

LECKIE OF LECKIE

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PREFACE

In presenting the result of my researches on the descent of the Leckie family I do not attempt to display any literary effort, but simply to put together as coherently as possible the various notes I have collected on the subject. With the exception of the origin of the Earls of Lennox, I have left but little to surmise, and in making definite statements have in every case given references, my point being to enable any other person who takes up this work to ascertain for himself the source of my information.

Immediately following the death of the Honourable W. E. H. Lecky, an article appeared in the Glasgow Herald relative to the Leckie family. In this article it was stated that the Leckies were descended from the Earls of Lennox, but the descent was not given. Several of the other statements seemed to be mere supposition, and the author was written to in order to ascertain the source of his information. His reply was rather indefinite in this respect, and I set about clearing up certain points for myself by the examination of the public records. I found that the origin of the family above quoted was quite correct, but I have been able to give the actual descent from the Lennox family, which had not heretofore been done.

In making the enquiries into the origin of the Earls of Lennox, I find that the information available from old records is very meagre, and in suggesting the origin which I have done, it should be understood, that, in tracing back the ancestors of the first Earl of Lennox, I am only following what I consider the line of least resistance. I feel convinced that Alwin MacArkil was the first Earl of Lennox and I would far rather favour the origin adopted by Sir William Fraser that Alwin was descended from Arkil the Northumbrian baron, than that suggested by Skene. I cannot place any reliance in the origin as contained in the Irish pedigree.

In my researches I have come across many references to junior branches of the Leckie family, and some day I may have time to arrange these for publication, but the present work deals only with the main line or family of Leckie of that ilk. I do not carry this family history, if it may be called such, beyond the time when the estate of Leckie passed out of the hands of the last Laird of that name.

Vancouver, B. C., 1913.

R. G. E. L.



CHAPTER I.

ORIGIN OF THE NAME AND FAMILY

The family of Leckie (sometimes spelled Lecky or Leckey) takes its name from the barony of Leckie in Stirlingshire, Scotland.

The estate is situated in the parish of Gargunnock, within a mile of the little village of that name. It is about nine miles west of the Royal burgh of Stirling and not far from the scene of several of the most celebrated battles in Scottish history. The barony of Leckie lies between the baronies of Gargunnock, on the east, and Boquhan, on the west. Originally it was divided into two parts, Easter and Wester Leckie, respectively. It extends through the length of the parish, from the south side of the Lennox hills to the river Forth, and therefore contains moor, pasture and meadow-land. In the earlier part of the last century roe-deer bred in great numbers in the glen of Boquhan and used to frequent the glen of Leckie which afforded excellent cover for game. The then proprietor of the estate, Mr. Moir, with fine taste and at great expense beautified, with winding paths and shrubs, both sides of the wooded banks of the burn. It was he who erected the present commodious and beautiful house, after the plan of the ancient English baronial mansion-house. It is situated on higher ground than the old castle of Leckie and has a commanding view of the picturesque and beautiful Strath of Monteath.¹

In the earliest charters relating to the land the name is spelled "Leky," and later variations have been Lekky, Lekkie, Lecky and Leckie. The last two are practically the only forms used at the present time, Lecky (rarely Leckey) to designate the Irish branch and Leckie, the spelling used by the last Lairds of Leckie, to distinguish the Scottish family. The estate itself is now spelled Leckie.

¹ Statistical Account of Scotland, 1845, vol. viii.

The origin of the name is evidently from the Gallic word "leac" a flagstone, which has the derivations "leacan" and "leacach," signifying a sloping hillside. Leckie, from its position on the north flank of the Lennox Range, is thus most appropriately named.¹

In regard to the first known owner of Leckie, it is stated to have been a certain Malis de Leggy who is said to have occupied the lands during the invasion of Edward I. of England.² He was a prisoner at Winchelsea, in 1297, with Sir William de Morrene and Andrew de Strugartney, the latter living not far from Leckie in Monteith. They were liberated by the intervention of John Hastings de Strabogie, 10th Earl of Athol, who went surety for their loyalty.³

Even if this Malis de Leggy did own Leckie, he must have afterwards lost his estates for we know that the half of the barony nearest "Buchaun," or Wester Leckie, was the private property of King Robert Bruce, and that he exchanged it with Malcolm, fifth Earl of Lennox, for the lordship of a carucate, or ploughland of Cardross, in Dumbartonshire,⁴ where the King built the castle in which he died in 1329.⁵

It seems that Baliol's extensive possessions in the west of Scotland, together with the estates of his partisans, were forfeited to the Crown. Robert Bruce retained some of these estates for himself and bestowed the rest upon his most trusty friends.⁶ It is probable that the lands of Wester Leckie fell into his hands in this way, and it is quite possible that the aforesaid Malis de Leggy was one of Baliol's adherents who lost his estates through forfeiture.

Donald, sixth Earl of Lennox, inherited Wester Leckie from his father, Malcolm, and it was he who, in the year 1352, resigned the estate into the King's hands in order that it might be granted by David II to Malcolm, the son of Duncan, the son of Murdoch.⁷ This Malcolm was the first of his family to assume the name

1 Maxwell's "Scottish Land Names," p. 152.

2 Nimmo's History of Stirlingshire (1817), vol. ii, p. 498.

3 Rymer 2, 790, 791.

4 Registrum Magni Sigilli Scotorum. Robt. I, No. 90.

5 "The Bruces and Cumyns," by M. E. Cumming Bruce, p. 160.

6 Nimmo's "History of Stirlingshire" (1880), vol. i, p. 201.

7 Sir William Fraser's "The Lennox," vol. ii, p. 409.

“de Leky” as a surname, and his original charters, from the King, to the lands of Wester Leckie are still preserved at Leckie.

Malcolm’s grandfather, Murdoch, was the son of Corc, a son of Alwyn, the second Earl of Lennox, and received a charter to the lands of Croy,¹ in the County of Stirling, latterly known as Croy-Leckie to distinguish them from the other lands of Croy, in the same county.

Thus the Leckies, who are a branch of the ancient and noble house of Lennox, may be said to have established themselves as a separate family in the year 1352. In order to differ from the parent family, the Leckies substituted a chevron for the saltire in the Lennox coat of arms. The coat of arms of the Earls of Lennox of Old is argent, a saltire between four roses gules,² the de Leky or Leckie arms being argent, a chevron between three roses gules.³

Among genealogists and historians there has been much controversy as to the origin of the Earls of Lennox; so, before tracing the family from the earliest ancestor in the male line, of whom we have record, a chapter will be devoted to this much discussed subject.

1 *Cartularum de Levenax*, p. xi and 79.

2 *Sir David Lindsay’s Register*, 1542, p. 46.

3 *Sir David Lindsay’s Register*, 1542, p. 127b.



CHAPTER II.

THE ORIGIN OF THE EARLS OF LENNOX.

Much has been written on the origin of the Earls of Lennox, each writer apparently satisfying himself that his own conclusions are correct, yet, it appears, insufficient attention has been devoted, in every case, to the arguments advanced by those holding different views.

The chief point of contention seems to be whether the old Earls of Lennox were of Saxon or Celtic origin. Among the upholders of the former theory are Crawford and Douglas, the writers of the Scots Peerages; J. Dennistoun, editor of the Lennox Cartulary; and Sir William Fraser, author of "The Lennox" and many important genealogical works. Among those found adhering to the Celtic origin are E. W. Robertson, author of "Scotland Under Her Early Kings;" the genealogist, William Buchanan of Auchmar; and W. F. Skene, the well-known antiquarian, author of "Celtic Scotland" and other valuable contributions to Scottish history.

In this search for the progenitors of the old Earls of Lennox the starting is generally made with Alwin (junior), Earl of Lennox. Two charters by him are on record, one preserved in the register of the Monastery of Paisley, granting and confirming to the Church of Kilpatrick the lands of Cochinach, Edenanernan, etc. Among the witnesses are Maldouen and Malcolm, sons of the Earl, and Rodardus, his grandson (nepote).¹ The editor of the Paisley register sets the date to the charter about the year 1199.

The other charter by Alwin (junior), Earl of Lennox, son and heir of Alwin (senior), Earl of Lennox, is recorded in the register of the Church of Glasgow, and consists of a grant of the Church of Campsey to the Church of Glasgow. Among the witnesses are Maldouen, the Earl's son and heir; Dugald, also the Earl's son, and

¹ *Registrum Monasterii de Passelet*, p. 157. *Cartularium Comitatus de Levenax*, p. 12.

Gillescop Galbrad, his grandson (nepote).¹ This charter is estimated, from the names of certain witnesses, to have been granted between the years 1207 and 1214.²

It thus appears from the first-mentioned charter that Alwin (junior), Earl of Lennox, about the year 1199, was the grandfather of a man old enough to be a witness to a charter, or presumably about 20 years of age. This would place the probable date of the birth of Alwin (junior) about seventy years previous to the granting of the charter, or about the year 1130, and the probable date of the birth of Alwin (senior), Earl of Lennox, about 1100.

The second Aiwin, Earl of Lennox, died about the year 1216, as we find his son Murdoch mentioned in 1215 as "son" of the Earl of Lennox,³ and not "brother," as would be the case if Alwin were dead. In the year 1217 Maldouen, as Earl of Lennox, grants a charter to his sister Eva,⁴ so Alwin's death must have occurred between these two dates.

The next question is, When did the first Alwin succeed to the Earldom of Lennox, or when was he granted that title?

From an inquisition made by the Abbot of Paisley in 1233, it appears that Earl David, brother to King William, held the Earldom of Lennox some time after the accession of William to the throne, and, to judge from statements made by Anekel, one of the witnesses, after the year 1173.⁵

There is a charter by King William the Lion, granting the Lennox to his brother David, the probable date of which is between 1178 and 1182.⁶ But King William confirms a charter, by Prince David, of the churches of Campsie and Altermunin to the monks of Kelso, the probable date of which is between 1173 and 1177,⁷ so David may have possessed the Earldom of Lennox before the grant of it by his brother as above mentioned.

Fraser supposes that Earl David held the earldom in ward during the minority of the second Alwin, as when

1 *Registrum Episcopatus Glasguensis*, vol. i, pp. 86-88.

2 Robertson's "Scotland Under Her Early Kings," vol. ii, p. 496.

3 Skene's "Chronicles of the Picts and Scots," etc., pp. 273-4.

4 Fraser's "The Lennox," vol. ii, p. 401.

5 *Registrum Monasterii de Passelet*, pp. 166-168. Fraser's "The Lennox," vol. i.

6 *Chartulary of Lindores, Scot. Hist. Soc. 1.*

7 *Liber de Caichou*, pp. 186, 304.

Earl David possessed the earldom he sought to have assistance from the lands in it belonging to the Church of Kilpatrick, but could not obtain it because they were defended by the church, thus indicating that they had been granted to the church by a previous possessor.¹ But if these lands had been granted to the church by a previous possessor, it does not follow that they had been previously incorporated into an earldom, or that the previous possessor held the title of Earl.

Again, if, as we have pointed out, Alwin, second of the name, was born about the year 1130, he could not have been a minor at any time during the reign of William (1165-1214) or even during the reign of Malcolm IV. (1153-1165), King William's predecessor.

This apparently disposes of the idea of Earl David holding the Earldom of Lennox in wardship only. It is therefore probable that David was the first person to be created Earl of Lennox, a title which he afterwards resigned to Alwin, first of the name, who most likely held some inherited rights over the lands comprised in the earldom, and whose ancestors were lords or stewards of the district. This last assumption is strengthened by the fact that the grant of Campsey, by Alwin, second Earl of Lennox, was considered valid rather than the previous donation by Earl David to the Abbey of Paisley, for the Church of Glasgow retained possession of Campsey.²

Skene's theory that the Earldoms of Garioch and Lennox were created by William the Lion for his brother David, and that the latter resigned the Lennox when he became Earl of Huntingdon in 1185, is most likely correct.³ The only other date which suggests itself is 1189, the year William was released from being a subject of the English King, and when he set about consolidating the Scottish Kingdom in the North and West.⁴ The appointment of Alwin as an active administrator over the district of Lennox may have been a part of this plan.

The elder Alwin probably died soon after his accession to the earldom, as there is no mention of him in records as Earl during his lifetime. We find Eth, son of the

1 Fraser's "The Lennox," vol. i.

2 *Liber de Calchou*, pp. 222, 226, 230, 386. *Reg. Glas.*, pp. 101, 116; Robertson's "Scotland Under Her Early Kings," vol. ii, p. 496.

3 Skene's "Celtic Scotland," vol. iii, p. 70.

4 *Ency. Brit.*, vol. xxi, p. 434.

Earl of Lennox, witnessing, in the year 1193, a charter by Duncan, Earl of Carric, to the monastery of Melrose, of the Lands of Little Maybole in Ayrshire.¹ As there is no reference to an Eth or Ethus, brother to Maldouen, third Earl of Lennox, in any of the Earl's many charters witnessed by his brothers, we must conclude that he was a son of the first Alwin, Earl of Lennox; in which case the elder Alwin, Earl of Lennox, was alive in 1193, and, at that time, a very old man.

The question now to determine is, Who was the Alwin who so late in life was created Earl of Lennox? We have seen that he must have been born about the year 1100, or shortly after, and would be in his prime during the reigns of David I and Malcolm IV. He was surely a man of considerable importance to be so rewarded.

Skene says Alwin was the son of a man named Murdoch, and bases the assertion on the authority of Murdoch Albanach,² who appears to have lived between 1180 and 1220, and who wrote a poem, presumably addressed to the River Leven, which is still preserved in McFirbis' "Book of Genealogies," an Irish collection.³ This poem, Skene states, supports the old Irish pedigree which makes the first Alwin to be the son of Murdoch, the son of Maldouen, and descendant of Maine, the son of Corc, the son of Lughaidh, King of Munster.

The following is the translation of the poem as published in Skene's "Celtic Scotland:"⁵

Noble thy spouse, O Leamhan!
Alun Oge, the son of Mureadhach,
His waving hair without blackness,
Descendant of Lughaidh of Liathmhuine.

Good thy luck in white-skinned spouses,
Since the time thou didst love thy first spouse,
For the son of the King of Bealach it was ordained,
That Leamhain should be his spouse.

1 *Liber de Melros*, vol. i, p. 22.

2 Skene's "Celtic Scotland," 1890 edition, vol. iii, p. 360.

3 Same vol., p. 117; Dean of Lismore's Book, p. 157; McFirbis' Book of Genealogies," p. 410.

4 Skene's "Celtic Scotland," 1890 ed., vol. iii, pp. 360, 476, appendix VIII.

5 Same vol., pp. 118-119.

Gearr-Abhaun was thy name of old,
In the reign of the kings,
Until Corc of Munster came over the sea
With waving hair above his eyes.

When came Fearadahach Fiorm,
Son of the King of Alban of the Carpets of Gold,
When he made with Corc alliance.
Upon coming into his lordship

Fearadach gave—to me it seems well
His daughter to the fair-haired Corc
Full of his renown is Tara of Meath,
Leamhain was the name of the daughter.

A queenly birth brought forth Leamhan,
Maine, son of Corc of the long hair.
She cherished in her bosom the bird
For Corc of Cashel of the hounds.

One day that Leamhain was
(The mother of Maine of the slender fingers)
With fifty maidens of white soles,
Swimming in the river's mouth.

She is drowned in the bosom of the port,
Leamhain, the daughter of Fearadhad,
Thou art named Leamhain after that,
A remembrance not bad to be related.

Seldom was the tramp of a Gall battalion
Upon thy green borders, O river!
Oftener with thee, O Leamhain!
The son of a hind above thy Imbhears.

There has grown up to thee Alun Oge,
Son of Muredhach of the smooth roads,
Splendid the color of his pure fresh hands,
A scion of the wood of the first Aluin.

Not alone drinking ale
Is Alun Oge, descendant of Oilleall.
The branch of the race of Alun sits
With an hundred to drink from the same gallon.

Though there should be but one tun of wine
To the race of Corc of the comely Kings,
Not happy the fair-headed son of Corc
Should he save the wine from death.

The Mormaer of Leamhan of the smooth cheek,
The worthy son of Ailin's daughter,
His white hands, his side, his foot;
Noble is thy spouse, O Leamhan!

Taking it for granted that the above poem is the genuine production of a man who lived about the years 1180 to 1220, the time stated by Skene, which would make the author contemporary with the second Alwin, Earl of Lennox, we will examine it verse by verse and see if it supports Skene's theory as to the origin of the Earls of Lennox.

In the first stanza Alun Oge, son of Muredach, descendant of Lughaidh of Liathmhuine, is referred to in an indefinite manner.

In the second stanza we find that it was ordained that Leamhain should be the spouse of the son of the King of Bealach. This son is presumably Corc of Munster, who is stated, in the third stanza, to have come over the sea.

The fourth stanza tells of an alliance between Fearadhach Fiom, son of the King of Alban, and Corc.

The fifth stanza relates how Feadadhach gives his daughter Leamhain to the renowned Corc.

The next stanza states that they had a child Maine.

The seventh and eighth stanzas relate how Leamhain was drowned, in memory of which event the river was named after her.

The tenth verse states that there has grown up to Alun Oge, son of Muredhach of the smooth roads, a scion of the wood of the first Aluin. This statement is not very lucid, but apparently means that there is a descendant of Alun Oge, who is also a son or descendant of a first Aluin. This descendant is probably Aluin (spelled also Alwin and Alwyn) the son of the first Aluin, Earl of Lennox, by Alun Oge's daughter, a presumption which is borne out in the thirteenth or last stanza.

wherein the *Mormaer of Leamhan (Earl of Lennox)* is described as the son of Ailin's daughter. The spelling "Ailin" here would scarcely alter the pronunciation of the name Alun (as it is spelled above).

The eleventh stanza, to which we will now revert, states that Alun Oge, descendant of Oilleall (probably meaning Olioll Flam-beag, who was father of Lughain), is not alone, but that the *branch* of the race of Alun sits with an hundred to drink from the same gallon—possibly referring in an exaggerated way to the many sons of Aluin, second Earl of Lennox.

From the preceding analysis of these verses of Murdach Albanach it seems that there is nothing in them for or against the theory that the Earls of Lennox were of Celtic origin; but it surely indicates that the line of male ancestors given them by Skene is wrong.

Skene states that this poem of Murdoch Albanach supports the old Irish pedigree,¹ but it is certain that the Irish pedigree was constructed from the poem, for we find it reads as follows:—²

Ailin
 Son of Ailin Mor
 Son of Muredach
 Son of Maeldovnaigh
 Son of Maine Leamna
 Son of Corc
 Son of Lughaid.

It converts Alwin, the name of the first two Earls of Lennox, into Ailin (Alun) to suit the requirements of the case, and strings together the other names found in the poem without regard to chronology.

That the names Ailin, or Alun, and Alwin, or Aluin, were not synonymous is clearly seen in the charters in which these names occur.³

Skene himself admits the absurdity of the Irish pedigree, as Alwin, first Earl of Lennox, was born about the beginning of the twelfth century, and as Corc was contemporary with St. Patrick in the fifth century, it only

¹ Skene's "Celtic Scotland," vol. iii, p. 360.

² Same vol., p. 476, appendix VIII.

³ See witnesses' names in charters, *Registrum de Dunfermelyn*, pp. 8, 23; *Registrum Prioratus Sancti Andree*, p. 137; *Registrum de Glasguense*, vol. i, p. 12.

allows three generations to cover more than six centuries!¹

Both Skene and Robertson point out that descendants of the second Earl of Lennox have Celtic names, thus indicating Celtic forbears. That they have Celtic names is true, for among the sons of Alwin, second Earl of Lennox, we find the names Maldouen, Dugald, Murdoch, Duncan and Corc; but this in itself does not much signify, and is only consistent with the idea that the first Alwin married a daughter, and probably the heiress, of Alun Oge, son of Murdoch, son of Maldouen, of the line of Corc.

We must look elsewhere than in an Alun, son of Murdoch, for the man who in his declining years was granted the Earldom of Lennox. Such a man would most probably be one who had distinguished himself in some way, or was one of the King's favorite courtiers. We find no mention in existing records of an Alwin, son of Murdoch, during the reign of David I and Malcolm IV, the time when the first Alwin must have flourished before he was granted the Earldom. The only persons of the name Alwin, mentioned in records of that time, now available, are:—

Alwyn, capellano, circa 1119-1124; mentioned once,²

Alwyn, abbot of Edinburgh, circa 1133-1153;³ mentioned several times. This man may be identical with Alwyn, capellano (chaplain).

Alfwino filio Gillec'st, circa 1161-1178; mentioned once.⁴

Alwin MacArkil, a courtier, evidently of great distinction and a favorite of the Scottish King. He must have been constantly at the court of Scotland from the fact that he was witness to no less than eleven of the Royal Charters of David I,⁵ circa 1124-1153, three of Prince Henry,⁶ circa 1133-1147, and three of Malcolm IV,⁷ circa 1153-1165.

1 Skene's "Celtic Scotland," vol. iii, p. 341.

2 Liber de Calchou, vol. i, p. 4.

3 Reg. de Dunfermelyn, p. 8.

4 Reg. Sancti Andree, p. 137.

5 Reg. Glas., vol. i, p. 12; Liber de Calchou, vol. ii, p. 298; Reg. de Dunfermelyn, pp. 4, 7, 8, 14, 16, 18; Reg. Sancti Andree, pp. 183, 187.

6 Liber de Calchou, vol. i, p. 196; vol. ii, p. 301; Reg. Sancti Andree, p. 193.

7 Reg. de Dunfermelyn, pp. 22, 23.

This last Alwin is apparently the only one of the name on record whose importance at this time would lead to the supposition that he was the person on whom was conferred the honor of an earldom towards the close of a life devoted to his sovereign.

His first appearance as a witness to a charter was in the year 1131-1132.¹ This would place the probable date of his birth about the beginning of the twelfth century, which fits in exactly with the probable date of the birth of Alwin, first Earl of Lennox, thus strengthening the idea that they were one and the same individual. There does not appear to be any evidence which could be advanced against this supposition.

Robertson makes the rather feeble statement that MacArchil's family seems to have been carried on by "Gilleanrias, son of Alwyn,"² which is absolutely without foundation, as the name "Gillandres filio Alwini" appears only twice, and then as witness to charters by King Malcolm (1153-65) to the Church.³

Robertson also indulges in the conviction that Alwin, second Earl of Lennox, was a minor in 1174, and therefore unlikely to be son of Alwin MacArkil, who flourished so much earlier. This we have shown to be wrong.

The next step is to ascertain the identity of Arkil, the father of Alwin MacArkil.

We have already seen that the ancestors of the Earls of Lennox probably possessed the lordship over the lands comprised in that Earldom, or were stewards of the district. If, then, we can find an Arkil living about the beginning of the 12th century who, himself or his ancestors, held authority in the Lennox, he would, in all probability, be the father of the first Earl of Lennox. Such a man existed in the person of Ulkil, son of Maldred, son of Maldred or Malcolm, King of the Cumbrians, whose kingdoms included Strathclyde and the Lennox.⁴

There is no doubt that "Ulkill and "Arkill" were but variations of the same name due to the inexact orthography of the age. In fact, this is shown in the Boldon

1 Book of Deer, p. liv.

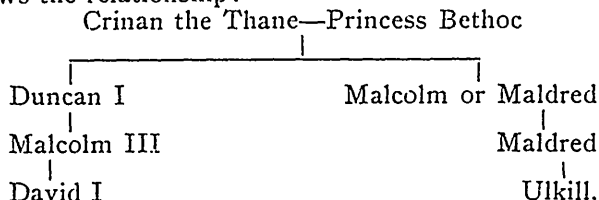
2 Robertson's "Scotland Under Her Early Kings," vol. ii, p. 496.

3 Reg. Prioratus Sancti Andree, p. 197; Liber de Scon, p. 8.

4 Robertson's "Scotland Under Her Early Kings," vol. ii, p. 495, footnote.

Book, where the names of Ulkill and Arkill occur relating, evidently, to the same man.¹

One of the strongest supports, however, to the theory that Ulkill, or Arkill, was the father of Alwin MacArkill, the close attendant upon King David, and who was subsequently created Earl, lies in the fact that Ulkil, son of Maldred, was closely akin to that sovereign; a factor not to be ignored at a time when the loyalty of the courtiers to their King was so very essential. The following table shows the relationship:—



This Ulkil, son of Maldred, appears as a witness to charters by Gospatric, brother of Dolfin, before 1138,² Maldred being an uncle of the grantor. On account of his grandfather's position, Ulkil, or Arkil, may have held the office of Seneschal, or Steward, of the Lennox. This is suggested by finding an "Arkil Senescallus" as witness to a charter about the year 1144.³

It is more likely that Maldred, the father of Ulkill, fled to Scotland and settled there at the same time as his brother Gospatric. Gospatric was recompensed by the Scottish King with the Lordship of Dunbar,⁴ and Maldred may have been granted the stewardship of the Lennox. It is supposed that Malcolm, King of the Cumbrians, was a son of Crinan the Thane, hereditary Lay-abbot of Dunkeld, and Seneschal of the Isles,⁵ and in this connection it is interesting to note that Skene in his book, "The Highlanders of Scotland," inclines to the theory that "the Earls of Lennox before they acquired that dignity were hereditary Seneschals of Stratherne and Bailies of the Abthainrie of Dull in Atholl."⁶

1 The Victoria History of the Counties of England—County of Durham, vol. i, p. 329b. "Turkill" seems to be another variation of "Ulkill"—same vol., pp. 332a-334b.

2 Raine's "North Durham," app. No. CXI; Liber de Calchou I, 234.

3 Liber de Calchou, vol. i, p. 153.

4 Hoveden, vol. i, p. 59.

5 Rev. John Anderson in Sir J. B. Paul's "New Douglas Peerage," vol. iii, p. 241.

6 Skene's "The Highlanders of Scotland," vol. ii, p. 152.

The most prominent of other theories in regard to the progenitors of Alwin MacArchil is that inclined to by Sir William Fraser in "The Lennox," who follows the lead given by the peerage writers, Douglas and Crawford, who state that Arkil, the father of Alwin, the first Earl of Lennox, was the grandson of Arkil, the great Northumbrian baron, who is known to have fled into Scotland after his insurrection against William the Conqueror.¹ The Northumbrian is said to have married a Scottish lady as a second wife and to have had a son named after himself, who in turn had a son, Arkil, father of Alwin, Earl of Lennox.

Fraser himself admits the weakness of this theory as there is no evidence of the baron's second marriage and no reference to an Arkil, son of Arkil, or Arkil, grandson of Arkil. Furthermore, there is nothing to show that the Northumbrian baron ever stayed in Scotland; in fact, there is evidence to the contrary. Freeman in his "History of the Norman Conquest,"² writing of events of the year 1070, says: "And it is clear that, along with the two earls, some of the leading men of Yorkshire made their submission to the Conqueror and were received into some measure of favour. Among these we may probably reckon Archill. He is said to have been sent into banishment at some stage of William's reign;³ but it is clear from the survey that he was pardoned at last. He must, however, have been heavily mulcted, as he kept only a very small portion of his great estate. He appears as a tenant in Capite Domesday, 331, 331b. All his estates had been held by himself T. R. E., but the amount is but small."

Another theory, supported by William Buchanan of Auchmar, traces the descent of the Earls of Lennox, through Alwin MacArkill, from Aluin, or Alcuin, a younger son of Kenneth III, (?) King of Scotland. Buchanan writing on this subject says: "Peter Walsh, in his animadversions on this history of Scotland, derives their descent from Mainus, son of Corus, provincial King of Leinster, who is said to have come to Scotland in the reign of King Fincormachus and to have married Mun-

1 *Sim. Dun. de Obsessione Dunelmi*, p. 157, ed. Hinde.

2 *Vol. iv*, p. 305.

3 *Sim. Dun. de Obsessione Dunelmi*, p. 157, ed. Hinde.

genia, that King's daughter. This Mainus being surnamed Lemna, the estate he obtained from the King was called Lemnich, or Lennox, which in after-ages became a surname to his posterity; but this account seems too fabulous to deserve any credit.

"Our own antiquaries, with far greater probability, which is also confirmed by a constant and inviolable tradition, derive the origin of this ancient family from Aluin, or Alcuin, a younger son of Kenneth III, King of Scotland, who died in the year 994. From this Aluin descended, in a direct male line, Arkil who was contemporary with King Edgar, and King Alexander I, and seems to have been a person of considerable note in both these reigns.¹

"His son, Aluin MacArkill, i.e., the son of Arkil, as he is designated in old charters, was a great favorite at Court in the reigns of King David and Malcolm IV, as is evident from his being so frequently witness to the grants and donations of both these princes to churches and abbeys, particularly to the Church of Glasgow and the Abbey of Dunfermline.

"His son and successor, called also Aluin, next Earl of Lennox, was, according to the devotion of those times, a liberal benefactor to the church, for he mortified the lands of Cochnach, Edinbarnet, Dalmenach, with a great deal of other lands, to the old Church of Kilpatrick, in honor of St. Patrick, which mortification is on very good grounds supposed to have been made before the foundation of the Abbey of Paisley, anno 1160."²

Buchanan's statement as to the descent of Aluin MacArkill from Aluin, or Alcuin, son of King Kenneth III, cannot be accepted without names or references being given in regard to the intervening generations.

Still another theory is contained in the "Genealogical Memoir of the House of Drummond." In this work the statement is made that "Ferquhard, Earl of Strathern, descended from Grimus, Thane of Strathearn and Bailie of the Abthany of Dull, whose brother Crinen, Thane of the Isles, Abthane of Dull and Steward of Scotland, had

1 No records to support this statement are now available. If such ever existed during Buchanan's time they may have contained references to Arkill, or Uikill, son of Maldred.

2 "Ancient Scottish Surnames," etc., by William Buchanan of Auchmar, contained in "Miscellanea Scotica," vol. iv (1820), pp. 83, 84.

by Beatrix, daughter of Malcolm II, King Donald, the father of King Malcolm Canmore—left two sons, (1) Gilbert, who in 1198 founded the Monastery of Inchaffray and carried on the succession of the Earls of Strathearn; (2) Malise, who, on receiving the parish of Nuthill in patrimony from his father, was made first Seneschal of Strathearn and Bailie of the Abthany of Dull. He married Ada, youngest daughter of David, Earl of Huntingdon, who in 1184 became Earl of Lennox, by whom he had two sons, (1) Malise, who is said to have been Earl of Lennox; (2) Gilineff, who succeeded as Seneschal of Strathearn.”¹

The original edition of “The Genealogie of the House of Drummond” makes Malise, older and younger, Earl of Lennox in turn, and says the younger “Malice” begot Maldwine, who succeeded to the Earldom.²

A summary of the conclusions above arrived at may be set forth as follows:—

From existing records the indications are that (1) Alwin (senior), Earl of Lennox, was identical with Alwin MacArkill, a prominent courtier in the reigns of David I, Malcolm IV and William the Lion; (2) he was created Earl of Lennox when quite an old man by the last-named sovereign; (3) his father was Arkill, or Ulkill, second cousin to King David, and son of Maldred, the son of Maldred, King of the Cumbrians. Arkill therefore was associated with the Lennox and possibly Seneschal of that district.

1 “Genealogical Memoir of House of Drummond,” by D. Malcolm, 1880 ed., p. 22.

2 “The Genealogie of the House of Drummond,” by W. Drummond (collected in the year 1681), p. 34.



CHAPTER III.

ANCESTORS OF THE EARLS OF LENNOX

The parentage of Crinan the Thane is not certainly known, but being hereditary Lay Abbot of Dunkeld would rather indicate that he was of the kin of St. Columba. It was the custom of the Culdees, a sect which in Crinan's time were still prominent in Scotland, to choose the Abbot from the principal family in the district known to be the founder's kin.

St. Columba was born on December 7th in the year 521. His birthplace is supposed to be at Gartan in the county Donegal. His father, Fedhlimidh, a kinsman of several of the princes reigning in Ireland and in the west of Scotland, was of the powerful tribe of Cinel Conail, and great-grandson of Nial Naighiallach, King of Ireland from 379 to 405. His mother, Ethne, was eleventh in descent from Cathair Mor, King of Leinster, so Columba was of royal lineage by both parents.

In the year 563 St. Columba came to Scotland with twelve disciples and founded the celebrated monastery of Iona, of which he was first Abbot.¹ The destruction of Iona by the Vikings was the probable reason for the transfer of the head of the Culdee Church in Scotland to Dunkeld. Some of the monks who escaped, with the relics of their founder, restored to the new establishment,² and doubtless when the executive power was centred in Dunkeld, the kin of St. Columba would still provide the ruling head.

DUNCAN, LAY ABBOT OF DUNKELD

Circa 900-965.

There is great probability that Duncan, Abbot of Dunkeld, who appears at the head of his followers, taking part in a war in support of one of the claimants to the throne of Scotland,³ was the grandfather of Crinan, the

1 Adamnan's "Life of St. Columba," by W. Hayshe.

2 "The Bruces and the Cumyns," by M. E. Cumming Bruce, p. 5.

3 Skene's Celtic Scotland (1876), vol. 1, p. 391.

Thane. That Duncan was a lay abbot there seems to be little doubt. His possessions must have been extensive and his power great. In "Chronicles of the Picts and Scots" we find the following remarks on the subject:—

"The abbacy of Dunkeld, too, to which a Columban monastery would naturally look as its head in Scotland, seems now to have passed into the hands of laymen, and to have been held by a lay abbot, for we find Dunchad, Abbot of Dunkeld, taking part in a war of succession between the Kings of Dubh and Cuilean, and being slain in the battle of Duncrub."¹

Duncan was killed in the year 965. His wife may have been a daughter of one of the last Kings of the Isles.²

————, SON OF DUNCAN.

Name unknown—probably Lay Abbot of Dunkeld.

Circa 975-1005.

CRINAN, THE THANE.

Circa 975-1045.

