Supplementary Material

The Cummings of Altyre and the search for an ancient genealogy (part 2): ‘Truth has been lain in the bottom of a well’

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(Accepted version, June 2023)

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A. Indenture between Thomas Dunbar, Earl of Moray, and Alexander Cumyne, with promise of service and marriage to Dunbar’s sister, Euffame, 28 May 1408

National Records of Scotland - NRS GD44/13/10/1 (Gordon Castle Muniments)

[on reverse:] Indent[ur]a nec[com] Comitê Dun[bar] et Alexr de Comyne de t[er]ris de glencharny 1408

This Indenture made at Fynlett[er] the xxviiij day of the moneth of maij the yeire of our Lord MCCCC and viij yeire betvix a noble Lord & a mychty Sr Thomas of Dunbarr e Erll of M[ur]eff on the ta part / and Alexr Cumyne on the toth[er] part/beris witnes th[1] it is accordit in form and in effect as eftir folwis th[1] is for to say th[1] the forsai[d]e Erll sal giff his gude will to the mariagie of his sister euffame And xx[9] markisworth of lande w'in his landis of glencharny the lordschip outtykyn his chemys & his demayne in to Resoñable plãce & cûnable to the airis cumand betwene the saide Alexander and Euffame // And the forsai[d]e Alexr is oblist to be lele man & trew for al the days of his live to the forsai[d]e Erll agayne all dedelike outtakand his allegeance til oure lord the kynge an[er]ly / And als it is accordit th[1] f[2] the tyme of the ussay of his t[er]me w' Alexr Stewart Erll of Marre th[1] is to say v yeris eftir the makying of this Indenture that he sal enterie than in to the s[er]uice of the forsai[d]e Erll / And als it is accordit th[1] qwil the date that the lord of the Ilys haffis tak of the Erll of M[ur]eff of glencherney that the forsai[d]e Erll off M[ur]eff sal mak to the forsai[d]e Alexr Cumyne f[3] the ussay of his t[er]me that he haffis of the Erll of Marre / xx markisworth of land w'in the Schirreffdome off Elgyne or Fores / And als the forsai[d]e Alexr is oblist for to s[er]ue the Erll off M[ur]eff lelily and trewly to the ussay of the Erll of Marris t[er]me outtykand an[er]ly the Erll of Marris s[er]uice agayne al vther as is beforsai[d]e / And the forsai[d]e Erll is oblist to mak him Resoñable Reward eftir his s[er]uice as his cosale ordens vnsuspecte / In the witnes of this thyng but fraude or gile lelily to be kepit our selys ar ent[er]changelably to putt the day the yeire the place beforsai[d]e

[in modern hand:] Edin 12 May 1821 Recorded as a Probative Writ in the Books of Council & Session

Note
19th century transcriptions, all probably made by or on behalf of the Gordon Cummings in the 1820s, are held by NRS (RH1/2/75 and RH2/2/15 no. 16) and NLS (Adv.MS.25.8.4, f.14 between pp252-3).

Thorn  and yogh  have been silently expanded to ‘th’ and ‘y’ respectively, but otherwise the orthography of the text has been followed.
B. Correspondence between John Riddell, peerage lawyer, Sir William Gordon Gordon Cumming of Altyre (WGGC) and others, 1821-1829

National Library of Scotland Special Collections - NLS Dep.175 (Gordon Cumming of Altyre Papers)

Letter 1: Charles Lennox Cumming-Bruce to WGGC, 15 May 1821
(Dep.175/160/3)

15th May 1821 Edinr
My Dear Willm –

I enclose a Letter there recd from Riddell – He says you have not yet identified the relationship of the three Persons mentioned in your Letter to me that you must cause research to be made in the Charter Chest at Gordon Castle and Lord Morays to find out whether Eufame was married to Cumyn of Altyre, or if there is any son of Alexr & Eufame styled of Altyre; and to ascertain whether she was the Daughter of the first or the second Earl Thomas of Dunbar, or (in point of fact, wth the Doubts) whether there ever were two Earls Thomas, except in the books. Also that you must endeavour to ascertain where Glencharney is. He seems to doubt whether we ever had

Glencharney, and thinks some lands abt Altyre may have been [p2] given instead of it – and you must therefore see whether you have any Charter of any lands in Moray given by the Earl of Moray at that time, wh you may still have, or wh may have been alienated. I have sent the indenture to be seconded, but know not where the originals of the other two papers are. The Copies will not do, but there is no hurry – Mary has not been too well these two days but we still think of returning to

Kinnaird on Saturday. I was delighted to read of your safe arrival as the rough weather frightened us for you.

I shall write my Mother tomorrow in the meantime I am in a great hurry, your most affect. CLCB

Note
Cumming-Bruce here reports to his brother on a letter received from John Riddell, the location of which is not known. This is the first known reference to the Gordon Cummings having awareness of the 1408 indenture. Glencarnie and its early possession interested the Cumming brothers because of the existence of a tradition that it once was held by Cummings, including one ‘Bigla Cuming’. However, Fraser (1883), Chiefs of Grant, vol 1 (pp53-61 and Preface), debunks this tradition as myth, showing that Bigla (Matilda of Glencarnie) was not a Cuming, and that the Comyns had not possessed Glencarnie.

Letter 2: Charles Lennox Cumming-Bruce to John Riddell, 21 May 1821
(NLS Adv.MS.25.8.4, f.15 between pp.252-3)

Kinnaird 21st May 1821
My Dear Sir

On the other side is a Copy of the Indenture, wh I promised to send you. The original was not returned to me from my Agents, who got it to have it recorded, till the Day before I left Edinr., wh must be my excuse for not sending it sooner. Should your wanderings bring you to this part of the Country it will give me much satisfaction to have the Pleasure of seeing you.

I am and I remain

My Dear Sir
truly Yours

C. L. Cumming Bruce

Note
Letter 2 is interleaved within Riddell’s personal copy of Wood’s (1812) edition of Douglas’s Scots Peerage, vol. 2, along with a transcription in Cumming-Bruce’s hand of the 1408 indenture. It confirms that the Cummings – probably Charles – had found the 1408 indenture, and then engaged Riddell to act on their behalf, rather than the latter discovering and alerting them to it. The individuals named in the indenture had not been included in versions of the Cumming tree published prior to 1821, and were not included on the illuminated pedigree discussed in Part 1 of this article (Cleary 2022), giving a terminus ante quem for its date.

Letter 3: James Chalmers (solicitor, London) to WGGC anent Charters &c., 28 Nov 1825 (Dep.175/163/1)

Sir

I received your letter of the 24th Octr which I would have answered sooner, but, being incessantly occupied by a service of the most urgent affairs which would admit of no delay, I was unable to find time to search for the two single papers mentioned in your letter. The large

1 “Inventary of the rights and papers of the estate of Gordonston, but not here connected as they ought to be. 1718.” a large folio MS. 287 pages, halfbound. At the end of this vol. there are, loose, an Inventory, and several Lists of missing Writs & papers belonging to Sir Rob. Gordon of Gordonstown; the first Inventary & list 8 pages foolscap, and a series of Lists 34 pages foolscap. All these were left by yourself with my late Uncle.

