

REPORT ON THE MUNIMENTS OF THE RIGHT HONOUR-
ABLE ARCHIBALD WILLIAM MONTGOMERIE, EARL
OF EGLINTON AND WINTON, AT EGLINTON CASTLE,
IN THE COUNTY OF AYR, BY WILLIAM FRASER,
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The papers now reported on are selected from a large and miscellaneous collection, and they are of value both to historians and local antiquaries, containing as they do many references to passing events of importance in this and other countries, and also the names of ancient Ayrshire and west country families. The Earl of Eglinton now represents the three families of Montgomerie of Eaglesham, Eglinton of Eglinton, and Ardrossan of Ardrossan, all of far descended lineage; but there is no corresponding wealth of muniments in the family charter chest, the place of their custody having been destroyed in one of those terrible feuds which so often raged betwixt neighbouring baronial families in Scotland [No. 66 *infra*]. The evidence for the earlier members of the families of Montgomerie, and the long extinct houses of Eglinton and Ardrossan is therefore to be derived from sources wholly apart from their own charters. Regarding the Eglintons of that ilk and the Ardrossans of Ardrossan little is known, but there is evidence that the former held their estates from about the time of Malcolm Canmore, while the Ardrossans flourished between 1177 and the time of King David the Second.

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Lord Eglinton also represents in the male line the ancient House of Seton, Earls of Winton, as to whom there is a separate collection of muniments, which will form the subject of another and subsequent Report. The present Report is limited to the Eglinton muniments proper.

The first ancestor of the Montgomerie family who settled in Scotland was Robert of Montgomerie, who received, about the year 1157, from Walter FitzAlan, the Steward of Scotland, a grant of the lands of Eaglesham, situated in the barony and shire of Renfrew. Robert of Montgomerie is believed on good grounds to have been the grandson of the famous Roger of Montgomerie, Earl of Shrewsbury, the kinsman and companion of William the Conqueror. From Robert Montgomerie, the first of Eaglesham, who died about 1178, descended Sir John of Montgomerie, ninth of Eaglesham, who is celebrated for the part he took at the battle of Otterburn in the year 1388, where he captured Sir Henry Percy, known as "Hotspur." Sir John married Elizabeth, daughter and sole heiress of Sir Hugh Eglintoun of that ilk, and acquired with her the estates of Eglinton and Ardrossan. Sir Hugh of Eglintoun held the office of Justiciary of Lothian and married Egidia or Giles Stewart, a half sister of Robert the Steward of Scotland, afterward King Robert the Second, who between 1358 and 1377 bestowed various lands

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on his brother-in-law. [Nos. 1, 5-8 *infra*.] Sir Hugh is also commemorated by Wyntown and Dunbar as among the poets of Scotland, and to him are ascribed the "Gest of Arthure," the "Gest of the Brut," the "Adventure of Sir Gawyn," and the "Pystyl of Swete Susan."

The grandson of Sir John Montgomerie and Elizabeth of Eglintoun was, about the year 1445, created a Lord of Parliament under the title of Lord Montgomerie. He was succeeded in due course by his great grandson Hugh, third Lord Montgomerie, who was a zealous supporter of King James the Fourth, and as a reward for his services was created, in 1506, Earl of Eglintoun. Under King James the Fifth, also, the Earl held a prominent position in the state. He was one of the tutors of the young King. In 1533 he was appointed Admiral Depute of the bailiary of Cunninghame, in the county of Ayr, and in 1536 he was named as one of the joint governors of Scotland during the King's absence in France [No. 68 *infra*]. Besides the affairs of State in which he was engaged, Lord Eglintoun was much occupied by the state of feud which existed between his family and the Cunninghames, Lords Kilmaurs and Earls of Glencairn. The subject of contention seems to have been the office of the bailiary of Cunninghame, which had been held by Sir Hugh of Eglintoun so early as 1366, and in 1370 he was made Chamberlain of Irvine. The office seems to have descended to his grandson, Sir John Montgomerie, as in a marriage contract of Sir John's eldest daughter to Sir Robert Cunningham of Kilmaurs, in 1425, it is agreed that Sir Robert shall hold the bailiary for his life; but in 1448 the office was formally bestowed by the Crown on Alexander, eldest son of the first Lord Montgomerie. His son, the second Lord, succeeded to him in the office and, in 1482, procured a transcript of the chief documents relating to it. [No. 16 *infra*.] In 1498, another charter of the office was granted by King James the Fourth, who also issued letters to enforce obedience. In 1488 a stronghold of the Cunninghames had been destroyed by Lord Montgomerie probably as a retaliation [No. 37 *infra*]. In 1498 he required Lord Kilmaurs to find security to keep the peace. A serious feud was for a time averted by the Decree Arbitral pronounced in 1509, by consent of both parties, declaring that the Earl of Eglintoun had full right to the disputed office. The quarrel however still continued, and notwithstanding attempts at peacemaking in 1523 [No. 64 *infra*] increased in bitterness. In 1528, Eglintoun Castle was burned and destroyed [No. 66 *infra*], and the feud may be said to have culminated in the murder of Hugh fourth Earl of Eglintoun, on 18th April 1586. That this murder was deliberately planned by the Cunninghams may be clearly gathered from the document No. 81 *infra*, where the Earl of Glencairn openly agrees to shelter the perpetrator of the crime (Cunningham of Robertland), and refers to the conspiracy for revenge.

The son of the fourth Earl of Eglinton succeeded him, but died in 1612 without issue, and was the last of the direct male line of Montgomerie. His cousin, Sir Alexander Seton of Foulstruther, third son of Lady Margaret Montgomerie, eldest daughter of the third Earl of Eglinton, who was Countess of Robert, first Earl of Wintoun, inherited the estates and assumed the name of Montgomerie and title of Eglintoun. Sir Alexander Seton did this in terms of a family arrangement, confirmed by a charter from the Crown, dated 28 November 1611, but notwithstanding this his assumption of the dignity was strongly opposed by King James the Sixth. The controversy lasted for two years, during which Sir Alexander continued to assert his right, but in the end the King relented and confirmed the previous Crown grant. The King's motives and the way by which he saved his royal dignity are detailed in

the letters [Nos. 110 and 111 infra]. It does not appear that Sir Alexander made any formal recognition of the King's rights. This Earl, the sixth, was popularly called "Greysteel." From his fourth son the present Earl is lineally descended.

Alexander, sixth Earl of Eglintoun, enjoyed the title and estates for nearly half a century. In 1630, he entered into a curious contract with Viscount Montgomerie, of the Great Airds in Ireland [No. 88 infra], doubtless with a view to secure himself against any doubt that he was the head of the house of Eglinton, the Viscount being directly descended from an uncle of the first Earl of Eglinton. But the Viscount, who was anxious to secure assistance in the disturbed state of Ireland, duly acknowledged the Earl as his chief. The Earl took a prominent part in public affairs. In the dispute between King Charles the First and his subjects, the Earl adhered to the side of the Covenanters, and in 1639 spent a large sum of money (48,000 merks Scots) in supplying a regiment for their army [No. 90 infra], a sum which there is reason to believe was never repaid. In 1641 the Irish rebellion broke out, and the letters [Nos. 140 and 141 infra] give a faint idea of the atrocities committed. The Earl of Eglintoun commanded the troops sent to relieve the Scotch settlers, and was in time to save their lives, though not their property, while the English planters were almost extirpated. During the civil war in England the Earl and his sons, Lord Montgomerie, Colonel James Montgomerie, and Major General Robert Montgomerie, fought on the side of the Parliament, and the Earl and one of his sons were present at the battle of Long Marston Moor. Numerous letters were addressed to him by correspondents in England, giving from time to time news of the King, the war, and other matters [Nos. 129 and 130], a frequent writer being Sir John Seton, sometime Lieutenant of the Scots Guard to the King of France, who wrote from London [Nos. 136, 142, and 151]. After the death of King Charles First, the Earl of Eglinton was one of the first to welcome King Charles Second, and was appointed Captain of the King's Horse Guards. He and his sons, however, were not favoured by the ruling party of the Estates, and his regiment was dismissed with unfortunate results to the royal cause [No. 162]. The Earl, after the Act of Classes was rescinded, again took an active part for the King, but was made prisoner and remained in confinement until the Restoration.

It would appear that the Earl was fond of sport, especially of hawking. The loss of one of his hawks is referred to in No. 124, and in No. 112 King James Sixth gives a carefully qualified permission to the Earl to hawk and hunt in the west country.

The Earl's eldest son, Hugh Lord Montgomerie, was also an officer in the Covenanting Army, and served in England [Nos. 145, 149, 150, and 152 infra]. He was suspected of aiding the "Engagement" on behalf of King Charles the First in 1648, and was only restored to active service after "satisfying" the Church [No. 95 infra].

Apart from the documents already referred to, which illustrate the connexion of the Eglintoun family with the history of their country, the papers now reported on contain little of wide public interest. The destruction of the early writs of the family deprives the collection of much of its value, and the majority of the charters now reported on possess more interest for the genealogist than the historian, but one or two details are worthy of notice.

The marriage contracts, of which this collection contains several of an early date, present some curious features. Thus, in No. 16 (7), it is provided that Sir John Montgomerie, if he does not go as hostage for King James the First, shall maintain his daughter and her husband, with

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a damsel for the ladye, for two years ; but if Sir John departs the husband shall provide for himself and spouse. In another case [No. 18 infra], in an alliance between the Stewarts of Darnley and a daughter of Sir Alexander Montgomerie, the latter is bound to provide for the young couple and six horses for five years, while the bridegroom is to be brought home to the house of his father or father-in-law to be at their will. In another contract [No. 42 infra] the young Master of Montgomerie is taken bound to marry Bessy Edmonstone, daughter of Sir Archibald Edmonstone, of Duntreath. If either of them die before marriage Lord Montgomerie binds his second, third, and fourth sons in succession, and failing Bessy then Katern, Margaret, and Helen Edmonstone are in turn contracted to marry a son of Lord Montgomerie. In a fourth contract, where a son of the first Earl of Eglintoun engages to marry one of the co-heiresses of Robert Francis of Stane, an estate near to the Castle of Eglinton, the Earl not only undertakes to provide for his son and daughter-in-law during her father's lifetime, but pays to the Laird of Stane 100 merks Scots, to dispose of according to his conscience, as a "contentation" to the second daughter [No. 54 infra]. The indenture between the Earls of Lennox and Eglintoun for the marriage of their children [No. 63 infra] is chiefly remarkable for the fact that the intended bridegroom was little more than three years old, but as is well known he married, not Christian Montgomerie, but Lady Margaret Douglas, by whom he had a son, the ill fated Darnley, second husband of Queen Mary.

In No. 61 we have evidence of how Crown patrimony was wasted during a royal minority. The island of Little Cumbrae was a royal forest, but Robert Hunter, of Hunterstown, the hereditary forester, was unable to prevent trespassers from slaying the deer, rabbits, &c. To aid him in repressing poaching the Earl of Eglintoun was appointed, with power to punish trespassers and to oversee the forester himself, that he did not pasture too many cattle on the island to the prejudice of the game. At a later date the King granted to Robert Hunter, of Hunterstown, the forester, a charter of the island [No. 65 infra], obliging him to maintain a mansion house. The island afterwards became and still continues to be the property of the Eglintoun family.

The first Earl of Eglintoun died in the end of September 1545, and his will [No. 72 infra] is remarkable for the unusual number of payments appointed to be made for masses. The phraseology of this and another will about the same date is peculiar, both parties bequeathing their souls to God, the Virgin Mary, and all the Saints, "the whole court of heaven." The great grandson of the first Earl, Hugh third Earl of Eglintoun, was somewhat unfortunate in his marriage relations. His wife was Lady Jean Hamilton, a daughter of the Regent Arran, contracted to him on 13 January 1554 [No. 77 infra], and divorced from him on the ground of consanguinity on 30th May 1562 [No. 78 infra]. A later decree at her instance against the Earl was pronounced on a different ground, by John Knox and others at Edinburgh 25 June 1562. This document is not here reported. The proceedings in the first divorce case are lengthy and technical, and the chief point of interest is the allusion to "a dumb lady of Dalkeith" as the wife of an Earl of Morton. The number of generations given implies that the lady in question was the Princess Joanna, youngest daughter of King James the First, who married, after a lengthened sojourn in France, the first Earl of Morton.

A document of great importance to the masonic craft is summarised in No. 84, being somewhat too long for full quotation—the ordinances drawn up by William Schaw, the King's master of work and general

warden of the craft, on 28 December 1599, for all the master masons in Scotland. They contain directions as to the conduct of masters towards each other, and towards their employers "to leve cheritable togidder," and to take in hand no work they are unable to perform. The reception of apprentices, the exclusion of irregular craftsmen, and other matters relating to the trade, are all regulated, and obedience enforced by the exaction of fines. One offence, however, is to be punished by degradation; those masters who have not been careful as to their scaffoldings and footways so that injury is done to anyone, are to be discharged from working as masters, and be subject "all the rest of their days" to someone else.

Of the documents in the collection which bear on personal and social life and manners, No. 83 gives a glimpse of toilettes worn by a fashionable dame at the Court of King James shortly after his accession to the English Crown; Nos. 89, 97, and 98, are lists of jewellery which indicate a considerable amount of wealth, as does also the amount of silver plate described in No. 99 and 100. In No. 84 we have reference to King James Sixth's visit to Scotland and his presence in the houses of the Earl of Eglintoun in Edinburgh and Glasgow, fat geese and butter being sent from the west for his Majesty's provision, and a large sum of money expended on his entertainment. The drinking customs of the period are illustrated by the account of the daily consumption of wine and ale, given in No. 93. Letter No. 128 gives information as to the expense of education and board, while the account No. 103 shows what books were used as classics in teaching the "Humanities" in Scotland in the 17th century. That domestic servants were a source of trouble in the so called "good old times" as well as now, appears from the letter [No. 123 *infra*]. The difficulties of travelling in the early part of the 17th century are forcibly illustrated by letters Nos. 120 and 126. In 1612 the Countess of Eglinton applied to her mother, the Countess of Linlithgow for the loan of carriage horses to bring her from Craigiehall to Linlithgow. Though this was but a short distance, the Countess of Linlithgow promised to send a dozen horses with panniers and ropes in place of "tumeler" (tumbrel?) carts. The road must have been greatly beset with "stratis and dangeris" similar to those which the Earl of Eglinton refers to a few years later, when, writing to his wife, he bids her send her coach and horses to meet him, and to cause six of the ablest tenants come with the coach to Glasgow "to pout hir by all the stratis and dangeris" [No. 126]. On another occasion it would appear that he had written thirty-three letters to friends to meet him at Bishop Briggs, obviously that they might assist him on his journey to Eglinton. For such journeys lanterns, such as the one described in letter No. 122 as of "Moscovia glass," were no doubt occasionally useful. It is recommended as one of the fairest in London and of the best light.

Among other miscellaneous items of interest may be noticed the reference in No. 119 to "Niknevin," an unfortunate old woman who was distinguished for her alleged knowledge of the black art, and had undergone examination as a witch before the Regent Murray and Mr. John Knox, but who ascribed the charge made against her to the professional jealousy of the apothecaries whom she had excelled in her knowledge of drugs. Allusions to the plague in 1603, and in 1646, are found in Nos. 83 and 147, the latter document relating to the disinfection of tainted dwellings in the neighbourhood of Paisley.

The value of preserving old papers, even though apparently of little importance, is well illustrated by letter No. 144. It appears outwardly a simple request by the Earl of Cassillis [John sixth Earl] that the Earl of Eglinton would attend the funeral of the writer's wife. Yet such a

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seemingly unimportant document is sufficient to clear the fair fame of a lady whose character has been tarnished both by popular ballad and tradition. The Countess of Cassillis in question was Lady Jane Hamilton, daughter of Thomas first Earl of Haddington, and was married to John sixth Earl of Cassillis in 1621. A popular ballad "Johnnie Faa" and more than one popular writer have constructed a romantic story to the effect that the husband was stern, the lady neglected, and that after being some years married she eloped with Sir John Faa, of Dunbar, but the pair being captured, the Knight was hanged and the Countess imprisoned for the remainder of her life, the Earl meanwhile marrying again. This elopement was said to have taken place during the Earl's presence at the assembly of Divines at Westminster. This story, however, though related with very circumstantial details, is disproved by the letter now reported on, which shows that the lady was dead before the Earl went to Westminster in 1643, and also that she was his "deir bed fellow" until the day of her death, 21 years after their marriage.

Two letters, characteristic both of the men and the period, will be found in Nos. 131 and 132, the first from Mr. Robert Bruce, of Kinnaird, long one of the Ministers of Edinburgh, and of such authority both in civil and ecclesiastical affairs, that in 1590 when King James the Sixth went to Denmark for his Queen he appointed Mr. Bruce to a chief place in the Government. After the Gowrie conspiracy, however, Mr. Bruce fell under the King's displeasure, and he was afterwards more or less persecuted by his Majesty. The letter now reported on was written to the Countess of Eglinton about two years before Mr. Bruce's decease, which took place in 1631, in the 77th year of his age. The second letter is addressed to the same Lady by Mr. Josias Welsh, of Templepatrick, Ireland, son of the famous Mr. John Welsh, of Ayr, and his wife, who was a daughter of John Knox. Josias Welsh was himself a very successful minister among the Presbyterians in Ireland.

The papers now reported on with other family documents were printed by me in two quarto volumes for the late Earl of Eglinton in the year 1859, entitled "Memorials of the Montgomeries, Earls of Eglinton." The impression of that work was limited to one hundred & fifty copies for private circulation chiefly among the relations & friends of the family.

The muniments now reported on are arranged under the two following heads:—

- I. Charters, &c. of the Earls of Eglinton 1358–1689.
- II. Correspondence of the Earls of Eglinton (a) Royal Letters,
(b) Family Letters.

I.—CHARTERS, &c., OF THE EARLS OF EGLINTON, 1358–1689.

1. Charter by Robert, Steward of Scotland, Earl of Strathern, granting to Sir Hugh, of Eglintoun, Knight, and Dame Egidia (Giles), his spouse, to the longer liver of them two, and to the heirs and assignees of Sir Hugh himself, an annual rent of one stone of wax due to the grantor from the land of Monfodevrry within the barony of Conyngham, Sherifdom of Ayr: Witnesses Sir John Stewart, the grantor's brother, Robert of Irskyn, John of Lindsay, John of Isle, knights, Andrew of Conyngham, Thomas Symple, John Tayt. [n.d. 1358–1370.]

2. Charter by Thomas Stewart Earl of Angus, to Sir Hugh of Eglyntoun, knight, of his land of Ormdale in the lordship of Cowal and shire

of Argyll: To be held by Sir Hugh and his heirs, and his assignees acceptable to the granter and his heirs, for giving to the chief lord of the feu the service used and wont, and a pair of gilt spurs, or forty silver pennies to the granter and his heirs in recognition of the gift, at the feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, yearly, if asked. Dated at Edinburgh 25th May 1360: Witnesses, Sir Robert, Steward of Scotland, Earl of Strathern, Sir William Earl of Douglas, Sir Robert of Irskyn, and Sir John of Lyle, knights, Alexander of Mongomry, Maurice of Convaile, Alan of Lawedre.

3. Charter by John of Moray, Lord of the lordship of Hornishocis, granting to Sir Hugh of Eglyntoun and Dame Egidia of Lyndesay, his whole land of Hornishocis, with the whole service of Dollyura, Potertown, and of Wagrav, due to the said lordship. Dated at Ardrossan the 16th day before the Purification of the Virgin [January] 1361: Witnesses, Robert Abbot of the Monastery of Kilwinning, William of Paisley, perpetual vicar of the Church of Kylbreny, Hugh of Raht, Alan of Munfod, John of Crawford of Badelay.

4. Charter by Robert, Steward of Scotland, Earl of Strathern and Lord of Conynghame, to Alexander of Blare, his heirs or assignees, of that annual rent of four chalders of oatmeal and one pound of pepper which Alan le Suche and William of Ferrars, knights, were accustomed to receive from the lands of Stane and Buretres in Conynghame, then belonging to Andrew Fraunceys: To be held of the Steward and his heirs for giving a pair of gilt spurs, or twelve silver pennies, at Whitsunday yearly, if asked. Given at the Monastery of Inchaffray, 10th December 1363: Witnesses, William Abbot of Inchaffray, Thomas of Fausyde, knight, Alexander Stewart the granter's son, John Mercer burges of Perth, Maurice of Drummond, etc.

5. Charter by King Robert Second to Hugh of Eglyntoun, knight, his heirs and his assignees, of the land of Gyffeyn in the barony of Kyle Stewart and shire of Ayr, then belonging to the King through forfeiture: To be held of the King and his heirs, Stewards of Scotland, for services used and wont. Dated at Edinburgh 4th May [1371]: Witnesses, William and Patrick, Bishops of St. Andrews and Brechin, John, the King's eldest son, Earl of Carrick and Steward of Scotland, Thomas Earl of Mar, William Earl of Douglas, Robert Earl of Menteith the King's son, John of Carryk, canon of Glasgow, Chancellor, Alexander of Lyndesay, and Robert of Erskyne, knights.

6. Charter by King Robert Second to his dearest brother Hugh of Eglyntoun, knight, of the lands of Lochlebogsyd, within the barony of Renfrew: To be held by Hugh and Egidia his spouse, the King's dearest sister, and their heirs, of the King and his heirs, Stewards of Scotland, for giving yearly ten marks sterling for the support of a chaplain to celebrate divine service in the Cathedral Church of Glasgow. Dated at Perth 12th October [1374].

7. Confirmation by King Robert Second of a wadset by Hugh of Auldystoun made to the King's dearest brother, Hugh of Eglyntoun, knight, of the lands of Cambusbaroun, Innerhawloune and Schiphalch in the shire of Stirling; saving the King's service. Dated at Dunfermline 28th March [1375].

8. Precept by King Robert Second, under the quarter seal, addressed to his Chamberlain, and other ministers for the time, shewing that he was owing his dearest brother Hugh of Eglyntoun, knight, the sum of

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550 merks sterling in complement of the sum of 700 merks formerly due; and that the King had given to Hugh the whole wards, reliefs, and marriages belonging to the Crown, on the south side of the Forth, at their true value as that should be agreed upon between Sir Hugh and the King's Chamberlain; and in case these casualties shall in any year amount to less than 100 merks, the Chamberlain in Exchequer should be bound to pay the deficiency of the sum of 100 merks, until Sir Hugh should be satisfied of the said sum of 550 merks; and commanding the Chamberlain to make payment of these casualties to Sir Hugh in terms of the grant. Given at Perth 17th March [1375].

9. Obligation by James the Lyndesay, Lord of Bochane, granting to John of Montgumry, Lord of Egillham, that the lands of Dumbulge nor Carny, held of the granter, shall not be recognosced by him until he pay to John of Montgumry, in the Castle of Edinburgh, "ix hunder punde of Inglish gold, on a day" . . . "Alsua, we grant and lely hechtis, that we sal helpe and supponell the forsaid John in the helpe and mantenance of the forsaide landys that the said Jon haldys of ws, and at we sal nocht be in the contrar of hym with na nothyr in the mentyme." Dated at Edinburgh, 9th December 1389.

10. Charter by John of Montegomorri, lord of Eglisshame, granting to William of Blakeforde, for homage and service, the whole land called Little Benane, which had been resigned in the granter's hands: To be held by William and his heirs of his body born and to be born; whom failing, by John Walays of Elrisle and his heirs; of the granter and his heirs for the usual service. Dated at Eaglesham 8th October 1392: Witnesses, John Symple, lord of Eliotstoun, Hugh Walays, lord of Cragyne, William More, lord of Camcescane, Thomas of Crauforde, lord of Achinhamys, and John of Polloc, lord of that ilk.