Crinan the Thane is supposed to have been born about the year 975. Skene says "The Irish Annals term him Cronan, Abbot of Dunkeld. Though bearing this designation he was not an ecclesiastic, but in reality a great secular chief, occupying a position in power and influence not inferior to that of any of the native Mormaers."³

In the Orkenyinga Saga he is referred to under the name of 'Hundi jarl.'⁴

In addition to being Hereditary Lay Abbot of Dunkeld, he held the office of Seneschal, or Steward, of the Isles. Besides other lands, he held the territory then designated as the "Abthania de Dul," part of which now consists of the parish of Dull in Atholl. These possessions were very large, and were situated in the heart of the Kingdom.

¹ Chronicles of the Picts and Scots, p. 329.

² New Douglas Peerage, vol. iii, p. 241, Footnote No. 1.

³ Skene's "Celtic Scotland" (1876), vol. i, p. 390.

⁴ Chronicles of the Picts and Scots, p. 337.

About the year 1005 he married the Princess Bethoc, or Beatrix, the daughter and heir of Malcolm II, King of the Scots. It was in attempting to avenge the death of their son, King Duncan I, that Crinan was killed in the year 1045.¹ The Celtic chronicler, in the Annals of Tighernac, says he was slain in battle "with nine times twenty heroes."²

The children of Crinan and Bethoc were:—

1. *Duncan* the First, King of Scotland. That the name of Crinan's son should be Duncan strengthens the supposition of direct descent from Duncan, Abbot of Dunkeld.

2. *MALDRED* or Malcolm.

3. *A daughter*, name unknown, mother of Moddam, Earl of Caithness.³

MALDRED OR MALCOLM.

King of the Cumbrians.

Circa 1010-1045.

Maldred was King of the Cumbrians in the year 1034.⁴ His kingdom included Strathclyde and the Lennox.⁵ The name of his wife was Ealdgith or Algitha, daughter of Uchtred, Earl of Northumberland, by his wife Ælgifu, or Elgiva, daughter of Æthelred II, King of England.⁶

Maldred was probably killed in the same battle in which his father was slain, in the year 1045. He left two sons,

1. *Gospatric*, Earl of Northumberland, 1st Earl of Dunbar.

2. *MALDRED*.⁷

MALDRED.

Circa 1040-1100.

Maldred is supposed to be the ancestor of Robert Fitz Maldred, Lord of Raby in Durham, and through

1 New Douglas Peerage, vol. iii, p. 239.

2 Annals of Tighernac, p. 78.

3 New Douglas Peerage—Sir J. B. Paul, vol. iii, p. 241.

4 New Douglas Peerage, vol. iii, p. 241.

5 Robertson's "Scotland Under Her Early Kings," vol. ii, Footnote pp. 372 and 495.

6 Sim. de Obsess. Dun; Skene's "Celtic Scotland" (1876), vol. i, p. 344, Footnote 18.

7 New Douglas Peerage, vol. iii, p. 241.

him of the Nevills, Earls of Westmorland and Warwick, and other families of that name.¹

He had three sons—

Robert, Uchtred and ULKIL.

ULKIL OR ARKIL.

In two charters by Gospatric, second Earl of Dunbar, to the Church, Ulkil the son of Maldred is a witness.² As Meldred or Maldred was the name of Gospatric's uncle, it is most probable that Ulkil was his son and therefore first cousin of Gospatric, a conclusion which is further confirmed by the prominent position of Ulkil's name, in one of these charters, as first of several witnesses.³

As the elder branch of the family inherited through the first Maldred's wife, the more important Earldom of Northumberland, the younger branch may have obtained the Stewardry of the Lennox, over which the first Maldred was ruler. As mentioned previously, this is suggested by finding an "Arkil Senescallus" as witness to a charter about the year 1144.⁴

This Arkil was probably the father of Alwin Mac-Arkil, the first Earl of Lennox.

¹ New Douglas Peerage, vol. iii, p. 241.

² Liber de Calchou, vol. i, p. 234; Raine's North Durham—app. No. cxi.

³ Raine's North Durham, app. No. cxi.

⁴ Liber de Calchou, vol. i, p. 153.

CHAPTER IV.

ALWIN, OR ALWYN, MacARKIL, FIRST EARL OF LENNOX.

Circa 1100-1193.

Alwin, the son of Arkil, from his constant attendance at Court, apart from probable kinship to the royal family, must have been a favourite with his sovereign. As previously stated, he appears as witness to eleven of the Royal Charters in the time of David I,¹ between the years 1124 and 1153. He witnessed three by Prince Henry, circa 1133-1147, and three of the Royal Charters of Malcolm IV, between 1153 and 1165. The earliest dated Charter in which his name appears as a witness, it one by Gartnait to the Church, and recorded in the Book of Deer.² The date is 1131-32. The following are the various ways in which we find the names spelled in the above-mentioned charters:—"Alwino (Alwin) Mac Archill," "Alfwin MacArth," "Alwino Mac Archil," "Alwyn Mac Arkil," "Alwyn fil Archil," "Aelwyn fil Arkil," "Alfuin fil Archil," "Alfwin fil Archill," "Alwin Mac Arkil," "Algune McArcill."³

In none of these charters is Alwin referred to as Earl, but this is not remarkable in view of the fact that David, Earl of Huntingdon, was in possession of the Earldom of Lennox until after the year 1171.⁴ The title must have been conferred upon Alwin, some time in the middle of the reign of William the Lion, and when the former was quite an old man.

In a charter by Alwyn, Second Earl of Lennox, between the years 1208 and 1214, granting the Church of Campsie to the Cathedral Church of Glasgow, the grantor

¹ Reg. Glas., vol. i, p. 12; Liber de Calchou, vol. ii, p. 298.

Reg. de Dunfermelyn, pp. 4, 7, 8, 14, 16, 18.

Reg. de Sancti Andree, pp. 183, 187.

² Book of Deer, p. liv.

³ Reg. de Glas., vol. i, p. 12; Reg. de Dunfermelyn, pp. 4, 8, 22; Reg. Prio. Sancti Andree, pp. 187, 193, 195; Book of Deer, p. liv.

⁴ Registrum Monasterii de Passelet, pp. 166, 168; Fraser's "The Lennox," vol. i.

styles himself Alwin, Earl of Lennox, son and heir of Alwin, Earl of Lennox,¹ and we have further proof of the first Alwin's title in a charter by Maldouen, afterwards third Earl of Lennox, confirming the above charter, who designates himself Maldouen, son and heir of Alwin, junior, Earl of Lennox, son and heir of Alwin, senior, Earl of Lennox.²

These charters, as already pointed out, deliberately ignore the previous charter of Campsie to the Abbey of Paisley, by David, Earl of Huntingdon, granted when he held the Earldom of Lennox, which indicates an inherited right to the property by the particular family which succeeded David in the Earldom. The fact that Campsie was retained by the Church of Glasgow, in spite of King William's confirmation of Earl David's grant, shows that this right was sustained by law.

It is supposed that this Alwin, after being created Earl of Lennox, granted the lands of Cultbuthe and Dumtechglunan, Cochmanach, Finbelach, Edinbernan, Craguentelach, etc., to the church of Kilpatrick, in Dunbartonshire. Kilpatrick is said to have been the place where St. Patrick was born, and where he died.³

Alwin, First Earl of Lennox, probably died not long after his elevation to the Earldom, as we do not find his name mentioned as Earl during his lifetime. His death probably occurred some time after 1193.

The name of his wife is unknown, but she was probably the daughter of a man named Alun, supposedly of the line of Corc, who held the estates bordering on the River Leven.

He left at least two sons.

1. ALWIN, his eldest son and heir who succeeded him.
2. *Eth*, (the name is probably a contraction), who appears as witness to a charter by Duncan, the son of Gilbert, the son of Fergus of lands of Maybothel-Beg and Bethoc, granted between the years 1165 and 1214, but said to date from 1193. In this charter *Eth* is mentioned as son of the Earl of Lennox.⁴

1 Reg. Ep. Glas., vol. i, p. 86.

2 Same vol., p. 87.

3 Fraser's "The Lennox," vol. i, p. 201.

4 Liber de Melros, vol. i, p. 22.

CHAPTER V.

ALWYN, OR ALWIN, SECOND EARL OF LENNOX.

Circa 1130-1216.

Alwin, Second Earl of Lennox, and eldest son of the first Earl, was evidently a man of great piety and very religiously inclined. He distinguished himself by his many gifts to the Church. It is stated that he accompanied David, Earl of Huntingdon, one one of the Crusades to the Holy Land, an act quite in keeping with his other religious performances. As the badge of a crusader, he is said to have assumed a red cross or saltire on a white field, for his coat of arms, which, with the addition of four roses, became the armorial bearing of his successors.¹

About the year 1199, Alwyn confirmed to the Church of Kilpatrick the lands of Cochinach, Edenanernan, Baccan, Finbealach, Drumcreue, Graguentalach, Monachkenneran, Drumtechglunan, Cuiltebut and Dallevenach. As previously mentioned, these lands are supposed to have been granted to the Church by his father, but this Earl added, as a gift of his own, the lands of Cateconnen for the honour of St. Patrick.

Maldouen and Malcolm, two of Earl Alwin's sons, and Rodard, or Roderick, his grandson, were among the witnesses to the charter.²

Further evidence of his piety and generosity to the church is shown by a charter granted to God, and to the blessed Kentigern, to the Church of Glasgow, and to Lord Walter, the Bishop, and all his successors, of the Church of Campsy, with the lands which he, Alwin, had given to that church and the adjacent chapels, as a perpetual alms. This was done for the souls of King David, Earl Henry and King Malcolm, for the welfare of King William, Emergarda, his Queen, and of Alexander, their

¹ MS. of Walter Maefarlane of Arrochar in Advocates' Library.

² Registrum Monasterii de Passelet, p. 157; Cart. Com. de Levenax, p. 12.

successors, and for the welfare of his own (Alwin's soul) and the souls of his ancestors and successors.¹

As will be seen hereafter, Alwin must have sometime granted the lands of Luss to Maldouen, Dean of Luss.

Earl Alwin is said to have married Lady Eva, daughter of Gilchrist, Second Earl of Menteith.² He died about the year 1216, leaving a large family; there being no less than ten sons and two daughters.

1. *Maldouen*, the eldest son, who succeeded as third Earl of Lennox. Following in the footsteps of his father and grandfather he distinguished himself by his munificent gifts to the church, to which many of the chartularies of the Scottish religious houses bear witness. Not only did he give lands to the church, but he surrendered to the King the great stronghold of Dumbarton Castle, with the port and adjacent lands.³ He sold to Humphrey de Kilpatrick (probably a Kilpatrick, or Kirkpatrick, of that well-known Dumfrieshire family), the lands of Colquhoun, in the Earldom of Lennox and shire of Dumbarton. This Humphrey was the ancestor of the Colquhouns of Luss.⁴

Maldouen married Elizabeth, daughter of Walter, son of Alun, hereditary Lord High Steward of Scotland, the ancestor of the Royal family of Scotland,⁵ by whom he had a son Malcolm.⁶ His male descendants failed on the death of Donald, Sixth Earl of Lennox, when the title devolved upon an heiress, who married a descendant of Aulay, a younger brother of Maldouen.

2. *Dugald*, or *Dufgallus*. Although Rector of the Church of Kilpatrick, Dugald was rather inclined to look more after his own individual interests than those of the Church. He appropriated the lands attached to the Rectory, thereby incurring the indignation and wrath of the Abbot and other members of the order occupying the monastery of Paisley. In the registry of that monastery are recorded full details of the litigation involved by Dugald's covetous act. Knowing that these lands had been bestowed upon the Church by his ancestors, he

1 Reg. Episc. Glas., vol. 1, p. 86.

2 Fraser's "The Lennox," vol. 1, p. 206.

3 Cart. Com. de Levenax, p. 1.

4 Cart. Com. de Levenax, p. 25.

5 Fraser's "The Lennox," vol. 1, p. 222.

6 Cart. Com. de Levenax, p. 37.

treated them as if they were his own, and it was only by the drastic step of an appeal to Pope Gregory the Ninth that the monastery was able to regain them.¹ The Papal edict had the desired effect, and Dugald became most penitent, craving for compassion. Being forgiven, he made a formal recognition of the lands in question, and in compensation was granted the privilege of holding his church for life, with the half carucate of the land of Cochmanach.²

Dugald was witness to many of Earl Maldouen's Charters, in which he is styled brother to the grantor.³

3. *Malcolm*, witnessed a charter by his father, Alwin, Second Earl of Lennox,⁴ and several by his brother, Maldouen, third Earl.⁵ One of these latter charters was a grant to the Monastery of Paisley, of the fishing for one net in the water of Leven.⁶

Malcolm had a daughter who married Finlay de Campsay, son of Robert de Reidheuch.⁷ By this marriage Finlay had three daughters.

(1.) *Mary*, who married John de Wardroba.

(2.) *Elena*, married to Bernard de Erth, whose share of the lands of Campsie was afterwards called the lands of Craighbernard.

(3.) *Forveleth*, who married Morrin de Monorgund. These three ladies were retoured as nearest heirs of Dugald, their granduncle, by an inquisition made in the year 1271, and they revived the claim to the lands which Dugald had usurped when Rector of Kilpatrick. Their endeavours met with a certain measure of success, as the Abbot of Paisley, for the sake of peace, agreed to pay them a sum of 140 merks in settlement of their claims, which they definitely renounced.

4. *Aulay* The name of this son appears to have many different forms of which Auleth, Ameleth, Amelech, Amhlew, Hameleu and Havel are examples. From charters, however, in which these names occur, it is almost certain that they all refer to the same individual.

1 Reg. Mon. de Pas., p. 164.

2 Reg. Mon. de Pas., pp. 164, 165.

3 Cart. Com. de Levenax, p. 96; Reg. Mon. de Pas., pp. 160, 173, 211, 213, 217, Fraser's "The Lennox," vol. ii, pp. 402, 403.

4 Reg. Mon. de Pas., p. 157.

5 Same vol., pp. 159, 213; Cart. Com. de Lev., pp. 12, 25, 26.

6 Reg. Mon. de Pas., p. 213.

7 Cart. Com. de Lev., p. 52.

8 Reg. Mon. de Pas., pp. 180, 203.

He received a very large share of the private lands of the Lennox family. To him was assigned Faslane, and a great extent of territory on both sides of the Gareloch. At Cadihou, on May 31st, 1226, King Alexander II confirmed to him a charter of the lands of Neved, Glanfrone, Moigliag, Letblaen, Ardereran, Kilmeagdha, and Dolentchen, which had been granted to Aulay by his brother, Earl Maldouen.¹

Lord Aulay as he was frequently called, added to the reputation the Lennox family had made by its great generosity to the church. He granted to the Monastery of Paisley, the Church of Roseneath, which grant was confirmed by Maldouen, Earl of Lennox, his brother, and also on 12th March, 1225, by King Alexander II.² To that monastery he also gave a salt-pit in Roseneath, and wood for repairs, and made a donation of all the tracts of nets through all the Gairloch for catching salmon and other fish, but reserving to himself and his heirs every fourth salmon taken in the tracts. Earl Maldouen confirmed this charter also.³ Aulay witnessed most of the charters by his brother, Earl Maldouen.⁴ He is known to have had a son named after himself, and from him was descended Walter de Fosselane, Lord of Lennox,⁵ who was male representative of the house of Lennox when he married Margaret, Countess of Lennox, heiress of Donald, the sixth Earl.⁶

5. *Gilchrist*, or *Cristinus*, is witness to several charters by Earl Maldouen, his brother.⁷ In one of these, a charter by Maurice, son of Galbraith,⁸ we find *Cristinus*, a brother to the grantor, mentioned as a witness. There seems to be little doubt but that this *Cristinus* is the same person as *Gilchrist*. In the original charter, the name probably occurred as "Crist," and from a scrutiny of various charters about this period, it is noticeable that it was not unusual to omit the prefix *Gille* or *Gil*. An

1 Cart. Com. de Levenax, pp. 99, 92.

2 Reg. Mon. de Pas., p. 209.

3 Reg. Mon. de Pas., pp. 209, 211.

4 Reg. Mon. de Pas., pp. 159, 160, 161, 162, 172, 177, 212, 217; Cart. Com. de Levenax, pp. 20, 27, 31, 37, 91, 96, 98, 99.

5 Cart. Com. de Levenax, pp. 21, 91, 92.

6 Cart. Com. de Levenax, p. 7.

7 Reg. Mon. de Passelet, p. 172; Cart. Com. de Levenax, p. 27, 31, 35, 37, 96.

8 Cart. Com. de Levenax, p. 27.

illustration of this is found in the case of Gillecrist, judex de Levenax, whose name in that form appears as witness to charters by Earl Maldouen,¹ but in the documents relative to the disputes of his son Dugald with the Church, we find the judex de Levenax called Cristinus.²

This Gillecrist, or Cristinus, judex de Levenax, is not, by the way, the same person (as suggested by Fraser) as Gillecrist or Cristinus, son of Alwin, Earl of Lennox; for they both appear as witness to the same charter.³

Some time between the years 1225 and 1229, Gillecrist obtained from his brother, Earl Maldouen, for his patrimony, the lands of Arrochar, which were held by his descendants, the Macfarlanes, for five centuries.

Gillecrist had a son Duncan, who married his cousin, Matilda, daughter of Malcolm, fourth Earl of Lennox. Duncan's son, Maldonius, was father of Bartholomew, or Parlan, as he was called in the Gallic language. It was from Parlan, who was ancestor of their family, that the Macfarlanes obtained their surname.⁴

6. *Murdoch*, or *Muredach*. This son of Alwin, second Earl of Lennox, seems to have been overlooked in most of the Lennox genealogies. He appears as witness to a charter, granted about 1217, by Maldouen, third Earl of Lennox, in which he, together with Duuegallo (Dugald), Hamclino (Aulay) and Duncan are described as brothers to the Earl.⁵ Murdoch was evidently a very warlike individual, as an extract from the Annals of Ulster states that, in 1215, Trad O'Mailfeabhail, Chief of the Cenel Fergusa, with his brothers, with great slaughter, was slain by Muredach, son of the Mormair (Earl) of Lennox.⁶

7. *Duncan*, like Aulay, appears to have been closely in touch with the headquarters of his brother, Earl Maldouen, owing to the fact that he is witness to so many of the charters granted by that Earl.⁷ It is probable that both he and Aulay lived at the Court of the Earl of Lennox.

1 Cart. Com. de Levenax, p. 96; Fraser's "The Lennox," p. 402, 403.

2 Reg. Mon. de Passelet, pp. 174, 175, 178.

3 Cart. Com. de Levenax, p. 96.

4 Cart. Com. de Levenax, pp. 62, 63, 64, 65.

5 Fraser's "The Lennox," vol. ii, p. 402.

6 Chronicles of the Picts and Scots, etc., edited by Skene, p. 273-4.

7 Reg. Mon. de Pas., pp. 159, 172; Cart. Com. de Lev., 20, 25, 26, 27, 31, 35, 37, 96, 98, 99.

8. *Henry*. Nothing is known about Henry excepting that he witnessed several of Earl Maldouen's charters.¹

9. *Ferchar* is another son of Alwyn, second Earl of Lennox, who has not been recognized as such by writers on the genealogy of the Lennox family. In a charter, previously mentioned, by Maldouen, Earl of Lennox, dated 10th August, 1217, to Malcolm, the son of Duncan, of the lands of Glaskell, we find among the witnesses: "domino Hamelino, Duncano, Gillecrist, Ferchar, fratribus meis."² The date of this charter shows that Maldouen succeeded his father before August 10th, 1217, but probably after 1215, when Murdoch, his brother, is mentioned in the Ulster records as "son of the Earl of Lennox,"³ thus indicating that Alwyn was alive in the year 1215.

10. *CORC, KORC, or KORK*, probably the youngest son, of whom more hereafter.

1. *Eva*. Alwin, second Earl of Lennox, had a daughter by this name who married Malcolm, son of Duncan, Thane of Callendar, in Stirlingshire. She had a charter from Earl Maldouen, her brother, to the barony of Kilsyth, and she and Malcolm, her husband, had a charter, from the same Earl, granting them the lands of Glaskell, Brengoene, and a plougate and a half of Kylsyth, with the patronage of the Church of Moniabroed. This charter is dated the day of St. Lawrence, (10th Aug.), 1217. The original charter was in the possession of Robert Haldane, W.S., an agent for the late Mr. William Stevenson, W.S.⁴ The grant was confirmed by King Alexander III, on 30th April, 1251.⁵

Eva and Malcolm had a son, Alwin, afterwards Thane of Callendar, from whom the family of that name are descended.

2. ———? Earl Alwin very probably had another daughter, who married a man named Galbraith, for, in a charter by that Earl, we find among the witnesses "Gillescop Galbrad nepote nro." Otherwise Gillescop Galbraith our grandson.⁶ This Gillescop had a brother

1 Cart. Com. de Lev., pp. 20, 31, 35, 37, 98, 99.

2 Fraser's "The Lennox," vol. ii, p. 401.

3 Skene's Chronicles of Picts and Scots, p. 273-4.

4 Fraser's "The Lennox," vol. ii, p. 401.

5 Memorials of the Maxwells of Pollock, vol. i, p. 123.

6 Reg. Epis. Glasguensis, vol. i, pp. 86, 87.

by the name of Rodarcus, or Rodardus, as we find, in the only other charter extant by Alwin, Second Earl of Lennox, a witness "Rodarco nepote meo," or Roderick my grandson.¹ A further reference to these two, and one which proves their relationship to one another, occurs in a charter by Maldouen, Earl of Lennox, by which he grants the fishing for one net in the River Leven to the Monastery of Passelet. Among the witnesses are "Watero filio Alain senescallo Regis Scotie, Dufgallo et Malcolmo fratribus meis, Gillescopo Galbrat, Rodrico fratre suo."²

As no one by the name of Galbraith, brother of the Earl, is found in Maldouen's many charters, it is most probable that Gillescop and Roderic were sons of a sister of Maldouen, for it appears certain that they were grandsons of Alwyn, Second Earl of Lennox.

1 Reg. Mon. de Pas., p. 157; Cart. Com. de Levenax, p. 12.

2 Reg. Mon. de Passelet, p. 157.





CHAPTER VI.

CORC.

Circa 1195-1270.

Corc, Korc, or Kork, was one of the younger sons of Alwin, second Earl of Lennox. He is placed by the editor of the Lennox Cartulary as the seventh son of the Earl,¹ which position is also assigned to him by Sir William Fraser in his book on the Lennox.²

Of the ten sons of Alwin, most of them occur frequently as witnesses to charters by their brother, Earl Maldouen, but three of them, viz, Murdoch, Corc, and Ferchar, only appear once each. This might indicate that they had more of a roving disposition than their brothers. Murdoch, as above shown, was a great warrior, and it is possible that Corc and Ferchar joined him on his expeditions and participated in his martial exploits.

The only charter known to be witnessed by Corc is one by Maldouen, third Earl of Lennox, to Maldouen and Gillemore, recognising their title to the lands of Luss. Earl Maldouen, although very liberal in his grants to the church, was apparently a man of grasping disposition. He had illegally withheld the three lower quarter lands of Luss, and another quarter land on the west side of Luss, from the heirs of Maldouen, Dean of Luss, to whom these lands had been granted by Alwin, Second Earl of Lennox. This tardy recognition by Earl Maldouen to the rightful owners was prompted, so he said, by penitence. It is in this charter that we find Corc mentioned as a brother to the Earl. Among the names of the witnesses are "dominus Amhleu fratre nostro, Duncano et Henrico et Corco, fratribus nostris." The original charter is at Rossth, and an excellent reproduction of it is displayed in Fraser's "The Lennox,"³ which shows how well the original has been preserved.

¹ Cart. Com. de Lovenax, p. xl.

² Fraser's "The Lennox," vol. ii, p. 496.

³ Vol. ii, pp. 404, 405.

As his name is placed in this charter after those of Duncan and Henry, it is most probable that Corc was the youngest son of Earl Alwin. This idea is strengthened by the fact that Corc's son Murdoch appears to be contemporary with the grandson of Corc's elder brother, Lord Aulay, namely, Duncan, son of Auleth.¹
Auleth.¹

The territory about the Gareloch, which was the private property of the Earls of Lennox, was divided among some of the sons of Alwin, second Earl, and in all probability the lands of Rahane and Altermony were Corc's patrimony, for we find a Royal charter of half these lands to Corc's grandson, Duncan.²

Corc had a son MURDOCH.

¹ Cart. Com. de Levenax, pp. 79, 80, 201, et seq.

² Reg. Mag. Sig. Rob. I, No. 83.



CHAPTER VII.

MURDOCH.

Circa 1235-1310.

Murdoch (sometimes Murdach, Murechauch, Morthan), son of Corc, obtained, towards the end of the thirteenth century, probably before the year 1292, a grant of the entire quarter lands of Croyne, or Croy, from Thomas de Crememane. The lands are described in the charter as lying between Finnich and Killearn, which shows them to be identical with the lands of Croy-Leckie of modern times. The deed carried with it the usual pertinents, but excepted pleas of life and limb and theft, but the escheats arising therefrom were included. The witnesses were Malcolm, Earl of Lennox (probably the fourth Earl), Patrick de Grahame, Duncan, the son of Amelech (Aulay), Arthur Galbraith, and John de Luss, Knights.¹

The gift of Thomas de Crememane was confirmed by Malcolm, Earl of Lennox, in another charter witnessed by Patrick de Graham, Duncan, son of Amelech (Aulay), William Olyfard (Oliphant), and John de Luss, Knights, Malcolm de Drummond, Arthur Galbraith, and Walter Sprewl, Malcolm's steward.

A further charter by Earl Malcolm granted to the same Murdoch the right of erecting a mill on any part of the lands of Croyne, or of grinding all the grain of Croyne at the Earl's mill of Aschend, without payment other than a single firlot out of each chalder for the service of the miller.²

The lands of Croyne or Croy remained in the possession of Murdoch and his descendants, the Leckies, for about five hundred years.

Murdoch, under the designation of "Morthan Mac-Korc," is among those threatened with excommunication,

¹ Cart. Com. de Levenax, pp. 79 and xi.

² Cart. Com. do Levenax, pp. 79-80.

and all its dire consequences, for interfering with church lands, in the inhibition of Lord Robert, bishop of Glasgow, dated 1294. Murdoch's name appears next to that of his cousin Alwyn, son of Lord Ameledy. Among others included in this inhibition are Patrick de Graham, Duncan, son of Ameledy, Donald Cambell, William Olifard, Knights, Arthur, called Galbrath (Galbraith), Malcolm de Drummond, Thomas de Crumenan (Crememane), John de Luss, Hamfredum de Kylmon, etc.¹

Murdoch, for unknown reasons, does not appear to be among those who swore fealty to Edward I, unless, indeed, the Murdoch de Carryc, mentioned in the "Ragman's Roll," who took his oath along with Malcolm, Earl of Lennox, is the same. It is possible that the word "Croye" may have been transcribed as "Caryc." As there is no other reference, at that period, to a Murdoch de Caryc, or Carrick, the above surmise is most probably correct.

Murdoch had two sons:—

1. DUNCAN.

2. *Malcolm*, who was witness to many charters by the Earls of Lennox,² one of which, dated at Bellach, 1351, by Donald, Earl of Lennox, to Walter de Fosselanc, was witnessed by Murdoch de Lennox, brother of the Earl, William de Galbrath, Fynlay, son of Robert, Malcolm, son of Murdoch, and Kessan, the clerk.³ It will be noticed that, with the exception of the clerk, all the parties named were relatives.

After the death of Thomas de Crememane, an inquisition was held respecting his estate, which took place in the Church of Killearn, in 1320, and on which Malcolm, son of Murdoch, appeared as one of the jury.⁴

Malcolm evidently received the lands of "Kyndevy in tenemento de Fortevyot," in the county of Perth, on the death or resignation of Duncan, his brother, to whom they were granted by King Robert Bruce. Malcolm, the son of Murdoch, resigned these lands in the year 1371, when King Robert II granted them to Andrew Conyng-hame.⁵

1 *Registrum Monasterii de Passelet*, pp. 201* et seq.

2 *Cart. Com. de Levenax*, pp. 48, 56, 61, 71, 94.

3 *Cart. Com. de Levenax*, p. 94.

4 *Cart. Com. de Levenax*, p. 82.

5 *Robertson's Index of Printed Charters*, Robt. II, No. 299.

CHAPTER VIII.

DUNCAN.

Circa 1270-1333.

Duncan, the son of Murdoch, was closely associated with Malcolm, fifth Earl of Lennox, and consequently must have taken an active part in the struggles to secure for Robert Bruce the throne of Scotland. Duncan evidently rendered good service to the King, for Bruce conferred upon him the office of Hereditary Sergeant of Dumbartonshire. In the same charter, the King confirmed to him half the quarter lands of "Ratheon" and "Atrenmonyth"¹ in the Lennox.² These lands, as before stated, were part of the private property of the old Earls of Lennox and probably descended to Duncan, as the patrimony of his grandfather Corc, son of Earl Alwyn. Robert I also granted the lands of Kurdeny and Fortuveth (Forteviot) in Perth, to Duncan, the son of Murdoch.³ These may also be a reward for services.

Duncan, son of Murdoch, is witness to charters by Malcolm, fifth Earl of Lennox, to Malcolm de Luss, of the lands of Luss;⁴ to Patrick Galbraith, of the lands of Camkell;⁵ to Patrick Galbraith, of the lands of Balecarrage;⁶ and to a charter confirming a charter by Maldouen, Earl of Lennox, to Gilmore, son of Maldouen, of the lands of Luss.⁷ All of these charters were executed between the years 1292 and 1333. We do not find Duncan's name mentioned after the latter date, so it is probable that he, too, ended his life that year, by the side of his chief, Earl Malcolm, in the Battle of Halidon Hill.

The name of Duncan's wife is unknown, and we have record of only one son, MALCOLM.

1 Rehane and Altermony.

2 Reg. Mag. Sig. Rob. I, 83.

3 Robertson's Index of Scottish Charters, p. 19, No. 87.

4 Cart. Com. de Levenax, p. 24.

5 Same vol., p. 32.

6 Same vol., p. 33.

7 Fraser's "Chiefs of Colquhoun," vol. i, p. 20.



CHAPTER IX.

MALCOLM DE LEKY, LORD OF LEKY.

Circa 1300-1379.

In the year 1352, King David II granted a charter to Malcolm, the son of Duncan, the son of Murdoch, of all the half lands of Leky, in Stirlingshire, lying adjacent to the land of Buchane, which had been voluntarily resigned by Donald, Earl of Lennox. These lands were evidently a gift by the Earl of Lennox to Malcolm. In the charter, which is still preserved at Leckie, it is interesting to note that the King refers to the fact that these lands had been given by his ancestor (Robert Bruce) to the Earl of Lennox and his heirs in exchange for the lordship of the carucate land of Cardross. Leky is granted to Malcolm as a free barony for which Malcolm and his heirs have to render to the King a pair of gilt spurs annually, at the feast of Pentecost, if asked for. The charter is dated at Brechin, the last day of March in the 24th year of the King's reign (1352), and is witnessed by Patrick, Bishop of Brechin, Robert, Steward of Scotland, the King's grandson, Malcolm, Earl of Wigtoun, Donald, Earl of Lennox, Sir William de Cunyngham and Sir Nicholas de Knockdolian.¹

This charter is confirmed four years later, by another charter by King David to Malcolm, dated 12th March, at Perth. The witnesses were William, Bishop of St. Andrews, Patrick, Bishop of Brechin, Robert, Steward of Scotland, Earl of Stratherne, Patrick of Dunbar, Earl of March, ——— Earl of Marr, our cousin, William, Earl of Douglas, William de Leuyngstoun, Robert de Irskyn, and ———, Knights.²

Donald, Sixth Earl of Lennox, also gave to "Malcolm, the son of Duncan the son of Murdoch," half of the quarter lands of Renroch, half the quarter lands of Garterer, and two merks' worth of the land of Drunne-

¹ "The Lennox," vol. ii, p. 409.

² Fraser's "The Lennox," vol. ii, p. 411.

charne, lying nearest the said half land of Garterer, in the tenement of Estomer, in the north part, in the Earldom of Lennox: to be held by Malcolm and his heirs, of the grantor and his heirs, in feu, for rendering the King's forensic service appertaining to so much land in the Earldom, and three suits of the three chief pleas of the grantor's court of the Lennox.¹

It seems that half the quarter lands of Renrich (Renroch), half the quarter lands of Garcher (Garterer) and the land called Duncarme (Drunnecharne) were granted, with other lands, to Andrew de Cuningham by the same Earl.² There were probably the other half of the same lands granted to Malcolm, who was one of the witnesses to the charter.

There was probably some marriage connection between this Andrew de Cuningham (from whom the Cuninghams of Glengarnock can be clearly traced) and Malcolm de Leky, as Andrew also received the lands of "Kyndeny, in tenemento de Fortevyot,"³ which Robert Bruce granted Duncan, Malcolm's father. It is probable that Malcolm was more closely connected with Donald, Earl of Lennox, than the relationship existing by mutual descent from Alwyn, second Earl, and that Andrew de Cuningham was likewise connected, which would account for the generous grants made to each by that Earl. The wives of Malcolm and Andrew may have been sisters to the Earl of Lennox.

Malcolm inherited from his father, Duncan, the lands of Rahane and Altermony and the office of Sergeandry in the county of Dunbarton, as appears in a royal charter granting these to his son.⁴

That Malcolm, son of Duncan, was closely associated with Donald, sixth Earl of Lennox, is shown by the many charters of that Earl to which he appears as a witness.

