiete in omnibus et per omnia, vt supradictum est, contra omnes mortales warautizabimus, acquietabimus, et imperpetuum defendemus ; reseruato tamen michi libero tenemento omnium et singularum predictarum terrarum pro toto tempore vite mee. In cuius rei testimonium sigillum meum huic presenti carte mee est appensum, vna cum mea subscripcione manuali, apud Rosdow, vicesimo secundo die mensis Augusti, anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo trigesimo secundo, coram hiis testibus, magistro Adam Culquhoun, David Cwlquhoun, meis filiis, Arthuro Darleith, Vmfrido Layng, Roberto Auchinros, dominis Rinaldo Hene et Jacobo Wrycht capellanis et notario publico, cum diuersis aliis.

JOHN CULQUHOUN of Luss, Knycht.

69. PRESENTATION by JOHN COLQUHOUN of Luss, Knight, in favour of JAMES LANG, to a benefice of the value of £10, payable from his lands of Colquhoun. 30th August 1534.

REUERENDISSIMO in Cristo patri ac domino, domino Gauino Dei et apostolice sedis gratia Glasguensi Archiepiscopo, seu cuiuque alteri episcopo catholico, suus humilis et deuotus filius, Johannes Coulquhoune de Luss, miles, reuerencias omnimodas et deuotas cum honore : Reuerende pater, cum pium sit et meritorium sacris misteriis sacros augere miuistros, vt cultus Dei omnipotentis efficacius exequatur, hinc est quod Jacobum Laug clericum, latorem presencium, vestre diocesis oriundum, litteris imbutum, moribus ornatum, de legitimo thoro procreatum, nec vllo vicio seu impedimento canonico irritum, quin ad omnes sacros ordines gradatim et licite poterit promoueri, ad titulum decem librarum de terris meis de Culquhone, iacentibus in comitatu de Leuenax et infra vicecomitatum de Dunbartane annuatim leuandarum et percipiendarum, semper et quousque sibi Deus de beneficio prouideret vberiori, vestre paternitati per presentes presento earundem vestram paternitatem humiliter suppli-

cando quatenus, caritatis intuitu, ac meis precibus et fauore, predictum Jacobum per sacrarum manuum vestrarum impositionem ad omnes ordines per eundem nondum receptos, secundum temporum exigentia dignamini promouere. In cuius rei testimonium sigillum meum presentibus est appensum, vna cum mea subscriptione manuali, apud Rosdew, penultimo mensis Augusti, anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo trigesimo quarto, coram hiis testibus, magistro Ade Culquhone, David Culquhon, meis filiis carnalibus, Roberto Galbraith, et domio Malcolmo Stewinsone, capellano, cum diuersis aliis.

JOHN CULQUHON of Luss, Knycht.

70. CHARTER by WILLIAM CUNINGHAM, Knight, son of Cuthbert Earl of Gleucairn, to JOHN CULQUHOUN of Luss, Knight, of the half of the lands of Borland. 13th January 1534.

OMNIBUS hanc cartam visuris vel audituris, Vilelmus Cwnighame, myles, filius et heres apparens nobilis et potentis domini Cuthberti comitis de Glencarne et domini Kilmawris, ac domius feodi baronie et terrarum de Kylmaronuk, salutem in Domino sempiternam: Noueritis me cum consensu et assensu dicti domini comitis, charissimi patris mei, domini liberi tenementi dicte baronie et terrarum de Kylmaronnok, dedisse, concessisse, veudidisse, ac titulo veudicionis alieuasse et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse, necnon dare, concedere, vendere, alienare et hac presenti carta mea confirmare nobili viro Johanui Culquhoun de Luss, militi, suis heredibus et assignatis, totam et integram dimedietatem partem omuium et singularum terrarum nearum de Borlaud, extendentem annuatim ad duas mercatas cum dimedia mercata terrarum antiqui extentus, quas terras nunc occupant et manurant Alexander Gardner, Adam Byllisland, Johauues Chyrre, Johanues Narne, et Vilelmus Cwnyghame, iacentes in comitatu de Leuenax, et in predicta baronia de Kilmaronnok, infra vicecomitatum de Dunbarteu, pro quadam certa summa pecunie michi per dictum Johannem Culquhoun pre manibus grataiter et integre persoluta in pecunia numerata, et in vsum meum totaliter conuersa; de quaquidem summa pecunie teneo me bene contentum et plenarie et integre persolutum, prefatumque Johannem heredes suos, executores, et assignatos, quittos inde clamo imperpetuum, tenore presentis carte mee: Tenendam et habendam totam et integram predictam dimedietatem omnium et singularum predictarum terrarum de Borlaud extendentem annuatim ad dictas duas mercatas cum dimedia mercata terrarum antiqui extentus cum suis pertinenciis, prefato Johanui Culquhoun de Luss, militi, suis heredibus et assignatis, de me et heredibus meis in feodo et hereditate imperpetuum . . . per omnes rectas metas suas . . . et cum omnibus aliis et siugulis libertatibus . . . ad predictam dimedietatem partem dictarum terrarum de Borlaud cum pertiueniis, spectantibus, . . . adeo libere . . .

sicut aliquæ terre infra regnum Scocie alicui per aliquem liberius dantur, conceduntur, venduntur seu alienantur, aut dari, concedi, vendi, seu alienari poterint qualitercunque in futurum, et sine retinemento, reuocacione aut contradictione quacunque : Reddendo inde annuatim dictus Johanes Colquhoun, heredes sui et assignati, michi et heredibus meis, duos denarios vsualis monete Scocie in festo penthecostes, super solum dicte dimedietatis predictarum terrarum nomine albe firme, si petantur tantum, pro omni alio onere, exactione, questione, demanda seu seruicio seculari, que de predictis terris cum suis pertinenciis per quoscunque iuste exigi poterunt quomodolibet vel requiri. Et ego vero dictus Villelmus Cwnyghame, miles, et heredes mei et assignati totam et integram prenomiatam dimedietatem omnium et singularum predictarum terrarum de le Borland, extendentem annuatim vt supra, cum suis pertinenciis, prefato Johanni Culquhoun, militi, suis heredibus et assignatis, adeo libere et quiete in omnibus et per omnia, vt dictum est, contra omnes mortales varantizabimus, acquietabimus, et imperpetuum defendemus : In cuius rei testimonium, sigillum meum huic presenti carte mee, vna cum sigillo dicti domini comitis carissimi patris mei, in signum sui consensus et assensus est appensum ac vobris subscripcionibus manualibus affixione, apud Duubarten, decimo tercio die mensis Januarii, anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo trigesimo quarto, coram hiis testibus, Alexandro Hammiltoun, Villelmo Cwnyghame, Willelmo Boyll, Alexandro Cwnyghame, dominis Jacobo Wrycht et Alano Knox capellanis et notariis publicis, cum diuersis aliis.

ERL OF GLENCARN.

WYLZEM Master of Glencarn.

71. CHARTER by JOHN COLQUHOUN of Luss, Knight, to WALTER COLQUHOUN, his son, of the lands of Achingaich, Stukedow, etc. 24th May 1535.

OMNIBUS hanc cartam visuris vel audituris, Johanues Culquhoue de Luss, miles, salutem in Domino sempiternam : Noueritis me pro filiali affectione, dilectione et amore quem erga dilectum filium meum Walterum Culquhone gero et habeo, et pro suis seruiciis michi multipliciter impensis et impendendis, dedisse, concessisse, et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse, necnon dare, concedere et hac presenti carta mea coufirmare dicto filio meo omnes et singulas terras meas de Achingaich cum le Large, extendentes annuatim ad octo mercatas terrarum cum dimedia mercata antiqui extentus, et eciam omnes et singulas terras meas de Achiuuanill Moir, extendentes annuatim ad quinque mercatas terrarum antiqui extentus ; necnon omnes et singulas terras meas de Stukedow et Blarhangan extendentes annuatim ad triginta solidatas terrarum antiqui extentus, cum earundem pertienciis, iacentes in comitatu de Leuenax et infra vicecomitatum de Dunbartae : Tencendas et habendas omnes et singulas predictas terras meas de Achingaich, Achiuuanill Moir, Stukedow, et Blar-

hangan, cum earundem pertinenciis, dicto Waltero Culquhone meo filio et heredibus suis masculis de corpore suo legitime procreatis seu procreandis, quibus deficientibus, michi et heredibus meis quibuscunque, de me et heredibus meis in feodo et hereditate imperpetuum, per omnes rectas metas suas novas, antiquas et diuisas . . . ac cum omnibus aliis et singulis libertatibus, commoditatibus, proficuis, et asiamentis ac iustis suis pertinenciis quibuscunque ; . . . ad predictas terras cum pertienciis spectantibus seu iuste spectare valentibus quomodolibet in futurum . . . Reddeudo inde annuatim dictus Walterus Culquhone filius meus et heredes sui masculi prescripti, michi et heredibus meis, duos denarios argenti super solum predictarum terrarum de Achingaith ad festum penthecostes nomine albe firme, si petatur tantum, pro omni alio onere, exactione, questione, demanda, seu seruicio seculari que de predictis terris cum pertinenciis per quoscunque iuste exigi poterunt quomodolibet vel requiri. Et ego vero dictus Johannes Culquhone de Luss, miles, et heredes mei, omnes et singulas predictas terras de Achingaith, Achinuanill Moir, Stukedow, et Blarhangan, cum earundem pertinenciis, dicto Waltero Culquhone filio meo et heredibus suis masculis de corpore suo legitime procreatis seu procreandis, quibus deficientibus, heredibus meis quibuscunque, adeo libere et quiete, in omniibus et per omnia, vt supradictum est, contra omnes mortales varautizabimus, acquietabimus et imperpetuum defendemus ; reseruato tamen michi libero tenemento omniium et singularum predictarum terrarum de Achingaith, Achinuanill Moir, Stukedow et Blarhangan, pro toto tempore vite mee : In cuius rei testimonium, sigillum meum proprium huic presenti carte mee est appensum, vna cum mea subscripcione manuali, apud Rosdew, die vicesimo quarto mensis Maij anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo trigesimo quinto ; coram hiis testibus, Vmfrido Culquhone de Letter, meo fratre germano, Patricio Culquhone de Ardinconnall, magistro Ade Culquhone, David Culquhone, meis filiis, Vmfrido Lang, dominis Macolmo Stewinsone et Jacobo Wrycht capellanis ac notariis publicis, cum diuersis aliis.

JHON CULQUHON of Luss, Kny^t

72. PRECEPT by JOHN CULQUHOUN of Luss, Knight, for infefting DAVID CULQUHOUN, his son, in the lands of Easter and Middle Kilbride. 10th December 1535.

JOHANNES CULQUHONE de Luss, miles, dilectis meis, Malcolmo Culquhone, Waltero MacAllane, et Patricio MacCauslane de Coldynocht, balliuis meis in hac parte coniunctim et diuisim specialiter constitutis, salutem : Quia dedi et hereditarie concessi dilecto filio meo, David Culquhone, omnes et singulas terras meas de Kilbrydis, videlicet, duas mercatas terrarum antiqui extentus de terris de Ester Kilbryd, et vnam mercatam terre antiqui extentus de terris de Myddill Kilbryd, cum earundem pertinenciis, iacentes in comitatu de Leuenax, infra vicecomitatum de Dunbartane, prout in

carta mea sibi desuper confecta, plenius continetur ; Vobis igitur et vestrum cuilibet balliuis meis in hac parte coniunctim et diuisim firmiter precipio et mando quatenus visis presentibus, indilate statum, possessionem corporalem, et saisinam hereditariam omnium et singularum predictarum terrarum de Kilbrydis exteudentium vt supra cum pertinentiis, dicto Dauid Culquhone filio meo, vel suo certo actoruato, presencium latori, per terre et lapidis tradicionem, iuste haberi faciatis et deliberetis secundum tenorem dicte carte mee quam inde habet, et hoc nullo modo omittatis : Ad quod faciendum vobis et vestrum cuilibet, balliuis meis in hac parte coniunctim et diuisim, meam plenariam tenore presencium irrenocabilem committo potestatem : In cuius rei testimonium sigillum meum presentibus est appensum, vna cum mea subscripcione mauuali, apud Rosdew, die decimo mensis Decembris, anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo trigesimo quinto, coram hiis testibus, Vmfrido Culquhone de Letter meo fratre germano, magistro Roberto Culquhone, rectore de Dunbar, magistro Jacobo Culquhone, prebendario de Luss, magistro Ade Culquhoue, Patricio Culquhone de Ardinconnall, meis filiis, dominis Johanne Bargille, vicario de Luss, et Jacobo Wrycht, capellauis ac notariis publicis, cum diuersis aliis.

JOHN CULQUHOUN of Lus, Knycht.

73. CONTRACT for the Marriage of JOHN CULQUHOUN, son of Humphrey Colquhoun of Luss, Knight, and CRISTIAN ERSKINE, daughter of Elizabeth Campbell, Lady Erskine. 25th January 1535.

