

Cassillis Papers

(From the Manuscripts of the Marquis of Ailsa)

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DISCHARGES AND RECEIPTS (1459-1513).

The house of Kennedy has been bound up with the fortunes of Ayrshire from the beginning of record history; and the late Marchioness of Ailsa was one of the founder members, and was always a warm friend, of this Society. It is therefore as a tribute to her gracious memory that the following selection from the Cassillis Papers is offered as a contribution to the present volume of Collections. The Kennedy muniments are now deposited in H.M. General Register House, where their miscellaneous wealth is carefully inventoried and made available to students. The twenty-four writs which are printed below consist of Discharges and Receipts; and, with the exception of the first (which is from Box 23), they are all taken from Box 44. In date they cover fifty-four years (1459-1513), from the end of James II.'s reign to the death of James IV. During this half-century the house of Kennedy was represented by Gilbert first Lord Kennedy, his son, John second Lord Kennedy, and his grandson Gilbert, third Lord Kennedy and first Earl of Cassillis, who fell with the King at Flodden.

These years were a formative period of history, and several of the characteristics of the age are illustrated in the documents before us.

It was, for example, a time of serious depreciation of the coinage, when the fall in the value of money was causing widespread economic misery. The "matter of the money" was, indeed, one of the underlying causes of the faction strife of James III.'s reign—of the hanging of his favourites at Lauder Bridge and his own mysterious end. It was therefore as a precaution against debased metal that astute creditors (like the Abbot of Melrose) took repayment of debts in "fyne selver." [No. 4.]

Moreover, with a falling currency and rising costs, the King could no longer "live of his own" and defray the expenses of government from his private pocket. On special occasions it therefore became necessary to adopt the unpopular device of taxation. This was done, for example, to meet the expenses of an embassy to seek a bride for James IV.; and not least important among our writs are those which illustrate the machinery employed to collect this levy from the barons and the difficulty encountered in gathering it in. [Nos. 6, 7, and perhaps 9.]

It is clear, also, that the great magnates, barons and lairds, no less than the monarchy, were often short of ready money.

At a time when the King of Denmark pledged the Orkney and Shetland Islands to the Scottish Crown as security for the payment of Queen Margaret's dowry, the Scottish nobles likewise gave part of their estates, when need demanded, as security for the "tocher" of their daughters. John Lord Kennedy, for one, had to resort to this expedient when he married his daughter to Sir William Colville of Ochiltree. [Nos. 5, 8.]

Another common device illustrated in these writs was the custom of setting lands in feu, heritably or on long leases, for a money rent. The discharges for the "mails" of the lands of Greenan form an interesting example, because these purely formal receipts incidentally open up a glimpse of some lost pages of history. The long forgotten connexion of the Lords of the Isles with Carrick is also revealed in the somewhat enigmatic reference to Angus of the Isles. [No. 16.] One wonders if Lord Kennedy was bestowing upon him the hand of the daughter who had been repudiated by Sir William Colville of Ochiltree, and what was the ultimate fate of the unfortunate lady. It is at least clear that her father had the same difficulty in raising money for a "tocher" in 1504 as he had had ten years earlier. [Nos. 5, 8, 16.]

Since he was short of silver, it was no doubt convenient to pay wages in meal instead of in money to his deputy keeper of the royal castle of Lochdoon [No. 15]; but on the other hand he commuted meal into money for the salary given to master Edward Blair for his "counsel and service." [No. 11.] As Blair was a university graduate, who seems to have combined ecclesiastical duties with burghal activities in Ayr, he was obviously an important retainer who could command a money fee. His case illustrates how great lords extended their patronage to priests and clerks as well as to domestic servants and feudal vassals.

Magnates were also given to the dangerous practice of entering into contracts of mutual support (known as bonds of manrent) with their retainers and friends against their enemies. The Obligation of Duncan Fergusson of Kilkerran to David Earl of Cassillis in 1512 appears to presuppose a bargain of such a nature. The ties of kinship and good neighbourliness and feudal relationship thus lent themselves to the fomenting of feuds and factions (as Carrick knew to its cost); but the sense of clannishness and family solidarity prevented the feeling of any rigid class distinction between lord and retainer. Indeed, in money matters the master might be the debtor of his man. [No. 22.]

The frequency of bonds is another indication of the scarcity of currency, and it is interesting to note the important part played by the Church in financial matters. Thus we find that the Abbot

of Melrose acted the part of a banker; that the consistorial court of the Bishop of Glasgow took cognisance of money causes (of a nature not specified); that parsons appear as the agents of creditors or as principal parties, and that high ecclesiastics hold office of state as Lord Treasurer—although it is true that some of these clerical officials were men of the world rather than priests. Education was a passport to the civil service as well as to the law courts and parochial charges; but laymen were penetrating more and more into clerical positions, and were called with increasing urgency to undertake the responsibilities of local government. It was to train laymen for these tasks that in 1496 Parliament passed its famous Education Act, requiring all barons and substantial freeholders to send their eldest sons to school to be grounded in Latin and law. The act was but imperfectly observed, but the Cassillis writs show that there was already a certain standard of literacy.

Their bad writing and capricious spelling suggest that the lairds of Carrick were readier with the sword than with the pen, but that they could turn their hand to both. Indeed, from the literary no less than from the historical point of view these writs are important. They belong to the period when the vernacular was beginning to supersede Latin in official documents, and they appear archaic in form, because although the Latin language has disappeared the Latin idiom and sentence structure have remained. As far as the spelling is phonetic, it serves as a key to local pronunciation; but it is sometimes simply erratic, as when sir Robert Bell writes his name in three different ways and Melrose appears in two variants in the course of one short document. [No. 4.]

The title of this unscholarly scribe marks another point of interest in the collection before us. Spelling might be arbitrary, but men's designations were rigid. Barons who were Lords of Parliament were addressed by their legal titles, as Alexander Lord Montgomerie, James Lord Hamilton and Andrew Lord Avandale. Belted knights were described as Sir William Wallace of Craigie, knight; Sir David Kennedy, knight; and Sir William Colville of Ochiltree, knight; as the case might be. Aspirants to knighthood merited the title of "esquire" while serving their apprenticeship to arms in personal attendance upon a knight. Thus the intimate relationship between the Lord of the Isles and Thomas Davidson of Greenan, his "native esquire and pupil," makes one wonder how far the seaboard of Carrick was involved in the seditious schemes of the turbulent Island chiefs, and what affinities existed in the fifteenth century between the royal earldom of Carrick and the "Celtic fringe" of traitors to the Crown.

Landowners were known by the name of their estates: as Quintin Mure of the Ard, Thomas Corry of Kellwood, John

Campbell of Skeldon and Humphrey Campbell brother of the said John. Landlords were "of" their lands; tenants were "in" them. Such a one was Robin Campbell in Lochfergus.