We have record of the following:—

To Andree de Cuninghame of lands of Eschend, half quarter lands of Renrich and Garcher, lands of Dun-

1 Fraser's "The Lennox," vol. II, p. 24.

2 Cart. Com. de Levenax, p. 67.

3 Reg. Mag. Sig. Robt. II, p. 85, No. 299.

4 Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 132, Rob. II, No. 26.

carne and Drumtheane,¹ previously mentioned; to William de Galbraith of lands of Achrefmoltoune;² to Patrick de Lindsay of lands of Buchnui;³ to Gilaspic filio Macmaldouney of lands of Nentbolg Ferdane;⁴ to Robert de Dunbretane of lands of Upper Bullul;⁵ to Walter de Fosselane of lands of Letterwald.⁶

He is also witness to two charters by Walter de Fosselane, Lord of Lennox, to Walter de Buchanan. The first is of the lands of Auchmarr, and is dated at Ballach (Balloch), 20th August, 1373.⁷ The other is of one half the quarter lands of Cambrune,⁸ in which Murdoch de Lennox (brother of Earl Donald) and Malcolm the son of Duncan, with other witnesses, are styled "armigeris" or esquires.⁹

Malcolm, who was styled Lord of Leky,¹⁰ was alive in 1376, when he resigned his lands and office to his son Murdoch, but he must have been an old man then. He had two sons and one daughter.¹¹

1. MURDOCH, who succeeded his father.

2. *Thomas*, referred to in a charter to Murdoch de Leky, his brother. It is improbable that Thomas or his descendants, if any, went by the name of de Leky, or Leckie, as he must have been about of age when the barony of Leky was granted to Malcolm, his father. There is no mention of a Thomas de Leky at this period. It is possible that his descendants went by the name of Malcolmson, as we find a Thomas Malcolmson on an inquest referring to lands of Balnecroch.¹²

1. *Elizabeth*, referred to in the same charter as her brother Thomas. This charter is dated 1376.¹³

1 Cart. Com. de Lev., p. 67.

2 Same vol., p. 34.

3 Same vol., p. 52.

4 Same vol., p. 54.

5 Same vol., p. 69.

6 Same vol., p. 95.

7 Same vol., p. 59.

8 Circa 1373

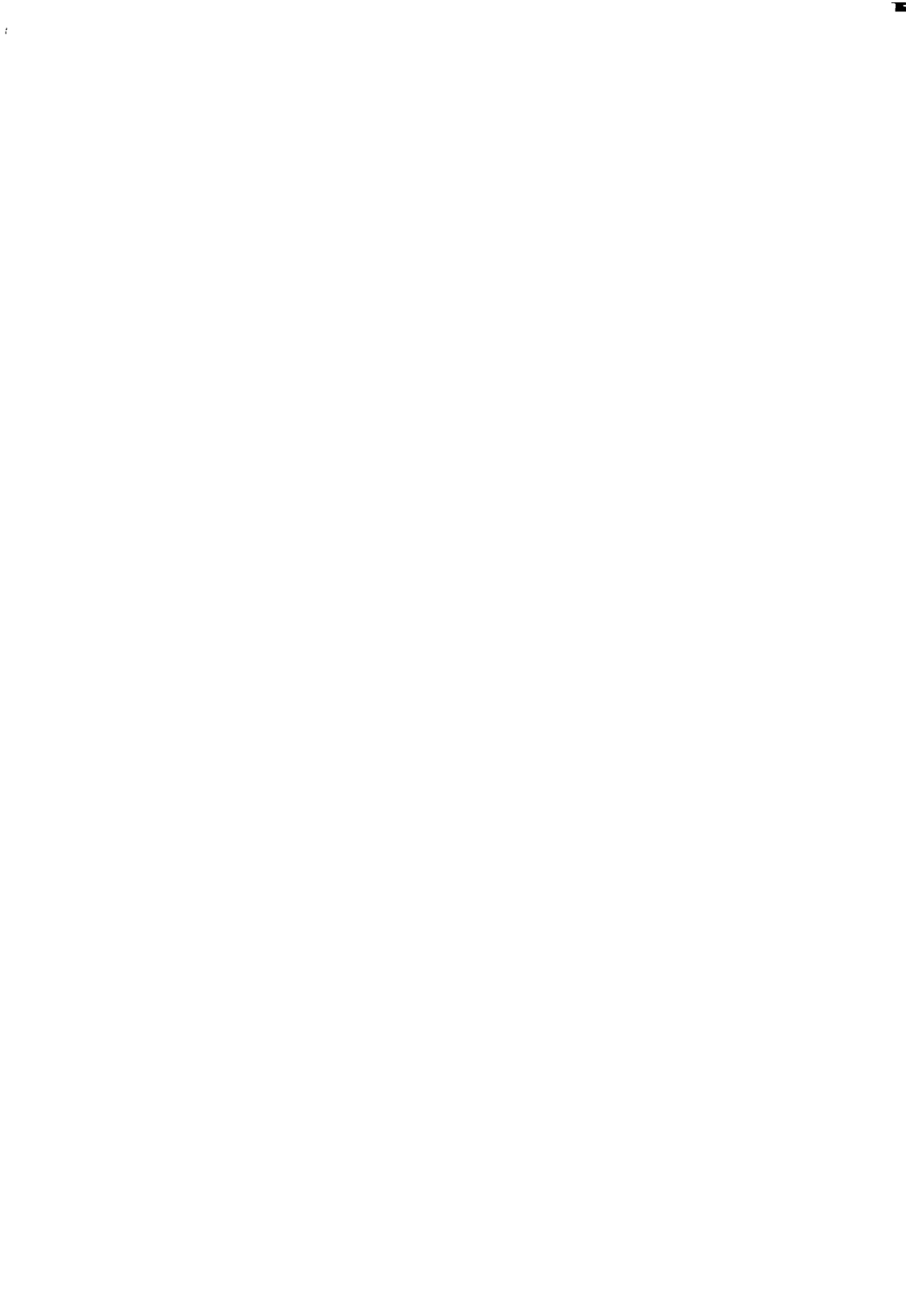
9 Fraser's "The Lennox," vol. ii, p. 38-39.

10 Cart. Com. de Levenax, p. 77.

11 Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 132, Robt. II, No. 25.

12 Fraser's "The Douglas Book," vol. iii, p. 424.

13 Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 132, Robt. II, No. 25.



CHAPTER X.

MURDOCH DE LEKY, LORD OF LEKY.

Circa 1330-1405.

Murdoch, the eldest son of Malcolm de Leky, in the year 1376 received from King Robert II, a charter of the half lands of Leky lying nearest "Buchanane," in the county of Stirling, which had been resigned by Malcolm, his father. In this charter the next heirs are mentioned as being Thomas and Elizabeth, brother and sister to Murdoch. In the same year he received another Royal charter of one half of the fourth part lands of Racheon (Rahane) and Altermony, in the Lennox, with the office of Serjeandry in the shire of Dumbarton, on the resignation of Malcolm, his father.¹

Some time between the years 1380 and 1406, he received from Duncan, Earl of Lennox, the lands of Drumfad Easter, and Kirkmichael Wester, which lands had been held of the Earl, by John Campbell, who forfeited them by failure of service. The charter is witnessed by Duncan Campbell, Lord of Gaunan, Gilbert de Galbraith, Arthur de Ardincapel, and three brothers of Earl Duncan, viz., Alexander, Alan, and Walter de Levenax.² These lands are probably the other half of the lands of Kirkmichael and Dumfada, which had belonged to Sir William of Keith, and afterwards granted by Donald, Earl of Lennox, some time between 1342 and 1362, to Walter, Lord of Buchanan.³

The entire lands of "Kyrkmychell, and of Drummade, in the Earldom of Levenax, upon Leven" had been granted to Sir William of Galbraith, Knight, and his heirs, 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 the name of blench-farm. Dated at Bullul, 16th January, 1278-9.⁴

1 Reg. Mag. Sig., v. 132, Rob. II, Nos. 25 and 26.

2 Cart. Com. de Levenax, p. 77.

3 Fraser's "The Lennox," vol. ii, pp. 25 and 364.

4 Hist. MSS. Commission Report, vol. x, Part I, p. 62.

Murdoch, the son of Malcolm, is witness to a charter by Duncan, Earl of Lennox, to Margaret Fraser, wife of John de Hamilton, dated 6th May, 1394. This is most probably Murdoch de Leky.

The name of the wife of this Murdoch de Leky is unknown. He had a son MURDOCH, who succeeded him before the year 1406.



Page 47 King Robert Bruce granted a charter of Easter Leckie, about the year 1325, to Alexander de Keir. (Reg. Mag. Sig. 1306-1424, 1912 ed., p. 524.)

CHAPTER XI.

MURDOCH DE LEKY.

Circa 1365-1445.

Between the years of 1390 and 1406, King Robert III granted by a Royal charter to Murdoch Leckie, the fourth parts of the lands of "Bathewnu" and "Altremony" in the Lennox. This is recorded in Robertson's Index of printed charters.¹ These lands are undoubtedly Rahane (sometimes spelled Ratheon) and Altermony, and the above spelling is doubtless due to faulty reading of the original document by the transcriber. This charter was probably granted at the time Murdoch succeeded to the lands of his father, who had previously obtained a Royal charter of confirmation to Rahane and Altermony from King Robert II.²

Murdoch de Leky appears at times to have been among the courtiers of King Robert III and the Regent, Robert, Duke of Albany. We find him as witness to a Royal charter of the former given at Scone in 1400;³ and also at Perth in October, 1407, as witness to a charter by the Regent to John de Hawdene.⁴

On the 10th day of February, 1406, John de Dolas, Lord of Easter Leky, granted, to his "dearest friend," Murdoch de Leky, Lord of Leky, the lands of Easter Leky, with all its meadows, pastures, roads, paths, water, pools, mills, etc., etc., and other pertinences including the privilege of courts and courts of death. Murdoch, or his heirs, was to render annually to John de Dolas, or his heirs, at Easter Leky, the sum of 10 merks, at Pentecost and St. Martins. The charter was dated at Leky, the first witness being Duncan, Earl of Lennox, and the others John Gourlay and Alexander Post, burgesses of

¹ P. 142, No. 73.

² Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 132, Robert II, Nos. 25 and 26.

³ Registrum Sancti Egidii, p. 38.

⁴ Reg. Mag. Sig. 1306-1424, p. 238, No. 39.

Stirling, Patrick Lyndesay and John Naper, Lord of Kilmehew. This charter is recited in a charter dated at Perth, the 25th day of February, 1406, by the Regent, Robert, Duke of Albany, confirming the grant. A subsequent charter by the Regent, dated at Falkland, the 18th day of October, 1407, confirms the above transfer, and mentions that the price was 120 merks.¹

In the year 1440, Murdoch de Leky, resigned into the hands of King James II, the lands of Wester Leky in Stirlingshire and the lands of Rahane and Altermony in Dunbartonshire, who granted them to John de Moravia (John Murray) of Kypmad,² reserving nevertheless, to Murdoch and Margaret, his wife, during their lives, the free tenement of those lands.³ This transfer was probably a temporary arrangement as no further reference to Murray's ownership of the lands is to be found. Murdoch, at this time, must have been about 80 years of age. His son, Sir Walter Lecky, who had spent most of his life as an Officer in the Scottish Legion, in France, may have been dead at this time, and Murdoch, feeling unable to manage the estate further, turned it over to the care of John Murray, probably a brother to Margaret, Murdoch's wife.

It is about this time that the lands of Easter Leky appear to have been lost to the family, and with them the 2 mark land called the offerance of Schiregartane, in the Stewardy of Menteith. How this came about, it is difficult to determine. However, we find them granted by the King to Adam Cosour, burgess of Stirling, in the year 1451,⁴ who holds them "per impignoracionem ut asserit,"⁵ showing that there was a possibility of their redemption at some time by their proper owner. They, however, were never redeemed by the lairds of Leckie, but subsequently came back to the family in a different way.

William, Lord Monypenny, in order to acquire "Easter Lekke," made an offer, on 16th July, 1472, at the altar of the Church of the Holy Cross in Stirling

1 Reg. Mag. Sigilli, p. 234, Rob. Ducis Albaiae, Nos. 30 and 31.

2 This family afterwards became the Murrays of Touchadam and Polmaise.

3 Reg. Mag. Sig., 1440, No. 263.

4 Reg. Mag. Sig.

5 Chron. and Mem. Scot. Exch. Rolls, vol. vi, p. 50.

town, of 300 merks for the redemption of those lands, and le offeris of Schyrgartine, but Adam Cosour, holder of the lands, refused to give them up unless paid what he had paid the King for them.¹ However, Lord Monypenny must have satisfied Adam Cosour, for he obtained, on 13th Sept., 1472, a charter to the lands of "Eister Lekky," Stirlingshire, and the 2 merks lands commonly called "le offrennys de Schyrgartour," in the stewardry of Menteith, Perthshire; the reddendo being one silver penny.² Ten days later, these same lands, on resignation by Lord Monypenny, were granted by Royal charter to Andrew, Lord Avendale, Chancellor of Scotland;³ so it would seem that Lord Monypenny was acting only as an intermediary to secure the lands. The further history of these lands will be dealt with later.

Murdoch de Leky probably died before the year 1451, as it is likely that Adam Cosour, a money lender, obtained the lands of "Estir Lekky" after Murdoch's death to satisfy his claim against the estate. The name of his wife was Margaret, probably, as before mentioned, sister to John Murray of Kypmad. Sir Walter Lecky, the only one of the family of whom there appears to be a record at this time, must have been his son.

1 Stirling Protocols.

2 Reg. Mag. Sig.

3 Reg. Mag. Sig.



CHAPTER XII.

SIR WALTER LECKY.

Circa 1395-1440.

It is probable that Murdoch de Leky, who transferred Leky to John Murray in 1440, was the only Leky of the third generation in existence. Sir Walter Lecky, apparently born about the year 1390, and of whom we only have records in the Archives of France, must have been his son, and as far as records go, his only son.

Mr. William Forbes-Leith, in his work entitled "The Scots Guards in France," gives a complete record of the fortunes attending the dispatch of Scottish troops to the assistance of Charles VII in France during the long war from 1418 to 1444.

In the preface he says "A glance at the 'Muster Rolls' will show that the contingents sent to France were composed of the flower of Scottish families. The greater number of them were never to see Scotland again. The account of the long war in France from 1418 to 1444, in which so many thousands of them perished—fully justify the solemn declaration of Louis XII, that the institution of the celebrated companies of Scots Men-at-Arms and Scots Life-Guards 'was an acknowledgement of the service the Scots rendered to Charles VII, in reducing France to his obedience, and of the great loyalty and virtue he found in them.'"¹ Francis I used to call the Scots Men-at-Arms "the arm that bears my sceptre." The corps lasted uninterruptedly for 380 years.²

Sir Walter Lecky went over to France in the Second Contingent under Command of John, Earl of Buchan, Sir John Stewart of Darnley, and Archibald Douglas, Duke of Touraine. The first mention of him is in the year 1424, under which date there is an entry "Pour la garde de Loches; Wastre Lacquin, Chevalier du pays

¹ M. de Beaucourt's History of Charles VII, vol. i, p. 56.

² The Scots Guards in France," Preface, p. vi.

d'Escosse.¹ Alain Forley, Escuier du dit pays, Bouzon de Fages, ditto."²

In the year 1429, Sir Walter had the honour to attend King Charles VII at his coronation. In regard to this event, Forbes-Leith says:³ "The Burgundians evacuated Rheims at the appearance of the royal army, and on the 17th of July, Charles was crowned. The names of the Scotch lords and captains who accompanied Charles and attended his coronation, although much altered, have been preserved. They were: John Kirkmichael, Bishop of Orleans, and Peer of France, one of the consecrating prelates, Sir Patrick O'Gilvy, Vicomte d'Angus, Sir Christin de la Chambre, with the archers of the Royal Guard;⁴ Sir Gilbert de la Haye, Sir Jahan Oulchart, Sir Wastre Lecque, Sir Pierre de Giresme, all Knights; Jehane Quot, Jehan de Lorze, Pierre de Lore, Pierre Arnaut, Robert Houston, Michel Norville, Gauthier Fautier, Gilbert de la Haye, Kanedy.⁵

The greatest distinction, however, which fell to the lot of Sir Walter Lecky, was at the relief of Lagny, when the Scottish troops under his command were largely instrumental in the utter defeat of the English under the Duke of Bedford. I will again quote Forbes-Leith. He says:⁶ "The fight at Lagny had been the last exploit of the Maid of Orleans. From this stronghold, situated on a navigable river between Paris and Melun, Kennedy commanded one of the principal entrances to Paris. It was therefore a source of great annoyance to the English, so much so that the Duke of Bedford found it necessary again to besiege it on the 1st May, 1432; but during four months Kennedy defied the efforts of the assailants. The besieged were being reduced by famine, when Charles VII sent to their aid some Scotch troops commanded by "Messire Wastre Lekke" and Sir John Wishart,⁷ and other French forces. A decisive action was fought in a meadow near Lagny on the 10th August,

1 Walter Lecky, Knight of the Land of Scotland.

2 Bibliotheque National, MS., 20, 684, fol. 546 et seq.

3 Vol. i, p. 33.

4 Bibliotheque National MSS, 20, 684.

5 MS. fond francais, Sorbonne, No. 1105, fol. 33. Published by DeJort, in his "Essai critique sur Charles VII," p. 174; Paris, 1824.

6 Vol. i, p. 47.

7 Archives Nationales, J., 183, No. 142; Bibliotheque National MSS., fond francais, 20, 684; Bazin, Histoire des Regnes de Charles VII, vol. i, p. 52.

1432. The French and Scots gained the day, and the Duke of Bedford immediately raised the siege. His artillery and ammunition, victuals and military stores, fell into the hands of the French, and on the 20th of August, Bedford returned to Paris, deeply mortified by the disaster he had sustained.¹

The last mention we have of Sir Walter Lecky is in the Lists and Muster Rolls of the Life-Guards. Under the heading "For the Body-Guard of the King" we find an entry as follows:—

"Messire Watre Lecky, Chevalier du pays d'Escosse, pour lui et ses gens—20 juillet 1435—lt.²

In this case the spelling of the name Lecky, places beyond question any doubt as to the identity of the "Messire Wastre Lecque" or "Lacquin," mentioned previously, and is probably the way he spelled the name in signing the Roll. The amount he received is evidently illegible.

Whether Sir Walter was slain in battle it is impossible to determine; but this was not unlikely the case, for we find no mention of any Leckie between the years 1440 and 1477, when, after the latter date, Malcolm, who must have been a grandson of the second Murdoch de Lecky, appears to be about to marry a second time.

Sir Walter Lecky probably died before the year 1440, leaving a son MALCOLM, a minor at the time. This would account for the transfer of the estates in that year by Murdoch de Lecky to John Murray, to be held by him until Murdoch's grandson Malcolm came of age.

1 Vallet, *Histoire de Charles VII*, vol. ii, p. 295.

2 *Bibliothèque Nationale, Cabinet des Titres, MS. 684.*

CHAPTER XIII.

MALCOLM LEKKY OF THAT ILK.

Circa 1423-1485.

In the years 1455 and 1456, entries in the Exchequer Rolls show that the redendo for "Westir Leky" was received. The entries state "Et de vjs, viiid per vendicionem unius paris calcarium deauratorum redditus assise terre de Westirleky debiti ad terminum Penthecostes."¹

The only record we have of Malcolm Lekky is when on the first of June, 1477, he gave his oath never to alienate any of his lands from his eldest son begotten of his first spouse, except ten merks, and that with the consent of Malcolm Flemyng, son and heir of Lord le Flemyng.² From this we should judge that he had married as his first wife a sister to Malcolm Flemyng and daughter of Robert, first Lord Flemyng. In 1477, he evidently was about to marry again, or probably a son had been born by a second wife, that Malcolm Flemyng should have taken such steps to assure the estates going to his nephew. As, in this undertaking, the "eldest son" by the first wife, is mentioned, it seems that Malcolm Lekky must have had more than one son by her. The second wife may have been a sister to Alexander Cuninghame, who in 1473 was designated Alexander Cuningham of Lekky, when he was Sheriff of the King in an obligation of Alexander and James, sons of William Murray of Polmais, dated 18th January, 1473, that William Stirling of Kier and his friends should be unharmed to the 5th March.³ It was he who presumably held the 10 merks of Wester Leky, exempted in Malcolm's oath. Alexander Cuninghame of Lekky again comes into notice, on 13th October, 1478, when, with

¹ Chron. and Mem. Scot. Excheq. Rolls, vol. vi, pp. 99, 164.

² Stirling Protocols.

³ Stirling Protocols.

James Nory of Bochapil, as executor of Patrick of Cuninghame, they are charged of wrongfully withholding from Humphrey Cuninghame of Glengarnok, the heirship of the said patrick.¹

Alexander was probably brother of Patrick and uncle to Humphrey Cuninghame of Glengarnok. On the 20th October, 1478, Alexander of Cuninghame of Lekky and Christiane of Cuninghame, wife of the late William of Murray of Tuchadam, are mentioned as executors to the late William.² This would indicate that Alexander and Christiane were brother and sister. The last mention of Alexander Cunynghame of Leky is as a witness to a document on 11th December, 1479;³ but we find an Alexander Cunynghame of Polmais-Cunynghame as Sheriff Deputy of Stirling on the Retour of Service of William Stirling, as heir of Sir William Stirling of Cadar, in the year 1487.⁴ He is probably the same person as the Alexander Cuninghame of Lekky, who was Sheriff in 1473. In any case we find no more Cuninghames of Lekky.

Malcolm Lecky, of that Ilk, seems to have had several sons, as after his death, which took place before the year 1487, we have, for the first time, records of Leckies, who were not the possessors of the estate of that name.

In addition to JAMES LEKKY, who succeeded him, Malcolm's other sons were, presumably:—

Murdoch Leky, mentioned in 1492,⁵ and who was probably the Lord Murdoch Leky, Vicar of Innerkeldour, who was dead in 1536.⁶

Alexander Lekky, who appeared before the Lords of Council in Civil Causes, on 11th October, 1490, in a complaint against Margaret of Porterfield.⁷

Robert Lekky, a carter in Stirling, who in 1504, received 5 shillings by the King's command.⁸ This seems rather a lowly occupation for the son of the laird, but

1 Acts of the Lords of Council in Civil Causes, p. 9.

2 Same vol., p. 15.

3 Burgh of Stirling Charters, etc., p. 204.

4 Hist. MSS. Commission Report, vol. x, Part I, p. 66.

5 Acta Dom. Con., p. 253.

6 Reg. de Aberbrothoc, vol. II, p. 523.

7 Acta Dom. Con., p. 144.

8 Chron. and Mem. Scotland, vol. II, Accts. of Lord High Treasurer, p. 466.

family dissensions may have led to his finding a living in this way.

James and Murdoch, at all events, were probably sons of the first wife.



CHAPTER XIV.

JAMES LEKKY OF THAT ILK.

Circa 1450-1514.

On May 29th, 1487, James Lekky of that Ilk is one of the gentlemen on the retour of the service of William Stirling as heir of William Stirling of Cadar, Knight, his father, who died three weeks before, in the lands of Lettyr, within the Earldom of Lennox.¹ William Stirling of Kier married as his first wife, in 1472, Mariot Fleming, an aunt of James Lekky.²

David Balfour of Carraldstone is forspeaker before the Lords of Council on 24th October, 1493, for James Lekky of that Ilk, Alexander Forester, and divers other persons in an action against Margaret and Elizabeth Fleming.³

In a continuation of this section before the Lords on 21st June, 1494, it is shown that Margaret and Elizabeth were daughters and heirs of the late Robert Fleming, and therefore cousins of James Lekky. The matter was settled in favour of Lekky.⁴

On 12th May, 1506, James Lekky is one in the retour of William Stirling, as heir to William Stirling of Cadder, in the lands of Branzeid and Bawinclair.⁵ This is probably James Lekky of that Ilk.

In addition to RICHARD Lekky, who succeeded him, James was probably the father of *Walter* Lekky of Croy and of *Murdoch* Lekky, who had lands at Blairnill, in the Parish of Kilmaronok, in February, 1528.⁶

James Lekky of that Ilk died about the year 1513. He may have been killed at the Battle of Flodden, where the Scottish King and so many of his barons were slain. The name of his wife is unknown.

1 Hist. MSS. Commission Report, vol. x, Part I, p. 66.

2 Fraser's "Stirlings of Kier," p. 26.

3 Acta. Dom. Con., p. 313.

4 Acta. Dom. Con., p. 334.

5 Fraser's "Stirlings of Keir," p. 283.

6 Reg. Mon. de Cambuskeneth, p. 219.

CHAPTER XV.

RICHARD LEKKY OF THAT ILK.

Circa 1475-1542.

In the year 1510, Richard Lekke is witness to a charter to John Cumry of that Ilk, to lands of Ester-Mego and le Cur, in the Stewardy of Strathern, county of Perth.¹

On the 5th November, 1515, Richard Lekky of that Ilk, had sasine to the lands of Altirmone and Rahane in Dunbartonshire; and three days later he had sasine to the half of the lands of Lekky nearest Buchquhan, otherwise Wester Lekky, for relief of which he paid 20 pounds.²

In the year 1516 begins a series of sales of various lands by Richard Lekky of that Ilk, to Sir John Colquhoun of Luss. On 5th September in that year he sold to Sir John his five mark lands of Letterbeg, Dunbartonshire. On 23rd November, 1518, he sold him the lands of Little Drumfad, and on 21st September, of the next year, he transferred to Sir John the lands of Rachane and Altermony. The original charters are all in the Colquhoun Charter Chest at Rossdhu.³ The strange part of these transactions is that the above mentioned lands were all in the possession of Richard's son when he became laird of Lekky, after Richard's death.

On the 29th September, 1520, we find "Rychart Lykke of yt Ilk" signing an obligation, together with William Edmonstone of Duntreath, Johnne of Striueling of the Kere, Knycht, and George Schaw of Knockhill, to Margaret, Queen of Scots, for the safe keeping of Doune Castle, etc., Dunblane. The following is an abstract of the bond:⁴

Obligation by William Edmonstone of Duntreath, John of Stirling of the Keir, Knight, George Shaw of

1 Reg. Mag. Sig.

2 Chron. and Memorials Scotland, Ex. Rolls, vol. xiv, pp. 578, 579.

3 Sir W. Fraser's "The Chiefs of Colquhoun," vol. 1, p. 76.

4 For actual copy, see appendix.

the Knockhill, and Richard Lekky of that Ilk, binding themselves to Margaret, Queen of Scots, for the safe keeping of the castle and place of Doune in Menteith, pertaining to her Highness by reason of conjunct fee, to be ready at all times to receive her Highness, and the King her son, in the castle at her pleasure, she and the King paying their own expenses during the time of their stay; and that until the said William Edmonstone or Archibald his brother, who had tacks of the said castle and place, came to their perfect age of twenty-one; also that no man of great authority or great clan should have the keeping of the castle under them, and no trespasser or broken man should be received into it; also to cause her Highness' chamberlains of her lordship of Menteith to be readily answered and paid all maills, etc., of the said lordship, if Walter Buchanan failed in the inbringing of the same, and to cause them to be paid to her Highness at the castle of Stirling, with power to the Queen, in case of failure of the said William or Archibald to keep the castle, or to fail in payment and inbringing of the maills, to dispose of the castle as she should think expedient and apprise the lands and goods of the fore-said persons, for the sums that should remain unpaid. Signed and sealed at Dunblane, 29th Sept., 1520.¹

The originals of these papers are in the charter-chest of the Earl of Moray at Donibristle. The seals of Edmonstone, Stirling, and Shaw are still affixed, in fair preservation.²

From the above it would appear that Stirling, Shaw and Lekky were acting as sponsors for Edmonstone, who had not yet come of age, and when William Edmonstone and his brother Archibald were twenty-one years old, the responsibility of the other parties to the bond would cease. In this case the three sponsors were probably relatives or connections of Edmonstone, but as we have no record of the Lekky marriage connections, at this time, it is impossible to ascertain what relationship existed between Richard Lekky and the house of Duntreath.

On July 4th, 1525, Queen Margaret gave orders to Thomas Robeson to command Edmonstone of Duntreath,

¹ Fraser's "The Red Book of Menteith," vol. ii, p. lv.

² Same vol., p. 371.

keeper of the castle of Doune, whither she intended to go and remain for some time, to make ready for receiving her, according to his bond, and under the pains contained therein. Edmonstone replied that he would receive herself and her gentlewoman but would not receive her servants; on which the messenger declared that her Grace would not come there without servants corresponding to her rank.¹

This independent gentleman gave more trouble before he was relieved of his post as keeper of the Castle; for there is a decree by the Lords of the Council against William Edmonstone of Duntreath, to deliver up Doune Castle to the Queen within 48 hours, dated at Edinburgh, 11th July, 1527. There is a further warrant by King James V to him to deliver up Doune Castle to the Queen, dated 20th August of the same year. Edmonstone replied he would obey the King's grace in all things, and bear his answer to his Grace himself. Edmonstone had evidently been put to the horn, for eight days after the royal warrant above-mentioned, the Lords of the Council refuse to liberate him from the decree of horning. The King, however, must have released him from this decree shortly afterwards; but the King recalled the letters of release on 20th October, 1527, and again denounced Edmonstone as a rebel. Before the year was out, Margaret, Queen of Scots, gave a commission to James Stewart, brother of Andrew, Lord Avandale, to be Captain of Doune Castle and Steward of Menteith.²

The last of this affair is an instrument narrating proceeding in the Court of the Stewardry of Menteith, declaring the expiry of tack to William Edmonstone of Duntreath, and appointment of James Stewart Captain of the Castle. It is dated at Doune Castle, 6th August, 1528, and John Stirling of Keir, one of Edmonstone's sponsors, is a witness.³ It is unlikely that Stirling, Shaw and Lekky were troubled in this matter.

On October 7th, 1532, Rychard Lekky of that Ilk is an Assize of Service to Elizabeth Galbreth, as one of the nearest heirs of the late Thomas Galbreth, sometime Laird of Balkindrocht, her brother.⁴

1 Fraser's "The Red Book of Menteith," p. 371.

2 Same vol., pp. 373, 374.

3 Same vol., pp. 378, 383.

4 Fraser's "The Stirlings of Keir," p. 349.

In Pitcairn's Criminal Trials¹ we find that in the matter of the slaughter of the Laird of Craiganis and his servant, Richard Lekky of that Ilk, and Walter Lekky of Croy, were amerced for not passing on that assize in the year 1534. This is the first mention of a Lekky of Croy. There is no record of the lands of Croy having gone out of the family since Murdoch, the son of Corc, ancestor of the Leckies, obtained them in the thirteenth century, so it seems that the laird of Lekky held them until the beginning of the sixteenth century, when they passed to a younger branch of the family. Walter was probably a brother or first cousin to Richard.

On the 15th January, 1537, Richard Lekky of that Ilk is one on the inquest in the retour of George Stirling of Gloret, as heir to his father, William Stirling of Gloret, in the lands of Easter and Wester Gloret.²

The name of Richard Lekky's wife has not been ascertained. He died probably about the year 1542. The name of his eldest son was JOHN, who succeeded him.

He was also probably father of *Alexander Lekky*, who, with his wife, Helen Drummond, had a grant, in 1530, of the one merk lands of Kepdarroch, in the barony of Gargunnoch, from Marjorie Hepburn, Lady of Gargunnoch.³ Alexander's heirs in 1601 were Helen Lekky, his daughter, Margaret and Elizabeth Murdoch, and Alexander Jamieson, his grandchildren. He, therefore, had no direct male descendants.⁴ This Alexander Lekky may have been the same Alexander de Lekky (spelled in the French rolls "Lesque" or "de Lesque") who was a soldier in the King's Body Guard in France from 1522 to 1562.⁵

Robert Leckie, at the Kirk of Kippen, who was dead in 1606, may have been a son of Richard Lekky of that Ilk.

¹ Vol. i, p. *166.

² Fraser's "Stirlings of Keir," p. 35-37.

³ Reg. Mag. Sig., No. 981. 1530.

⁴ Inquisit. Ret. Abbrev., vol. ii, Stirling, Nos. 28, 29, 30 and 31.

⁵ Forbes-Leith's "The Scots Guards in France," vol. ii.

CHAPTER XVI.

JOHN LEKKY OF THAT ILK.

Born Circa 1500—Died 10th Sept., 1547.

The witnesses to a charter by Archibald Spittale to James Chesholme (Chisholm) of Classingall and Katherine Grahame, his wife, of the lands of Wester Spittal-toun of Cessintully, dated February, 1535, are Ninian Seytoun of Tullibody, Knight, Walter Seytoun, his son, and heir apparent, John Lekky, son and heir of Richard Lekky of that Ilk, Alan Leonax, John Bonkill, laymen, D. Wil. Morysoun, Notary Public.¹ The wife of Sir Ninian Seton was a Chisholm, hence his signature and that of his son, and it is most probable that before this date, John Lekky married a daughter of Sir Ninian,² which would account for his also being a witness to a charter concerning the Chisholm and Seton families.

In the year 1543 there is an entry in the Exchequer Rolls "Sasine to John of the land of Lekyis." and the year following, "Sasine to John Lekky to lands of Rahayne, Altermoni."³ This would place the death of Richard Lekky, John's father, about the year 1542.

In the year 1545 we find the Lord of Lekky in possession of the 10 merk lands of Letterbeg, Drumfadae, and Stuklekkly, on the River Leven,⁴ which shows the temporary nature of the transfer of the lands of Rahane, Altermony, Letterbeg and Drumfad, to Sir John Colquhoun of Luss, by Richard Lekky of that Ilk.