2 A transcript of 43 Original Charters, & other deeds, in the possession of the family of Grant: A large folio MS Unpaged, but extends to 59 pages. This was sent to my late Uncle by Mr. Alex Macdonald, 28 Feb. 1823, in consequence of your direction.

The two single papers mentioned in your letter viz a copy of a contract of marriage betwixt Alexr. Cumming & Euphemia Dunbar sister of Thos. Dunbar Earl of Moray in 1408; and a copy of a Bond of Manrent from Alexr Cumynge [p2] to the Earl of Huntly, about 1470; were never put into my hands, and I was not aware that my Uncle had got any deed. In the Course of a Careful Search, which I have been making, when I could find time, I have this day found a Probative extract of an Indenture, 28 May 1408, betwixt Thomas Dunbar Earl of Moray and Alexr Cumynge for the marriage of the Earls Sister Euffame. This is evidently the first paper mentioned by you, as above noticed. I have also found along with it a letter from John Riddell Esq Advocate to _____ Bruce Cumyng of Rosile, 14 May 1821, about this deed and other things relating to your family, & the lands of Glencarny. I regret that I have not yet been able to find the Copy of the Bond of Manrent from Alexr Cumming to the Earl of Huntly about 1470. If I do not find it in the Course of a few days I shall send off all the others without it by the Mail Coach to Mr Macdonald, as you direct.

I shall use every endeavour to find the Copy of the Bond of Manrent, and you may be assured that as soon as I can get my hands on it I shall transmit it to Mr Macdonald, in an office frank.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your Most obedient Servant
Ja Chalmers
3 James Street, Buckingham Gate [London]

Note
Reference is made (line 22) to the lost letter from John Riddell to Charles Lennox Cumming-Bruce, 14 May 1821, which Cumming-Bruce reported to his brother in Letter 1. The ‘probative extract’ referred to in line 19 is likely the transcription RH2/2/15 no. 16 held by National Records of Scotland.

Letter 4: John Riddell to WGGC, 3 Oct 1826
(Dep.175/162/6)

Loudon Castle
Tuesday 3d Octr 1826

My Dear Sir,

Many thanks for your additional kindness. Being in the very midst of the Moment, which one very numerous, I find I will not be able to leave till this Wednesday (tomorrow) when I shall follow your suggestion and go to Elgin, taking the opportunity of seeing the old charters, Cathedral &c. This will fully occupy the day, and I will with much pleasure wait upon you on Thursday (the next day) after breakfast, or in the forenoon.

I am extremely sorry that as yet I have not met with any thing that can be of service to you. One of your ancestors is witness to a bond of manrent [p2] before the middle of the 16th century, but this of course is immaterial. The marriage contract of George Master of Huntly with Elizabeth Countess of Murray I had in my view, and it is certainly very curious. I see she had a son James and a daughter by her previous husband Archibald Douglas Earl of Murray, but George after all his promises and behaviour ungallantly deserted her for a Princess Annabella daughter of James 1st also eventually divorced.

With respectful Compts to Lady G Cumin
Believe me
Sincerely yours

John Riddell
Letter 5: John Riddell to WGFC, 30 Nov 1826
(Dep.175/163/1)

Aberdeen Dempster’s Hotel
Thursday 30th Novr. 1826
My Dear Sir,

I daresay you will be surprised to find me by this Letter still at Aberdeen. The truth is on leaving Banff I caught cold which brought on a sore throat & other ailments that almost instantly confined me to the house from Sunday before last when I arrived at Aberdeen down to the present moment. I was obliged to call in some remedial assistance, but being now recovered am upon the eve of setting out for Edr.

I thought it necessary to apprize you of the coincidence, as an apology for not previously visiting to you. On looking over the papers at Duff House I note [p2] with a large bundle of some antiquity with this inviting indorsation – papers regarding the family of Dunbar, and the house of Pluscardin which with Lord Fife’s permission I examined, but found nothing before 1500, or any way material to you. Of the nature of a conversation, however, I had with his Lordship on this point, I shall enter more into detail when I send you from Edr. the full copy of the grant by Margaret Countess of Angus and Marr to Sir Richard Cumin. Among some other points I found Alexander Cumin of Ernsyde shortly after the middle of the 15th Century.

Captain Jones and I travelled together from Banff where we met. He brought the melancholy intelligence of the reiterated iniquity of Cherry; and [p3] by some strange coincidence we were both taken by a person in the coach from excisemen – a sad sound to the captain, who however took it very goodnaturedly especially when taken in conjunction with his adventure on the poney. These were certainly strange persons with us, for one attempted to awaken me when I had fallen asleep, by sticking a pen of snuff up my nose. He was some low being connected with a distillery, I thought it a very good joke,

What a dull time I have passed of late. Aberdeen – altho’ apparently a pretty town quite sickens me, & I will hardly be in good spirits until my return to Edr. My illness has been a sad contrast to the former part of my excursion.

With best respects to Lady Cumin,
Believe me Sir
Your ever truly

John Riddell

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL
Letter 6: John Riddell to WGGC, 5 Dec 1826
(Dep.175/162/6)

Edr. Decr. 5\textsuperscript{th} 1826
111 Geo. St
Dear Sir,

I here send you the copy of the grant by the Countess of Angus & Marr.\textsuperscript{1}