Among town dwellers, to be a burghess of a royal burgh was a proud distinction; and Thom Cant burghess of Edinburgh was obviously a man of substance. The King's chartered towns were royal burghs, but a Bishop's episcopal town was a city. Thus, when John Davidson sought to make his position in Greenan secure, he obtained the support of Donald of the Isles in the royal burgh of Irvine; and he later made his peace with the King in the Bishop's city of Glasgow. [Appendix.] Neither a burghess nor a citizen, however, could, as such, write himself "master" (or "Mr."). That was the prerogative of Masters of Arts of a university, such as Master Walter Kennedy and Master Cuthbert Baillie, graduates of Glasgow and St. Andrews respectively, both men of some consequence. [Nos. 6, 20.] An ecclesiastic who had no university degree might bear the courtesy title of "sir"; and to distinguish them from knights their title is here written without a capital. Such were sir Robert Bell, chaplain of Melrose, and sir George Blair, chaplain and notary public. [Nos. 4, 24.]

It is to be noted that the above-mentioned sir Robert Bell dated a writ with his own hand on 26th March, 1485. According to the chronology then in general use throughout Western Europe, this was the second day of the new year. Until 1600 the Scottish calendar began the new year on 25th March (Lady Day), so that dates from 1st January to 24th March are a year behind the modern reckoning. If Bell had granted his discharge two days earlier, it would have been dated 24th March, 1484. Again, when Sir David Kennedy paid a debt to Lord Avandale on 10th January, he might still have been feeling the effects of the Yuletide festivities of 1504, but he would not bring in the new year, 1505, until 25th March. It is therefore to prevent ambiguity in the mind of modern readers that editors adopt a double dating system in dealing with dates between 1st January and 24th March. Thus, 10th January, 1504-5, indicates that the year was 1504 according to Lord Avandale and Sir David Kennedy, but 1505 by the reckoning now in use.

Well might "jesting Pilate" have asked: "What is time?" no less than "What is truth?" Pilate "did not wait for an answer," and neither did the men of Carrick who gave and received the Discharges in this collection. The somewhat arid writs have long since lost their significance for the parties originally concerned; but they have acquired a new importance for posterity. They give us a glimpse of men and women who felt the pulse of life in their own generation; who knew joy and sorrow, carking care and sudden calamity. In a time of change and uncertainty they faced their problems as they came, as we in our turn are called upon to do.

Ardrossan, 19 January, 1458-9.

Discharge by Alexander Lord Montgomerie to Gilbert Lord Kennedy for 300 marks, Scots, due by reason of the marriage of Alexander Montgomerie, grandson of the granter.

Be it kende til all men be thir present lettres me Allexandyr Lorde Mongumry knyght for till hayff resawyt trow the handis of ane huonorable lorde Gilbert Lorde Kennedy thre hundretht markis of gude and wsualle mone of the kyngryk of Scotland, the quhilk soum off thre hundreth markis the sayde Gilbert Lorde Kennedy was awande to me by caus of the maryag of Allexander Mongumry my son son,¹ of the quhilk soume of thre hundreth markis the forsayd Allexander Lorde Mongumry haldis me weil content assytht and payt, and the forsayd Gilbert Lorde Kennedy his ayris executouris and assignais for me myn ayris executris and assignais quhyetclamyis and dischargis for ever mayr be this my present lettres. In witnes of the quhilk thing I the forsayde Allexander Lorde Kennedy hayf set to my seille at Ardrossane the nyntene day of Januare the yere of oure Lorde at [sic] thousande four hundretht fyfty and acht yeris, and subscriwyt witht myn awyn hande.

(Signed) ALEXR LORD MONGUMRI.

[Endorsed]: The quytelam of the Lord Montgumre for iiij markis.

Trace of seal.

Hamilton, 13 May, 1462.

Discharge by James Lord Hamilton to George Douglas of Leswalt for 100 marks, being the last instalment of a debt of 300 marks.

Be it kend til al men be thir present lettres me James Lord Hammyltoun til haf resavit be the handis of my worschypful cousing George of Douglas of Leswat² the sowme of a hundreth merkis for the last payment of iiij hundred merkis aucht to me be the said George, of the qwhilk sowme of a hundred merkis I hald me weil payt content assithit and fullelie payt, and the said

(1) Alexander, grandson and heir of Alexander Montgomerie, first Lord Montgomerie, married Catherine, daughter of Gilbert, first Lord Kennedy. Their son, Hugh, succeeded to his great-grandfather as the second Lord Montgomerie. Catherine is the "Lady Kate" of the St. Andrews University Students' festival, Kate Kennedy's Day.

(2) George Douglas of Leswalt died soon after this date (*R.M.S.*, II., No. 762). Lord Hamilton perhaps claimed kinship with him through marriage. His first wife was the widow of Archibald fifth Earl of Douglas; and George Douglas of Leswalt was described as a relative of Earl Archibald's mother, Princess Margaret, Countess of Douglas and Duchess of Touraine, Lady of Galloway (P. H. McKelvie, *Lands and Their Owners in Galloway*, I., 426). Lord Hamilton created dynastic links for his house through his second marriage, with Princess Mary, elder daughter of James II.

George his ayris executouriz and assigneis for me my ayris executouriz and assigneis be thir my present lettres for evermar qwhitelamis. In vitnes of the qwhilk thing to thir my present lettres I haf ger set my sele at Hammyltoun the xiiij day of the moneth of Maij the yer of our Lord a thowsand four hundred sixty and two yeris.

Fragment of seal remains.

Edinburgh, 14 October, 1473.

Agreement made before the Lords of Council between Gilbert Lord Kennedy and Sir William Wallace of Craigie. Lord Kennedy grants discharge to Wallace of all contracts, sums of money, etc., owing to him before the date of these presents, except for the sum of £140, which Sir William is obliged to pay Kennedy, as follows:—£60 at Martinmas, 1473, £60 at Whitsuntide, 1474, and so on as above until the whole is paid. Sir William on his side grants discharge to Lord Kennedy of all contracts, sums of money, etc., owing to him before the date of these presents. Extract from the Books of the Acts of the Lords of Council by Alexander Scot, Clerk of the Royal Council.