On July 10th, 1545, an order was issued appointing certain lords, friends of John, Lord Erskine, to act as special bodyguard to the Queen. Among them is included the Laird of Lekky. The said "Lordis" were "bundin for the sure keeping of our Soverane Ladyis

1 Reg. Mag. Sig., 1535, No. 1456.

2 The Lairds of Leckie, by W. E. Cook.

3 Chron. and Mem. Scot. Exchequer Rollis, Scot., vol. xviii, pp. 350-1.

4 Reg. Mag. Sig., 1545, A.D., No. 3140.

persoun upon thair lyfis and heritages" and were exempt from Military Service.¹

In spite of this exemption, however, John Lekky died fighting for Queen Mary, on the field of Pinkiecleugh, on Sept. 10th, 1547.²

As above mentioned, John Lekky of that Ilk married a daughter of Sir Ninian Seton of Touch and Tullibody. This would appear from the fact that on the death of John Leckie of that Ilk, the ward of the lands of Leckie were placed in the hands of Sir Walter Seton of Touch, which scarcely would have been done had not Sir Walter been uncle to the young heir, Walter Leckie. There are several other points which confirm the relationship. The Christian name of this daughter of Sir Ninian Seton is unknown, but was probably Margaret, to whom there is a precept for confirmation, for all the days of her life, of a charter of gift by David Somervell, younger, Lord of Plane, in the shire of Stirling, dated 22nd May, 1532.²

John Lekky of that Ilk is known to have had at least three sons, namely, WALTER, who succeeded him, *Robert Lekky*, senior of Kipdarroch,³ and *James Lekky*.⁴

1 Register of the Privy Council of Scotland, vol. i, p. 2.

2 Inquisit. Retornatarum Abbreviatis, vol. ii, Inquisitiones Speciales, Stirling.

2 Seton's "Seton of Seton," vol. i, p. 335.

3 Inquis. Retor. Abbrev. de Tutula, vol. ii, No. 80.

4 Register of the Privy Council of Scotland, vol. vii.



CHAPTER XVII.

WALTER LECKY OF THAT ILK.

1535-1605.

On the death of his father, John Lekky, Walter inherited the estate of Wester Lekky and the baronies of Rahane and Altermony (Rahavin and Altermoni), the latter by sasine, dated 1548,¹ and the former in 1555.² In 1552 Walter Lekke is witness to the Charter of Bernardo Oliphand and Jonete Seitoun, his wife, from John Seitoun of Lathrisk of lands of Kilmarone, county of Fyffe.³ As before mentioned Sir Walter Seton of Tullibody had a gift of non-entries of Wester Leckie in 1553. This was during the minority of his ward and nephew, Walter Leckie. The wife of Sir Walter Seton was Lady Elizabeth Erskine, and this marriage connection led to the strong friendship which sprang up between the House of Mar and the Laird of Leckie. Walter Leckie followed Lord Erskine, afterwards Earl of Mar, in his various enterprises and adventures during these troublesome times. The support of the Leckie clan, which was numerous and powerful in those days, was worth having.⁴ Walter Lekky of that Ilk was among the noblemen who, in the year 1572, became cautioners to the Master of Mar for the safe keeping of Stirling Castle for King James VI, when the young King was but a child⁵ The bond is entitled "Bond by certain friends of the Master of Mar, to assist him in preserving his Majesty's person in safety. (1572).

"Be it kend till all men by thir present lettres, Ws, the friendis of the house of Erskine vndersubscrivand, that forsamekle as our Souerane Lordis present regent bering the cheif government of his Hienes' persoun, and

1 Chron. and Mem. Scot. Exchq. Rolls, Scot., vol. xviii, p. 450.

2 Same vol., p. 582.

3 Registrum Magni Sigilli, for year 1552, No. 710.

4 Statistical Account of Scotland, vol. iii, (1845)—Stirlingshire, Parish of Gargunnoch.

5 "Chiefs of Colquhoun," by Sir Wm. Fraser, vol. i, p. 133.

of his realme and liegis, and having like cair of his Majestie's sure preseruatioun and godlie and virtuus aduicatioun, with advise of the Lordis of his Hienes' secrete counsale, hes thocht it convenient that his Majestie's persoun zit still remane within his Castell of Striuiling, and for that effect Alexander, maister of Mar, as principall taking and reassueing vpoun him the chaarge of the keping and governance of his Maiestei's persoun and of his Castell of Striueling, during his Hienes being thairin, and certain noblemen, cautionaris and souerteis with the said Alexander, ar becum actit and oblist vpoun thair faythis, honouris, and allegence, that the said Alexander be him self and the friendis and seruandis of the zoung erll of Mar, his nepho, for quhilkis he may be an-suerable, shall keip the said Castell of Striueling in name and to the vse and behuif of our Souerane Lord, and sall alsua surelie and saulfie keip and obserue the maist noble persoun of his Hienes within his said Castell, with certane vtheris conditionis, vnder the pane of thair lyffis and heritages, as (in) an act subscriuit thairanent mair largelie is contenit, and seing the said honorable chaarge can not be surelie nor sufficientlie vsit without the erneist gudwill, assistence, and concurence of ws, the friendis of the hous, Thairfoir to be bundin and oblist, and be the tennour heiroy faithfulie bindis and oblissis ws, vpoun our faythis, honouris, and allegence, to concur and assist, with the said Alexander maister of Mar, in the diligent performing of his chaarge aboun specifiit, and that he and we sall freith, releif and keip his said cautioners and souerteis skaythles and blameles, as we will ansuer to our said Souerane Lord his regent, and auctoritie, vpoun our honouris and vnder the pane of our lyffis and heritages. Attour, we are content and consentis that this our obligatioun be actit and registrat in the buikis of Privie Counsale ad futuram rei memoriam. In witnes heiroy we haue subscriuit thir presentis with our handis as followis, at _____ the _____ day of _____ the zeir of ImVc threscoir tuelf zeirs.

Jhone Erskyn of Inche
 William Douglas of Lochleuin
 Alexander Forrester of Garden
 Glenegles
 James Erskyn

James Coluill of East Wemes
 Robert Drummond
 Robert Coluill of Cleische
 James Galbraith of Culcreuch
 Walt. Leckie of that Ilk
 Jhone Reid of Akynheid
 Alexr. Erskyn
 Jhon Colqwhon of Lws, Knyt.
 William McKay of Tulibard
 Drybruch
 Tucht
 Cambuskyneth
 Rossyth
 Drumquhassill
 Robert Erskyn fier of Dun
 James Kynross of Kippanross
 J. Sterling, Knyt.¹

Evidently suffering from serious illness, the Laird of Leckie, on the 28th of April, 1570, nominates John Cunningham of Glengarnock his executor and tutor to Alexander, his son. He leaves his whole goods and geir, moveable and immoveable, to Alexander, and directs that the Laird of Glengarnock keep the lands of Leckie in good will, and take no interest nor duties from them, but only their mails to his son's perfect age, making compt thereof.² John Cunningham of Glengarnock was brother-in-law to Walter Leckie, and therefore uncle to his young son, Alexander.

"Walter Lekkie of that ilk" was one of the members of the Scottish Parliament which convened in the year 1571.³

The fortunes of the house of Leckie had fallen very low in the time of the last Murdoch de Leky, he having had to resign all his estates, probably on account of his great friendship with the Duke of Albany and his close connection with the Earl of Lennox. Richard Lekky was evidently able to secure the majority of them again for the family, but it was Walter who established the clan Leckie on the powerful basis which it was to occupy for nearly a century.

¹ Original in the Mar Charter-chest.

² Stirling Protocols

³ "Diurnal of Remarkable Occurrences Within the Country of Scotland"—Bannatyne Club, pp. 242-243.

His long and deadly feud with the Grahams under William, the fifth Earl of Menteith, served to unite the scattered branches of the family who were becoming numerous at this period. The origin of the feud is said to have been "licht and slender," but it resulted in considerable bloodshed upon both sides.

Near the west end of the Parish of Gargunnoch is a gorge in the face of the hills, down which the waters of Boquhan Burn leap to the lower ground. The name of this place is Ballochleam and here a sanguinary battle was fought between the Grahams and the Leckies. The date of the conflict is not recorded, but was probably in or before the year 1577. Lieutenant-General Fletcher Campbell of Boquhan (about 1800) alludes to this battle in a manuscript left by him. "The ballad," he says, "that celebrated the battle of Ballochleam, was still sung by a lady of our days. The Leckies must have been of considerable numbers at that time, if they could cope with the Grahams. 'Ballochleam' signifies 'the hollow of the leap.' In the hollow of one of those fields, searching for limestone, an old tenant found some pieces of brass armour, with the points of spears, and a great quantity of different kinds of bones. He said he intended to go on, but a thought came that he might raise the plague."¹

Eventually the Privy Council took the matter in hand, but granted time for an amicable arrangement. However, the result was only a renewed outbreak of hostilities and slaughter, whereupon the Council on 23rd May, 1577, caused both the Earl of Menteith and Walter Lecky to be cited.²

The following extract from an entry in the Register of the Privy Council in May, 1577, refers to this citing: "Forsamekill as upon licht and slendir occasoun unhappelic fallin out thair wer divers slauchteris committit betwix the friendis, servandis, and dependaris of William Erll of Monteith and Walter Lekky of that Ilk, and for removing of the trouble and quieting of the countre, travellis being taken, assurances wer gevin, the day of law co...inewit, and the personis denunceit rebellis relaxt, in hoip of sum concord——howbeit, sensyne the former troubill and misrule hes bene renewit, and slauchter

¹ Statistical Account of Scotland," vol. viii (1845) Stirlingshire, Parish of Gargunnoch.

² Red Book of Menteith, vol. i, p. 326.

laitlie committit, whereupon fude inconvenient is likely to follow if timeous remeid be not providit, therefoir ordains letter to be directit charging baith the said pairties to compear personally before the Lord Regent and Secret Council on the last day of May to answer to sic things as salbe inquired oi them, and to underly sic ordour and directions as salbe imputed to them under pane of rebellion and putting to the horn."¹ On August 8th, 1577, and March 29th, 1578, John Cunningham of Drumquassel became surety for the Laird of Leckie, and the Earl of Monteith had to find sureties for L5000 (Scots) that he and his servants and dependants would keep good rule in the country.² It was probably in connection with this feud that we find on 30th June, 1579, that James Leckie, brother of the Laird and Andrew Leckie were denounced as rebels for having failed to appear before the Privy Council.³

Leckie's former adherence to the house of Mar served him in good stead during this feud, and we find John, Earl of Mar, writing from Stirling Castle, 20th Oct., 1575, to his "traist freind the Laird of Abircarny," as follows:—

"I neid nocht to mak repititounne of the lang trubill my freind and defender the laird of Lekky hes sustinet be the persewt of the Erll of Menteithe, knawin ye understand of it alreddie; and last of all the Erll has summoned him to underlie the law, the penult of this monethe of October, quha at na tyme offerit ony kynd of misbehaviour except als is weill knawin in his own just defence at the day of law aproachand; thairfoir I man chairge you my speciall freindis and weill willaris be ther concurrens amd assistens to accompany me the said day, and will desyr you effectuouslie that accompaneit with your honest freindis ye address you to be heir at Striveling the 28th of this instant October, to accompanye me to Edinburghe, quhair, God willing, I intend to be, to the effect this mater may be defendit, and to the honour of me and my house, quhairby ye sall do me acceptibill plesour," etc.

Another letter from the Earl of Mar to the Laird of "Aberkernie" on the subject of the "Laird of Lekkie" is

1 Register of Privy Council, Scot., vol. ii, p. 612.

2 Reg. Privy Council, vol. ii, p. 726.

3 Reg. Privy Council, vol. iii, p. 193.

dated 9th Jan., 1577. These were among the manuscripts of Charles Howe Drummond Moray, Esquire of Abercairny, and are published in the Reports on Historical Manuscripts.¹

The Laird of Abercairny above referred to was Sir Andrew Moray whose aunt was Countess of Mar.²

This feud must have lasted for twenty years or more. We find it stated, towards the end of the year 1585, that both the forces of Leckie and the Earl of Menteith were lying in garrisons, and had been doing so for many days waiting the opportunity to attack each other—"ather partie to invaid uthers be way of deid and hostilitie." An order by the Privy Council, dated at Holyrood House, January 7th, 1586, was to the effect that "Walter Lekky of that Ilk and his followers and George Graham, Tutor of Menteith, and his followers are charged to keep the peace and 'skail' their forces under pain of rebellion."³ But decisive action in the matter on the part of the Privy Council probably did not take place until 1593, when we see the following entry in the records of that body, dated January 17th:—

"Caution in 10,000 merks by Johnne Blair of that Ilk, John Grahame of Knockdoleane, and robert Grahame of Thornik; for Johnne, Earl of Menteith, that he, his tenants and whole clan dwelling in Menteith, and all others for whom he is answerable, shall not invade or pursue Walter Lekky of that Ilk, his men, tenants, or other partakers in the deadly feud standing between him and the said Earl, and also that all persons for whom the said Earl is bound by the laws and general band shall be answerable to justice.

Johnne, Earl of Montrois, Johnne, Master of Montrois, Mr. Johnne Grahame of Halyardis, Sir Duncan Campbell of Glenurquhy, William Grahame of Badivie (Baddivin), William Grahame of Panhollis, become suretie in relief—the said Earl of Menteith, with consent of his curators, obliging himself to relieve all his said cautioners."

Following this is another entry which reads:—

"Caution in 3000 merks by Johnne Murray (Sir John)

1 Reports of the Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts, vol. 1-3, p. 419.

2 Burke's Peerage.

3 Register of Privy Council of Scotland, vol. 1v, p. 41.

of Polmais for Walter Lekky of that Ilk, that he, his tenants, servants, and whole clan dwelling in Stirlingshire, and all others for whom he is responsible, shall not trouble Johnne, Earl of Menteith, his friends or partakers, etc., etc. . . . and also that all persons for whom the said Walter is obliged shall be answerable to justice."¹

It is probable that the Leckie-Graham feud continued until the death of the old Laird of Leckie. Who got the better of the fighting it is hard to say. It seems from the Earl of Mar's letter, that the Earl of Menteith was the first to appeal for the protection of the Crown; but the Earl of Mar suggests at the same time that the Earl of Menteith was the aggressor. Certain it is however that the Laird of Leckie was not dispossessed of any of his estates, in fact he seems to have acquired more land than any of his predecessors. That he was well off is shown in the Register of the Privy Council, where he is cautioner in the sum of L2,000 for Aula Macaula of Ardincaple that William Boquhannane in Buturrich and his colleagues shall be harmless of him.²

Walter Lekky of that Ilk was also cautioner in 1580, in 500 merks for Robert Lekky of Kipdarroch that he shall answer before the council upon Nov. 25th to a complaint of James Setoun of Tullibody, charging Robert Lekky with oppression.³

Walter Lekky of that Ilk, together with Adame, Comendator of Cambuskynet, David, Comendator of Dryburgh, Johnne Murray of Polmaiss, John Levingston, younger of Donypace, John Haldane of Ballewell and John Mushett, is witness to an inventory of "All amonition and wearlic furnitor within the Castell of Striviling deliverit be an noble lord, Johnne, Earl of Mar, Lord Erskine, etc., be the commandment of our souveraine lord and his Hienes charge, and ressavit be Mr. Johnne Stewart upon the ferd day of Apryl, 1581 years."⁴

In February, 1593 (4), an ordinance was issued for the Nursing and Keeping of Prince Henry, the young Prince being intrusted to the care of "Dame Annabell

1 Register of Privy Council of Scotland, vol. v, p. 39.

2 Register of Privy Council of Scotland, vol. iv, p. 599.

3 Same vol., pp. 331 and 335.

4 MSS. of the Earl of Mar and Kellie at Alloa House, N.B.—Hist. MSS. Commission, pp. 34-36.

Murray, Countesse of Mar" and "Johnne, Erll of Mar, Lord Erskin, hir sone Captain and Keeper of the Castle of Stirling." "William, Erll of Mortoun, Lord of Dalkeith, Patrik, Lord Drummound, Schir Johnne Murray of Tulibardin, Knycht, and Schir Archibald Striveling, of Keir, Knycht," were to act as cautioners and sureties for them. The Prince was to be kept in the castle of Stirling at the devotion and direction of his Majesty, his father, and his person should no wise be removed nor transported forth from the said castle to any other place. None disobedient to the King's authority or known to be not well affected to His Highness, nor their wives, bairns or servants were to be received or to have entrance to the castle, etc., etc. The said Countess of Mar and Earl of Mar oblige themselves and "thair uther particuler freindis underscrivand" to warrant and keep scatheless the said cautioners. The document is signed by "Mar, Mortoun, Drybruch; Sr Johne Murray off Tullibardine, Knyt; Drummond, A. Cambuskenneth; Archibald Sterling of Keir, Knyt; J. Seyton of Tulibodye; Robert Galbraith of Culcreuch, George Buchquharan of yt ilk; James Schaw of Sauchy; Johne Murray of Tuchadam; James Colvill of Est Veimes; Richart Brisbane of Bischoptoun; James Forester, aperant of Garden; William Conynghame of Polmeis; Walt Lekkie of yat Ilk; Robert Murray of Abircarny; Robert Bruce of Clakmanan; William Mentethe of the Karse; Jhone Cunynghame of Drumquhassell; James Foulis of Colinton; J. Levings-ton youngr of Donypace.¹

It was in 1579 that the lands of Rahane and Altermony, which had been in the family for 300 years, finally passed, by sale, into the hands of Donald Campbell of Drongie.²

According to "The Book of Dunbartonshire"³ Rahane "was acquired by Robert, a younger son of John Campbell of Ardkinlass, and sold, in 1762, to John, second of Maimore, and fifth Duke of Argyll. Peatoun, anciently Altermonyth-Lecky, was acquired from Campbell of Skipness, by John Campbell, third son of Archibald, the fourth of Rahane. He was a Commissioner of Supply for Dunbartonshire in 1715, and appears to have had a

1 From MSS. of Earl of Mar and Kellie at Alloa House; Hist. MSS. Commission, p. 39.

2 Registrum Magni Sigilli for year 1580, No. 214.

3 Vol. II, p. 280.

grandson, named Donald Smith, who took the name of Campbell on succeeding to the Peatoun property.

In 1576 the King confirmed a charter from John Betoun of Capildra and Isobel Scott, his wife, to James, Master of Glencairn and Margaret Campbell, his wife. John Betoun sold the land of Dowchell with the consent of the said Isobel, on the one part, while James, Master of Glenearne makes the contract with the consent of Walter Lecky of that Ilk on the other part. The witnesses are James Schaw of Sauchquhy, Walt. Lecky of that Ilk, Mr. Henry Balfour, Advocate, Rob. Lecky and Tho. Jameson.¹ This would intimate that Walter Lecky was connected in some way with the Cuninghams, Earls of Glencairn.

His first wife was Agnes Cuninghame, sister of John Cuninghame of Glengarnok. She was a great-great-granddaughter of Princess Mary, daughter of Robert III.² Her father was William Cuninghame of Glengarnok, who was killed in the battle of Pinkiecleugh. Her mother was Elizabeth Sinclair, daughter of Lord Sinclair.³

In October, 1597, when he must have been well along in years, he made a marriage contract at Donypace, with which he deeded the lands of New Park in the barony of Leckie, with the consent of Alexander, his son, to Mariote (Margaret) Levingstoun, his future wife, and sister to Alexander Livingstoun of Pantosken. After the wedding took place, he made a new deed to her, dated 24th February, 1603.⁴

In the list of "The Barons, Lairds and Gentlemen of Scotland in 1597," under the heading of Stirlingshire, we find the Laird of Leckie included with the Lairds of Polmais, Touch, Seyton, Gargunnoke, etc.⁵

The old laird Walter Leckie was still alive in 1603, but probably died during the year 1605, for on 20th November of that year Robert Leckie, senior of Kipdarroch, Walter's brother, was appointed tutor to Alexander Leckie, Walter's grandson.⁶

1 Registrum Magni Sigilli for year 1576. No. 2735.

2 Reg. Mag. Sigilli, Edmonstone's "Family of Edmonstone of Duntrath."

3 "Cuninghame," Edited by J. S. Dobie, p. 174.

4 Reg. Mag. Sig. for 1603.

5 Montpenny's "Matters Concerning the Realme of Scotland, 1597, published in 1603.

6 Inquisitorium Retornatarium Abbreviatio, vol. ii, under heading Inquisitiones de Tutela, No. 80.

Walter Leckie left, at least, two sons, ALEXANDER, by his first wife, and a son *James*, probably by the second wife.



CHAPTER XVIII.

ALEXANDER LECKIE OF THAT ILK.

1560-1601.

It would seem that somewhere about the time Walter Leckie of that Ilk married his second wife, he resigned the possession of his estates to his eldest son, Alexander, for Alexander is subsequently referred to as "Alexander Leckie of that Ilk," even though he pre-deceased his father. It was during the very end of the old laird's life that the greatest feud in the history of the family commenced, viz.: between the Leckies, Maxwells of Newark and Cunninghams, on the one side, and the Maxwells of Calderwoode and the Lindsays of Dunrod on the other. The beginning was probably between the houses of Newark and Calderwoode, but as Alexander Leckie, eldest son and heir of Walter Leckie of that Ilk, had married a daughter of the laird of Newark, the Leckies were brought into the quarrel and soon took the lead in this small war.

The beginning of the feud, as stated by Alexander Leckie of that Ilk, grandson of Walter, was "a controversy between the Lairds of Calderwood and Newark about lands of Hagtounhill, the Lairds of Minto, Ferme and others pressing to take up the same."¹ That Walter Lekky of that Ilk was concerned in the feud is shown by an Order of the Council, which, dated in 1602, after the death of his son, Alexander, reads as follows:—

"In respect to the deadly feud between Sir James Maxwell of Calderwoode and his men, on the one part, and Walter Lecky of that Ilk, James Cunninghame of Glengarnok, and Patrik Maxwell of Newark, and their men, on the other part, both parties are to be charged to subscribe within twenty-four hours after the charge, under the pain of rebellion, assurances to one another, to endure till 1st March, 1603."²

¹ Register of Privy Council, vol. xiii, p. 767.

² Register of Privy Council, vol. vi, p. 363.

Alexander Leckie was killed by Alexander Lindsay, the Laird of Dunrod, one of the parties to the Leckie-Maxwell feud. The fatal shot was fired out of the window of a farm-house of his own, at Hagton Hill, near Glasgow. The perpetrator of this crime remained undiscovered for twenty years after the death of Leckie.¹ Alexander Leckie, son of this unfortunate laird, describes the deed as follows: "The Laird of Dunrod and certane his complices crap up covertlie under ane dyksyd neir the place of conference, and befoir the upgiffing thair of schott the defunct deid behind his bak, being then alto-gidder unfurnished of wapoun for (or) ony airmour ather offensive or defensive."² He also speaks of his father being "harmles and unprovydit for ony hostill act."³

An order by the Privy Council, although dated 5th November, 1601, after the death of this laird, probably refers to his father:—

"Notwithstanding the divers Acts made against the 'unlauchfull convocationis and the grit and monstous bakis and companyis quhilkis hes bene sa frequent and comoun at dayis of law'—especially the Act of Estates ordaining that neither party to a lawsuit shall come to court accompanied by more than 24 persons, and that each party shall keep their lodging till the hour of cause, when first the one and then the other shall be brought out by the toun in armes and attended from their lodging to the bar—yet Sir James Maxwell of Calderwoode, on the one part, and ——— Lekky of that Ilk, on the other part, have given warning to all their friends to accompany them to their day of law upon 25th inst. There is an order, therefore, to charge them to cease from such convocation of the leiges on the said day, under the pains contained in the said Acts, and also to command, by open proclamation, all the leiges to refrain from accompanying the said parties, under the pains against unlawful convocation."⁴

Alexander Leckie married Euphemia Maxwell, daughter of George Maxwell, Laird of Newark, whose wife was Marion, daughter of William Cuninghame of Craig-

1 *Memoirs of the Maxwells of Pollok*, by Sir William Fraser, vol. i, p. 472.

2 *Register of Privy Council*, vol. xiii, p. 767-8.

3 *Register of Privy Council*, vol. xiii, p. 767-8.

4 *Register of Privy Council*, vol. vi, p. 205.

ends,¹a grandson of the first Earl of Glencairn. She married secondly Adam Cunynghame, son of Adam Cunynghame of Auchinhervie.²

Alexander Leckie's eldest son was ALEXANDER, who succeeded his grandfather.

1 "Cartulary of Pollok-Maxwell," by Sir William Fraser, p. 363.
2 Registrum Magni Sigilli Scot. for year 1606, No. 1794.



CHAPTER XIX.

ALEXANDER LECKIE OF THAT ILK.

1586-1643.

Alexander Leckie was very young when his father was killed, whose death was a signal for the rising of the whole clan to avenge the deed.

The following notice appears in the Commissariat Records of Edinburgh: Alexander Leckie, younger of that Ilk, par. of St. Ninian, sher. of Stirling, 12 July, 1602.

Robert Leckie, senior of Keadarroch, was tutor of the young laird in 1605, as next of Kin.¹

In 1603, Patrick Maxwell of Newark, Alexander Leckie's uncle, has a charter to half the lands and barony of "Leckkeis," adjacent to the land and barony of Buquhane, and a third part of the lands of Kipdarroch, all of which belonged to Walter Leckie of that Ilk.² In 1606 Maxwell granted a charter to his sister, Euphemia, widow of the late laird and wife of Adam Cunynghame, son of the late Adam Cunynghame of Auchinhervie, of 2½ mercatas of the lands of Over Maynes of Wester Leckie, lands of Birkinwode, 15 solidati in Wester Leckie, and 5 acres in the wode, etc., in Wester Leckie.³

The Leckie-Maxwell feud was evidently intermittent in action, which the Lords of Council endeavoured to keep under control by frequent orders. In 1606 we find an entry in the Register to the effect that the Lords of the Secret Council, fearing a further outbreak between the Leckies and the Maxwells, bind them all over to keep the peace until March 1st, 1607, under pain of rebellion. Again in 1607 is a renewal of assurances, also in 1608, 1609 and March, 1610, in each case citing the names of those participating in the feud, but which are mostly included in the following order of 25th July, 1610:—

1 *Inquisitionum Retornatarum Abbreviatio* vol. ii, under heading *Inquisitiones de Tutela*, No. 80.

2 *Registrum Magni Sigilli, Scot.* for year 1603. No. 1417.

3 Same vol. No. 1794.

“Mr. Mathew Ros of Haineing Ros for Alex. Lindsey of Dunrod, 5,000 merks, not to harm or trouble Patrick Maxwell of Newark, James Cunynghame of Glen-garnok, James Schaw of Grenok, Johnne Crawford of Kilbirnie, Robert Leckie of Kipdarroch, Robert and James Leckeis, his sons, Murdo Leckie of Croy, Walter Leckie of Balquhan, William Leckie, son of the late Robert Leckie at the Kirk of Kippen, Walter Leckie of the Mye, James Leckie at the Burne of Boquhan, Alexander Leckie in Drumkippen, Adam Cunynghame, son of the Laird of Auchinharvie, William Porterfield of that Ilk, Alexander Porterfield his son, or Mr. Alexander Maxwell, brother of the Laird of Newark.

Sir Alexander Hammyltoun of Innerweik for Sir James Maxwell of Calderwood 10,000 merks, etc., etc. Caution to the same effect in 1000 merks by Sir George Howe of Maudirstoun for Walter Leckie of Balquhan.”¹

It is to be noted that the laird of Leckie is not included, he being too young to participate.

From the above list it will be seen that the feud covered an extensive tract of country running into five counties. The Leckies spread through Stirlingshire and Dumbartonshire, the Maxwells of Newark and Shaws of Greenock belonged to Renfrew, while the Cuninghams and Crawfords lived in Ayr. These were pitted against the Maxwells of Calderwood and Lindsays of Dunrod, whose lands were in Lanarkshire.

No further entries are made in the Register of the Privy Council regarding the feud for several years. From time to time several of the Leckies have been horned and denounced rebels, but to make them prisoners was apparently too serious an undertaking to be contemplated. The following quaint entry is a case in point but apparently does not redound to the credit of the Leckie concerned:—

“Complaint by Johnne McRobene ‘stabular’ in the burgh of Stirling as follows: James Leckie, son of the late Alexander Leckie in ———, went on 9th Sept. last to pursuer’s dwelling house in Striveling where he was standing at the door, and not only took him “be the coat and body and rasched his head to the stoness of his said dure” but “caist the said complenair doun upon the

¹ Register of Privy Council, vol. ix, p. 650.

ground and brak ane of his leggis in peceis, quhairby the said complenair hes continewalie sensyne lyne bedfast in grite doloure and pane undir the care of the chirurgianes, to his grite chaarges and expensis besyde the losse of his tyme."

Pursuer appearing personally, and defender not appearing, the Lords order the defender to be denounced rebel.¹

In 1617, there is a Royal Charter granting to Alexander Leckye, then of that Ilk, and Grissilida (Grizel) Murray, his future wife, and their descendants and assigns, half the lands and barony of Leckye, called Wester Leckye, with castle, etc., etc., a third part of the lands of Kipdarroch, which Partick Maxwell of Newark, with the consent of George Maxwell, his son, resigns. Also lands of Eister Leckye and the Offerance of Leckye, called Scheirgartan in the stewardry of Menteith, which Adam Cunynghame of Chapelton, then of Markinche, now resigns, and all of which the King incorporates into the barony of Leckye.²

Under the leadership of the young laird who is now old enough to take a prominent part in the avenging of his father's death, the feud evidently breaks out with renewed vigour.

In 1620 we find the following indictment:—"Slaughter—Sir James Maxwell of Calderwood, Knyt; Alex. Lyndsay of Dunrod; Johnne Lyndesay, his brother naturall; and James Maxwell, sone to William Maxwell of Newlandis.

"Dilaitit of airt and pairt of the slauchter of umqle Alex. Lekkik of that Ilk, committit in Sept. 1601 yeiris.

"Persewaris, Alex. Lekkik of that Ilk, as sone; Adam Cuninghame of Markinsche, the spous of Euphame Maxwell, relic of the said umqle Alexander, for his intreis; Sir William Oliphant of Newtown, Knyt Advocate to our souverane lord," etc., etc.³

The proceedings against the Lairds of Calderwood and Dunrod were postponed on several occasions, pending the intercession of mutual friends—"noblemen, bar-

¹ Register of Privy Council, vol. xi, p. 302.

² Registrum Magni Sigilli for year 1617. No. 1615.

³ Pitcairn's Criminal Trials, vol. iii, p. 493.

ones, and gentlemen" who were endeavouring to bring the unhappy feud of so long continuance betwixt the two houses to terms of agreement and reconciliation.¹

Maxwell of Pollok is in Greenwich in 1621 together with a Walter Leckie and Harry Erskine,² and it was probably at this time an effort was made by them to interest the King to use his influence towards an amicable settlement of this long standing feud. At all events, he orders proceedings to be postponed in order to give time for such a settlement to be made. The following letters were written by James I (of England) on the subject:—

"James R.

Trustie and weilbelouit, We greit zow weill. Whairas, We be credible informet that Sir James Maxwell of Calderwoid, Knytt, and Alexander Lindsay of Dunrod, with thear complices, ar summond to underly our Lawis, for ye Slaughter of umqle Alexander Lecky of that Ilk, alleaged committed be thame. We ar well pleased to grant unto the said Sir James a Respitt for the same, during the space of certane monethis eftir the dait heirof: And thairfoir haif thought goode, by these presentis, to will and requyre zow not to medle in any wyse, nor to tak cognitioun of the said cause till the fyft day of October nixt. Wherein We expect zowr conformitie to our pleasour.

Gevin at our Court of Grenewiche, the first of June, 1622."

The second letter, written before the time of respitte had expired, is as follows:—

"To Or trustie and weilbelouit, Or Justice, Justice clerk, and yair deputeis whatsoever.

James R.

Trustie and wellbelouit, We greete zow well. Whairas, We haue bene pleased to write Or Counsell, willing thame to employ their best neanes, for reconcitioun of Sir James Maxwell of Calderwoid and Alexander Leckie of that Ilk: We haif lykwayis thoct by these presentis to will and requyre zow nocht to proceed in the criminall actioun intendit aganis the said Sir James Maxwell and his complices, for the slaughter of

¹ From Memoirs of the Maxwells of Pollok, vol. 1, p. 472.

² Memoirs of Maxwells of Pollok, by Sir Wm. Fraser, vol. 1, p. 332.

Umqle Alexander Leckie of that Ilk, till ye sall understand by Or said Counsell that thai half gevin up all forder deilling in that matter. So expecting zor conformitie to this Or ples.; we bid zou fare weill.

Gevin at Windesore, the seavinthe day of August, 1622."¹

This suspension of proceedings by the King's interference did not have the desired effect of causing a cessation of the old conflict, for we find that on October 1, 1622, Alexander Lyndsay of Dunrod, and Alexander Lyndsay younger, fiar thereof, with Robert, Adam, Thomas and James Lindsay, all his sons, and John Lyndsay, his brother natural, petition as follows:—

"Alexander Leckie of that Ilk, ——— Leckie, his brother, natural, Robert Leckie of Kipdaroch, ——— Leckie, his son, Walter Leckie, elder of Poldar, Walter Leckie, younger of Poldar, ——— Leckie of Croy, ——— Leckie of Schyrgartoun, ——— Leckie of Moy, ——— Leckie at the Kirk of Kippen, ——— Murray, elder of Polmais, ——— Murray, younger of Polmais, ——— his sons, Patrick Maxwell of Newark, ——— Maxwell, younger of Newark and Teling, William ——— Maxwells, his sons, John and Mr. Alex. Maxwell, brother of said Pat. John Maxwell, his son natural, Adam Cunyngame of Auchinharvie, ——— Cunyngame, his sons, (James) Schaw of Grenok, ——— Cunyngame of Glengarnock, and ——— Cunyngame, his sons, having conceived a hatred against the complainers, continually threaten them and lie in wait at hidden places to do them bodily harm and take away their lives. The petitioners crave that the Lords would place the said persons under caution in due form.