11. Charter by Malcolm Fleming, knight, lord of Biger and of Leigne in favour of his grandson (nepoti) William of Boyde, lord of Galvane, granting to him for his service done and to be done, the lands of Badynhache in the granter's barony of Leigne in the sheriffdom of Dumbarton: To be held by William and his heirs, of Malcolm and his heirs for payment, on the ground, of one silver penny at Whitsunday, if asked only, in name of blench farm, for ward, relief, marriage, suits of court and all other secular service. No date: Witnesses, Sir Robert of Danyelistoun, lord of that ilk, Patrick of Graham, lord of Kyncardyn, John of Maxwell, lord of Pollok, knights; Robert Boyd, lord of Kilmernok, the granter's grandson, David Flemyng, the granter's son and heir, and Patrick Flemyng, his second son. Confirmed by King Robert Third at the Castle of Rothesay, 7th July 1395.

12. Instrument of Transumpt of a Charter by John of Montgomery, knight, lord of Ardrossan, granting to Alexander Lokkart the lands of Lochwood, lying in the said barony of Ardrossan in the shire of Ayr: To be held by Alexander and his heirs of the granter and his heirs for giving a pound of pepper at the feast of St. John the Baptist (24th June) in name of blench farm, if asked. Dated at Polnone, 1st December 1407: Witnesses, John of Hamilton of Ross, knight; Allan Campbell, John Inglis, Alexander Mure, squires. This Charter was transumed by order of the Lords of Council and Session on 17th March 1574, at the instance of James Lockhart of Lee, successor of the said Alexander Lockhart of the Lee in the lands, who produced the writ as his earliest title, in an action against the then Earl of Eglinton.

13. Precept by John of Montgomery, Lord of Ardrossan and of Giffyn, knight, directed to his bailie of Giffen, John Homyl, to give to Stephen Ker, lord of Trearne, sasine of the lands of the Ovirtoun of Giffyn, lying in the granter's lordship of Giffyn in the barony of Kile in the sheriffdom of Ayr; which lands had been resigned by Stephen in the granter's hands. Dated at Polnone 24th November 1413.

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14. Charter by Robert Duke of Albany, Earl of Fife and of Menteith, Governor of Scotland, ratifying, and on behalf of the King and his heirs confirming the grants by his confederate (confederatus noster) John of Montegeri of Ardrossane, knight, to his son Robert of Montegeri, born betwixt him and the late Agnes of the Isles his spouse, made with consent of Alexander of Montegeri the said John's son and heir and brother-german of Robert, of the whole lands of the lordship of Giffine, in the barony of Kyle Stewart in the sheriffdom of Ayr; of the lands of Lochhous in the constabulary of Linlithgow in the shire of Edinburgh; and the lands of Knokintire and of Knokmulyne lying in Kile-Regis in the sheriffdom of Ayr; and an annual rent of 50s. Scots to be uplifted from Drumdow, and from the tofts, crofts, and perticates of land lying within the burgh of Linlithgow; with all the annual rents due within said burgh. To be held by the said Robert and the heirs male of his body lawfully born or to be born, whom failing, by his father and his heirs whomsoever, of the said John Montgomery and his heirs in fee and heritage; saving the King's service. Given at Stirling 9th March 1413.

15. Charter by David of Coghane, lord of the north half of Ovirlee, granting to his son Edward of Coghane, for his services, all the lands of Ovirlee, in the barony of Renfrew, and sheriffdom of the same: To be held by Edward and the heirs of his body, whom failing by the granter and his heirs, of Alicia of Coghane and her heirs, for rendering 30 pennies Scots yearly at Overlee. With clause of warrandice: Witnesses, James of Dowglas, lord of Balvany, Thomas Weir, Alexander of Dunbar, Robert Weir, Robert of Dalzell. This Charter is not dated, but the precept by the granter for infesting his son in the lands of Lee in the barony of Renfrew and shire thereof, and also in the lands of Ascog in the lordship of Bute and sheriffship of the same, is dated 24 August 1425. The above Charter was confirmed in due form (1) by Alicia of Coghane lady of Netherlee in the barony of Renfrew, in presence of James of Douglas lord of Balvany, Thomas Were, Joachim de Lecprevy, William of Lecprevy his brother, Robert of Dalzell, Robert of Lecprevy, Robert Thoms. [c. 1425] and (2) by John Lecprevy lord of Meidlee in the barony of Renfrew, before Andrew Mureheid & John Watson then bailies of the burgh of Ruglen, Donald Dun, Robert Brade, and Sir John Petigre, burgesses of that burgh [c. 1425].

16. Instrument of Transumpt made on 28th September 1482, before Richard Robertson, rector of the parish church of Suthek, Commissary of the Official of Lothian, at the instance of Hugh Lord Montgomery, of the following eight writs relating to the offices of Bailie of Cunynghame and Chamberlain of Irvine. (1) Letters by Robert, Steward of Scotland, Earl of Strathern, declaring that he had given to Sir Hugh of Eglintoun the office of Bailie of the Barony of Cunyngham, with command of the men dwelling therein and other full powers; commanding therefore the inhabitants of the barony to obey Sir Hugh and his heirs. Given at Erth 15th January 1366, under the seal of the granter and that of John Stewart his eldest son, Lord of Kyle. (2) Letter by Robert, Steward of Scotland, etc., that as he had given the office of Bailie of the barony

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of Cunyngham and the office of Chamberlain of the same to his beloved brother Sir Hugh of Eglintoun, he also gave to him for his labour a third part of all the fines and issues of the Bailie and Chamberlain Courts in time to come; and directing those having interest, to pay the said fines to Sir Hugh: Given under the seals of the granter and his eldest son, at Erth 15 January 1366. (3) Letter by the said Robert, Steward of Scotland, etc., that as he had given to his beloved brother Sir Hugh of Eglintoun, lord of that ilk, and to his heirs the office of Bailie of the Barony of Cunyngham with the office of Chamberlain of the granter's burgh of Irvine, to which offices no fee is with certainty attached; he therefore grants to Sir Hugh and his heirs heritably the third part of all issues and fines happening in said courts: No date: Sealed with the granter's seal and that of his eldest son John Stewart Earl of Carrick, Lord of Kyle and Athole: Witnesses Robert Abbot of Kilwinning, Sir John of Lindsaye, lord of Thurstoune, Adam of Fullartoun, lord of Corsby, knights; Kennydy, lord of Donhour, John Wallace, lord of Richardtoun, Thomas Sympill, lord of Elyastoun, John Gray of Estelwoude. (4) Letter by the said Robert, Steward of Scotland, etc., authorising Sir Hugh of Eglintoun, knight, or any of his heirs to re-enter to the office of Bailie of Cunyngham, notwithstanding another then ministered in the office through Sir Hugh's sufferance and consent. Given at Renfrew 30 May 1370. (5) Grant by the said Robert, Steward of Scotland, to his beloved brother Sir Hugh of Eglintoun, knight, lord of that ilk, and his heirs, of the offices of Bailie of the barony of Cunyngham, and Chamberlain of the burgh of Irvine, with power to hold courts, punish transgressors, levy fines, appoint substitutes, etc. (6) Grant by King James Second, as Steward of Scotland, to Alexander of Montgomery, eldest son of Alexander Lord Montgomery, of the office of Bailie of the barony of Cunynghame, which had no fee attached to it and which had been resigned by the said Alexander in the hands of the King as Steward; To be held of the King as Steward of Scotland for service used and wont. Given under the privy seal at Stirling 31st January 1448. (7) Indenture between Sir John of Mungumry, Lord of Ardrossan, and Sir Robert of Conyngham Lord of Kilmaurs, whereby the latter "is oblist to wed Anny of Mungumry, the dochtyr of Schir Jone of Mungumry, and to gyfe to the said Anny joyntfeftment of twenty markis worth of his Mudir landis (? mother's lands); and gife it hapynnys the said Schir Robert and Anny hafand sonnys of lyfe, the joyntfeftment beande of na walwe." Sir John is bound to give Sir Robert for the marriage, three hundred merks and forty pounds, to be paid by yearly sums of forty pounds from the lands of Estwode and Loychlebokside: "Als it is acordit at the said Schir Robert sal joye and browk the Balzery of Conyngham, with al the profytis pertenande til it, for the terme of his lyfe; and the said Schir Robert is oblist at he sal nocht mak na ger mak the said Balzery sekirar til him, na til his ayris, in to the mentyme na he was in to the entra of the Balzery; the said Schir Jone of Mungumry and his ayris hafand recourse to the said Balzery eftir the dede of the said Schir Robert, in the samyn forme and effect as it was in the tyme of the making of thir euidentys: Als, because of kynrend thar behufys to be a purchas; and gife it may be gotyn in Scotlande, the said Schir Jone of Mungumry sal pay tharfor, and gife it be outwyth, it sal be gotyn on bath thair costys: And gyfe it hapynnys the said Schir Jone of Mungumry nocht to ga in hostage for the Kyng he sal hald the said Anny his dochtir, and a damysale with hir, and Schir Robertis resonabyl repayr, for twa zer in met and drynk, and buch of court, with sex horssis fyndyng at the liking of the said Schir Robert; and gife he gais in

hostage, the said Schir Robert sal se for his wyfe hymself." It is further agreed that Sir Robert shall not enter to the said Bailiary till he and Anny be married, and also that if he or Anny die before being married he or his heirs shall restore what he has taken up of the said marriage, to Sir John or his heirs. Irvine 16 June 1425. (8) Discharge by Robert of Conygham, knight, Lord of Kilmauris, acknowledging himself to have received from Alexander Mungumry Lord of Ardrossan the sum of 300 marks and forty pounds on account of the marriage of "Angnes of Mungumry his sister" as agreed upon between Sir John of Mungumry and the said Robert, who fully discharges the said sum. Dated at Fynlawston 20 February 1432. [The transumpt was made at the church of St. Giles of Edinburgh in presence of Masters Thomas Mowngumry, rector of Eglisshame, David Boys, John Fingud, prebendaries of the said church, and others.]

17. Charter by Alan Stewart, Lord of Dernle, confirming a Charter of entail made by Sir Herbert Herys, knight, lord of Traregillis to Robert of Dalzelle of Bracanryg and to his heirs male, lawfully born or to be born betwixt him and Agnes of Hamilton his spouse; whom failing, to his lawful heirs male of his body, whomsoever; whom failing, to his lawful heirs male of his own name, Dalzele; whom failing to his lawful heirs whomsoever: of the lands of Carngulane, with pertinents lying in the barony of Torboltoun in the shire of Ayr. Confirmed at Cruxtowne 18 November 1437.

18. Indenture between Alexander Mongomry, knight, Lord of Ardrossan on one part and Alan Stewart Lord of Dernle, on the other part, agreeing that John Stewart, son and heir to Alan Stewart, "sall haff to 'wyff and in mariage tak Mergaret off Mongomry, the eldast dochter that is to mary off the forsaid Lord of Ardrossane; and geff it hapynys, as God forbed, the forsaid sone or dochter to dysses, the next son off the forsaid Alan sall mary this forsaid Mergaret, and falzand off hyr the next dochter off the forsaid Alexander; and sa furth, geff it falzes off ane or off ma, quhyll aythyr off thaim has dochteris or sonnys, quhyll the forsaid matrimonie be fullyly complet and endyt, as is forspokyn:" for which marriage Alexander should pay to Alan six hundred merks Scots to be repaid if it should not take place: Also it is agreed that Alan should give in conjunct infetment the lands of Dregarn and Dromley, said lands remaining with Alan till the completion of the marriage: "Item it is ordant and appoyntyt that the forsaid Jhone Stewart, sone to the forsaid Alane, sall be reducyt and brocht hame to Crukistone and to Ardrossane, to cum and repayr at the wyll of the forsaid lordys: Item it is acordyt that geff it hapynys, God wylland, the forsaid Alan to recouer the Erdome off the Leuenax in all or in part, be quhatsumeuer maner off way, law, trefy or composicione, the forsaid Alexander sall geff proporcionaly at termis and yheris as is befor wrytyn, als mikyll as the ald astent is in propirte in a yher, for outyn frawd or gyle, or ony cauillacion and the forsaid Alan, thir landys recoverit, sall geff in joynt fefment to the forsaid Jhon and Mergaret, or to ony off tha partys the quhilk God fortunys to cum togeder be matrimone, ane hundreth marcis in connabyll place, countand the fourty marcis off Dregarn and Dromley in this hundreth marcis, sa that the hale, geff the recouere off the Leuenax hapynys, off joyntfement sall be ane hundreth marcis as is befor wryttin; the forsaid Alan joysand the forsaid land quhyll the matrimone be complet: Item it is acordyt that the forsaid Alexander sall find his dochter for fyff yher with the repayr off hyr husband and hys famil, that is to say sex hors; the forsaid sone and dochter

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remanand with thair forsayd faderis quhill the matrimone be complet : Item it is acordyt that als sone as the forsayd sone and dochter is off lachfull eld that (thai) may be maryd off the comone law, thai sall be maryt, God wylland, for outyn frawd or gyle or ony caullacion." The contract was executed in duplicate, the parties also swearing on "the mes buk," to observe its terms. Dated at Houston 15 May 1438: Witnesses, "Jhone Sympyll Lord off Elyotstone, Schyr Robert Sympyll, Knycht, Schyrraff off Renfrew, Jhone of Colquhon Lord off Lus, Wilzam off Cunyngham, Lard off Glengurnac, Patryk off Houston Lord off that ilk, Jhone of Lindsay, Lard off Dunrod, Thom off Park off that ylk, Jhone Locart off the Bar, and Jhon Sympyll off Fowlwod with othyr mony."

19. Charter by John Lokherth, Lord of Barr, with consent of Robert Lokherth his son and heir of an annual rent of five merks from the lands of Barr and Neutoun, in the bailliery of Waltyris Kyle and shire of Ayr, to a chaplain for celebrating three masses in Holy Week, yearly, at the altar of St. Peter in the parish church of Ardrossane, for the souls of the granter, his wife, children, predecessors and successors, and all Christians: binding the granter or his heirs, etc., if he or they should contravene this deed to pay 100*l.* Scots in name of penalty to the dean and chapter of Glasgow, with 100*l.* to the work of St. Mungo, and 100*l.* to the chaplain performing the said service for the time: further constituting and ordaining Sir Alexander of Mungumry, knight, Lord of Ardrossan, and William of Conynghame, Lord of Glengernok, as procurators with power in case of not payment to the chaplain, to seize the granter's goods and convert them for payment of said chaplain. Sealed with the seals of the granter and of his Lord of Ardrossan, Sir Alexander of Mungumery, knight, at Ardrossan, 12 March 1438: Witnesses, John Cambell and John Kennady, knights, Lords of Lowdounhyll and Blarchan, Alexander of Mungumry, son and heir of the Lord of Ardrossan, William of Conyngham, Lord of Glengernok.

20. Charter by James of Crag, son and heir of the deceased John of Crag, Lord of that ilk, to Richard Donaldsoun, son and heir of the deceased John Donaldsoun, of the Temple lands lying in the lordship of Eglishame and regality of Ranfrew: To be held from the granter and his heirs, of the lord superior thereof, for services used and wont: binding the same James and his heirs, etc., if they should attempt to contravene this Charter, to pay 100 marks Scots in name of penalty, to be applied to the building of the Church of St. Kentigern of Glasgow; and to the said Richard or his heirs, 100*l.* Scots in name of damages, etc. Dated at the Nether Crag 10th April 1450: Witnesses, Alexander Lindyssay son and heir of John Lyndissay of Dunrod, Sir William Machame, vicar of Eglisham, William Ker bailie of Eglisham. This Charter of Temple-lands was confirmed by Friar [Frater] Henry of Leuyngstown Knight Commendator of the Hospital of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, at Torfichin 26 October 1454: Witnesses, Friar Heliseus Lany, presbyter of said Order, Master William of Akinbede, vicar of Torfichin, and Gawan of Levington, squire.

21. Charter by King James Second to Alexander Lord Montgomery and Margaret his spouse, granting to them the land of Roberstoune lying in the bailliery of Cunynghame and shire of Ayr, with the service of all the free tenants dwelling on the said land; which land, etc., had been resigned by Alexander in the King's hands at Perth; To be held by the grantees and their lawful heirs; whom failing by the nearest heirs whomsoever of Alexander, of the King and his heirs, &c., for services

used and wont. Given under the Great Seal at Perth 16th September 1453. [This Charter is not recorded in the Register of the Great Seal, as now extant.]

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22. Discharge by Robert Crawford of Achinhamis and Archibald Crawford of Pryveke, acknowledging themselves to have received from William Ker, Laird of Kersland, 100 marks Scots, in dowry "for all and hall the sovme acht till ws be the said Vilzam for the marriage off oure cusynge Archibalde Huntar Larde of Ardehill, pertenande till ws, the quhilk forsuth mariage we sellyt and gaffe to the saide Vilzame Ker, to his dochtir Mergarete Ker," which sum of 100 marks is therefore fully discharged. Dated at Achinhamys 14th June 1462.

23. Obligation by David Leddaye, son and heir to Jhon of Liddail of Lochtillo to Schir Vilzham of Mungumbry of Giffin whereby David binds himself, his heirs, executors, and assignees in the event of him or them disturbing Sir William or his heirs in the possession of the lands of the Bar and six merks' worth of Drumbuye, in the lordship of the Braydstayn and shire of Ayr, to pay to the latter the sum of 300*l.* Scots because of true debt and 40*l.* in name of costs, damages and expenses, from the rents of the said David's lands of Lochtillo; the said sums to be paid in the parish church of Irvine within 40 days after any molestation given to Sir William by the granter or his heirs, or by William of Liddail's wife for terce, or otherwise. The granter appends his father's seal at Edinburgh 3 November 1465: Witnesses, Alexander Lord Montgomery, William Fergusil of that ilk, Archibald Boyd, brother-german to the Lord Boyd, and James of Mungumbry.

24. Retour made before Sir John Colquhoun of that ilk, knight, the King's Comptroller, and Master David Guthre of Kincaidrum, the King's treasurer, sheriffs of Ayr specially constituted, of the service of Alexander of Montgummary as heir to his father Alexander of Montgummary, in the office of bailie of the barony of Conyngham, within the shire of Ayr: held of the King as Steward of Scotland, for the service pertaining to the office of bailie, in name of blench-farm. Inquest made at Linlithgow 17th June 1466, by the following assize. Sir John of Achinlek of that ilk, knight, Sir John Chaumer of Gaytgard, knight, Robert of Crauford of Achynnamys, John Coluil, John Schaw, Quintin Mure, David Campbell, Hugh Campbell, Edward of Coningham, George Mure, David Wallace, George Stewart, William of Achinlek, John of Hamilton, and George of Foulartone.

25. Notarial instrument narrating that John Chawmer of Gadgyrth, knight, procurator of William Cunygam of Glengernok, appeared before King James Third, and in due form resigned into his Majesty's hands the lands of Bolgaris, extending to 10*l.* (Scots) yearly; the two Kilfassachis, extending yearly to ten merks; and Ballandallach, extending yearly to five merks; lying in the earldom of Lennox within the sheriffdom of Stirling: which resignation being made, the King as Superior, according to the tenor of a charter to be granted thereupon, gave the said lands to Umfrid Cunygam, grandson and heir apparent of the said William, and to Elisabeth of Edmonstone, Umfrid's spouse, to the survivor of them two and their children born and to be born; whom failing to the lawful heirs whomsoever of the said William Cunygam of Glengernok. These things were done at Edinburgh in the King's chamber in the castle, 21 July 1467.

26. Charter by Hugh of Montgunny of Thorntoun granting to Marjory (Mariota) Flemyng and John of Montgunny his first born

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son and apparent heir, and to the survivor of them two, in conjunct fee, by reason of marriage and matrimony to be completed betwixt them, the whole lands of Ovyr Thorntoun in the lordship of Thorntoun and sheriffdom of Renfrew : To be held by the grantees and their heirs male ; whom failing, by the nearest lawful heirs whomsoever of the granter, of the granter and his heirs in fee and heritage for the payment of one silver penny at Pentecost, in name of blench farm, if asked only. Dated at Thorntoun 22 November 1468 : Witnesses, Sir Alexander Hume of that ilk, knight, Alexander Hume his heir apparent, Sir Archibald of Hamilton of Innerwick, knight, Patrick Home, David of Edyngton, and Sir William Bel, rector of Upsettlington.

27. Notarial instrument narrating that in presence of the notary and witnesses, Dame Jonet Houstoun, relict of the late William Montegomori of Gyffin, knight, before the 15th day after his death as she asserted, recalled, quashed and annulled all gifts, alienations, leases, obligations and assignations, of the lands formerly hers, of annual rents and of farm rents, made to any persons by her husband the said late William Montegomori of Giffyn, knight, during the time the said Jonet was under the coverture of her husband ; and specially of the lands of Wrechthill made to Robert Montegomori his eldest son and his spouse, for a year : Protesting solemnly that such donations, alienations, etc., made at the time above mentioned and relating to her interests to the extent of her lawful terce and conjunct infeftment by reason of marriage, should not now tend to her prejudice. Done at the burgh of Irvine in the small workshop (opella) of William Stoupishill burgess of said burgh : Witnesses, the said Robert Montegomori, William Stoupishill, William Petcon, Sir Patrick, curate of Beith, William Conallson, and John Barr.

28. Charter by John (Stewart) Earl of Leuenax dated 2nd April 1475 at Renfrew, confirming a charter by Adam of Conyngnam, lord of Caprontoun and of Colisfield, granting to his uncle Alexander Conyngnam of Mureth [said also to be "the first of Akett"] the whole lands of Colisfield, in the barony of Torboltoun, sheriffdom of Ayr : To be held by Alexander and his heirs-male (whom failing, the lands to revert to the granter) of Adam and his heirs, for ward and relief, etc. Dated at Renfrew 1st April 1475 : Witnesses, Robert Lord Lyle, Adam Wallace of Crago, William Parke of that ilk, Gilbert Lyndsay of Glenmor, and Robert Wallace.

29. Charter by William Davidson of Snodgers (Snodgrass) granting to William Arthurle, Doctor of Decrees and vicar of Kylbyrne, the granter's whole lands of Snodgers, lying near the water of Gernok in the sheriffdom of Ayr and lordship of Conyngnam : To be held of the Steward of Scotland and his successors for rendering one rose at the feast of St. John the Baptist (24th June) on the soil of the lands, in name of blench farm. Reserving under certain conditions the liferent use of half the said lands to William Davidson and Helen his spouse. Dated at Glasgow 1st April 1477, Master Henry Newton, A.M., John Gray, David Burntoun, presbyters, James Crawford elder son of Archibald Crawford of Monkland, squire, John Quhite, and Robert Arthurle, burgess of Glasgow, witnesses.

30. Charter by John (Stewart) Earl of Leuenax, Lord Dernle and of the barony of Torboltoun, granting to Adam Cwnyngnam of Caprontoun for his services, the lands of Colisfield lying in the barony of Torboltoun and sheriffdom of Ayr : To be held by Adam and his heirs of the granter and his heirs, for rendering one penny Scots, on the soil of the lands at

the feast of Trinity, if asked. Dated at the castle of Crukistoun 21 March 1477: Witnesses, Adam Wales of Cragow, David Blare of Adam-toun, Robert Stewart the granter's brother, John Stewart the granter's son, Alexander Cwnighame of Mwreth, Master John Blare, vicar of Maboile, notary public, and Robert Wales.

31. Letters by Alexander (first) Lord Home, narrating that as his son Thomas Home, "is in state of the fee" of the lands of Casteltoune, Kirkwode, Creoblare, Makbehill, Galoberis, Langschaws and White Leys, lying in the lordship of Stewartoun in the shire of Ayr; he therefore gives to the said Thomas the "frank-tenement" of said lands, during the granter's life. Dated at Dunglas, 13th April 1478: Witnesses, Sir Archibald of Hamilton, Laird of Innerwick, Alexander of Cokborne, son and apparent heir to the Laird of Langton, John of Muntgomery, Laird of Thornton, Robyn Androsen of Kello, Sir James Flemyng, parson of Chyrnsyde, Sir Alexander Beukles, parson of Polwort, and Sir John Stevynson, chaplain. This grant was publicly read by a notary on the ground of the said lands in the place which is called Galowbery, on the second of May 1478: Witnesses, William Valace of Cragyne, knight, John Wallace son and heir apparent of said William, Master John Wallace brother of Sir William, Robert Mungumry of Bradstan, Constantine Dunlop of that ilk, John Arnot, Arthur Boyde, Andrew Dunlop, and William Rudepeth.