At Edinburgh the xiiij day of October the yer of God i^miiiij^lxxiiij yeris in presens of the Lordis of our soverane Lordis Counsale it was appointit and finaly accordit betuix Gilbert Lord Kennedy on the tapart and Sir William Walace of Cragy³ knight on the tother part that the said Gilbert quyteclamis and dischargis for him and his aieris of al condicionis appointmentis contractis soumes of mone and obligacionis aucht to him be the said Sir William in ony wys before the day of the makin of this writt, excepan and anerly the soume of sevin skor of pundis, quhilk soume of vij^{xx} of pundis the said Sir William is oblist to pay to the said Lord Kennedy and his aieris at thir termes underwritin, that is to say xxli at Martymes next tocum xx^{li} at Witsonday next thereafter and xx^{li} at Martymes next thereafter and so furth ilk terme xx^{li} quhil the said hail soume of sevin skor of pundis be fully pait. And attour the said Sir William has for him and his aieris quyteclemit and dischargit the said Gilbert Lord Kennedy and his aieris of al condicionis appointmentis contractis soumez of mone and obligacionis aucht or made to him be the said Gilbert in ony wyse befor the makin of this writt. Datum et extractum de Libro Actorum⁴ per me Alexandrum Scot clericum Concilii Regii sub meis signo et subscriptione manualibus.

(Signed) ALEXANDER SCOT.⁵

(3) Sir William Wallace of Craigie, 1471-1478.

(4) In 1469 "the Privy Council began to keep a separate volume of decreets or decisions, 'Acta Dominorum Concilii,' extant in the seventeenth century and now lost" (R. S. Rait, *Parliaments of Scotland*, 464). This deed is important, because it belonged to the lost book.

(5) For references to Alexander Scott see Index to Volume VIII. of the *Exchequer Rolls* and to *Acts of Parliament*, Volume II.

Edinburgh, 26 March, 1485.

Discharge by sir Robert Bell, chaplain of Melrose and servitor to the Abbot and convent, for £20 of fine silver, received from Alan Lord Cathcart in name of John Lord Kennedy. Received by Bell at the command of the Abbot and convent of Melrose, and subscribed by him.

Be it kend tyll all men be thir present lettres me sir Robart Beyll serwatour to the Abbot off Mewros and the coiffayne grantis me to haiff rasawyt be the handis off a worthy lord Allane Lord Caithkart⁶ the sowm off twenty powndis off fyne selver off the nayme and be hayff off a worthy lord Jhon Cannyte [Kennedy], and the for said twenty powndis I the for said sir Robart Beyll grantis me to haiff rasawyt be the command off the Abbot and the cowayne.⁷ I the for said Robart Beyll dischargis and qwytelamys the for said Lord Caithkart and the for said lord Jhone Cannyte for now and ever mare. In witness off the qwhilk thing I haff subscrywit this present wryt wytht my awyn hand writyn in Edinbrugh the xxvj day off March the yer off God i^miii^c and awchty and fyff yeris.

I sir Robart Bell chapellayn of Melros retifyis this wryt wytht myn awn hande.

Ayr, 11 June, 1490.

Discharge by Sir William Colville of Ochiltree, knight, to John Lord Kennedy, for 600 merks Scots, in part payment of the tocher of Elizabeth Kennedy, wife of the above Sir William and daughter of Lord Kennedy; as security for which tocher the late Sir Robert Colville, his father, and Sir William, have had from Lord Kennedy a £10 land of old extent with the pertinents, lying in his barony of Dalrymple in King's Kyle.

Be it kend till all men be thir present lettres me Sir William Colvil of Uchiltre knyght til have ressavit be the handis of ane noble and mighty lord John Lord Kennidy the sowme off sex hundreth merkis of gud and usuale monee of the realme of Scotland all and to gidder apon a day realy and with effect for my tochir and mariage of Elisabeth Kennidy my spous and the said lordis dochter,⁸ for the quhilk tochir and securite of payment of the samyn Sir Robert Colvil umquhile my fader and I has had of the said lord ten poundis worth of land of auld extent⁹ with ther

(6) Sir Alan of Cathcart was created Lord Cathcart in 1452, and died in 1497. He was a considerable landowner in Carrick and played a part of some importance in national affairs (*Scots Peerage*, II., 507-9).

(7) Perhaps in repayment of a loan. It is well-known that in the Middle Ages the wealthy monastic houses acted as bankers in spite of the fact that canon law condemned usury. See, e.g. G. G. Coulton, *Scottish Abbeys and Social Life*, 206-7, and the references there cited; Chalmers, *Caledonia*, II., 785.) Melrose Abbey had considerable possessions in Ayrshire, including the patronage of churches, lands, fishings, and salt works.

(8) The date of the marriage is not on record, but it "was dissolved on the ground of consanguinity before August 1498" (*Scots Peerage*, II., 459).

(9) The Old Extent was a valuation of temporal lands held of the Crown, and was used at this time as a basis for taxation (R. S. Rait, *Parliaments of Scotland*, 210, 490-1).

pertinentis liand in his barony of Dalrymple in Kingis Kile. Off the qwhilk payment of sex hundreth merkis of gud and usuale monee and for the caus abon exprimit in part of payment of the said toichir I grant me wele pait content and assithit, and the said lord his ayris executouris and assigneis for me myn airis executouris and assigneis of the said sowme of six hundreth merkis dischargis quietelaimes and be thir presentis remittis forevermar. In witnes of the quhilk thing to this myn present acquietance I have to affixt my sele at the burgh of Air the xj day of the moneth of Junij the yer of God i^miii^c and nynty yeris, and with the subscripttioun of myn hand.

Signed.—Wylliam Collwill of Owchyltre knyght wyth my hand.

Endorsed.—Sir William Covillis discharge of vi^e merkis for the tochir of Elizabeth Kennedy.

Edinburgh, 21 May, 1491.

Discharge by James Aitkenhead to master Walter Kennedy for £6 13s 4d as part payment of the tax of Carrick.

I James Akinhede grantis me to hafe resavit be the handis of master Walter Kennyde¹⁰ the sowm of sex pundis thretten schillingis and fowr pennies in parte of payment of the taxt of Caryk.¹¹ In witnes herof writin with my hand at Edinburcht the xxj da of May the yer of God i^miii^c lxxxxi yeris.

(Signed) J. AKENHEDE.¹²

Edinburgh, 28 July, 1491.

Discharge by the Treasurer to David Kennedy, Bailie of Carrick, for 40 merks, Scots, for the tax of Carrick, by assignation made to Thom Cant, burgess of Edinburgh.

I grantis me to have tane and ressavit fra David Kennedy baylie of Carrik¹³ for the taxt of Carrik the soun of fourti merkis of the usuale money of Scotland be assignation maid to Thom Cant burges

(10) Walter Kennedy, brother of John Lord Kennedy, was a Master of Arts of Glasgow in 1476, and has gone down to fame as a poet and as a participant in the "Flying of Dunbar and Kennedy." He is probably acting in the present instance as bailie-depute of Carrick (*Scots Peerage*, II., 455-6).

