

RIGHT HON.  
EARL OF  
EGLINTON.

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

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war between King James the Third and his eldest son Prince James, the tower of the Keir, the family residence, was burned to the ground and the family Charters were then consumed. From the later Writs and others which now exist the more interesting documents have been selected and are now reported on. The greater number of the Keir Charters and family papers have already been printed in a work, entitled "The Stirlings of Keir, and their Family Papers." That work was edited by me in the year 1858 for the late William Stirling of Keir, who succeeded to his uncle, the late Sir John Maxwell of Pollok, Baronet, in the title and estates of Pollok, and became Sir William Stirling Maxwell of Keir and Pollok, Baronet. Of that work only 150 copies were printed, not for sale, but for presentation to relatives and friends, and several of the public libraries. Such a work as this, privately published and restricted in the impression, does not supersede a Report on the more historical of the muniments of the Family of Stirling. The present Report is therefore submitted.

John of Stirling, son of Sir William Stirling, is the first who is named in the Charters now reported on. He married Mary, the aunt of John of Argyll, Lord of Lorn, the last of the male line of the ancient Lords of Lorn. In 1338, probably about the date of her marriage, John of Lorn granted to his aunt, wife of John of Stirling, the lands of Rathorne and others in Lorn [No. 1, *infra*]. His grandson, Lucas of Stirling, succeeded to the lands of Rathorne, being served heir of his father in 1423 [No. 6, *infra*]. Lucas, or Luke, Stirling also acquired Ratherne, in Dumblane parish [No. 4, *infra*], and he had other possessions which, in 1448, he exchanged with George of Leslie, Lord of that ilk, for the lands of Keir [No. 13, *infra*]. He was thus the first of his family to acquire Keir, of which estate his descendants have been possessed ever since in an unbroken line of descent. The elder line, that of the Stirlings of Cawder, came to be represented by an heiress, Janet Stirling, who was married to her kinsman, James Stirling of Keir, about 1535, and the estates of Cawder and Keir became united in one family. A few of the Cawder Writs are included in this Report [Nos. 3, 5, 7, 9-12, 16, 18-21, and 25, *infra*]. Of these, Nos. 9-11 are of interest as showing certain modes of dealing with land, recognition by the superior, reinvestment by him, and also the method of evicting an illegal tenant, with the symbols used to express the annulling of certain acts done by a superior.

The most prominent member of the family from a historical point of view was Sir William Stirling, who held Keir from 1471 to 1503. He resigned certain lands into the hands of King James III., and had a letter under the Privy Seal declaring them united to the barony of Keir [No. 17, *infra*]. Sir William Stirling joined Prince James's party in their revolt against the King in 1488. During a skirmish with the Royal forces in which the Prince was defeated, he took refuge in the tower of Keir, which the Royalists burned to the ground. When the Prince became King James IV., he paid from his treasury 100*l.* towards rebuilding the tower, and also renewed Sir William's charter of the lands [No. 22, *infra*]. In the new grant the King designates the grantee as his "beloved familiar," and refers to his "faithful service," statements which tend to refute a calumny which some historians have attached to Sir William's name, that he aided in bringing about the death of King James III. after the battle of Sauchieburn. The historians nearest that event, however, attribute the murder to a servant of Lord Gray. Sir John Stirling, son of Sir William, was at a very early age betrothed to a daughter of Sir Patrick Hume of Polwarth, but the proposed union was apparently not carried out [No. 24, *infra*]. Both

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Sir William and Sir John Stirling were benefactors of the Church, founding a perpetual chaplainry in the Cathedral of Dunblane [Nos. 15 and 26, *infra*]. Sir John Stirling was assassinated, it is said, on the Bridge of Stirling between May and November 1539. It is also stated that the deed was done by one whom he had instigated to kill Buchanan of Leny, whose daughters, co-heiresses, he had stript of a great part of their estate. This assertion is so far corroborated by the curious document, part of which is quoted in No. 50 *infra*. No. 42 also relates to the Buchanans of Leny, and shows that the co-heiresses had other claimants to their estates beside Stirling of Keir. Sir John Stirling's fate was assigned by Sir David Lyndsay of the Mount as retribution for his share in the attack on the renowned "Squyer Meldrum," whose loves and adventures are chronicled by Sir David in a well-known poem. This attack was made in August 1517, at the instance of an uncle of Sir John's, whose rival in love Squire Meldrum was.

The next Laird of Keir, Sir James Stirling, was unfortunate in his domestic relations. His first wife was Janet Stirling, a kinswoman of his own, and by their marriage the estates of Cawder and Keir were united. Janet Stirling, however, proved unfaithful to her husband, and a divorce was effected between the parties. Previous to the divorce, however, the lady resigned her lands of Cawder in favour of her husband, and that valuable estate still forms part of the Keir Estates. Janet Stirling married, as her second husband, Thomas Bishop, who became involved in England in the transactions of Lennox and Queen Mary [No. 45, *infra*]. Bishop was, in 1568, for some time imprisoned in the Tower of London for his alleged share in a satirical rhyme against the Regent Murray.

Sir James Stirling married secondly Jean Chisholm, described as a "cousigness" of William Chisholm, Bishop of Dunblane, [No. 43 *infra*]. Sir James Stirling joined the party of the Reformers and as Patron of the Chaplainry in Dunblane Cathedral, founded by his ancestors, bestowed the emoluments upon his third son James "for support of his entertainment at the sculis," the chaplainry then being vacant by the refusal of the holder to conform to the new ecclesiastical order. This James Stirling was slain in a quarrel about certain lands on the 3rd June 1593, and the then Laird of Keir, his brother, after keeping up the feud for some years, was induced by the influence of the King (James VI.) and the clergy to agree to a contract, by which the rival claimant resigned his alleged rights [No. 54 *infra*]. The great grandson of Sir James Stirling was Sir Archibald Stirling of Garden, who was a lord of session, known as Lord Garden. The Laird of Keir in 1715 was James Stirling. He was at Sheriffmuir, and his estates were forfeited, but they were purchased by friends for behoof of his eldest son and so preserved to the family. At an earlier date, in 1708, James Stirling was arrested on a charge of implication in the Jacobite attempt at invasion in that year. He was taken prisoner to London, and for a short time confined in Newgate, where he was kindly treated, as appears from letters to his wife, which, however, are not of sufficient public interest to be reported on. From this Laird of Keir the family property has descended to the present owner.

As has already been stated, the bulk of the papers in this collection are not of great public interest. Those more especially illustrating the public career of the family have been commented on. The following of a more miscellaneous character may be referred to. The Charters and Contract [Nos. 14, 23 and 30 *infra*] and the subsequent proceedings, Nos. 36, 38, show how widow ladies paid for the support of some influential neighbour, how a small baron put his affairs into the control

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of a greater, and how the spiritual terrors of excommunication were brought into play against defaulting debtors. The peculiar phraseology of the grants to the Church [Nos. 15 and 26] may be noted, and it is also of some interest that in the notary's preamble to the Bishop of Dunblane's erection of the Chaplainries in his Cathedral [No. 33 *infra*] the Pope's name is omitted, as the erection was done within Scotland. [After the date and the indiction is written "Romana sede pastore carente vt fertur infra regnum Scotie"] showing the Scotch episcopal jealousy of the Papal Sec. The Contract [No. 39] and the Gift of escheat [No. 41] are highly illustrative of the turbulent state of society, the peaceful agreement against mutual slaughters being followed a few years later by the justifying (hanging) of one contracting party for the murder of the other. The papers relative to the appointment of a young acolyte to the Keir chaplainry at Dunblane, his ordination in consequence to the lowest grade of orders, and the competing rights of a chaplain appointed by Rome are also of interest [Nos. 46 to 49 *infra*]. The statement by the irate Laird of Leny in [No. 50 *infra*] about the "litill auld sord" is corroborated by a Charter of King Alexander II. (printed in Lord Hailes' Annals, Vol. III., p. 377), dated in 1227, in which he refers to the little sword said to be given by King Culen to the ancestor of the heir of Leny. The sword itself was in existence in 1789. It is described as of silver, and about two and a half inches in length. An engraving of it appeared in 1792 in the *Archæologia* (Vol. XI. p. 45). This interesting relic has since been lost. The notarial protest [No. 51 *infra*] is of interest in view of the fact that at the date of it, Kirkcaldy of Grange, then Captain of the Castle of Edinburgh, had declared for Queen Mary's party, in opposition to the King and Regent, and the peculiar reception given to the Royal letters and the parties bearing them may so far be accounted for on political grounds.

Of the correspondence, the letters referring to the death of Strafford [No. 63] and the trial of Argyll [No. 68] are of widest historical interest. The first was penned by William Drummond of Riccarton, one of the Commissioners sent by the Scots to treat with King Charles First and the Parliament of England. The epistle of General Dalzell, afterwards so well known [No. 64] and that of his contemporary, Alexander Leslie, first Earl of Leven [No. 65], both eminent military men, show that spelling was not an accomplishment with them any more than with another celebrated warrior, John Graham of Claverhouse. Letter No. 69 is also very characteristic of its writer, the gentle-spirited Leighton, then Bishop of Dunblane, who became Archbishop of Glasgow. The remaining letters in this report call for no special mention, though Nos. 71 and 72 may be of interest as showing the state of foreign affairs at their date.

This Report is divided into two sections. I. Charters of the Stirlings of Keir, 1338-1679; and II. Correspondence, 1641-1702.

