
The Grant of the Lands of Calendar to Sir William Livingston

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As far as can be determined, Patrick of Callendar, the last of that name to possess Callendar, was not survived by any male heirs and it is well known that the lands passed to his daughter, Christian and her husband, Sir William Livingston. This information is normally gleaned from two fragmentary notices indexed in the Register of the Great Seal of Scotland. There are two indices: A and B. They are as follows:

A. Carta Willielma de Levingstoun de terries de Calenteir

B. To William Levingstoun, of the lands of Callenter, by forfaultrie of Patrick Callentyre

The two rolls from which these are taken belong to the reign of David II but are otherwise undated. However, the original charter has been published previously.¹ A number of points may be commented on. The charter was completed in Dumbarton in the seventeenth year of the reign of David II, that is 1346. It would seem that Patrick Callendar's forfeiture resulted from his adherence to the Balliol cause and the earliest mention of this belief comes from Mr Johnstone of Kirkland's notes on the family in 1723. It is probable that this was a tradition handed down through the family as the daughter of the last Earl of Callendar was still in residence at Callendar at that time. It is, nevertheless, worth stressing the ambiguity which becomes apparent with regard to the status of Patrick's forfeiture contained within the charter. Lastly, as the editor of the charter collection notes, E.B. Livingston's assertion that Sir William's heir in the lands of Callander was his son John is shown to be incorrect and that, in view of further evidence, John was the son of the second William.² The charter reads:

David Dei gracia Rex Scottorum omnibus probis hominibus tocius terre sue salutem: Sciatus nos dedisse concessisse et hac presenti carta nostra confirmasse Willelmo de Leuyngystoun militu dilecto et fideli nostro pro homagio et seruicio suo totam baroniam de Kalentyre cum pertinenciis infra vicecomitatum de Strivelyn que fuit quondam Patricii de Kalentyre et quam dictus quondam Patricius contra nos totaliter forisfecit nec ipsam baroniam nisi per Robertum senescallum Scocie nepotem nostrum tunc locum nostrum tenentem ad voluntatem nostrum recuperault: Tenendam et habendam dicto Willelmo et Willelmo filio suo ac heredibus eiusdem Willelmi filii de nobis et heridibus nostris in feodo et hereditate per omnes rectas metas et diuisas adeo libere et quite plenary integer et honorifice cum omnimodis libertatibus commoditatibus aysiamentis et iustis pertinenciis in omnibus et per omnia ad predictam baroniam spectantibus seu iuste spectare

valentibus in futurum quoquo modo sicut predictus quondam Patricius predictam baroniam cum pertinenciis liberius iuste tenuit seu possedit: Faciendo nobis et heredibus nostris seruicia de predicta baronia cum pertinenciis debita et consueta: In cuius rei testimonium presentii carte nostra sigillum nostrum precepimus apponi; testibus Roberto senescallo Socie nepote nostro Johanne Ranulphi comite Moraue domino Vallis Anandie et Mannie consanguineo nostro Patricio de Dunbarr comite Marchie Malcolm Fleming comite de Wygtown et Thoma de Carnoto cancellario nostro militibus: Apud Dumbretane decimo die Julii anno regni nostril septimo decimo

A translation of the tenor of the charter reads;

David, King of Scots, makes known that he has granted and confirmed to William Leuyngstoun, knight, for his homage and service, the whole barony of Kalentyre with pertinent within the sherifffdom of Strivelyn, which was the property of the late Patrick of Kalentyre, who had wholly forfeited it and had not recovered it at the will of the King unless through Robert, Steward of Scotland, his nephew and lieutenant: To be held by the said William Leuyngstoun and William, his son, and the heirs of the latter, of the King, for performance of the services and wont due for said barony.

NOTES

- 1 Barrow, G.W.S. *Feudal Britain* p133
- 2 Duncan, A.A.M. *Scotland, The Making of the Kingdom* p 107