32. Notarial instrument narrating that on the date hereof, Sir James Flemyng, rector of Chernsyde, procurator of Alexander Lord the Home and of Dame Margaret his spouse passed to certain places called the Galovberyis, in the lordship of Stewartoun and sheriffdom of Ayr, and there upon the ground of the said lands of Galovberyis he received from the tenants forty-eight cows with calf (*vaccas fetas*): Upon receiving which, the said procurator by special mandate of Lord Home and his wife, delivered and assigned the cows to a noble gentleman (*nobili armigero*) Thomas Home, son natural of the said Lord Alexander and Dame Margaret. Done on the soil of the said lands, 2nd May 1478: Witnesses, Robert Mungumry of Bradstane and others as in previous writ.

33. Procuratory of Resignation by Alexander Lord Home to Sir John Stewart Lord of Dernlye, George Maxwell of Karnsalouch, John Tourys son and apparent heir of William Tourys of Innerleth, George Tourys and Thomas Zhar (Yair) burgesses of Edinburgh, for resigning in the hands of King James Third as tutor and governor of his eldest son James Duke of Rothesay, Earl of Carrick, Lord of Cuninghame, Stewart of Scotland, etc., the lands of Langschawis, Cassyltone, Galovberys, Quhytleis, Robertland, Chreoblare, Kirkwod, and Makbehill, in the lordship of Stewartore and shire of Ayr; which were held by Alexander of the Duke as Steward of Scotland, so that the King, as tutor, etc. might dispoise them at his pleasure. Dated at Dunglas, 31 May 1479: Witnesses, Sir James Flemyng, rector of Chyrnsyde, etc.

34. Charter by Hugh Lord Mwntgumri and Giffyng to Alexander Mwntgumry son and apparent heir of Robert Mwntgumry of Giffyng, and Jonet of Dunlop his spouse, of the five merk lands, of old extent, of Bar lying in the lordship of Giffyng in the bailiary of Cowynghame, which lands had been resigned by the said Robert: To be held by Alexander and Jonet in conjunct fee, and their lawful heirs male; whom failing, by Robert and his true lawful and nearest heirs male whosoever, for the services used and wont. Dated at the lands of Bar 29th

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August 1483: Witnesses, John Mungumry son and heir of Lord Mungumry, Robert Mungumry lord of Giffyne, Master George Mungumry, rector of Egilsam, Master Constantine Mungumry, Master William Spreull, Sir Thomas Petcon, chaplain.

35. Instrument narrating that George Campbell of Lowdon, knight, Sheriff of Ayr, by virtue of a brieve of sasine from the Chancery of King James Third as tutor and governor of his eldest son James Duke of Rothesay, Earl of Carrick, etc. in favour of Hugh Montegomori, knight, great-grandson and heir of Alexander (first) Lord Montegomeri passed first to the lands and lordship of Robertoun, then to the lands and lordship of Eglintoun, thereafter to the lands and lordship of Ardrossan, and to Seilcrag island and to the lands of Monfoid, afterwards to the sea shore of East Saltcottis, then to tenandries of the lordship of Ardrossan not lying contiguous, namely the 20 merk lands of Carrisland, the 5 pound lands of Badlen, and the 10*l.* lands of Skelmurlie: and there the said sheriff gave sasine of the said lands and lordships with their fortalices and of Seilcrag island with a stone of white wax yearly from the lands of Monfoid, and the fishery of East Saltcottis, to the said Sir Hugh of Montegomori, knight: Done on the lands, between 6 a.m. and 4 p.m.: Witnesses, Robert Boyd, lord (of) Portincors, John Campbell, son of the said Sheriff, Andrew Lockhart, eldest son of James Lokkert of Bar, David Campbell of Clongawe, Murthac Nesbit, William Campbel and Andrew Campbell of Hevidis. 5th June 1484.

36. Instrument of Revocation by Hugh Lord Montgumry, of all grants, donations, confirmations of lands and obligations given under his seal or sign manual to whatsoever persons during his minority; and especially of the charters, letters, and evidents granted to the deceased Hugh Montgumry his foster father. Dated at the Castle of Ardrossan 11th October 1484: Witnesses, Hugh Petieru, vicar of Dalmeintoun, William Ricartoun, presbyter, and William Lekpreuik, squire, eldest son and apparent heir of the Laird of Lekpreuik.

37. Letter of Remission by King James Fourth, wherèby, for the good and grateful service done to the King by Hugh Lord of Montgumry, and especially in the camp near Stirling on the day of St. Barnabas (11 June) last by past, his Majesty remitted all action against Hugh for the destruction and pulling down of the place or house of Turnelaw (*sic* but? Kerrielow) and for other offences committed by him previous to the 29th August then last, being the date of the royal proclamation made at Lanark relative to the granting of remissions. Given under the Great Seal at Edinburgh 14th October 1488.

38. Letter of Reversion by Robert Abernethy, Rector of the Church of St. Mary of Rothesay, to his friend Ninian Cochrane of Leys and Askok of all his land and acres lying within the burgh and territory of Rothsay; to be redeemed by payment to the granter or his executors after due warning, of the sum of 40 merks Scots, with 10 merks for the buildings erected on the lands, upon the great altar of the parish church of Rothsay: with this condition added that the said Master Robert his executors or assignees, for the King's farms should possess the said lands and acres from the said Ninian his heirs or assignees for three years immediately following the payment of said sum; and that if Robert or his heirs etc. should absent themselves from the receipt of said money, Ninian his heirs or assignees, should have free entry to the said lands without any payment to the said Robert, who shall lose the moneys. Dated 9th December 1490. The granter in lieu of his own seal append.

that of Ninian Banachtyne of Kamys: Witnesses, Mr. John Schaw, vicar of the Church of St. Marie in Rothsay, Andrew Bannachtyne, William Cambaell, Duncan Spens, Henry Henryson: and for greater security, the common seal of the burgh of Rothsay, is also appended, John Spens, John Glais, Fynlay Wricht, John McFerson, Donald Alisone, Gillecrist McYntyr, Gillecrist Gowyne, burgesses of said burgh, witnesses.

39. Instrument of Sasine given *propriis manibus* by Ninian Cocherane of Lee to Mr. Robert Abernethy, rector of the Church of St. Mary in Rothsay, of a croft of land near the Cross of the mid way (medie vie) called Cross McGibbon, on the west side of the road: Robert first giving to Ninian a charter of reversion of the said croft. Done near the said Cross McGibbon 10th December 1490: Witnesses, Robert Steward chamberlain of Bute, and others, burgesses of Rothsay.

40. Instrument of Sasine given by Patrick Culquhoun, constable of the castle of Rothsay in Bute as bailie of Ninian Cocherane Lord of Lee and Ascog, to William Cocherane in Kirton and his spouse Margret Sympile, of Ninian's twenty-nine shilling land of old extent lying on the north side of Ascok. Done 30th July 1497: Witnesses, Macolm Makcarmyt, bailie, for the time, of the town of Rothsay, William Inglis, John Reide, Thomas Oyr, John Oyr, and James Blackburne.

41. Retour made before Hugh Campbell of Lowdone, sheriff of Ayr, by Hugh Lord Montgomery, John Lord Cathkert, John Lord Symple, John Valles of Cragy, Sir William Coluile of Vchiltre, knight, Sir David Kennydy, bailie of Carrick, knight, Sir Umfrid Cunyngham of Glengernok, knight, Thomas Kennydy of Barganie, John Blare of that ilk, Robert Montgomery of Giffin, Matthew Vallas of Crago, Macolm Craufurd of Grenok, Alan Cathkert of Carltown, Hugh Valles of Smethistoun, William Schawe of Polkemmet, James Campbel of Bronesyde, and John Kennidy of Knockreach, of the service of Adam Cunyngham of Caprontoun, as heir of his father the late Adam Cunyngham of Caprontoun, in the lands of Velchtoun, Garngulane, Colisfield, Vallesbank and Mill of Enterkin, lying in Kilesteuart, within the shire of Ayr; also of Caprontoun and Brokalmure in Kilestewart; of Badlane and Brodogle in the bailliary of Cunyngham and shire of Ayr; and of Rynnistoun within the territory of the burgh of Ayr. Also of the office called the Cronarisschipe of Kile Regis, Kile Steuart, and Cunyngham. Which lands of Velchtoun, Garngulane, and Colisfield were then, and also in time of peace valued at fifty-four merks, Caprontoun and Brokalmure at sixty merks, Badlane and Brodogle at six merks, Rynnistoun at two merks: Velchtoun, Garngulane, Vallesbank, and mill of Enterkin being held of the Baron of Tarbolton by ward and relief, and a common suit at the principal message of Tarbolton. Colisfield being held of the same Baron in blenchfarm for payment of a penny: Caprontoun held of the King as Steward of Scotland by ward and relief and a common suit in the Court of Prestwick; Badlane and Brodogle of the King in blench farm: Rynnistoun held of the King in burgage, and the Cronarisschipe for use and wont. Ayr, 3rd October 1497.

42. Contract between Hew Lord of Mungumbre on one part and Sir Archibald Edmonston of Dunthret (Duntreath) on the other part, as follows; that John of Mungumbre, son and apparent heir to the said Lord Montgomery, shall marry Besse Edmonstwn, daughter to Sir Archibald, and failing either John or Besse by decease or dissent, "the said Lord byndis his second sone and falzeand of the second, the third, and falzeand of the therd, the ferd; and inlikwiz falzeand of the said

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Besse, Kateren, and falzeand of Kateren, Mergaret, and falzeand of Mergaret, Ellen." For which marriage Sir Archibald binds himself to pay to Lord Montgomery 1,300 merks Scots, the latter binding himself to give conjunct infestment conform to the tocher, at the sight of the Earl of Argyle, the Earl of Lennox, "my lord of Pasley," and Lord Ross of the Halkhead: the parties to pay equally the costs of a dispensation or infestment. Two thousand merks of penalty is attached to failure in observing the contract. Dated at Stirling 1st June 1498: Witnesses, William Lord Grame, John Lord Maillweill, Sir David Kennete (Kennedy), knight, John of Mungumbre of the Syid, James Mungumbre, brother to Lord Mungumbre, and James Edmonstwn.

43. Charter by King James Fourth to Hugh Lord Montgomery of the Bailiery of Cunynghame and Chamberlainry of the burgh of Irvine: To be held by Hugh and his heirs of the King and his successors as Stewards of Scotland, for payment of the rights, services and dues used and wont of the said offices, according to the tenor of the ancient charters thereof: with power to Lord Montgomery and his heirs to hold courts of Bailiery and Chamberlainry with other full powers. Given under the Great Seal at Edinburgh 4 June 1498. Following on this Charter the King issued letters dated 6th June to his subjects in the bailiery of Cuningham and burgh of Irvine commanding them to obey Lord Montgomery: and on 4th July 1498, at the new royal castle of Lochinkerane in Kintyre, the king *propriis manibus* gave sasine to Lord Montgomery of the said offices, in presence of the Earl of Lennox, Alexander Lord Home, great Chamberlain of Scotland, Andrew Forman, protonotary, Prior of Pettinveyne, John Tyri, provost of Methven, Andrew Makbrek, canon of Dunkeld, royal chaplain, Henry Wod, dean of Restalrig, Cuthbert Balze, clerk: also William Edmannistone, son and apparent heir of Archibald Edmannistone of Duntretht, Andrew Wod of Blareton, janitor of the royal chamber, Walter Buchquhannan of that ilk, James Edmannistone of Polmayis, William Spysshons and Alexander Fokert.

44. Letters by George Earl of Huntly, Justice General of Scotland south of the Forth, attesting that in a Justiciary Court held at the burgh of Ayr on Saturday 9th March 1498, Robert Mungumry of Giffin, accused of the slaughter of the late Martin Makcachue, in the town of Irvine, done of forethought felony in company with Lord Mungumry, denied the accusation and was acquitted by an assize: Moreover that the said Robert accused of theft of a "cellat" (head piece) and of other things, to the value of 10 merks, from the servitors of the Lord of Kilmours, submitted to the Justice General's will, and for the same, satisfied finally in judgment: of which notice is given to all interested.

45. Reversion by John Blar of that ilk binding himself to resign to Hew Lord Montgomery the lands of Drummoster and Holmbyre, lying within the barony of Ardrossan and shire of Ayr, on payment of 500 merks as tocher for the marriage of Helen Montgomery, daughter of Lord Montgomery, and John Blar, son and heir of the granter; the said lands having been disposed in security of the said sum. Dated at the Blair 15th November 1500.

46. Discharge by David Betoun, servant to the King, acknowledging receipt from Hew Lord Montgomery of the sum of 100 merks Scots in complete payment of 500 merks, as composition for certain persons convicted of the theft of "ane collar and ane sword" at the Court of Justiciary held at Ayr. Edinburgh 5th May 1501.

47. Decree Arbitral pronounced by Hugh Lord Montgumry as arbiter between Alexander Montgumry, son and heir of the deceased Robert Montgumry of Giffin, and Margaret Blayr, spouse to Robert, ordaining her to have for terce the lands of the Wrychthill lying in King's Kyle within the shire of Ayr; 25s. of annual rent from the lands of Drumdou within the said shire; 25 acres of land lying within the burgh of Linlithgow, and the annual rents within the said burgh pertaining to the deceased Robert, in full contentment of all her rights including the terce that may fall to her by the death of Jonet Houstoun, mother to the said Robert and lady of the first third of the lands of Giffin; the moveable goods to be divided equally betwixt the children of the said Robert's first wife, and Margaret's children. Given at Irvine 22 November 1501: Witnesses, Peter Houstoun of that ilk, knight, Constantine Dunlop of that ilk, John Blayr of Adamtoun, George Montgumry, parson of Egilsham, &c.

48. Retour made before Hugh Lord Montgomery, superior of Giffin, by John Montgumry of Corscrag, knight, John Blar of that ilk, Alexander Montgumry of Bradstan, Robert Ker of Kersland, Thomas Boyl of Risholme, Alexander Petcon of that ilk, Andrew Craufurd of Badlane, Alexander Hamilton of Comsket, Alexander of Cauldwell of that ilk, William Ros of Mungrenan, Gilbert Dunlop of Hawpland, John and James Montgomery, brothers german of Lord Montgomery, of the service of Alexander Montgumry as heir of his father Robert Montgumry of Giffin in the lands of Giffin, Knokintyr, Knokinlyne, and 50 shillings of annual rent from the lauds of Drumdow, all lying in the shire of Ayr; also 25 acres of the lands of Poldrat, in the territory and shire of Linlithgow, etc. which lands and others were then valued at 135 merks and in time of peace at 43 merks, and were held of Lord Montgomery for ward and relief &c. Dated at Grey in Giffin 26 November 1501.

49. Discharge by Constantyn Montgumerye, brother german to Alexander Montgumerye of Gyffen, acknowledging the receipt from his brother of 10*l.* Scots, in full contentment of his bairn's part of goods falling to him through the death of his father and mother. Dated 23 December 1502: Witnesses, Thom of Montgumery, brother to the said Alexander, Thom of Relstoun, John Comine, and Jok Hommyl.

50. Discharge by Ninian Cochran to Lord Montgomery, of the sum of 10*l.* Scots, as the last instalment of 260 merks owing by his lordship for the granter's lands in Bute. Dated at Glasgow 8 December 1505: Witnesses, Mr. Archibald Craufurd, vicar of Erskyn, and others.

51. Notarial Instrument narrating that Ninian Steuart, sheriff of Bute, being personally upon the ground of the lands of Giffin, there of his own will, promised to give and pay to the daughters born betwixt Alexander Mungumre, late lord of Giffin, and Jonet Dunlop his relict, 100 merks Scots for the marriage of the children of Alexander and Jonet, always and until the children marry; that is, to each girl of the said Alexander and Jonet, the sum of 100 merks, until each girl be married, if no reasonable cause obstruct; and at the sight of the said Ninian Steuart, Constantine Dunlop of that ilk, William Dunlop and Jonet Dunlop. Done on the lands of Giffin 29th June 1506: Witnesses, John Dunlop, son and apparent heir of Constantine Dunlop of that ilk, John Calduell, Macolm Calduel, Mergaret Hommyl, and John Hommyl.

52. Instrument of requisition made by the attornies of Hugh Earl of Eglintoun, against Robert Francis of Stane, for six chalders of meal and

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six pounds of pepper, annual rent of the lands of Stane and Sanct Brid's Kirk, belonging to the Earl, not paid for three terms immediately preceding. The said Robert declared there would be controversies and disputes between him and the Earl, until the question were decided before the King and the Lords of the Council; and he neither granted nor refused the said quantity of meal and pepper. Done on the lands of Sanct Bridis Kyrk: Witnesses present, the said Robert Francis of Stane, John Montgomery, brother german of the Earl, John Steyne, John Rankyn, Nicholas Movyre, and David Kelso, scholar.

53. Letters under the signet of King James Fourth addressed to the Bailie of Cunynghame and his deputies, narrating the petition of Jonet Dunlop, spouse of the late Alexander Montgomery of Giffin, that after his death she was infest in and enjoyed peaceably for two years, a reasonable terce of the lands of Giffyn, the mill of Heslait, with the lands called the Third part; nevertheless Margret Blair, stepmother to the late Alexander, now vexes the said Jonet and hinders her in the uplifting of 11 bolls of meal due to her yearly from the mill of Heslait, with 40 stones of cheese due from the Thirdpart: Commanding the Bailie to call the parties before him and minister justice to them equally in said matter, so that the petitioner may have no further reasonable cause of complaint. Given at Edinburgh 17 January 1507.

54. Indenture between Hugh first Earl of Eglinton on one side, and Robert Francis of the Stane, on the other side, to the effect that William Montgomery, son to the Earl, shall marry Elizabeth, daughter to Robert, and failing William, Hugh Montgomery, also son to the Earl, shall marry her, the marriage to take place within a year. Among other conditions it is agreed that the Earl shall suffer Robert Francis during his life time to uplift 4 chalders of meal and one pound of pepper due to the Earl yearly from the lands of Stane; the Earl shall maintain the young married couple during Robert's lifetime, the latter being obliged on certain conditions to resign to them and their heirs the lands of Stane, reserving a terce to his wife. "And becaus the said Robert Francis has ane vther dochter ane of the apperand airis to him, to the quihilk he thinkis he wald gif sum pairt of contentatioun; thairfor the said Erle sall gif to the said Robert Frances, ane hundreth merkis (Scots) to dis-pone thairupon as he plesis for his conscience." Providing that if Robert should have lawfull heirs male of his own body, they shall have regress to the lands of Stane on certain special conditions. Signed in duplicate, the present copy being signed by Robert Francis, at Edinburgh 20 January 1507: Witnesses, Sir John Kennedy of Cowlane, knight, Master Matho Ker, vicar of Petirculter, Master Thomas Frank, Andro Lyne of that ilk, Thomas Fergusson, Constantyne Mungumry, and Michael Machilcallow. Seal: A mascle between three stars. Legend: S. Roberti Francis.

55. Notarial Instrument narrating that on the date hereof in presence of Mathew Campbell in Terryzane, sheriff of Ayr, in his court in the courthouse of Ayr, there appeared John Montgomery, brother of Hugh Earl of Eglinton, Bailie of Cuningham, and John Montgomery, bailie of the burgh of Irvine, bailie depute of Cuningham, who requested in the first place, that Robert Boyman, John Gardner, and John Galstone, dependants of the said bailie, accused of stealing two oxen from Robert Lyndesay and Elizabeth Holmys residing in Dreghorn Cuningham, and Caprington, should be replighted to the court of the bailliary of Cuningham, because the alleged theft was committed within his jurisdiction of Cuningham; which sheriff proceeded

to try the theft: Wherefore the bailies depute protested that this process should not prejudice the bailie of Cuningham or his privilege. Then secondly, the said bailie of Irvine on behalf of his said dependants, declared that the sheriff ought not to proceed in the said cause, because his clients had seized the two oxen for fines due to the King from Dreghorn Cuningham and Peirston Cuningham, and for which the bailie of Cuningham himself had been exonerated in exchequer and had asked a term for the production thereof; wherefore the bailie depute protested that nothing done in the accusation should prejudice his clients. Done on 31 July 1509. Present John Schaw of Haly, David Crawford of Kers, Robert Coningham of Conyhamheid, and Archibald Maxwell. On the 7th February following the matter above referred to was brought before the Privy Council and judgment was given against the Sheriff of Ayr and his assize for proceeding in the cause to the prejudice of the Bailie Court of Cuningham.

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56. Decree Arbitral by Andrew Bishop of Moray, Archibald (fifth) Earl of Angus and others, arbiters chosen between Cuthbert Earl of Glencairn and Robert Cunynghame of Cunynghameheid on the one part, and Hew Earl of Eglintoun on the other part, with their respective kinsmen and friends, in regard to all debates and controversies betwixt the parties on any occasion before the 28th November last, and also as arbiters between Lord Eglintoun and John his son, their friends etc. on one side and William Cuningham of Cragans and William his son for their interest, as to all disputes before the same date. The arbiters find that the said Earl of Eglintoun has full and heritable right to the office of bailiery of Cunynghame, and therefore he and his heirs shall peaceably enjoy the same in time to come; and also that the said Earl of Glencairn and his son shall renounce all right he or his heirs have, to the Earl of Eglintoun and his heirs, the latter paying to the former 600 merks Scots: Further the arbiters adjudge the Earl of Eglintoun to pay to William Cunynghame of Cragans and his son two hundred merks, the Earl paying 150, the Bishop of Moray 20, the Earl of Argyll 10, the Earl of Cassillis 10, and William Lord Borthwick paying 10 merks, to complete the sum: the Earl and his son doing such honours as the arbiters think fit, to William Cunynghame, younger, for amends for hurt and damage: the parties being enjoined that they "sall hertfully forgiff vtheris all rancour and malice betuix thame," etc. with other conditions the party breaking which shall pay 500 merks to the church of Glasgow, 1,000*l.* Scots to the church of Moray, the same sum to the King, and 2,000 merks Scots to the party observing the contract. Decree given at Edinburgh 12 January 1509. William Ros of Montgrenan, Mr. John of Murray, Angus Herald, and William Halyburton being witnesses. On 27th May following the Earl of Glencairn and his son William, acknowledged receipt from the Earl of Eglintoun of the sum of 400*l.* Scots, the sum adjudged in the decree. Receipt dated at Montgrenan.

57. Notarial Instrument narrating that John Mowet, son and heir apparent of John Mowet, Laird of Busby, as procurator for Hugh Earl of Eglintoun, passed to the dwelling houses of Thomas Legat, burges of Irvine, and Thomas Boyd in Kilmarnok, and there after showing his procuratory in a friendly manner, he required John Templetoun, son and heir apparent of Edward Tempiltoun, Laird of Tourlands, and Bartholomew Akinloss, Laird of that ilk, to deliver to him 100*l.* Scots, with a sufficient lease for three years of the said lands, according to a reversion made thereupon by Robert Cuningham of Cuningham head;

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and because the said John Mowet received neither the money nor the lease he craved instruments. Done on the 9th February 1510.

58. Notarial Instrument, narrating that John Norum and John Sluthman, formerly officers of the late Hugh Campbell of Loudoun, Sheriff of Ayr, compeared before Andrew Lord Gray, Justice General south of the Forth, and were judicially accused of the theftuous concealment of a sum of 10 merks Scots taken by them from the Laird of Skelmurle and the Laird of Kelsoland for the composition of Thomas Kelso, and belonging to the King. The accused confessed that they had taken the said sum from the said Lairds and had given the same to the said Sheriff of Ayr. On which the Laird of Skelmurle craved instruments. Done in the burgh of Ayr, 31 October 1511: Witnesses, Archibald (fifth) Earl of Angus, Cuthbert Earl of Glencairn, and others.

59. Letter of Reversion by Andrew Crawford, of Badlane, in favour of Hugh Earl of Eglinton, etc., narrating that the Earl had sold to the granter and his heirs eighteen shillings worth of land of old extent of the lands of Drummostyr, extending now of new extent to 10 merks Scots in victuals, the boll of meal giving 6s. 8d., the stone of cheese 2s., and the stirk 6s. 8d., lying in the sheriffdom of Ayr, bailiary of Cuningham and barony of Ardrossan, for the sum of 200 merks Scots, given to the granter in assithement of the slaughter of the late John of Crawford his son, slain by William Blair, brother-german to John of Blair of that ilk, John of Blair, brother bastard to the said John, William Kelso, and Gawan Patrick: Nevertheless the granter binds himself on payment by the Earl of the said sum of 200 merks, to resign the lands in the Earl's favour. Dated at Eglinton 4th May 1512.