THIR Indentouris maid at Gerscuib, the xxv day of the moneth of Januar, the zeir of God 1^m v^e thretty-five zenis, proportis and beris witnes, that it is appoiutit and finalie endit betuix honorable partijs, thai ar to say, dame Elizabetht Campbell, Lady Erskiu, and Cristian Erskiu, hir dochtir, on that ane part ; Vnfray Culquhoun of Luss, and Johne Colquhoun, his sone and aperand air ou that other part, in this manere, viz^t, The said Johue sall, God willing, mary and to wiff haue lauchfullie in face of hali kirk, the said Cristian Erskin, and that within the space of xx dais eftir the day of the dait heirop, and incoutinent eftir the solemuizatioun of the samyn, the said Vufray sall iufest the said Johue, his sone, and the said Cristiau, in als mekill of his landis of Luss and Saulle, as gevis be zeir sewin skoir merkis, vsuall mony of this realm, iu coniuette to thame, and the langair levair of thame tua, and to thair aris male to be gottin betuix thame, and failleing thairof, to the said Johnis aris ; and albeit the iufestment of vii^{xx} merkis be maid as said, it sall nocht be lesun to the said Johne and Cristian to tak vp bot sex skoir merkis zeirlie, during the lifyme of the said Vufray : for the quhilkis mareage to be maid, and coniuette to be gevin as said is, the said dame Elizabetht sall content and pay to the said Vnfray, his aris and assignais, the soum of twenty hundreth merkis at thir

termes vndirwritin ; that is to say, at the completing of the said mareage five hundretht merkis, and at the nixt Sanctandrois day thereftir tua hundretht merkis, and ane of the said ij^o merkis to be gevin to the said Johne and Cristian, and at the nixt Mydsymmer thereftir, ane hundretht merkis, and at Sanctandrois nixt thereftir ane hundretht merkis, and sua furtht termie and zeirlie at Mydsymmer and Andirmes, vnto the compleit payment of the said sovm of twenty hundretht merkis ; and for securite of payment of the said soymes, the said lady sall caus James Halden of Glennegas to be actitat in the officialis bukis of Glasgw, for payment of the first five hundretht merkis, and sall caus the said James to infett the said Wmfray in alsmekill of his landis lyand within the Leuenax as sall gif be zeir ane hundretht merkis, to be haldin of hymself for ane penny blainche, in securite of i^m merkis, and sall caus Andro Cvnyngame of Drumquhaissill inlikwis to infett the said Vnfray in alsmekill of his landis lyand in the Leuenax as gevis be zeir fifty merkis in securitie of the last five hundretht merkis ; and nochtwithstandyng thir saidis infettmentis to be maid be the saidis James and Andro to the said Wmfray, it sall nocht be lesum to hym, his aris, nor assignais, to intromet nor vptak na profitis of the saidis landis bot in defalt of payment of the saidis sowmis at termes abone expremyt, that is to say, for the want of ilk i^o merkis, ten merkis of zeirlie proffyt, and at the payment and ressait of euery i^o merkis, the said Vnfray, his aris and assignais, sall renuns and ouergif ten merkis wortht of the saidis landis gevin in securite as said is ; and at the compleit payment of the said i^m merkis of first payment, the said Vnfray, his aris and assignais, sall renunce and ouergif all and haill the saidis i^o merkis wortht of land gevin in securite, as said is, togiddir witht all euidentis maid thairupoun, to the said James, his aris and assignais, and siclik, at the compleit payment of the said v^o merkis of last payment sall renunce and ouergif the said Andro Cvnynggames landis ; and gif it sall happin the said Johne to get bot dochteris witht the said Cristian, he, his aris and assignais, sall gif to the saidis dochteris of fre toehir the sovm of tua thowsand merkis mony foirsaid, to thair mareagis ; and attour the said Wmfray oblis his hym that he sall nocht analie nor away put naine of his landis nor heretage fra the said Johne, his sones, quhilkis pertinit to hym be deces of his fadir, and sall gif the saidis landis of Luss haldin of hymself for ane penny, in the name of blainche ; and siclik the saidis landis of Saulle haldin of hymself for ane penny blainche ; and gif the said lady will mak the expans to haue the samyn haldin of the immediat superiour, the said Wmfray sall consent thairto, and mak resignatioun thairto as efferis ; and the infettment of the said coniunctfettment to be gevin within viii dais efter the enteres of the said Wmfray to the saidis landis, suay that the saidis Johne and Cristian may haue the proffyt thairto at Witsonday nixtoecum ; and atour athir of the saidis partiis hes consentit this contract and appointment to be actitat and registrat in the officialis bukis of Glasgw ;

and for the faithtful obseruing and keping of the premisses, the said Dame Elizabetht Campbell for hirself and the said Cristian, hir dochtir, to the part remainand witht the said Vmfray hes to fixit hir sele, and the saidis Vmfray, and Johne his sone, to the part of thir indentouris remanand witht the said lady subscriuit witht thair awin handis, thay haue to fixit thair propre selis, zeir, day, and place foirsaidis, befor thir witness, Maister James Culquhoun, persone of Luss, Patrik Maxwell of Newerk, William Grahame, Bernard Haldan, Schiris James Wrycht, and Johne Brady, chaipplanis, and Johne Grahame, notaris publict, witht otheris diuers.

Die xxv^{to} mensis Januarii, anno Domini, etc., quingentesimo xxxv. iudex videlicet, dominus Joanues Bridyn capellanus, notarius ac commissarius in hac parte domini officialis Glasguensis generalis specialiter constitutus, [*etc. in forma communi*].

74. PRECEPT by GEORGE EARL OF ROTHES, Sheriff of Fife, for infesting HUMPHREY CULQUHOUN of Luss, Knight, in the Mill of Sauling. 17th November, 1537.

GEORGE Erle of Rothes, Lord Leslie, and Schiref of Fiff, to Andro Meffen, our ballie and officeris of the said schirefdome, specialie coustitut, gretiug : Forsamekle as ther is ane precept of sasine of our Souerane Lordis chapell direct tyll ws, that viuquhile Johnne Colquhone of Luss, Knycht, fader of Vmfray Colquhone of Luss, berer of thir presentis [died vest and seased], of Saulnte myln, with the pertinence, at the faytht and pex of our souerane lord, as of fe, and that he is nerrest and lachfull air of vmquhile the said Johnne, his fader, of the said mylue, and is of lachfull aige : Therefor we cherge zou, or ony of zou, being requerit herewith, ze pas, and iu our Souerane Lordis name and ouris, ze, to the said Vmfra, or his certene actorna, berer of thir presentis, sasine of the said mylne of Saluynthe, with the pertinentis justlie ze caus be had, sauffand ilk mannis rycht, efter the forme and tenor of the said precept, takand securite within the samyn contenit. This ze do, as ze wyll ansuere on the executioun of your office. The quhilk to do we committ to zou full power be this our precept : Gevin vnder our Segnet, at Couper, the xvij day of Nouember, the zere of God 1^m v^o XXXVIJ zenis.

75. RETOUR of SERVICE of JOHN CULQUHOUN, as heir of HUMPHREY CULQUHOUN of Luss, Knight, his father, in the mill of Sawling. 30th April 1538.

HEC Inquisitio facta fuit coram Andrea Balfour de Munquahaye, Willelmo Ramsay de Brekmont, Alexandro Narne de Saudfurd, vicecomite deputato de Fiff, in curia capitali vicecomitatus eiusdem tenta in pretorio burgi de Cupro, vltimo die mensis Aprilis anno Domiui 1^m v^o XXXVIII^{mo} per hos subscriptos, videlicet, Georgium Ramsay

de Clatty, Willelmum Gourlay de Kincrag, Alexandrum Myrtoun de Randilstoun, Jacobum Sibbald de Vuir Rankelour, David Balfour de Pettullo, David Monypenny de Camerone, Andream Lundy de Lalachane, Johannem Setoun de Lathrisk, Florimundum Martine de Gibbestoun, Johannem Balfour de Ballo, Alexandrum Borthuik de Gordouishall, Jacobum Ballingall de Reggis, et Johauem Setoun de Balbirnye : Qui iurati dicunt quod quondam Vmfridus Culquhoue de Luis, pater Johannis Culquhone, latoris presencium, obiit vltimo vestitus et sasitus ut de feodo ad pacem et fidem supremi domini nostri regis de molendino de Savling cum pertinenciis, iacente infra vicecomitatum de Fiff ; et quod dictus Johannes presencium lator, est legitimus et propinquior heres eiusdem quondam Vmfridi patris sui de dicto molendiuo cum pertinenciis ; et quod est legitime etatis ; et quod dictum molendinum de Savling cum pertinenciis, valet nunc per annum iii^{lib} vj^s viij^d usualis monete regni Scocie, et tempore pacis valuit j^l eiusdem mouete ; et quod dictum molendinum cum pertinenciis tenetur de comite de Mar et jam de supremo domio nostro rege tanquam [comite] de Mar per seruicium warde et relenii ; et quod uunc existit in maibus domiui nostri regis tanquam comitis de Mar per spacium trium mensium vltimo elapsorum aut eo circa, per decessum dicti quondam Vmfridi, patris dicti Johannis, ob causam mortis eiusdem, in defectu dicti Johanis ius suum hucusque miuime prosequentis. In quorum fidem et testimonium sigilla quorundam eorum qui dictę inquisicioni intererant, anno, die, mense, et loco supradictis, presentibus sunt appensa.

76. WILL of CHRISTIAN ERSKINE, first wife of Sir John Colquhoun of Luss.
23d January 1564.

THE Inuenture contening the Testament of the gudeis, geir, latter will and legaciis of vmquhile Cristiane Erskine, spous of Jhonne Colquhowne of Luis, maid and gevin vp be hir awin mouth, with consent and assent of hir said spous, at _____, the tuentie day of Maij, the zeir of God i^m v^c thrie score foure zeris, before thir witness, James Coquhoune ef Garwybe, Andro Makferland of Arrochar, Adame Coquhoune, Bartilmo Stevin, uotar, with vtheris diuers, confirmit be my Lordis Commissaris of Edinburgh, the xxij day of Januar 1564 zeris.

IMPRIMIS, The said vmquhile Cristiane, with consent and assent of hir said spous, grantit aud confest hir to haue the gudeis and geir vnderwrittiu perteniug to thame the tyme of hir deceis foirsaid, viz., fyftie foure tydie ky, price of the pece thre pundis ; summa, aucht score twa pundis. Item, thrie score ten zeild ky, price of the pece foure markis ; summa, nyue score thrie pundis vi s. viij d. Item, twenty aucht

two zeir auld ky, price of the pece tua markis ; summa, xxxvij *li*. vi s. viii *d*. Item, threttie stirkis, price of the pece xiii s. iiiii *d*. ; summa, twenty pundis. Item, threttie sex oxiiu, price of the pece foure pundis ; summa, sevin score foure poundis. Item, thretty zowis, price of the pece viii s. ; summa, twelf pundis. Item, tuentie ane lambis, price of the pece iii s. ; summa, iii *li*. iii s. Item, fyftie sex wedderis, price of the pece x s. ; summa, twenty aucht pundis. Item, ten score bollis aittis sawing, estimat to the thrid corue, extending to thretty score bollis aittis, price of the boll x s. ; summa, thrie hundreth pundis. Item, sex bollis beir sawing, estimat to the thrid corne, extending to aughtene bollis beir, price of the boll xx s. ; summa, aughtene pundis. Item, fyve hors, price of the pece oure heid twenty markis ; summa, thrie score sex pundis xiii s. iiiii *d*. Item, foure work hors, price of the pece thrie pundis ; summa, twelf pundis. Item, threttene meris, price of the pece aucht markis ; summa, thrie score uyne pundis vi s. viii *d*. Item, sex zeir auld meris, price of the pece tua markis ; summa, aucht pundis. Item, two follis, price of the pece xiii s. iiiii *d*. ; summa, xxvi s. viii *d*. Item, in the place foure chalderis meill, price of the boll xvi s. viii *d*. ; summa, fyftie thrie pundis vi s. viii *d*. Item, the plenesing and geir withiu the place in outhsicht and insicht by the airschip, ane hundreth pundis. Item, in pois foure hundreth pundis of money.

Summa of the haill guddis, geir, and mouey is xvi^c xviii *li*. ix s. viii *d*.

Followis the dettis awing to the said vmquhile Cristiane and hir spous the tyme of hir deceis fairsaid, viz. :—

Item, awing to thame be the tennentis of thrie score bollis beir, price of the boll tuentie schillingis ; summa, thrie score pundis. Item, awing be the saidis tenneutis of the Witsounday meill of the LXXXI zeris cropt, tua hundreth pundis. Item, awing be thame as for the said termes meill, threttie sex bollis meill, price of the boll xvi s. viii *d*. ; summa, thretty pundis. Item, thretty aucht bollis beir, price of the boll xx s. ; summa, threttie aucht pundis. Item, of pultrie aughtene dussoun, price of the pece xii *d*. ; summa, ten pundis xvi s. Item, fyve score stanis of cheis, price of the staue v s. ; summa, twenty fyve pundis.

Summa of the dettis awing to the deid is iii^c lxiii *li*. xvi s.

Summa of the haill guddis and dettis is xix^c lxxxij *li*. v s. viij *d*.

Followis the dettis awing be the said Cristiane and hir said spous.

Item, to Peter Naper, executour to Jhonne Naper of Kilmahow, of the rest of his tocher gude, ane hundreth markis. Item, to Beatrix Coquhoune, Lady Arthinglas, of two zeris annuall, ane hundreth markis. Item, of borrowit money ane hundreth markis. Item, for salnound, twenty pundis ; summa, sevin score xiii *li*. xiii s. iiiii *d*. Item, to Thomas Spreule of Coldoun of his sonnys tocher gude, tua hundreth

xxx markis ; summa, sevin score fouretene puudis xiii s. iiiii d. Item, to Jhonne Sprewle, apperand of Cowdown, fiftie markis ; summa, threttie thrie pundis vi s. viiii d. Item,

Item, to Jhonne Flemyn, iu Glasgw, for wyne and vthir merchandice, tuentie pundis. Item, to Maister Jhonne Laiug, persouu of Luis, foure chalder of teind meill, price of the boll xvi s. viiii d. ; summa, fyftie thrie pundis vi s. viiii d. Item, to him for the teindis of the landis of Dunfyn, auchtene bollis meill and sex firloittis beir, price of the boll of meill xvi s. viiii d., and of the boll of beir xx s. ; summa, xvi li. x s. Item, to James MacLyland, sevin bollis meill, price of the boll xvi s. viiii d. ; summa, fyve pundis xvi s. viiii d. Item, to Robert Gargoun, sevin bollis meill, price of the boll foirsaid ; summa, fyve pundis xvi s. viiii d. Item, to Finlay MacInlay sevin bollis meill, price of the boll foirsaid ; summa, v li. xvi s. viiii d. Item, to Calze Quhonetie and Hector Cleu sex bollis meill, price of the boll foirsaid ; summa, v li. Item, to Maister Thomas MacCalzeane thretteue puudis vi s. viiii d. Item, to Sir Thomas Heudersoun ane huudreth sex pundis xiii s. Item, to Thomas Coquhoune xxi li. vi s. viiii d. Item, awing to Gilbert Galbraith aucht score li. of consingnit money in the said Jhonis handis. Item, to the seruandis for thair feis ; to Patrik Coquhoune vi li. xiii s. iiiii d. Item, to Bartilmo Steviu vi li. xiii s. iiiii d. Item, to James Laing iiiii li. Item, to Archibald Hendersoun xl s. for his fie, and of borrowit money xx li. Item, to William Pery foure pundis. Item, to Robert MacJury xx s. Item, to Jhonue MacKay xxvi s. viiii d. Item, to Andro MacFarland vi li. vi s. Item, to Duncane MacFarland v markis. Item, to Elizabetht Cowslaud xx s. Item, to Jouet Campbell xx s. Item, to Elizabetht MacKeingze xvi s. Item, to the Chalmerlane of Paislay and his factouris for teindis xiii li. vi s. viiii d. Item, to the Lairde of Quhitefurde xxxiii li. vi s. viiii d. Item, to Dame Margarete Cuninghame, Lady Luis, lxx li.

Summa of the haill dettis is i^m vii li. vi s.

Summa of the frie gudis, all dettis being deducit, is ix^c lxxv li.

Quhilk being diuidit in tua partis, ilk part exteudis to iiiic iiiix^{xx} vii li. x s.