#### I.--CHARTERS OF THE STIRLINGS OF KEIR.—1338-1679.

1. Charter by John of Argyll, Lord of Lorne, to Mary, his father's sister, wife of John, of Striweyne, and her heirs, of the five penny land of Rathorane, the penny land called Garwpennyng, the two penny land of Bartyckeregyl, the penny land of Fekyrfaltach on both sides of the Logane, the penny land of Hachychnacclache, and the half penny land of Cragnamoychenache, all lying in Lorne: To be held for payment yearly of a pair of spurs, or their value if they could not be bought. Dated at

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Perth on the Nativity of St. Mary (8th September) 1338. Witnesses, Sir Malcolm Kenedy, Chamberlain of Scotland; Sir Michael Scot, knight; Michael Fisser, Constable of Perth; and others.

2. Instrument of Transumpt made in the Blackfriars Cemetery of Ayr, at the instance of John Cambell, Laird of the west part of Galstoun, of two Charters (1) Charter by Malcolm, Earl of Levenax, to Sir William of Galbrath, knight, and his heirs, of the lands of Kyrkmychell, and of Drummade, in the Earldom of Levenax, upon Levyn: To be held for payment of a pair of scarlet hose at the first entry of William and his heirs, at the manor of Belach, in name of blench-farm. Dated at Bullull, 16th January 1278-9. Witnesses, Sir William Byset and Sir John of Bykyrton. (2) Declaration by Walter of Danuelstoun, Lord of Blackburn, that the lands of Galstoun and Bothernok, belonging to John Cambell, were no farther bound to him than his right to take therefrom 10 merks yearly, until John Cambell should pay him 100 merks on the high altar of the Kirk of Dunbretane. Dated at Dunbretene (Dumbarton) 10th October 1400. No witnesses. Transumpt dated 30th July 1405. Witnesses, Reginald of Fynvyk, John of Crawford, John Coll, Patrick Marschell, Nigel Dugalan, burgesses of Ayr, Walter of Ayr, notary.

3. Charter by Matthew (Glendonning) Bishop of the Church of Glasgow, with consent of the Chapter thereof, to his beloved vassal, William of Strielyne, son and heir of the late Sir John of Strielyne, knight, of the lands of Cadare, in the barony of Glasgu, within the sheriffdom of Lanark: To hold of the Bishop and Church of Glasgow, for payment yearly of 4*l.* usual money, and three suits of court at three head pleas of the said barony, with ward, relief, and other usual services. At Glasgow. This charter is not dated, but must have been granted in 1408, in which year both the Bishop and Sir John of Strielyne died. Witnesses Mr. Symon, of Mundavill, Archdeacon; Mr. John, of Hawick, Precentor of the Church of Glasgow; Sir Symon of Glendonwyne, knight; and Sir John of Hawik, presbyter and notary public.

4. Charter by Euphemia, Countess Palatine of Strathern, in her pure and lawful widowhood to her beloved esquire, Lucas of Streuelyn, of her lands of Westeretherne in her earldom of Strathern, which Lucas had resigned at Dunblane, in implement of an entail between him and William of Streuelyn, Lord of Cadare: To be held to Lucas and the heirs male of his body, whom failing, to William and the heirs male of his body, whom failing, to the heirs male whomsoever of the name of Streuelyne, whom failing to return to the nearest heirs whomsoever of Lucas, for giving three suits in the year at the three head pleas of the earldom of Strathern, and a silver penny at Foulis, on Whitsunday at the dinner hour, in name of blench-farm, if asked only. Dated at Perth, 8th October 1414. Witnesses, Robert Stewart, Earl of Fife and Menteith, Governor of Scotland, and Walter Stewart, Earl of Athole and Caithness, the granter's uncles; William Lord of Graham, John of Wemys of that Ilk, knights; David of Murray of Gask, Thomas Brisbane, Tristram of Gorthy, the granter's esquires.

5. Letter of Wadset (mortgage) by George Cambeel, Laird of the west part of the Gallystown, to William of Strewyllyng, Lord of Cadar, of the lands of the Gallisholme, in the lordship of the west part of the Gallystown, and sheriffdom of Ayr: To be held until the said William should be paid the principal sum of 20 merks on the high altar of the

High Kirk of Glasgow. Dated at Glasgow, 3rd August 1422. Witnesses, " Mayster Johne Stewart, sodane (subdean) of Glasgu, Schir Johne of " Dalgless, and Schir Thomas Wane, Sir Johne of Park, and Schir " Rechard Gardener."

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6. Retour made before Sir Walter Stewart of Railstoun, Sheriff of Perth, at the command of the Governor of Scotland, by Sir John of Dromond and William of Rothven, knights, William of Erskyn, Robert of Ross, Patriek of Moray, Andrew of Dromond, Thomas of Roos, David of Ramsay, Richard of Wause, John of Abercrumby, Michael Mercer, John of Rettre, John of Chamber (de Camera), and John of Dalrimpill; who being sworn declare that the late William of Streuelyn, father of Luke of Streuelyn, died last vest end seised as of fee in the five penny lands of Rathorane and others (as in No. 1 supra), and that the said Luke is lawful and nearest heir of his father in these lands, which were then valued at five merks yearly, and in time of peace at 25 merks, and had been in the hands of the Lord of Lorne for 30 years and upwards since the death of William. Perth, 11th January 1423.

7. Retour of William of Striueline, as heir of John of Striueline, knight, his father, in the lands of Regorton, following on a precept from the Chancery of King James First, made before John of Ruthven, sheriff-depute of Perth, by Sir Andrew Gray of Fowlis, knight, Robert Rose, Thomas Charters, John Hering, Patrick of Rettre, Finlay Butter, Patriek Butter, Thomas of Monorgund, John Rose, Donald of Blair, Archibald Stewart, Nicholas Kynman, Alexander Grahame, Malcolm of Munereyfe: the said lands of Regorton, in the sherifffdom of Perth, which were then valued at 14 merks yearly, and in time of peace at 107., were held in capite of Walter of Haliburton for ward and relief, and had been in his hands since the death of Sir John of Striueline 24 years before. Perth, 29th April 1432.

8. Instrument of Sasine in favour of Lucas Stirling, following upon and narrating a precept of Sasine dated at Kere 18th December 1433, by Norman of Lesly of Rothies, directed to Robert the Grame, of Kynpount, as bailie, to give Sasine to Lucas of Stirling of Retherne, of the lands of Kere in wadset. Sasine given at the manor of Kere, on 22 January 1433. Witnesses, Thomas Grame, son and heir of Robert of Grame, John Knokis, John Swyntoun, lord of that ilk, Sir John Malcolm, chaplain, Thomas of Row, Andrew Bell, William Grenok, John Magnus of Row, George Arnot, John Arnot, John of Stirling, Patrick McInrosich, and others. Andrew Ancolson, notary.

9. Letters by James (Kennedy), Bishop of St. Andrews, James (Bruce), Bishop of Dunkeld, Patrick, Lord the Grahame, and George of Setoun, Lord of that ilk, knights, attesting that in the cause between William of Striuelyne, Lord of Cadare, and Gilbert of Striuelyn, they with the other Lords of Council named below, had ordained the lands of Kyrkmychael Striuelyn, lying above Levyn within the Sherifffdom of Dunbarton, to remain with William as his heritage, and that Gilbert, who had possessed the lands unjustly, should remove therefrom with all his goods, and pay rent therefor, from the time William took sasine thereof to the making of those letters. Dated at Stirling, and sealed by the said two bishops and two knights, 21st January 1412. The lords of council referred to were John of Dischyngtoun, lord of Ardrose, procurator for the Queen, Mr. Thomas of Lwyndene, procurator for the Earl of Angus, Sir William, lord of Borthwick, Sir Robert of Levyngstoun, lord of Drumry, Sir Alexander Ramsay, lord of Dalwolsy,

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Alexander of Strathachyn, procurator for the lord of Keith, Sir David of Dunbar, lord of Cockburn, Sir Colin Campbell, Sir Davy of Murray, lord of Tullibardine, John of the Sandilands, lord of Calder, Malcolm of Drummond, lord of the Stobhall, James of Levynngston, captain of Stirling, William of Levynngston, of Balcastale, Mr. John, of Bayliston, parson of Douglas, secretary to the King, and Robert of Chisholm.

10. Notarial Instrument narrating that Gilbert of Striulyne came before David of Cadyhou, Precentor, and Patrick Leich, David of Narne and Robert of Prendergest, Canons of Glasgow, and produced an instrument signed by Mr. Robert of Laweder, Canon of Glasgow and public notary, bearing that the said Gilbert of Striulyne passed to the Lord Bishop of Glasgow, and begged that certain lands of Gilbert's in Easter Cadyre, which Rankyn of Crawford, the bishop's bailie, had recognosed in the hands of the bishop as superior, might be restored to Gilbert, and he himself put in possession in name of his wife Isabel; and that the Bishop by delivery of a glove in name of the wife, re-invested Gilbert in the lands. Gilbert then required the said Canons to declare whether they remembered the premises, to which David of Cadyhou, Patrick Leich, and David of Narne answered that they did, and Robert of Prendergest declared that he believed the facts were so, but did not well remember them as eight years had elapsed. Done in the Cathedral Church of Glasgow, 3rd March 1446.

11. Notarial Instrument attesting that William of Striueling, Lord of Cadar, went to the town of Estyr Cadar, and there, in presence of many persons, explained that Sir Alexander of Levynngstoun, knight, lord of Calentare, had recognosed the lands of Estyr Cadar without reasonable cause, notwithstanding the deceased Sir John of Strielyng, knight, and William of Strielyng, the grandfather and father of the said William, and he himself, had been in possession thereof for forty-six years, and had repledged them to Gilbert of Strielyng, to William's prejudice; which being said, William went to the house of Estir Cadar and expelled therefrom the said Gilbert and Isabella his spouse, and caused their animals and moveable goods to be removed from the lands by his sergeant, and also by breaking a plate and extinguishing a fire in the said house, annulled and destroyed the said repledgment. Done 28th May 1447.