60. Charter by King James Fifth with consent of John Duke of Albany as Governor, confirming to Hugh Earl of Eglintoun certain donations and assignations of wards and marriages made by the Earl as follows: to his daughter Isabella Montgomery of the ward and marriage of Robert Montgomery, son and heir of the late Patrick Montgomery of Gyffyn, or of any other heir of the said Patrick; to his daughter Katherine Montgomery, of the ward and marriage of George Montgomery, son and heir of the late Cuthbert Montgomery of Skelmorlie; also an assignation to her of the ward and marriage of Alexander Fergushill, son and heir of the late Thomas Fergushill, and of Robert Fergushill of that ilk; to his daughter lawful, Jonet Montgomery, a donation of the ward and marriage of John Ker, son and heir of the late Robert Ker of Kersland; also an assignation of the Earl's natural daughter (*bastarde filie sue naturali*) Jonet Montgomery, of the ward and marriage of the heir or heirs of Kellie: which wards of the lands of Gyffyn, Skelmorlie, and Kersland, and marriages of their heirs belong to the Earl as superior of the lands, while the wards of Fergushill and Kellie belong to him through the gift of the late King. Given under the Great Seal, 22 October 1515.

61. Letters by King James Fifth under the Privy Seal narrating: "Forsamekle as we . . . ar sikerlie aduertist that the ile of Litill Comeray, liand within oure baillery of Cunynghame and sheriffdom of Ayr is waistit and distroyit be diuers personis that slais the dere and cunyngis thaircf, and pasturis bestis thairintill maisterfullye be way of dede, without licence of tollerance, or consent of Robert Huntare of Huntarestoun, forestar of heretage of the said ile; the quhilk personis the said Robert may nocht resist becaus he is nocht of substance nor power without supple and help." The King therefore appoints Hugh

Earl of Eglinton and his assignees to act as "fearis correkaris and supplearis" of the said isle, until the King's lawful age of fifteen years, with full power to punish the persons occupying, wasting, and destroying "the said ile the wild bestis and grund of the samin;" providing further that if Robert Huntare of Huntarestoun holds or "imputs nolt, cattall," etc., for wasting and destroying of the said isle "dere and cunyngis being thairin," more than his charter allows, the Earl shall escheat the same to his own use, etc. Dated at Edinburgh, 28 October 1515.

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62. Obligation by Colin Earl of Argyll, acknowledging himself to have borrowed from his aunt "Elyn Countas of Eglintoun ane chenze of gold contenit fif wnce and half wnce, and contenit in leinkis thre scor and xii leinkis; and ane siluer pece contenand sevin wnce and thre quartaris of ane wnce, to lay in wed in our mister" [pledge in our need], which piece and chain the Earl binds himself to restore before the next "Fasternis Evin" without any claim. Dated at Edinburgh, 18 December 1515.

63. Indenture between John Earl of Lennox and Hugh Earl of Eglinton, as follows: that Mathew, son and apparent heir of the Earl of Lennox, shall marry Christian, eldest daughter of John Master of Eglintoun; and failing Mathew, the eldest son and heir of the Earl of Lennox shall marry Christian Montgomery, and failing her, the next daughter, and so forth, aye and while the Earl of Lennox has a son his heir, and the said Master of Eglintoun a lawful daughter; the Earl of Eglintoun paying for the marriage 2,000 merks, to be applied to the redemption of certain lands belonging to the Earl of Lennox, in which the Earl of Eglintoun is to be infest until the children are of lawful age. The chief special condition of the contract is that there shall be a sure bond of kindness made betwixt the two Earls and their friends against all others excepting the King and Governor, the Bishop of Glasgow on Lennox's part he being bailie, the Earl of Arran and the Abbot of Kilwinning on Eglintoun's part, he being Bailie. Dated at Glasgow, 16th February 1519: Witnesses, Sir Gavane Kennyde of Blairquhan, knight, Master John Campbell of Thornton, treasurer, Patrick Houstoun of that ilk, Allan Steward of Cardonald, Master Robert Maxwell of Torbolton, and James Wallace of Crago.

64. Extract Decreet Arbitral pronounced by John Duke of Albany, Governor of Scotland, James (Beaton) Archbishop of St. Andrews Chancellor, Gavin (Dunbar) Bishop of Aberdeen, oversmen, with John Lindsay of Petcruvy, knight, John Stirling of the Keir, knight, arbiters chosen on the part of Cuthbert Earl of Glencairn and William Master of Glencairn, on one side, Master John Campbell, Treasurer to the King, and Thomas Corry of Kelwood, arbiters chosen on behalf of Hugh Earl of Eglintoun, and Archibald his grandson Master of Eglinton on the other side, to decide regarding slaughters and disputes betwixt the parties in time bygone: The arbiters, in terms of a former decret, of date 22nd May 1517, decern that the Earl of Glencairn and his son shall cause be given to the Earl of Eglintoun and his grandson, the marriage of the Master of Glencairn's heir to be married to the Master of Eglintoun's sister if the contract of marriage with the Earl of Lennox be dissolved; the Earl of Glencairn giving the lady 100*l.* Scots yearly in life rent, and infesting the Earl of Eglinton for security of the marriage, in land worth 80 merks yearly. The parties are to forgive each other all slaughters or displeasures committed on each other: The rights of the chamberlainry and bailiery of Stewartoun,

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including the Temple lands, are to remain with the Earl of Eglintoun; the Earl of Glencairn is ordained to cease from troubling the Earl of Eglintoun in the lands of Wrichthill, &c. As to the "spulzeis, heirschippis, damnagis and skaitthis" done by the Earl of Glencairn and his son to the Earl of Eglintoun and his friends, the former are adjudged to pay 1,218*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.* Scots in full contentment of all such, excepting certain "spulzeis." [Here follow a list of no fewer than 22 raids or "spulzeis" made by the Cuninghams.] Provision is made for a deduction from this sum on account of numerous spulzies by the Montgomeries and their friends; the sum actually to be paid amounting to 481*l.* Scots. The parties are bound to observe the decree under a penalty of 3,000*l.* Scots. Decree dated at Edinburgh, 13th and recorded 14th March 1523.

65. Charter by King James Fifth granting to Robert Hunter of Hunterstown and his spouse Jonet Montgumry, and the longer liver of them, in conjunct fee, etc., the whole island and lands of Little Cumray lying within the river of Clyde; which island and lands the said Robert and his predecessors formerly held heritably in custody, of the King and his predecessors, having for their keepership two chalders of oats payable yearly from the rents of the island of Bute: To be held, the said island by the said Robert and Jonet and their lawful heirs male, etc., in feufarm and heritage for a yearly rental of £3. 6*s.* 8*d.* Scots; with a discharge of the said two chalders of oats: the said Robert and Jonet also building and keeping up a sufficient mausion house on the said lands with hall, chamber, and other buildings. Given under the Great Seal at Edinburgh, 31 May 1527.

66. Charter by King James Fifth in favour of Hugh first Earl of Eglintoun narrating that it plainly appeared to the King and the Lords of his Council that the Earl and his predecessors were hereditarily infeft in the lands and others underwritten, held of the King and his predecessors for ward and relief, namely the lands and barony of Ardrossane extending to 180 merks of old extent; the 40 merk land of Eglintoun; the lands of Snotgerss, Robertown, and Allhallow Chapell, all in Ayrshire; the lands of Eaglesham with patronages, extending to 100 merks of old extent, Eastwood and others in Renfrewshire; Bonnington and Polton in the shire of Edinburgh; and Lochransay in the island of Arran; and declaring that the aforesaid lands of Robertown and Eastwood belong to the said Earl and Helen Campbell his spouse in conjunct infeftment; also that it clearly appeared that the Earls principal messuage and manor house of Eglintoun were lately burned and destroyed by William Cunynghame, knight, and his accomplices, enemies of the said Earl, together with his charters, instruments of sasine, infeftments and evidents of the said lands, which were kept in the said manor house; and that his Majesty now declared and admitted the said Earl as the immediate and legal holder from himself of all the foresaid lands: To be held of the King and his successors hereditarily by the service of ward and relief as if the burned writs still existed to show; and that this present declaration and admission should be to the Earl and his heirs a sufficient charter, sasine and infeftments of the foresaid lands in all time coming. Given under the Great Seal at Edinburgh, 23 January 1528.

67. Decree Arbitral pronounced by Robert Bishop of Argyll, Master James Houstoun, subdean of Glasgow, Colin Campbell of Ardkinglas, James Colvill of Ochiltree, Patrick Maxwell of Newark, and John Lockhart of the Bar, judges arbiters chosen to decide betwixt Hew Earl of

Eglintoun, his kin, etc., on the one part, and Robert Boyd in Kilmarnock, Mungo Mure of Rowallan, with their kin, etc., on the other part ; adjudging the Earl to pay to Robert and Mungo 2,000 merks Scots, the Earl discharging all spulzies, etc., committed by them : Also the Earl shall overgive the steading of the Law to the said Robert. For which Robert shall give kindness to the Earl, and remit all slaughters, and specially the slaughter of Robert's chief : And Robert and Mungo shall discharge the Earl of all slaughters, etc., committed upon them, specially those done on the barony of Rowallan and at the siege of Kilmarnock : Also Robert shall marry his heir upon one of the Earl's grand-children, as may be arranged, etc. Dated at Glasgow 2nd May 1530 : Witnesses, John Somervell of Carnethome, Thomas Ralston of that ilk, William Wallace, Tutor of Cragy, William Boyd of Baniecht, James Somervell, parson of Liberton, John Lyndissay of Coynton, Hew Mungumry of Heseheid, Alexander Dunlop of that ilk, Adam Mungumry, and Master Andro Mungumry, vicar of Stewarton.

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68. Commission by King James Fifth constituting James (Beaton) Archbishop of St. Andrews, Gawin (Dunbar) Archbishop of Glasgow, George Earl of Huntlie, William Earl of Montrose, Hugh Earl of Eglintoun, and Robert Lord Maxwell, Warden of the West Marches, Viceregents and Lieutenants of the kingdom of Scotland, with full powers, in expectation of the King's being detained in France. Given under the Great Seal, at Paris, 6th January 1536.

69. Testament of Andrew Craufurd of Giffertland, in which he enumerates his possessions, consisting solely of horses, cattle and sheep, and debts due to him. He bequeaths his soul to God Almighty, the Virgin Mary and all the saints, and his body to be buried in the Church of Dalry ; and 4 pennies to the Church of Glasgow. He constitutes his spouse Agnes Ross, and Thomas Craufurd of Byrkheid his executors. Among the debts due by him are, to Bessie Craufurd his daughter for natural portion, 100 merks, to Thomas Craufurd his son for natural portion 80 merks. He leaves to John Craufurd his heir 80 merks ; to Bessie Craufurd his natural daughter 20 merks ; to Jonet Craufurd his natural daughter 20 merks ; to Andrew Craufurd his natural son 20 merks : with other legacies, the residue being left to his wife and their children. At the Mansion of Giffertland, 1st February 1542.

70. Letters under the Signet of Mary Queen of Scots, legitimising Hugh Montgomery, bastard son natural of Hugh Master of Eglintoun, William Montgomery, bastard son natural of the late Master Alexander Montgomery, Michael Montgomery, Robert Montgomery, and Hugh Montgomery, brothers, bastard sons natural of the late Robert, Bishop of Argyll, Robert Montgomery, bastard son natural of Mathew Montgomery abiding in the Bar, and Alexander Michael, bastard son natural of John Michael, chaplain. Edinburgh, 9th July 1543.

71. Bond of Manrent by Duncan McFarland (uncle to the Laird of Makfarlan), to Hugh Master of Eglintoun, whereby he binds himself to come to the assistance of the latter with his kin, friends, and servants when required, against all parties, the Queen excepted : " The said Master licentand me to tak my sustentation on his inymeis in the Lawland, or ellis to gif me my sustentatioun sa lang as he requiris me to remane in his seruice, and to convoy me to my strenth agane." He binds himself also to cause his brothers Andrew and Robert McFarland to come to the Master of Eglintoun to Irvine, or elsewhere, and give their bonds of manrent when required. Dated at Irvine 25th April 1545.

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72. Testament of Hugh first Earl of Eglintoun, dated at Eglintoun 23rd September 1545, in which he leaves his soul to God, the Virgin Mary, and the whole court of heaven (*totique celesti curie*), his body to be buried in the choir of the Monastery of Kilwynning with his parents and predecessors: He leaves 20*s.* to the Church of St. Kentigern. He constitutes Hugh Montgomery his heir, his only executor, to pay all debts, and specially to remember the testator's brother James Montgomery and his servant Adam Montgomery for their friendship and services; also to cause three priests to pray for the Earl's soul and the souls of those whom he had not satisfied for injuries done to them, and that for five years after his decease. As the inventory of all his goods, the Earl acknowledges that he has in gold, in deposit, 2,500 merks Scots. As legacies, he bequeaths to the friars-minor of Ayr, for three years, 10*l.* (Scots) to pray for the souls of himself and his spouse; to the friars preachers of Ayr 10 merks, for one year; to the friars minor of Glasgow, to pray for him and his spouse, 10*l.* for one year; to the friars preachers of Glasgow 10 merks; to the friars Carmelites of Irvine 5*l.* for their prayers, for one year; to the poor begging on the morrow after his decease 10*l.* in alms. The Earl further ordains his executor to remember his poor servants, and to cause a perpetual mass be celebrated and founded in the Monastery of Kilwynning for the testator's soul and his wife's, as was founded for the souls of the late Hugh of Eglintoun and Sir Alexander Montgomery, lord of that ilk. Confirmed by the Archbishop of Glasgow, at Glasgow, 12th March 1545.

73. Retour made before Patrick Hamilton of Boggyde, and Hugh Montgomery in Smythstoune, sheriffs, etc., in that part of the regality of Kilwynning, by commission from Alexander, Abbot of the Monastery of Kilwynning specially constituted, and an assize, Nigel Montgomery of Langschaw, knight, Charles Mowat of Busbye, Robert Fergushill of that ilk, Robert Blair of Kirkland Dalry, Thomas Newyne of Monkreddin, Constantine Montgomery in Sevenacres, Archibald Dunlop of Achinskeyth, John Craufurde of Giffartland, John Craufurde of Birkheid, William Cleland, William Boyde in Achintebir, Alexander Herwy in Braidtye, John Dunlop in Guislone, Hugh Millar, John War in Wodsyde, John Millar and Bryce Reid in Pottertoun, declaring that Hugh Montgomery, grandson of the late Hugh Earl of Eglintoun, is heir of his grandfather in the offices of Justiciar, Chamberlain and bailie of the lands of the Monastery of Kilwynning, Beith, Kilmarnok, Lyandecross and Dalry, and of all the lands of the monastery within the kingdom of Scotland, with 4*l.* yearly as bailie's fees; which offices are held of the Abbot in feufarm for one silver penny yearly. Dated in the Court House of the regality of Kilwynning, 4th December 1545.

74. Bond of Mutual Defence between Archibald Earl of Angus, his heir, and George Douglas of Pitindrech his brother-german on the one part, and Hugh second Earl of Eglintoun, his heir and Sir Neill Montgomery of Langschaw, his father's brother, on the other part, whereby the parties are mutually bound to take part with and assist each other in all their causes, quarrels, &c. against all deadly; the authority of the Queen and that of the Governor only being excepted: the penalty for either party breaking the said bond to be 15,000*l.* (Scots), viz. :—5,000*l.* to the party keeping it, 5,000*l.* to the Queen, and 5,000*l.* to the repairing of St. Mungo's work. Dated at Irvine 12th April 1546: Witnesses, William Earl of Glencairn, Gilbert Earl of Cassillis, George Lord

Seton, Alexander Lord Alphestone [Elphinstone], Robert Master (of) Semple, Robert Master (of) Boyd, James Douglas of Drumlanrig, William Coninghame of Coninghameheid, and George Mungumry of Skelmurlie.

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75. Letters of Archibald Earl of Argyll, etc. Justice General of the Kingdom, attesting that Lady Marion Setoun, Countess of Eglintoun, had been acquitted of being art and part of the slaughter of Neill Montgomery of Langschaw, knight, after trial in a Court of Justiciary in the Court house of Edinburgh on 28th June 1547.

76. Discharge by Mary Queen of Scots, with consent of the Regent Arran, whereby, because Dame Marion Setoun Countess of Eglintoun, tutrix testamentar to Hew now Earl of Eglintoun her son, had paid to John Bishop of Dunkeld, the King's treasurer, the sum of 2,000 merks Scots to be expended upon ammunition and paying soldiers for defence of the realm, the Queen discharges the summons of error at her instance for the reduction of the retours of the Earl's father as heir of his father in the lands and lordship of Robertoun, etc. Given under the signet at Edinburgh, 15 September 1548.

77. Contract of Marriage (Extract Registered) between James Duke of Chatelherault, Earl of Arran, etc., and Jane Hamilton his lawful daughter on the one part, and Hew Earl of Eglintoun and Dame Marion Seaton Countess of Eglintoun (his mother), Robert Lord Semple, Richard Maitland of Lethington, and Hew Wallace of Carnell his curators, on the other part, to the effect that the Earl of Eglintoun should marry the said Jane Hamilton, & secure her in a life-rent right of the lands of East and West Mains of Ardrossan, with tower, fortalice and castle, a piece of land called the Crag, the Mill of Ardrossan; the lands of Knokbrehauch; the lands of Sorby; the lands of Mekle and Little Busbie, the lands of Greithill; the lands of Salcottis, with the Fischeartoun and haven of the same, lying within the bailliary of Cuningham and Sheriffdom of Ayr. In return the Duke of Chatelherault, having full power from his daughter the Lady Ann Hamilton, donatrix in and to the said Earl's ward and nonentries of his lands of all years to run, after the Earl's age of 16 to his majority, freely disposes to the Earl, in name of tocher, his marriage, with all claim that the said Lady Ann might have against him for said marriage; and also disposes to the Earl and Lady Jane the longer liver of the two and their heirs, the ward, nonentries of the lands and lordship of Ardrossan, etc., and also of the 40 merk land of Eglinton, etc.; the Earl binding himself to warrant that the liferent lands shall be worth 500 merks yearly: with other provisions. Dated at Edinburgh 13th February 1554: Witnesses, George Commendator of Dumfermline, William Commendator of Culross, Sir Robert Carnagy of Kinnaird, knight, and others. Recorded 14th February 1554.

78. Process of Divorce before John Houstoun, canon of the Metropolitan Church of Glasgow, and judge and commissary-depute of John (Hamilton) Archbishop of St. Andrews, at the instance of Hugh third Earl of Eglintoun against his first Countess Joanna (or Jane) Hamilton. The process commenced 2nd April and terminated 30th May 1562. The Judge pronounced sentence to the effect that the marriage contracted de facto but not de jure between the said Earl and Lady Joanna Hamilton was from the first null and of no force, on account of the impediment of consanguinity: and that these pretended spouses should be divorced and a divorce celebrated between them; and that if another

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canonical impediment prevented not, they should each be at liberty to marry others; and that whatever the one had given to the other by way of dowry or gift on account of the marriage should be restored. Upon which deliverance the Earl took instruments. Done within the Metropolitan Church of Glasgow. The steps in this process are recorded at great length and considerable minuteness, but being chiefly of a technical nature are of no special public interest. The item most interesting from a historical point of view is the summons which sets forth the relationship betwixt the parties which is put forward as the ground of divorce, deducing the pedigree of both husband and wife from a Countess of Morton, described as the "dumb lady of Dalkeith." In support of the allegations in the summons were examined Lady Margaret Stewart Lady Gordon, James Gordon chancellor of Moray, brother german of George Earl of Huntly, Sibilla Drummond Lady of Kinlevin, spouse of James Heryng of Wester Gormok, Joanna Drummond spouse of James Chesholme of Cromlix, and Robert Crawford of Clolynane. Their testimony proved that "a certain Countess of Morton, called the dumb lady, bore two children a son and daughter to her husband the Earl of Morton," while the summons narrated that "the late James Douglas son of the dumb lady of Dalkeith, Earl of Morton, begot the late James Douglas lord of Dalkeith which late James begot Lady Margaret Douglas spouse of James Lord Hamilton and mother of the said Joanna, defender, on one side: On the other side, Joanna Douglas sister of the said late James Douglas, son of the dumb lady of Dalkeith (became Countess of Bothwell and) bore the late Jonet Hepburn (called also Margaret by one witness) lady of Seytone, which lady Jonet bore lady Mariota Seytone mother of the said Earl pursuer": and so the said Earl and Lady Jane Hamilton were related in the fourth and fourth degrees of consanguinity.

79. Copy Bond subscribed by the Noblemen and Gentry of Kyle, Carrick and Cuninghame, for the maintenance of religion: "Wee quhais names are underwreathen doe promise in the presence of God and in the presence of his Sone, our Lord Jesus Christ, that we and evrie one of us will maintein and assist the preaching of this holy evangell, now of his free mercie offred unto this realme; and also will mainteine the ministers of the samin against all persones, power and authoritie, that will oppone thairselves unto the doctrine now proponet and be us receavet: And farder, withe the said solemnitie, we protest and promise that we and evrie one of us schall assist, hazard, yea and the quhole bodie of the Protestants within this realme in all lafull and just action against all persones; so that quhatsumever schall hurt, molest or trowble any of our bodies sall be reputed done to the quhole, except that the offender will be content to submitt himselfe to the judgment of the kirke now established among us: and this we doe as we desyre to be accepted in favour of the Lord Jesus, and reckonet worthie of credite and honestie in the presence of the godlie: at the bruche of Air the fourt of September the year of God ane thousand five hundred thriscore and tua yeares. Sic subscribitur Eglintowne, Glencairne, Robt. Lord Boyde," with 88 other signatures.

80. Warrant by Matthew Earl of Lennox, Lieutenant General of Scotland, narrating that Robert Hamilton, Chamberlain of Kilwinning and keeper of the same, had been charged to deliver up the place, which he refused to do, remaining in the place with intent "to hald the samyn of force in hie contemptioun of our soweranis authoritie": wherefore the Earll of Eglintoun is charged to cause the said place of Kilwinning "alsweil the ester ludging callit the Garding Chalmeris, as all vthir office housis

within the wtir stane wall," and enclosure of the place, to be delivered up within 24 hours, with power to summon, if necessary, the assistance of the lieges; the Earl as baillie, to take charge of the place until further orders. Glasgow 21st October 1565.

81. Memoranda and letters relative to proceedings connected with the slaughter of Hugh, fourth Earl of Eglintoun. These papers are six in number, two bonds by the Earl of Glencairn, three letters, writers not known, and a memorandum giving a clue to the somewhat mysterious tenor of the letters. The first bond by the Earl (James seventh Earl) is dated 8th March 1585-6, about six weeks before the death of the Earl of Eglinton, and binds the granter to keep unhurt and unpursued Alexander Cuninghame of Craigans [Craigends] and that until the settling of matters "succeedand vpon the said interprys," and the Earl specially binds himself to "mantene the said Laird of Craganis, as vtheris my freindis interprysaris of the said caus, to the hasart of my lyiff, landis and the lyiffis of all that will do for me": Signed at Fynlastoun; witnesses, David Conynghame of Robertland, Alexander Conynghame of Rois, the Earl's brother-german, Alexander Commendator of Kilwinning, and John Conyngham in Corssall, whom the Earl describes as "my freindis foirsaid, quhome vnto I have communicat my mynd heirin." The nature of the "interprys" is not stated, but may be inferred from a bond dated two months later, in which the Earl states "vpon the common iniureis done to me and my freindis be vmquhill Hew Erle of Eglyntoun it wes concludit befor me be certane of my freindis, sic as Alexander Abbot of Kilwinning, David Conynghame of Robertland, Alexander Conynghame of Aickett, and Johnne Conynghame in Corssall, with the consent of sindrie vther my freindis, that reweingement soud be socht of the saidis iniureis: quhairvpon it is fallen out that the said Erle of Eglyntoun is slane." The Earl then binds himself to maintain the said David and the others to the hazard of his life, &c. Dated at Kilmarnock 6th May 1586. The memorandum states that the Earl of Eglinton's intended murder was referred to among the conspirators as "the lytill particulare," and they themselves were called "commowneris," which terms are intended to explain unintelligible sentences in the letters.