The legacie left be the deid—

Item, the said Cristiane left the haill plenesing of the place and victuellis beand within the samin to the Lairde of Luis, hir said spous, except tua furneist beddis. Item, scho left to James Coquhoune and his spous, quhilk ar instantlie in his awin chalmer, and to Margarete Coquhoune, the lardis sister, ane furneist bed quhen scho gais to hir awin hous. Item, to Peter Naper, larde of Kilmahow, xl li., to help him quhen he gangis to his first plenesing. Item, to Elizabetht Cuninghame, hir sister dochter, xl markis. Item, to Elizabetht Cowstoun x li. Item, to Sir Thomas Hender-

soun v markis money, with ane gown of blak claith. Item, to Elizabetht Coquhoun, Patrik Coquhounis dochter, ten markis. Item, to Katy Coquhoune, the Lady Arthinglas' seruand, v markis. Item, to Isobell Erskin ane dames gown, with ane skirt and dowblet of blak veluot, ane cloik of Pareis blak begarnt with veluot, ane veluot hude. Item, to Margarete Coquhoune, Lady Coldoun, ane gown of Pareis blak with ane skirt of blak satiug. Item, to Elizabeth Coquhoune ane gown of Lylis worsate, furrit : And all the rest of hir guddis and geir pertenand to her, or rychtuuslie may pertene, als weill nocht nemmit as nemmit, moueable and immoueable, scho leiffis to Adam Coquhoune, broder germaue to the said Jhonne Coquhoune of Luss, and to Isobell Erskiu, his spous, and to the bairnis gottin or to be gottin betuix thame quhatsumenir, the dettis being first payit. Item, to Margarete Coquhoune, Lady Cowdoun, ane chalder of aittis to hir first sawing. Item, to James Hammiltoun, hir foster, ane staig, worth x *li*. Item, to Jhoune Williamessoun xl s. Item, the said Cristiane, namit, maid, and constitute Alexander Erskin, broder to Jhonne Lorde Erskin, James Galbraith of Culcrnich, Adame Coquhoun of Blairweddycht, hir executouris, and the said Jhonne Lorde Erskin, to be ourisman.

We, Maisteris James Balfoure, persone of Flisk, Robert Maitland, twa of the Senatouris of the College of Iustice, Edward Hendersoun, doctor in the lawis, and Clement Litill, Commissaris of Edinburcht, constitute be the Quenis Maiestie for confirmatioun of testamentis, be the tennour heirop ratifyis, appreuiss, and confermis this present testament or inuentar, in sa fer as the samin is deulie and lauchfullie maid of the gudis and geir aboue specifit, alanerlie ; and gevis and committis the intromissioun with the samin gudis and geir to the saidis executouris, reservand compt to be maid be thame thereof as accordis of the law ; and the said Adame, ane of the executouris foirsaidis, being sworn, hes maid faith that he and the remanent executouris foirsaidis sall lelelie and treulie vse and exerce the said office of executour. In witnes heirop the sele of office of the said Commissaris is affixit, at Edinburcht, the xxij day of Januar, the zeir of God i^m v^e lxiiij zeris.

JOHNE JOHNSTOUN.

77. WILL of AGNES BOYD, second wife of Sir John Colquhoun of Luss. Confirmed 18th April 1588.

THE Testament dative and Inuentar of the guidis, geir, sovmes of money and dettis pertening to wmquhile ane Rycht Honorabill Lady, Dame Agnes Boyd, auld Lady Luis, relict of wmquhile Sir Jhonne Colquhoun of Luis, Knycht, the tyme of hir deceis, quha deceissit in the toun of Ediuburcht, wpoun the

auchtene day of Julij, the zeir of God ane thowsand fywe hundreth four scoir four zeiris, faythfullie maid and gewin wp be ane rycht honorabill Sir Vmphra Colquhoun of Luis, Knycht, hir lauchfull sonne and aire and executor datiuie, surrogat to hir in place of the procurator fischall, be decreit of the Commissaris of Edinburcht, as the samen decreit, of the dait at Edinburcht, the penult day of October, the zeir of God ane thowsand fywe hundreth four scoir sewin zeiris, at lenth purportis.

In the first the said wmqhile Dame Agnes Boyd, auld Lady Luis, relict of wmqhile Sir Jhonne Colquhoun of Luis, Knycht, had the guidis, geir, sowmes of money,

after following, pertening to hir as hir awin proper guidis and geir the tyme of hir deceis foirsaid, wiz., wpoun the ground and landis of Midros, in pasturing with the tennentis of Midros, of tydy ky four, price of the pece oure heid fywe pundis sax schillingis aucht penneis ; summa, tuentie ane pundis sax schillingis aucht penneis. Item, mair wpoun the saidis landis in pasturing in the saidis tennentis handis of auld zeild ky tuelf, price of the pece ouerheid fywe pundis sax schillingis aucht penneis ; summa, thricescoir four pundis. Item mair in the saidis tennentis handis in pasturing ane zoung ox of sax zeir auld, price thairof sax pund threttene schillingis four penneis. Item, mair wpoun the saidis landis in pasturing in the saidis tennentis handis ane zoung ox of fywe zeir auld, price thairof sax pund threttene schillingis four penneis. Item, mair wpoun the saidis landis in pasturing with the saidis tennentis tua zoung oxin of four zeir auldis, price of the pece ouerheid sax pundis threttene schillingis four penneis ; summa, threttene pundis sax schillingis aucht penneis. Item, mair wpoun the saidis landis in pasturing in the saidis tennentis handis of zoung ky of four zeir auldis tua, price of the pece ouerheid fywe pundis sax schillingis aucht penneis ; summa, ten pund threttene schillingis four penneis. Item, mair wpoun the saidis landis in pasturing ane zoung stot of thrie zeir auld, price thairof thrie pund sax schillings aucht penneis. Item, mair wpoun the saidis landis in pasturing ane zoung bull of thrie zeir auld, price thairof thrie pund sax schillingis aucht penneis. Item, mair wpoun the saidis landis in pasturing ane zoung quoy of thrie zeir auld, price thairof thrie pund sax schillingis aucht penneis. Item, mair wpoun the saidis landis in pasturing thric zoung quoyis of tua zeir auldis, price of the pece ouerheid fyftie thrie schillingis four penneis ; summa, aucht pundis. Item mair wpoun the saidis landis in pasturing ane zoung stott of tua zeir auld, price thairof fyftie thrie schillingis four penneis. Item, mair wpoun the saidis landis in pasturing fywe zoung stottis and ane quoy stirk of ane zeir auldis, price of the pece ouerheid threttie schillingis ; summa, nyne pundis money. Item, mair wpoun the saidis landis of Midros in pasturing in the tennentis handis thairof aucht drawin oxin, price

of the pece ouerheid sax pund threttene schillingis four penneis ; summa, fyftie thrie pund sax schillingis aucht penneis. Item, mair wpoun the ground aud landis of Midros in pasturing with the tennentis thairof of tua zeir auld wedderis aucht, price of the pece ouerheid tuentie schillingis ; summa, aucht pund, quhilk war ressaut of this zeiris gersum wedderis. Item, mair wpoun the saidis landis in pasturing ane vther auld wedder quhilk wes in the toun, price thairof tuentie schillingis. Item, mair wpoun the saidis landis in pasturing of zowis without lambes fywe, price of the pece ouerheid tuentie schillingis ; summa, fywe pundis. Item, wpoun the ground and landis of Nether Ros, in pasturing with the tennentis thairof of tydy ky thair sax, price of the pece ouerheid fywe pund sax schillingis aucht penneis ; summa, threttie tua pund. Item, mair wpoun the saidis landis in pasturing of zeild ky thair tuelf, price of the pece ouerheid fywe pund. sax schillingis aucht penneis ; summa, thrie scoir four pund. Item, mair wpoun the saidis landis in pasturing tua zoung oxin of four zeir auldis, price of the pece ouerheid sax pund threttene schillingis four penneis ; summa, tuentie markis. Item, mair wpoun the saidis landis iu pasturing tua zoung oxin of fywe zeir auldis, price of the pece ouerheid sax pund thretteue schillingis four penneis ; summa, threttene pund sax schillingis aucht peuneis. Item, mair wpoun the saidis landis in pasturing ane zoung stot of thrie zeir auld, price thairof thrie pund sax schillingis aucht penneis. Item, mair wpoun the saidis landis in pasturing ane zoung bull of thrie zeir auld, price thairof thrie pund sax schillingis aucht peuneis. Item, mair wpoun the saidis landis in pasturing ane zoung kow of four zeir auld, price thairof fywe pund sax schillingis aucht peuneis. Item, mair wpoun the saidis landis in pasturing fywe zoung quoyis of tua zeir auldis, price of the pece ouerheid fyftie thrie schillingis four penneis ; summa, threttene pundis sax schillingis aucht penneis. Item, mair wpoun the saidis landis in pasturing ane zoung bull of tua zeir auld, price thairof fyftie thrie schillingis four penneis. Item, mair wpoun the saidis landis in pasturing four zoung quoyis of ane zeir auldis, price of the pece ouerheid threttie schillingis ; summa, sax pundis. Item, mair wpoun the saidis landis in pasturing ane zoung ox stirk of ane zeir auld, price thairof threttie schillingis. Item, mair in pasturing wpoun the saidis landis in the saidis tennentis handis of Nether Ros of drawin oxin aucht, price of the pece ouerheid, sax pund threttene schillingis four penneis ; summa, fyftie thrie pundis sax schillingis aucht penneis. Item, mair wpoun the saidis landis of Nether Ros in pasturing with the tennent thairof of tua zeir auld gressum wedderis, quhilk wes ressaut this zeir, fywe wedderis, price of the pece tueuty schillingis ; summa, fywe pund. Item, mair wpoun the saidis landis in pasturing of auld zowis ten, price of the pece ouerheid, tuentie schillingis ; summa, ten pund. Item, mair wpoun the saidis landis in pasturing of wedder lambes four, price of the pece ouerheid ten schillingis ; summa, fourtie schillingis. Item, mair wpoun the saidis landis

in pasturing of zoung wedderis thrie, price of the pece ouerheid tuentie schillingis ; summa, thrie pund. Item, mair wpoun the saidis landis in pasturing, ane ram, price thairof tuentie schillingis. Item, wpoun the ground and landis of Dunfeing, in pasturing with the tennentis of Dunfeing of tydy ky thair tua, price of the pece ouerheid, fywe pund sax schillingis aucht penneis ; summa, ten pund threttene schillingis four penneis. Item, mair wpoun the saidis landis in pasturing of zeild ky sax, price of the pece ouerheid fywe pund sax schillingis aucht penneis ; summa, threttie tua pund. Item, mair wpoun the saidis landis in pasturing of zoung stirkis of ane zeir auldis, tua, price of the pece ouerheid threttie schillingis ; summa, thrie pundis. Item, wpoun the saidis landis in pasturing of drawin oxin tua, price of the pece ouerheid, sax pund threttene schillingis four penneis ; summa, threttene pund sax schillingis aucht penneis. Item, mair wpoun the saidis landis in pasturing of fywe zeir auld oxin tua, price of the pece ouerheid sax pund threttene schillingis four penneis ; summa, threttene pundis sax schillingis aucht penneis. Item, wpoun the ground and landis of Innertagart, in pasturing with the tennentis of Innertagart of tydy ky thair tua, price of the pece ouerheid fywe pundis sax schillingis aucht penneis ; summa, ten pund threttene schillingis four penneis. Item, mair wpoun the saidis landis in pasturing of zeild ky thair sax, price of the pece ouerheid, fywe pund sax schillingis aucht penneis ; summa, threttie tua pundis. Item, mair wpoun the saidis landis in pasturing ane bull stot of four zeir auld, price thairof sax pundis threttene schillingis four penneis. Item, mair wpoun the saidis landis in pasturing ane zoung stot of tua zeir auld, price thairof fyftie thrie schillingis four penneis. Item, mair wpoun the saidis landis in pasturing ane bull stirk of ane zeir auld, price thairof threttie schillingis. Item, mair ane zoung quoy stirk of ane zeir auld, price thairof threttie schillingis. Item, mair wpoun the saidis landis in pasturing ane zoung quoy stirk of ane zeir auld, price thairof threttie schillingis. Item, wpoun the ground and landis of Glenmullochan, in pasturing with the tennentis of Glenmullochan of tydy ky thair tua, price of the pece ouerheid fywe pund sax schillingis aucht penneis ; summa, ten pund threttene schillingis four penneis. Item, mair wpoun the saidis landis in pasturing ane vther kow with hir calf at hir fute, price thairof, fywe pundis sax schillingis aucht penneis. Item, mair wpoun the saidis landis in pasturing of vther auld ky fywe, price of the pece ouerheid fywe pund sax schillingis aucht penneis ; summa, tuentie sax pund threttene schillingis four penneis. Item, mair wpoun the saidis landis in pasturing ane zoung ox of fywe zeir auld, price thairof sax pund threttene schillingis four penneis. Item, mair wpoun the saidis landis in pasturing ane bull of thrie zeir auld, price thairof thrie pund sax schillingis aucht penneis. Item, mair wpoun the saidis landis in pasturing ane stot of thrie zeir auld, price thairof thrie pund sax schillingis aucht penneis. Item, mair wpoun the saidis landis, ane zoung quoy of thrie zeir auld, price thairof thrie pund sax schillingis aucht pen-

neis. Item, mair wpoun the saidis landis in pasturing tua zoung stottis of tua zeir auldis, price of the pece ouerheid fyftie thrie schillingis four penneis ; summa, fywe pund sax schillingis aucht penneis. Item, mair wpoun the saidis landis of Glenmullochan, in pasturing with the tennentis thairof, tua zoung bull stirkis of ane zeir auldis, price of the pece ouerheid threttie schillingis ; summa, thrie pundis. Item, wpoun the ground and landis of the Manis of Nether Ros, in the tennentis handis thairof, of teilbow cornes, fyftie fywe bollis, tua furlettis aittis, price of the boll tuentie sax schillingis aucht penneis ; summa, thrie scoir fourtene pundis. Item, mair wpoun the saidis landis in the tennentis handis thairof, in teilbow, ane boll thrie furlettis ane peck beir, price of the boll fyftie thrie schillingis four penneis ; summa, four pund saxtene schillingis aucht penneis. Item, wpoun the ground and landis of the Manis of Midros, in the tennentis handis thairof of teilbow cornes, thrie scoir bollis aittis, price of the boll tuentie sax schillingis aucht penneis ; summa, four scoir pundis money. Item, mair wpoun the saidis landis in the tennentis handis thairof of teilbow beir, tua bollis beir, price of the boll fyftie thrie schillingis four penneis ; summa, fywe pund sax schillingis aucht penneis. Item, wpoun the ground and landis of the thrid of the Manis of Mekill Dunfeing, in the tennentis handis thairof of teilbow cornes, fyftene bollis aittis, price of the boll tuentie sax schillingis aucht penneis ; summa, tuentie pundis. Item, mair wpoun the saidis landis in the tennentis handis thairof of teilbow beir, tua furlettis tua peckis thrid pairt peck beir, price of the boll fyftie thrie schillingis four penneis ; summa, threttie four schillingis sax penneis. Item, wpoun the ground and landis of Nether Kilbryd, in the tennentis handis thairof of teilbow cornes, tuelf bollis aittis, price of the boll tuentie sax schillingis aucht penneis ; summa, saxtene pund. Item, wpoun the ground and landis of the Manis of Wallestoun, in the tennentis handis thairof of teilbow cornes, tuentie four bollis aittis, price of the boll tuentie sax schillingis aucht penneis ; summa, threttie tua pundis. Item, in the place of Rosdow, aucht elnes of tueillit seek clayt, price of the elne ouerheid tuentie schillingis ; summa, aucht pundis. Item, of reddie money in pois, extending to the sowme of ane hundreth thrie scoir threttene pundis sax schillingis aucht penneis. Item, in vtencilis and domicilis, with siluer wark by the airschiipe, estimat and extending be just calculatioun to the sowme of ane hundreth threttie thrie pundis sax schillingis aucht penneis.