12. Instrument of Resignation by Gilbert of Streuline and Isabella Trepnay, his wife, of the two parts of the lands of Estir Cadar, in the hands of William (Turnbull) Bishop of Glasgow, in favour of Patrick of Streuline, their son. Done in the chamber of the Bishop within the Castle of Stirling, 1448.

13. Procuracy of Resignation by George of Leslie, Lord of that Ilk, to James of Lewynngstone, captain to the king, and William of Sterling, son and apparent heir of Lucas of Sterling, of Bouchquhumgre, for resigning half the lands of Keyre, in the sheriffdom of Perth and earldom of Strathern, in the hands of King James, in favour of the said Lucas of Sterling and his heirs. Dated at Leslie, 7th May 1448. Witnesses, "Thom of Lummysdeyn of Condelay, Jhone Lummysden of Gleggir-nache, Alyshundire of Cunygaym, squheyaris, Schir Robert Schort, "notare, vicare of Dersy, Thom of Kyninmode, and Jhone Fogo "Burgez of Couper."

14. Charter by Jonet of Kinross, of Kippanross, with consent of her friends, to William of Striueline, son and heir of Lucas of Striuelin of Ratherne (for assisting her often in times past, and especially in

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recovering her lands of Lupnoch, lying in the lordship of Strogartnay, from John of Menteith, to whom they had been wadset by her predecessors), of the said lands of Lupnoch : to hold of the Lord of Strogartnay and his heirs, for giving yearly a roebuck's head, at Whitsunday, in name of blench farm, if asked, and giving to the king and his successors such service as pertained thereto. Given under her seal and the seal of Patrick Lord Grahame, at Kincardin, 5th November 1448. Witnesses, Robert of Lauder, Bishop of Dunblane, Mr. John Cristinson, Official and Chancellor of Dunblane, Alexander of Grahame, William Halden, Malcolm Uchtre, squires, etc. The above charter was duly ratified by Janet Kinross, lady of Kippenross, with consent of Robert Stewart, her husband, in presence of Patrick, lord of Grahame, Alexander of Grahame, his brother, and other witnesses.

15. Charter of Mortification by William Striueling of Keyr, whereby, for the health of the souls of King James (Third), John Hepburne, Bishop of Dunblane, Luke Strielyng, and Sir William Strielyng, knight, and Margaret his spouse, the father and mother of the granter, and for the health of his own soul, and the souls of his wife, children, and ancestors, and of all faithful dead, he grants to Almighty God, the Heavenly Choir, and the blessed and glorious Virgin Mary, and to her altar on the north side of the nave of the Cathedral Church of Dunblane, and to Sir John Franch, perpetual chaplain at the said altar, and his successors serving and to serve God there, for ever, a toft and croft of the lands of Keyr, the lands of Schanrach, the Wodland, and Classingall, an annual rent of forty shillings from the lands of Kippanerayt, and the mill of Strowe, with three acres of arable land of the lands of Strowe, and the pasture of six beasts in the nether part of the same lands ; to be held by the said chaplains in pure and perpetual alms, for performing divine service at the said altar, with license to Sir John Franch to possess any ecclesiastical benefice or chaplainry with or without cure, for the whole time of his life ; but his successors shall reside in the City of Dunblane and perform service at the said altar, and if they shall be absent for two months without license from the granter and his heirs, the chaplainry to become vacant *eo facto*. The presentation to be with the granter and his heirs, who were to present a chaplain within two months after a vacancy, under a penalty of twenty merks, to be paid to the work of the Cathedral of Dunblane, and the presentation to devolve *illa vice* to the Bishop of Dunblane for the time. Dated at Keyr, 26th April 1472, and confirmed by John, Bishop of Dunblane, at Dunblane, 10th May, same year.

16. Notarial Instrument attesting that Humphrey Stirling, son of Sir William Stirling, lord of Cadar, knight, went, as procurator for his father, to the presence of Walter Stewart of Morfy, and cited him to appear at the parish church of Striueline, to resign to the said William two parts of the lands of Estir Cadar, and to receive a sum of money thereupon due to him, which Walter refused to do. Done in the public street of the burgh of Stirling, near the house of Elizabeth Stewart, Lady of Bigar, 10th May 1472. Witnesses, Walter of Buchannan, son and heir apparent of Patrick of Buchannan of that ilk, and others.

17. Letter under the Privy Seal of King James Third, promising that no revocation to be made by the King should prejudice his charter of erection of the lands of Keire, Lupnoich, Classingawis, Dachlewane, Retherne, Striueling and Strowy into the barony of the Keire in favour of William of Striueling of the Keire and his heirs. Dated at Edinburgh 28 January 1473.

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18. Letters of Resignation by Walter Stewart of Morphie and Patrick of Stereling, the son of the deceased Gilbert of Stereling and Isobella Tripney his spouse, of two parts of the lands of Easter Cadar, in the hands of William of Stereling, laird of Cadar, knight, their overlord, to remain with him, his heirs and assignees for ever. Dated at Edinburgh 22nd April 1477. Walter Stuart of Morphie by a later obligation, dated 29th April 1477, declares that he never had possession of the lands in question, and binds himself not to molest Sir William Striueling in the peaceable enjoyment thereof.

19. Retour of the Service of William Striueling as heir of William Striueling of Cadar, knight, his father, in the lands of Lettyr within the earldom of Leuenax and shire of Stirling, made before Alexander Cunyngahame of Polmais-Cunyngahame, Sheriff depute of Stirling, by Alexander Setoune of Tulibody, John Striueling of Cragbarnard, Duncan Forester of Gunnerschaw, David Broiss of Kennet, John Striueling younger, son and apparent heir of the said John Striueling, James Lekky of that ilk, John Murray, Adam Bulle, Gylbert Brady, Thomas Cragingelt of that ilk, John Watson, John Bulle and James Graye. The lands were valued at twenty merks, and in time of peace at ten pounds, were held of the King for ward and relief, etc., and had been in his hands since the death of Sir William three weeks before. Dated at Stirling, 29th May 1487.

20. Instrument of Sasine, dated 31 May 1487, given by Patrick Blacader, bailie of the barony of Glasgow, to William Sterulyng as heir of the deceased Sir William Sterulyng of Cadder, knight, his father, of the lands of Cadder, which proceeds on and transumes (1) Precept of clare constat by Martin Wane, Chancellor, Gilbert Rerik, Archdeacon, and Patrick Leiche, Canon and Official, all of the Church of Glasgow, Vicars-general of Robert (Blacader) Bishop of Glasgow, then abroad, for infetting the said William Sterulyng, as heir of his father in the said lands conform to the succeeding retour. Dated at Glasgow, 30th May 1487; and (2) Retour of the service of said William Sterulyng as heir of his said father, made before the said Patrick Blacader as bailie foresaid, by John Maxwell, son and heir apparent of John Maxwell of Nether Pollok, Thomas Steward of Mynto, Allan Steward of Schelzardis, Patrick Culquhoyme of Gleyne, William Schaw, Henry Burell, John Schaw, Andrew Ottyrburn, burgesses and citizens of Glasgow, John Symiesoun, Robert Huchonsoun, John Petcarne, James Bynnyng, Thomas Ottyrburn, Richard Lowdeane, and Patrick Bard. The lands of Cadder were then valued at eighty-five merks, and in time of peace at the same; were held of the Church of Glasgow, and the Bishop thereof for the time, by ward and relief, etc., and had been in the hands of the Bishop of Glasgow as superior, since the death of Sir William, three weeks and three days before.

21. Charter by Colin Campbell of Achowye or Auchinhowe, as Superior, to William Styrling, son and heir apparent of William Styrling of Cadder and Elizabeth Bochquhanne his spouse and their heirs of the lands of Kyrkmechall and Blarnarne, which had been resigned by William Styrling of Cadder: To hold of the granter and his heirs for the service contained in the old infettments. Dated at Kyrkmechall, 25 July 1493.

22. Charter by King James IV., whereby, after narrating that it had been shown to him and the Lords of his Privy Council, that his deceased father James III. (whose soul might God pardon) had, instigated by

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evil councillors, during his last residence at the town of Stirling, burnt the tower and place of Kere, belonging to the King's beloved familiar, Sir William Striueling, of Kere, knight; and that the said William had stated to the King and his council, that his charters and infeftments had been burnt and destroyed in the said tower, and had also shown to them a retour of his lands which held of the King in blench farm: the King willing that the said William should not suffer damage or prejudice by the destruction of his charters, but rather that he, for his faithful service should be of new infest in his lands, granted to him the above lands and annual rent, which had been resigned in terms of an instrument of resignation of same date, the lands of Kere, the tower and place of Kere, and the lands of Kippanedavy, Classingall, Strowe, Lupnoch, Raterne, Striueling and Dalchlewane, and an annual rent of forty shillings from the lands of Kippenrate, all in the earldom of Strathern, and created and united them in a free barony, to be called the Barony of Kere: To be held by William and his heirs, for giving yearly a pair of gilt spurs at the tower and place of Kere, on the feast of St. John the Baptist in summer, in name of blench farm, if asked. Dated at Stirling, 9th January 1488.

23. Notarial Instrument, whereby Alexander Kynross and John Kinross, his son and apparent heir, placed themselves under the control of Sir William Striueling of Kere, knight, and his heirs, concerning the government and rule of their persons, and their entry to the lordship of Kippenross, and the disposal thereof as Sir William and his heirs should please, except the sale thereof and the exhereditation of the said Alexander and John and their heirs, and swore that they and their heirs would from the date thereof be faithful men for ever to the said knight and his heirs, and thereupon did homage as use was in like cases; and if they should fail, they would, besides performance pay five hundred pounds Scots to Sir William and his heirs as damages and expenses. Done in the chamber of Sir James Belses, Sub-dean of Dunblane, within the City of Dunblane, on 15th December 1497.