(11) In October, 1488, a tax was imposed by Parliament to finance an embassy to France and Spain and "other places" to seek a bride for the King. A sum of £5,000 was voted, of which the clergy was to contribute £2,000, the barons £2,000 and the burghs £1,000. The barons' share was to be levied only on Crown tenants "and noch one the commonn pepill." Difficulty was experienced in raising the tax, and in February, 1489-90, and in May, 1491, new regulations were issued (*Acts of Parliament*, II., 207, 218, 224). Thus Parliament fixed "the total sum required and the respective proportion of each Estate," and left the ways and means of collecting it to the parties concerned. (See R. S. Rait, *Parliaments*, 491.) The freeholders of Carrick would be assessed according to the Old Extent.

(12) James Akenhead was clerk of the Treasurer (*Exchequer Rolls*, VII., 245). There are numerous references to his activities in the *Treasurer's Accounts*.

(13) David, eldest son and heir of John, second Lord Kennedy, was created Bailie of Carrick on 9 July, 1489. He succeeded his father between 24 July, 1508, and 23 May, 1509; and was created Earl of Cassillis in October, 1509 (*Scots Peerage*, II., 457, 460).

of Edinburgh thereof. Off the quhilk swm of xl merkis I grant me weil content pait and assitht and thereof qwitclamis and dischargis the said David Kennedy of the sammyn be ther my lettres. In witnes herof I have subscrivit with myne awne hand at Edinburgh the xxviiij day of July the yer of God i^miiiij^c nynty and a yer.

(Signed) W. THESAURARIUS.¹⁴

Ochiltree, 1 December, 1493.

Discharge by William Colville of Ochiltree, knight, to John Lord Kennedy for 360 merks, Scots, as part payment of 400 merks, owing to him by Lord Kennedy for part of his tocher, for which his lands in the Stewarton were given in pledge.

Be it kend til al men be thir present lettrez me William Colvil of Uchiltre knyght to haf resavit be the handis of ane noble and mychty lord John Lord Kennedy the some of auchten scor of merkis of gud and usual money of the some of twenty scor of merkis aucht be the said lord to me for part of my tochyre, for the quhelk his landis in the Stewartoun lay in wed to me, of the quhelk auchten scor of merkis I hald me well content and payt and quytleme the said lord and hys ayris thereof for ever for me and myn ayris be this my wryt. In vytnes her of to this present quytleme I haf put my sell at Uchiltre the first day of December the yer of our Lord i^miiiij^c lxxxxiiij yeris.

(Signed) Wilyam Colvyll of Wchiltre wyth my hand.

Trace of seal.

Ayr, 19 January, 1495-6.

Sir Hugh Campbell of Loudoun undertakes to guarantee 35 merks to the Treasurer in the name of Sir David Kennedy, bailie of Carrick.

I Hew Campbel of Lowdon grantis me to be bundin to S[ir] David Kennede bailie of Carrik to varand him at the Thesawraris¹⁵ hand for the sowm of xxxv merkis and to pay the samyn for him. In vitnes her of I haf set to my seil at Air the xix day of Januar the yeir of God mcccclxxxv.

Much of the seal remains.

(14) Sir William Knollis, Lord of St. John and Preceptor of Torphichen, Treasurer, 1488-1492.

(15) George Shaw, Abbot of Paisley, Treasurer from 1494 to 1497.

Edinburgh, 15 February, 1495-6.

Discharge by Elizabeth Countess of Ross to Huchon Walloce of the Smeithtoun, for the sum of £20 as the "mails" (rents) of the lands of the Greenan for the term of Whitsunday last past.

We Elizabeth Contas of Ross¹⁶ grantis us till haiff resavit fra a worschipfull man, Huchone Walles off the Smeithtoun,¹⁷ the sowme of twenty pundis for the maillis of our landis of the Grennayn¹⁸ of the terme of Witsunday last bypast, of the quhilk sowme of xx pundis of the forsaid terme we hald us weil content and pait, and dischargis the said Huchone thar of. In witnes of the quhilk thing we haif set our signet to this present writ at Edinburgh, the xv day of Februer the yer of God i^miiiij^c nynty and fyff yeris.

Part of the signet remains.

Ayr, 15 May, 1497.

Agreement by master Edward Blair to accept £5 Scots as the equivalent of 20 bolls of meal, which Lord Kennedy owes him for his counsel and service; to be paid in equal instalments at the terms of Whitsunday and Martinmas yearly; and failing payment of the £5 he shall receive payment of the said 20 bolls of meal. The first instalment of 50 sh. is to be paid at Martinmas, 1497, and so on in the terms of the agreement.

I master Eduard Blar grantis to be content and assithit of fyve pundis of usuale money of Scotland for the xx^{ti} bollis of mele that my Lord Kennede is bunden to me for my consale and service, sua that my said lord pay me the said fyve pundis at tua usuale termes in the yer, Witsunday and Mertymes in winter, be evinly porcions, and falyeand of the payment of the said fyve pundis

(16) Elizabeth Livingston, daughter of the first Lord Livingston, was given by the Crown as a bride to John, Earl of Ross and Lord of the Isles, about 1449, when they were both children. It was a political match, which turned out to be an unhappy marriage. The career of the Lord of the Isles was chequered with rebellion and treason, from which his wife dissociated herself. In 1475 he was forfeited by Parliament for treason in conspiring with England for the dismemberment of Scotland. On making his submission he was restored to favour in 1476 and created a Lord of Parliament with the title of Lord of the Isles; but he did not recover the earldom of Ross (A. I. Dunlop, *Life and Times of Bishop Kennedy*, ad indices; *Scots Peerage*, V., 46-7). He again forfeited the lordship of the Isles to the Crown in 1493, made his submission and died at Dundee in 1498. Before 1464 he had repudiated his wife and cohabited with another woman. In 1476 Pope Sixtus IV. took Elizabeth under papal protection on the ground of her husband's cruelty. She pleaded that after many years of faithful married life John had had her, without reasonable cause, imprisoned when pregnant, "and practised against her life and tried to take her away by poison"; and she had therefore fled for sanctuary to the court of the Queen. The Bishop of the Isles had commanded her to return to her husband, but she declared that she could not do so without "danger of death or great scandal" (*Highland Papers*, IV., 208-9; Scottish History Society, 1934). John, on his side, protested against the papal action on the ground that he was willing to receive his wife "and to treat her with marital affection and to place all his lands and possessions in the will of the King" as security for her person and life (*Historical MSS Commission Report*, III., 390). The references to Elizabeth Countess of Ross in the Cassillis Papers lift the veil of silence which enshrouds her later years.

(17) Now Failford (Paterson, *Ayrshire Families*, I., 488-9).

(18) The lands of Greenan were part of the marriage settlement made upon Elizabeth Livingston. See Appendix at the end of this selection of writs.

the said twenty bollis of mele after the tenour of my letter to be pait to me every yer that it sall happen to falye. The entress of fyfty schillingis of the said payment to be at the fest of Sanct Martyne in wynter in the yer of God i^miiij^c lxxxxvij yeris, and as furth to continew for all the space and termes contenit in our lettres, and falyeand of the pament of the twenty bollis of mele. In witnes herof I haif subscrivit this writt with my hand at Air the xv day of Maij the yer of God imiiije lxxxxvij yeris.