“Hec indentura facta apud Edinburgh octavo die mensis aprilis anno domini 1389 inter nobilem et honorabilem dominam dominam [sic] Margaretam Comitissam de Marr et Angus ex parte una, et dominum Richardum Cumine militem ex altera, testatur quod dicta domina dictum Dominum Richardum in hunc modum de terris subscriptis per cartam suam infeodavit cujus tenor sequitur et est talis Omnibus hanc cartam visuris vel audituris Margareta Comitissa de Marr et Angus salutem in domino sempiternam, sciatis nos in nostra libera viduitate ex deliberata voluntate, dedisse concessisse et hac presenti carta nostra confirmasse diiecto consanguineo nostro domino Richardo Cumyne militi totas terras de Malnese, Balbrydie Dalerbe et Ord-dalledy in baronia nostra de Kerrymore, infra vice-comitatun nostrum de Forfar pro suo bono auxilio et servitio nobis impenso et impendendo, tenend. et habend. eadem Domino Richardo pro toto tempore vite sue, de nobis et heredibus nostris libere, quiete, bene, et in pace, per omnes rectas metas et divisas suas in boscis et planis, sylvis et nemoribus viis et semitis, moris et maresiis, aquis et stagnis occupacionibus, venationibus et pasturis, pratis, pasquis, et pasturis, cum fabrinis, trasinis, molendinis, multuris, et eorum sequetis, et nativis, cum curiis, et earum exitibus et eschætis, cum omnibus suis justis pertinentiis, prout jacent in longitudine et latitudine et cum omnibus aliis libertatibus commoditatibus, et aysiamentis, tam non nominatis, quam nominatis ad easdem terras spectantibus seu quoquomodo spectare valentibus in futurum. Reddendo inde dictus Dominus Richardus domino nostro regi debitum servitium et consuetum, nobis vero et hæredibus nostris, annuatim tres sectas curie ad tria placita nostra capitalia \[p2\] tenend. apud Kermyre tantum pro omni alio onere servitio exactione seu demanda ad tria placita nostra capitalia tenend. apud Kerrymore tantum pro omni alio onere servitio exactione seu demanda ad tria placita nostra capitalia tenend. apud Kerymore tantum pro omni alio onere servitio exactione seu demanda ad tria placita nostra capitalia tenend. apud Kerymore tantum pro omni alio onere servitio exactione seu demanda ad tria placita nostra capitalia tenend. apud Kerymore tantum pro omni alio onere servitio exactione seu demanda ad tria placita nostra capitalia tenend. apud Kerymore tantum pro omni alio onere servitio exactione seu demanda ad tria placita nostra capitalia tenend. apud Kerymore tantum pro omni alio onere servitio exactione seu demanda ad tria placita nostra capitalia tenend. apud Kerymore tantum pro omni alio onere servitio exactione seu demanda ad tria placita nostra capitalia tenend. apud Kerymore tantum pro omni alio onere servitio exactione seu demanda ad tria placita nostra capitalia tenend. apud Kerymore tantum pro omni alio onere servitio exactione seu demanda.\textsuperscript{2}

\textsuperscript{1} A transcript of the charter by Patrick Rose of Banff, Dec 1828, is in NLS Dep.175/110/8, with the note “The above is the substance of a Charter, a copy of which is preserved among Father Hays Collection, Advocates Library, (vol. Jac V.2.17) but it is not added from whence taken.” The text of the charter was published in print in Grant’s (1827) edition of Shaw’s History of Moray, p479, which was published in Elgin with some patronage from the Gordon Cummings. Grant added a note “The above is inserted amongst the MS collections of Father Hay, in the Advocates’ Library, an eminent antiquarian, and gleaner of ancient documents, who lived more than a century ago,” almost word for word as Riddell wrote in lines 34-5, suggesting that Riddell’s letter was Grant’s source for his text.
The above is inserted among the MS collections of Father Hay, an eminent Antiquarian and gleaner of ancient documents, who lived more than a century ago – in the Advocates’ Library (vol Jac 5.2.17) f. 225. Unfortunately the reference is not given. The deeds preceding [sic] it are Charters by William Sinclair Earl of Caithness to his brother David Sinclair of Banff, anno 1498, and a Charter by Robert the third to James Sinclair of the lands of Loncharmagus Berwickshire: – and those that follow are short notes of a grant by King David “to Margaret Stclair Countess of Angus, sometime spouse to John Saint Clair (of) an yearly pension of 20\(^{\text{c}}\) sterling [p3] out of the thanage of Comrie, and an old charter by Richard de Momille to Alan de Sinclair of the lands of Herdmanston, from which it might be inferred that they are all Sinclair papers & either from the Roslyn or Hermanston charter chests, with which families indeed Father Hay was connected & well acquainted. It is to be observed that the Mother of Margaret Countess of Angus and Marr was a Margaret who also married Sinclair of Hermanston, so that the Sinclairs were consequently brothers uterine of the former. The Margaret above mentioned spouse of John Sinclair, was the Mother. There was a distinguished family in Banffshire styled Sinclair of Finletter and Deskfurd. David the second by his Charter upon record in 1366 grants “Ricardo de Sancto Claro” the lands of Fynletter Banffshire upon the resignation of John de Fynletter. And Robert the third confirms to his brother \(^{\text{a in law}}\) John Earl of Murray all claim he might have on account of forfeiture to the Barony of Deskfurd belonging to the late John Sinclair, – and to the lands of Finletter which belonged to Richard Sinclair (on Record dated 5 April first year of his reign). The Sinclairs of Finletter however recovered the lands and continued down to 1437, as I find by the Inventory at Cullen, when Walter Ogilvie married Margaret Sinclair daughter and heiress of John Sinclair. One other important fact remains to be noticed that the Sinclairs of Finletter bore the arms of the Sinclairs of Hermanston – the cross engrailed from which it might be inferred they were of the Sinclairs of Hermanston like other families of the name in the County of Perth. When it is recollected that any descendants of the Sinclairs of Hermanston \(^{\text{through her mother^}}\) would be also “cousins” of Margaret Countess of Angus & Marr, at the same time that Richard Cumin is so designed, bore the same Christian name with Richard Sinclair of Finletter, & that the marriage \(^{\text{contract^}}\) of Alexander his son\(^{2}\) is dated at Finletter we may be led to infer that this was the channel through which Sir Richard was connected with the Countess [p4] perhaps his mother being a Sinclair. & since the greater inducement to examine the Cullen & Hermanston Charter chests, the latter of which belongs to Lord Sinclair the heir male of the Sinclairs of Hermanston. This supposed connection too [sic] both of Sir Richard and Alexander with the Sinclairs serves rather to foliate the latter with the former.

I find by the Exchequer rolls that parts of the rents of Glencarney were drawn in 1456-8 & 1460, & most probably afterwards by Elizabeth Countess of Murray [sic], and by the same authority that the whole property was set by the Crown, who thus became the proprietors, in consequence of the forfeiture of Douglas Earl of Murray, [to] “Duncano Grant militi” in the year 1478, by whose family they were finally retained. Hence in consequence of this, and other considerations I think it must be presumed that the part of Alexander Cumin’s marriage contract relative to that property was never implemented, and that Alexander necessarily got the warrandice lands in Murray, or in other words the estate of Altyre.

\(^{2}\) At this point Riddell still saw Alexander named in the 1408 indenture as the son of Sir Richard Comyn. This view would be revised by the time of Letter 10, below (Sept 1828).
The Charter room at Duffhouse seemed to be principally filled with modern papers—so that a collection with the title “Murray papers” including the parcel affecting the Dunbars & Pluscardin, alluded to in my last letter, had a very imposing appearance; had they been older something in all likelihood of importance had transpired. Lord Fife however, with whom I had a long conversation in the evening at the House of his factor, where we dined, suggested that there might be many older papers (I think he positively said that there were) at Innes House, and his other residences, which on my application both for you, and Sir Charles Forbes, he promised [p5] to allow me to examine at any future time. So this much he particularly kept in view. The Inneses were a great Murray family and much connected with the Dunbars. Besides it was among the above “Murray papers” that I also found many respecting the Inneses. Alexander Cuming of Ernsyde\(^3\) was mentioned in a deed not long after the middle of the 15th Century and just about the time when the Alexander Cuming brother of Thomas of Altyr, the litigant about the will, figured. I am pretty certain I was told by ^his^ agent that Lord Macdonald had no older papers than some a little subsequent to the date of the reformation. I have every reason to believe this, but as I am counsel for Glengarry who in many ways is opposed to his Lordship, & whose charter chest would as little assist you, I am prevented from interfering in the business. I am rather busy at present but in the course of a week will make the necessary application to Mr Watson through the medium of the Letter you gave me. For greater satisfaction I think it might be as well ^too^ that you would either write Macdonald, or send me a letter to him before I apply for inspection of your papers in his custody.