24. Contract between Sir Patrick Hwme of Polwortht, knight, and Sir William Striueling of the Kere, knight, whereby they agree that John of Striueling, son and apparent heir of Sir William, should marry Margaret Home, daughter of Sir Patrick, and failing her, Sibbale (Sybil) Home her sister and so forth, as long as Sir Patrick had a lawful daughter, until the completion of the marriage, "at the lauchfule age" of the said barnis, the mail beying of fourtene yeris and the femell "twelf yeris"; and that Sir William should give in conjunct infeftment to his son and his spouse, twenty pounds worth of his lands of Strathallone, in the shire of Perth; and as these lands were in wadset, would infest them in as much of either the lands of Lumbany or Balquhomry, as Sir Patrick should please until Strathallone was redeemed. For the which Sir Patrick bound himself to pay 450 merks to Sir William of Murray of Tullibardine, knight, and John of Kynross of Kippane Ross, the heir of the late Jonet of Kinross of Kippane Ross, for the discharge of a reversion (containing 13*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*) of the lands of Lubnoch, made by the late Sir William of Striueling of Reterne, knight, father of Sir William, to the said deceased Jonet; and in security of the completion of the marriage, Sir William was to infest Sir Patrick in the lands of Balquhomry, in the barony of Leslie and shire of Fife, to be held of him and his heirs in blench farm for two pennies and reserving half an acre to do the overlord service: And as Agnes Bruce had the liferent of ten pounds worth of Balquhomry, Sir William would in warrandice thereof, infest Sir Patrick in the lands of Lumbany in the barony of Banbrech

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and shire of Fife, the lands of Glenty, in the shire of Perth, and his forty shillings annual rent from Kippane Rait, and Sir Patrick would give his letter of reversion to resign the whole lands on the completion of the marriage; but if the marriage should fail by decease of John, or of the daughters of Sir Patrick, or if the King should obtain John's marriage by decease of Sir William, then the lands should be redeemable on payment of 400 merks; or on payment of 700 merks if the marriage should fail "be dissent or wilfulness of the said Jhonne or William his fader"; and Sir Patrick should not enter into possession until the completion of the marriage, or failure thereof as above. Dated at Edinburgh, 30th March 1501.

25. Retour of the service of William Striuelyne as heir of the deceased Willam Striuelyne of Cadder, his father, in the lands of Cragbrey, lying in the barony of Dummany (Dalmeny) in the shire of Linlithgow, made before Nicholas Craufurd, sheriff depute of Linlithgow, by James Levingstoune of Manerstoune, Robert Listoun of Himby, Gilbert Hamilton of Lochhouse, James Levingstoun of Braidlaw, Patrick Cornie of Ballinheid, Robert Douglas of Pimferstoun, John Lithgow of Weltoune, John Sandilands of Hilhouse, John Akynhede, Alexander Akynhede, John Cochrane of Balbachlo, Alexander Benyne, William Walchop, Thomas Brownne, Duncan Carrebyr of that ilk, John Akynhede and Thomas Douglas. The lands of Cragbrey, which were then valued at six merks, and in time of peace at forty shillings, and held of the baron of Dummany, in name of blench farm, for giving yearly a pound of pepper, with three suits of court at three head pleas of the barony of Dummany, in name of blench farm if asked; and the fee thereof had been in the King's hands through ward since the decease of John Moubray, heir of Sir David Moubray; and the free tenement had been in the hands of the said Sir David Moubray of Dummany, knight, through reservation since the death of William Striuelyne three months before. Dated at Linlithgow, 9th May 1506.

26. Charter of Mortification by John Striueling of Kere, Knight; whereby, on the preamble that because by devout prayers, and celebration of masses, where the Son of man is offered for our sins, it is piously believed that sins are put away, and the pains of purgatory destroyed, and the souls of the dead more frequently delivered from such pains, therefore, for the increase of divine worship, by a charitable impulse, for the praise and honour of God Almighty, the Virgin Mary, St. Anna her mother, and all the saints of the heavenly choir, for the health of the souls of James IV., King of Scots, Margaret, Queen of Scotland, his spouse, their children, ancestors, and successors; and for the health of the souls of Lucas Striueling, and of Sir William Striueling, and Sir William Striueling, knights, John's grandfather and father, Margaret Cunyng-hame, his grandmother, Margaret Creichtoun, Lady Sympile, his mother, Catherine Striueling, Countess of Angus, his sister, and for the health of his own soul and that of his wife, and the souls of their ancestors and successors, and for the souls of all faithful dead, Sir John grants to Almighty God, the blessed Virgin Mary, mother of God, and all saints, and to her altar on the north side of the nave of the Cathedral Church of Dunblane, and to Sir Thomas Myllar and Sir Archibald Balcomy, chaplains, and their successors, chaplains at the said altar, an annual rent of twenty pounds (Scots) from the lands of Schanraw, Wodland, and Kippenrate, and the mills of Strowy and Keir within the shire of Perth: To be held to the said chaplains and their successors in perpetual alms, for performing divine service at the said altar, either personally or by a chaplain licensed by the granter and his heirs as

patrons; and the said chaplains were to reside in the city of Dunblane, and celebrate continually divine service there, and if they should fail to do so for two months without licence the chaplainries should be void: The presentation to the chaplainries to pertain to Margaret Creichtoun, mother of the granter for her life, and after her death to him and his heirs; and the collation to pertain to the Bishop of Dunblane and his successors; but if the patron should not present a chaplain within two months after a vacancy, the presentation should devolve for that time only on the Bishop of Dunblane for the time. Dated at Dunblane, 2nd October 1509.

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27. Decree Arbitral by William (Elphinstone), Bishop of Aberdeen, Andrew (Stewart), Bishop of Caithness, David (Hamilton), Bishop of Argyll, George (Hepburn), Postulate of the Isles, Matthew, Earl of Levinax, and Master James Henrison, of Straton Hall, justice clerk, arbiters chosen to consider what sums of money John Hamilton of Pardowy, and others, under-written, have disbursed upon Thomas Galbraith, of Balkindrocht, for the alienation made to them by him of the following lands, namely, to John Hamilton, 5*l.* land to Blacharne, to John Logan of Gartconvel 5*l.*, land of Balkindrocht, to Uchrede Knox 5*l.* land of Kirkpennyland, to John Stewart of Black Hall 5*l.* land of Kirkpenny land, to Peter Colquhone 5 nobles worth of land of Kirk-toun, and to plan Stewart 5 nobles worth of land of Bankell; finding that John Hamilton, John Logan, and others who had bought the lands named from Thomas Galbraith, had expended 600 merks for his sustentation, and ordaining them to pay the King 900 merks for confirming their rights, and to give the said Thomas reversions to the said lands, and the latter was to have a brieve of idiocy served upon him, and be interdicted from alienating his lands, and the said persons were, among them, to pay him 20*l.* yearly during his life for his support. Dated at Edinburgh, 8th November 1510. Witnesses, William, Earl of Montrose, Sir Alexander McCulloch, William Scot of Baluery, knights, Master John of Murray, and Robert Lauson of Hieriggs.

28. Decree by James (Beaton), Archbishop of Glasgow, William, Lord Borthwick, Master Gawin Dunbar, Archdeacon of St. Andrews, Clerk Register, William Scot, of Baluery, knight, and Robert Colville, of Ochiltree, Lords of Council, finding and declaring that the lands of Lupnoch, Dauchlewan, and Raterne-Stirling, otherwise called the Cogs of Strathalloun, belonging to Sir John Striueling of the Keir, knight, and held of the King by service of ward and relief, had, notwithstanding the annexation thereof to the barony of Kere, been recognised in the king's hands because of the alienation of the greater part of the lands without his consent, the said alienation being made previous to the annexation. Decree dated at Edinburgh, 12th May 1513.

29. Notarial Instrument narrating that John, Lord of Erskine, Sheriff of Stirling, had, in terms of the King's brieve of division, elected an inquest, namely, Duncan Forestar of Garden, Ninian Setoun of Touch-fraser, Walter Forestar of Torwod, knights, James Edmonstoun of Bouchquhaderok, Arthur Stewart of Culbege, James Spettale of Blair, Robert More of Boquhopil, Richard Burne of Hill, John Knock of Ardmanuel, Robert Calender of Maner, Alexander Levingston of Trenenteran, Robert Bruys of Auchinbowy, Thomas Somervel, son and heir apparent of David Somervel of Plane, Patrick Pardowin of Thirty-acres, and Walter Sellar; to find whether Alexander, Lord Hume, Great Chamberlain of Scotland, had right to the half of the lands of Innerallone, and the inquest found that he had; whereupon the said

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sheriff caused lots to be cast, according to custom in such cases, which lots being cast, the lot of Lord Hume fell upon the sunny half of the lands. Done in the courthouse of the burgh of Stirling 3rd October 1514.