(Signed) EDWARD BLARE manu propria.¹⁹

Liston, 13 January, 1499-1500.

Discharge by Elizabeth Countess of Ross to George Campbell in name of Thomas Davidson of the Greenan for £20 as the rent of the lands of the Greenan for the Martinmas term last past.

I Elizabeth Countas of Ros grantis me to haif resavit be the handis of Georg Campbell in the name and the behalf of Thomas Davidsons of the Grenen the sowm of teunty pundis for the mailis of my landis of the Grenen of the term of Martimes last bypast, of the quhilke sowm forsaid I hald me weil content and payit, and dischargis the said Thomas his airis executoris and assignais heir of. In witnes of the quhilke I have set my signet to this present writ at the hall of Liston the xiiij day of Januar the yer of God a thousand four hundreth nynte and nyn yeris before thir witnes maister Johne Wilyemson vicar of Kirkliston and den of Hadingtoun,²⁰ sir Georg Lok and Alexander Hannyn with uthiris divers.

Trace of signet remains.

Stirling, 3 February, 1499-1500.

Discharge by David Bishop of Argyll to Sir David Kennedy, son and apparent heir of John Lord Kennedy, for 40 sh. Scots, for the rent of the 40 sh. land of the Barr of old extent, for the Whitsunday and Martinmas terms, 1499; also £5 Scots, paid in advance for the said rents to come.

I David Bischof of Ergile²¹ grantis me to have resavit fra ane honorable man Sir David Kennedy, sone and apperand [heir] to Johne Lord Kennedy, fourty shilling of the usuall mone of Scotland for the Witsonday and Mertimes maile of the xl s. land of ald

(19) Edward Blare took his Master's degree at Glasgow in the academic session 1486 (*Munimenta Univer. Glasguensis*, II., 245-6). It appears from the *Exchequer Rolls* that he was influential in the burghal affairs of Ayr. In 1502 he is found acting in an official capacity in name of the choristers of St. John's Kirk (*Charters of Royal Burgh of Ayr*, 101-2).

(20) Dean of Haddington. Haddington was one of the eight "rural deaneries" (administrative areas) into which the diocese of St. Andrews was divided.

(21) David Hamilton, Bishop of Argyll from 1497 to about 1524, was a half-brother of the first Earl of Arran.

extent callit the Bar in the yer of God i^miiij^c lxxxix yeris. And als I grant me to have resavit fra the said Sir David fif pundis of gud and usuale mone of Scotland to comptt and gud rekenning anent the malis of the said landis to ryne. In witnes hereof I have subscrivit ther writin with my hand at Striveling the iij day of Februar the yer of God i^miiij^c nynte and nyne befor thir witnes.²²

(Signed) DAVID ERGADIENSIS EPISCOPUS manu propria.

Edinburgh, 10 March, 1501-2.

Discharge by Sir Patrick Hume of Polworth, knight, to Sir David Kennedy, bailie of Carrick, for £20 Scots.

I Schir Patryk Howme of Poluart knyght grantis me to haif rasavit be the handis of ane honorable man Schir David Kanede balye of Carryk the sowme of twenti powndis²³ of gud and usuale mone of Scotland, of the qyhylk sowme of twentj li. I hald me weill content and payt, and dischargis his airis executouris and assignays for me myn airis executouris and assignais for now and ever. In witnes of the quhyllk thing I haif subscribyt this wryt wyth myn hand at Edinburgh the x day of Marche the yer of God ane thowssand fyf hundretht and ane yer be for thir witnes: David Howme of Wedderburne, George Kanede of Atkyn and Jhone of Montgumry wyth uder divers witnes.

(Signed) PATRIK HOM OF POLWORT.

Barganny, 4 March, 1503-4.

Discharge by Quentin Mure of the Ard to John Lord Kennedy for £50, which the said Lord was owing to Quintin Mure and his father in terms of a loan; also for 120 bolls of meal owing to him from the past six years' salary (at 24 bolls a year) for keeping Lord Kennedy's house of Lochdoon.

Be it kend till allmen [*sic*] be thir present lettres me Qwyntyne Mur of the Ard²⁴ grantis me to hif rasavyt and be thir present lettres grantis me to haif resavyt fra ane ryecht nobill and mychty lord Jhone Kennedy the some of fyfty poundis quhilkis the said lord was auchtand my fader and me be ane obligacion of lent sylver. And of the som of sex scor bollis of meill quhilke my said lord aucht me of thir sex yeris by gane, xxiiij bollis yerly, for the keping of my said lordis hous of Louchdon.²⁵ Off the quhilke som of

(22) No names of witnesses are given.

(23) This is apparently an official payment made by Kennedy as Bailie of Carrick to Sir Patrick Home as Comptroller. The Comptroller was responsible for the arrangements of the royal household; and the references in *Exchequer Rolls*, Vol. XI., show that Sir Patrick Home of Polwarth was a trusted official at this time.

(24) There are various references in official records to Quintin Mure of the Ard, father and son; but the family has escaped the notice of genealogists, e.g. Paterson in his *Ayrshire Families*, and Margaret Stuart in *Scottish Family History*.

(25) Gilbert Kenned of Dunure, afterwards first Lord Kennedy, was created heritable Keeper of the royal castle of Lochdoon by charter of 17 May, 1450 (*Registrum Magni Sigilli*, II., Nos. 354, 512; *Historical MSS Commission Report*, V., 614).

fyfty poundis and sex scor bollis of meyll I the said Quyntyn grantis me thankfully pait be the handis of my for said Lord Kennedy, and quytelamys and dischargis for me myn airis exceturis and assingnais my said lord his airis exceturis and assingnais of the forsaid som for now and ever but fraud or gill.²⁶ In vytnes her of I haif set to my seyll at Bargany the ferd day of Marcht the yer of God m fyf hundreth and thre yeris with the subscription of my hand.

(Signed) QUINTYN MWYR OF THE ARD with my hand.

Seal intact.

Dunure, 3 July, 1504

Discharge by Angus of the Isles, son of Sir John of the Isles, knight, to John Lord Kennedy for 400 merks, Scots, in part payment of a sum of 800 merks of tocher, in terms of an indenture between them.