I wrote Ald Hoy yesterday regretting the trouble I had given him in rearranging [p6] the papers, at the same time adding that it was a necessary consequence from the mode in which he allowed me to examine them, which induced a partial dislocation of various and sundry bundles, whose indorsations however might have easily led to a proper knowledge of their classification,—and that I had much rather preferred a general investigation of the whole charter chest, beginning with the first bundle and so on—and replacing the deeds as soon as I had taken notes from them, but was from delicacy prevented from suggesting this to him as he was so much bent upon his own method, for which he might have have had especial reasons. I further added that if he had dropped the slightest hint at the time I would have devoted any period in assisting him to replace the deeds in their former order; as also that, altho mentioned in the Inventary, I had never seen the original bond of Manrent you alluded to.

The Huntly family having occasionally been proprietors of the Earldom of Murray, may account for their having the marriage contract of Alexander Cuming in 1408,—or they may have come to have reclaimed it for the reason you suggest, to prove their own connections or interests in exclusion to Eupheme Dunbar of whose pretensions they might have been jealous or afraid.

After I have seen Mr Watson I will write you again. I would fain hope Lord Murray will be tractable. Indeed after his promise it is difficult to see how he can refuse you, & his charter chest, if well preserved, may be very important.

Yours ever sincerely

John Riddell

\(^3\) Another Comyn/Cuming line visible in Moray in the 15th century, but its precise relationship to the Altyre Cummings is unclear.
PS. I have not yet seen the divine Mrs Paul, nor her seraphic spouse, — hence have not executed your commission, and fear much as I may not be among the elect, that access may be difficult to the holy coterie to which they belong.

Letter 7: John Riddell to WGGC, 16 Dec 1826
(Dep.175/162/6)
Edr. Decr. 16th 1826
111 Geo. St
My Dear Sir,

I have received your obliging Letter of the 7th inst, and am very sensible of the polite attention both of his Grace of Gordon and of the Earl and Countess of Murray. Tho his Lordship has in part refused you, yet I can’t help thinking it might be still advisable to avail yourself of his offer, and to request him to employ some friend of his own, who may read the old hand, to examine all his Murray documents within the necessary period, for whatever notices respecting your family, or the Cumins, you supplying all proper information on this head to give full effect to the search. But I would not hint any thing about the Randolphs or Dunbars Earls of Murray, or your possible claim to represent the Family. Perhaps you might ^add^ you wish also to know ^the^ succession in exact chronology, of the Dunbars Earls of Murray, but even this might give rise to suspicion. I forgot to hint in my last that Alexander Cumin’s marriage contract might either have been dated at Findlater on account of the then Earl of Murray possessing it in virtue of the Charter ^or grant^ by Robert the 2d in 1371, to John E. of M. his ancestor & his heirs, of the forfeiture of Richard Sinclair of Finletter; or by reason of the Sinclairs supposed ^being^ relations of Alexander, they having certainly again recovered the property & retained it until their male extinction before 1437. But in both events the Cullen charter chest would be important to examine. Sir Richard Cumin really seems to have been a public character, and of weight towards the end of the 15th [sic] century; and it was probably [p2] owing to him that his name still continued to flourish in Murrayshire. He seemingly figures as early as 1365 when "Ricardus Comyn armiger" is mentioned in Rymer’s Federa (Vol 6 f. 497. being then only a young graduate in chivalry.

These extracts are from a later description of Murray in the Advocates Librar[y] Vol Jac 5.4.20 Macfarlane’s Coll "Moraviam descriptur[i] sic hoc nobis verissime præfari liceat eam saluberrimo caelo nulli inferiorem indulgentiæ et bonitati terræ clementiæque aeris longe omnibus ceteris arctois provinciis antecellere, aeris hic tanta temperies et omnibus circum circa hyemis sevitia rigentibus &c;" Altyr ad Cuminios spectans quæ gens ante trecentos annos omnium Scotiæ nobilium et supra omnes Scotorum proceres potentissimæ et numerosissimæ jam pene defecit &c.;" Sir Thomas de Dunbar eldest son of John Earl of Murray is mentioned in a deed in the Chartulary of


‘When about to describe Moray we may be allowed first to make the remark with perfect truth, that it is second to none in healthiness of climate, and far surpasses all the other northern shires in kindness and fertility of soil and in the mildness of the air... Altyr, belonging to the Cummings, a family which, three hundred years ago, was the most powerful and numerous of all the Scottish nobility, but now is almost extinct.’ [Mitchell’s translation]
Murray anno 1389. Sir Thomas was then Sheriff of Inverness, his father appears to have died a year or two afterwards. This notice therefore is rather good, the older year makes Thomas the better. In a public instrument about the lands of Calbal belonging to the Bishop of Muray [sic] 21 October 1375 “Alexander Comyn” is a witness, without any designation. John Sinclair of Fores is also there upon an inquest anno 1369. I have looked over the two Chartularies of Murray in our Library, but found nothing more important excepting a deed in 1393, where Thomas Earl of Murray is procurator for his brother Alexander; thus confirming Pitscotties account of the descent of Ferendraugth [sic] and later Earls of Murray. It is singular Genealogists never at the same time quoted this authority. I am well aware we cannot at present fix the descent of Altyr from Badenagh, but may not the following authorities rather preponderate in favor of a different one than what is assigned in Douglasses’

Sir Alexander Cumin knight, proved by Ragman Roll to have sworn fealty to Ed. the first “apud Elgin in Moravia”, 26 July 1296. This I take to be the same with “Alexander Cumin of Badenagh” the husband of Eva, mentioned in Rymers Fœdera 4 Sept’ 1296, vol 2. It is to be observed that the head of the House of Badenagh then was John Cumin, and he like other younger sons, by a frequent practice with us is called of Badenagh to distinguish him from other Alexander Cumins, one of whom was a younger son of the Cumins Earls of Buchan. Then may come the Alexander in 1375 in the Chartulary of Muray probably a brother of Sir Richard. There may have been one or two generations more, but the evidence of the first Alexander apparently [p3] in Murray, and the adoption of his surname by the others rather indicate him to be their ancestor. It is singular that in the Rotuli Scotie vol. 1 p. 133 a Roger Cumin is said in 1314 to have delivered up Gilbert de Glenkerny, but I rather think he was of the Kilbride Cummins. As I cannot find there proof of Celestine of the Isles possessing Glencarny, in which fact I may have been mistaken, I think it will be best surely to rest contented with the evidence of its having been in the Murray family at the middle of the 15th century, sure indications of it which appear in the Exchequer Rolls. I apparently have confounded Glenmoriston with Glencarney.