30. Contract between Sir John Striueling of the Keir and John Kinross of Kippenross, narrating a decree obtained by Sir John (on 15th February 1516) before the Lords of Council ordaining John of Kinross as heir to the deceased Jonet Kinross of Kippenross, to infest Sir John in as good land, in as competent a place, as freely holden, and of as great value as the lands of Lubnoch, which had been granted by the said Jonet Kinross to the late William Striueling, Sir John's grandfather, with a clause of warrandice, but, which had been recognosed in the King's hands [as in No. 28 supra] or otherwise to pay 650 merks for the warrandice of the lands, which sum was the composition that would have been payable to the King and his treasurer for the said recognition; but it is agreed that notwithstanding the decree, Sir John, "movit of pete and for the steid and afald part to be kept to him be the said Johne of Kinross, and for the removing of all conuenciens fra the said Schir Johne his predecessouris or successouris, and their sawlis heir and befor God, gif ony conuenciens be in the said mater" remitted to John Kinross 100% of the above 650 merks; and as John had not the remainder in ready money, he bound himself to infest Sir John and his heirs in the lands of Auchlochy, in the shire of Perth, and in his lands of Spittal Croft and Merzonis acre, at the Brigend of Dunblane; and as half of Auchlochy was wadset to Walter Stewart, he would assign the reversion to Sir John that he might redeem the same, etc.; while Sir John discharged all obligations he had of John Kinross before the date hereof. Dated at Stirling, 10th April 1516. Witnesses, Walter Forster of the Torwood, knight, Robert Callandar of the Manar, William of Striueling, brother to said Sir John, William of Kinross, Archibald Dausone, and Edward Spettale, notary.

31. Tack by Henry Abbot of Lindores, and the convent thereof to Sir John Strevelinge of the Kere, knight, of the lands of Bence and Catkin with the teindsheaves thereof, in the shire of Perth and regality of Lindores, for nineteen years from Whitsunday then next, for the yearly payment of 12% Scots, multures to their mill of all corns growing on the land, and other due service. Dated at Lindores, 16th September 1516.

32. Charter by King James Fifth, with consent of the Regent Albany, to Isabella Gray, relict of the deceased Adam Creichtoun of Rothvenis, knight, and her heirs, of the half lands of Inneralloun, which had been formerly held by her and her spouse of the deceased Alexander, Lord Hume, who held immediately of the King, and then pertained to the King by the escheat and forfeiture of Lord Hume, who had been convicted of high treason and executed; but because Isabella was innocent, and no party to Lord Hume's crimes, the King willed that his forfeiture should not prejudice her infestment: To be held for services used and wont before the forfeiture. Dated at Edinburgh, 18th November 1516.

33. Notarial Instrument narrating that James (Chisholm), Bishop of Dunblane, with consent of his chapter, erected the nine chaplainries in the choir of his cathedral church into perpetual chaplainries; and collated Sir Thomas Watson, chaplain to the first chaplainry of Keir within the said choir. Dated 14th May 1522. Witnesses, William

Cheisholme, Vicar of Muthil, George Wawane, Vicar of Dunsyar, Dionisius Row, William Anderson, and Robert Akinhed, chaplains.

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34. Bond of Manrent by Laurence Craufurd of Kilbirny and Hew Craufurd, his son, with consent of his father, to John Striueling of Keir, knight, and James Striueling his son and apparent heir, for all the days of their lifetime. Dated at Edinburgh, 26th October 1524. Witnesses, Christopher Craufurd, Thomas Leyrmond, Robert Craufurd, and Sir Alexander Wilson.

35. Renunciation by Alexander (Stewart), Bishop of Moray, Com-mendator of the Abbeys of Scone and Inchaffray, for himself and his convent of Scone, to John Striueling of the Keir, knight, of the lands of Strowe, which they had appraised for certain sums which he should have paid them for their teind pennies due from the "casualtytis of the office of the Shereffschipp of Perth," for the three years that he received these: discharging him of all byrun dues, as he had paid the same. Edinburgh, 4th May 1531.

36. Letters of Excommunication by the Official of St. Andrews within the Archdiaconate of Lothian, addressed to the Curate of Edinburgh or any other chaplain, ordaining him to excommunicate in his church, in presence of the people in time of mass, John Kynross of Kippenross for not fulfilling a contract made betwixt him and John Striueling of Keir, knight, (dated 15th March 1518), the excommunication to be pronounced publicly on all Sundays and feast days, without ceasing until other orders were given. Edinburgh, 1st May 1531, with certificates attached (both dated on Whit-sunday) by Robert Cristeson, Curate of Stirling, that he had excommunicated John Kynross within the parish church of Stirling, and by Thomas Millar, chaplain, that he had made personal intimation thereof to John Kynross.

37. Decree of Thomas Mailull, Rector of Hutown, Commissary of Mr. James Symson, Rector of Kirkforthar and Official of Lothian, judge in a cause pending before the said official and as yet undecided, between John Striueling of Keir, knight, pursuer, and John Kynross of Kippenross, defender; Declaring that John Striueling has proved his rights, and ought therefore to be absolved from the sentences of ex-communication, aggravation and reaggravation, if he has incurred any, at the instance of John Kynross for nonfulfilment of the contract betwixt them, dated and registered in the Official's Court books 15th March 1518; notwithstanding the rights, replies and triplies produced on the part of John Kynross, not proved; Finding John Kynross liable in ex-penses, 7th December 1531.

38. Decree by the Official of Lothian, finding that John Kynross of Kippenross ought not to be absolved from the sentence of excommuni-cation pronounced against him, and condemning him in the expenses of process. Pronounced in the usual place of Consistory, being St. Martin's aisle, in the Church of St. Giles, Edinburg, on 7th August 1532, in presence of John Striueling of Keir, knight, and also of Masters James Carnure, James Murray, William Wichtman, William Johnston, John Cowtis, John Johnston, and Sir Robert Symson, chaplain. Sealed 11th September 1532.

39. Contract between Marion Maxwell, Lady of Bardowy, and Alan Hamilton of Bardowy, her son, on the one part, and John Logan of Balwee, for his kin and friends, on the other part, whereby they choose Patrick Maxwell of Newark, and William Striueling of Glorat, Captain of

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Dumbarton, neutral persons, as arbiters to decide regarding all slaughters, hurts, and debates betwixt the contracting parties, their kin and friends, etc. John Logan also binds himself to persuade Colin Campbell of Auchinhowie to concur and agree with Alan Hamilton as to disputes betwixt them: and if any of the friends, especially the Laird of Colgrane (Danielstoun) on one side, and the laird of Cowdoun on the other, will not submit to the arbiters chosen, they shall appoint their own arbiters. Dated at Dunbarton, 17th June 1531. Witnesses, John Striueling of Cragbarnat, Maister James Striueling, parson of Kilmodene, Walter Striueling in Balagane, Walter Galbraith of Kerscadden, Maister John Ker, John Busbae of Mukcrawft, John Lenox, Sir Thomas Jaeson, and Thomas Bishop, notary.

40. Tack by John, Abbot of Lindores, and the Convent to Sir John Striueling of the Keir, of the lands of Beny and Caitkin, for nineteen years from Whitsunday then next for payment yearly of 12*l.* Scots and other services; also appointing Sir John their Bailie of their lands of Feddalis and Beny in the shire of Perth and regality of Lindores, for the above space with a yearly fee of two merks. Dated at Lindores, 5th October 1532. Signed by John, Abbot of Lindores, John, Subprior, and twenty-four monks.

41. Gift by King James Fifth under his Privy Seal to John Striueling, knight, granting to him the escheat of the late Colin Campbell of Auchinhowie, who had been convicted and justified in a Justice Court held in the Tolbooth of Edinburgh on 15th November 1537, for the slaughter of Alan Hamilton of Bardowy, Robert Striueling of the Lettir, and Andrew Striueling of Ballendroich; excepting from the gift the corn, cattle, and goods within the shire of Stirling intronitted with by John Lord Erskine, sheriff thereof, which are to be inbrought to the King's use. Dated at Edinburgh, 18th December 1537.

42. Decree by William (Chisholm), Bishop of Dunblane, pronounced at the instance of Margaret Buchanan and Jonet Buchanan, natural lawful daughters (*filias naturales legitimas*) and heirs of the late Patrick Buchanan of Lany, and William Lok, younger, spouse of Margaret, and Maurice McNawchtane, spouse of Jonet, pursuers, against Elizabeth and Egidia (Giles) Buchanan, natural daughters (*filias naturales*) of the said Patrick, Andrew Murray, spouse of Elizabeth, and Alexander Stewart, spouse of Giles, defenders; declaring the said Elizabeth and Giles natural daughters begotten between the said Patrick and Margaret Buchanan (no marriage, at least no lawful marriage, subsisting between the said Patrick and Margaret) to be illegitimate, and unable to succeed to their paternal heritage; also adjudging the defenders to pay expenses of process. Dated at Dunblane, 23 September 1539. Witnesses, John Chisholm, Archdeacon of Dunblane, James Wilson, Canon, Stephen Culross, Vicar of Fyntra, William Moreson, and David Gourlay.

43. Contract of Marriage between James Striueling of the Keir, on the one part, and James Chisholme of Classingall, and Jane Chisholme "cousigness" to William (Chisholme), Bishop of Dunblane, on the other part, whereby James Chisholme is bound to obtain a dispensation for third degrees of consanguinity and fourth of affinity subsisting between James Striueling and Jane; and James Striueling should infett Jane in her pure virginity in his lands of Cadder, and thereafter contract marriage with her; for which Jane Chisholme was to pay him 1,000*l.*, to be applied in redeeming his lands, and cause the Bishop with

consent of his chapter set in lease to James Striueling and Jane, and to the longest liver of them, their heirs, &c., the teind sheaves of the Keirs Over and Nether, etc. for nineteen years from Lammas 1544, they paying yearly to the Bishop and his successors three chalders of bear and one of meal: the Bishop was also to support James Striueling and Jane for five years, in all ordinary expenses, and James Striueling was not to wadset or sell any of his lands without the Bishop's consent. Dated at Dunblane, 5th March, 1542.

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44. Charter by William Menteith of Kers, whereby after narrating that that he had received the Queen's letters, commanding him to infest Alexander Drovmond of Carnock, and Matthew Hamilton of Miluburn (in default of James Striueling of Keir who had failed to do so) in the lands of Easter and Wester Ochiltrees, which had formerly belonged to Thomas Bisshop who had forfeited them for high treason; he grants the half of the said lands to the said Matthew Hamilton, his heirs and assignees: To hold of the grantor and his heirs for services. Dated at Edinburgh, 9th February 1545.