82. The statutes and ordinances to be observed by all the master masons within this realm, set down by William Schaw, master of work to his Majesty, and general Warden of the said craft, with consent of the master masons. 28th December 1599. This document is of considerable length but may be summarised thus:—

(1.) That they observe all former ordinances as to the privileges of their craft; that they be true, one to another and "leve cheritable togidder." (2.) That they be obedient to their wardens, deacons and masters in all things concerning their craft. (3.) That they be honest, faithful and diligent in their calling, and deal uprightly with the masters or owners of the works they take in hand. (4.) That none take in hand any work, great or small, which he is not qualified to perform, under a penalty of 40*l.* (≈cots), or the fourth part of the value of the work, over and above due satisfaction to the owner of the work. (5.) That no master shall take another master's work over his head, after he has made an agreement, verbal or otherwise, under a penalty of 40*l.* (6.) That no master shall take the working of any work that other masters have wrought at, until the latter have been paid. (7.) That a warden be chosen yearly for each lodge, by the votes of the masters, and his election duly notified to the warden general. (8.) That no master shall take more than three prentices during his life time, without

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consent of the wardens, &c. of the sheriffdom where the prentice is to be received. (9.) That no master receive any prentice bound for fewer years than seven at the least; that it shall not be lawful to make the said prentice brother and fellow in craft, until he have served other seven years after the issue of his apprenticeship without special licence from the wardens, &c. that sufficient trial be taken of his qualifications. (10.) It shall not be lawful for any master to "sell his prenteis to ony vther maister," nor to dispense with the years of his apprenticeship by selling them to the prentice himself. (11.) No master shall receive a prentice without notification to the warden of his lodge that the prentice's name may be "ordourly buikit." (12.) Prentices to be entered in the order of their booking. (13.) No fellow of craft nor master shall be received, save in the presence of six masters (the warden of the lodge being one) and two entered prentices, etc.; no man being admitted without sufficient trial of his skill. (14.) That no master work any mason work under any other craftsman that takes in hand to work mason work. (15.) No master or fellow of craft shall receive any "cowanis" to work in his company, or send any of his servants to work with "cowanis" under the penalty of 20*l.* for each offence. ["Cowans" = persons who do the work of a mason, but who have not been regularly bred to the craft.] (16.) No entered prentice shall take on hand from an owner, any task extending to more than 10*l.* [Scots]. (17.) Strife or variance among masters, servants and prentices, to be settled by the wardens or deacons of their lodge, obstinate parties being forbidden to work until they "submitt thame-selffis to resoun." (18.) That all masters, "interprisaris of warkis, be verray cairfull to se thair skaffaldis and fute-gangis surelie sett and placeit, to the effect that throw thair negligence and sleuch, na hurt or skaith cum vnto personis that wirkis at the said wark; vnder the pain of discharging of thame thairefter to wirk as maisteris havand charge of ane wark, bot sall euer be subiect all the rest of thair dayis to wirk vnder or with ane vther principal maister having charge of the wark." (19.) No master shall receive any other master's runaway prentice or servant, nor entertain such. (20.) All masters in any assembly shall be sworn, that they shall conceal no faults nor wrongs done by one to the other, nor yet the faults or wrongs that any man has done to the owners of works that they have had in hand, so far as they know, under a penalty of 10*l.*, to be levied on concealers of such faults. (21.) Penalties to be levied by the wardens, &c., and to be given to pious uses. The masters present bind themselves to observe the foregoing ordinances, and have requested the warden-general to subscribe them.

On the same day were drawn up and subscribed a series of ordinances for the lodge of Kilwinning, and those within its bounds. Edinburgh is declared to be the principal lodge in Scotland; Kilwinning the second, and Stirling the third. Every fellow of craft at his entry shall pay 10*l.* to the lodge, with 10*s.* worth of gloves; sufficient trial being made of his skill. With other enactments as to the power and authority of the wardens, &c. of the lodge. Subscribed by "William Schaw, Maistir of Wark, Wairden of the Maisons" at Holyrood 28th December 1599.

83. Account of expenses at the Court of King James the Sixth on the occasion of his Majesty's accession to the Crown of England in 1603. This account is rendered by a lady, but by whom there is no evidence to show. The document is lengthy, but a few extracts may be of interest.

On Thursday 9th June 1603 at Newcastle—"giffin for ten quarteris tefeni to be me ane skarf iiiis." In York—"for the mending

of my coffer vid.”: “for ane par of shouis iis. vid.”: “for the wysching of my chlos, xiid.”: “for prines (pins) xiid.”: “for tou par of gloufes vs.” “In Lester, to mak my quhyt setting gown, ten yardis of quhyt valting pasmentes xxd.”: “thri yards of stenting and steifing iiis.”: “for ane par of balling sleifs iiis.: for thrid vid.: for clespes iiiid. In Wondisour, for ane corldit wyr to ver on my haed, xs.; item, for ane tyer of prell to ver on my haed, xxxs. Item in Outlandis for sax yardis of lane, at siuene schilings the yard, xliis.” A doz. yards of “fyne lesing to put on my rufes,” 6 yards at $\frac{3}{4}$ the yard and 6 at 4/- = 44/- in all. “For ane vyr to ver with ane French rouf vs.; item, for thri vyrs to uer vith Inglich roufs iiis.; item for ane hader spoungs vid.” To Lady Harington’s coachman “quhen I com to Hamton Court xs.; item to the botman for taking ouer the vatter, is.” To the same coachman “quhen I com to Kingstoun vs.; item, to the botman for taking me oup and doun the vatter iis.” “For ane par of quhallbon bodis, the on syd vith teffitie, and the oder syd with small canvos xxxs. . . . In Nonsuch, for ane par of welluit panttones xiis.; item for ane vardingell couerit vith teffitie xxs. . . . For ane quar of gillt peper is.; for ane quar of piltane peper iiiid.; for ane bottell vith ink is.; for two chandellers iiis.; for ane pane iis. vid. for ane stop iis.; for ane par belliscis is.; for two drinkin glascis, on of christell, prys of the two glascis iiis. . . . for two biseimis (brooms) vid.” . . . For 24 yards of “brod rebanes of sindri coulleris” at 6d. the yard. . . . Four yards of “round camrik to be quaefts and crosclloths, and hand courcheris,” at 4/- the yard = 16/-. “For ane wnce of coullors of silk to truch my gouns, iis. vid.; for quhyt and black thrid xviiiid. for small thrid to shoue my rufs xiid. . . . for ane sliikston vid.; for nidles vid.” . . . for 12 yards of “brod knetings to be me night heir lesis xiid.; for ane sillk tyre ver on my heade xs.; for ane plen pyked vyr couerit vith heir to ver on my head xs. . . . To Johne Michell, quhan my Lady Kilderes vold not lat no boyes stay because of the plag, xs. . . . Item gifen to the man that kipit the Prences silluer vork, for lening me silluer work so long as ve var at the Prince Court vs. Item gifin to the man that kipit the nepri, for lening me nepri, vs.” . . . Item gifin for vyching (washing) of my cloths and my pag cloths from my comin to Ingland quhill Martimes, xxs. . . . Item, in Cumbe (Coombe) for two neklesis to my self of blak get, iiis.; Item for ane bybell xiis.; for ane French bouk is.; for pens is. . . . for ane coup and ane spoun of silluer” weight 6 oz. = 30/ . . . “Item, for two reing, the on vith ane rubbi, and the other vith ane turkes; the on to the man that teichis me to dance, and the other to the man that teichis me to vret, the prys of the rubbi xx schillings, prys of the turkes, xxiii schillings;” Four ear rings at 15d. each = 5/- “and all thir reings vas gifin at Neveyeres day to my Lady Haringtown’s vemen,” besides money given to the “panttri men” xs. the “buttri men” “cukis” “clark of the kiching” the same sum each. To the “ischewer (usher) of the Prences present (presence?) vs.” and others . . . “for the making of ane dresing with imoratas (emeralds) and perll and federis; the emoratis my auen, and gifin for the perll and federis and making of the sam, xxs.” A similar “dresing” with “garnetis” is also referred to. “Item for the making of ane treming to my gown, vith gret hornis of gould and sillk (and) federis, the hornis my auen xs.” Also a trimming with “small hornis of gould” &c. “Item for ane vyr to my haed vith nyne pykis xs.; item for ane perewyk of har to couer the vyr, vs.; for four par of glouifs xs.; for sax par of shouis xvvs.” “gifin to ane pure Skotis man quhan all the rest gef him, vs.” “to ane pure man that had the plage vs.” for shoes to the page 3/- fustian

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clothes for him 21/6*d.* Stockings (one pair) and a pair of silk garters for him 4/- and 2/- respectively. "Item for two mask vs.; for ane hat of beyeur, vith ane fedder and ane string liis.; for ane par of silk shankis that I gef to on of my Lord Haringtoun's men quhan he troue me to his vallentyne, xxxvis. . . . for two skins to lyn my masks viii*d.*; four par of night glouiss iiis.; for two fanis, on of peper and other of pargment vs.; for twellue yardis of cobub lan to my rufis xiis.; thri yards of silluer sepyrs to my gown shoulders iiis. vi*d.* . . . for too vyrs to Frenc rebatis" . . . "for two yards and ane half of lan to be me ane comincloth" = 17/, with 5 yards of "perllin" for the said cloth = 5/. . . . "for ane French Nou Testament, vith ane uder French bouk vis. . . . for two keisis of pyktouths vs.; for ane kes of scheris vs. . . . gifn to a sat of phialonis when they played at my chamber dor, xis." . . . A yard and a half of velvet "to be ane set to my futclloth xxxiiis.; for hallf ane wunc (ounce) of sillk and for the making of the set of the sedell vis.; for thri yardes of round hollen to be me sokis, viis. vi*d.* . . . gifn to the kiperis man in Hampin Court when he broght me appleis from his master iis. vi*d.*; for thri torchis when ve vos at Court xviii*d.* . . . for tow eir ringis, with ten rubeis to my self xxs. . . . gifn to ane set of vialons, as ve com from Court when they playit at my chamber xs.; for ane ring with a puntit diamund xxxxs.; gifn to the potinger, xxxs.; for ane par of imbroderit gloufis, xs."

The amount of the sum expended equals 86*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* (sterling).

84. Grain and Money accounts of the baronies of Eaglesham and Eastwood for the years 1616 and 1617, given up by the factor, Robert Scales.

The grain rent of "Eglishame" for the year 1616 was 384 bolls meal. Of this quantity 99 bolls 1 firlo 2 pecks were used for family consumption at Eglinton, Glasgow and elsewhere, with other matters as factor's fee, &c. The remainder of the grain was sold, realising 1492*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* (Scots).

The amount of bear on the same barony for same year was 86 bolls 2 pecks, of which 77 bolls 1 f. 2 pecks realised 567*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* (Scots).

From the Mains of Polnone came 28 bolls of oats, which was all consumed, chiefly by the family horses, 2 bolls 1 firlo being spent in "feiding sex geis, the space of sevin oulkis (weeks) and mair, and send to my Lordis hous in Edinbrucht at the Kingis Maiesteis being thair in Junii 1617."

The "kane buttir" in Eaglesham for 1617 amounted, from all sources, to 84 stones. Of this, 10 stones 6 pounds were sent to Edinburgh in June 1617. In August same year 41 stones 14 pounds were sent to Seton and also (no date given) "To my Lordis house in Glasgw the Kingis Maiestie being thair, xv pund." 22 stones 1 pound of the butter were sold, for 60*l.* 6/- (Scots).

The "kane" cheese amounted to 65 stones, sold at 20/- the stone.

The barony yielded 7 "kane stirkis" which were all sent to Eglinton, and 46 "mert scheip" during 1617. The geese for the year 1617 numbered 12 doz. and 6. Of these 2 doz. and 10 were sent to Eglintoun, and 9 doz. and two were sold, at 10/- each = 55*l.* (Scots).

The two mills in Eaglesham yielded 2 doz. capons. One doz. were sent to Edinburgh and one doz. were sold at 6/8 each.

There is also an entry of 18 "hair tedderis payit in the said barony." Of these 7 were supplied to "my Lordis hors at the gers in Polnwne in simmir 1617" and 9 were sold at 4/- each.

From the lands and barony of Eastwood the crop 1616 yielded of meal 240 bolls, 2 firlots, 9 pecks. Among other payments from this was "To twa puir wemen in Blistwoid, the ane blind, the vther lippir, ii firlotis."

In addition to 34 bolls of bear, 5 doz. capons, the barony yielded 4 doz. and two hens, of which 3 doz. and eight were sold at 3/4*d.* each, and "xviii pultrie."

The money rent of the baronies, including the above sales, amounted to 14,936*l.* 8/11*d.* (Scots). Out of this was paid 3,184*l.* of yearly intererests. Among other entries of miscellaneous payments the following occur: On 12th April 1617, "for grathing ane hagbut of my Lordis, and for half ane pund of puldir and half ane pund of leid, = xxvii. viii*d.*

"The 20 day of Julij delyuerit to Johne Dunlop, for bying provision to my Lordis hous in Glasgw the Kingis Maiestie being thair" 9*l.* 4/8 (Scots). 27 July, in Glasgow "for ane hors my lord bocht" = 120*l.*

27th August. "To ane man send out of Glasgw to the Calender for my Ladeis virginellis," and bringing them to Eglinton 53/4*d.*

November 21, in Edinburgh, "delyuerit at my Lordis command to William Ros, merchand as his compt of furnissing of tapestrie and vther merchand wairis particularli beiris, vii^o iiiii^{xx} x lib. xiiis. iiiii*d.*

November 24, in Edinburgh, "delyuerit to Thomas Martene merchand thair, for furnissing of sueit meitis, spyces and vtheris necesseris as his compt beiris. . . . i^o xi lib. xvii. ix*d.*

[These sums may represent expenses caused by the visit of King James Sixth to his ancient kingdom.]

For the accountant's expenses in Edinburgh "and be the gait hame and a-feild," from 18th to 27th November "at evin, being ix dayis ilk day xxxs., inde. xiii lib. xs.

"The day of November to a cadger (public carrier) for bringing a barrell of Spanes wyne out of Edinbruch to Eglishame. iii lib.

For foddering sex young guidis of my Lordis, fra Hallowmes 1617, to Beltane 1618. x lib.

For flour eggis and balormie to mend ane of the legis wes broikin. viii*s.*"

8th December "gevin for ane brasin kettill send west to Eglintoun" weighing 14 pounds 6 ounces = £9 11/8.

"For ane new lint quheill bocht at my ladeis command. iiiii lib. xs."

"The 4 of Julij in Glasgw, for xv mwre powtis, and ane auld mwre-foull send to Eglintoun. iiiii lib."

"And for four fresche salmond send thair. iiiii lib. xii*s.*"

Subscribed by the Earl of Eglintoun and the Accounter, at Eglinton 3 October 1618.

85. Presentation by King James Sixth in favour of Mr. James Porteous, minister at Leswade, to be minister of the Kirk of Melvine (Melville) within the diocese of St. Andrews and Shire of Edinburgh, vacant by the death of John Hereis last parson and vicar thereof. c. 1624.

86. Passport by (Henry, first) Viscount Falkland, Lord Deputy of Ireland, to Captain William Stewart (Commander of a Foot Company of the Light Fleet that came from Calais) to proceed from Ireland to England, there to be employed as his Majesty should appoint. Castle of Dublin 20th September 1627.

87. Obligation by James Montgomery, second lawful son to Hew Viscount Montgomery of Airds narrating that as Alexander Earl of Eglinton had out of his special love to "my said Lord and father,

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and to all ws that ar his childerene" been pleased to take trouble in a settlement of their estate "to the better lyking of oure said father and our getrar quiet and content;" the granter therefore testifies that he is now well pleased with the provision allotted to him by his father and also obliges himself never to seek nor crave any further of his father's possessions or proceed in any way to the prejudice of his father's heir, without the special advice of the Earl of Eglinton. Eglinton 30 January 1629.

88. Indenture between Sir Hugh Montgomery, knight, Lord Viscount Montgomery of the Great Ardes on the one part, and Alexander Earl of Eglinton in the kingdom of Scotland, to the effect that "whereas the said Lord Viscount Montgomery, being disceded of the honorable howse of the Earles of Eglinton within the said kingdome of Scotland, is most willing that hee and his heires should at all tymes for ever hereafter acknowledg the respect and duty which they owe to the honor of the said house: In consideration whereof, and for the naturall love and affection which hee the said Lord Viscount Montgomery hath to the sayd Alexander, nowe Earle of Eglinton and his heires, the said Lord Viscount Montgomery for him and his heires, doeth graunt, covenant and agree to and with the said Alexander Earle of Eglinton, and his heires Earles of Eglintone which shal bee of the name and surname of Montgomery, that the heire and heires of the said Lord Viscount Montgomery shall in perpetuall remembrance of that love and dutie, freely giue and deliuer one faire horse of the value of thirty poundes of lawfull money of and in England, or thereabouts, to the said Alexander Earle of Eglinton and his heires being of the surname of Montgomery, within the space of one yeare after the heire and heires of the said Lord Viscount Montgomery shall haue sued forth his or their livery, and entred into their manors, lordshippes, landes and hereditaments, within the kingdoms of Ireland and Scotland; and the said Lord Viscount Montgomery, for himselfe his heires and assignes doeth covenant, promise and agree to and with the said Alexander, Earle of Eglinton and his heires, Earles of Eglinton, by theis presents, that vpon default of the deliuey of the said horse of the said price of thirty poundes by the heire or heires of the said Lord Viscount Montgomery, made at the said tyme, contrary to the true intent and meaning of theis presents, that then it shall and may be lawfull vnto the said Alexander Earle of Eglinton and his heires Earles of Eglinton being of the surname of Montgomery, to siue for the same, together with the sune of fiftene poundes sterling of like money *nomine pene* for euery such default to bee made by the heires of the said Lord Viscount Montgomery having first giuen due aduertisement and notice of theis presents vnto the heire by whome the default shall happen to be comitted as aforesaid: And the said Hugh Lord Viscount Montgomery doeth by theis presents, couenant, promise and agree to and with the said Alexander Earle of Eglinton that hee the said Lord Viscount Montgomery shall and will doe, make, acknowledge, finish, and execute all and euery such other reasonable act and acts, thing and things, conveyance and assurance in the lawe for the good and perfect assurance and suerty for the deliuey of the said horse of the price aforesaid, according to the true meaning of theis presents, as by the said Alexander Earle of Eglinton shalbe reasonably devised or required, soe that the said Lord Viscount Montgomery bee not desired to travaile for the makeing or acknowledging of such assurance from his dwelling-house. In witness whereof, the said partyes to theis presents haue herevnto interchangeablie putt their hands and seales," on 27th February 1630. (Signed)

“Montgomerie.” Sygned, sealed and deliuered in presens of J. Montgomerie, G. Montgomerie, J. Montgomerie, Senescall. R. Montgomerie, minister of Newtowne.”

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89. Inventory of the Jewels of Lady Ann Hamilton the first wife of Hugh Lord Montgomery afterwards seventh Earl of Eglinton, at the time of her death, which were seen and entered 24th October 1632.

“Imprimis a great jowall given to her Ladyship be my Lady Eglinton, all sett with great diamonds, quihilk was gevin conditionallie that it sould remaine as ane jowall dedicat to the house of Eglintoun, and to the hopefull young lady, my Lady Anna Montgomerie her use till the tyme of her mariage, if it sall please God. Item, a great jowall in forme of a feather all sett with great and small diamonds, given by my Lady Marqueis of Hamilton, her Ladyship’s mother to her ladyship, quihilk sould be furth comming to the said hopefull lady, Lady Anna Montgomerie.” A jewel in form of an S with six diamonds, one pearl and two empty holes: a little jewel in form of an anchor with seven diamonds: “ane faire emerald” set in gold, in oval form, with a pearl: a diamond ring containing 17 diamonds: another with 4 diamonds, in form of a crowned heart: another ring with “elevin diamond sparks,” and a diamond enclosed, in form of a heart: another ring with “aucht sparks lyke saphirs” and two empty places. Another with “thrie grein litie emeralds” and two empty places: another ring “with a great bloodstaine, with a face sunk in it”: “Item, ane garnison, conteining in it twintie sevin peice of gold-smith work of gold, everie ane of them conteining four pearle, and a rubie set in the midst; twa rubies onlie wanting:” a chain of goldsmith work with agates: a chain of pearl and coral with gold beads intermixed: a chain of small pearl: a chain of greater pearls, “about twa ells & thriequarters lenth.” . . . “A great blacke chaine like agates blacke colourit:” portraict in gold of the Marquis of Hamilton: a red blood stone set in gold, in form of a heart: “a jowall of gold quihilk Grissal Seton affirms to be in my Lady Marqueis of Hamilton’s custodie, sett with diamonds and blew saphire:” and lastly, a cup of mother of pearl set in silver, gilt, with a corresponding cover.

90. Account of Expenses incurred by Alexander sixth Earl of Eglinton, in the equipment of forces for the public service in 1639.

“First to David Jonkine for armes, 8000 merks.” For powder 900 merks; for match 450 merks; for lead 300 merks.

“Item in Maij 1639 when my Lord came with his people, being xviii^o foote and ii^o horse, who came to the supplie at that time when the Marques was lying at Leith, and lay tuo dayes at Cramont and broght with him thairfor the provision of the haill sojors, so much of the said ammonition as served the sojors without any truble to the publik; and the thrid day lifted and marched to Leith and relieved the town of Edinbrucht and College of Justice; the sojors being all vnder the Erle of Eglinton his pey, ether by victuall or siluir . . . my lord’s charges extending in haill to 5,000 merks and that onlie for the sojors and their outrige. As for the outrige of my Lord’s sone Sir Alexander Leivetennent Colonell, he does not rekon the samen nether yett his owne charges, since it wes incumbent to him to doe for the publik weill.” Lord Eglinton was then summoned to Dunse with his full supply, by a letter from the Committee subscribed by Messrs. Alexander Henderson and David Dickson “beiring ether to bury thame or to helpe thame.” His Lordship took with him 1000 foot and 100 gentlemen, with 200 yeomen “with jack and speir.” The yeomen were appointed “to joyne with Schir Henry, my Lord’s sone, at Pres-

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town where for the time he lay. Bot my Lord himself with the barounes and gentlemen lay at Westnisbit, all vpon my Lordis charges. As for the gentlemen vpon orders from the general, did still attend the treaters of peace both when they went and returned from his Majestie. The charge at this time . . . extendis to - 7000 merkis."

On their return from Dunse and at the sitting of Parliament, it was ordained that every nobleman should provide £1000 to be given to their officers for relief of the public, on a promise of repayment, which was given to Lord Eglinton's officers - - - 1500 merks.

A third expedition was the outfitting of 400 men as a squadron under Sir Alexander Montgomery as Lieutenant Colonel. The sum expended on this to officers and soldiers amounted to - - - 8000 merks.

The whole amount of the expenses is stated as 48717 merks (Scots). Appended to the account is a minute of a meeting of the "Commissioners" dated 1st March 1643, that they will consider this account "with the first of that kynd."

91. Order signed by "Rothes, Cassillis, Lothian, Lindsay," and others of the Committee of Estates appointing Hugh Lord Montgomery "to lodge in the Castell of Tinmouth, and to keep watche therein and doe all deuty requisite. Item to caus assist the searchear there; and to appoint tuentie four or moe musquetiers to wait vpon him for arresting the ships who will not doe dewty. It is appointed that his Lordship sall have two keills and a wheery to wait vpon his regiment at all ocasionnes and to be at all places where he sall appoint." Dated at Newcastle, 15th September 1640.