Having sent to Mr Watson WS and fixed an hour with him, he told me explicitly that after every search he could not find any Calder papers older than the year 1600, and knew nothing of those contained in your Letter. He begs his Complts to you. He incidentally asked if Mr Staples the factor had permission from Lord Cawdor to show the charter chest!! – so you have carried the thing by a coup de main!! He says Lord Cawdor is the ninth heir in succession to the Estates & title of Argyll.

I suspect there is some misconception about the Cumins of Pollan. On looking over some copies of old title deeds of the lands of Kindrought I find Thomas Cumming of “Pullan” (supposing this to be the same) holding lands in Aberdeen^shire^ and engaged in transactions in 1460, with William Cumin of Coulter. The lands he possessed were those of Kindrocht in the Barony of Kingedward. I have also a copy of his seal of arms which represents the three garbs with a star in the center [sic] of the shield. However the above circumstance may not be decisive.

Perhaps when you see the Duke of Gordon again you might inform him that a Gentleman here who is thought a judge in such matters, and who had seen the picture of the second Marquess of Huntly by Vandyke in the possession of the Buccleugh Family, thinks it is not the original, but that the latter is now in Drummond Castle – having been carried into the Drummonds by intermarriage; & certainly there were many intermarriages between the Drummonds & Huntlys.

5 It is likely he was the son of John Comyn, Earl of Buchan.
After the tack of Glencharney to the Lord of the Isles was out, [p4] the lands, I think, have returned to the Murray Family, who have thoughts proper to retain them, and give others in lieu thereof as in terms of the Marriage Contract &c. To give consistency to the descents from Alexander and Eva we must infer that his heirs were desirous of being settled in that County where from the other notice, he himself seems to have been fixed, & hence perhaps were the more willing to take Altyre instead of Glencharny. The famous passage of Pitscottie, of which you probably are aware says, that John Dunbar Earl of Murray had “Thomas Dunbar, quho succeidit to his father, and ane other called Alexander Dunbar, quho married Mauld Fraser heretrix of Frendraught. This forsaid earl Thomas had ane sone called Thomas – who died without aires of his bodie &c. I see Crawfurd Peerage p. 142, note, quotes a “Resignation by Alexander Sinclair son to Ingerson Sinclair of Deskford to Sir Walter Ogilvie of Auckynen Knight and Margaret Sinclair Lady Deskford his niece quam deo volente ducet in uxonem 1437, penes Comitem de Finlater – and another deed in 1455 which [letter runs out of space and ends]

Note
Riddell’s curious comment in lines 9-11 “I would not hint any thing about the Randolphs or Dunbars Earls of Murray, or your possible claim to represent the Family” raises the question of the Cummings’ motivation, and whether they were entertaining the possibility of claiming this status. It would have been seen as a threatening stance by the then earl of Moray, hence Riddell’s cryptic advice on concealing this interest while seeking access to his charter room. In the passage from line 41ff, Riddell sets out his alternative view, based on his reading of the sources he had located, of the Altyre Cummings’ ancestral origins, as analysed in the article. The comment in line 47 “probably a brother of Sir Richard” indicates his movement away from viewing Richard Comyn as the direct ancestor of the Altyre Cummings, which becomes firm up by the discovery of the Countess of Ross’s charters, presented in Letter 10.

Letter 8: John Riddell to WGGC, 18 Feb 1827
(Dep.175/162/6)

Edr. Feb. 18th 1827
111 Geo. Street
My Dear Sir,

I have just been informed by a relative that Lord Sinclair is at length arrived in London from the Continent – his agents I may add are Scott Findlay and Balderston WS. 57 Albany Street. I see in the Rotuli Scotiae under date 20th March 1358, there is a safe conduct for “Ricardus Comyn scutifer” and “Jacobus de Sancto claro” – thus both mentioned together. There really seems to have been a great connection between the Sinclairs and Cumins, but after the experience we have had of Charter chests & the mutilations they have endured in various parts of Scotland [p2] it would be rash to build confidently from what may be drawn from such a source. Hence the Sinclairs of Hermiston altho an old family, may not have transmitted to their present heir male all that may be important for you, tho in MS in our Library there are charters by the Mormilles to them in the 13th century. Lord Sinclair too is only a collateral heir male, the female representation having split among the Humes who thereby derived the lands of Polwarth and others. This I partly formerly discovered by inspection in the Wedderburn Charter chest near Dunse. I certainly saw there some charters.
regarding the Earls, or ^the^ Countess of Angus, who was related to the Sinclairs, as well the latter, in the fourteenth century, but do not believe they were numerous. Agreably to your request I forwarded your Letter a fortnight ago to Mr Macdonald, who politely waited upon me, and promised to send me for my inspection [p3] the whole of your charters and papers, but business has probably prevented him from doing so as they have not yet made their appearance. In looking over Polwhele’s traditions of Cornwall lately published in 1826, I see he styles the Penroses a “family for virtues and talents one of the most respectable in Cornwall” – p. 32-33 and has a high eulogium upon them – all good – no exceptions – mentioning also a worthy vicar of Glencais. In looking over some of my note books I find this extract “Letters at ye instance of Alexander Cumyne of ernside heis frende and Kynnisman and partaken wyt Alexander Cuming of alter [Altyre] nowe in likewise to his successoris” anno 1555 from Decrees of Council & Session. There is no printed copy of Ragman’s Roll except in Prynn, and I fear there is not much more to be discovered about Alexander and Eva. I am extremely happy to learn that Lady Cuming and all the family are now well. The consequences to some of latter might have indeed been fatal. By the by I lately met by the merest chance a mention of “Alexander Ross in Holm” ^in a Chartulary^ almost immediately after 1500, & if I mistake not he gets a qualified grant of these lands from the Findlaters, which explains well a fact we discovered in that antiquated dungeon of Kilravok. How cold Holme must be just now, if not warmed by the charms of the young lady. I have been enquiring [p4] to little purpose about the ample Miss Fraser’s ^want of^ money & economy makes Edr. very dull just now. A famous piece of scandal has just arisen from the singular marriage of a pair of Saints, Mr Bruce yr. son of the Baronet of Stenhouse to Miss Catherine of Drum his deceased wife’s yr. sister. It was first a Scottish marriage “for convenience”, but I since hear they have been married in England. They frequently used to retire for prayers to their bedrooms. Of course their relatives are quite horrified, the marriage especially in Scotland being held as unlawful. I have been reading Almacks which strikes me as very good. The lechery hint it is by Lady C. Beary. The Scotland one hit at as usuall too many cousins do not suit Almack. Lord Glenlee has returned to the Bench, but cannot sleep. I saw your brother Tom who looks well. We have had a great deal of snow and it is desperately cold today. Will back regards to Lady C.

yours truly

John Riddell

Letter 9: John Riddell to WGEC, 6 Nov 1827
(Dep.175/162/6)

Edr. Novr. 6th 1827

My Dear Sir,

I formerly told you I had a copy of an older deed regarding Pollan and I now send you an extract from it – the original being among the Innes papers in the Roxbughe [sic] Charter chest.