45. Lieence by Queen Mary, with consent of the Regent Arran, to Jonet Striueling, spouse of Thomas Bisshop, to remain in England, where she had gone with consent of the Regent, for twenty days thereafter, notwithstanding the war then subsisting between the Queen and King of England. Dated at Stirling, 28th March (1547).

46. Collation by William (Chisholm), Bishop of Dunblane, directed to the Dean of the christianity of Dunblane, for inducting Sir John Forfar, chaplain, on the presentation of James Striueling of Keir, in the perpetual Chaplainry of the Virgin Mary, founded within the Cathedral Church of Dunblane, then vacant by the resignation of Sir James Blakwod, last chaplain thereof. Dated at Dunblane, 25th January 1549. Endorsed on this writ is an instrument of induction by Sir James Blakwod, chaplain, and dean of the Christianity of Dunblane, of the said Sir James Forfar into said chaplainry, by delivery of the vestments and altar missal. Dated 31 January 1549.

47. Notarial Instrument narrating that James Striueling of Keir lay patron of the chaplainry and altar of St. Mary the Virgin, founded in the north aisle of the nave of the Cathedral Church of Dunblane came before John Leirmonth, notary public, and declared that he had presented William Blakwod, clerk, to William (Chisholm) Bishop of Dunblane, to be collated to the said chaplainry, and although the said William Blakwod was not yet a priest, he thereby licensed him to accept the said chaplainry, until he should be promoted to priest's orders; the said chaplainry being in the meantime served by an honest chaplain, according to the tenor of its foundation: whereupon the said William Blakwod took instruments. Done in the hall of the Archdeaconate of Dunblane, within the City of Dunblane, 3rd February 1549. A collation by the Bishop in favour of William Blakwod of the chaplainry vacant by the resignation of Sir John Forfar, is also dated on same day.

48. Letters of Robert (Reid), Bishop of Orkney, attesting that on the day of the date, namely, Saturday before Passion Sunday, he had, in the Church of the Monastery of Jedburgh, promoted William Blakwod, acolyte of the diocese of Dunblane, having for title the chaplainry of St. Mary within the Cathedral Church of Dunblane, to the order of sub-deacon, and that by the imposition of hands, he being diligently

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examined as to knowledge, morals, and other things requisite, and found fit and able. Jedburgh, 14th March 1550.

49. Notarial Instrument narrating that in presence of Andrew Blakwod, notary, &c. there appeared Master Abraham Creichtone, Provost of Douglas and Official of Lothian, pretending to have right, in virtue of a certain alleged signature obtained by him from the Apostolic See, to the perpetual chaplainry of the Virgin Mary within the Cathedral Church of Dunblane, and declared that he was unwilling to disturb William Blakwod, chaplain, in the peaceful possession of the said chaplainry which he had canonically obtained; therefore of his own free will he publicly and expressly renounced the signature obtained by him, as was asserted, and also his right of appeal to the Apostolic See, with all other right or action he might have in the matter. Done in the Consistory of the Church of St. Giles of Edinburgh, 7th December 1551. Witnesses, Master John Spens, Thomas Hart, Master Alexander Drummond, James Cheisholme, Sir Edmund Cheisholme, and George Melros.

50. Account of the families of Leny of Leny, and Buchanan of Leny, sent by Robert Buchanan of Leny to the Laird of Keir, about 1560.

This is a paper of some length, tracing the "antiquite and genealogie" of the house of Leny, since the first Buchanan had the lands. The writer gives as a reason for writing "I thocht it necessar to lat sic nobill men and frendis knaw the same (the antiquity, &c.) and that becaus . . . the Laird of Keir usis to say to sindry honest men quhom withe he communicats and speikis of my effaris . . . that I am bot ane sobir (mean) fallow of base degre, knawing bot tuay or thre fallowis of my kin, as he wald say. He regards nocht my kyndnes nor yit my unkyndnes, bot estemes thaim bayt to ane small effect. Thairfoir I thocht it gud to lat the matter be uthirways knawin, quhowbeit the hous and leving be brokin at the pleisour of God, his fathir and himself being the instrumentis thairof; yit the freindis of the hous ar nocht decait, prysit be God, bot are abill to revard thair freind and their vnfriand as they deserue at thair hand." The writer then deduces the family pedigree with its various branches and offshoots, down to his own day. The first paragraph and the last will suffice to indicate the remainder. "I find in the beginning the Lanyis of that "Ilk hes bruikit that leving without ony infestment, except ane liltill auld sourd, gain to Gilesicmuir be the King and ane auld relict callit Sant Fillanis twithe, quhilke servit thaim for thar chartour quhyle Alexander his dayis; and than ane Allan Lany, brithir son to the Laird of Lany, marriet the Laird his dochtir, and obtainit the first infestment of the landis of Lany fra the Kingis handis; quhilke chartour servit thaim quhill King James the First dayis, and than John Buchquhanane, secund sone to the Laird of Buchquhanane marriet ane Jonat Lany, hereitrix of that Ilk, and [she] bowir to him sonis and dochtiris." . . . "To conclude, I, Robert Buchquhanane of Lany that ringis now. . . . I am cheif of the auld family of Lany; quhairof it is weill knauin thair wes alauin knightis and sauin lairdis, befoir thay war surnamit Buchquhananis, as is fully schawin in the tree of the house," etc.

51. Notarial Instrument proceeding on two documents, (1) Letters dated 21st December 1557, directed by Mary Queen of Scots to Alexander Lord Hume for infesting James Striueling of Keir, and Jonet Chishoime, his spouse, as his tenants, in the half lands of Innerallown then in the Queen's hands through the decease of their former owner

John Hume of Hutounhall, a bastard, without heirs of his body; (2) Ratification of the said letters, made by King James Sixth with consent of the Earl of Lennox Regent, dated 4th February 1570; narrating that on the date hereof James Striueling of Auchyll, as procurator for James Striueling of Keir, knight, passed to the "forzett" (front-gate) of the castle of Edinburgh within which Alexander Lord Hume was then dwelling, and there required John Raid, one of the porters of the castle, and servant to the Laird of Grange (Sir William Kirkcaldy) captain thereof, to permit the said procurator to enter the Castle and intimate the above letters, etc., to Lord Hume. The porter immediately went and desired Lord Hume's answer thereupon, who sent his "speciale seruand," John Cranstoun, son to the "gudeman" of Thurlstane Mains, to answer, that he would not obey the letters, etc. Wherefore the procurator seeing he could not obtain admission to Lord Hume's personal presence, then required his lordship in presence of his servant, the subscribing notary, and witnesses to fulfil the terms of the letters and ratification narrated: and also, as before, the procurator required the porter, John Raid, to permit him with the notary, etc., to enter further within the castle to Lord Hume's personal presence, but the porter refused in any way to do this, and "constranit the" said procurator, me notar, and witnesses foirsaidis to depart and pass "furth at the said foirzett of the said Castell, and wald not suffer ws to "entir thairintill agane." The procurator therefore delivered copies of the documents to Christopher Frude, Lord Hume's servant, in presence of his lordship's other servant John Cranstoun, who received the same. The procurator then "protestit solemnitie for forder charges thairupoun and remeid of law," and demanded instruments. This was done within the said "foirzett, and outwith the samin," on 9th February 1570, at 3.30 p.m.

52. Presentation by Sir James Striueling of Keir, knight, granting to his son James Striueling, to be used by him "for support of his intertainment at the sculis," the chaplainry of our Lady Altar, some time situated within the Cathedral Kirk of Dunblane, with all lands, etc., thereto belonging; the chaplainry being vacant in the granter's hands, in terms of the Act of Parliament on the subject, Sir William Blakwod the last chaplain having failed to appear before the Superintendent or Commissioner of the diocese, to give his attestation of his faith and obedience to the King and Government, as required by Parliament, and so having forfeited the chaplainry. The granter requires the Lords of Session to direct the necessary letters for causing the said James Striueling to be paid the rents of his chaplainry. At Keir, 20 December 1574.

53. Testament (dated at Cadder 4th September 1588), and Inventory of the goods of Sir James Striueling of Keir, knight, who died at Cadder on 3rd February 1588. The sum left by the deceased, after deducting the debts due by him, was 3,623*l.* 5*s.* (Scots) among other articles of personal property enumerated in the Inventory of his goods are, of silver work, two silver pieces weighing 16 oz., one silver "saltfatt" weighing 6 oz., one dozen of silver spoons weighing 12 oz., one little "masser" [cup or dish] and five black cups with silver about the edges thereof, weighing 11 oz., in all 45 oz., of silver work valued at 40*s.* per oz. amounting to 90*l.* The testator left somewhat minute directions for the guidance of his family. He appoints his wife, and his son Archibald to be his executors. He ordains them to plenish the half land given to his younger son James and to build him a reasonable house either in Kippendavie or Lanerk and plenish it well. He prays Archibald to live

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with his mother and use her counsel, for she is his loving friend, but with a special proviso, if they should not be able to agree. He leaves all effects that belong to his wife in liferent to his son Archibald in fee, except what his wife pleases to leave to their daughter Margaret or other friends at her discretion: he leaves the helping of servants and poor friends to the discretion of his wife, and his son Archibald, adding "as to my counsall quhow Archibald sall governe him self or quhais companey and counsall he shall vse, I refer that to his awin wisdom, for I hoip in his judgment." . . . He ordains his son James to wait well on his brother Archibald, and to be a good servant to him, and both of them to be good and kind sons to their mother, and James to marry with consent of his mother and brother. He concludes "God gif my wyf dayis to leif with thame and be ane gude moder and governor to thame, and thay to be gude obedient sonnes to hir, quhilk gif thay do I dout not bot God sall assist thame with his holie spreit, that thay may leif togidder in luif, upright to God, trew to the prince, and kynd to thair freindis. My blessing I leif with thame and all my bairnes oyis (grand-children) and freindis. This I leif for my latter will," etc. Confirmed by the Commissaries of Edinburgh, for Sir Archibald Stirling of Keir, knight, the testator's only executor, on 9th December 1591.

