EXAMPLE OF A CHARTER FROM THE PUBLISHED VOLUME OF THE CHARTERS OF THE EARLDOM OF LENNOX, printed by the Maitland Club in 1833 as *Cartularium Comitatus de Levenax* (hereafter *Lenn. Cart.*).

NOTE: This is very much a work in progress. It has been prepared by Simon Taylor for the 'Hidden Heritage of a Landscape' place-name workshop (23rd March 2013) for discussion on the day, when we can hopefully identify some more of the place-names.

p. 62 Charter by which Earl Donald of Lennox (1333-c.1364) grants to Malcolm son of Bartholomew (i.e. Malcolm mac Pharlan) son of Mael Domnaig the land which seems to be roughly equivalent to the later parish of Arrochar.

Omnibus hanc cartam visuris vel audituris Donaldus comes de Levenax salutem in Domino sempiternam. Noveritis, nos dedisse concessisse et hac presenti carta nostra confirmsse Malcolmo filio Bartholomei filii Maldonei pro homagio et servitio suo unam quartariam terre et dimidiam quartariam terre jacentes inter rivulos qui vocantur Dywach et Aldanchwlyn<sup>1</sup> ex parte una, et rivulos qui vocantur Hernane, Henys et Trostane<sup>2</sup> ex altera, cum insulis Elanvow, Elanvanow, Elandouglas et Elaig, infra comitatum nostrum de Levenax; quamquidem quartariam terre cum dimidia cum insulis predictis Bartholomeus pater predicti Malcolmi nobis per fustum et baculum sursum reddidit et pure resignavit: Tenendas et habendas eidem Malcolme et heredibus suis de nobis et heredibus nostris, in feodo et hereditate in perpetuum per omnes rectas metas et divisas suas, in bosco et plano [etc.....] adeo libere et quiete plenarie integre et honorifice in omnibus et per omnia sicut carta originalis facta per anteces/p. 63/sores nostros antecessoribus dicti Malcolmi, de superiori carucata terre de Lus que vocatur carucata terre Macgilchrist plenius in se proportat et testatur: Faciendo inde nobis et heredibus nostris dictus Malcolmus et heredes sui, servitium in communi exercitu domini Regis quantum pertinet ad tantas terras, pro omni alio servitio consuetudine exactione seu demanda. In cuius rei testimonium presenti carte nostre sigillum nostrum precepimus apponi. Hiis testibus, domino Malcolmo Flemyng comite de Wygtone, Johanne Senescalli de Dernle et Roberto Wallays militibus, Patricio Flemyng de Weddal, Roberto Mautelane, Ada filio Alani burgensi de Dunbretane, et Patricio de Lindsay, et multis aliis.

## **TRANSLATION**

To all those who will see or hear this charter, Donald earl of Lennox gives eternal salutation in the Lord. Know that I have given, granted and by this present charter confirmed to Malcolm son of Bartholomew<sup>5</sup> son of Mael Domnaig, for his homage and service, one quarter of land and half a quarter of land, which lie between the burns which are called *Dywach*<sup>6</sup> and *Aldanchwlyn*<sup>7</sup> on one side, and the burns which are called Arnan, *Henys* and

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Diwarach et Aldarychwlyn – Aldawchwlyne, M.S. Mont. [= Duke of Montrose transcript; see Lenn. Cart., xviii].

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Kostane, M.S. Mont.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Elanvanodo, M.S. Mont.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Elang, M.S. Mont.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> This Bartholomew is the man from whom the MacPharlan's claim descent, Pharlan being a Gaelicised equivalent of Bartholomew.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Dywach (the name of a burn) may derive from Gaelic dèabhadh (m.) 'drying, draining; evaporating; circumstance of becoming dry, having shrunk or become parched' (Dwelly), with reference to a burn that is more than usually dry at certain times of the year.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> A Gaelic construction, either 'burn (Gaelic *allt*) of the \*Culin' or '(the) wee burn (Gaelic *alltan*) \*Culin'; either way, the water-course referred to must be that which flows into Loch Lomond at Inverhoulin AAR (NN32)

Trostane<sup>8</sup> on the other, with the islands Inch I Vow, Elanvanow, Inveruglas Isle and Elaig within our earldom of Lennox; which quarter of land with a half, with the aforesaid islands, Bartholomew the father of the aforesaid Malcolm gave back to us by staff and baton<sup>9</sup> and entirely resigned. To be held and possessed by the same Malcolm and his heirs of us and our heirs, in fee and heritage for ever by all its right bounds and marches, in wood and plain, .... as freely and quietly, fully, wholly and honourably in all things and through all things, as the original charter made by our predecessors to the predecessors of the said Malcolm, concerning the upper carucate of the land of Luss<sup>10</sup> which is called the carucate of MacGilchrist's land, more fully purports and bears witness to. The said Malcolm and his heirs are then to do for us and our heirs as much service in the common army of the lord king as pertains to this amount of land, for all other service, custom, exaction or demand. In testimony of which thing we command our seal to be put upon this our present charter; with these witnesses: Sir Malcolm Fleming earl of Wigtown, John Stewart of Darnley and Robert Wallace, knights, Patrick Fleming of Wedale,<sup>11</sup> Robert Maitland, Adam son of Alan, burgess of Dumbarton, and Patrick Lindsay and many others.

06) (Inverchulin 1777 Ross/DNB, Inbhir a' Chuilinn OS 6 inch 2nd edn) 'mouth of the \*Culin. \*Culin itself

derives from (or has been assimilated to) Gaelic cuileann (m., gen. sing. cuilinn) 'holly'.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> It appears as 'the burn which is called *Trosty*' (rivum qui dicitur *Trosty*) c.1292 x 1333 *RMS* ii no. 187 [royal confirmation of 1431]. Is this now Allt Rostan, which flows from the east into Loch Lomond at NN33 12, forming the modern

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> These were the symbols by which the possession of land was resigned (see *DOST* under *baston* or *bastoun*).

<sup>10</sup> A carucate, also known as the ploughgate, is a unit of land based on the amount of land a plough-team of eight oxen could plough in an annual season, and is very roughly equivalent to 120 acre. In Gaelic-speaking Lennox (and only in Lennox), this unit was known as the *arachor*. Like carucate or ploughgate, *arachor* is etymologically connected with ploughing (Old Gaelic *ar* 'ploughing act of ploughing, tilling, husbandry; the land ploughed, cultivated land' (*DIL*). See Barrow 2003 [1973], 246). It may be that the plough referred to in *arachor* was a lighter kind, not requiring to be pulled by a team of oxen. It should be borne in mind that Lennox at this period paid its dues and renders in cheeses, underlining the importance of the pastoral over the arable. The 'upper carucate of the land of Luss' is that area later defined by the parish of Arrochar.

<sup>11</sup> Presumably now Stow, Midlothian (MLO).