92. Holograph Testament of Sir Henry Montgomery of Gilfin. "Whenever it shall plais His Devein Majesty of his marcei to call oupon me to lay doune this tabernaikell of klay, my will is, that my deir hairt shall be only and soll execoutriks of all my mouvableis whatt-soumever, or that cane or may belong to en foull (a full) execoutriks; and leikwais to haue oupleift and disspone annay frei mony I haue paien annay leittett; Item that is auine; and that also all the heidis of hir contraik of mariagis and mein be foully and thankfoully keipet and performed in everi point and heid by my frinds; and wills that thir presents be regestrat in the Commissars boukis, if shee shall find it nidfoull; and also I baig att my Lord my deir fathers hands, that, as he loved mee, to be kind and loveing to my deir hairt: Wreitten and subcreived with my hand, att Edenbrought the 23 of December the yeir of God 1642. (Signed) Giffine."

93. Household account of Alexander sixth Earl of Eglinton, for ale and wine, during his residence in Edinburgh in 1646 and 1647. This account consists of two parts, one portion containing the account of ale consumed between 25th November 1646 and 3rd May 1647; & the other the amount of wine used for same period, up to 8th May. The amount of ale & wine consumed is entered for each day, the daily amount varying considerably. Thus, from 25 November to 1st December 1646, a considerable quantity of ale is recorded, which exceeds in amount the quantity recorded between 1st December & the 3rd May following. Thus on Thursday 26 November 1646, is entered "to your Lordship's morning drink, a pynt; for my Ladies morning drink 1 pynt; to your Lordship's denner 2 pynts; mair 3 pynts; to the letter meal 2 pyntis; efter denner 1 pynt; at four houres 1 pynt; ane other pynt; to your Lordship's supper, 3 pyntis, etc. On Friday 1st January 1647, the only entries are "Item for a pynt of aill in the morning; Item a chopin to seath a codline."

The wine account contains an entry for every day of the period embraced, more or less being recorded each day, thus some days wine is drunk at breakfast, dinner and supper, and at "collatione," while at other times it appears only at dinner and supper. A mutchkin or a "chopin" being the usual quantity.

There are occasionally special entries, giving a glimpse of social life, as

"Weddensday the 2 of December (1646) to denner 1 chopine wyne 6/8 (Scots). Item at 4 houris (4 p.m., answering to afternoon tea) my Ladie Yester and Ladie Baleleughe, with your Ladie, 1 chopine 6s. 8d.; Item at supper 1 muchkine seck 6s. Monday 7th December "at supper my Lord and my Ladie Yester supping with your Lordship 1 pynt wyne 13s. 4d. . . . Tuesday 5th January 1647 . . . "to supper 1 chopine seck 12s.; Item 1 pynt wyne 12s.; Item to the tostitis, 1 muchkine wyne 3s. Wednesday 6th January "to Colonel Robert his collops half muchkine wyne 1s. 6d. . . . Item to the Colonel his minshit meat and tostitis to his supper, a chopine old wyne 3s. Item to your Lordship's supper 1 muchkine wyne 3s.

Friday 8th "to supper to the cook, a muchkine and ane half of wine. 4s. 6d."

91. Declaration by the Committee of Estates, to the effect that "having received informatioun from thair Commissioners at London, of some jealousies conceaved by many members of both houses of the Parliament of England, vpon the perusall of letters found in the King and Lord Digbie's cabinets which did reflect vpon some persons in the Scots army as if their had been vnderhand dealing betwixt them and the King; and the Lords Montgomerie, Livingstone and Sinclare being the persons mentionat in the saids letters" the Committee summoned these noblemen, but upon examination they were acquitted of any charge against them. Extract from the records of Parliament. 29th January 1646.

95. Petition to the Committee of Estates by Hew Lord Montgomery, stating that though he had been appointed Colonel in the late "Engagement," yet he never accepted of the charge, but at Lord Callendar's going west, he consented to nominate officers. Yet he was so unwilling to appear against the Covenant, that he refused to join the engagement "if any malignantis, either Ingleshe or Scotteis sould concurre in armes with that armie" and he did not go to England, for which the Duke (of Hamilton) and Lord Callendar disposed of his Coloneley: That he subscribed no bond and took no oath to maintain the engagement, but when George Munro and Lanark joined forces, he never countenanced them, but remained at Dalkeith and Bathans until he received a letter from his father in his own name and the Chancellors, desiring the petitioner to return home, on the assurance he should not suffer in person or fortune. He protests therefore against the burden laid on him and the exactions made against his tenants; and begs that he "may not herefter suffer as on disaffected to the guid caus" &c. In answer to this petition the Committee of Estates passed an act, of date 2nd January 1649, accepting Lord Montgomery's statement, and giving him the benefit of the treaty made on the subject; further ordaining repayment of his extra expenses. On 26th October 1650, the Committee passed an act referring to another petition by Lord Montgomery on the same subject, stating that he had "satisfied the church for his faillure in the matter of the late vnlawfull engagement against England" and that the Church had accepted his satisfaction: wherefore the

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Committee declare the said Lord Montgomery to be capable of public trust and free of any restraint by public acts.

96. Extract Act of the King and Committee of Estates referring to misunderstandings of the Act of Levy and explaining the Act to mean that the proportion of horse to be put forth to the present levy is to be at least one trooper well mounted and armed, for each thousand merk of yearly valued rent; and that over and above the heritors and young men within burghs who are able to mount themselves. Perth 11th January 1651.

97. Memorandum by Alexander sixth Earl of Eglinton, of jewels &c., belonging to his wife, contained in a little coffer left in the custody of the Laird of Keir. 1651.

Five "mounters" small and great; and "brod iouell with dayamonds; a dayamont breslet; a dissoun of spounis of mother of perill" (one broken) "of boutennis and dayamountis set on the hed, 30; soum gold; a wege of gold; fayv ringis withe dayamont; soum wtheir gold wipis (hoops); soum louse dayamountis;" a piece of black satin embroidered with pearl, and some loose pearls; a silver belt, etc.

98. Inventory of the Earl of Eglinton's jewels made up by the Earls of Findlater and Callendar and others, 20th February 1652.

The list is of some length and enumerates rings, bracelets, and other articles of jewellery, some of which seem to correspond to those given in former lists. Among others, are "Two musik boxes . . . A diamond bracelet with 7 table diamonds and on of litle value, and 52 litle table diamonds set in fours . . . A verie fyne enambed streking clok; a verie prettie vatche of an agat, with ane case of silver; a litle timber box, in nature of a table man, containing 40 sparkes of diamonds; six litle triangler conceits of gold, with 3 smal rubies in each on Fyue torter shell spoones . . . a pair of spectacles, bounded with silver . . . Nyne and twentie peeces of gold; wherof on is a Portugall ducat and the other a peece of King James of the like value Item a great watch of silver, with a great long silver belt with it. Item tuo other silver watches.

99. Testament of Alexander sixth Earl of Eglinton wherein, after recommending his soul to Almighty God and his body to be buried in his ordinary burial place at Kilwinning, he appointed his two youngest sons, Colonel James and Major General Robert Montgomery his sole executors, &c. of his goods, gear, etc. excepting "the greatest silver basen and lawer and four gilted silver candelstickes and the great gilted silver saltfat of three tyre height and twelve silver trenchors togidder with ane suit of Arras worke hingings" which were to be delivered together with his charter chest, etc. to Hugh Lord Montgomery his eldest son. Edinburgh 5th June 1652.

100. Disposition by the same Earl to his sons of certain silver work which had belonged to their mother Dame Anna Livingstone, his wife—namely "ane gilt silver bassen with ane laiver; ane plaine silver bassen with ane laiver; ane laigh gilt salt fatt; three silver salt fatts; tow great bowles of silver tow litle bowles of silver; ane silver box; tow cupes; ane brad cup; ane litle gilt cupe; ane litle how cupe of silver; tow dussane of silver trenchors; ten silver spounes; tow silver chaulders and two silver stoapes" to be used by the said Colonel James and Major General Robert Montgomery at their pleasure, reserving to the Earl his liferent use. Eglinton 25 July 1657.

101. Warrant by the Earl of Rothes, Chancellor of Scotland, stating that many in the Sheriffdoms of Ayr and Renfrew who were charged to join his Majesty's forces, had been defaulters, and others had not, in obedience to the laws, contributed to the suppression of the rebels; therefore ordaining Hugh Earl of Eglinton to give notice of such persons or to take security of them for their allegiance. Holyrood-house, 25 February 1667.

102. Letter from the Lords of the Privy Council to Hugh, seventh Earl of Eglinton, enclosing a commission by King Charles II., appointing the Earl of Lowdown, the Lords Montgomery, Crichton, Cathcart, Bargany, and Cochrane, Sir James Dalrymple of Stair, and others, Commissioners for settling and ordering the militia of the Shires of Ayr and Renfrew; and appointing the Earl to give notice to the other Commissioners to meet at Irvine, and there to deliver to them the said commission and instructions. Edinburgh 3 September 1668.

103. Account of disbursements, rendered by Mr. Matthew Fleeming, minister at Culross, for board, education, etc., to Alexander Lord Montgomery (afterwards ninth Earl of Eglinton) from Candlemas 1669 to Lammas 1673.

The account chiefly contains entries of payment for clothing and fees paid for medical advice.

Some of the more noteworthy items are "for an English bible" £3. 12s. (Scots); "for a musick book 8s. 6d." To Dr. Conningham when "my lord had the smal-pox 15 dollers and to his man on doller" £46. 8s. (Scots) . . . "for a Latin and English Dictionar" £12 (Scots) for another book called "Janua Linguarum" £1. 10s. To the schoolmaster, quarterly payments from Candlemas 1669 to Candlemas 1670, 8 dolars and for a Candlemas gift 3 dollars: To the doctor of the school for the same time 4 dollars and a Candlemas gift £2. 8s. in all £45. 18s. (Scots). [A similar sum was paid to them yearly thereafter] . . . "for a skin to cover my Lord's dictionar, and a wallet to cari books" 11s. . . . "for Majora Colloquia Erasmi, Carmina Proverbialia, and Virgil £3. 8s. for a book, viz. Vxtores Epistles 10s. . . . for Virgill, Horas, Tirenc with Buchanan's Chronicle £8. 16s. 0d. Item, given each Sabbath to the poor, 3s. 4d. quich in 4 year extends to £34. 13s. 4d.: Item given to himself for his play and spending money during the space of the forsaid four year, whereof no particular account was kept, but being estimat within the worth at 3s. a week, extends" . . . to £31. 4s.

104. Original Instructions by the Estates of Scotland to the Earl of Argyll, Sir James Montgomery of Skelmorlie and others, nominated to offer the Crown to the King and Queen. Dated Edinburgh 25 April 1689.

105. Commission by King William and Queen Mary granting power to Archibald Earl of Argyll and in his absence to John Earl of Glencairn to be Commanders in chief of the detachment underwritten, ordered to be sent to the West Highlands, namely the regiments of the Earl of Argyll, the Earl of Glencairn and the Lord Angus, and the troops of horse under the command of the Earl of Eglinton and Captain William Bennet of Gruibbet, and the two troops of dragoons commanded by Captain Sir Alexander Hope of Carse and Captain John Home of Nynwells; and also granting commission to Alexander Earl of Eglinton first Captain of horse, to be commander of the whole horse and dragoons of the said detachment, under the Earls of Argyll or Glencairn: with full power to the Earls of Argyll or Glencairn, to call out all the

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heritors, chieftains of clans and fencible men within the shire of Argyll or adjacent places of the shires of Perth and Inverness or other places, and to prosecute with fire and sword, etc., the Viscount of Dundee and all who are or shall be found in arms for the late King James, or those who shall join the Viscount; to seize their goods, etc. conform to the rules of war. With the usual clause of indemnification. Orders to be taken from the Privy Council of Scotland or Major General Mackay. Dated at Edinburgh 5th July 1689, and signed by the Duke of Hamilton and the Lords of Privy Council.

II.—CORRESPONDENCE OF THE EARLS OF EGLINTON.

(a.)—*Royal Letters.*

106. Letter from King James Sixth addressed to the Earl of Eglinton and Lord Boyd, repeating his desire to have the dispute settled, which existed between William and Harry Stewart, sons of Lord Ochiltree, and the sons, kin and friends of the late Charles Mowat; and requesting his correspondents for his "saik and requeist (to) tak sum panis to compone and tak vp the mater, be sic mid and indifferent (impartial) way as ye think gude, quhairthrow vnite and concord may be continewit betuix bayth the partiis in tyme cuming" etc. Dated at Stirling Castle, 2 July 1579.

107. The Same to Alexander (Livingstone) first Earl of Linlithgow, regarding the Earl's daughter. "We are sory that such occasions are fallen out, as we can neyther dispach her home to yow as yee desire nor conueniently haue her placed in such roome as we wold willinglie allow her; yet till better opportunity, wee haue kepte her still here, wher her vsage salbe no worse then her owne behauiour (which 'is in treuth very good) and your faithfull seruice have deserued: In the meane tyme if any occasion of a fitte mariage fall out for her, wee giue yow assurance that wee wille not only pay her dower, but also defray all other charges belonging thereunto. As for our Pallace of Lynlithgow and castle of Blacknesse, we gaue direction sufficient concerning them" etc. Whitehall, 11th December 1605.

108. The Same to Lord Binning, Secretary of State, (afterwards first Earl of Haddington,) and Sir William Oliphant Lord Advocate, requiring them to cause Sir Alexander Montgomerie resign in their presence and deliver to them in writing a sufficient resignation of the title and dignity of Earl of Eglinton. Newmarket, 21st January 1615.

109. The Same to the Same, acknowledging receipt of a copy of Sir Alexander Montgomerie's demission of the title and dignity of Earl of Eglinton; and requesting them to examine whether any addition to it be necessary to render it valid in law. Whitehall, 27th February 1615.

110. The Same to the Same. "Our iustlie conceaued offence for the intolerable abuse likelie to have taken roote in that our kingdome, by transferring the titles and dignities of Lordes of Parliament from the lineall discente of the race which wee or our royall progenitours had honored with that eminent dignity, to strangers by infementes of intayle or other alienations exped there vnder our casheite, moued vs to prohibite Sir Alexander Montgomerie (who by such meanes was prouided to the liuing and earledome of Eglintoun,) to vsurpe that title and place;

not for any dislike of the gentleman, who by his most dewtiffull behaviour had giuen vs occasion to expekte that he wolde not proue vnworthie of his predecessours of that aneient house whereof he is lineally descended, whose loyalty had deserued all fauour and honour from vs and our progenitours; but that he and all others by (beside) him might know that wee being the onlie author and founteyne of all dignity in our dominions no meanes could promoue any subiecte thereunto but our gracious and free guifte, according to his deserte inducing vs of certeyne knowledge and propper motiue to conferre the same vpon him: and therefor wee haue thought it conuenient to make our wille and iuste resolution herein so expresslie knowne vnto yow, as yee may intimate the same to all our officers and keepers of our registers and seales; commanding them in our name neuer hereafter to suffer any such infetment of intayle or other security to passe, as may convey the dignity of a Lord of Parliament to any but such as haue suffieient and particular warant of their dignity vnder our owne hand." In consideration however of Sir Alexander Montgomerie's resignation of the title of Eglinton, the king desires that in terms of his signature a new infetment of the title and dignity may be given to Sir Alexander "whereby the worlde may know that nothing but our royall bounty maketh him to enioy that dignity; wherefore he may be the further obliged by his seruice to give us such proofes of thankfulness and loyalty as so high a fauour doeth deserue," etc. Whitehall, 27 February 1615.

111. The Same to Lord Binning. On the same subject; giving special directions as to how the infetment is to be given to Sir Alexander Montgomerie. In presence of five or six of the Privy Council Lord Binning is to declare that the king had just reason to debar Sir Alexander from all honours during his lifetime, yet seeing that he had without any knowledge of the king's intentions surrendered the title &c., "in so ample a manner . . . as he could not challenge any higher ranke then that of a knight, wee haue bene pleased to confirme vnto him that honour which by another although withoute our knowledge had bene conferred vpon him: and so deliuering vnto him our infetment, yee may shew vnto him how gracious a souerane he serueth, who so easilie could be moued to pardon an offence so highlie touching his prerogative" etc. Whitehall, 27th February 1615.

112. The Same, to Alexander sixth Earl of Eglinton: "Whereas our seruant Jchn Leuingston hath bene an earnest sueter vnto vs that yee might haue license to hauke and hunte in the weste cuntries of that our kingdome wee are well pleased (in respeeete that our intention was not to debarre anie of your ranke from his honest recreation or lawfull disporte, but onlie to preserve the game in a reasonable estate) thus far to yealde to your desire, as yee may with long winged haukes hauke and kille all sortes of foules; absteyning onlie from partridges and moore foules, and hunte hares with raches, giuing them faire play not hunting them with greyhoundes: and, persuading ourselfe that yee wolde vse your pastime no otherwise, although wee had made no restraynte, wee bid yow farewell." Hinehinbrook, 19th October 1616.

113. Letter (address wanting) from King Charles First intimating that he had reoommended the Lairds of Pollok-Maxwell, and Blackhall as fit persous to represent the shire in Parliament; and requesting his correspondent to secure the election of these gentlemen. "Oatekin," 29th August 1627.

114. The Same to Lord Semple, that whereas the King had accepted his lordship's surrender of the Sheriffship of Renfrew and bailliary of

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Paisley and had also agreed with Bryce Semple of Cathcart in his lordship's behalf, by giving him "such assurance as at this time can be granted" for 3,000 acres in the first intended plantation in Connaught in Ireland, and giving to Bryce (who was appointed Sheriff and Bailie until Michaelmas 1637) 1,000 acres for his service to the King "in the valuation of tithes and apprehending of one who had comitted a fowle murther," under the usual conditions for such plantations; the King declares that if Lord Semple or his assigns shall not be sufficiently secured in that land by any default not proceeding from himself or them, the King will reponne him in the said offices. Whitehall, 19 January 1636.

115. The Same to the Commissioners of Exchequer in Scotland, narrating that the King had formerly constituted the late Bryce Semple of Cathcart, and James Semple his eldest lawfull son, their heirs, &c. heritable sheriffs of Renfrew, and bailies of Paisley, during the not payment of 5,000*l.* sterling from the Irish Exchequer, due to them in satisfaction of 4,000 acres promised to the late Hew Lord Semple and Bryce Semple from Connaught in Ireland; and the King being informed that Bryce and James Semple had conveyed the said offices of Sheriffship, etc. to Robert Lord Ross, now commands the Commissioners to pass the necessary signature, etc. Hampton, 7th December 1647.

116. Letter from King Charles Second to Hugh Lord Montgomery, stating that James Fleming had petitioned the King and Committee of Estates, and had received an order as to his ship and goods; which order Lord Montgomery is requested to see performed, and that nothing belonging to Fleming "be imbeselled or rifled, but that without delays or subterfuges the goods be restored," etc. Stirling, 24th May [1651].

117. The Same to the Same: "Wee have apoynted Captain Jhon Bartlett with a ship of warre to goe to sea, whoe is not so well provided of greate gunns as were necessarie; therefore we intreate that yow would lend him four of yours for a voyage he is to make which will not be long: wee desire also he may have cariages and fyftie shott for them; and wee give you our assurance all shall be rendered againe vnto yow in as good condition and in the same quantitie they are received. The Captain is the bearer of this our letter vnto yow; wee recommend him to your favor," etc. Stirling, 3 June 1651.

118. Declaration by King Charles II. in favour of Lord Montgomery. "It is our pleasure the number of fortie men which the Lord Mongomerie hath raised and doeth maintaine at the Isle of Comrie, may be allowed to him in this new levie for so many out of his owne or his father's proper lands." Stirling, 30 July 1651.

(b.)—*Family Letters.*

119. Letter. Sir John Mure of Caldwell, knight, to Hugh third Earl of Eglinton, that the writer had spoken to the Regent (the Earl of Murray) as to Lord Eglinton's "assurance" or safe conduct from the Government: that the Regent had complained "he had gevin your lordship ane assurance to ane langer day nor he had gevin to ony lord or erle in Scotland, Heland or Lawland; swa it apperit ye bot mockit him:" but that after much trouble the Regent was persuaded to grant an "assurance" for a longer period. Sir John adds "Ferder, your lordship sall ken there is nother erle, lord nor barroun in Scotland bot thay ar allredde come in bot ye; me Lord Huntle beis in this Tysday

the tent of Maii : nochtwithstanding his incummyng he will get na appointment wythout he rander all proffeittis that he hes intromittit vytht of the King's Grace properte, and likvayis of me Lord Regentis awin ; vyth mendis mackeing to all landit men and gentill men, and vderis that he hes offendit too : and suppois that be done, his awin Grace schew vnto me that he is determinit to pas throw all the North to hald iustice covrtis and to puneish faltouris. . . . As to novellis I haif na vderis bot as I haif vriting, except Niknevin thollis ane assyiss this Tys-day ; it is thovcht scho sall suffer the detht ; sum vderis belevis nocht. Gif scho deis it is ferit scho doe cummer and caus mony vderis to incur danger ; bot as yit for no examinatione me Lord Regent nor the ministeris can mak scho will confess no wytechreftis nor gilt, nor vderis, bot sayis to me Lord Regent and the examineris that it is nocht that hes causit hir to be taen bot the potingaris ; and that for invy, be resson she vass the help of thame that vass onder infirmate ; and spakis the most crafte spakein as is possibill to ane woman to be sa far past in yeiris qwha is ane hundrit yeris," &c. St. Andrews, 10th May 1569.

120. Eleanor Countess of Linlithgow to her daughter Anna, Countess of Alexander sixth Earl of Eglinton :—"Madame and loving dochter, my werie hartlie commendatiouns rememberit. . . . Quhairas ye haif writtin for sum carage hors to bring your carage out of Craigiehall heir ; I haif spokin me lord for that effect and thair will be ane doson of hors thair on Thursday tymouslie at morne. As for tumeler cartis, thair is nan heir. As for my cairt it is broken bott I haif causit command thame to bring hochemes (horse collars) creills and tedderis with thame," etc. Dated from Linlithgow Palace, 24 November 1612.

121. Lady Isabella Setoun, Countess of Perth, to her sister-in-law, Anna Countess of Eglinton, in reference to the baptism of the latter's second son. "I praye yov sister lett not my leadie our mother trubll hirself in bying much vyld meitt to your sons baptisme, for all that is to be hade in thir peairts. I sall haue thame at yov on Fryday at nicht. I have bespokin some keids and souking lams thairto ; and these vil be dentis (dainties) to be hade at this tym of the yeir," etc. "Mostour," 16 August [1614].

122. Jean Ruthvaine to Anna Countess of Eglinton, as to certain articles required by the latter. "As for a resting chyre lyk to my Lady Roxburghs, I did enqyre at an upholster the pryce of itt and he told me if it werr of beitch wood it woold cost xxxvs. and if it werr of walnote tree it wold cost ls. ; . . . As for the piccadail, I haue boght it of the best fashone ; and as for lace to be a band and cuffs, and square with long peaks, pleas yoor ladyship know that it is not the fashon to weare such now, and therefore I haue boght such a one as all doo vse at Court ; such a one directly as my mistress wears of the best Flanders lace I coold gett. . . . As for the bowat (lantern) of whyt iron, plese your ladyship know I boght one of the fairest I coold find in Londone and of the best light ; the casements of it is not of horne, but of Moscouia glas, such a thing as will nether bow nor brek easelie : and becaus I feared ther coold none of them be had in Scotland, I sent eght of them for fear of breking of the rest. As for burning, yoor ladyship may hold it to the low of a candell, and it will not burne ; but if it be weyped it will be als cleir as euer it was." . . . The writer sends thanks for "herings" sent from Scotland by the Countess. Whitehall, 29th January 1614.

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123. Lady Margaret Livingstone (afterwards Countess of Wigton) to her sister Anna, Countess of Eglinton. “. . . I haue resauit your twa letteris; and as for the gentilwoman that ye wrait to me for, I can not now tak hir in seruice, in respect that these that is alreidy with me is nocht to go fra me this terme: and albeit that Barbara Slowan be puffed vp be hir mother to seik ane hundreth merks of fie, or els to tak hir leave fra me, yit I am myndit to serue my self better cheape and als weill as ever sche did; quherefoir seing sché is in sik ane loftie consait of hir worth and seruice, I mynd not to retene hir longer nor Witson-day nixt whereof I haue thoct gude to acquent yow becaus be your advyse I wald put hir away, or hald her, as ye think meitest,” etc. Calendar, 10 April 1616. In another letter, undated, but written about the same time the same subject is referred to. The writer states that she had meant to visit her sister but was prevented by indisposition. “Onlie this, I will intreite yow for your maiden Helen Hunter ane half year whill I be prouydit; for thes that ar with me dous not ther deutie as becoms them for many respects,” etc.

124. Paul Hamilton, Captain of Arran, to Alexander sixth Earl of Eglinton: “Pleis your lordship your lordship’s halk come in this cuntre abowt a monethe sensyne, qular my brudder William Hamnylton fallowit one hir and socht and serssit hir and gat hir; and I haf cawst hyme intertyng hir becaus he was skelid of halkis; and your lordship sall resawe hir als weill in fedder and bene fra me as weill as ewer scho was and scho had bene wyth (worth) a thowsand engels. Ye or one of your lordship’s hows may command me in one effaris at lyiis in me to your lordship’s honor. And I haf causit delyuer hir to your lordship’s falconer and to Neill Mungumro of the Ill of Cumray your lordship’s awin man,” etc. 15th February 1618.

125. Margaret Countess Dowager of Wintoun to Anna Countess of Eglinton her daughter-in-law. “. . . “Your sone Hew is verye weill and is ane goode scoller. I ressauit your herring and randers yow manye thankis for them; these quhill ye haue directed to send to England, I sall caus Robert Setoun send them with the first shippe that passeth out of the Panis [Prestonpans?]” etc. Seton, 22nd December 1618.

126. Alexander Sixth Earl of Eglinton to his wife, informing her of the recovery of their eldest son Hugh who had been ill. He also advises her of an intended visit from some relatives, and adds “Therfor fell not to send your kotche and horsis eist to me efter the reset of this, and kaus sax of the eblest tennentis coum with hir to Glasgou to pout hir by all the stratis and dangeris, and therefter to derek the kotchman to coum to me.” . . . etc. In a P.S. he recommends her to “drink klarit wyn” for her ordinary drink and writes that he will “tak Docter Arnet’s openioun theranent.” Seton, 14 July 1619.

127. Margaret Countess Dowager of Wintoun to her daughter-in-law Anna, Countess of Eglinton. After referring to the health of the family and other personal matters, the writer says “I haue sent two fillies to my son to be grasit thair, becaus the drouth hes bene and as yit still continews heir so that we haue no grase at all. Sa having no farder to schaw yow, bot that Coronell Gray and his capitanes and thair men of weir ar all going to Bohemia the xx of this instant; they ar all writtin for,” etc. Seton, 19 May 1620.

128. Robert Seton servant to Margaret Countess Dowager of Wintoun, to Alexander sixth Earl of Eglinton. “My nobill lord . . . We haif

no newes from Court. Sindrie of our nobillmen ar gon wp, as Roxburch, Erroll, Dumfreis, Latherdaill, Clark Register, Sir John Scott Commissioner for Buckleuche, Commissioners for the toune of Edinburgh and burrowes, against my Lord Spinnie and the Erll of Erroll. The Marqueis is assurtille lukit for the last of April at Haleruidhous. I am glaid your lordship did gif me so tymouse advertisement for your cuik; wtherwayes I wald haif endit with on this weik. I haif at lenth spokin with the scoulmester in the Panis, quha dois assur me that hes preceis price of his buirders sitting at tabill is tuo hunder merk; and those that sittes at the fuit of the tabill faires als weall as those at the heide and so most pay no lesse; so this will cum to nyn hunder merk a year. The tearme advanscit at the entrie, and everie on of the scollers a dolor in the quarter, besydes clothes wasching and Candelmes candell siluer: your lordship most also send tuo bedding of clothes with them.

. . . Sir Robert Hepburne departit this lyfe the 4 of this instant, and will be buriet on Tuysday nixt the 15. My lord your brother [George third Earl of Winton] is bissie with hes new Herberie but sore against my will: I fear it prouffe ane inprofitable work and skars worthie hes paines, bot there is no steying of him. . . . I wrait in my last my opinion concerning your bairnes eistuming as I do yit continow: I think gif there be ane guid grammer scoull in Glesgo, your bairns can be no wors ther than at the Panes, and I think lairge cheipper; by and attour they ar near yourself, quhair onis a weik, ather by yourself or your servautes yow can se them. Bot I zeald to your lordships opinioun." . . . etc. Tranent 9th April [1620]. P.S. "The name of the littill doge is Adonus."

129. George third Earl of Wintoun to his brother Alexander sixth Earl of Eglinton. . . . "We heir His Maiestie [King Charles I.] finding that the Queinis affectiouns war much interrupted, thairfor the King resolved with sume of his confident counsallouris to delyver himselve in on day off the Frenche that did disturbe thame: and to the end he mycht do it with all possible respect to his brother of France, he dispatched the Lord Carreltone with instructions to that King, by quhiche he gaue hime ane accompt of all the ressones of that actioun; and gave him so manie days before the tyme, that he mycht be thair befor the news come. All the domestikis of the Queine alsweill ecclesiastike as lawicke ar removeit frome hir persone to Danmarke Hous and this day was presentit befor the King with jewellis; viz., the Bischope, Madame St. George, Madame Teillearis, Madame de Frenuse, and the Counte Zipieris: and the King geivs amongst the hole companie four and tuentie thousand pundis or thairby and they pairte with ane grite daill of ilwill: they ar gone to France and thair charges defrayed be is Maiestie. Sum ladys ar suorne of the Queinis bed chalmer, to witt, the Dutches of Buckingham, the Merquesse off Hamiltoun, the Countese of Cairleill, the Countese of Denbeigh. His Maiestie purposses to set oppin his doores for his awin natioun to ressaue favour frome the Queine; and make hir Queine of his subiectis hairts, alsweill as he doethe of his crounes." "The Dainmarke Imbassadour is vpoun his dispatche with hope of money and heth grite testimonie off his Maiesties favour towardis his deir vncler off Dainmarcke." That the news from the Low Countries was, that the Prince of Orange had taken the field and had captured Odenzell. That there were warlike preparations in Spain, etc. "Colledge," 17 August 1626.

130. Sir William Seton, of Kylesmure, to Alexander sixth Earl of Eglintoun. Chiefly referring to the Claim of Right presented by the

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Parliament and granted by the King on 7th June, 1628. After narrating the proceedings Sir William writes that great joy was expressed at the result, such as his London correspondent "nevir sawe the lyke; and in the evinning all the bells was rung and bail fyrs sett vppe everee wher; with singing, seoling, with drinking off healthis for the King, as all the people seimit to be madde for joye, as he came nether be ane trew subject to his Majestie, nor worthie to be accounttit ane trew countrie man within his Maiesties dominions, quhois hairt deid not rejoyis at the concord," etc. Haddington, 15 June 1628.

131. Robert Bruce of Kinnaird to Anna Countess of Eglinton. "Madam, I cannot tell at quhat schole yowr ladyship lies beine at; bot surlie your ladyships last letter smelled of grace, had ane fragrant perfume of the doctrine of the Holie Spirit. I sie your ladyships cross is sanctified. I fear ye had mister [need] of patience, that efter ye have done His will ye may report His promise. Ther is nothing that assures me mor of your electione. Suppose ye be vnequallie yoked, it is for your guid and for yowr humiliation; for yowr ladyship is sent to your prayer to be verie earnest that the eies of the instrument that exerceisses yowr ladyship may be illuminat, and the persone sanctified, whither it be he or she, they may become a sueit and gracious comfort to yow; and in the mean tym, the Lord strenthen yowr ladyship that He lay no mor vpon yowr ladyship nor He gives yow strength to bear. Indeed it knites my heart wnto your ladyship, for I sie clearlie the Lord hes appointed yow to be a vessel of honore. This is the crosse of Christ that is vpon yowr ladyship and it will sanctifie the domestick. I never fand your ladyship so redolent; if I wer neir yow I wald gar yow smell mor in my mynd; bot as it is ye shall have my inteir affectione, with my humble deprecation that my sueit Lord may supplie my want, and not onlie doe your ladyship guid, bot all that is in yowr case. Ye wald be a formall Christian, madam, if ye vanted that:—a painted sepulchure, ane outvard professor. Bot now ye beir, the force of religione is at yowr heart; and now ye must wait on quhill He that hes laid it on, in His sueitt mercies tak it off and raise yow vpe comforts of yowr childreine and of some of yowr brethreine and vthers about yow, to strenthen yowr ladyships invard man that he faint not and that he grow not wearie," etc. Kynnaird, 2nd September 1629.

132. Mr. Josias Welsh minister of Temple Patrick to Anna Countess of Eglinton giving an account of his work in Ireland. "The Lords worke prospereth graciouslye in this countrey; it spreadeth abroad (blessed be His name!) and notwithstanding the great opposition it hath, it flourisheth indeed lyke the palme tree: and even the last Sabbath in Antrim, ane English congregation, the superstitious forme of kneelyng at the sacrement put away, and the true paterne of the institution directlye followed, which was ane thying that wee could neuer looke for in that place." That there had been opposition, but this had caused their numbers to increase greatly, and the writer hopes that the Bishop may continue his objections, as these kept the people in suspense, and made them more eager to hear for themselves. The writer concludes "As for you elect ladye, what shal I say to you but what the Apostle sayeth to the Thessalonians I. ep. 5 ch. 24 v., Faithful is he that hath called you, that wil also doe it; and thynk not straunge that you be exercised with tryals within and tryals without: most you not be baptised with the baptisme wherewith your Lord was baptised; if rare for grace, why not rare for crosses also? The Lord keepeth that wyse proportion with His owne: if you haue gotten the gold, will you not get the fyre also? I

am of the mynd that yet greater tryals are abydyng us: The Lord prepare us and make us readye," etc. (Signed) "Mr. Josias Welsch," Temple Patrick, 19th October 1632.

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133. The Lords of the Privy Council of Scotland to Alexander sixth Earl of Eglinton, intimating the King's intention of coming to Scotland in the summer to be crowned and to hold a Parliament; therefore desiring the Earl to prepare himself and "to be in readines to keepe the appointed tyme of these solemniteis in that statlie and decent forme as be semeth the dignitie of suche actionis; viz., with your rob of crymson velvet enamerie and your croun at the coronatioun, and with your scarlot rob at the Parliament," etc. Holyrood house, 19th March 1633.

134. Hugh Lord Montgomery (afterwards seventh Earl of Eglinton) to his father the sixth Earl. Describing his journey to London, he being obliged to post, as the horses broke down and one of his servants fell sick. He himself was well and had been introduced to the King by Lord Carlisle. As to her Majesty he writes "it was thocht best, in respect of my schort stay that I sould not sie the Quin, because of the discontent scho was in for the present with the Treserour soun, my Lord Wasson, being embassodor, for entercepting a pacit of Hir Maiesties and my Lord Hollonds, derocted to the Chevaler de Par, and sent bak by Lord Wasson to His Maiesti: quherwpon at my Lord Wasson hom cuming, my Lord Hollon did schaileng him to the combat; quhilk being gotten notice of by the King, my Lord Hollon was confind to his oune chamber during His Majisties plisur, quch hes bred the Quin grit mescontent. As for newes we haue non, bot all matires gos very weill in Jermny; for ther is a let defet given by the Langgrave of Hassin to the Emperours Lewtennat Generall betuixt the Weser and the Elbe," etc. London, 6th April 1633.

135. Alexander, third son of Alexander sixth Earl of Eglinton to his father. "Thir lines ar to shaw . . . that I am in Peries, and hes begoun my exercies to fenes and danes with your lordships oled mester Anglea; and that my fencin and dansin extendes monthli to 25 lib. 10 soues, and my mathematikes monthli to 8 lib. 10 s. Bot concernin my reyddin my bririn (brothers) uil not let me begin it wil I hef direksion fre your lordship uich I expec day bifor and that [we] aer all the girrer in pencion, and peyes fortin crounes in moneth forbay (beside) mani extreordineres. And at my ariuel in Perris I touk of a sout of sil, whereof ther aer four elles for clothes and kassak, with fowr elles of pax for leyen my kassak uith; uich med en end of the monnies uich I had restin," etc. Paris, 8 November 1633.

136. Sir John Seton to Alexander sixth Earl of Eglinton. After reference to family and personal matters, he writes "We haue had littil neuis this month, and nou I can tell your lordship nothing of great moment saue that we hear that the Dyette at Francforte is lykly to end well and with contentment both to the Prince and the Swedins. The King of Vngaria efter he had taken in Donauwerte, which is a passage in Bavaria, he marched his armie towards Nordlingen, 4 Duché myls towards Neurenberg from Donauwerte, the which place he caused batter with cannons, and assaltid the town at two brechis which he maid; bot wes repulsed by the corage off the garrison. Gustavus soon hearing that he wes incroching into Germany resolved to gif him battel; and to this end joyned his armie with Duk Bernards and so merched towards the King of Vngarie, bot hē hearing of his cuming brok up the sege

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and maid hes retreat to Donauwerde, bot before he could be saue into Bavaria 2000 horsmen (for this 2000 hors maid the reitrait to the Kings armie) bettin to peecis by Duk Bernard's horsmen. So this the first effront this King hes gottin and a great on: I houpe his pryde wilbe a littil laid. Ther wes a spech or rether an aspersion laid upon Gustavus Hern for not being willing to relieve Ratisbona, bot the veritie is known why theis 2 armies sindert then: itt wes of necessity, for the publike well of Germany, and for no jalousie amangst themselves. It can not chuse bot ther most be more battels focht for determining the great bissness of Germany. The Prince of Orange wes once laid downe before Breda, bot it is said that he is gon from it again; for his desyne wes to amuse the enemie til he should haue gott in a secourse into Mastricht, which is beseged; bot it is reported the conuoye off the Estets is bettin. The Estets assuredly most losse that place in respect it is so far from their reiche," etc. London, 10 September 1634. P.S.—
“ . . . the King of France hes now gottin possession of Edenheim, which the Spanzards called Philipsburg, the strong hould vpon the Rhyne; and hes sent Sir Johne Hepbron with ten thousand men for the assistance of the Princes into Germany.”

137. John, second Lord Balmerino, to Alexander sixth Earl of Eglinton, giving notice of a meeting of Council to be held on 20th February. The writer adds, “Occurrents heere are vncertain. . . . The Earle Montrose, Kingorn, my brother Oldbar, and a great number of the Barons in Angus and Mearns, are gone to assist the noblemen and barons meeting of the shire of Aberdeen, at Turref, Thursday last; quhilke dyet the Marquis Huntlie threatned to interrupt. The Earle Mareshall is either gone with them or sent all his people. The Laird of Innes and our freinds benorth Spey are with them also,” etc. Edinburgh, 16 February 1639.

138. The Same to the Same. . . . “The report of ane Irishe and an Englishe Parlement is current and I thinke so shall ther be. Great threatenings of fortie thousand men levying presently, whereof fyve thousand horse. The Commissioner carried vp the honouris from the Abbay to the Castle of Edinburgh yesterday in his cotche; and hes a great number of letters from the King to call vp such noblemen and others as he pleaseth to the Court,” etc. Edinburgh, 21st December 1639.

139. The Same to the Same, referring to the “extraordinarie occasione which vexeth vs here,” and reporting that “on Thursday last a ship of the King's, about six or seaven score, called the Providence, came loded to Leeth Rode, having in a hunder prest sogers, three last of grain powder, 80 musketts, 80 picks with some few swords and corslets, and a number of round shott quhaircf thair is no scarcetie in Edinburgh Castle. One of the whelps called the Expeditione, wes her convoy to keepe the prest sogers from rysing against their Captains schipman; and one Captain Slingsbie had the charge of that whelp when the Marquis Hamilton's fleete lay here.” The writer also sends papers which show “the Kings commands to the Provest and his desire of obedience; which is not like to take effect in hast,” etc. Edinburgh, 10th February 1640.

140. Hew Montgomery to Alexander sixth Earl of Eglinton. The letter is written from Ireland, where the writer, through the Earl's influence, had obtained a Lieutenant Colonel's Commission from Hugh second Viscount Montgomery of the Great Airs, and gives some

account of the doings of the Scots army there. “. . . The strenthe of the rebels can not be known, nether doe they nor can they know ther owne strenthe; for all of them that can winne runes to them, and we know that they are hudg numbers of men; for the whole paele is out who have a number of good armes quhiche they had gott from the Lords at Dublin and now refuse to restore them; for ther masters excuse themselves, and say that ther tennants are gon out in rebellione withe them. Dubline is verie hard bestead, for all the Brittische and uthers that ar protestans have send ther wyves bairnes and goods away. The rebels intercepted a good daile of armes and uther ammunnition that was comming from Dublin (as we heir) for insetting of Tredathe; and increas daylie in strenthe and goes on in ther former crewelties withe all sorts of persones young and old; and except speidie assistanc be sent from Scotland, be all outward appearance they will find but few of their cuntrie men to welcome them and verie evile landing heir, for we ar few and very naket for want of armes to withstand them. My Lord of Airds his strenthe at Cummer will be 4 hundrethe foot, withe sythes, cornforks, stafs and few pykes and about ane hundrethe and threttie muskets, whereof ane hundrethe cam yesterday to ws from Dublin. My lord hathe lykways 60 horsmen, armed as they may be. Sir James lyethe at Downpatrick withe ane old cumpanie of foot, ane uther of horse, his owne regiment, and his troupe is about our strenthe and so armet: he hes a matter of 60 horsmen of my Lord Clandeubuoy, and Sir Arthur Tyringhame lyethe at Lisnegarvie withe a matter of eicht hundrethe men wherof ar three old troupes of horsmen. This is our whol strenthe and our fortifications suche as Kilwinning and Irwing. The rebels burne and kill everie uther night within a myl two or three wnto ws, nether can we helpe it; for what they doe is in the night, and if we send out a partie they have centinels on all the hills, and will not stand, but retein to the woods. We ar informet they ar divyding themselves in three; Sir Philome Oneil in two; wherof on half ar appoyntet for Lisnegarvie and the uther for ws, and Sir Conne McGinnies and McCairten for Downe; yet it wer but a small matter if we had fvy thousand of such men and armes as wer at Newcastle to marche towards them and give battel to threttie thousand in the open feilds; for they ar a confuset multitud: but what resistance we ar able to mak, your lordship may judge be the former part of this letter,” etc. Cummer (Comber), 17 December 1641.

141. Hugh, second Viscount Montgomery of the Great Airds, to Alexander sixth Earl of Eglinton. Excusing himself for not writing more frequently. “. . . the trueth is we ar kept exceeding busy with the rebels whoe burne and kill within a myle and a half to this place: insoemuch as from the Newry to this, ther is not a Scotts or Inglishe dweller; this being thirty four myles nor from Downepatrik to Killilieagh nor from thence hither. At Lisnegarry there is a garisone of seven or eight hundred men, and some two troupes of horse: at Belfast ther is a garisone of a matter of three or four hundred men: at Carrigfergus ther is likewise a troupe of horse and some sex or seven hundred foote: at Mosryne I heer ther is gathered together a matter of one thousand men. Heer I ly with a matter of eight companys of foote and three troupes of horse. At Killilieagh ther is the Lord Claneboyes, whoe, to speake truely is extreame weake onely that he hes a stronge house. Upon Wensday last Major Barclay, Captain Inglis and Mr. Elliott went abroad with ellevin or twelve score of men as the report comes to me, wherof ther wes seven score musquetiers and the rest pykemen, some fyve or sex myles from Killilieagh. They mett with a party of the rebels

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whose custome is to fall one with a great shoutt or cry, wherupone the most parte of the soldiers that wer with Barclay and Inglis fled before ever the rebells charged them; soe as these two or three gentlemen with the most parte of all the men together with ther armes wer losed. Captain Alexander Hamiltone wes come to the Newton the day before vpon some ocasionnes, soe as now I beleve my Lord Claneboys hes not above ane hundred men with him. That night I sent out my Lewtenant Collonell and Major Crawford with a party of 300 foote and 80 horses whoe marched all night and in the dawning came to the leigure wher the rebells ly that ar on this syde of the countrey, whoe we did not thinke to haue bene soe stronge as indeed they wer. But, praised be God! they returned home yesternight with the losse onely of twoe or three foote soldiers and four or fyve wounded, whoe I hope will not be the worse. They brought with them a prey from the rebells of a matter of twelve or thirten score of cowes; and had the cutting off of above fyfty of the rebells, whoe wer vpwards of 1000 men. . . . The rogues raised ther cry but I thank God it wrought not vpon our men.

. . . The people that are fled out of the countyes of Ardmagh, Fermanagh, Tyrone, Managhan and these of this county itself from the Newry all the way to this place ar soe burdensome that in trueth we much fear that ther will be scarsety. My lord, the intelligence that we had from the neighboring countyes of Wlster is cutt off by Sir Phelemy ONeall; soe as I can give your lordship no good accompt what the estate of the Brittish is towards Colraine and Londonderry. By sea we haue receaved intelligence from Dublin that all the Lords of the Pale ar in armes and that the papistes all over the kingdome are also vp; that Tredath which is within 20 myles of Dublin, is besieged, wher the Lord Moore comands some four or fyve troupes of horse, and Sir Harry Touchburne a very braue gentleman a regiment of foote. The passage to them by sea being blocked vp [and] the Lord Moores house of Mellefant taken by the rebells with the loss of some men one each syde, sex hundred men that wer sent from Dublin to Tredath wer cutt off by the way. It is reported that they robbe burne and kill near to Dublin. It is likewise said that ther ar 10000 Englishe landed at a place in Monster called Yoghill; that 20000 li. of moneys is likewise sent over; and that the Londoners haue contributed 10,000 li. to the maintenance of the ware. By advertisement from my brother Sir James, I understand that Sir Cone Magenis, Turlough ONeall Sir Phelemy's brother, and M^cCarten ar joyned together haveing at least 2500 horse and foote ready to enter into Lecall. The rest of all the strength of the country heer are likewise ready to fall downe vpon these parts; soe as we cannot giue assistance one to another. Notwithstanding that I had severall tymes ayded Lisnegarvy they refused to goe out with me against these rebells, though for the present they ar pretty and stronge; soe as all of ws do severally ly vpon our guards expecting the setting on of the rebells. . . .

Our present conditione is as hard as can be well imagined and the harder that we want armes and ammunitiōe. By your lordships favor I haue had the supply of some gentlemen that I most needs comend to be proper men and good soldiers, which makes me the more grewed that we should want such provisiones as might enable ws to performe that service which might be expected from such comandars; for supply wherof if it please God to send it in tyme wnder whome I doe rely vpon your lordship; for which ther is no security that your lordship shall be pleased to draw vp and send vnto but I will signe, whatsoever comes unto me.

. . . My lord, all the supply of armes I haue had from the begyneing hes come vnto me out of Scotland by the meanes of a privat freind of myne whoe is well knownen to your lordship: from the Lords Justices

and State heer I haue onely had a matter of 100 musquetts whereof I haue sent a parte to my brother from His Maiesties store at Carrigfergus. I haue been refuissed of a supply of amunitione; they wrott unto me that the store house wes ill provyded, and that they hoped I might be supplied from Scotland." As to provisions the writer states "ther is yet some reasonable store of cornes and other provisione in these corners that the rebels haue not yet marched over; but if the army be long acoming the shorter the provisions will be every day. The more ground the rebels gaine vpon ws, the shorter our store must be; and if we shall be cutt aff before the supplies come the less safety will be for ther landing," etc. Mont Alexander, 31 December 1641.