54. Contract between Sir Archibald Stirling of Keir, knight, Dame Jean Chisholme, Lady Keir, his mother, and he as taking burden for his kin and friends, on the one part, and William Sinclair, now of Galwaldmoir, son and heir of the late William Sinclair of Galwaldmoir, and James Sinclair, his brother, for themselves, and taking burden for their other brother and sister, and remaining kin; narrating that the late Sir James Stirling of Keir possessed the lands of Auchinbie, in the parish of Dunblane, by two titles, one from Durie of that Ilk, and one from the late Bishop of Dunblane, that these lands were given by Sir James to his son Sir Archibald, and by the latter to his brother the late James Stirling, of Kippendavie, who all had undoubted right to the lands; notwithstanding which the late William Sinclair most unkindly obtained from the King a charter of said lands as kirk lands annexed to the Crown, and endeavoured to dispossess Sir James Stirling and his heirs. From this act there arose great feud betwixt the parties "and at the last maist unnaturally and unhappilie upon grit suddentie, fell out the lamentable slauchter of the saidis vmquhill James Stirling, vmquhill William Sinclair, Edward and George Sinclairis, his sones, and the hurting and wounding of the said William their brother," on Wednesday, 3rd June 1593, since which time the feud had continued till now, that Sir Archibald Stirling, "be command of His Majestie, and be the earnest trawell of the brether of the ministrie, and especially tuicelit with ane christian charitie and dewtie," being brought to agree to the righting of the disputes, the parties for remedy of the said feud bind themselves mutually, with their kin and friends, to give each other letters of slains for the slaughters of the persons named; the said William Sinclair in addition approving Sir Archibald's right to Auchinbie, and renouncing his own in favour of Sir Archibald and his heirs, etc. Dated at Stirling, 8th April 1596.

55. Testament Dative, and Inventory of the goods of the deceased Dame Margaret Ross (daughter of Lord James Ross and) spouse of Sir George Sterling of Keir, knight. This lady died on 10th March 1633, having been married to Sir George in December 1630. In the inventory, among other possessions are included "ane gowne of flourence setoune in blak and orience flowris layid over with gold leice," price

133*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; "ane gowne of orience pan velvet laid over with silver leice," 160*l.*; "ane petticoct of millan satine," 100*l.*; "ane uther of grein seitine," 80*l.*; "sextine ellis of fyne florit satine to be ane gowne," 160*l.*; "threttine ellis of flourit orience and greine satine to be ane gowne," 120*l.*; "Item, ane kirk cushioun of red velvet," 40*l.*; "Item, ane chainie and ane pair of bracelettis of gold," 200*l.*; "Item, ane compleit holland clothe bed," 160*l.* . . . Among the debts owing the deceased is a legacy to her and her husband by the late Dame Jane Hamilton, Lady Ross, namely, "ane silver baisoune, ane silver lauver, tuelff silver spunis," valued at 333*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* "Item, als meikle fyne tapestrie as wald hing tua chalmeris, pryce iii<sup>j</sup><sup>c</sup> lib. "Item, ane greine dames (damask) bad, viz., bedis, bousteris, codis (pillows) with blankettis, with ane greane dames mat, fyve pair of greine dames courtines, pryce iij<sup>c</sup> lib." The lady's debts exceeded her assets by nearly 13,000*l.* (Scots).

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56. Commission by the Heritors of the Shire of Stirling, nominating Sir George Sterling of Keir, knight, and Sir Mungo Sterling of Glorat, knight, as their Commissioners, to meet at Edinburgh on 19th August 1652, and there with the rest of the deputies of shires and burghs, to elect fourteen persons to represent the shires, and seven persons to represent the burghs of Scotland in the Parliament of England. Dated between 25th March and 19th August 1652, and signed by thirty-seven gentlemen of the shire.

57. Declaration by Sir James Livingstone of Kilsyth, and Sir Mungo Stirling of Glorat, a certain Mr. William Freir, one of the sub-commissioners for sequestration, having called for the rental of the lands belonging to Sir George Stirling of Keir, on the plea that he had entered England with the King, Sir James Livingston declared that Mr. Freir was altogether unknown to him, and Sir Mungo Stirling declared that Sir George never entered England at all. Dated at Edinburgh, 1652.

58. Pass by Oliver Cromwell, allowing Sir George Stirling and his servant to pass from London into Scotland, and to return, without molestation. Dated 14th October 1653. [This document bears a fine signature and seal of arms.]

59. Petition by David (Erskine) Lord Cardross and Sir George Sterling of Keir, knight, to the Protector's Council in Scotland, showing that the parishes of Dunblane, Kilmadock, Kincardin, Port, Aberfoyle, Callander, Kippen, Lecropt, and Logie, are within the Sheriffdom of Perth, although some of these parishes are 36 miles, and the nearest of them 24 miles from Perth; that the heritors and inhabitants are consequently put to great expense in law suits, and poindings, goods in the latter case becoming useless ere they can be carried to Perth, as must be done; and as the said parishes lie near Stirling, some of them within three miles, and the farthest within ten miles, the petitioners pray that the parishes may be disjoined from Perthshire and added to Stirlingshire. *Circa* 1655.

60. Licence by General Monck, permitting Sir George Stirling to keep one horse above the value in the proclamation, at Calder or Keir, and to use the same without molestation; he engaging, if the horse be taken from him by the enemy, to pay treble its value. Dalkeith, 6th November 1656.

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61. Commission by the Noblemen, Gentlemen, Heritors, and Justices of the Peace of the Shire of Linlithgow, empowering Sir Archibald Stirling, of Garden, knight, to meet on their behalf with the Commissioners of other shires at Edinburgh, on 2nd February next, and give in proposals for the relief of the nation, and as to grievances; and also, if necessary, to choose one or more Commissioners to treat with the Parliament of England or General Monck; or to do other things expedient. Linlithgow, 27th January 1660. Signed by twenty gentlemen.

62. Letter of Protection by James, Duke of Buccleuch and Mouth, etc., General of the Forces, strictly charging all officers, soldiers and others not to offer any violence to Sir John Stirling, his house, servants, or tenants at Keir, and forbidding them to take horses, cattle or goods, at their peril. Camp at Long Tyke (Lang Kype), 24th June 1679. Signed "Buccleugh."

## II. CORRESPONDENCE.—1641—1702.

63. Letter from William Drummond of Riccartoun to Sir George Stirling of Keir, knight, London, 12 May 1641. That he will write nothing particular in the meantime, "so nowe ye shall only know that Strafort was execut this day betuixt elevne and tuelfe, and immediatly thereafter the Kinge called vs, and truly wher I thought we shud haif fand him melancholie and harse, we fund him in a very gud temper; and I think ere it be longe our Treaty shall near close. The Parliament of Scotland is to be prorogated till the 13 of July nixt, quhilk dyett the Kinge hes woued to keepe except siknesse or deathe previne it. . . . I shew you be my last that ther ver some hear who ve suspected to haif beene upone ane vnlauffull plott; it is hear not yit fully discovered, bot it is thought to haife been with the Frenche; already ther ar five fledd, viz. Hary Persy, Hary Jermand [Jermyn], Sir Johne Sucklinge, and uther tou who ar not considerable; it is thought ther will more flee erre it be longe, whiche you shall hear of as occatione offers." The writer concludes by expressing a belief that now Strafford was gone the English Parliament would soon despatch the Scotch business. "I am almost a sleepe all the vreatinge hearof, for I vas upe this morninge be two a cloacke to see Strafort execut."

64. Letter from General Thomas Dalrymple of Binns. Carrickfergus, February 1643. "Honorabill Sir,—Yours of the 23 of Januar I reseuit, confesing that I am not able to requyt the smalist of your innumerable faouris, not forgetting your faourable sensor you haue on the reasons aledgit be me for not cuming to Sctland this vinter, aledging I can ouer cum deficoltayis vhair I heve a mynd [to] try; onlay I maist ingeniusle confes that if thair be not a griter kair had of this arme in tymis to cum nor hes bein hiderto, nather tempist nor ane thing elis vil lock us ane longer in ignorens and nessessate. For this laist night six of the Lord Genoralis soiers did steil a boit from the pier, and resolut to expoiss thaim seluis to the mersay of the sies (vho ver after apprehendit in regaird non of them could roue) vho in this poister intendit for Scotland, and ar nou sum of them to be hengit.

"Thair is laille sum prouision of meil cum in, so that the General Major intens shortlay to the fieldis, and as the cuent prouis I sal aquent you; boit be all apirans ve ar not able to stave out aboue eight

“ dayeis, in regaird ve vaint horsis for carieng our provision. So loith  
 “ to truble you, I rest, Your moist oblidgit Seruant.” (Signed)  
 “ T. DALYELL.” “ I intreit you present my huble serues to youre Laday  
 and all the rest of your freindis.”

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65. Letter from Alexander (Leslie) first Earl of Leven. Newcastle,  
 17th August 1646. “ Right Worshipfull—I reseavett ane laiter whairin  
 “ yow desyr ane delation of tym for the paying of these monyes ; I  
 “ showld be wiling to grant your desyr in what I could, bot in that  
 “ poynt yow most exskooss mee in thatt, for that monyes is nather fre  
 “ gift, nor any part of my arreirs, bwtt moneyes deburst by me for the  
 “ wss of the pwbllict, which doose prais [press] me so at this present  
 “ that I kan swffer no delay ; whairfor I hop yow wil mak thankfwl  
 “ payement, which shall be takin ass ane kowrtasie doon to—Your  
 “ asoored friend. (Signed) LEVEN.”