Be it kennyt till all men be thir present lettres me Angus of the Ilis sone to Sir Jhon of the Ilis knyght,²⁷ that for sa mekill as ane nobill and mychty lord Jhon Lord Kennyde is bownd to me be his endentour for acht hundred merkis of toichtyr,²⁸ lyk as is at mayr lyncht contenyt in the samyn. Of the quhilke sowme of acht hundred merkis I, the said Angus, dischargis the said Jhon Lord Kennyde the sowme of four hundred merkis of gud and usual [money] of this realm and haldis me veill content pait and assith[it] therof, and quhytelamys [and] dischargis the forsaid Jhon Lord Kennide his airis executouris and assigneis for me myn airis executouris and assig[ne]is for now and for evermar. In vitnes herof to this my present letter of discharg and quytelam I haif set to my seill with the subscripcion of myn hand at Dunnwyr the thrid day of Julij in the yer of God i^mv^c and four yeris before thir vitnes : Gilbert Kennide of the Koyf Jhon of Mungumbry of Cassillis sir Adam Cwnnigham chaplan Patrick Campbyll brother to the lard Duntrin Donald Okayn Dunkan McKaye and sir Nivin a Brolowichane vikar [of] Kilquheslane with uder divers.

(Signed) ANGUS OF THE ILIS wyth my hand.²⁹

Part of the seal remains.

(26) *i.e.* without fraud or guile.

(27) This writ disproves the tradition that Angus, natural son of John Lord of the Isles, was killed by an Irish harper in Inverness in 1490 as an act of private vengeance.

(28) The only known wife of Angus of the Isles is Margaret Campbell, daughter of the first Earl of Argyll.

(29) The writ is holograph, but not in the hand of Angus. It is a clerk's script.

Edinburgh, 10 January, 1504-5.

Discharge by Andrew Lord Avandale to Sir David Kennedy, Bailie of Carrick, for £100 Scots, as full payment of a sum owing to him by John Lord Kennedy, father of Sir David, in terms of an obligation.

I Andro Lord Awendayll³⁰ grantis me to haff resavit fra a nobyll man Sir David Kennedy balye of Carek the som of a hundreth pundis of gud and wswall monye of Scotland in full contentacioun and pament of the som awcht to me be his fader Jhon Lord Kennedy efter the form and styll of his oblygacioun maid maid [*sic*] to me mare fullylly proportis ; off the qwhilk som haill applefftit³¹ and payit be hand of the said Sir David [I hald me well content]³² and quhytelaimys and discharges hym his airis exsecuturis and assingnais for now and ever. In witnes of the quhelk thing I haif subscriwit this wyrt [*sic*] with my hand at Edinbrucht the x day of Januwar the yere of God m^o v^c and fowr yeris before thir witnes : Jhon Hamilton James of Dowglas and George Bell with wder divers.

(Signed) ANDRO LORD AWENDAYLL manu propria.

This discharge is holograph, written in a bad hand.

Over Skeldon, 24 April, 1506.

Discharge by Robert Campbell in Lochfergus to John Lord Kennedy, Sir David Kennedy, Bailie of Carrick, and Thomas Corry of the Kellswod, for the sum of £6 14s as the remainder of £10, which they were obliged to pay to him at Easter last in terms of an act entered in the book of the Official of Glasgow.

I Robeyne Campbell in Lochfergus³³ grantis me til haif rasavit be the handis of rycht honorable men Johne Lord Kennedy Schir David Kennedy knyght and balze of Carrik and Thomas Corry of the Keliswode³⁴ the soum of sex pundys fourtene schillingis of the rest of ten pundis the quhilke thai war actit for to me in the Officialis³⁵ buk of Glasgow till haif pait at this Pasche³⁶

(30) Andrew Stewart, second Lord Avandale, married Margaret Kennedy, daughter of John, second Lord Kennedy. He was killed at Flodden. His son, Andrew, third Lord Avandale, exchanged Avandale for the lands and barony of Ochiltree, and was created Lord Stewart of Ochiltree on 15 March, 1542-3 (*Scots Peerage*, VI., 510-511).

(31) uplifted.

(32) Omitted.

(33) Near Kirkcudbright (*R.M.S.*, II., Nos. 1022, 2086; and references in *Dumfriesshire and Galloway Natural History and Antiq. Society Transactions*).

(34) Thomas Corry of Keldwod is described as a servitor of the King in a Great Seal Charter of 12 January, 1507-8 (*R.M.S.*, II., No. 3175). The Corries were an ancient Annandale family. The main line were adherents of the Douglasses and their fortunes waned with that of their patrons. The Corries of Kelwood were a cadet branch, who migrated from Dumfriesshire to Ayrshire (*Dumfriesshire and Galloway Natural History and Antiq. Society Transactions*, 1912-13, p. 84; 1915-16, p. 34).

(35) The Official was the deputy judge of the Bishop (or Archbishop). He presided over the Bishop's consistorial court, where he applied the principles of canon law, dealing with "consistorial causes," such as marriage and divorce, testaments, legitimacy, probate of wills. The Glasgow consistorial records have almost all been lost; nothing survives earlier than 1512.

(36) Easter. In 1506 Easter Day fell on 12th April.

last bigane. Of the quhilkis sex pundis xiiii s. I hald me wele content pait and assithit, and for me myn airis executoris and assigneis the saidis Johne Lorde Kennedy Schir David and Thomas thar airis executoris and assigneis herof quietclamys and dischargis for now and evermar. In witnes herof becaus I had na seile present of myn awn I haif procuryt with instance the seile of a worchipfull man Johne Campbell of Skeldon³⁷ to be affixit herto vith the subscipcion of my hand at Uver Skeldon the xxiiij day of Aprile the yer of God mv^c and six yeris befor thir witnes : Umfra Campbell broder germane to the said Johne Campbell David Campbell sir Donold McClayne and Rob Myllar with wderis divers.

(Signed) ROSEN CAMPBELL with my hand led.

Trace of seal remains.

Lochfergus, 25 June, 1506.

Discharge by Robin Campbell in Lochfergus to Sir David Kennedy, Bailie of Carrick, and Thomas Corry of Kellswood for the sum of £10 Scots, which they were obliged to pay to him within eight days after Midsummer Day last past in terms of an act entered in the Book of the Official of Glasgow.

I Robyn Campbell in Lauchfergwss grantis me till haif rasavit be the handis off a rycht honorabill man Schir Dawit Kanady ballye of Carrik and Thomas off Corre off Kelwod the sowm off ten pwnds off gud and wsuall mone off Scotland, the quheilk swm off ten pwndis the forsaid Schyr Dawyt and Thomas is ackyt in the Offyssallis, buk off Glassgow to pay to me the forsaid Robyn in wytht acht dayis eftyr Messummyr Day last by passit, as is contenit in the said ac at mair lyncht, off the quheilk swm off ten pwndis forsaid I hald me weill content and payit and asythit for me myn airis excecutoris and myn assyngnais, and quytcclamys and dysschargis the forsaidis Schir Dawyt and Thomas off the forsaid swm off ten pwndis for now and ever mair. In witnes off the quheilk thyng be causs I had na seill off my awyn I haif procurit wyth instans the seill off ane werchipfull man Jhon McAllexander off Glenmwk to be set to at Lowchfergwss the fyff and twyntye day of Juin the yeir off God a thwssand fyff hundryt and saxt yeris befor thir witnes : Neill Campbell Sande Barbour Jhon off Ryne Dawite Boyeman Thom off Dallrympill wyth other dyveriss.