Summa of the Inuentar, I^m I^c LXXXVII^{lib} III^s VI^d.

Followis the dettis awin to the deid.

Item, thair was awin to the said wmqhile Dame Agnes Boyd, auld Lady Luis, relict of wmqhile Sir Johnne Colquhoun of Luis, Knight, be Patrik Porter, tennent in the Manis of Colquhoun, for the rest of his fermes thairof of the croppis and zeiris of God I^m V^c LXXIX, LXXX, LXXXI, and LXXXII zeiris, resten the sowme of

fyftie four pund tua schillingis four penueis, quhairof ressauid fra Patrik Portersone in Edinburgh the sowme of ten puud thretteine schillingis four penneis, sua restis *de claro* awin be the said Patrik the sowme of fourtie thrie pundis sewin schillingis aucht penneis. Item, awin be James Wryght, tennent in the Manis of Colquhoun, for the rest of his ferme meill and malt of the croppis and zeiris of God I^m v^c LXXX, LXXXI, and LXXXII zeiris, resten the sowme of fyftie pundis sax schillingis aucht penneis. Item, awin be Jhonne Symesoune, tennent in the Manis of Colquhoun, for the rest of his ferme meill and malt of the croppis and zeiris of God I^m v^c LXXXI and LXXXII zeiris, the sowme of threttie pund threttene schillingis four penneis, quhairof resauit threttene schillingis four penneis, sua restis *de claro* awin be him thair of the sowme of thretty pundis money. Item, awin be Patrik Colquhoun, tennent in Manis of Colquhoun, for the maill of the Hissil Bank of the crop and zeir of God I^m v^c LXXXII zeiris, the sowme of tuentie ane schillingis. Item, awin be Patrik Williamesoune, tennent in the Manis of Colquhoun, for the rest of his thrid of the ferme meill and malt of the crop and zeir of God ane thowsand fywe hundreth four scoir tua zeiris, the sowme of fywe pundis sewin schillingis four penneis. Item, awin be Jhonne Finlaw, tennent iu Connaltoun, for the rest of his ferme malt for the thrid of the quarter of Conneltoun, of the crop and zeir of God I^m v^c fourscoir zeiris, four bollis thrid pairt boll malt, price of the boll accordiug to that zeiris feir, fywe pund sax schillingis aucht penneis; summa, tuentie thrie pund tua schillingis tua penneis. Item, mair awin be the said Jhonne Finlay, tennent in Conneltoun, for the rest of his ferme malt for the thrid of the said quarter of Conneltoun, of the crop and zeir of God I^m v^c fourscoir ane zeiris, four bollis, thrid pairt boll malt, price of the boll according to the feir, four pund sax schillingis aucht penneis; summa, aughtene puudis fyftene schillingis aucht penneis. Item, mair awin be the said Jhoune Finlay, for his fermes of his mailling of Chapeloun, of the crope and zeir of God I^m v^c four scoir aue zeiris, the thrid of four bollis malt, exteuding to ane boll ane furlett thrid pairt furlet malt, price of the boll according to the feir, four pund sax schillingis aucht penneis; summa, fywe puud fyftene schillingis sax penneis. Item, mair awin be the said Jhoune Finlay, tennent in Conneltoun, for the thrid of the quarter of Conneltoun, for his fermes thair of, of the crop and zeir of God I^m v^c fourscoir tua zeiris, four bollis thrid pairt boll malt, and for his mailling in Chapeloun, the said crope, ane boll ane furlett and thrid pairt furlett malt, price of the boll thrie pund thretteue schillingis four penueis; summa, tuentie pundis fyftene schillingis sax penneis; summa of the haill foirsaid dettis awin be the said Jhone Finlay, tenneut in Conneltoun, for his fermes of Conneltoun and Chapeloun foirsaidis, the croppis and zeiris of God I^m v^c LXXX, LXXXI, and LXXXII zeiris, extendis to the sowme of thriescoir aucht pundis aucht schillingis ten penneis, quhairof to be deducit, payit be Patrik Finlay, his father, the sowme of ten pundis allewin schil-

lingis ten penneis. Sua restis de claro awin be the said Jhonne Finlay the sowme of Fyftie sewin pundis sewintene schillingis money. Item, awin be James Donald, tennent in Conneltoun, for the rest of his ferme malt of the crope and zeir of God I^m v^c thriescoir nyntene zeiris, the sowme of four pund four schillingis fywe penneis. Item, mair awin be the said James Donald, tennent in Conneltoun, for his haill thrid of his ferme malt of the crope and zeir of God I^m v^c four scoir zeiris, extending to four bollis malt and the thrid pairt tua bollis malt, price of the boll according to the feir that zeir, fywe pund sax schillingis aucht penneis ; summa, tuentie four pund sewintene schillingis nyne penneis. Item, awin mair be the said James Donald, teunent in Conneltoun, for the rest of his ferme malt of the crope and zeir of God I^m v^c four scoir ane zeiris, tua bollis and thrid pairt tua bollis malt, price of the boll four pund sax schillingis aucht penneis ; summa, allewin pund allewin schillingis ane penny. Item, mair awin be the said James Donald for his haill thrid of his ferme malt of the crope and zeir of God I^m v^c fourscoir tua zeiris, extending to four bollis thrid pairt tua bollis malt, price of the boll thrie pund threttene schillingis four penneis ; summa, sewintene pundis tua schillingis tua penneis ; summa of the haill foresaidis sowmes awin be the said James Donald in Conneltoun, for the four zeiris dewties aboue writtin, resten the sowme of fyftie sewin pundis fyftene schillingis sax penneis. Item, awin be Robert Lang, in Conneltoun, of auld rest of four scoir ane and four scoir tua zeiris crope, quhilk Malcolme Schaw tuik the maling of, the sowme of sewintene pundis money. Item, awin be Patrik Colquhoun in Conneltoun, for the rest of his fermes of the crope and zeir of God I^m v^c fourscoir tua zeiris, the sowme of aucht pundis money. Item, awin be Cristiane Symesone, his moder, in Conneltoun, for the rest of hir fermes of the crop and zeir of God I^m v^c four scoir tua zeiris, the sowme of thrie pundis fywe schillingis sax penneis. Item, awin be Jhone Lang thair, for the rest of his fermes in anno I^m v^c fourscoir tua zeiris, the sowme of fywe pund aughtene schillingis ten penneis. Item, awin be Walter Colquhoun in Bornehill for the thrid of his ferme malt of the crope and zeir of God I^m v^c thrie scoir aughtene zeiris, the sowme of fourtie aucht schillingis ten penneis. Item, mair awin be the said Walter Colquhoun in Bornehill, for the thrid of his ferme malt, in anno I^m v^c thrie scoir nyntene zeiris, the sowme of fyftie nyne schillingis nyne penneis. Item, mair awin be the said Walter Colquhoun in Bornehill, for the thrid of his ferme malt of the crope and zeir of God I^m v^c four scoir zeiris, the sowme of thrie pund allewin schillingis ane penny. Item, mair awin be the said Walter Colquhoun in Bornehill, for the thrid of his ferme malt of the crope and zeir of God I^m v^c four scoir ane zeiris, the sowme of fyftie sewin schillingis nyne penneis. Item, mair awin be the said Walter Colquhoun in Bornehill for the thrid of his ferme malt of the crope and zeir of God I^m v^c four scoir tua zeiris, the sowme of fourtie aucht schillingis ten penneis : summa of the haill foirsaidis sowmes awin be

the said Walter Colquhoun in Bornehill, for the fywe zeiris dewties aboue writtin resten, the sowme of fourtene pundis sax schillingis ane penny, quhairof ressanit frae the said Walter sax pund threttene schillingis four penneis; sua restis, *de clavo*, awin be him the sowme of sewin pundis tuelf schillingis nyne penneis. Item, awin be _____, tennent in Vennell heid, for the thrid of tua bollis thrie furlettis malt of the crope and zeir of God I^m v^c thrie scoir auchtene zeiris, the sowme of thrie pund sewin schillingis tua penneis. Item, mair awin be the said _____ in Vennelheid, for the thrid of tua bollis three furlettis malt resten for the mailling of Vennelheid of the crope and zeir of God I^m v^c thrie scoir nyntene zeiris, the sowme of thrie pund nyntene schillingis fywe penneis. Item, awin be Jonet Colquhoun in Chapeltoun, for the thrid of four bollis malt resten of the crope and zeir of God I^m v^c four scoir zeiris, price of the boll fywe pundis sax schillingis acht penneis; summa of the thrid thairof, sewin pund tua schillingis tua penneis. Item, mair awin be the said Jonet Colquhoun for the thrid of hir four bollis malt of the crope and zeir of God I^m v^c four scoir ane zeiris, the sowme of fywe pund fyftene schillingis sax penneis. Item, mair awin be the said Jonet Colquhoun in Chapeltoun, for the thrid of hir four bollis malt of the crope and zeir of God I^m v^c four scoir tua zeiris, the sowme of four pund sewintene schillingis nyne penneis. Item, mair awin be the said Jonet Colquhoun, for Petir Colquhoun, hir brother, becaus scho gat his beir of the crope and zeir of God I^m v^c four scoir ane zeiris, the sowme of thrie pund nyntene schillingis fywe penneis; summa of the hail foirsaidis awin be the said Jonet Colquhoun in Chapeltoun extendis to the sowme of tuentie ane pundis fourtene schillingis ten penneis. Item, awin be James Leiche, the myller sone in Kempiscroft, for the thrid of his maill and multar of Kempiscroft of the cropis and zeiris of God I^m v^c thrie scoir anchtene LXXIX, LXXX, and LXXXI zeiris cropis, the sowme of four pund sewin schillingis money. Item, awin be Patrik Colquhoun in Middiltoun, for the rest of the price of certane mairtis coft and ressaunt be him fra the said wmquhile Lady, as the compt beiris, the sowme of sewintene pundis sax schillingis acht penneis. Item, awin be Walter Colquhoun in Bornehill for tua bollis corne ressaunt out of Wallestoun, of the crop and zeir of God I^m v^c four scoir zeiris, the sowme of fywe pund sax schillingis acht penneis. Item, awin be Jhonne Raltoun in Chappellcroft, for the thrid of sax peckis malt of the croppis and zeiris of God I^m v^c four scoir ane and four scoir tua zeiris, for his mailling of Chappellcroft, the sowme of tuentie schillingis money. Item, awin be Adame Knok in Wallestoun, for the rest of his siluer maill the termes of Mertimes in anno I^m v^c four scoir ane zeiris, Witsunday and Mertimes termes in annis I^m v^c LXXXII and LXXXIII zeiris, and Witsunday terme in anno I^m v^c four scoir four zeiris, extending in the hail to thrie zeiris, the sowme of tuentie ane pundis four schillingis. Item, mair awin be

the said Adame Knok in Wallestoun, for the rest of his ferme beir of the crope and zeir of God I^m v^c four scoir ane zeiris, thrie bollis thrie furlettis beir, price of the boll according to the feir, four pund sax schillingis aucht penneis ; summa, saxtene pund fywe schillingis. Item, mair awin be the said Adame Knok in Wallestoun, for half ane barrell of hering, the said zeir, the sowme of tuentie sax schillingis aucht penneis. Item, mair awin be the said Adame Knok for his ferme beir of the crop and zeir of God I^m v^c four scoir tua zeiris, thrie bollis thrie furlettis beir, price of the boll according to the feir, thrie pund threttene schillingis four penneis ; summa, threttene pund fyftene schillingis. Item, mair awin be the said Adame Knok in Wallestoun for half ane barrell of hering, the said zeir, the sowme of tuentie sax schillingis aucht penneis. Item, mair awin be the said Adame Knok for his fermes, in anno I^m v^c four scoir thrie zeiris, thrie bollis thrie furlettis beir, price of the boll thrie pund threttene schillingis four penneis ; summa, threttene pundis fyftene schillingis. Item, mair awin be the said Adame Knok in Wallestoun for half ane barrell hering of the said crop, the sowme of tuentie sax schillingis aucht penneis. Item, mair awin be the said Adame Knok for thrie dossoun of pultrie fowllis, of the cropes and zeiris of God I^m v^c four scoir ane, LXXXII and LXXXIII zeiris the sowme of fourtie schillingis money : Item, summa of the haille foirsaid sowmes awin be the said Adame Knok in Wallestoun extendis to the sowme of thriescoir teu pund nyntene schillingis, quhair of to be deducit, ressaut fra the said Adame to compt, the sowme of ten pund threttene schillingis four penneis vpoun the saxt day of Januar anno I^m v^c LXXXII zeiris, and mair resaut fra the said Adame Knok wpoun the secound day of December anno I^m v^c LXXXIII zeiris, the sowme of fourteue pundis threttene schillingis four penneis, sua restis *de claro* awin be the said Adame Knok in Wallestoun, the sowme of fourtie fywe pundis tuelf schillingis fywe penneis. Item, awin be Walter MacNewing in Wallestoun for the rest of his ferme meill and peis, of the cropis and zeiris of God I^m v^c LXXIX, LXXX, and LXXXI zeiris, and als for his maillis of the four scoir and four scoir ane, four scoir tua, and four scoir thrie zeiris, as the compt beiris, the sowme of fourtie pundis money. Item, mair awin be the said Walter MacNewing for his Witsunday maill in anno I^m v^c four scoir four zeiris, the sowme of four pundis money. Item, mair awin be the said Walter for his ferme, of the crope and zeir of God I^m v^c four scoir tua zeiris, sax bollis ane furlet ane peck meill, price of the boll thrie pundis ; summa aughtene pundis aughtene schillingis nyne penneis. Item, mair awin be the said Walter MacNewing in Wallestoun for his half of the beir in anno foirsaid, fywe bollis beir, price of the boll according to the feir, thrie pund threttene schillingis four penneis ; summa aughtene pundis sax schillingis aucht penneis. Item, mair awin be the said Walter MacNewing in Wallestoun for his ferme meill in anno I^m v^c fourscoir thrie zeiris, tua bollis meill, price of the boll fyftie sax schillingis aucht penneis ; summa fywe