142. Sir John Seton to Alexander sixth Earl of Eglinton, sending certain articles of dress, "womens bands," etc. which he hopes may reach Edinburgh by the 16th (January). "I haue resolved to send them for . . . they wilbe welcome to hir ladyship; for they verie curious, and of the newest sort of lace and makeing." He will send also shortly "your diamond, hounds and masks for the ladies, silk stokins, garters, roses, gluffs and fans and such lyke toys which the ladies can not want." The writer then proceeds to detail the proceedings between the King and the Parliament relative to his Majesty's charge of treason against Pym, Hollis and others. The king "lookt about (in the House of Commons) and could see none of the accused and sayd, where is Mr. Pim and Mr. Hollis? The Speaker answered he had nether eares to heare, nor a mouth to speak, but when he was commanded by this honorable howse. The King sayd he would haue these men if they were about ground, and so returned to Whythall. It is firmlie spoken if any of them had bin in the house at that present (as they went out a quarter of ane houer before) the King would haue apprehended them, and the howse wold not haue lettin them goe, and so the greatest bloodshed might haue bin that was ever heard tell of in a parliament." The letter further relates the visit made by the King to the Common Council of London; the Council's petition to his Majesty and its reception; the taking up arms by 30,000 of the citizens; and the retiring of the King and Court from Whitehall, etc. London, 10th January 1642.

143. Jean Ross wife of the Laird of Innes to her mother Margaret Lady Ross, afterwards Countess of Eglinton. As to the circumstances of herself and husband and difficulties in the way of their housekeeping. *Inter alia* Lady Innes writes "Your ladyship knos the Erll of Murray hes giuen ws the hous of Speyni for a tyme, and he coms sundrie tymes to this countrie, for the most pertt of his estett lys heer; and I kno he will do ws the honor to com to ws, and I wald fain haue a chamor or twa weell drest for his coming becaus he is weri curious in thos things; and trewli for the presentt we hau not on stand of good curtteins nor any thing of that sortt; for the cloth which Sandi Bran broughtt me I cannott gett my bouттouns brouthered on itt this yeer. I haue als much sad green serg of our aune making as will be ane bed, bot I cannot gett less and fringes to itt heer; but I haue written to Anna to buy als many less and fringes to itt half silk and half worsett as will seru itt; and I shall send her money soon efter Mertimes. This is the treuth of our statt, which I haue written to your ladyship," etc. Innes, the 27 of October 1642.

144. John sixth Earl of Cassillis to Alexander sixth Earl of Eglinton:—"My noble lord. It hath pleaseit the Almightye to call my deir bedfellow from this valley of teares to hir home (as her self in hir last wordis called it): There remaines now the last duetie to be done to that

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pair of hir left with ws, quhilk I intend to performe vpon the fyft of Januar next. This I intreat may be honored with your lordships presence heir at Cassillis that day, at ten in the morning, and frome this to our burriall place at Mayboill, quhich shalbe takin as a mark of your lordship's affection to your lordship's humble servant, Cassillis."

Cassillis the 15 December 1642.

A copy of Lord Eglington's reply to the above is annexed, in which he says "I am sorrowfull from my heart for your lordships great losse and heaveie visitation and regraits much that I cannot have the libertie from my Lord Chancellour to come and do that last duty and respect I am tyed to." He explains that the day fixed is also appointed for a meeting of the "Committee of the Conservatours of Peace" and that he must attend. He adds ". . . it is ane very grit greif to me to be absent from you. I will earnestly entreat your lordship to tak all things Cristianly . . . I pray God to comfort you with His wysdome and resolutioun to be content with that which comes from his hand."

145. Ferdinando second Lord Fairfax of Cameron to Hugh Lord Montgomery. "It hath pleased God to suffer the enemy to giue my forces a verie great defeat at Pontefract. About three thousand horse and one thousand draggons under the command of Sir Marmaduke Langdale and Sir Thomas Blackwell, came soe verie fast vpp, as that I could not get my forces from the seuerall places they were to come from to resist them. Yesterday, about three of the clocke some of my horse faced the enemy's vann, but were forced to retreat vnto the foot, who carryed themselves verie bravely, but yet were not able long to continue; and both the horse and foot retreated with too much disorder that I am affraid wee have lost verie many foot. I intreat your lordship to draw vpp your regement, and giue notice to others which are neare you to draw theirs with all convenient speed towards Burrow Briggs whether I shall rally and advise with your lordship what may best be done for anoying the enemy, and securing this city and the passage to Scarbrough," etc. (Signed) Fer. Fairfax.

York, 2 March 1644.

146. Sir William Ross of Muiriston to Margaret Countess of Eglington (formerly Lady Ross). ". . . I am verie glad that our army is ovir Tyne; God goe alonges them. As for newes heir whilke your ladyship desyrs to know, we ar daylie and hourelie frichtit; first with my Lord Sinckleris men, quhilk ar neir ane thowsand who landit at Irwin; and wer not the gentrie in the countrie conveinit they had done great hurt. Sicklike shortlie thairafter cam my Lord Lowdianes regiment, who landit at Grinoke. The Bailles of Paislay being advertised at xi. hours at night be his letter, they came ovir to me at xii. at night and we advyist what wes the best for bothe the regiments thocht to haue lyne at Paislay; and we efter advysment thocht it best to withstand them if it were possible; and I comandit your ladyships men to be in readines as they did verie willinglie. The Dukes men lykewyse and the rest of the gentrie and commons of the paroch, the towne of Paislay and they were aboue seven hundrethe men and neir tua hundreth horse; and before we wist Lowdianes regiment wes at the granteris, and my Lord Sinckler wes in Paislay attending his regiment. So the towne and countrie vshit and mett them hard by the ports and wold not lett them enter. Glencairne wes thair who was no vnfreind. Then my Lord Sinckler desyrit that the towne and countrie sould lay downe armes and lett them pass in; and the space of tua houres it baid a hard contest; alwayes we wold not. Bot this was the agriement, that the first three companies sould passe throw the towne to Renfrew, Govan, and Pollocke, as they did; the

whether twa companies were quartered in the towne of Paislay; so that nether your people nor anie vthers hes gottin any wrong be the sojers. My lord Sincklers regiment is to Glasgou whair we heir the towne will not receive them. We heir thair is landit at Grinocke three hundreth of Laweris regiment; and we feir the haill rest of their over comeing quhilk affrichts the countrie verie muche, bothe in staying thair labour and spoyleing their houses," etc. Paisley, 9th March 1644.

147. The Same to the Same. "The plage of pestilence haveing beine in the hous of William Cumynge, your ladyships tenent at Halket mylne; in tyme of quhilk seiknes some of his familie leivit in his barn wherein is his haille aites and beire; and now at the mercie and pleasour of God, the towne of Paslaye beinge sore of feire of that seiknes so far as can be vnderstood; it hes bein regraitit both in their towne counsell and session, thatt all the houses and goodis about thaim being cleinzeit, that barne and the cornes therin sould remayne vnclenzeit. And I haveing mett with thame to speik of ane commodious waye for doeing of it it was thoct vpon that the best way was to cause separat tua peple quha have beine seik, and to cause thame burne it aff the strae after the form of Ireland, and than to cleanse the barne." Sir William therefore desires Lady Eglinton's instructions in the matter, adding "The toune and sessioun both recommends (for escheweinge farther danger) that gif this be not speadidie done, the haille cornes should be brunt, bot advise rather, for preserving the creatures, the other wer done," etc. Paisley, 10 March 1646.

148. J. Somervell to Mr. James Scott of Bonyntoun. Giving account of the proceedings of the Scots army "Upoun the penult (30th) of March the airmie marchit from the quarteris besyd Sunderland and went to the Bruntfeld Murhousis, and vpon the morn being the first of Apryll, the airmie marcheit from thair to Eisingtoun hill, and stayit thair till the eight of the said month; and from that we marcheit from that to Quarintoun Hillis, vpon the south syd of Durhame, within a myle or tuo of the toun; and vpon the 10 day at 12 o'clock at nicht, Major Ballintyne with sum commandit man went out and took 20 men and threttie hors, with pistollis and saiddillis, and on of the men was a capitaine. And upon the 11 day thair came sum keillis vp the water of Wear from Sunderland to fetch coillis, and the ennemie send out sum dragouneris and comandit musquitteires and tuik the men that was gairding the keillis, and slew of them and cutted the keillis; and vpon the 12 day, in the nicht, the Marquis of Newcastle with his airmie fled from Durhame; and we gat no intelligence till the 13 day att 3 a cloak in the efternoon and then the airmie marcheit efter them with all the haist thay micht; bot they had ever geat a fair start, and we came to the Ferrie Hill that nicht; and vpon the 14 day, being Sunday we marcheit verrie airtie befor the soon rais, and the hors men follow it in haist and cam to Derntoun before 7 a cloak in the morning and sent out a pairtie of hors to pursue thair reir. Our major commandit the pairtie; he with his pairtie tuik fourtie men and many horses and slew many of thair straggillars and gatt tuo thousand merkis worth of silver plait, and mikill cheis, pork and bread, and we stayit thair till nicht and the baill airmie crosit the Teis water that night and the morn we marchit to Northallertoun; and the morn being the 16 day, we marchit fra that to Thormanbie and we gat provision from the touns about and fra that we marchit to Borrowbrigis and the morn being the 18 day we marchit fra that to Wedderbie and we mett with Sir Thomas Fairfax: and vpoun the 20 day we marcheit to Todgaster and mett with my Lord Fairfax his trouppers and dragouneres; and

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vpoun the 22 day we marcheit within two myllis of York and my Lord Fairfax his foot came vp to the vther syd of the water foir against our ligar; and in the nicht the hail trouppes that the Marquis of Newcastle had in York went out and fled; and our troupes with my Lord Fairfax his troupes followed and tuik 60 prisoners and many horses; and they war so hard chaisit that they war foreit to tak the cullouris from the standaris and ryd away with and live the staf behind them, and thay ar to the King to Oxfuird: and we and Fairfax his forces are lying about the City of York and thair hail foot is within, with 4 troupes of hors. Sir Marmeduik Longlie is fled and gon to the King with the hail hors that was in the Kingis northern airmie, and is myndit to bring Prince Ruppert and the hail forces that they can mak to raise the seidge at York. The souldieres that we tak off thairis sayes they gatt a mutchkin of beans an unnce of butar and a penny loaf evirrie ane of them per diem and thair is ane ordinance that evirrie ane within the cite of York sall haue bot ane maill per diem: for the Marquis of Newcastle and General King hes causat search all the cite for provision and takin all into the stoir hous and gives out to the people that is within the cite efter the mainer foirsaid. God knowis quhat the event will be; bot the General Major of the horses wold haue the wallis of the cite stormit vpoun all quarteris, both be foot and hors, and the horsmen to quyt thair horses and scall with ane pistoll and his sword; so that altho many be slain it may be bot small hurt to the hail airmie." Middlethorp, near York. 1st May 1644.

149. Ferdinando Lord Fairfax to Hugh Lord Montgomery requesting that his lordship would not quarter his regiment about Northallerton and Thirsk as the inhabitants there were already sufficiently burdened for the subsistence of the forces engaged in the reduction of Hemsley. York, November 1644.

150. General David Leslie afterwards Lord Newark, to the Same, requesting that he would require his officers to strengthen his troops and that they should be well mounted armed and clad under penalty of being cashiered to their disgrace. 14th February 1645.

151. Sir John Seton to Alexander, sixth Earl of Eglinton, sending 3 doz. white gloves and one doz. of "sweet gluffs" besides intimating a former dispatch of a "silk wastcoat and bundle of lutstrings." He then refers to the war. That 4 days ago Sir Thomas Fairfax had received orders to relieve Tauntondean. Since then it was reported that General Goring had left that town besieged only by 3,000 men, having withdrawn himself with 4,000 to join the King at Oxford, "who hes bin in reddiness these ten days to part from thence but had no strenth and so durst not venter out. Eight dayes ago he sent 3 regiments of horse to give ane alarme to our quarteris; but our horse were so reddie that they gave the Kings horse the chase, tooke 400 of them and some cheef officers prisoners, and as I heare there wes not anie officer with our horse at that time above a corporall. Some of the enemies horse fled vnto a garison called Blischinton, a garison of the enemies, of 200 men, commanded by Collonell Windibank: they summoned the house; he capitulat with them; and the enemy got live to march away without armes, the officers excepted, who got their horse and armes with them. Three dayes after, our horse, vnder the command of Collonell Cromwel set vpon a quarter of the enemies horse near to a garrison called Farinton, where there were 300 foote: 200 horse were there taken and the house also and the sogiors broght prisoners to this cittie." The writer hopes that Tauntondean may be relieved, as it hindered levies

for the King in the west. "Prince Rupert and Massi hes had a bout together where Massi lay. It wes at Sir John Winters house which he brunt when he could not keep it being but a 1000 strong and the Prince 2000; yet he made his retreat to Glocester, and in the way he lost 120 men, a 150 horse run away from him, and the Prince and he were at hande blowes; but the Prince was armed at all peeces who lost als manie of his men as Massi did and took als manie prisoners and as we heare, my Lord of Lughberie called Hestings is ether killed or deadly hurt." The writer gives also foreign news. "The King of Denmark is still obstinat; he will in no wayes consent that the Tool in the Sound be diminised; and therfor the esteats of the Low Countries are rayseng of 6000 sogiers in Holland for land Service, and are to send 60 schips double manned to joyn with the Swadens: I think this will bring him to a conformitie. The Emperor is returned to Bavaria and in the town of Ausberg . . . the Emperatrice and the childrin are gon to Stirmark. The Swadens are masters of a great part of Austrea the Lower, have also a passage over the Danub: this wes the last news from these places" . . ., etc. London 9th April 1645.

152. Alexander first Earl of Leven to Hugh Lord Montgomery, requesting him to keep good watch upon the movements of Prince Rupert now on his march towards Newark; also as to the critical position of a detached party of Lord Montgomery's force, near Skipton. Newcastle, 10th April 1645.

153. Hugh first Earl of Loudoun to Alexander sixth Earl of Eglinton, vindicating himself against certain statements which have been made to his prejudice; stating that the Earl of Crawford and Lieutenant General (Leslie) had prevented his being present with his friends in his own country, between the rising of the Parliament of Perth and the battle of Kilsyth, by threatening to allow the army to disband if he left it; and giving an account of the proceedings at a conference between him and the Earls of Crawford, Cassillis, and Lanark, and Lord Bargany, for determining measures for the defence of the country against Montrose's force. That the writer had advised that the whole available men in Ayr, Lanark, and Renfrew shires should be drawn together for defence of the district; but that the Earls of Crawford & Lanark had declared that it was impossible to keep the local forces together, that the men of Clydesdale and Cuninghame were disbanded, and that the only plan now left was to recall the army from England and Ireland: the result of the conference being that the Earl of Loudoun was despatched to the army in England and the Earl of Cassillis to Ireland, etc. Berwick, 26 August 1645.

154. Alexander first Earl of Leven to Alexander sixth Earl of Eglinton, congratulating the latter on "the happy victory" against Montrose, and hoping that the advantage gained might be prosecuted to the welfare of the country. He expresses his intention of resigning his charge, on account of inability for public service, and he begs Lord Eglinton's influence in procuring him his discharge from the estates. Northallerton, 24 September 1645.

155. Margaret Countess of Eglinton to her husband, Alexander, Earl of Eglinton, expressing her regret that he was staying so long at the Parliament, and her apprehension that Allaster [Macdonald] "com over and tak all that [he] can gett, and burne the rest." Her ladyship states her uncertainty as to the best course for her own safety, and desires her husband to advise her, as speedily as possible, "for I assur

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yow they ar looking everi night for him in Arrane, for man, wyfe and bairne is coming ower to this syd, and all ther goods that they can gett transportit, both out of Arrane and Bute; for he (Allaster) is veri strong, and I feir we find er it be long." She urges her husband's return. Eglinton, 23 December 1645.

156. Colonel James Montgomery to his father Alexander sixth Earl of Eglinton, informing him that an officer near Carlingford had undertaken the release of Lord Airds, for which, if he succeeded he was to receive 1000*l.* sterling; that two regiments of horse and four of foot had arrived in Dublin from England; and that Sir Thomas Fairfax's army was daily expected over. The writer adds "Our miseries heir daylie increaseth, bot the expectation we haue of the Parliament large satisfactions to us for our bypast sufferings and seruice, makes us endure with a grat deal patiens, wich otherways we walde not." In a P.S. the Colonel writes ". . . ther is intelligence come . . . that Auen Makcart is at Carrik Makleroi che with an army of 20,000 men; and that he is to dewyd his army and to come with the grater part of them himself straight upon us in thir quarters, and the other part to goe to the county of Loundounderrie where the Steuarts are; and Pres-toune is gone tauards Dubling." Dated at Newton, 10 May 1647.

157. Alexander sixth Earl of Eglinton to his son, Colonel James Montgomery:—Referring apparently to the "Engagers" the Earl writes ". . . I sie no appearence they haue Godis direction in thair wayes, and thair is small appearence they sall haue good succes to thair intentiones. They haue bein most rigorrous in plundering of this cuntrie, and als malicious agains thes that war not against them in the conflict at Mauchling, as thais who war against them. . . . The nobilitie, gentrie, and cuntrie people ar soe insenceit at thair proceedingis, it will not fail bot will draw to ane mischeif, for the last day that the Parliament sat thay maid ane act of parliament which is a verrie dangerous ane both to religion and monarchicall governement and intendis to cause ane oath be sworn by the kings subjectis to obey what evir thay command: whilk I think will not be don in haist, bot will reddilie move a civill war: Bot I think they sall gait moir adoe for the forces that was heir; the most pairt of them ar directit with Middiltoun who is Livetenant Generall now, toward Cairlill to supplie Sir Marmaduick Londail [Langdale] who is in great fear of the forces who hes approchit thair; for Colonell Lambert to come down with 2,000 hors and 2,400 foot all trained and abile men, and Sir Marmaduicks men ar bot all new takin on. . . . Thair came in scipes from Holand vpon Fryday last, with a great daill of ammunition to the Duick who is now Generall, and letters sehowing that the Prince will be heir schortlie; sum sayes within ten dayes. The Duick's [Duke of Hamilton's] faxion waittit and tuick the merchant packit this last weik out of sume jealousy they tuik that thair was sum people heir gave intelligence to the English what we war doing heir. Thay find sum to that purpois bot not of that straine they thought to have fund: . . . I doubt not bot ye have heard the certaintie of the conflict at Mauchling: the Livetenant Generall new maid, callit Middiltoun, was evill hurt in the heid and cuitt in thrie pairtis on his back, and verrie hardlie persewit be ane blacksmyth; and Colonell Hurrie evill hurt also on the heid: as for common trouperis their was almost als many slaine as was of the cuntrie people: bot gif the cuntrie men had had officeris to have commandit them it had not gon as it did; for the ministeris that war with the cuntriemen diswaddit the moist pairt of the cuntrie people and maid them goe of the field to eschew scheding of blood. The ministeris war Mr. Mathew Mowat, Mr.

Gabriell Maxwell and one Mr. Wyllie who is minister at Mauchling," etc. Eglinton, 21 July 1648. The next day the Earl sent a few lines to his son by the latter's "chirurgiane" ". . . Gif ye haue gottin any halkis for me send them over; for it is tyme they war maid: your brother hes a rid on alreddie. Also caus send thes tuo deir to me that Capitane Drumond promised me; and caus scheir sum gras and put in besyd them," etc.

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158. Hugh third Viscount Montgomery of Great Airs (afterwards first Earl of Mount Alexander, to Alexander sixth Earl of Eglinton sending the two deer referred to in the last letter, and stating that on the discovery of some plot intended as was reported, for the taking of Dublin Castle, sixteen gentlemen and officers had been apprehended, the chief of them being "Sir Maurice Eustache, Sir John Giford, Collonell Flower, and Collonell Willoughby, all great seruants of my Lord of Ormond." That half of them had been sent over to the English Parliament and the rest kept prisoners by Jones. The writer adds that the divisions among the Irish stil continued and that provisions were become extremely scarce. Carrickfergus, 7th August 1648.

159. Robert Fergushill (of that ilk) to Alexander sixth Earl of Eglinton, informing him that some prisoners had been taken by Lieutenant General Leslie out of a ship going to Holland to the King with a commission to be signed by him, one of them being "Mr. William Orde ane pryne malignant who hath constantly travelled betwixt this kingdome and James Grahame [Montrose] with intelligence," etc. Edinburgh, 9th April 1649.

160. The Same to the Same, detailing news from the north from Lieutenant General Leslie that the men of Athole were up and had joined with Lord Ogilvie intending to stop Leslie's march southward and that the Clan McKenzie were marching on his rear. Later news, however, reported that Leslie had dispersed those under Mackenzie of Pluscarden and that Colonel Frazer and the Laird of Lumlair [who were concerned in an attack on Inverness in view of Montrose's landing] had given bonds to lay down their arms. That Lord Ogilvie had fled to the Braes of Angus. Edinburgh, 28 April 1649.

161. Margaret (Scott) second Countess of Alexander sixth Earl of Eglinton, to her husband; announcing the agreement made between King Charles the Second and the Scotch Commissioners. She commends her husband for dismissing a suspected female servant whose malpractices had not before been proved. She utters a pious wish "God Allmighti send a gud tryell of all the wichis, and send them a hotte fire to burne them with." In a P.S. she states she had spoken with a young man to be the Earl's "chamber-man; he is a pretti man and a gud taillour; was never at serwis befor. He shouht a hunder mark of fei; I offered him fourti pund and so many of your old clothis as ye thoght gud your self," &c. Edinburgh, 8 May 1650.

162. Major General Robert Montgomery to his father Alexander sixth Earl of Eglinton informing him that the leaders of the Scots army had resolved to draw their forces a mile or two westward [from Corstorphine] and offer battle to the enemy [under Comwell] by "shooting three peice of cannon towards them." That it was reported that 3000 men under Lord Grey of Groby were marching to recruit the enemy. From Corstorphine, 22 August 1650.

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163. The Same to the Same, informing the Earl that the enemy had attacked the house of Redhall within two miles of the army and had taken it, the situation of the ground preventing succours being given. That two brigades of the enemy had marched towards Craigmillar, and a party of foot was detached in that direction with two regiments of horse to Wester Duddingston to watch there and to send 100 horse to the house to await the enemy's waggons and provisions which were to come from Musselburgh. If the enemy stormed the house, the whole Scots army was to advance and second the outposts. That the shire of Perth cried out "mightily" against Lord Eglinton's regiment (as composed of "Malignants") and "have profered to furnish the army with two thousand bolls of meall, if they will remove your lordships regiment. Ther is many lykwyse for the bringing them over to purge them." In a P.S. the Colonel writes, "If nothing occur before Munday, we resolve to use some active way to ingadge the enemy to fight; which I conceive will be by marching towards Edmestoun and Muslebrugh and storming them." [This letter has no date, but was probably written about the same date as the last, if not earlier.]

164. Alexander sixth Earl of Eglinton to William Home, his steward: "William, I have takine this occasione to show you that there is ane French Monsiour, called ane Marques, to be wast on of thir dayis and is to be heir; . . . therfor ye sall cause send waist after sight heirof thrie of the fatest beastis that is in the park, and that with better boyesthan thei send last; for thei sent bot hyred boyes last, who knew not the way home againe, and thes bot abuse our service, and it is the officiers fault; and cause try for a suckeing weall that is fourtein or twentie dayis ould, if it can be haid; for I think thes strangers will be heir this weik or the beginning of the nixt at farthest, and cause send to the fouller and sie if he can get moor fowles or plivers or partridges or woodcokis or any wyld fowles, and cause heast them wast." The Earl also desires as much cloth, of a particular pattern, as will make him a cloak and a coat. He concludes, "I pray you be diligent in getting moneies; ye know we have neid of it both for principals and annwrentis: and let me know of your good health. I rest, your loveing master, Eglintoun." Eglinton, 21 October 1658. In a P.S. the Earl orders a large supply of large and small raisins, plums, and figs.

Humbly reported by

WILLIAM FRASER.

Edinburgh, 32, Castle Street,
27th October, 1883.

REPORT ON THE FAMILY MUNIMENTS OF SIR JOHN
MAXWELL STIRLING MAXWELL OF KEIR AND
POLLOK, BARONET, AT KEIR HOUSE, IN THE
COUNTY OF PERTH, BY WILLIAM FRASER, LL.D.,
EDINBURGH.

The collection of papers now reported on, though large, contains comparatively few documents which have much claim to be historical. This circumstance, occurring as it does in a family which descends in an unbroken line from an ancestor who lived in the twelfth century, may seem strange, were it not explained by the fact that in 1488, during the

SIR JOHN
MAXWELL STIR-
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