Befor thir weitnes abown wretyn Robyn Campbell wyth my hand leid.

Part of seal remains.

(37) Now Hollybush. The earliest reference to a Campbell of Over Skeldon known to Paterson is in 1570 (*Ayrshire Families* I., 443).

Edinburgh, 17 July, 1506.

Discharge by master Cuthbert Baillie, parson of Sanquhar, to John Lord Kennedy for the sum of £40, owing by the said Lord to Sir William Baillie of Lamington.

I master Cudbart Balye³⁸ person of Sanqwchar grantis me to heff rasaffit and fullale content and payeit of an sowm of forte pownd fra John Lord Kynnade, hawcht³⁹ be sad Lord to Willem Balze of Lammonton knyght. Of the qwelk forte pond I discharg and qwihtclemis the said Lord hes aris excetutors and assigneis for now and ever. In witnes heyr of I heff subscriffit this present acqwetans at Edenbrwcht the xvij day of Juli the yer of God m fyff howndred and sax yeris be for thir witnesis : Jon Watston Sandaris Kynnade Gawan Balye Sanderis Balye wit wderis divaris.

(Signed) MASTER CUDBART BALYE person of Sanqwchar.

The writ is holograph.

Edinburgh, 8 December, 1506.

Discharge in the King's name by James Abbot of Dunfermline to Sir David Kennedy, Bailie of Carrick, for the sum of £20 Scots, in full payment of the composition of the charter of resignation made to John Lord Kennedy of the lands of Ellekenze and Killelzy.

We James Abbot of Dunfermylne⁴⁰ grantis ws to have resavit fra Sir David Kennedy knyght bailye of Carrik the some of twenty lib. usuale monee of Scotland in full payment of the compositioun of the charter of resignacioun maid to Johne Lord Kennedy of the landis [of] Ellekenze and Killelzy.⁴¹ Of quhilk some of xx lib. in full payment forsaid we hald ws content and payit, and in our soverane lordis name quitclamis and dischargis the said Sir David Kennedy therofor for now and ever be this acquittance written under our signet at Ed[in]burgh the viij day of December the yeir of God ane thousand five hundreth sex yeris.

Memorandum : xxx lib. payit for the samyn caus of befor.

Trace of signet.

(38) Cuthbert Baillie was a Master of Arts of St. Andrews University of the academic year, 1491-2 (*Early Records of University of St. Andrews*, 77). In 1512 he was Commendator of Glenluce and Treasurer (*Treasurer's Accounts*, I., xxxiii).

(39) i.e. owed.

(40) James Beaton, afterwards successively Archbishop of Glasgow and of St. Andrews, and a pluralist. He was the uncle of Cardinal Beaton. At this period he was Lord Treasurer.

(41) i.e. a settlement. Sir David Kennedy has paid a sum of money to the Treasury in connexion with a charter of resignation of the lands of Ellekenze and Killelzy.

Edinburgh, 27 February, 1506-7.

Obligation by John Schaw of Haillie to relieve Sir David Kennedy and William Schaw of Polkemmet at the hands of master James Henderson of the sum of 500 merks, for which the above Sir David, William and John were together obliged. John undertakes to pay the whole sum of 500 merks at the terms contained in their joint bond to the above master James Henderson before witnesses.

I Jhone of Schaw of the Haly⁴² byndis and oblisis me be the fayth and trewyth in my body that I sall releif and freyth Sir David Kennady knyght and Wilyem of Schaw of Polkemmet at the handis of Maister James Hendersone of the sowme of fyf hundretht merkis, for the quhilkis the said Sir David Wilyem and I ar bundyn for to the said maister James, and takis the payment of the hail sowm of fyf hundretht merkis on me the said Jhone to be pait at the termys contenit in oure band maid to the said maister James therapon. I[n] witnes of the quhilk thyng I the said Johne haif subscribit this present writ with my hand at Edinburgh the xxvij day of Februer the yher of God i^mv^c and vj yeris, befor thir witnesses: Jhone Gordoun of Lochinver Patrik Synkler Patrik Agnew Sherif of Wigton and Jhone of Gordoun sone to the said Jhone Gordon of Lochinver with otheris divers.

(Signed) JOHNE SCHAW OF THE HALLY with my hand.

The writ is holograph.

Edinburgh, 3 January, 1507-8.

Discharge by master James Henrison to Sir David Kennedy for 75 merks, Scots, as part payment of the sum of 500 merks, owing by Sir David by an act in the book of the Official of Glasgow.

I maister James Henrisoun grantis me to have ressavit fra Schir David Kennedy knyght the soume of thre scoir fifetene merkis usuale money of Scotland in part of payment of the soume of five hundretht merkis money forsaid, for the quhilk the said Schir David is actit in the Officiales buk of Louthiane.⁴³ Of the quhilk soume of thre scoir fivetene merkis I grant me wele content and pait, and quytelamys and and [sic] dischargis the said Schir David therof for ever. And this soume of thre scoir xv merkis is pait in part of payment of the latter five hundretht merkis actit as said is. In witnes herof I have subscrivit this writ with my hand at Eddinburgh⁴⁴ the thrid day of Januar the yer of God i^mv^c and sevin yeris.

(Signed) JACOBUS HENRYSON manu propria.

(42) Paterson states that John Schaw of Haylie (Straiton parish) was named on the embassy to Denmark in connection with the marriage of James III. (*Ayrshire Families*, II., 469).

(43) The diocese of St. Andrews had two officials namely of St. Andrews and of Lothian.

(44) Blotted.

Blairquhan, 28 July, 1512.

Obligation by Duncan Fergusson of Kilkerran to David Earl of Cassillis that, notwithstanding that the Earl has contracted to pay him a yearly fee of ten pounds, he discharge the Earl of five merks thereof yearly because he has received a certain sum of money from him beforehand for this purpose. Moreover, if the Earl incur expenses through forwarding Duncan's business at his request, these expenses shall be deducted from the payment of the ten merks' [? pounds'] fee; and the remainder shall be paid to Duncan in the presence of Sir John Kennedy of Blairquhan, Quintin Mure of the Ard and George Kennedy of Atiquyne.