Notorial Instrument dated 2d June 1454 taken at the instance of Sir Walter Innes of Innes transuming a Charter by John Hay of [Tulivethoil] to his beloved armour bearer armigero Thomas St Clair of his lands of Pallan, and Killmalewak* lying in the County of Ross within Strathpefir – to be held by Thomas and Eufemia his wife our sister, and the children to be procreated between them, of
me and my heirs – and failing heirs of the marriage the lands are to go to the heirs of Thomas –
reddendo a silver penny
* I believe the Inneses had an interest in Killmalewak.

[p2] – dated at Bricklyn 4th Decr. 1356 witnesses William Earl of Ross, Adam de Urchard &c
It is not improbable that Thomas Cumyn of Pullan in your charter chest may have held the
lands as heir of these Sinclairs, which might well account for the connection of Sinclairs with the
Cumyns early in the 15th century – the relationship of Margaret Sinclair Countess of Angus to Sir
Richard C., and supply further presumption of the latter being ancestor of Altyre. I believe Sir
Richard in some deed in Rymer – independently of being styled cousin of Countess Margaret, has a
safe conduct along with a Sinclair. Perhaps his mother may have been a Sinclair, & through her
Pullan has come into the family. The Sinclairs [p3] of Findlatter may also have been of the same
Sinclairs, & the marriage contract of Alexander C. is dated at Findlater. There was I believe a liaison
or feudal intimacy between Thomas first of Altyre & the Hays – and Strathpeffir is the famous
mineral spring I suppose.

Shortly after I saw you in the summer I had a Letter from my Friend Mr Maxwell MP for
Renfrewshire, in which, as he alluded to some conferences he had with Mr Canning & the Duke of
Portland, I called his attention to the subject of the Gordonstone Baronetcy, the advantage of the
Duchess declaring herself &c &c with all necessary particulars. I visited Mr M. at Pollok, a fe[w] days
ago, and I find he had most kin[dly] forwarded the statement, (being ever since in Scotland), to Lady
William Bentinck, with whom he is well acquainted, but I am sorry to say, he added that he had
received no particulars in answer.

Believe me
111. Geo. Street  Yours very truly
John Riddell

Note
The reference to the ‘Gordonstone Baronetcy’, line 26, is to Sir William Gordon Cumming’s legal proceedings,
seeking to claim the rights to this title, the premier baronetcy of Nova Scotia. William’s father had inherited
the Gordonstoun estate through entail in 1795 ahead of the Duchess of Portland (line 27), despite her being a
nearer heir. The Portlands had challenged the succession but lost in the House of Lords in 1800. The Cummings
had not inherited the baronetcy which became dormant before being revived by another relative of the
Gordon family. William wished to make a claim upon it, which required all other potential claimants nearer in
line to waive their own. The Portlands declined to do so, their lawyers returning Cumming’s proposal with the
note “The Duke of Portland desires us to say that he will consider it to be his duty to oppose any claim that Sir
William Cumming Gordon may make to the Gordonstoun Baronetcy.” (Dep.175/162/6, 25 July 1826)

Letter 10: John Riddell to WGGC, 3 Sep 1828
(Dep.175/162/6)
Edr. 3rd Sept. 1828
My Dear Sir,
   Allow me to send you the following notices of some original grants –
   Charter by Eufamia Comitissa de Ross in “suera et integra virginitate” with consent of Robert
   Duke of Albany the Governor “carissimo amico nostro David Comyn filio domini Ricardi Comyn militis
suo homagio — of teras de logy et de Inchemene cum pertinentiis – in comitate nostro de Ross infra vicecomitatum de Invernes” which had belonged to Sir Richard heritably, and had been resigned by him. Tenendas prenominatas terras dicto David et heredibus suis masculis [p2] de corpore suo legitime procreatis seu procreandis, quibus forte deficientibus Alexander Comyne consanguineo dicti David et heredibus suis masculis de corpore suo legitime procreatis seu procreandis, quibus forsitan deficientibus legitimis et propinquioribus heredibus predicti Ricardi quibuscumque – de nobis &c – the substitution again mentioned – service to be rendered at Dingwall, – dated at Stirling 14 January 1412, witnesses the Countesses [sic] relative John Earl of Buchan & others.

To this deed a fine seal of the Governor is appended.

Charter by “Johannes Cumyn filius quondam domini Ricardi Cumyn domini de Cowpermaculti salutem – nonuit universitas vertia me dedisse concessisse &c – nobili viro domino David Senescalli [p3] domino de Durisdeer militi fuo suo consilio et auxilio michi gratanten imprensis totes et integras terras meas de Logy et de Inchmany cum pertinentiis in Comitatu de Ross infra Vicecomitatum de Invernsy Tenendas – per omnes rectas suetas – a me et heredibus meis de domino Comite de Ross in feodo – dated at Dumfermlin 1st of November 1431

Precept of seisin for the charter dated 20th January 1431.

To both of these deeds John’s seal is appended containing these arms

[to right of sketch of seal]
This is a very pretty & appropriate difference for a younger branch of the Cumins, as the family originally were probably.

It strikes me the preceding Alexander the cousin of David may have been [p4] Alexander mentioned in 1408, ^ husband of the Earl of Murray’s dr.^ both living at the same time & ^probable^ ancestor of Altyre. Besides the Family of Altyre had lands in Ross, and held of the Earls of Ross. From the predilection to male succession evident from the charter 1412, Alexander may have been the next heir male, and in the Altyr charter chest there is in 1462, a transaction between the Urwells, & the above identical David Stewart of Rossyth, the same as Durisdeer.

In my recent excursion to Perthshire I had the good luck to find the documents of which these are only brief extracts, in the Charter chest of Mr Oliphant of Condie*. They are now selected of many others, & laid aside, & having obtained from this Gentleman permission to give you the information, if you will immediately write to him he

* This residence is in the parish of Forgundenny a few miles from Perth

[ends with no salutation, or sheet lost]

Note
With this letter it is clear that Riddell had discovered the deeds disposing Richard Comyn’s lands to his sons (given in full in Section C) by 1828 and informed the Cummings of them. His comments on the heraldic device and following indicate that Riddell had concluded that Richard Comyn was not the direct ancestor of Altyre, though he was closely enough related to them to name them as his heirs male after his own sons.
Letter 11: John Riddell to WGGC, 17 Nov 1828
(Dep.175/162/6)

Edr. Nov. 17th 1828

My Dear Sir,

I am happy to find you thought the Cumin deeds from the Condie Charter Chest important, the lands mentioned in which I have been attempting to discover, and now believe the best chance of obtaining further information will be the Charter Chest of Monro of Foulis – which besides I know contained, at least about half a century ago, ancient documents.