66. From John, Lord Areskine, afterwards fourth Earl of Mar, to  
 Sir George Stirling. Stirling, 16 December 1647. “. . . I am  
 “ still desirous to knowe your wellfaer—the best niews I can hear from  
 “ thence ; neithar haue I anie to send yow from this place, but that the  
 “ Commissioners are gowing on with the late Lord Napier’s forfaltur,  
 “ and sueing hard to have that fine payed whiche I was surtie for him  
 “ in at the Parliament at Perth ; it is but a little summe of 40,000  
 “ marks, whereof 11,000 pounds is assigned to two advocatts for their  
 “ service doune the State. . . . (Signed) J. ARESKINE.”  
 “ The unfortunatt Marquess of Huntlie is taken ; how the Commis-  
 “ sioners will dispose of him God knowes.”

67. William, ninth Earl of Glencairn, afterwards Lord Justice General  
 and Lord Chancellor, to Sir Archibald Stirling of Garden. 1st Decem-  
 ber [c. 1656]. That he had obtained six months’ liberty, and desiring  
 Sir Archibald to act as one of his cautioners along with Lord Borthwick  
 and others for 12,000*l.* sterling, “ for I most haue the honour to be  
 “ double anie other, bot I most not contend.” He begs this as a great  
 favour. Signed “ GLENCAIRNE.”

68. From Sir Archibald Stirling, Lord Garden, to Sir George Stirling  
 of Keir. Edinburgh, 24 May 1661. That the Parliament had been  
 engaged for two days about the Marquis of Argyll’s trial, and now “ hes  
 “ pronounced the sentence of forfalture against him, and hes ordined  
 “ him to be beheaded wpon Monday, and his head to be put wp wher  
 “ Montrose’s wes. He received his sentence with resolutioun aniogh,  
 “ and is not lyk to acknouledge mutsh guilt altho it be found other-  
 “ wayes. Yisterday in the verie tym when his advocates wer debating  
 “ against the depositions of the witnesses, their cam ane expresse from  
 “ Londoune, who broght six letters of his whilk he had wreatin to the  
 “ English whilist they commanded heir, soun wheirof wer to Major  
 “ General Deans, soun to General Monk, and one to Mr. Clerk, Monk’s  
 “ secretarie, whilk geave mutsh cleirnes to the Parliament as to the  
 “ points whilk in the mein tym wer a debating ; for soun thing  
 “ theirof was scairslie cleir provne till then whilk wes his joyning in  
 “ counsels with them : their be other gross things in them.” The  
 writer refers to the burning of the League and Covenant by the English  
 Parliament, and to the King’s marriage, which “ is verie lyk to mak war  
 “ with Spaine,” and concludes with private business. In a postscript  
 he adds “ Waristoun, Will. Dundas, and Jo. Hooome of Kello ar for-  
 “ faulted also, and lyk the nixt week ye will heir of more.”

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69. Letter from Robert Leighton, Bishop of Dunblane, to Sir George Stirling. Edinburgh, 20 March [n. y.]. "Honoured Sir,—Yow know well how painful and vnusuall a thing it is to me to dispute these matters either by word or writt. I have wholly intrusted the clerk with that buisnesse [the renewal of a lease of teinds], and not limited him to any sune. If yow make it appear to him reasonable that yow give nothing, nothing bee it; whatsoever is my meannesse of estate and the ability God has blessed yow with, I am far from the meannesse of mind to plead that; but if the clerk inform yow that others have given some acknowledgment for the very like buisnesse, and that though no new advantage accreases to yow (for that is not vsuall in any leases) but onely the continuance of the ease yow have, and securing yow from being scru'd higher for so many years; if vpon this you be pleas'd to give him any thing, it will help to discharge some little charities that I have left vpon him to doe for mee, but if that please yow not, whatsoever yow doe shall not displease, Sir, your very affectionate and humble servant, R. LEIGHTON."

70. From George Stirling, Chirurgeon, Edinburgh, to Sir John Stirling of Keir. Edinburgh, 21 August 1673. Giving an account, from intelligence, of a battle betwixt the English and Dutch fleets. On Monday the fleets ingadged in the morning a sharp conflict, the English haueing wind, which imediatlie changed so that a whole squad surroundit Sir Edward Sprag, who was in the Royall Prince, and so battared thair ship that he was forced to take thair boat shor being rady to sink; by a shot thair boat was sunck and he and all with him loast, one other captaine killed, and Captain Hay loast his leg. The Royall Prince disriged. This continowed whill night, and in the dark the Duch retired, haueing a ship or two sunk and five or six brunt. The Prince retired to fitt the rigging of his ship which coast Tewsdays all day to fitt hir, and upon Wednesday went in search of the Duch. Thes accompt is given to the King by on Sir John Littltonne, who was sent off with ane East India Duch ship that mistook the English fleitt for their own, valued to 100,000 lib. sterling; bot as yet the Prince hath wreat no account to the King." &c.

71. From the same to the same, Edinburgh, 18 August 1675. Rycht Honorabill . . . Our news here is that the Bishop of St. Androus (Sharp) and Seaforth arrived yesternight, who eschaped drouning about Holy Island, cam from thence overland, bot becaus they are statsmen I have got no share of their news. In that defeat the Frenches gott neir Straitsbrugh, besyd the generall loas of the armie, we have loased seven Scots captains in that batalione of Douglas reagement that was with De Turaine, viz., Douglas, Hay, Latuce, Kernie, Bareklay, Cotbrine, and Laulesse, your brother's captaine. Whither George and Alexander was with him I cannot yet learne, bot this list I sau in a letter wreaten from the camp, in Sir Williane Sharp's chamber, since which Marachall de Coiquie his armie of 12,000 men are totalie cut off and himself ether killed or taiken by the Duch of Lunengberg, who was bseaging the citie of Treaves. The Marachall coming to relive the seage (in which there is also ane other batalione of the Scots reagement) the Duke fell upon him and worsted all. This is confirmed by three posts, and its now sayd Treaves is taken. Last week there was ane uproar in London occasioned by the weavers; its reported som person had found out an ingein by which ane man will perform mor work in on day then ten will do in the ordinaire. This so offended that honest tread that they in a tumul-

“tuarie maner puld downe the houses of thes that had the ingeins and  
 “brok them all they fund, which cam to that hight that the King cam  
 “to the city in heast, and cald all his gairds and troups, and ishewed a  
 “proclamatiōne comandand them to ther houses under paine of rebellione.  
 “Som sayeth it quenshed, and other nott. . . . The rebellione in  
 “Breitaine is not yet conqiesst,” &c.

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72. Letter (unsigned) to James Stirling of Keir. Glasgow, 13 June 1702. Giving intelligence as to the state of affairs in the Scotch Parliament, and also as to foreign news. “The King of Sweden is  
 “still at Warsaw and the King of Polland at Cracow with the army of  
 “the Crown, expecting his Saxon forces to make head against the  
 “Swedes. The King of Denmark has entered Germany with 17,000  
 “men, upon what design not at yet known. The Duke of Wendome  
 “is at Goito, and intends to march against P[rince] Eugene who is  
 “strongly entrenched att Borgo forte, and has a bridge over the Po to  
 “keep communicatiōne with Modena, from whence he has his pro-  
 “visions. The allies made a vigorous attaque on the conterscarpe of  
 “Keiserswart, and altho’ it was defended seven French battalions in  
 “two hours time with a great loss made themselves masters of it. It’s  
 “said they lost two Brigadiers Generals, two Major Generals, six  
 “Collonels, the two Scots Lieutenant Collonels and Major Hepburn,  
 “with the entire loss of these two Regiments. It’s thought that the  
 “town has surrendered or [been] taken by storme by this time.  
 “M. Boufflers with 50,000 men had almost surpris’d Athlone with  
 “25,000 men, but by good luck and Wirtenberg’s advise, he got under  
 “the cannon of Nimegen, wher he posted his foot on the conterscarpe.  
 “The French got most of the baggage and some cannon, and did them  
 “a great deall of damage in their rear. The French have blooked them  
 “up with 44,000 men, and are furraging the coutrie round with 6,000  
 “horse, and all the Duch boors in Brabant and about Utrich are running  
 “before them. We have the Quen’s letter to the Parliament. . . .  
 “She has assured them she will mentain the Prisbeterian government.  
 “. . . For anything that I see the Kirk will be higher than ever,  
 “nor shall we be able to bear their pride. Adieu.”

WILLIAM FRASER.

Edinburgh, 32, Castle Street,  
 20th July 1883.

REPORT ON THE MANUSCRIPTS OF CHARLES STIRLING-  
 HOME-DRUMMOND MORAY, ESQUIRE, OF BLAIR-  
 DRUMMOND, AT BLAIR-DRUMMOND, AND ARDOCH,  
 BOTH IN THE COUNTY OF PERTH, BY WILLIAM  
 FRASER, LL.D., EDINBURGH.

The first division of this Report comprises letters and papers belonging to members of the family of Drummond of Blair-Drummond, descended from Walter Drummond, designed of Ledcreiff, third son of Sir Walter Drummond, Lord of Cargill and Stobhall, who lived in the reigns of King James First and King James Second of Scotland. He is represented in the elder line by the Earls of Perth. Walter Drummond was uncle to John first Lord Drummond, from whom in 1486 he received a grant

CHARLES STIR-  
 LING-HOME-  
 DRUMMOND  
 MORAY, ESQ.