I Dunkane Forgusson of Kylkarane byndis and oblissis me be the fayth and treucht in my body to ane noble and myehty lord David Erl of Cassillis that nocht withstanding that the said lord has gefin me his obligacioun of tenn pundis of feale yerly, of the quhilk ten pundis I discharge the said lord and his airis of fyve merkis thereof yerly becaus I haif ressavit a certane sowm of money befor hand fra the said lord therfor; and mair atour geif the said lord makis costis or trawell in my materis throuch solisacioun therof, that quhat cost or trawell that he sustenis therthrou salbe allowit and dischargit to the said lord in the payment of the said ten merkis [sic] of fee. And quhat excrestes of the said ten merkis to be payit to me at the sycht of Schir Johne Kennedy of Blarchquhane knyght Quintyne Mur of the Ard and Georg Kennedy of Atiquyne. In witnes her of I haif subscrivit this writ with my hand at Blarchquhan the xxvij day of Julij the yer of God i^mv^c and twelf yeris, befor thir witnes: Schir Johne Kennedy of Blarchquhan knyght Thomas Corry of the Kelewod George Kennedy of Atiquyn maister Uchtre Adunwell of Dalquhewane and schir George Blair chaplane and public notar with wther divers.

(Signed) DONKAN FORGUSSON OF KYLKARAN with my hand.

APPENDIX.

Writs relating to the Lands of Greenan.

The lands of Greenan may have come into the hands of the Lords of the Isles on the marriage, in 1350, of Margaret, daughter of Robert the Steward (afterwards King Robert II.) to John of Isla, Lord of the Isles. They were held of the Crown, or of the King's eldest son as Duke of Rothesay and Earl of Carrick. John, the last Lord of the Isles, conferred them upon his wife, Elizabeth Livingston, in conjunct fee (*Registrum Magni Sigilli*, II, No. 1227); and the following documents help to elucidate their history during the fluctuating fortunes of the granter.

1. 2 April 1475. Charter by John Earl of Ross and Lord of the Isles to John Davidson. John Earl of Ross grants to John Davidis, son of Gibbon Davidis, a feu charter of all and whole his lands of Grenane, with their pertinents, in the earldom of Carrick and sheriffdom of Ayr, for an annual rent of £20 Scots without other burden, military service or exaction. At Killewnan in Kintyre.

(*Clan Donald*, I, 546-7.)

2. 8 October 1475. Obligation by Donald of the Isles, Lord of the Glens and of Dunnyveg in Antrim, chief counsellor of John Earl of Ross and Lord of the Isles. He makes known that the preceding charter of the lands of Grenane to John Davidson was made with his advice and consent, and binds himself to defend John therein. At Irvine [Erwyng].

(*Ibid.*, 548.)

3. 1 December 1475. Forfeiture of John Earl of Ross and Lord of the Isles in Parliament.

(*Acts of Parliament*, II, 108-111.)

4. 4 December 1475. Commission to the Earl of Lennox to carry through the forfeiture of John Earl of Ross and Lord of the Isles.

9 January 1475-6. The Earl of Lennox received the allegiance and homage of John Davidsone, esquire, of all the lands of Greenane with their pertinents, and received John to the King's peace. John Davidson took a public instrument thereanent in the city of Glasgow in the house of the rector of Glasgow, at one in the afternoon.

(*Clan Donald*, I, 550-1.)

5. 8 February 1475-6. Great Seal charter to Elizabeth Countess of Ross of the lands of Grenane and other lands, which she had in conjunct fee from her husband before his forfeiture. The grants made to Elizabeth by this charter are conferred because of her thankworthy services to the late King and to the present King and Queen, and because she had never given assistance to her husband in his crimes and treason but remained innocent and blameless. Edinburgh.

(*R.M.S.*, II, No. 1227.)

6. 1 July 1476. Restoration of the Lord of the Isles in Parliament. He was created anew Lord of the Isles and restored to his possessions, excepting the earldom of Ross, Knapdale and Kintyre.

(*A.P.*, II, 113; *R.M.S.*, II, No. 1246.)

7. 18 July 1476. Precept by James III. to Gilbert Lord Kennedy, his Bailie of Carrick, to grant sasine to John Lord of the Isles of the lands of Grenane [the sign of his reinstatement]. Edinburgh.

(*Clan Donald*, I, 556-7.)

8. 20 August 1476. Feu charter by John Lord of the Isles to his esquire and pupil (*alumpno*) John Davidsone, son of the late Gilbert Davidsone, of the lands of Grenane, for a rent of £20. Islay.

(*R.M.S.*, II, No. 1277.)

9. 14 December 1476. Great Seal charter confirming to Elizabeth Livingston the grants made to her after the forfeiture of her husband, including the lands of Grenane. (Above, No. 5.)

(*Ibid.*, No. 1272.)

10. 31 January 1476-7. The King, in the name of his eldest son, as Duke of Rothesay and Earl of Carrick, grants confirmation of the charter of John Lord of the Isles to John Davidsone (No. 8), saving the life rent of Elizabeth Livingston.

(*Ibid.*, No. 1277.)

11. 15 October 1477. Royal confirmation of charter of lands of Grenane to Elizabeth Livingston (No. 5, above). Edinburgh.

(*Ibid.*, No. 1318.)

12. 6 March 1478-9. Another feu charter by John Lord of the Isles to John Davidsone of the lands of Grenane, for rent of £20. Islay.

(*Ibid.*, No. 1449.)

13. 26 July 1480. The King, in the name of his eldest son, as Duke of Rothesay and Earl of Carrick, confirms the preceding feu charter, saving the rights of Elizabeth Livingston. Edinburgh.

(*Ibid.*, No. 1449.)

14. May 1493. New forfeiture of John Lord of the Isles.

(*Clan Donald*, I, 280.)

15. 29 August 1493. Great Seal charter to William Douglas, son of Archibald Earl of Angus, of the £10 lands of Grenane, of old extent, in the earldom of Carrick, which were in the King's hands by reason of the forfeiture of John, formerly Lord of the Isles. Durisdeer.

(*R.M.S.*, II, No. 2172.)

16. 28 January 1508-9. Another Great Seal charter, as in the preceding. Edinburgh.

(*Ibid.*, No. 3292.)

17. 1 July 1510. Public instrument, stating that Thomas Davidson "compeared at his own mansion house, and in presence of William Douglas, then taking infeftment of the lands of Grenane, after casting down a certain vessel upon the ground and breaking it, he asserted that such infeftment was broken and dissolved by the breaking in pieces of the said vessel, and protested that such infeftment taken by the said William Douglas should not hurt or prejudice that of the said Thomas Davidson, or his heritage." Greenan. (Quoted by Paterson in *Ayrshire Families*, II, 352; without stating his source.)

The lands of Greenan were included in the barony of Glenbervie, erected by James V. in favour of Archibald Douglas, son of the above Sir William, who fell at Flodden. (*R.M.S.*, III, 14 April 1542, No. 2644.)

The family of Davidson continued to hold the lands of Greenan in feu until 1576 (see Paterson, *Ayrshire Families*, II, 353).