From the authority in Robertson you quoted it is plain that early in Robert Bruce’s reign, Cupermacultie, from which Sir Richard Cumin took his prominent designation, with other lands lying in Strathspey, belonged to Robert Munro. And in the pedigree [p2] of Monro of Foulis /Douglasse’s Baronage p. 80/ it is stated that the same Robert “redeemed parts of the lands of Logie and others, which had been wadset by his predecessors, and which mostly held of the earls of Ross. This appears by a renunciation of these lands in favours of this Robert, dated 4th January 1338” – which is there said to exist “in archivis familiaris de Foulis.” Independently there are other old deeds, and one in the year 1426 of Wester Logie. The parish of Easter Logie still subsists lying in Ross-shire a little to the north of the Cromarty Firth, or rather of Invergordon; & places, though with a little corruption, corresponding to Inchmeny, may be traced further southward in the neighbourhood of Foulis &c.

The transactions by which Sir Richard, or his ancestors acquired the lands from the Munros, may incidentally let out something more of his pedigree and descents. From the contiguity of the possessions, & the comparative rarity of the surname [p3] in his time, there can be little doubt that the Sir Richard, mentioned in reference to them, was one and the same.

The curious notice of the Alexander Cumin in the early part of the 15th century, is taken from an MS history of the Macintoshes, or rather chronicle of public events connected with them, written in the century before last, and in the Advocates’ Library. It is as follows “Anno 1411, in hoc bello / that between Regent and Donald of the Isles, on account of the Earldom of Ross / multi de tribu Clanbean – desiderati sunt. Paulo post antiquum desidium [sic – dissidium] inter Catanos (the Macintosches) et Cumineos redintegrum [sic – redintegratum]. Nam jussu Alexandri Cumminei, qui terris Narniae et Rat potiebatur, Milcolumbi /Malcom Macintosh/ pedissequae numero duodecium una omnes, prope Rat ob levissimam causam strangulati sunt. Quo audito, Milcolumbi bils efferuit. Post aliquot dies arcem Narniae cum suorum decem tantumodo stratagemate ingreditur, ubi tunc Primores Cumminei familiae, qui Moraviae degebant, epulabantur; et allatam sibi injuriam ita retribuuit, ut prius quam Cumminei arma capere potuerint, omnes a Milcolumbo, et adjutoribus confodiuntur.”⁶ This passage in the former dearth of evidence strikes me as very valuable. There is an Alexander Cumin mentioned, as a chief or leader, & proprietor of Nairn & Rait, not far from Altyre

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‘In the year 1411 … In that battle … Many of the family of Clanbean were lost … A little while afterwards the old feud between the Chattans and the Cummins was renewed. For, by the order of Alexander Cummins (who possessed the lands of Nairn and Rait), the attendants of Malcolm, to the number of twelve, were, for a very slight cause, all at once strangled near Rait.

‘On hearing of this, the wrath of Malcolm boiled over. Some days after, by stratagem, with only ten of his men, he entered the tower of Nairn (where the chief men of the Cummins who dwelt in Moray were then feasting) and so revenged the wrong done to him, that before the Cummins could take their arms they were all stabbed by Malcolm and his helpers.’ [Clark’s translation].
– may along with the Cumins in Murray – figuring at the same time with the Alexander who md. the daughter of the Earl of Murray (& who was to have lands in that County) – as also contemporary with the Alexander C. in the Condie deed, undoubted cousin of the sons of Sir Richard, which latter Knight had great possessions in Banff, Murray, & Ross, & was vassal of the Earls of Ross, in the same way as Thomas first of Altyre. The Macintosh charter chest where there are also old deeds, shd likewise be examined; But you should keep the knowledge of these repositories as secret as possible for in the highlands, where after all, there are few ancient deeds, such channels are invaluable, & need not be exposed to all vulgar eyes. Perhaps there may be there also the original copy of the above MS History. Thus at length we are obtaining evidence proving that after the downfall of the principal line, there existed one branch of the Cumins, great, & affluent, though it must be confessed that as in most other cases, truth has here lain in the bottom of a well.

I am obliged to you for what you mention as to the Hays of Lochloy, or Park, but have since found that the Hays of Park with whom I was interested, were a separate family though of the same title in Galloway. I was well aware of the ancient deeds at Aberdeen and have long since seen on each transcript of them from the earliest period, they do not contain a great deal, though otherwise curious, about ancient baronial families.

There was one passage in an excerpt from a Condie deed relative to the substitution; I don’t know if I correctly copied, but this you can determine upon inspection. You are right to have them recorded.

I am much honor’d by Lady Cumin’s remembrance, as well as her, and your kind invitations, & offering you both my best respects.

I remain

111 Geo. Street
Yours very sincerely
John Riddell

Letter 12: John Riddell to WGGC, 4 Aug 1829
(Dep.175/162/6)

Haddington
August 4th 1829
My Dear Sir

I must indeed make many apologies for not sooner answering your very kind Letter. The fact is I was prevented by absence in the Country, and uncertainty as to some future arrangements and I regret I now find it will not be in my power to avail myself of your invitation.

I am not aware of any thing new at present to interest you. I have been looking at something in Haddingtonshire but [p2] I don’t think the Cummins are there in their elements.

I think I met not long ago with a notice of a Cumin of Inbibosse in Aberdeenshire shortly subsequent to 1400 [1460?], who can this Family be?

Believe me
Dear Sir
Yours very sincerely
John Riddell
What a deluge there is here, the Tyne never was so full – the lower part of Haddington was within an ace of being inundated, & may be so still.

The following is my answer to Lady G Cumin’s queries, to whom may I request you to present my best compliments.

Nepos in our practice means both Nephew and Grandson. Nepos as applied to Thomas Earl of Murray in Albany’s grant, must, I conceive, be rendered “nephew”, Thomas having been in that relationship to the Duke, and no other being capable of being shown. The Earl of Murray in 1406 therefore, was the son of John Dunbar Earl of Murray, and if we could hold that he lived down to the 28 of May, 1408, then of course the Eupheme wife of Alexander Cumin might have been his sister – their marriage contract being of that date. But there does not seem as yet sufficiently precise evidence to check the fact. Supposing Eupheme to be the Earl’s sister, she could not have been heir of line of the Earls of Murray, that character in law being in Alexander Dunbar of Frendraught, necessarily her brother, and his descendants.

Mr Andrew Storie W.S. I am informed is agent for the Balnagown Family, but it is awkward that at this moment the heir is a Minor.

Note
Riddell politely reminds WGCG that the 1408 indenture does not demonstrate any right for him to claim to be the representative of the Dunbar earls of Moray, as this had passed down the line of Eupheme’s brother’s daughters. Following this, the correspondence appears to have ceased.
C. Transcript of Three Charters from the Originals in possession of Mr Oliphant of Condie made in 1829.

National Library of Scotland Special Collections – Dep.175/110/8 (Gordon Cumming of Altyre and Gordonstoun). The transcriptions in a fair hand were likely made by or at the instruction of John Riddell in response to Sir William Gordon Cumming’s request to record them as deeds (see Letter 10, above). Abbreviations in the transcriptions have been maintained.