The Lords ordain that, The Lairdis of Leckie, Newark and Glengarnok, ilk ane of thame under the pane of ten thousand merkis: the Lairdis of Tealling, Pomeis, elder and younger, ilk ane of thame under the pane of Vm lib; James Schaw of Grenok, Robert Leckie of Kipdaroch, and Adame Cunyngame, ilk ane of thame under the pane of Vm merkis; and ilk ane of the remanent persones within compleint upon under the pane of tua thousand merkis."²

1 Pitcairn's Criminal Trials, vol. III, p. 493.

2 Register of Privy Council, vol. XIII, pp. 745-6.

About this time an entry is made in the Register of Privy Council as follows:—

“Missives to be direct to the Laird of Lekkie on the ane pairt, and the personis chargeit for the slaughter of his fader on the other pairt, to compeir befor the Counsell the last Counsell day of November for reconciling of the feade standing betuix thame, ——— to William Calderwode, Dunrod, William Maxuell of Neulandis and his sones, and Dunrod to bring his bass brother with him.”¹

On the 28th of November in the same year:—

“Compeirit the Lairdis of Calderwode and Dunrod, and James Maxwell, sone to unquhile Williame Maxwell of Newlandis, and ——— Lindsay, base brother to the Laird of Dunrod, on the ane pairt, and the Laird of Lekkie on the other pairt, and they being desirit to nominat freindis for satling the feade betuix thame, upon occasioun of the slauchter of unquhile the Laird of Lekkie, and who might mak offeris and ressave and heir the same, it wes answerit be Lekkie that thair wes no necessitie on his pairt to nominat freindis for that earand, becaus yf ony oferis were to be maid he wald heir thame him selff. Quhairupoun Calderwode nominat Sir Johnne Hamiltoun and the Laird of Couhaithe and Dunrod nominat the Lairdis of Balcairas and Lag to mak thair offeris to the pairty the morne and to reporte upoun Twisday, whereunto bothe pairtyis, being present, ar warnit, etc.”²

Two days later the Laird of Dunrod writes the following statement which is recorded in the Register of the Privy Council:—

“Offeres maid be me, Alexander Lyndesay of Dunrod, to the rycht honorabill Alexander Leckie off that Ilk, for the unhappie slawchter off unquhill Alexander Leckie off that Ilk, his father.

1. In the first, for my purgatioun off that unhappie accident, I protest befor God that I was nocht upon the foirknowledge counsell, nor dewys thairof, bot wald heve bein sorie from my hart that any such misfoirtoun sould hewe befallin him, nocht only in respek off the streat bairdis off bluid standing betuix us, and brotherly lowe

¹ Register of Privy Council, vol. xiii, p. 69.

² Register of Privy Council, vol. xiii, p. 106.

intertiyit betwix us also unto the untymous tym of his deceis did so far ty me in all respectis, ye, in all respective dewtys off intear and unfeineit lowe with my kyndnes to him, that in his just and lawfull quarrell I wald so far go in with him as my allegiance to his Majestie my soveran wald hewe alluit.

2. And, nochtwithstanding of the premissis, I am content for the sayd Alexander his satisfioun to mak him such assaythement in homadge to his honour in quhat please the sayd Alexander sall apoynt me.

3. And, quhairas now I am left to myself in thes particular, seing it hes pleased God to call the princepal pearty from thes moirtell lyff and the nixt intrant pleades innocency and will stand to his tryall, I humblie beseik the Leardy of Leckie ffor Godis cause to consider the premissis, willing to honour him with all respeckis of dewtie during the curse of my natural lyff, begging also this offeres to be acceptet off be him and hes honourabill freindis for Chryst his seak as from ane penitent hart.

4. And, gif thes my submissioun and humble offer can wirk no pitie nor commeseratioun, I am content to submit myself to the Loirdis off his Majestijs honourabill Privie Counsell, and sall underly quhat farther they will decern in the premissis according to my possibilitie.

In witness quhairof thir presentes ar vrittin and subseryvet with my awen hand, at Edinburgh, the last of Novembe Jmviijc and twenty-twa yeris.

A. Lyndesay of Dunrod."¹

The Laird of Leckie's answer to Lyndesay of Dunrod's letter states that the form of slaughter evinces forethought, felony and malice. He refers to the origin of the feud and describes the dastardly way his father was murdered. He goes on to say:—

"As to the second, bearing anc offer of homage, it is ansuerit that the offer is nawayes ansuerable to the fact and damnage and interest following thairupon, whilk was the slauchter of a barroun in suche a maner where-

¹ Register of Privy Council, vol. xiii, p. 767.

upoun followit the waird of his landis, the mariage of his sone, the not provisioun of the rest of his bairnes, and almost the utter ruyne of his house and memorie—lykeas efter the committing of the said crewell fact, whilk was altogidder unexpected be the uther pairtie, being harmles and unprovydit for ony hostill act, the Lairdis of Calderwod and Dunrod hes ever sensyne con-verst and kept compaine togidder and ar repute and noterlie knawin to be alyk guiltie of the foresaid crewell murther.

As to the last bearing a further offer to the Lordis of Secretit Counsall, it is answerit that the same meitis not the Lordis ordinance," etc., etc.¹

On Dec. 3rd, 1622, there appeared personally before the Privy Council, Maxwell of Calderwood and Alex. Lindsay of Dunrod for themselves, etc., and —— Lck-
kie of that Ilk, for himself, etc. They submit to the Council adjustment of the feud between them on account of the slaughter of the late Leckie of that Ilk, father of the present Leckie of that Ilk—by the late Sir James Maxwell of Calderwood, (father of present Maxwell of Calderwood), Alexander Lindsay of Dunrod, and their complices.

Maxwell said "that he enterit not in this submissioun as a guiltie persoun, or as ane who be law can be chal-lengit for the said slaughter, seeing he was ane infant when the same slaughter unhappilie fell out, bot onlie for eshewing and removing of all eleist, grudge, and mis-contentment that may be conceaved against him for his unquhill fatheris interesse therein."

The Lords appoint the "Lord Areskine, Sir George Areskine of Innerteill, Sir Andro Hammiltoun of Rid-hous, Sir Johne Hammiltoun, and Sir John Scott of Scottisarbat to confer and deale betuix the saidis pairties and to report on Thurisday nixt the 5th of this instant."²

On that date the Lords of the Council gave their de-
cree as follows:—

"Decreet arbitral by the Council in the matter of the feud between Maxwell of Calderwood and Lindsay of

¹ Register of Privy Council, vol. xiii, p. 767-8.

² Register of Privy Council, vol. xiii, p. 107.

Dunrod, on the one part and the Laird of Leckie on the other. Clearly know that Alex. Lindsay of Dunrod was on the ground the time of the slaughter of said Laird of Leckie and was fugitive from the laws for the same and 'sua must be repute, haldin and estemit to be airt and pairt and guiltie of the said slaughter, Thairfore and for the said Laird of Leckie his full satisfaction in honnour and otherwayes for the pairt of the said Alex. Lindsay, etc."

Lindsay having to resign to Prince Charles lands in Eister Rogertoun, Wester Rogertoun, and land of Gairnemure who will give the Laird of Leckie new infeftment of the same. The Laird of Leckie is to give a charter to Lindsay to hold them in few and heritage for yearly payment of the "saxt retoured mail, of few mail allanerlie, with warrandice from the said ——— Leckie his awne deid."

Also land of Warnokis Thornetoun, in the same manner resigned to the Prince, that Leckie may become superior thairfof to the Laird of Cathkine who now ho'ds same in few from said Laird of Dunrod for "yeirlic payement of the sum of 4 pundis of few mail.

And, whereas it is understand to the saidis Lordis that the said ——— Maxwell of Caldwoode is altogether innocent of the said slaughter, in so far as he wes bot ane young bairne when the slaughter unhappilie fell out, nevirtheless for removing all grudge, etc., betuix the hous of Calderwoode and Leckie ——— the said Lordis ordanis when the Laird of Calderwoode has a son heir to the house, he shall marry a daughter of the Laird of Leckie, or first heir male to the house of Calderwoode shall marry a daughter of Leckie, and the conditions of said marriage to be 'sett downe be Johnne Earle of Mar, and failyicing of him be deceas, be Johnne, Lord Erskine, or the tutor of the house of Mar for the tyme, for the part of the said Laird of Leckie and be Robert, Earle of Nithisdail, and faillieing of him be decease, be the tutour of his hous, for the pairt of the said Laird of Calderwoode and in case of vairance betwix thame, be the Lordis of his Majesties Privie Counsell."

All "hairtlie embraceit ane another and choppit hands together in the prescense of the saidis Lordis."¹

Lindsay evidently was slow to fulfil his part of the contract for we find an entry in the Register, dated 8th June, 1624, which reads as follows:—

"Chargeis aganis the Laird of Dunrod arent the decreit arbitrall betuix him and the Laird of Lekkie,"² and a further order, dated 17th June, to the following effect:—

Forasmuch as in the decreit of the Lords for "satling of the deadlie feade quhilk wes of so lang continewance betuix the Lairdis of Calderwode and Dunrod on the ane pairt and the Laird of Lekkie on the other, through occasion of the slaughter of the said Laird of Lekkyis unquhile fader." It was determined that Alex. Lindsay of Dunrod should "mak resignatioun of some little portioun of his landis in the handis of his Majesteis darrest sone the Prince in favouris of the said Laird of Lekky, who wes to become the said Laird of Dunrod his superiour of the saidis landis"—he has "shifted and delayed to fulfil his pairt of the said decreit." Now he is charged to appear before the Lords on 29th June under pain of rebellion to answer to the "premissis."³

In the Minute Book of Processes is the following memorandum for the month of June, 1624:—

"Act ordaining Lindsay of Dunrod to satisfie a decreit arbitrall anent asseythment of Laird Lekie for his fathers murther."⁴

Dunrod evidently appears on the 20th June as ordered, and on that date a missive is sent to "Lekkie to be heir the aucht of July nixt,"⁵ and the following order promulgated:—

"The 8th of July next having been appointed to Alexander Lindsay of Dunrod for his appearance 'anent the satling of the deadlie feade standing betuix the Laird of Lekkie and him,' the Lords 'declaris that the said Alex. salbe free to come and gang till the xvij day of the said month of Julij, and discharge all sheriffs and other officials from troubling him with hornings or other legal impediments till that day.'"⁶

1 Register of Privy Council, vol. xiii, pp. 112-3-4.

2 Same vol., p. 519.

3 Register of Privy Council, vol. xiii, pp. 528-9.

4 Same vol., p. 540.

5 Register of Privy Council, vol. xiii, p. 539.

6 Same vol., p. 538.

Alex. Lindsay appeared on the 8th July and "being demandit" why so late in complying with the decree of the Lords in favour of Leckie says "he was evir willing and reddy to fulfill the said decret for his pairt thairof, and to mak surrender of the lands specifeit," etc. The Lords were satisfied with the answer and "ordanis the said Laird of Dunrod to delyver his writtis to Mr. Robert Nairne, procuratour for the said Laird of Leckie, etc."¹

On 17th July, for the better settling of "the deadlie feade standing betuix Alex. Lindsey of Dunrod, and the Laird of Leckie," the Lords of Council continue till the last of the present month "the warrand formarie grantit to the said Alex. Lindsay for his saulff remaning within this burgh of Edinburgh, untroublit, arrestit, or wardit" and all officers accordingly.²

This order was subsequently extended until the last day of August, 1624.³

This is the last we hear of the Leckie-Maxwell feud in the Register of the Privy Council. It was the ruin of the house of Dunrod, as the following extract from the "Lives of the Lindsays" shows:—

"In the year 1357, 52 years after Comyn's death, James of Lindsay was hospitably feasted at the Castle of Caerlaveroc, in Dumfriesshire, belonging to Roger Kirkpatrick. They were the sons of the murderers of the regent. In the dead of the night, for some unknown cause, Lindsay arose and poniarded in his bed his unsuspecting host. He then mounted his horse to fly, but guilt and fear so bewildered his senses, that after riding all night, he was taken at break of day, not 3 miles from the castle, and was afterwards executed by order of King David II."⁴

From the elder James is said to have descended the once great house of the Lindsays of Dunrod. If so, their sun set, as it rose, in blood. Their original residence was the castle of Dunrod in Renfrewshire, but they afterwards removed to Lanarkshire, where the Mains of Kilbride had been their possession ever since Robert the Second's time, and where their castle is still to be seen

1 Register of Privy Council, vol. xiii, p. 548.

2 Register of Privy Council, vol. xiii, p. 563.

3 Same vol., p. 580.

4 Sir W. Scott.

in ruins. They dwelt there in opulence and splendour till the close of King James the First's reign, when Alexander of Dunrod, 'falling in bloodshed, and having killed Leckie of that ilk, his estates,' says Nisbet, 'visibly melted away, and he suffered a great reverse of fortune, for he who had once so great an estate,' and who never went from home, according to popular tradition, without a retinue of twelve vassals, mounted on gallant white steeds, attending him, 'came to beg his bread among his friends before he died, as,' says he, 'I have been credibly informed by old people who knew him in the decline of his age in that poor situation.' He died, it is said, in a barn belonging to one of his former tenants.

A few junior branches survived for a while. Lindsay of Blacksolme succeeded to the representation of the family, assuming for his crest a withered branch of oak sprouting with green leaves, with the motto 'Mortua viveseunt'—touching allusions to the fallen fortunes of his race.

The last of the line were two co-heiresses, one who married Sir William Hamilton of Gilbertfield, and the other Graham of Limekilns."¹

In the Hamilton charter chest there is a conveyance, evidently a compulsory act, dated 1637, by Lindsay of Dunrod to Leckie of that ilk, of many lands, "in recompense for the loss of his father, who had been murdered by Lindsay and his followers."²

It was not until 1642 that Alexander Leckie received a Royal Charter to the lands resigned by Alexander Lindsay of Dunrod. He then has a charter to two mercats of the lands of Kipdarroch, occupied by Archibald Gourlay, one of which had belonged to James Setoun of Tullibody and the other to the late Alex. Lecky, portioner of Kipdarroch in the barony of Gargunnock, county of Stirling, which lands are resigned by Robert Lecky in Kipdarroch with the consent of Agnes Grahame his wife and Cristine Lecky their daughter, and William McClellane her husband. By the same charter he has granted to him the lands of Eister Rogertoun (2 mercats), Wester Rogertoun (1 mercat), Garnemure

¹ Lives of the Lindsays, vol. i, p. 12.

² Same vol., p. 311.

(½ mercat), Warnokes-Thornetoun (5 mercats) in the barony of Kilbryde, county of Lanark, which Alexander Lindsay of Dunrod resigned.¹

The Laird of Leckie (Alexander Leckie) was made Justice of the Peace in 1623.²

Alexander Leckie of that Ilk is on the list of Elders of the Church of Gargunnoch as representing Leckie in the years 1625-31.³

On the 4th July, 1632, the Laird of Leckie granted a charter of the Barony of Leckie to John Cowane, Dean of Guild, Stirling. It seems that Cowane had a large money-lending business, and had mortgages on many of the estates in the neighbourhood of Stirling. From the above charter it would seem that Alexander Leckie was in a bad way financially. The next year a wadset on the three-merk land of Kepdarroch was granted by Alexander Leckie of that Ilk in favour of Robert Muschet of Calze Chat in life rent, and his son, David Muschet, in fee.⁴

During the closing years of his life Alexander Leckie of that Ilk became associated with the Independents, and those advocating the holding of religious meetings without the presence or authority of a minister. The practice of irregular worship with these people had become so general that the Act of Aberdeen was passed, by which no private Christian was authorised to explain the Scriptures or exhort in his own house and to the members of his own family. This act, however, did not restrain Alexander Leckie from following the line of his own convictions. James Gordon, in writing of Scots affairs, from 1637 to 1641, referring to the contravening of the act, says:—

“The man who was most complained upon and tackne notice of as being a greate abettour and promover of thes new familie meetings, was a west countrey gentleman, laird of Lekkey, who had been at Strivlinge, and else wher; upon such accompts of whom ther went a reporte that amongst expressions and invectives against

1 Registrum Magni Sigilli, for 1642, No. 1081.

2 Register of Privy Council, vol. xiii, p. 345.

3 Parish Records in possession of the minister at Gargunnoch, 1905.

4 “The Lairds of Leckie,” by W. B. Cook.

sett formes of prayer, he overreatched so farr, as that he was hearde to saye that the *Lord's Prayer* was a threed bare prayer.¹

The most strenuous of Leckie's opponents, however, was Mr. Henry Guthrie, afterwards Bishop of Dunkeld. The whole subject is dealt with at length in Buchanan's *History of Scotland*, which treats of the matter as follows:—

“When the persecution in Ireland forced numbers to flee, some who had not the means of crossing the Atlantic, came to Scotland, where they were kindly received, and on account of their remarkable piety, their peculiarities were in general charitably overlooked. But the Laird of Leckie, who had suffered much from the bishops, and was esteemed an intelligent and a good man, having settled at Stirling, his exemplary devotion attracted around him numbers, chiefly of the lower orders, whom he encouraged to associate for religious exercises; several of them who were unable to read, attended on his family worship, it was alleged to the neglect of their own, and some, who, as was conjectured, came as spies, carried expressions which he had used in prayer, to the minister, and represented them as reflections cast upon him. The minister, Mr. Henry Guthrie, immediately brought him before the Presbytery, where he and they who attended at his meetings, were condemned as encroaching on the office of the ministry, and the magistrates expelled them from the town!² Not satisfied, however, with the punishment of Leckie and his fellow worshippers, he wished to root out the heretics, and collecting every report he could hear to their disadvantage, he endeavoured to get social meetings for Christian exercise prohibited by the assembly, 1639; but Mr. Samuel Rutherford, and Mr. David Dickson, afraid lest the characters of the innocent, and religion itself should suffer, through the imprudence of a few, prevented the matter from being brought before the meeting. Yet Guthrie still kept alive the flame, which the more temperate of his bretheren wishing to extinguish, a conference was held in Edinburgh, between the leaders on both sides of the question, Mr. Alexander Henderson,

1 “*History of Scots Affairs from 1637-1641*,” by James Gordon, vol. iii, pp. 222 and 223.

2 Stevenson's *Ch. Hist.*, vol. iii, p. 391.

and Eleazer Borthwick, who were against, and Mr. David Dickson, and Mr. Robert Blair, who favoured the practice of private meetings, the result of which was drawing up a few caveats to prevent abuses."¹

"From whatever cause, whether private animosity, or a real difference of sentiment, the variance between Henry Guthrie and the laird of Leckie, had rather increased since the Aberdeen Assembly, and as each endeavoured to strengthen his party, the dissension threatened to spread in the church. In Edinburgh, the dispute assumed a serious aspect, some contending for the right of private Christians meeting together for the purpose of mutual exhortation, without a minister being present, and the ministers insisting, that by the Act of Aberdeen, no private Christian was authorized to explain the Scriptures, or exhort, except in his own house, and to the members of his own family. The former, which was considered as opening a door to independent sentiments, was espoused by several of the most pious of the ministers; the latter opinion was supported by a majority, especially of such as had struggled for the legal establishment of Presbytery, and were afraid of whatever bore the name of innovation; but the whole were either convinced of the divine authority, or agreed in the practical expediency of church courts, and were at that time, afraid of independency, more from having heard of, or witnessed the extravagancies committed by some under this name, than from any absolute conviction of the unscriptural nature of their tenets, as then pled for.

A number of the most respectable citizens insisted upon the utility and propriety of private meetings, and required the repeal, or at least the explication of the act made at Aberdeen and some of the over-zealous, imprudently, expressed their dislike of the restraints of that act, in terms which highly displeased their pastors, who appear to have thought that they favoured the error—afterwards very prevalent—of rejecting or undervaluing the office of a regular pastor in a Christian church; and they, perhaps, on the other hand, might be apt to exalt too highly the sacred character, which, in their zeal to humble the ridiculous pretensions of indelibility, claimed

¹ Geo. Buchanan's "History of Scotland," Translated by Aikman, 1827 ed., vol. iii, pp. 545-546.

by popish and prelatical priests, some of themselves had, in the heat of controversy, treated with irreverent contempt.

After a conference between the parties, and several of the most eminent of the ecclesiastical commissioners in private, where the subjects were reasoned upon, and considered calmly, the matter was brought before the general assembly, and an act adopted, which guarded against the extremes on both sides, and for the time, set the controversy at rest.¹

It is interesting to note that Mr. Henry Guthrie, when minister of Stirling, was deposed on the 14th November, 1648, for malignancy. After the Restoration, about 1665, he was consecrated Bishop of Dunkeld.²

Grizel Murray, whom Alexander Leckie married about the year 1617, was the daughter of Sir John Murray of Polmais.³ Both Sir John and his sons were associated with Leckie in the Maxwell-Leckie feud after that date⁴ but are not included in the previous lists of combatants.

Alexander Leckie died about the year 1643. He was alive on October 18, 1642, when he was witness to the baptism of William, son of Alexander Cunningham of Boquhan, and was evidently dead on 4th June, 1644, when John Leckie of that Ilk was witness to the baptism of John Leckie, son of John Leckie. John Leckie of that Ilk, Alexander's eldest son, was still a minor when his father died. Alexander's children were:—

1. JOHN, probably born the year 1624, which year is missing in the Gargunnoch Register.

2. *Alexander*, baptised 22nd February, 1631.

1. *Margaret*, baptised 2nd April, 1626.

2. *Anna*, baptised 2nd November, 1629. She married Alexander Leckie of Mye on 26th February, 1661.

3. *Sarah*, baptised 24th February, 1641.

4. *Euphame*, mentioned with Margaret in Stirlingshire Bonds.

The Laird of Polmaise, the father of Grizel Murray, Alexander's wife, was witness to the baptism of Margaret, Anna, and Alexander.⁵

1 Buchanan's "History of Scotland" (1827), vol. iv, p. 50.

2 Letters and Journals of Robert Baillie, 1637-1642, vol. i, p. 249.

3 "The Lairds of Leckie," by W. B. Cook.

4 Register of the Council, vol. xiii, pp. 745-6.

5 Gargunnoch Register.

CHAPTER XX.

JOHN LECKIE OF THAT ILK.

Circa 1626-70.

John Leckie was served heir to his father Alexander Leckie of that Ilk, in January, 1648, of half the lands and barony of Leckie, commonly called Wester Leckie, a third part of the lands of Kirdarroch, the land of Eister Leckie and the offrance of Leckie called Schargartane, in the Stewardy of Menteith, all united into the barony of Leckie, and two mercats of lands of Kipdarroch in the barony of Gargunnoch.¹

"Lecky of that ilk" is one of the Committee of warr," appointed by the Estates, in the sherrifdom of Stirling, 1643. "Ye laird of Leckie" is on the same committee in 1644 and again in 1646,² which shows he was strongly in sympathy with the Covenanters party and probably took a vey active part in their proceedings.

In 1648 and 1649 the Laird of Leckie is appointed Commissioner and on the Committee of War for the War for the Sherifffdom of Stirling, which included among others the Duke of Hamilton, Marquis of Argyll, Earl of Mar, Earl of Callendar and Lord Elphinston.

In 1649 he is appointed to a commission for revaluation of the sherifffdoms.³

Although a strong Covenanter he does not appear to hold any office under the Cromwell regime, and immediately after the Restoration, in the year 1661 "John Leckie of that ilk" is appointed one of the commissioners for the regulating, ordering and uplifting of excise in the Shire of Stirling.⁴

Here now begins the crushing out of the Covenanters by Charles II, and the following extract from the Parliamentary proceedings shows that the Laird of Leckie suffered for his strong Protestant leanings.

1 *Inquisitionum Retornatarum Abbreviatio*, vol. ii; *Inquisitiones Speciales Stirling*, No. 190.

2 Acts of the Parliaments of Scotland, vol. vi, 153b, 203b, 560a.

3 Acts of the Parliaments of Scotland, vol. vi, 1132b, 192b, 243b.

4 Same work, vol. vii, 93a.

In 1662 an Act of Parliament is passed in which "His Majesty with advice and consent of his Estates of Parliament Hath thought fit to burden his Pardon and Indemnity to some (whose guilines has rendered them obnoxious to the law and their lives and fortunes at his Majesties disposall) with the payment of some small sums, and in so far to except them from the benefits of his Majesties Pardon and therfor the Kings Majestie with advice and consent forsaid hath thought fit and accordingly Doth heirby Declare That the persons particularly aftermentione^d each of them for their oune parts are excepted from his Majesties Pardon and Indemnity In so far as may concerne the payment of the sumes underwritten viz:—

Within the Shires of Stirling and Clakmanan Sr Charles Errskin of Ava Sex thousand pd Sr Willm. Bruce of Stenhouse tuelff hundth pd ——— of Leckie sex hundth pd etc."¹

So it seems that John Leckie must have been a very active Covenanter before the Restoration.

In the next year, 1663, he is appointed a Justice of the Peace within the Shire of Stirling,² but it is probable that not many years afterwards he had to suffer with all other ultra Protestants and was finally ruined by the heavy fines imposed upon his estates so that they eventually fell into other hands.

In the Register of Gargunnoch Church is found the registration of the marriage of John Leckie entered as follows:—

"1661 John Leckie of that Ilke married Jean Buchannan sister to ——— Buchannan of that Ilke."

She was a daughter of Sir George Buchanan of that Ilk and sister to John, the last Buchanan of Buchanan.

In the same Register (now at Edinburgh) we find the following entry:—

"27 day of Nov. 1666.

Bapts. to John Leckie of that Ilke and Jean Buchanan, a son called John.

wit. Allan ——— in ———.

James Wilson in ———.

¹ Acts of the Parliaments of Scotland, vol. vii, 426b.

² Same vol., 506a.

John Leckie of that Ilk and Jeon Buchanan had at least two children, Mary, baptised on the 12th July, 1663, and John, baptised on the 27th day of November, 1666.¹

A Royal Charter, dated 12th June, 1668, was presented in favour of David Moir, elder, and his heirs, granting to them Easter Leckie and Shirgartane, with the half of Wester Leckie. A 1 instrument of Sasine covering the same lands was dated 27th June of the same year. On July 12th, 1670, a Royal Charter by Charles II was granted in favour of David Moir elder and Marie Stewart, his spouse, in life rent, and David Moir, their eldest lawful son, in fee, of the half of Wester Leckie.² Thus the lands of Leckie were lost to the family of that name, and there no longer existed a Leckie of that Ilk. The loss of the estate was probably brought about by failure to pay the fines imposed by the Crown upon John Leckie for his share in the ultra protestant movement.

For several generations the descendants of the last Leckie of that Ilk resided in and about Leckie, but at the present day there is not one of the name to be found in the neighbourhood.

Probably the last of the line who is on record as having lived in Leckie was John Leckie. His wife, Isobel Henderson, was a widow in Leckie in 1767.³ Their son Robert went to Glasgow and there married Margaret, daughter of Malcolm Knox. Most of their descendents are in Canada.

¹ Gargunnoch Register.

² County Court Book of Stirling—"The Lairds of Leckie," by W. B. Cook, p. 21.

³ Document in possession of P. McA. Carrick, Esq.

CHAPTER XXI.

HERALDRY.

It is generally supposed that one of the Earls of Lennox of old went to the Holy Land as a crusader. Sir James Balfour in his "Manuscript of the Nobility of Scotland" states that it was Malcolm de Lennox who went, and for this he and his posterity carried for arms argent a saltire engrailed gules cantoned with four roses of the last.¹ The cross, or saltire, on the coat of arms was supposed to indicate that the bearer had been a crusader. If one of the Earls of Lennox went to the Crusades it was more likely to be one of the Alwyns, Earls of Lennox, and not Malcolm, as the first Malcolm, Earl of Lennox, did not succeed to the title until 1270. Balfour was mistaken in saying the saltire was engrailed. In the arms of the Earls of Lennox of Old, the saltire is always shown plain and not engrailed, as can be seen from the seals which are now in existence.²

In the year 1542 Sir David Lindesay of the Mount, as Lyon King of Arms, compiled a Register of Arms in book form in which were emblazoned the armorial bearings of many foreign princes and of various members of the Royal Family of Scotland. It contained 114 shields and quarterings of the Scottish peerage and 194 arms of the principal families of Scotland. This is one of the earliest heraldic collections in existence. It is of unquestioned authenticity, and of great importance to Scottish heraldry. A facsimile of this manuscript was published in Edinburgh in 1822.

On page 46 is to be found emblazoned the arms of "The erle of Lenoxe of auld," which may be described as argent a saltire between four roses gules.

On page 127b a coat of arms designated as "Lecke of yat Ilk" is shown. This is argent a chevron between three roses gules.

The Leckies, being a younger branch of the Lennox family, evidently substituted a chevron for the saltire in

¹ Book of Dunbartonshire, Vol. 1, p. 106-7.

² The Lennox, Vol. 1, p. 531.

the Lennox coat of arms when they established themselves as a separate family.

In the year 1567 the arms of Leckie of that Ilk were the same as above described, the crest being an anchor in pale ppr. cabled or and gules, the motto being "Gubernat navem Deus."

It has been generally stated that there have been several different coats of arms granted to the Leckies of that Ilk, but the one quoted above, argent a chevron between three roses gules, is the original. It appears in "Forman's Roll" (circa 1562) and in Workman's Manuscript" (circa 1565-66.)¹

Pont's Manuscript gives "arms of the surname of Lecky, Argent on a Fess Vert, 3 Roses of the First."² I do not think that these arms were intended to be attributed to Leckie of that Ilk, but were possibly those used by Leckie of Croy.

Crawford's Manuscript gives "Lecky of that Ilk, Argent, a Chevron between 3 Roses Gules"³

Pont gives for Lockie (probably intended for Leckie) Argent on a Fess Sable 3 Roses of the First.

The other arms of Leckie or Lecky, given in Berry's Encyclopedia Heraldica, are as follows:—

Lecky (Scotland) Argent on a fesse vert, three roses of the first.

Lecky (Scotland) Argent, a chevron between three roses gules. Crest, an anchor, in pale, the rope waved round, both proper.

Leckerie (of that Ilk) Gules a Chevron between three Roses or.

Lecky or Leckie, Gules three Crescents Argent. Crest, an Arm Embowed holding a Club ppr.

Lecky (Ireland) Argent, five mascles, in cross, interlaced, gules, the second and fourth fesseways. Crest, a fawn, trippant, proper.

Lecky, (Scotland) Azure, a chevron between three roses or. Crest, a boar's head erased.

Burke's "General Armoury" mentions the following:—

¹ Stoddart's "Scottish Arms," vol. ii, pp. 77, 133.

² Nisbet's Heraldry, 1722, vol. i, p. 53.

³ Nisbet's Heraldry, 1722, vol. i, p. 53.

Leckey (granted by Betham, Ulster, to John Hartpole Leckey, Esq., of Craigavoran, Queen's Co., descended of a Scottish family) Gules a chevron between three roses argent. Crest, an Anchor in pale ppr. cabled or an gules surmounted by a boar's head erased and erect azure. Motto—Gubernat Navem Deus.

Leckie (Scotland) Argent on a fess vert three cinquefoils of the first (another roses).

Lecky, or Leckie (England) Gules three crescents argent. Crest, an arm embowed holding a club proper.

Lecky (Castle Lecky, Co. Derry, and Ballyholland House, Co. Down) Azure a Chevron between three mullets or. Crest—A wild boar's head erased proper. Motto—Semper paratus.

Lecky (Browne-Lecky) 1st and 4th azure on a chevron between three roses gules, a trefoil slipped or, for Lecky. Crest—1st a boar's head erased, charged with a rose gules, for Lecky.

Coat-of-Arms given in Fox-Davies "Armorial Families."

Sir Thomas Lecky—Arms—Azure, a chevron between three mullets argent. Crest—A boar's head erased. Motto—"Utere dum potes."

William Edward Hartpole Lecky—Armorial Bearings—Quarterly 1st and 4th, gules a chevron embattled argent, on a chief of the last a torteau between two lions' heads erased sable. Upon the escutcheon is placed a hemlet befitting his degree, with a mantling gules and argent; and for his crest upon a wreath of the colours, an anchor in pale, proper, cabled or and gules, surmounted by a boar's head erased and erect azure; with the motto "Gubernat navem Deus."

In addition to the crests mentioned by the above authorities, in Fairbairn's Book of Crests are found:—

Leckie, Scotland, in the sea vert, a ship in distress, proper.

Leckie, Two arms dexter and sinister, coupéd at the wrist issuing, holding between them a two-handed sword, all proper.

The only Leckie armorial bearings at present registered in Scotland are those of Major Robert Gilmour Leckie, formerly of Sudbury, Canada, which are as follows:—

Argent, on a chevron between three roses Gules barbed and seeded Vert, a spur Or: Above the shield is placed a helmet befitting his degree with a Mantling Gules doubled Argent and on a Wreath of his liveries is set for Crest: An anchor Or, cabled Gules, and in an Escrol over the same this Motto "Gubernat Navem Deus."



APPENDIX

I.

CHARTER BY ALWIN, SECOND EARL OF LENNOX,
TO THE CHURCH OF KILPATRICK.
(Circa 1199.)

CARTA ALWINI COMITIS DE LEUENAX.

SCIANT presentes et futuri quod ego Alwinus comes de Leuenax concessi et confirmavi ecclesie de Kilpatrick omnes terras de Cochniach (Cochnach), de Edenanernan (Edenbernán), de Baccan (Baccane), de Finbelach (Fynbertbealach) de Drumcreue (Drumcrene), de Gra-guentalach (Craguentalach) de Monachkinneran (Monachkennane), de Drumtechglunan (Drumtethglunene), de Cuiltebut (Cultbrit), et de Dallenenach (Dalmanach), cum omnibus justis pertinentiis suis et divisis: Tenendas imperpetuum (et habendas in perpetuum), ita libere sicut liberius concedi possunt et teneri, cum illa terra de Cateconnen (Cartonvene) per omnes rectas divisas suas. Quare volo ut tam illa terra de Cateconnen (Cartonvene), quam ego ipse dedi ad honorem Sancti Patricii. quam omnes alie terre predictae habeant omnimodas libertates quas ego dare possum et concedere vel aliqui pares mei. Hiis testibus, Maldoveno, Malcolmo, (Malduino et Malcolmo) filiis meis, Maldoveno (Malduino) decano de Levenax, Rodarco (Rodardo), nepote meo, magistro Michaelae Gilmodyn (Giimodyne) persona de Nenet (Renynt), Ewarnerdo (Ewano) filio Gilescep (Gillaspeck), Adam de Fintref (Ada de Fyntrif), Gilcristo (Gilchrist) de Drummynt (de Drumane) capillano meo, et multis aliis, coram Jocelino episcopo (Coram episcopo Jocelino), apud Glasgw (Glasgow).

(Changes in brackets show form given to Skene's Charter, entitled "Carta de Cochnach et aliis terris ecclesie de Kilpatrick." Cartularium de Levenax, Page 12.)¹

¹ From Registrum Monasterii de Passelet.

II.

CHARTER BY ALWIN, SECOND EARL OF LENNOX OF THE
 CHURCH OF CAMSIE TO THE CHURCH OF GLASGOW.
 (Circa 1208-14.)

DE ECCLESIA DE KAMSI.

Omnibus sancte Mathius ecclesie filiis presentibus et futuris. Alewinus Comes de leuenax filius et heres alewini comitis de leuenax. Salutem in domino. Nouerit uniuersitas uestra nos intuitu dei et sancte Karitatis et amore Beati Kentegerni et pro aisiabus Regis Davidii et comitis Henrii et Regis Malcolmi et pro salute domini mei Willelmi Regis et Domine Emergarda Regine et domini mei Alexandri filii eorum et tocius progeniei sue et pro aisiabus omnium successorum suorum necnon et pro salute nostra et omnium heredum nostrum et pro asiabus omnium anncessorum et successorum nostrorum dedisse concessisse et hac carta nostra confirmasse deo et beato Kentegerno et ecclesie Glasguensis et domino Waltero episcopo omnibusque successoribus suis in perpetuum ecclesiam de Kamsi cum terra quam nos dedimus predictae ecclesie de Kamsi in dedicacione sua et cum capellis eidem ecclesie adiacentibus et cum omnibus aliis iustis pertinentiis suis et libertatibus ecclesiasticis et cum—pastura et cum omnibus aliis aisiamentis in libram et puram et quietam et perpetuam elemosinam. Tenendem sibi et ecclesie sue in perpetuum ita libere quiete plenarie et honorifice: sicut aliqua ecclesia in regno scocie in perpetuam elemosinam data liberius plenius quociens et honorificencius teneri potest aut debet possideri. Hiis testibus Maldoueni filio et herede nostro precedente. Dominis Beda et Willemo canonicis Glasguensis Dunegallus filio nostro Gillescop Galbrad nepote nostro. Absalom clerico nostro Malcolm filio Gillescop Gillebertus de Katkert Ada capello et Willemo de Anesl et Roberto de Tindal clerics domini episcopi Gillecris filio Decani de leuenax Gillecris filio ferdan Dueue filio crosrach Syreul filio Gedin seruientibus nostris. Garino Galfrido Willemo Michaele pueris domini Episcopi.¹

¹ From Registrum Episcopatus Glasguensis, vol. i, pp. 86-87.

III.

CHARTER BY THOMAS DE CREMEMANE OF THE LAND OF
CROYNE (CROY) TO MURDOCH, THE SON OF CORC.
Ante 1292.

CARTA TERRE DE CROYNE MURECHANICH FILIO KORK.

SCIANT presentes et futuri, quod ego Thomas de Crememane dedi concessi et hac presenti carta confirmavi, Murechanich filio Kork, totam quartariam terre mee de Croyne¹ quequidem terra jacet inter terram de Fynwyk² ex una parte, et terram de Kynherin³ ex altera, cum omnibus justis pertinentiis et rectis divisis suis: Tenendam et habendam eidem Murechauch heredibus suis et assignatis, de me et heredibus meis in perpetuum, in feodo et hereditate, libere quiete plenarie pacifice honorifice et integre, in bosco et plano, in pratis et pascuis, in moris et maresiis, in viis et semitis, in pasturis et stagnis, in aquis et molendinis, in venationibus et aeriis, in merechetis et bludwitis, et in omnibus aliis libertatibus juribus et asiamentis ad dictam terram spectantibus vel aliquomodo juste spectare valentibus, salvis communibus auxiliis et exercitibus domini Regis quantum juste pertinet ad dictas terras, et salvis mihi et heredibus meis placitis de vita et membris et de latrocinio ex dicta terra, ita tamen quod dictus Murechanich heredes sui et assignati eschaetes de vita et membris et latrociniiis quancuncque obvenerint seu contigerint habeant et possideant: Reddendo inde annuatim mihi et heredibus meis ad ipso Murechauch heredibus suis et suis assignatis, duas marcas argenti nomine libere firme, videlicet unam marcam infra octavum diem nundinarum Glasguensium, et unam aliam marcam infra octavum diem post sestum Sancti Martini in hyeme, pro omnibus aliis servitiis secularibus consuetudinibus exactionibus et demandis, et pro omnibus sectis curie, wardis releviis meritagiis, duplicatione firme, et omnibus aliisque dicta terra poterint exigi aut demandari. Ego vero dictus Thomas et heredes mei, dictam terram ut

1 Modern "Croy-Leckie."

2 Modern "Finnich."

3 Modern "Killearn."

prescriptum est, dicto Murechauch heredibus suis et assignatis contra omnes homines et feminas in perpetuum warantizabimus acquietabimus et defendemus. In cujus rei testimonium presenti carte mee sigillum meum est appensum. Hiis testibus, Malcolmo comite de Levenax, Patriciode Grahame, Duncano Macamelech, Arthuro Galbraith, et Johanne de Luss, militibus, cum multis aliis.¹

¹ From "Cartularum de Levenax," pp. 79-80.

IV.

CONFIRMATION BY MALCOLM, EARL OF LENNOX, OF LANDS
OF CROY TO MURDOCH, THE SON OF CORC.

Ante 1292.

CONFIRMATIO DICTE TERRE EIDEM MURDACHO.

OMNIBUS hoc scriptum visuris vel audituris Malcomus comes de Levenax salutem in Domino sempiternam. Noverit universitas vestra, me concessisse pro me et heredibus meis, et tenore presentis scripti mei confirmasse, donationem illam quam Thomas de Crememane fecit Murdach Mackork super quartaria terre de Croyne, cum omnibus rectis divisis pertinentiis et libertatibus suis: Tenendam et habendam dicto Murdacho et heredibus suis de dicto Thoma et heredibus suis, in feodo et hereditate, adeo libere quiete pacifice et honorifice sicut carta dicti Murdachi, quam dicto Thoma de dicta terra habet confectam, plenius liberius quietius et honorificentius in se proportat et testatur. In cujus rei testimonium presentibus sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus, Patricio de Grahame, Duncano filio Auleth, Willielmo Olyfard, et Johanne de Luss, militibus, Malcolmo de Drummond, Arthuro Galbraith, Waltero Sprewl tunc seneschallo nostro, et multis aliis.¹

¹ From "Cartularum de Levenax," pp. 79, 80.

V.

CHARTER BY MALCOLM, EARL OF LENNOX, OF THE USE OF
HIS MILL OF ASCHEND TO MURDOCH, THE SON OF CORC.
Ante 1292.

CARTA LIBERTATIS MOLENDI IN DICTIS TERRIS EIDE¹
MURDACHO.

OMNIBUS hanc cartam visuris vel audituris Thomas de Cremennane eternam in Domino salutem. Insuper Murechauch filius Kork heredes sui et assignati liberam habeant potestatem molendinum facere in terra sua de Croyne, et blada sua in eadam terra de Croyne crescentia libere ubique voluerint deducere: idcirco damus et concedimus dicto Murechauch heredibus suis et assignatis liberam potestatem quocunque libera voluntate sua molere voluerint, et non cohercione aliqua ad molendinum nostrum de Aschend, quamvis ipsi sint propinquiore: et quod post bladum meum blada sua de Croyne, ad molendinum nostrum de Aschend, sine aliqua multera vel aliqua alia demanda mei molere possint: et quod ipsi, pro qualibet celdra cujuscunque bladi quam ibidem molere voluerint, solvant unam firiotam pro servitio molendinarii. In cujus rei testimonium sigillum meum presentibus est appensum.¹

¹ From "Cartularum de Levenax," pp. 79. 80.

VI.

INHIBITION OF ROBERT, BISHOP OF GLASGOW.
(1294)INHIBITION DOMINI ROBERTI DEI GRATIA EPISCOPI GLAS-
GUENSIS, FO. CXXII.

Robertus miseratione divina Glasgwensis ecclesie minister humilis, dilectis in Christo filiis de Curmannoc, de Cathkert de Pollog, de Kylmacolme et de Kyiberchan vicariis, salutem, gratiam et benedictionem, meminimus nos alias mandatum nostrum, contra nobilem virum dominum, Malcolmum comitem de Levenax, ejus vices gerentes, Walterum Sprewi senescallum suum, ac ceteros curiam secum tenentes, direxisse, quod ipsi a cognitione causarum super quibus trahi facerunt, auctoritate regia, religiosos viros Abbatem et conventum de Passelet, super eorum terris elemosinatis, et possessionibus ex donatione diversorum Comitum de Levenax eorum ecclesie de Kylpatrik collatis, et in puram et perpetuam elemosinam concessis et obtentis, prout in instrumentis super hoc confectis plenius vidimus contineri, et hoc fit publicum et notorium in comitatu de Levenax ubi terre supra dicte sunt site, in curia sua laicali omnino cessarent; Et contra Robertum Reddehow et Johannam uxorem suam, quod ipsi a prosecutione causarum earundem, super eisdem terris elemosinatis in curia predicti comitis contra eosdem religiosos penitus desisterent et cessarent, sub pena majoris excommunicationis per nos in eosdem late si contra tenorem mandati nostri supra dicti temere processissent. Qui quidem dominus Comes, Walterus Spruul, ballivi sui, ac ceteri secum curiam tenentes, contra mandatum nostrum et inhibitionem nostram ac monitiones eis legitime factas, de causis predictis super eisdem terris cognoverunt, seu in eisdem causis et querelis processerunt, contra Deum et justitiam, in ecclesiastice libertatis quam plurimum prejudicium et gravamen, et binas distractiones pro duobus merciamendis de bonis eorundem religioforum capi fecerunt et captas detinent injuste, contra libertates ecclesie, pro eo quod

dicti religiosi in curia sua laycali super eisdem terris elemosinatis nimime respondere voluerunt, prout de jure non tenebantur: Ac iidem Robertus et Johanna uxor sua, contra predictum mandatum nostrum, in dicta curia super eisdem terris elemosinatis, eosdem religiosos persecuti fuerunt, et ad hoc de die in diem prosequi non verentur minus juste, prout per certicatorium nobis super hoc transmissum constitit evidenter, sententiam excommunicationis majoris in ipsos per nos latam incurrendo, ac animo indurato diu sustinendo, claves ecclesie tanquam filii perditionis irreverenter contempnendo. Et quia crescente contumacia crescere debet et pena, vobis sub pena excommunicationis, quam in personas vestras in hiis scriptis proferimus si in presentis mandati nostri executione negligentes fueritis vel remissi, firmiter prescripiendo mandamus, quatinus, assumptis vobiscum septem vel sex vestri ordinis ad quoscunque diem et locum contingat predictos religiosos trahi vel citari ad curiam dicti Comitum vel ejus vices gerentis, vel ad quodcunque forum aliud laycale, per quascunque personas, super dictis terris elemosinatis, videlicet de Cocmanach, Edinbernan, Fimbalach, Backan, et Drumcrewe, eis (ratione) ecclesie eorum de Kylpatrik in puram et perpetuam elemosinam datis, concessis, et a quadraginta annis et amplius cum omni jure optentis et integre possessis, personaliter accedentes, dictum Comitem et ejus vices gerentes ac ballivos suos et ceteros curiam tenentes, ad hec iterato et legitime nominatim moneatis, quod a cognitione causarum predictarum super terris superadictis penitus desistant, nec de eisdem aliquo modo in foro laycali se intro mittant, cognoscant, vel curiam teneant, et dictas restrictiones pro dictis merciamenis, contra libertates ecclesie captas, eisdem religiosis deliberent sine difficultate seu liberari faciant, desicut cognitio dictarum causarum et querelarum super predictis terris, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam ut dictum est collatis, at forum ecclesiasticum de jure pertineant, nec curia ecclesiastica eis super hoc directo defecit. Moneatis etiam iterato et legitime dictum Robertum et Johannam uxorem suam nominatim, et quoscunque alios contra predictos religiosos super eisdem terris elemosinatis prosequentes in dicto foro vetito seculari, quod a prosecutione causarum predictarum cessent omnino desicut nos fuimus, sumus et erimus parati, de predictis religiosis et eorum terris

elemosinatis, cuilibet conquerenti in foro ecclesiastico justitie facere complementum. Quod si monitionibus vestris legitime factis et iteratis sepe et sepius non paruerint in hac parte, tam prosequentes quam curiam tenentes super eisdem terris elemosinatis, quos exnunc ut extunc, prius tamen per vos legitime nominatim monitos, in hiis scriptis excommunicamus, ac eorum terras et capellas interdicimus, a nobis sic excommunicatos, in plena curia, in albis vestimentis sacerdotilibus induti, si videritis expedire, quod per omnes ecclesias decanatus de Levenax ac archidia conatus Glasgwensis, specialiter singulis diebus dominicis et festivis, candelis accensis, campanis pulsatis, post missarum offertoria, publice et nominatim denunciatis, et denunciari faciatis, in omnibus curiis et extra, sic interdictos excommunicatos a Christi fidelibus evitari faciatis, eorum terras et capellas ut prius. Speciali interdicto subponentes; Monentes insuper nominatim dominos Patricium de Graham, Duncan filium Ameledy, Dovenaldum Cambell, Wilelmum Olifard, milites, Arthurum dictum Galbrath, Malcolm de Drummond, Thomam de Crumenan, Johannem de Luss, Humfredum de Kylmon, Alwynum filium domini Ameledy, Morthan MacKorc, Malmor Hoge, Mauricium de Ardcapell, Johannem Naper, Eginium filium Michaelis Groff, Maldovenum MacHudy, Dovenaldum MacAnecol, Betherum fratrem ejusdem Dovenaldi, Gilchrist MacMolbrid, Eugenium filium Duncani. Rogerium de Monte alto, Johannem MacGilmothan, Dunbeger, Gilisnum MacNalbain, Gilisnum Ruphum, Thomam de Kantyir, et Gilcolm filium Dovenaldi Macbref, quod cum dictis excommunicatis vel eorum aliquo in curia vel extra, ope, favore vel consilio, cibo, potu, furno, molendino, omendo, vendendo, seu quovis alio modo, in casibus a jure non permissis, communicare (non) presumant; et etiam omnes rectores, vicarios, presbiteros parochiales decanatus de Levenax, et etiam archidiocanatus Glasgwensis, sub pena excommunicationis majoris ex nunc late in personas eorundem, quod nullus audeat seu presumat divina officia celebrare in aliquibus ecclesiis seu capellis quandiu dicti excommunicati in eisdem extiterint, exceptis presentis morientium et baptisate parvulorum, nisi submissa voce tantum, januis clausis, excommunicatis et interdictis exclusis; omnes etiam extunc cum eisdem excommunicatis scienter communicantes, personis domini Regis et filii

sui et aliis a jure permissis duntaxat exceptis, ac eorum terras et capellas interdictas esse, simili interdicto suppositos esse denunciantes; et hoc quotiens per predictos religiosos ad quoscunque diem et locum fueritis requisiti nullatenus omittatis: Ita quod si omnes hiis exequendis non interfueritis, quater, tres, duo, unus vestrum presens mandatum nostrum exequantur vel exequatur. Qualiter autem presens mandatum nostrum fueritis executi nos per litteras vestras patentes reddatis certiores. In cujus rei testimonium presentibus litteris sigillum nostrum appeni fecimus. Datum apud Casteltaris, dominica proxima ante festum beati apostoli Bartholomei, anni gratie Millesimi ducentesimi nonagesimi quarti.¹

¹ From Registrum Monasterii de Passelet, pp. 201* etc.

VII.

CHARTER BY KING ROBERT THE FIRST (ROBERT BRUCE) TO
DUNCAN, THE SON OF MURDOCH, OF THE TWO QUARTER
LANDS OF RACHANE AND ALTERMONY, IN THE
LENNOX.

(Circa 1306-1329.)

Robertus etc., Sciatis nos dedisse, concessisse et hac presenti carta nostra confirmasse Duncano filio Murdath dilecto et fideli nostro duas quadrantas terre cum pertinentiis que vocantur Rathcon et Atrenmonythe in le Leu-naux in extentam septem marcatas terre. Tenedam et habendam eidem Duncano et heredibus suis, de nobis et heredibus nostris in feodo et hereditate per omnes Rectas metas et diuisas suas libere, quiete plenarie et honorifice cum omnibus libertatibus comoditatibus aisiamentis et iustis pertinentiis suis. Concessimus eciam eidem Duncano et heredibus suis, Officium Seriantie nostre infra vicecomitatum de Dunbretane cum omnibus feodis libertatibus comoditatibus aisiamentis et ceteris pertinentiis debitis et consuetis ad predictum officium spectantibus, seu quocunque jure spectare valentibus Quare firmiter mandamus et precipimus omnibus hominibus infra predictam balliam existentibus et omnibus aliis quos interest, que dicto Duncano et heredibus suis in omnibus et singulis predictum officium tangentibus intendentes sint et Respondebit. In cujus Rei etc.¹

¹ From Registrum Magni Sigilli Scotorum, Rob. I., No. 83.

VIII.

CHARTER BY KING ROBERT THE FIRST (ROBERT BRUCE) TO
MALCOLM, EARL OF LENNOX, OF HALF THE LAND OF
LEKY, NEAREST BUCHANE.

(Circa 1306-1329.)

Sciatis nos etc., Confirmasse Malcolmo Comiti de Leuenax dilecto et fideli nostro in recompensationem domini carucate terre de Cardross, medietate terre de Leky, propinquiore terre de Buchanni cum pertinenciis, Tenendam et habendam eidem Comiti et heredibus suis de nobis et heredibus nostris in feodo et hereditate, per omnes Rectas metas et diuisas suas, in liberam baroniam, libere quiete, plenarie, et honorifice cum omnibus libertatibus commoditatibus, aysiametis et iustis pertinenenciis suis, Reddendo inde nobis annuatim dictus comes et heredes sui, vnum par calcarium deauratorum, feodo ferme, pro omni alio seruicio seculari exactione consuetudine seu demanda. In cuius Rei etc.¹

¹ From Registrum Magni Sigilli Scotorum, Rob. I., No. 90.

IX.

CHARTER BY DONALD, SIXTH EARL OF LENNOX, TO MALCOLM, SON OF DUNCAN, SON OF MURDOCH, OF RENROCH AND OTIERS.

(Circa 1342-1362.)

Omnibus hanc cartam visuris vel audituris, Douenaldus comes de Leuenaux, salutem in Domino sempiternam: Noueritis nos dedisse, concessisse et hac presenti carta nostra confirmasse Malcolmo filio Duncani filii Murdaci, dilecto et fideli nostro, pro homagio et seruicio suo, medietatem quarterii terre de Renroch, medietatem quarterii terre de Garterer, et duas mercatas terre de Drunnecharne, iacentes propinquius dicte medietati terre de Garterer, in tenemento de Estomer, ex parte boreali ipsius tenementi infra comitatum nostrum de Leuenax: Henendas et habendas eidem Malcolmo et heredibus suis, de nobis et heredibus nostris, in feodo et hereditate per omnes rectas metas et diuisas suas, libere, quiete, plenarie integre et honorifice, cum multuris molendinis et eorum sequelis, cum aucupacionibus, piscacionibus, et venacionibus, et cum omnimodis aliis libertatibus, commoditatibus, aysiamentis et iustis pertinencis, tam nominatis quam non nominatis, in omnibus, et per omnia, ad predictas terras spectantibus seu spectare valentibus in futurum: Faciendo inde nobis et heredibus nostris predictus Malcolmus et heredes sui forinsecum seruicium domini regis quantum pertinet ad tantas terras in comitatu predicto, tres sectas curie ad curiam nostram comitatus de Leuenaux ad tria placita capitalia singulis annis in dicto comitatu tenendam, pro omni alio seruicio seculari, consuetudine seu demanda. Et nos predictus Douenaldus et heredes nostri predictas terras cum pertinenciis predicto Malcolmo et heredibus suis contra omnes homines et femenas warrantizabimus, acquietabimus et inperpetuum defendemus.

In cuius rei testimonium presenti carte nostre sigillum nostrum apponi fecimus et appendi: Testibus, nobilibus viris dominis Malcolmo Flemyng comite de Wygtoun, Johanne de Danielston, Gilberto de Carrick, militibus, Willemo de Strielyne, Waltero de Fosselane, Finlao filio Roberti de Camsy, et multis aliis.¹

¹ From Sir William Fraser's "The Lennox," vol. II, p. 24.

X.

CHARTER BY KING DAVID THE SECOND TO MALCOLM, SON
OF DUNCAN, SON OF MURDOCH, OF HALF OF THE LAND
OF LEKY IN STIRLINGSHIRE.

(31st March, 24th year of the King's reign, 1352.)¹

Dauid Dei gracia Rex Scottarum omnibus probis hominibus to(cius) terre sue, clericis et laicis, salutem: Sciatis nos dedisse, concessisse, (et hac) presenti carta nostra confirmasse, Malcolmo filio Duncani, filij Murdaci, dilecto et fideli nostro, totam illam medietatem tocius terre de Leky propinqui(us ad)acentem terre de Buchane infra vice-comitatum de Striuelyn, quam recolendo memorie dominus progenitor noster concessit hereditarie Comiti de Leuenaux in recompensationem dominij carucate terre de Cardross, et quam Douenaldus comes de Leuenaux, non vi aut metu ductus, nec errore lapsus, set mera et spontanea voluntate sua, per literas suas patentes nobis sursum reddidit pureque et simpliciter resignauit, ac totum ius et clameum quod in dicta terra cum pertinentiis habuit vel habere potuit, pro se et heredibus suis omnino quietum clamauit in perpetuum: Tenendam et habendam totam medietatem terre de Leky antedictæ cum pertinentiis, eidem Malcolmo et heredibus suis, de nobis et heredibus nostris, in liberam baroniam, libere, quiete, plenarie, integre et honorifice, cum omnimodis libertatibus, commoditatibus, aysiammentis, et iustis pertinentiis suis in omnibus et per omnia ad liberam baroniam spectantibus, seu aliquo modo spectare valentibus in futurum quoquomodo: Reddendo inde nobis et heredibus nostris predicti Malcolmus et heredes sui vnum par calcarium deauratorum ad festum pentecostes annuatim, si petantur. In cuius rei testimonium presenti carte nostre sigillum nostrum præcepimus apponi: Hijs testibus, venerabili in Christo patre Patricio Dei gracia episcopo Brechinensi, cancellario nostro, Roberto senescallo Scocie tunc locum nostrum tenente, nepote nostro, Malcolmo et Douenaldo de Wigtoun et de Leuenaux comitibus, Willelmo de Cunyngham et Nicholao de Knockdolian, militibus. Apud Brechin vltimo die Marcij anno regni nostri vice-simo quarto.¹

¹ From Sir William Fraser's "The Lennox," vol. ii, p. 409. Original charter at Leckie.

XI.

CHARTER BY KING DAVID THE SECOND TO MALCOLM, SON
OF DUNCAN, SON OF MURDOCH, OF HALF OF THE
LAND OF LEKY IN STIRLINGSHERE.

(12th March, 28th year of the King's reign, 1356.)

Dauid Dei gracia Rex Scottarum omnibus probis hominibus tocius terre sue, clericis et laycis, salutem: Sciatis nos dedisse, concessisse, et hac presenti carta nostra confirmasse, Malcolmo filio Duncani, filij Murdachi, dilecto et fideli nostro, totam illam medietatem tocius terre de Leky propinquius adjacentem terre de Buchane infra vice-comitatum de Striuelyn, quam recolende memorie dominus progenitor noster concessit hereditarie Comiti de Leuenax in recompensacionem dominij carucate terre de Cardross, et quam Douenaldus comes de Leuenax, non vi aut metu ductus, nec errore clapsus, set mera et spontanea voluntate sua, per literas suas patentes nobis (sursum reddidit) pureque et simpliciter resignauit, ac totum jus et clameum quod in dicta terra cum pertinenciis habuit vel habere potuit, pro se et heredibus suis omnino quietum clamauit in perpetuum: Tenendam et habendam totam medietatem terre de Leky antedictae cum pertinenciis, eidem Malcolmo et heredibus suis (de nobis) et heredibus nostris, in liberam baroniam, libere, quiete, plenarie, integre et honorifice, cum omnimodis libertatibus, commoditatibus, aysiamentis, et (iustis pertinenciis) suis in omnibus et per omnia ad liberam baroniam spectantibus, seu aliquo modo spectare valentibus in futurum quoquo modo: Reddendo inde nobis et heredibus nostris predictis Malcolmus et heredes sui vnum par calcarium denauratorum ad festum pentecostis annuatim, si petantur. In cuius rei testimonium presenti carte nostre sigillum nostrum precepimus apponi: Testibus, venerabilibus in Christo patribus, Wilielmo et Patricio cancellario nostro, Sancti Andree et Breychynensis ecclesiarum Dei gracia episcopis, Roberto senescallo Scocie comite de Stratherne, nepote nostro karissimo,

Patricio de Dunbar, comite Marchie,—comite de Marr, dilectis consanguineis nostris, Willelmo comite de Douglas, Willelmode Leuyngstoun, Roberto de Irskyn et—, militibus. Apud villam de Perth, in consilio nostro ibidem tento, duodecimo die Marcii anno regni nostri vicesimo octauo.¹

¹ From Sir William Fraser's "The Lennox," vol. ii, p. 411. Original charter at Leckie.

XII.

CHARTER BY ROBERT II OF LAND OF LEKY TO MURDOCH,
SON OF MALCOLM.

Carta Murthaci filii Malcolmi.

(8th March, 1377.)

Robertus dei gratia Rex Scottorum. Omnibus probis hominibus etc. Salutem: Sciatis nos dedisse etc. Murthaco filio Malcolmi totam illam medietatem tocius terre de Leky propinquius adiacentem terre de Buchanane infra vice-comitatum de Striuelyne, que quidem medietas terre predicte cum pertinentis fuit dicti Malcolmi et quam Idem Malcolmus nobis sursum reddidit et resignavit: Tenendam et habendam dicto Murthaco et heredibus suis de corpore suo legitime procreandis, quibus forte deficientibus, Thome filio Malcolmi fratri dicti Murthaci, et heredibus suis de corpore suo legitime procreandis, et ipsis forsitan deficientibus Elizabet filie Malcolmi predicti, Sorori dictorum Murthaci et Thome heredibus quibus eisdem Elizabet, de corpore suo legitime exeuntibus et ipsis fortasse deficientibus prenominato Malcolmo, et heredibus suis legitimis quibuscunque, de nobis et heredibus nostris, in feodo et hereditate adeo libere et quiete in omnibus et par omnia et per eadem suruicia sicut et quibus prefatus Malcolmus totam dictam medietatem terre predicte cum pertinentis tenuit et possedit. Saluo tamen et reseruato dicto Malcolmo libro tenemento dicte medietatis terre predicte cum pertinentis pro toto tempore vite sue: In cuius rei etc. Testibus etc. Apud Perth, octaua die Marcii, Anno regni nostri Sexto.¹

¹ From Registrum Magni Sigilli, Roberti Secundi, No. 25.

XIII.

CHARTER BY ROBERT II OF LANDS OF RAHANE AND ALTER-
 MONY AND OFFICE OF SERGEANT IN THE COUNTY OF
 DUNBARTON TO MURDOCH, THE SON OF MALCOLM.
 Carta Murthaci filli Malcolmi.

(8th March, 1377.)

Robertus dei gratia Rex Scottorum. Omnibus etc. Salutem: Sciatis nos dedisse etc. Murthaco filio Malcolmi, illas duas quadrantas terre cum pertinentis que vocantur Racheon et Altrenmoeyth in le Leuenax in extentam septem marcatas terre, ac illud officium seriandie nostre, infra vice-comitatum de dunbretane que et quod fuerunt dicti malcolmi patris et quas et quod Idem Malcolmus nobis sursum reddidit et resignavit. Tenendam et habendam eidem Murthaco et heredibus de corpore suo legitime procreandis, et ipsis deficientibus, Thome filio Malcolmi, fratri dicti Murthaci et heredibus suis de corpore suo legitime procreandis. Ipsis autem deficientibus Elizabet filie dicti Malcolmi, sorori dictorum Morthaci et Thome et heredibus de corpore ipsius Elizabet legitime precedentibus, quibus vero deficientibus, prefato Malcolmo, et heredibus suis quibuscunque, de nobis et heredibus nostris in feodo et hereditate per omnes rectas metas et diuisas suas, adeo libero quiete plenarie integre et honorifice cum omnibus libertatibus commoditatibus, aysiamenis libris consuetudinibus, et iustis pertinenciis ad dictas duas quadrentatas terre et dictum officium spectantibus seu iuste spectare valentibus in futurum sicut dictus Malcolmus, patris dicti Murthaci easdem duas quadrantas terra ac dictum officium, ante fact nobis, de ipsis resignationem predictam liberius et honorificencius iuste tenuit seu possedit saluo tamen prefato Malcolmo, patri supra dicti Morthaci, libere tenemento easdem duas quadrantas terre ac prefati officium, cum pertinentis pro toto tempe vite Sue, faciendo nobis et heredibus nostris prefatus Murthacus, et alij heredes predicti, seruicia de predictis duabus quadrantas terre et officio predicto debita, et consueta. In cuius rei etc. Testibus etc. Apud Perth, octauo die Marci Anno Regni nostri Sexto.¹

¹ From Registrum Magni Sigilli, Roberti Secundi, No. 26.

XIV.

CHARTER BY DUNCAN, EARL OF LENNOX, OF LANDS OF
DRUMFAD AND KIRKMICHAEL TO MURDOCH DE LEKY.
(Between 1380 and 1406.)

Carta terrarum de Drumfad et Kyrkmychel Murdacho
de Leky.

OMNIBUS hanc cartam visuris vel audituris Duncanus comes de Levenax salutatem in Domino sempiternam. Noveritis, nos dedisse concessisse et hac presenti carta nostra confirmasse, Murdaco filio Malcolmi dudum domini de Leky, pro suo homagio et servitio nobis et heredibus nostris impensis et impendendis, terras de Drumfad ESTER et Kyrkmychel WESTER, cum suis pertinentiis a Johanne Cambel nostro tenente ob defectum servitii per processum recuperavimus: Tenendas et habendas predictas terras cum pertinentiis prefato Murdaco, et heredibus suis de corpore suo legitime procreatis seu procreandis, de nobis et heredibus nostris, in feodo et hereditate in perpetuum, per omnes rectas metas et divisas suas, ac cum omnibus libertatibus commoditatibus aisiamentis et justis pertinentiis suis, ad predictas terras spectantibus, seu spectare valentibus in futurum: Faciendo inde dictus Murdacus et heredes sui predicti forinsecum servitium domini nostri Regis, quantum pertinet at tantas terras infra comitatem nostrum de Levenax, et nobis et heredibus nostris debitum vitum et servitium antedictum. In cujus rei testimonium sigillum pertinet at tantas terras infra comitatem nostrum Hiis testibus, Duncano Campbell domino de Gaunan, Alexandro de Levenax, Alano de Levenax, Waltero de Levenax, fratribus nostris, Gilberto de Galbraith, Arthuro de Ardincapel, cum multis aliis.¹

¹ From "Cartularium de Levenax," p. 77.

XV.

CHARTER BY ROBERT, DUKE OF ALBANY, REGENT OF SCOTLAND, TO MURDOCH DE LEKY, CONFIRMING CHARTER BY JOHN DE DOLAS, OF THE LANDS OF EASTER LEKY TO THE SAID MURDOCH.

(25th February, 1406.)

Robertus dux albanie comes de ffyfe et de Menteth ac gubernator regnj Scocie Omnibus probis hominibus tocius regnj predicti Clericis et Laicis salutem. Sciatis nos Inspexisse et veraciter intellexisse quamdam cartam Johnnis de dolas de Ester leky sub sigillo suo confectam dilecto nostro murdaco de leky non rasam, non abolitam, non cancellatam, nec in aliqua sui parte viciatam. Sed omni prorsus, vicio Macula et suspicione carentur. Cuius tenor de verbo in verbum sequitur sub hac forma. Omnibus hanc cartam visuris vel auditurus Johannes de dolas dominus de Ester leky salutem in domino sempiternam sciatis me dedisse, concessisse, et hac presenti carta mea pro me et heredibus meis imperpetuum ad feodi firmam dimisisse carissimo amico meo Murdaco de leky domino eiusdem, dictas terras meas de ester leky cum pertinentiis, jacentur, infra vicecomitatu de Striuelyne Tenendam et habendam totas et integras predictas terras de Easter leky cum pertinentiis suis quibuscumque predicto Murdaco et heredibus suis de me et heredibus meis in feodi firma imperpetuum, in boscis, planis, moris, marresijs, vijs, semitis, aquis, stagnis, pratis, pascuis, et pasturis, molendis multuris et eorum sequelis, cum curijs et curiarum exitibus, aucupacionibus, piscacionibus et venacionibus fabrinis et brasinis, et petarijs et tarbarijs ac cum omnibus alijs. et singulis, libertatibus, commoditatibus, aisiamentis, et iustis suis pertinentiis quibuscumque, ad predictas terras spectantibus seu iuste spectare, valentibus, quomodolibet in futurum, libere quiete plenarie integre honorifice bene et in pace, Reddendo michi et heredibus meis annuatim apud Ester leky dictus Murdacus et heredes sui de predictis terris cum pertinentiis decem marcas vsualis monente Regni Scocie ad duos anni terminos videlicet penthecostes, et sancti martini in hieme, per equales porciones, tantum per wardis, mari-

tagis Releuijs, secularibus seruicijs, omnibus, exaccioni-
bus, seu demandis, que de predictis terris cum pertinen-
ciis, pro me ut heredes meos in futurum exigi potuerint
aliquaqualiter seu requiri. Et ego vero profatus Johannes
de dolas et heredes mei predictas terras de Ester leky,
cum pertinenciis, predicto Murdaco et heredibus suis in
forma prescripta contra omnes homines et feminas, war-
antizabimus, acquietabimus, et inperpetuum defendemus.
In Cuius Rei testimonium Sigillum meum presenti carte
mee est appensum apud leky decimo die mensis february
Anno dominij millesimo quadringentesimo sexto, Hijs
testibus magnifico domino et potentur domino Duncano
Comite de leuenax, Johnne gourlay burgensis de Striue-
lyne, Alexandro post burgensis eiusdem, patricio lyn-
desay, Johanne naper domino de Kilmehew, cum multis
alijs. Quam quidam cartam donacionem et concessionem
in eadem contentas, in omnibus punctis suis et articulis,
condicionibus et modis, ac circumstancijs suis quibuscun-
que, forma paritur et effectum in omnibus et pro omnia
approbamus, Ratificamus et auctoritate officium nostri
gubernacionis regni predicti imperpetuum confirmamus.

Saluo domino nostro Regi et heredibus suis de
predictis terris cum pertinenciis Seruicio debito et con-
sueto. In Cuius rei testimonium presenti carte nostre
confirmacionis Sigillum officium nostri gubernacionis
regni predicti apponi precepimus Testibus Reuerendo in
Christo patre gilberto epispocho aberdonen cancellario
scocie Willelmo domino de grahame, Johanne senescallus
de lorn Willelmo de Conyngham, georgio de lesly mili-
tibus, magistro Ricardo de cornell archidiacono dunkeld,
Archibaldo de Conynghame dauid berclay et andrea de
hawyk canonico dunkeld secretario nostro apud Perth
vicesimo quinto die mensis february, Anno domini mille-
simo cccmo Sexto, et gubernacionis nostre Anno primo.¹

¹ From Registrum Magni Sigilli Scotorum, Roberti Ducis Albaniae,
p. 234.

XVI.

CHARTER BY ROBERT, DUKE OF ALBANY, REGENT OF SCOTLAND, TO MURDOCH DE LEKY, CONFIRMING CHARTER BY JOHN DE DOLAS, OF THE LANDS OF EASTER LEKY TO THE SAID MURDOCH.

(8th Oct., 1407.) Confirmation of Preceding Charter.

Robertus dux albanie comes de fyfe et de menteth, ac gubernator Scocie regni Omnibus probis hominibus tocius regnj predicti clericis et laicis Salutem Sciatis nos approbasse ratificasse, et hac presenti carta nostra confirmasse donacionem et concessionem illas quas dilectus noster Johnnes de dolas, de estirleky, fecit et concessit, dilecto nostra Murdaco de leky, pro suis benemeritis gratis que benedificijs sibi sepius impensius, ac pro quadam summa monetur viz. Centum et viginti marcarum Sterlingorum sibi persolutur et per ipsam plenarie receptor de totjs et integris terris de Estirleky cum pertinentiis jacentibus infra vicecomitatum de Striuelyne, Tenendam et habenda, totas predictas terras suas de Estirleky cum pertinentiis prefato Murdaco heredibus suis et suis assignatis de domino nostro Rege et heredibus suis, per omnes rectas metas et diuisas suas, in feodo et hereditate imperpetuum. Adeo libere et quiete, plenarie integre honorifice bene et in pace, in omnibus et per omnia Sicut in litteris predicti Johannis de dolas predicto Murdaco inde confectis plenius continetur saluo domino nostro Regi et heredibus suis de dictis terris cum pertinentiis, seruicio debito et consueto. . In cuius rei testimonium Sigillum officij nostri gubernacionis regni predicti presenti carte nostre confirmacionis apponi precepimus, Apud falklande decimo octauo die mensis Octobris Anno domini millesimo cccmo Septimo, Et gubernacionis nostre Anno Secundo. ¹

¹ From Registrum Magni Sigilli, Scotorum, Registrum Roberti Ducis Albaniae, p. 234.

XVII.

PRECEPT BY RICHARD LEKKY OF THAT ILK, FOR INFERTING
JOHN COLQUHOUN OF LUSS, KNIGHT, IN THE LANDS
OF RAHANE AND ALTERMONE.

(21st September, 1519.)

Ricardus Lekky de eodem, dilectis meis Malcolmo Lennax, Malcolmo Culquhoun, et Johanni Lekky, balliuis meis in hac parte coniunctim et diuisim specualiter constitutis, salutem: Quia dedi, concessi et hereditarie vendidi ac alienaui nobili viro Johanni Culquhoun de Luss, militi, omnes et singulas terras meas de Rahane, cum le Spetal earundem, necnon omnes et singulas terras meas de Altermone, cum earundem pertinenciis, iacentes in comitatu de Leuenax, infra vicecomitatum de Dunbertan, prout in carta mea sibi desuper confecta plenius continetur Vobis igitur et vestrum cuilibet coniunctim et diuisim firmiter precipio et mando quatenus visis presentibus, indilate statum, possessionem corporalem, et sasinam hereditariam omnium et singularum predictarum terrarum de Rahane cum le Spetal, et Altermone cum earundem pertinenciis dicto Johanni Culquhoun de Lus militi, vel suo certo actornato, presencium latori, iuste haberi faciatis et deliberetis, per deliberacionem terre et lapidis secundum tenorem dicte carte mee quam inde habet; et hoc nullo modo omittatis: ad quod faciendum, vobis et vestrum cuilibet, balliuis meis in hac parte coniunctim et diuisim meam plenariam tenore presencium irreuocabilem committo potestatem. In cuius rei testimonium, sigillum meum presentibus est appensum, vna cum subscripcione mea manuali, apud Rosdow, vicesimo primo die mensis Septembris, anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo decimo nono.

Rechert Lekke of yt Ilk.¹

¹ Original at Rosdhu. From "The Chiefs of Colquhoun," by Sir W. Fraser, vol. ii, p. 332.

XVIII.

OBLIGATION BY WILLIAM EDMONSTONE OF DUNTREATH AND
OTHERS, TO MARGARET, QUEEN OF SCOTS, FOR THE
SAFE KEEPING OF DOUNE CASTLE, ETC.

(Dunblane, 29th September, 1520.)

Be it kennd till all men be thir present lettres, ws, Williame Edmonstoun of Duntreth, Johnne of Striueling, of the Kere, Knycht, George Schaw of the Knokhill, and Recharde Lekky of that ilk, to be bundin and oblist, and be thir our present lettres, and the faith and treuth in oure bodijs, lelelie and treulie bindis and oblisws and ilk ane of ws, coniunctlie and seueralie, oure airis, executouris, and assignais, to anc richt excellent, hie, and michtj princes, Margaret, be the grace of God, Quene of Scottis, for the sikker and sure keping of the Castell and place of Doune in Menteth, quhilkis pertenis now to hir hienes to resoun of coniunct fie, furth of the handis of all vthir handis, and to be reddy at all tymes to ressaue hir hienes, oure souerane lord hir derest sone the Kingis grace, in the said castell and place at hir plesour, hir hienes or the Kingis grace makand thare expensis the tyme of thare being thare: Enduring all the tyme and space that the said Williame or Archibald Edmonstoun his brother, quhilkis has takkis of the said castell and place, cum to thare perfite age of xxj zeris and also that nane man of grete autorite nor gret clan haue na autorite of the keping of the said castell under thame, nor zit sall ressaue na trespassouris nor brokin men in the said place, and also sall mak hir hienes and hir chaumerlanis of hir lordeschip of Menteth, within all boundis of the Stewartry of the samyne, to be reddely ansuerit, past, and obeit of all males, fermes, gressumys, mertis, mert siluer, irne, and all vthir dieweteis quhatsumeuer that pertenis or suld pertene to hir hienes, within all the boundis of the said lordeschip and stewartry of all termes to cum, and also of all restis bigane, gif sa beis that Walter Buquhannan falzeis in the inbringing of the samyne, and gif mister be, that we sall pund and distrenze for hir saidis males and dieweteis, and mak the

samyne to be inbrocht to hir hienes to the castell of Striueling, sua that hir hienes sall want na payment enduring the space and tyme forsaid; and gif it sall happin the said Wilzam Edmonstoun or Archibauld his brother, quhilkis for the tyme happinnis to haue the keping of the said place, to falze in the keping of the samyne, or to falze in the payment and inbringing of hir hienes males, fermes, mert siluer, and dieutez of hir said lordschip, the landis beand strenzeable, in that cause it salbe lefull to hir hienes to dispone apone hir said castell and keping thareof as scho thinkis expedient, nochtwithstanding ony takkis that thai happin to haue for the tyme to ontryn of the samyne; and also gif it sall happin hir hienes to want payment of her males, fermes, and dieuteis as said is, in that cause it salbe lesum to hir hienes to send and prise of our reddiest lands and gudis to the auale and quantite of the sevmes or restis that happinnis to rest vnpart for the tyme, and to the observing and keping of all and sindry the premissis, we and ilk ane of ws bindis and oblis is ws our ayris, executouris, and assignais, coniunctlie and seueraly, to the said excellent and mychtij princes the Quenis grace, in the sikkerest stile and forme of obligacion but fraude or gile, and consentis and ordanis this band, contracte, and oblis ing, to be actit in forme of act in the officialis bukis of Dunblane, for the observing of the samyne, vnder the panis of cursing. In witnes hereof we, the forsaidis lardis, has affixit our selis with our handis writtis, at the Dunblane, the xxix day of September, the zere of God jmvc and tuentj zenis.

Willzen Edmonstoun of Duntreith.

Jhone Striueling of ye Keir.

Georg Schaw of the Knokhill, wt my hand
at ye pen.

Rechart Lykke of yt Ilk.¹

¹ From Fraser's "The Red Book of Menteith," vol. II, pp. 369-371. The originals of these papers are in the Charter-chest of the Earl of Moray at Donibristle. The seals of Edmonstone, Stirling, and Shaw are still affixed, in fair preservation.

XIX.

ORDINANCE FOR THE PROTECTION OF PRINCE HENRY.

Ordinance for the Nursing and Keeping of Prince Henry 1593 (-4) February.

Forsamekle as the Kingis Majestie our soverane Lord efter pruiif had of the favour and blessing of Almichtie God in granting unto him successioun of his awin body and a prince (being a sone) of gud habitie and expectatioun, for quhais preservatioun and norishment being cairfull, and remembering of the lang, trew and faithfull service of his richt traist cousingnace, Dame Annabell Murray, Countesse of Mar, and of his richt traist cousing and counsellour, Johnne, Erll of Mar, Lord Erskin, hir sone, capitane and keipair of his Hienes Castell of Striveling, quha and his wmqhill fader and guidschir be three discentis togidder hes had the custodie and governance of the soverane princes of this realme in thair tender and young aige, namelie of his Majesteis self, and of his dearest Moder and guidschir, King James the Fift, of noble memorie, and alwayes exercit that charge and office honorable and trewlie: And in respect thairof thinking na uther personis mair meit and able to have the charge, credite, and keiping of Hienes dearest sone, the prince, nor the saidis Countesse of Mar and Johnne, Erll of Mar, hir sone, nor na place mair convenient thairfor nor the Castell of Striveling, quhair his said dearest sone tha Prince was born, thairfor with avice and consent of his Hienes Privie Counsell, maid, constitut and ordinit the saidis Dame Annabell Murray, Countesse of Mar, and Johnne, Erll of Mar, hir sone, kepairis and governouris to the Prince, his dearest sone, within the said Castell of Striveling; with pouer to thame to use and occupy the said charge and service, and thay to have, brouke and enjoy thairfoir sic honouris, privilegis and commodities as they thame selfis or ather of thame or his umquihill fader or guideschir had and broukit in lik caice of befoir Thairfoir the saidis Dame Annabell Murray, Countesse of Mar, and Johnne, Erll of Mar, hir sone, as principallis, taking and ressavng upoun thame

the charge of the keping and governance of the persoun of the maist noble Prince and of the said Castell of Striveling during his graces remaining thairin, and William, Erll of Mortoun, Lord of Dalkeith, Patrik, Lord Drummound, Schir Johnne Murray of Tulibardin, Knycht, and Schir Archib. Id Striveling of Keir, Knycht, as cautioneris and souirties for thame, ar becum band and oblissit, and be the tennour heirof bindis and oblissis thame upon thair faithis, honnouris and allegeance that the said Johnne, Erll of Mar, be him self, his freindis and servandis, sall keip the said Castell of Striveling in the name and to the use and behuif of our said soverane lord, and sall alsua saullfie and suirlie keip and observe the persoun of the said maist noble prince, our soverane lordis first begottin sone, within the said Castell of Striveling at the devotioun and directioun of his Majestie his fader, his Hienes remaining and continewing vnder the nuritur of the said Annabell, Countesse of Mar, his Majesties governant, as towards his month and ordering of his persoun, and that his Graces persoun na wyse be removed nor transportit furth of the said Castell to ony vther place, nor that nane dissobedient to our soverane lordis auctoritie or knawin not weill affectit to his Hienes, nor thair wiffis, bairnis or servandis, salbe ressavit or sufferit to have interes or residence within the said Castell; and that no erll be ressavit within the said Castell with ma nor ———, servandis, na lord with ma nor ———, no baron with ma nor ———, nor na gentleman bot single and allane, and all without armor or wappynnis, and the nowmer of the hail to be ressavit attanys, to be within the ordinair mowmer intertenyt in the said Castell, and that the ordinair servandis appointed, presently be his Hienes with avise of his counsell to attend upoun his dearest sone, the Prince, sail not be removed from his Grace nor utheris placeit in thair chargeis and service without the speciall advise, warrand and command of our said Soverane lord and his Privie Counsell. And this present order quhill the first day of Aprill the yeir of God jmyc fourscor fyvetene yeir, and farder quhill his Hienes with avise of his said Secreit Counsell tak farder ordour heiranent, to induir, as the saidis Countesse and Erll of Mar and thair souirties foirsaidis will ansuer to his Majestie upoun thair honouris and under the panis of thair lyffis and heretage.

And the saidis Dame Annabell Murray, Countesse of Mar, and Johnne, Erll of Mar, hir sone, oblissit thame selffis and thair uther particuler freindis undersubscrivand to warrand, freith, releve and keip skaithless the saidis cautioneris and thair airis of this present act and obligatioun and of all pane, skaith and danger that thay or any of thame sall happin to sustene thairthrow.

Signed, Mar; Mortoun; Drybruch; Sr Johne Murray off Tullibardine, Knyt, Drummond; A. Cambuskenneth; Archibald Sterling of Keir, Knyt; J. Seytoun of Tullibodye; Robert Galbraith of Culcreuch; George Buchquhannan of yt Ilk, Knyt; James Schaw of Sauchy; Jhone Murray of Tuchadam; James Colvill of Est Veimes; Richart Brisbane of Bischoptoun; James Forester, aperant of Garden; William Cwynghame of Polmeis; Walt Lekkie of yat ilk; Robert Murray of Abircarny; Robert Bruce of Clackmannan; Williame Mentethe of the Karse; Jhone Cunynghame of Drumquhassell; James Foulis of Colinton; J. Levingston youngr of Donypace.

(From MSS. of Earl of Mar & Kellie at Alloa House, Hist. MSS. Commission, p. 39).

XX.

EXTRACTS FROM PITCAIRN'S CRIMINAL TRIALS.

(Vol. I., p. 166*)

Walter Lekky of Croy, Richard Lekky of that Ilk, were amerced for not passing on the Assise in connection with the slaughter of the Laird of Craiganis and his servant. Gabriel Cunynghame was his son and heir. Feb. 26th, 1534.

LECKIE-GRAHAM FUED.

(Vol. I, p. 282).

1593. (Jan. 23).—Johnne Earl of Menteith finds Johnne Blair of that ilk, Johnne Grahame of Knockdoleane and Robert Grahame of Thornik, as his cautioners, under the pain of 10,000 merks, "that he sall on nawayis invade nor persew Walter Lekky of that Ilk, his kin, etc., in the deidlie feid standing betuix him and his saidis freindis." Johnne Earl of Montrois, Johnne Mr of Montrois, Mr. Johnne Grahame of Halyairdis, Sir Duncane Campbell of Glenorquhay, William Grahame of Balivie, Williame Grahame of Claverhous, and William Grahame of Panhollis, bind themselves to relieve the cautioners of their surety.

Jan. 325.)—Walter Lekky of that Ilk, finds Johnne Murray of Polmais as his cautioner, under the pain of 3000 merks, that he shall not invade or pursue the Earl of Menteith.

LECKIE-LINDSAY-MAXWELL FUED. 1620.

(From Vol. III, p. 493).

Dec. 15.—Sir James Maxwell of Calderwoid, Knyt.; Alexander Lyndsay of Dunrod, Johnne Lyndsay his brother natural; and James Maxwell, son to William Maxwell of Newlandis. Dilaitit of airt and pairt of the Slauchter of vngle Alexander Lekkie of that Ilk; committit in September 1601 yeiris.

Persewaris, Alexander Lekkie of that Ilk, as sone; Adame Cuninghame of Mackinsche, the spous of Euphame Maxwell, relict. of the said vmqle Alexander, for his intreis; Sir William Oliphant of Newtoun, Knyt., Aduocat to our souerane lord. Prelocutour in defence, Mr. Thomes Hoip, Aduocat.

The Justice, conforme to ane Warrant of the Secreit Counsall, direct to him, quhairof the tennour followis:

Justice, Justice Clerk, and your deputies, Quhairas the fyftene day of December instant is appointed to Sir James Maxwell of Calderwoid, Knyt. Wm. Maxwell of Newlandis, James Jn., and James Maxwellis his sones, Alexr Lyndsay of Dunrod, and James Wauchope, in the Airdis, for thair compeirance befoir you, to vnderly the lawis for the slauchter of vmqle Alexr Lekkie of that Ilk: Nochtwithstanding, for certane causeis moveing ws, it is our will, and we command you to continew the said dyet, vntill the sextene day of Januar, in the yier of God Imvjc tuentie tua zeirs: And that ye tak new caution of thame, conforme to the ordour. Quhairanent thir presentis sall be your warrant. At Edr, the tuelf day of December, 1620.

Al. Cancells. Mar. Melrois, Nithisdail. Lauderdail. Carnegue.

Continewis this dyet to the said xvj day of Januar, in anno foirsaid.

Sir Alexander Hammiltoun of Innerweik, Knt. elder, and Alexander Levingstoun of Belstane, become pleges and souerties for the entire of the saidis Sir James, etc.

(Jan. 16, 1622).—Sir James Maxwell compeirit and personallie product ane Warrant of the Lordis of Secreit Counsall, proceeding vpon ane supplicatioun gevin in by thair Lordschippis; quhairof the tennour followis.

My Lordis of Secreit Counsall, vnto your meanis (complains) and schaws, we your seruitouris, Sir James Maxwell of Calderwoid. (Through a clerical error the words: "Knyt, James Maxwell, son" etc. are probably omitted) sone to vmqle William Maxwell of Newlandis, Alexr Lyndsay of Dunrode, and Jon Lyndsay, his brother naturale, That quhair, the sextene day of Januare nix to cum is appointit to us for our compeirance befoir his Maeisteis Justice, to vnderly the Law for the Slauchter of vmqle Alexr Lekkie of that Ilk, at the quhilk day the

Justice intendis to proceed in this matter; albeit it be of veritie, thet be the mediatioun and travellis of some weil affectit Noblemen, Barrones, and Gentilmen, commoun and indifferent (disinterested) freindis to both us pairteis, who has delt and travellit betuix us, for bringing of this vnhappie feid, whilk hes bene of so long continuance betuix our Housis, to some terme of aggrement and reconciliatioun: Thay brought the matter to this poynt, that I, the said Sir James, sall superceid and continew the prosecutioun and following out of the actioun of Reduction, quhilk I hail presentlie in dependance befor the Lordis of Counsall and Sessioun, aganis the said Laird of Lekkie, and that I sall suffer the same to rest and sleip till the said sextene day of Januar nix to cum; and that the Criminall dyet fforsaid appointit for our Tryell befor the Justice, sall be continewit till witsunday nixt; to the effect, that in this meane tyme, forder travellis may be tane for bringing of the ffeid and querrell betuix us to ane more happie and finall conclusioun: And with this appointment of freindis, bothe we pairties restit weale satisfait and content. Thairfoir we beseik your Lo. to geve command to the Justice, Justice clerk, and hair deputies, to continew. the dyet foirsaid, appointed for our compeirance befor thame, to vnderly the Law for the slauchter, vnto the said terme of Witsunday nix to cum; and that thai dispense with our personall compeirance, and tak new cautioun for us, conforme to the ordour. And to discharge thame of all proceeding agains us in the mean tyme, and of thair offices in that part, quhill the said terme of Witsunday: Whairanent thir presentis sall he hair Warrant. And your Lordschipsis ansuer. (Folowis the Lordis delyuerance). Apud Edr; quarto Decembris, 1621. fiat ut petitur, to the xix day of Junij nixtocum: Becaus the Erle of Mar, being personallie present testifeit the consent and appointment within written. Al. Cancells.

For obedience of the quhilk, Warrant, the Justice continewis this dyet in the same forme, force, and effect, with all tryell of the pannell for the Slauchter above written, to the said xix day of Junij, etc.—Sir George Elphingstoun of Blytheswoid, Knyt. became souertie for the entrie of the said Laird of Calderwoid, etc.

(Jun. 19. 1622).—The Laird of Calderwoid producet his Maiesteis Letter following:

James R.

Trustie and weilbelouit, etc., etc. (See page 84).

The Justice continewis, etc. Sir Johnne Hammiltoun of Lethrik, and James Maxwell of Kirkconnell, cautioneris, etc. Prelocutouris in defence, Joseph Myller, Advocat; Archibald Hammiltoun Commissar of Lanark.

(Oct. 5, 1622).—Joseph Myller producet tua seuerall Testimoniallis the ane subscrivuit be the Minister of Lanark, and dyurse elderis of the Sessioun of that Kirk, and the vther subscrivvet be the Minister of Carlouk, and certane of the elderis of that Kirk, testifeing the production thair of askit instrumentis.

The Laird of Dunrod presentit to the Justice ane Letter of His Maiesteis, quhair of the tennour followis. To or trustie and weilbelouit, or Justice, Justice clerk, and hair deputeris whatsoever.

James R.

Trustie and wellbelouit, etc. (See pages 84-85).

Conforme to the quhilk directioun of his Maiestie, the Justice deferris all proceeding aganis the pannell.

The said Johnne Lyndesay disassentis to the said continuation and affirms him self to be innocent of the said Slauchter; and thairfoir offeris himself presentile to the tryell of the Law for the samyn. The Justice Ordainis him, with the remanent defenderis vpone pannell, to find caution. James Lyndsay of Scheillis, and Alexander Levingstoun of Belstane, become cautioneris, etc.

XXI.

EXTRACTS FROM INQUISITIONUM RETORNATARUM, INQUISITIONES SPECIALES, STIRLING.

Mar. 26, 1555.—Walterus Lecky, haeres Joannis Lecky de Eodem, (qui obiit in bello de Pinkecleuche), patris,—in dimidietate terrarum et baroniae de Leckies, jacente contigue baroniae et terris de Buchtquhan.—A.E. 10 l. N.E. 30 l. i. 162

Jan. 12, 1648—Joannes Leckie de Eodem, haeres Alexandri Leckie de Eodem, patris,—in dimidietate terrarum et baroniae de Leckie vulgo Wester Leckie, extendente ad 10 libratas terrarum antiqui extentus, cum molendino:—A.E.10 l. N.E.20 l.—tertia parte terrarum de Kirdarrach;—terris de Eister Leckie et lie offrance de Leckie nuncupatis Schargartane, infra senescallatum de Monteith:—A.E.8 l. 10s. N.E.17 l.—omnibus unitis in baroniam de Leckie;—2 mercatis terrarum de Kipdarroch, infra baroniam de Gargunnock—A.E. 2m.N.E.4m. xix. 222.

INQUISITIONES DE TUTELA.

Nov. 20, 1605. Robertus Leckie senior de Keparoch,—propinquior agnatus, id est consanguineus ex parte patris Alexandro Leckie filio legitimo et haeredi apparenti Alexandri Leckie de Eodem. iii. 189.

XXII.

CHARTER BY JAMES II. TO JOHN DE MORAVIA (MURRAY) DE
KYPMAD, OF THE LANDS OF WESTER LEKY, COUNTY,
STIRLING; RACHANE AND ALTERMONE, COUNTY
DUMBARTON ON THE RESIGNATION OF
MURDOCH DE LEKY.

(At Edinburgh, 7th March, 1440).

Rex concessit Johanni De Moravia de Kypmad, et
heredibus ejus,—terras de Wester Leky, vic. Strevelyn,
ac terras de Rachane, et de Altermone, vic. Dumber-
tane;—quas Murdacus de Leky personaliter resignavit:—
Reservato tamen dicto Murdaco et Marg. spouse ejus et
eorum alteri diutius viventi libero tenemento dict terr-
arum: Test 6, 10, 29, 30.¹

¹ From Registrum Magni Sigilli Regnum Scotorum.

XXIII.

CHARTER BY JAMES VI. CONFIRMING CHARTER OF WALTER
LEKKIE OF THAT ILK TO DONALD CAMPBELL OF
DRONGIE, OF THE LANDS OF ALTERMONY
AND RAHEWIN (RACHANE).
(4th November, 1580).

Rex confirmavit cartam Walteri Lekkies de eodem—
(qua, pro observatione contractus in libris dominorum
concilii registrat, de data apud Dumbartane, 27 Oct. 1579,
vendidit Donaldo Campbell de Drongie, heredibus ejus
masc et assignatis,—5 marcat, terrarum antiqui extentus
de Altermony, necnon 5 marcat ant. ext. de Rahewin
prius per se dicto Donaldo venditas, in insula de Rosneith,
vic. Dumbartane:—Reddend regi unum den albe firme
apud Rahewin:—cum precepto sasine:—Test. Cuthberto
Cunynghame preposito ecclesie collegiate de Dumbartane,
Alex. Logane in Inchenavamok, And Logane ejus filio,
Jac. Lennox fratre Joannis L. de Wodheid, Rob. Lekkies
in Blairnyle, Joanne Lowrie, Walt. Watsoun, notariis:—
Apud Dumbartane. 4 No. 1580:—Insuper, pro bono ser-
vitio dicti Donaldi, dictas terras quitte clamavit:—

xxxv. 523

XXIV.

CHARTER FROM KING JAMES VI. TO PATRICK MAXWELL OF
NEWARK, OF THE LAND AND BARONY OF LECKIE,
AND THE THIRD PART OF THE LAND OF
KIPDARROCH TO BE HELD IN WARD.

(Dated 1st March, 1603.)

Rex, cum avisamento etc. (112).—

Concessit Patricio Maxwell de Newark, heredibus
ejus et assignatis quibuscunque,—dimedietatem terrarum
et baronie de Leckkeis adjacen. terris et baronie de Buqu-
hane, nuncupatam communiter Wester Lekkie, extenden-
tem at 10 libratas terrarum, cum molendino, terris molen-
dinariis, tenentibus etc., ac tertiam partem terrarum de
Kipdarroch, vic: Striviling;—que fuerunt Walteri Lekkie
de eodem, de rege tente per servitium warde; et regi
devenerunt ratione recognitionis per alienationem per
dictum Walt., Alex.L. ejus patrem val aliquos eorum pre-
decessores absque regis consensu factam:— xliiii. 290.

*

XXV.

CHARTER FROM KING JAMES VI. CONFIRMING A CHARTER OF
WALTER LECKIE TO MARION LEVINGSTOUN,
HIS FUTURE WIFE.

(Dated 2nd April, 1603.)

Rex confirmavit cartam Walteri Leckie de eodem, liberentementarii infra scriptorum,—(qua,—pro inple-
tione contractus matrimonialis de data apud Donypace,
13 Oct. 1597, cum consensu (quond) Alexandii L. filii sui,
feodarii ejusdem,—concessit Mariote Levingstoun
sponse sue futuri, sorori Alexandri L. de Pantosken, in
vitali reddito,—terras de Newpark, extenden. ad 30
solidat, per dictum Walt., Jac. Davie et Alex. Lyll occu-
patas,) in baronia de Leckie, vic Stirling:—Reddend,
dicto Alex. Leckie unum den. albe firme:—cum precepto
sasine directo Jo. Duncan:—i^{EST}. Alex. Maine in
Livilands, Alex. Baillie in Leckie, etc. etc. Apud templum
S. Niniani in edibus Jacobi Lennox,

XXVI.

CHARTER FROM KING JAMES VI. OF THE LANDS AND BARONY
OF LECKYE (ESTER AND WESTER) TO ALEXANDER
LECKIE OF THAT ILK, AND GRISSEL MURRAY,
HIS FUTURE WIFE.

(Dated at Edinburgh, 14 March, 1617.)

Rex—cum consensu &c. (209, 177). concessit et de novo dedit Alexandro Leckye tunc de eodem et Grissilidi Murray ejus conjugi future in conjuncta in feodatione, et heredibus masc. inter eos legit, procreandis, quibus deficientibus, propinquioribus et legit, hereidibus masc, et assignatis dicti Alex. quibuscunque,—dimidietatem terrarum et baronie de Leckye nuncupat Wester L., adjacentem terras et baroniam de Buquhan et extenden ad 10 libratas antiqui extentus cum molendino, terris molendinariis etc., tuire, manerie loco, tenentibus etc., tertiam partem terrarum de Kipdarroch, vic Striviling;—quas, regi devenientes ratione recognitionis et Patricio Maxwell de Newark dispositas, dictus Pat. cum consensu Georgii M. feodarii de eodem filii sui resignavit;—necnon dicto Alex. Leckye, heredibus ejus Masc. et assignatis quibuscunque,—terras de Eister Leckye et lie offerance de Leckye nuncupat Scheirgartan, cum tenentibus etc., in senesc. de Menteith et vic de Striviling;—quas Adamus Cwynnghame de Chapeltoun tunc de Mackinche nuncupatus resignavit,—et quas omnes rex incorporavit in liberam baroniam de Leckye, ut unica sasina apud fortalicium de L. capienda pro omnibus staret:—Reddend. pro Wester Leckye et Kipdarroche servitium warde etc., pro Eister Leckye et Scheirgartan unum den. argenti nomine albe firme:—
xlviiii. 322.

XXVII.

CHARTER FROM CHARLES I. TO ROBERT GOURLAY IN PAT-
RIKSTOUN OF LECKY, OF LANDS OF SCHYRGARTANE,
ON THE RESIGNATION OF ALEXANDER
LECKY OF THAT ILK.

(Dated 3 March, 1642.)

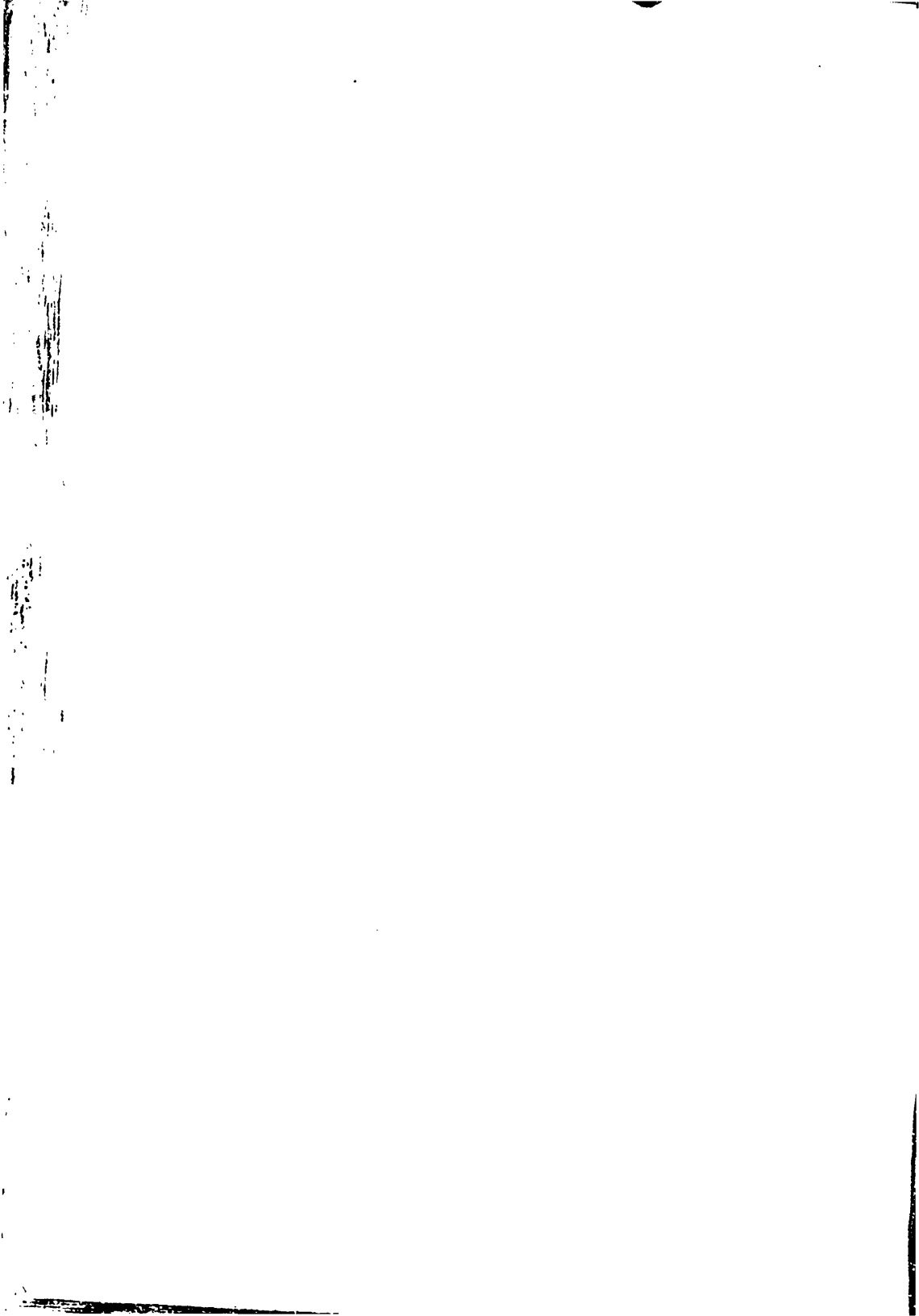
Rex, cum consensu etc. (30, 31, 32, 33, 28),—concessit Roberto Gourlay in Patrikstoun de Leky, in vitali red-
ditu, et Roberto Gourlay juniori ejus filio, heredibus
ejus et assignatis quibuscunque, heriditarie, absque rever-
sione,—terras vocat lie offerance de Lecky vocat, lie
Schyrgartane, in senesc. de Menteith, vic Stirling;—quas
Alex. Lecky de eodem per procuratorium de data 5 Feb.
1642 resignavit, instrumentis captis in manibus Jo. Millar
scribe signeto notarii publici:—Reddend unum den. ar-
genti albe firme. lvii. 13.

XXVIII.

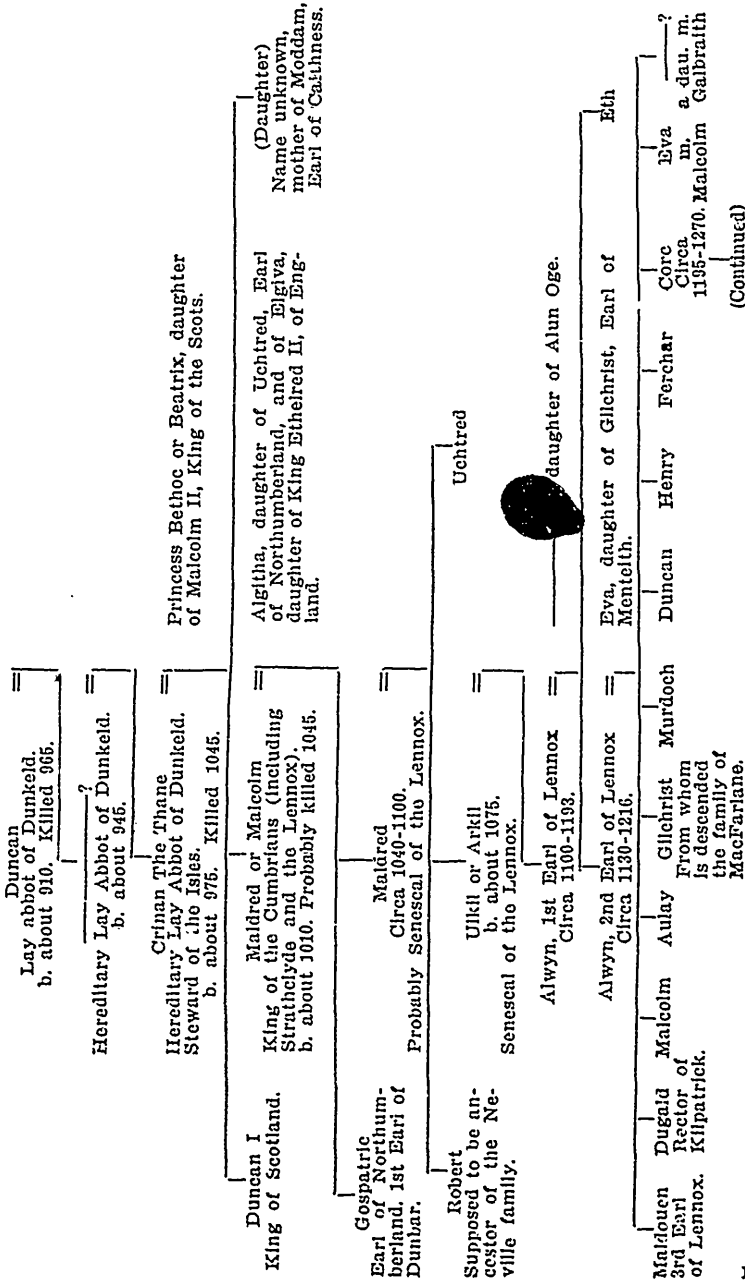
CHARTER FROM KING CHARLES I. TO ALEXANDER LECKY OF
THAT ILK OF THE LANDS OF KEPDARROCH, ETC.

(Dated at Edinburgh 5 March, 1642.)

Rex.—pro se et tanquam a administrator &c. (ut in carta 36),—concessit et denovo dedit Alexandro Lecky de eodem, heredibus ejus et assignatis quibuscunque,—2 marcat, terrarum de Kipdarroche (per Arch. Gourlay occupat), quarum una olim ad quondam Jacobum Setoun de Tullibody pertinuit, altera ad quondam Alex. Lecky protionarium de Kipdarroche, in baronia de Gargunnok vic. de Stirling; 2 marcat terrarum de Eister Rogertoun, mercatam de Wester Rogertoun, $\frac{1}{2}$ mercat de Garnermure, 5 mercat, de Warnokes-Thornetoun, in baronia de Kilbryde, vic. Lanerk;—quas terras de Kipdarroche Rob. Lecky in Kipdarroche (cum consensu Agnete Grahame sponse sue, Cristine Lecky ipsorum filie et Willelmi M'Clellane ejus sponsi), ceteras Alex. Lindsay de Dunrod, resignaverunt: Reddend. regi pro Kipdarroche jura et servitia debita et consueta; principi pro ceteris unam sectam ad quamlibet 3 curiarum capitalium vic. de Lanerk, et cetera jura et servitia debita et consueta: lvii. 16.



LECKIE OF THAT ILK.



Murdoch
Circa 1235-1310.
Had the lands of Croy (after-
wards called Croy-Leckie).

Duncan
Circa 1270-1333.
Created Hereditary Sergeant of
Dunbartonshire, by King Robert
Bruce, Baron of Rehane and Al-
termony in Lennox.

Malcolm

Malcolm de Leky
Lord of Leky. Circa 1300-1379.
Had charter from the King, of
barony of Leky, resigned by Earl
of Lennox.

Murdoch de Leky
Circa 1330-1405.
Hereditary Sergeant of Dunbar-
tonshire, Baron of Leky, Rehane
and Altermony.

Thomas

Elizabeth

Murdoch Leky
Circa 1445.
Third Laird of Leky. Resigned
Wester Leky, Rachane and Al-
termony in 1440. Lost Easter
Leky.

Margaret, probably sister to John
Murray, of Kypmad.

Sir Walter Leky
Circa 1395-1440.
Officer in Scottish Life Guards in
France.

Malcolm Leky of that Ilk
Circa 1423-1485.

(1) _____ Probably a
sister of Malcolm Flemyng and
Daughter of Robert, 1st Lord
Flemyng.
(2) _____ Probably a
sister of Alexander Cuninghame of
Leky.

James Leky of that Ilk— Murdoch Leky Alex. Lekke Robert Leky
Circa 1450-1513.

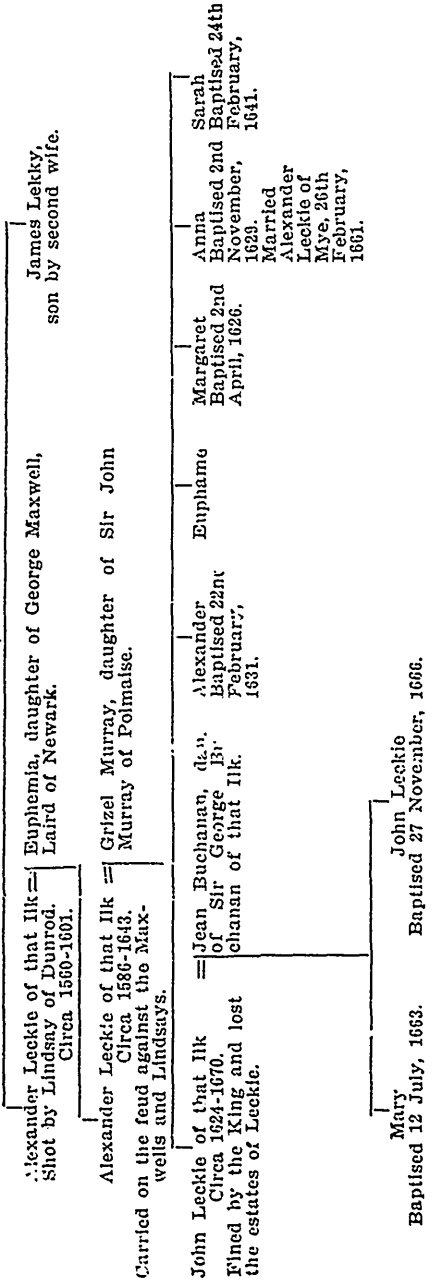
Richard Leky of that Ilk— Walter Leky Murdoch Leky
Circa 1475-1542. of Croy in Blairnill,
par. of Kilmarnok

John Leky of that Ilk— (?) Alex. Leky Robert Leckie
Circa 1500-1547. a dau. of Sir of Kepdarroch at the Kirk
Killed at Pinkiecleugh. Ninian Seton m. of Kippen (?)
of Tullibody Helen Drummond

Walter Leckie of that Ilk
Circa 1535-1605.
Had feud with the Earl of Men-
telth.

Robert Leckie James Leckie
Kepdarroch
(1) Agnes, sister to John Cun-
inghame of Glengarnok, and
great-great-granddaughter to
Princess Mary, daughter of
Robert III
(2) Mariote (Margaret) Levings-
toun, sister to Alex. Levings-
toun of Pantosken.

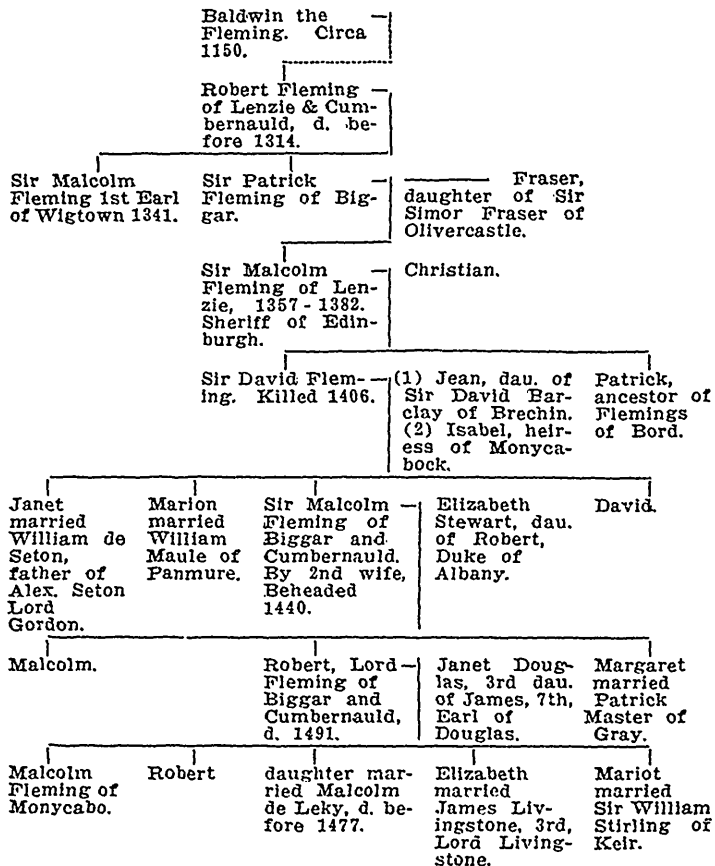
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7. 6. 87 1666

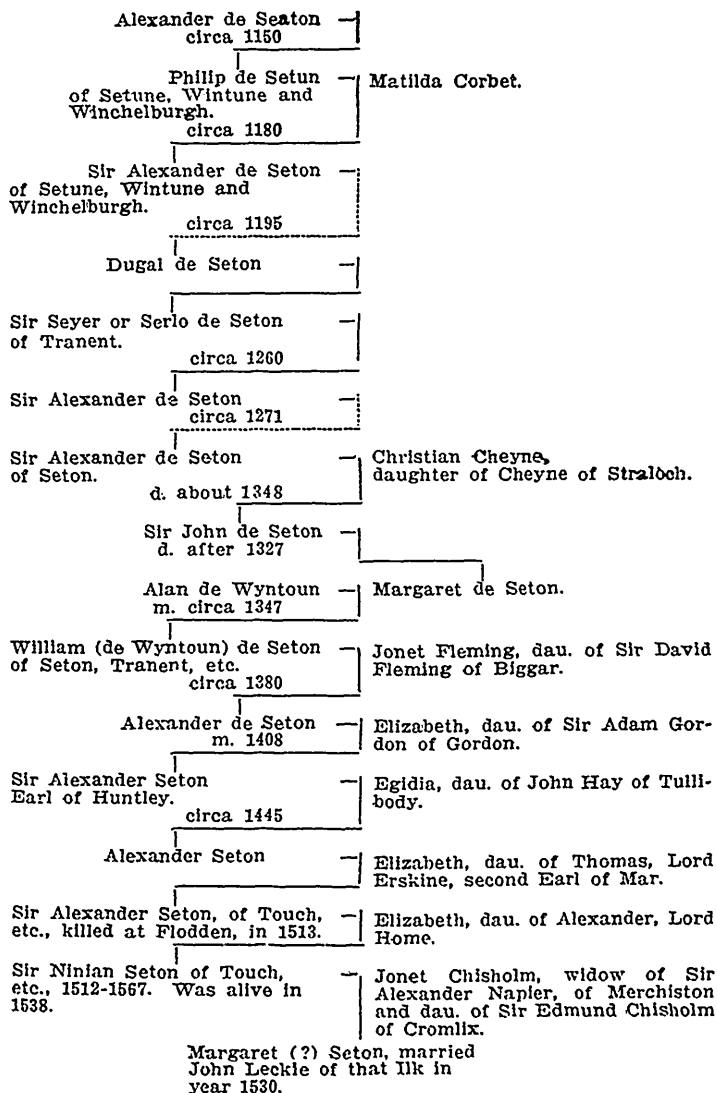
DESCENT OF THE DAUGHTER OF LORD FLEMING,
SUSPOSED TO HAVE MARRIED
MALCOLM DE LEKY.

(From "New Scots Peerage.")



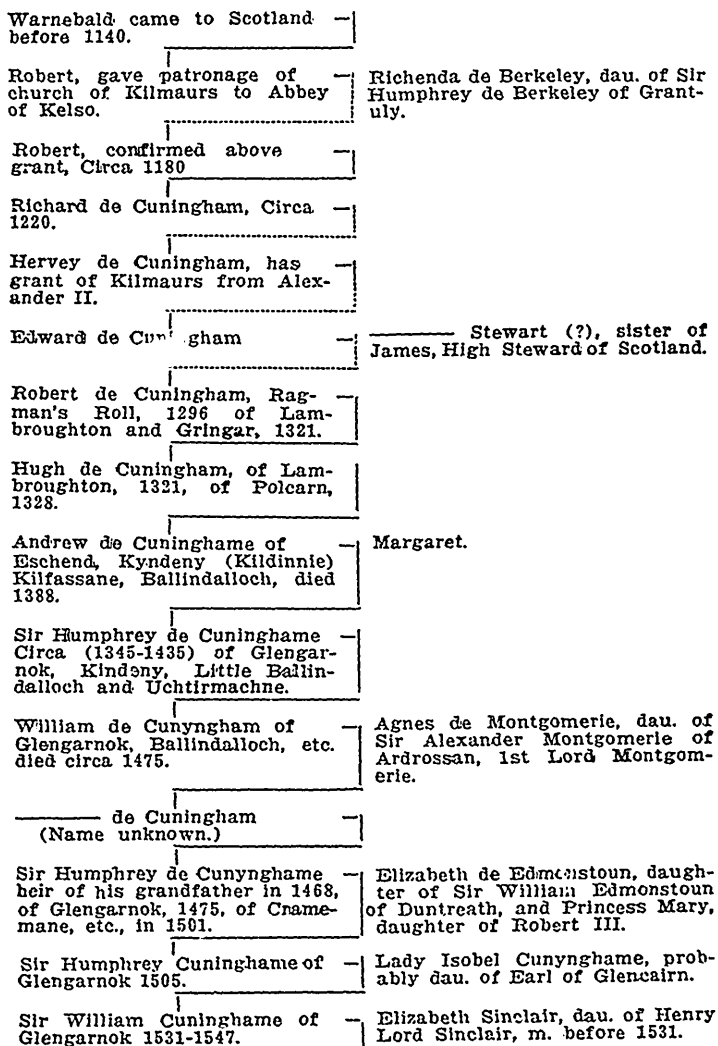
DESCENT OF MARGARET (?) SETON WHO
MARRIED JOHN LECKIE OF THAT ILK.

(From "New Scots Peerage" and Seton's "Seton of Seton.")



DESCENT OF AGNES CUNINGHAME, WHO MARRIED WALTER LECKIE OF THAT ILK.

(From "The Scots Peerage," by Sir J. B. Paul, and Registrum Magni Sigilli).

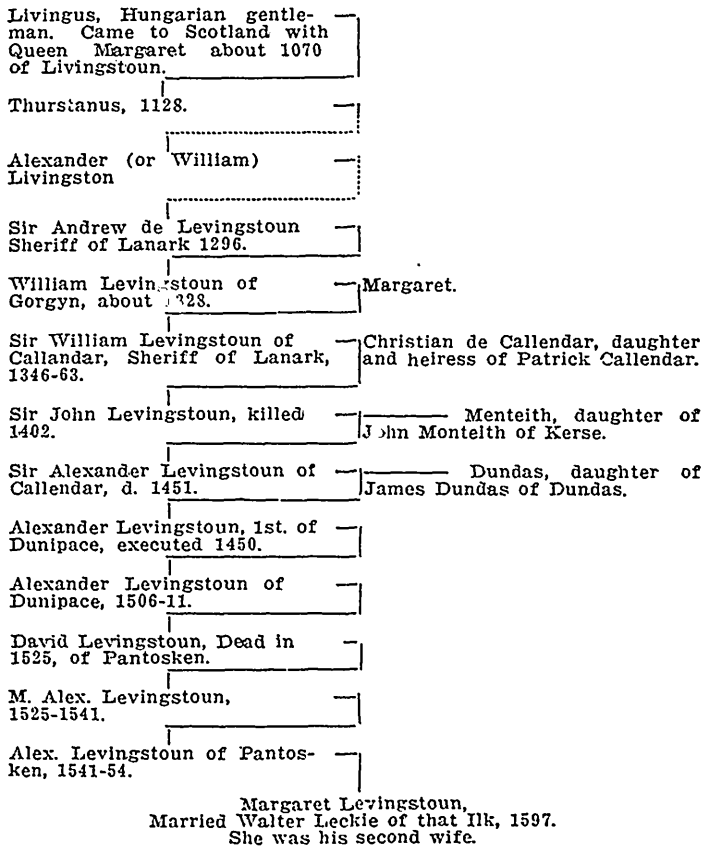


Agnes Cuninghame,
(1) Married Walter Leckie of that Ilk circa 1559.

(1) Stirling Protocols.

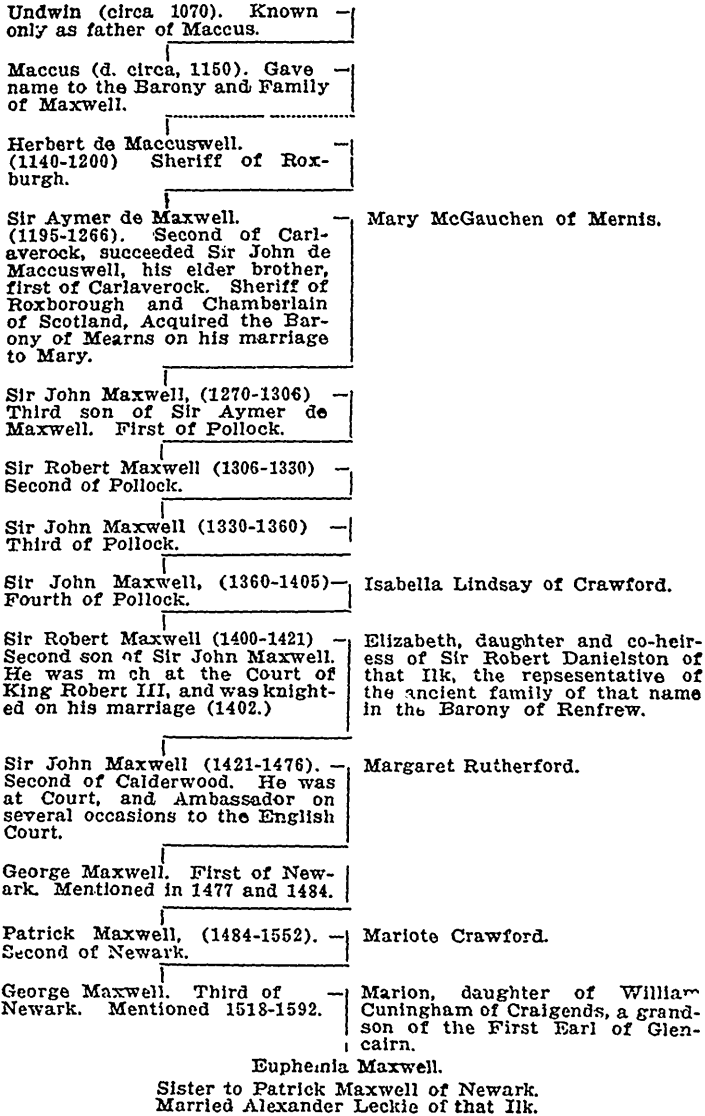
DESCENT OF MARGARET LIVINGSTONE, WHO
MARRIED WALTER LECKIE OF
THAT ILK IN 1597.

(From Sir J. B. Paul's "Scots Peerage," and Reg. Mag. Sig.)



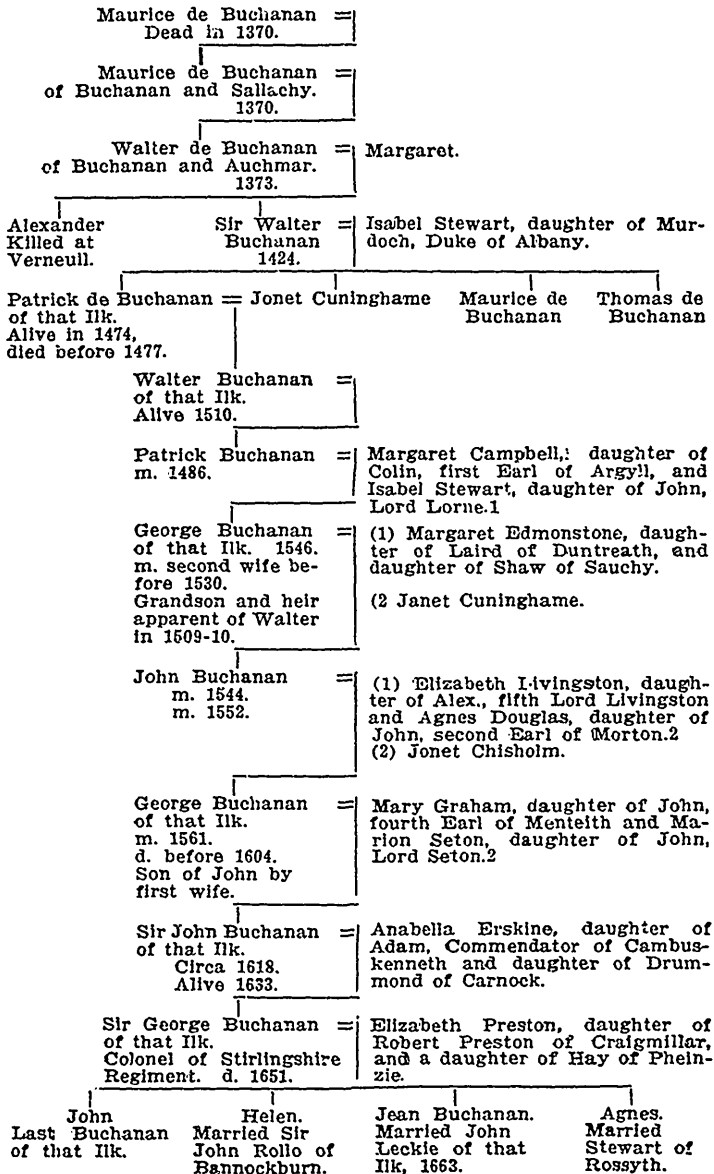
DESCENT OF EUPHEMIA MAXWELL, WHO
MARRIED ALEXANDER LECKIE OF
THAT ILK.

(From Fraser's "Maxwells of Pollock.")



DESCENT OF JEAN BUCHANAN, WHO MARRIED JOHN LECKIE OF THAT ILK.

(From Cart. Com. de Levenax; Reg. Mag. Sig.; and New Scots
Peerage.)

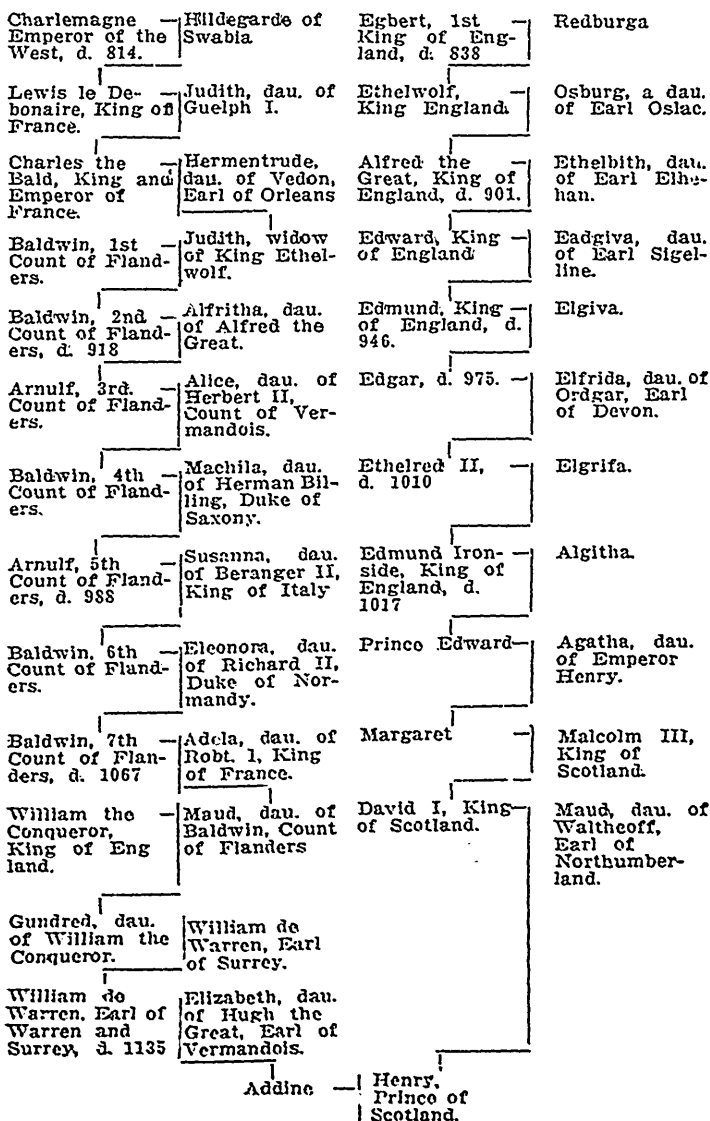


1 Fraser's "The Lennox," vol. ii, p. 127.
2 New Scots Peerage.

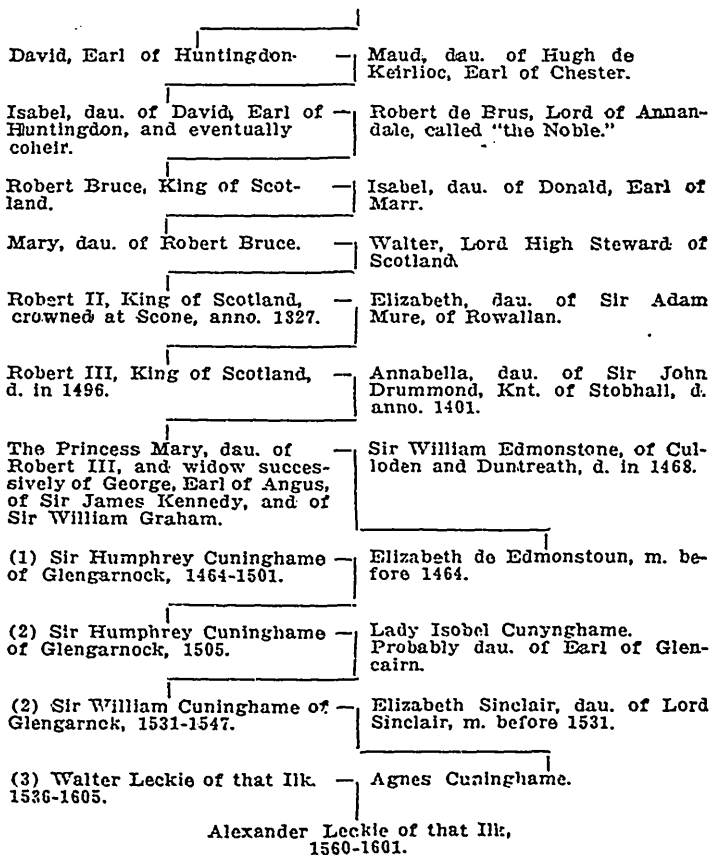
ROYAL DESCENT OF ALEXANDER LECKIE.

From Burke's (Sir J. B.) The Royal Families of England, etc.

(Pedigree XXIX.—Published 1876).



ROYAL DESCENT OF ALEXANDER LECKIE.

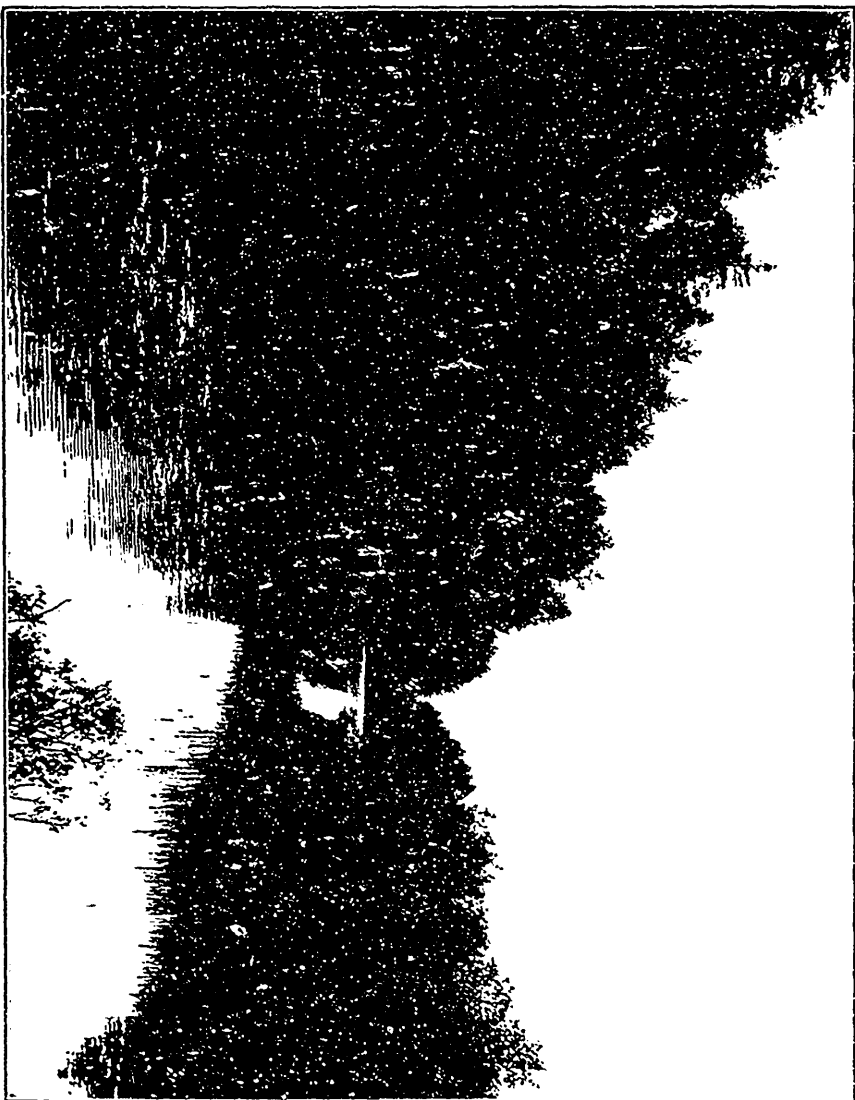


(1) From Edmonstone's "Family of Edmonstone of Duntreath" and Reg. Mag. Sig.

(2) From Reg. Mag. Sigilli.

(3) From Stirling Protocols.





SCENE IN LECKIE

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