puud thretteue schillingis four penneis. Item, mair awin be the said Walter MacNewing for his haill ferme beir in auno I^m v^c four scoir thrie zeiris, fywe bollis beir, price of the boll thrie pund sax schillingis aucht penneis; summa saxtene pundis threttene schillingis four penneis; summa of the haill foirsaidis dettes awin be the said Walter extendis to the sowme of ane huudreth thrie pundis tuelf schillingis ane penny; quhairof to be deducit, payit be the said Walter MacNewing for the teind of the half toun of Wallestoun in anno fourscoir thrie zeiris, the sowme of teu puud, sua restis *de claro* awin be the said Walter MacNewing in Wallestoun, the sowme of four scoir thretteue pundis tuelf schillingis ane penny. Item, awin be Jonet Nikcaunell for hir teindis iu auno I^m v^c thriescoir nyutenc zeiris, the sowme of thrie pund sax schillingis aucht penneis. Item, mair awin be the said Jonet Nikcannell for hir Mertimes maill in anno I^m v^c four scoir thrie zeiris and Witsonday maill iu auno I^m v^c four scoir four zeiris, the sowme of fywe pundis sax schillingis aucht penneis. Item, mair awin be the said Jonett Nikcaunell of hir pultrie foullis, of the cropis and zeiris of God I^m v^c fourscoir tua and fourscoir thrie zeiris, four dossoun of pultrie foullis, price of the dossoun threttene schillingis four penneis; summa, fyftie thrie schillingis four penneis; summa of the haill dettis foirsaidis awin be the said Jonet Nikcannell extendis to the sowme of allewin puud sax schillingis aucht penneis, quhairof ressaut fra hir to ane compt the sowme of sax puud threttene schillingis four penneis, sua restis *de claro* awin be hir the sowme of four pund threttene schillingis four penneis. Item, awin be Bartilmo Bunting in Wallestoun for his pairt of the ferme meill of the crop and zeir of God I^m v^c four scoir tua zeiris, sax bollis ane furlett ane peck meill, price of the boll thrie pund; summa aughtene pundis aughtene schillingis nyne penneis. Item, mair awin be the said Bartilmo Bunting in Wallestoun for his half ferme beir in anno I^m v^c four scoir tua zeiris fywe bollis beir, price of the boll thrie pund threttene schillingis four penneis; summa aughtene puudis sax schillingis aucht penneis. Item, awin be the said Bartilmo Bunting for the rest of his ferme meill in anno I^m v^c four scoir thrie zeiris tua bollis ferme meill, price of the boll according to the feir, fyftie sax schillingis aucht penneis; summa fywe pund threttene schillingis four penneis. Item, mair awin be the said Bartilmo Bunting in Wallestoun for his ferme beir in anno I^m v^c fourscoir thrie zeiris, fywe bollis ferme beir, price of the boll thrie pundis sax schillingis aucht penneis; summa, saxtene pundis threttene schillingis four penneis. Item, mair awin be the said Bartilmo Bunting for his Witsonday maill in anno I^m v^c four scoir four zeiris, the sowme of four pund mouey; summa of the haill foirsaidis dettis awin be the said Bartilmo Bunting in Wallestoun extendis to the sowme of thrie scoir thrie pundis tuelf schillingis ane penny, quhairof to be deducit, payit be the said Bartilmo Bunting for the teind of the half toun of Wallestoun in anno I^m v^c fourscoir thrie zeiris, the sowme of ten pund, and mair, payit be the said Bartilmo to the said wmquhile Ladyis self

beffoir hir deceis, quhairpoun he gaif his ayth, the sowme of sax pundis threttene schillingis four penneis, and mair for succour the sowme of aucht schillingis, sua restis *de claro* awin be the said Bartilmo Bunting in Wallestoun the sowme of fourtie sax pundis ten schillingis nyne penneis. Item, awin be Jhonne Gow, smytht in Wallestoun, for his maill resten the Witsonday and Mertimes termes in annis I^m v^c four scoir tua and four scoir thrie zeiris, and Witsonday terme in anno I^m v^c four scoir four zeiris, the sowme of aucht pundis sax schillingis aucht penneis. Item, mair awin be the said Jhonne Gow, smytht, for his pultrie foullis in annis I^m v^c four scoir ane, four scoir tua, and four scoir thrie zeiris, thrie dossoun of pultrie, price of the dossoun threttene schillingis four penneis ; summa, fourty schillingis ; summa of the haill awin be the said Johnne Gow, smyth in Wallestoun, extendis to the sowme of ten pundis sax schillingis aucht penneis, quhair of to be deducit, payit to the said wmquhile Lady, the sowme of threttie thrie schillingis four penneis, and mair, Margaret testefiet payit to the said wmquhile Lady, the sowme of fywe pundis ; summa, restis *de claro* awin be the said Jhonne Gow, smytht in Wallestoun, the sowme of thrie pund threttene schillingis four penneis. Item, awin be Archibald MacNewing, in Auchincro, in Kilmahewis land, for tua furlettis beir of the four scoir ane zeiris crope, the sowme of fourty thrie schillingis four penneis. Item, awin be wmquhile Maister Johnne Wod of Geillistoun, sewin bollis seid corne of the four scoir zeiris crop out of Wallestoun, price of the boll fyftie thrie schillingis four penneis ; summa, aughtene pundis threttene schillingis four penneis. Item, mair awin be the said wmquhile Maister Johnne Wod of Geillistoun, tuelf stanes of cheis, quhilk he ressaut out of Nether Ros, of the crope and zeir of God I^m v^c four scoir ane zeiris, price of the stane threttene schillingis four penneis ; summa, aucht pundis. Item, awin be the Laird of Culcreych, conforme to his obligatioun and decreit and lettres past thairvpoun, the sowme of tua hundreth and ten merkis money. Item, awin be Robert Campbell, now Capitane of Carrik, conforme to his obligatioun, the sowme of fourty pundis money. Item, awin be auld James Lyndesay of Pillenflat, conforme to his obligatioun, the sowme of ten pundis money. Item, awin be wmquhile Maister Jhonne Wod of Geillistoun and his executouris for the maillis of Middill Kilbryd, in annis I^m v^c LXXVIII, LXXIX, LXXX, LXXXI, LXXXII, and LXXXIII zeiris, and Witsonday termes maill in anno I^m v^c fourscoir four zeiris, extending zeirlie to fourty schillingis ; summa, threttene pundis. Item, awin be Thomas McIlfadrik in Schemoir, within the barroncy of Luis, for ane furlet of beir of the thriescoir aughtene zeiris crope, tuelf schillingis sax penneis, and for tua furlettis beir of the same zeiris crope, thretty-sax schillingis aucht penneis ; summa, fourty nyne schillingis tua penneis. Item, awin be Maister Alexander Logane in Inchevannak, for ane boll beir of the thrie scoir aughtene zeiris crope, the sowme of thrie pundis sax schillingis aucht penneis. Item, mair awin be the said Alexander Logane in Inchevannak, for the

thrid of his maillis of Strone, in annis I^m v^c thriescoir nynetene, four scoir, and four scoir ane zeiris, the sowme of threttene pundis sax schillingis aucht penneis. Item, awin be James Montgomerie in Port, for ane boll of beir of the thrie scoir anchtene zeiris crope, the sowme of thrie pundis sax schillingis aucht penneis. Item, awin be Dougall McLauchlane in Camstroden, for ane furlet of meill of the thrie scoir auchtene zeiris crope, the sowme of tuelf schillingis sax penneis. Item, awin be Farquhare McNeil, for the rest of meill and malt of the thrie scoir nynetene and four scoir zeiris cropis, the sowme of sax pundis sax schillingis aucht penneis. Item, awin be Johnne Douglas in Dunfeing, for the rest of ten bollis seid corne of the fourscoir zeiris crope, the sowme of ten pund threttene schillingis four penneis. Item, mair awin be the said Johnne Douglas in Dunfeing, for tua bollis malt of the four scoir ane zeiris crope, the sowme of aucht pund threttene schillingis four penneis. Item, awin be Duncan McInnewer, in the Arroquhare, for tua bollis meill of the four scoir ane zeiris crope, the sowme of sax pund money. Item awin be Gibbone Galbrayth in Innerlaren, for ane boll meill of the fourscoir ane zeiris crope, the sowme of thrie pundis money. Item, awin be Johnne McManes in Schanklane, for ane boll meill of the fourscoir ane zeiris crope, the sowme of thrie pundis money. Item, awin be Elizabeth Bowey, that duelt in Mekill Dunfeing, for the rest of tna bollis meill of the four scoir ane zeiris crope, the sowme of fourtie schillingis. Item, awin be Katrene Makfarlane, spous to Johnne Smyth in Auchindonane, for ane boll tna furlettis ane peck malt of the fourscoir ane zeiris crope, the sowme of sax pund fyftene schillingis sax penneis. Item, awin be Helene Broun in Auchindonane, Walter Naperis woman, for ane boll malt of the four scoir ane zeiris crope, the sowme of four pund sax schillingis aucht penneis. Item, awin be Wmphra Colquhoun of Tillychyntaill for the thrid of the thriescoir stanes cheis of Strownraten of the fourscoir thrie zeiris crope, the sowme of threttene pundis sax schillingis aucht penneis. Item, mair awin be the said Wmphra Colquhoun of Tillychyntaill, for ane furlet of multar meill of his quarter of Stronraten, quhilk is the thrid of the thrie quarteris of the toum, of the four scoir tua zeiris crope, the sowme of auchtene schillingis four penneis. Item, awin be Awlay MacCawlay in Durling, for the thrid of his Witsonday and Mertimes maill of Dnirling and the quarter of Stronraten, of the cropis and zeiris of God I^m v^c fourscoir tua and four scoir thrie zeiris, the sowme of nyne pundis fyftene schillingis sax penneis. Item, mair awin be the said Awlay MacCawlay in Durling, for the thrid of fywe furlettis multar meill of Durling, and the thrid of ane furlet multar meill of the quarter of Stronraten, of the cropis and zeiris of God I^m v^c four scoir ane and four scoir tna zeiris, the sowme of thrie pundis money. Item, awin be Malcolm Millar in Dunfeing, for ane boll tua peckis meill of the multar of Dunfeing mylne, of the crope and zeir of God I^m v^c four scoir tna zeiris, the sowme of thrie

pund sewin schillingis sax penneis. Item, awin be Tawis Fischer in Inchelonik, for the thrid of his maill of the Yll of the zeiris of God I^m v^c LXXXI, LXXXII, and LXXXIII zeiris, the sowme of fourtie schillingis. Item, awin be Thomas Fischer in Inhecannoquhen, for his maill thairof in annis I^m v^c LXXXI, LXXXII, and LXXXIII zeiris, the sowme of thrie pund sax schillingis aucht penneis. Item, awin be Duncan McInturnour, for ane ox that he coft fra the said wmquhile Lady at Mertimes in anno I^m v^c four scoir thrie zeiris, the sowme of aucht pund money. Item, resten awin be Maister Williame Houstoun in Dumbartane, for the tua pairt of fourtie pundis for the said wmquhile Ladyis thrid, and the tua lass thrid pairtis that was consignit be the Laird of Buchannane, the tyme of the Lairdis deceis, the sowme of tuentie sax pund threttene schillingis four penneis. Item, awin be Adame Colquhoun and Robert McInturnour for the thrid of the siluer maill of Glenfinlayis in annis I^m v^c LXXVIII, LXXIX, LXXX, LXXXI, LXXXII, and LXXXIII zeiris, and Witsonday termes maill in anno fourscor four zeiris, extending zeirlie to the sowme of fyftie thrie schillingis four penneis; summa, sewintene pundis sax schillingis aucht penneis. Item, mair awin be thaim zeirlie of the thrid of aucht gersum wedderis of the Glen, of the said sewin zeiris, price of ilk wedder zeirlie ouerheid tuentie schillingis; summa, aughtene pundis threttene schillingis four penneis. Item, mair awin be thame quhilk the said wmquhile Lady left in Glenfinlayis, ane zoung ox quhilk is now sax zeir auld, price thairof sax pund threttene schillingis four penneis. Item, mair awin be thame for the thrid of thrie scoir stanes of cheis of Stronraten, and the thrid of four scoir ten stanes of cheis in the Glennis, extending to fyftie stane cheis, price of the stane threttene schillingis four penneis; summa, thretty thrie pundis sax schillingis aucht penneis. Item, resten awand be Geillis Allasone in Auchindonane, for the thrid of hir maill of Ouer Kilbryd, the Witsonday and Mertimes termes in anno I^m v^c four scoir thrie zeiris, the sowme of thrie pundis sax schillingis aucht penneis. Item, resten awand be Robert MacFarland, for the thrid of his half of Ouer Kilbryd, for the maill thairof in anno I^m v^c four scoir thrie zeiris, the sowme of thrie pundis sax schillingis aucht penneis. Item, resten awand be the tennentis of Ouer Kilbryd, for the said wmquhile Ladyis thrid of the maill thairof the Witsonday terme in anno I^m v^c four scoir four zeiris, the sowme of thrie pund sax schillingis aucht penneis. Item, awin be Finlay Fowketer, for the rest of his dewtie of the four scoir tua zeiris crope of Nether Kilbryd, the sowme of fywe pundis fywe schillingis. Item, mair awin be the said Finlay Fowketer in Nether Kilbryd, for his ferme of the half of Nether Kilbryd, in anno I^m v^c four scoir thrie zeiris, thrie bollis meill, price of the boll thretty sax schillingis aucht penneis and ane boll beir, price thairof thrie pund ten schillingis; summa, tuelf pundis. Item, awin be Awley MacCawlay in Nether Kilbryd, for the vther half toun, for his ferme and dewtie thairof in anno four scoir tua zeiris, thrie bollis meill, at fyftie sax schil-

lingis aucht penneis the boll, and ane boll beir, at thrie pund ten schillingis the boll, and for his Witsonday and Mertimes mailis in anno I^m v^c four scoir thrie zeiris, the sowme of thrie pund sax schillingis aucht penneis ; summa, fyftene pundis sax schillingis aucht penneis, quhairof ressaute be the said wmquhile Lady ane ox, price thair of sewin pundis saxtene schillingis aucht penneis, sua restis *de claro* awin be the said Awley M^cCawlay, the sowme of aucht pundis thrie schillingis four penneis. Item, mair awin be the said Awlay M^cCawlay in Nether Kilbryd, for his ferme of the half of the said Nether Kilbryd in anno I^m v^c four scoir thrie zeiris, thrie bollis meill, price of the boll fyftie sax schillingis aucht penneis, and ane boll beir, price thair of thrie pund ten schillingis ; summa, tuelf pundis. Item, awin be the said Finlay Fowketer, for his Witsonday mail in anno I^m v^c four scoir four zeiris for the half toun of Kilbryd, the sowme of threttie three schillingis four penneis. Item, mair awin be the said Awlay M^cCawlay in Nether Kilbryd, for his Witsonday mail thair of in anno I^m v^c four scoir four zeiris, the sowme of threttie thrie schillingis four penneis. Item, awin be Marcus Myller in the Myltoun of Garscub, for the rest of his thrid of his ferme malt in anno I^m v^c four scoir thrie zeiris, the sowme of thrie pund sax schillingis aucht penneis. Item, awin be Johnne Myller in the Mylnetoun of Garscub, resten of auld, conforme to ane fittit compt, the sowme of tuentie aucht pundis money, whair of ressaute vpoun the thrid day of Maj anno I^m v^c four scoir four zeiris the sowme of fyftie four schillings aucht penneis, sua restis *de claro* awin be him the sowme of twenty fywe pundis fywe schillingis four penneis. Item, awin be Jhonne Colquhoun, tennent in Midros, for the rest of his fermes in anno I^m v^c four scoir thrie zeiris, gewin out to the feir, tuentie fywe bollis ane furelet tua peckis meill, price of the boll fyftie sax schillingis aucht penneis ; summa, thrie scoir allewin pundis seuintene schillingis allewin penneis. Item, mair awin be the said Johnne Colquhoun in Midros, for the four bollis of ferme beir out of the Manis of the crope fairsaid at thrie pund threttene schillingis four penneis the boll ; summa, fourtene pundis threttene schillingis four penneis. Item, mair awin be the said Johnne Colquhoun in Midros, for aughtene stane and ane half stane of kane cheis gewin out to the feir, out of the said Manis, price of the stane threttene schillingis four penneis ; summa, tuelf pundis sax schillingis aucht penneis. Item, awin be Finlay M^cKinlay in Nether Ross, for fourtene bollis thrie furelettis meill, gewin out to the feir be him out of the said manis of the four scoir thrie zeiris crope, the sowme of fourtie ane pundis fyftene schillingis ten penneis. Item, mair awin by the said Finlay M^cKinlay in Nether Ross, for tua bollis ferme beir of the crope and zeir of God I^m v^c four scoir thrie zeiris, gewin out to the feir, the sowme of sewin pund sax schillingis aucht penneis. Item, mair awin be the said Finlay M^cKinlay in Nether Ross, for the dewtie and proffit of sax tydy ky, twenty nyne stane of cheis, by and attour ane stane gewin to rist the ferrier, price of the stane threttene schillingis four penneis ; summa, nyntene pundis sax schil-

lingis aicht penneis. Item, awin be the tennentis of Dunfeing, for the ferme meill of the thrid of Dnnfeing that was gewin out to the feir, as the compt beiris, the sowme of twelf pundis money. Item, mair awin be the saidis tennentis for the feir of the beir sauld out in anno four scoir thrie zeiris, the sowme of thrie pund saxtene schillingis four penneis. Item, mair awin be the saidis tennentis of Dunfeing, for the dewtie and proffeit of tua tydie ky gewin out to the feir, ten stane of cheis, price of the stane threttene schillingis four penneis; snmma, sax pund threttene schillingis four penneis. Item, awin be the tennentis of Innertagart and Glenmullochane, for the proffeit of four tydy ky, twenty stanes of cheis, price of the stane threttene schillingis four penneis; summa, threttene pundis sax schillingis aicht penneis. Item, awin be Jhonne Colquhonn, for the thrid of the siluer maill of the mylne of Luis, in anno I^m v^c LXXXIII zeiris, allowand to him his tuentie merkis, restis the sowme of thrie pundis allewin schillingis ane penny. Item, mair awin for the thrid of tna bollis meill and ane boll malt, the feir thairof comptit to thrie pundis threttene penneis. Item, awand be the tennentis and occuyparis of the mylne of Dunfeing, for the rest of thair muldar meill in anno I^m v^c four scoir thrie zeiris, thrie bollis thrie furlettis meill, price thairof according to the feir, ten pund tuelf schillingis sax penneis. Item, awin be the tennentis and occuyparis of the mylne of Finlayis, for the muldar meill of the thrid of the mylne in anno I^m v^c four scoir thrie zeiris, thrie bollis ane furlett ane peck and thrid pairt peck meill, price thairof according to the feir, nyne pndd aicht schillingis ten penneis. Item, awin be the tennentis and occuyparis of the barroney of Luis, for the thrid of the muldar beir of the barroney of Luis in anno I^m v^c four scoir thrie zeiris, tua bollis ane peck and thrid pairt peck beir, price thairof according to the feir, the sowme of sax pund aichtene schillingis ten penneis. Item, awin be the tennentis and occuyparis of the blenche landis of Luis abone Lewin, for the thrid of four bollis meill of the crope and zeir of God I^m v^c four scoir thrie zeiris, the sowme of four pund threttene schillingis four penneis. Item, mair awin be the saidis tennentis and occuyparis of the saidis blenche lands of Luis abone Lewin, for the thrid of ane boll beir of the crope and zeir of God I^m v^c four scoir thrie zeiris, the sowme of tuentie tua schillingis fywe penneis. Item, mair awin be the tennentis and occuyparis of the blenche landis of Luis aboue Lewin, for the thrid of the Witsonday maill in anno I^m v^c four scoir four zeiris, the sowme of fourtene pundis sewintene schillingis aicht penneis. Item, awin be the tennentis and occuyparis of the landis of Luis of the barroney thairof, for the thrid of the Witsonday maill of the said barroney of Luis, of the crope and zeir of God I^m v^c four scoir four zeiris, the sowme of nyne pnddis money. Item, awin be the tennentis and occuyparis of the landis of Glen, for the thrid of thair Witsonday maill of the crope and zeir of God I^m v^c four scoir four zeiris, the sowme of fourtie schillingis money. Item, awin be the tennentis and occuyparis of the said

wmquhile Ladyis landis within the barroney of Colquhoun, fourtie ane bollis thrie peckis tua pairt peck malt, price of the boll according to the feir of the four scoir thrie zeiris crope, thrie pundis ten schillingis ; summa, ane hundreth fyftie ane pundis tua penneis. Item, mair awin be the tennentis and occupyaris of the landis within the barroney of Colquhoun, nyne bollis tua furlettis meill of the crope and zeir of God I^m v^c four scoir thrie zeiris, price of the boll fyftie sax schillingis aucht penneis ; summa, twenty sax pundis aughtene schillingis four penneis. Item, mair awin be the tennentis and occupyaris of the landis within the barroney of Colquhoun, for the thrid of thair Witsunday maill in anno I^m v^c four scoir four zeiris, the sowme of nyntene pundis four schillingis ten penneis money. Item, awand be the tennentis and occupyaris of the landis of the barroney of Colquhoun, for thair half fermes of the said wmquhile Ladyis thrid pairt landis thair of, of the crope and zeir of God I^m v^c four scoir four zeiris, tuentie thrie bollis thrie pecks half peck malt, price of the boll thrie pundis sax schillingis aucht penneis ; summa, thrie scoir sewintene pundis sewin schillingis allewiu penneis. Item, awin mair by the saidis tennentis and occupyaris of the landis of Colquhoun and barroney thair of, for thair half fermes of the said wmquhile Ladyis thrid pairt landis of the said barroney of Colquhoun, of the crope and zeir of God I^m v^c fourscoir four zeiris, ten bollis meill, price of the boll fyftie thrie schillingis four penneis ; summa, tuentie sax pundis threttene schillingis four penneis. Item, awand be the tennentis and occupyaris of the landis of Sauchie, for thair half fermes pertening to the said wmquhile Lady, of the crope and zeir of God I^m v^c fourscoir four zeiris, tua bollis beir, price of the boll fyftie thrie schillingis four penneis ; summa, fywe pundis sax schillingis aucht penneis. Item, mair awin be the tennentis and occupyaris of the landis of Sauchie, for thair half fermes of the said wmquhile Ladyis thrid pairt landis of Sauchie, of the crope and zeir of God I^m v^c four scoir four zeiris, thrie bollis aittis, price of the boll tuentie sax schillingis aucht penneis ; summa, four pundis. Item, awin be the tennentis of Wallestoun, for their half ferme meill of the landis pertening to the said wmquhile Lady, of the crope and zeir of God I^m v^c four scoir four zeiris, fourtene bollis teind meill, price of the boll fyftie thrie schillingis four penneis ; summa, threttie sewin pundis sax schillingis aucht penneis. Item, mair awin be the saidis tennentis and occupyaris of the landis of Wallestoun, for thair half ferme beir pertening to the said wmquhile Lady, of the crope and zeir of God I^m v^c four scoir four zeiris, aucht bollis thrie furlettis tua peckis ferme beir, price of the boll fyftie thrie schillingis four penneis ; summa, tuentie thrie pundis threttene schillingis four penneis. Item, awin be the tennentis and occupyaris of the landis of Sawling, for thair half fermes of the crope and zeir of God I^m v^c four scoir four zeiris, pertening to the said wmquhile Lady, tua bollis tua peckis aittis, price of the boll tuentie sax schillingis aucht penneis ; summa, fyftie sax schillingis aucht penneis. Item, awin be the tennentis and occupyaris of

the landis of Colquhoun, for thair half fermes of the thrid pairt landis thereof, pertening to the said wmquhile Lady, of the crope and zeir of God I^m v^c four scoir zeiris, tua bollis tua furlettis tua peckis aittis, price of the boll tuentie sax schillingis aucht penneis ; summa, thrie pund ten schillingis. Item, awin be the tennentis and occupyaris of the landis of Nether Ros and Mid Ros, for thair half ferme corne, pertening to the said wmquhile Lady, of the crope and zeir of God I^m v^c four scoir four zeiris, tua bollis aittis, price of the boll tuentie sax schillingis aucht penneis ; summa, fyftie thrie schillingis four penneis. Item, awin be the tennentis and occupyaris of the landis of Midros, for thair half ferme meill, pertening to the said wmquhile Lady, of the crope and zeir of God I^m v^c fourscoir four zeiris, saxtene bollis ferme meill, price of the boll fyftie thrie schillingis four penneis ; summa, fourtie tua pundis threttene schillingis four penneis. Item, mair awin be the tennentis and occupyaris of the landis of Midros, for thair half ferme beir, pertening to the said wmquhile Lady, of the crope and zeir of God I^m v^c four scoir four zeiris, tua bollis beir, price of the boll fyftie thrie schillingis four penneis ; summa, fywe pundis sax schillingis aucht penneis. Item, awin be the tennentis and occupyaris of the landis of Nether Ros, for thair half ferme meill, pertening to the said wmquhile Lady, of the crope and zeir of God I^m v^c four scoir four zeiris, allewin bollis tua furlettis ferme meill, price of the boll fyftie thrie schillingis four penneis ; summa, threttie pundis threttene schillingis four penneis. Item, mair awin be the tennentis and occupyaris of the landis of Nether Ros, for thair half ferme beir, pertening to the said wmquhile Lady, of the crop and zeir of God I^m v^c four scoir four zeiris, ane boll beir, price thair of fyftie thrie schillingis four penneis. Item, awin be the tennentis and occupyaris of the thrie mylnes of Luis, for thair half fermes of the said wmquhile Ladyis thrid pairt landis thair of, and dry multaris beir and meill, of the crope and zeir of God I^m v^c fourscoir four zeiris, sax bollis ane furlett ane peck meill, and tua bollis tua furlettis tua peckis beir, price of the boll ouerheid fyftie thrie schillingis four penneis ; summa, twenty thrie pundis saxtene schillingis aucht penneis. Item, awin be the tennentis and occupyaris of the landis of Dunfeing, for thair half fermes of the thrid pairt landis of Dnnfeing, pertening to the said wmquhile Lady, of the crope and zeir of God ane thousand fywe hundreth four scoir four zeiris, thrie bollis thrie furlettis meill and tua furlettis tua peckis beir, price of the boll, meill and beir ouerheid, fyftie thrie schillingis four penneis ; summa, allewin pundis threttene schillingis four penneis.

Summa of the dettis awin to the deid, I^m viii^c lxx *lib.* viii *s.* vi *d.*

Summa of the Inuentar wyth the dettis, iij^m lxxii *lib.* xiii *s.*

Followis the dettis awin be the deid—

Item, thair was awin be the said wmquhile Dame Agnes Boyd, auld Lady Luis,

relict of vmquhile Sir Jhone Colquhoun of Luis, Knycht, to Maister Williame Chyrnesyd, persone of Luis and Comisser of Glasgw, for the teindis of Mid Ros and Nether Ros of the crope and zeir of God ane thowsand fywe hundreth four-scoir thrie zeiris, nyne bollis victuall meill, out of ather of the saidis laudis, extending to auchtene bollis meill, price of the boll ouerheid fyftie thrie schillingis four penueis ; summa, fourtie aucht pundis. Item, awin to the said Maister Williame Chyrucsyd, persone of Luis and Comisser of Glasgw, for the teindis of the thrid pairt landis of Dunfeing, of the crope and zeir of God ane thowsand fywe hundreth four scoir thrie zeiris, thrie bollis meill, price of the boll fyftie thrie schillingis four penneis ; summa, aucht pundis. Item, awin to Sir James Campbell of Arkinles, Knycht, for the teindis of Wallestoun in anno ane thowsand fywe hundreth four scoir zeiris, sax bollis teind meill and thrie bollis teind beir, price of the boll ouerheid fyftie thrie schillingis four penneis ; summa, twenty four pundis.

Summa of the dettis awin be the deid, lxxx *lib.*

Restis of frie geir, the dettis deducit, ii^m ix^c lxxxii *lib.* xiii s.

Na diuisioun.

We, Maisteris Johne Prestoun, Eduard Bruce, Johne McLeirmont, Arthour and Johne Nicolson, Aduocattis, Commissaris of Edinburgh, specialie constitut for coufirmatioun of testameutis, wnderstanding that efter dew summoning and lauchtfull varning . . . of the executouris . . . of the said vmquhile Dame Agnes Boyd, Lady Luis, . . . to compeir iudicialie befor ws at ane certane day by past, to heir and sie execntouris datiuis decernit . . . be ws in and to the guidis and geir quhilk iustlie pertenit to hir the tyme of hir deceis, . . . and that nane comperit, we decernit the procurator fischall of our said commissarie in executouris datiuie to hir, and thairefter, at the supplicatioun and desyr of the said Sir Vmphra Colquhoun of Luis, Knycht, we haif reponit and put him in the said fischallis place, and that with his consent, as ane act of surrogatioun maid thairvpoun beiris. Conforme to the quhilk, we, in our Souerane Lordis name, coniunctlie makis, constitutis, ordanis, and confermis the said Sir Vmphra in executour datiuie to the said vmquhile Dame Agnes, with power to him to intromet with . . . the guidis and geir foirsaidis . . . Prouyding that the said Sir Vmphra, executour foirsaid, sall answer and rander compt vpoun his iutromissioun, quhan and quhair the samyn sall be requiriet of him, and that the saidis guidis salbe furtheumand to all parteis haifand interes, as law will. Quhairvpoun cautoun is fundin, as ane act maid thairvpoun beiris. In witnes quhairof, the seill of office of the said Commissaries is heirto affixit, at Edinburgh, the auchtene day of Aprile, the zeir of God I^m v^c four scoir aucht zeiris.

ABSTRACT OF COLQUHOUN CHARTERS AND FAMILY PAPERS.

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| 1. Confirmation by Pope Clement III. of a grant made by Robert of Qnenci and Seir his son, to Henry Abbot and the Convent of Newbottle, of the Grange of Preston, the land which Roger of Valunes, at Cleker, and the marsh at Grange of Berefort which Thomas of Moray justly conferred on their Monastery. Dated 7th January [1188,]..... | 271 |
| 2. Charter by Maldonen Earl of Lennox, to Maldouen son of Gillemore, of all that land of Luss which extends from the river of Lower Duneglas to the Aldsmdheadhi, as these streams descend into Lochlomne, and as far as the Lauarin, and as the same river descends into Freone, and on the other side, from the rivulet which is called Aldbelachnascamche, as far as the Aldencebbh, and as both fall into Lochlong, and the whole of Inesdouenog : To be held by the grantee and his heirs, of the said Earl Maldouen and his heirs, in feu and heritage, for payment of two cheeses in the King's common army from each house on the said land, and likewise for rendering for the royal military service the proportion pertaining to two ploughgates of land in the earldom of Lennox. The granter excepts from the charter the land between the Cledhemh and Banuarad, with its islands. [<i>Circa</i> 1225,] | 271 |
| 3. Charter by Maldouen Earl of Lennox, to Humphrey of Kilpatrick and his heirs, of the whole land of Colquhoun, with all its just pertinents : To be held of the granter and his heirs in feu and heritage for rendering the third part of the service of one knight. [<i>Circa</i> 1240,] | 272 |
| 4. Charter by Maldonen Earl of Lennox, restoring to Maldouen, formerly Dean of Lus, and Gillemore his son, and their heirs, certain lands of Lus which had been gifted to them by Earl Alwin, his father, and had been withheld from them by the said Earl Maldonen ; namely, the three lower quarters of Lus,—Achadhhtulech, Dunfin, and Inuerlaueran, and another quarter on the west part of Lus, and the whole land which is called Lns, between the following limits, namely, from the Aldsuidheadhi and from the | |

- Laueran, to the Lower Duueglas as the latter descends from the mountain into Lochlomne, on one side ; and from the head of the foresaid Laueran, across by the top of the mountains to the lower march between the land of Lus and the land of Nemhedh, as it descends into Lochlong, on another side, and thence as far as the Aldbealechnascamche, as the same descends to Lochlong, and from the head of the said Aldbealechnascamche, right across to the said Duueglas, as it descends to Lochlomne, as aforesaid, and Frechelan and Elau Rosduue, and the whole Inesdomhuoch : To be held of the said Earl Maldouen and his heirs in feu and heritage, for rendering, on their behalf, in the King's common army, two cheeses from every house on the said land in which cheese is made ; and for rendering, in respect of common royal military service, the proportion effeiring to two ploughgates of land in the earldom of Lenuox. The granter excludes from this charter the land between Cledhebh and Baubraith, with its islands. [*Circa* 1250,] 272
5. Charter by Malcolm Earl of Lennox, confirming to Malcolm of Luss, son and heir of Sir Johu of Luss, and his heirs, a charter granted by Maldouen Earl of Lennox to Gillemore, son of Maldouen, formerly lord of Luss, of his lands of Luss, for simple and sole homage only, for rendering on behalf of the Earls of Lennox, in the King's common army, when occasion requires, two cheeses from every house on the said lands of Luss in which cheese is made,—the said Malcolm of Luss and his heirs being freed from wards, reliefs, marriages, suits of court, and all other services with respect to the said lands of Luss. [1292-1333,] 273
6. Charter by Malcolm Earl of Lenuox, to Sir John fourth of Luss and his heirs, of the homage and service of Maldonen Macgillemychelmore and his heirs, and of Gilchrist Maccristyne and his heirs, with respect to the whole land of Blanwrith with its pertinents, with the island called Iunesconogaig, and the island called Elaulew : To be held of the granter and his heirs, for rendering to him and his foresaids in the King's common army, when occasion requires, two cheeses from every house in which cheese is made, and for the King's military service, the proportion pertaining to so much land, for all other services and suit of court in respect of the said land with the islands foresaid. [*Circa* 1300,] 274
7. Charter by King Robert the Bruce, confirming a charter by Malcolm Earl of Lennox to Sir Johu of Luss, Knight, and his heirs, of certain privileges, namely, immunity from prizes, captious, or carriages, within their

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- lands of Luss, and also from being harassed, either by the King's or the Earl's bailies or servaunts, in respect of witness bearing. The confirmation is dated at the island of St. Colmoce, 28th September [1308,] 275
8. Grant by King Robert the Bruce "to God and St. Kessog" for ever, of that privilege which is called Gyrrh (or Sanctuary) around the Kirk of Luss, for the space of three miles on every side, both by land and water, as freely as any privilege called Gyrrh is enjoyed throughout the kingdom of Scotland, and the punishment and correction of delinquencies within the said liberty to the Earls of Lennox for ever. Dated at Dunbarton, 18th March [1315.] [Original at Buchanan Castle : Lithographed,] 276
9. Charter by King Robert the Bruce, confirming a charter [*circa* 1250] by the said Maldoueu Earl of Lennox to Gillemore, son of Maldouen, of that land which is called Luss (bounded as particularly described in the charter and in No. 2, *supra*) ; and the whole of Inchedownoce and Frechelan and Elanrosdufe ; excepting the land between Cledhemh and Banuereth, with its islands : To be held by the said Gillemore and his heirs of the said Maldouen Earl of Lennox and his heirs, in feu and heritage, with the patronage of the church of Luss, for reudering to the Earls of Lennox, in the King's common army, two cheeces from every house in which cheese is made on the said land, and for contributing with respect to the King's common military service as much as pertains to two ploughgates in the earldom of Lennox. Dated at Edinburgh, 6th March [1315,] 276
10. Charter by Malcolm Earl of Lennox, confirming to Malcolm of Luss, son and heir of Sir John of Luss, half a carucate of land and a half quarter of land in the outer part of Glyne, lying between the land and the marches of Syf and Lekych : To be held by the said Malcolm of Luss and his heirs of the granter and his heirs in feu and heritage, for his homage and service, and for rendering the forinsec service in the King's common army pertaining to so much land in the earldom of Lennox, and three suits yearly at the three chief pleas of Lennox. [*Circa* 1316,] 277
11. Charter by King David the Second, confirming the charter No. 9, *supra*, originally granted by Maldouen Earl of Lennox, to Gillemore son of Maldoueu, of the land of Luss. This confirmation is dated at Rustynoct, 18th June [1342,] 278
12. Charter by King Robert the Second to Duncan Walays, knight, and Eleanor of Bruys, Countess of Carryk, his spouse, of the barony of Dalzell

of Modirvale, in the shire of Lanark, the barony of Oxinhame and of Hettoun, and the land of Maxstoun, in the shire of Roxburgh, the land of Erthbyset of Slewmanane and of Westirbannok, in the shire of Stirling, and an annualrent of 10 merks from Barras, in the shire of Kyncardyn : To be held by the said Duncan and his spouse Eleanor and the survivor of them, and after the failure of a series of heirs mentioned, by Robert of Colquhoun, and the heirs-male of his body. Dated at Dunfermline, 22d October. [1373,]..... 279

13. Charter by King Robert the Second to Duncan Walays, knight, and Eleanor of Bruys, Countess of Carryk, his spouse, of the barony of Sondrom and the barony of Dalmelynton, in the shire of Ayr, which belonged to the said Duncan, and which he resigned to the King : To be held of the granter and his heirs, by the said Duncan and Eleanor and their heirs, and after them by a series of heirs mentioned, and the heirs-male of their bodies respectively ; whom failing, by Robert Colquhoun and the heirs-male of his body ; whom also failing, by the lawful heirs of the said Duncan whomsoever. Dated 22d October [1373,] 279
14. Charter by Duncan Earl of Lennox, to Duncan Macfarlane, son of Malcolm Macfarlane, and his heirs, for his homage and service to be rendered to the said Earl and his heirs, of one and a half quarter of land lying between the streams which are called Dywach and Aldanchwlyn on the one side, and the streams called Hernane, Hinys, and Trostane, on the other side, with the islands of Elanvow, Elanvanow, Elandowglas, and Elaig, within the earldom of Lennox, which Bartholomew, the father of the said Malcolm, resigned to Donald Earl of Lennox : To be held of the granter and his heirs in feu and heritage, as freely in all respects as the original charter made by the granter's ancestors to the ancestors of the said Duncan, of the upper carucate of the land of Lus, called Macgilechrist's carucate of land, proports and bears, for rendering to the said Earl and his heirs the service in the King's common army pertaining to such an extent of land in the earldom of Lennox, etc. Dated at Inchmuryne [10th June] 1395,..... 280
15. Charter by Humphrey Colquhoun, lord of Luss, to his brother Robert of Colquhoun, for his homage and service rendered and to be rendered to the granter, of his whole lands of Cammistrodach (Camstradden) and of Achigahane, with the pertinents, lying in the lordship of Luss and earldom of Lennox : To be held by the said Robert and the lawful heirs-male

- of his body ; whom failing, by Robert of Colquhoun, the granter's younger brother, and the lawful heirs-male of his body ; whom failing, by Patrick of Colquhoun, his brother, and his lawful heirs-male, as afore-said ; whom failing, by himself and his lawful heirs whomsoever, of the granter and his heirs, in feu and heritage, for rendering to them, in the King's common army, two cheeses from every house in which cheese is made on the said lands, and for performing for the King as much of the common military service as pertains to so much land in the lordship of Luss. Dated at Luss, 4th July 1395, 281
16. Letter by King Robert the Third, whereby the King firmly binds himself to preserve his beloved and faithful subjects, Thomas of Erskine, knight, John of Montgomery, Humphrey of Colquhoun, and others therein mentioned, skaithless, in consequence of that agreement entered into between the King and Master Walter of Danzelston, respecting the delivery of the Castle of Dumbarton, and the goods of the said Walter, and of Patrick, his nephew. Dated at Dumbarton, on the 29th October 1398, 282
17. Charter by the Burgesses of Inverness to Simon the Baker, burgess thereof, of a perch of land near the King's Vennel of that town, bounded as therein described : To be held by the said Simon and Annete, his spouse, and their heirs and assignees, of the granters and their heirs and assignees, in free burgage, for payment of three shillings sterling yearly, at the two statute terms within the burgh, and five pennies to the King. Dated at Inverness, [5th October] 1405, 282
18. Charter by James, son of Peter (Peterson), burgess of Inverness, to Thomas, son of Henry (Henryson), also burgess of Inverness, of a perch of land on the south side of the said burgh, extending in front from the market towards the north, and the back part thereof, being above the King's Vennel towards the south : To be held by the said Thomas and his heirs of the granter and his heirs and assignees, in feu and heritage and free burgage, for payment yearly to the King of five pence sterling, and to the granter and his heirs and assignees six pence sterling, at Whitsunday and Martinmas, by equal portions. The granter warrants the said perch of land to the said Thomas and his foresaids, under the security of all his lands within and without the said burgh, and under a penalty of £20 sterling to be paid for the building of the bridge of Nys,—the charter to stand in force nevertheless. [*Circa* 1405,] 283
19. Notarial Instrument of Requisition by Duncan Earl of Lennox, requiring

John of Colquhoun, Lord of Luss, to implement his engagement to marry Margaret, lawful daughter of the said earl, in terms of a contract entered into between the said earl and the said John of Colquhoun. Done near the cemetery of the Parish Church of St. Patrick, in the diocese of Glasgow, 23d April 1411,..... 284

20. Decree by Johu Forstar of Corstorphine, Knight, Chamberlain of Scotland, and an assize, consisting of John Colquhoun, lord of that Ilk, and others, whereby, with respect to the competing claims of the burghs of Dumbarton and Renfrew to certain privileges and fishings, it was decreed that the burgesses and community of the burgh of Renfrew were in possession of the fishing of the Schot, which is called the Sandurd ; that the burgesses and community of Renfrew were in possession of certain privileges connected with the water of Clyde, and certain customs and anchorage ; and with regard to what was debateable, it was decreed that the profit thereof should be divided between the burghs of Dumbarton and Renfrew. Dated at Edinburgh, 3d January 1429,..... 285

21. Notarial Instrument on the Resignation by John MacRoger of Gleane MacKerne, into the hands of John of Colquhoun, Lord of Luss, his superior, of the lands of Glean Mackechirne, of the Banories, and of the islands of Inchegonagane and Helane Chleyff, with their pertinents, in favour of the said John of Colquhoun, and his heirs whomsoever. Done at Thunreback, in the lordship of Luss, in the chief court thereof, 7th February 1429, 286

22. Charter by King James the Second to John of Colquhoun of that Ilk, of the lands of Luss, of Colquhoun, and of Gartscube, in the shire of Dumbarton, and the lands of Glyn and Salchquhy, in the shire of Stirling ; which lands belonged to the said John heritably, and had been resigned by him into the King's hands at Dunfermline, and were all by this charter united and erected into a free barony, to be called the barony of Luss : To be held by the said John and his heirs, of the King and his successors, Kings of Scotland, in feu and heritage for ever, for rendering yearly, for the said lands of Colquhoun and Gartscube, in the courts of the shire of Dumbarton, as many suits of court and other services as were due from the said lands in the courts of the earldom of Lennox in times past, and rendering yearly for the said lands of Glyn and lands of Salchquhy the suits and services due and wout in the courts of the shire of Stirling. Dated at Dunfermline, 22d February 1457, 287

23. Charter by King James the Second to John of Colquhoun of that Ilk, and his heirs, of the lands of the Park of Rosdw, and the lands of Glenmuckerne, with the pertinents, in the shire of Dumharton, which lands belonged to the said John heritably, and were resigned by him into the King's hands at Stirling : To be held of the King and his heirs and successors in free forestry, in feu and heritage for ever, as freely as the said John or his predecessors had held the same from the Crown prior to the said resignation. Dated at Stirling, 20th March 1458, ... 289
24. Notarial Instrument on the Requisition made by Sir John of Colquhoun of that Ilk, Knight, to John of Haliburton of Sawling, to infeft him, by charter and sasine, in the lands of Bordeland of Sawling, in Fifeshire, with the pertinents, in accordance with the terms of a letter of presentation from King James the Third presented to the said John of Haliburton by the said Sir John of Colquhoun ; which letter the said John retained, but delayed answering thereto till he should be advised. Done in the town of Edinburgh, 26th April 1465, 289
25. Letters of Procuracy by Robert Mereer of Inverpeffry, appointing John of Colquhoun of Luss and William Murray of Tullibardine, Knights, and Humphrey of Colquhoun, brother of the said Sir John, his procurators, for resigning into the hands of King James the Third the lands of Easter and Wester Dowlary, in the earldom of Strathern and shire of Perth. Dated at Inverpeffry, 6th July 1465, 290
26. Charter by David of Haliburton, son of John of Haliburton, and lord of Veltirstoun and Burnhous, to Sir John of Colquhoun of that Ilk, Knight, for his counsel, help, and favour frequently rendered to the granter, of an annual-rent of £6, 13s. 4d. Scots, to be uplifted yearly forth of the said lands of Veltirstoun and Burnhous, in the shire of Berwick : To be held by the said Sir John, and his heirs and assignees, of the granter and his heirs, in feu and heritage for ever. Dated at Stirling, 10th November 1465, 291
27. Resignation by John of Haliburton, in favour of John of Colquhoun of that Ilk, Knight, of his part of the frank tenement of the lands of the Two Saulings, known as Black Sauling and Little Sauling. Dated at Innerkeithen, 16th January 1465, 292
28. Indenture between Robert Lord Fleming and Gilbert Lord Kennedy, whereby the former becomes bound to appear before the King's Court of Justiciary at Dunbarton, at its earliest sitting there, and in "esy, frendeful,

and gudcly wis," suffer an assize to pass upon the following lands in the barony of Lenze, namely, Easter Mains, Wester Mains, Schirvay, Badcol, Bar, and Wester Gertschor, and, upon the said lands being found to belong to the said Gilbert Lord Kennedy, to give the latter heritable sasine and possession thereof, and also to infeft him in the lands of the barony of Tankertoun, in the shire of Lanark; and the said Gilbert Lord Kennedy, on his part, becomes bound to grant to the said Robert Lord Fleming three reversions of the lands of the barony of Tankertoun, etc. Dated at Stirling, 10th February 1465, 292

29. Charter by King James the Third to Sir John Colquhoun of that Ilk, Knight, of the half of the lands of Kilmardiny, in the earldom of Lennox and shire of Dumbarton, which belonged heritably to Alexander of Auchinros, and were resigned by him: To be held by the said Sir John, and his heirs and assignees, of the King, and his heirs and successors, in feu and heritage, as freely in all respects as the said Alexander or his predecessors had held them before the said resignation, for rendering to the King and his foresaids the services used and wont. Dated at Stirling, 24th March 1465, 294
30. Charter of Sale by John Halyburtoun to John of Colquhoun of that Ilk, Knight, and his heirs, of four merks' worth of his lands of Nesbet, with the pertinents, in the shire of Lothian and constabulary of Haddington, for a certain sum of money paid to the granter in his necessity: To be held of the said John Halyburtoun and his heirs, for payment to them yearly of six pennies in name of blench farm, at the feast of St. John the Baptist, if asked only. Dated at Dumbarton, 7th August 1469, ... 295
31. Charter by King James the Third to Sir John of Colquhoun of Luss, Knight, of the lands of Strone of Kilmone, Invercapill, and Cayyclad, with the pertinents, in the shire of Argyll, which lands belonged heritably to James Scrimgeour of Dndup, and had been resigned by him into the King's hands at Edinburgh: To be held by the said John of Colquhoun and his heirs, of the King and his heirs and successors, in feu and heritage for ever, as freely as the said James Scrimgeour or his predecessors held the same before the said resignation, for rendering to them the rights and services due and wont. Dated at Edinburgh, 8th October 1474, 295
32. Disposition by Patrick Rede, burgess of Canongate, to Sir John of Colquhoun of Luss, Knight, of an annual rent of six shillings, which he held of the

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- said Sir John's land, which lay in length and breadth from the crag down from the granter's "awyn zard to the channale at the end of the said Schir Johnnis land." Dated at Edinbwrgh, 4th June 1478, 296
33. Charter by Colin Earl of Argyle to Humphrey of Colquhoun of Luss, for his faithful service rendered to the granter, and for the homage and service of the said Humphrey and his heirs to the granter and his heirs, of the lands of the Bordeland of Sawlyng, in the barony of Sawlyng, and shire of Fife : To be held for payment to the granter and his heirs of a silver penny Scots on the ground of the said lands, at Whitsunday, yearly, in name of blench farm. Dated at Edinbwrgh, 27th January 1479, 297
34. Retour of the service, before one of the bailies of the burgh of Dumbarton, of Humphrey Colquhoun, as heir of his father, John Colquhoun of Luss, Knight, in the lands of Gertschawac (Garshake), lying within the territory of the said burgh ; in various tenements situated in the same burgh ; in various acres and perches of land in the same burgh ; and in various annual rents payable from lands and tenements within the same. Dated 21st June 1479, 297
35. Assignation by Colin Earl of Argyll in favour of Humphrey Colquhoun of Luss, of the lands of the Borland of Saulying, in the shire of Fife and barony of Saulying, till the Earl should infeft him in the said lands of Saulying by charter and sasine,—which infeftment the former undertook to give as soon as he had spoken to the Earl of Mar, the superior of the said lands. Dated at Edinburgh the 13th of October 1479, 299
36. Instrument of Sasine, recording that Humphrey Colquhoun, in the presence of a notary public and other witnesses, was, upon a precept from the Chancery of King James the Third, infefted as heir of his father Sir John Colquhoun of Luss, in the superiority of half of the lands of Kilmordone (Kilmardinny). Dated 31st May 1481, 300
37. Notarial Instrument on the redemption by Humphrey Colquhoun, son and heir of Sir John Colquhoun of Luss, of certain lands of Kilmordone, by payment of the sum of £93, 6s. 8d. Scots to Walter Scott, son of Robert Scott, to the latter of whom these lands had been sold under reversion by the said Sir John. Done at the altar of St. Blaise, in the Cathedral Church of Glasgow, the 28th of June 1482, 301

38. Remission by King James the Fourth under the Great Seal, to Mathew Stewart, son of John Earl of Lennox, Patrick Colquhoun of Glenn, Patrick Colquhoun, son of Humphrey Colquhoun, William Colquhoun, and others therein named, for seizing the castle and burning the town of Dumbarton, and for all other crimes and misdemeanours committed by them in times past preceding the date of the remission. Dated at Edinburgh, 12th February 1489, 302
39. Retour of the Service, in presence of John Van, one of the bailies of the burgh of Dumbarton, and of other burgesses of the same burgh, of John Colquhoun, as heir of his father, Humphrey Colquhoun, in the lands of Gartschawok, within the territory of the said burgh, between the burn of Colquhoun on the east side and the burn of Gartschawok on the west side; in various tenements of land, and annual rents payable from numerous lands and tenements; and in various portions of land all within the territory of the said burgh. Dated 30th September 1493,... 304
40. Retour of Special Service of John Colquhoun of Luss, as heir of Humphrey Colquhoun, his father, in the half of the lands of Gilmerdonny, in the earldom of Lennox and shire of Stirling; which lands were then valued at eight merks yearly, and in time of peace at forty shillings, and were held in chief of the Earl of Lennox for payment yearly of half a pound of pepper. Dated at the Court-House of Stirling, the 19th November 1493, 306
41. Instrument of Resignation by John Makcalpyne, son and heir of the deceased William Makcalpyne of Dovne Makmynen, narrating his resignation, by staff and baton, of the lands of Dovne MacMynen, lying in the barony of Luss and shire of Dumbarton, into the hands of John Colquhoun of Luss, as his superior thereof. Dated, at the house of the said John Colquhoun, in the Canongate, 9th December 1494, 307
42. Charter by Mathew Stewart, Earl of Lennox and Lord Dernlie, granting to his brother-in-law, John Colquhoun of Luss, in liferent, and as the dowry of Elizabeth Steward, the Earl's sister and the grantee's wife, the eight merk lands of Achegache, the one merk land of Lerg of Glenfrune, the five merk land of Achvanyll, the thirty shilling lands of Stukedow and Blarhangane, which Patrick Nobili used to occupy, lying within the earldom of Lennox and shire of Dumbarton, for payment by the grantee to the Earl and his heirs of one penny Scots on the ground of the said lands at Whitsunday, if asked. Given under the Earl's seal at Crookston, the

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| 17th of April 1496. Among the witnesses are Patrick Colquhoun of Glyne, and Adam of Colquhoun, rector of Kyngarth, | 308 |
| 43. Instrnment of Sasine, in virtue of a precept from the Chancery of King James the Fourth, in favour of John Colquhonn of Luss, as heir of his father, Hnmphrey Colquhoun, of the mill of Sawling. The sasine was given by James Stablis, as depute of Robert Lundy of Balgony, sheriff of Fife, to John Portarfeild, attorney of John Colqnhoun of Luss, by delivering to him earth and stone,—the said James receiving a black sainsine ox with white horns, valued at twenty shillings. Done at the mill of Sawling, 28th April 1496, | 309 |
| 44. Renunciation by Archibald Earl of Argyll, Lord Campbell and Lorne, Master of the Household to the King, in favour of John Colquhonne of Luss, of all right to the lands of the Bordland of Sawlinge, in the shire of Fife, pertaining to him in virtue of the conjnct infeftment of his mother, Elizabeth Countess of Argyll, in the same. Dated at Stirling, the 7th of December 1497, | 310 |
| 45. Charter by King James the Fourth to John Colquhoun of Luss and Elizabeth Stewart, his spouse, and the survivor of them, in conjunct infeftment, of the ten pound lands of Garthsquyb, and the mills of the same, within the earldom of Lennox and shire of Dumbarton, which had been surrendered by the said John Colquhoun into the King's hands for such conjunct infeftment: To be held by the grantees and the heirs-male lawfully begotten between them; whom failing, by the true, lawful, and nearest heirs whomsoever of the said John, of the King and his successors, in feu and heritage, for rendering the rights and services due and wont. Dated at Dumbarton, the 6th of April 1498, | 311 |
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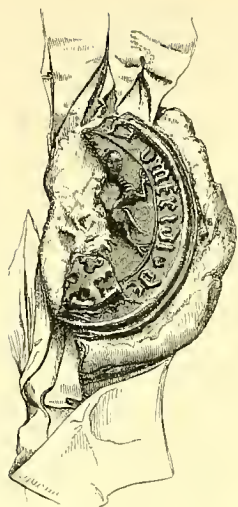
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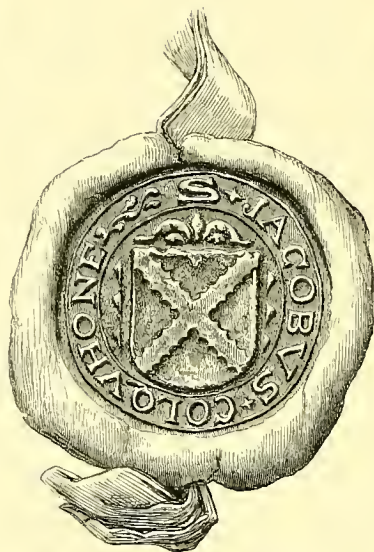
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- Kilbryde, in the earldom of Lennox and shire of Dumbarton, in terms of a charter granted by Sir John to the said David of the said lands. Dated at Rosdew, 10th December 1535, 339
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Colquhoun, the laird's sister, a furnished bed, when she went to her own house ; to Peter Naper, Laird of Kilmaehew, £40, to help his first plenishing ; to Elizabeth Cuninghame, her sister's daughter, 40 merks ; to Elizabeth Colquhoun, Patriek Colquhoun's daughter, 10 merks ; to Margaret Colquhoun, Lady Coldoun, " ane gown of Pareis blak with ane skirt of blak sating ;" to Elizabeth Colquhoun, " ane gown of Lylis worsate, furrit ;" and the remainder of her goods, moveable and immoveable, to Adam Colquhoun, brother to John Colquhoun of Luss, and Isobel Erskine, his spouse. Dated 20th May 1564, and confirmed at Edinburgh 23d January thereafter, 343

77. The Testament-dative and Inventory of the goods of Agnes Boyd, second wife of Sir John Colquhoun of Luss, given up by Sir Humphrey Colquhoun of Luss, Knight, her son and heir. The sum of the inventory of her goods, geir, moneys, etc., amounted to £1197, 4s. 6d. The debts due to her, which chiefly consisted of rentals from a long list of lands, amounted to £1865, 8s. 6d. Amongst the debtors were the tenants of Middle and Nether Ross ; the tenant of Mains of Colquhoun ; the tenants of Connelton and Chapelton ; Walter Colquhoun, in Bornehill ; Janet Colquhoun, in Chapelton ; the tenants of Wallestoun ; the Laird of Culcreuch ; Humphrey Colquhoun of Tillychyntail ; Awlay Macaulay, in Durling ; the tenants of Over and Nether Kilbride ; the tenants of Glen ; and other tenants and occupiers of the lands and baronies of Luss and Colquhoun. The sum of the inventory of her goods, with the debts, amounted to £3062, 13s. The sum of the debts due by her amounted to £80 ; after deducting which there remained of free geir £2982, 13s. The inventory was given up 30th October 1587, and confirmed at Edinburgh 18th April 1588, 346



No. 1.



No. 3.



No. 2.

1. Seal of Sir Humphrey Colquhoun of that ilk at Indenture between Sir John Maxwell, Knight, Lord of Pollok, and Sir John Maxwell, Knight, and Robert Maxwell, his sons, concerning the division of the lands of Pollok and Calderwood, 18th December 1400.—[At Pollok.]
2. Seal of John Colquhoun of Luss, Knight, at Letter of Reversion by him to John Earl of Lenuox, of the lands of Mawmor and others, 19th August 1523.—[At Buchanan Castle.]
3. Seal of James Colquhoun of Garscube at Letter of Reversion by him and Christian Campbell, his spouse, to Esme Duke of Lennox, of the lands of Easter Tullichewen, 19th September 1582.—[At Buchanan Castle.]

John Colquhoun
of Luss Knight

No. 1.

John Colquhoun
of Luss Knight

No. 2.

Joannes sancti andree Legatus

No. 3.

John Colquhoun of
Luss Knight

No. 4.

Humphrey Colquhoun
of Luss Knight

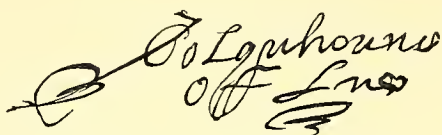
No. 5.

Alexander Colquhoun
of Luss Knight

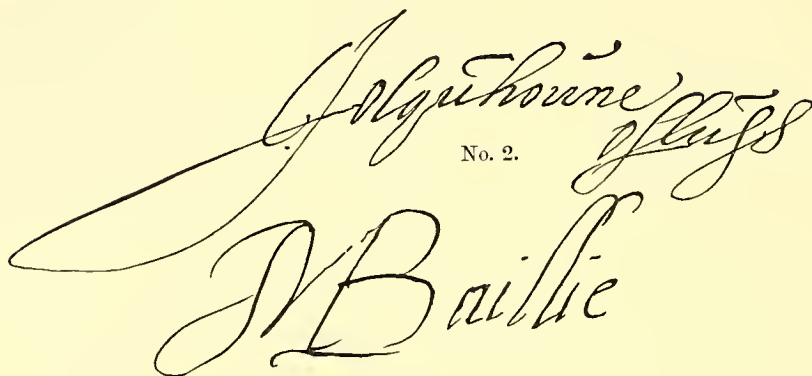
No. 6.

1. John Colquhoun of Luss, Knight, at Letter of Reversion by him to John Earl of Lennox, of the lands of Mawmor and others, 19th August 1523.—[Original at Buchanan Castle.]
2. Sir John Colquhoun of Luss, 30th August 1534.

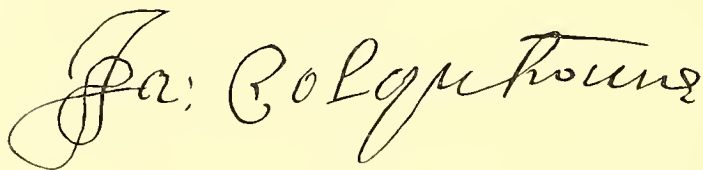
3. John Archbishop of St. Andrews, 3d November 1564.
4. John Colquhoun of Luss, 15th March 1569.
5. Sir Humphrey Colquhoun of Luss, 1583.
6. Alexander Colquhoun of Luss, 7th November 1599.



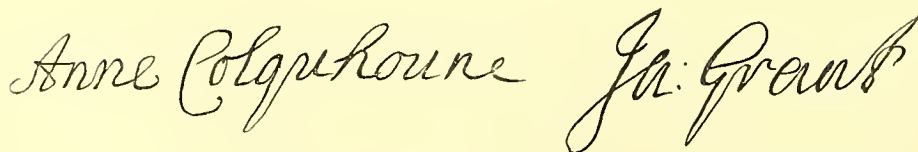
No. 1.



No. 3.



No. 4.



No. 5.

No. 6.

1. Sir John Colquhoun of Luss, 22d October 1619.
2. Sir John Colquhoun of Luss, 1650.
3. Margaret Bailie, his wife, 1650.
4. Sir James Colquhoun of Balvie, after-

- wards of Luss, 17th January 1682.
5. Anne Colquhoun, heiress of Luss, 27th September 1715.
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