Index [p 1]


1431. III. Precept by the said John Cumyn for infefting the said Sir David Stewart in the lands of Logy and Ynchmany – Apud Dumfermling, 20 Jan. 1431.

1. Charter of Euphemia, Countess of Ross, to David Comyn son of Sir Richard Comyn confirming grant of lands in Ross, 14 Jan 1412

[p2] Omnibus hanc cartam visuris ut audituris Eufamia comitissa de Ross salutem in Domino sempiternam. Nouerit univeritas v~ra nos in n~ra pura et integ.~ra cum consensu et assensu excellentissimi principis ac domini n~ri metuendissimi D~ni Roberti Ducis Albanie comitis de fife et de mentethe ac regni Scocie gubernatoris habentis nos in warde et gubernacione dedisse concessisse et hac p~nti carta n~ra im~ptu~ confirma~e carissimo amico n~ro David comyn filio Domini Ricardi comyn militis pro homagio et seruicio suo totas et integ.s terras de logy et de Inchmene cum ~t~nenciis Jacentes in comitatu n~ro de Ross i~r~a vicecomitatum de Invirnys / que quidem terre cum pertin~en fuerunt dicti d~ni Ricardi he~detarie Et quas idem d~ns Ricardus non vi aut metu ductus nec errore lapsus s~ mera et spontanea voluntae sua in manus n~ras coram testibus subscriptis per fustum et baculum ac per suas t~ras patentes sursum reddidit pureq~i~sim ~ignavit / ac toum ius et clame~e que in dictis terries cum pertinenciis habuit ut habere poterit pro se et heredibus suis om~io quietum clamauit imp~petu~ Tenendas et h~ndas totas et integ.s p~no~iatus t~ras c~ ptine~n dicto David et heredibus sui~c~ masculine de corpore suo legitime procreatis seu procreandis / quibus forte deficientibus ^Johanni Comyn fratru su~e~dheredibus su~masculus de corpore suo legitime procreatis, quibus forfan deficientibus^ Alejandro cumyne consanguineo [p 3] dicti David et he~db~s sui~c~ masculus de corpore suo legitime procreatis seu procreandis / Quibus forsitan deficientibus veris legitimis et ppinquiorbus he~dibus pred~ci Ricardi quibuscumq~e de nobis et heredibus n~ris in feodo et hereditate imp~petu~ per omnes rectas metas suas antiquas et duias / in boscis planis moris marresi vii fe~mis aquis stagnis pratis pascuis et pasturis molendinis multuris et eorum sequelis acupacionibus venac~oib~ et piscarii~ curiis escaetis et curiarum exitibus cum bondis bondagiis natiuis et eorem sequelis / ac cum om~ib~us et singulis allis comoditatibus libertatib~3 et a~iamentis ac iustis ~t~nenciis quibscumq~ ad predictas terras cum pertinenciis spectantibus seu iuste spectare valentibus quomodolibet
infuturum / Adeo lib~e et quiete plenarie integre et honorifice bene et in pace in om~ibus et per om~ia sicut predictus d~ns Richardus predictas terras cū ptine~n de nobis aut predecessoribus n~ris ante dictam resignacioné nobis factam liberius tenuit seu possedit / faciendo nobis et he~dibus n~ris predictus David et heredes sui masculi de corpore suo legitti~e procreati seu procreandi / quibus forte deficientibus / dictus *Johannes frater suus et hédes sui masculi de corpore suo leg'time p~creati seu procreandi / quibus forsan deficientibus dictus^ alexander et heredes sui

There is a beautiful seal of the Duke of Albany attached

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**2. Charter of John Cumyn, son of the late Sir Richard Comyn of Cupmaculcitie, transferring lands in Ross to Sir David Stewart of Durrisdeer, 1 Nov 1431**

[p6] Omnibus hanc cartam visuris vel audituris Johannis Cumyn filius quondam domini Ricardi Cumyn d~ni de Cowpm~uli Salutem in domino Sempierna~ Nouerit vniuersitas v~ra me dedisse concessisse et hac p~nti carta mea confirmasse Nobili viro domino David Senescalli domino de durrisdere militi pro suo consilio et auxilio michi gratanter impensis totas & integras t~ras meas de Logy et de Inchmany cum pertinencijes iacentes in comitatu de Rosse infra vicecomitatum de Inuyrnys Tenendas & habendas totas & integras predictas t~ras cum pertinencijes predicto domino dauid he~dibus suis et suis assignatis a me et heredibus meis de domino comite de Rosse in feodo & hereditate imperpetuum per omnes rectas metas suas antiquas & diuisas In boscis planis moris marresi viis semitis acquis stagnis [p 7] pratis pascuis et pasturis molendinis multuris et eorum sequelis auxupac~onibus venac~onibus et piscariis cū curis et earum exitibus eschaetis mercethis & heryheldis cum bonds bondagiis natuis et eorum sequelis ac cum omnibus aliis & singulis libertatibus cõmoditatis & aisiamentis ac iustis ptenericii suis quibuscunq3 tam non nominates q3 nominates tam sub t~ra q~ supra t~ram procul & prope as predictas t~ras cum ptenericii spectantibus seu iuste spectare valentibus quomodolibet in futurū Adeo libe' et quiete plenarie integre et honorifice bene et in pace in omnibus et per omnia sicut ego dictus Johannis aut predecessores mei dictas t~ras cum pertinencijes aliquo tempore elapso tenui seu possedi teneurent seu possederunt faciendo inde annuatim dictus d~ns dauid heredes sui et sui assignati domino comiti de Rosse et hédbq3 suis tres sectas curie ad tria placta capitaalia tenenda apud Dingvale tantum pro omni alio on~e seruicio seculario exactione seu demanda que de dictis t~ris cū ptine~ciis p quoscunq3 exigi poterint quomodobilbet vel require Ego vero dictus Johannes et hédes mei totas &
3. Precept of sasine enacting the transfer in (2), 20 Jan 1431/2

[p9] Johannes Cuy filius quod dno Ricardi Cuy dno de Cowmalculty militis dilectis in hac vice meis balliuis David de Cuydsden Robarto mser andree de methuen et Wllmo Walwud sltmo Quia concessi hereditarie honorabili viro dno David Senescalli dno de durisd bos et integras tser meas de Logy et ynchmany c pteniic siacent in coitatu de Rose infra viccictatem[um] de Inuines vobis pseptimis et mdam qtenis dco dno dauid seu eius certo actornato latori pnciu saysin heditariam dcaru tserarui c pt scdm formae et tenorem carte mee quinde habet cfecta iuste habere faciatis et sicnm dilacoe saluo lure cuiuslib ad quod vero faciend vobis et vrm cilb ctiunctim et diuisim mea qmitto plenari potestate & mdat spesiale Et in signiu huius saysine [p 10] vos tradite sigillui vrm qui dcum saysin tradetes post meu ptlib apd Dufermlyn xx die meb Januarij ano M CCC xxj

seal attached

/END OF SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL