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ORIGINES
PAROCHIALES SCOTIÆ.

47

Origines Parochiales Scotiae

THE ANTIQUITIES
ECCLESIASTICAL AND TERRITORIAL
OF THE PARISHES OF SCOTLAND.

VOLUME SECOND.
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ADVERTISEMENT.

WHEN the present Volume was commenced, it was expected that it would embrace, in addition to Argyll and the Isles, the three Northern Dioceses — Ross, Caithness, and Orkney. But when the Diocese of Ross was finished, it was found that the Volume already exceeded the proposed size, and that it would be extremely inconvenient, indeed impossible, to crowd into the same Volume the Dioceses of Caithness and Orkney. After much deliberation, the COMMITTEE of the BANNATYNE CLUB have resolved to issue, in One Part, the PARISHES OF ARGYLL and the ISLES, and to reserve for another the DIOCESE OF ROSS, already printed, together with the DIOCESE OF CAITHNESS, which is now in progress. It will be for after consideration whether the DIOCESE OF ORKNEY will be included in that Part.

P R E F A C E.

THE contents of the present Part—the Record and Charter History of the Parishes of Argyll and the Isles—is in a great measure new to the Scotch Antiquary. Chalmers had not extended his arduous undertaking so far; and no other labourer in the field of local history has attempted to throw the light of Records and Charters upon the Highlands and Isles of Scotland. The valuable work of Mr. Donald Gregory might perhaps be excepted; but his objects were quite different from those of the present compilation.

These materials of precise knowledge do not carry us so far back here as in the Lowlands, for Charter tenures were not in favour among the early Celts. The previous history of this district—the cradle of the race from which Scotland has taken its name—is to be gathered from other sources, often not easily reconciled with each other, or with ascertained Chronology. The meagre lists of Scotch Kings, and fragments of ancient national chronicles, recording in few words the death of a prince or the occurrence of a battle; the Chronicles of Ireland scarcely more liberal in their disclosures; incidental notices of civil events in the biographies of the first missionaries of the Christian faith; the sagas of the Northmen, seldom deigning to record more than their own glory; these are the materials from which the student has to construct a consistent and reasonable historical creed of Argyll and the Isles. Over and through all he will find a vein of *myths*, such as surround the origin of most nations, and are best preserved

by a people fond of oral poetry and traditionary genealogies. He must not condemn a whole pedigree as fabulous because the heroes of Ossian are placed in it according to the ideas of chronology entertained by the Seanachy for the time. It is not pretended in a work like this to extract history from its elements. A mere sketch of a few ascertained points is all that can be offered here.

The people called Scots having, in the course of some centuries of immigration from the opposite coasts, and of quiet and almost unopposed colonization, spread themselves over Kintyre and Argyll, took at length the shape of a nation united under one prince, about the beginning of the Sixth Century.

About the middle of that century, the Irish Saint Columba was received among them and protected in settling his "family" of religious men in the island safety of Y, from whence Christianity spread during the next two centuries over Scotland, Northumbria, Midland England, the outer Isles and even to Iceland. The teachers spoke the language of the people within the bounds of Argyll and the Hebrides. They were of the same race.

In the beginning of the Ninth Century appeared a different race. Along the Bays and Lochs of the West, for all that century at least, streamed hordes of pirates from Scandinavia and the Baltic, speaking a Teutonic language, and still serving Thor and Odin. These also in their turn subsided into some shape of policy, when, in the end of the Ninth Century, their leaders were recognized as Earls of Orkney and Kings of the Hebrides and of Man. These Northmen, whose first exploits were to plunder and burn the dwellings and churches of the Christian missionaries, became in no long time tolerably peaceful lords, Christians, and zealous for the Church. They mixed too with the earlier colonists of the Mainland and Isles, and universally adopted their language. They were the predominant race in Kintyre and the Isles, and powerful on the Mainland, from the Tenth till the Thirteenth Century. Of them, were the family of Ila, Lords and Kings of the Isles, founders of many religious houses in their own territories, and bountiful benefactors of the Stewards' Monastery of Paisley; and perhaps of the same race were a family who, for some generations, took their name from the country of Argyll, and almost the last of whom was the well known John of Lorn, John of Argyll (*Joannes de*

Ergadia), the Admiral of the fleets of England, the most trusted servant of Edward II., the most powerful of the Scotch lords, whose fortunes waned before the star of Bruce.

But the descendants of the Scots still formed the bulk of the population in the glens and valleys of Argyll, Cowall, and Lorn. No one doubts the Gaelic origin of the ancient races who bore the names of M'Lachlan, of M'Naghtan and M'Gregor, though their antiquity wants the common evidence of charters; and not without reason; for those parchments, and feudal tenure and service, and laws of vassal and overlord, and all the machinery following hereditary feudalism, were alien to the institutions and system of the Celts, where the chief led the clan indeed, and administered the common property for the benefit of all, as the patriarch of the great family, not as the lord of the soil.

When the field of Bannockburn had revolutionized Scotland, a new name took the ascendant in Argyll. The Campbells, hitherto of no great possessions or power, very soon obtained the chief sway in that district, and placed themselves over, or in the room of, all those former occupants.

The pedigree of the Campbells themselves is more doubtful. One set of seanachies — “having regard to the genealogy of Neil M'Ewen, as he received the same from Eachern and Artt M'Ewens, his father and grandfather, as they had the same from their predecessors, who for many ages were employed to make up and keep such records” — give us, in precise steps, the pedigree of Campbell, where “Arthur of the Round Table” is only the fourth person in the genealogy, while the fourteenth is Dearnid M'Dhuin (who slew the boar by the command of Fingal), and whose grandson Gillichallum “married the heretrix of Beaumont, niece to William the Conqueror.” With another party of Highland genealogists, the Campbells are purely Celtic in all but one ancestor, a certain Norman, “de Campo bello,” who married the heiress of Paul O'Dhuin, lord of Loch-ow — a pedigree which at least suits better the Norman sound of the name — though that too is claimed as Gaelic by the zealous Celts. It is not worth while to weigh such testimonies; nor are we surprised to find the proofs preponderate in favour of a Norman descent for the fellow-soldier and brother-in-law of Bruce.

Besides the immediate object of the book—the information it affords to every man of the history of his own parish—this part possesses some points of general interest. The successive races who have ruled and possessed the soil have left their impression in some of the tenures that appear both on the mainland and islands. Traces will be found of a very ancient valuation of land and taxation for State purposes, in terms of payment now unknown but in Scandinavia; while a somewhat later, though still ancient “rentaling” would indicate that the whole district was at one time claimed, and perhaps held, as demesne land of the Crown. But the chief interest of this portion of the work is Ecclesiastical. Almost every church and chapel by its dedication or name, suggests its origin in the great Christian Seminary of Iona; and Iona itself, even in the fragments of its history which are collected here, has a claim on the attention which no other place can equal.

The preceding Volume of this work had for its subject a part of the great Diocese of Glasgow, where every step was guided and illustrated by the copious extant Records of the See. Here no such assistance was available. The Registers of the Bishopric of Argyll, if there ever were any, have perished wholly; and the Records of Iona, from which Boece boasted to have drawn his early history, perhaps never had any existence but in his imagination. To compensate for that deficiency, the great proprietors of the district have thrown open their charter rooms to the compiler; and the margins of the following pages will show how much of their information has been derived from the Charters and Family Papers of the two great families of Campbell. In other quarters, the Marquess of Bute, the Chief of M'Leod, some Families of M'Neills, and the Family which represents the Priors of Ardhattan, have given access to such documents as the accidents of a disturbed country have left them. The Rev. Duncan McNab of Campbelltown, and the Rev. Duncan M'Lean of Dalmally, have willingly afforded some assistance on points of local antiquities and topography. Mr. Brichtan, who bore so large a part in the labour of the first volume, has collected and prepared for press the whole materials of the present.

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ORIGINES
PAROCHIALES SCOTIÆ.

ORIGINES PAROCHIALES SCOTIÆ.

KINTYRE.¹

THIS peninsular district, extending in length about forty miles from the isthmus of Tarbert to the Mull of Kintyre, and having an average breadth of about eight miles, was anciently divided into South and North Kintyre, the former comprehending the portion lying south of the head of Loeh Kilkerran, and the latter, including a very small district sometimes styled Mid-Kintyre, extending northwards somewhat beyond the boundary of the old parish of Kilealmonell, which was almost wholly included in the lordship of Knapdale.²

In the year 1128 King David I. granted to the canons of Holyrood one-half of the royal tithes, namely, the kane, pleas, and gains of the erown in Kentir and Errogeill.³ The grant was confirmed, probably in 1165, by King William the Lion, between 1306 and 1329 by King Robert Bruce, in 1342 by King David II., in 1382 by King Robert II., in 1391 by King Robert III., and in 1450 by King James II.⁴ Between 1147 and 1153 King David granted the other half of his tithe in Kentir to the monks of Dunfermelyn, and the grant was confirmed in 1154 by King Malcolm IV., in 1164 by Pope Alexander III., in 1165 by King William the Lion, in 1184 by Pope Lucius III., in 1227 by King Alexander II., in 1234 by Pope Gregory IX., and in 1276 by King Alexander III.⁵ Between 1150 and 1153 King David I. granted the tithe of the royal kane, pleas, and gain of Ergaithel to the monks of the priory of Urquhard in Morayshire.⁶

¹ The grants of land in Kintyre, embracing territories widely separate, the suppression of many old parishes, and the impossibility of determining their boundaries without a minute local acquaintance with the district, render impracticable a parochial classification of many of the lands contained in ancient charters, and they are therefore here given under the head of one larger and well-defined district.

² In ancient records Kintyre is occasionally described as an island. Macpherson's *Geog. Illustr. of Scot. Hist.* v. Tarbat. *Palg. Illustr.*, vol. i. pp. 309, 315. *Brev.*

Aberd. Prop. SS. pro temp. hyem. fol. 67. See KILCALMONELL, p. 32.

³ *Acta Parl. Scot.*, vol. i. pp. 46*, 48*. *Lib. Cart. Sancte Crucis*, p. 6. *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, pp. 185, 186, lib. iv. nn. 238, 239. Robertson's Index, p. 126, nn. 14, 15.

⁴ *Lib. Cart. Sancte Crucis*, p. 23. *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, pp. 185, 186, lib. iv. nn. 238, 239. Robertson's Index, p. 126, nn. 14, 15.

⁵ *Acta Parl. Scot.*, vol. i. pp. 49*, 52*, 64*, 77*, 85*. *Regist. de Dunfermelyn*, pp. 7, 21, 30, 42, 48, 152, 156, 175.

⁶ *Regist. Moraviense*, p. 329.

From the year 1156 to the year 1164 Somerled or Sorlet (in Gaelic Somhairle, and corrupted by chroniclers into Sorli Marlady, Surle Maderdy, and Sowrly Madurdy or Mac Illurdy¹), styled Prince of Argyle (*Regulus Eregeithel*), was Lord of Kintyre.² After a rebellion of twelve years against King Malcolm IV. he was slain in 1164,³ and was succeeded by his son Reginald, who styled himself Lord of Incheval (the Western Isles), and also King of the Isles and Lord of Ergile and Kyntire.⁴ Before the year 1200 Reginald became a monk of Paisley, and granted to that monastery eight cows and two pennies for one year, and one penny in perpetuity from every house on his territories from which smoke issued, and his peace and protection to the monks whithersoever they should go, enjoining his dependents and his heirs in no way to injure them, and swearing by Saint Columba to inflict on the former the punishment of death, and that the latter should have his malediction if they disobeyed his injunction.⁵ His wife Fonia, who was a sister of the convent, granted to the monks the title of all her goods, whether in her own possession, or sent for sale by land or sea.⁶ After the year 1210 Dovenald the son of Reginald, who also had become a monk, and whose wife was a sister of the convent, granted the monks of Paisley eight cows for one year, and one penny or eight cows as a permanent yearly payment from every house on his territories that emitted smoke.⁷ Before the year 1295 Angus the son of Dovenald, also a monk, granted to the convent one penny yearly from every house on his territories, and half a mark of silver from his own mansion.⁸

In 1292, by an ordinance of King John Balliol, the lands of Kentyr with all tenants of land therein, the land of Lochman McKilcolm M'Erewar, the land of Eneus M'Erewar, the island of Boot, the land of Sir Thomas Cambel, the land of Dunkan Duf, and some other lands, were erected into a sheriffdom to be called the sheriffdom of Kentyr.⁹ In 1295 King John was ordered to appear before King Edward I. to answer for withholding the land of Kentyr from Malcolm the son of Lengleys, who had complained to the King of England.¹⁰ About the year 1300 John of Ferrers was a suitor to King Edward I. for the lands of Malcolm M'Culian in the isle of Kentyr.¹¹

Between the years 1306 and 1309 King Robert Bruce granted lands in Kintyre, of what extent does not appear, to four persons, Gilchreist Macymar M'Cay, James the son of Dunslephie, Robert the son of Walter the Steward, and Angus of the Isles.¹² The last named individual, known as Angus Oig (the younger), was the son of Angus the son of Dovenald,¹³ and the same

¹ Father Hay in his *Scotia Sacra* says, that in the foundation charter of the abbey of Saddell it was written 'Surle Muderdy.' In a charter by King James IV. 1509, it is 'Sorletus.'

² Gregory's *Highlands and Isles*, pp. 14-16.

³ *Chronica de Melros*, p. 79. Forduni *Scotichronon*, lib. viii. cap. 2.

⁴ *Regist. de Passelet*, p. 125. *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, lib. xiv. no. 403.

⁵ *Regist. de Passelet*, p. 125. In 1426 Andrew Stuart, the prior of Paisley, caused a notarial transcript of the charter of Reginald to be made, on which occasion the impression of the seal of the lord of Incheval is thus described by the notary Robert Hoppew—In the middle of the seal on one side a ship filled with men-

at-arms, and on the reverse the figure of an armed man on horseback with a drawn sword in his hand. *Regist. de Passelet*, pp. 147-149.

⁶ *Regist. de Passelet*, p. 125.

⁷ *Ibid.* p. 126.

⁸ *Regist. de Passelet*, p. 127.

⁹ *Acta Parl. Scot.*, vol. i. p. 91.

¹⁰ *Rotuli Scotiae*, vol. i. p. 21.

¹¹ *Palg. Illust.*, vol. i. pp. 309, 315.

¹² *Robertson's Index*, p. 25, no. 2; p. 26, nn. 15, 32; and p. 41, no. 7. Gregory in his '*Highlands and Isles*,' p. 25, asserts on the authority of Robertson's Index, which is silent on the subject, that King Robert procured the resignation of Kintyre from Angus of the Isles, and then bestowed it on the Steward's son.

¹³ Gregory's *Highlands and Isles*, pp. 13, 24.

who in 1306, after the defeat of King Robert by John of Lorn, entertained the king for three days at his castle of Dunaverty in South Kintyre.

Angus of Ile that tym was syr
 And lord and ledar of Kintyr.
 The king riht wele resavit he,
 And undirtuk his man to be,
 And him and his on mony wis
 He abandonit till his servis,
 And for mar sekirnes gaf him syn
 His castell of Donavardyne
 To duell tharin at his liking.

 And in Donavardyne dais thre
 Forouten mar than duellit he.¹

In 1335 the land of Kentyre was granted by Edward Balliol to John of the Isles (son of Angus Oig) for his allegiance.² King David II., apparently about 1344, granted the lands of Kyntire with the advowson of its churches to Robert the Steward of Scotland, and to John Stewart his son by Elizabeth daughter of Sir Adam More, with remainder to Walter, John's younger brother.³ In 1376 the lands of Kyntyr were granted by King Robert II. to John del Yle and Margaret his wife.⁴ They seem to have thenceforward remained in the possession of the Lords of the Isles till the forfeiture of John of Ile, Earl of Ross and Lord of the Isles, in 1475.⁵ In 1476, when at the instance of Margaret Queen of King James III. he was restored to his titles and possessions, the lands of the lordship of Kyntyre and some others were expressly excepted from the grant.⁶

In the year 1481 King James III. granted to Turlach Makalexander for life the stewardry of the lands of Kyntir within the bounds of the same, namely, from Sannych westward, and upon the water of Sannys on the east side of the same⁷—bounds which include only South Kintyre—and within the same jurisdiction forty marklands, namely, the four marklands of Maeh-quharrymore of Dovnnaverty, the two marklands of the two Ramwllis, the two marklands of Edyn, the markland of Knokstappilmore, the markland of Keranbeg, the two marklands of Glennomvklach, the five marklands of Kildavy, the five marklands of Polmolyn, the markland of Gartanagarauch, the markland of Eradall, the markland of Solkauch, the three marklands of Glennahervy, the two marklands of Feachaig, the twenty shillinglands of Corpany, the half

¹ 'The Brus' (Spalding Club Edition), xxvii. 27-46.

² *Rotuli Scotiæ*, vol. i. p. 463. Rymer's *Fœdera*, vol. iv. p. 711. Gregory's *Highlands and Isles*, p. 26.

³ Robertson's *Index*, p. 60, no. 30. See also Rob. Ind. p. 100, and Gregory's *Highlands and Isles*, p. 27.

⁴ Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 130. Rob. Index, p. 113, no. 14.

⁵ Gregory's *Highlands and Isles*, pp. 61-63. *Acta Parl. Scot.*, vol. ii. pp. 109-111, 159. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. vii. no. 335.

⁶ *Acta Parl. Scot.*, vol. ii. pp. 169, 190. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. vii. no. 335.

⁷ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. x. no. 9.

markland of Barfarnay, the two marklands of Auchnaglek, the two marklands of Kilmichell, and the four marklands of Le Crag.¹ In the same year King James III. granted to John of Ha, Lord of the Isles, the lands of Killewnane, of the extent of twelve marks; Owgill, Auchnaslesok, Achenacork, and Kenochane, six marks; the two Knokrenochis, Glenmorele, Altuahay, Baduff, and Areskeauch, nine marks; the two Tereferguse and Largbane, five marks; Keynethane and Henyng, three marks; the Knokantis and Calybole, six marks; Le Lossit and Glenhawiudee, five marks; Ballegrogane and Cragok, four marks; Catadill, Gertmeane and Gartloskin, Brede-laide and Keppragane, eight marks; Ballenabraide, two marks; Kilsolane, four marks; Achna-claich, two marks; Teredonyll, two marks; Lagnacreig, one mark; Kerowsyre, one mark; Gartloskin, one mark; Glenranskill, three marks; Glenvey, two marks; Browneregyu, Drumtyrenoch, Dalsmerill, Lagnadaise, and Enyngeokalach, four marks and a half; Kildallok and Lonochane, a mark and a half; Ellerieh and Arenarroch, two marks; Oralekill, Macharhanys, Darbrekane, and Clagkeile, thirteen marks—all in the lordship of Kyntyre (and chiefly if not wholly in South Kintyre) and sheriffdom of Tarbart, and all claimed by Maknele.² In 1493 the possessions of the Lord of the Isles were again forfeited.³ In 1494 the sum of £6, 13s. 4d. was paid to a messenger 'to passe to summond Sir Johne of the Illis of tresone in Kintyre, and for the expensis of the witnes.'⁴ This John of the Isles, surnamed *Cathanach* or warlike,⁵ and apparently the same with John of Ha who in 1481 received the grant of lands in Kintyre, was in 1500 executed at Edinburgh along with three of his sons.⁶

In the year 1503 it was obtained by the parliament of Scotland, that the justice air of Bute and Arane, Knapdale, Kyntyre, and Mckill Cumray, should be held at Ar or Rothissay, as the king pleased.⁷ In 1506 Archibald Earl of Argyle was appointed by King James IV. justiciar and chamberlain of the lands and lordships of Knapdail and Kintyre.⁸ In the same year King James IV. twice granted to David, bishop of Ergile, all the unlaws, compositions, escheats, and other profits belonging to the king in the next justice air of all the boundds of Ergile, Lorne, Knapdale, Kyntyre, and Cowall, and of all the other justice airs and sheriff courts within the same boundds, during the king's pleasure.⁹ In 1513 King James V. appointed Colin, Earl of Argyle, justiciar, sheriff, coroner, bailie, and chamberlain of Kintyre and Knapdail, South and North.¹⁰ In 1515 Colin Earl of Argyle, Sir John Campbell his brother, and several others, with their friends and others inhabiting the lands under the Earl's jurisdiction within the same boundds, received from King James V. a remission of all their crimes except treason.¹¹ In 1526 Archibald Campbell, son and heir apparent of Earl Colin, had from King James V. a grant of the lands of Kintyre, with the office of bailie of both Kintiris, and the keeping of the castle of Down-

¹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. x. no. 9.

² Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. ix. no. 64.

³ Gregory's Highlands and Isles, pp. 62, 63, 62.

⁴ Pitcairn's Crim. Trials, vol. i. p. 116*.

⁵ Gregory's Highlands and Isles, p. 62.

⁶ Pitcairn's Crim. Trials, vol. i. p. 116*.

⁷ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. ii. pp. 241, 249. In this year a memorandum entered in the records relates to 'the

biggin of Dunawartee or Louch Kinkerane at the king's plesour, and that our Souerane Lord commyne with the Erl of Ergile bath anent the biggin and kepin of the masons.' Acta Parl. Scot., vol. ii. p. 248.

⁸ Argyle Inventory.

⁹ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. iii. fol. 37.

¹⁰ Argyle Inventory.

¹¹ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. v. fol. 31.

awartich when it should be built.¹ In 1531 Archibald Earl of Argyle, at the request of King James V., resigned his office of chamberlain of Kintyre.² In 1536 the lands and lordship of Kintyre South and North were part of the crown lands in the lordship of the Isles.³ In 1539 Alane M'Clane, brother of Hector M'Clane of Dowart, was appointed by King James V. 'Tossochdoir of all Kintyre fra Mule to Altasynnoch.'⁴ In 1540 the lands of both Kintyres, along with the lordship of the Isles, were inalienably annexed to the crown.⁵ At the same time the castle of Dunavertich appears to have been occupied by a royal garrison.⁶ In 1541 there was paid from the king's treasury the sum of £20 'to twa gunnaris of the castell of Dunavertiche for thair feis this yere to cum.'⁷

In the year 1542 Neill M'Neill, natural son of the deceased Neill M'Neill of Geya, was appointed by King James V. to the office of Tossochdoir of all Kintyre within the bounds above mentioned.⁸ In the same year King James V., for the good service rendered to him by Archibald Earl of Argyle in France and in Scotland in resisting his old enemies of England, granted to Archibald Campbell his son, among other offices, those of justiciar, sheriff, coroner, and chamberlain of the lordships of Knapdalis and Kintyris, resigned by the Earl.⁹ In 1543 Queen Mary granted to Earl Archibald her lands of South Kintyre and North Kintyre, with the keeping of the castle of Dunavertie, for twelve years.¹⁰ In 1545 Queen Mary, for the good service done in her minority by James Makeconnyll of Dunnysveig and Glennys, especially in opposing the English the ancient enemies of the kingdom, granted to him the barony of Bar in North Kintyre, with remainder successively to his brothers Angus, Colin, Charles, Alexander, and Donald Gorne M'Connill, and to his own male heirs whomsoever.¹¹ This grant included, besides various lands in the Isles and other parts of Argyle, the following lands in South and North Kintyre:—four marklands of the Mule of Kintyre, two marks of Karschaych, twenty shillings of Gleneddull, one mark of Anchenasawile, half a mark of Lyall, half a mark of Forleyne, three marks of Carryne, one mark of Glenmowill, two marks of Bargadullmoir, four marks eight shillings and fourpence of Collynglongfort, Ballevenane, and Dalerownacht, two marks of Leupenstrath, one mark of Mukloch, five shillings of Dalsmyrrell and Langnodaf, two marks of Corseyne and Barfarua, one mark of Aradull, one mark of Sokach, one mark of Gartnagarach, twenty shillings of Karranemoir, two marks of Kileattane and Crysloch, four marks of Machir-moir, two marks of Ramwillis, two marks of Edyn, two marks of Faehog, one mark of Karrenbeg, one mark of Knokstapill, five marks and a half of Polmullene, three marks of Glenherwe, five marks of Kildawe, two marks of Glenmukloch, three marks of Kanloch, one mark of Kilmoir,

¹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxiii. no. 44. Argyle Characters.

² Acta Dom. Conc., vol. xlii. fol. 185.

³ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. x. fol. 140.

⁴ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xiii. fol. 17. 'Altasynnoch' appears to be the 'Alldounsynnoch' of Blaeu, and is situated in the parish of Kilecalmonell or barony of Skipinche, but not marked in any modern map. *Old na Siomnach* is interpreted by Sir Walter Scott 'the fox-burn brook.' See Lords of the Isles, note C.

⁵ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. ii. p. 405. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxviii. no. 143.

⁶ Gregory's Highlands and Isles, p. 149.

⁷ Pitcairn's Crim. Trials, vol. i. p. 316*.

⁸ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xvi. fol. 1.

⁹ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xvi. fol. 63. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxviii. no. 431.

¹⁰ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xvii. fol. 53. Argyle Inventory.

¹¹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxix. no. 113. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xix. ff. 15, 16.

three marks of Crossall, one mark of Kaehag, one mark of Knokbay, two marks of Mye, and one mark of Harrenarroch, in South Kintyre—three marklands of Carnebeg, three marks of Carnemoir, four marks of Bramsheane, three marks of the two Carsellocht, four marks of Sedurill, four marks of Kilmichell, three marks of Largenhwnsheon, six marks of Ramharyne, two marks of Stelag, three marks of Downaschre, four marks of Gortnanofale, two marks of the two Mar-rachannis, four marks of Vlnadull, four marks of Ballochgarrane, three marks of Baiauechter, three marks of Bayauehirmoir, five marks of Bayaueh-Clouay, four marks of Trowbastull, two marks of Claeheg, five marks of Mungastull, three marks of Ballochtogreichane, two marks of Glencarloch, six marks of Bar, two marks of Kilgregir, two marks of Kilmoloig, three marks of Amot, two marks of Stokadull, two marks of Arnegill, two marks of Blaarie, two marks of Achetaydowe, four marks of Barmonagach, one mark of Garwald, four marks of Clangart, four marks of Cor-phetauchane, four marks of two Balmowllenis, two marks of Drummoirnabodaeh, four marks of Drummoirelannaye, three marks of Ballegregane, three marks of Aseomwlmoir, three marks of Aseomwlbeg, three marks of Barraseomull, two marks of Corsabeg, one mark of Kereiskellane, two marks of Ballemanoeh-eichtir, two marks of Ballemanoeh-oichtir, eight marks of Smerby, four marks of Peynivir, three marks of Laggane, three marks of Callebull, four marks of Rannoehane, four marks of Drumgarroch, three marks of Gartgrellane, three marks of Kilkadame, four marks of Ardincrosh, two marks of Balloehgir, two marks of Kildonnen, two marks of Uggadull-Mackay, three marks of Duppeyne, four marks of Ardeardull, four marks of Ranadull, two marks of Auchnasawill, three marks of Carreserag, two marks of Stronegweane, two marks of Kilmichell in Cardull, one mark of Carrefysehe, two marks of Auchreyeh, two marks of Dowtorreneis, two marks of Grenane, two marks of Sonadull, two marks of Coir, two marks of Sparsage, four marks of Crossag, four marks of Kilmichell and Aehalik, and four marks of Crag, in North Kintyre. In 1554 Neill Makneill of Geya sold to James M'Connyll of Dunnaveg and Glennis and Agnes Campbell his wife, with remainder to his brothers Angus, Coill, Alexander Og, and Sorell Boy Makeconnell, various lands, with the office of Tossochdoir of all Kintyre, from the Mule to Altasynnocht, on which followed a crown charter by Queen Mary.¹ In 1558 Francis and Mary, King and Queen of Scots, on the ground that the ancient writs of James Makeconnell of Dunnyveig had been destroyed in time of war, and for his good service against the English, granted him of new the barony of Bar in North Kintyre, with remainder to his brothers Angus, Coll, Alexander, and Charles.² In 1560 Archibald Earl of Argyre resigned to James M'Connell the bailiery of South Kintyre.³ In 1562 Queen Mary granted to James Makeconnell for seven years one markland of Sthron, one mark of Glinadill, one mark of Kerasowar, one mark of Tyrowill, one mark of Balleewrynane, three marks of Kildirwaine, eight shillings of Leflanebeg, eight shillings of Macharie-castell, two marks of Dunglas, two marks of Kilblaine, four marks of Dalnaheecleis, one mark of Lenaehan, one mark of Glenmvrell, one mark of Arenaskawcha, two marks of Auchnaglack, four marks and a half of Wgill, four marks of Killiecris and Seasgang, two marks of Glenreith, two marks of Beallach, two marks of Ballenagregan, two marks of the

¹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxxi. no. 47. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxvii. fol. 53.

² Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxxi. no. 444. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxix. ff. 76, 77.

³ Argyre Inventory.

two Staches (or Strachis), two marks of Ballemeanach, two marks of Killewnane, two marks of Ballenachone, two marks of Ballenabrahath, two marks of Achaquhona (or Achaynaconay), one mark of Knokquhilk, one mark of Kildalarg, two marks of Glenranskilmoir, four marks of Knokreawnochmoir, one mark of Auchnaslisseg, one mark of Glenhartnay, eight shillings of Gartnagoppaig, one mark of Largaban, four marks of Teiragus, four marks of Glaknahawlay, two marks of Lochqnhoradill, one mark of Lagnacrage, two marks of Killequhowbenach, two marks of Auchnacorby, two marks of Auchnaquhirke, two marks of Drummellennill, three marks eight shillings of Kilkevan, four marks of Knokahantmoir, four marks of Lossaid, four marks of Ballegregane, three marks of Knokreowehbeg, and one mark of Altnabeduff, extending in all to ninety-seven marklands and twelve shillinglands in Kintyre.¹ In 1563 and 1564 Queen Mary confirmed to James M'Coneill of Dunnyvaig and Glennis the same lands, and the office of bailie of South Kintyre,² and in 1564 granted the barony of Bar in North Kintyre to Archibald his son and apparent heir.³ In 1619 the office of Tossochdoir of all Kintyre from the Mull to Altasynoch was inherited by John M'Connell, one of the same family.⁴

Traces of the old castle of Dunaverty, mentioned in the above grants, remain on a precipitous rock at the mouth of the Coniglen, overhanging and nearly surrounded by the sea, opposite the island of Sanda, on the south coast of Kintyre.⁵

Kintyre was a rural deanery of the bishoprick of Argyle, and occurs as such in records as early as the middle of the thirteenth century.⁶ 'In Cantyr,' says an old authority, 'are ten paroch kirks more than the abbay of Saidill.'⁷

KILCOLMKILL.

Ecclesia Sancti Collomkilli in Kyntire⁸—Cholumkill⁹—Kilcolmekill.¹⁰

Deanery of Kintyre. (Map, No. 1.)

This parish was in 1617 united by a commission of parliament to the parish of Kilblane, and in 1621 another commission was empowered to erect a church for the united parish,¹¹ to which Kilkivan also seems to have been subsequently annexed.¹² The latter is now part of the

¹ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxxi. ff. 40, 41.

² Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxxii. no. 436. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxxi. ff. 100-102; vol. xxxii. ff. 65, 121, 122. The grant of 1564 included the additional lands of Cattadull, two marks—Gartinehan, one mark—Leffennacaffera, eight shillings—and Brekland, twenty shillings—making in all 163½ marklands of old extent.

³ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxxii. ff. 66-68. ⁴ Retours.

⁵ Macfarlane's Geographical Collections. New Stat. Acc. Blaeu's Map. Anderson's Guide to the Highlands (1834), p. 373. Dobie's Perambulations in Kintyre (MS. 1833), pp. 86, 89.

⁶ Before 1250 we meet with Gillifelan the dean of Kyntire, and in 1251 Sir Gillecund the dean of Kintyre. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiv. no. 369.

⁷ Macfarlane's Geog. Collections.

⁸ A. D. 1326. A. D. 1451. Charter *pues* David Laing, Esq. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. iv. no. 215.

⁹ Circa A. D. 1600. MS. Maps in Adv. Library.

¹⁰ A. D. 1617. A. D. 1621. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. iv. pp. 605, 607.

¹¹ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. iv. pp. 605, 607.

¹² Argyle Inventory. Local tradition communicated by Rev. D. Macnab.

modern parish of Campbelton, and Kilcolmkill and Kilblane are united under the modern name Southend.¹

The ancient parish of Kilcolmkill appears to have included that portion of Southend which lies west of the valley of the Coniglen, its coast-line commencing in the neighbourhood of the castle of Dunaverty, and terminating considerably to the southward of Inenbeg Point. The valley of Glenbrecky (the Glenbrack of Blaen, and Glenbraegrie of Macfarlane), running parallel with the Coniglen, intersects the eastern part of the parish. On the west and south it is hilly, attaining its greatest height at Knockmoy near the southern termination of its rocky coast, the well-known Mull of Kintyre, the *Epidium Promontorium* of old historians. 'From the mountayne of this promontorie a man may discern the corneland and housis in Ireland.'²

Before the year 1326 the church of Saint Collomkill (dedicated to Saint Columba) in Kyntire was granted to the canons of Whithern by Patrick Makschillingis and Finlach his wife.³ In 1326 the grant was confirmed by King Robert Bruce,⁴ and in 1451 by King James II.⁵

The church stood on a sea-terrace in the south-east corner of the parish, a quarter of a mile from Keil House.⁶ Its walls are still nearly entire.⁷ It is seventy-two feet in length and only fifteen in breadth.⁸ In Glenadle there is a chapel with a cemetery and holy well.⁹

Between the years 1306 and 1329 King Robert Bruce granted to Sir Jolm of Menteith the lands of Glenbeeriehe and Aulisaye in Kintyre.¹⁰

The four marklands of the Mule of Kyntyre, the two marklands of Karschaych, the twenty shillinglands of Glennedull, the one markland of Auchenasawile, the half mark of Lyall, the half mark of Forleyne, the three marks of Carryne, the one mark of Glenmowill, the two marks of Bargadulmoir, the four marks eight shillings and fourpence of Collynglongfort, Ballevanane, and Dalcrownacht, the two marks of Leupenstrath, the one mark of Mukloch, and probably some other lands in this parish, formed part of the barony of Bar in North Kintyre, granted by Queen Mary to James Makeconnyll of Dunnyveyg and Glennys in 1545, and again to the same person by Francis and Mary in 1558, and granted to Archibald his son and apparent heir by Queen Mary in 1564.¹¹

Sthrone of the old extent of one mark, Glinadill of the same extent, and perhaps some other lands in this parish, were in 1562 granted, and in 1563 and 1564 confirmed by Queen Mary to the same James Makeconell of Dunnovaig and Glennis.¹²

In 1549 there was a castle at Carrick Skeath (Carskay), apparently situated on an island.¹³ In the churchyard at Keil there are several tombstones commemorating the McNeils of Caiskey.¹⁴

¹ New Stat. Acc.

² Macfarlane's Geog. Collections.

³ Charter *pencs* D. Laing, Esq. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. iv. no. 215.

⁴ Charter *pencs* D. Laing, Esq. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. iv. no. 215.

⁵ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. iv. no. 215.

⁶ New Stat. Acc. MS. Maps in Adv. Lib. Blaen and Modern Maps. Dobie's Perambulations in Kintyre (MS.), pp. 73, 74.

⁷ New Stat. Acc. Dobie's Perambulations, p. 75.

⁸ Mr. Howson in Transactions of Cambridge Camden Society, 1841, p. 79. According to Mr. Dobie the church is 'seventy-three feet in length, and in breadth over the walls eighteen feet.' Perambulations, p. 75.

⁹ New Stat. Acc.

¹⁰ Robertson's Index, p. 14, no. 121.

¹¹ See KINTYRE, p. 5.

¹² See KINTYRE, p. 6.

¹³ Archdeacon Monro's Description of the Western Isles.

¹⁴ Dobie's Perambulations, pp. 77, 81.

KILBLANE.

Kirkblane¹—Kilblane²—Kilblaan³—Kilblain.⁴ Deanery of Kintyre.
(Map, No. 2.)

THIS parish appears to have included that portion of Southend which lies in and east of the Coniglen, together with the group of islets off its south coast, named Sanda, the Sheep Isle, and Glunamore.⁵ Its coast is low and sandy.

Of this church, dedicated to Blane, a saint of considerable note in the fifth century, we have no early notice. In the year 1527 Sir Morice Makneile rector of Kirkblane died, and was succeeded by Master James Haswell, the patronage being at that time apparently vested in the crown.⁶ In 1538 the rectory of Kilblane was resigned by Sir Robert Montgomery, and Sir James McGauchane was presented to the charge by King James V.⁷

The church stood on the right bank of the Coniglen, by which it has been washed away together with the greater part of the burying-ground.⁸ The church of Southend, built in 1774, stands near the spot.⁹ Near Ballishear on the lands of Machriroch are the remains of a religious house dedicated to Saint Coivin.¹⁰ On the island of Sanda—named by the Danes Havin or Avona (which Buchanan interprets *Portuosa*, full of havens), by Fordun Isle Awyn, by other chroniclers Albania, by Pont Yl Avon or Sanda, and still called Aven by the highlanders¹¹—are the ruins of a chapel dedicated to Saint Ninian.¹² On the southern coast of Sanda there are traces of a building associated with traditions of Fingal; and on one of the neighbouring islands there are traces of another.¹³ Kilmachanach, Kildavie, Kilchattan, and Kilchalmanel, marked by Pont and Blaeu upon the mainland, seem to indicate the sites of ancient churches.¹⁴

The lands of Macquharrymore of Dovnnaverty, and others, granted in 1481 by King James III. to Tarlach Makalexander, with the stewardry of the lands of Kyntir, were nearly all within this parish.¹⁵ The same lands, together with those of Karranemoir, Kilcattane, and

¹ A. D. 1527. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. vi. fol. 59; vol. vii. fol. 64.

² A. D. 1538. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xii. fol. 26. A. D. 1617. A. D. 1621. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. iv. pp. 605, 607.

³ A. D. 1607—1671. Inventory of Argyle Writs.

⁴ A. D. 1648. Blaeu.

⁵ See KILCOLMKILL, pp. 7, 8.

⁶ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. vi. fol. 59; vol. vii. fol. 64.

⁷ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xii. fol. 26.

⁸ Blaeu. New Stat. Acc.

⁹ New Stat. Acc. County Maps.

¹⁰ New Stat. Acc.

¹¹ Archdeacon Monro's Description of the Western Isles. Forduni Scotichronicon, lib. ii. cap. 10. Extracta e Var. Cron. Scocie, p. 9. Buchanan's Historia, lib. i. cap. 35. MS. Maps in Adv. Lib. New Stat. Acc.

¹² New Stat. Acc. Fordun and others say that here was a cell of Saint Adaman, and a sanctuary (*refugium*) for transgressors. Mr. Howson, who visited the spot, says the chapel is called Kilmasheenaghan, from a Saint Shenaghan who is said to have been appointed by Columba to the charge of Kilcolmkill. Trans. Camb. Camd. Soc., p. 80.

¹³ Trans. Camb. Camd. Soc., p. 80.

¹⁴ MS. Maps in Adv. Lib. Blaeu's Map.

¹⁵ See KINTYRE, p. 3.

Cryslach, formed part of the barony of Bar in North Kintyre, granted by Queen Mary, as above stated, in 1545, 1558, and 1564.¹

In 1499 King James IV. granted to Colin Makauchern the two marklands of Killelan, two marks of Pennygogyn, two marks of Gartloskin, and two marks of Ellarg and Arynaskawsach in the lordship of South Kintyre, with the office of mayr of fee of that lordship, which were formerly held by him of John Lord of the Isles.² In 1511 King James granted the same lands and office to Malcolm Makaucherne the son of Colin, reserving to the latter the franktenement for life.³ In 1552 Queen Mary granted to James M'Conill of Donyveg and Glenmys the non-entry and other dues of the four marklands of Kyleyland, the two marks of Gartleskane, and the two marks of Ellerik, in South Kintyre, which had been in the Queen's hands since the decease of Angus M'Cacharne the son of the deceased Malcolm M'Cacharne.⁴ In 1554 the same lands, formerly belonging to John Roy Makeachrane, were appraised, and afterwards sold to James Makeconnell of Donyveg and Glennis, for a certain sum of money, including the sum of eighty-two marks as the fee of William Hardy, Unicorn Herald, the appriser.⁵

The two marklands of Kilblaine and others were in 1562 granted, and in 1563 and 1564 confirmed by Queen Mary to James Makeconnell of Dunnovaig and Glennis.⁶

The bishops of Galloway or monks of Whiterne had anciently possessions in this parish. In the year 1584 Patrick commendator of Whiterne, with the consent of the convent, granted to Archibald Campbell, Lord of the fief of Argyll, the lands of Saint Ninian in Kintyre, namely, six marks of Machreriach with its shealing (or shealings), five marks of Blastill and Edwin, twenty shillings of Knokmurriell, twenty shillings of Killoshourchran, one mark of Penlachna, one mark of Pennanshelach, twenty shillings of Auchroy, twenty shillings of the isle of Sanda, three marks of Belligriggan, two marks of Drummoire—extending in all to sixteen pounds.⁷ In 1619 Archibald Oig M'Connell was served heir to his grandfather Archibald M'Connell, *alias* Angus Elochsoun, of Macrereache, in the same lands.⁸ In 1632 they were erected by Andrew bishop of Galloway, in favour of Archibald Earl of Argyle, into the tenandry of Maclreriach, the manor place of which was to be the chief messuage, for yearly payment of £20, and of twenty shillings in augmentation of the rental.⁹ In 1640 James Levingston, Keeper of the Privy Seal, had a nineteen years' lease of the lands and teinds of Saint Ninian, belonging to the bishoprick of Galloway, and in 1648 made a disposition of them in favour of Archibald Marquess of Argyle, which was in the same year confirmed by King Charles I.¹⁰

In the year 1547, when James M'Conaill of Dunnawaik and the Glinnis had joined the Earl of Lennox in the English interest, it was stipulated on his part, in a letter addressed to the Lord Deputy of Ireland, that his Lordship should send to his assistance along with Lennox a fleet and army 'to the Yll of Sanday besyid Kintyir at Sanct Patrikis day next to cown.'¹¹

¹ See KINTYRE, pp. 5-7.

² Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. iv. fol. 143.

³ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. iv. fol. 143.

⁴ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxiv. fol. 130.

⁵ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxvii. fol. 93. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxxi. no. 55.

⁶ See KINTYRE, pp. 6, 7.

⁷ Argyll Inventory.

⁸ Retours.

⁹ Argyll Inventory.

¹⁰ Argyll Inventory.

¹¹ State Papers, vol. iii. p. 543.

KILKIVAN.

Kilkowan¹ — Kilchoman, Kilchevan.² Deanery of Kintyre.

(Map, No. 3.)

THIS parish, which appears to have been at one time annexed to the parishes of Kilcolmkill and Kilblane,³ has for a considerable period been included in the parish of Campbelton, of which it forms chiefly that portion lying between Machrihanish Bay and the old parish of Kilcolmkill. In 1624, after the union of Kilkerran, Kilmichael, and Kilchousland, it seems to have been a separate parish.⁴ From 1636 to 1671 it appears to have been united with the parishes first named.⁵ The date of its annexation to Campbelton is not known. Its general appearance is hilly with a sandy coast.

The early history of this church is unknown. Its name seems to indicate its dedication to Saint Coemgen or Keivin, who, about the year 600 is said to have founded the abbey of Glendalough in Leinster.⁶ It would seem to have been the property of the bishop. In the year 1539 the perpetual vicarage of Kilkowan in Kintyre was held by Sir John Hawik chaplain, in the event of whose demission the presentation was given by King James V., during the vacancy of the see of Argyle, to Sir John Flenyng chaplain.⁷ During the seventeenth century the teinds were in the hands of the bishop of Argyle.⁸ In 1636 they were valued along with those of Kilcolmkill and Kilblane.⁹

The church stood on the side of a lofty range of hills about a mile south from Machrihanish Bay.¹⁰ Part of the building, which in 1794 was in good preservation, still remains.¹¹

Before the year 1475 John Lord of the Isles, and Angus his son, granted to the Abbey of Sagadull the lands of Knochantebeg, and twelve *unciate* of land called Kellipull.¹² In 1508 the grant was confirmed by King James IV., who erected these lands and others in favour of David bishop of Argyle into the barony of Sagadull.¹³ In 1556 the two marklands of Knockantibeg, and eight shillings of Kellabill, along with the rest of the barony, were sold by James bishop of Argyle to James Duke of Chastellaraunt.¹⁴

In 1481 the five marklands of the two Tereferguse and Largbane, six marks of the two Knockantis and Calybole, five marks of Le Lossit and Glenhawindee, four marks of Ballegrogane and Cragok, one mark of Lagnaeraig, and other lands apparently in this parish, were granted by

¹ A. D. 1539. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xiii. fol. 16.² A. D. 1697—1671. Inventory of Argyle Writs.³ See KILCOLMKILL, p. 7.⁴ Argyle Inventory.⁵ Argyle Inventory.⁶ *Rerum Hibernicarum Scriptores*, vol. ii. T. p. 132.⁷ *Lives of the Irish Saints*, pp. 55-57.⁸ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xiii. fol. 16.⁹ Argyle Inventory.¹⁰ County Maps. Information by Rev. D. Macnab. Dobie's Perambulations, p. 47. Pont and Blau place a church in the locality here indicated, but affix to it no name.¹¹ New Stat. Acc. Trans. Camb. Acad. Soc., p. 80. Old Stat. Acc. Dobie's Perambulations, p. 43.¹² Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiv. no. 408.¹³ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiv. no. 406, 481. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. iii. fol. 145.¹⁴ Argyle Charters.⁹ Ibid.

King James III. to John of Ha Lord of the Isles.¹ Kerasowar, Ballecewrynae, Gartnogoppaig, Glenhanty, Largaban, Teiragus, Knokahantmoir, Lossaid, Ballegregane, and others, were in 1562 granted, and in 1563 and 1564 confirmed, by Queen Mary to James Makconell of Dunnovaig and Glenmis.²

3

KILKERRAN.

Kilchiaran³—Ecclesia Sancti Querani⁴—Kelkeran⁵—Kylkeran⁶—Kilkeran⁷
 Kilcheran⁸—Ecclesia Sancti Kylkeran⁹—Keilcheirran¹⁰—Kilcharrane¹¹—
 Kilkerane¹²—Lochhead in Kintyre.¹³ Deanery of Kintyre. (Map, No. 4.)

In the year 1617 a parliamentary commission for the plantation of kirks united the parishes of Kilcharrane, Kilmichell, and Kilchusland, and in 1621 another commission was empowered to erect a church for serving the united parish.¹⁴ The church appears to have been opened only in 1638. At a subsequent period Kilkivan was added to the united parish, afterwards named Lochhead, and at a later period Campbelton, but still locally known as Cean-loch-chille-Chiaran (the head of Loch Kilkerran.)¹⁵

The parish of Kilkerran appears to have included that part of Campbelton which lies between Loch Kilkerran and the parish of Kilblane, together with the island at the mouth of the loch, anciently termed the island of 'Sanct Barre,'¹⁶ and in modern times Davar or Devar.¹⁷ Its general aspect is hilly with a rocky coast.

Saint Kieran or Queran, whose name this church bore, appears to have lived in the sixth century, and to have preached in Kintyre, where a cave on Loch Kilkerran still retains his name.¹⁸ In the year 604 or 605 Aidan King of the Scots is said to have died in Kintyre, and to have been buried at Kilcheran.¹⁹ Before the year 1250 a charter of Rotheric the son of Reginald is witnessed by Gilbert the parson of Kilchiaran.²⁰ Before the same year Malcolm

¹ See KINTYRE, p. 4.

² See KINTYRE, pp. 6, 7.

³ *Ante* A. D. 1250. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiv. no. 389.

⁴ A. D. 1253. Regist. de Passelet, pp. 123, 129. A. D. 1261. Regist. de Passelet, p. 130. A. D. 1269. Regist. de Passelet, p. 136. *Circa* A. D. 1294. Regist. de Passelet, pp. 123, 129. A. D. 1299. Regist. de Passelet, p. 131. A. D. 1351. Regist. de Passelet, pp. 140-144. A. D. 1362. Regist. de Passelet, pp. 144-146.

⁵ A. D. 1253. Regist. de Passelet, p. 129.

⁶ A. D. 1265. Regist. de Passelet, p. 309. A. D. 1327. Regist. de Passelet, p. 137. A. D. 1362. Regist. de Passelet, pp. 146, 147. A. D. 1489. Regist. de Passelet, pp. 152-154.

⁷ A. D. 1269. Regist. de Passelet, p. 136. *Circa* A. D. 1600. MS. Maps in Adv. Lib. *Circa* A. D. 1640. Blaeu.

⁸ *Circa* A. D. 1400. Forduni Scotichron., lib. iii. cap. 38.

⁹ A. D. 1455. Regist. de Passelet, p. 156.

¹⁰ A. D. 1561. Collect. de Reb. Alban., pp. 3, 4.

¹¹ A. D. 1617, 1621. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. iv. pp. 605, 607.

¹² A. D. 1621. Retours.

¹³ A. D. 1662. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. vii. p. 390.

¹⁴ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. iv. pp. 605, 607.

¹⁵ Information by Rev. D. Macnab. Argyle Inventory. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. vii. p. 390. New Stat. Acc. See KILCOLMKILL and KILKIVAN, pp. 7, 11.

¹⁶ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiv. no. 408.

¹⁷ Macfarlane's Geog. Coll. New Stat. Acc.

¹⁸ Lives of the Irish Saints, pp. 111, 112. Trans. Camb. Camd. Soc., p. 67. Old and New Stat. Acc. Dobie's Perambulations, pp. 39-42.

¹⁹ Forduni Scotichronicon, lib. iii. cap. 38.

²⁰ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiv. no. 389.

was rector; and Engus the son of Douenald lord of Hyle, for the weal of the soul of King Alexander, granted to the monks of Paisley 'the church of Saint Queran in his land which is called Kentyir.'¹ In 1253 Alan bishop of Argyile confirmed to the monks for their proper uses the church of Kelkeran in Kentyir, 'granted to them by Engus the son of Douenald long before the said Alan was called and elected to the cure of the church of Argyile,' saving his fourth part, which was mensal, and all episcopal rights.² The charter granted by Engus was inspected and certified by James the Steward of Scotland, Sir Robert treasurer of the church of Glasgow, Master Thomas Nicholay subdean, and Master Alexander Kennidi one of the canons.³ In 1261 Malcolm rector of the church of Saint Queran in Kentyir—who with the consent of Engus the son of Douenald, the original patron, had in the time of Bishop Alan's predecessor (before A.D. 1250) bound himself to pay yearly from that church to the monks of Paisley a pension of a weight of iron commonly called a stone (*petra*)—having failed to pay, and being sued at law, and repenting of his disobedience, gave satisfaction for his non-payment, and together with the abbot of Paisley submitted himself to the determination of Bishop Alan, who ordained, that in order to his complete absolution from the payment of the said pension down to the day of the bishop's decision, he should pay to the monks from the said church one pound of wax or sixpence yearly at Paisley during the holding of Glasgow fair.⁴ In the year 1265 the church of Kylkeran with its chapels and lands was confirmed to the monks by Pope Clement IV.⁵ In 1269 Laurence bishop of Argyile confirmed to them 'the mother church of Saint Queran in Kintyir, which is called Kilkeran,' with its chapels and pertinents, granted by Engus the son of Douenald, and confirmed by Alan the bishop's predecessor.⁶ About the year 1294 Alexander of Hyle, the son and heir of Engus lord of Hyle, confirmed the grant of his father.⁷ In 1299, on Thursday after the feast of Saint Simon and Saint Jude, in a case litigated between the abbot of Passelay and Laurence bishop of Argyile, in the High Church at Glasgow, before Sir Robert the treasurer and Sir Robert Stampet a canon, commissioners of the bishop of Saint Andrews, who was constituted by the Pope sole judge in the matter, there appeared Master Nicholas rector of the church of Saint Modan, procurator for the bishop of Argyile, and Venald a monk of Paisley for the abbot, when the case was settled as follows:—The bishop's procurator admitted that the presentation to the vicarage of the church of Saint Querin in Kentyir belonged to the abbot of Paisley, and promised on his oath that Sir Angus, who acted as vicar, should resign the vicarage into the bishop's hands, and that the resignation, sealed with the bishop's seal, should be placed in the hands of the monks before the feast of Saint Andrew the apostle; and the abbot's procurator also promised on oath that on receiving the resignation the monks should present Angus the chaplain to the vicarage.⁸ The bishop's procurator further promised, that the bishop should grant to the monks a letter regarding the vicarage of the church of Saint Queran similar to that which he had granted them regarding the vicarage of Saint Finan

¹ Regist. de Passelet, pp. 129-130.² Regist. de Passelet, p. 129.³ Regist. de Passelet, p. 129.⁴ Regist. de Passelet, p. 130.⁵ Regist. de Passelet, pp. 306-314.⁶ Regist. de Passelet, p. 136.⁷ Regist. de Passelet, pp. 123, 129.⁸ Regist. de Passelet, p. 131.

in Kethromecongall.¹ In 1327 the church of Kylkeran was confirmed to the monks by Andrew bishop of Argyle.² In the year 1351 the monks of Paisley complained to John abbot of Dunfermelyn, and Andrew abbot of Neubotle, who in 1344 by a bull of Pope Clement VI. had been appointed conservators and judges for redressing the grievances and defending the rights of the Cluniac order in Scotland—that Martin bishop of Argyle occupied and usurped against their will their churches of Saint Colmanel, Saint Queran, and Saint Finan, within his diocese, and the tithes and fruits of the same, and was inflicting on them various other grievances contrary to the privileges and liberty of the Cluniac order; and they petitioned the delegates in virtue of their office to redress these grievances.³ In the same year the delegates, considering the difficulties that bishop Martin would experience in appearing before them because of his distance from their residences and the dangers of travelling, and desirous of saving to all parties labour and expense, appointed as their commissioners in the case Master John Penny subdean of Glasgow, and Nigel of Carrotherys, Malcolm Kennedy, and Henry of Mundaville, canons.⁴ The bishop was accordingly cited to appear before the commissioners in the cathedral church of Glasgow on the 30th of May 1362, to answer to the monks or their procurator, and to submit to the law; but proving contumacious, even though present in Glasgow on the day appointed and for several days previous, he was forthwith suspended from his office by the commissioners, who then appointed Richard Daurog rector of Kyrkmichael, Walter Rwl vicar of Herskyn, and Thomas of Arthurly vicar of Dalvel, to wait on him within three days after receiving their mandate, to intimate his suspension, and to cite him anew to appear before the commissioners in the cathedral church of Glasgow on the 14th of the following June.⁵ On the 9th of that month however the matter was through the intervention of friends brought to an amicable arrangement.⁶ It was then agreed—That the bishop of Argyle should without delay cause to be delivered to the abbot or his procurator the sum of thirty-three shillings and fourpence, which he had ordered to be sequestered because the abbot alleging his privilege of exemption had not attended his synod; that with regard to the church of Kylkeran he should cause to be relaxed the sequestration of its fruits which he had made on account of the default of its repair, and should duly answer to the monks for the same; that the monks, as bound, should repair the church, and the bishop should bind those who were engaged to the monks for repairing it to fulfil their engagement on pain of ecclesiastical censure; that the bishop should anew receive and admit to the church the present incumbent by virtue of the presentation of the monks; and that for the future he should not repel, but rather benignantly admit the presentation by them to the churches which they held within the diocese of Argyle, provided however that they presented to him as diocesan qualified persons within term of law—the bishop moreover protesting, that by the present agreement he did not in any way prejudice his successors, if and in how far they should think their interests concerned, and promising that he should cause the present agreement to be publicly expounded and pro-

¹ Regist. de Passelet, p. 131.

² Regist. de Passelet, p. 137.

³ Regist. de Passelet, pp. 140-143.

⁴ Regist. de Passelet, pp. 140-144.

⁵ Regist. de Passelet, pp. 144, 145.

⁶ Regist. de Passelet, pp. 145, 146.

claimed in the mother tongue in every church and place of his diocese in which there was any question concerning the things premised, the people being assembled either for that or for any other purpose.¹ In 1455 John of Yle, Earl of Ross and Lord of the Isles, confirmed to the monks of Paisley the rectory of the church of 'Saint Kylkeran in Kyntire,' with liberty to set and dispose of it according to their pleasure.² In 1489 Robert bishop of Argyle sequestrated the fruits of the churches of Colmanell, Kylkeran, and Kyllelan, belonging to the monks of Paisley; and James abbot of Culros, being appointed by the Pope judge and conservator in the case, on the 1st of February commissioned John Drummond and Duncan Bulle, dean and archdeacon of Dunblane, James Broiss canon of Brechin, and Alexander Cant canon of Moray, as his sub-delegates.³ The bishop however proving contumacious, and failing to appear before the commissioners, on the 4th of February they relaxed the sequestration, and appointed the curates of Dunbartan, Donowne, and Kylmon, to enjoin the bishop, on pain of excommunication by bell, book, and candle, to obey the decision—which on the 9th of March was done in their name at the town of Dunbartan by Alexander Clugston notary public.⁴ In 1491, the bishop still continuing refractory, on the 17th of April, in presence of the people assembled for worship in the church of Glasgow, and of several clerical witnesses, he was publicly excommunicated by the same notary at the parochial altar.⁵ The whole proceedings as recorded were afterwards inspected by John abbot of Culros, the successor of James, and by him ordered to be reduced in the form of a notarial transumpt.⁶ In 1561 the church of Keilcheirran appears to have belonged to the abbot of Iona and the bishop of Argyle, in the respective proportions of two-thirds and one-third.⁷ In 1607 and 1614 the whole teinds of Kilkerran belonged to the bishop of Argyle;⁸ but in 1621 the parsonage teinds belonged to James Earl of Abircorne, Lord Paisley and Kilpatrick, as heir to his father Cland in the lordship and barony of Paisley.⁹ At the new erection of the chapter of Argyle by King Charles II. in 1662 the minister at Lochead in Kintyre was made one of the prebendaries.¹⁰

The church stood on the south side of Loch Kilkerran.¹¹ The burying-ground still remains.¹²

Of the lands granted by King James III. to John of Ila, Lord of the Isles, in the year 1481, the lands of Killewnane, Owgill, Auchnaslesok, Achenacork, Kenochane, the two Knokrenochis, Glenmorele, Glenranskill, and probably a few others, lay in this parish.¹³ In 1512 King James IV. assigned to David bishop of Ergile the 'fermes, bere, and aitiss,' of the lands of Kilyownaue and Loched, paid by the tenants before the last leasing (*assediatio*) made at Kilkerrane, to be held during the King's pleasure, for the maintenance of the bishop and the keepers of the castle built by him within Kintyre, until he should be 'better providit of vittallis' in other places.¹⁴ In 1513 King James renewed this grant.¹⁵ In the years 1545, 1558, and 1564,

¹ Regist. de Passelet, p. 146.

² Regist. de Passelet, p. 156.

³ Regist. de Passelet, pp. 152-154.

⁴ Regist. de Passelet, pp. 154, 155.

⁵ Regist. de Passelet, p. 155.

⁶ Regist. de Passelet, pp. 152-156.

⁷ Collect. de Reb. Alb., pp. 3, 4.

⁸ Argyle Inventory.

⁹ Retours.

¹⁰ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. vii. p. 300.

¹¹ MS. Maps in Adv. Lib. Blaeu. Macfarlane's Geog. Collect.

¹² Trans. Camb. Camd. Soc., p. 60.

¹³ See KINTYRE, p. 4.

¹⁴ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. iv. fol. 173.

¹⁵ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. iv. fol. 225.

the three marklands of Kanloch, and perhaps a few others in Kilkeran, formed part of the barony of Bar in North Kintyre.¹ In the year 1562 the four marks and a half of Wgill, the four marks of Killiecrist and Scasgang, the two marks of Ballemeanach, the two marks of Killewnane, the two marks of Ballenabrahath, the one mark of Kildalaig, the two marks of Glenranskillmoir, the four marks of Knokreawnoch-moir, the one mark of Auchnaslisseg, the three marks of Knokreowch-beg, and others, were included in a grant by Queen Mary to James Makeconell of Dunnovaig and Glennis, which in 1563 and 1564 was confirmed to him by the same Queen.²

Before the year 1449 Alexander Lord of the Isles granted to the monks of Sagadull 'the island of Sanct Barre with its pertinents lying at Loch Kilkerane.'³ In 1508 King James IV. confirmed the grant in favour of David bishop of Argyle, erecting the whole of the abbey lands into the barony of Sagadull.⁴ In 1556 Elleindawar, of the old extent of half a mark, was sold as part of the barony by James bishop of Argyle to James Duke of Chastellaravlt.⁵ Lochkilcarayne, according to an authority before quoted, is 'a saif harbour for ships, having in mouth the iland called Iland Davar.'⁶

In the year 1597 an act of the Scottish parliament ordained, that three burghs and burgh towns should be erected in the Highlands and Isles, namely, in Kintyre, Lochaber, and Lewis, an act however which does not seem to have been carried into effect.⁷ In 1609 the Lords of Exchequer discharged Archibald Earl of Argyle from paying the fermes of the lordship of Kintyre for the years 1608-1612, on condition that he should within five years 'plant a burgh within the bounds of Kintyre, to be inhabited by lowlandmen and trafficking burgesses,' and also to be a royal burgh.⁸ This the Earl bound himself to do, and gave as cautioners for fulfilling his engagement Sir John Campbell of Lundie his brother, and Sir John Campbell of Calder.⁹ In 1614 an application by the Earl to have the term allowed for building a burgh extended for other three years was refused by the commissioners of the crown rents.¹⁰ In 1667 the town of Loch-head in the lordship of Kintyre, erected into a burgh of barony to be called the burgh of Campbelton, was granted to another Earl Archibald as part of the earldom which he had resigned into the hands of King Charles II.¹¹ In 1700 Campbelton was made a royal burgh by King William III. The charter of erection recites the statute of 1597, and states that Inverary, distant about sixty miles, was the only royal burgh in Argyleshire.¹² It fixes the boundary of the burgh thus — 'The Loch of Campbelton, formerly called the Loch of Kilkeran, on the east; the lands of Kilkeran and Corshill on the south; the lands of Moy on the west; and the lands of Ballingregan and Drumore on the north.'¹³

King James IV., in order apparently to subdue and keep in order the highlanders, built a castle, variously named his 'castle of Kintyre,' his 'new castle in Kyntire,' and his 'new

¹ See KINTYRE, pp. 5-7.

² See KINTYRE, pp. 6, 7.

³ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiv. no. 408.

⁴ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiv. nn. 408, 481.

⁵ Argyle Charters.

⁶ Macfarlane's Geog. Collect.

⁷ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. iv. p. 139. Collect. de Reb. Alb., p. 159. Gregory's Highlands and Isles, p. 277.

⁸ Argyle Inventory.

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ Ibid.

¹² Municipal Corporation Reports.

¹³ Municipal Corporation Reports.

castle of Kilkerrane in Kintyre,¹ at which he resided for some part of the year 1498.¹ It appears to have been unfinished in 1503, when the parliament of Scotland appointed the justices-depute and sheriffs of the South Isles to sit either at Tarbart or at Louch Kinkerane.² In 1536 the castle was fortified by King James V., who left in it a garrison to overawe the Macdonalds, but before the King's ships had left the harbour the castle was retaken by the highlanders.³ In 1615 it was held by the same clan under their chief, Sir James Macdonald of Dunnyveg.⁴ Early in the last century the castle was standing,⁵ but the present parish church of Campbelton, built in 1780, now occupies its site.⁶

At the head of Loch Kilkerran stood a castle built by the Earl of Argyle, which in 1618 by an arrangement of the barons of Argyle for the good rule of the earldom, under direction of the Privy Council, was committed to the keeping of Hector Macneill of Carskeay.⁷ This castle was standing in the last century.⁸

In the centre of the burgh of Campbelton there stands an ancient cross, exhibiting some beautiful scroll-work, traditionally referred to the twelfth century, and said to have been brought from Iona at the Reformation. It bears the following inscription in Saxon character — *Hec est crux Domini Yeari M. H. (M^c?) eachyrna quondam rectoris de Kyrecan et Domini Andr. nati ejus rectoris de Kilcoman qui hanc crucem feri faciebat.*⁹

KILMICHAEL.

Ecclesia Sancti Michaelis¹⁰—Kilmichell.¹¹ Deanery of Kintyre. (Map, No. 5.)

In 1617 Kilmichell was by an act of the Scottish parliament united to Kileharrane and Kilchusland.¹²

This parish appears to have lain to the westward of Loch Kilkerran, and to have been mainly composed of the large plain called the Laggan of Kintyre, which stretches between that loch and Machrihanish Bay, and has an elevation of only forty feet above the sea.

In the year 1508 King James IV., compassionating the poverty of the bishoprick of Argyle, which was situated among wild and uncivilised people (*syblestres et indonitas gentes*), granted in mortmain to that bishoprick for the honour and maintenance of its episcopal dignity, and

¹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiii. nn. 322, 336, 337, 338, 349, 350, 363, 377, 617, 632. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. i. fol. 43. Gregory's Highlands and Isles, pp. 93, 94.

² Acta Parl. Scot., vol. ii. pp. 241, 243, 249. Gregory's Highlands and Isles, p. 99. See KINTYRE, p. 4, note.

³ Old and New Stat. Acc.

⁴ Gregory's Highlands and Isles, p. 373.

⁵ Macfarlane's Geog. Collect. ⁶ New Stat. Acc.

⁷ Gregory's Highlands and Isles, p. 400. Macfarlane's Geog. Collect.

⁸ Macfarlane's Geog. Collections.

⁹ Pennant, vol. iii. p. 196. Dobie's Perambulations, pp. 8, 9. New Stat. Acc. Trans. of Camb. Camd. Soc., p. 167.

¹⁰ A. D. 1508. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiv. no. 403. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. iii. fol. 159.

¹¹ A. D. 1617, 1621. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. iv. pp. 605, 607.

¹² Acta Parl. Scot., vol. iv. pp. 605, 607. See KILKERRAN, p. 12.

to bishop David and his successors, the two churches of Saints Constantine and Michael in the lordship of Kyntyre, the rectories, vicarages, right of patronage, tithes, lands, and other pertinents of the same, to remain for ever as mensal churches of the see.¹ The teinds of Kilmichael were in 1607 and 1614 leased by the bishop of Argyle to Archibald Earl of Argyle, and in 1618 the commissioners for the plantation of kirks extended the lease to the term of seventy-six years.² The glebe is now the property of the Duke of Argyle.³

The church stood about two miles north-west from Campbelton.⁴ In the year 1794 it had been nearly destroyed by the removal of the material for building houses,⁵ and no vestige of it now remains.⁶

Between the years 1329 and 1380 John the son of Angus, Lord of the Isles, granted to the monks of Sagadull two marklands called Lesenmarg, and the grant was in 1508 confirmed by King James IV. to David bishop of Argyle, when he erected the barony of Sagadull in favour of that prelate.⁷ In the year 1481 King James III. granted to John of Isla, Lord of the Isles, the thirteen marklands of Cralekill, Macharlanys, Darbrekane, and Clagkeile.⁸ In 1539 King James V. granted to Alane M'Clane, the brother of Hector M'Clane of Dowart, the nonentry and other dues of the sixteen marklands of Maucharrehanis, Clackeill, Crailligille, Darrarychane, and Lesnerk.⁹ In 1542 the same king granted these lands to Neill M'Neill, the natural son of the deceased Neill M'Neill of Geya.¹⁰ In 1552 the nonentry and other dues of the same lands were granted by Queen Mary to Hector M'Clane, natural son of the deceased Alane M'Clane the brother of Hector M'Clane of Dowart, with remainder to the latter.¹¹ In 1553 by order of Queen Mary the same lands, formerly belonging to Malcolm Makneill of Geya, were appraised in favour of the same Hector M'Clane for the nonentry duties due to the Queen for sixty years, and the fee of the appriser.¹² In 1554 they were sold by Neill M'Neill of Geya to James Makeconnell of Dunnaveg and Glennis, and Agnes Campbell his wife, with remainder to his brothers Angus, Coill, Alexander Og, and Sorell Boy Makeconnell, and to his own heirs whomsoever, on which followed a crown charter by Queen Mary.¹³ In 1619 John M'Connell was served heir in the same lands to his father Archibald, who was a natural son of Angus M'Connell of Dunavaig.¹⁴

In 1481 King James III. granted to Tarlach Makalexander for life the two marklands of Auchnaglek (or Achalik), the two marks of Kilmichell, and the four marks of Le Crag.¹⁵ The same lands were included in the barony of Bar in North Kintyre, granted by Queen Mary to James M'Connyll of Donyveg and Glennis in the year 1545, granted of new by Queen Mary and her husband Francis to the same James M'Connyll in 1558, and granted by the same

¹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiv. no. 431. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. iii. fol. 139.

² Argyle Inventory.

³ Information by Rev. D. M'Nab.

⁴ Information by Rev. D. M'Nab.

⁵ Old Stat. Acc.

⁶ Information by Rev. D. M'Nab.

⁷ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiv. nn. 408, 481. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. iii. fol. 145.

⁸ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xi. no. 64. See KINTYRE, p. 4.

⁹ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xiii. fol. 16.

¹⁰ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xvi. fol. 1.

¹¹ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxiv. fol. 120.

¹² Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxvi. fol. 5. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxxi. no. 158².

¹³ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxxi. no. 57. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxvii. fol. 53.

¹⁴ Retours.
¹⁵ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. x. no. 9. See KINTYRE, p. 3, 4.

Queen to Archibald his son and heir apparent in 1564.¹ The two mark lands of Auchnaglack were also included in a grant by Queen Mary to the same James Makeonell in 1562, confirmed to him in 1563 and 1564.²

On Machrihanish Bay there is a village named Salt Pans.³

KILCHOUSLAND.

Glenquhissillan⁴—Kilquhislane⁵—Ecclesia Sancti Constantini⁶—Kilwhouslan⁷—Kilchusland.⁸ Deanery of Kintyre. (Map, No. 6.)

In the year 1617 Kilchusland was united to Kilcharrane and Kilmichell.⁹

This parish seems to have extended in length from the north shore of Loch Kilkerran to the borders of Glensaddell, and in breadth about half way across Kintyre. Its general features are those of the district, a hilly interior with a rocky coast.

In the year 1499 the parsonage of Glenquhissillan became vacant by the death of Alexander M'Rannell Mor McDonell, and Master Adam Colquhoun was presented to the cure by King James IV.¹⁰ In 1507 the same king granted a presentation to the rectory of Kilquhislane in favour of Michael Colquhoun, when it should be vacant by the demission of Master Adam Colquhoun.¹¹ This church appears to have been dedicated to a contemporary of Saint Columba who preached and was martyred in Kintyre,¹² and to be the church of Saint Constantine which in 1508 was together with the church of Saint Michael granted by King James IV. to the bishop of Argyre as a mensal church.¹³ In 1607 and 1614 the teinds of Kilchusland were leased to Archibald Earl of Argyre by the bishop Mr. Neill Campbell, and in 1618 the lease was extended to seventy-six years by the commissioners for the plantation of kirks.¹⁴

The church, whose walls are still entire, stands on a rocky eminence overhanging the sea not far from the mouth of Loch Kilkerran.¹⁵ There was probably a church or chapel at Kildonnell in the northern part of the parish.¹⁶

Between the years 1306 and 1329 King Robert Bruce granted some land in Kintyre to Gilchrist Macymar McCay.¹⁷ In 1499 King James IV. granted certain lands to John M'Ean

¹ See KINTYRE, pp. 5-7.

² See KINTYRE, pp. 6, 7.

³ New Stat. Acc.

⁴ A. D. 1439. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. i. fol. 3.

⁵ A. D. 1507. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. iii. fol. 89.

⁶ A. D. 1508. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiv. no. 481. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. iii. fol. 159.

⁷ *Circa* A. D. 1609. MS. Maps in Adv. Lib. *Circa* A. D. 1649. Blaeu.

⁸ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. iv. pp. 605, 607.

⁹ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. iv. pp. 605, 607. See KILKERRAN, p. 12.

¹⁰ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. i. fol. 3.

¹¹ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. iii. fol. 89.

¹² Forduni Scotichron., lib. iii. c. 26. Brev. Aberd. Prop. SS. pro temp. lyem., fol. 67. Rerum Hib. Scriptores, vol. ii. T. p. 157.

¹³ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiv. no. 481. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. iii. fol. 159. See KILMICHAEL, pp. 17, 18.

¹⁴ Argyre Inventory.

¹⁵ MS. Maps in Adv. Lib. Blaeu. Dobie's Perambulations, p. 96. Trans. of Camb. Camd. Soc., p. 80.

¹⁶ See Maps.

¹⁷ Rob. Index, p. 25, no. 2. See KINTYRE, p. 2.

of Ardnamurchan for his good service done in taking John Lord of the Isles, his son, and their accomplices, and for renouncing the twenty-three marklands of Mid Kintyre with the office of steward and other lands.¹ In 1542, on the ground that the office of coroner of the island and bounds of North Kintyre belonged heritably to Ewir M'Cay More and his predecessors, being immediately held of the Lords of the Isles from time immemorial, and that their writs had been destroyed during the wars and commotions in that province, King James V. granted to the said Ewir the said office and four marks of Armegill and Vughedall in Myd-Kyntyre belonging to it for the usual dues, provided that Ewir and his heirs should be faithful to the King in all time coming.² In 1545, 1558, and 1564, the two mark lands of Uggadul-Mackay were included in the barony of Bar in North Kintyre.³

In the year 1545 Queen Mary granted to James M'Connally of Dunneveyg and Glennys, as part of the barony of Bar in North Kintyre, the three marklands of Ballegregane, three marks of Ascomwlmoir, three marks of Ascomwlbeg, three marks of Barrascomwl, eight marks of Smarbe, four marks of Peyninvir, three marks of Laggane, three marks of Callebull, four marks of Rannochane, four marks of Drumgarroch, three marks of Gartgrellane, three marks of Kilkadame, four marks of Ardineroseh, two marks of Ballochgir, two marks of Kildonnen, and some other lands apparently in this parish.⁴ In 1558 Francis and Mary, King and Queen of Scots, renewed the grant on account of the destruction of M'Connally's charters, and in 1564 Queen Mary gave the same lands to Archibald M'Coneill his son and apparent heir.⁵

KILCHENZIE.

Skeirkenze⁶—Kilchaidnich⁷—Skeirchenzie⁸—Deanery of Kintyre. (Map, No. 7.)

KILCHENZIE appears to have been united to Killorow (or Kilmarow) before or about the period of the Reformation.⁹ It was united to Killeen before the year 1636.¹⁰

This parish seems to have included but a very small portion of the modern parish of Killeen, of which it forms the southern extreme. It has the hilly interior and alluvial coast that characterize this part of Kintyre.

Of the parsonage of the church of Skeirkenze the monks of Iona had two-thirds and the bishop of the Isles one-third.¹¹ In 1561 the whole belonged to the bishop as commendator of Iona.¹² In 1609 Alexander, commendator of Ardehatten and heritable proprietor of the teinds of Skeirchenzie, with the consent of his wife Catharine McDonald, granted to

¹ Argyle Inventory.

² Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxviii. no. 540. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xvii. fol. 71.

³ See *post*.

⁴ See KINTYRE, pp. 5, 6.

⁵ See KINTYRE, pp. 6, 7.

⁶ A. D. 1561. Collect. de Rebus Albanicis, p. 3.

⁷ Circa A. D. 1600. MS. Maps in Adv. Lib. Circa A. D. 1640. Blaeu.

⁸ A. D. 1609, 1636. Argyle Inventory. A. D. 1635. Retours.

⁹ See *post*. ¹⁰ Argyle Inventory. ¹¹ Collect. de Reb. Alb., p. 3.

¹² Coll. de Reb. Alb., p. 3.

Lachlan McLauchlan of Killorow, and to his son Charles McLauchlan V'Eachen, the parsonage of the kirk of Skeirchenzie, extending to three-fourths of the teinds, for yearly payment of twenty-six shillings and eightpence Scots, with six shillings and eightpence in augmentation, to be paid at the kirk of Kilmartine.¹ In 1695 Archibald Earl of Argyle was served heir to his father Archibald in the tithes of the church of Skeirchenzie and Killorow.²

The church, dedicated to Saint Kenneth, Caineach, or Kenny, an abbot in Ireland, stood near the southern boundary of the parish, about four miles from Campbellton.³ Some very imperfect remains of it are still to be seen.⁴

Of the lands composing the barony of Bar in North Kintyre in the years 1545, 1558, and 1564, the four marks of Clangart, four marks of Corphetaulhane, four marks of the two Balmowlenis, two marks of Drummair-Nawbodaeh, and four marks of Drummorlannaye, lay in Kilchenzie or in the neighbouring parish of Killorow.⁵ The forty marklands of Skeirkenze in Kintyre, formerly belonging to the monks of Iona, were in 1561 the property of the bishop of the Isles as commendator of that monastery.⁶ In 1576 the lands of Skeirchenzie including the four marks of Puttychan, four marks of Kilemorich, three marks of Skeirblaen, sixteen shillings and eightpence of Cargleish, sixteen shillings and eightpence of Largbeg, Kilvorow, Kilmacroy, Laggalreif, and others, extending in all to a £30 land of old extent, with the heritable office of bailie of these lands and of the regality of the monastery of Icolmkill, lying within that regality and in the lordship of Kintyre, were granted by John bishop of the Isles to Colin Earl of Argyle and Dame Agnes Keith his Countess.⁷

On the hill of Ranachan there is an ancient *dun* or fort about eighty yards in circumference.⁸

KILMAROW.

Ecclesia Sancte Marie⁹—Killolrow¹⁰—Kilmaro in Kintyr¹¹—Killorow¹²—
Kilmarow in Kintyre.¹³ Deanery of Kintyre. (Map, No. 8.)

THIS parish appears to have been united to Kilchenzie before or soon after the Reformation, and along with it to Killeen before the year 1636.¹⁴ It lay apparently along the west coast of Kintyre between Kilchenzie and Glenbarr.

Before the year 1251 Rotheric, the son of Reginald lord of Kyntire, gave for the service of the church of Saint John in Kyntire (the church of Killeen, which in 1243 was granted to the bishop of Argyle by King Alexander II.) five pennylands, namely, three of the church of Saint

¹ Argyle Inventory.

² Retours.

³ MS. Maps in Adv. Lib. Blaeu. County Maps.
Dobie's Perambulations, p. 28.

⁴ Trans. Camb. Camd. Soc., p. 82. The walls of the church, as sketched by Mr. Dobie in 1833, are nearly entire. Perambulations, p. 34.

⁵ See KINTYRE, pp. 5-7.

⁶ Collect. de Reb. Alb., p. 3.

⁷ Argyle Inventory.

⁸ Dobie's Perambulations, p. 35.

⁹ Ante A. D. 1251. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiv. no. 389.

¹⁰ Circa A. D. 1600. MS. Maps in Adv. Lib. Circa A. D. 1640. Blaeu.

¹¹ A. D. 1631. Retours.

¹² A. D. 1695. Retours.

¹³ A. D. 1637. Retours.

¹⁴ See KILCHENZIE, p. 20.

John, and two of the church of Saint Mary, in honour of both these saints.¹ In the year 1507 the grant was confirmed to David bishop of Argyle by King James IV., on account of the singular devotion which he bore towards the blessed confessor Saint Moloe, patron of the cathedral church of Lismore.² There appears to be no farther record of this church till after the Reformation. In 1609 its teinds were probably included with those of Kilchenzie in a grant by Alexander commendator of Ardehattan to Lauchlan M'Lauchlan of Killorow.³ In 1631 John Campbell, the son of the commendator, was served heir to his father in the church, teinds, and advowson of Kilmaro in Kintyre.⁴ In 1695 Archibald Earl of Argyle was served heir to his father Archibald in the teinds of the church of Skeirchenzie and Killorow.⁵ In 1697 John Campbell of Ardehattan was served heir to his father Archibald, 'fear' of Ardehattan, in the property of the church, parish, teinds, and patronage of Kilmarow in Kintyre.⁶

The church appears to have stood near the south end of the parish, nearly due north from the church of Kilchenzie.⁷

KILLEAN.

Kilican⁸—Ecclesia Saneti Johannis⁹—Killane¹⁰—Kilean¹¹—Killean.¹²

Deanery of Kintyre. (Map, No. 9.)

IN 1753 the district of Saddell was disjoined from the parish of Killean and united with Skipness into a new parish.¹³

The old parish of Killean appears to have extended across the whole breadth of Kintyre, and to have been bounded on the south by Glenbarr and Glensaddell, and on the north by a line stretching from near Runahuran Point on the west to the neighbourhood of Cour and Sperasaig on the east. Its western division gradually rises from a level alluvial shore to the height of 700 or 800 feet, the eastern being chiefly composed of heathy hills alternating with deep valleys. It has numerous small lakes and streams, and in the south between Glensaddell and Glenbarr rises the mountain Beinn-an-tuirk, 2170 feet above the level of the sea.

In the year 1243 King Alexander II., compassionating the poverty of the bishoprick of Argyle, granted to the bishop the church of Kilican in Kintyre with all its lands and other pertinents.¹⁴ Before the year 1251 Rotherie, the son of Reginald lord of Kintyre, granted in honour of Saint Mary and Saint John, for the service of the church of Saint John in Kintyre, five pennylands, namely, three from the same church of Saint John (Killean), and two from the

¹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiv. no. 389.

² Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiv. no. 389.

³ Argyle Inventory.

⁴ Retours.

⁵ Retours.

⁶ Retours.

⁷ MS. Maps in Adv. Lib. Blaeu. For lands in this parish, see KILCHENZIE, p. 21.

⁸ A. D. 1243. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiv. no. 389.

⁹ Ante A. D. 1251. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiv. no. 389.

¹⁰ A. D. 1545. State Papers, vol. v. p. 477.

¹¹ Circa A. D. 1600. MS. Maps in Adv. Lib. Circa A. D. 1640. Blaeu.

¹² A. D. 1607—1636. Argyle Inventory. Retours.

¹³ New Stat. Acc.

¹⁴ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiv. no. 389.

church of Saint Mary (Kilmarow).¹ In 1507 both these grants were confirmed to Bishop David by King James IV.² In 1545 a deed of Donald, Lord of the Isles and Earl of Ross, is witnessed by Sir Archibald Macgillivray vicar of Killane.³

The church stood on the west coast opposite the island of Cara.⁴ Its remains, still nearly entire, are in the form of a cross.⁵ There appears to have been a church or chapel at Kilmichael in the district of Carradell, and another at Kilmory near the church.⁶ The walls of a chapel at Tyanloam, to the north of the church, remain entire.⁷

Before the middle of the thirteenth century the abbey of Sagadull, afterwards termed Sandale and Saddell, was founded for monks of the Cistercian order by Reginald the son of Sorlet (Somerled), who styled himself King of the Isles and Lord of Ergile and Kyntire.⁸ He granted to the monks the lands of Glensagadull and the twelve marks of Baltebeam in the lordship of Kyntire, and the twenty marklands of Cesken in the isle of Arane.⁹ Roderic the son of Reginald granted them the lands of Glentorsadull and Vgladull in the lordship of Kyntire.¹⁰ The abbey, it is said, became a house of no common repute for sanctity.¹¹ It is said also, that about the year 1257 Thomas Sandalius (apparently so named from his connexion with the abbey) became a monk of Saddell, that he was afterwards abbot, that he was famed for his austerity, and that he left many works which were preserved in the library at Saint Andrews.¹² It has been suggested that Saddell is to be identified with the 'cloister of grey monks,' who made their peace with Haco King of Norway in his descent upon Scotland in 1263, and gave Symon, apparently one of his chaplains, who died at Gudey (the isle of Gigha), sepulture within their church in Kintyre.¹³ About the same period, Nigel and Isobel, Earl and Countess of Carrik, granted to the monks the two pennylands of Kildonune and Creisboig in that earldom.¹⁴ Between the years 1329 and 1380 John Lord of the Isles, the son of Angus, granted them the two marklands of Lesenmarg.¹⁵ About the middle of the fifteenth century they received from Alexander Lord of the Isles two marklands called Cragvan in the island of Giga, and the island of Sanet Barre lying at Loch Kilkerane; from John Lord of the Isles and Angus his son the lands of Knochan-tebeg, and twelve *unciate* called Kellipull; and from Duncan Campbele of Lochquhow a halfpennyland called Barrandayb and Blairnatibrade in the lordship of Knapdale.¹⁶ The several grants of Reginald and others were confirmed respectively by King Alexander II. or III., King Robert Bruce, King David II., and King Robert II. or III.¹⁷ In the year 1508 King James IV., at whose instance Pope Julius II. had united the abbey of Sagadull to the bishoprick of Argyle, as tutor and governor of his eldest son James Prince of Scotland and of the Isles, and for his

¹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiv. no. 389.

² Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiv. no. 389.

³ State Papers, vol. v. p. 477.

⁴ County Maps.

⁵ New Stat. Acc. In 1833 the walls are described as perfectly entire. Dobie's Perambulations, p. 151.

⁶ See Blaeu's and other Maps.

⁷ Trans. Camb. Camd. Soc., p. 82.

⁸ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiv. no. 408. Spotiswood's Religious Houses.

⁹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiv. no. 408.

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ Hay's Scotia Sacra, p. 667.

¹² Hay's Scotia Sacra, p. 667. Spotiswood's Religious Houses.

¹³ Haco's Expedition, pp. 52, 53. New Stat. Acc. Symon's burial-place might without violence be conjectured to have been at Tyanloam, which is sometimes styled a monastery, and may have been a cell of Saddell. See Trans. Camb. Camd. Soc., p. 82.

¹⁴ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiv. no. 408.

¹⁵ Ibid.

¹⁶ Ibid.

¹⁷ Ibid.

devotion towards the blessed confessor Saint Moloc patron of the see, confirmed all the above grants in favour of Bishop David.¹ At the same time he erected all the abbey lands into the barony of Sagadull, with power to build castles and other strongholds for the bishop's defence and the king's service, to fortify them with stone walls, ditches, ramparts, iron bars, drawbridges, and portcullises, with bulwarks and *le machooling* and all other necessary fortifications above, and to make constables, janitors, sentinels, jailers, keepers, and other necessary officers.² In the same year King James IV. renewed his grant, with the power to build mills in any part of the bishoprick, with the multures, sequels, and other pertinents.³ In 1510 the same Bishop David, commendator of Sandale, and Sir Alexander Macloid his dean, official of the Isles, had a letter of protection from King James IV. addressed to the inhabitants of their lands, to the effect that none of them should disturb the bishop or his dean in uplifting the fruits of their lands and churches.⁴ The castle of Saddell appears to be that built by the same bishop within Kintire, for the maintenance of whose keepers, as well as for his own, he received from King James IV. in 1512 the 'fermes, here, and aitis' of Kilyownane and Loched.⁵ In 1537 there appears on record Adam Montgomery captain of Sagadell.⁶ In 1556 James bishop of Argyre, for certain sums paid to him by James Duke of Chastellarault, Earl of Aran and Lord Hammiltounne, namely, for £1200 paid him for various purposes, and £10,000 paid him to meet the tax granted to the Queen, and to augment his rental by the sum of thirteen shillings and fourpence, granted to the Duke for the yearly payment of forty-nine marks Scots the lands and manor or fortalice of Saddagall (or Saddell), including the four marklands of Saddell called the mains of Saddell, three marks of Corseadill, twenty shillings of Lefenchorraucht, twenty shillings of Leffenbeg, one mark of Vlladill, one mark of Kilmichell, two marks of Leffenmoir, two marks of Gristill, twenty shillings of Ifiernan, twenty shillings of Bradiflernan, twenty shillings of Monychwill, two marks of Wggadill, two marks of Kildonane, one mark of Ormissary, eight shillings of Kellabill, two marks of Knockchantibeg, two marks of Lessewark, a half mark of Ellein-Dawar, two marks of Ballewahan, two marks and a-half of Knockingor, two marks and a-half of Drummaylay, one mark of Bordadow, four marks of Kilmory, three marks of Auchinleskin, and twenty shillings of Drumnawkloche, extending in all to forty-eight marklands of old extent—seisin taken on the four marklands of Saddell to be sufficient for the whole.⁷ In the same year James M'Onele of Dounawik, on giving up his claim to certain lands in the Isle of Arran, received from the Earl of Arran the whole lands of Saddell and keeping of the place thereof, held by the Earl of his brother the bishop of Argyre, on condition of paying the dues, keeping open house for the bishop and the Earl as masters of the same, doing nothing to the prejudice of the Isle of Arrane, and binding himself to assist the bishop in levying his rents and teinds throughout Kintyre.⁸ In the Libellus Taxationum Sauledene (apparently intended for Saddell) is rated at £40.

¹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiv. no. 498. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. iii. fol. 145.

² Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiv. no. 408. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. iii. p. 145.

³ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiv. no. 481. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. iii. fol. 159.

⁴ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. iv. fol. 65.

⁵ See KILFERRAN, p. 15.

⁶ Lib. Ecc. Nost. Dom. Glasg., p. 100.

⁷ Argyre Charters.

⁸ Collect. de Reb. Alb., pp. 88, 89.

The remains of the monastery stand on the banks of a small stream at the entrance to the valley of Glensaddell on the east coast of Kintyre.¹ The abbey church, which was in the shape of a cross, was 136 feet long by 24 wide, having a transept 78 feet by 24, and a nave 60 feet long, and south and west of the transept there is a square 58 feet wide, apparently the cloisters.² The burying-ground contains a few monuments of the Macdonalds and other clans.³

Near the same place stands Saddell Castle, the ancient stronghold of the bishops of Argyle, and still entire and inhabited.⁴

In the year 1498 King James IV. granted to his servitor Adam Rede of Sterquibite the fortalice of Ardecardane, and 100 shillinglands of old extent beside it, with the 16 marklands of old extent of Glencardane, adjacent to the former, in the lordship of North Kintyre, for payment of the usual dues, and for finding and maintaining six bowmen to serve the king in his wars with the Islesmen, the said Adam being bound to remain in the castle during these wars after the expiration of the terms during which the castle and lands might be held by Mathew Earl of Lennox or others.⁵ In 1500 the same king granted to the same Adam Rede for the same service as in 1498 the four marklands of old extent of Arkerdene with the fortalice of the same, and the 20 marklands of old extent of Glencardine, Auchinsauil, Ranydoch, Auchinbrek, Keironasche, Auchinreauch, Carry-makkonnan, and Cardoll, lying near the four marklands of Arkardine, forfeited to the king by Sir John of the Isles.⁶ In 1545 and 1558 these lands with 30 marks in the island of Raehre were included in the barony of Bar in North Kintyre.⁷ In 1564 Queen Mary granted to James McConeill of Dunnyaig and Glennis the nonentry and other dues of the £20 land of Rawehern on the coast of Ireland, together with the four marks of Ardecardull, three marks of Duppeyne, four marks of Ranadull, two marks of Aehnasawald, two marks of Kilnichieall, two marks of Schronogvan, one mark of Kerenacragy, one mark of Kerenasy, two marks of the two Duffthorrenis, and two marks of Aucharathie, in all 24 marks of old extent, corresponding to the grants of 1498 and 1500, and in the Queen's hands since the decease of John McConeill, Donald Baldochson, Adam Reid of Sterquihyte, or other lawful possessor.⁸ In 1605 Margaret and Jonet, daughters of Adam Reid of Barskymnyng, and Hugh Wallace of Auchinveil and John Spottiswode of Foular, his grandsons by the mother's side, were served his heirs in the same lands in Kintyre and the isle of Raehrie.⁹

¹ New Stat. Acc. Trans. Camb. Camd. Soc., p. 153. Macfarlane's Geog. Collections.

² New Stat. Acc. Trans. Camb. Camd. Soc., p. 153. Anderson's Guide to the Highlands (1834), p. 375.

³ New Stat. Acc. Trans. Camb. Camd. Soc., p. 153. Dobie's Perambulations, pp. 110-114.

⁴ New Stat. Acc. and Maps.

⁵ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiii. no. 381. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. i. fol. 56.

⁶ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiii. no. 626. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. i. fol. 101.

⁷ See KINTYRE, pp. 5, 6. There was a church in Reclan, founded in the year 634 by Segienus abbot of Iona (*Abbas Iliensis*). Rerum Hib. Scriptores, vol. ii. T. p. 192. For its history see Reeves' Eccl. Ant. of Down, Connor, and Dromore, pp. 248-250, 283-292.

Raehrin is well known as the island in which King Robert Bruce took refuge in 1306, and the inhabitants of which did homage to him as their king. 'The Brus,' (Spalding Club), pp. 73, 74. Fordun, *circa* A. D. 1400, and Buchanan, *circa* A. D. 1570, place Raehrye among the islands of Scotland. Scotchchronicon, lib. ii. c. 10. Buchanan's Historia, lib. i. cap. 35. In 1551 the crews of four ships were sent by the Lord Deputy of Ireland to plunder the island of Reachrann. They were met and defeated by James and Colla Maol Duv, the sons of McConeill, none escaping except the commanding lieutenant, who was kept prisoner until exchanged for Sombaville Buidhe Macdonnell, the brother of the victors, together with a considerable ransom. Annals of the Four Masters.

⁸ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxxii. fol. 113.

⁹ Retours.

From Ranauld Bane, who in 1461 was a deputy from the Earl of Ross to King Edward IV. of England, there descended a family called the Clanranaldbane of Largie in Kintyre.¹ In 1510, at the instance of the Earl of Angus, King James IV. granted to Marion of Ylis, the daughter of Makranaldbane, for life, the four marklands of Cortynvale in the lordship of Kintyre, free of all mails and dues.² It is probably one of the same family who in 1542 appears in record as Donald M'Alester of Largie in Kintyre.³ The lands of Ramharyne, Stelag (or Seelag), Downaschre, Gortnanofale, the two Narraehannis, Vlnadull, Ballochgarrane, Baiauchtir, Clacheg, and certain lands in Kilcalmonell, which in 1545, 1558, and 1564, were included in the barony of Bar in North Kintyre, granted by Queen Mary to the M'Conells,⁴ were in 1627 united with Blarie, Rannochan, and Kallepuill, into the tenantry of Largie, in which Alexander M'Connel was in that year served heir to his father Archibald.⁵

In 1545, 1558, and 1564, the two marklands of Greynane, two marks of Sownadull, two marks of Coir, two marks of Sparsage, and four marks of Crossag (the latter two were perhaps in Kilcalmonell), were part of the same barony of Bar.⁶ In 1573 the two marklands of Corr and two marks of Sunadell were granted by John bishop of the Isles to Colin Earl of Argyle for yearly payment of four marks, and of forty pence in augmentation.⁷ In 1592 King James VI. granted to Archibald Campbell of Kilmun for the same yearly payment the same lands, which were part of the priory of Ardechattan, and had been annexed to the crown.⁸ In 1620 Archibald Campbell of Kilmun was served heir in the same lands to his father Archibald provost of Kilmun.⁹

In the barony of Bar were likewise included the four marklands of Trubastull, five marks of Mungastull, three marks of Balloch-Ogreichane, two marks of Glencardoch, six marks of Bar, two marks of Kilgregir, two marks of Kilmoloig, three marks of Amot, two marks of Stokadull, two marks of Arnegill, two marks of Bhiarie, two marks of Achetaydowe, four marks of Barmonagach, and one mark of Garwald.¹⁰

In the centre of the modern parish may still be seen the rude remains of Dundonald, the residence of the Macdonald when visiting the district.¹¹ The charters here granted by the island chief are said to have run thus—'I Macdonald, sitting upon Dundonald, give you a right to your farm from this day till to-morrow, and every day thereafter, so long as you have food for the great Macdonald of the Isles.'¹²

¹ Gregory's Highlands and Isles, pp. 47, 63.

² Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. iv. fol. 48.

³ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xv. fol. 86.

⁴ See KINTYRE, pp. 5-7.

⁵ Retours. See KILCALMONELL, p. 31.

⁶ See KINTYRE, pp. 5-7.

⁷ Argyle Inventory.

⁸ Argyle Inventory.

⁹ Retours. Argyle Inventory.

¹⁰ See KINTYRE, p. 6.

¹¹ New Stat. Acc.

¹² New Stat. Acc.

KILCALMONELL.

Ecclesia Sancti Colmaneli in Kentyir¹—Ecclesia Sancti Colmaneli in Schyphineche, Ecclesia Sancti Colmaneli de Scybinche²—Ecclesia Sancti Colmaneli³—Ecclesia de Kylcolmanel⁴—Ecclesia de Colmanel in Knapdal⁵—Ecclesia de Colmanell (or Colmanel)⁶—Kilchalmanell⁷—Kileulmannell⁸—Kilcalmannell.⁹ Deanery of Kintyre. (Map, No. 10.)

THE western half of this parish is now united with part of Kilberry, from which it is naturally divided by the isthmus of Tarbet. The date of their union is unknown. In 1753 the other half of Kilcalmonell was united with the eastern half of Killean into the parish of Saddell and Skipness.¹⁰

The old parish of Kilcalmonell extended on the west from Tarbet nearly to Runahuran Point, and on the east from Tarbet to the vicinity of Cour. From its sandy western coast it rises towards the centre with a gentle acclivity to the height of several hundred feet above the sea, and at one point towards the south-east reaches the height of 1500. The eastern side of the parish is chiefly composed of heathy hills of lower elevation than the central ridge, and the whole is diversified by some small streams and lakes.

In the year 1247 Pope Innocent IV. confirmed to the rector of the church of Saint Colmanel in Kentyir ‘a certain portion of land commonly called a pennyland, which had been granted to that church by Dufgall lay patron of the same.’¹¹ In the year 1261 the same Dufgall, the son of Syfyn, with the consent of John his heir, granted to the monks of Paisley ‘the right of patronage of the church of Saint Colmanel, which was situated in his land of Kentyr, with the chapel of Saint Columba which was situated near his castle of Schephehineche, after the death of Clement rector of the said church’—bequeathing at the same time his body to be buried in the monastery of Paisley.¹² In 1262 Alan bishop of Argyle confirmed to the monks the same church with its chapels, to be converted to their own use, saving the vicar’s portion in that church as in other churches of the diocese, and saving to the bishop the fourth part of the church which was acknowledged to belong to the bishop’s table, and the right of the bishop and other ordinaries in all things.¹³ In the same year Walter Steward Earl of Mentheth

¹ A. D. 1247. Regist. de Passelet, p. 123. A. D. 1261. Regist. de Passelet, pp. 121, 122. A. D. 1262. Regist. de Passelet, p. 122. A. D. 1263. Regist. de Passelet, p. 136. A. D. 1272–1316. Regist. de Passelet, p. 123. A. D. 1284. Regist. de Passelet, p. 124.

² A. D. 1262. Regist. de Passelet, pp. 121, 122. A. D. 1265. Regist. de Passelet, p. 309.

³ A. D. 1265. Regist. de Passelet, p. 124. A. D. 1351. Regist. de Passelet, p. 143.

⁴ A. D. 1327. Regist. de Passelet, p. 137.

⁵ A. D. 1455. Regist. de Passelet, p. 156.

⁶ A. D. 1489, 1491. Regist. de Passelet, pp. 152–156.

⁷ *Circa* A. D. 1600. MS. Maps in Adv. Lib. *Circa* A. D. 1640. Blaeu.

⁸ A. D. 1621. Retours.

⁹ A. D. 1632, 1695. Retours.

¹⁰ New Stat. Acc.

¹¹ Regist. de Passelet, p. 123.

¹² Regist. de Passelet, pp. 120, 121.

¹³ Regist. de Passelet, p. 122.

confirmed to the monks 'the grant of Dufgall the son of Syfyn, made to them before he gave him (Walter Steward) his land of Schypinche, regarding the church of Saint Colmanel situated within the said land, with one pennyland belonging to that church, and the chapel near the castle of Schypinche.¹ In 1265 the church was confirmed to the monks by Pope Clement IV.² In the year 1269 Laurence bishop of Argyle confirmed to them the mother church of Saint Colmanel in Kentyir, granted by Dufgal the son of Sifyn, and confirmed by Alan the bishop's predecessor.³ Subsequently to the year 1272 the writs relating to this church were inspected and certified by Robert Wishart bishop of Glasgow.⁴ In the year 1284, on the Saturday immediately following the Decollation of Saint John the Baptist (29th August), at the church of Saint Finnan, Bishop Laurence issued his mandate to Oddo, dean of Christianity of Glasrod, to go in company with Maurice chaplain of the parish church of Saint Finnan to the church of Saint Colmanel in Kentyir, and there to give Brice and William, monks of Paisley and procurators of the abbot, corporal possession of that church and of the chapel of Chypinche depending thereon, with all pertinents, and saving the rights of every one.⁵ In the same year, on the Lord's Day preceding the Nativity of the Virgin Mary (8th Sept.), the bishop's attorneys gave effect to his mandate, and on the eve of the Nativity within the abbey of Paisley reduced their proceedings to writing.⁶ In 1285, on Wednesday following the feast of the Assumption (August 15), they inspected and certified the Pope's bull relating to the same church.⁷ In 1327 the church of Kylcolmanel was confirmed to the monks by Andrew bishop of Argyle.⁸ It was one of three belonging to the monks, the fruits of which Bishop Martin in 1351 appropriated.⁹ In the settlement of the matter by the delegates of the Pope no particular decision regarding this church has been recorded.¹⁰ In 1455 John of Yle, Earl of Ross and Lord of the Isles, confirmed to the monks the rectory of the church of Colmanel, with liberty to set and dispose of it at their pleasure.¹¹ In 1469 the bull of Pope Clement IV. was transcribed at Glasgow by order of Symon of Dalgless, precentor of Glasgow and the bishop's official.¹² In 1491 Robert bishop of Argyle, who since 1489 had contumaciously interfered with the fruits of the church of Colmanell and others, was excommunicated for his conduct by the delegates of the Pope.¹³ In 1581 William commendator of Paisley leased the parsonage and vicarage teinds of Kilcalmonell to Colin Earl of Argyle, Justice-General of Scotland, and Dame Agnes Countess of Argyle.¹⁴ In 1621 James Earl of Abircorne, Lord Paisley and Kilpatrick, was served heir to his grandfather Claud Lord Paisley in the parsonage teinds and patronage of Kileulmannell, as part of the lordship or barony of Paisley.¹⁵ In 1632 Sir Dugall Campbell of Achinbrek and Dame Issobell Boyd his wife, as having right from James Lord Paisley and Abercorn, titular of the teinds of Kilcalmanell, exchanged them

¹ Regist. de Passelet, pp. 121, 122.

² Regist. de Passelet, p. 309.

³ Regist. de Passelet, p. 136.

⁴ Regist. de Passelet, p. 123.

⁵ Regist. de Passelet, p. 124.

⁶ Regist. de Passelet, p. 124.

⁷ Regist. de Passelet, p. 124.

⁸ Regist. de Passelet, p. 137.

⁹ Regist. de Passelet, p. 143. See KILKERRAN, p. 14.

¹⁰ Regist. de Passelet, pp. 140-143.

¹¹ Regist. de Passelet, p. 156.

¹² Regist. de Passelet, p. 309.

¹³ Regist. de Passelet, pp. 152-156. See KILKERRAN, p. 15.

¹⁴ Argyle Inventory.

¹⁵ Retours.

with Archibald Lord Lorne for the teinds and patronage of the chapel at the head of Lochger called Kilmachnag.¹ In the same year Archibald M'Allester was served heir to his brother Hector M'Allester of Ballenakill in the two marks of old extent of the lands of Kilcalmonell, called Ballenakeill, with the mill, the acre called Dallenaschenkill, and the acre lying around the chapel of Skibuishe — apparently the old churchlands of Kilcalmonell and Skipness.²

The church, apparently dedicated to the Irish saint Colmanelo, a contemporary of Saint Columba, stood in the seventeenth century at Clachan on the west coast, and probably at an earlier period, at the adjacent place now known as Balnakeill, and marked by Pont and Blaeu as Balnaheglis.³ The present church, built in 1760, occupies the more modern site.⁴ The chapel of Saint Columba at Skipness, eighty-one feet long by twenty feet wide, is still in good preservation, its architecture resembling that of English buildings of the thirteenth century, the period at which it first appears in record.⁵ Other chapels dependent on the 'mother church of Saint Colmanel' appear to have been situated at Kilnichell and Kilehammak, both on the western coast, the former near the southern and the latter near the northern end of the parish.⁶

Before the year 1247, and down to 1262, the land of Schephehinche or Schypinehe (afterwards Skipinehe, and now Skipness) was possessed by Dufgall the son of Syfyn (or Sewen).⁷ In 1262 Dufgall granted to Walter Steward Earl of Mentheth 'his land of Schypinehe' in free barony, for payment to the king of two-thirds of the service of one soldier and other services.⁸ In 1495 King James IV. granted to his comptroller Sir Duncan Forestore of Skipinehe the lands of Skipinehe, with the castle, fortalice, and place of the same, extending to four marks; the lands of Lethorlee and Kilelee, two marks; Colintre, two marks; Le Altgalleras and Altwoware, two marks; Glenskipinehe, one mark; Glenrestill, two marks; Clyneagir, four marks; Orgagir, four marks; Stronrestill, one mark; Garworle, one mark; Lagarowok, one mark; Allemore, twelve marks; in all thirty-six marks in the lordship of Knapdale, erected into the barony of Skipinehe.⁹ In 1496 King James granted to Sir Duncan, still his comptroller, the ten marklands of Selaristok and the eight marklands of Selafernane in Stirling, valued at £240, as part payment of the expenses of the king's household at the time of his passing to the Isles.¹⁰ In 1497 King James granted to Walter Forestore, son and heir apparent of his familiar knight Sir Duncan Forestore of Skipineh, the barony and fortalice of Skipineh, reserving the franktenement to Sir Duncan for life.¹¹ In 1499 the same king, after attaining his majority, confirmed to Sir Duncan the grant of 1495.¹² In the same year King James granted to Sir Duncan an acquittance for all sums entered in his 'comptis' during his comptrollership, namely, from 31st July 1492 to 10th November 1498.¹³ In 1502 the lands, barony, castle, fortalice, and place of Skipinehe were resigned by Sir Duncan Forestore, and granted by King James IV. to Archibald Earl of

¹ Argyle Inventory.

² Retours. See *post*.

⁷ Regist. de Passelet, pp. 120-123, 133. Argyle Inventory.

³ MS. Maps in Adv. Lib. Blaeu. Retours. County Maps.

⁸ Regist. de Passelet, pp. 120-122. Argyle Inventory.

⁴ Dobie's Perambulations, pp. 144-147. Anderson's Guide, pp. 363, 370. New Stat. Acc.

⁹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiii. no. 163. Argyle Charters.

¹⁰ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiii. no. 220.

⁵ Trans. Camb. Camd. Soc., pp. 83, 84. Dobie's Perambulations, pp. 125, 126.

¹¹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiv. no. 11.

¹² Argyle Charters. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. i. fol. 131.

⁶ MS. Maps in Adv. Lib., Blaeu, and Modern Maps.

¹³ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. ii. fol. 1.

Argyle, with remainder to Dunean Campbell of Glenvrquha and his heirs, and to the Earl's heirs whomsoever bearing the Campbell surname and arms.¹ In 1511 Archibald Earl of Argyle granted, and King James IV. confirmed to Archibald the Earl's son the four marklands of Origage, two marks of Craggan, four marks of Clynage, two marks of Glenrysadill, one mark of Strone, one mark of Garforling, one mark of Cullintraith, two marks of Aireour, four marks of Roage, two marks of Auchydownwoll, four marks of Airmor and Kynnaeraig, two marks of Achingerryn, two marks of Bereddirtuaawyn (or Beddereuaawne), two marks of Achequhois, one mark of Escarde, four marks of Skippinich, two marks of Glenskippaill, two marks of Kilpayn, the keeping of the castle of Skippynich, and certain lands in Knapdale, all in the barony of Skippynich, for the usual services, furnishing two galleys, one of sixteen and one of fourteen oars, for the Earl's service when required, and paying yearly at the castle of Skippynich twenty-four bolls meal, twenty-four bolls bear, and thirty stones of cheese.² In 1515, 1522, 1531, 1536, and 1537, Archibald Campbell of Skipiniche, apparently the receiver of the above grant, appears in record.³ In 1541 King James V. granted to Archibald Earl of Argyle the lands and barony of Skipiniche, which he had resigned, and by a new erection included them in the barony and lordship of Lorne.⁴ In 1542 the same king granted an order under the Privy Seal to restore John Campbell the son and heir of the deceased Archibald Campbell of Skipiniche to the property of his father, whose superior had alleged that he had no title to the lands, because his father had not died at the 'faith and peace' of the king, inasmuch as being in ward in the castle of Edinburgh he broke out of it and rendered null an order of the king for his enlargement.⁵ In the same year King James V. confirmed his grant of the previous year in favour of Archibald the son and heir apparent of Archibald Earl of Argyle.⁶ In 1549 Queen Mary confirmed to Donald Campbell of Ardyntynne a grant by the deceased Archibald Campbell of Skypiniche of the ten marklands of Cullynnouche, Altgalwesrycht, Arreweir, Clonak, Quhyllynoucht, Craiggane, Auchintydonald, and Garvoling, in the barony of Knapdale.⁷ In 1552 Archibald Master of Argyle granted the lands and barony of Skipiniche to John Campbell of Skipiniche as heir of his father Archibald, and in 1553 confirmed the grant.⁸ In 1556 the barony was still held by John Campbell of Skippyniche.⁹ In 1564, in exchange for the lands of Craginich and others, Archibald Earl of Argyle granted to Colin Campbell of Boquhan his brother the lands and barony of Skipiniche with the castle, for the usual services, furnishing a galley of twenty-eight oars for the Earl's service when required, and the yearly payment of forty-eight

¹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiii. no. 539. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. ii. ff. 93, 94. Argyle Inventory.

² Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xvii. no. 33. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. iv. fol. 140. Argyle Charters.

³ Rec. Sec. Sig., vol. v. fol. 31; vol. x. fol. 157. Argyle Charters. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxvi. no. 197. Pitcairn's Crim. Trials, vol. i. pp. 191*-199*.

⁴ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxvii. no. 151. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xiv. fol. 78.

⁵ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xvi. fol. 23. This Archibald Campbell of Skipiniche, the son of Archibald Earl of Argyle, was the second husband of Jane or Janet

Douglas, Lady Glamis, who on the 17th of July 1537 was executed on the Castle-hill of Edinburgh, for an alleged conspiracy against the life of King James V. Her husband on the day following her execution, in endeavouring to escape from the Castle of Edinburgh, fell and was dashed to pieces on the rocks. Pitcairn's Crim. Trials, vol. i. pp. 190*-199*.

⁶ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxviii. no. 348. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xvi. fol. 64.

⁷ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxiii. fol. 39.

⁸ Argyle Charters.

⁹ Pitcairn's Crim. Trials, vol. i. p. 386*.

bolts of oatmeal and thirty stones of cheese at the castle of Skipinche.¹ In 1620 Archibald Campbell of Kilmun was served heir to his father Archibald provost of Kilmun in the four marklands of Arievoir and Kamraig in the parish of Skippeneische.²

Between the years 1306 and 1329 King Robert Bruce granted to Nigel Oge the lands of Kilmeychill, Drondrayllen, Dunnor, Keyllpoll, and Reythenan.³ In 1545, 1558, and 1564, the three marklands of Carnebeg, three marks of Carnemoir, four marks of Bramsheane, three marks of Carselloch, four marks of Sedurill, four marks of Kilmichell, and three marks of Largennhwnschon, were included in the barony of Bar in North Kintyre.⁴ In 1627 these lands with others in the parish of Killeau were united into the tenantry of Largie, in favour of Alexander McConnel the son and heir of Archibald McConnel of Largie.⁵

In the year 1481 King James III. granted to John of Ila, Lord of the Isles, Arymore, of the extent of twelve marks; Owrage, Achtydownegall, Seottomyl, Drummalaycht, Downynskeig, Le Lowb, Lemmamwk, Gartwaiche, and Tescard, twenty-one marks; Altbeith, one mark; Cragkeith, one mark; and Achetymlane, Dowynynyltoch, Renochane, Kilcamok, Gartnagrauch, and Ormisay, twenty marks; lying in the lordship of Knapdale, and claimed by Makelane and Maknele.⁶

Of these lands Downanwlach, Rannaquhan, and Achatamvlen, forming together ten marklands of old extent, were in 1496 granted by King James IV. as part of the barony of Dowarde to Lachlan Makgilleone the natural son of Hector Makgilleone of Dowarde, with remainder to the latter, to his brother Donald, and to his own heirs whomsoever bearing the surname and arms of Makgilleone.⁷ In 1510 King James IV. granted the same lands as part of the same barony to Duncan Stewart of Appin.⁸ In 1540 King James V. granted them to Hector the son and heir of Hector Makelane of Dowart, with remainder to the heirs male of Hector the elder, to his brothers Alan and John, and to his own heirs of the name and arms of Makelane.⁹ In 1558 Hector Makelane 'fear' of Dowart, with consent of Hector Makelane lord of the franktenement of Dowart, sold in life-rent to Janet Campbell, daughter of Archibald Earl of Argyre, the six marklands of Dunonlycht and Rannachquhen, and the four marklands of Auchitymlane, and the sale was followed by a crown charter of Mary Queen of Scots.¹⁰ In 1603 Hector McClayne of Dowart was served heir in the same lands to his father Hector McClayne.¹¹

The lands of Loupe (named 'Le Lowb' in the above grant to the Lord of the Isles) are supposed to have been in the possession of the Macallisters in 1493.¹² In 1516 Angus Johnne Dowisoun (that is, Angus the son of John Dubh Macallister) of the Loupe was one of a number to whom a special protection was granted by the Regent Albany as familiars and servitors of Colin Earl of Ergile.¹³ Between 1593 and 1604 the tutor of Loup granted a bond of manrent

¹ Argyre Inventory.

³ Robertson's Index, p. 26, no. 27.

⁴ See KINTYRE, pp. 5-7.

⁵ Retours. See KILLEAN, p. 26.

⁶ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. ix. no. 64.

⁷ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiii. no. 301. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. i. fol. 29.

⁸ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xvi. no. 1.

² Retours.

⁹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxvi. no. 343. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xiii. ff. 43, 44.

¹⁰ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxxii. no. 292. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxix. fol. 15.

¹¹ Retours.

¹² Gregory's Highlands and Isles, p. 68.

¹³ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. v. fol. 45. Gregory's Highlands and Isles, p. 66.

to the house of Hamilton for himself and the rest of the clan Allister.¹ The descendants of John Dubh were in possession of the lands of Loupe till the present century.²

In 1539 King James V. granted to Alane M'Clane, the brother of Hector M'Clane of Dowart, the nonrenty and other dues of seven marklands in Knapdale, called Kilcammak, Gartnagreanach, and Muchtre.³ In 1542 the same king granted these lands, then of the extent of eight marks, to Neill, the natural son of the deceased Neill M'Neill of Geya.⁴ In 1549 Dugald Campbell the son and heir apparent of Archibald Campbell of Kilmichael, bound himself to resign to Archibald Earl of Argyle the lands of Auchageyll, Knokalloway, and Stronknok, as soon as the Earl should infeft him in land within Tarbet and Avallegan of as much yearly value as the six marklands of Kilehammig, Gartnagrenoch, and Muckarich, formerly given him by the Earl.⁵ In 1554 Neill M'Neill sold, and Queen Mary confirmed, to James M'Connryll of Donyveg the eight marklands in Knapdale named as above.⁶ In 1619 John M'Connell was served heir to his father Archibald in the same lands, which in 1620 were held by Archibald Campbell of Kilmun as heir to his father Archibald provost of Kilmun.⁷

In 1568 Archibald Earl of Argyle, Justice-General of Scotland, granted to his brother Colin Campbell of Boquhan, the lands of Garteveich in the lordship of Knapdaill, with liberty to erect a mill.⁸ In 1620 Archibald Campbell was served heir to his father the provost of Kilmun in the same land of Gartavaich, of the old extent of two marks.⁹

'From the Terbart,' observes the topographer in Macfarlane, 'upon the west syd of Kyntyre, there is eight myles, and as much upon the east syd, perteyning of long tyme to the Earls of Argyl. They were purchased be them at the tyme of the forfaitour of Macdonald Lord of the Isles. Killmayaille upon the west and the castell of Skeipnes upon the east mark the marche. The place betwixt the Terbats and Skeipnes is called Borlum—that is, a playne land betwixt two countreys.'¹⁰

The ancient 'castle of Schepehinche,' if not the identical stronghold of Duffall the son of Syfyn, occupies the same site near the point of Skipness, and is still nearly entire.¹¹

A more interesting ruin exists in the castle of Tarbert, situated on the southern side of East Loch Tarbert.¹² The neighboring isthmus, about a mile in breadth, from which both lochs and castle take their name (a name said to be derived from two Celtic words, signifying 'draw-boat'), and across which it is alleged that in 1098 Magnus Berfaet King of Norway, in order to establish his claim to Kintyre as an island, caused himself to be drawn in a galley,¹³ witnessed a similar event in the time of King Robert Bruce by whom the castle was built. In the year 1315 that king, after the departure of his brother Edward for Ireland, visited the Isles,

¹ Misc. of Maitland Club, vol. iv. p. 123.

² Gregory's Highlands and Isles, pp. 63, 281, 307, 400, 418.

³ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xiii. fol. 17.

⁴ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xvi. fol. 1.

⁵ Argyle Inventory.

⁶ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxvii. fol. 53. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxxi. no. 47.

⁷ Retours.

⁹ Retours.

¹⁰ Macfarlane's Geog. Collections.

¹¹ Dobie's Perambulations, pp. 133-137. Anderson's Guide, pp. 375, 376.

¹² County and other Maps.

¹³ Macpherson's Geog. Illust. of Scot. Hist. v. Tarbat. Gregory's Highlands and Isles, p. 14. Notes to 'The Lord of the Isles,' canto iv. Chalmers's Caledonia, vol. i. pp. 615, 616. Macfarlane's Geog. Collect.

⁸ Argyle Inventory.

and on his way thither caused his galleys to be drawn across the isthmus of Tarbert.¹ The King, whose exploit wrought upon the superstition of the inhabitants, having thus 'dantit the Ilis' and procured their homage,² within the next ten years commenced to build the castle, in which in 1326 he seems to have resided for some time, and to have received the accounts rendered by several of the local stewards.³ In 1326 John de Lany was constable of Tarbart, and appears to have been also the King's chamberlain for the district.⁴ In that year he gave the following account of the expenses connected with building the castle, which is of much interest as the earliest account of any details of domestic architecture and modes of rural life in Scotland:—Paid to Robert the mason by indenture of bargain for building the walls of the castle of Tarbart, £282, 15s., and also of the King's gratuity (*ex curialitate domini regis*) because in the King's absence he had built the walls wider than agreed on, £106, 8s., and the price of a chaldar of meal and a chaldar of barley by agreement for the first quarter of the present account, £3, 4s.; to John the mason by bargain for building the said castle, £28, 7s. 8d., and as part payment for building a new 'pele' at Wester Tarbart, £4; to Adam the mason by covenant for building the said castle, £9, 10s., and for the burning of 760 chalders of lime for that building from Whitsunday (26th May) 1325 to Midsummer (24th June) 1326, £50; to two men for carrying lime from the kiln (*thorale*) to the castle both by sea and by land during twenty-nine weeks and three days, namely, from 18th April 1325 to the following Martinmas (11th November), each four shillings for every three weeks; to five men for the same service during the same period, each three shillings and sixpence for every three weeks, £13, 15s. 2d.; to seven men for the same service from Martinmas (1325) to Midsummer 1326, thirty-two weeks, each fourteen pence a-week, £13, 1s. 4d.; for the making of a moat below the castle by William Scott according to agreement made in presence of the King, on the testimony of William of Bonkil, and of a letter from William Scott, £7, 3s. 11d.; to William Scott for a mill-pond and mill-lead by agreement in presence of the King, on the testimony of the said William Bonkil and letter of the said William Scott, £3, 9s. 8d.; to William Scott for the making of a lime-kiln (*torale*) anew by agreement, 17s.; to William Scott as part payment of twenty marks agreed for with him for making a road from the one Tarbart to the other, £8, and as the price of half a chaldar of meal bought and delivered to the said William Scott of the King's gratuity for making the said road, 16s.—in all £130, 10s. 5d.⁵ To Sir Maurice the chaplain for his half year's salary, £2; to James del More dwelling at Tarbart by the King's command from 18th April to 1st August, at fivepence a-day, £2, 2s. 4d.; to Neil the smith, as one year's salary to the Feast of Saint Peter *ad vincula* (1st August) 1326, £12; to Neil the plumber at eightpence a-day for thirteen days and a half, ending at the Feast of the Apostles Philip and James (1st May), and on to the 1st day of August, 1326, £3, 9s.; to John the carpenter, as salary from Martinmas to Midsummer, thirty-two weeks, at threepence a-day, £2, 16s., and for food monthly one boll meal and one *codrus* of cheese, at two shillings per boll, and sevenpence per *codrus*;⁶ for the service of Dofnald Blokker for twenty-seven weeks

¹ The Brus (Spalding Club), cxvii. 25-43.² The Brus, cxvii. 49-50; cxviii. 1, 2.³ Compota Camerar., vol. i. pp. 1, 2.⁴ Ibid. pp. 1-3.⁵ Compota Camerar., vol. i. pp. 3, 4.⁶ See Reg. Prior. S. Andree, p. 117. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i. p. 47.* Chalmers, vol. i. p. 433.

ending at Midsummer, at fifteenpence a-week, £1, 13s. 9d.; for the service of Hugh Dulp in making a new mill by agreement, £3, and for two *codri* of cheese for his gratuity, 14d.; for the service of two roofers employed for forty days in roofing the houses in the castle, 13s. 4d.; to Gilmor M'Kathil, by command of the King by his letters patent, the price of twenty caslams of cheese and meal, 11s. 8d.; to John the midwife's son (*filio obcetricis*) by the King's order, 13s. 4d.; to Copin Wlf the merchant, by the King's order, for cloths bought of him at Tarbart, £1, 6s. 8d.; to James del More, to make provision at Tarbart for the King's need in the time of Sir Robert of Peblis, by the constable's own letters, for which he will answer, £2, 1s., Sir Adam More being his surety; for twelve *codri* of cheese delivered to John clerk of the kitchen, 12s.—in all £34, 0s. 11d.¹ To building a house anew in the isle (*in Insula*) with roofing for the same and for a chapel, 10s. 4d.; for building a house for a bakehouse, 3s.; for repairing houses, with roofing for the same, against the King's arrival in 1325, 4s. 6d.; for eleven stones of cheese, 5s. 6d.; for making a furnace at Schipnisse, 1s. 8d.; for making a house for the goldsmith, 2s. 6d.; for making a workshop for Neil the plumber, 2s. 4d.; for roofing and the service of the roofers of the mill-house, and building the walls of it, 5s. 7d.; for two *codri* of cheese, 1s. 2d.; for a new 'porche' for the kiln (*torale*), 11d.; for a ditch around the malt-house with repair of the same, 7d.; for the service of two carpenters for three days about the 'leuatio' of the hall and for a chapel, 3s.; for the service of mowers (*mcissorum*) of thatch for roofing the hall, and carriage and portage of the same, £1, 2s. 9d.; for the service of those who conveyed clay and sand for the walls of the hall, service of divers workmen about the same, service of plasterers (*taubcrii*) and roofers, and service of two masons underbuilding the piers of the hall with stone and lime, 15s. 8½d.; for two *codri* of cheese, 1s. 2d.; for making the walls of the new kitchen, 6d.; for placing a vat in the brew-house, with portage of stones and clay, and for making a sink (*rudcr*) through the middle of the brewhouse, 5s.—in all, £5, 11s. 2½d.² For one pound of wax bought for the chapel, 10d.; for five horses of carriage bought for carrying lime, £1, 17s.; for 100 large boards bought and sent to Cardros for repairing the park, 3s. 4d.; for the service of men labouring at the mill-pond before a covenant was made, 8s.; for sixteen chalders coal bought for the work done by Patrick the smith, £1, 1s. 4d.; for the working of seventy-eight stones of iron by the said Patrick, 19s. 6d.; for wages and service of Neil the smith for work done before a covenant was made with him, 3s.; for the planking of two boats for conveying lime and sand in the year 1325, 1s. 6d.; for planking of the same the second year, with the service of carpenters, 5s.; for three pounds of pitch bought for the boats, 6d.; for twenty-eight ells of canvas bought to make sacks for carrying lime, 7s. 2d.; for four *codri* of cheese to the men who came round the Mull (*le Mole*) with a ship which belonged to Dofnald M'Gilhon, 2s. 8d.; for watching the same ship at Wester Tarbart for fifteen days, 5s.; for watching a ship sent by Sir Arthur Cambel, 10s.; for wages of six men passing with the same ship to the King in Aran, 2s.; for carriage of bread from Tarbart to Schipnisse, 1s. 10d.; for carriage of victuals from Wester Tarbart, 4d.; for watching bran (*brenni*) for the dogs at Wester Tarbart for three weeks, 2s. 6d.; for carriage of boards for making a new boat, 12d.; for driving marts to Schip-

¹ Compota Camerar., vol. i. pp. 4, 5.

² Compota Camerar., vol. i. p. 6.

nise twice, 8d.; for keeping forty of the King's sheep before the arrival of the King, 12d.; for half a boll of meal, 12d.; for keeping the poultry for fifteen days, 1s. 10½d.; for keeping the King's marts and swine by two shepherds and two lads, seven bolls meal, price 14s., and in silver 6s. 3d.; for wages of a servant going to Ile for horses, 6d.; for passage of four horses from Ile to Tarbart, 10s.; for six *codri* of cheese for the maintenance of sixteen of John Duncanson's men dwelling at Tarbart by the King's command, 3s. 6d.; for twenty-eight *codri* to eight of the men of John and Neil McGilhon abiding by the King's command during one month, 16s. 4d.; to two men of Iwur M'Aulay, and one man of Iwur M'Gilcom, abiding by the King's command, three *codri* of cheese, 1s. 9d.; for coals and the service of smiths to persons proving the ore of the lead for casting (*probandibus minam plumbi fundendi*) 12d.;¹ for litter for the chambers of the Lord Bishop of Saint Andrews and Sir James lord of Douglas, with the cutting and carriage of branches of birch (*bulorum*) for repairing the hall and chambers, 2s. 2½d.; for seven *codri* of cheese as the king's alms delivered to Sir Robert the almoner, 4s. 1d. — in all, £9, 7s. 3d.² The constable's whole receipts on this occasion are stated at £518, 13s. 8d., and his whole expenses at £479, 9s. 9½d.³ Of the difference, £39, 3s. 10½d., the constable claimed as his wages for one year and sixty-six days ending at Midsummer, at 12d. a-day, by covenant, £21, 11s.; for 100 stones of cheese delivered to Sir Robert of Peblis clerk of the liverance, £3; for eighty stones cheese sent by John Fitz-Maurice (*fil-Maricio*) to Cardros to the King, £2; for eighty pounds of meal and cheese as the wages of servants passing divers times to Ile to bring victual, £4, 13s. 4d.; for keeping and watching a prisoner, 3s. 4d.; and for one boll of meal and one stone of cheese given of the King's gratuity to sawyers, 2s. 6d.—in all, £31, 10s. 2d.; leaving of clear debt due by the constable, £7, 13s. 8½d.⁴ In this statement are not included the iron, the houses within the inner court (*clausura*), the middle wall enclosing it, or the wine-house, for which the constable had not leisure to account.⁵ In the year 1329 there was allowed to the same John de Lany 'for the work of Tarbard' the sum of £7 out of the fermes of Buchan.⁶ In the same year the clerk of the late chamberlain (Sir Robert of Peblis) claimed £2 as given to William Scott in part payment for making and maintaining the park of Tarbard.⁷ In 1330 Sir Reginald More chamberlain states in his account that £5 were paid to William Scott as his allowance in full for completion of the park.⁸ In the year 1335 John Earl of Moray guardian of Scotland dwelt at the castle of Tarbard, employed in negotiating with John of the Isles, who favoured the English interest.⁹ The castle, though so far advanced before the death of King Robert Bruce, appears never to have been completed, or to have been afterwards partially destroyed. It was at a later period included in the barony of Tarbert, the lands of which lay wholly on the Knapdale side.¹⁰

¹ From the smallness of the sum and other circumstances, it seems almost certain, that *mina* here means specimen ore — a sense in which it is believed 'mine' is still used technically by metallurgists.

² *Compota Camerar.*, vol. i. pp. 7, 8.

³ *Ibid.* p. 8.

⁴ *Ibid.*

⁶ *Compota Camerar.*, vol. i. p. 92.

⁷ *Compota Camerar.*, vol. i. p. 137.

⁸ *Compota Camerar.*, vol. i. p. 171.

⁹ *Forduni Scotchchronicon*, lib. xiii. cap. 35.

¹⁰ See KILBERRY, pp. 37, 38. Its massive remains are still an interesting object to the traveller, though its history is forgotten in its own district. Drawings by James Skene, Esq.

In the year 1328 Sir Robert of Peblis, chamberlain of Scotland, made a charge in his account for the making of a 'coket' at the burgh of Tarbard.¹ In 1329 the clerk of the late chamberlain accounts for £4, 8s. 10d., received as the *contributio pacis* of the burgh of Tarbard, a collection apparently for payment of the sum stipulated by the Treaty of Northampton, 1328.² In 1503 the parliament of Scotland appointed the justices-depute and sheriffs for the South Isles to sit either at Tarbart or at Loch Kilkerran.³ The village of Tarbert contains a population of 700 or 800.⁴

Near Clachan there is on the sea-coast a hill of considerable height, named Dunskeig, having on its summit a circular fort, 15 yards in diameter, composed of dry stones, and a little lower, at the distance of about 60 yards, a vitrified fort of 21 yards diameter, but of an irregular form.⁵

KILBERRY.

Kilbery, Kilberry⁶—Kilberheth⁷—Kilbary⁸—Kilbarren⁹—Kilberrie.¹⁰

Deanery of Kintyre (probably). (Map, No. 11.)

THE greater part of Kilberry is united to the western half of Kilcalmonell, but the period of their union is unknown.¹¹

The ancient parish of Kilberry seems to have been co-extensive with 'the south half of Knapdale,' or Killislate, its northern boundary running from the head of Loch Killisport on the west to Inverneill upon the east, and thus including the modern parish of South Knapdale, which appears to have been erected about the year 1700 or 1730.¹² It is very hilly, and is crossed from east to west by a ridge of considerable height, whose highest point is Sliobh-ghoil. It has a bold rocky coast, which terminates at the south in Ard Patrick Point. It includes also several islands lying to the northwest.

In the year 1492 John of Ilay, Lord of the Isles and patron of the church of Kilberry in Knapdaill, with the consent of Thomas Flemyng the rector, for the benefit of the church of Lesmore, which was of slender revenue, for the benefit of the prelates, and for the relief of himself and his successors, who were unqualified (*ignorantium*) to present fit persons to the church, granted to Robert bishop of Argyle his right of patronage of the church of Kilberry, so that it should be lawful for him or his successors to annex it to the see as mensal or otherwise to dispose of it.¹³ In 1505 King James IV. granted the patronage of Kilberry to Archibald Earl of Argyle, as part of the barony of Tarbert.¹⁴ In 1507 the same king, for his singular devotion towards Saint

¹ Compota Camerar., vol. i. p. 29.

² Compota Camerar., vol. i. p. 135.

³ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. ii. pp. 241, 249.

⁴ New Stat. Acc.

⁵ Dobie's Perambulations, pp. 145-147.

⁶ A. D. 1492. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiv. no. 389. A. D. 1507. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiv. no. 389.

⁷ A. D. 1531. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. ix. fol. 64.

⁸ A. D. 1541. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxvii. no. 152.

Argyle Charters. A. D. 1542. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxviii. no. 346.

⁹ Circa A. D. 1600. MS. Maps in Adv. Lib. Circa A. D. 1640. Blaen.

¹⁰ A. D. 1629. Argyle Charters. A. D. 1635. Retours.

¹¹ See KILCALMONELL, p. 27.

¹² New Stat. Acc. Old Stat. Acc.

¹³ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiv. no. 389.

¹⁴ Argyle Inventory.

Moloe the patron of the cathedral church of Lesmore, confirmed to Bishop David the grant of John of Ilay.¹ The church had now been made a prebend of the cathedral. In 1531, on the decease of Sir Cornelius Man prebendary of Kilberheth in Knapdale, King James V. appointed Master Dunean Man to the benefice.² In 1541 the advowson of Kilbary was included in a grant of the barony of Lochow by King James V. to Archibald Earl of Argyle,³ which in 1542 was confirmed by the same king to Archibald his son and heir apparent.⁴ In 1629 M. Darroch was parson of Kilberrie.⁵ In 1667 the patronage was granted to Archibald Earl of Argyle in a new charter of the earldom by King Charles II.⁶ In 1695 the patronage was still in the hands of the Earl of Argyle.⁷

The church stood on the west coast on the right bank of the water of Kilberry.⁸ The present church, apparently on or near the site of the former, was built in 1821.⁹ There appears to have been a church or chapel at Kilmolowaig, a little farther to the north upon the same coast.¹⁰ In the modern parish of South Knapdale there are two churches, one at Aehoish on Loch Killisport, the other at Inverneill in the north corner of the parish, both built in 1775.¹¹

In the year 1335 Edward Balliol granted to John of the Isles for his allegiance 'the land of Knappedoll' and other lands.¹² In 1376 King Robert II. granted to John del Yle and Margaret his wife half of his lands of Knapdale.¹³ In 1475 John, Earl of Ross and Lord of the Isles, forfeited all his possessions to the crown, and on his restoration in 1476 the lordship of Knapdale was reserved to the crown.¹⁴ In 1481 King James III. granted to John of Ila, Lord of the Isles, the lands of Barmore, Garalane, Achnafey, Strondowr, Glenmolane, Glenraole, Largbanau, Barnellane, Kowildrinoch, Glannafeoch, Ardpatrik, Ardmenys, Largnahowshyn, Forleyngloch, Crevyr, and Drumnaunwkloch, extending to thirty-one marks; Kilmolowok, four marks; Drumdresok, two marks; Schengart, four marks; Bargawregane, four marks; Clachbrek, two marks; and Barlonkyrt, four marks—all claimed by Makelane and Maknele—in the lordship of Knapdale.¹⁵ In 1499 King James IV. granted to Archibald Earl of Argyle the keeping of the house of Tarbat, with the 'balyery and governans' of the lands of Knapdale, and all profits and dues belonging to the same, to be held during the King's pleasure.¹⁶ In 1505 the same king granted to the same earl the offices of justiciar and chamberlain of the lands and lordships of Knapdaill and Kintyre, and of captain of the house and fortalice of Tarbert when it should be built, and also the lands of Kilberry and the south half of Knapdaill, with the patronage of the church of Kilberry—all united into the barony of Tarbert—with one-half of the King's dues.¹⁷ In 1506 the same king granted to David bishop of Ergile all the 'unlawis' and

¹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiv. no. 389.

² Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. ix. fol. 64.

³ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxvii. no. 152. Argyle Charters.

⁴ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxviii. no. 346.

⁵ Argyle Charters.

⁶ Argyle Inventory.

⁷ Retours.

⁸ Blaen. It was probably dedicated either to Saint Berach, abbot of Cluain-Cairphe in Roscommon, or to some of the saints named Barr. It is said that about forty years ago there existed at Kilberry a bell, called Saint Barry's bell, with the saint's name inscribed. Trans. Camb. Acad. Soc., p. 43.

⁹ New Stat. Acc.

¹⁰ Blaen.

¹¹ New Stat. Acc.

¹² Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i. p. 463. The land of Knapdale, extending from East and West Loch Tarbert on the south to Loch Gilb and Loch Crinan on the north, included the ancient parishes of Kilberry and Chilverichalmalg. The lordship of Knapdale included also the greater part of Kilcalmonell.

¹³ Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 130. Robertson's Index, p. 118, no. 14.

¹⁴ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. ii. pp. 109-113, 189, 190. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. vii. no. 335. See KINTYRE, p. 3.

¹⁵ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. ix. no. 64.

¹⁶ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. i. fol. 101.

¹⁷ Argyle Inventory.

other profits belonging to the King in the next justice air and other justice airs and sheriff courts within the bounds of Knapdale, to be held by him during the King's pleasure.¹ In 1511 Archibald Earl of Argyle granted, and King James IV. confirmed to Archibald Campbell, the Earl's son and heir, one markland of Glenkil, four marks of Torinturk, one mark of Glenfeach, four marks of Cragintagaich, two marks of Achinglachaich and Clachaig, four marks of Downmoir, one mark of Fewrlinlochan, four marks of Cras, one mark of Ardmenis, four marks of Larghunson, six marks of Teyredkyn, four marks of Coulgaltreif, two marks of Kilpayn, four marks of Creyr, four marks of Kilmalowaig, two marks of Drumdrysaig, four marks of Sengart, four marks of Orymsay, four marks of Dawargeworgane, two marks of Clachbrek, and four marks of Barlongort—all included in the barony of Skypynyeh.² In 1515 Colin Earl of Ergile, Archibald Campbell of Skipinehe, and their friends inhabiting Knapdale and other parts, had a remission from King James V. for all their crimes except treason.³ In 1526 the same king granted to Archibald Campbell, the son and heir of Earl Colin, the lands of South Knapdail with the keeping of the castle of Tarbart when built, 'called the barony of Tarbart and sheriffdom of the same.'⁴ In 1529 the same king granted to the same Archibald, on resignation by Earl Colin his father, the lands of South and North Knapdails with the keeping of the castle of Tarbert.⁵ In 1541 King James V. granted to Archibald Earl of Argyle, on his resignation, the lands and barony of Terbert with the keeping of the castle when it should happen to be built, with the advowson of the church of Kilbary and the other churches and chapels of the district.⁶ In 1542 Earl Archibald resigned the barony and castle with the offices of justiciar, sheriff, coroner, and chamberlain of the lordship in favour of his son and heir Archibald Campbell, to whom they were then granted by King James V.⁷ In 1549 Archibald Earl of Argyle granted, and Queen Mary confirmed to Donald Campbell of Ardyntynne the lands of Larnahunschoche in the barony of Knapdale, of the old extent of four marks.⁸

In the year 1455 John of Yle, Earl of Ross and Lord of the Isles, dates a charter to the monks of Paisley at Cleandaghallagan in Knapadal.⁹ In 1549 Dugald Campbell, the son and apparent heir of Archibald Campbell of Kilmichaell, became bound to resign certain lands to Archibald Earl of Argyle, as soon as the Earl should infeft him in land within Tarbert and Avallegan, of a yearly value equal to that of the six marklands of Kilehammaig, Gartnagrenach, and Muekarich, formerly given him by the Earl.¹⁰

In the last century there was a castle at Kilberry near the parish church.¹¹

¹ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. iii. ff. 37, 38.

² Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xvii. no. 33. Argyle Charters. See KILCALMONELL, p. 30.

³ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. v. fol. 31.

⁴ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxiii. no. 44. Argyle Charters. Although the expression here quoted, and literally translated from the Great Seal Record and Argyle Writs, seems to imply that the barony and sheriffdom of Tarbart were co-extensive, the sheriffdom included Knapdale, Kintyre, and the islands of Gigha, Islay, Jura, Scarba, Colonsay, Mull, and a number of the

smaller isles. Part of the sheriffdom of Tarbart, as will afterwards appear, was originally within the sheriffdom of Lorn or Argyle, and subsequently in the sheriffdom of Perth.

⁵ Argyle Inventory. ⁶ Argyle Charters, Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxvii. no. 152. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xiv. fol. 77.

⁷ Argyle Charters. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xvi. ff. 64, 65. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxviii. nn. 417, 431.

⁸ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxiii. fol. 39.

⁹ Regist. de Passelet, p. 156. ¹⁰ Argyle Inventory.

¹¹ Macfarlane's Geog. Collections.

NORTH KNAPDALE.

Chillmacdachormes¹—Kilmakcorne²—Kilmaharmuk³—Kirk of M^hHarmik⁴
 — Kilmachormuk⁵ — Knapdail⁶ — Kilmacharmik⁷ — Kilmakcharmick.⁸
 Deanery of Kintyre (probably). (Map, No. 12.)

THIS parish consists of the northern portion of Knapdale, having on the west next the Sound of Jura a very irregular coast, stretching from Loch Crinan on the north to Loch Killisport on the south, and deeply indented about midway by Loch Swein. Its eastern boundary is a ridge of hills running parallel to that sea loch, and rising in Cruachlusach to the height of 2004 feet. On the north it is separated from Argyle proper by a line stretching from Loch Gilp to Loch Crinan. Its surface is diversified by hills, valleys, and lakes, its coast varying from the steep rocky shores of the Sound to the lower ledges of Loch Swein and the sandy beach of Loch Gilp. It includes also the islands of Dana, Ulva, Ellanmore, and others.

The church of Saint Charmaig, or M^hCharmaig, belonged to the monks of Kilwinning in Ayrshire,⁹ to whom it is said (but apparently with no foundation) to have been granted by the family of Eglinton after the battle of Largs in 1263.¹⁰ About that period a charter of Rotherie the son of Reginald is witnessed by Maurice the parson of Chillmacdachormes.¹¹ There appears to be no farther record of this church till the very eve of the Reformation, when in 1551 Sir James Lindesay was presented by Queen Mary to the vicarage of Kilmakcorne, then vacant, or when it should be vacant by the demission of Sir Eumenides Hendersoun.¹² In 1621 the parsonage and vicarage of Kilmachormuk were resigned by John commendator of Kilwynning, and annexed by parliament to the bishoprick of Argyle.¹³ In 1629 a tack of lands by the bishop of Argyle to William Sterling of Anchyle is signed among others of the chapter by Master Dugald Campbell parson of Knapdail.¹⁴ When the chapter of Argyle was restored by Charles II. in 1662, the minister at Kilmakcharmick was made one of the prebendaries.¹⁵

The church stood either on the island named Ellanmore, or at Keils on the headland west of Loch Swein, at each of which places there is an ancient church, bearing the name of Saint Charmaig (Cormac), by whom both are said to have been originally built.¹⁶ The island church, styled by Fordun and other chroniclers ‘a sanctuary,’ has two compartments, of which the western,

¹ *Circa* A. D. 1250. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiv. no. 359.

² A. D. 1551. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxiv. fol. 30.

³ A. D. 1561. Book of Assumptions.

⁴ A. D. 1566. Book of Assumptions.

⁵ A. D. 1621. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. iv. p. 652.

⁶ A. D. 1629. Argyle Charters.

⁷ *Circa* A. D. 1640. Blaeu.

⁸ A. D. 1662. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. vii. p. 390.

⁹ Book of Assumptions. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. iv. p. 652.

¹⁰ Old Stat. Acc.

¹¹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiv. no. 359.

¹² Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxiv. fol. 30.

¹³ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. iv. p. 652.

¹⁴ Argyle Charters.

¹⁵ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. vii. p. 390.

¹⁶ Blaeu's Map. New Statistical Account. Trans. Camb. Camd. Soc., pp. 85, 86. Anderson's Guide, p. 367.

supposed to have been the dwelling of the priest, has a vaulted roof, and in the walls several arched recesses, in one of which is a recumbent effigy, believed to be the image of Saint Cormac.¹ Near it are two ancient crosses, and a large cavity partly walled with masonry, and named M'Cormac's Grave.² The church at Keils, and another at Kilmory near Knap Point, are exactly of the same size, each forty-two feet by eighteen, and beside each is a cross of some antiquity.³ At Cove on Loch Killisport there is a chapel said to have been founded by Saint Columba, and in a neighbouring cave, from which it derives its name, are an altar, a font (or *piscina*), and a cross, cut in the rock.⁴ At Drinnaereige near Inverlussay there was a church or chapel.⁵ At Kilmalisaig and Glennakille are the remains of burying-grounds.⁶ At Kilduslan or Kildusklan on Lochgilp there was a chapel, which existed in 1790, and is said to have been served by the priest who officiated at the chapel of Kilmor on the opposite shore of the loch.⁷ At Kilmachunaig (anciently Kilmachummag or Kilchummack) there was a chapel, whose burying-ground still remains.⁸ Near it there is a conical mound called Dundonald, on which one of the Lords of the Isles is said to have granted a charter in the following terms—'I Donald, chieftain of the clan Donald, sitting on Dundonald, give Mackay a right to Kilmahunaig from this day till tomorrow, and so on for ever.'⁹ In the year 1591 Duncan Campbell of Dannay granted to Donald Campbell of Obe a tack of the parsonage and vicarage teinds of one-half of the chapel of Kilmachummag in Knapdail.¹⁰ In 1654 Archibald Marquis of Argyle granted to Neill M'Neill of Ardhonnan a tack of the parsonage and vicarage teinds of M'Neill's lands of Arichonnan, Lecknaban, Ardno, Eroorie, and Ariluge, extending to seven marks within the chapel of Kilmachummag.¹¹ The parish has now two churches, one at Kilmichael Inverlussay, built in 1820, and another at Tayvallich, built in 1827.¹²

The rental or fruits of the church of Kilmaharnuk, 'conforme to the chalmersianis comptis giwin up to Gawin comendatour of Kilwynning, and extractit be him breiffie to be geivin in befor our souverain Lady and my lordis commissaris' in 1561, and also as 'tain' by Sir William Murray of Tullibardin the Queen's comptroller in 1566, amounted to £16.¹³

Early in the thirteenth century, most of Knapdale seems to have been possessed by Syfyn or Swene of Argyle.¹⁴ In 1262 Walter Steward Earl of Mentheth had a grant of land in Kintyre from Dufgal the son of Syfyn with the consent of John his heir, and apparently his brother,¹⁵ and in 1292 'the Earl of Meneteth's lands of Knapedal' were by an ordinance of King John Balliol included in the sheriffdom of Lorn or Argyle then erected.¹⁶ King Robert Bruce (apparently before the year 1310) is said to have granted Knapdale to John of Mentheth.¹⁷

¹ Forduni Scotichronicon, lib. ii. cap. 10. Extracta e Variis Cronicis Scocie, p. 9. New Stat. Acc. Trans. Camb. Camd. Soc., p. 361. Drawings by James Skene, Esq. Anderson's Guide, p. 367.

² Trans. Camb. Camd. Soc., p. 163. Drawings by James Skene, Esq.

³ Trans. Camb. Camd. Soc., pp. 37, 169. Drawings by James Skene, Esq.

⁴ New Stat. Acc. Trans. Camb. Camd. Soc., p. 361.

⁵ New Stat. Acc.

⁶ New Stat. Acc. Trans. Camb. Camd. Soc., p. 361.

⁷ Blaeu. Old Stat. Acc. New Stat. Acc.

⁸ Argyle Inventory. Blaeu. New Stat. Acc.

⁹ New Stat. Acc. ¹⁰ Argyle Inventory. ¹¹ Ibid. New Stat. Acc. ¹² Book of Assumptions.

¹³ MS. quoted in New Stat. Acc. Regist. de Passelet, pp. 120-122, 133. Rotuli Scotie, vol. i. p. 90.

¹⁵ Regist. de Passelet, pp. 120-122. Rotuli Scotie, vol. i. p. 90. ¹⁶ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i. p. 91.

¹⁷ MS. quoted in New Stat. Acc.

In 1310 King Edward II., in order that John the son of Swien of Argyle and Terrealnanogh and Murquough his brothers might render themselves more hateful (*exosos*) to John of Meneteth his enemy, and to others his enemies in Scotland, granted to them the whole land of Knapdale which belonged to their ancestors, provided they could recover it out of his enemies' hands.¹ In 1353 John of Meneteth, lord of Knapdaill and Arran, granted to Archibald Campbell lord of Lochaw that pennyland within which Castel Swine was situated, the lands of Apenad, the two pennylands of Danna called Barmore, the three pennylands of Ulva, the lands of Dal-lehelicha, Skondenze, and the lands of Dreissag, in Knapdaill, with the power of appointing and of dismissing sheriffs, and if condemned to death, 'with power to cause hang them upon ane gallows.'² At a subsequent date, which is not on record, John (or Robert) lord of Meneteth confirmed the same lands to Sir Archibald Campbell of Lochaw.³ In 1357 John of Meneteth was lord of Arane and Knapdall.⁴ Before the year 1445 Duncan Campbell of Lochaw granted to the monks of Saddell a halfpennyland called Barrandayb and Blairnatibrade in the lordship of Knapdale.⁵ In 1472 Hector M'Torquell M'Neill was constable of Castle Swyne,⁶ and it is said, possessed the greater part of North Knapdale.⁷ In 1481 King James III. granted to Colin Earl of Ergile and his heirs male, with remainder to Duncan Campbell of Glenvrquha, to Duncan Campbell of Kilmichell, to Archibald Campbell of Ottir, to Colin Campbell of Ornydale, to John Campbell of Ardkinglas, and to the Earl's heirs whomsoever, 160 marklands of the lordship of Knapdale, with the keeping of Castelsone, formerly in the sheriffdom of Perth, but newly annexed by parliament to the sheriffdom of Tarbart, namely—the lands of the islands of Danna, Ulwa, Thivinch, and the lands of Knapdale within these bounds, namely, between Lochfyne on the east and the sea called Dura on the west, extending from the water of Dowkassich on the south to Kantracrenane on the north on one side, and from Garsolen (or Garfeorlin) on the south to Loch Gilb on the north on the other side—erected into a free barony, to be called the barony of Kilmichell.⁸ In 1513 King James IV. granted to Colin, afterwards Earl of Argyle, the barony of North Knapdaill, which was in the same year confirmed to him by King James V.⁹ In 1523 the same Earl granted to his kinsman and servitor Dugall McCoull of Craignish the four marklands of Danna, the lands of Ardenavad, Glenansaule, one mark of Barmore, Contynich, and Corsaig, extending in all to 8 marks 10 shillings, in the lordship of Knapdaill, for yearly payment of 10 bolls meal, 10 bolls bear, 10 bolls oats, and one mark in money, at Castle Swine or elsewhere as the Earl should please, and of 40 shillings for the lands of Glennasaul.¹⁰ In 1526 King James V. granted to Archibald Campbell, the son and heir apparent of Colin Earl of Ergile, on his father's resignation, the lands of North Knapdale, with the offices of justiciar, sheriff, coroner, chamberlain, and lieutenant, and the advowson of the churches of the district.¹¹ In 1537 Dugall McCoull of Craignish, as heir to his father received from Archibald Earl of Argyle seisin of the

¹ Rotuli Scotiæ, vol. i. p. 90.

² Argyle Inventory.

³ Argyle Inventory.

⁴ Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 34. Robertson's Index, p. 49, no. 1.

⁵ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiv. no. 408.

⁶ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiii. no. 203.

⁷ MS. quoted in New Stat. Acc.

⁸ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. ix. no. 47. Argyle Inventory.

⁹ Argyle Inventory.

¹⁰ Argyle Inventory.

¹¹ Argyle Charters. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxiii. no. 44.

lands in Knapdail granted to the former by Earl Colin in 1523.¹ In 1541 King James V. granted to Archibald Earl of Argyle, on his resignation, the lands and barony of Kilmychell with the keeping of the castle of Swyne, included in the barony and lordship of Lorne.² In 1542 the Earl resigned the same lands and castle in favour of his son Archibald Campbell, to whom they were then granted by King James V., with reservation of the liferent to the Earl.³ In 1564 the same Archibald Campbell, then Earl, granted to his servitor Hector McNeill, the son of Neill McEachen McNeill of Taynish, the two marklands of Galchylie in the lordship of Knapdail.⁴

Castle Swein, an irregular pile with round towers, and apparently neither window nor loophole, situated on the eastern shore of Loch Swein, is supposed to have been built in the eleventh century by Sweno Prince of Denmark, but more probably owed its origin to Sweno of Argyle, who in the thirteenth century seems to have possessed the lands.⁵

On a rocky mount opposite Tainish, about 160 feet above Loch Swein, there is an ancient fort of an oval form, with a double rampart and various compartments, named Dun M'Huirick.⁶

GLASSARY.

Kylnewir⁷—Killenevir⁸—Glastre⁹—Glassister¹⁰—Kilmichaell in Glastrie.¹¹

Deanery of Glassary. (Map, No. 13.)

ABOUT the year 1650, a commission of parliament passed an act for dividing 'Kilmichael and Glassary,' which was not however carried into effect.¹² In 1697 and 1707 attempts were made to divide the parish, but no division took place.¹³

This parish, divided into $225\frac{1}{4}$ marklands, extends on the east along Lochfyne from the stream called Leochdan to the head of Lochgilp, and on the west from a point near the head of Locherinan to the south end of Lochaw, and thence along that lake to Brabhealaich. Its surface is diversified by the valley of Glassary, from 200 to 600 feet above the sea, by Loch Ederlin and some other small lakes, by the river Ad running through it from north to south, and by an extensive tract of hill and moorland stretching on the north between Lochfyne and Lochaw.¹⁴

The district of Glassary gave name to one of the rural deaneries of the diocese. Sir Maluine, dean of Glassered appears in record in 1251,¹⁵ and Oddo dean of Christianity of Glasrod in 1284

¹ Argyle Inventory.

² Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxvii. no. 151. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xiv. fol. 78. Argyle Charters.

³ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxviii. no. 348. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xvi. fol. 64. Argyle Charters.

⁴ Argyle Inventory.

⁵ Drawings by James Skene, Esq. New Stat. Acc. See *ante*.

⁷ A. D. 1394. Argyle Charters.

⁸ A. D. 1490. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xii. no. 314.

⁹ A. D. 1513. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xviii. no. 147. A. D. 1531. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxiv. no. 100.

¹⁰ Taxatio Sec. xvi.

¹¹ A. D. 1662. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. vii. p. 390.

¹² Synod Records and other manuscripts quoted in New Stat. Acc.

¹³ New Stat. Acc.

¹⁵ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiv. no. 369.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*

and 1285.¹ In 1394 the place appointed for paying the price of reversion to the lands of Hvyvil was the high altar of Kilnewir in the lordship of Glaster.² In 1490 James Scrymgeoure constable of Dundee granted to his brother Master John Scrymgeoure and Janet Ogilvy his wife the patronage of the church of Killenevir in the barony of Glastre.³ Master James Scrymgeour, who in 1511 and 1530 is styled canon of Lesmor,⁴ in 1513 and 1531 was rector of Glastre.⁵ In 1662, when the chapter of Argyle was revived by King Charles II., the minister at Kilmichael in Glastrie was appointed chancellor of the diocese.⁶

The church appears to have stood originally at Killevin or Killenewen near Crarae on Lochfyne,⁷ where a burying-ground still remains,⁸ and to have been afterwards removed to Kilneuar on Lochaw, where there is still a ruined church with an oratory beside it, which is said to have been held in great veneration long after it was disused as a place of worship.⁹ Kilmichael, the site of some ancient church or chapel, became afterwards (whether before or after the Reformation does not appear) and still continues the site of the parish church.¹⁰ The present church was built in 1827, another at Lochgilphead in 1828, and a third at Camlodden in 1841.¹¹

Between the years 1230 and 1246 Duncan the son of Fercher, and his nephew Lanman the son of Malcolm, granted to the monks of Paisley that pennyland of Kilmor which lay on Louehgilp, with the chapel of Saint Mary built on the same land.¹² In 1265 Pope Clement IV. confirmed to the monks the chapel and land of Kilmor at Kenlochgilpe.¹³ In 1268 Malmor called Hobolan, perpetual vicar of Kyllinan, being accused of having unjustly deprived the monks of the pennyland and chapel of Kilmor, of which they had been for some time in quiet possession and had levied the ferme, appeared at Glasgow on Monday before the Feast of Saint John the Baptist (June 24) before the dean and one of the canons of Glasgow, commissioners of the abbot of Kilwynyn the Pope's delegate, and submitted himself to their decision — on which the monks at the instance of the commissioners granted him the pennyland with all its pertinents for life for payment yearly of half a mark sterling of silver at the abbey of Paisley during the eight days of Glasgow fair.¹⁴ In 1270 Engus the son of Duncan confirmed to the monks the same chapel and pennyland, and gave them peaceable seisin of both.¹⁵ In 1362 it was arranged between the monks and Martin bishop of Argyle, who had encroached on their rights, that he should allow them freely and without imposing any burden to enjoy the land of Kilmor with the chapel of Louehgilp, notwithstanding an inquest which he alleged he had made for his own information without their knowledge; with this addition, that should any one sue them concerning the imposition of any

¹ Regist. de Passelet, p. 124.

² Argyle Charters. See *post*.

³ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xii. no. 314. See *post*.

⁴ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xvii. no. 15; lib. xviii. no. 36. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. viii. fol. 152.

⁵ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xviii. no. 147; lib. xxiv. nn. 91, 100.

⁶ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. vii. p. 390.

⁷ Argyle Inventory. New Stat. Acc.

⁸ Trans. Camb. Camd. Soc., p. 90.

⁹ New Stat. Acc. The church at Kilneuar is said to

have been built of stones quarried and dressed close to Killevin, a tradition which seems to intimate the building of the one church from the materials of the other.

¹⁰ Macfarlane's Geog. Collections. New Stat. Acc. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. vii. p. 390. Trans. Camb. Camd. Soc., p. 90.

¹¹ New Stat. Acc.

¹² Regist. de Passelet, p. 132.

¹³ Regist. de Passelet, p. 300.

¹⁴ Regist. de Passelet, pp. 139, 140.

¹⁵ Regist. de Passelet, pp. 133, 137, 138.

barden on the land of Kylmor Louegilp, the bishop should do equal justice to both parties, or do his best to make peace between them.¹ The chapel of Kilmor and the chapel of Kildusklan on the opposite side of Lochgilp are said to have been served by one priest.² The foundations of the former are still visible, and the cemetery is still in use.³

In the year 1617 Mr. Neill Campbell parson of Kilmartine leased to Archibald Campbell of Kilmorie the teinds of three-fourths of the parsonage and vicarage of the chapel of Kilbryde at Lochgersyde, which was part of the patrimony of the parsonage of Kilmartine.⁴ In 1632 Sir Dugall Campbell of Auchinbrek and Dame Issobell Boyd his wife exchanged with Archibald Lord Lorne the teinds and patronage of Kilcalmanell for the teinds of the chapel at the head of Lochger called Kilmachumag, including the towns and lands of Gortinrannich, Minnart, the two Ardehas-tells, and others.⁵ In 1671 'the chapel of Kilmachumag and Lochger' was included in a tack of the teinds of Kilmartine.⁶

There seems to have been another chapel named Kilbride at the west side of the parish.⁷

In Baianund's Roll the rectory of Glairster (or Glarister) is taxed at £6, 6s. 8d.⁸ In the Taxatio Sec. xvi. the rectory of Glassister is rated at £16, 10s. 3d.⁹ In 1671 the teinds of the parish of Glassary, Killenure, and Killenewen were leased to Archibald Earl of Argyle by Mr. Colin McLauchlan minister at Lochgoyllshead for £8, 13s. 4d.¹⁰

The Scrymgeours of Dundee appear to have held land in Glassary at an early period. In 1292 the lands of Master Ralph of Dundee formed part of the sheriffdom of Lorn or Argyle erected by King John Balliol.¹¹ About the same period a portion of the land was held by a family who received their surname from their property. In 1315 John of Glassereth was styled lord of that ilk.¹² Before the year 1371 King David II. granted to Gilbert Glacester the lands of Edderling, Cambysenew, Garvald, Canrenis, Craigeneur, Oywalds, and Calkilkest, which were forfeited by John Ewinson.¹³ In 1374 King Robert II. granted to Gilbert of Glacestr all the lands of Glacestr and the castle of the same, which he had resigned, with remainder to Alexander Skyrmechur and his wife, and to Gilbert's own heirs.¹⁴ In 1460 King James II. granted to James Scrymgeoure, the son and heir of Sir John Skrymgeoure constable of Dundee, the lands of the barony of Glaster in the sheriffdom of Ergile, reserving the franktenement for Sir John's life.¹⁵ In 1488 David Hering of Lethindy and Margrete Maitland his wife pursued James Scrymgeour constable of Dundee 'for the wrangwis spoliacionn of twenty merkis yerely of twa yeris bigane of the malez of the landis of Glassister pertening to the said Margrete be ressoun of terce.'¹⁶ The Lords of Council, on the ground that the procurator of James Skrymgeour alleged that Master John Skrymgeour claimed a right to the lands, of which right he offered proof, appointed a day on which he should appear and give proof in person.¹⁷ In 1490 James Scrymgeoure constable of Dundee granted to

¹ Regist. de Passalet, p. 146.

² New Stat. Acc.

³ Argyle Inventory.

⁴ Argyle Inventory. See KILCALMONELL, pp. 23, 29.

⁵ Argyle Inventory.

⁶ New Stat. Acc.

⁷ Habakkuk Bisset's Rolls of Court, fol. 216.

⁸ MS. in Adv. Lib.

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ Argyle Inventory.

¹¹ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i. p. 91.

¹² Argyle Charters.

¹³ Robertson's Index, p. 59, no. 10.

¹⁴ Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 101. Robertson's Index, p. 115, no. 34.

¹⁵ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. v. no. 77.

¹⁶ Acta Dom. Conc., p. 96.

¹⁷ Ibid.

his brother Master John Skrymgeoure and Jonet Ogilvy his wife the lands and barony of Glastre, with the patronage of the church of Killenevir in that barony, with remainder in succession to David Skrymgeoure of Ferdill, to Alexander Skrymgeoure of Henristoun, to Alexander's brother James, to Nycholas Skrymgeoure of Lillok, to James the son and heir of the deceased David Skrymgeoure burgess of Dundee, to John Skrymgeoure macer, and to the heirs whomsoever of Master John Skrymgeoure bearing the same surname.¹ In 1491 the grant was confirmed by King James IV.² In 1492, 1493, 1503, 1506-11, and 1513, the same Master John Skrymgeour of Glastre,³ and in 1521 John Skrymgeour of Glastir, the son and heir of the deceased Master John, appear in record.⁴ It is probably the latter who also in 1527, 1541, and 1542, appears as John Scrymgeour of Glastre.⁵ In 1544 Sir Colin Campbell of Glenvrquhay made an agreement with John Scrymgeour of Glostyre, and James his son and apparent heir, for the purpose of mutual friendship, and for supporting the Scrymgeours with regard to a lease given by them of the lands of Glostyre.⁶ In 1563 Queen Mary granted to John Scrymgeour, the son and heir of the deceased John Scrymgeour of Glastre, the non-entry and other dues of the lands and barony of Glaistre, which were in the Queen's hands since the decease of the said John in December 1562.⁷ In 1643 James Viscount Dudhope, lord Scrymgeour, was served heir to his father Viscount John, in the lands and barony of Glastrie, which were then included in the barony of Dundie.⁸ In 1644 John Viscount Dudhope was served heir to his father James in the same lands, of the old extent of 33 marks.⁹ In the same or the following century, Glasrie was held of the constable of Dundee by the laird of Achinbrek.¹⁰

In the year 1315 John of Glassereth lord of that ilk granted to Dugall Cambel, and to his wife the sister of John of Glassereth, in free marriage his lands of Knoenagullaran from the marches of Ardoeastuff to the march of Kamestronireyth, together with the lake and island of the same, one pennyland of Derrenaneranach, one pennyland of Knocalme, a great pennyland of Minenyerinch, the whole land of Karnefin, and five pennylands of Kylmyell M'Glenod¹¹—lands which appear to have been held by Dugall's father Sir Colin, and may have been included in the lands of Colin Cambel which in 1292 were part of the sheriffdom of Lorn or Argyle.¹² In 1342 King David II. granted to Gyllaspyk Cambell, the son and heir of the deceased Sir Colin Cambell, all the lands which by just title belonged to his brother Dugall, who died *contra fidem et pacem regis*.¹³ In 1357 the same king confirmed to the same Gyllaspyk the same lands, with their castles and the advowson of churches, all which had belonged to Sir Colin the father of Dugall Campbell.¹⁴ In 1368 King

¹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xii. no. 314.

² Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xii. no. 314.

³ Argyle Charters. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiii. no. 73; lib. xiv. no. 278; lib. xv. nn. 27, 143, 217; lib. xvii. no. 12; lib. xviii. nn. 36, 81, 147. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. iii. fol. 73; vol. iv. ff. 125, 159, 198, 216; vol. ix. fol. 87.

⁴ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xx. no. 83.

⁵ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. vi. fol. 58; vol. vii. fol. 63; vol. xv. ff. 5, 90. In 1541 King James V. granted to John Scrymgeoure of Glastre all the property belonging to the deceased Thomas McCoehene in Rowdill in the sheriffdom of Argyle, which was escheat to the

Crown, 'because the said unquhile Thomas imaginat his owne deid, drownit and slew himself in the wattr of Awinheid within the said shirefdome.' Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xv. fol. 5.

⁶ Breadallhane Inventory.

⁷ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxxi. fol. 63.

⁸ Retours.

⁹ Retours.

¹⁰ Macfarlane's Geog. Collections.

¹¹ Argyle Charters.

¹² Argyle Charters. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i. p. 91.

¹³ Argyle Charters. ¹⁴ Argyle Charters.

David confirmed all grants, purchases, and impignoraions of land in Argyle made to the same Gyllespyk the son of Sir Colin, with half the relief of his heir, if he should leave one.¹ In 1394 Duncan Kambaile, lord of Edderlyng and of Hwywile, granted 'til a nobil man and mychty Colyn Cambell lord of Lochaw' a wadset of the lands of Hvyvil (apparently Achageywill) in the lordship of Glaster, for the sum of 25 marks of silver, until he should pay that sum to the said Colin on one day on the high altar of the church of Kilnewir in the lordship of Glaster.² In 1471 King James III. granted to Colin Earl of Argyle, his 'masterhousehold,' in free barony the four marklands of Torblaren, resigned by Bahage M'Intouchirlie (or Bahig Neuyntonchirty).³ In 1479 the same king granted to the same earl the lands of Gareald, Craigenewir, and Tanglandlew, resigned by Duncan Makcane.⁴ In 1492 Master John Scrimgeour of Glassary granted to the same earl, for a sum of money paid to him in his necessity, the lands of Anchaleley, Feorlan, Lochie, Knokmaddie, and Dounadounan, in the barony of Glassary.⁵ In 1493 King James IV. confirmed the lands of Glasry, at that time yielding yearly 50 marks, to Archibald Earl of Ergil as heir to his father Colin.⁶ In 1495 Ewen Makcoreadill of Edderlin granted to the same earl his lands of Edderlin, Cammysien, and Carren, in exchange for the Earl's lands of Faen and others.⁷ In 1497 King James IV. confirmed the grant.⁸ In 1498 the same king confirmed to the same earl the lands of Glassary.⁹ In 1503 Colin Campbell was served heir to his father Archibald Earl of Ergile in various lands and baronies, including the lands of Edderlyn, of the old extent of £5.¹⁰ In 1513 King James V. granted to the same Colin, then Earl, as legal heir to his father Archibald, the lands of Glasry and Edderling.¹¹ In 1526 the same lands were resigned by Earl Colin in favour of Archibald his son, to whom they were then granted by the same king.¹² In 1541 the same king granted anew to Archibald Earl of Argyle, who had resigned them, the lands of Glassery and Edderling, namely, Menard, Kilmichaelbeg, Garthenrannich, Knok, Ardeastell, Gallanache, Auchnabrek, Ballemoir, Kilmichael, Hoyellow, Monencarnach, Knoplaway, Tunnyne, Garwald, Cragnewyr, Thangenalyith (or Changenalryicht), Bairquholl, Torowlaren, Lag, Anchety, Tarlych (or Carlych), and Cragmvyryll.¹³ In 1542 Earl Archibald again resigned the same lands to King James V., by whom they were then granted to Archibald the Earl's son and heir.¹⁴ In the same year the same king granted to Earl Archibald the superiority of the five marklands of the two Brayvallichis, which were resigned by Lauchlane M'Lauchlane of that ilk, their hereditary possessor.¹⁵

In 1481 Duncan Campbell of Kilmichell, and in 1494 Archibald Campbell of Kilmichell or Kirkmichael (the same Kilmichael that is mentioned in several of the above grants), appear in record.¹⁶ In 1531 Archibald Campbell of Kirkmichael was one of a number appointed as arbiters

¹ Argyle Charters.

² Argyle Charters.

¹² Argyle Charters. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxiii. no. 44.

³ Argyle Inventory. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. vii. no. 182.

¹³ Argyle Charters. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxvii. no. 152.

⁴ Reg. Mag. Sig. lib. viii. no. 138. Argyle Charters.

Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xiv. fol. 77.

⁵ Argyle Inventory.

¹⁴ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxviii. no. 346. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xvi. ff. 64, 65.

⁶ Argyle Charters.

⁷ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiii. no. 275. Argyle Charters.

¹⁵ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xvi. fol. 1. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxviii. no. 175. Argyle Inventory.

⁸ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiii. no. 275. Argyle Charters.

⁹ Argyle Charters.

¹⁶ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. ix. no. 47; lib. xiii. no. 278. Athole Charters.

¹⁰ Retours.

¹¹ Argyle Charters.

in all disputes between Archibald Earl of Argyle and Duncane Campbell of Glenurquhy.¹ In 1549 Dugald Campbell, the son and heir of Archibald Campbell of Kilmichaell, became bound to resign to Archibald Earl of Argyle the lands of Auchageyll, Knoekalloway, and Stronkuok, as soon as the Earl should infeft him in land within Tarbet and Avallegan of as much yearly value as the six marklands of Kilchamui, Gartnagrenoch, and Muckarich, formerly given him by the same earl.²

In 1470 several precepts of seisin by the Earl of Argyle are addressed among others to Cristin M'Callar of Ardare.³ In the year 1476 King James III. granted to Gilchrist Makalere the lands of Ardare and Cragmurgile in the barony of Glastray, the former having been resigned by Mariot the daughter of Molmoria M'Kesek, and the latter by the said Gilchrist.⁴ In 1518 Duncan Makkellar of Ardare was one of the deputies of Colin Earl of Ergile within the sheriffdom.⁵ In 1528 Duncan M'Aulay of Ardorie had a grant of land from Dugall Campbell of Coruorran.⁶ In 1538 Gilcane M'Callar was one of the bailies of Earl Archibald.⁷ In 1553 a charter of Archibald Master of Ergile is witnessed by Duncan M'Ilpatrick V'Kellart.⁸ In 1555 Gilbert M'Kellar was served heir to his father Duncan M'Kellar of Ardare in the two marklands of Ardare in the bailerie of Glasso.⁹ In 1564 we meet with Gilbert M'Kellar of Ardorie and Malcome his son.¹⁰ In 1627 Alexander Campbell was served heir in the same two marklands to his father John bishop of Argyle.¹¹

Some lands in Glassary were included in the barony of Inveryne. In 1539 King James V., after attaining his majority, granted that barony to John Lawmond of Inveryne, and in the grant were enumerated the five marks and a half of the two Cerrikis, 23s. 4d. of Auchinboy, 50s. of Arduhellery, 3 marks of Kilmichelbeg, 3 marks of Bahmory, 3 marks of Lingartane, 4 marks of Duntelkane, 4 marks of Blarebow, 3 marks and a half of Dowpeyn, 4 marks of Moneydryane, 3 marks of Drumteconnick, 2 marks of Fernocht, and 3 marks of Auchinquois, which with a few others were styled the lands of Ardealmasaig.¹² In 1553 nearly the whole of these lands, which belonged to the deceased Robert Lawmont of Inveryne, and were in the Sovereign's hands for ninety years by reason of nonentry, were appraised as follows in favour of Master Archibald Lawmont the son of Sir John Lawmont of Inveryne, as Queen's donatar of the nonentry and other dues, namely, the two Carrikis, paying yearly £10, appraised for £900 as the ferme for ninety years while in the Sovereign's hands, and £45 as the sheriff's fee; Auchinbowe, paying yearly 6 marks, for £360 ferme, and £18 sheriff's fee; Auchinhalley, paying yearly 12 marks, for £720 ferme, and £36 sheriff's fee; Kilmouchaelbeg, 12 marks, for the same; Ballymoir, £10, for £900 ferme, and £45 sheriff's fee; Lingartane, 12 marks, for £720 ferme, and £36 sheriff's fee; Duncallane, £8, for the same; Blarbowe, 12 marks, for the same; and Dowpin, 10 marks, for £600 ferme, and £30 sheriff's fee.¹³ In the same year these lands, in

¹ Breadalbane Charters.

² Argyle Inventory.

³ Breadalbane Inventory.

⁴ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. vii. no. 361.

⁵ Argyle Charters.

⁶ Argyle Inventory.

⁷ Argyle Charters.

⁸ Argyle Charters.

⁹ Retours. 'Glasso' is probably a misreading of 'Glasre.'

¹⁰ Argyle Inventory.

¹¹ Retours.

¹² Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxvi. no. 200. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xii. fol. 62.

¹³ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxv. ff. 60, 61. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxxi. no. 94.

default of movable goods that might be distrained on the soil of the property, were according to act of parliament sold with the rest of the barony to the same Master Archibald Lawmont.¹ In 1597 James Lawmont was served heir of entail to his eldest son Robert in the lands and barony of Inwyrin, including the lands granted to John Lawmond in 1539.²

In 1572 James Scrymgeoure of Dudhoip, constable of Dundie, granted to Margaret Scrymgeoure, widow of the deceased John M'Donald Glas, and to his son and heir Donald M'Ean V'Ouill Glas, in liferent, the lands of Kilnewir, of the old extent of three marks.³

In the same year Finvall Nikean, the wife of Donald M'Alane V'Donile of Dunnad, resigned to James Scrymgeoure of Dudhope constable of Dundie the twenty shillinglands of Carnyame, the said Donald warranting the constable free of all harm in respect of the lands from the heirs of the deceased Lauchlane M'Donald V'Alane.⁴

In 1589 Archibald M'Walter Vic Donche Vic Persoun was served heir of entail to his brother Donald of Carrik in 16s. 8d. of Carrikbeg with the island called Glachillane, 3 marks of Carrikmoir, 3 marks and 10s. of Ardnaher with the islands called Illanebeg and Illanemoir, and 3 marks of Achinala, in all 11 marks of old extent.⁵ In 1614 Elizabeth Campbell was served heiress to her father Dougald Campbell of Kilmorie in the same lands, with the exception of the Carriks, extending to 6 marks and 10s. of old extent in Ardcalmassage in Glastrie.⁶

The only village in the parish is Lochgilphead.⁷

There was formerly a considerable village at Kilmichael, where the Campbells of Auchnabrek, whose family mansion was at Lochgair, used to hold their baron courts.⁸

From the Campbells of Kirnan was descended Thomas Campbell, the author of the 'Pleasures of Hope.'⁹ It is said that in the manse of Kilmichael, after a visit to the old house and garden at Kirnan, he wrote his lines, 'On Visiting a Scene in Argyleshire.'¹⁰

In 1814, on the demolition of a ruined wall in this parish, there was discovered a fragment of an ancient bell of diminutive size, evidently one of those bells of frequent occurrence in Scotland, which were dedicated to some saint, and held in great reverence in connexion with his name. The case in which it was enclosed is of bronze, richly ornamented, and has attached to it a chain and small cross.¹¹

On a rocky conical mount, which rises abruptly out of Crinan Moss near the river Ad, is situated the ancient fort of Dunad, of an oval form, and measuring 90 feet by 45.¹²

¹ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxv. ff. 60, 61. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxxi. no. 94.

² Retours.

³ Notary Book of Gavin Hamiltoun at Taymouth.

⁴ Notary Book of Gavin Hamiltoun at Taymouth.

⁵ Retours.

⁶ Retours.

⁷ New Stat. Acc.

⁸ New Stat. Acc.

⁹ New Stat. Acc.

¹⁰ New Stat. Acc.

¹¹ *Archæologia Scotica*, vol. iv. p. 117. *Trans. Camb. Camd. Soc.*, pp. 91, 177. Wilson's *Archæology of Scotland*, pp. 652, 653. These objects are preserved in the Museum of the Society of Antiquaries at Edinburgh.

¹² Drawings by James Skene, Esq.

KILFINAN.

Killinan¹—Kylfinnan²—Ecclesia Sancti Finani³—Kyllinan⁴—Kylinan⁵—
Ecclesia Sancti Finani in Kethromecongall⁶—Kyllynan⁷—Kylfynan⁸—
Kylfelan⁹—Kylelan¹⁰—Kylfenan¹¹—Kylfynnane¹²—Ecclesia Sancti
Finani de Killenan (or Killenane)¹³—Kyllelan¹⁴—Killelane¹⁵—Kil-
lenan¹⁶—Kilfinan¹⁷—Killellan¹⁸—Ceathramh, or Kerry.¹⁹ Deanery of
Glassary. (Map, No. 14.)

THIS parish, stretching on the west for about fifteen miles along the shore of Lochfyne to the point of Ardlamont, and thence on the east along the Kyles of Bute to the mouth of Lochridon, has its surface diversified by numerous hills of no great height, and by a few small lakes. The western coast is low and sandy, indented by several beautiful bays.

Between the years 1230 and 1246 Duncan the son of Fercher, and his nephew Lauman the son of Malcolm, granted to the monks of Paisley the church called by the former Killinan, and by the other granter the church of Saint Finan which is called Kylfinnan, with the patronage of the same.²⁰ The charter of Duncan the son of Fercher is witnessed by Nechten rector of the church of Killinan.²¹ In the year 1250, on the day of Saint Cosmus and Saint Damian (27 September), Maurice the official of the bishop of Argyle and perpetual vicar of the church gave the monks of Paisley corporal possession of the church of Kyllinan, saving the fourth part of its tithes belonging to the bishop's table or to the archdeaconry, and all other episcopal dues, and saving his own vicarage taxed at one fourth of all the tithes, offerings, and other issues, the pasture of twelve cows, and forty rigs (*sulcis*) belonging to the vicarage.²² In 1253 Alan bishop of Argyle confirmed to the monks the church of Saint Finan in Kethromecongall, on con-

¹ A. D. 1230—1246. Regist. de Passelet, p. 132.

A. D. 1635. Retours.

² A. D. 1230—1246. Regist. de Passelet, p. 132.

³ A. D. 1230—1246. Regist. de Passelet, p. 132.

A. D. 1284, 1285. Regist. de Passelet, p. 134. A. D. 1351. Regist. de Passelet, p. 143. A. D. 1466. Regist. de Passelet, pp. 150, 151.

⁴ A. D. 1250. Regist. de Passelet, p. 134. A. D. 1268. Regist. de Passelet, p. 139. A. D. 1270. Regist. de Passelet, p. 133. A. D. 1295. Regist. de Passelet, p. 138.

⁵ A. D. 1253. Regist. de Passelet, p. 135.

⁶ A. D. 1253. Regist. de Passelet, p. 135. A. D. 1269. Regist. de Passelet, p. 136. A. D. 1290. Regist. de Passelet, p. 131.

⁷ A. D. 1265. Regist. de Passelet, p. 309.

⁸ A. D. 1327. Regist. de Passelet, p. 137.

⁹ A. D. 1362. Regist. de Passelet, p. 146.

¹⁰ A. D. 1362. Regist. de Passelet, p. 146.

¹¹ A. D. 1362. Regist. de Passelet, p. 147.

¹² A. D. 1452. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxxi. no. 204.

¹³ A. D. 1466. Regist. de Passelet, p. 150.

¹⁴ A. D. 1489. Regist. de Passelet, p. 154.

¹⁵ A. D. 1537. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxvi. no. 12.

A. D. 1621. Retours.

¹⁶ A. D. 1621. Retours.

¹⁷ A. D. 1629. Argyle Charters.

¹⁸ A. D. 1663. Retours.

¹⁹ Modern local name, signifying 'a fourth part.' New Stat. Acc. 'This is a manifest abbreviation of 'Kethromecongall,' which thus appears to mean 'the fourth part of Cowal,' that is, of King's Cowal, as afterwards defined. See INVERCHAOLAN, p. 61.

²⁰ Regist. de Passelet, p. 132. The church appears to have been dedicated to Saint Finan bishop of Lindisfarne, who flourished about the year 650, and was worshipped in Scotland on the 17th of February and 18th of March. Brev. Aberd. Prop. SS. pro temp. hyem. ff. 55, 72.

²¹ Regist. de Passelet, p. 132.

²² Regist. de Passelet, p. 134.

condition that service should be duly performed therein.¹ In the same year Stephen bishop of the Isles (*episcopus Sodorensis*), appointed by the pope administrator of the church of Argyle, confirmed to the monks 'the church of Saint Finan commonly called Kylinan in Kethromecongal,' to be converted to their own uses, saving the bishop's fourth, the rights of the archdeaconry, the vicarage perpetually taxed by him as local diocesan at one-fourth of the fruits, and all the rights possessed by Maurice the vicar at the time of this grant.² In 1265 the church with its chapels and pertinents was confirmed to the monks by Pope Clement IV.³ In 1268 Malmor called Hobolan was perpetual vicar of the church.⁴ In 1269 Laurence bishop of Argyle confirmed to the monks the mother church of Saint Finan in Kethromecongal, granted to them by Duncan the son of Ferkard and his nephew Lauman the son of Malcolm, and confirmed by Alan the bishop's predecessor, with its chapels and pertinents.⁵ In 1270 the grants of Duncan and Lauman were confirmed by Egius the son of Duncan.⁶ In 1284 and 1285 Maurice was chaplain of the parish church of Saint Finan.⁷ In 1295 Malcolm the son and heir of Lauman confirmed to the monks of Paisley a halfpennyland belonging to the church of Kyllinan, and the patronage of that church, of which Fynlay, chaplain to Sir James the Steward of Scotland and witness to the deed, was then perpetual vicar.⁸ In 1299, in a case litigated at Glasgow between the monks and Bishop Laurence, the bishop's procurator promised in his name that he should give the monks a letter regarding the vicarage of Saint Queran similar to that which he had given them concerning the vicarage of Saint Finan in Kethromecongal.⁹ In 1327 the church of Kyllfynan was confirmed to the monks by Andrew bishop of Argyle.¹⁰ In 1351 the monks complained to the pope's commissioners that Bishop Martin had appropriated the fruits of the church of Saint Finan and their other churches within his diocese.¹¹ In 1362 an amicable arrangement was effected between the parties, when it was agreed that the bishop should cause to be relaxed the sequestration of the fruits of the church of Kyllfelan which he had made on account of default of repair, and should duly answer to the monks for the same — that the monks as bound should repair the church — that the bishop should bind those who had engaged with the monks for its repair to fulfil their engagement on pain of ecclesiastical censure — that, if on lawful grounds he should judge the person presented by the monks to the church unworthy or unqualified, he should intimate to them as patrons the vacancy thus produced, that they might present a qualified person to him as diocesan, and that the monks should *hac vice* present to the church the person nominated by the bishop, the right of presentation in future vacancies remaining with them as before.¹² In other respects the arrangement was the same that was made in the case of the church of Kilkerran.¹³ In 1452 a charter of Sir Duncan Campbell of Lochawe is witnessed by Sir Robert Dewar, styled in the Record of the Great Seal 'vicar of Saint *Seruan* of Kyllfynnane.'¹⁴ A

¹ Regist. de Passelet, p. 135.

² Ibid. p. 135.

¹⁰ Regist. de Passelet, p. 137.

³ Regist. de Passelet, p. 309.

⁴ Ibid. p. 139.

¹¹ Regist. de Passelet, pp. 140-143. See KILKERRAN, p. 14.

⁵ Regist. de Passelet, p. 136.

⁶ Ibid. p. 133.

¹² Regist. de Passelet, pp. 146, 147. See KILKERRAN, p. 14.

⁷ Regist. de Passelet, p. 124. See KILCALMONELL, p. 30.

⁸ Regist. de Passelet, pp. 138-139.

⁹ Regist. de Passelet, p. 131. This probably refers to the confirmation of 1269. See above.

¹³ Regist. de Passelet, p. 147. See KILKERRAN, p. 14.

¹⁴ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxxi. no. 204.

controversy which for some years existed between the monks of Paisley and John Lawmond of that ilk regarding the right of patronage to the church of Saint Finan was in 1466, in virtue of a papal rescript obtained by the latter, and by mutual agreement, terminated as follows:—The monks exhibited to Lawmond all the charters granted to them by his ancestors relative to the church, and all the royal, papal, and episcopal confirmations of the same, on inspecting which he fully admitted that he had no right to the patronage, renounced all claim to it for himself and heirs, and confirmed all the deeds of his ancestors in favour of the monks.¹ In 1489 Robert bishop of Argyle sequestered the fruits of the church, and in 1491 he was publicly excommunicated at the altar of the parish church of Glasgow for contumaciously refusing to appear before the sub-delegates of the pope's commissioner, the abbot of Culros.² In 1537 a charter of John Lawmont of Ardlawmont is witnessed by John Lawmont, the parish clerk of Killelane.³ In 1621 James Earl of Abirborne, Lord Payslay and Kilpatrick, was served heir to his grandfather Claud Lord Paislay in the lordship or barony of Paislay, including an annual revenue of 40 shillings from the kirklands of Killelane, and the parsonage teinds and patronage of the church.⁴ In 1669 Alexander Home was served heir to William Home his father, servitor to the Earl of Eglintoun, in the tithes and patronage of Killelan.⁵

The church, built in 1759, apparently on the site of an older, stands on Lochfyne near the head of Kilfinan Bay.⁶ In 1839 another church was built in the south end of the parish.⁷

There was at one period a chapel at Auchagoye on Lochfyne to the south of the parish church. In the year 1537 John Lawmont of Ardlawmont granted to John Lawmont of Inuerin the four marklands of Auchiquhill with the advowson of the chapelry of Auchingille, the grant being confirmed by King James V.⁸ In 1539 in a grant of the barony of Inuerin by King James V. to the same John Lawmont the four marklands and chapel of Auchingilze were included.⁹ In 1597 James Lawmond was served heir of entail to his eldest son Robert in the same barony, including the four marks of Achagyle, the patronage of the chapel of Achagyle, and the mill.¹⁰

The earliest landholders in this parish of whom there is any record appear to have been the family of Lamont, whose earliest known representatives were Duncan the son of Fercher and his nephew Lauman the son of Malcolm mentioned above.¹¹ These appear in record between 1230 and 1246, and in 1270 we meet with Engus the son of Duncan.¹² About the years 1270 and 1290 there appear in record Malcolm the son of Lauman, Malmor the son of Lauman (called also Malmory Maklaweman of Argyle), and John the son of Lagan, the son of Gilcom (or Malcolm) M'Fercher.¹³ In 1456 John Lawmond was bailie of Cowale, and in 1466, as we have seen, the

¹ Regist. de Passelet, pp. 149, 151.

² Regist. de Passelet, pp. 152-156. See KILKERRAN, p. 15.

³ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxvi. no. 12.

⁴ Retours.

⁵ Retours.

⁶ New Stat. Acc.

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxvi. no. 12. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xi. fol. 8.

⁹ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xii. fol. 52. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxvi. no. 200.

¹⁰ Retours. The New Statistical Account mentions

the existence of the ruins of a chapel in a field called Ardmarnock, from which it has been concluded that the chapel was dedicated to Saint Marnoc. Trans. Camb. Camd. Soc. p. 87. Can these be the remains of the chapel of Auchagoye? Ardmarnok, though mentioned in various charters, does not appear in any of our maps.

¹¹ Regist. de Passelet, pp. 132, 136.

¹² Regist. de Passelet, pp. 132, 133.

¹³ Regist. de Passelet, pp. 134, 138. Palg. Illust. vol. i. p. 300. Facsimile of Original Charter *pence* C. Innes, Esq.

monks of Paisley had a controversy regarding the church of Kilfinan with John Lawmond of that Ilk, who yielded his claim only on production of the charters granted by his ancestors.¹ In 1534, 1535, 1536, and 1537, John Lawmont of Ardlawmont appears in record, and in the first of these years dates a charter at Ardlawmont.² In 1554 a charter by Makneill of Geya is witnessed by John Lawmond of that Ilk.³

About the year 1463 the lands belonging to Lawmont of that Ilk fell to the crown by reason of nonentry,⁴ and for nearly a century were held of the crown by another branch of the family, who were subsequently known as the Lawmonts of Inverin. In 1472 King James III. granted to John Lawmond (who in 1481 is styled John Lawmanson of Inueryn) and his heirs by his wife 'Donaldis dochtir', with remainder to his brother Duncan Lawmond and his heirs, and to his own heirs whomsoever the lands of Ardlawmond, Corowrowray, Kilbride, Ancletymony, Askak, Stewlag, Dragrouche, Glenne, Auchquhorlomore, Auchquhorlobeg, Auchnyschellonche, Cragnaveache, Demella-lauche, Auchinske, Drumglas, Invyryne, and other lands in Cowale, erected into the free barony of Invyryne.⁵ In 1515 John Lawmont of Inverin, together with Colin Earl of Ergile and others, had a remission for their crimes committed within Cowal and the neighbouring districts.⁶ In 1533, 1534, 1535, 1536, 1537, 1539, and 1540, John Lawmond of Inueryn appears in record.⁷ On the 3d of January 1539 King James V. granted to Archibald, the second son of John Lawmond of Inueryn, the nonentry and other dues of the 8 marklands of Inueryn, 6 marks of Drumneglasne, 5 marks of Auchinske, $2\frac{1}{2}$ marks of Malleloch, $2\frac{1}{2}$ marks of Auchinsellich and Dowglen-nane, 3 marks of Cragneveoch, 6 marks of Stewlag, 8 marks of Ardlawmond, 4 marks of Glennane, and other lands in Cowale, in the King's hands since the decease of Robert Lawmond of Inueryn.⁸ On the 8th of the same month King James V. granted to John Lawmond of Inueryn the half of £2000 Scots due by him as a composition for a new infestment in all his lands, which he had resigned to the King.⁹ On the 31st the same king granted to the same John Lawmond, for his good service rendered to the King in France and other parts, all the lands which he had resigned, united into the barony of Inveryne, including those above enumerated, and 20 shillings of Anchechorkbeg, $2\frac{1}{2}$ marks of Anchechorkmore, 6 marks of Darbreuich, 4 marks of Askak, 4 marks of Auchintymalmory, 6 marks of Kilbridy, and £5 of Corrowe.¹⁰ In 1548 Queen Mary granted to Sir John Lawmond of Inueryn in liferent, and to his son and heir Duncan Lawmond in heritage, the lands and barony of Inueryn, with its castles, mills, and woods, which Sir John had resigned, to be held of the Queen as Stewardess of Scotland.¹¹ In 1553 Queen Mary caused to be appraised and sold to her donatar Master Archibald Lawmont, the son of Sir John, the lands of Ardlawmont, paying yearly £40, for the sum of £3600 as the ferme for 90 years while in the Queen's

¹ Lib. Coll. Nost. Dom., p. 179. Regist. de Passelet, pp. 149-151.

² Argyle Charters. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxv. no. 168; lib. xxvi. nn. 12, 19. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xi. nn. 8, 15.

³ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxxi. no. 47.

⁴ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxxi. no. 94². Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxv. ff. 60, 61.

⁵ Lib. Coll. Nost. Dom., p. 192. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. vii. no. 143.

⁶ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. v. fol. 31.

⁷ Argyle Charters. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxv. no. 244; lib. xxvi. nn. 12, 19, 200, 393. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. x. fol. 70; vol. xi. fol. 8; vol. xii. ff. 50, 52; vol. xiii. fol. 63.

⁸ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xii. fol. 50.

⁹ Ibid. fol. 52.

¹⁰ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxvi. no. 200. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xii. fol. 52.

¹¹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxx. no. 224. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxi. ff. 70, 72.

hands by reason of nonentry, and £180 as the fee of the appriser Cuthbert George sheriff in that part — four marks of Glennane, paying yearly 8 marks, for £480 ferme, and £24 as sheriff's fee — and 20 shillings of Auchincorkybeg, paying yearly 5 marks, for £300 ferme, and £15 sheriff's fee — all which lands belonged to the deceased Robert Lawmont of Inveryne.¹ In 1557 a charter by Hector Makelane, fear of Dowart, is witnessed by Sir John Lawmont of Inuerin,² who in the same year received a grant of land from Lauchlan M'Lauchlan of that ilk.³ In 1597 James Lawmound was served heir of entail to his eldest son Robert in the lauds and barony of Inweryn, including the same lands that originally constituted that barony.⁴

The lands of Dragrouche or Darbreuch, included in the above grants of the barony of Inverin, and otherwise named Dunbroch, Dergrow, and Dergbruch, were in 1534 and 1537 held by Angus Lawmont.⁵

About the year 1290 John the son of Lagman, the son of Gileom M'Fecher, granted in heritage to Sir Colin Kambel his two pennylands of Kamesnemuchlach and Hachetyhewyn, for payment of the King's forinsec service, and his aid, and a suit at John's court of Ardrorkynryke three times in the year, and finding for him at the gatherings (*congregationibus*) of Ergile two men with their victuals, as was customary in the country.⁶ In 1494 Elizabeth Menteth, lady of Rusky and widow of John Napar of Merchanistoun, with consent of her son Archibald Napar of Merchanistoun, sold to Archibald Earl of Argyle her half of the lands of Ardmarnok in the bailliary of Cowale, the sale being confirmed by King James IV.⁷ In 1513 King James V. granted to Colin Earl of Argyle, as heir to his father Earl Archibald, the lands of Ardmarnog, Cammys, and Auchtyewin.⁸ In 1526 the same lands were resigned by the same earl in favour of Archibald his son and heir, to whom they were then granted by King James V.⁹ In 1541 they were resigned by the same Archibald, then Earl, and were granted to him anew by the same king.¹⁰ In 1542 they were, on his resignation, granted by the same king to Archibald Campbell his son and heir.¹¹ In 1635 James Lamond of Inueryne was served heir to his father Sir Coill Lamond of Inueryne in the lands of Auchteknens and Cames, respectively of the old extent of 6 marks and 4 marks.¹²

In the year 1475 King James III. granted to Robert of Bannachtyne, the son of Ninian Bannachtyne of Camys, certain lands in Bute, and also the lands of the two Auchquhrossanez in the bailliary of Cowale, with remainder to his brothers Alexander and Walter, and his own heirs bearing his surname and arms, reserving the liferent to Ninian, and the terce to his wife, if he should marry.¹³ In 1635 James Lamond of Inueryne was served heir to his father Sir Coill Lamond of Inueryne in the lands of Auchincrossanemore and Auchincrossanebeg in the lordship of Cowall, of the old extent of 5 marks.¹⁴

¹ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxv. ff. 60, 61. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxxi. no. 94².

² Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxxii. no. 292.

³ Argyle Charters.

⁴ Retours.

⁵ Argyle Charters. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxvi. no. 12. Retours.

⁶ Facsimile of Original Charter *pencs* C. Innes, Esq.

⁷ Argyle Charters. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiii. no. 128.

⁸ Argyle Charters.

⁹ Argyle Charters. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxiii. no. 44.

¹⁰ Argyle Charters. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxvii. no. 152. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xiv. fol. 77.

¹¹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxviii. no. 346. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xvi. ff. 64, 65.

¹² Retours.

¹³ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. vii. no. 358.

¹⁴ Retours.

In the year 1431 Suffne or Swene son of Ewen (*Sunicus* or *Suffinus Eugenii*), lord of Oitty, granted to Duncan the son of Alexander (*Doncano Alexandri*), his son Duncan, and all his other heirs, his lands of Stroynemaye and Barlaggan in the lordship of Oitty, for yearly payment of 4 shillings Scots.¹ In 1432 Swene son of Ewen resigned to King James I. the barony of Ottirinerane in Cowale, which that King granted to him anew, with remainder to Celestine Cambel, the son and heir of Duncan Cambel of Lochaw.² By an indenture made in the same year at the Ottir it was agreed, that when Suffne M'Ewyn, laird of Ottirinerwan, should have an heir, he should pay to Gillaspay Cambel, the son and heir of Duncan Cambel lord of Lochaw, on one day or otherwise at Gillaspay's pleasure, 60 marks Scots and 25 sufficient marks at the Ottirinerwan, Incheonnill, or Innerayra, or give him the two Larragis and the lands of Killala in the barony of Ottir for yearly payment of half a mark; and, should his heir die before he should have another, that the agreement should remain valid, and Suffne should give Gillaspay the first offer of the land, if leased.³ In 1493 King James confirmed to Archibald Earl of Ergil, as heir to his father Colin, the lands of Ottir, at that time yielding yearly 30 marks.⁴ In 1513 the barony of Ottir was confirmed by King James V. to Earl Colin as heir to Earl Archibald.⁵ In 1526 the barony was resigned by Earl Colin, and granted by King James V. to Archibald Campbell his son and apparent heir.⁶ In 1541 King James V. granted to Archibald Earl of Argyle on his resignation the lands and barony of Ottirinerwan.⁷ In 1542 the same Earl resigned them in favour of his son and heir Archibald Campbell, to whom they were then granted by King James V.⁸

The lauds of Ottir were held of the Earls of Argyle by a family of Campbells. In 1481 and 1494 Archibald Campbell of Ottir appears in record.⁹ In 1501 Archibald Earl of Argyle granted to Duncan Campbell, the natural son of Colin Campbell of Ottir, the 40 marklands of Ottir and the stewardry of the same.¹⁰ In 1575 a charter of John Campble of Calder is witnessed by Archibald Campble 'apperand of the Otter.'¹¹

In 1534 John Lawmont of Inueryne granted to John Lawmont of Ardlawmont the right of reversion to the lands of Derengyroch in Cowall, on payment of 120 marks Scots.¹² In the same year John Lawmont lord of Ardlawmont, for certain sums of money paid by Archibald Earl of Argyle, sold to him the lands of Derengyrochmoir and Glenchow, of the old extent of 5 marks.¹³ In 1535 or 1536 the sale was confirmed by King James V.¹⁴ In 1536 the same John Lawmont sold to the same earl his 10 marklands of Derengarychbeg and Linsaig, and in 1537 King James V. confirmed the sale.¹⁵ In 1541 the lands of Lysag, Glencaw, Derengyrochmore, and Derengyrochbeg, were granted anew by King James V. to Archibald Earl of Argyle on his resignation, and in 1542, on a second resignation, to Archibald Campbell,

¹ Argyle Charters.

² Argyle Charters.

³ Argyle Charters.

⁴ Argyle Charters.

⁵ Argyle Charters. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxiii. no. 44.

⁶ Argyle Charters. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxvii. no. 152. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xiv. fol. 77.

⁷ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxviii. no. 346. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xvi. ff. 64, 65.

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. ix. no. 47; lib. xiii. no. 278. Athole Charters.

¹⁰ Argyle Charters.

¹¹ Collect. de Reb. Alb., p. 9.

¹² Argyle Charters.

¹³ Argyle Charters. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxv. no. 163.

¹⁴ Argyle Charters. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxv. no. 163.

¹⁵ Argyle Charters. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxvi. no. 19. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xi. fol. 15.

his son and apparent heir, reserving the liferent to the Earl.¹ In 1543 Lauchlane Maklauchlane of that Ilk, and Katherine Tayt his wife, granted to the same earl the right of reversion to the lands of Darrenogerochmoir, of the old extent of 5 marks, and a yearly revenue of 18 marks from the lands of Auchinhawe, in Cowall, which he had sold to them, when he should pay to them the sum of 200 marks Scots in one day 'upon Sanct Our Ladye alter situat within the kirk of Stralachlane'; and became bound not to evade receipt of the money when lawfully warned forty days before payment, 'othir personally, or at our duelling place for the tyme, or at our parische kirk on anc solempnit day'; otherwise the Earl should have lawful access to the lands, and the right of reversion, if the money were paid by the following Martinmas.² In 1552 Archibald Master of Argyle granted to Catherine Campbell, the daughter and apparent heiress of John Boyle of Darrenakeirochmore, one-half of the 5 marklands of Darrenakeirochmore in the lordship of Cowall.³

On the Lamont estate are the ruins of a castle, dismantled by the Marquis of Argyle in the reign of King Charles II.⁴

On a rocky point on Lochfyne there stood in 1700 the ruins of Castle MacEwen, the stronghold of the earlier lords of the Otter.⁵

KILMADAN.

Kilmodan⁶—Ecclesia Sancti Modani⁷—Kilmoden⁸—Kilmvddane⁹—
Kilvowan¹⁰—Kilmodden.¹¹ Deanery of Glassary. (Map, No. 15.)

THIS parish, which is said to have been known of old first as Glenduisk and afterwards as Glendaruell, consists mainly of the flat valley of the river Ruail, flanked by heath-clad hills, and terminating southward in the low sandy shores of Loch Ridon.

In 1250 there appears in record John the chaplain of Kilmodan.¹² In 1299 Master Nicholas rector of the church of Saint Modan was procurator for Laurence bishop of Argyle in a case between him and the monks of Paisley.¹³ The church was in the gift of the crown, and was at one time a prebend of the see of Argyle, but latterly annexed to the priory of Whithorn. In 1542 Master James Striveling was rector of the parish church of Kilmoden, and in that year, in the event of his resignation, Sir Robert Lawmond was appointed rector by King James V.¹⁴

¹ Argyle Charters. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxvii. no. 152; lib. xxviii. no 346. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xiv. fol. 77; vol. xvi. ff. 64, 65.

² Argyle Charters.

³ Argyle Charters.

⁴ New Stat. Acc.

⁵ Old Stat. Acc.

⁶ A. D. 1250. Regist. de Passelet, p. 134.

⁷ A. D. 1299. Regist. de Passelet, p. 131.

⁸ A. D. 1542. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xv. fol. 102. A. D. 1552. Reg. Sec. Sig. vol. xxv. fol. 7. A. D. 1554.

Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxvii. fol. 95. A. D. 1556. Argyle Charters.

⁹ A. D. 1553. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxix. ff. 56, 63.

¹⁰ Circa A. D. 1600. MS. Maps in Adv. Lib.

¹¹ A. D. 1643, 1671. Argyle Inventory.

¹² Regist. de Passelet, p. 134. The church, as its name implies, was dedicated to Modan the saint of Rosneth. Brev. Aberd. Prop. SS. pro temp. hyem, ff. 51, 52.

¹³ Regist. de Passelet, p. 131. See KILKERRAN, p. 13.

¹⁴ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xv. fol. 102.

In 1552 Master Robert Lawmonth (apparently the Sir Robert of the former grant) was presented to the chancellor of the Chapel Royal at Stirling, and in the event of his resignation Andrew Disert was presented by Queen Mary to the prebend of Kilmoden.¹ In 1554 Master James Striulling was still rector of Kilmoden.² In 1556 the rector was Master Robert Lamonth.³ In 1558 Master Robert Lawmond died, and his brother Walter Lawmond was appointed rector of Kilmvddane.⁴ In 1640 James Levingstoun keeper of the privy seal had from King Charles I. a lease for thirce nineteen years of the temporality of Argyle and the Isles, including the lands and teinds of the kirk of Kilmodden belonging to the bishoprick of Galloway.⁵ In 1648 he resigned it in favour of Archibald Marquis of Argyle, to whom it was confirmed by the same king.⁶ In 1671 James bishop of Galloway granted to Archibald Earl of Argyle the parsonage and vicarage teinds of Kilmodden in Cowall, 'which paroch', as the deed bears, 'is part and pendicle of the priory of Whithorne.'⁷

The present church appears to occupy the site of the original one on the left bank of the river Ruail, near the mouth of the glen.⁸

In the year 1442 a grant of land to the collegiate church of Kilmun by Sir Duncan Campbell of Loehaw its founder, is witnessed by his son Nigel (or Neill) Campbell of Ormodul.⁹ In 1452 Colin Neilson (*Nigell*) Campbell was lord of Ormodule (or Ardmodule), and had two sons Duncan and Celestine.¹⁰ Colin Campbell of Ormydale appears in record also in the years 1474, 1481, and 1494.¹¹ The heir and successor of Colin Neilson Campbell in 1553 was Colin Campbell of Ardmodule.¹² In 1574 Duncan Campbell was served heir to his father Colin Campbell of Ormadell in the lands of Ormadell and other lands in the lordship of Cowall.¹³ In 1609 Colin Campbell was served heir to his father Duncan in the same lands.¹⁴ In 1634 Duncan Campbell of Ormadill was served heir to his father Colin in the same lands united into the barony of Ormadill.¹⁵

By the account of the crownor of Cowale for the year 1445 and following years we learn that the crown rents of the third part of Glenrowale amounted to £13, 6s. 8d.¹⁶ The King's marts for the other two-thirds of Glenrowale were 44.¹⁷ In each of the years 1446, 1447, 1448, and 1449, Robert of Calentare received for the keeping of the castle of Dunbrettane £13, 6s. 8d. from the fermes of the third part of the lands of Glenrowale.¹⁸ In the year 1452 King James II. granted to Duncan Lord Cambel, for his gratuitous services rendered to the King's father, especially at the siege of Roxburgh, and also to the King himself, 20 marklands in the lordship

¹ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxv. fol. 7.

² Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxviii. fol. 95.

³ Argyle Charters.

⁴ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxix. ff. 56, 63.

⁵ Argyle Inventory.

⁶ Argyle Inventory.

⁷ Argyle Inventory. From the above it would appear that the church of Kilmadan must have been granted to the prior of Whithorn subsequently at least to the year 1552. It does not appear in the Rental of Assumptions of 1561.

⁸ MS. Maps in Adv. Lib. County Maps.

⁹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. iv. no. 21.

¹⁰ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxxi. no. 204. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxv. fol. 71.

¹¹ Lib. Coll. Nost. Dom., pp. 188, 189, 192. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. ix. no. 47; lib. xiii. no. 278. Athole Charters.

¹² Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxxi. no. 204.

¹³ Retours.

¹⁴ Retours.

¹⁵ Retours.

¹⁶ Compota Camerar., vol. iii. pp. 408, 427, 452, 463, 477, 504.

¹⁷ Compota Camerar., vol. iii. pp. 408, 427, 452, 463, 477, 505.

¹⁸ Compota Camerar., vol. iii. pp. 428, 453, 464, 478.

of Kowale, namely 6 marks of Kamquhart, 4 marks of Strounefreg, 4 marks of Ardlaphubill, and 4 marks of Kanloch and Actiffdaruine, all erected into the barony of Kanloehrowel.¹ In 1483 David Lindesay, heir apparent of Alexander Lindesay of Dunrod his grandfather, resigned to King James III. the lands of Cragbirne and Tawnoeh in the lordship of Cowale.² In 1484 the same king, as tutor and governor of his son James Duke of Rothissay and Steward of Scotland, granted the same lands to Colin Earl of Ergile.³ In 1491 Gilerist Lawmond held the lands of Conchra and Kildalvan in Glendarowell.⁴ In 1497 he resigned to King James IV. the lands of Connochra, of the old extent of 2½ marks, and in 1498 the lands of Kildalvan of the old extent of 7½ marks, both which lands the same king in the same years granted to Archibald Earl of Ergile, reserving the franktenement to Gilerist Lawmond for life.⁵ In 1508 King James IV. granted to Archibald Earl of Ergile the lands of Auchingarne, together with other lands of the old extent of £5, namely, 20 shillings of Crage, 20 shillings of Fyrynachtane, 20 shillings of Raith, 20 shillings of Ballachandrin, and 20 shillings of Leffynmakemone, near the head of Glendarole, which had been resigned by Dungal Gibbonsoun of Auchingarne into the hands of the King's son, James Prince of the Isles and Steward of Scotland, and by his death soon after that resignation had fallen to the King as Steward.⁶ In 1513 King James V. confirmed to Colin Earl of Ergile, as heir to his father Earl Archibald, the lands of Auchenagarrin, Conchray, Kildalvane, and Townache, with other lands.⁷ In 1526, on the resignation of the same lands by Earl Colin, King James V. granted them to Archibald Campbell his son and apparent heir, reserving the liferent to the Earl and the terce to his Countess.⁸ In 1542 the same King granted to Archibald Master of Ergile, on resignation by Earl Archibald his father, the lands of Auchnagarrin, the £5 lands of Crag, Furlynauchtane, Raith, Ballachindryne, and Leffynmakennone, and the lands of Conchray, Tawnach, Stelag, and Kildalvane, all erected into the barony of Auchnagarrin, reserving the liferent to the Earl, and the terce to the Lady Margaret Graham his wife.⁹

In 1452 Sir Duncan Campbell, Lord Campbell and lord of Lochawe, for the services done to King James II. and to himself by Colin Neilson Campbell lord of Ardmole, granted to him, with remainder in succession to his sons Duncan and Celestine, and to his own lawful heirs whomsoever, the ten marklands of Kanloehrowell, namely, 6 marks of Kanloch and Acheisdarne, and 4 marks of Ardeaphubill.¹⁰ In 1553 Queen Mary confirmed to Colin Campbell of Ardmole, the heir and successor of Colin Neilson Campbell, the grant of Sir Duncan with all right that belonged to her by reason of escheat.¹¹ In 1574 Duncan Campbell was served heir to his father Colin Campbell of Ormadell in the ten marklands of Anchatydirreiff and Ardephuble.¹² In 1609 Colin Campbell was served heir to his father Duncan in the same lands, which in 1634

¹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. iv. no. 236.

² Argyle Inventory.

³ Argyle Charters. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xi. no. 38.

⁴ Argyle Inventory.

⁵ Argyle Charters. Reg. Mag. Sig. lib. xiii. nn. 235, 334. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. i. ff. 11, 50.

⁶ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiv. no. 492. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. iii. fol. 166.

⁷ Argyle Charters.

⁸ Argyle Charters. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxiii. no. 44.

⁹ Argyle Charters. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxviii. no. 430. Reg. Sec. Sig. vol. xvi. ff. 62, 63.

¹⁰ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxxi. no. 204.

¹¹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxxi. no. 204. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxv. fol. 71.

¹² Retours.

were with other lands in Cowall united into the barony of Ormadill in favour of Colin's son Duncan.¹

In the year 1530 Archibald Campbell of Auchinbrek appears in record.² In 1553 a charter of Archibald Master of Ergile is witnessed by John the son of Archibald Campbell of Achinbrek.³ In 1556 a charter of Earl Archibald is witnessed by Donald M'Vicar of Auchinbrek.⁴ About the year 1567 Duncan Campbell younger of Auchinbrek, according to an agreement between the Earl of Argyle and Tormoid M'Cloid of Lewis, married Mary M'Cloid the heiress of Dunvegane and said to be one of the four 'Maries' of the Queen of Scots.⁵ Between the years 1592 and 1625 Auchinbrek was held by Dugald, afterwards Sir Dugald Campbell of Auchinbrek, the nephew of Dugald Campbell of Kilnichael, to whom he was in 1620 served heir in the lands of Auchinbrek, with the mill, the lands of Camquhort, and the lands of Stronfyane, in Cowell.⁶

In 1558 Archibald Earl of Argyle granted to his servitor Alan Ochaltry the lands of Garvie and Strondavan.⁷ In 1599 Alexander Campbell was served heir to his father Charles Campbell of Kylbryd in a yearly revenue of £24 from half the lands of Strondavane in Glendarowell.⁸

In 1569 Archibald Earl of Argyle granted to John Boyll elder in liferent, and to Robert his son and heir in heritage, with remainder to John his second son, and Patrick his third son, the lands of Auchatakerrenmore in Glendarowall, for the yearly payment of two bolls bear, one boll multure meal, four marts, one kain wedder, with 'a fedd veall' at entry of the heir, and 20 marks for doubling the feu duty.⁹

INVERCHAOLAN.

Inverkelan¹⁰—Innerkeylan¹¹—Innerkelane¹²—Innercheulan¹³—Innerche-lane.¹⁴ Deanery of Glassary. (Map, No. 16.)

THIS parish lies on both sides of Loch Striven, by which it is almost divided into two. In general it is rugged and hilly, and on the east and west it is skirted by ranges of hills.

In the year 1253 Robert of Ellesham was parson of Inverkelan.¹⁵ In 1431 Sir Fynlay vicar of Innerkeylan witnesses a deed of Swene son of Ewin lord of the Oittyr, given at Innerkeylan

¹ Retours.

² Acta Dom. Conc. vol. xli. fol. 79. Gregory's Highlands and Isles.

³ Argyle Charters.

⁴ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxxi. no. 235.

⁵ Gregory's Highlands and Isles, p. 206. Collect. de Reb. Alb., pp. 147, 149, 151.

⁶ Gregory's Highlands and Isles, pp. 246, 305, 369-371, 374, 379, 380, 392, 400, 410. Retours.

⁷ Argyle Inventory.

⁸ Retours.

⁹ Argyle Inventory.

¹⁰ A. D. 1253. Regist. de Passelet, p. 136.

¹¹ A. D. 1431. Argyle Charters.

¹² A. D. 1575. Coll. de Reb. Alb., p. 9.

¹³ Circa A. D. 1600. MS. Maps in Adv. Library.

¹⁴ A. D. 1662. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. vii. p. 390.

¹⁵ Regist. de Passelet, p. 136.

on the Feast of Saint John the Baptist (24 June).¹ In 1575 the vicar of Innerkelane was Sir John Lawmond.² On the restoration of the chapter of Argyle by King Charles II, in 1662 the minister at Innerchelane was appointed one of the prebendaries.³

The church stands on the east side of Lochstriven.⁴ The present building was erected in 1812 on the site of an older built in 1745, which, it is said, succeeded one of still older date.⁵ What appears however to have been the parish church before the Reformation remains with its burying-ground on a hill about 200 yards above the present church.⁶ The names Killenane or Killelane, Kilmichael, and Kilmarnock, places in the southern part of the parish, seem to indicate the former existence of churches dedicated to Saint Fillan (or Finan), Saint Michael, and Saint Marnok, though there is no other record known of such existence.⁷

Before the year 1371 Robert the Steward of Scotland granted the lands of Lochstrevinshead to Archibald, the son of Sir Colin Campbell of Lochaw.⁸ In 1407 the Regent Robert Duke of Albany granted to Colin Cambel of Lochaw, on his resignation, the lands of Lochstrevinshead, and all others in the bailiary of Cowale held by him of the Steward of Scotland.⁹ In 1493 Archibald Earl of Ergil as heir to his father Earl Colin was by a precept of King James IV. seised in the lands of Lochstrevinshead, which at that time, together with the lands of Strathache, yielded yearly 48 marks.¹⁰ In 1526 the same lands were resigned by Colin Earl of Ergile to King James V., who then granted them to Archibald Master of Ergile, with reservation of the liferent to the Earl and the terce to his wife.¹¹ In 1541 the same king granted the same lands to Earl Archibald on his resignation.¹² In 1542 they were again resigned by the same earl, and granted by the same king to Archibald Campbell his son and apparent heir.¹³

In the year 1376 King Robert II. granted to John the son of Alan all the land of Kyllenane in the barony of Cowall, for making common suit at his court of Cowall and other due services.¹⁴ In 1525 King James V. granted to John Lawmond of Inverin in free barony the three marklands of old extent of Killenane in the bailiary of Cowall, which belonged to Affrica Makpatrik, the daughter and heiress of Duncan Makpatrik of Killenane, and which she with the consent of her husband Gilbert Turnour had resigned to the King.¹⁵ In 1539 the four marklands of Ardyne and the three marks of Killenane were included in the barony of Inverynie then granted by King James V. to John Lawmond of Inverynie.¹⁶ In 1548 the same lands as part of the barony of Inueryn were resigned by Sir John Lawmond of Inueryn, and granted by Queen Mary as Stewardess of Scotland to him in liferent, and to Duncan Lawmond his son and

¹ Argyle Charters.

² Coll. de Reb. Alb., p. 9.

³ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. vii. p. 390.

⁴ MS. Maps in Adv. Lib. New Stat. Acc. County Maps.

⁵ According to a local tradition the first church which occupied this site was built by one who dreamed that he should find in a certain spot treasure with which he was commanded to build a church on 'Crochdan-in-airy.' New Stat. Acc.

⁶ New Stat. Acc.

⁷ See post.

⁸ Argyle Inventory.

⁹ Argyle Charters.

¹⁰ Argyle Charters.

¹¹ Argyle Charters. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxiii. no. 44.

¹² Argyle Charters. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxvii. no.

152. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xiv. fol. 77.

¹³ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxviii. no. 346. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xvi. ff. 64, 65.

¹⁴ Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 131. Rob. Index, p. 119, no. 19.

¹⁵ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xx. no. 144.

¹⁶ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxvi. no. 200. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xii. fol. 52.

apparent heir in heritage.¹ In 1597 the same lands continued to be included in the same barony, in which James Lawmond was in that year served heir to Robert Lawmond his eldest son.²

The lands of Inverchaolan and some others in the parish were at one time held by a family named Lawmondson, and latterly by the Lawmonds of Inverin. The former were probably descended from one of the sons of Laumun, who have been mentioned above.³ In 1402 a grant of John the Steward, lord of Achagowyn, to the church of Dunoyng, is witnessed by Celestine Lawmanson (*Lawmanni*) the son and heir of Robert Lawmanson, and also by Cristin Lawmanson.⁴ In 1431 a charter of Swene son of Ewin, lord of Oitty, given at Innerkeylan on the Feast of Saint John the Baptist, is witnessed by Geoffry son of John son of Lamann lord of Innerkeylan, Doncan son of Celestine son of Lawman, and Ferchard son of John son of Cristin son of Lawman.⁵ From 1445 to 1450 Patrick Lawmondson was crowner of Cowale and receiver of the crown rents within the lordship.⁶ In 1448 he accounts for the sum of £15, 12s. 1½d. of the fermes of the lands of the deceased Duncan Laumondson which were in the King's hands by reason of ward, part of which, Macchorie, was held in tenantry.⁷ In 1449 his account of the same fermes amounted to £31, 4s. 3d.⁸ In 1450 his account of the fermes of the lands of the deceased Duncan Laumondson both in property and in tenantry for that year amounted to £32.⁹ In 1452 King James II., in part payment of the sum of 800 marks lent to him by the canons of Glasgow out of the offerings made in their church in the time of indulgences, granted to them all the crown rents of Bute, Arane, and Cowall, with the liberty of setting the lands and levying the rents.¹⁰ In 1472 King James III. granted to John Lawmond and to his heirs by his wife 'Donaldis dochtir', with remainder to his brother Duncan Lawmond and his heirs, and to John's heirs whomsoever, the barony of Inverryne, including among others the lands of Trowstir, Colstane, Strongerrik, Inverkellane, Kilmernak, and Kilmichell.¹¹ In 1539 King James V. granted anew to John Lawmond of Inverryne, on his resignation, the same barony, including 8 marks of Kilmichell, 2 marks of the two Brakleis, 2 marks of Kilmarnok, 2 marks of Knockdown, 4 marks of Inuerkelane, 4 marks of Stronyarig, 2 marks of Gartanelosk, 5 marks of Troister, and 5 marks of Colstane and Strone.¹² In 1553 Knockdown, Innerquhallane, Colstane, and Strone, which with some other lands in Argyle had formerly belonged to the deceased Robert Lawmont of Inverryne, and which for 90 years had been in the Sovereign's hands by reason of nonentry, were appraised and sold to Master Archibald Lawmont, the son of Sir John Lawmont of Inverryne, the Queen's donatar, as follows:—the 2 marks of Knockdown, paying yearly 7 marks, for £420 of ferme due for nonentry, and £21 as the fee of the appriser; the 4 marks of Innerquhallane, paying yearly £10, for £900

¹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxx. no. 224. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxi. ff. 70, 72.

² Retours.

³ See KILFINNAN, p. 51.

⁴ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiv. no. 339.

⁵ Argyle Charters.

⁶ Compota Camerar., vol. iii. pp. 407, 427, 428, 452, 463, 464, 477-479, 504, 505.

⁷ Compota Camerar., vol. iii. pp. 463, 464.

⁸ Compota Camerar., vol. iii. pp. 478, 479.

⁹ Compota Camerar., vol. iii. p. 505.

¹⁰ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. iv. no. 268.

¹¹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. vii. no. 143.

¹² Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxvi. no. 200. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xii. fol. 52.

ferme, and £45 appriser's fee; and the 5 marks of Colstane and Strone, paying yearly 20 marks, for £1200 ferme, and £60 appriser's fee.¹ In 1597 James Lawmound was served heir of entail to his eldest son Robert Lawmound in the whole of the above lands, then also included in the barony of Inwyrin.²

In 1404 John Stewart of Ardgowan, the natural son of King Robert III., resigned the lands of Innerdavigan and others, which the King then granted to Colin Campbell of Lochaw.³ By a charter of 1406 the same Colin appears to have purchased these lands and others from King Robert III. for the sum of 200 marks.⁴ In 1497 Archibald Earl of Ergile resigned the two marklands of Inneravagane, and King James IV. granted them to Gilerist Lawmond, with reservation of the franktenement to the Earl for life.⁵ In the same year Gilerist Lawmond agreed with Earl Archibald to resign the same lands and others into the King's hands, that he might procure a new infeftment therein for himself and his heirs, with remainder to the Earl, who paid to him for the transaction 100 marks at five several terms.⁶ In 1498 the two marklands of Innerdavigane were resigned by Gilerist Lawmond, and granted by King James IV. to the same Earl Archibald.⁷

In the year 1407 John Simple of West Pathwyle resigned to the Duke of Albany, Regent of Scotland, the lands of Innerneilbeg in Nether Cowall.⁸ In 1495 King James IV. granted the same lands to Gilerist Lawmond.⁹ In 1473 King James III. granted to Colin Earl of Ergile, Lord Lorn and Campbell, the offices of justiciar, chamberlain, sheriff, and bailie, within the King's lordship of Kingis-Cowale, namely, from the water of Lindsay to the point of Towart in length, and from Aleskennay to Ardlawmound in breadth.¹⁰ In the same year William Haket of Beilsice was appointed the King's clerk of justiciary within the same bounds.¹¹ In 1497 Gilerist Lawmond of Innerneilbeg, as before stated, agreed with Archibald Earl of Ergile to resign to the King certain lands, including Innerneilbeg and Glak, together with the office of crowner of Cowall, for the purpose of procuring a new infeftment for himself and his heirs, with remainder to the Earl.¹² In 1498, on resignation by Gilerist Lawmond, King James IV. granted to Earl Archibald the same lands, with the office of 'crounershep' within these bounds, namely, 'from the water of Altnaskenne to the poynt of Toward, and from the poynt of Toward to the poynt of Ardlawmond, and thence to the water of Lynsaig, and from the water of Lynsaig to the well called in *vulgari* Tybberoyr.'¹³ In 1507 Archibald Earl of Argyle granted to Archibald Maklauchlane, the son and apparent heir of John Maklauchlane of Strathlauchlane, the lands of Innerneilbeg and Glak, of the old extent of 5 marks, the grant being confirmed

¹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxxi. no. 942. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxv. ff. 60, 61.

² Retours.

³ Argyle Inventory.

⁴ Argyle Inventory.

⁵ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiii. no. 277. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. i. fol. 11.

⁶ Argyle Inventory.

⁷ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiii. no. 334. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. i. fol. 50. Argyle Charters.

⁸ Argyle Inventory.

⁹ Argyle Inventory.

¹⁰ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. vii. no. 221.

¹¹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. vii. no. 232.

¹² Argyle Charters.

¹³ Argyle Charters. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiii. no. 334. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. i. fol. 50. The procuratory of resignation of these lands by Gilerist Lawmond, dated at Kilmon, is witnessed among others by Ewen Oig *Archipocta*.

by King James IV.¹ In 1513 the same lands were confirmed by King James V. to Colin Earl of Ergile as heir to his father Earl Archibald.² In 1526 they were resigned by the same earl, and granted by King James V. to Archibald his son and heir apparent, reserving the liferent to the Earl and the terree to his wife.³ In 1541 they were resigned by the same Archibald, then Earl of Ergile, and granted to him anew by King James V.⁴ In 1542 the same earl resigned the lands of Inverneill and Glak, which were then granted by King James V. to Archibald Campbell his son and apparent heir.⁵

In 1474 Colin Campbell lord of Ormadale granted to the Friars Preachers of Glasgow, for their service and prayers, six shillings and eightpence of annual revenue from his lands of Ardgartricht lying within the sheriffdom of Cowale and the lands commonly called le Stroyne.⁶ In 1574 Duncan Campbell was served heir to his father Colin Campbell of Ormadell in the land of Stronkynnock, of the old extent of £20, 6s. 8d., and including Ormadell (in Kilmadan), Innerneilmuir, Ardgaltiebeg, Balloch, Ardintrayfe, Larachbey, Auchinteam, Fornachie, Cogache, Forlingmoir, and the island of Elleugreig.⁷ In 1609 Colin Campbell was served heir to his father Duncan, and in 1634 Duncan Campbell of Ormadill was served heir to his father Colin in the same lands, united in the latter year into the barony of Ormadill.⁸

The island of Elleugreig (or Ellandheirrig) is mentioned by Fordun (*circa* 1400) under the name Helingerik, on which he says there is an impregnable castle belonging to the lord of Lauqnaw.⁹ This island lies in the mouth of Loch Ridon (the Louchriane of Fordun) on the west of the parish.¹⁰ The ruins of the castle, which in 1685 was fortified by Archibald Earl of Argyle, are still in existence.¹¹

At Ardein in the south-eastern extremity of the parish there is an artificial mound, which has been thought to be the 'moothill' of some baron of the olden time.¹²

¹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiv. no. 392. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. iii. ff. 135, 136.

² Argyle Charters.

³ Argyle Charters. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxiii. no. 44.

⁴ Argyle Charters. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxvii. no. 152. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xiv. fol. 77.

⁵ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxviii. no. 346. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xvi. ff. 64, 65.

⁶ Lib. Coll. Nost. Dom., pp. 183, 189.

⁷ Retours.

⁸ Retours.

⁹ Fordun's *Scotichronicon*, lib. ii. cap. 10.

¹⁰ New Stat. Acc.

¹¹ New Stat. Acc.

¹² Old Stat. Acc.

DUNOON.

Dunhoven¹ — Dunhon² — Dunoyng³ — Dunnowyn⁴ — Dunnowyne⁵ — Dun-
 nvne⁶ — Donwne⁷ — Dnnuyn⁸ — Dnnounne.⁹ Deanery of Glassary. (Map,
 No. 17.)

Dunoon and Kilmun appear to have been united into one parish before the year 1659.¹⁰

The old parish of Dunoon appears to have been separated from Kilmun by Loch Eck and the stream called Eachaig by which its waters are discharged into the arm of the sea called the Holy Loch.¹¹ Its whole aspect is hilly, and Benmore, the highest mountain in Cowall, is 2500 feet above the level of the sea.

In the year 1270 Sir Lambert was rector of the church of Dunhoven.¹² Between 1283 and 1303 Fynlay rector of the church of Dunhon is witness to a grant by James the Steward of Scotland.¹³ In 1402 Sir John the Steward of Aehagowyn granted to the Virgin Mary and the parish church of Dunoyng and its rectors the farthingland (*quadrentem terre*) of Fynvaccan in the bailliary of Cowale.¹⁴ The grant is witnessed by Sir Donald the chaplain of Dunoyng.¹⁵ In 1432 an indenture made at the Ottir between Suffne M'Ewyn 'larde of Ottirinweran' and Gillaspy Cambel the son of Duncan lord of Lochaw is witnessed by Sir Allesonder the parson of Dunnowyn.¹⁶ In 1453 Master David Reid rector of Dunnowyne is witness to a deed of Sir Duncan Campbell lord of Lochawe.¹⁷ In 1453 King James II., compassionating the poverty of the bishoprick of Argyle, granted to Bishop George the parish church of Dnnounne with its tithes and churchlands as a mensal church for ever.¹⁸ In 1489 the curate of the church of Donwne was one of three appointed by the subdelegates of the pope to threaten Bishop Robert with excommunication for disobeying their order to relax the sequestration of the fruits of certain churches belonging to the monks of Paisley.¹⁹ In 1507 King James IV., for his singular devotion towards the blessed confessor Saint Moloe, patron of the cathedral church of Lismore, confirmed to Bishop David the grants of Sir John the Steward and of King James II.²⁰ In 1574 James bishop of Argyle, as parson of Dunoon, let to Archibald Earl of Argyle the teinds

¹ A. D. 1270. Regist. de Passelet, p. 190.

² A. D. 1263—1303. Regist. de Passelet, p. 254.

³ A. D. 1402. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiv. no. 389.

⁴ A. D. 1432. Argyle Charters.

⁵ A. D. 1452. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib., xxxi. no. 204.

⁶ A. D. 1453. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiv. no. 389.

⁷ A. D. 1489. Regist. de Passelet, p. 153.

⁸ *Circa* A. D. 1600. MS. Maps in Adv. Lib.

⁹ A. D. 1662. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. vii. p. 330.

¹⁰ New Stat. Acc.

¹¹ The barony of Strathachie appears to have included lands in both parishes, but there is no distinct record

of the exact boundary by which they were separated, and the above is given as the nearest possible approach to the truth in the absence of positive evidence.

¹² Regist. de Passelet, p. 190.

¹³ Regist. de Passelet, p. 254.

¹⁴ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiv. no. 389.

¹⁵ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiv. no. 389.

¹⁶ Argyle Charters.

¹⁷ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxxi. no. 204.

¹⁸ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiv. no. 389.

¹⁹ Regist. de Passelet, p. 153.

²⁰ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiv. no. 389.

of that parish, reserving to himself 48 bolls 1 flriot victual, meal and bear, from the lands of Killennan.¹ In 1614 Bishop Andrew let the teinds to Earl Archibald for £160 and 32 bolls victual.² In 1662, when the chapter of Argyre was restored by King Charles II., the minister at Dunnoun was appointed treasurer.³

The church appears to have always occupied nearly its present site on the shores of the Firth of Clyde.⁴ The present church was built in 1816.⁵ There is said to have been a chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary on the farm of Toward-an-uilt, of which the cemetery remains.⁶

In the year 1294 a grant of James the Steward of Scotland to the monks of Paisley is witnessed by Arthur of Donnon.⁷ The crown rents of the lands of Dunnovane, as stated by Patrick Lawmondson crowner of Cowale, amounted in 1445, 1446 and 1447 respectively to £14, 13s. 4d., and in each of the years 1448, 1449, and 1450 to £18.⁸ In 1454 Robert of Foullartoun of Dunnone appears in record.⁹ In 1476 a deed of John of Ila Lord of the Isles is witnessed by Donald Balloch of Dunnovane.¹⁰ In 1506 King James IV. granted, and the Scottish parliament confirmed, to David bishop of Lismore and his tenants of Dunone the liberty of taking 'le hadder, petis, and turfis (*genestam, petas, et glebas*)' from all the moors and marshes within the lordship of Cowell.¹¹

The castle of Dunoon, a royal fortress, whose remains may still be seen on a hill commanding the junction of Loch Long and the Holy Loch with the Firth of Clyde,¹² existed early in the thirteenth century. Between the years 1230 and 1246 John the constable of Dunnon witnesses a charter of Lauman the son of Malcolm.¹³ In 1334 the castle of Dunhun was surrendered to Edward Balliol, in token of which the keys were delivered to him at Renfrew.¹⁴ Soon afterwards Dougall Campbel lord of Lochow, and Robert the Steward of Scotland, landed in Cowaill with their galleys and engines of war, and besieged and took the castle of Dounhone.¹⁵ In 1402 a grant by John the Steward, lord of Achagowyn, is dated at Dunoyug.¹⁶ In 1446 the sum of £14, 13s. 4d. was allowed to the King's chamberlain for payment made to Robert of Calentare for keeping the castle of Dunovane for the past year.¹⁷ In each of the years 1448 and 1449 the same Robert of Calentare received for the keeping of the castle £18.¹⁸ In 1450 he received the sum of £9 for keeping the castle for half the year, and the same sum was paid to Walter Graham as keeper for the other half.¹⁹ In 1460 the lordship of Cowalle and the castle of Dunnune were annexed to the patrimony of the Prince of Scotland.²⁰ In the same year King James III. bound himself

¹ Argyre Inventory.

² Argyre Inventory.

³ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. vii. p. 390.

⁴ MS. Maps in Adv. Lib. Blaeu.

⁵ New Stat. Acc.

⁶ New Stat. Acc. The cemetery of this chapel is said to contain the remains of one of the Macgregors of Glenstrae, who on the decline of that sept took refuge with one of the Lamonts, whom he had formerly sought to slay as the murderer of his son. New Stat. Acc.

⁷ Regist. de Passelet, p. 96.

⁸ Computa Camerar., vol. iii. pp. 407, 427, 452, 463, 477, 504.

⁹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. vii. no. 299.

¹⁰ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. viii. no. 1.

¹¹ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. iii. fol. 47.

¹² Drawings by James Skene, Esq.

¹³ Regist. de Passelet, p. 133.

¹⁴ Extracta e Var. Cron. Scocie, p. 165.

¹⁵ Extracta e Var. Cron. Scocie, p. 165. Pennant, vol. iii. pp. 157, 158.

¹⁶ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiv. no. 369.

¹⁷ Computa Camerar., vol. iii. p. 428.

¹⁸ Computa Camerar., vol. iii. pp. 464, 478.

¹⁹ Computa Camerar., vol. iii. p. 506.

²⁰ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. ii. p. 187.

and his heirs to satisfy Colin Earl of Argyle or his heirs for the expenses incurred by him in repairing the castle.¹ The same king, before attaining his majority, granted to Colin Earl of Argyle, Lord Lorne, the heritable keepership of the castle of Dunnone with the lands of Bordland, extending yearly to 27 marks, with all fees belonging to the same, and the power of making constables and other necessary officers.² Early in the year 1473 the same king, after having attained his majority, confirmed the grant.³ In the end of the same year the Earl's infertment in the keeping of the castle was declared an exception from the King's general revocation of grants.⁴ In 1501 a precept of seisin of the lands of Ottir by Archibald Earl of Argyle is dated at Dunnon.⁵ In 1503 Colin Campbell was served heir to his father Archibald Earl of Argyle in the lands of Bordland, with the keeping of the castle of Donon.⁶ In 1511 a charter of the same earl is dated at Dunnwne.⁷ In 1513 King James V. confirmed to Colin Earl of Argyle, as heir to his father Earl Archibald, the lands of Bordland with the keeping of the castle of Dunnovne.⁸ In 1522 a bond of maintenance between the same earl and John Makquole of Raeray is dated at Dunune.⁹ In 1526 King James V. granted the Bordland and castle to Earl Colin's son and apparent heir Archibald Campbell.¹⁰ In 1541 the same Archibald, then Earl of Argyle, resigned the castle and lands to King James V., who granted them to him anew.¹¹ In 1542 he again resigned them to the same king, by whom they were then granted to Archibald Campbell his son and apparent heir.¹² In 1544 the Earl of Lennox, with a number of Englishmen and Scotch Highlanders, landed at Dunoon, and attacked and defeated the Earl of Argyle, who held the castle and attempted to oppose their landing.¹³ In 1546 certain individuals received from Queen Mary a remission for assisting the English in besieging the castle of Dunnone.¹⁴ In 1550 Archibald, Master of Ergile, with consent of Earl Archibald his father, granted to his kinsman Colin Campbell of Ardkinglas — with remainder in succession to Archibald Campbell of Gawnane, to Duncan Campbell of Drumfad, to Colin Campbell's brother James, the son and heir of the deceased Dougal Campbell of Ardcallour (or Ardallour), to his brother Alexander, to his brother William, to his brother Robert Campbell of Auchnitre, and to his own heirs whomsoever bearing the Campbell surname and arms — certain lands in the bailiary of Cowale, together with the keeping of the King's castle of Donone, the office of bailie of the 20 marklands belonging to that keeping, and the office of coroner *alias* 'thochisdoir (namely, toscheochdorachtie or toscheochdoirship)' of all the lands of Cowale from Claychintoskye to the point of Toward and Ardlawmont, all belonging to the said Colin in heritage, and resigned by him to the said Archibald, who became bound to maintain the castle in necessary repair, and was to receive the half of the escheats accruing from the said office of bailie and from the

¹ Argyle Charters.² Argyle Charters.³ Argyle Charters. Reg. Mag. Sig. lib., vii. no. 189.⁴ Argyle Charters.⁵ Argyle Charters.⁶ Retours.⁷ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xvii. no. 33.⁸ Argyle Charters.⁹ Coll. de Reb. Alb., p. 87.¹⁰ Argyle Charters. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxiii. no. 44.¹¹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxvii. no. 151. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xiv. fol. 78.¹² Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxviii. no. 343. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xvi. fol. 64. Argyle Charters.¹³ Gregory's Highlands and Isles, p. 166.¹⁴ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xx. fol. 45. See town of DUNOON, *post.*

Bordland.¹ In the same year Queen Mary confirmed the grant.² In 1557 a sale of land by Hector Makelane fear of Dowart to Jonet Campbell, the daughter of Archibald Earl of Argyle, was transacted at Dunnone.³ In 1560 a contract between Earl Archibald and Tormod Macloid of Harris is dated at Dunune.⁴ In 1561 the same earl dates a precept of seisin there,⁵ and in 1563 on the 30th of July a charter of Queen Mary is dated at Dunnone.⁶ In 1571 Archibald Earl of Argyle granted to Archibald Campbell, keeper of the castle of Dunnone, that piece of land called 'the castell aiker,' lying near the castle of Dunnone, with the office of bailie or steward of the town of Dunnone, of the four marklands of Innellane, of the five marks of Garraris, of the four marks of Kilbryde, of the five marks of the two Dunloskynes, of the four marks of Ardnada, and of the twenty shillinglands of Finbauken, in the lordship of Cowell.⁷ In 1573 Archibald Campbell again appears as captain of Dunnone.⁸

In the year 1479 Robert bishop of Argyle dates a charter at Dunnone, then apparently one of the episcopal seats.⁹ In 1544 the town of Dunoon was burned by the soldiers of the Earl of Lennox, and the church, into which the country people had removed their goods and ornaments, was plundered of every thing it contained.¹⁰ In 1546 Walter Macfarlane of Ardleische, Andro Macfarlane his son, John Maknewar, Robert Buchquhannane Thomassone his servant, Johnne McHenry, and Donald Hegy 'pypar', had a remission from Queen Mary for assisting the English in burning the town of Dunnone and besieging the castle.¹¹ In 1556 James bishop of Argyle dates several charters 'at our town of Dunnvne'.¹² After the Reformation it appears to have been the principal seat of the bishop, and latterly the place of meeting of the provincial synod.¹³ The old village of Dunoon is now nearly obscured by the modern watering-place.

Before the year 1362 Mary countess of Menteth granted to her kinsman Archibald the son of Sir Colin Campbell of Lochaw the lands which she held of the Steward of Scotland in the barony of Cowall, namely, Keanlochkilmun, Correrkmore, Stronlonag, Correnlie, Bernicmore, and Stronahunsen, for payment yearly of one silver penny at Glasgow Fair.¹⁴ In 1362 the grant was confirmed by King David II.¹⁵ In 1566 Archibald M'Iver V'Allaster of Bernis resigned to Archibald Earl of Argyle, in favour of John Campbell provost of Kilmun, the lands of Bernis in the lordship of Cowall and bailiery of Strathachie.¹⁶

In 1404 King Robert III., on the resignation of Sir John Stewart of Ardgowan, his natural son, granted to Colin Cambel of Lochaw the lands of Ardinslatt, Dallingford, Innerdavegan, and Glenlein in the lordship of Nether Cowall;¹⁷ which lands and others were purchased by the same Colin Cambel from the same king for the sum of 200 marks.¹⁸ In 1407 the same

¹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxx. no. 552. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxiv. ff. 4, 5. 'The length of Cowel is 30 myles betwixt the poynt of Towart and a craig in a hill upon the heid of Glenfynn called Clachan-in-Foyeach. The bread of Cowell is betwix Lochloing and Lochfyn, being 12 myles.' Macfarlane's Geog. Collect.

² Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxx. no. 552. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxiv. ff. 4, 5.

³ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxxii. no. 292.

⁴ Coll. de Reb. Alb., p. 91.

⁶ Argyle Charters.

⁶ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxxii. fol. 9.

⁷ Protocol Book of Gavin Hammiltoun at Taymouth.

⁸ Protocol Book of Gavin Hammiltoun at Taymouth.

⁹ Regist. Glasg., p. 439.

¹⁰ Gregory's Highlands and Isles, p. 166.

¹¹ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xx. fol. 45.

¹² Argyle Charters.

¹³ Bisset's Rolls of Court, fol. 216. Macfarlane's Geog. Collections.

¹⁴ Argyle Inventory.

¹⁵ Ibid.

¹⁶ Ibid.

¹⁷ Ibid.

¹⁸ Ibid.

Colin Cambel of Lochaw resigned to Robert Duke of Albany, Regent of Scotland, the lands of Ardinslat, Dallongforte, Glenkenich, and Glenlethane, and received from him a new grant of the same.¹ In 1530 the lands of Darelongart in the barony of Strathachie were held by John Smollett, burgess of Dumbartoun, who in that year granted to Archibald Earl of Argyle the right of reversion to the same.² In 1541 the lands of Glenlacyne and Ardinslait were resigned by the same earl, and granted to him anew by King James V.³ In 1542 the same lands were again resigned by the Earl, and granted by King James V. to Archibald Campbell his son and apparent heir.⁴ In 1553 Ardinslatt and Glenfyne (Glenlacyne?) were resigned to Earl Archibald and Archibald Master of Argyle by Archibald M'Lauchlane, in whose favour they were in 1557 resigned by Helen Campbell of Kilburnie.⁵

In 1407 Robert Duke of Albany granted to Colin Cambel of Lochaw the two pennylands of Strathachie in Cowall, and other lands held of him in that barony.⁶ In 1493 the lands of Strathachie and others were confirmed by King James IV. to Archibald Earl of Ergil the heir of his father Earl Colin.⁷ At that date Strathachie and Lochstrevinschede together were rented to the crown at 48 marks.⁸ In 1503 Colin Campbell was served heir to his father Archibald Earl of Ergyle in the barony and lands of Strathachie, of the old extent of 100 marks.⁹ In 1513 the lands of Strathachie were confirmed by King James V. to the same Colin then Earl of Argyle.¹⁰ In 1526 the same king granted the same lands to Archibald Campbell, the son and apparent heir of Earl Colin.¹¹ In 1541 they were granted anew by King James V. to the same Archibald, then Earl, on his resignation.¹² In 1542 they were again resigned by the same earl, and granted by the same king to Archibald his son and heir.¹³

In 1429 Duncan Campbell lord of Lochaw, by a deed dated at his manor of Strathachi, granted to the Friars Preachers of Glasgow twenty shillings Scots yearly out of his escheats.¹⁴ In 1481 Colin Earl of Ergyle, by a deed dated at Kilmun, and witnessed by Iwar Campebe of Strauchin (Strachur?), granted to the same Friars during his life twenty shillings Scots out of his escheats to be paid to them from his exchequer of Cowale.¹⁵ In 1559 Archibald Earl of Ergile directs Vyr Mac Cuir his 'officiar' of Strathachie to pay to the 'Blak Freris of Glasgw' twenty shillings Scots for their 'annual rent' of the year 1558.¹⁶

The lands of Toward were divided into Toward, Easter Toward or Toward-Fleming, and Little Toward or Toward-Houston. In 1449 Patrick Lawmondsone crowner of Cowell accounted for 53 shillings and 4 pence of the fermes of Tollart, in the King's hands by reason of ward since the death of Gilbert of Galbrath.¹⁷ In 1450 he accounted for £5, 6s. 8d. of the same fermes.¹⁸ In 1472 King James III. granted to John Lawmond and his heirs by his wife

¹ Argyle Charters.² Argyle Inventory.¹² Argyle Charters. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxvii. no. 152. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xiv. fol. 77.³ Argyle Charters. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxvii. no. 152. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xiv. fol. 77.¹³ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxviii. no. 346. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xvi. ff. 64, 65.⁴ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxviii. no. 346. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xvi. ff. 64, 65.¹⁴ Lib. Coll. Nost. Dom., p. 163.⁵ Argyle Inventory.⁶ Argyle Inventory.¹⁵ Lib. Coll. Nost. Dom., p. 192.⁷ Argyle Charters.⁸ Argyle Charters.¹⁶ Lib. Coll. Nost. Dom., p. 231.⁹ Retours.¹⁰ Argyle Charters.¹⁷ Compota Camerar., vol. iii. p. 478.¹¹ Argyle Charters. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxiii. no. 44.¹⁸ Compota Camerar., vol. iii. p. 505.

'Donaldis doehtr', with remainder to his brother Duncan, the lands of Tollart as part of the barony of Inveryne.¹ In 1479 John Flemyng sued before the civil court John Lawmondston, sheriff-depute of Ergyle, for serving a brief of inquest in favour of Agnes of Galbrath on the lands of Tollarbeg.² The lords of council, having heard the case, declared the brief and seisin and all that followed thereupon to be null, on the ground that the sheriff had without necessity put upon the inquest persons of other shires and suspected persons, and not the best and worthiest of the country.³ In 1498 King James IV. granted to Archibald Earl of Ergil the lands of Ester Towart, of the old extent of 40 shillings, which belonged heritably to Robert Flemyng, and had been resigned by him to the King.⁴ In 1509 the same king granted to the same earl the ward of the lands of Towart with the marriage of the heir, in the King's hands by the decease of Andro Houston.⁵ In 1513 King James V. confirmed the lands of Tollard-Flemyng to Colin Earl of Ergile as heir to his father Earl Archibald.⁶ In 1524 the same lands were held of Earl Colin by John Lamont of Inuereyne, who in that year granted to the Earl the right of reversion to them on payment of 180 marks Scots.⁷ In 1526 King James V., on Earl Colin's resignation, granted Tollort-Fleming to Archibald his son and heir.⁸ In 1535 King James V. granted to John Lawmont of Innerin the lands of Litill Towert, resigned by Alexander Houston.⁹ In 1536 John Lawmond of Ard-lawmond dates a charter at Tollert.¹⁰ In 1539 Archibald Earl of Argyle paid to John Lawmont the above sum of 180 marks.¹¹ In the same year the barony of Inveryne, granted by King James V. to John Lawmond of Inveryne, included the 6 marklands of the two Tollertis, and the 3 marklands of Tollort-Houston.¹² In 1540 John Lawmont of Inuerin dates a charter at Tollert.¹³ In 1541 King James V. granted the lands of Tollard-Flemyng to Archibald Earl of Argyle on his resignation.¹⁴ In 1542 the same lands were resigned by Earl Archibald, and granted by King James V. to Archibald Campbell his son and heir.¹⁵ In 1548 the grant of 1539 was confirmed by Mary Queen of Scots to John Lawmond of Inneryn in franktenement, and to Duncan his son and apparent heir in heritage.¹⁶ In 1597 James Lawmound was served heir of entail to his eldest son Robert in the barony of Inwyrin, including as before the lands of Toward.¹⁷

In 1451 Sir Duncan le Campbell lord of Lochaw granted to the Friars Preachers of Glasgow, for the repair and maintenance of their buildings, the repair of the ornaments of their church, or other pious uses, twenty shillings Scots yearly from the fermes of the lands of Inchernerusk lying within the lordship of Cowale beside his lake of Lochayk, the one half to be paid to them at

¹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. vii. no. 143.

² Acta Dom. Conc., p. 34.

³ Acta Dom. Conc., p. 34.

⁴ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiii. no. 335. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. i. fol. 47.

⁵ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. iv. fol. 26.

⁶ Argyle Charters.

⁷ Argyle Inventory.

⁸ Argyle Charters. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxiii. no. 44.

⁹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xsv. no. 244. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. x. fol. 70.

¹⁰ Argyle Charters.

¹¹ Argyle Inventory. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxvi. no. 200. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xii. fol. 52.

¹² Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxvi. no. 393.

¹³ Argyle Charters. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxvii. no. 152. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xiv. fol. 77.

¹⁴ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxviii. no. 346. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xvi. ff. 64, 65.

¹⁵ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxx. no. 224. Rec. Sec. Sig., vol. xxi. ff. 70, 72.

¹⁷ Retours.

Glasgow Fair, and the other at Martinmas following, and Sir Duncan in the event of his failure to fulfil the grant became bound to pay a mark Scots to the fabrick of the cathedral church of Saint Moloak in Ergyle, and half a mark to the collegiate church of Saint Mund in Cowale.¹ In the same year there appears in record Margaret, the sister of Isabella Duchess of Albany, and widow of the deceased lord of Rusky.² In 1493 King James IV. confirmed to Archibald Earl of Ergil, as heir of his father Earl Colin, the lands of Orchart, then of the yearly value of 20 marks.³ In 1494 Elizabeth Menteth, lady of Rusky, and widow of John Napar of Merchanstoun, with the consent of her son Archibald Napar of Merchanstoun, sold to Archibald Earl of Ergyle her lands of the half of Inchinnanrusky, Le Cor, Auchinglacht, Dargaucht, Innermassen, Garffray, Cragtarsynt, Glenmakmurch, Stronlonage, Glentarsynt, Stronafyne and Garfquhory, and Claunchage, extending in all, together with half her other lands in Ergyle, to 17½ marks of old extent.⁴ In the same year the sale was confirmed by King James IV.⁵ In 1511 the same king, on resignation by Earl Archibald, granted to him and to Elizabeth Stewart his wife the 5 marklands of Inchinnerosk, 5 marks of Orchard, 10 marks of Glenmassane, Glenmakmurche, and Glentassen, 2½ marks of Dargach, and 2½ marks of Gallecheyll, extending in all, with some other lands in the baronies of Strathachin and Kilmwne, to £20 of old extent.⁶ In 1513 King James V. confirmed to Colin Earl of Argyle, as heir to his father Earl Archibald, the lands of Orchard and others.⁷ In 1526 the same lands were resigned by the same earl, and granted by King James V. to Archibald his son and heir.⁸ In 1541 the lands of Glenmassane were granted anew by the same king to the same Archibald, then Earl, on his resignation.⁹ In 1542 they were again resigned by the same earl, and granted by the same king to Archibald his son and heir, with reservation of the franktenement to the Earl.¹⁰ In the same year the same earl granted to Ewn Campbell McEan V-Ewne of Dergachie the lands of Ballochyll and Stronsaule in the barony of Strathachie.¹¹ In 1548 Archibald Master of Argyle, with the consent of Earl Archibald his father, and of Colin Campbell of Ardkinglas his kinsman, tutor, and curator, sold to Hugh Campbell of Lowdown, sheriff of Aire, for yearly payment of 20 marks Scots to the Earl during his life, and thereafter to the Master and his heirs, his lands of Incheinarousk, of the old extent of 5 marks, lying between the water of Straequly and the water of Massen, and thence ascending to the wood of Calnewische, and thence outwards to Cragintur and the torrent passing into Lochhaik, saving one acre for the fishers on the water of Straequly.¹² In 1563 Sir Mathew Campbell of Lowdown, sheriff of Aire and lord of the following lands, sold to his kinsman Robert Campbell in Kinzaneleuch the 5 marklands of Inchinarusk as above defined, his 4 marklands of Orchart, and his half markland of Craik, in the barony of Straachie, which he held in chief of Archibald Earl of Argyle, for payment to the Earl yearly of 20 marks Scots for

¹ Lib. Coll. Nost. Dom., pp. 172, 173.

² Lib. Coll. Nost. Dom., p. 171.

³ Argyle Charters.

⁴ Argyle Charters. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiii. no. 123.

⁵ Argyle Charters. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiii. no. 123.

⁶ Argyle Charters. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xvii. no. 112.

Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. iv. fol. 140.

⁷ Argyle Charters.

⁸ Argyle Charters. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxiii. no. 44.

⁹ Argyle Charters. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxvii. no. 152.

Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xiv. fol. 77.

¹⁰ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxviii. no. 346. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xvi. ff. 64, 65.

¹¹ Argyle Inventory.

¹² Argyle Charters.

Inchinarusk, and of 18 bolls white meal and 2 bolls bear at the usual terms, and 10 marks at the Feast of the Nativity of the Virgin, for Orcheart and Craik, the said Robert receiving the usual service for reaping corn and building and repairing barns on the lands.¹

In 1535 Sir Lawrence Galt, chaplain of the chapelry of the Holy Trinity of Castelwell, with the consent of Gavin archbishop of Glasgow, sold to Colin Campbell of Ardkinglas his £5 land of Auchymilliu with the mill in the bailiary of Cowell, for a certain sum of money paid to him in his necessity to enable him to pay a tax imposed on the clergy by the Pope, and due by him to the King, and for yearly payment of 12 marks in augmentation of the rental to the extent of 13 shillings and 4 pence.² In the same year the sale was confirmed by King James V.³ In 1536 a charter of John Lawmond of Ardlawmond is witnessed by Robert Campbell of Auchymyllyne.⁴

On the farm of Ardinslat are the remains of what is considered a Roman encampment, 90 feet in length and 73 in breadth.⁵

Toward Castle, the ancient seat of the Lamonts, is a ruin apparently of the fourteenth or fifteenth century.⁶

KILMUN.

Kilmun⁷—Kilmond⁸—Kilmwne⁹—Ecclesia Collegiata Sancti Mundi in Cowalle¹⁰—Kilmoun¹¹—Kilmone¹²—Kylmon¹³—Kilmvn¹⁴—Kilmun¹⁵—Killmon¹⁶—Kylmenan¹⁷—Kilmund.¹⁸ Deanery of Glassary. (Map, No. 18.)

THIS parish since about the middle of the seventeenth century has formed the north-east portion of the modern parish of Dunoon, being bounded on the east by Loch Long, and on the west and south apparently by half the length of Loch Eck, the stream called Eachaig, and the small arm of the sea called the Holy Loch.

¹ Argyle Charters.

² Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxv. no. 263. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. x. fol. 63.

³ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxv. no. 263. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. x. fol. 63.

⁴ Argyle Charters. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxvi. no. 19.

⁵ New Stat. Acc.

⁶ New Stat. Acc.

⁷ A. D. 1230-1246. Regist. de Passelet, p. 132. A. D. 1270. Regist. de Passelet, p. 133. *Circa* A. D. 1410. Brev. Aberd. Prop. SS. pro temp. hyem., fol. 26.

A. D. 1493. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiii. no. 276. A. D. 1529. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxiii. no. 196. A. D. 1541. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxix. no. 11. A. D. 1620. Retours. A. D. 1695. Retours.

⁸ *Circa* A. D. 1410. Brev. Aberd. Prop. SS. pro temp. estiv. fol. 132. A. D. 1529. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxiii. no. 133. A. D. 1561. Argyle Charters.

⁹ A. D. 1442. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. iv. no. 21. A. D.

1522. Argyle Charters.

¹⁰ Lib. Coll. Nost. Dom., p. 173.

¹¹ A. D. 1452. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxxi. no. 204.

¹² A. D. 1452. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxxi. no. 204. A. D. 1507. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiv. no. 392. A. D.

1557. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxxii. no. 292.

¹³ A. D. 1469. Regist. de Passelet, p. 153.

¹⁴ A. D. 1495. Argyle Charters. A. D. 1563. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxxi. fol. 92.

¹⁵ A. D. 1511. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xvii. no. 33. Argyle Charters. A. D. 1548. Argyle Charters.

¹⁶ A. D. 1529. Historical Notices of the Clan Gregor, p. 48.

¹⁷ *Circa* A. D. 1600. Bisset's Rolls of Court, fol. 216.

¹⁸ *Circa* A. D. 1600. MS. Maps in Adv. Lib.

Mundus or Mund, whose original name was Fintain, a saint of Irish extraction, is said to have come into Scotland in the sixth or seventh century, to have received the monk's habit from Saint Columba at Iona, and to have founded a church or monastery at Kilmun, where also he is said to have been buried.¹ Between the years 1230 and 1246 Duncan the son of Fercher (or Ferkard), and his nephew Lauman the son of Malcolm, granted to the monks of Paisley those three halfpenny lands which they (Duncan and Lauman) and their ancestors had at Kilmun, with the fishings and all other just pertinents and bounds, and the whole right of patronage competent to them in the church of Kilmun.² In 1270 Engus the son of Duncan the son of Ferkard confirmed the grant.³

In the year 1442 Sir Duncan Campbell of Lochaw, the King's lieutenant for Argyle, founded at Kilmwne in Cowell a collegiate church for a provost and seven perpetual chaplains or prebendaries.⁴ In the same year he endowed the college with three marks of Achinlochir, six marks of Blarmore and Garonlettir, two marks of Craghawis, and two marks of Cafflade and Cloyne, in the barony of Kilmwne, one mark of Kilmolew in the barony of Lochaw, two marks of Dalmelocharde, one mark of Auchingare, and two marks of Creghane and Gawane.⁵ In 1450 King James II. confirmed the grant.⁶ In 1451 Sir Duncan, by a deed given at the collegiate church of Saint Mund in Cowalle, became bound in case of his failure to fulfil a grant to the Friars Preachers of Glasgow, to pay half a mark Scots to the fabrick and repair of that church.⁷ In 1452 a charter given at the college of Kilmoune by the same Sir Duncan Campbell, styled 'Lord lie Campbell' and 'lord of Lochawe,' is witnessed by Master Peter the provost, and by Sir Thomas Spens, Sir Duncan Lyndesay, Sir Donald M'Agrade, Sir John Baxter, Sir Duncan Macmolane, Sir Alexander Dewar, and Sir Duncan son of John Beg, chaplains of the college church of Kilmone.⁸ In 1489 the curate of the church of Kylmon was one of three appointed to intimate a sentence of the papal delegates to Robert bishop of Argyle.⁹ In 1495, 1507, and 1511, Sir John Dewar provost of Kilmun appears in record.¹⁰ Sir Archibald Leych was provost in 1522;¹¹ Master Archibald Makviear (or M'Yvicare) in 1529, 1541, and 1548;¹² Master Robert Lawmond in 1557;¹³ and John Campbell in 1561, 1563, 1566, and 1571.¹⁴ In 1601 King James VI. granted to Master Duncan Campbell the provostry of Kilmun with the teinds, rents, and dues.¹⁵ In 1602 Archibald Earl of Argyle granted the same provostry to Master Duncan Campbell parson of Craignish (apparently the same person), who became bound to relieve the Earl of the wardandice specified in the charter, provided that Archibald Campbell of Kilmun should eviet the

¹ Brev. Aberd. Prop. SS. pro temp. estiv., ff. 131, 132; pro temp. hyem., fol. 26. Tighernac, 635. According to these authorities Saint Mund died on the 21st of October 635. Camerarius, who is followed by Sir Harris Nicolas, gives the 15th of April as Saint Mund's day.

² Regist. de Passelet, p. 132.

³ Regist. de Passelet, p. 133.

⁴ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. iv. no. 21; lib. xxxi. no. 204.

⁵ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. iv. no. 21. ⁶ Ibid.

⁷ Lib. Coll. Nost. Dom., p. 173.

⁸ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxxi. no. 204.

⁹ Regist. de Passelet, p. 153. See KILKERRAN, p. 15.

¹⁰ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiii. no. 276; lib. xiv. no. 392; lib. xvii. no. 33. Argyle Charters.

¹¹ Argyle Charters.

¹² Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxiii. nn. 133, 196; lib. xxix. no. 11. Argyle Charters.

¹³ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxxii. no. 292.

¹⁴ Argyle Charters. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxxi. no. 92. Protocol Book of Gavin Hammiltoun.

¹⁵ Argyle Inventory.

lands of Blaremore and Carelets from the persons also therein specified.¹ In 1620 Archibald Campbell of Kilmun was served heir in certain lands to his father Archibald provost of Kilmun.² In 1637 Archibald of Kilmun assigned to Archibald Lord Lorn the tack of the whole teinds of Kilmun granted to him by Master Duncan Campbell the provost of Kilmun.³ In 1667 the patronage of the collegiate kirk of Kilmun was included in a new grant of the earldom by King Charles II. to Archibald Earl of Argyle.⁴ In 1695 Archibald Earl of Argyle was served heir to his father Earl Archibald in the advowson, rectory, and vicarage of the collegiate church of Kilmun, its prebends, and its chapels.⁵

The church seems to have stood originally close to the sea near the head of Loch Seant or the Holy Loch.⁶ The tower of the old collegiate church is still standing at Kilmun on the shore of the same loch, and in the vicinity of the present parish church built in 1841.⁷ The church of Kilmun, at least from the period of its collegiate endowment, has been the common burying-place of the noble family of Argyle. Earl Archibald who fell at Flodden, and Earl Colin who died in 1529 at Inveraray, were buried there.⁸

In Baianund's Roll the provostry of Kilmun is rated at £4.⁹

In the year 1294 a charter is witnessed by Humfred of Kylmon.¹⁰ About the year 1363 Mary Countess of Menteth granted to her kinsman Archibald the son of Sir Colin Campbell of Lochaw the lands of Kilmun in Cowall for the yearly payment of a pair of Paris gloves at Glasgow Fair.¹¹ In the same year the grant was confirmed by King David II.¹² In 1373 Paull the son of William Glenn granted to Archibald Campbell of Lochaw the lands of Stronwhillen and Finnart in the barony of Kilmun, for the usual service, and for payment of three suits yearly at the court of Kilmun.¹³ Between the years 1390 and 1406 King Robert III. granted to John Stewart of Auchingowrie the lands of Stron in the barony of Cowall.¹⁴ About the year 1474 King James III. granted to Sir John Colquhoun of Luse the lands of Strone, Kilmone, Invercapill, and Cayvelad, in Ergil, resigned by James Scringeur of Dudup.¹⁵ In 1493 King James IV. confirmed to Archibald Earl of Ergil, as heir to his father Earl Colin, the barony of Kilmun, at that time yielding yearly 24 marks.¹⁶ In 1497 John Culquhoun of Lus sold to the same Earl the lands of Innerquhapill, Glenfinfurd, and Caylat, which belonged to him in property—the lands and superiority of the two Ardinblathis, the two Cragquholdis, and a half markland in the territory of Innerquhapill occupied by a certain procurator with the staff of Saint Mund (*cum baculo Sancte Munde*) called in Scotch 'Deowray'—one markland which Euar Makanry held of the said John—and the lands of Stuke and Blarebeg, and of Ferry and Strone, of which the superiority belonged to him.¹⁷ In the same year the grant was confirmed by King

¹ Argyle Inventory.

³ Argyle Inventory.

⁴ Argyle Charters.

⁶ MS. Maps in Adv. Lib. New Stat. Acc.

⁷ New Stat. Acc.

⁸ Black Book of Taymouth. Historical Notices of the Clan Gregor, p. 49.

⁹ Bisset's Rolls of Court, fol. 216.

¹⁰ Regist. de Passelet, p. 263.

² Retours.

⁵ Retours.

¹¹ Argyle Inventory.

¹² Ibid.

¹³ Ibid.

¹⁴ Robertson's Index, p. 146, no. 23.

¹⁵ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. vii. no. 303.

¹⁶ Argyle Charters.

¹⁷ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiii. no. 314. Argyle Inventory.

The above names and spelling are from the charter of confirmation as registered in the Reg. Mag. Sig. The *tenendas* clause as found in the same record gives the half markland in Inverquhapill thus—*medietatem unius*

James IV.¹ In 1498 Sir John Scringecour of Glassary granted to Dormand Finnyson the lands of Blairback (Blarebeg?) and Stouk lying in Stronwhillen, and the south half of Ardinblatlis.² In 1511 King James IV. granted anew to Archibald Earl of Argyle and Elizabeth Stewart his wife, on resignation by the Earl, two marks and a half of Innereapill, two marks and a half of Weg, and other lands in the baronies of Strathauchin and Kilmun.³ In 1513 King James V. confirmed the barony of Kilmunc to Colin Earl of Argyle as heir to his father Earl Archibald.⁴ In 1526 the same king granted the barony to Archibald Campbell the son and apparent heir of Earl Colin.⁵ In 1541 the lands and barony of Kilmun were resigned by the same Archibald, then Earl, and granted to him anew by King James V.⁶ In 1542 the Earl again resigned the lands and barony, which were then granted by the same king to Archibald Campbell his son and heir, reserving the liferent to the Earl, and a reasonable terce to Lady Margaret Graham his wife, or any other wife he might have.⁷ In 1599 Archibald Campbell was served heir to his father Charles in an annual revenue of 24 marks from the lands of Innerchappell in Cowell, of the old extent of 6 marks and a half.⁸ The lands included in the 'officiarie' of Kilmun extended to 58 marklands and 10 shilling-lands.⁹

Before the year 1529 Colin Earl of Argyle alienated to Colin Campbell of Ardyntynne the lands of Ardyntynne in the bailiary of Cowell.¹⁰ Before the same year the same earl granted to Donald Campbell of Ardyntynne (apparently the successor of Colin) the lands of Glenfynfuir in the same bailiary.¹¹ After the year 1529 Archibald Earl of Argyle alienated to the same Donald two marks and a half in the same bailiary called the two Sligrachanis.¹² In 1549 all these grants were confirmed by Mary Queen of Scots.¹³ Charters are witnessed by Donald Campbell of Ardyntenny (or Ardyntenne) in 1536, 1546, 1548, and 1550.¹⁴

In the year 1490 King James IV., for the services done by Colin Earl of Ergile to his predecessors Kings James II. and III., and for his own singular favour towards the Earl, erected the town of Kilmound with its bounds into a free burgh of barony for ever, granting to the inhabitants the full right of buying and selling within the burgh wine, wax, cloth both woollen

marcate nuncupat. per dewry. The tenure of this land in right of the custody of the crosier of Saint Mund is not quite singular. A similar tenure existed in Glendochart and also in Lismore. It may be observed that the hereditary keepers of the relic of St. Fillan of Glendochart bore a name, running through Jore and Deor of the fifteenth century to the modern Dewar, which may bear some analogy to the title here applied to the lands or the tenure—'Deowray,' 'Perdewry.'—Miscel. of Maitland Club, vol. iii. p. 239, and original charter at Taymouth.

¹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiii. no. 314. Argyle Inventory.

² Argyle Inventory. The date here given may possibly be that of a transumpt, and not of the original charter, but this is not determined by the Inventory.

³ Argyle Charters. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xvii. nn. 111, 112. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. iv. fol. 140.

⁴ Argyle Charters.

⁵ Argyle Charters. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxiii. no. 44.

⁶ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxvii. no. 151. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xiv. fol. 73.

⁷ Argyle Charters. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxvii. no. 348. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xvi. fol. 64.

⁸ Retours.

⁹ Paper at Taymouth.

¹⁰ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxiii. fol. 39.

¹¹ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxiii. fol. 39.

¹² Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxiii. fol. 39.

¹³ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxiii. fol. 39.

¹⁴ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. x. fol. 133; vol. xx. fol. 35. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxx. nn. 204, 532.

and linen, broad and narrow, and whatsoever other goods and articles of merchandise (*mercimonia*) should arrive there, and also of having within the burgh bakers, brewers, butchers, fleshmongers, fishmongers (*carnium et piscium macellarii*), and workmen of all crafts belonging to the liberty of a burgh of barony.¹ He further granted to the inhabitants that they should be burgesses of the burgh of Kilmound, and have the power of electing bailies and other officers, of erecting a cross, and of holding a weekly market every Monday, and two yearly fairs, one on Saint Mund's day (21 October), and the other on the day of the Invention of the Holy Cross, called Beltane (3 May), and during the octaves of the same, with the tolls and other liberties belonging to fairs of that kind.² In 1498 a deed of resignation of certain lauds by Gilerist Lawmond of Innerneilbeg is dated at Kilmon.³ In 1556 a charter by Ninian Stewart of Kildauanane in Bute is witnessed by Donald Makgillespik Makneill of Kilmone.⁴ There is still a village at Kilmun.⁵

STRATHLACHLAN.

Stralachlane⁶—Kilmorie⁷—Kilmoir.⁸ Deanery of Glassary. (Map, No. 19.)

STRATHLACHLAN appears to have been united to Strachur about the year 1650.⁹

The figure of this parish is extremely irregular, and its surface entirely mountainous, attaining the height of 2000 or 3000 feet above the level of the sea. On the north-west it is bounded by Loch Fyne, and on the south by the parishes of Kilfinan and Kilmadan.

Tradition, supported by an extant custom, places a church here at the period of the Crusades,¹⁰ but there appears to be no record of the church before the year 1543, when Lauchlane Maklauchlane of that Ilk and Katherine Tayt his wife granted to Archibald Earl of Argyle the right of reversion to certain lands, when he should pay them in one day the sum of 200 marks 'upon Sanct our Ladye alter situat within the kirk of Stralachlaue,' due warning to be given to the earl by Maklauchlane 'othir pertly, or at our dwelling-place for the tyme, or at our parische kirk on ane solempnit day.'¹¹ In 1593 King James VI. granted to Lauchlane Maklauchlan of that Ilk the patronage, parsonage, and vicarage of the kirk of Kilmorie.¹² In 1631 Archibald Campbell of Kilmorie was served heir to his father Donald in the four marks of the kirklands of Kilmorie in the parish of Kilmorie and lordship of Glastrie.¹³ In 1633 King Charles I. confirmed his father's grant of 1593.¹⁴ In 1663 Archibald Maklauchlane of that Ilk was served

¹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xii. no. 254.

³ Argyle Charters.

⁴ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxxii. no. 186.

⁵ New Stat. Acc.

⁶ A. D. 1543. Argyle Charters.

⁷ A. D. 1593. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. v. pp. 141, 142.

A. D. 1631. Retours.

² Ibid.

⁸ A. D. 1663. Retours.

⁹ New Stat. Acc. Trans. Camb. Camd. Soc., p. 89.

¹⁰ Trans. Camb. Camd. Soc., p. 90. See *post*.

¹¹ Argyle Charters. See KILFINAN, pp. 54, 55.

¹² Acta Parl. Scot., vol. v. pp. 141, 142.

¹³ Retours.

¹⁴ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. v. pp. 141, 142.

heir to his father Lachlan in the lands of Kilmoir with the advowson of the parish church of the same.¹ In 1680 King Charles II. granted anew to Archibald MacLachlan of that Ilk the lands of Kilmary, with the advowson, rectory, and vicarage of the church.²

The church stood on Lochfyne, apparently at some distance from the present parish church built in 1792.³ Its ruins remain, and its cemetery continues to be the burying-place of the M'Lachlans.⁴ The remains of the chapel of Kilbride, now grassed over, lie within half a mile of the old castle on the shore of Lochfyne.⁵

The M'Lachlans of that Ilk are believed to have possessed the lands of Strathlachlan before or about the eleventh century.⁶ In the year 1292 the lands of Gileskel M'Lachlan were included in the sheriffdom of Argyle or Lorn erected in that year by King John Balliol.⁷ In 1296 Ewin MacLachlan (Eugene filz Loghlan) swore fealty to King Edward I.⁸ In 1305 or 1306 Gillescepe M'Loghlan requested from that king the barony of Molbride the young, which was called Strat, Molbride having been taken in arms against the King's allegiance.⁹ Between the years 1306 and 1322 Gillespi M'Lachlan had from King Robert Bruce a grant of the ten pennylands of Selhyr waghthynne and other lands.¹⁰ In 1309 his name appears on one of the sealtags of the well known letter of the Scotch Barons to King Philip of France, but the seal which was attached to that tag is gone.¹¹ In 1314 Gilaspee MacLouchlan in Ergyle, by a charter dated at his castle in Ergyle which was called Castellachlan, granted to the Friars Preachers of Glasgow forty shillings sterling yearly from the fermes of his pennyland of Kylbryd beside Castellachlan.¹² Gilaspee was dead in 1322.¹³ In 1456 the above grant was confirmed by his descendant Donald MacLachlane lord of Ardlawan (Ardlachlan, or Castallaehlan), who at the same time granted to the Friars six shillings and eight pence yearly from the fermes of the same pennyland of Kylbryde beside his castle of Castellachlane.¹⁴ In 1474 Donald Makelachlane witnesses a grant to the same Friars by Colin Campbell lord of Ormadale.¹⁵ In 1507 Archibald Maklauchlane, the son and heir apparent of John Maklauchlane of Strathlachlane, had a grant of land from Archibald Earl of Ergyle.¹⁶ In 1511 there appears in record Archibald M'Lachlan of Stralachlan,¹⁷ in 1529, 1542, 1543, 1544 (in which year Archibald fear of Argyle dates a charter at Castellachlan), 1546, and 1557, Lauchlane Maklauchlane of that Ilk,¹⁸ in 1546 Archibald M'Lauchlane his son,¹⁹ and in 1570 Archibald M'Lauchlane.²⁰ In 1621 James Earl of Abirborne, lord Paislay and Kilpatrick, was served heir to his father Claud lord Paislay in an annual revenue of 40 shillings from the lands of Stralachlane, which was included in the barony of Paislay.²¹ In

¹ Retours.

² MacLachlan Inventory.

³ County Maps. New Stat. Acc.

⁴ Trans. Camb. Camd. Soc., pp. 89, 90.

⁵ Information by R. MacLachlan, Esq.

⁶ Trans. Camb. Camd. Soc., p. 90.

⁷ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i. p. 91.

⁸ Ragman Rolls, p. 144.

⁹ Palg. Illust., vol. i. p. 318.

¹⁰ Robertson's Index, p. 26, no. 25.

¹¹ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i. p. 99.

¹² Lib. Coll. Nost. Dom., pp. 152, 153, 155, 178.

¹³ Lib. Coll. Nost. Dom., p. 155.

¹⁴ Lib. Coll. Nost. Dom., pp. 178-180.

¹⁵ Lib. Coll. Nost. Dom., p. 180.

¹⁶ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. iii. ff. 135, 136. See INVER-CHAOLAN, pp. 61, 62.

¹⁷ Argyle Charters.

¹⁸ Argyle Charters. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxx. no. 275. Lochnell Charters. Original Charter *pence* Livingstone of Bachnill.

¹⁹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxx. no. 275.

²⁰ Argyle Inventory.

²¹ Retours.

1635 King Charles I. confirmed to Archibald MacIachlan of that Ilk the lands of Kilbride, Kilmorie, Portandryen, Letterkekan, and others.¹ In 1680 King Charles II. granted anew and erected into a barony, in favour of Archibald MacIachlan of that Ilk and his heirs bearing the same surname and arms, the lands of Kilbryde with the castle and fortalice, the lands of Kilmary with the advowson of the church, and many other lands, with their mills, woods, and fishings, in the lordship of Cowal and Glassrie, with a yearly market to be held at Kilmary in October, changing the holding from simple to taxed ward, and appointing Castle Lachlan to be the principal messuage of the barony.²

In 1557 Lauchlan M'Lauchlan of that Ilk granted to Sir John Lawmont of Inuereyne the five marklands of Enachan in the bailiary of Cowall, for making three suits at the head courts of Stralauchlan.³ In 1570 the same lands (or probably the superiority of them) were resigned by Archibald M'Lauchlan to Archibald Earl of Argyle.⁴ In 1597 James Lawmound was served heir of entail to his eldest son Robert in the same five marklands of Eynachan in the barony of Strathlachlan and lordship of Cowall.⁵

In 1627 Thomas M'Cawis was served heir to John M'Cawis his granduncle's son in two marks and a half of Leanach in the barony of Strathlaffin with the mill of the same, half of the dry milltute, and the house, and glebeland, with pasture for two cows on the lands of Garvalt belonging to that mill, extending in all to 10 marks, and also in the office of bailie or seneschal of the 40 marklands of Strathlaffin, of the old extent of 6 shillings and 8 pence.⁶

On the death of the laird of Strathlachlan or the laird of Strachur it has long been the custom that the survivor lays his neighbour's head in the grave.⁷ Its origin is dated by tradition at the period of the Crusades, when it is said the heads of these two families went together to the war, and each solemnly engaged with the other to lay him in his family burying-place if he should fall in battle.⁸

In the burying-ground at Strathlachlan there is a large cross, supposed to have been erected as a monumental stone by some of the M'Lachlans, but not long ago used as a market cross.⁹

Castle Lachlan, a high square tower of the usual form, which, as we have seen, appears under its present name in the reign of King Robert Bruce, stands on a peninsula in Lochfyne half a mile from the modern mansion.¹⁰

There exist also the remains of the old fortalice of Kilbride on the shore of the same loch.¹¹

¹ MacIachlan Inventory.

² MacIachlan Inventory.

³ Argyle Charters.

⁴ Argyle Charters.

⁵ Retours.

⁶ Retours.

⁷ Trans. Camb. Camd. Soc., p. 90.

⁸ Trans. Camb. Camd. Soc., p. 90.

⁹ Trans. Camb. Camd. Soc., p. 90.

¹⁰ Drawings by James Skene, Esq. Information by R. MacIachlan, Esq. See above.

¹¹ Information by R. MacIachlan, Esq.

STRACHUR.

Kilmalash¹—Kilmaglass.² Deanery of Glassary. (Map, No. 20.)

STRACHUR and Strathlachlan appear to have been united about the year 1650.³

The old parish of Kilmaglass forms the northern part of the united parish, lying chiefly on the north-east of Glen Eachaig and Loch Eck, and south-east of Loch Fyne. Like Strathlachlan it is high and mountainous.

This church is supposed to have existed and to have been in the patronage of the proprietors of Strachur about or before the era of the Crusades, an incident connected with which gave rise to the custom described above, but of this there exists no evidence in charter or record.⁴ There appears to be no notice of the church in any known record previous to the Reformation. It is marked as Kilmalash in the etchings of Timothy Pont and Gordon of Straloch.⁵ 'There is,' says a writer in Macfarlane, 'one church in Strathgur, not far from the ferry of Lochiŷne called Kilmaglass.'⁶

The church appears to have always stood as thus described.⁷ The present church was built in 1789.⁸ There was another church called Kileatherin on Loch Fyne not far from Glengoil.⁹

The lands of Strachur are said to have been possessed by the oldest branch of the Campbells at a very early period.¹⁰ In the year 1368 King David II. confirmed the lands of Strachore to Gyllespyk the son of Colin Cambell.¹¹ In 1374 the lands of Strachur were resigned by Ewar Campbell, and granted by King Robert II. to Arthur Campbell his son.¹² In 1442 Sir Duncan Cambell of Lochaw granted to the collegiate church of Kilmun, which he had just founded, two marklands of Creechane and Gawane.¹³ In 1448 Sir Duncan of Lochaw, 'lord le Cambell,' dates a charter at Strachur.¹⁴ In 1450 the grant of 1442 was confirmed by King James II.¹⁵ In 1500 Ewer Campbell of Strouquhor granted to Archibald Earl of Argyle two marklands of old extent of the west part of Strouquhor lying next to Innerglyn in the barony of Strouquhor.¹⁶ In the same year the same Ewer Campbell granted to the same earl his lands of Craggan in the same barony.¹⁷ In 1512 John Campbell of Arkinglas granted to a chaplain officiating in the parish church of Lochgoill one mark of old extent of Stokylewnan, the grant being confirmed by King James IV.¹⁸ In 1541 the lands of Strouquhoure, of the old extent

¹ *Circa* A. D. 1600. MS. Maps in Adv. Lib.

² A. D. 1600—1700. Macfarlane's Geographical Collections.

³ New Stat. Acc.

⁴ Trans. Camb. Cand. Soc., p. 40. See STRATHLACHLAN, p. 76.

⁵ MS. Maps in Adv. Lib.

⁶ Geog. Collections.

⁷ MS. Maps in Adv. Lib. New Stat. Acc.

⁸ New Stat. Acc.

⁹ MS. Maps in Adv. Lib. Macfarlane's Geog. Collect.

¹⁰ Trans. Camb. Cand. Soc., p. 90.

¹¹ Argyle Charters.

¹² Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 107. Robertson's Index, p. 116, no. 57.

¹³ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. iv. no. 21.

¹⁴ Argyle Charters.

¹⁵ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. iv. no. 21.

¹⁶ Argyle Charters. ¹⁷ Argyle Charters.

¹⁸ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. iv. ff. 213, 214.

of 51 marks and a half, were resigned by Archibald Earl of Argyle, and granted to him anew by King James V.¹ In 1542 they were again resigned by the same earl, and granted by the same king to Archibald Campbell his son and apparent heir.² In 1545 Iver Campbell of Straquhir granted to Archibald Earl of Argyle the 5 marklands of old extent of Sokoehennan in the barony of Straquhir.³ In 1546 Queen Mary granted to the same earl the relief of the 40 marklands of Straquhowr due to her for seisin given to Ewir Campbell of Ardgartene.⁴ In 1547 Archibald Master of Argyle, and Earl Archibald his father, granted to their servitor John Makane V'Kerris of Santkatharins Land, and to Gillebarchane M'Kerres his son and his heirs male, with remainder in succession to the father's heirs male, and to the Earl and his son, the lands of Stronechreiffiche in the bailliary of Cowell, of the old extent of six marks, for payment yearly at the manor of Inneraray of 6 bolls white meal and 10 bolls black at the usual terms, and 8 marks Scots at the Feast of the Nativity of the Virgin Mary—the master becoming bound to give the said John yearly the skin of a mart for every plough of the said lands (*ad aratrum dictarum terrarum*), and the latter to have the lands *pro taxatione dimeditatis terrarum-saithe et omnium aliarum taxationum dum contingunt*, and also the usual service in the reaping of corn and the 'correction' of barns.⁵ In 1550 the same Archibald Master of Ergile, with the consent of his father the Earl, granted to his kinsman Colin Campbell of Ardkinglas, with remainder in succession to his brother Archibald Campbell of Gawnane and others, six marks of the two Langlangartanis, three marks of Creganis, six marks of the two Gnawnannis, and other lands, in all of the old extent of 94 marks, together with the office of bailie of all the Earl's lands in Straquhir and Penne-innemuk.⁶ In the same year the grant was confirmed by Queen Mary.⁷ In 1551 Gillebarchane M'Kerres was seised in the lands of Stronechreiffiche granted to his father and him in 1547.⁸ In 1563 Queen Mary granted to Vrie Campbell of Strathquhoir in liferent, and to Charles his son and apparent heir in heritage, the 40 marklands of Strathquhoir, which Vrie Campbell had resigned.⁹ At the same time she granted to the same Charles Campbell, and to Elizabeth Campbell the daughter of Jonet Graham lady Lany, his future spouse, three marks of Cregane and three marks of Strouequhairbeg, also resigned by his father Vrie Campbell.¹⁰ In 1599 Alexander Campbell was served heir to his father Charles Campbell of Kilbryd in the three marklands of old extent of Cregane in the barony of Straquhir.¹¹ In 1642 Colin Campbell was served heir to his father Colin Campbell of Straquhir in three marks of Soccocheur, four marks of Soccochlewnane, four marks of Kunieg, three marks of Dewirling, four marks of Ballemeneche, two marks of Garobie, three marks of Straquhirmoir, three marks of Straquhirbeg, three marks of Innerglen, three marks of Craigend, in all 32 marks of old extent in the barony of Straquhir.¹²

¹ Argyle Charters. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxvii. no. 152. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xiv. fol. 77.

² Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxviii. no. 346. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xvi. nn. 64, 65.

³ Argyle Inventory.

⁴ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xx. fol. 36.

⁵ Argyle Charters.

⁶ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxx. no. 552. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxiv. ff. 4, 5.

⁷ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxx. no. 552. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxiv. ff. 4, 5.

⁸ Argyle Inventory.

⁹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxxii. no. 426. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxxii. fol. 9.

¹⁰ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxxii. fol. 9.

¹¹ Retours.

¹² Retours.

LOCHGOILHEAD.

Lochgoyl¹ — Lochgoyll² — Lochgoill³ — Lochgollyshed⁴ — Lochgyle⁵ — Keanlochgoyll⁶ — Lochgoylsheid⁷ — Lochgoylshead.⁸ Deanery of Glassary. (Map, No. 21.)

THERE appears to be no record of the union of Lochgoilhead and Kilmorich. Early in the seventeenth century and also near its conclusion they were distinct parishes.⁹

Lochgoilhead includes the southern portion of the united parish, being principally composed of the deep romantic valleys of Glengoil and Glencroe, and bounded on the south-east by the steep shores of Loch Goil and Loch Long. The surface is diversified by many smaller valleys, and many of the hills attain a considerable height above the sea level.

In the year 1430 George Cambell lord of Lowdon, for the friendship shown towards him by his kinsman Duncan Cambell lord of Lochaw, and to be shown by the same Duncan as chief 'to all his kin and surname,' resigned to him all the right which he had to any lands within the parish of Lochgoyl.¹⁰ In 1456 Sir William Bykatone was vicar of Lochgoyll.¹¹ In 1512 John Campbell of Ardkinglas granted to a chaplain, who should officiate at the altar of the Virgin Mary in the parish church of Lochgoill for the prosperity of the King and Queen, one mark of Stokylewnan, four marks of Knoekenkaynocht, and pasture for eight cows on the lands of Ardkynglas.¹² In the same year the grant was confirmed by King James IV.¹³ In 1528 Master Lauchlan M'Cawis was vicar of Lochgoyl.¹⁴ In 1541 the vicar of Lochgollyshed was Master Gilbert M'Kalehallum.¹⁵ In 1553 Sir William Drummond, chaplain, vicar of Lochgoyll, gave a tack of the viearage to Archibald Earl of Argyle, and in the same year he witnesses an agreement respecting the benefices in Lorn between that earl, his son Archibald, and Colin Campbell of Ardkinglas, on one side, and Colin Campbell of Glenvrquhair on the other.¹⁶ In 1662, on the restoration of the chapter of Argyle by King Charles II., the minister of Lochgoylsheid was appointed archdeacon.¹⁷ In 1695 Archibald Earl of Argyle was served heir to his father Earl Archibald in the advowson, rectory, and vicarage of the parish church and parish of Lochgoylshead.¹⁸

¹ A. D. 1430. Argyle Charters. A. D. 1523. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxii. no. 74. A. D. 1629. Argyle Charters.

² Lib. Coll. Nost. Dom., p. 130.

³ A. D. 1512. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. iv. ff. 213, 214.

⁴ A. D. 1541. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxix. no. 11.

⁵ A. D. 1553. Breadalbane Charters.

⁶ Circa A. D. 1600. MS. Maps in Adv. Lib.

⁷ A. D. 1662. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. vii. p. 390.

⁸ A. D. 1695. Retours.

⁹ Liber Insule Missarum, pp. 116, 137. Retours.

¹⁰ Argyle Charters.

¹¹ Lib. Coll. Nost. Dom., p. 150.

¹² Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. iv. ff. 213, 214.

¹³ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. iv. ff. 213, 214.

¹⁴ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxii. no. 73.

¹⁵ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxix. no. 11.

¹⁶ Argyle Inventory. Breadalbane Charters.

¹⁷ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. vii. p. 390.

¹⁸ Retours.

The church appears to have always stood as at present at the head of Lochgoil, from which the parish derives its name.¹

In 1368 King David II. confirmed to Gyllespyk the son of Colin Cambell the lands or barony of Over Cowall, which included the parish of Lochgoilhead.² In 1407 the barony of Over Cowall was resigned by Colin Campbell of Lochaw, and granted to him anew by the Regent Albany.³ In 1493 it was confirmed by King James IV. to Archibald Earl of Argyle as heir to his father Earl Colin.⁴ At that time Ovirowal together with Lochaw and Glenvrquhay yielded yearly to the crown 690 marks.⁵ In 1503 Colin Campbell was served heir to his father Archibald Earl of Argyle in the barony and lands of Uver Cowell, then of the extent of 200 marks.⁶ In 1513 King James V. confirmed the same barony to Earl Colin as legal heir to his father Earl Archibald.⁷ In 1526 Earl Colin resigned the barony, which was then granted by King James V. to Archibald Campbell his son and heir, reserving the liferent to the earl and the terce to his wife.⁸ In 1541 the lands and barony of Ouir Cowell were resigned by the same Archibald, then Earl of Argyle, and granted to him anew by King James V.⁹ In 1542 the Earl again resigned them to King James, who then granted them to Archibald Campbell his son and apparent heir.¹⁰

In 1529 (or previously) the lands of Penny of Innermuk in Cowell were resigned by Archibald Campbell the son and heir apparent of Colin Earl of Argyle, and in that year granted by King James V. in liferent to Helen Hammyltoun the daughter of the deceased James Earl of Aran.¹¹ In 1541 Archibald Earl of Argyle granted the 24 marklands of Penny of Innermuk with the mill in liferent to Margaret Grahame the daughter of William Earl of Menteith, and to her heirs by himself or by any other.¹² In the same year the grant was confirmed by King James V.¹³ In 1550 Archibald Master of Ergile with consent of Earl Archibald his father granted, and Queen Mary confirmed to Colin Campbell of Ardkinglas and his heirs male, with remainder to his brother Archibald Campbell of Gawnane and others, the office of baillie of all the Earl's lands in Straquhir and Penne-Innermuk.¹⁴

In the same year the Master of Argyle granted, and the Queen of Scots confirmed to the same party, with remainder also to the same parties, three marks of Glenero, five marks of the two Glenferneis, four marks of Polerorkyran, four marks of Innerronich, two marks of Craghawes, three marks of the three Stokkis, two marks of Baith, 20 shillings of Killesan, and other lands, extending in all to 94 marks of old extent, resigned by Earl Colin in favour of Archibald Campbell his son and apparent heir.¹⁵ In 1629 Archibald McNiell was

¹ MS. Maps in Adv. Lib. New Stat. Acc.

² Argyle Charters.

³ Argyle Inventory.

⁴ Argyle Charters.

⁵ Argyle Charters.

⁶ Retours.

⁷ Argyle Charters.

⁸ Argyle Charters. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxiii. no. 44.

⁹ Argyle Charters. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxvii. no. 152. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xiv. fol. 77.

¹⁰ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxviii. no. 346. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xvi. ff. 64, 65.

¹¹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxiii. no. 70. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. viii. no. 39.

¹² Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxix. no. 11.

¹³ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxix. no. 11.

¹⁴ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxx. no. 552. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxiv. ff. 4, 5. See DUNOON, pp. 65, 66.

¹⁵ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxx. no. 552. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxiv. ff. 4, 5. See DUNOON, pp. 65, 66.

served heir to Niell McNiell his father in the two marklands of Stwkkis and the mill of Inneronyeh in the bailiary of Ower Cowell.¹

In 1511 a grant of Archibald Earl of Argyle is witnessed by Robert Campbell of Carrik.² In 1529 (or previously) the castle and place of Carrik were resigned by Archibald Campbell the son and heir of Colin Earl of Ergile, and in that year granted by King James V. in liferent to Helen Hammyltoun the daughter of the deceased James Earl of Aran.³ In 1532 Duncan Campbell was captain of Carrik.⁴ In 1541 Archibald Earl of Argyle granted, and King James V. confirmed the castle and fortalice of Carrik to Margaret Grahame the daughter of William Earl of Menteith.⁵ In 1550 a grant by Archibald Master of Ergile is witnessed by John Campbell in Carrik.⁶ In 1551 Johnne Campbell (apparently the same person) was captain of Castell Carrik.⁷ In 1558 John Campbell of Carrik appears in record.⁸ In 1562 John Campbell of Carrik witnesses a grant of land by Archibald Earl of Ergyle.⁹ In 1594 a paper written by Duncan Campbell of Glenurchy, denying that he had any participation in the measures connected with the slaughter of 'the Bonnie Earl of Moray,' is dated at the Castle of Carrik in Cowal.¹⁰ Castle Carrik, a lofty square building without turrets, is still to be seen on a small rocky peninsula on the west shore of Lochgoil.¹¹

In 1562 a grant of Archibald Earl of Ergyle is dated at the town of Lochgolishede.¹² A village still exists on the spot.¹³

¹ Retours.

² Argyle Charters.

³ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxiii. no. 70. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. viii. fol. 89.

⁴ Argyle Charters.

⁵ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxix. no. 11.

⁶ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxx. no. 552.

⁷ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxiv. fol. 47.

⁸ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxxi. no. 64; lib. xxxii. no. 312.

⁹ Argyle Charters.

¹⁰ Gregory's Highlands and Islands, p. 253.

¹¹ New Stat. Acc. and Maps. Drawings by James Skene, Esq.

¹² Argyle Charters.

¹³ New Stat. Acc.

KILMORICH.

Kilmorich¹—Kilmoriche²—Kirkmoriche³—Killmoirch.⁴

Deanery of Glassary. (Map, No. 22.)

THIS parish forms the northern portion of the united parish of Lochgoilhead and Kilmorich, including chiefly the valleys of Glenfyne and Glenkinglas, being indented on the south west by the head of Loch Fyne, and rising on the north east to the summit of the lofty ridge that separates Argyle from Dumbarton and Perth. The coast around the head of Loch Fyne is rather flat.

The church of Kilmorich, of which we have no early record, is said to mean the church of Saint Maurice, who is believed to have been sent by Saint Columba about the year 600 to preach in the island of Mull.⁵ Latterly it belonged to the abbey of Inchaffray.⁶ In the year 1501 a precept of seisin by Archibald Earl of Argyle, dated at Dumoon, is witnessed by Sir John Finlosoun notary public.⁷ In 1511 and 1519 Sir John Finlosoun (styled also Sir John Finlosoun Alan M'Kewilla) was vicar of Kilmorich and notary public.⁸ In 1618 James lord of Madertie, commendator of Inchaffray, leased to Alexander Macnaichtane of Dundaraw for nineteen years 'the teind schavis, and uthoris teindis callit the brokis, fruitis, and rentis baithe great and small of the peroche kirk of the perochin of Kilmoriche, personage and vicarage thairof, lyand within the diocie of Argyll, sa far as the fruitis of the said kirk ar ane pairt and pertinent of the abbacie of Inchaffray,' for the yearly payment of £8 Scots to the commendator, and to the minister 'the haill dewties assignit or to be assignit be the comissioneris of parliament to be payit to the minister for owre (the commendator's) part of the said kirk for thair stipend and for furnessing the elementis to the communioun.'⁹ In 1695 Archibald Earl of Argyle was served heir to his father Earl Archibald in the advowson, rectory, and vicarage of the parish church and parish of Kilmorich.¹⁰ In 1698 William Viscount Strathalland, Lord Madertie, was served heir to his father William in the kirklands, tithes, and patronage of the church of Kilmorich.¹¹

¹ A. D. 1511. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xvii. no. 33. Argyle Charters. A. D. 1519. Breadalbane Charters. *Circa* A. D. 1600. MS. Maps in Adv. Lib. A. D. 1695. A. D. 1698. Retours.

² A. D. 1618. Liber Insule Missarum, p. 137.

³ A. D. 1630. Liber Insule Missarum, p. 116.

⁴ A. D. 1600—1700. Macfarlane's Geog. Collect.

⁵ Keith's Catalogue of Bishops. Brev. Aberd. Prop. SS. pro temp. estiv. fol. 156. 'Morich' or 'Muarich' seems rather to mean 'Murdoch.' Saint Muredach is said to have been bishop of Killala in Ireland about

the year 440. See Lives of the Irish Saints, p. 93, Nicholas' Chronology of History, p. 164.

⁶ Liber Insule Missarum, pp. 116, 137.

⁷ Argyle Charters.

⁸ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xvii. no. 33. Argyle Charters. Breadalbane Charters.

⁹ Liber Insule Missarum, p. 137. To this grant the commendator appends the seal of the abbey instead of the consent of the convent, 'thay being all departit this yif.'

¹⁰ Retours.

¹¹ Retours.

The old church stood at the head of Loch Fyne, apparently on the right bank of the river Fyne.¹ The modern church stands at Cairndow near Kilmorich, on the eastern shore of the loch.²

In the year 1630 the teinds of Kirkmoriche, leased to Macknaughtane of Macknaughtane, were valued at £166, 13s. 4d., and, after deduction of £8 paid as duty to the lord of Madertie, were taxed at £4, 6s. 9d. for the relief of beneficed persons from their part of the tax granted to King Charles I. by the three estates of the realm.³

In the years 1442, 1481, 1493, and 1494, John Campbell of Ardkinglas (Ardehnglase, or Ardquhonglas) appears in record.⁴ In 1493 the Lords Auditors ordered that Johne Campbele of Ardkynglas should pay to George Stewart of Morphy the sum of 100 marks Scots for which he had given him his bond, and that his lands and goods should be distrained for the debt, reserving his right to prosecute those who failed to fulfil the contracts or promises by which he had been induced to grant the bond.⁵ There appear in record, in 1501, 1511, 1512, and 1513 John Campbell of Arkinglas, probably the son of the former⁶—in 1526, 1528, 1529, 1530, and 1531, Colin Campbell of Ardkinglas⁷—from 1534 to 1552 Colin Campbell of Ardkinglas and Matilda or Mauld Montgomery his wife⁸—in 1553, 1554, 1558, and 1562, Colin Campbell of Ardkinglas⁹—and in 1564 James or John Campbell of Ardkinglas.¹⁰

In 1526 King James V. granted to James Stewart of Ardgowane the 'assise herring' on the west coast of Scotland, 'notwithstanding the pretendit assedatioun maid to Coline Campbell of Ardkinglass tharupon of before, quhilk our Sonerane Lord for certane ressonable causes and considerationis moving him reuokis and dischargis for euir.'¹¹ In 1536 the same king granted to Colin Campbell of Ardkinglas and Matilda Montgomery his wife the 'assise herring' (*assise alleca*, *assisas halices*, or *assisam halccum*) of the Western Sea from the Pentland Firth to the Mwle of Galloway, and within all the Isles, and far and near as the tide (*flumen maris*) flows into the water of Clide, extending yearly in the King's rental to six lasts of herrings, for payment yearly of six lasts and two barrells of herrings at the bridge of Glasgow between Martinmas and Candlemas (in augmentation of the rental by two barrells).¹² In 1542 the same king renewed the grant to Colin Campbell of Ardkinglas and Mauld Montgomery his wife.¹³ In 1562 Mary Queen of Scots granted the 'assise herring' for the same yearly payment to James

¹ MS. Maps in Adv. Lib. Macfarlane's Geog. Collect.

² New Stat. Acc. and Maps.

³ Liber Insule Missarum, p. 116.

⁴ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. iv. no. 21; lib. ix. no. 47; lib. xiii. no. 278. Acta Dom. Aud. p. 179. Athole Charters.

⁵ Acta Dom. Aud. p. 179.

⁶ Argyle Charters. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xvii. no. 33. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. iv. ff. 213, 214.

⁷ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. vi. ff. 15, 16. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxii. no. 74; lib. xxxiii. no. 196; lib. xxvi. no. 197. Lochmell Charters.

⁸ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxv. no. 158, 269, 392; lib. xxviii. no. 214; lib. xxix. no. 11; lib. xxx. nn. 53, 204, 274, 552;

lib. xxxi. no. 64; lib. xxxii. no. 312, 662. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. x. ff. 83, 135, 157; vol. xvi. fol. 40; vol. xviii. fol. 113; vol. xx. fol. 41; vol. xxiv. ff. 4, 5; vol. xxv. fol. 16. Argyle Charters. Coll. de Reb. Alb., p. 88. Pitcairn's Crim. Trials, vol. i. p. 224*.

⁹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxxi. nn. 126, 297; lib. xxxii. no. 453. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxvii. fol. 108; vol. xxxi. fol. 7. Argyle Charters.

¹⁰ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxxii. no. 519. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxxii. ff. 69, 70.

¹¹ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. vi. ff. 15, 16.

¹² Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxv. no. 382. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. x. fol. 135.

¹³ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xvi. fol. 40.

(or John) Campbell, the nephew of Colin Campbell of Ardkinglas, reserving the liferent to the latter.¹ In 1564 Queen Mary renewed her grant of the 'assise herring' to James (or John) Campbell of Ardkinglas, apparently the same as the nephew of Colin.²

In 1498 John Campbell of Aehreach appears in record.³ In the year 1510 a charter by Sir Duncan Campbell of Glenurehy is witnessed by John Campbe of Acharewach.⁴ In 1550 Archibald Master of Ergile, with the consent of Earl Archibald his father, granted to his kinsman Colin Campbell of Ardkinglas and his heirs male, with remainder to Colin's brother Archibald Campbell of Gawnane and others, five marks of Auchrewicht, five marks of Auchdowane, three marks and a half of Glasken, six marks of Stronbaddow-Kynnaye (or Stronbod, Dow, Kynnaaye), nine marks of Ardkinglas, four marks of Bawchbawin, six marks of Ardno, two marks of Carrin, five marks of Ardnandane, five marks of the two Dunloskynnis with the mill, four marks of Kilbride, and other lands, in the bailiary of Cowale, extending in all to 94 marks old extent, and resigned by the said Colin, he giving homage and personal service (*retinentia*), with a ship of eight oars and one of six oars of the ancient capacity for the service of the said Archibald when required, half the ward and relief of the lands, and the whole marriage when it should occur—the mill of Dunloskynnis to be shared between the granter and the holder in profits, construction, and multure.⁵ In 1599 Alexander Campbell was served heir to his father Charles Campbell of Kylbryd in a yearly revenue of twelve marks from the four marklands of Arduadam in Cowell.⁶

In 1513 a precept of seisin by Colin Earl of Argyle is witnessed by Gilbert M'Nachthane of Dundarawe.⁷ In 1563 Alexander M'Nachtin of Doundaraw gave seisin in name of Earl Archibald of certain lands in the bailiary of Glenara.⁸ In 1618 James lord of Madertie, as above stated, leased the teinds of Kilmoriche to Alexander Maenaichtane of Dundaraw.⁹

There are castles at Dundarrow (Dunduramh) and Ardkinglas, both on the east shore of Loch Fyne.¹⁰ 'Upon the south syd of Lochfyne,' observes a writer of the seventeenth century, 'is the castle of Ardinglais perteyning to Mack-ran-riogh of the surname of Campbell.'¹¹

¹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxxii. no. 453. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxxi. fol. 7. Argyle Inventory.

² Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxxii. no. 519. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxxii. ff. 69, 70.

³ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiii. no. 401.

⁴ Argyle Charters.

⁵ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxx. no. 552. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxiv. ff. 4, 5. See DUNOON, p. 65.

⁷ Argyle Charters.

⁹ Liber Insule Missarum, p. 137.

¹⁰ New Stat. Acc. and Maps.

¹¹ Macfarlane's Geographical Collections.

⁶ Retours.

⁸ Argyle Charters.

INVERARAY.

Kylmalduff¹—Kilmalew²—Kilmolew³—Kilmaliew.⁴ Deanery of Glassary.
(Map, No. 23.)

THIS parish, divided into 116 marklands, is in general mountainous. Its northern and larger portion is traversed by the valleys of Glenshira and Glenaray, which converge towards the south. Its highest mountain is Benbuy, 2800 feet above the sea. Others attain an elevation of 700 or 800 feet. The river Shira, which, it has been said, 'is impetuous, and falling throch roch ground runneth swyftly,' after forming the Douloch within about a mile of Lochfyne, assumes the name Gearanhuinn (or Garron). In the south of the parish a stream called the Douglas Burn runs eastward into Lochfyne, whose generally sandy but towards the north rocky shores form about half of the eastern boundary of the parish.

In the year 1304 a grant by Ewen of Argyle lord of Lorn to Andrew bishop of Argyle is witnessed by Gilbert rector of Kylmalduff.⁵ In 1529 Master Niel Fischeare rector of Kilmalew is witness to a deed of Archibald Earl of Ergile.⁶ Sir Niel Fischer was rector in the year 1541.⁷ In 1561 and 1563 Niuinus Makvicar was rector of Kilmolew.⁸ In 1570 Archibald Earl of Argyle presented Donald Makvicar to the rectory and vicarage of Kilmolew, reserving the liferent of the same to Ninian M'Vicar, apparently the same as Niuinus, and whose signature to charters shows him as rector in 1574.⁹ The 'kirk of Kilmalew' appears in record in connexion with the burgh of Inveraray in 1595.¹⁰ In 1629 its parson was Master Donald Makolvorich.¹¹ In 1651 a parliamentary commission divided the old parish of Kilmalew into the parishes of Kilmalew (or Glenaray) and Inveraray.¹²

The church, apparently dedicated to Saint Lupus or Leu,¹³ stood on the left bank of the Aray, where its site is still marked by a green mound between that stream and the present burying-ground.¹⁴ There are now two parish churches under one roof situated in the burgh of Inveraray on the right bank of the river.¹⁵ They were built in 1794.¹⁶ Anciently there appear to have

¹ A. D. 1304. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiv. no. 389.

² A. D. 1529. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxxi. no. 265.
A. D. 1629. Argyle Charters. A. D. 1635. Retours.

³ A. D. 1561, 1563. Argyle Charters.

⁴ *Circa* A. D. 1600. MS. Maps in Adv. Lib.

⁵ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiv. no. 389.

⁶ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxxi. no. 265.

⁷ 'Regester' at Taymouth.

⁸ Argyle Charters. It is stated in the New Statistical Account that at the period of the Reformation Master John M'Vicar of Stronmagachan was parson of Kilmalew, that he embraced the Reformed doctrines, but baptized his people according to the form of either church, and that there still exists an octagonal stoue

hollowed both above and below, which is believed to have been the font used by Macvicar, the one side being used for holy, the other for unconsecrated water. This John Macvicar was probably a natural son of Niuinus, who is mentioned in the Argyle Writs.

⁹ Protocol Book of Gavin Hamiltoun at Taymouth. Breadalbane Charters.

¹⁰ Inventory of Argyle Writs.

¹¹ Argyle Charters.

¹² Old and New Stat. Acc. Retours.

¹³ Trans. Camb. Acad. Soc., p. 91.

¹⁴ MS. Maps, in Adv. Lib. Blaeu. New Stat. Acc.

¹⁵ New Stat. Acc. and Maps.

¹⁶ New Stat. Acc.

been churches or chapels at Kilnunn, Kilblane, Glenshira, Kilbryde, Kilian, and Achantiobairt, the cemeteries of some of which were in use in the last century.¹

In the year 1403 Margaret the daughter of Gyllecris called Maegillegachin, with the consent of her son and heir Fynlay Macawaran, resigned to Colin Campbell lord of Lochaw, her overlord, the sixth part of the lands of Glenserw and of other lands which heritably belonged to her, and which had formerly belonged to Alexander M'Neachden lord of the same lands.² In 1513 Colin Earl of Argyle granted to Niel Campbell M'Alexander the lands of Glenserow and Glenaray in the barony of Lochaw.³ In 1526 the same lands were confirmed by King James V. to Archibald Campbell the son and apparent heir of Earl Colin.⁴ In 1529, or previously, the lands of Bailze, Mawm, Stukschardane, and Drumle, in the barony of Lochow, were resigned by the same Archibald Campbell, and in the same year King James V. granted these lands to Helen Hamnyktoun the daughter of the deceased James Earl of Aran.⁵ In 1538 Archibald Earl of Ergile confirmed to Archibald Campbell, the son of the deceased Angus Campbell captain of Dunstaffnich, the office of steward of all the lands of Glenyrya between the water of Lekane and the marches of Lochaw, in which office his father had died seised.⁶ In 1541 King James V. granted to Archibald Earl of Argyle on his resignation the lands of Glenyrya and Glenshero, then as formerly included in the barony of Lochow.⁷ In 1542 the same lands were resigned by Earl Archibald, and granted by King James V. to Archibald Campbell his son and heir.⁸ In 1553 Archibald Master of Ergile, fear of the earldom and of the lordship of Lorne, with the consent of his father the Earl, and of his curator Colin Campbell of Ardkinglas, confirmed to Colin the son of the deceased Archibald Campbell captain of Dunstaffnich the lands of Killechane and Lealt in the stewardry of Glenaray, with the office of steward as in the grant of 1538.⁹ In 1558 Duncan M'Iver of Stronsheara was seised in the lands of Blarowne in Glensheara, of the extent of two marklands and a half.¹⁰ In 1561 John Campbell captain of Dunstaffnich resigned to Archibald Earl of Ergyle the lands of Killeane and Lealt in the stewardry of Glenyrya, of the old extent of six marks, six shillings, and eight pence.¹¹ In 1562 the same Earl granted these lands to Duncan Campbell or M'Keuir of Stroneschero and Katherine Campbell his wife.¹² In 1561 the same Earl granted to Niuinns Makviear rector of Kilmolew, and to John Makviear his natural son, the lands of Sallychary in the bailliary of Glenara, of the old extent of three marks, and in 1563 they received seisin of the same.¹³ In 1599 Alexander Campbell was served heir to his father Charles Campbell of Kilbryd

¹ New Stat. Acc.

² Argyle Charters. About the year 1297 Anegos Mac-carrawar, probably an ancestor of Fynlay Macawaran, swore fealty to King Edward I. Palg. Illust. vol. i. p. 195.

³ Argyle Charters.

⁴ Argyle Charters. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxiii. no. 44.

⁵ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxiii. nn. 70, 71. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. viii. fol. 39. Argyle Inventory.

⁶ Argyle Charters.

⁷ Argyle Charters. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxvii. no. 152.

⁸ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxviii. no. 346. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xvi. ff. 64, 65.

⁹ Argyle Charters. The seisin on this occasion is witnessed by John Campbell the son of Archibald Campbell of Achnobrek, Donald M'Wicare, Duncan M'Ilpatrik V'Kellare, Archibald M'Alexander M'Euir, Robert Bey, Malcolm M'Neill V'Alexander Keire, Donald M'Donche W'Alexander Keir, Niel M'Donll M'Wicare, and Duncan the son of Donald M'Donche W'Alexander.

¹⁰ Argyle Inventory.

¹¹ Argyle Charters.

¹² Argyle Charters.

¹³ Argyle Charters.

in a yearly revenue of eight bolls of oatmeal and 28 marks from the six marklands of Ellerigmoir in the barony of Glensero, and of 24 bolls of oatmeal from the six marklands and a half of Killeane in the county of Ergyle.¹ The lands of Glenaray extended to 80 marklands, and those of Glenschiro to 30 marklands.²

In 1482 Colin Earl of Ergile granted to Duncan Campbell of Glenvrechard the lands of Kilbride, with the exception of the half markland of the ferry of Cragane, for quitclaiming to the Earl one-third of the lands of Dolare in Clakmanan, and one-third of the lands of Auchierneside in Perth.³ In 1514 Colin Earl of Ergyle confirmed the same lands to Colin Campbell the son and heir of Sir Duncan Campbell of Glenvrquhai.⁴ In 1523 the same earl confirmed to Duncan, the son and heir of Colin Campbell of Glenorchy, the lands of Kilbryde in Innerdouglass.⁵ In 1536 the same lands were confirmed by Earl Archibald to John Campbell the heir of Colin Campbell of Glenorchy.⁶ In 1550 Archibald Master of Argyle, and fear of the earldom, with the consent of his father Earl Archibald and of his curators, confirmed Kilbride to Colin the brother and heir of the deceased John Campbell of Glenorchy.⁷ In 1561 Archibald M'Allester V'Euir resigned the lands of Kilbryde to his superior Colin Campbell of Glenvrquhay, who then granted them anew for life to the same Archibald, and in heritage to his son John M'Allester V'Euir, for yearly payment of six *cadi* ('lie barralis') of good and sufficient herring of Lochfyne, of which, instead of two large barrels, there should be two small barrels called 'rubbouris,' and one large barrel of red herrings containing 1000, with 6 shillings and 8 pence in augmentation of the rental, and doubling of the feufarme at entry, and also with their own services in time of war, or the services of another sufficient person hired and contented at their own expense, the ward of their heirs during their minority to remain with the superior, who further granted them the hereyelds of the tenants for yearly payment of two marks Scots for each hereyeld.⁸ In 1572 the same Colin granted the same lands, resigned by John M'Archibald M'Ewer, to Charles Makewer Makalester, with remainder to his brother Alexander Makewer Makalester.⁹ The lands of Kilbryde were included in the barony of Glenaray, and were of the old extent of four marks.¹⁰

In 1509 Ewne Maceorquodill of Edderlin was served heir to his father Ewne Maceorquodill of Phantelans in the lands of Auchindrayne in the earldom and sheriffdom of Argyll.¹¹ In 1518 King James V. confirmed to Ewen Maceorquidill the son of the deceased Ewen Maceorquidill the one markland of Auchindrien in the lordship of Ergile.¹² In 1542 the same King granted to Malcolm Makcorkill the son and apparent heir of Ewen Makeorkill of Fantelen, with remainder in succession to his brothers Duncan and Lauchlan, and to Malcolm's heirs whomsoever, the same markland of Auchindryne, and the four marklands of Auchinthra, in the lordship of Lochow, which Ewen Makeorkill had resigned.¹³ In 1556 Auchindryne of the old extent of

¹ Retours.

³ Breadalbane Charters.

⁴ Breadalbane Inventory.

⁵ Breadalbane Inventory.

⁶ Breadalbane Inventory.

⁷ Breadalbane Charters.

² Paper at Taymouth.

⁸ 'Register' at Taymouth.

⁹ 'Register' at Taymouth.

¹⁰ 'Register' at Taymouth.

¹¹ Argyle Inventory.

¹² Argyle Charters.

¹³ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxviii. no. 260. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xvi. fol. 11.

one mark was resigned by Duncan M'Corkatill of Fantelane, and granted by Queen Mary to Archibald Earl of Ergile.¹

In 1513 Ewer M'Ewyr of Penmor witnesses a precept of seisin of Colin Earl of Argyle.² In 1529 Euar M'Ewir of Pennimor (apparently the same person) witnesses a charter of Earl Archibald.³ Pennymor is said to have been subsequently held by a family named Clerk.⁴

In 1573 Archibald Earl of Argyle granted to Michael the smith in Glenraray, in heritage, the markland, old extent, of Coulechapillane, and 40 pennies of land yielding fuel (*terrarium carbonariarum*) within the messuage of the mains of Innerraray, lying in the bailiary of Glenurquhlay.⁵

In 1595 Duncan M'Iver resigned to Archibald Earl of Argyle the four marklands of Inveraray, with the houses, biggings, crofts, orchards, fishing, and fisherland—the 10 shillinglands of Aucharioch, with the other two Auchariochs, of the old extent of 30 shillings—the lands called the brewsterland, matland, and peatland, with the offices of brewing the earl's ale and making his malt—the offices of chamberlainry and martyrship (mayrship?) of Inveraray, and keeping of the place and fortalice thereof—with the fishings of the water of Aray, 'as weill high as laigh,' all the other fishings between Auchinbreik and the water called Gerrone, the fishing of Linniequech, and the salmon fishing of Portinstonich near the kirk of Kilmaalew.⁶

In 1596 Archibald Earl of Argyle appointed Alexander M'Naughtan, the son and heir of John Maenaughtan of Dundaraw, keeper of the forest of Benbuy for 19 years, for the yearly payment of £80, and on condition that he should not keep 'oversoumes' in that forest.⁷

In 1474 King James III., for his singular favour towards Colin Earl of Ergile, Lord Campbell and Lorne, master of his household, and for the Earl's gratuitous and faithful services to the King's late father and to himself, erected his town of Innowreya into a free burgh of barony, with the usual liberties, a weekly market on Saturday, and two yearly fairs, one on the Feast of Michael the Archangel (29 September), the other on the Feast of Saint Brandan (16 May), and during the octaves of these Feasts.⁸ In 1513 a charter by King James V. to another Earl Colin is dated at the burgh of Inverara.⁹ In 1541 the burgh of Innerara, included in the barony of Lochhow, was resigned by Earl Archibald, who received from King James V. a new grant of that barony.¹⁰ In 1542 the same barony, including the burgh of Innerara, was resigned by the Earl, and granted by King James V. to Archibald Campbell his son and heir.¹¹ In 1546 William M'Vear of Brenehyllie resigned the land of Coule in the burgh of Inveraray, of the old extent of 40 pence, to Archibald Earl of Argyle and Archibald Master of Argyle, who then granted the land in liferent to Margaret M'Kinn.¹² In 1629 the same land was resigned to

¹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxxi. no. 295. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxviii. fol. 17. Argyle Charters.

² Argyle Charters.

³ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxxi. no. 265.

⁴ New Stat. Acc.

⁵ Protocol Book of Gavin Hammiltoun.

⁶ Argyle Inventory.

⁷ Argyle Inventory.

⁸ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. vii. no. 292. Argyle Inventory. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. v. p. 645.

⁹ Argyle Charters.

¹⁰ Argyle Charters. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxvii. no. 152.

¹¹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxviii. no. 346. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xvi. ff. 64, 65.

¹² Argyle Inventory.

Archibald Lord Lorne by John M'Vicar of Stronmagaeh.¹ In 1554 Queen Mary, 'for policie to be hade within this realme, and incressing of vertew within the samyn,' created the burgh of Innerrara a free royal burgh for ever — appointed Archibald Earl of Ergile customer of the burgh for life, with power to make deputies, granting him also a tack of the customs for seven years for the yearly payment of 40 shillings — and gave power to the provost, bailies, counsellors, community, and inhabitants, to build a *pretorium* for the administration of justice, to buy and sell various commodities, and to have a market cross, weekly markets on Mondays and Saturdays, and yearly fairs on Saint Kessog's day (10 March), Saint James's day (25 July), and Saint Michael's day (29 September), and during their octaves.² An entry in the records of the Scottish Parliament, dated 23 October 1639, is entitled 'Erectionne of the burgh of Inneraray into ane burgh royal.'³ In 1641 King Charles I. and the parliament of Scotland confirmed to Archibald Lord Lorne the erection of Inverrarey into a burgh of barony by King James III. in favour of Colin Earl of Argyle in 1474, changed the weekly market from Saturday to Friday, and, instead of two yearly fairs at Michaelmas and on Saint Brandane's day, appointed three, one on the 16th of September, one on the 16th of May (Saint Brandan's day), and one on the 15th day of July.⁴ Notwithstanding these enactments Inveraray was erected a royal burgh by King Charles II. in 1648.⁵ Its boundaries as then fixed were 'The burn called the Cromalt at the south — the green and yard dykes of the Duke of Argyle's House of Inveraray, the lands of Kilmalew, the burn of Auchareoch, respectively on the north — Lochfyne on the east — and the said Duke's park-dyke and the common muir respectively on the west.'⁶ In 1742 the old buildings of the burgh were taken down, and new houses partly erected by the Duke of Argyle for the inhabitants at a merely nominal rent.⁷ In 1769 the new town was incomplete, and the old not wholly removed.⁸ The council by charter consists of a provost, four bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, and twelve councillors.⁹ For 40 years previous to 1835 it had been the usage to elect only two bailies, and the Reform Bill fixed the same number, with a provost and 16 councillors.¹⁰

In the year 1432, the castle or manor of Innerayra, built or rebuilt by Sir Colin Campbell first laird of Glenurquhay, then tutor to his nephew the Earl, and who died in 1480, appears to have been a residence of the lords of Lochaw, and one of their two principal messuages.¹¹ In 1470 Colin Earl of Argyle dates charters at his manor of Inveraray.¹² In 1529 Colin Campbell, third Earl of Argyle, died at Innuerira.¹³ In the same year Earl Archibald granted a charter at Inneraray.¹⁴ In 1532 King James V. visited and perhaps resided a short time at the castle.¹⁵ In 1538 a bond of maintenance between Earl Archibald and Niniane Bennachtin

¹ Argyle Inventory.

² Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxvii. fol. 81.

³ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. v. p. 284.

⁴ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. v. p. 645.

⁵ Argyle Inventory. Municipal Corporation Reports.

⁶ Municipal Corporation Reports.

⁷ New Stat. Acc.

⁸ Pennant, vol. ii. pp. 218, 219.

⁹ Municipal Corporation Reports.

¹⁰ Municipal Corporation Reports. New Stat. Acc.

¹¹ Argyle Charters. Breadalbane Inventory and Black Book.

¹² Breadalbane Inventory.

¹³ Historical Notices of the Clan Gregor, p. 48.

¹⁴ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxxi. no. 285.

¹⁵ Gregory's Highlands and Isles, p. 143.

of the Cammis is dated at Inverary.¹ Charters are dated at Innerarary in 1542 by Malcolm Makecorquidill fear of Phantelane, and Ewen Makecorquidill his father² — in 1543 by Lanchlane Maklauchlane of that Ilk and Katherine Tayt his wife³ — and in 1547 by Archibald Master of Argyle and Earl Archibald his father — the chief messuage in the last case being the manor of Innerarary.⁴ In 1595, as before stated, Duncan M'Iver resigned to Earl Archibald the offices of chamberlain and mair of Inveraray, and the keeping of the place and fortalice of the same.⁵ In a new grant of the earldom to Earl Archibald by King Charles II. in 1667 the castle of Inveraray was appointed the chief messuage.⁶ The old castle stood near the site of the new on the right bank of the Aray.⁷ It was taken down in 1760.⁸ It is figured by Pennant in his 'Tour' of 1769, and at that time its remains were not wholly removed.⁹

There still exist the remains of an old fort at Dnnchnaich; of the castle of the Macnaughtens on the Douloch; and of the chapels of Kilbryde and Achantiobairt.¹⁰ A standing stone on the castle lawn is said to mark the old march between the M'Ivers and M'Vicars.¹¹ In the town of Inveraray is a stone cross with a Latin inscription in Lombardic characters, commemorating a family named M'Eichgyllichomghan.¹² A bridge of one arch over the water of Douglas has been supposed to be of Roman architecture.¹³

¹ Coll. de Reb. Alb., p. 38.

² Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxviii. no. 458.

³ Argyle Charters.

⁴ Argyle Charters.

⁵ Argyle Inventory. See above, p. 38. ⁵

⁶ Argyle Inventory.

⁷ MS. Maps in Adv. Lib. Pennant, vol. ii. p. 218.
Old Stat. Acc.

⁸ Old Stat. Acc.

⁹ Pennant, vol. ii. p. 218. In his 'Tour' of 1772 Mr. Pennant has the following note — 'In the quarto edition of the Tour, 1769, is a print supposed to be that of the old castle, copied from one inscribed with its name; but the Gordons claim it as a view of Castle Gordon the seat of their chieftains.'—Vol. iv. p. 3.

¹⁰ New Stat. Acc.

¹¹ New Stat. Acc.

¹² New Stat. Acc. Trans. Camb. Camd. Soc., p. 170.

¹³ New Stat. Acc.

KILMARTIN.

Killmarten¹ — Kilmartin² — Ecclesia Sancti Martini³ — Ecclesia Sancti Martini in Ardscondinis (or Ardscondinche)⁴ — Kilmartyn⁵ — Kilmertyne⁶ — Kilmertin⁷ — Kilmartyne⁸ — Kilmartin⁹ — Kilmartine¹⁰ — Kilmerteine.¹¹ Deanery of Lorn¹² (or of Glassary). (Map, No. 24.)

This parish, which is nearly co-extensive with the ancient barony or lordship of Ardskeodnish, presents in its northern portion the appearance of a narrow valley flanked by steep hills, the highest of which is about 1200 feet above the sea. The middle and southern portions of the parish consist chiefly of a wide plain watered by the river Skeodnish. On the west is an arm of the sea named Loch Craignish, in which are the islands Righ, Macasken, and others belonging to the parish.

In the year 1304 a grant by Ewen of Argyle, lord of Lorn, is witnessed by Martin the vicar of Killmarten.¹³ In 1323 an agreement (of what nature is not on record) was made at Scone, between Dugall Campbell the son of Sir Colin Campbell and Dugall Macneil, concerning the 20 marklands of Ardsconiche and the advowson of the church of Kilmartin.¹⁴ In 1361 two charters by Cristina of Craginis, dated on the 16th of August and on the Feast of Saint Martin (11 November) at the church of Saint Martin in Ardscondinis, are witnessed by Adam the rector of that church.¹⁵ In 1414 Sir John Cambell, the brother of Sir Duncan Cambell lord of Loehaw, was rector of the church of Saint Martin.¹⁶ In 1456 Master John Cambell rector of Kilmartyn witnesses a charter of the lord of Castallaehlan.¹⁷ In the year 1475 Sir Colin Campbell of Glenvrquhay died, and was buried in Kilmertyne.¹⁸ In 1498 Gilbert M'Kineardy was vicar of

¹ A. D. 1304. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiv. no. 389.

² A. D. 1323. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i. p. 122. Robertson's Index, p. 28, no. 4. A. D. 1361. Argyle Charters. *Circa* A. D. 1542. Hist. Not. of Clan Gregor, p. 44. A. D. 1553. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxxi. no. 152. A. D. 1562. Argyle Charters.

³ A. D. 1361. Argyle Charters. A. D. 1414. Argyle Charters. *Circa* A. D. 1600. Bisset's Rolls of Court, fol. 216.

⁴ A. D. 1361. Argyle Charters. A. D. 1546. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xx. fol. 57.

⁵ A. D. 1456. Lib. Coll. Nost. Dom., p. 189. A. D. 1508. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiv. no. 473. A. D. 1609—1700. Macfarlane's Geog. Collect.

⁶ A. D. 1498. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiii. no. 401. *Circa* A. D. 1542. Hist. Not. of Clan Gregor, p. 41. A. D. 1541. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxix. no. 11. 'Regester' at Taymouth. A. D. 1543. Argyle Charters. A. D. 1547. Argyle Charters.

⁷ A. D. 1510. Argyle Charters.

⁸ A. D. 1544. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxix. no. 10. A. D. 1551. Argyle Charters.

⁹ A. D. 1556. Argyle Charters.

¹⁰ A. D. 1572. Protocol Book of Gavin Hammiltoun at Taymouth. A. D. 1695. Retours.

¹¹ A. D. 1629. Argyle Charters.

¹² Lorn was a rural deanery of the bishoprick. In 1251 a deed of Sir Ewin the son of Duncan of Erregethel is witnessed by Sir John the dean of Lorn. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiv. no. 339.

¹³ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiv. no. 389.

¹⁴ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i. p. 122. Rob. Index, p. 28, no. 4.

¹⁵ Argyle Charters.

¹⁶ Argyle Charters.

¹⁷ Lib. Coll. Nost. Dom., p. 189.

¹⁸ Hist. Not. of the Clan Gregor, p. 41.

Kilmertyne.¹ In 1508 John Campbele was rector.² Gilbert Duncanson (perhaps the same as Gilbert McKincardry) was vicar of Kilmartin in 1510 and 1511, and died in the latter year.³ In 1541 and 1543 the rector of Kilmertyne was Master John Campbell, who died before the 13th of February 1544.⁴ The vicar in 1541 was Master Niel Campbell, who is styled also dean of Lochow.⁵ In 1546 Master Gilbert Makelchallum (or Malcolmson, and apparently rector of Craginche) officiated as chaplain in the parish church of Saint Martin in Ardszkodinche, and a grant of certain lands was given by Archibald Earl of Argyle to him or any suitable chaplain chosen as his successor.⁶ In 1547 and 1551 Master Niel Campbell (probably the vicar of 1541) was rector of Kilmertyne.⁷ In 1553, 1556, and 1562 the rector was Master John Carsuell, formerly treasurer of the diocese.⁸ In 1572 Master Donald Carsuell, vicar (or rector) of Kilmartine, resigned the rectory in the hands of Archibald Earl of Argyle the patron,⁹ and in 1581 he appears as vicar. In 1574 Neil Campbell was parson of Kilmartine and chanter of the diocese of Argyle.¹⁰ In 1587 Christian the sister of Archibald Carswell of Carnasserie and John Campbell her son had a tack of the bishop's quarter of Kilmartine from Neill bishop of Argyle.¹¹ In 1617 Master Neill Campbell parson of Kilmartine leased to Archibald Campbell of Kilmorie and Catharin Campbell his wife the teinds of two-fourths of the parsonage and vicarage of the chapel of Kilbryde at Lochgersyde, which were a part of the patrimony of the parsonage of Kilmartine.¹² In 1695 Archibald Earl of Argyle was served heir to his father Archibald in the advowson, rectory, and vicarage of the church and parish of Kilmartine.¹³

The church, built in 1835, is situated at the village of Kilmartin about four miles from the south west extremity of the parish.¹⁴ A former church, built in 1601, had a pulpit of stone and lime.¹⁵ There are several burying-grounds in the parish, but apparently no remains of the churches or chapels to which they belonged.¹⁶

In Baiamund's Roll the church of Saint Martin is rated at £2, 13s. 4d.¹⁷ In 1671 the teinds of Kilmartine, including the chapels of Kilmachumag and Lochger, were leased to Archibald Campbell in Inveraray for 64 bolls oatmeal, 8 bolls bear, and 200 marks Scots with 3 shillings and 4 pence in augmentation.¹⁸

In the year 1296 King Edward I. issued certain orders to Nicholas Cambel bailie of Leghor and Ardescothyn (apparently Lochaw and Ardskeodnish).¹⁹ In 1315 King Robert Bruce granted to Sir Colin the son of Niel Cambel, for his loyalty, the land of Louchaw and the

¹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiii. no. 401.

² Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiv. no. 473.

³ Argyle Charters. Hist. Not. of the Clan Gregor, p. 44.

⁴ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxix. nn. 11, 210. Argyle Charters.

⁵ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxix. no. 11. 'Regester' at Taymouth.

⁶ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xx. fol. 57. See *post*, p. 92.

⁷ Argyle Charters.

⁸ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxxi. no. 152. Argyle Charters. Breadalbane Charters. The same John Carsuell, chaplain to the Earl of Argyle, and Dean of the Chapel Royal at Stirling, was in 1565 or 1566 appointed bishop of the Isles, and latterly, having embraced the

Reformed religion, was made superintendent of the Isles and of Argyle. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxxii. fol. 126. Keith's Bishops. Wedrow's Biog. Collect., vol. i. pp. 133-140, 471-474.

⁹ Protocol Book of Gavin Hammiltoun. Ardchattan Charters.

¹⁰ Breadalbane Inventory. ¹¹ Argyle Inventory.

¹² Argyle Inventory. See GLASSARY, p. 44.

¹³ Retours.

¹⁴ New Stat. Acc.

¹⁵ Old Stat. Acc.

¹⁶ Trans. Camb. Camd. Soc., p. 91.

¹⁷ Bisset's Rolls of Court, fol. 216.

¹⁸ Argyle Inventory.

¹⁹ Rotuli Scotie, vol. i. p. 32.

land of Ardscoydneche, to be held ward, he furnishing on his own charges, when required, a ship of 40 oars with sufficient men and furniture for 40 days, and the other service wont to be paid by the barons of Argyle.¹ In 1323, as before stated, an unexplained agreement was made between Dugall the son of Sir Colin Campbell and Dugall Maciel concerning the twenty marklands of Ardsconiehe and the advowson of the parish church.² In 1448 Sir Duncan, lord le Cambell, lord of Lochaw, appears to have had the barony of Ardscondinehe.³ In 1513 King James V. confirmed to Colin Earl of Argyle, among other lands, the lands of Ardscondinehe.⁴ In 1526 the same King granted to Archibald Campbell, the son and apparent heir of Earl Colin, the lands of Ardschodynch which with others the earl had resigned, reserving the liferent to himself, and the terce to his wife.⁵ In 1541 the same Archibald, then Earl, resigned the same lands to the King, and had his grant renewed.⁶ In 1542 they were again resigned by the Earl, and granted by the same King to Archibald Campbell his son and heir.⁷ The Earl's lands within the 'officiarie' of Ardskeonishe extended to 100 marklands.⁸

In the year 1448 one of the stewards of Ardscondinehe under Sir Duncan Campbell of Lochaw was Duncan Yong Cambell of Duntrone.⁹ In 1470 a precept of seisin by Colin Earl of Argyle is addressed to John Campbell of Duntrone and others.¹⁰ In 1511 Donald Campbell of Duntrone was one of the local bailies of Archibald Earl of Argyle.¹¹ In 1513 a precept of seisin by King James V. in favour of Earl Colin is witnessed by John Campbell of Duntrone.¹² In 1531 John Campbell of Duntrone was one of several to whose arbitration all disputes between Archibald Earl of Argyle and Duncan Campbell of Glenorchy were submitted by the parties.¹³ In 1565 there appear on record Duncan Campbell of Duntrone and Donald Campbell his brother.¹⁴

In 1510 and 1513 precepts of seisin are witnessed by Duncan Campbell of Innerleuir.¹⁵ In 1557 a charter of Colin Campbell of Glenvrquhay is witnessed by John Campbell of Innerleuir.¹⁶ In 1572 the rectory of Kilmartine was resigned by Master Donald Carsuell *in hospitio de Innerliver*.¹⁷ In 1575 Jhone Campble of Innerleuir was one of a number of sureties for Jhone Campble of Calder, that he should pay the heritable fees of Ardehatten.¹⁸ In 1621 Duncan Campbell of Innerliver was served heir to his grandfather Duncan Campbell of Innerliver in the lands of Innerlivermoir, Innerliverbeg, and others, with the mill of Innerliver, together of the old extent of 16 marks.¹⁹

¹ Anderson's Diplomata, pl. xlviii. Argyle Inventory. Robertson's Index, p. 26, no. 13.

² Acta Parl. Scot. vol. i. p. 122. Rob. Index, p. 28, no. 4.

³ Argyle Charters.

⁴ Argyle Charters.

⁵ Argyle Charters. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxiii. no. 44.

⁶ Argyle Charters. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxvii. no. 152. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xiv. fol. 77.

⁷ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxviii. no. 346. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xvi. ff. 64, 65.

⁸ Paper at Taymouth.

⁹ Argyle Charters.

¹⁰ Breadalbane Inventory.

¹¹ Argyle Charters.

¹² Argyle Charters.

¹³ Breadalbane Charters.

¹⁴ 'Register' at Taymouth.

¹⁵ Argyle Charters.

¹⁶ Breadalbane Charters.

¹⁷ Protocol Book of Gavin Hammiltoun.

¹⁸ Coll. de Reb. Alb., pp. 3, 9.

¹⁹ Retours. In a list of the whole lands of the earldom of Argyle at Taymouth the lands of Innerleuir are valued at 20 marks. Archibald, the second Earl of Argyle, having in 1495 obtained the ward of Morella, Muiriel, or Marion, the posthumous and only child of John, the son and apparent heir of William thane of Calder in Nairnshire, by Isobel the daughter of Hugh Rose of Kilravock, in 1499 had her removed to Inveraray. To effect her removal the Earl sent Campbell of Innerliver to Kilravock with sixty men. Having received her from the Lady Kilravock her grandmother, and departed for Inveraray, Campbell was pursued by her uncles Alexander and Hugh Calder with

In 1529 King James V. granted in liferent to Helen Hammyltoun, daughter of the deceased James Earl of Aran, the lands of Carnastre, Tibberchit, Slaucheaure, Craiginterrif, Correinbeg (or Torreinbeg), Innerbeg, Awrenachtane, and Awrecammise, and other lands in the barony and sheriffdom of Ergile, resigned in her favour by Archibald Campbell Master of Ergile.¹ In the same year Archibald fear of the earldom of Argyle, and Earl Colin his father, granted to John Campbell of Calder and his heirs male the lands of Mekill Torrane, and the lands of Ormago, each of the old extent of four marks, in the barony of Lochchow.² About the period of the Reformation the lands of Carnasary appear to have been held by John Carsuell rector of Kilmartin.³ In 1585, 1587, 1604, and 1605 there appear in record Archibald Carswell of Carnaserie, Christian his sister, and Neil his son.⁴ In 1621 Duncan Campbell of Innerliver was served heir to his grandfather Duncan Campbell of Innerliver in the lands of Arevekanereich, Corredowlachane, Arechames, and Arenachtoun, which with the lands and mill of Innerliver were of the old extent of £16, and in the lands of Toranbeg of the extent of 40 shillings.⁵

In 1546 Archibald Earl of Argyle granted, and Queen Mary confirmed to Master Gilbert Makelchallum, and to his successor as chaplain in the parish church of Saint Martin in Ardscondinche, seven marks and a half of the earl's lands, namely, three marks of Glenkermene, three marks of Farnoch, and twenty shillings of Laggane, in the lordship of Ardscondinche.⁶ In 1627 Alexander Campbell was served heir to his father Master Niel Campbell in the lands of Aucheynd in the barony of Ardskeonis, of the old extent of three marks, with the office of bailie—in the lands of Kilmartine in Ardskeonis, of the old extent of five pounds, namely, three marks of Glencairnan, three marks of Fernach, twenty shillings of Laggan, with the office of bailie of these lands—the glebe land called The Clerk's Aiker—all the tenements, as well houses as gardens, of the town called the Clachan of Kilmartine in Ardskeonis, of the extent of 24 bolls victual—and the lands of Ormag in Ardskeonis, of the old extent of four marks.⁷

In 1564 Gilbert McKelior of Ardorie and Malcome his son resigned to Archibald Earl of Argyle the four marklands of Glendan in the barony of Ardskeodnish.⁸

In 1599 Angus Campbell Vic Angus Vic Conche was served heir to John his father in the six marklands and a half of the Kandtrais Uffir and Neddir with the mill and aqueduct, and the twenty shilling lands of Leacha in the bailiary of Ardskeodness, together of the old extent of eight marks.⁹

a superior force, and overtaken near Daltulich in Strathnairn. He immediately sent off the child with an escort of six men, and having dressed a sheaf of corn in some of her clothes, placed it in the rear of his detachment while he engaged the Calders, whom he thus kept at bay till he thought that the child was beyond their reach. After a sharp conflict, and the loss of six or eight of his sons and several of his men, he retreated and left the fictitious child to the Calders. For this achievement he received a grant of the £20 land of Inverliver. It is said that in the heat of the conflict he had exclaimed in Gaelic, *'s fhada glaoth o Lochow, 's fhada cobhair o chlànn dhaoine* ('Tis a far

cry to Lochaw, and a distant help to the Campbells), which has since become a proverb signifying imminent danger and distant relief. Shaw's History of the Province of Moray, pp. 114, 115. Genealogical Deduction of the Family of Rose of Kilravock, pp. 57, 58, 193-195.

¹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxiii. no. 70.

² Lochnell Charters.

³ Macfarlane's Geog. Collect. New Stat. Acc.

⁴ Argyle Inventory.

⁵ Retours. Probably these lands together may be the £20 land of Innerliver.

⁶ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xx. fol. 57.

⁸ Argyle Inventory.

⁷ Retours.

⁹ Retours.

In 1627 Alexander Campbell was served heir to his father John bishop of Argyle in the three marks and a half of Lerginreddir called Lergi M^cKessaig, and the three marks and a half of Lergie Over, in Ardskeonis.¹

In the same year Duncan Campbell was served heir to his father Angus Campbell of Innerliver in the lands of Duchray in the lordship of Ardskeonis, of the old extent of twenty shillings.²

The old castle of Duntroon, modernised and rendered habitable by the present proprietor, stands in the south west of the parish.³

On the north of the village of Kilmartin are the ruins of the castle of Kilmartin, said to be the old residence of the rectors.⁴ Their property and their place of sepulture in the churchyard are still retained by the Campbells of Auchanellan, who are sometimes locally styled *Stioch an Eastuig*, the descendants of the bishop.⁵

On an eminence near the head of the valley of Kilmartin are the ruins of Carnasary Castle, 'built,' says a writer in Macfarlane, 'be Mr. John Carswell bishop of Argyle to the use of the earls of Argyll.'⁶

CRAIGNISH.

Cragginche⁷ — Craginche⁸ — Cragynche⁹ — Creginis¹⁰ — Kilmolrou (or Kilmore) in Kreigenes¹¹ — Kilmalrew.¹² Deanery of Lorn (or of Glassary.) (Map, No. 25.)

'THER is a litle cowntrey nixt to Ardskeodenes, upon the nord west syd therof, called Craigness. Divers small islands ar upon the coast of that cowntrey, and one castell called also Craigness. It hath also one church near the sea, called Kilmore in Craigness.'¹³ This 'litle cowntrey,' a peninsula separated from Kilmartin by the stream called Amhain Mhor (the great river),¹⁴ or, according to Blaen, Auon Barbreck, is the ancient lordship of Craignish, and is almost co-extensive with the parish of that name. Its northern portion is rugged and heathy, attaining an elevation of 700 feet above the sea; its middle is a low flat valley, apparently at one time under the sea; and its southern part, studded in the centre by green hills of 300 feet in height, has

¹ Retours.

² Retours.

³ New Stat. Acc.

⁴ New Stat. Acc.

⁵ New Stat. Acc.

⁶ New Stat. Acc. Macfarlane's Geog. Collect. It does not however appear that Carswell was ever bishop of Argyle.

⁷ A. D. 1434. Argyle Charters.

⁸ A. D. 1440. Breadalbane Charters. A. D. 1442. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. iv. no. 21. A. D. 1530. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxv. no. 124. A. D. 1542. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib.

xxviii. no. 433. A. D. 1543. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxix. no. 279. A. D. 1546. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxix. no. 417. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xx. fol. 57. A. D. 1570. Protocol Book of Gavin Hammiltoun at Taymouth.

⁹ A. D. 1561. Argyle Charters.

¹⁰ A. D. 1609. Retours.

¹¹ *Circa* A. D. 1640. Blaen. A. D. 1662. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. vii. p. 390. A. D. 1600—1700. Macfarlane's Geog. Collect.

¹² A. D. 1635. Retours.

¹³ Macfarlane's Geog. Collections.

¹⁴ New Stat. Acc.

on the west a range of heath-clad hills averaging 400 or 500 feet, and on the east along Loch Craignish a narrow level shore.¹ It has numerous small lakes, and about twenty islands, between one of which, named Garbhreisa, and the southern extremity of the peninsula is a strait called Dorus Mor (the great door).²

In 1434 Sir Robert the vicar of Cragginche is witness to a charter of Ewen Makcorquyduill of Maintelan (Phantelan).³ The same charter is witnessed by Walter Bet secretary to Makcorquyduill.⁴ In 1440 a charter by Isabella Duchess of Albany and Countess of Levenax is witnessed by Walter Bet rector of Cragginche.⁵ In 1442 the foundation charter of the collegiate church of Kilmwne is witnessed by Walter Bet rector of Cragginche, and by Robert Deware the vicar.⁶ In 1530 the rector of Cragginche was Master Niel Leche.⁷ In 1542, 1543, 1546, and 1561, Master Gilbert Malcolm, Malcolmson, or Makolehallum, was rector.⁸ In 1570 John M'Illechanzich was vicar of Cragginche.⁹ In 1574 Niel Campbell was rector of Craigneis and Loyng.¹⁰ The chantry of the diocese, which in 1574 had been held by the parson of Kilmartine, was in 1622 held by Colin Campbell parson of Cragginch.¹¹ In 1662, when the chapter of Argyle was restored by King Charles II., the minister at Kilmolrew in Craigneis was appointed chanter.¹² In 1695 Archibald Earl of Argyle was served heir to his father Earl Archibald in the advowson, rectory, and vicarage of the church and parish of Kilmalrew.¹³

The church, apparently dedicated to Saint Mary, stood at Kilmolrou or Kilmorie between the castle of Craignish and the extremity of the peninsula called Arderaignish.¹⁴ Its ruins still remain, and its cemetery is the one chiefly in use.¹⁵ The ruins of another church or chapel remain near the present church, which was erected in 1826 on a green in the eastern part of the parish.¹⁶

By an ordinance of King John Balliol, dated in 1292, the lands of Dugall of Cragins were included in the sheriffdom of Lorn or Argyle.¹⁷ On the 16th of August 1361, at the church of Saint Martin in Ardscofinis, Cristina, the daughter and heiress of the deceased Dugald of Craginis, sold to her kinsman Colin Cambel, the son and heir of Gillaspie Cambel lord of Lochaw, her part of the barony of the deceased Alexander M'Nachtane which belonged to her by heritage, for a certain sum of money and cows paid to her beforehand in her very great necessity, binding herself and heirs, if they should contravene the sale, to pay to the said Colin or his heirs on one day at the castle of Ynischonnell 300 marks sterling upon a red mantle in name of penalty, and to be considered infamous and perjured.¹⁸ On the Feast of Saint Martin (11 November) 1361, at the same church, the same Cristina of Craginis granted to the same Colin

¹ New Stat. Acc.

² New Stat. Acc.

³ Argyle Charters.

⁴ Argyle Charters. In 1432 Walter Bet was secretary to Duncan Campbell of Lochow. Paper at Taymouth.

⁵ Breadalbane Charters.

⁶ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. iv. no. 21.

⁷ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxv. no. 124.

⁸ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxviii. no. 458; lib. xxix. nn. 279, 417. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xx. fol. 57. Argyle Charters.

⁹ Protocol Book of Gavin Hammiltoun at Taymouth.

¹⁰ Breadalbane Charters.

¹¹ Breadalbane Inventory.

¹² Acta Parl. Scot., vol. vii. p. 390.

¹³ Retours.

¹⁴ New Stat. Acc.

¹⁵ Blacu and modern maps.

¹⁶ New Stat. Acc.

¹⁷ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i. p. 91. The impression of the seal appended to a charter by Dugall Campbell or M'Coull of Coruarran, dated in 1523, and affirmed to be of older date than the charter, bears the legend S. DUGALLI DE CREAGGINSH. Nisbet's Heraldry, vol. i. p. 33. See CRAIGNISH and KILCHRENAN,

¹⁸ Argyle Charters.

Cambel, on pain of a similar penalty to be paid at Hynisceonill, her barony in the land of Cragyniss.¹ In a confirmation made by King David II. in 1368 of all the lands granted to Gyllespyk the son of Colin Cambell, or otherwise acquired by him, are included the lands of Craginche.² In 1493 King James IV. confirmed to Archibald Earl of Ergil as heir to his father Earl Colin the lands of Craginche, at that time yielding to the crown yearly 65 marks.³ In 1510 the same king confirmed the lands of Craginche to the same earl.⁴ In 1513 the same lands were confirmed by King James V. to Earl Colin the son and heir of Earl Archibald.⁵ In 1526 they were resigned by the same earl, and granted by King James V. to Archibald his son and heir, with reservation of the liferent to the Earl and the terce to his wife.⁶ In 1541 they were resigned by the same Archibald, then Earl, and granted to him of new by the same king.⁷ In 1542 they were again resigned by Earl Archibald, and granted by King James V. to Archibald Campbell his son and heir.⁸ The lands of Crygnish and Glendoan extended to 90 marklands.⁹

In the year 1412 Colin Cambell of Lochaw granted to Reginald (or Ronald) Malcolmson of Cragynis, his kinsman, the five pennylands of Barrellbrachan, the five pennylands of Corwarraan, the five pennylands of Gartcharraan, the pennyland of Ardmygynse with the island of Rysa Macpaden, the five pennylands of Soropa with the island Macnewen, and three pennylands of the nether lands of Ardechragynis, together with certain lands in Lochaw.¹⁰ In 1414 the grant was confirmed by Duncan Cambell lord of Lochaw, with the consent of Celestine his son and heir, with a *reddendo* of the usual services and a ship of twelve oars, with the farther provision that, if Reginald Malcolmson or his heirs should build the castle of Cragynse, they should be constables of that castle for Duncan and his heirs.¹¹ In 1432 Reginald Malcolmson of Craginche and Reginald his son witness a charter by Duncan Campbell lord of Lochaw.¹² In 1434 Reginald Malcolmson (*Malcolmi*) of Cragginch witnesses a charter by Ewen Makecorquyduill of Phantelan.¹³ In 1447 Sir Duncan Cambell, then styled 'lord le Cambell, lord of Lochaw,' and the King's lieutenant within the parts of Argyle, granted to the same Reginald Malcolmson of Craginche, lord of Corbarran, and his heirs, the offices of steward, tosaichdor, and mair of the whole land of Craginche, and the office of tosaichdor *ex parte regis* within the same bounds; where the heir was under age, to be held by the tutor, with consent of his clan, namely, Clandowileraginche.¹⁴

¹ Argyle Charters.

² Argyle Charters.

³ Argyle Charters. On this occasion a general seisin of all the Earl's lands was given at Inchonyl the chief messuage of the earldom, and seisin of Craginche was given 'at the messuage of Barbrek on the lands of Craginche'—in both cases by John Streveling of Cragbernarde, sheriff *in hac parte*, to William Summyrwil the Earl's attorney. The seisin of Craginche is witnessed by Michael McKalar, Gilerist McKille, John McKegarnelar, Donald McBaxter, Archibald Wehiltre, John Makartlour, Fynlay McLowkas, John McKegraginisse, Gillaspik McKynlay, and Angus M'Conoche.

⁴ Argyle Charters. In this case seisin was given by John Campbell of Ardinglas as sheriff to Neil Campbell Makalexander the Earl's attorney, and wit-

nessed among others by Duncan Campbell M'Ane V'Gillespie, John M'Dowil V'Ane Gorne, and Esaig M'Thorne V'Esai.

⁵ Argyle Charters.

⁶ Argyle Charters. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxiii. no. 44.

⁷ Argyle Charters. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxvii. no. 152. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xiv. fol. 77.

⁸ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxviii. no. 346. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xvi. ff. 64, 65.

⁹ Paper at Taymouth.

¹⁰ Argyle Inventory and Charters.

¹¹ Argyle Charters.

¹² Paper at Taymouth.

¹³ Argyle Charters.

¹⁴ Argyle Charters. The office of *tosachdor*, otherwise styled *toscachdorachtie* or *toscheochdoirship*,

In 1448 the same Sir Duncan confirmed the lands of Corbarran to John, the son and heir of the deceased Reginald M'Molealum who died last vest and seised therein.¹ In 1528 Dugall Campbell or M'Coull of Coruarran appears in record.² In 1537 and 1541 Archibald Earl of Argyle confirmed to Ronald M'Coull of Craignish the lands of Arderaignish, Barrichbyan, Gartcharren, Barbreckan, Corruoranmore, and Soroba, in the barony of Craignish.³ In 1548 Archibald Campbell, fear (*dominus feodi*) of the earldom of Ergile and of the lordship of Lorne — on the narrative that, in order to put an end to the innumerable spoliations, reifs, insults, injuries, and horrible homicides, perpetrated between his father Earl Archibald and Hector M'Clane of Doard, the Earl had married the lady Katherine M'Clane daughter of the said Hector, and had before his marriage bound himself and his heirs to infest her in the following lands — in fulfilment of the contract, and for certain sums of money paid him by Hector M'Clane, and with consent of Colin Campbell of Arkinglas his curator, granted to the Earl and to his lady Katherine M'Clane, with remainder to Colin Campbell, the Earl's son by his former wife Margaret Grahame daughter of William Earl of Menteith, and to Archibald himself and his heirs, three marklands of Ardehraginche, one mark of Pennyeastel, five marks of Gartcharrane, five marks of Barwrakkane, three marks of Corwerranemoir, one mark of Corwerranebeg, five marks of Sorobay with the island M'Newen and the lands of M'Cuile Craginche near Lochawich, all in the lordship of Craginche.⁴ In 1562 Earl Archibald bound himself to infest his brother Colin Campbell of Boquhan in the lands of Craignish, Barbreckan, Corruoran, Arderaignish, Gartcharren, Barriehibryan, and others in the barony of Craignish, in exchange for certain lands in the lordship of Balwhidder.⁵ In 1564 the same earl granted to the same brother the lands of Skipinch in exchange for Craginche and for other lands not in Argyle.⁶

In 1448 Celestine Angusson Cambell of Barbreck was one of the stewards of Ardsco-dinche for Sir Duncan Cambell of Loehaw.⁷ In 1493 Barbrek, as before stated, was the principal message of the lands of Craginche.⁸ In 1510 a seisin of the same lands in favour of Archibald Earl of Argyle is witnessed by Colin Campbell of Barbrek.⁹ In 1572 Archibald Earl of Argyle, liferenter of the earldom, and his brother Sir Colin Campbell of Buquhane, lord of Lorne and fear of Argyle, granted to Colin Campbell of Barbrek in liferent, and to Colin Campbell of Craginche, the Earl's natural son, and Katharine Campbell his wife, the eldest daughter of Barbrek, in heritage, with remainder to John Campbell the natural brother of Colin of Barbrek, and to Dugal Campbell, the son of the deceased Alexander Campbell

in the Reg. Mag. Sig. and Reg. Sec. Sig. is interpreted 'crounerschip' or 'coronership,' and here the offices of steward, tosaehdor, and mair, are named as distinct from each other. Ronald Malcolmson was both King's and Earl's coroner within the bounds of Craginche.

¹ Argyle Charters.

² Argyle Inventory. Nisbet's Heraldry, vol. i. p. 33.

³ Argyle Inventory.

⁴ Argyle Charters. This deed is dated at the city of Dumblane, and witnessed by Archibald Earl of

Ergile, lord Campbell and Lorne, William bishop of Dumblane, Donald abbot of Cupar, Hector M'Clane of Doard, William Edmonstoun of Dunreith, James Stirueling of Keyr, and Masters James Kennedy and James Blakwod, canons of Dumblane, and Archibald M'Yvicare provost of Kilmorn.

⁵ Argyle Inventory.

⁶ Argyle Inventory.

⁷ Argyle Charters.

⁸ Argyle Charters.

⁹ Argyle Charters.

also the natural brother of Barbrek, the lands of Barbrekmoir, extending to 40 marks, namely, the markland of Largelagane, the pennyland of Clachaig, the pennyland of Auchtirbrydane, the pennyland of Auchepollane, the pennyland of Kirkerochir, the five pennylands of Turenald and Barrintibber, the pennyland of Auchanasaule, the pennyland of Upper Auchanasaule, the pennyland of Barbea, the pennyland of Dallekelir, the pennyland of Duchray, the pennyland of Clachgin, the pennyland of Archowane, the pennyland of Laggandarrach, the pennyland of Sleggane, the pennyland of Barrinlownich, the pennyland of Auchindryne, the pennyland of Corrillich, the pennyland of Corrallich Beg, the pennyland of Downamannane, the pennyland of Barworne, the pennyland of Ballimenich with the mill of Kintraynather, lying in the lordships of Lochaw, Arskeodenis, and Craginche, together with the coronership of the lands and barony of Glenvrquhay, the lands and barony of the two Lochawis, Glenraray, Glenschyro, the 20 marklands, old extent, belonging to the laird M'Naughtane, the lands and barony of Ardskeodnis, the lands and barony of Melphort, and of his own heritage of the above-named lands of Barbrek, all lying within the lordship and sheriffdom of Argyle—also the stewardship of the half of Lochaw, namely, between the rivulets named Brekinch and Ballich on the south side of Lochaw, and the rivulets named Vskekill and Quhorane Kilmoha on the north side of the same, together with the coronership and stewardship of those fifteen marklands of his own heritage which M'Coule Craginche of old possessed, namely, Largelagane, Barbrekis, and Turnald, and the just fourth part of the 'Mariscallach' of the whole.¹ In 1575 Colyne Campble of Barbrek was one of a number of cautioners for Jhone Campble of Calder, that he should pay the heritable fews of Ardchattan to the bishop of the Isles.² The lands of Barbrek lay within the 'officiarie' of Ardskeonish, and extended to 20 marklands.³

In 1570 John M'Illechanzieh vicar of Craginche, with the consent of Archibald Earl of Argyle and patron of that vicarage, granted to Malcolm Carsuell and his wife Katharine Nicvicar in heritage, with remainder to Malcolm's heirs male whomsoever, to Master John Carsuell of Carnasterie, and to the nearest heirs whomsoever of the said Malcolm and John, the markland, old extent, of Pencele (or Pennykill) in Craginche, otherwise named Kilmore, the piece of land called Darrak, and four acres of land belonging to these lands, in the barony of Craginsche.⁴ In the same year the same Malcolm, for certain sums of money paid to him by the vicar of Craginche, sold to him and his heirs *titulo oneroso* the markland of Pennykill.⁵

In 1572 Coline Campbell of Barbrek became bound to resign to Archibald Erle of Argyle the lands of Barnullane in the bailliary of Craginsche, on payment by the Earl of certain sums of money mentioned in the writs relating to them.⁶

In 1572 Colin Campbell of Craginche, with the consent of his curators Archibald Earl of Argyle his father, and James Campbell of Ardkinglas, granted as jointure to his future wife Katharine Campbell, the daughter of Colin Campbell of Barbrek, the five marklands of Barbrekane,

¹ Protocol Book of Gavin Hammiltoun.

² Coll. de Reb. Alb. pp. 8, 9. ³ Paper at Taymouth.

⁴ Protocol Book of Gavin Hammiltoun at Taymouth.

⁵ Protocol Book of Gavin Hammiltoun at Taymouth.

⁶ Protocol Book of Gavin Hammiltoun at Taymouth. The lands had formerly been resigned by Archibald M'Evir of Largichony, and were at this time apparently held by Duncane M'Evir of Largechony.

and the markland of Davaig, and in special warrantee of them the lands of Cammismagowne, Ereden, and Durien, in the sheriffdom of Argyle.¹

In the same year Archibald Earl of Argyle granted to Duncan M'Coule M'Ean, *alias* Campbell, the son and heir of the deceased Dugall M'Ean V'Neill, or Campbell, the five marklands of Sorobay, and the islands Makneaveane and Quhingeik, in the lordship of Craginche.²

In 1609 Master John Campbell was served heir to his uncle Niel Campbell rector of Creginis in the twenty shillinglands of Largalane in the barony of Creginis.³

In 1572 Malcolm Carsuell constable of Craginsche appears in record.⁴ The modern castle of Craiginsh is built on the foundations of the old castle.⁵ In the northwest of the parish there is a stronghold of an oblong form, 260 feet long by 90 in width, with walls 10 feet in thickness.⁶ 'Barbreck's Bone,' a tablet of ivory, long preserved in the family, and held to be a cure for insanity, is now in possession of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.⁷

KILCHATTAN.

Loyng⁸ — Kilchattan⁹ — Kilchattan.¹⁰ Deanery of Lorn. (Map, No. 26.)

THIS parish is united to Kilbrandon, but there appears to be no record of their union.

The old parish of Kilchattan consisted of the islands of Luing, Shuna, and Torsay, with a number of smaller adjacent isles.

The earliest extant notice of this church appears to be that by Archdeacon Monro, who in 1549 describes the island of Lunge as being 'three myle of lengthe, twa pairt myle of breadthe, with a paroch kirk, guid mainland inhabit and manurit, guid for store and corn.'¹¹ In 1571 and 1572 Niel Campbell was rector of Loyng, and in 1574 rector of Craigneis and Loyng.¹² In 1667 a new grant of the earldom of Argyle to Earl Archibald by King Charles II. included the patronage of the church of Kilchattan.¹³ In 1671 William bishop of Argyle granted to Earl Archibald a tack of the teinds of the bishop's quarter of the church of Kilchattan.¹⁴ In 1695 Archibald Earl of Argyle was served heir to his father Earl Archibald in the advowson, rectory, and vicarage of the same church and parish.¹⁵

The church, apparently dedicated to Saint Cathan the Bishop, the uncle of Saint Blane, stood near the south end of the island of Luing.¹⁶

¹ Protocol Book of Gavin Hammiltoun at Taymouth.

² Protocol Book of Gavin Hammiltoun at Taymouth.

³ Retours.

⁴ Protocol Book of Gavin Hammiltoun at Taymouth.

⁵ New Stat. Acc.

⁶ New Stat. Acc.

⁷ New Stat. Acc.

⁸ A. D. 1571, 2, 4. Protocol Book of Gavin Hammiltoun at Taymouth.

⁹ Circa A. D. 1640. Blaeu's Map.

¹⁰ A. D. 1667. Argyle Inventory. A. D. 1695. Retours.

¹¹ Description of the Western Isles.

¹² Protocol Book of Gavin Hammiltoun. Breadalbane Charters.

¹³ Argyle Inventory.

¹⁴ Argyle Inventory.

¹⁵ Retours.

¹⁶ Blaeu's Map.

In 1313 King Robert Bruce granted to Dugall Campbell of Lochaw the island of Toresay and other lands in Lorn.¹ In 1321 or 1322 he seems to have confirmed the grant.² In 1503 Colin Campbell was served heir to his father Archibald Earl of Argyle in the 42 marklands of Loyng, four marklands of Torsa, and seven marklands of Swna, together 53 marklands.³ Among the lands of Ewine Allansoun and Duncan Steward of Appin, appraised in 1511 in favour of Archibald Earl of Argyle, were included four marklands of Shnna.⁴ In 1513 King James V. confirmed to Colin Earl of Argyle, as heir to his father Earl Archibald, the lands of Loyng, Torsa, and Sowna, in the lordship of Lorn.⁵ In 1526 the same Earl resigned the lands of Loyng and Suna, which were then granted by King James V. to Archibald his son and heir, with reservation of the liferent to the Earl and the terce to his wife.⁶ In 1541 the same Archibald, then Earl of Argyle, resigned the lands of Loyng, Torsay, and Swna, and had a new grant of them from King James V.⁷ In 1542 the same lands were resigned by the Earl, and granted by King James V. to Archibald his son and heir, with the liferent to the Earl.⁸ In 1545 the same Earl Archibald obtained from John M'Coull of Dunnobich and John M'Coull of Ragray power to dispose of Loyng, Torsay, and Shnna, and the lands belonging thereto.⁹ In 1549 the island of Lunge was held of the same Earl by M'Gillayne of Doward.¹⁰ In 1629 Archibald Campbell of Kilmelfhord, with the consent of his son Colin Campbell parson of Craignish, resigned to Archibald Lord Lorne the six marklands of Kilchattan, the lands of Leekbowy and Ardloyng in the isle of Loyng, and the stewardry, coronership, and sheriffdom of the lands and isles of Loyng, Torsay, Shnna, and others.¹¹ In 1630 Archibald Campbell was served heir to his father James Campbell of Croachan in the eight marklands of Ardloyng in the county of Argyle, with the offices of baillie, sergeant, and coroner, of old belonging to them.¹²

In Luing there are three villages, Toberonochy, Millbay, and Colipol.¹³ Archdeacon Monro describes it as having 'a havin sufficient for highland galevis in it, layand from the southwest to northeast in lenthie.'¹⁴ There is one of the old forts so common in the highlands in Luing, and another in Torsay called the Castle of Dogs, and supposed to have been a hunting-seat of the Macdonalds.¹⁵

¹ Argyle Inventory.

² Robertson's Index, p. 15, no. 10.

³ Retours.

⁴ Argyle Inventory.

⁵ Argyle Charters.

⁶ Argyle Charters. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxiii. no.

44.

⁷ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxvii. no. 151. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xiv. fol. 78. Argyle Inventory.

⁸ Argyle Charters. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxviii. no. 343. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xvi. fol. 64.

⁹ Argyle Inventory.

¹⁰ Monro's Description of the Western Isles.

¹¹ Argyle Inventory.

¹² Retours.

¹³ New Stat. Acc.

¹⁴ Monro's Description of the Western Isles.

¹⁵ New Stat. Acc.

Adm. Bill.

KILBRANDON.

Kilbrandon in Sele¹ — Kilbranden² — Kilbrennen.³ Deanery of Lorn.

(Map, No. 27.)

THIS parish, now united to Kilchattan, consisted of a portion of the mainland, and the islands of Seil, Iniscapel, Easdale, and others of smaller size. The hills rise to the height of 600 or 800 feet above the sea, and the coast has numerous bays.⁴

About the year 532 there is said to have flourished in Scotland Saint Brandan, a man of great abstinence, of illustrious virtues, 'and the father of nearly 3000 monks.'⁵ The Aberdeen Breviary informs us that Saint Brandan, having sailed to the west coast of Scotland, fixed his residence on the top of a hill whose base stretched into the sea, on the spot which is called *Sedes Brandani*, where only one ship could enter.⁶ This appears to be Kilbrandon, but previously to the Reformation we have no known record of the church. In 1599 Alexander Campbell commendator of Ardechattan granted to Duncan Campbell, the natural son of Donald Campbell of Eacharachan, for the term of his own life, the life of his next heir, and 19 years more, the teinds of the churches belonging to the priory, including Kilbrandon in Seil.⁷ In 1602 the same Alexander resigned the priory, including the teinds and patronage of the same church, which were then granted to him by King James VI. as a part of the temporal tenantry of Ardechattan.⁸ In 1631 John Campbell was served heir to his father Alexander Campbell of Ardechattan in the parish church, teinds, and patronage of Kilbranden in Seill.⁹ In 1632 Andrew bishop of Argyle gave John M'Dougall of Ragray a tack of the teinds of the same church and parish.¹⁰ In the same year the teinds of Ballechoan, Oban, and other lands in the parish, were valued in favour of the same John M'Dougall.¹¹ In 1671 William bishop of Argyle leased to Earl Archibald the teinds of the bishop's quarter of the church of Kilbranden.¹² In 1697 John Campbell of Ardechattan was served heir to his father Archibald, fear of Ardechattan, in the property, teinds, and patronage of the church of Killbranden in Seil.¹³

The present church, built about the year 1740, stands at the south end of the island of Seil, close to the ferry of Cuan, on or near the site of the original church.¹⁴ In the south of the mainland part of the parish is the site of the old church of Kilehoan, dedicated to Saint Congan the abbot.¹⁵ At Kilbride in the island of Seil there was another church or chapel.¹⁶

¹ A. D. 1615, 1631, 1697. Retours.

² A. D. 1602. Ardechattan Charters. A. D. 1661. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. vii. p. 339.

³ Circa A. D. 1640. Blaeu's Map.

⁴ New Stat. Acc.

⁵ Forduni Scotichronicon, lib. iii. cap. 23. Extracta

c Var. Cron. Scocie, p. 27.

⁶ Brev. Aberd. Prop. SS. pro. temp. hycem, fol. 99.

⁷ Ardechattan Inventory.

⁸ Ardechattan Charters and Inventory.

⁹ Retours.

¹⁰ Argyle Inventory.

¹¹ Argyle Inventory.

¹² Retours.

¹³ New Stat. Acc. Blaeu's Map.

¹⁴ New Stat. Acc. MS. Maps in Adv. Lib. Blaeu's Map. Argyle Inventory. The parish and a ferry still retain the name 'Cuan' (New Stat. Acc.), rendering probable the conjecture that Kilehoan was once either the church of the parish of Kilbrandon, or of a separate parish. There is however no record on the subject. In Pont's sketches Kilehoan is the only church marked in the parish.

¹⁵ New Stat. Acc.

In 1313 King Robert Bruce granted to Dugall Campbell of Lochaw the lands of Kilcongen, Deginsh, Caddiltoun, Ardincaple, and others, for the service of a ship of 26 oars furnished with men and victual for the King's army.¹ In 1451 John Stewart lord of Lorne granted to John Allan of Lorne called Macdougall, and to John his eldest son, the eight marklands of Dowach, ten marklands of Melrog, and twenty-two marklands of Deginsh, and others, with the office of baillie of all his lands, for payment of one-third of all the rents.² In 1541 King James V. granted of new to Archibald Earl of Argyle, on his resignation, the lands of Saill in the lordship of Lorne.³ In 1542 the Earl again resigned the island, which King James V. then granted with the rest of the lordship to Archibald his son and heir.⁴ In 1590 Archibald Earl of Argyle confirmed a grant, by Allan McDougall of Ragray to John his eldest son, of the lands of Kilbryde in Seile, and Oban in Seilebeg, with the bailiary of all his lands in Seile, for the usual services, and a ship or 'birlen' of twelve oars for Kilbryde.⁵ In 1615 Master Patrick McLauchlane was served heir to his father Niel McLauchlane in the lands of Kilbrydbeg in the parish of Kilbrandon in Seile, of the extent of six shillings.⁶ In 1617 John Macdougall of Ragray was served heir to his brother Alexander in a yearly revenue of 100 marks, another yearly revenue of the same amount, a yearly revenue of 70 marks, and a yearly revenue of £83, 6s. 8d. from the six marklands of Dowacha in the lordship of Lorne.⁷ In 1632 the four marklands of Caddiltoun were resigned to Archibald Lord Lorne by Dunean McEanduy Mulich V'Dugall, and Sorle McDougall his son.⁸ In 1637 John McDougall of Deginsh granted to John M'Donachie V'Ean V'Ewne, *alias* McDougall, in Knipoch, for 1200 marks, a wadset of the two marklands of Darrenaehleavewich in the parish of Kilbrandon, and also of one markland of the land of Deginsh and part of itscroft, the whole of Deginsh being of the old extent of twelve marks.⁹ The lands of the 'officiarie' of Seil extended to 34 marklands.¹⁰

In 1470 Colin Earl of Argyle granted to Sir Colin Campbell of Glenorchy his uncle various lands in Lorn, among which were six marklands of Barrangerre, and four marklands of Barnaearry.¹¹

In 1502 Archibald Earl of Argyle granted to Dunean Campbell of Glenorchy, under reversion to the Earl, four marklands of Cambuslayieh, four marklands of Ardincaple, and two marklands of Carnbayne, for which together with the six marklands of Sorroba in Kilbride he was to pay yearly one penny Scots at Whitsunday on the soil of Sorroba.¹² In 1510 the same lands were granted by Sir Dunean Campbell of Glenvrquhay to Archibald Campbell his son, afterwards of Glenlyon, for the usual services, and also for the service of a ship of eight oars when required, and with reservation of the liferent to Sir Dunean.¹³ In 1552 they were confirmed by Colin Campbell of Glenorchy to Dunean Campbell of Glenlyon, the son and heir of Archibald Campbell.¹⁴

In the island of Seil there is a village called Balvicar,¹⁵ evidently named from the vicar's residence. In Easdale there is another village, with a population of 800.¹⁶

¹ Argyle Inventory.² Argyle Inventory.⁹ Argyle Inventory.¹⁰ Paper at Taymouth.³ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxvii. no. 151. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xiv. fol. 78. Argyle Inventory.¹¹ Breadalbane Inventory.⁴ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxviii. no. 348. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xvi. no. 64. Argyle Charters.¹² Breadalbane Inventory.⁶ Argyle Inventory.¹³ Breadalbane Inventory.⁷ Retours.⁶ Retours.¹⁴ Breadalbane Inventory, and 'Register' at Taymouth.⁸ Argyle Inventory.¹⁵ New Stat. Acc. and Maps.¹⁶ New Stat. Acc.

KILMELFORT.

Melferth¹ — Melfurde² — Kilmelfort.³ Deanery of Lorn. (Map, No. 28.)

THIS parish, now united to Kilminver, may be described as lying mainly between Loch Tralig (a fresh-water lake) and Loch Melfort (an arm of the sea). It is hilly, abounds in small lakes, and has a considerable extent of sea-coast.

In 1403 Cilestine rector of Melferth witnesses a deed of resignation by Margaret the daughter of Gylleerist Macgillegeachin.⁴ In 1414 a grant by Duncan Campbell lord of Lochaw is witnessed by Sir Celestin McGillemichael his clerk, rector of Melfurde.⁵ In 1671 William bishop of Argyle leased to Earl Archibald the bishop's quarter of the kirk of Kilmelford.⁶ In 1695 Archibald Earl of Argyle was served heir to his father Earl Archibald in the rectory, vicarage, and advowson of the same church.⁷

The present church, apparently built about the year 1790, stands near the head of Loch Melfort.⁸

Between the years 1319 and 1326 King Robert Bruce granted to Roderic the son of Alan the lands of Louchaby, the water of Loch, and half the lands of Tulachard, in Argyle.⁹ In 1449 John Stewart, Lord Lorn, on account of a marriage-contract between his daughter Janet and Sir Colin Cambell of Glenvrquhay, granted to Sir Colin certain lands in Lorn, among which were a pennyland of Elarga and Blara, a pennyland of Corelarne, a pennyland of Cluchaich, a pennyland of Pollandowich, a pennyland of Aeynyh, Lochaty-leod with the loch of Lochaty-leod, and a pennyland of Drumnaschealge and Blaranedyn.¹⁰

In the year 1343 King David II. granted to Gyllaspyk (or Archibald) Cambell, the son of the deceased Sir Colin Cambell, the lands and barony of Melfirthe, which had been forfeited by the rightful heirs.¹¹ In 1368 the same King confirmed to Gyllaspyk all the grants, purchases, and impignurations of lands previously made to him, including the lands of Melfyrde.¹² In 1493 King James IV. confirmed to Archibald Earl of Ergil, the son of Earl Colin, the lands of Melport, at that time yielding yearly to the crown 40 marks.¹³ In 1510 the same King again confirmed the lands of Melport to Earl Archibald.¹⁴ In 1513 King James V. confirmed the same lands to Earl Colin the son and heir of Earl Archibald.¹⁵ In 1526 Earl Colin resigned them, and they were

¹ A. D. 1403. Argyle Charters.

² A. D. 1414. Argyle Charters.

³ *Circa* A. D. 1640. Blaeu. A. D. 1695. Retours.

⁴ Argyle Charters.

⁵ Argyle Charters.

⁶ Argyle Inventory.

⁷ Retours.

⁸ New Stat. Acc. Blaeu. Modern Maps.

⁹ Robertson's Index, p. 21, no. 25.

¹⁰ Breadalbane Inventory, and paper at Taymouth.

¹¹ Argyle Inventory. Robertson's Index, p. 39, no. 10.

¹² Argyle Charters.

¹³ Argyle Charters.

¹⁴ Argyle Charters.

¹⁵ Argyle Charters.

granted by the same king to Archibald Campbell his son and heir, reserving the liferent to the Earl and the terce to his wife.¹ In 1541 Archibald Campbell, then Earl, resigned the same lands, and received a new grant of them from King James V.² In 1542 he resigned them in favour of Archibald his son and heir, to whom they were then granted by the same king.³ The lands of Melpert extended to 39 marklands and 40 shillinglands.⁴

In 1529 King James V. granted to Helen Hammylton, daughter of the deceased James Earl of Aran, the lands of Tullaich, Dowag, Barbay, Awreluke, Glenmore, Glenbeg, and Auchlone, in the barony and sheriffdom of Ergile, which had been resigned in her favour by Archibald Campbell, the son and heir of Colin Campbell Earl of Ergile, to whom they heritably belonged.⁵ In 1621 Duncan Campbell was served heir to his father Duncan Campbell of Inverliver in the lands of Tulloche, Glenmoir, Aryloisk, Doweg, Glenbeg, and Barbey, in the lordship of Melpert, with the offices of bailie (or seneschal) and mair of the lands of Melpert between the marches of Lorne and Cregins.⁶

In 1561 the four marklands of Camasnesserin in Melpert belonged to the abbot of Iona.⁷

On an island in Parson's Lake, the Loch-na-Pherson of Blaeu, there is an old building said to have been either a monastery or a castle, its name however merely indicating the residence of the parson.⁸

KILNINVER.

Kylliviner⁹ — Kynynvir¹⁰ — Killychmynewyr¹¹ — Killyninvir¹² — Kilninvare¹³ — Kilminnur¹⁴ — Killiunver.¹⁵ Deanery of Lorn. (Map, No. 29.)

THIS parish, united to Kilmelfort, lies chiefly between Loch Tralig on the south and Glenfeochan and the arm of the sea called Lochfeochan on the north. It is in general hilly, and in its centre lies Loch Seamadale, from which the river Enechar flows westward through Gleneuchar into Lochfeochan.

In the year 1250 there appears in record George the parson of Kylliviner.¹⁶ In 1558 a charter is witnessed by John M-Paul (*Pauli*) rector of Kynynvir and portioner of Ardhattan.¹⁷ In 1580 a grant by Angus McConill of Douyvaig is witnessed by Alexander Campbell parson

¹ Argyle Charters. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxiii. no.

^{44.} ² Argyle Charters. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxvii. no. 152. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xiv. fol. 77.

³ Argyle Charters. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxviii. no. 346. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xvi. ff. 64, 65.

⁴ Paper at Taymouth.

⁵ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxiii. no. 70.

⁶ Retours.

⁷ Coll. de Reb. Alb., p. 13.

⁸ Blaeu's Map. New Stat. Acc.

⁹ A. D. 1250. Regist. de Passelet, p. 134.

¹⁰ A. D. 1553. Lochnell Charters.

¹¹ A. D. 1530. Coll. de Reb. Alb., p. 13.

¹² A. D. 1530. Ardhattan Charters.

¹³ A. D. 1636. Retours.

¹⁴ *Circa* A. D. 1640. Blaeu's Map.

¹⁵ A. D. 1637. Retours.

¹⁶ Regist. de Passelet, p. 134.

¹⁷ Lochnell Charters.

of Killichmynewyr.¹ In the same year King James VI. appointed the same Alexander commendator of Ardehatten.² In 1581 as rector of Killinnyvnr he took seisin of the priory, and in 1599 he granted to Duncan Campbell, the natural son of Donald Campbell of Eachtrachan, a lease of the teinds of Kilninver and the other churches of the priory during Duncan's life, the life of his next heir, and 19 years more.³ In 1602 he resigned the priory and its churches, including Killininwar, which King James VI. then erected in his favour into the temporal tenantry of Ardehatten.⁴ In 1632 Andrew bishop of Argyle granted to John M'Dougall of Ragray a lease of the teinds of the church and parish of Kilninver in Lorne.⁵ In 1671 the bishop's quarter of the church of Kilninver was leased by Bishop William to Archibald Earl of Argyle.⁶ In 1697 John Campbell of Ardehatten was served heir to his father Archibald fear of Ardehatten in the property, tithes, and patronage of the church and parish of Killininver in Nether Lorne.⁷

The church, built about the year 1790, stands on the right bank of the Euchar, near the southern shore of Loch Feochan.⁸

In the year 1313 King Robert Bruce granted to Dugall Campbell of Lochaw the lands of Auchinsaule, Auchinaeloch, Garpynging, Ragray, Kilninver, Esgeallan, Clachanseilach, Leternaceroch, Seamadill, a pennyland of Kilveran, and a pennyland of Leternamuck, with other lands, for the service of a ship of 26 oars, furnished with men and victual, for the King's army.⁹ In 1545 there appears in record John M'Coull of Ragray.¹⁰ In 1590 Archibald Earl of Argyle confirmed a grant by Allan M'Dougall of Ragray to his eldest son John of the lands of Barrindroman, Kilninver, Baracheregill, Hyralthat, Dallerevat, Lagganmore, Lagganbeg, Barcaleg, Mongenat, Assegill, Bargarsna and Lethin, Baradlegein, Garpeyng, Pennylochan, Ragray, Drumanmukloch, Barnasaul and Row, Drumnardmadag, and Auchateachig, in the lordship of Lorne and sheriffdom of Perth, for the usual services and a ship or 'birlen' of sixteen oars.¹¹ In 1564 Archibald Earl of Argyle granted to Colin Campbell of Glenurquhy a letter, to the effect that, notwithstanding the Earl had granted him the marriage of Alane M'Dowgall the grandson and heir of the deceased John M'Dowgall of Ragara, and son of the deceased Alexander M'Dowgall his eldest son, it should be without prejudice to Colin's own right to the said marriage, if he had any.¹² In 1633 John M'Dougall of Ragray, as before stated, had a lease of the teinds of Kilninver from Andrew bishop of Argyle.¹³ In 1633 Archibald Campbell of Dunstafnage resigned to John M'Dougall of Ragray the four pennylands of Auchinsaull in the parish of Kilninver.¹⁴ In 1636 Donald Ewing was served heir to his father William Ewing in Barindronan in the lands of Laganmoir of the old extent of six marks, the lands of Barindronan of the extent of four marks, the fishing of salmon (lie salmond-draught) on the coasts of Kilninwar and Barnacarrrie, with the fishing on the

¹ Coll. de Reb. Alb., p. 13.

² Ardehatten Charters.

³ Ardehatten Charters and Inventory.

⁴ Ardehatten Charters and Inventory.

⁵ Argyle Inventory.

⁶ Argyle Inventory.

⁷ Retours.

⁸ New Stat. Acc. Blaeu. Modern Maps.

⁹ Argyle Inventory.

¹⁰ Argyle Inventory.

¹¹ Argyle Inventory.

¹² Breadalbane Charters. Alan M'Dowgall married Margaret Campbell Glenurquhy's daughter with 200 marks dowry.

¹³ Argyle Inventory.

¹⁴ Argyle Inventory.

water of Ewehir, of the old extent of fourteen marks, and the half of eight marklands in warrandice of that fishing, all in the parish of Kilninware and lordship of Argyle.¹ M'Dougall of Ragray had in all 34 marklands in Nether Lorn.²

Before the year 1329 King Robert Bruce granted to Gillaspik the son of Walter the pennyland of Fynglennan, and other lands.³ In 1449 the pennyland of Finglen was included in a grant of lands in Lorn by John Stewart, Lord Lorn, to Sir Colin Campbell of Glenorchy.⁴

In 1451 John Stewart lord of Lorn granted to John Macalan of Lorn called M'Cowle, and to John Keir his eldest son and heir, and to the heirs male of the latter, eight marks of Ardnohow, and eight marks of Dowanchowe.⁵

In the year 1493 Knokansay in Glenewehir was the chief messuage of the barony and lordship of Lorne.⁶ In 1507 King James IV. granted to Colin Campbell, the son and apparent heir of Archibald Earl of Ergile, and to his wife Jonet Gordoun, the 22 marklands of Glenewehir, and the 22 marklands of Stronquhornick and Glenfuquhane, and other lands resigned by the Earl, to be held as parts and pendicles of the lordship of Lorne and earldom of Ergile.⁷ In 1597 Archibald Earl of Argyle granted to Sir Duncan Campbell of Glenvrquhay the lands of Braglenismoir and Braglenisbeg of the old extent of ten marks.⁸ In 1614 Sir Duncan Campbell of Glenorchy granted to Sir John M'Dougall of Ragray a nineteen years lease of the ten marklands of Braglenbeg and Braglenmore in Glenewehir.⁹ In 1628 the same lands were granted by Sir Duncan Campbell of Glenorchy to his nephew Alexander Campbell, the son of the deceased John Campbell of Auchentyer.¹⁰

¹ Retours.

² Paper at Taymouth.

³ Hadinton Collections in Adv. Lib. (MS.)

⁴ Breadalbane Inventory.

⁵ 'Regester' at Taymouth. Argyle Inventory. Coll. de Reb. Alb. p. 62.

⁶ Argyle Charters.

⁷ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xvi. no. 334. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. ii. fol. 116.

⁸ Protocol Book of Gavin Hammiltoun.

⁹ Breadalbane Inventory.

¹⁰ Breadalbane Inventory.

KILBRIDE.

Ecclesia Parochialis Beate Brigide Virginis in Lorn¹ — Kylbride² —
Kilbrid.³ Deanery of Lorn. (Map, No. 30.)

THIS parish appears to have been united to Kilmore soon after the Reformation, at latest before the year 1636.⁴

The old parish of Kilbride included a part of the mainland between Lochnell and the coast in the direction of east and west, and between Lochfeochan and Lochetive in the direction of south and north, together with the island of Kerrera and several smaller isles. It does not at any part attain a great elevation above the sea-level.

In the year 1249 King Alexander II. granted to the see of Argyle the parish church of Saint Bride the Virgin in Lorn, as a mensal church, with its lands and other pertinents.⁵ In 1324 or 1325 the grant was confirmed to Bishop Andrew by King Robert Bruce.⁶ In 1470 a precept of seisin of the lands of Lorne is witnessed by Syr Patryc the vicar of Kylbride, whose seal is appended to the deed along with that of Alan Stewart the sheriff of Perth.⁷ In 1507 the grant of King Alexander II., and the confirmation of King Robert Bruce, were confirmed by King James IV. to David bishop of Argyle.⁸ In 1671 Archibald Earl of Argyle had from Bishop William a lease of the bishop's quarter of the kirk of Kylbride, and of the parsonage teinds of the same, excepting the minister's stipend.⁹

The church, built in 1740, stands at Kilbride to the westward of Lochnell in the south of the parish.¹⁰ Traces of an older church are still visible.¹¹ At Oban on the coast there is a *quoad sacra* church built in 1821.¹² Near Kilbride there is a well called Tober-an-Easbuig, the bishop's well.¹³

Near the castle of Dunstaffnage there is an ancient chapel, 72 feet by 24, apparently of the thirteenth century, and said to have been once an elegant building.¹⁴ Near it there 'is a high precipice ending abruptly and turning suddenly towards the south east,' with a recess, words uttered from which are with distinctness re-echoed from the chapel.¹⁵

¹ A. D. 1249. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiv. no. 389.

A. D. 1325. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiv. no. 389.

² A. D. 1470. Argyle Charters.

³ Circa A. D. 1600. MS. Maps in Adv. Lib. Circa A. D. 1640. Blaeu.

⁴ New Stat. Acc. Argyle Inventory.

⁵ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiv. no. 389.

⁶ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiv. no. 389. King Robert's grant is dated at Abirbrothoc, and is witnessed by Barnard abbot of Abirbrothoc the King's chancellor — Walter the steward of Scotland — James lord of Douglas — Gilbert de Hay constable of Scotland — Robert Boyde — and James de Lindesay.

⁷ Argyle Charters.

⁸ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiv. no. 389.

⁹ Argyle Inventory.

¹⁰ MS. Maps in Adv. Library. Blaeu. Old and New Stat. Acc. County Maps.

¹¹ Trans. Camb. Camd. Soc., p. 92.

¹² New Stat. Acc.

¹³ Trans. Camb. Camd. Soc., p. 92.

¹⁴ New Stat. Acc. Pennant, vol. iii. p. 354, which contains an engraving of the chapel. Trans. Camb. Camd. Soc., p. 92.

¹⁵ Pennant, vol. iii. p. 354.

Among a number of documents found in Edinburgh Castle in the year 1292, and ordered by King Edward I. to be delivered to King John Balliol, there was one entitled, 'A letter of the abbot and monks of Cupar, binding themselves to build a chapel at their own expense in the isle of Karuelay in Arkadia (evidently Kerrera in Argyle), and to find three monks to perform divine service there for the soul of the deceased Alexander King of Scots, for a certain sum of money which they had beforehand received from that king.'¹ There appears to be no farther record on the subject.

Sir Ewin, the son of Duncan of Erregeithel, and the grandson of Somerled, styled also King Ewin, who in 1251 granted certain lands in Lesmor to the bishop of Argyle, appears afterwards as the lord of Lorn.² In 1284 Alexander de Ergadia, the son of Sir Ewin, attended in the Scottish parliament that settled the crown on the Maiden of Norway.³ In 1290 the same Alexander was one of those who in name of the community of Scotland assented to King Edward's proposal for marrying the Maiden of Norway to Edward his son.⁴ In 1291 John de Ergadia, the son of Alexander, swore fealty to King Edward, and about the same period Alexander appears as one of the auditors in the controversy between Bruce and Balliol.⁵ Among the documents found in Edinburgh Castle in 1292 there was one entitled — 'A letter of M. Earl of Fife, W. Earl of Mar, and M. Earl of Asteles (Atholl), and others, engaging for Sir Ewin de Argadia that he should pay to King Alexander yearly 320 marks as a certain landrent (*pro quadam firma terrarum*).'⁶ By an ordinance of King John Balliol, dated in 1292, the lands of Kinnelbathyn, Ardenmurich, Bothelne, of Alexander of Argadia, of John of Glenurwy, of Gilbert M'—, of Malcolm M'Uyry, of Dugall of Cragins, of John M'Gilerist, of Master Ralph of Dundee, of Gileskel M'Lachlan, of the Earl of Meneteth in Knapedal, of Angus the son of Douenald of the Isles, and of Colin Cambel, constituted the sheriffdom of Lorn or Argyle.⁷ In 1293 Alexander de Ergadia appears to have held some office in Argyle under the same king.⁸ In 1296 King Edward I. ordered Alexander Earl of Meneteth to seize all the lands of Alexander of Ergyl and John his son.⁹ In the same year Alexander of Ergayl, chevalier, and Maucolum his brother, swore fealty to King Edward.¹⁰ In 1304 Ewin of Ergadia (apparently the father of Alexander) was lord of Lorn, Menderaloch, and Lesmor.¹¹ In 1308 Alexander of Argyle, who about that period was one of the council of John of Bretagne King Edward's lieutenant for Scotland, returned to the allegiance of King Robert Bruce, while his son, best known as John of Lorn, remained the inveterate enemy of that king.¹² In 1310 Alexander was again in the English interest. In that year

¹ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i. p. 10 after preface.

² Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiv. no. 389. Gregory's Highlands and Isles, p. 18. From Dugald, the son of Somerled, and the father of Duncan of Erregeithel (Ergadia, or Argyle), the chiefs of Lorn had the patronymic Macdougall. Ibid. Lord of the Isles, notes to Canto i.

³ Rymer's Fœdera, vol. ii. p. 266. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i. p. 92. Gregory's Highlands and Isles, p. 23.

⁴ Rymer, vol. ii. p. 471. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i. p. 35.

⁵ Ragman Rolls, p. 13. Palg. Illust., vol. i. p. 53.

⁶ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i. p. 9 after preface.

⁷ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i. p. 91.

⁸ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i. p. 92.

⁹ Rotuli Scotie, vol. i. p. 31.

¹⁰ Ragman Rolls, pp. 103, 105, 129, 161. Palg. Illust., vol. i. p. 178. Malcolm again swore fealty in 1300. Palg. Illust., vol. i. p. 153.

¹¹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiv. no. 389.

¹² The Brus (Spalding Club), lxxvi. 19-26. Forduni Scotichronicon, lib. xii. cap. 18. Extr. e Var. Cron. Scocie, p. 135. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i. p. 99. Palg. Illust., vol. i. p. 293.

King Edward II. ordered his treasurer to pay to John, Alexander, and Dunkan of Argail, £100 each, which were due to them by the King before last Lent, and also to furnish victual for the maintenance of themselves and their followers who were about to go to Scotland in the King's service.¹ In the same year John of Ergayl was empowered by the same king to receive to his peace the men of Argyle and the Isles.² In 1314 and 1315 he had a similar commission, and was besides appointed admiral of King Edward's fleet for the western parts of England, Wales, Ireland, and the Isles of Scotland.³ He appears to have soon afterwards fallen into the hands of King Robert Bruce, and to have undergone a somewhat long imprisonment, first in the castle of Dunbarton, and latterly in the castle of Lochleven, in which he is said to have died.⁴ The house of Lorn having thus forfeited their lands, these seem to have been bestowed by King Robert upon Roderic of Ylay (called also Roderic Macalan) between the years 1315 and 1325.⁵ In the latter year Roderic of Ylay was attainted by a parliament held at Seone.⁶ The lands of Lorn appear to have thenceforth remained in the hands of the crown till the year 1346, or later, when King David II. granted to John of Lorn (the son of the former John) all his lands within Lorn which had belonged to Alexander of Lorn (his grandfather).⁷ In 1354 John of Lorn lord of Argyle quitclaimed to John Lord of the Isles certain lands of which the latter had grants from King Robert Bruce or King David II.⁸ In 1357 the latter king granted to John of Lorne all the lands which belonged to Sir Alexander of Lorne in the lordship of Lorne and elsewhere, with the castles and other pertinents, which were in the possession of John of Islay.⁹ In 1366 the lands of John of Lorn in the sheriffdom of Argyle were of the old extent of £420.¹⁰ In the same year John of Ergadia, lord of Lorn, sat in a parliament held at Perth regarding a treaty with England.¹¹ In the same year and in 1368 he sat in various parliaments held at Seone and Perth.¹² In 1369 King David proposed personally to hold courts in Argyle for the purpose of regulating the crown rents of the lands, among which were specified the lands of John of Lorne.¹³ In 1374 the crown rents of Lorn amounted to £40.¹⁴

Before the year 1388 Jonet, the daughter and heiress of John of Lorn, appears to have carried the lands of Lorn to her husband Sir Robert Stewart.¹⁵ In 1388 the lands of Lorne, Benechirdeloch, Aphan, and Lesmore, in the county of Perth, were resigned by Sir Robert the Steward and Jonet his wife, and were then granted by King Robert II. to John the Steward of Innermeth.¹⁶ In 1394 John Stewart 'Iard of Loryn' appended his seal to a charter by Duncan Kambaile lord of Edderlyng and Ilwyvile.¹⁷ In 1416 the lord of Lorne, a Stewart, witnesses

¹ Rotuli Scotie, vol. i. p. 90.

² Rotuli Scotie, vol. i. p. 90.

³ Rotuli Scotie, vol. i. pp. 121, 139.

⁴ The Brus (Spalding Club), cxvii. 60-72.

⁵ Gregory's Highlands and Isles, p. 24.

⁶ Robertson's Index, p. 23, no. 3.

⁷ Robertson's Index, p. 30, no. 2, p. 35, no. 2. Gregory's Highlands and Isles, pp. 27, 28. Immediately after this grant there is entered in Robertson's Index 'Ane bounding infetment to Walter Cissori of the lands in Gleneche, Lorne, with

the half of the mill of Gloreth in vicecom. de Stirling.'

⁸ Hailes' Annals, 2d ed., vol. iii. p. 331.

⁹ MS. penes C. Innes, Esq.

¹⁰ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i. p. 142.

¹¹ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i. p. 139.

¹² Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i. pp. 140-146.

¹³ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i. p. 150.

¹⁴ Compota Camerar., vol. i. p. 23.

¹⁵ Gregory's Highlands and Isles, p. 26.

¹⁶ Argyle Charters. ¹⁷ Argyle Charters.

a charter by Robert duke of Albany, Regent of Scotland.¹ In 1451 the lands of Lorn were held by John Stewart the fourth lord of Lorn of that surname.² In 1452 King James II. granted to John Lord Lorne the lordship of Lorne and the barony of Innermeith in the sheriffdom of Perth, and the barony of Redcastle in Forfar, with remainder successively to his brothers Walter, Alan, David, and Robert Stewart, to his uncle Archibald, to Sir James Stewart, to Lord Lorne's kinsman Thomas Stewart, and to his own heirs whomsoever.³

In the year 1469, by an indenture dated 30th November, Colin Earl of Ergile, Lord Cambel, agreed to exchange with Walter Lord Lorne the lands of Baldonyng, Innerdonyng, and Kil-donyng in the sheriffdom of Perth, the lands of Colindrane and the Maw in Fif, the lands of Calcarny in Kynros, the lands of Balmagowne and Laidboith in Perth, the lands of Latheris in the barony of Kynedward in the sheriffdom of Aberdene, and the lands of Rothybrisan in Perth, with the office of 'crownareship' of that sheriffdom, for the lordship of Lorne.⁴ By this indenture it was provided, that the Earl should cause the King (James III.) to continue Walter Stewart as a lord of parliament, his style to be 'of Innermeith,' or of any other honourable place — that he should remit to him 'the soume of the terces pertenying to the ald lady of Lorn,' formerly either taken up by him or paid to the Earl, making him defender and maintainer of the tenants and inhabitants of the lands of these terces — that the arrangement should be completed by both parties by the 1st of May following under a penalty of £3000 Scots to be paid by the failing party, of which £1000 should be paid to the King, £1000 to the 'werk of the kirk of Glasco,' and £1000 to the party ready to fulfil the engagement — that the lands should not be alienated by either party under the same penalty — that the arrangement should not be violated by either under a penalty of 6000 marks Scots, of which one-half should be paid to the king, and the other to the other party — and that both parties should be 'ilkane for vthir in all thar richtwis causis and querellis, and tak ane afald part ilkane with vthir.'⁵ On the 1st of December 1469 Lord Lorne granted the Earl a bond, that he should immediately take possession of the lordship of Lorne for the purpose of resigning it into the King's hands in the Earl's favour, on the ground that the Earl had become bound to resign in his favour the lands above specified, and that in event of his failure to fulfil the compact he should pay the stipulated penalty of 6000 marks Scots.⁶ On the 28th of March 1470 Alan Stewart sheriff of Perth gave seisin of the lands of Lorne 'be yerde and stane' to Dugall Stewart procurator for Lord Lorne.⁷ On the thirteenth of April of the same year Walter lord of Innermeith became bound not to contravene the resignation and infestment made to Coline Earl of Ergill and Lord Lorne of the lordship of Lorne with 'donynging of kirks' and other pertinents, or to move any process of law thereanent, under a penalty of 6000 marks Scots to be paid within forty days after it should be

¹ Hadinton's Collections, vol. i. p. 533.

² Argyle Inventory. Coll. de Reb. Alb., p. 62.

³ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. iv. no. 176.

⁴ Argyle Charters.

⁵ Argyle Charters.

⁶ Argyle Charters. This bond is signed 'Walter Lord Lorn manu propria.'

⁷ Argyle Charters. The sheriff appends his own seal, and procures the seal of Syr Patryc the vicar of Kylbride to be appended *in secunda cauda* to the instrument of seisiu, which is witnessed by Laccan Doncanson Cambel, Doncan M'Ian Malcolmson M'Crygor, Hector M'Gofred M'Lulerag, Kenneth monk of Ardekatan, and the same Syr Patryc the vicar.

known that he or his heirs had so moved, 1000 to be paid to the King, 500 each to 'the kirkis of Glasgw and Ergile,' and the remaining 4000 to the Earl or his heirs.¹ On the following day (14th April 1470) the lord of Innermeith formally resigned the lordship of Lorne to King James III., who on the 17th of April granted it to the Earl for yearly payment of a plaid (*clameden*), with remainder in succession to Sir Colin Cambel of Glenvrquha, to Colin Cambel Neleson, to Glenvrquha's brothers Duncan and Archibald Cambell, to Colin Cambel of Ardquholace (or Ardquholare), to his brother's Archibald and Robert, and to the Earl's nearest heirs bearing the surname and arms of Cambel.² On the 20th of April Sir Colin Cambel of Glenurquha, with the consent of Duncan Cambel his son and heir, became bound not to contravene his resignation of the lands exchanged for Lorne, under a penalty of 6000 marks to be divided as above between the King, the churches of Glasco and Ergile, and the Earl or his heirs.³ In 1471 King James III. granted to the same earl the offices of justiciar and sheriff within the lordship of Lorne, together with the half of the royal dues.⁴ In 1475 the same king appointed Earl Colin lieutenant of Ergile, Lorne, and other parts.⁵ In 1493 King James IV. confirmed to Archibald Earl of Ergil, the son and heir of Earl Colin, the barony and lordship of Lorne, at that time yielding yearly 549 marks, together with the offices of sheriff, justiciar, chamberlain, and coroner of Ergil and Lorne, and the office of lieutenant of the sheriffdom of Ergil.⁶ In 1503 Colin Campbell was served heir to his father Earl Archibald in the lordship and lands of Lorn, of the extent of 600 marks, and the sheriffship of Ergile, of the extent of £10.⁷ In 1513 King James V. confirmed the lordship and lands of Lorn to the same Colin then Earl of Argyle.⁸ In 1526 he resigned the same lordship, which was then granted by the same king to Archibald Campbell his son and heir, with reservation of the liferent to the Earl and the terree to his wife.⁹ In 1541 the same Archibald, then Earl of Argyle, resigned the lordship and barony of Lorne, of which he then received a new grant from King James V., for payment of a cloak (le mantill), a red rose, a pair of gloves, and two silver pennies, yearly on the Feast of the Nativity of Saint John the Baptist (24 June) at the castle of Dunstaffage, which was to be the chief messnage of the lordship.¹⁰ In 1542 the Earl again resigned the lands, lordship, and barony of Lorne, which were then erected anew by the same king in favour of Archibald Campbell his son and heir, for the same yearly payment, and with reservation of the liferent to the Earl, and of a reasonable terree to his wife Lady Margaret Grahame or any other

¹ Argyle Charters.

² Argyle Charters. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. vii. no. 203.

³ Argyle Charters.

⁴ Argyle Inventory.

⁵ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. vii. no. 354.

⁶ Argyle Charters.

⁷ Retours.

⁸ Argyle Charters.

⁹ Argyle Charters. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxiii. no. 44. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. viii. fol. 76.

¹⁰ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxvii. no. 151. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xiv. fol. 78. Argyle Inventory. The lordship and barony, as then granted, included the lands of Lorne proper, the lands of Loyng, Torsay, Swna, Saill, Car-

fora (Kerrera), and Lesmore, in that lordship—the lands and barony of Kilmwn, the lands of Bordland, and the keeping of the castle of Dunoon, in the sheriffdom of Ergile—the lands and barony of Kilmichael with the keeping of the castle of Swyne, and the lands and barony of Skipinche, in the sheriffdom of Terbert. Lorn proper was divided into Upper Lorn, Middle Lorn, and Nether Lorn. In the 'officiarie' of Midlorn at a later period M'Connell had 48 marklands, Glenurquhay 2 marklands, Glenlyon 14 marklands, Lochinell 40 marklands, the captain of Donnstephuise 48 marklands, and the Earl of Argyle 31 marklands. Paper at Taymouth.

he might have.¹ In the same year King James, on the Earl's resignation, granted to his son and heir the offices of justiciar and sheriff of Lorne, with half of the wards, reliefs, marriages, escheats, and fines, that he might justly raise within these bounds.² In 1552 or 1553 the same Master of Argyle, fear of the lands of Lorne and Menstre, with the consent of his father the Earl, who was liferenter of the same lands and one of his son's curators, and also with the consent of his other curator Colin Campbell of Ardkinglas, sold to Johanna or Jonet Stewart in liferent the lands of the lordship of Lorne in the sheriffdom of Argyle, and the lands of Menstre in Clakmannan.³

In 1470 Colin Earl of Argyle granted to his uncle Sir Colin Campbell of Glenorchy one third of the lands of Upper Lorn, one third of Middle Lorn, one third of Nether Lorn, and one third of their pertinents, in the lordship of Lorn and sheriffdom of Perth.⁴ In the same year he granted to the same Sir Colin and Duncan his son for life the third 'gift and advowson' of all the kirks and benefices of Lorn, and one third of all the escheats and other parts of the baron courts of the lordship.⁵ In 1481 the same earl confirmed the grant of one third of Lorn to Duncan Campbell of Glenurquha, the son and heir of Sir Colin, and his charter explains a clause regarding the tenandries in a former grant to mean, that one third of all the lands of Alexander M'Dowell and Alan Ylounge in the lordship of Lorn, and of all other tenandries in that lordship, that should thereafter in any manner fall in the Earl's hands, should be given to the said Duncan and his heirs, and in the event of their failure should revert to the Earl.⁶ In 1485 the same earl, then Lord Chancellor of Scotland, granted to his kinsman Duncan Campbell of Glenorchy one third of the fishing on the water of Awe belonging to the lordship of Lorn, one third of all the escheats and other dues of the baron courts, and one third of the advowson of all the benefices in the lordship of Lorn.⁷ In 1510 Archibald Earl of Argyle granted to Sir Duncan Campbell of Glenorchy a written declaration, to the effect that, although Sir Duncan had consented that the Earl should give Alexander Young and Alexander M'Awel seisin of their lands in the lordship of Lorn, that consent should not prejudice him in his right to the third of these lands in future—and in consideration of that consent the Earl became bound to fulfil to Sir Duncan all the gifts, contracts, and bonds, made by Earl Colin his father to Sir Duncan and his father concerning the lands and lordship of Lorn.⁸ In 1514 Colin Earl of Argyle confirmed to Sir Colin Campbell of Glenorchy, the son and heir of Sir Duncan lately deceased in the expedition to Northumberland (Flodden), the former grants in the lordship of Lorn, with the addition to the fishings of Awe 'of the other fresh and salt waters and isles thereof' in that lordship.⁹ In 1523 Earl Colin confirmed the third of Lorn to Duncan Campbell of Glenorchy, the son and heir of the deceased Sir Colin.¹⁰ In 1536 Earl Archibald confirmed it to John Campbell, the son and heir of the same

¹ Argyle Charters. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxviii. no. 348. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xvi. fol. 64.

² Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxviii. no. 431. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xvi. no. 63.

³ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxxi. no. 152. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xvi. fol. 8.

⁴ Breadalbane Inventory.

⁵ Breadalbane Inventory and Papers. For the conditions of the grant see GLENORCHY.

⁶ Breadalbane Charters.

⁷ Breadalbane Inventory.

⁸ Breadalbane Inventory.

⁹ Breadalbane Inventory.

¹⁰ Breadalbane Inventory.

Sir Colin, to whom in the same year he granted the dues of ward, relief, and nonentry, of the lands of Lorn and other lands.¹ In 1538 the same earl directed Archibald Campbell captain of Dunstapheinsche to deliver to John Campbell of Glenvrquhay the escheats and emoluments of the courts in Lorne according to his infetment therein.² In 1550 Archibald Campbell fear of Argyle, with the consent of his curators Earl Archibald and Colin Campbell of Ardkinglas, confirmed the third of Lorn to Colin Campbell, the brother and heir of John Campbell of Glenorchy.³ In 1553 all disputes about the presentation of benefices in Lorn were amicably settled by an indenture between Archibald Master of Argyle, and 'heir fear' thereof, with consent of his curator Colin Campbell of Ardkinglas, on the one part, and Colin Campbell of Glenorchy on the other.⁴ In 1574 Colin Campbell of Glenorchy, in implemet of a contract between himself and his son Duncan on the one part, and John Earl of Athole and Jean Stewart his daughter on the other, granted to his son the third of Lorn and other lands.⁵ In 1576 the grant was confirmed by Colin Earl of Argyle, and in 1601 by King James VI.⁶ In 1629 Dame Margaret Campbell Lady Lowdown, and Lady Elizabeth her sister, daughters of the deceased George Master of Lowdown, and heirs portioners of their ancestor Sir Hugh Campbell of Lowdown, who was ancestor to Sir George Campbell of Lowdown, who was ancestor to Sir Matthew Campbell of Lowdown their ancestor, quitclaimed to Sir Duncan Campbell of Glenorchy and Sir Colin his son the third of Lorn and other lands which they held of the Earl of Argyle as heirs to their said ancestors.⁷

In 1321 or 1322 King Robert Bruce granted to Sir Arthur Campbell a pennyland of Dunollach, and three pennylands of Ardstofniche near Dunollich.⁸ In 1451 John Stewart lord of Lorn granted to John Macalan of Lorn called M'Cowle, and to John Keir his eldest son and heir, and to the heirs male of the latter, 29 marklands of the island of Caruvray, six marks of Dunollych, eight marks of Glensellach, ten marks of Gallawnoche and of Colgyn, and ten marks of Melleag, together with the office of bailie of all his lands of Lorn, which he then had or might in future have, and also the guardianship and pupilage (*alumniam et nutrimentum*) of all his heirs, for their service and homage to be rendered with their might to him and his heirs against all except his sovereign lord the King, so however that he should have of them the third part of the casualties (*obuentionum*) of the lands granted, and that they should have of him the third part of all the casualties of the land of his lordship of Lorn.⁹ Before 1512 Dunnollych was held by Alexander M'Cowle, whose son and heir Duncan was slain in that year.¹⁰ In 1536 John M'Coule of Dunollach was one of the cautioners of John Campbell of Glenorchy in a contract between him and Archibald Earl of Argyle.¹¹ In 1541 the lands of Carfora (Kerrera) were resigned by Archibald Earl of Argyle, and granted to him anew by King James V.

¹ Breadalbane Inventory. See KILCHRENAN, p. 123.

² Breadalbane Charters and Inventory.

³ Breadalbane Inventory.

⁴ Breadalbane Inventory.

⁵ Breadalbane Charters.

⁶ Breadalbane Inventory.

⁷ Breadalbane Inventory.

⁸ Breadalbane Inventory.

⁹ 'Regester' at Taymouth. Argyle Inventory. Coll. de Reb. Alb. p. 62.

¹⁰ Hist. Not. of Clan Gregor, p. 44.

¹¹ Breadalbane Inventory.

as part of the lordship of Lorne.¹ In 1542 they were again resigned by the Earl, and granted by King James to Archibald Campbell his son and heir.² In 1545, 1557, and 1558, John M'Coule of Dunolycht appears in record.³ In 1576 Archibald M'Lauchlan and others, tenants of the property lands of the lordship of Lorn, obtained a decree of the Court of Session against Dougall M'Dougall of Dunollach, discharging him from laying any farther impositions or taxations on those lands, and from molesting or distraining them for such impositions, or for the mails and dues.⁴ In 1591 King James VI. granted to Duncan M'Dougall of Dounolich the town and lands of Ardeconnell, with the mills and fishings, in the lordship of Lorne, formerly belonging to the priory of Ardchattan, and annexed to the Crown by act of parliament, for yearly payment of eight marks and three fourths, two marks for reaping grass in harvest, the usual service to the priory or two marks at his option, and ten shillings in augmentation of the rental.⁵ In 1599 Duncan Makdougall of Dounolich confirmed to John M'Ean V'Ewin of Dunach, the son of the deceased John M'Ewin V'Dougall V'Aprioure, the two marklands, old extent, of Meleag, otherwise called Clyquhyrne, and in special warrant of them the two marks, old extent, of Galdanachbeg.⁶ In 1624 Sir John M'Dougall of Dounolich granted to Donald Campbell commissary of Lorne the lands of Ardeconnellaltrich with the mill, and Croftwarran, in the lordship of Lorne, in special warrandice of the lands of Glensheling in the parish of Kilbryde, to be redeemable at £1000 Scots, for yearly payment to the prior of Archattan of thirteen marks Scots for the principal lands.⁷

Between the years 1306 and 1329 King Robert Bruce granted to Gillespie the son of Walter the lands of Dereagis, Lachkerchen, Ardowran, and others.⁸ In 1470 Colin Earl of Ergile granted to his uncle Sir Colin Campbell of Glenorchy one third of the two marklands of Auchichieych, one third of the twelve marklands of Soropa, and one third of the four marklands of Ardoran easter.⁹ In 1478, Coline Earl of Ergile being sued before the civil court by Alane Sorleson M'Coule for warrandice of the lands of Lerceage and Wouchtrouch in the lordship of Lorn in terms of the Earl's charter thereanent, against Duncan Cambell and Dugall Cambell who claimed a lease of the lands, the Lords of Council decided that the Earl was not bound in warrandice of the lands, because he had not been called in the action where the lease was recovered and obtained before the same court.¹⁰ In 1502 Archibald Earl of Argyle granted to Duncan Campbell of Glenorchy, with reversion to the Earl, six marklands of Sorroba.¹¹ In 1507 King James IV. granted to Colin Campbell the son and apparent heir of Archibald Earl of Ergile, and to Jonet Gordoun his wife, the lands of Ardorane, of the extent of 4 marks; the two le Roikis, 16 marks; Barra, 6 marks; Achevaik, 6 marks; Sorroba, 6 marks; and

¹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxvii. no. 151. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xiv. fol. 78. Argyle Inventory.

² Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxviii. no. 348. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xvi. fol. 64. Argyle Charters.

³ Argyle Inventory. Coll. de Reb. Alb., pp. 89, 90. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxxii. no. 592.

⁴ Breadalbane Inventory.

⁵ Argyle Inventory.

⁶ Protocol Book of Gavin Hammiltoun at Tay-month.

⁷ Argyle Inventory.

⁸ Robertson's Index, p. 26, no. 30. Hadinton's Collections, vol. ii.

⁹ Breadalbane Inventory.

¹⁰ Acta Dom. Conc. p. 16.

¹¹ Breadalbane Inventory.

Kilbride, 5 marks; with certain other lands, resigned by the Earl, and to be held as parts and pendicles of the earldom of Ergile and lordship of Lorne.¹ In 1510 Sorroba was granted by Sir Duncan Campbell of Glenorchy to Archibald Campbell his son, afterwards of Glenlyon, to whose son Duncan Campbell of Glenlyon it was in 1552 confirmed by Colin Campbell of Glenorchy.² In 1563 Duncan Campbell of Lorags granted to John M'Alpin V'Coull the mill of Lorags in Over Lorne.³ In 1565 Colin Campbell of Glenvrquhay granted to Colin Leiche of Craigtartar the third part of the four marklands of Ardorane Ovir, and of its woods and fishings, for the usual services, and a quart of *aquavite* at the Feast of the Nativity of our Lord.⁴ This charter is witnessed by Dougall Campbell of Soroba. In 1599 John Moyle M'Dugall, fear, and his father Alan M'Dougall, liferenter of Kilbryde, with consent of Alan's wife Margaret Campbell, granted for life to Margaret Nikdougall, the eldest daughter of Duncan Makdougall of Dunnollich and the future wife of John Moyle, two of the six marklands of Kilbryde, then occupied by Duncan Ewer M'Donoquhy V'Allane.⁵

In 1491 Colin Earl of Argyle granted to Duncan Campbell of Glenorchy, for yearly payment of one penny Scots, the eight marklands of Dunaach in the lordship and shire of Lorn.⁶ In 1510 the same lands were granted by Sir Duncan Campbell of Glenvrquhay to Archibald Campbell his son, afterwards of Glenlyon, to whose son Duncan Campbell of Glenlyon they were in 1552 confirmed by Colin Campbell of Glenvrquhay.⁷ In 1598 Allan M'Dougall of Raggary and Alexander his son granted to Duncan M'Dougal of Dunollach the right of reversion to the lands of Dunaach, on payment of 1000 marks.⁸

In 1536 there appears in record John Campbell of Lochnell, and in 1550 John Campbell of Lochnell, the brother-german of Archibald Earl of Argyle.⁹ In 1557 a charter by Hector Makclane fear of Dowart is witnessed by John Campbell of Lochnanell.¹⁰ In 1594 Archibald Campbell of Lochnell, who had made several attempts to get possession of the earldom of Argyle by the slaughter of the Earl, was slain at the battle of Glenlivet by the enemy's canon which he had treacherously directed them to aim at Argyle's standard.¹¹ From 1615 to 1625 Alexander Campbell of Lochnell took an active part in carrying out the measures of the government for the pacification of the Highlands.¹²

In 1617 John M'Dougall of Ragray was served heir to his father Allan in a yearly revenue of 300 marks from the eight marklands of Ballegown in the lordship of Lorne.¹³

The only village in the parish of Kilbride is Oban.¹⁴ It was created a burgh of barony in 1811, and, the charter of erection having been set aside by the Court of Session on grounds arising out of the titles of the Argyle estates, it was newly erected in 1828.¹⁵

¹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiv. no. 334. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. iii. fol. 116.

² Breadalbane Inventory. See KILBRANDON, p. 103.

³ Argyle Inventory.

⁴ 'Register' at Taymouth.

⁵ Protocol Book of Gavin Hammiltoun.

⁶ Breadalbane Inventory.

⁷ Breadalbane Inventory, and 'Register' at Taymouth.

⁸ Breadalbane Inventory.

⁹ Argyle Charters. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxvi. no. 19. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxiv. fol. 8.

¹⁰ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxxii. no. 292.

¹¹ Gregory's Highlands and Isles, pp. 246-258.

¹² Gregory's Highlands and Isles, pp. 371-410.

¹³ Retours.

¹⁴ New Stat. Acc.

¹⁵ Municipal Corporation Reports.

The castle of Dunstaffynch or Dunstafflæge (now Dunstaffnage), a square of 87 feet within walls, having round towers at three of the corners, is situated on a perpendicular mass of conglomerate, from 10 to 20 feet in height, near the extremity of a low peninsular flat at the entrance to Loch Etive, projecting from the north coast of the parish.¹ The original fortress is supposed to have been built by one of the kings of the Scots named Eugenius or Ewin.² It is said also to have been the residence of the Scottish kings down to the reign of King Kenneth II., who is believed to have removed thence to Scone the celebrated coronation stone or chair.³ In authentic records it first appears in the reign of King Robert Bruce, who in the year 1308 or 1309 defeated the men of Argyle under Alexander of Argyle and his son John of Lorn, took the castle of Dunstaffynch, which had been held by them, and placed in it a garrison and warden of his own.⁴ In 1309 the same king dates a charter at Dunstaffynch.⁵ In 1321 or 1322 he granted to Arthur Campbell the constabulary of Dunstafflæge and the mains thereof 'whilk Alexander Argyle had in his hands.'⁶ At another date, which is not recorded, he granted the keeping of Dunstafflæge to Archibald Campbell.⁷ In 1455 James Earl of Douglas after his defeat in Annandale took refuge at Dunstafflæge, where he met with Donald Lord of the Isles, and incited him to war with the king in his favour.⁸ In the year 1460 the parliament of Scotland recommended to the King (James II. or III.) that he should besiege the castle of Dunstaffnich for the purpose of punishing Alane Mc-Coule, who had slain the King's kinsman John Lord Lorn.⁹ In 1479 a charter by Duncan Campbell lord of Glenvrquhay to his kinsman John McDowgall is dated at Dunstafflæge.¹⁰ In 1502 Archibald Earl of Argyle dates a charter at Dunstaffynich.¹¹ In 1538 Archibald Campbell was captain of Dunstaffheinsch.¹² In 1541 and 1542 the castle of Dunstafflæge was appointed by King James V. to be the chief messuage of the lordship of Lorne.¹³ In 1542 Archibald Campbell captain of Dunstafflæge was one of a number appointed by the same

¹ Pennant, vol. iii. pp. 354, 355. New Stat. Acc. Macfarlane's Geog. Collect. Anderson's Guide, p. 329. Drawings by James Skene, Esq.

² Macfarlane's Geog. Collect. Pennant, vol. iii. pp. 354, 355. Blaeu, who is followed by Pennant, interprets Dunstafflæge *Mons Stephani*. Scotia, p. 115. By Gaelic scholars it is interpreted 'the fortified hill with two islands.' Note by Sir A. Campbell of Barcaldine. See note to Book vii. of Jamieson's 'Bruce.'

³ Buchanani Historia, lib. i. c. 23. Pennant, vol. iii. p. 354. 'The marble block which Simon Brek is said to have imported from Spain into Ireland, and Fergus the son of Ferchard carried thence to Argyle (in Scotch Albion), he caused to be removed from Argyle to Scone on the river Tay, and set it there enclosed in a chair of wood.' Buchanani Historia, lib. vi. c. 3. In 1772 Mr. Cambel of Dunstafflæge showed to Mr. Pennant a small crowned ivory image (figured, vol. iii. p. 354) found in the castle, and supposed to be emblematic of the rite of coronation; but now known to be an ancient chessman of that kind of which a great number have since been found in the island of Lewis. A Gaelic proverb, with reference to the supposed descent of the Macgregors (or the clan Alpin) from Alpin King of Scots,

and their loss of the sovereignty before the law of primogeniture was established, styles them 'the royal hereditary family who lived down at Dunstafflæge (Dunstaipbnis).' Chambers's Popular Rhymes, people, ed., pp. 26, 27.

⁴ The Brus (Spalding Club), lxxv. lxxvi. Forduni Scotichronicon, lib. xii. c. 18. Ext. e Var. Cron. Scotie, p. 135. Pennant, vol. iii. p. 355. Lords of the Isles, note to Canto i. Rob. Index, p. 15, no. 15.

⁵ Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 47.

⁶ Rob. Index, p. 14, no. 124; p. 15, no. 15.

⁷ Rob. Index, p. 26, no. 13.

⁸ Godscroft's History of the House of Douglas. Pennant, vol. iii. p. 355.

⁹ MS. in Cambridge University Library. This was probably John Stewart lord of Lorne, whose death Dean Macgregor dates at Dunstaffnicht in 1463. Hist. Not. of Clan Gregor, p. 41.

¹⁰ 'Regester' at Taymouth.

¹¹ Breadalbane Inventory.

¹² Breadalbane Inventory.

¹³ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxvii. no. 151, lib. xxviii. no. 348. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xiv. fol. 78, vol. xvi. fol. 64. Argyle Inventory.

king to give seisin of the same lordship to Archibald Master of Argyle.¹ In 1575 Jhone Campbele was captain of Dvnsstafniehe.² In 1631 Sir Colin Campbell of Glenorehy claimed by protest from Archibald Lord Lorn, heritable justice-general of Argyle, Tarbet, and the Isles, his third part of the fines and unlaws of the justice court held by his lordship at Dunstaffnage.³

On a precipitous and almost insulated promontory on the west coast, and within one mile of Oban, stand the remains of the castle of Dunolly, consisting chiefly of the donjon or keep.⁴ It is supposed to be the same as Dunolla, built in 714 by Selbac or Selvac King of the Dabriads.⁵ It was probably included in the grant of the lands of Dunmolich given in 1451 by John Stewart Lord Lorn to John Macalan or Maedougal.⁶ In 1557 Archibald Earl of Ergile, and Archibald lord of Lorne his son, by a contract dated at Stirling, agreed to release John M'Coull of Dunollycht from ward in Castle Campbell, on condition that he should cause his castle and place of Dunollycht to be kept free of traitors and rebels—that in the case of a siege he should give information of it to the Earl and his son—and that in the case of no new agreement between them he should, if alive, return to ward in Castle Campbell at the following Martinmas.⁷

The celebrated 'Brooch of Lorn,' supposed to have been taken from the person of King Robert Bruce by John of Lorn at the battle of Dalree, and stated by Sir Walter Scott to have been lost or destroyed in a fire which consumed a temporary residence of the Maedougals, passed at the time of that fire into the hands of a neighbouring family, by whom about 25 years ago it was given to the late General Campbell of Lochnell, who immediately restored it to the chief of Maedougal.⁸ A model of it may be seen in the Museum of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

In the year 1249 King Alexander II. having proceeded to Argyle for the purpose of quelling his rebellious subjects, in the course of his expedition was taken ill and was landed on the isle of Kerrera.⁹ His grant of the church of Kilbride to the see of Argyle, before mentioned, is dated at Keruerhey in the same year.¹⁰ On the 8th of July he died on the island, at a place, as tradition bears, still known as Dalree (the King's field).¹¹ In the year 1263 Haco King of Norway met

¹ Argyle Charters.

² Coll. de Reb. Alb., pp. 3, 9.

³ Breadalbane Inventory.

⁴ Lords of the Isles, note to Canto i. Pennant, vol. iii. p. 354. New Stat. Acc. Macfarlane's Geog. Collect. Anderson's Guide, pp. 272, 273. Drawings by James Skene, Esq.

⁵ Rer. Hib. Script. T., p. 227. Dunolly is by some interpreted 'Olave's Tower.' Note to Haco's Expedition, p. 77.

⁶ See above, p. 114.

⁷ Coll. de Reb. Alb., pp. 89, 90.

⁸ Lord of the Isles, note F. Note by Sir A. Campbell of Barcaldine. Barbour in his account of the conflict makes no mention of a personal combat between Bruce and Lorn. See 'The Brus' (Spalding Club), xviii. xix. xx., and 'The Bruce' (Jamieson), pp. 41-46.

⁹ Chronica de Mailros, p. 177. Chalmers, vol. i. p. 638. Anderson's Guide, p. 308. Haco's Expedition, pp. 6, 7.

¹⁰ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib., xiv. no. 339. See above, p. 106.

¹¹ Chronica de Mailros, pp. 177, 178. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiv. no. 339. Forduni Scotichronicon, lib. ii. c. 10; lib. ix. cap. 63. Ext. e Var. Cron. Socie, p. 9. Hist. Notices of the Clan Gregor, p. 39. Pennant, vol. iii. p. 354. New Stat. Acc. Haco's Expedition, pp. 12, 13. 'Inclitus rex Scottorum Alexander,' says the Melrose Chronicle, 'dum ad secundas Ergadie partes proficiscitur, gravi infirmitate corripitur, et ad insulam de Gernere deportatur, ubi, perceptis ecclesiasticis sacramentis, ejus felix anima ex hac luce eripitur, et cum sanctis omnibus, ut credimus, in celis collocatur.' The Norwegian account of Haco's Expedition says, 'that while King Alexander lay in Kiararey Sound, he dreamed that Saint Olave King of Norway, Saint Magnus Earl of Orkney, and Saint Columba, appeared to him in a dream, and desired him to relinquish his expedition, and that the King, having rejected the advice of those to whom he related the dream to return to Scotland, was soon after seized with a disorder and died.'

the Islesmen under Dugal the son of Ruari, styled King Dugal, at Kerrera before the fatal battle of Largs.¹ On this island are the ruins of Gylen castle, said to be of Danish origin, but latterly a stronghold of the Macdonalds.² At the southwest of the island there was a small castle named Dundouchy.³

In the churchyard of Kilbride there is a stone cross, supposed to have been erected by a Campbell of Larroge, and bearing some rude devices with the inscription, *Archibaldus Campbell de Larraigue fieri fecit anno Domini MDVI.*⁴

KILMORE.

Kylmoor⁵ — Kylmor⁶ — Kylmore⁷ — Kilmoir⁸ — Kilmore⁹ — Kilmour.¹⁰

Deanery of Lorn. (Map, No. 31.)

This parish, said to have been united to Kilbride soon after the Reformation, lay chiefly or wholly to the eastward of Lochnell. In general appearance it resembles Kilbride.

In the year 1304 a charter of Ewin of Ergadia lord of Lorn is witnessed by Michael the rector of Kylmoor.¹¹ In 1449 the kirk of Kylmor was the place appointed for payment of the *reddendo* of certain lands in Lorn, granted by John Stewart, Lord Lorn, to Sir Colin Campbell of Glenorchy.¹² In 1553, at the settlement of a dispute between the Earl of Argyle and Colin Campbell of Glenvruhair regarding the patronage of the benefices in Lorn, the patronage of Kylmore was resigned with others to the Earl.¹³ In 1554, 1556, and 1557, charters are witnessed by Master Patrick Grahame rector of Kilmoir, who appears to have been rector also in the year 1570.¹⁴ In 1603 the patronage of Kilmore belonged to Archibald Earl of Argyle.¹⁵ In 1667 it was included in a new grant of the earldom to another Earl Archibald by King Charles II.¹⁶ In 1671 William bishop of Argyle leased to Earl Archibald the teinds of the bishop's quarter of the kirk of Kilmore.¹⁷ In 1695 Archibald Earl of Argyle

¹ Haco's Expedition, pp. 46-49. Anderson's Guide, pp. 306, 309.

² Anderson's Guide, p. 308. New Stat. Acc.

³ Blaeu's Map. Macfarlane's Geog. Collect.

⁴ Trans. Camb. Camd. Soc., p. 173. Larraigue may be read Larraigne, and is perhaps intended for 'Lorne,' sometimes spelled 'Larin.'

⁵ A. D. 1304. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiv. no. 389.

⁶ A. D. 1449. Paper at Taymouth.

⁷ A. D. 1553. Breadalbane Charters.

⁸ A. D. 1554. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxxi. no. 297.

A. D. 1556. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxxi. no. 354. A. D.

1557. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxxi. p. 467. A. D. 1600-1700. Macfarlane's Geog. Collect.

⁹ A. D. 1556. Argyle Charters. Circa A. D. 1600. MS. Maps in Adv. Lib. Circa A. D. 1640. Blaeu.

¹⁰ A. D. 1695. Retours.

¹¹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiv. no. 389.

¹² Breadalbane Inventory, and paper at Taymouth.

¹³ Breadalbane Charters.

¹⁴ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxxi. nn. 297, 354, 467. Argyle Charters. Protocol Book of Gavin Hammitoun at Taymouth.

¹⁵ Argyle Inventory.

¹⁶ Argyle Inventory.

¹⁷ Argyle Inventory.

was served heir to Earl Archibald his father in the rectory, vicarage, and advowson of the same church.¹

The church, said to have been built about the period of the Reformation, stands near the head of Loch Feochan, on the right bank of a stream which flows from a small fresh water lake, and falls into the loch.² A writer of the seventeenth century says, 'In the church town there is a spring of fresche water, which hath therein a kynd of small black fishes not found elsewhair, which fishes the townsmen doe observe never to encrease in number or in quantitie, but still to remain small ones; therefor the people do call them *esh saint*, that is, the holy fishes.'³

A grant of land in Lorn by King Robert Bruce to Sir Arthur Campbell in 1321 or 1322 included two pennylands of Kilmore.⁴ In the year 1507 a grant of lands in Lorne, given by King James IV. to Colin Campbell the son and heir of Archibald Earl of Ergile, and to Jonet Gordoun his wife, included the eight marklands of Kyhnaor.⁵

In 1470 Colin Earl of Argyle granted to his uncle Sir Colin Campbell of Glenorchy certain lands in Lorn, including one third of the six marklands of Barnacarry, and also one third of the five marklands of Kilbryde in Auchicogna (probably Kilbride in this parish or Kilbride in the parish of Kilbrandon).⁶

KILCHRENAN.

Kildachmanan⁷ — Ecclesia Sancti Petri Diaconi⁸ — Lochaw⁹ — Ecclesia Sancti Petri Diaconi de (or *in*) Lochaw¹⁰ — Lochow¹¹ — Lochhow¹² — Lochawe¹³ — Kilchrnan¹⁴ — Kildachrenan.¹⁵ Deanery of Lorn. (Map, No. 32.)

THIS parish lies on both sides of the large fresh water lake named Lochaw, from the shores of which the land rises gradually, on the east to the summit of a high range called the Muir of Leckan, and on the west to the summit of a similar range called the Midmuir. From both these ranges numerous small streams discharge their waters into Lochaw. On the west of that lake there is a smaller one named Lochavich (anciently Lochaffy), and both lakes are studded with a number of islands.

¹ Retours.

² MS. Maps in Adv. Lib. Blaeu. Macfarlane's Geog. Collect. County Maps. New Stat. Acc.

³ Macfarlane's Geog. Collect.

⁴ Breadalbane Inventory.

⁵ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiv. no. 334.

⁶ Breadalbane Inventory.

⁷ A. D. 1361. Argyle Charters. In the modern endorsements of a charter of 1434, subsequently cited, it is spelled Kildachymanan and Kildachrenan.

⁸ A. D. 1361. Argyle Charters.

⁹ A. D. 1394. Argyle Charters. A. D. 1403. Argyle

Charters. A. D. 1430. Argyle Charters. A. D. 1536. Argyle Charters. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxvi. no. 19. A. D. 1542. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxviii. no. 458. A. D. 1556. Argyle Charters. A. D. 1629. Argyle Charters.

¹⁰ A. D. 1434. Argyle Charters. A. D. 1495. Argyle Charters. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiii. no. 275. A. D. 1667. Argyle Inventory. A. D. 1695. Retours.

¹¹ A. D. 1530. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxiii. no. 196.

¹² A. D. 1531. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxvi. no. 197.

¹³ A. D. 1547. Argyle Charters.

¹⁴ Circa A. D. 1600. MS. Maps in Adv. Lib.

¹⁵ A. D. 1605. Argyle Inventory.

In the year 1361 charters of Cristina of Craginis are witnessed by Sir Nicholas rector of Kildachmanan, or of the church of Saint Peter the Deacon.¹ In 1394 and 1403 Sir Fynlawis or Fynlay was parson of Lochaw.² In 1430 the rector of the church was Master Dougall of Lochaw, who in 1442 and 1453 appears as archdeacon of Argyle.³ In 1434 Ewen M'Ewen Makeorquyduill, lord of Maintelan (Phantelane), quitclaimed to Sir Duncan Campbell lord of Lochaw, his overlord, all right which he had to the patronage of the parish church of Saint Peter the Deacon of Lochaw.⁴ In 1485 a charter is witnessed by Sir John Dewar rector of Lochaw.⁵ In 1495 several charters of Ewen Makeoreadill of Edderlin were given at the same church.⁶ In 1530 and 1531 Master John Campbell was rector of Lochow.⁷ In 1536 and 1542 Master Donald Broun appears as rector.⁸ In 1541 Master Niel Campbell is styled dean of Lochow and vicar of Kilmertyne.⁹ In 1547 the rector was Master Lachlan M'Caus.¹⁰ In 1556 Nigel M'Petrie (*Petrii*) or M'Viecar was rector of Lochaw, and Sir Dougall M'Kellar was vicar.¹¹ In 1570, 1572, and 1574, Niel Macolm (or Malcolmson) was rector of Lochaw.¹² In 1605 Neill Campbell bishop of Argyle granted to Archibald Carswell of Carnaserie a lease of the bishop's 'quarter kirk' of Kildachrenan.¹³ In 1607 Archibald Earl of Argyle was patron of the same church.¹⁴ In 1667 the patronage was included in a new grant of the earldom by King Charles II. to another Earl Archibald.¹⁵ In 1695 Archibald Earl of Argyle was served heir to his father Earl Archibald in the advowson, rectory, and vicarage of the parish church of Saint Peter of the deanery of Lochow.¹⁶

The church stood at the north end of the parish near Lochaw.¹⁷ The present church, which appears to occupy the site of an older, and another church at Dalavich between Lochavich and Lochaw, were both built about 1770.¹⁸ On the island of Inch-Errich in Lochaw are the ruins of a chapel, the cemetery of which is still in use.¹⁹ On Eilean-an-tagart (the priest's isle) in the same lake are traces of a building supposed to have been the residence of the priest.²⁰

In Baiamund's Roll the rectory of Lochaw is taxed at £2, 13s. 4d.²¹

In the year 1292 the lands of Colin Cambel, probably the lord of Lochaw, were included in the sheriffdom of Lorn or Argyle, then erected by King John Balliol.²² In 1293 Lochaue appears to have been in the hands of that king.²³ In 1296 Nicolas Cambel was bailie of Leghor

¹ Argyle Charters. This saint seems to be unknown to hagiologists. The name of the church may have gradually assumed this form from the circumstances, that the church of Lochow was the church of the dean, as its name 'Kildachmanan' seems to imply, and that it was, as appears, dedicated to Saint Peter. The confusion of *Diaconus* with *Dean* is very common in Scotch writs.

² Argyle Charters.

³ Argyle Charters. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. iv. no. 21.

⁴ Argyle Charters. ⁵ Breadalbane Inventory.

⁶ Argyle Charters. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiii. no. 275.

⁷ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxiii. no. 196; lib. xxvi. no. 197. Breadalbane Charters.

⁸ Breadalbane Charters. Argyle Charters. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxvi. no. 19; lib. xxviii. no. 458.

⁹ 'Register' at Taymouth.

¹⁰ Argyle Charters.

¹¹ Argyle Charters.

¹² Protocol Book of Gavin Hammiltoun at Taymouth. Breadalbane Charters.

¹³ Argyle Inventory.

¹⁴ Argyle Inventory.

¹⁵ Argyle Inventory.

¹⁶ Retours.

¹⁷ MS. Maps in Adv. Lib. Blaeu. County Maps.

¹⁸ New Stat. Acc.

¹⁹ New Stat. Acc.

²⁰ New Stat. Acc.

²¹ Bisset's Rolls of Court, fol. 216.

²² Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i. p. 91.

²³ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i. p. 92.

and Ardescothyn (apparently Lochaw and Ardskeodnish) under King Edward I., by whom he and others were in that year commanded to assist Alexander Earl of Meneteth as warden of the castles of these and other lands.¹ In 1315 King Robert Bruce granted to Sir Colin the son of Neil Cambel, for his loyalty, the land and barony of Lochaw and Ardskeodnyche, to be held ward, the grantee furnishing at his own charge for the king when required a ship of forty oars with men and furniture sufficient forty days, and for the other service wont to be paid by the barons of Argyle.² In 1342 King David II. granted to Gyllaspyk Cambell, the son of the deceased Sir Colin Cambell, all the lands which by just title belonged to his brother Dugall Cambell who died while against the King's faith and peace.³ In 1357 he renewed the grant, including the same lands together with their castles and the advowson of their churches, all which are there narrated to have belonged to Sir Colin Cambell the father of Dugall.⁴ In 1361 Gillespie Cambel was still the lord of Lochaw, and Colin Cambel was his son and apparent heir.⁵ In 1366 the lands of Ghillaspic (probably the lord of Lochaw) and of other barons in the sheriffdom of Argyle were of the old extent of £600, but in real value only £133, 6s. 8d.⁶ In 1368 King David II. confirmed to Gyllespyk the son of Colin Cambel all the grants, purchases, and impignoraions of lands made to him, including all lands and revenues whatsoever within the parts of Argyle, and also all the liberties and customs belonging to the deceased Duncan McDowne his progenitor in the barony of Lochaw and other lands belonging to the said Duncan in the free tenants or barons of these parts and elsewhere, with half the relief of his heir, if he should leave one.⁷ In 1375 Gyllaspic Cambale lord of Lochaw, and Colin Cambale his son and heir, again appear in record.⁸ In 1394 and 1403 Colyn Cambell was lord of Lochaw.⁹ In 1407 the Regent Albany granted to Colin Cambell of Lochaw the lands of the barony of Lochaw, and other lands in Argyle, which he had resigned.¹⁰ In 1412 the same Colin was lord of Lochaw.¹¹ In 1413 the Regent Albany granted to Duncan Cambell of Lochaw the whole of his relief due to the Regent by the decease of Duncan's father Colin Cambell.¹² In 1414, 1430, 1432, and 1434, Duncan Cambell appears as lord of Lochaw,¹³ and apparently the same person is in 1447, 1448, and 1452, styled Sir Duncan, lord le Cambell, lord of Lochaw.¹⁴ In 1493 King James IV. confirmed to Archibald Earl of Ergil, as heir to his father Earl Colin, the barony of Lochaw, which with Glenvrquhay and Ovreowal yielded at that time yearly 690 marks.¹⁵ In 1503 Colin Campbell was served heir to his father Earl Archibald in the barony and lands of Lochow, which with Glenwreghay were of the old extent of 200 marks.¹⁶ In 1513 King James V. confirmed to the same Colin, then Earl of Argyle, as heir to his father Earl Archibald the barony of Lochaw and lands within

¹ Rotuli Scotiæ, vol. i. p. 32.

² Anderson's Diplomata, pl. xlviii. Robertson's Index, p. 26, no. 18. Argyle Inventory.

³ Argyle Charters.

⁴ Argyle Charters.

⁵ Argyle Charters.

⁶ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i. pp. 142, 150.

⁷ Argyle Charters.

⁸ Argyle Charters.

⁹ Argyle Charters. In 1403 certain lands were re-

signed to him by Margaret Magillegeachin, and her resignation is witnessed by his sons Patrick and Cilestine, and his familiars Cristin McArthur, John McNeil, and Donald McAdam.

¹⁰ Argyle Charters.

¹¹ Argyle Inventory.

¹² Argyle Charters.

¹³ Argyle Charters. Breadalbane Inventory.

¹⁴ Argyle Charters. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. iv. no. 286.

¹⁵ Argyle Charters.

¹⁶ Retours.

the same, including Ardscoedineche, Glenserow, Glenaray, Letter, and the barony of Glenvrquhay.¹ In 1526 the barony of Lochchow with other lands was resigned by the same earl, and granted by King James V. to Archibald his son and heir, reserving the liferent to the Earl and the terce to his wife.² In 1529 Sir John Campbell of Calder became bound to resign to Earl Colin the £40 land of Lochaw, which he held of him, in exchange for any other lands which the Earl might assign to him in the sheriffdom of Argyle.³ In 1536 Archibald Earl of Argyle granted to John Campbell of Glenorchy the ward, relief, and nonentry dues of the lands and barony of Lochow, and other lands, of which the dues belonged to the Earl by the decease of Duncan Campbell of Glenorchy, of Sir Colin Campbell of Glenorchy his son, and of Duncan Campbell the son of Sir Colin and brother of the said John, for payment of 1400 marks.⁴ In 1541 King James V. granted to the same earl on his resignation the lands and barony of Lochow, the castle of Incheconnel to be the chief messuage.⁵ In 1542 the barony was again resigned by the same earl, and granted by King James V. to Archibald Campbell his son and heir.⁶ In 1667 the lands and barony of Lochaw were included in a new grant of the earldom by King Charles II. to Earl Archibald.⁷

In the year 1383 King Robert II., with the consent of his son John Earl of Carrick and Steward of Scotland, granted to Guillaspic Campbell and Colin his son and heir the offices of lieutenant and special commissary in the sheriffdom of Argyle, from Carndrome to Polgillippe (Lochgillp?), and from Polmalfeithe (Lochmelfort?) to Lochlong, with the half of all the wards, reliefs, and other royal dues within the same bounds.⁸ In 1479 the grant was confirmed by King James III. to Colin Earl of Ergile, to whose progenitors the charter of confirmation states the grant to have been made.⁹ In 1493 King James IV. confirmed to Archibald Earl of Ergile, as son and heir of Earl Colin, the offices of sheriff, justiciar, chamberlain, and coroner of Ergile and Lorne, and the office of lieutenant within the sheriffdom of Ergil.¹⁰ In 1503 Colin Campbell was served heir to his father Earl Archibald in the sheriffship of Ergile, of the extent of £10.¹¹ In 1513 King James V. confirmed to the same Colin, then Earl, the above offices within Argyle.¹² In 1515 the same king appointed him justice-general of Scotland on both sides of the Forth.¹³ In 1526 the same earl resigned the offices within Ergile, which were then granted by the same king to Archibald Campbell his son and heir.¹⁴ In 1528 Earl Colin was again appointed by King James V. justice-general of Scotland, and also master of the King's

¹ Argyle Charters.

² Argyle Charters. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxiii. no. 44.

³ Argyle Inventory. ⁴ Breadalbane Inventory.

⁵ Argyle Charters. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxvii. no. 152. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xiv. fol. 77. The barony now included the lands of Lochbow, Ardscoedineche, Glenyra, Glenshero, and Letter, the burgh of Innerara, the lands and barony of Glenvrquhay, the lands and barony of Quircowell, the lands of Straquhoure, Strathache, Glenmassen, Glenlacyne, Lochstrevinsheid, Ardinslait, Tollar-dleming, Innerneill, Glak, Kamys, Auchtyewin, Ardmarnok, Lynsag, Derengyrochmore, Glencaw, and Derengyrachbeg, the lands and barony of Ottirinerane, the lands of Glassery and Edderling, the lands of Crag-

inche and Melfort, the lands and barony of Terbert, with the keeping of the castle of Terbert when built, and the advowson of the church of Kilbary and of the other churches and chapels upon the lands.

⁶ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxviii. no. 346. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xvi. f. 64, 65.

⁷ Argyle Inventory.

⁸ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. ix. no. 26. Argyle Inventory.

⁹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. ix. no. 26. Argyle Inventory.

¹⁰ Argyle Charters.

¹¹ Argyle Inventory.

¹² Argyle Inventory.

¹³ Argyle Inventory.

¹⁴ Argyle Charters. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxiii. no. 44.

¹¹ Retours.

household.¹ In 1542 the offices in Argyle with half the royal dues were resigned by Earl Archibald, and granted by the same king to Archibald his son and heir, on account of the good service rendered to him by the Earl both in France and in Scotland in resisting his old enemies of England.² In 1559 Queen Mary and Francis the Dauphin appointed Archibald Earl of Argyle justice-general of Scotland on both sides of the Forth.³

Three individuals besides the successive lords of the barony of Lochawe appear in record bearing the surname, or rather the *agnomen*, 'of Lochaw,' namely, Master Dougall of Lochaw, rector of that ilk, and also archdeacon of Argyle, already mentioned—in 1442 his brother Donald Cambell—and in 1547 John Campbell of Lochawe.⁴

Among the lands confirmed by King David II. to Gyllespyk Cambell in 1368 were included the lands of Kyldachanane.⁵ In 1434 Ewen the son of Ewen Makecorquyduill was lord of Maintelan (Phantelane), in which Kyldachanane (Kilchrenan) appears to have been included.⁶ In 1470 there appears in record Malcolm M'Corquidill of Fantellan.⁷ In 1495 Ewen M'Corcadill of Edderlin (apparently the same person that in 1496 appears as Ewen M'Corquidill of Fantelane) granted to Archibald Earl of Ergile his lands of Edderlin, Cammysien, and Carren, in the earldom and sheriffdom of Ergile, in exchange for the Earl's lands of Fanen, Schillahane, Craginterf, and Corywranaran.⁸ In 1497 the exchange was confirmed by King James IV.⁹ In 1509 King James IV. granted to Archibald Earl of Ergile the ward of the lands belonging to the deceased Ewin Makecoreadell of Fantelane, extending to 10 marks, aye and until the entry of the legal heir, with the marriage of the same.¹⁰ In the same year Ewen Makecorquidill, the son of the deceased Ewen Makecorquidill, was served heir to his father in the five marklands of Fantelane, three marks of Barchanwore, five marks of Fanyin, two marks of Sellechan, six shillings and eightpence of Correwraneran, four marks of Achneerewe, one mark of Killeknanan, and one mark of Achendrien, in the lordship of Ergile.¹¹ In 1518 he received seisin of the lands from Colin Earl of Ergile.¹² In 1542 Ewen Makecorkill of Fantelene resigned, and King James V. granted to Malcom Makecorkill his son and heir, with remainder in succession to his brother Duncan and his heirs, to his brother Lachlan and his heirs, and to his own heirs whomsoever, the five marklands of Fantelene, three marks of Barrychandoure, four marks of Auchinchra, one mark of Killycheranene, one mark of Auchindryne, five marks of Fanen, twenty shillings of Schalochane, ten shillings of Auchinereif, and half a mark of Colewranaren, in the lordship of Lochow, together of the old extent of 21 marks 10 shillings, and then erected into the barony of Fantelen,

¹ Argyle Inventory.

² Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxviii. no. 431. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xvi. fol. 63. Argyle Inventory.

³ Argyle Inventory.

⁴ Argyle Charters. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. iv. no. 21.

⁵ Argyle Charters. See above, p. 122.

⁶ Argyle Charters. ⁷ Breadalbane Inventory.

⁸ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. i. fol. 14. Argyle Charters. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiii. no. 275. Among the names connected with this transaction appear Donald Makecorcadill, Duncan M'Corcadill, Duncan M'Lowcas, Charles Makarthure, Archibald Vchiltre, John M'Arthur,

Ewen M'Corcadill, Alexander Makeware, Donald Makecorcadill, Ewen Dow M'Corcadill, Patrick Makarlach, and Gilchrist Makneill.

⁹ Argyle Charters. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiii. no. 275.

¹⁰ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. iv. fol. 26.

¹¹ Argyle Inventory and Charters.

¹² Argyle Charters. The precept of seisin is addressed to Charles Makarthur of Terowadich, Duncan Makellar of Ardare, Duncan Makarthure, Ewen Makduncane Makecorquidill, Malcom Makecorquidill his son, John Makarthur, and Ewen Makdonald Makecorquidill.

the manor of which was made chief messuage.¹ In 1556 Duncan Makcorkatill resigned, and Queen Mary granted to Archibald Earl of Ergile, the five marklands old extent of Fewnand with the fishing of the same in the water of Aw, and one markland old extent of Auchindryne, in the barony of Lochow.² The barony of Phantellan, with the lands of Fanans, Achineref, and Achindryen, was of the extent of 21 marks, 6 shillings and 8 pence.³

In 1412 Colin Cambell of Lochaw granted to Ronald Malcome of Craignish the four pennylands of Lochaffir.⁴ In 1414 Duncan Cambell lord of Lochaw, with the consent of his son and heir Celestine, granted to his kinsman Reginald Malcolmson of Cragynis certain lands, including the four pennylands of Lochaffy on the north of the same, namely the pennyland of Dvaga, the pennyland of Naarachan, the pennyland of Killemona, and the pennyland of Druminueran, lying in the lordship of Lochaw, for payment of the usual services and a ship of twelve oars, and with the provision that, if Reginald or his heirs should build the castle of Lochaffy, they should be constables thereof for the overlord and his heirs.⁵ In 1528 Dugall Cambell of Coruorran granted to Duncan M'Aulay of Ardorie the markland of Kilmun lying near Lochavich and (in ?) the lordship of Middle Lochaw.⁶ In 1537 and 1541 Archibald Earl of Argyle granted to Ronald M'Coull of Craignish, the son and heir of Dugall M'Coull of Craignish, the lands of Kilmun and Druminveran in the barony of Craignish.⁷ In 1548 Archibald Campbell, fear of the earldom of Ergile and of the lordship of Lorne, in fulfilment of a contract between his father Earl Archibald and Hector M'Clane of Doard, granted to his father and Katherine M'Clane his wife certain lands in Craginche, and also the markland of Dewaig, the markland of Narachan, the markland of Kilmon, and the markland of Dunynveran, in the lordship of Lochaw.⁸ In 1627 Alexander Campbell was served heir to his father John Campbell bishop of Argyle in the three pennylands and a half of Kilmwne, Downynveran, and Narrachan, in Glendean on Lochawichsyd.⁹

In 1529 Archibald Campbell fear of the earldom of Argyle, and of the lordship of Campbell and Lorne, and Earl Colin his father, granted to Sir John Campbell of Caldor and his heirs male 11½ marks of Eichterachin, 4 marks of Kylmon, 3 marks and 10 shillings of Sonoquhan Lower, 3 marks of Barbley, 4 marks of Mekill Torrane, and 4 marks of Ormage, all of old extent, in the barony of Lochchow.¹⁰ In 1548 Archibald Campbell fear of Argyle appears to have confirmed the grant.¹¹

In 1542 Malcolm Makcorquidill fear of the lands and barony of Phantelane, and his father Ewen Makcorquidill liferenter of the same, with the consent of Master Gilbert Makolchallum rector of Craginche, Malcolm's eurator, sold to Duncan Makarthur of Therowedich and Janet Campbell his wife, and to their son John Makarthur and his heirs, with remainder to the heirs

¹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxviii. no. 200. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xvi. fol. 11. Argyle Inventory.

² Argyle Charters. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxxi. no. 295. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxviii. fol. 17. The seisin is witnessed by Archibald M'Allane V'Corquidill, John M'Illewane, John M'Lachlane V'Dowle, Gilbert M'Donche Doye, Sir Dowgal M'Kellar vicar of Lochaw, Patrik M'Dowill V'Olcchallum, and John Dow M'Keachra.

³ Paper at Taymouth. The lands of Fanans or Fewnand, with perhaps some others here enumerated, lay in the parish of Inishail. See *post*, p. 129.

⁴ Argyle Inventory.

⁵ Argyle Charters.

⁶ Argyle Inventory.

⁷ Argyle Inventory.

⁸ Argyle Charters. See CRAIGNISH, p. 96.

⁹ Retours.

¹⁰ Lochnell Charters.

¹¹ Lochnell Charters.

whomsoever of Duncan Makarthur and his wife, and to the heirs whomsoever of Duncan himself, the two marklands of Auchnacrywe (in the above grants of Fantelane styled Achnecrewe and Auchincreif) in the barony of Phantelane and sheriffdom of Ergile.¹ In 1543 Queen Mary granted to Duncan M'Arthure a crown charter of the land, and to Malcolm M'Corquydlill a letter of reversion to the same.² In the same year Malcolm Makcorkill, with the consent of his father Ewen and his curator Master Gilbert Malcolm rector of Craginche, sold for life to Master Rolland M'Cawis vicar of Inchald, with remainder in succession to his natural son Archibald M'Cawis and his heirs male, to Archibald's brother Alexander and his heirs male, to his brother Duncan and his heirs male, and to the nearest heirs whomsoever of Master Rolland M'Cawis, the same lands of Auchnacraif in the lordship of Lochaw, which had been previously alienated to him by Ewen Makcorkill of Fantelane.³ In 1545 Queen Mary granted Master Rolland a crown charter of the lands.⁴ In 1558 the same land was resigned by Archibald Makcawis of Auchnacraif, and granted by Queen Mary to Archibald Campbell of Inneraw.⁵ In 1589 Duncan M'Arthor was served heir to his father John in the lands of Auchnacryff in the barony of Phantelane, of the old extent of two marks.⁶

In 1432 Duncan Campbell lord of Lochaw granted to his son Colin in heritage, along with the lands of Glenurchay, the four pennylands of Achykynnay with the isle called Elandorach, two pennylands of Kellcag, five pennylands of Fernach, five pennylands of Innertynyn, five pennylands of Cragbamoryain, and two marklands of Sonnochan Ouir, between the water called Altbane and the water called Altbrekynnych, in the barony of Lochow, for service of ward, relief, and marriage, and of one ship of sixteen oars for the King and the lord of Lochow when required, with reservation of the liferent to the granter, and under reversion to him on failure of heirs.⁷ In the same year the grant was confirmed by King James I.⁸ In 1514 Colin Earl of Argyle confirmed the same lands to Sir Colin Campbell of Glenorchy as heir to Sir Duncan Campbell his father.⁹ In 1523 the same earl confirmed to Duncan Campbell, the son and heir of Sir Colin Campbell of Glenorchy, the 27 marklands of Lochow.¹⁰ In 1536 the lands of Lochaw were confirmed by Earl Archibald to John the son and heir of Sir Colin Campbell of Glenorchy.¹¹ In 1550 Archibald Campbell fear of Argyle, with the consent of Earl Archibald his father, and of Colin Campbell of Ardkinglas his curator, confirmed the lands of Lochowside to Colin Campbell of Glenorchy the brother and heir male of the deceased Colin Campbell of Glenorchy, to be held of the Earl and his son as formerly.¹² In 1561 Archibald Earl of Argyle confirmed the same lands to Duncan the son and heir apparent of Colin Campbell of Glenorchy, with remainder to the heirs male and of entail specified in the King's infestment of the barony of Finlarg granted to the said Coline and his predecessors, and with reversion to the Earl.¹³ In 1585 Sir Duncan Campbell of Glenorchy granted to his son and heir apparent Colin the lands of Lochowside, to be held of the Earl of Argyle the superior.¹⁴ In 1587 the grant was confirmed by Earl Archibald, with the consent of the countess Lady Annas Keith, tutrix testamentary, and several of his kinsmen.¹⁵

¹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxviii. no. 458.

² Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxviii. no. 458. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xvii. ff. 53, 54.

³ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxix. no. 279.

⁴ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxix. no. 279.

⁵ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxxi. no. 420. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxix. fol. 58.

⁶ Retours.

⁷ Paper at Taymonth.

⁸ Breadalbane Inventory.

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ Ibid.

¹² Ibid.

¹³ Ibid.

¹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁵ Ibid.

In 1597 the same Sir Duncan granted to the same Colin the bailiary and stewardry of the same lands, and the Earl in 1598 confirmed the grant.¹ The lands held by Glenurquhay in Middle Lochaw extended to 26 marklands.² The rest of Middle Lochaw extended to 60 marklands.³

In 1554 Sir Colin Campbell of Glenorchy granted to his servant Allan M'Allan V'Lauchlane the lands of Auchakynnay, Achnamady, and Kalyeag, in Lochow.⁴ In 1557 Colin Campbell of Glenorchy granted to his servant Allan M'Allane V'Allane M'Douil V'Lauchlan the markland of Auchnamadde, which he had resigned.⁵ In 1580 the same markland was confirmed by Colin Campbell of Glenurquhay and Duncane his son to Lauchlane M'Allane V'Allane the son of the deceased Alane M'Allane V'Allane V'Couil V'Lauchlane.⁶ In 1586 Lauchlan M'Allan V'Donald, the son and heir of Allan M'Allan V'Couil, and in 1607 Allan M'Lauchlan V'Allan V'Innes V'Lauchlane, were seised in the same lands.⁷

In 1573 Colin Campbell of Glenurquhay, and Duncane Campbell his son, fear of Glenurquhay, with the consent of Duncane's curators, granted to Donald Campbell of Lergys, with remainder to his nephew John Campbell *alias* M'Patrik, and his heirs male and their subtenants 'of nay hiear degre nor thameself,' the four marklands of Innerynan Estir, and the markland of Cragbamory, then occupied by Duncane M'Couil V'Rannald, in the barony of Glenurquhay; for yearly payment of four bolls bear, four bolls oats for 'aitmale,' and four stones cheese, at the castle of Glenurquhay, a mail mart, a cayn wedder, and 40 shillings in money at the usual terms, for Innerynan — and two markis (marts?) mail at the same terms for Cragbamory — 'with his awin leill, trew, and afald service at all tymes in the hieland vpoun his awin expenss, and in the lawland vpoun the expenss of ws and our airis,' with service of manrent of his subtenants in the same manner as the other inhabitants of the lands; on condition that Duncane and his heirs should make their principal dwelling on the lands, occupy as much of them as possible with their own 'gudis' (cattle) during their lease, and defend and not in any way oppress the other tenants of Lochow; the lease to be forfeited if the dues should remain unpaid for two terms.⁸ In 1574 Duncan Campbell, with the consent of Colin Campbell of Glenurquhay his father, leased for 19 years to his servitor Gillecreist M'Conoquhy Duy V'Nocarde, to Katherine Nyen Douile V'Conoquhy his wife, to Duncane M'Gillecreist their eldest son, and Archibald M'Gillecreist his brother, the two marklands of Innerynan Wester in the barony of Lochaw, then occupied by the said Gillecreist, the lease to commence at Whitsunday 1575, for payment yearly of 20 shillings 'standand male' at the usual terms, two stones of cheese, one boll bear, and one boll oats, to be delivered at the castle of Glenurquhay, half a mail mart, and half a wedder, with their service at all times during the lease.⁹ In the same year the same Duncan Campbell granted a 19 years' lease of the two marklands of Innerynan Wester on the same terms to his servitor Alane Makconoquhy V'Corquidill, with remainder to his eldest son Lauchlane M'Allane V'Conoquhy V'Corquidill, and his brother german Duncane M'Allane V'Conaquhy V'Corquidill.¹⁰ In 1576 Colin Campbell

¹ Breadalbane Inventory.

² Paper at Taymouth.

³ Paper at Taymouth.

⁴ Breadalbane Inventory.

⁵ 'Regester' at Taymouth.

⁶ 'Regester' at Taymouth.

⁷ Breadalbane Inventory.

⁸ 'Regester' at Taymouth.

⁹ 'Regester' at Taymouth.

¹⁰ 'Regester' at Taymouth.

of Glenvrquhy, with the consent of his son Duncane, leased for nineteen years to his servant Duncane Makdouill V'Oynill, the lands of Nether Fernych in the barony of Lochaw, of the old extent of four marks, the lease to commence at Whitsunday 1577, for yearly payment of two bolls bear, two bolls oats 'that wil be ait male,' four stoncs cheese, a mail mart, a kané wedder, and 3 marks Scots at the usual terms, with all dues and services, the said Duncane and his subtenants being astriected to the mill of Lochaw in payment and service for their land like the other tenants of the lands of Lochaw, and being bound to reside chiefly on the lands.¹ In the same year the same Colin, with consent of his son Duncane granted to his servant Johne Makellair a nineteen years' lease of the lands of Over Fernoch, then occupied by the said Johne and his subtenants, to commence at Whitsunday 1578, for yearly payment of 40 shillings Scots, two bolls bear, two bolls oats, a mail mart, four stoncs of cheese, and a kane wedder, with all other dues and service, the tenant being in this case also astriected to the mill of Lochaw and bound to reside upon the lands.²

In 1630 Archibald Campbell was served heir to his father James Campbell of Croachan in the lands of Crochan-Lochaw called Crochanmiddill, Derrimoldonych, Ardquhilkechan, Barmaddie, and Corribowis, in the barony of Lochaw, together of the old extent of eleven marks and a half.³

On Incheconnel, an island near the eastern shore of Lochaw, stand the fine ruins of the castle of Incheconnel, the ancient seat of the lords of Lochaw, and subsequently of the earls of Argyle.⁴ In 1361, in the case of a sale of certain lands by Cristina of Craginis to her kinsman Colin the son and heir of Gillaspie lord of Lochaw, the penalty for contravention of the sale was to be paid at the castle of Ynischonnill (or Hyniseconnill).⁵ It is apparently one of the three castles in Louchquhaw mentioned by Fordun about the year 1400.⁶ In 1414 a charter by Duncane Campbell lord of Lochaw was given at his castle of Innyschonill.⁷ In 1432 Incheconnill was one of three places at which, by an agreement between Suffie McEwyn lord of Ottirinerwan and Gillaspie Cambel the son and heir of Duncane Cambell lord of Lochaw, the former, when he should have an heir, was to pay to the latter a certain sum of money and a number of marts.⁸ In 1493 Inchonyl was the chief messuage of the baronies of Lochaw, Glenorehy, Ovircowale, and Kilmon, and of the lands of Orchart, Straithaehc, Glasry, Ottir, Melhort, and Craginche, then belonging to Archibald Earl of Ergil.⁹ In 1541, when the barony of Lochow was erected anew by King James V. in favour of another Earl Archibald, the castle of Incheconnell was appointed to be the chief messuage.¹⁰

In the churchyard of Kilchrenan there is a narrow old tomb with sculpture much defaced, universally known in the district as the tomb of Colin More, who was lord of Lochaw in the thirteenth century, and from whom his descendants have the name *Mac Chaillien More*.¹¹

¹ 'Regester' at Taymouth.

² 'Regester' at Taymouth.

³ Retours.

⁴ MS. Maps in Adv. Lib. Macfarlane's Geo. Collect. New Stat. Acc. Information by Sir Alexander Campbell of Barcaldine.

⁵ Argyle Charters. See CRAIGNISH, pp. 94, 95.

⁶ Fordun's Scotchmonicon, lib. ii. c. 10.

⁷ Argyle Charters.

⁸ Argyle Charters. See KILFINAN, p. 54.

⁹ Argyle Charters.

¹⁰ Argyle Charters. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxvii. no. 152. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xiv. fol. 77.

¹¹ Trans. Camb. Camd. Soc., p. 185. Information by Sir Alexander Campbell of Barcaldine. The tradition of the district is, that he fell in a battle fought with the Macdougals at a place between Lochavich and Loch-scammadill. Note by Rev. D. McLean.

INISHAIL.

Insalte¹ — Inchesalt² — Inchald³ — Inchalt⁴ — Inchalde⁵ — Inisaill⁶ — Inchecheall⁷ — Inshail⁸ — Inshaell⁹ — Inchaill.¹⁰ Deanery of Lorn. (Map, No. 33.)

In 1618 this parish was united to Glenorchy, and having been disjoined from it in 1650, was again united by the Act Rescissory in 1662.¹¹

The old parish of Inishail comprehended the island of that name and several smaller islands lying in Lochaw, and also some of the land on each side of that lake, extending on the west as far as Loch Etive, and thus including all the land between the rivers Awe and Neant.

Fordun, writing about the year 1400, says, 'In Louchquhau is the isle of Inchesalt, in which is a parish church.'¹² In 1542 and 1543 Master Roland Makawis was vicar of Inchalt.¹³ In 1572 Master Donald Carswell was presented by Archibald Earl of Argyle to the vicarage of Inchalde, and in 1585 with the consent of the patron granted to Archibald Carswell of Carnasarie the whole teinds of the vicarage.¹⁴ In 1618 James lord of Madertie, commendator of Inchaffray, leased to Patrick M'Artor of Torvadiche for nineteen years the teind sheaves and other teinds called 'the brokis frutis,' and the rents both great and small of the parish church and parish of Inchald, the parsonage and vicarage thereof, so far as the fruits of the church were part of the abbey of Inchaffray and of its patrimony, the grantee paying £12 Scots yearly to the commendator, and to the minister the dues assigned to him by the commissioners of parliament, with the exception of the teinds of Barbreklochow which were held by Donald Campbell of Barbreklochow.¹⁵ In 1630 the teinds of Inchecheall, leased to Patrick M'Kairtour of Tullierodiehe, were valued at £238, 6s. 8d. yearly, and, with the exception of £12 paid as duty to 'my lord of Madertie,' were taxed at £6, 1s. for the relief of beneficed persons.¹⁶ In 1662 Elizabeth Murray, the widow of Thomas Menzies of Tigermaeh, as the heir of her brother, who was the heir of their father Master Patrick Murray commendator of Inchaffray, and with the consent of her mother Mrs. Magdalen Murray, leased to Duncan Campbell captain of Dunoon for £12 Scots yearly the parsonage and vicarage of the church and parish of Inshald, being a kirk of the abbey of Inchaffray.¹⁷ In 1667

¹ A. D. 1375. Argyle Charters.

² *Circa* A. D. 1400. Forduni Scotichronicon, lib. ii. cap. 10.

³ A. D. 1529. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxxi. no. 265. A. D. 1543. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxix. no. 279. A. D. 1618. Liber Insule Missarum, p. 137.

⁴ A. D. 1542. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxviii. no. 458.

⁵ A. D. 1572. Protocol Book of Gavin Hammiltoun at Taymouth.

⁶ *Circa* A. D. 1600. MS. Maps in Adv. Lib.

⁷ A. D. 1630. Liber Insule Missarum, p. 116.

⁸ A. D. 1669. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. vii. p. 619.

⁹ A. D. 1695. Retours.

¹⁰ A. D. 1698. Retours.

¹¹ Old Stat. Acc.

¹² Forduni Scotichronicon, lib. ii. cap. 10.

¹³ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxviii. no. 458; lib. xxix. no. 279.

¹⁴ Protocol Book of Gavin Hammiltoun at Taymouth. Argyle Inventory.

¹⁵ Liber Insule Missarum, pp. 137, 138.

¹⁶ Liber Insule Missarum, p. 116.

¹⁷ Argyle Inventory.

the patronage of Inshaall was included in a new grant of the carldom of Argyle by King Charles II. to Earl Archibald.¹ In 1669 Lieutenant-general William Drummond, a privy counsellor of King Charles II., had a charter under the great seal ratified by the Scottish parliament of the kirklands and teinds of Inshaill and other parish churches in the sheriffdom of Argyle, with the exception of the manes and glebes.² In 1695 Archibald Earl of Argyle was served heir to Earl Archibald his father in the advowson, rectory, and vicarage of the parish church of Inshaell.³ In 1698 William Viscount Strathalland, Lord Madertie, was served heir to his father the former viscount in the kirklands, teinds, and patronage of Inchaill.⁴

The church stood upon the island which gave name to the parish, and continued to be the parish church till 1736.⁵ There are still to be seen a fragment of the wall and other ruins.⁶ The present church was built about the year 1750.⁷

On the island of Inishail are the remains of a building said to have been a Cistercian nunnery, the temporalities of which, it is also said, were at the Reformation granted to Hay the abbot of Inchaffray, who embraced the reformed doctrines.⁸

In 1529 Archibald Earl of Argyle, for the honour of God, of the Virgin Mary, of Saint Fyndoc, and of all the saints, granted to Duncan Makeaus, with remainder in succession to his brothers Ewen and Alexander, and to his own heirs whomsoever, the lands of Barindryane in the lordship of Lochaw, of the old extent of twenty shillings, to be held of the Earl in heritage and charitable ahus, on condition that the grantees and their heirs should at their own expense becomingly maintain the chapel of Saint Fyndoc founded in the island of Inchald, and cause one mass to be celebrated there every week for the weal of the souls of King James V., of his predecessors and successors, of the Earl's deceased father Colin and mother Jonet, Earl and Countess of Ergyle, of himself, his predecessors, and his successors, and of all the faithful dead.⁹ In 1556 the grant was confirmed by Queen Mary.¹⁰

On the Priest's Isle are the remains of a building supposed to have been the dwelling of an ecclesiastic.¹¹

In the year 1375 John of Prestwyth, the son and heir of the deceased Mariot Garrechel, for a certain sum of money paid to him beforehand, sold to Colin Cambale, the son and heir of Gyllaspie Cambale lord of Lochaw, the half of fifteen pennylands, with the half of the island of Insalte, lying in the upper barony of Lochaw, namely, the half of the five pennylands called Terwhedych, the half of the five pennylands of Selechan, and the half of the five pennylands of Dalven, in which Duncan M'Naughtane lord of that Ilk had died vest and seised.¹² Between the years 1390 and 1406 King Robert III. granted to Maurice M'Naughtane various lands in Over Lochow.¹³ In 1403 Margaret the daughter of Gyllecris called Macgillegeachin, with the

¹ Argyle Inventory.

² Acta Parl. Scot., vol. vii. p. 619.

³ Retours.

⁴ Retours.

⁵ New Stat. Acc. Trans. Camb. Camd. Soc., p. 92.

⁶ Trans. Camb. Camd. Soc., p. 92. Note by Rev. D. McLean.

⁷ New Stat. Acc.

⁸ New Stat. Acc.

⁹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxxi. no. 235.

¹⁰ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxxi. no. 235. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxviii. no. 4.

¹¹ New Stat. Acc.

¹² Argyle Charters.

¹³ Robertson's Index, p. 149, no. 38.

consent of her son and heir Fynlay Macawaran, resigned to Colin Cambell lord of Lochaw, her overlord, the sixth part of Upper Lochow and other lands, which belonged to her in heritage, and formerly belonged to Alexander M'Needen lord of the same lands.¹ In 1604 Archibald Carswell of Carnassary and Neil his son resigned to Archibald Earl of Argyle and his son the forty shillinglands of Ardathyne, with the isle of Inschald and bailiary of the same, in the barony of Lochaw.² It was probably after 1604 that Sir Duncan Campbell of Glenvrquhay, who was lord from 1583 to 1621, acquired the island of Inschesail, for the 'rights' of which he paid 1000 marks.³ The 'officiarie' lands of Ovir Lochaw extended to 60 marklands.⁴

Terwhedych, mentioned in the above transaction in 1375, was afterwards held by a family of M'Arthurs. Of these there appear on record, in 1513 and 1518 Charles Makarthour of Theravadich (or Terowadich)⁵—in 1529 and 1542 Duncan M'Carthur of Terridowedich (or Thero-wedich)⁶—in 1569 Johne Makfinla M'Arthur of Terowadyeh⁷—and in 1599 Patriek M'Arthur of Terivadin, Torvadiche, or Tullierodiche.⁸

In 1510 Sir Duncan Campele of Glenwrquha granted to Archibald Earl of Ergile the right of reversion to the lands of Barbreck and Pollindowich, alienated to him by the Earl, on payment of £100 Scots in gold and silver on one day on the high altar of the parish church of Glenwrquha, on condition that Sir Duncan or his heirs should be warned by the Earl or his heirs forty days before payment either personally or at the church of Glenwrquha by open proclamation on a Sunday, and providing that, if Sir Duncan or his heirs should evade the receipt of the reversion money, the Earl should notwithstanding have access to the lands, and the money should be put into the hands of the vicar of Glenwrquha and the constable of the place of Glenwrquha for the use of Sir Duncan and his heirs.⁹ In 1604 Master Donald Campbell, the son of the deceased Sir John Campbell of Calder, resigned to Archibald Earl of Argyle the six marklands of Barblek-lochaw lying on Lochawside.¹⁰ Donald Campbell of Barbrek-lochow (the same Donald) held the lands of Barblek-lochow in 1615 and 1618, and probably till 1629, when he was created a baronet and held the lands of Ardnamurchan.¹¹

In the year 1615 the Earl of Argyle, who had appointed Sir Duncane Campbell of Glenvrquhay his forester of the island of Inschesail, granted warrant to Robert Campbell of Glenfalloch to seize in his name any 'gudis or bestiall' found upon the island, of which two thirds should be appropriated to the Earl's use, and the remaining third to the use of his forester.¹²

¹ Argyle Charters. Finlay Macawaran (that is, Finlay the son of the baron) appears to be Maccorquodill, who is still locally known as Macwarren. Note by Rev. D. McLean.

² Argyle Inventory.

³ Black Book of Taymouth.

⁴ Paper at Taymouth.

⁵ Argyle Charters.

⁶ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxxi. no. 235; lib. xxviii. no. 453.

⁷ Monzie Inventory.

⁸ Argyle Inventory. Liber Insule Missarum, pp. 116, 137.

⁹ Argyle Charters.

¹⁰ Argyle Inventory.

¹¹ Gregory's Highlands and Isles, pp. 371, 382, 384, 400, 407-409, 411. Liber Insule Missarum, p. 133.

¹² Paper at Taymouth. For the history of Fanans and other lands, see KILCHRENNAN, pp. 124, 125.

MUCKAIRN.

Mocarne¹ — Mocarn² — Killespickerrill³ — Kilespik Kerrill.⁴ Deanery of Lorn.
(Map, No. 34.)

THIS parish was in 1637 united by act of parliament to Ardehatten.⁵

The parish of Muckairn or Killespickerrill lay along the south side of Loch Etive, between the stream called Lusragan on the west and the loch and stream called Neaunt or Naunt on the east, the ground rising from its generally low and indented shore to a hilly range which in some parts attains the height of 1100 feet above the level of the sea.⁶ It included the ancient barony of Kilmaronag, a ploughgate of land call Auchnacloich, and the island called Elinanabb (the abbot's isle) lying in one of its numerous creeks.⁷

The church of Muckairn belonged to the bishop of Dunkeld.⁸ In 1527 Sir John Leiche vicar of Mocarne died, and John Makgregour was presented to the vicarage by King James V.⁹ In 1553 a charter by Archibald Master of Ergile is witnessed by Master Niel M'Arthour vicar of Mocarne.¹⁰ In 1640 James Levingstoun, keeper of the privy seal, had from King Charles I. a fifty-seven years' lease of the temporality of Argyle and the Isles, and of the lands and teinds of the kirk of Killespick-kerrell belonging to the bishoprick of Dunkeld.¹¹ In 1685 a confirmation of the marquise of Huntly to George Duke of Gordon by King James VII. included the patronage of the church of Kilchyrill or Kyllacherall (Killespickerrill?), with a yearly fair on the 20th of November.¹²

The church appears to have stood originally at Kilmaronag in the west of the parish, where the ruins of a church may still be traced, and was probably dedicated to Saint Ronan.¹³ The church of Killespickerrill, situated on the left bank of the Neaunt, and said to have been built shortly before the Reformation, and to have been dedicated to Saint Cyril the bishop, was latterly the parish church.¹⁴ There still remains part of its walls, which seem to have undergone modern alterations.¹⁵ There was also a church at Kilvarie (apparently dedicated to Saint Mary) near the western boundary of the parish, of which no trace remains.¹⁶ At Killespickerrill there is a modern church built in 1829.¹⁷

¹ A. D. 1527. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. vi. fol. 60; vol. vii. fol. 56.

² A. D. 1553. Argyle Charters.

³ A. D. 1636. Retours.

⁴ *Circa* A. D. 1640. Blaeu.

⁵ New Stat. Acc.

⁶ New Stat. Acc.

⁷ New Stat. Acc.

⁸ Argyle Inventory. MS. quoted in New Stat. Acc.

⁹ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. vi. fol. 60; vol. vii. fol. 56. The presentation is directed to the vicar-general of the Isles, but no parish of Mocarne ever was in that diocese. The church may have been retained by the bishop of Dunkeld when the bishoprick of Argyle was erected out of his diocese. The abbacy of Iona was under his jurisdiction to a comparatively late date.

¹⁰ Argyle Charters.

¹¹ Argyle Inventory.

¹² Acta Parl. Scot., vol. viii. p. 504.

¹³ New Stat. Acc. The Irish had an affectionate way of naming their saints by prefixing the term 'mo (my),' and affixing the term 'og (little)'—and thus 'Ronan' became 'Moronog.' Note by William Skene Esq.

¹⁴ Blaeu's Map. Macfarlane's Geog. Collect. New Stat. Acc. Trans. Camb. Camd. Soc., p. 93. Retours. The name may perhaps point to Erald or Harold the first bishop of Argyle.

¹⁵ Trans. Camb. Camd. Soc., pp. 93, 94.

¹⁶ New Stat. Acc.

¹⁷ New Stat. Acc.

In the year 1532 Farchard bishop of the Isles, and perpetual commendator of the abbey of Icolmkill, for the augmentation of the revenues of the abbey, and for certain sums of money paid to him beforehand, and other favours frequently shown to him by Sir John Campbell of Cadar, granted to Sir John the following towns and lands of Muckarn, namely, the town and lands of Lyild, extending to 5 pennylands; Kilmaconag, 5 pennylands; Coulmadalliecht, 7 pennylands; Clasgarraiche, 5 pennylands; Farnicht, 6 pennylands; Ardnaske, 5 pennylands; Killinaise, 5 pennylands; Ballyndeor, 7 pennylands; Ardagaw, 10 pennylands; Kilespickerril, 10 pennylands; Ardynoir, 6 pennylands; Skowle, 3 pennylands; Barhigillene, $4\frac{1}{2}$ pennylands; Duntawinthane, $4\frac{1}{2}$ pennylands; Barglas, 5 pennylands; Drumynturne, 9 pennylands; Clynmakry, 10 pennylands; Achmecosinde, 6 pennylands; and Kilmokowe, 5 pennylands — together with the office of baillie of the lands — extending in the rental to the sum of £78 Scots, 5s. for each of 125 bolls of black oatmeal, and 6s. 8d. for each of 25 bolls bear; to be held in heritage for yearly payment of £81, of 5s. 6d. for each of the 125 bolls, and of 7s. 8d. for each of the 25, in Scots money, in equal portions at the feasts of Saint John the Baptist (June 24) and Saint Andrew the Apostle (Nov. 30) — thus augmenting the rental in virtual by the sum of £4, 7s. 6d., and the whole augmentation in money and virtual being £7, 7s. 6d.¹ In 1533 the grant was confirmed by Silvester Darius the legate of Pope Clement VII.² In 1546 Roderic MacIane archdeacon of the Isles, and vicar general during a vacancy, confirmed the land of Moukcarne to Archibald Campbell of Calder, the son of Sir John who died vest and seised therein.³ In 1561 the abbot of Iona had one pennyland in Muckarn.⁴ In 1564 John commendator of Ardhattan appears to have confirmed the land of Muckairn to Master Alexander Campbell.⁵ In 1573 the grant of Bishop Farchard was confirmed by John bishop of the Isles.⁶ In 1584 it was confirmed by King James VI.⁷ In 1606 John Campbell was infeft by King James VI. in the barony of Kilmachronage or Muckairne.⁸ In 1633 Sir John Campbell granted the same barony to John Campbell his son.⁹ In 1636 Donald Ewing was served heir to his father William Ewing in Barindronan in the fifteen pennylands of Kilmachronage and Auchalemonie in the barony of Kilmachronage and parish of Killespickerrill.¹⁰ In 1661 King Charles II. confirmed to Sir Hew Campbell of Calder the grants of 1606 and 1633.¹¹ The barony or regality of Kilmaronag included twenty-five ploughgates,¹² and was of the extent of 60 marks.¹³

Auchnacloich was held by the abbots of Inchaffray. In 1563 the lands of Auchincloich in the lordship of Lorne and sheriffdom of Ergile were held of the abbot by James Drumond of Inchaffray.¹⁴ In 1628 Archibald Campbell of Crochan was served heir to his grandfather Archibald

¹ Lochnell Charters. A manuscript at Lochnell quoted in the New Stat. Acc., states that the barony was granted to the church by King Malcolm III. and his Queen Margaret, was leased by Bishop Ferquhard to Macdougall of Lorn, and on his refusal to pay the dues was granted to Sir John Campbell, who after some resistance wrested it from Macdougall. No reliance can be placed on this statement.

² Lochnell Charters.

³ Lochnell Charters.

⁴ Coll. de Reb. Alb., p. 3.

⁵ Lochnell Charters.

⁶ Lochnell Charters.

⁷ Lochnell Charters.

⁸ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. vii. p. 366.

⁹ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. vii. p. 366.

¹⁰ Retours.

¹¹ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. vii. p. 366.

¹² MS. quoted in New Stat. Acc.

¹³ Paper at Taymouth.

¹⁴ Liber Insule Missarum, p. 100.

Campbell of Lochinnell in the five pennylands of Auchincloche, with the isles in the sea and the lakes on the lands of old belonging to the monastery of Inchechaffray.¹ In 1630 the valued rent of the forty shillinglands of Auchincloich was £133, 6s. 8d., which was taxed to the extent of £3, 12s. 11d. for the relief of beneficed persons.² The island of Elinanabb, lying adjacent to the lands of Auchincloich, is said to have been the residence of the abbots of Inchaffray in troublesome times.³

In 1601 John Campbell of Calder granted to his wife Jane Campbell, the daughter of Sir Duncan Campbell of Glenvrquhay, for life, the six pennylands of Auchanacossin, and the six pennylands of Kilmolrui, in the barony of Muckarne, in special warrant of the ten marklands of Eichtrianchin, and the two marklands of the same named Barrafailis, in the barony of Lochaw.⁴ In the same year he granted her a liferent of five pennylands of Lacalte, five pennylands of Glasarraig, fifteen pennylands of Kilmochronaig, seven pennylands of Conladallach, seven pennylands of Balliedewar, ten pennylands of Clynamakrie, and four pennylands of Dountanachane, in the same barony.⁵

GLENORCHY.

Dysert⁶ — Disart⁷ — Dysart⁸ — Glenwrquha, Glenvrquha⁹ — Kirk of Glenvrquhay called Clachandysert¹⁰ — Clachan-Disert, Claghan-Disert¹¹ — Dysart and Glenurquhie.¹² Deanery of Lorn. (Map, No. 35.)

THE parishes of Glenorchy and Inishail were united in 1618, disjoined in 1660, and again united by the Act Rescissory of 1662.¹³

The large and mountainous parish of Glenorchy may be described generally as lying between the confines of Perthshire on the east and a line uniting the northern extremities of Lochawe and Lochetive on the west. Its three principal valleys are Glenstrae, Glenorchy, and Glenlochay, watered by the streams from which they are named. Near the centre of the parish lies Loch Tulla, while on the north it is indented by Loch Lydon, and on the south by Lochawe.

In the year 1390 and subsequently the church of Dysart appears in record as the burying place of the Macgregors.¹⁴ In 1449 a charter of John Stewart lord of Lorne is witnessed by Sir Gavin

¹ Retours.

² Liber Insule Missarum, p. 169.

³ MS. in New Stat. Acc.

⁴ Protocol Book of Gavin Hammiltoun at Taymouth.

⁵ Protocol Book of Gavin Hammiltoun at Taymouth.

⁶ A. D. 1449. Paper at Taymouth. A. D. 1586. Protocol Book of Gavin Hammiltoun. A. D. 1614. Black Book of Taymouth.

⁷ A. D. 1498. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiii. no. 401.

⁸ A. D. 1510-1542. 'Register' at Taymouth. Hist.

Not. of the Clan Gregor, pp. 40-48. A. D. 1629. Argyle Charters.

⁹ A. D. 1510. Argyle Charters.

¹⁰ A. D. 1616. Black Book of Taymouth.

¹¹ A. D. 1600-1700. MS. Maps. in Adv. Lib. Macfarlane's Geog. Collect.

¹² A. D. 1672. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. vii. p. 104.

¹³ Old Stat. Acc.

¹⁴ Hist. Not. of the Clan Gregor, pp. 40-47.

the curate of Dysert.¹ In 1498, 1510, and 1523, Gilbert Borach (or Borricht) was vicar of Disart.² In 1510 Sir Duncan Campbell of Glenwrquha granted to Archibald Earl of Ergile the right of reversion to certain lands, on payment of £100 Scots on the high altar of the parish church of Glenwrquha, and on condition that Sir Duncan or his heirs should be warned either personally or at the church of Glenwrquha on a Sunday by open proclamation, and, that if they should evade receipt, the money should be lodged in the hands of the vicar of Glenwrquha and of the constable of the place of Glenurquha.³ The church seems to have had an altar called the high altar of Glensthray.⁴ In 1614 Sir Duncan Campbell of Glenwrquhay paid the sum of £1000 for two liferents and a nineteen years lease of the teinds of the kirk of Dysert in Glenwrquhay.⁵ In 1616 he paid to Mr Neill Campbell parson of Glasrie £333, 6s. 8d. for the bishop's quarter of the parsonage and vicarage of the same church.⁶ In 1629 Master N. Cameroun was vicar of Dysart.⁷ In 1637 Archibald Campbell of Kilmun assigned to Archibald Lord Lorne a lease of the whole teinds of Dysart in Glenurchay which had been granted him by Master Duncan Campbell provost of Kilmun.⁸

In the year 1586 the church stood 'on a certain island naturally formed and surrounded by the water of Vrquhay.'⁹ In the following century Sir Duncan Campbell of Glenwrquhay 'gair' for the building and reparing of the kirk of Glenwrquhay callit Clachandysert, being altogidder rowinus and decayit *in anno* 1615, and compleit in Majj *in anno* 1616 zeiris, ane thowsand pundis money.¹⁰ 'The church,' says Pennant in 1769, 'is seated on a knowl in a large isle formed by the river.'¹¹ The present church was built in 1811 on the same island.¹² Near Dalmally is the well of Saint Conan.¹³

The sherifdom of Lorn or Argyle, erected by King John Balliol in 1292, included the lands of John of Glenurwy.¹⁴ In 1296 John of Glenurchy, who is ranked among the nobles of Scotland, was taken by King Edward I. at the battle of Dunbar, and afterwards had his lands restored to him on condition of serving that king in his wars in France.¹⁵ Before the year 1335 King David II. granted the lands of Glenurchy to Margaret Glenurchy (alleged to be the daughter of John of Glenurchy) and to her husband John Campbell (the son of Sir Neil Campbell of Lochaw, and afterwards Earl of Athole in right of his mother the sister of King Robert Bruce).¹⁶ Their

¹ Paper at Taymouth.

² Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiii. no. 401. 'Regester' at Taymouth. Hist. Not. of the Clan Gregor, p. 46.

³ Argyle Charters.

⁴ Hist. Not. of Clan Gregor, p. 47.

⁵ Black Book of Taymouth.

⁶ Black Book of Taymouth.

⁷ Argyle Charters.

⁸ Argyle Inventory.

⁹ Protocol Book of Gavin Hammiltoun.

¹⁰ Black Book of Taymouth.

¹¹ Tour in Scotland, vol. ii. p. 215.

¹² New Stat. Acc. Mr. Howson (Trans. Camb. Camb. Soc., p. 92) says that according to his informants the former church stood, not within the present churchyard, but on the hill above Dalmally, or to the north of it. The Adv. Lib. sketches and Blaeu's Map place it

on the right bank of the Orchy, on the side opposite to Dalmally.

¹³ Old Stat. Acc.

¹⁴ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i. p. 91. This John of Glenurwy is supposed to have been of the surname M'Gregor. Hist. Not. of Clan Gregor, p. 6. In 1293 the same king ordered Alexander of Argyle and his bailies of Lochawe to summon Sir Angus the son of Dovenald, Lawmund M'Greghere, and Annessius Duncanson M'Gregere, to come to him wheresoever he might be in Scotland within fifteen days after next Easter, and do homage. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i. p. 92. Rymer, vol. ii. p. 604.

¹⁵ Rotuli Scotiæ, vol. i. pp. 43, 45. Hist. Not. of Clan Gregor, p. 6.

¹⁶ Robertson's Index, p. 44, no. 7, p. 26, no. 11. Hist. Not. of Clan Gregor, p. 6.

issue, the heir of the earldom of Athole, must have died between the years 1335 and 1341,¹ and the lands of Glenvrquhay next appear in the hands of John M'Gregor of Glenvrquhay who died in 1390.² Before the year 1407 they were held of the crown by the Campbells of Lochaw.³ In that year they were resigned by Colin Cambel of Lochaw to Robert Duke of Albany, Regent of Scotland, who gave the same Colin a new grant of Glenurehay and of all other lands in the sheriffdom of Argyle which he held of the king in chief.⁴ In 1415 died Gregor M'Anecham, the son of John M'Gregor, who from his designation 'in Glenvrquhay' appears to have been a tenant on the lands.⁵ In 1493 King James IV. confirmed the barony of Glenvrquhay to Archibald Earl of Ergile as heir to Earl Colin his father.⁶ At that time Glenvrquhay together with Ovircowal and Lochaw yielded yearly 690 marks.⁷ In 1503 Colin Campbell was served heir to Archibald his father in the lands of Glenwreahay, of the old extent of 200 marks.⁸ In 1513 King James V. confirmed the barony of Glenvrquhay, included in that of Lochaw, to the same Colin, then Earl of Argyle.⁹ In 1526 the barony of Vrqhay was resigned by the same earl to King James V., who granted it to Archibald his son and heir apparent, with reservation of the liferent to the Earl, and of the terce to his wife.¹⁰ In 1541 the lands and barony of Glenvrquhay were resigned by the same Archibald, then Earl of Argyle, and granted to him anew by the same king.¹¹ In 1542 he again resigned them into the hands of the King, who then granted them to Archibald Campbell his son and heir, and united them and other lands into the free barony of Lochow, with reservation as in 1526.¹²

In 1432 Duncan Campbell lord of Lochaw granted to his son Colin in heritage the lands of Glenurehay, with the annexed islands called Elanewyr, Elanduffeir, Elankylquhurne, and Elan-loechtollyff, and other lands in the barony of Lochaw, with reservation of the liferent to the granter, for the usual services, and a ship of sixteen oars to be furnished for the king and the lord of Lochaw when required.¹³ In the same year King James I. confirmed the grant.¹⁴ In 1442 a charter of Sir Duncan Cambel of Lochaw is witnessed by Sir Colin Cambel of Glenurquha.¹⁵ In 1467 Colin Cambel of Glenurquha appears in record.¹⁶ In 1470 Sir Colin Cambel of Glenurquha bound himself not to contravene his resignation of the lands exchanged for Lorne, and he and his brothers Duncan and Archibald were among the heirs of remainder in the grant of that lordship to Colin Earl of Ergile.¹⁷ In the same year Colin Earl of Argyle granted to his uncle Sir Colin Campbell of Glenvrquhay, and Sir Colin's son Duncan, the stewardry of his own lands of Glenvrquhay, and of Maklauchlane's lands of Glenvrquhay, on condition that they should agree with

¹ Rymer, vol. iv. p. 711. Hist. Not. of Clan Gregor, pp. 6, 7.

² Hist. Not. of Clan Gregor, p. 40.

³ Argyle Charters.

⁴ Argyle Charters.

⁵ Hist. Not. of Clan Gregor, p. 40.

⁶ Argyle Charters.

⁷ Argyle Charters.

⁸ Retours. In the following century Glenurquhay and Stromelaquhan, with £5 of Laweris, are stated at 100 marklands. Paper at Taymouth.

⁹ Argyle Charters.

¹⁰ Argyle Charters. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxiii. no. 44.

¹¹ Argyle Charters. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxvii. no. 152. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xiv. fol. 77.

¹² Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxviii. no. 345. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xvi. ff. 64, 65.

¹³ Breadalbane Inventory.

¹⁴ Breadalbane Inventory.

¹⁵ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. iv. no. 21.

¹⁶ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. vii. nn. 27, 129.

¹⁷ Argyle Charters. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. vii. no. 203. See KILBRIDE, p. 112.

John McGregoure anent the stewardry of the lands which he held of the Earl; and granting them also that they should not pay him more than 40 marks for the relief of all the lands which they held of him in Glenvrquhay and Lochow.¹ In various years between 1478 and 1513 Duncan or Sir Duncan Cambell of Glenvrquhay appears in record.² In 1481 he was one of the heirs of remainder in a grant of lands in Knapdale by King James III. to Colin Earl of Ergile.³ In 1494 he gave his lands of Glenvrquha in the barony of Lochaw, and the lands of Menstre in Clakman-nane, in warrandice for the payment of 16 marks sterling in gold and silver to be paid yearly for the lands and castle of Campbel, Dolar, or Glovm, in the barony of Dunkeld, which were granted by Bishop George to Archibald Earl of Ergile, with remainder to the same Duncan and others.⁴ In 1514 Colin Earl of Argyle confirmed the lands and islands of Glenvrquhay to Sir Colin Campbell as heir to Sir Duncan Campbell his father.⁵ In 1523 the same earl confirmed to Duncan Campbell, the son and heir of Sir Colin, the 80 marklands of Glenvrquhay with the fortalice of the same.⁶ In 1536 King James V. granted to John Earl of Athole the ward of all lands both in property and tenandry that belonged to the deceased Duncan Campbell of Glenurquhay his kinsman, or to Duncan's father the deceased Sir Colin Campbell of Glenurquhay.⁷ In 1536 Archibald Earl of Argyle granted to John Campbell of Glenvrquhay the ward, relief, and nonentry dues of all the lands that belonged to the Earl by the decease of Duncan Campbell of Glenvrquhay, Sir Colin Campbell of Glenvrquhay his son, and Duncan Campbell Sir Colin's son and the brother of John Campbell.⁸ In the same year Earl Archibald confirmed the lands of Glenvrquhay to the same John Campbell, who was one of the Earl's particular friends taken under the King's protection during his stay with the King beyond sea.⁹ He appears in record in 1539, and in 1549 he had a grant of the lordship of Braidalbane.¹⁰ In 1550 Archibald Campbell fear of Argyle, with the consent of Earl Archibald his father, liferenter of the same, and of Colin Campbell of Ardkinglas his curator, confirmed the lands of Glenvrquhay to Colin Campbell the brother and heir of the deceased John Campbell of Glenvrquhay.¹¹ In 1558 or 1559 Archibald Earl of Argyle granted to Colin Campbell of Glenvrquhay reversion on payment of 1000 marks to the lands of Glenvrquhay, which he had wadset to the laird of Lus for payment of 100 marks yearly.¹² In 1561 the same earl granted the lands of Glenvrquhay to Duncan the son and heir of Colin Campbell of Glenvrquhay, with remainder to the heirs male and of entail contained in the King's infestment of the barony of Finlarg granted to Colin's predecessors and to the Earl.¹³ In 1585 Sir Duncan Campbell of Glenvrquhay granted the same lands to Colin his son and heir apparent, to be held of the superior the Earl of Argyle, who in 1587 confirmed the grant, with

¹ Braidalbane Inventory.

² Acta Dom. Aud., p. 64. Acta Dom. Conc., pp. 75, 150, 153. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xii. nn. 102, 103; lib. xiii. no. 539; lib. xiv. nn. 416, 466, 473; lib. xvii. no. 69; lib. xix. no. 1. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. i. ff. 45, 49; vol. ii. fol. 92; vol. iii. fol. 172; vol. iv. fol. 164. Argyle Charters.

³ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. ix. no. 47.

⁴ Athole Charters. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiii. no. 279.

⁵ Braidalbane Inventory.

⁶ Braidalbane Inventory.

⁷ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. x. fol. 115.

⁸ Braidalbane Inventory. See KILCHEENAN, p. 123.

⁹ Braidalbane Inventory. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. x. p. 157.

¹⁰ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxvi. no. 299. Pitcairn's Crim. Trials, vol. i. p. 224.* Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxii. fol. 91.

¹¹ Braidalbane Inventory.

¹² Braidalbane Inventory.

¹³ Braidalbane Inventory.

the consent of Dame Annas Keith his mother, tutrix testamentary, of James Campbell of Ardkinglas, and of Mr. Neill Campbell bishop of Argyle.¹ In 1597 Sir Duncan granted to the same Colin, in addition to the lands of Glenvrquhay, the stewardry of the same.²

The lands of Stronmelachane in Glenstrae appear to have been held by John Dow M'Anecham V'Gregar, who was the grandson of John M'Gregor of Glenvrquhay, and who died in 1415.³ In 1449 a charter of John Stewart lord of Lorne is witnessed by Patrick M'Gregour of Stronmelachan.⁴ In 1461 Patrick M'Gregor lord of Glenshray (apparently the same person) died at Stronemeloehane.⁵ In 1470 a precept of seisin by Colin Earl of Argyle is witnessed by John M'Gregoure of Stronmeloquhane, who at that period held lands of the Earl in Glenvrquhay.⁶ In 1498 died Malcolm Makgregor, the son and heir of John M'Gregor of Glenshray.⁷ In 1519 John Dow M'Patrick M'Gregor of Glenshraye died at Stronemeloehane.⁸ In the same year Colin Earl of Ergile granted to John M'Ewin M'Gregor the four marklands of Stronmelachane, one mark of Moyan in Glensray, two marks of Tullich in Glensray, two marks of Castill in Glensray, two marks of Dowlettir in Glensray, one mark of Correchworan in Glensray, three marks of Ydyndonich, one mark of Largachful, three marks of Crag, and two marks of Kantrochat, in the lordship of Ergile.⁹ In 1526 died Gregor, the son of John M'Gregor, *alias* M'Evine M'Allester of Glenshray, and in 1528 John M'Evine, captain of the Clan Gregor of Glenshray.¹⁰ In 1536 John M'Gregor of Glenstrae was one of the friends of the Earl of Ergile taken under the protection of King James V. during the Earl's absence with the King beyond sea.¹¹ In 1554 Archibald fear of Ergile, with consent of his father Earl Archibald liferenter, and of his curator Colin Campbell of Ardkinglas, sold to Colin Campbell of Glenvrquhay, with remainder to Duncan Campbell of Glenlyon, James Campbell of Laweris, John Campbell of Murthlie, and to the fear himself and his heirs as specified in the ancient writs of entail of the earldom, the four marklands of Stronmeloquhan with the manor, mill, fishings, and woods; three marks of Edindonich with the mill and fishings; one mark of Larochnuilze with the fishing; and three marks of Craigh, two marks of Candrochat, two marks of Castell, two marks of Tulloch, two marks of Dulater, and one mark of Myane, with their woods and fishings—all lying in Glensthray, and to be held of the crown.¹² At the same time (26th April 1554) and with the same consent the Master of Argyle granted to Colin Campbell younger of Glenvrquhay the ward, relief, nonentry, and marriage of the lands of Glenstrae, which were in his hands as superior through the decease of John M'Gregoure of Glenstrae, and also the marriage of Gregour M'Gregour.¹³ On the 7th of May 1554 Katherine Lady Glenvrquhay, the wife of Colin Campbell of Glenvrquhay, paid on his behalf to Earl Archibald a certain sum of money which he had promised to pay for the superiority of Stronmeloquhan, and

¹ Breadalbane Inventory.

² Breadalbane Inventory.

³ Hist. Not. of Clan Gregor, p. 40. In 1434 a charter of Ewen Makcorquidill of Phantelane is witnessed by Alexander M'Ean M'Gregor. Argyle Charters.

⁴ Paper at Taymouth.

⁵ Hist. Not. of Clan Gregor, p. 41.

⁶ Breadalbane Inventory.

⁷ Hist. Not. of Clan Gregor, p. 42.

⁸ Hist. Not. of Clan Gregor, p. 45.

⁹ Breadalbane Charters.

¹⁰ Hist. Not. of Clan Gregor, pp. 47, 48.

¹¹ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. x. no. 157.

¹² Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxxi. no. 297. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxvii. no. 108. Breadalbane Inventory.

¹³ Breadalbane Inventory.

for the ward and marriage of Gregour M'Gregour.¹ In 1563 Queen Mary granted to Colin Campbell of Glenvrquhair the escheat of the goods of Gregour Makgregour of Glenstray, *alias* laird Makgregour, and of other persons, named in the grant, who had been denounced rebels for the slaughter of certain others also named.² In 1570 Colin Campbell of Glenvrquhay granted to his son Duncan Campbell fear of Glenvrquhay the same lands, to be held of the granter.³ In 1584 the same Duncan was served heir in the same lands to his father Colin, seisin being taken on the soil of the lands, in the manor of Stronmeloquan, and in the mill of Edindonich.⁴ In 1585 he granted the lands to his son Colin, to be held in the first instance of the crown, and also of the granter.⁵ In 1591 King James VI., on the narrative that all deadly feuds and other controversies between Sir Duncan Campbell of Glenvrquhay and his kinsmen on the one hand, and Alexander Roy M'Gregoure, his surname, and his abettors, on the other, had been removed, and that peace had been established in these parts, granted his special license to Sir Duncan to infest or seise M'Gregoure in the 20 marklands of Stronmelaquhane in the barony of Glenvrquhay, or to grant him long leases of the same, without being in any way answerable for him or his kinsmen.⁶ In 1603 was fought the battle of Glenfruin in the Lennox, in which the Macgregors defeated the Colquhouns, but the consequences of which were the execution of Alistair M'Gregor the chief and a number of his clan, and the forfeiture of all their lands, including Glenstrae, to the crown.⁷ In the same year the Scotch parliament passed an act abolishing the name Macgregoure, ordering all of that name to assume another, and forbidding them or their posterity to resume it on pain of death.⁸ In 1604 King James VI., with the consent of Sir Duncan Campbell of Glenvrquhay, by a deed under his quarter seal granted to Robert Campbell of Glenfalloch the 20 marklands of Glenstrae, formerly held in heritage of Sir Duncan or his predecessors by Alexander M'Gregoure of Glenstray, or by the deceased Gregoure M'Allaster his father, or by the deceased Alexander or Allaster M'Gregoure the father of Gregoure, or by some of them or of their predecessors, and then in the King's hands by the forfeiture of Alexander M'Gregoure of Glenstray for the crimes

¹ Breadalbane Inventory.

² Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxxi. no. 59.

³ Breadalbane Inventory.

⁴ Breadalbane Inventory.

⁵ Breadalbane Inventory.

⁶ Breadalbane Inventory.

⁷ Lady of the Lake, note to Canto II. Birrel's Diary. Breadalbane Inventory. Pitcairn's Crim. Trials, vol. ii. p. 431. Hist. Not. of Clan Gregor, p. 28. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. iv. pp. 550, 551. The Black Book of Taymouth says that the M'Gregors burned of Glenorchy's lands to the value of 100,000 marks, and that for these 'banous and intollerabill factis eightene of the principallis of the Clangregour wer tane to Edinburge, and thair wer hangit and quarterit'—and gives their names as follows—'Alester Roy M'Gregour of Glenshray (quho wes hung on a pyn about ane eln heichar nor the rest), Gregor M'Ewin V'Gregour in Moirineche, Jhone Dow M'Ewin his brother, Duncaue M'Alister Pudriche in Achatue, Williame Oig M'Neill in Fernay, Duncaue M'Alister V'Alister in Fernay,

Duncaue M'Gregour V'Neille in Ardewnak, Gregor M'Gregour V'Ondochie in Roro, Alister M'Ondochie V'Cleriche in Glengowlandie, Alister M'Ewin V'Condochie in Critgarrow, Malcolme M'Coulcheir in Balquidder, Duncaue M'Gillepatrik V'Coulcheir thair, Jhone M'Eane V'Gregour in Glenogill, Patrik Allachie M'Gregor in Correchrankie, Alister M'Gregor V'Eane in Braiklie, Gregor M'Nicoll in Ardbiche, Malcolme Oig V'Olehallume Oig V'Oulcheir in Balquidder, Patrik M'Patrik Ammonache in Glensleidek.' The Black Book also furnishes us with the following memorandum—'The gallows quhairon thee M'Gregouris fairsaid wer hangit wes maid eftir the forme of ane croce (on the heichar parte quhairof Alester M'Gregour of Glenshray himself wes mountit abone the laiff as said is) wes callit thaireftir M'Gregouris gallous, both because it wes maid of sett purpose for thame, and for that thair wes so monie at ones hangit thairon, quhairthrow both the surname of M'Gregour and the gallous wes maid a counoun proverb.'

⁸ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. iv. p. 550.

of treason and lese majesty.¹ In 1607 Archibald Earl of Argyle had from King James VI. a grant of 20 chalders of victual out of the feufermes of Kynntyre for his diligence in repressing the insolence of the barbarous people and broken men of the highlands, 'and specialie againis that insolent and wicked race and name of the Clangregour, notorious lymberis and malefactouris, and in the inbringing of the laird of M'Gregour with ane great number of the principall of that name, wha were worthilie execnte to the death for their transgressiounis.'² In 1612 Robert Campbell, in virtue of the grant of 1604, obtained a decreet of removal against the tenants of the lands of Stronmeloquhan and the other lands of Glenstrae.³ In 1613 he granted the lands of Glenstrae to John Campbell, his son by Isobel M'Intosh, and the grant was confirmed by Sir Duncan Campbell of Glenvrquhay and his son Colin.⁴ In the same year the Scotch parliament ordained that none of the Clangregour who were at Glenfrone, or who took part in the fire-raising and slaughters committed on Lus, Glenurquhie, and Colin Campbell of Aberuquhill, should wear any armour 'bot ane pointles knif' to cutt their meate,' and that none of the clan who had renounced their names should be found together in greater numbers than four persons on pain of death.⁵ In 1617 the parliament confirmed the Acts of 1603 and 1613, and reordained that any of the Clangregour who should resume their names, or any of their posterity who should assume the name of Gregoure or Macgregoure, or hold trysts or meetings with any calling themselves by that name, should forthwith be put to death.⁶ In 1624, by a contract between Sir Duncan Campbell of Glenvrquhay on the one side, and Gregor Murray or M'Gregor the son of John Dow M'Gregor, brother of the deceased Alexander M'Gregor of Glenstrae, and several of his kinsmen, the sons of the deceased Alexander M'Gregor of Glenstrae, on the other, Gregor Murray as the heir of his grandfather Alexander M'Gregor, who died last vest and seised in the 20 marklands of Glenstrae, resigned these lands *ad perpetuam remanentiam* to his superiors Sir Duncan Campbell and Colin his son for the sum of 15,000 marks, of which 10,000 were lodged in the hands of David Livingston of Dunipace at Whitsunday 1624 as security to Sir Duncan and his son in case of any decreet of eviction against them through any former disposition of Gregor or his predecessors, with power to him to uplift the money at the end of six years; and the remaining 5000 marks were paid at the same term to Gregor Murray himself, Sir Duncan discharging him from all action civil or criminal intended against him previously to that date.⁷ For security to Gregor Murray of the money thus lodged in his hands David Livingston by a contract with the same parties sold the town, mill, and moor of Sibeggs in the sherriffdom of Stirling to the same Gregor, and in special warrandice also to the same Colin Campbell fear of Glenvrquhay.⁸ In 1632 Sir Colin Campbell procured an inhibition against David Livingston's proceeding on the said contract.⁹ In 1637, on the petition of Robert Campbell of Glenfalloch, King Charles I. granted a commission under his quarter seal to inquire whether the M'Gregors of Glenstrae and Brackley were in possession of these lands for

¹ Breadalbane Inventory. Protocol Book of Gavin Hammiltoun at Taymouth.

² Acta Parl. Scot., vol. iv. p. 379.

³ Breadalbane Inventory.

⁴ Breadalbane Inventory.

⁵ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. iv. p. 550.

⁶ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. iv. pp. 550, 551.

⁷ Breadalbane Inventory.

⁸ Breadalbane Inventory.

⁹ Breadalbane Inventory.

five years preceding their forfeiture, in order to strengthen the grant of their forfeited lands in his favour.¹ In 1640 Sir Robert Campbell of Glenurquhy, Baronet, was served heir male to his brother Sir Colin Campbell of Glenurquhy, Baronet, in the lands of Stronmeloquhane, Edindoniche with the mill, Larachfulzie, Craige, Candroquhat, Castell, Tulloche, Dulleter, and Mayne, together of the old extent of £13, 6s. 8d.² In 1642 the same Sir Robert Campbell as heir to his brother Sir Colin was seised by Sir Robert Spotiswood of Dunipace in the lands of Sibeggs in warrandice and security of Glenstrae.³

The clan Macnaughtane, whose chief in the year 1267 was Gillecris M'Nachdan, held lands in Glenorchy and Lochaw.⁴ The 'baroun Macnaughtan,' who in 1306 expressed to John of Lorn his high admiration of the prowess of King Robert Bruce, was probably the chief of his day.⁵ About the year 1343 King David II. granted to Alexander Macnaughtane all the lands which belonged to the deceased John the son of Duncan the son of Alexander of Yle, and all the lands that belonged to the deceased John M'Dugal (Dungalli) the parson.⁶ In 1361 Christina, the daughter and heiress of the deceased Dugald of Craginis, resigned to Colin Cambel, the son and heir of Gillaspie Cambel of Lochaw, her part of the barony of the deceased Alexander M'Nachthane, which heritably belonged to her.⁷ In 1375 John of Prestwyche, the son and heir of the deceased Mariot Garrehel, sold to the same Colin certain lands in Upper Lochaw, in which Duncan M'Naethane lord of that ilk died vest and seised.⁸ Between the years 1390 and 1406 King Robert III. confirmed to Maurice M'Naughtane a grant by Colin Campbell of Lochow in heritage of various lands in Over Lochow.⁹ In 1403 Margaret the daughter of Gyllecris called Macgillegeachiu, with the consent of her son and heir Fynlay Macawaran, resigned to Colin Cambel, lord of Lochaw, her overlord, the sixth part of the lands of Acharne and Leatwea, and of other lands belonging to her in heritage, and formerly belonging to Alexander M'Neaden lord of the same lands.¹⁰

The death of Patrick M'Gregor at Aychinchallane is recorded by Dean M'Gregor in his Chronicle under the date 1518.¹¹ In 1537 Gregoure M'Patrik V'Gregoure in Glenvrquhay sold to Duncan Campbell M'Ean V'Ean in Bradalbin, and to Catharine Nien Donichie M'Gregor his wife, his lease of the lands of Auchanichalden in Glenvrquhay, which he held of the laird of Glenvrquhay.¹² In 1547 the three marklands of Auchanichalden were resigned to John Campbell of Glenvrquhay by Gregoure Paterson his servant (apparently the same as Gregoure M'Patrik).¹³ In the same year Duncan Glas resigned an annual revenue of 60 marks which had been granted to him (it does not appear by whom) out of the lands of Auchanichalden.¹⁴

¹ Breadalbane Inventory.

² Retours. Breadalbane Inventory.

³ Breadalbane Inventory.

⁴ Facsimile of an original charter executed in 1753. (The original charter is in the General Register House.) Hutton Collections (MS.) in Adv. Lib., vol. xii. Argyle Charters.

⁵ The Brus (Spalding Club), xx. 7-34.

⁶ Robertson's Index, p. 43, no. 5; p. 99, l. 10; p. 100, no. 2.

⁷ Argyle Charters. See CRAIGNISH, p. 96. In 1292 Dugall of Craginis and John M'Gilerist held lands in Argyle. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i. p. 91. John M'Gilerist may have been the son of Gillecris M'Nachdan.

⁸ Robertson's Index, p. 149, no. 38.

⁹ Argyle Charters. See KILCHREHAN, p. 122.

¹⁰ Argyle Charters.

¹¹ Hist. Not. of Clan Gregor, p. 45.

¹² Breadalbane Inventory.

¹³ Breadalbane Inventory.

¹⁴ Ibid.

In 1537 Gregoure M'Patrick held, under right of redemption by John M'Connaquhie V'Gregor, the three marklands of Boquhelys, one mark of Drumliert, a half mark of Corryowaran, and a half mark of Glenkynglas, in the barony of Glenvrquhay.¹ In 1547 Gregoure Paterson (or M'Patrick), servant to John Campbell of Glenvrquhay, resigned to him the lands of Auchanafanich, Boquihies, the markland of Glenkinglas, the markland of Ardbraitnych, two marks of Drumleard, one mark of Corrieoran, three marks of Lettirdoquhart, 20 shillings of Innerveyich, and a half mark of Glenkatillin.² In the same year the lands of Boquhyles and Glenfinglas appear to have been redeemed by John M'Conquhy V'Gregoure, each for the sum of 44 marks.³ In 1569 Colyne Campbell of Glenvrquhay, with the consent of his son Duncane, and of William Lord Ruthven his son's curator, granted to his servitors Gregour M'Ane V'Conachy and Catherine Campbell his wife, and to their heirs and subtenants, a nineteen years' lease of the two marklands of Blairkirn in the barony of Glenvrquhay, occupied by Gregour M'Ane, for yearly payment of six marks at the usual terms, and of 20 stones of cheese, at the castle of Glenvrquhay; half stent to the King's host; and the 'leal and trew' service of Gregour and the other inhabitants of the lands; with the provision, that if he should die and his widow marry again, she should be excluded from the lease, and the other heirs should take possession.⁴ In 1596, in conformity with a decret arbitral prounounced by mutually chosen arbiters, Duncan Campbell of Glenvrquhay, and Colin Campbell his son, granted to Gregour M'Eau for life a lease of the four marklands of Kincrakin, with the mill and multure, two marks of Blaircheone, one mark of Arenabir, and 40 shillings of Boquhillis, in the lordship of Glenvrquhay, excepting 'the turnouris croft' belonging to the castle of Glenvrquhay, 'with the medo and quosche adiacent tharto,' for payment of the usual dues and gressume of Boquhillis when they should happen; and promised to pay yearly to Gregour's wife Katherine for life 10 bolls meal, 6 bolls bear, 2 wedders, and 40 shillings of the readiest of the fermes of Kincrakin, in lieu of her claim to the lands of Auchre in Glendoquhart.⁵ In 1611 John Graham, the son of the deceased Gregor M'Ian in Brackley, resigned the lands of Boquhillis to Sir Duncan Campbell of Glenvrquhay.⁶ In 1614 Colin Campbell fear of Glenvrquhay obtained a decret of the Lords of Session ordaining the same John Graham to remove from the lands of Kincrackine, Blaracherine, and Arrynabee.⁷ In 1671 King Charles II. granted to John Earl of Atholl, in special warrandice of certain other lands, the four marklands of Auchanafanich, and twenty shillings of Boquhillie, in the parish of Dysart and Glenurquhie, and included in the earldom of Atholl then granted.⁸

In 1547 the lands of Braiklais were resigned to John Campbell of Glenvrquhay by Gregour Paterson his servant.⁹ In the year 1565 Colin Campbell of Glenvrquhay granted in heritage to his servitor Malcolm M'Gillequhonill chaplain, and at his death to Archibald M'Gillequhonill his son, with remainder successively to John, Malcolm, and Duncan, the brothers of Archibald, the

¹ Breadalbane Inventory.

² Breadalbane Inventory.

³ Breadalbane Inventory.

⁴ 'Regester' at Taymouth.

⁵ 'Regester' at Taymouth.

⁶ Breadalbane Inventory. 'Regester' at Taymouth.

⁷ Breadalbane Inventory.

⁸ Acta Parl. Scot. vol. vii. p. 104.

⁹ Breadalbane Inventory.

two marklands, old extent, of Brakly in the barony of Glenvrquhay, then occupied by him, for yearly payment of £8 scots at the usual terms.¹ In 1569 Duncan Campbell fear of Glenvrquhay, with the consent of his father Colin liferenter, and of his curator William lord of Ruthven, leased the same lands to Archibald M-Gillequhonil, with remainder to his brothers John, Malcolm, and Duncan, for the same yearly payment with double at entry, and reserving to the granter the hereyelds of the grantee and his heirs.² In 1573 the same Duncan Campbell, with the same consent, and for the same yearly payment, granted the two marklands of Braklie in heritage to Gregor M'Ane or M-Gregor, with remainder to his son and heir apparent John M-Gregor, and to John's brothers Duncan, Patrick, Alexander, and Gregor.³ In 1604 King James VI. by a deed under his quarter seal, and with consent of Sir Duncan Campbell of Glenvrquhay, granted to Robert Campbell of Glenfalloch the same lands of Braiklie, which had been heritably held of Sir Duncan by Alexander or Allaster M-Gregour V'Ean of Braiklie, and were in the King's hand through his forfeiture for the crimes of treason and lese majesty.⁴ In 1637 Brackley was held of the same Robert Campbell by John Graham or M-Grigor.⁵ In the same year, on the petition of Robert Campbell, a commission was appointed under the quarter seal of King Charles I. to inquire whether the M-Gregors of Glenstrae and Brackley had been in possession of these lands for five years preceding their forfeiture, in order thereby to strengthen the grant of their forfeiture to Robert Campbell.⁶

In 1567 Colyne Campbell of Glenvrquhay leased for nineteen years to Archibald Campbell the four marklands old extent of Auchalladour with the keeping of the house thereof, the lands of Canderrybyg, and two thirds of Oillay with the keeping of the forest of Beindoran, in the barony of Glenvrquhay, for yearly payment of 20 stones of cheese, 4 wedders, and 8 bolls of bear, for Auchalladour, of 4 shillings for Canderrybyg, and of 47 shillings for Oillay, with the 'lele, trew, and afald' service of himself and his subtenants, and on condition that he should always have under him a sufficient 'servantman' in the keeping of the forest, and 'to norice and hald sa mony deir in it as it may resonabillie sustene, nay falt being in the forestership,' but remitting to him the payment of the 8 bolls of bear for the first year, as the lands were waste, and also the gersum of the lands extending in the rental to eight 'nveald ky' every five years.⁷

In 1571 Colin Campbell of Glenvrquhay, with the consent of his son Duncan fear, and of William Lord Ruthven his son's curator, granted to Archibald Campbell one mark of Clascbegour, a half mark of Lettirothir, a half mark of Craggan, 20 shillings of Innervegir, one mark of Knokynty, and one mark of Downmark, in the barony of Glenvrquhay, for yearly payment of a male mart at Martymes in winter (11 Nov.) for Clascbegour, of two marks at Andernes in winter (30 Nov.) for Lettirothir, of 20 shillings at Midsummer (24 June) and Andersmes for Craggan, of 10 stones of cheese 'in tyme of maill-cheis,' and 33 shillings and 4 pence at

¹ 'Regester' at Taymouth.² Ibid.³ Ibid.⁵ Breadalbane Inventory.⁴ Breadalbane Inventory. Protocol Book of Gavin Hammiltoun.⁶ Breadalbane Inventory.⁷ 'Regester' at Taymouth.

Midsummer and Andersmes, for Innervegir, of two marks 'maill' at Midsummer and Andermes for Knokinty, and 33 shillings and 4 pence 'maill' at the same terms for Downmark.¹ The grant included also the liberty of having and using a saw for sawing 'fallin and faillit tymmer of the growth and without crop;' but, if Archibald Campbell or his heirs or subtenants, or their servants in their name, should 'cut of the root any grein tymmer with laif and grein crop,' especially fir, without license from the granter or his heirs, the lease should be null and void; and they were prohibited also from making iron without license under the same penalty; but, if they should obtain license, and the woods 'nominat tharto,' all the iron they should make should be free to them without payment to the granter or his heirs.²

In 1586 John Campbell of Laweris granted to his wife Beatrix Campbell the lady of Laweris, and to Colin Campbell their second son, the lands of Catniche and Larg, of the old extent of £5, with the fishings in the water of Vrqhay, and a house built upon a certain island naturally formed and surrounded by that water in the Kirktown of Dysert, in the lordship of Glenvrquhay.³

In the year 1437 Anthoninus bishop of Urbino, papal legate in Scotland, granted to Sir Colin Cambel of Glenhureha in the diocese of Argyile license to have a portable altar (*altare portatile*), on which in places suited for the purpose he might cause mass and other divine services to be performed in presence of himself and of his family.⁴ In 1483 Colin Earl of Argyile and Sir Duncane Campbell of Glenvrquhay had a remission for taking part in the Raid of Lauder.⁵ In 1513 Sir Duncane 'was slane at the field off Flowdane with King James the ferd, and was bureit with his cheiff Archibald Campbell, then Erle of Ergyle, in Kylmwn, because in the foirsaid feild thay deit valiantlie togidder.'⁶ In 1515 Colin Campbell of Glenurquhar took part with Gavin Douglas, newly consecrated bishop of Dunkeld, against the adherents of Andrew Stewart, bishop postulate, who held the palace and the steeple of the cathedral.⁷ Dean Macgregor in his 'Chronicle' records that in 1519, on the day on which John Dow M'Patrick M'Gregor died or was buried, there was great mourning in Glenvrquhay.⁸ In 1531 Archibald Earl of Argyle and Duncane Campbell of Glenurquhy submitted to the arbitration of Donald abbot of Cowper (the Earl's uncle), Sir John Campbell of Lundy, Archibald Campbell of Skipynche, Sir John Campbell of Cawder, Archibald Campbell of Kirknichell, Dowgale Campbell of Corwerran, Coleyn Campbell of Ardquinglas, James Campbell of Laweris, John Campbell of Duntrwn, and Archibald Campbell of Glenlyon, or of any five of them, all the 'displeasours' moved between them, and especially where the Earl 'hes nocht hed hym to his said cousing Duncane Campbell as ane ourlord and cheiff aucht to haiff him to his kynnisman and tennand in the defendance of him or any otherways—and siclyk quhar the said Duncane has nocht had hym to the said Earl as ane kynnyisman and tennand aucht to haiff hym to his cheiff and ourlord in his service or any otherwise.'⁹ Their differences about the lands of Lochynnale and Ardyntallane were submitted to the arbitration of Sir John Campbell

¹ 'Regester' at Taymouth.

² 'Regester' at Taymouth.

³ Protocol Book of Gavin Hammiltoun.

⁴ Breadalbane Charters.

⁶ Black Book of Taymouth.

⁷ *Vita* Episcoporum Dunkeldensium, p. 74.

⁸ Hist. Not. of Clan Gregor, p. 45.

⁹ Breadalbane Charters.

⁵ Ibid.

of Lundy, James Campbell of Lawars, Gilbert Gray of Buttergask, Sir John Campbell of Cawder, Master John Lethem, and Master Robert Galbraith.¹ In 1552 an act of the court of Argyle was passed in favour of Colin Campbell of Glenvrquhay against Gregoure M'Conoquhy V'Gregonre, declaring the latter at the will of his pursuer for destroying his woods, but the pursuer, having declared his will, accepted 300 marks instead of a 1000 as compensation for his loss.² The same Colin, who died in 1583, 'was ane great justiciar all his tyme, throch the quhilk he sustenit the deiddie feid of the Clangregour ane lang space, and besydis that he caused executt to the death mony notable lymmaris; he beheiddit the laird of M'Grigour himself at Kandmoir in presens of the Erle of Atholl, the justice clerk, and sundrie vther nobillmen.'³ His successor Sir Duncan in 1588, in granting a lease of some lands in Lorn to Donald and Dougall M'Carlich, bound them to commit slaughter on the Clangregor till he should be fully satisfied with their diligence in the matter.⁴ The forests of Glenwrchay in the seventeenth century were Coryba in Braglenerevirne, Maim Laerne in the King's forest lying upon Brae Wrechay, Brae Lyon, Brae Lochy, Bin Dowran in Bra Glenwrchay, and part of Binlhuy.⁵

On a small island or peninsula at the north end of Lochawe stand the ruins of the castle of Fraoch-Elan, a stronghold of the Macnaughtans.⁶ In the year 1267 King Alexander III. granted to Gillecrist M'Naichdan and his heirs the keeping of his castle and island of Frechelan, so that they should cause it to be built and repair it at the King's expense as often as needful, and keep it safely for the King's necessity, and that, as often as he should come to it, the castle well furnished (*honeste paratum*) should be delivered to him to lodge and dwell there at his pleasure.⁷ Its subsequent history seems to be unknown.

On a rocky peninsula, at one time probably an island, on the eastern shore of Lochawe stands Kilchurn or Caolchurn castle, a square tower surrounded by a high wall with battlements, and with round towers at the angles.⁸ The island appears in record in 1432 and subsequently as Elankylquhurne.⁹ The castle appears to have been built in 1440 by Sir Colin Campbell the first lord of Glenvrquhay, or, as some say, by his lady in his absence.¹⁰ In 1523 Sir Colin Campbell the third lord of Glenvrquhay died at Ilan-Keilquhirn.¹¹ Colin the sixth lord, who died in 1583, built 'the four kinnellis' and 'the north chalmers' of the castle, and it was repaired by his

¹ Breadalbane Charters.

² Breadalbane Inventory.

³ Black Book of Taymouth. Hist. Not. of Clan Gregor, p. 20.

⁴ 'Register' at Taymouth. See ARDCHATTAN, p. 156.

⁵ Macfarlane's Geog. Collect.

⁶ New Stat. Acc. Pennant, vol. ii. p. 217. 'The fair Mego,' says Pennant, 'longed for the delicious fruit of the isle guarded by a dreadful serpent. The hero Fraoch goes to gather it, and is destroyed by the monster. This tale is sung in the Erse ballads, and is translated and published in the manner of Fingal.'

⁷ Facsimile of an original charter executed in 1753. Hutton Collections in Adv. Lib., vol. xii. To the facsimile of King Alexander's charter there is attached

the following memorandum—*Excudi fecit Johannes M'Naughtan regiorum vectigalium apud Anstruther exactor, a predicto Gillecrist perpetua masculorum serie oriundus. A. D. 1753.*

⁸ New Stat. Acc. Pennant, vol. ii. p. 216. Drawings by James Skene, Esq. Macfarlane's Geog. Collect.

⁹ Breadalbane Inventory. See above, p. 136.

¹⁰ Stone at Taymouth taken from Kilchurn, inscribed with his initials S. C. C. 1440. Pennant, vol. ii. p. 216. Tradition ascribes the origin or first possession of the castle to a family named Paterson, and gives its earliest name as 'the white house of Eilaineolain.' New Stat. Acc. The Black Book of Taymouth says that Sir Colin the first laird 'built to himself the castle of Ilan Keilquhirn in Glenvrquhay.'

¹¹ Black Book of Taymouth.

immediate successor Sir Duncan.¹ In 1643 Sir Robert Campbell of Glenvrquhay repaired the high tower and the 'laich hall' of Casteltylehorne at the cost of 2000 marks.²

There was a castle at Glenvrquhay, but there seems to be no record of its foundation. In 1449 a grant of Lorne by John Stewart to Sir Colin Campbell was given at the castle of Glenvrquhay.³ In 1502 Archibald Earl of Argyle dates a charter at Glenvrquhay.⁴ In 1510 a sum of money agreed on for the redemption of Barbrek and Pollindowich was, in case of the evasion of the receipt, to be lodged in the hands of the vicar of Glenvrquha and of the constable of the place of Glenvrquha.⁵ Sir Duncan Campbell, who died at Flodden in 1513, 'biggit the laich hall off Glenvrquhay.'⁶ In 1518 died Duncan M'Gregor keeper of the castle of Glenvrquhay.⁷ In 1523 the fortalice of Glenvrquhay was confirmed along with the lands by Colin Earl of Argyle to Duncan the son and heir of Sir Colin Campbell.⁸ In 1524 Neil the son of Duncan M'Gregor in Glenvrquhay died in the castle.⁹ In 1536 a charter of Earl Archibald is witnessed by John M'Conquhye VicGregor, captain of the castle of Glenvrquhay.¹⁰ In 1569, 1571, and 1573 the fermes of various lands in the barony of Glenvrquhay were appointed to be paid at the castle.¹¹ In 1570 Colin Campbell of Glenvrquhay dates a precept of seisin at the same place.¹² In 1574, 1575, and 1576, charters are witnessed by Gregoure M'Ane captain or constable of Glenvrquhay.¹³ Between 1583 and 1631 the house of Glenvrquhay underwent various repairs and additions by Sir Duncan Campbell the seventh laird.¹⁴ The 'turnouris croft,' and the 'medo and quosche' near the castle have been already mentioned.¹⁵ In the year 1610, while Sir Duncan Campbell was residing in Edinburgh with his sons and other kinsmen, attending the Privy Council, the Clan Gregor burned the 100 marklands of Glenvrquhay and other lands, 'and in the Cosche of Glenvrquhay they slew fourtie great mearis and thair followaris with ane fair cursour sent to the said Sir Duncane from the Prince out of Londoun.'¹⁶ Sir Duncan having returned from Edinburgh and despatched his son Robert and Colene Campbell of Abirruquhil in pursuit of the depredators, they overtook and slew a number of them, and captured six, 'quhom they hangit at the Cosche quhair they slew the mearis.'¹⁷ There appear to be no remains of the ancient fortalice of Glenvrquhay.

There was a manor house on the lands of Stronmeloquhan, which in 1554 was granted by the Master of Argyle to Colin Campbell of Glenvrquhay along with the lands.¹⁸ In 1584 Sir Duncan Campbell received seisin of the lands in the manor of Stronmeloquhan.¹⁹ It was probably the residence of the M'Gregors of Glenstrae during the whole time they possessed the lands.²⁰

¹ Black Book of Taymouth.

² Black Book of Taymouth.

³ Paper at Taymouth. Breadalbane Inventory.

⁴ Breadalbane Inventory.

⁵ Argyle Charters. See above, p. 135, and INISHAIL, p. 131.

⁶ Black Book of Taymouth.

⁷ Hist. Not. of Clan Gregor, p. 45.

⁸ Breadalbane Inventory.

⁹ Hist. Not. of Clan Gregor, p. 46.

¹⁰ Breadalbane Inventory.

¹¹ 'Regester' at Taymouth.

¹² Breadalbane Inventory.

¹³ 'Regester' at Taymouth.

¹⁴ Black Book of Taymouth.

¹⁵ See above, p. 142.

¹⁶ Black Book of Taymouth.

¹⁷ Black Book of Taymouth.

¹⁸ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxxi. no. 297. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxvii. fol. 108. Breadalbane Inventory. See above, p. 138.

¹⁹ Breadalbane Inventory.

²⁰ See above, pp. 138-140.

In the seventeenth century it is styled 'a towne wherein the MackGregoris sumtymes dwelt,' and also 'MackGregoir his hous,' and is described as situated 'at the east end' of Lochawe two miles from Kilchurn Castle.¹ The tradition of the district assigns as the residence of the M'Gregors two different places in Stronmelochan, one of which is on the top of the hill of Tullich.²

In 1528 John M'Evine, captain of the Clan Gregor of Glenshray, died at Achalladour.³ In 1561 Archibald Earl of Argyll dates a charter at Auchalladour.⁴ In 1567 the keeping of the house of Auchalladour was granted with the lands by Colyne Campbell of Glenvrquhay to Archibald Campbell.⁵ Between 1583 and 1631 Sir Duncan, seventh lord of Glenvrquhay, built the tower of Achalladoure at an expense of 1000 marks.⁶ In 1603 or 1604 the house of Achalladur was burned by the M'Gregors.⁷ The castle or its ruins still remain.⁸

There was a small castle at the head of Loch Tulla.⁹

In the parish are several forts built of dry stones.¹⁰

Of the Clan Gregor buried in the church of Dysart there are recorded by Dean M'Gregor, in 1390 John M'Gregor of Glenvrquhay, in 1415 Gregor M'Anecham and John Dow M'Anecham V'Gregor, in 1440 Malcolm the son of John Dow M'Gregor, in 1461 Patrick M'Gregor lord of Glenshray, in 1494 Terloch Keir the son of Duncan M'Gregor, in 1498 Malcolm Makgregor the son and heir of John M'Gregor of Glenshray, in 1518 Patrick M'Gregor, and Duncan M'Gregor keeper of the castle of Glenvrquhay, in 1519 John Dow M'Patrick M'Gregor of Glenshray, in 1526 Gregor the son of John M'Gregor, *alias* M'Evine M'Allester, of Glenshray, and in 1528 John M'Evine, captain of the Clan Gregor of Glenshray.¹¹ Several of them are stated to have been buried in stone coffins and on different sides of the high altar.¹² In the churchyard of Glenvrquhay in 1769 were 'several grave-stones of great antiquity, with figures of a warrior, each furnished with a spear or two-handed sword; on some' were 'representations of the chase, on others elegant fret work, and on one, said to be part of the coffin of a M'Gregor, a fine running pattern of foliage and flowers.'¹³ In taking down many years ago the old church of Dysart several stone coffins were found at the north side of the east end, where the M'Gregors appear chiefly to have buried, and some of their tombstones, much defaced, are still appropriated by persons of the name that bury in the churchyard.¹⁴ One of the gravestones existing in 1769 was said to be the oldest of those belonging to a family of blacksmiths named M'Nabb, the first of whom was employed by the lady of Sir Duncan Campbell in 1440.¹⁵ In this churchyard there are also tombs of M'Intyres, M'Naughtons, and Campbells.¹⁶

¹ Macfarlane's Geog. Collect.

² New Stat. Acc.

³ Hist. Not. of Clan Gregor, p. 48.

⁴ Breadalbane Inventory.

⁵ 'Register' at Taymouth. See above, p. 143.

⁶ Black Book of Taymouth.

⁷ Black Book of Taymouth.

⁸ New Stat. Acc.

⁹ Macfarlane's Geog. Collect.

¹⁰ New Stat. Acc.

¹¹ Hist. Not. of Clan Gregor, pp. 40-48.

¹² Hist. Not. of Clan Gregor, pp. 40, 42, 45, 47.

¹³ Pennant, vol. ii. p. 216.

¹⁴ Hist. Not. of Clan Gregor, p. 42.

¹⁵ Pennant, vol. ii. p. 216.

¹⁶ Trans. Camb. Camd. Soc., p. 183.

ARDCHATTAN.

Ardechattane¹ — Ardechattan² — Balliebodane in Bendaraloch³ — Ballebadin and Bendraloche⁴ — Ballibodan or Kilbodan in Bendaraloch⁵ — Kilbedan.⁶ Deanery of Lorn. (Map, No. 36.)

IN the year 1637 the parishes of Ardechattan and Muckairn were united by act of parliament.⁷

The former, anciently named Balmhaodan (the town of Saint Modan),⁸ includes the district called Benderloch (the hill between the lochs)⁹ which lies between Loch Creran on the north and Loch Etive on the south and east, and also a considerable tract on the east of Loch Etive lying in the angle formed by that loch and the river Awe, together with the island Eriska at the entrance to Loch Creran, the island called Elanduinish in Loch Etive, and several others. On the east of Loch Etive are the mountains Ben-Cruachan, 3669 feet above the level of the sea (the highest in Argyle, and by Barbour in the fourteenth century stated to be as high as any other in Scotland), Buachail-mor and Buachail-beg, each about 3000 feet, Ben-starive, above 3000, and several others of considerable height.¹⁰ The principal valleys are Glennoe, Glenkinglas, and Glenetive, and the southern extremity of the parish is bounded by the river Awe, which issues from Lochawe at the romantic pass of Braindir, and falls into Loch Etive at Bunawe.¹¹

This church, dedicated to Modan the saint of Rosneth, belonged to the prior of Ardechattan,¹² but its history previously to the Reformation seems entirely lost. In 1575 a deed by John Campble of Calder, and in 1580 a deed by Angus McConill of Donyvaig, are witnessed by Duncan Campbell minister of Ardechattane.¹³ In 1603 the price of reversion to the lands of Barcaltin and Corrieblicaik was appointed to be paid in the kirk of Balliebodane in Bendaraloch.¹⁴ In 1631 John Campbell was served heir to his father Alexander Campbell of Ardechattan in the teinds and patronage of the church of Ballebadin and Bendraloche.¹⁵ In 1697 John Campbell of Ardechattan was served heir to his father Archibald fear of Ardechattan in the teinds and patronage of the same church, then styled Ballibodan or Kilbodan in Bendaraloch.¹⁶

The old church of Saint Modan stands on a hill near the north shore of Loch Etive.¹⁷ It

¹ A. D. 1575. Coll. de Reb. Alb., p. 9.

² *Circa* A. D. 1600. MS. Maps in Adv. Lib.

³ A. D. 1603. 'Regester' at Taymouth.

⁴ A. D. 1631, 1632. Retours. Argyle Inventory.

⁵ A. D. 1637. Retours.

⁶ A. D. 1690-1700. Macfarlane's Geog. Collect.

⁷ New Stat. Acc.

⁸ New Stat. Acc.

⁹ Macfarlane's Geog. Collect.

¹⁰ New Stat. Acc. The Brns (Spalding Club), lxxv. 24-29.

¹¹ New Stat. Acc.

¹² Retours. Book of Assumptions.

¹³ Coll. de Reb. Alb., pp. 9, 13. For the subsequent history of the church till 1603 see pp. 150, 151.

¹⁴ 'Regester' at Taymouth.

¹⁵ Retours.

¹⁶ Retours.

¹⁷ Macfarlane's Geog. Collect. New Stat. Acc. Trans. Camb. Camd. Soc., p. 93.

measures 57 feet by 22½, and has only three windows, flat topped, and placed one in each end, and the third on the south side.¹ Its cemetery is still in use, and near it is a spring named Saint Modan's Well.² The present church of Ardehattan, also situated on Loch Etive, was built in 1836 at the distance of three miles from the church of Balmhaodan.³

At the west end of the parish, about a mile from the ferry of Connel, are vestiges of the small chapel of Kileolumkill (or Gilchallumkill), now Kiel, with a cemetery which is still used.⁴ 'In this town ther ar abundance of pumick stonis, floating upon the water if they be throwne in the same, not elsewhere in thir quarters to be found but in this chappell town called in English St. Colme's Chappell.'⁵

Between the church of Balmhaodan and Loch Etive stand the remains of the priory of Ardehattan, founded in 1230 or 1231 for monks of the order of Vallis Caulium by Duncan Maccoull, who is said to have been one of the family of Lorn.⁶ Very little of its history is known, but, like Iona, it seems to have acknowledged some early dependence upon the bishopric of Dunkeld.⁷ In the year 1296 Pieres the prior of Erattan, and the whole convent, swore fealty to King Edward 1. of England.⁸ In 1470 the seisin of Lorne in favour of Walter Lord Lorne is witnessed by Kenneth (*Kenitus*) a monk of Ardekatan.⁹ In the same year a *reddendo* of one penny Scots, payable for lands in Lorn granted by Colin Earl of Argyle to Sir Colin Campbell of Glenvrquhay, was appointed to be paid at the monastery of Ardehattan.¹⁰ About the end of the fifteenth century the priory seems to have been ruled in succession by Somerled or Somherle Macdougall and his two sons Duncan and Dougal, the last of whom died in 1502, and who are all buried within the church.¹¹ In 1506 James, prior or general of the order of Vallis Caulium, commissioned the prior of Beaulieu to visit Ardehattan, and to make such regulations as he should find necessary.¹² In 1512 Duncan McCowle, the son and heir of Alexander McCowle of Dunnolych, was buried in Archattane.¹³ John Campbell, of the house of Cawdor, was commendator of Archettane in 1552, 1557, 1558, 1562, and 1564, in several of which years deeds given by him at the priory are witnessed by Sir John McPaul rector of Kilnynvir and portioner of Ardehattan, and by Sir William Merschell, Sir David Thomsone, Sir David McPaul, and Alexander Fergusson, monks of the priory.¹⁴ In 1558 John commendator of Ardehattan and his convent, for a certain sum of money paid by Janet Gordoun lady of Appyn for the repair of their church and monastery, granted to her in heritage the two marklands of Yriskay and Dyrrenanech in the lordship of Lorne, for yearly payment of £4 Scots instead of 14 bolls of black oatmeal and 2 bolls of bear as the ancient ferme wont to be paid

¹ Trans. Camb. Camd. Soc., p. 93.

² New Stat. Acc. Trans. Camb. Camd. Soc. p. 93.

³ New Stat. Acc.

⁴ Macfarlane's Geog. Collect. New Stat. Acc.

⁵ Macfarlane's Geog. Collect. This chapel lies near Dunmaesmochan afterwards described. See p. 158.

⁶ Extracta e Var. Cron. Scocie, p. 93. Hay's Scotia Sacra. Bisset's Rolls of Court, fol. 253. New Stat. Acc.

Trans. Camb. Camd. Soc., p. 158.

⁷ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. iv. p. 554. Father Hay says that the founder built a small *officina* in the vicinity of the church for the dwelling of the monks, and

that the ground given to the monastery by the Kings of Scotland was marked by upright crosses as boundaries.

⁸ Ragman Rolls, p. 117.

⁹ Argyle Charters.

¹⁰ Breadalbane Inventory.

¹¹ New Stat. Acc. Monuments at Ardehattan.

¹² Spotswood's Religious Houses.

¹³ Hist. Not. of Clan Gregor, p. 44.

¹⁴ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxv. fol. 33. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxxii. no. 292. Lochmell Charters. Keith's Bishops. New Stat. Acc.

for the lands, at 5s. per boll, and of 20 pennies Scots for grassums and augmentation of the rental—the grantee giving three suits at the three head courts (*placita*) of Ardochattan.¹ In 1562 the same lands were resigned by Jonet Gordoun, and granted by the same commendator to his natural son John Campbell and his heirs male, with remainder to John's brother Alexander and his heirs male, and to John's heirs whomsoever bearing the Campbell surname and arms.² In 1564 the same commendator and convent, for the sum of £3000 Scots paid to them by Master Alexander Campbell of Flines Moir the commendator's brother, granted to him and to his heirs male, with remainder to the heirs whomsoever of John Campbell of Calder bearing the Campbell surname and arms, 4 marklands of Ardache, 3 marks of Tillercheran, 4 marks of Kilbrandan, 8 marks of Ardochatten and Inzeone, 4 marks of Inviresragane with the mill, 2 marks of Wuir Caddirle, 2 marks of Caddirlemoyr, 1 mark of Caddirlebeg or Caddirlenamanacht, 2 marks of Cregdurenis, 3 marks of Blaircreyne and Cancregge, 2 marks of Creagan, 3 marks of Culte and Beallycht, with the islands of Ellannamaynd and Ellandurryneche, with the salmon fishings, 'Iye stellnetitis'—the grantee paying for Ardache 20 bolls of black oatmeal and 4 bolls of bear; for Tillercheran 32 bolls bear; for Kilbrandan 24 bolls black oatmeal and 6 bolls bear; for Ardochattan and Inzeone 48 bolls black oatmeal and 8 bolls bear, namely, for each markland 6 bolls black oatmeal and 1 boll bear; for Inviresragane with the mill 20 bolls black oatmeal and 4 bolls bear, or 3s. 4d. Scots for every boll of oatmeal, and 5s. Scots for every boll of bear, at option; for Wuir Caddirle 26s. 8d. Scots; for Caddirlemore 53s. 4d. Scots; for Caddirlebeg or Caddirlenamanycht 40s. Scots; for Cregdurenis 40 stones of cheese, or for each stone 40 pence, in all £6, 13s. 4d.; for Blaircreyne and Cancregge £6, 13s. 4d. Scots; for Creagan 53s. 4d. Scots; for Culte and Ballycht 40s. Scots; and for the islands of Ellandurryneche and Ellannamane 26s. 8d. Scots; in all 112 bolls of black oatmeal, 54 bolls of bear, 40 stones of cheese or the price aforesaid, £19, 13s. 4d. of old ferme, and £3, 6s. 8d. in augmentation of the rental—together with the usual services in carrying stones, tiles, lime, and timber, for the maintenance and repair of the monastery, its houses, and offices (*officine*), as used to be done by the husbandmen (*coloni*) and occupiers of these lands and islands, with other services, and three suits yearly at the three head courts of Ardochattan—the granter reserving to himself and successors only the monastery of Ardochatten, with the gardens, orchards, green, and their pertinents.³ In 1575 John Campble of Calder paid to the bishop of the Isles as commendator of Ardochattan the sum of 1600 marks as the 'heritable fewis of certain landis' of the priory.⁴ In 1580 King James VI. constituted Alexander Campbell, the rector of Killinivir, commendator and prior of Ardochattan, and granted him for life the benefice and priory of the same, with all its lands, mansions, castles, towers, fortalices, manor places, woods, mills, salmon fishings, rents, churches, parson's teinds, and other teinds and emoluments whatsoever both of the spirituality and of the temporality, all which had been resigned by John bishop of the Isles and commendator of the priory, and were now to be held and leased by Alexander Campbell as he pleased, with power to bestow the inferior benefices, chaplainries, or altarges, when vacant.⁵ In

¹ Lochnell Charters.² Lochnell Charters.³ Lochnell Charters.⁴ Coll. de Reb. Alb., p. 8.⁵ Ardochattan Charters.

1581, in the choir of the priory, in presence of John bishop of the Isles and other witnesses, Niel bishop of Argyle gave seisin of the priory according to the grant of King James to the same Alexander Campbell by delivering to him the Bible and the key of the great door of the church.¹ In 1584, by a deed dated at the Canongate in Edinburgh, Alexander commendator of Ardechattan, the son of John, confirmed his father's grant of 1564.² In 1599 the same Alexander Campbell commendator of Ardechattan granted to Duncan Campbell, the natural son of Donald Campbell of Eachtrachan, for his life and the life of his next heir and 19 years more, the teinds of the 8 marklands of Ardechattan, and of the parishes of Balivedan, Kilninvir, Kilbrandan in Seil, Kirkapoll in Tirree, Kilmanivaig in Lochaber, and Kilmarrow in Kintyre, reserving the teinds payable to the ministers of these parishes, for which Duncan and his heirs should pay £75 yearly.³ The deed is subscribed by the commendator, who affixes the seal of the chapter in supplement of the 'convent and conventual brethir,' who were then all 'depairtit.'⁴ In the same year the grant was confirmed by King James VI., and the lease was resigned by Duncan Campbell in favour of Catherine Nic Donald the wife of Alexander Campbell commendator of Ecolmekill and her heirs.⁵ In 1602 Alexander Campbell prior of Archattane resigned to King James VI. the manor or place of Archattane called the priory, with the houses, mansions, buildings, greens, officehouses, gardens, and orchards, lying within the inner precinct of the monastery, and also within the outer precinct or hedges of the priory, together with all the privileges, liberties, and services, used and wont and 'addettit' to the manor place for its repair and upholding, such as leading of stone, lime, slate, and timber, with the building of the officehouses, leading of peats, shearing and leading of corn, and other services expressly excepted from the act of annexation — also the parish churches above specified, with the teind fishings of Lochetive and of the water of Aw as part of the patrimony of the priory — appending to the deed of resignation along with his own subscription 'the comoun seill of the said priorie in supplement of the consent of the convent thair of alreddie deceissit.'⁶ In the same year King James VI. by a deed under his great seal dissolved the monastery, and erected it into a temporal tenantry in favour of Alexander Campbell commendator of Ecolmekill and formerly prior of Ardechattan, granting to him and to his heirs male the monastery with services for building officehouses, leading stone, timber, slate, and turf, and cutting and leading corn, with the fishings of the 'priorschotts' at the mouth of the water of Aw, and of Portverran at the head of Lochetive, the teinds and patronage of the churches of the priory, and the teinds of the salmon and herring caught between the Connel and the head of Lochetive, or in the water of Aw.⁷ In 1605 John Campbell of Calder granted to Alexander commendator of Ecolmekill the 4 marklands of Inviresragan, 2 marks of Blarcerein, and 1 mark of Kandnaeraig, in Bendraloch, and in 1613 granted to the same Alexander and Katharine McDonald his spouse the 8 marklands of Ardechattan and Inzeoun, and the 2 marklands of Craigdurinche, with their islands, namely, the islands of Illanmean and Illandurinche.⁸ In 1615 King James VI.

¹ Ardechattan Charters.² Lochnell Charters.³ Ardechattan Charters.⁴ Ardechattan Charters.⁵ Ardechattan Charters and Inventory.⁶ Ardechattan Charters.⁷ Ardechattan Inventory. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. vii. p. 211.⁸ Ardechattan Charters.

by a deed under his privy seal annexed the priory of Ardechattan, together with the abbacy of Icolmekill, to the bishoprick of the Isles.¹ In 1617 the deed was ratified by the Scotch parliament.² In 1624 the lands of Glensheling in the parish of Kilbryde were granted by Sir John M'Dougall of Dounolich to Mr. Donald Campbell commissary of Lorne, for yearly payment of 13 marks Scots to the prior of Ardechattan.³ A report by Thomas Knox bishop of the Isles, dated 1626, bears, that 'it is to be considerit that to the bishoprik ar annexit the abbacie of Icolmikill and priourie of Ardechattan, and yit remaneth in the priour of Ardechattan his possessioun be vertew of ane lyfrent gift undir his Majesteis greit seall before the act of annexatioun to the bishoprik, so that nather I nor my father culd evir enjoy any pairt thair of bot Icolmikill, which by compositioun with Sir Johne Campbell, assignay to the said priour, I possess.'⁴ In 1631 John Campbell was served heir to his father Alexander Campbell of Ardechattan in the manor or place of Ardechattan, the monastery or priory of Ardechattan, with the houses and other pertinents, together of the extent of 13 shillings and 4 pence, and 3 shillings and 4 pence in augmentation—in the church, teinds, and patronage of Ballebadin and several other churches, and the fishing of salmon and herrings in the waters of Loch Etive and Aw, together of the extent of £4—and in the fishing called 'the steil net of the Pryoreschottis on the water mouth of Aw,' and the fishing called 'the steill net of Keanlocheteive called Port Verran,' together of the extent of 13 shillings and 4 pence, and 3 shillings and 4 pence in augmentation—all united into the tenandry of Ardechattan.⁵ In 1636 Neil bishop of the Isles confirmed the tenandry to the same John Campbell.⁶ In 1644 the charter of 1602 was confirmed to the same John by the Scotch parliament.⁷ In 1652, in terms of a contract between John Campbell of Ardechattan and John Campbell of Calder, dated in 1638, the former, with the consent of George Campbell tutor to Calder, and acting for him on account of his infirmity, granted to Archibald Campbell, his eldest lawful son, and to his heirs male, with remainder to his own heirs and to the family of Calder, the lands of Ardechattan, Inzein, Craigdurrinish, with Island-na-mean and Island Durrinish, and the keeping of the woods of Craigdurrinish, the lands of Over Cadderly, Cadderlymore, and Cadderlybeg or Cadderlynamanycht, and Ardachy—for yearly payment of a certain feu duty in meal, bear, cheese, and money, amounting in all, at 3s. 4d. for the boll of meal, 5s. for the boll of bear, and 3s. 4d. for the stone of cheese, to £34, 13s. 4d.—on condition that he should relieve the laird of Calder of all the services that were wont to be paid from these lands to the priory, and that he and his heirs should receive into the house and the society of their family of Ardechattan the heirs or heirs apparent of the family of Calder whenever they should come thither, and should bring them up, edneate them, and provide them in food, drink, clothes, and other necessities suitable to their rank, till ten years of age and ready for school.⁸ In 1654, while John Campbell of Ardechattan was absent on the King's service, his houses of Ardechattan and Ardrey, and all his household goods, were burned by a party of English soldiers, and his loss on the occasion amounted to 8000 marks.⁹

¹ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. iv. p. 554.

² Acta Parl. Scot., vol. iv. p. 554.

³ Argyle Inventory.

⁴ Coll. de Reb. Alb., p. 124, citing the Denmylne

MISS.

⁵ Retours. Ardechattan Inventory.

⁶ Ardechattan Charters.

⁷ Ardechattan Inventory.

⁸ Ardechattan Charters.

⁹ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. vii. p. 264.

In 1661 these facts were proved before the Scotch parliament, and were ordered to be put on record.¹ In the same year King Charles II. confirmed his grant of 1602 to the same John Campbell, the son and heir of Alexander commendator of Ecoluekill and prior of Ardechattane.² In 1697 John Campbell of Ardechattan was served heir to his father Archibald fear of the same in the property of the whole free and temporal tenandry of Ardechattan, including the manor or place of old called the monastery or priory of Ardechattan, with the buildings, greens, office houses, gardens, and orchards, as well within the inner precinct or stone fence of the said former monastic place as in those other gardens within the outer precinct and fence commonly called the Thornedykes and Hedges of the said monastery of Ardechattan, of the extent of 13 shillings and 4 pence with 3 shillings and 4 pence in augmentation—together with the church of Ballebodan, or Kilbodan, and other churches.³

The priory is now a mere ruin. The church, of which the outline may still be traced, was 66 feet by 29 within walls.⁴ There remain also a piscina surmounted by three unequal early English arches with a round arch above and various mouldings, and several arches and other fragments of the monastic buildings.⁵ Part of the prior's residence on the south west of the priory is still used as that of the proprietor.⁶ Between the priory and the adjacent hill there is a wide extent of pasture called 'the monk's garden'.⁷

In Baiaumund's Roll the priory is taxed at £20.⁸ In the Libellus Taxationum it is rated at 300 marks, and in the Taxatio Sec. XVI. *ad rationem triginta millium librarum* at £62.⁹

The lands of the priory, as held in 1665, their yearly value, and the taxation to which they were subjected for the relief of beneficed persons at the rate of £9, 16s. 10d. per cent., were as follow:—The lands and teinds of Ballibaddan, Killindevan, Killibraiden, Kilchumich, and Kilmanevag, held by John Campbell of Ardechattan, valued at £510, taxed to the amount of £54, 13s. 10d.; lands of Airdronnell, held by the Earl of Argyll, valued at £76, taxed to £8, 3s. 1d.; lands of Innersragane, Blairchirayn, and Bendaeraig, held by Sir Hewgh Campbell of Caddell, valued at £140, taxed to £15, 0s. 5d.; lands of Ardechattan, namely, Eon and Craigduchrenais, held by the same Sir Hewgh, valued at £140, taxed to £15, 0d. 5d.; the lands of Calderleis, Ardacha, and Kilbrannan, held by the same Sir Hewgh, valued at £240, taxed to £25, 14s.; lands of Ardchonnell, Shallen, and Killeherran, held by the same, valued at £164, taxed to £17, 11s. 10d.; the same Sir Hewgh's lands in Appein, valued at £90, taxed to £9, 13s.; and the lands of Eriska and Darrenanech, held by Campbell of Eriska, valued at £40, taxed to £4, 5s. 8d.; the whole valued rent of the lands and teinds amounting to £1400 Scots, and the whole tax to £150, 2s. 3d.¹⁰

¹ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. vii. p. 284.

² Acta Parl. Scot., vol. vii. p. 211.

³ Retours.

⁴ New Stat. Acc. Trans. Camb. Camd. Soc., p. 160.

⁵ Trans. Camb. Camd. Soc., p. 160. New Stat. Acc. Impressions of the Abbey seal are preserved among General Hutton's collections. It is in work of the thirteenth century, and represents St. John Baptist in his coat of hair, with the legend SIGILL' CONVENTUS DE ARDEATAN. IN ARGADIA. Some

fine monuments still remain in the church and cemetery. A curious counter was dug up there lately, formed of the tooth of the morse. It has an eagle on one side, well carved in the style of the twelfth or thirteenth century.

⁶ New Stat. Acc. Trans. Camb. Camd. Soc., p. 160.

⁷ Trans. Camb. Camd. Soc., p. 160.

⁸ Bisset's Rolls of Court, fol. 216.

⁹ MS. in Adv. Lib.

¹⁰ Appendix to Book of Assumptions.

In the year 1304 Ewen of Argyle was lord of Lorn, Menderaloch, and Lesmor.¹ About the year 1315, after the forfeiture of Alexander of Argyle the son of Ewen and his son John of Lorn, King Robert Bruce granted to Sir Donald Campbell the lands called Benderloch with their pertinents, for the service of one ship of forty oars for the King's fleet as often as necessary.² In 1321 or 1322 the same king granted to Sir Arthur Campbell for the service of one fourth of a soldier certain lands in Lorn, including three pennylands of Inidaw, three pennylands of Achnaba, five pennylands of Feorlochan, five pennylands of Achinaereach, and five pennylands of Achendekath, within the bounds of Benderloch.³ In 1355 King David II. granted to Sir Duncan Campbell, for the service of a 'birling' with twenty oars, the lands of Benederdaloch, with the tenandry of Gillecillum M-Gillevuan, and the rest of the pertinents, except the lands which Arthur Campbell his father held there by a grant from the crown; which lands (of Benederdaloch) were resigned by Duncan before the nobles of the King's council and barons of Argyle for infestment to himself and his heirs.⁴ In 1388 Sir Robert the Steward and his wife Janet (the daughter of Macdougall of Lorn) resigned the lands of Bencchirdeloch, together with those of Lorn, in the sheriffdom of Perth, to King Robert II., who granted them to John the Steward of Innermeth.⁵ The same lands appear to have been resigned in 1470 as part of the lordship of Lorn by Walter Lord Lorn to Colin Earl of Argyle.⁶ In the same year that earl granted to Sir Colin Campbell of Glenvrquhay his uncle one third of his lands in Beanederdaloch in the sheriffdom of Perth, a grant which appears to have included six marks of Bercaltin, four marks of the two Culchaoranis, six marks of Fearloquhanis, six marks of Auchiaracle, six marks of Auchianagir, four marks of Innerdergan, two marks of Condalych, two marks of Letterdowaltane and Dareanlochan, two marks of Glentlenle, two marks of Blaircroske, eight marks of Auchinaba, two marks of Cadderliemore, two marks of Barnadeas and Barsalean, two marks of Corryboe, two marks of Drumavoke, two marks of Glenelfern, two marks of Balloch, two marks of Corryblyehage, and perhaps some other lands.⁷ Their subsequent history down to the seventeenth century, as confirmed by successive earls of Argyle to the family of Glenorchy, is the same as the history of the third of Lorn.⁸ In the year 1626 Mistress Elizabeth Campbell, and Margaret Campbell lady Loudon, daughter of the deceased George Master of Loudon, and heirs portioners of Sir Duncan Campbell (who died at the allegiance of King David Bruce), ancestor of Sir Hugh Campbell of Loudon, ancestor of Sir George Campbell of Loudon, ancestor of Sir Matthew Campbell of Loudon, ancestor of these ladies, were served heirs to Sir Duncan in the lands of Bendirdalloch with the tenandry of Gilcahne and Gilleavin, of the old extent of £46, 16s. 3d.⁹ In 1629 the same ladies, as the heirs of the same predecessors, resigned the lands of Benderloch to Sir Duncan Campbell of Glenorchy and Sir Colin his son.¹⁰

¹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiv. no. 339.

² Breadalbane Inventory. Rob. Index, p. 26, no. 31.

³ Breadalbane Inventory. Rob. Index, p. 15, no. 19.

⁴ Breadalbane Inventory. The abbreviate of this grant in the Inventory states the lands to have been resigned by 'Donald'—an evident mistake of the abbreviator.

⁵ Argyle Charters. See KILBRIDE, p. 110.

⁶ Argyle Charters. See KILBRIDE, pp. 111, 112.

⁷ Breadalbane Inventory.

⁸ Breadalbane Inventory. See KILBRIDE, pp. 112-114.

⁹ Retours. Breadalbane Inventory.

¹⁰ Breadalbane Inventory.

In 1449 John Stewart lord of Lorne, on account of a marriage contract between his 'derrest eousing and mach' Sir Colin Campbell of Glenvrquhay and his daughter Jonet Stewart, granted to Sir Colin the five marklands of Lettirbean, and half a markland between Leakansummar and the rivulet called Altmothle, with the isle of Incheoman and all other isles thereto annexed, and other lands in the lordship of Lorn and sheriffdom of Perth.¹ In 1456 the same John Stewart gave Sir Colin seisin of the lands.² In 1514 Colin Earl of Argyle confirmed the lands of Letterbean to Sir Colin Campbell of Glenvrquhay, the son and heir of Sir Duncan who died at Flodden.³ Their subsequent history is the same as that of the third of Lorn down to the year 1629, when they were resigned by the ladies Campbell of Loudon to Sir Duncan Campbell of Glenorchy and Sir Colin his son.⁴

In 1479 Duncan Campbell of Glenvrquhay granted to John M'Dowgall two pennylands of Culeharran, one markland of Caddirlimoir, and one pennyland of Glencomach, in the lordship of Lorn.⁵ In 1507 King James IV. granted to Colin Campbell, the son and apparent heir of Archibald Earl of Ergile, and to Jonet Gordoun his wife, certain lands resigned by the Earl, and to be held as parts and pendicles of the earldom of Ergile and of the lordship of Lorn, including the twelve marklands of Glenkinglas, the six marklands of Glentlich with the forest, and the ten marklands of the two Auchincereis.⁶ In 1524 Colin Earl of Argyle confirmed to Duncan Campbell of Glenvrquhay, the son and heir of the deceased Sir Colin Campbell, the lands of Barchaltane, Auchaea, Auchinryre, Condalich, Gleneffern, Arreryne, Dowhaw, and Glenmo, in the lordship of Lorn.⁷ In 1541 John Campbell of Glenvrquhay granted to Alexander M'Dugall and Issabella Campbell his wife, for Alexander's service and homage except in so far as they were due to Glenvrquhay's superior Archibald Earl of Ergile, the following lands resigned by John M'Dugall, and with remainder to him, namely, two pennylands of Cuycharran, one pennyland of Glentarne, six marklands of Barryngryrecht, three pennylands of Innerirgan, one pennyland of Cadderlymore, one markland of Tonferna, two pennylands of Barnacarrig, one pennyland of Awehtyheych, and two marklands of Semballauch, in the lordship of Lorn, reserving to John M'Dugall the liferent of Cadderlymore, Tonferna, Barnacarrig, Auchtyheych, and Semballaucht.⁸ In 1557 there appears in record John M'Dunslai of Auchmachre.⁹ In 1566 Colin Campbell of Glenvrquhay granted in heritage to his son Patrick six marklands of Auchyurere, four marklands of Drumnaveke, and two marklands of Condolyeh, all of old extent.¹⁰ In 1575 Duncan Campbell earl of Glenvrquhay, and Colin Campbell liferenter, leased for 21 years from Whitsunday 1576 to their servitor Dougall M'Eane V'Illemichaell, and to his son Johnne Makdougall V'Eane V'Illemichaell, the two marklands old extent of Gleneffern in the lordship of Lorn, then occupied by Dougall, for payment of 40 shillings Scots at the usual terms, with other dues and their own faithful service, with power to sublet the land to tenants of no higher rank than themselves, on

¹ Paper at Taymouth.

² Breadalbane Inventory.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Breadalbane Inventory. See KILBRIDE, pp. 113, 114.

⁵ 'Regester' at Taymouth.

⁶ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiv. no. 384.

⁷ Breadalbane Inventory.

⁸ 'Regester' at Taymouth.

⁹ 'Regester' at Taymouth. M'Dunslai seems to be a surname of rare occurrence. King Robert Bruce granted many lands in Kiutyre to James the son of Dunslepe. Rob. Index, p. 26, no. 15.

¹⁰ Breadalbane Charters.

condition that they should make their chief residence on the land or forfeit their lease; granting them also the keeping and maintaining of the woods within the bounds of the land, in the event of their cutting or destroying of which the lease should be null.¹ In 1576 the same Duncan Campbell, with the consent of his father Colin, granted to his servitors Johnne M'Conoquhy Roy V'Coule, to Alane M'Ean V'Conoquhy Roy V'Coule and Ewin M'Ean V'Conoquhy Roy his sons, and to each of them in succession, a nineteen years' lease from Whitsunday of that year of the six marklands of Barealtin, four marklands of Corrieblicaik, six marklands of Ferloquhane, and four marklands of Glentendill, old extent, in the lordship of Lorn.² In 1585 Sir Duncan Campbell of Glenvrquhay granted for life to John Campbell his third son the lands of Auchynrere, Drumnavoke, and Condolych, respectively of the old extent of six, four, and two marks.³ In 1588 Donald M'Carlich and Dougall M'Carlich his brother, before entering on a lease for life and one heir male of either of the two marklands of Glenevern, and one markland of Elir—and Dougall, before entering on a similar lease of the half markland of Glenkatille—all in the lordship of Lorn, and granted to them by Duncan Campbell of Glenvrquhay—'understanding the Clangregour to be manifest malefactors and his Majesty's declared rebels for sundry slaughters, evil turns, and oppressions done by them upon divers persons his Majesty's lieges,' became bound with all the forces they could command to enter into deadly feud with the Clangregour, and to 'indure and continew thairin and in making of slauchtir vpone thame and thair adherentis baith privelye and oppinlie,' and by no means to desist therefrom till the said Duncan 'find himself be our travellis and diligence satisfiit and contentit with the slauchtir we sall do and commit vpone thame, and in speciall abstract and withdraw ws thairfra be himself, as alsua quhill he find the way to mak ane aggreement and pacificatioun betuix ws and the Clangregour for the slauchtir we sall commit vpoun thame, sua that thaireftir we may posses and bruik the saidis landis to be dispoit to ws in maner forsaid according to the tennour of the said assedatioun.'⁴ The yearly payment for the lands was fixed at 40 shillings for each, with service in hosting, hunting, and stenting, and in all other things, and the tenants M'Carlich were also to have the keeping of all the woods on the property, and of the black fish on the water of Etive within the lands—were bound to prevent all persons of their own rank from cutting or destroying the woods, and in the event of their being cut or destroyed by persons of higher rank, to give notice within 24 hours to Duncan Campbell or his officers in Lorne or Glenvrquhay—and were also to submit without appeal to the decret pronounced by Duncan or his heirs in their own courts anent their failure in any of the conditions of their lease.⁵ In 1589 the same Duncan granted to Ewin M'Ean V'Onoquhe Roy, and to his heirs by his wife Margaret Nien Allester V'Lauchlane, a 21 years' lease of the ten marklands of Ferloquhan and Glentendill in the lordship of Lorn from Whitsunday of that year, for yearly payment of 22 bolls of oat meal and 8 bolls of bear 'to be brocht to the Downan of Inneraw betwix Yule and Candilmes,' with 6 marks at the usual terms, 'ane braid hevit caddo, and, failzeing of ane hewit caddo, ane fyne braid quhyte caddo' twice in the year, and their service in hosting, hunting, and other things.⁶ Other conditions of the lease were, that 32 bolls of oats and

¹ 'Register' at Taymouth.² Protocol Book of Gavin Hammiltoun.³ Ibid.⁴ 'Register' at Taymouth.⁵ 'Register' at Taymouth.⁶ Ibid.

two bolls of bear 'of teilbo' [steelbow], belonging to Duncan Campbell and then in Ewin's hands, should be left as sufficient at the end of the lease as at entry, and that, in case of his death before the expiration of the lease, his heirs, if minors, should 'hald ane habil man within and vpon the saidis landis during thair minoritie, quha with the haill subtenentis thairrof for the tyme' should be ready for the service of Duncan and his heirs.¹ In 1596 the same Duncan, then Sir Duncan Campbell of Glenvrquhay, granted in heritage to his third son John Campbell of Auchlinryre the lands of Auchynrere, Drumnavoke, and Condolyeh, respectively of the old extent of six, four, and two marks, for the yearly payment of £10 Scots at the usual terms, and one gallon of sufficient *aquavite* '*et optimam chlamidem coloratam, vulgo ane fyne hewed brakane*' at Martinmas, together with sufficient 'lie cuddeich.'² In the same year Sir Duncan, on account of the incursions of 'brokin men' upon his lands and tenants in Lorn, and their distance from him, appointed the same John Campbell for life bailie of these lands, namely, Barchaktin, Corrieblicaig, Ferloquhane, Auchanaba, Auchaca, Barnamuk, Auchinryre, Drumnamuk, Gleneverne, Barnandische, Barchallaquhane, Candechely, Innergusagan, Glenno, Condalieh, and others.³ In 1599 Alan M'Dougall of Ragaray, and John Moyle M'Dougall his eldest son and heir apparent, with the consent of Alan's wife Margaret Campbell, granted to Margaret Nikdougall the eldest daughter of Duncan M'Dougall of Dunnolich the four marklands of Coulecharrane, four marks of Innerdergane, two marks of Lettirdowaltane and Derrieloehane, and six marks of Barragarrich, in the lordship of Lorne.⁴ In 1603 Sir Duncan granted to the same John Campbell, his third son by the deceased Jane Stewart, the six marklands of Barealtin with the tower, and the four marklands of Corrieblicaik, under reversion on payment of 3000 marks in the kirk of Balliebodane in Bendaraloch.⁵

In 1507 Inneraw was the place appointed by Sir Duncan Campbell of Glenvrquhay for payment of the rent of certain lands granted by him to Dugall M'Dougall M'Anc.⁶ In 1558 and 1567 there appear in record Archibald Campbell of Inneraw and Margaret Campbell his wife.⁷ In 1575 we meet with Dougall Campble of Ineraw.⁸ In 1589 and 1596 payments in grain for certain lands in Lorn granted by Sir Duncan Campbell of Glenvrquhay were to be delivered at 'the Downan of Inneraw.'⁹ 'The laird of Inneraw is called Maedonachie, *alias* Campbell, who hath sum lands upon the east syd of this river (the Aw), and upon the south syd of Lochetill.'¹⁰

In 1558 Colin Campbell of Glenvrquhay, for services rendered to himself and his predecessors, for sums of money to be paid and service to be rendered to him and to his heirs, and for a certain sum of money paid to him at the time of the grant, by Ewen M'Duncane M'Carne, granted to him for life, and to Arnald M'Ewin M'Duncane V'Carne his son, and his heirs male, being 'rymouris (*joculatores*),' in heritage, the two marklands of Barmulloch in the lordship of Lorn, then occupied

¹ 'Regester' at Taymouth.

² 'Regester' at Taymouth.

³ Protocol Book of Gavin Hammiltoun.

⁴ 'Regester' at Taymouth.

⁵ Breadalbane Charters.

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxxi. no. 420. 'Regester' at Taymouth.

⁸ Coll. de Reb. Alb., pp. 8, 9.

⁹ 'Regester' at Taymouth.

¹⁰ Macfarlane's Geog. Collect.

by Ewin, for payment of one penny Scots at the Feast of Pentecost by him during life, of £4 Scots at entry by Arnold and his heirs being 'rymouris,' and of 4 marks Scots at the usual terms by his heirs not being 'rymouris.'¹

Two miles north from Connel Ferry on the bay of Ardnamucknish stand Dunmaesniochan (the hill of Snachan's son), by some supposed to be the Selma of Ossian, and the ridge named Dun Bhail an Righ (the hill of the king's town), alleged to be the site of the Pictish capital termed Beregonium.² The former is an isolated volcanic eminence, abounding in pumice stones, and having two flattened summits separated by an interval of 120 yards, and each girt with a vitrified wall, measuring respectively about 160 and 100 yards in circumference.³ In the seventeenth century it is described as 'a hie hill round and playne about, leuell above, a spring of water upon the top thereof.'⁴ Dun Bhail an Righ is a conglomerate ridge about 400 yards north from Dunmaesniochan, composing the terminal face of the hills which skirt Loch Etive, and overhanging the sea.⁵ From the foot of the ridge there runs along the beach towards Dunmaesniochan a mound named Straidmharagaid (market street), ten feet in height and the same in width, said to have been at one time paved, and fancied to have been a street connecting the fort with the town.⁶ Behind this mound there were in 1772 two erect columns, about six feet high, and nine and a half in girth.⁷

The pass of Braindir is said to have been the scene of a battle gained by Sir William Wallace over an Irishman named Macfadzen, to whom the lordship of Lorn had been granted by King Edward I.⁸ Coins of that king have been found in several parts of the parish.⁹

About the year 1309 King Robert Bruce defeated the Macdougalls at the pass of Cruachan.¹⁰

The proprietor of the farm of Dalness retains the hereditary office of keeper of the King's forest.¹¹

On a rising ground near the sea between Loch Creran and the bay of Ardmucknish stands Barcaldine Castle, styled about the time of its foundation a great house of four 'hows' height, the lowest 'hows' woltit.'¹² It was built by Sir Duncan Campbell of Glenvrquhay, apparently begun about 1594, and finished in 1609, at an expense of £3000.¹³

¹ 'Regester' at Taymouth. The only existing name that appears to represent Barmulloch in Lorn is Barmoulung in the parish of Ardbattan.

² Pennant, vol. iii. p. 356. Anderson's Guide, pp. 330, 331. New Stat. Acc. Dun Bhail an Righ, written by Pennant, nearly as it is pronounced, *Dun-val-i-re*, is apparently the *Celtic*, not *Pictish* origin of the word 'Beregonium.'

³ Anderson's Guide, p. 331.

⁴ Macfarlane's Geog. Collect.

⁵ Anderson's Guide, p. 331.

⁶ Pennant, vol. iii. p. 356. Anderson's Guide, p. 331, Old Stat. Acc. New Stat. Acc.

⁷ Pennant, vol. iii. p. 356.

⁸ New Stat. Acc.

⁹ New Stat. Acc.

¹⁰ The Brus (Spalding Club), lxxv. New Stat. Acc.

¹¹ New Stat. Acc.

¹² New Stat. Acc. Black Book of Taymouth.

¹³ 'Regester' at Taymouth. Black Book of Taymouth. Note by Sir Alexander Campbell of Barcaldine.

LISMORE.

Ecclesia Lismorensis¹—Lismoir²—Lesmoir³—Kilnaluaig⁴—Kilnolowag⁵
—Kilmaluag in Lismoir.⁶ Deanery of Lorn. (Map, No. 37.)

THIS parish included the district of Appin (exclusive of Glencoe), the island of Lismore, and the district of Kingerloch in Morvern. Appin (of old Apthane, and probably, like Appin of Dull indicating the territory of an old Celtic monastery) is in general mountainous, is studded with numerous small lakes, and intersected by numerous streams, and has various level tracts along its shore; Lismore is comparatively low; and Kingerloch is a hilly district, in which Bein-an-serioldain attains the height of 3500 feet.⁷

The church of Lismore was dedicated to St. Moloe or Moluach, who is recorded to have sojourned in the island.⁸ It is said that at the instance of that saint, who flourished according to some authorities in the sixth or seventh century, and according to others in the eleventh, the King endowed the island and church of Lismore with various possessions free of every exaction.⁹ The subsequent history of the church till it became the cathedral church of Argyle is unknown.¹⁰ Afterwards the parish seems to have been served by a vicar, who was also dean of the cathedral. In 1497 Sir Malcome Salmund resigned to Archibald Earl of Argyle all right which he had to the deanery and vicarage of Lesmore.¹¹ In 1549 Archdeacon Monro says, 'This iyle is four myle lang, with ane parochie kirke in it.'¹² 'The paroch church,' says a writer of the seventeenth century, 'of that ile whair the bishops had thair residence is called Kilmaluag.'¹³ In 1629 Master Donald M'Calman was vicar of Lismoir.¹⁴ In 1667 the patronage of the church was included in a new grant of the earldom of Argyle by King Charles II. to Earl Archibald.¹⁵ In 1695 Archibald Earl of Argyle was served heir to his father Earl Archibald in the advowson, rectory, and vicarage of the church and parish of Kilmaluag.¹⁶

When the bishoprick of Argyle was erected, Lismore was chosen as the bishop's seat, and the bishops were generally styled *Episcopi Lismorenses*.¹⁷ Till the end of the twelfth century

¹ Circa A. D. 1410. Brev. Aberd. Prop. SS. pro temp. activ. ff. 6, 7.

² A. D. 1549. Monro's Description of the Western Isles. A. D. 1629. Argyle Charters.

³ A. D. 1596. 'Register' at Taymouth.

⁴ Circa A. D. 1600. MS. Maps in Adv. Lib. Macfarlane's Geog. Collect. A. D. 1635. Retours.

⁵ Circa A. D. 1640. Blaeu's Map.

⁶ A. D. 1662. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. vii. p. 390.

⁷ New Stat. Acc. Macfarlane's Geog. Collect.

⁸ Brev. Aberd. Prop. SS. pro temp. activ. fol. 6.

⁹ Brev. Aberd. Prop. SS. pro temp. activ., fol. 7. Hay's Scotia Sacra. Acta Sanctorum, Junii, tom. vi. appendix, pp. 240, 241. Saint Moloe was commemorated

on the 25th of June. Camerarius, p. 160. Some say that he was buried in Lismore, others that his relics were preserved there. Hay's Scotia Sacra. Camerarius, p. 160. The Aberdeen Breviary records the tradition that he retired to Ross, where he died and was buried in the church of Rosmarky. Brev. Aberd. and Acta Sanct. ut supra.

¹⁰ See notices of the cathedral church post.

¹¹ Argyle Inventory.

¹² Description of the Western Isles.

¹³ Macfarlane's Geog. Collect. ¹⁴ Argyle Charters.

¹⁵ Argyle Inventory.

¹⁶ Retours. ¹⁷ Hay's Scotia Sacra. Bisset's Rolls of Court. Keith's Bishops.

Argyle was included in the diocese of Dunkeld, from which about the year 1200 it was at the request of John bishop of Dunkeld separated by Pope Innocent III.¹ The bishop is said to have sent his chaplain Harald to the Pope, with a request that the bishoprick of Dunkeld should be divided, and that Harald should be appointed first bishop of Argyle.² The Pope admired the conscientiousness of the bishop, quoted the adage, *rara avis in terris nigroque simillima cyano*, granted the request, and consecrated Harald to the new see.³

In the year 1314 Gilaspee Maclouchlan in Argyle, in a grant to the Friars Preachers of Glasgow from the fermes of his land, became bound in the event of his failure in payment to give one mark sterling to the fabrick of the cathedral church of Argyle.⁴ In 1451 Sir Dnncean le Campbell lord of Lochaw, in a grant to the same house, bound himself in case of failure to pay one mark Scots to the fabrick of the cathedral church of Saint Moloak in Argyle.⁵ In 1470, when the lordship of Lorn was exchanged for other lands by Walter Lord Lorn with Colin Earl of Ergile, among the penalties to be paid by the parties in case of failure in fulfilling the conditions were several of 500 marks Scots to the 'kirkis of Glasgw and Ergile.'⁶

In 1506 King James IV. granted to David bishop of Ergile all the 'vnlawis, compositionis, and eschaetis,' and other profits belonging to the King in the next justice air of Ergile, Lorne, Cowall, and other parts, and of all other justice airs and sheriff courts within the same bounds, to be held during the King's pleasure.⁷ In 1507 the same King, for his singular devotion towards the blessed confessor Saint Moloc patron of the cathedral church of Lismore, confirmed to the same bishop all the grants of his predecessors and father Kings of Scotland, of the lords of Ergile and Lorn, and of others.⁸ In 1508 he confirmed to him all the grants made to the abbey of Sagadull, and erected the abbey lands into the barony of Sagadull.⁹ In 1510 he addressed a letter, in favour of the same bishop and of Sir Alexander Makloid his dean and official of the Isles, to the inhabitants of the bishop's lands, enjoining them 'that nane of yow tak upon hand to inquiet the said bischop and Schir Alexander in the vplifting, bruiking, and josing of the teinds and other fruits of his and their landis and kirkis quhatsumeuir,' or intronit therewith in any wise without license of the bishop, and charging them under all pain to pay the mails.¹⁰ In 1515 King James V. granted to the same bishop a letter of protection, that he might remain at any of his benefices and do his 'lefull and honest besynes he hes thare ado.'¹¹ In 1540 the same king

¹ Regist. Glasg. p. 89. Forduni Scotichronicon, lib. vi. c. 40; lib. viii. c. 67. Liber Insule Missarum, pp. v. vi. Extracta e Var. Cron. Scocie, p. 80. Vitæ Episcoporum Dunkeldensium, p. 8. Hay's Scotia Sacra. Dalrymple's Collections, p. 277. Keith's Bishops. In proof of this statement the *Extracta e Var. Cron. Scocie* in the sixteenth century quotes the *Registrum Ecclesie Dunkeldensis*, and Sir James Dalrymple in the eighteenth quotes the same register as the *Liber Dunkeldensis*, a record not now known to exist.

² Forduni Scotichronicon, lib. vi. c. 40. Vitæ Episcoporum Dunkeldensium, p. 8. Hay's Scotia Sacra.

³ Forduni Scotichronicon, lib. vi. c. 40. Harald has been misnamed *Evaldus*, and thus the first bishop

of Argyle has been converted into two, Evald and Harald. See the authorities above cited, and also Regist. Moraviense, p. 25.

⁴ Lib. Coll. Nost. Dom., p. 153.

⁵ Lib. Coll. Nost. Dom., p. 173.

⁶ Argyle Charters.

⁷ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. iii. ff. 37, 38. See KINTYRE, p. 4.

⁸ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiv. no. 339. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. iii. fol. 132.

⁹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiv. no. 406. See KILLEAN, pp. 23, 24.

¹⁰ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. iv. no. 65.

¹¹ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. v. fol. 23.

granted bishop William a commission to present to all the benefices within his diocese of which the patronage belonged to the crown.¹

In 1553 a dispute which arose between Archibald Earl of Argyle, Archibald Master of Argyle, and Colin Campbell of Ardkinglas the Master's curator, on one side, and Colin Campbell of Glenorquhair on the other, concerning certain benefices in Lorn, the latter party asserting that the third presentation belonged to him, was settled as follows:—that Campbell of Glenorquhair should thenceforth present to the chancellor and chantry of Lismore, and that the Earl and Master should present to the deanery and treasurer'ship, and to the rectory of the parish church of Kylmore.² In 1596 Sir Duncan Campbell of Glenvrquhay, principal tacksmen of the teinds and fruits of the chantry and chancellor of Lesmoir granted to John Campbell, his son by the deceased Jane Stewart his wife, a life lease of these fruits and the annexed lands, for yearly payment of forty single ells of 'quhite pleiding, tua fyne hewit caddois, and tua gallonis of sufficient aquanitie' at Martinmas, and of the stipend of the minister of Lesmoir which was drawn from these fruits.³

In 1662 King Charles II. restored the chapter of Argyle, on which occasion John Campbell younger of Glenwrwhie, a commissioner to parliament, protested that the act should in no ways be prejudicial to his interest in the lands or teinds held of the bishop or of the members of the chapter, or in the patronage of any of their churches.⁴ In 1663 the Scotch parliament, on the petition of the bishop, and for the purpose of supplying the shire of Argyle with ministers who had 'the Irish tounge,' appointed to be paid yearly out of the vacant stipends of the bishoprick 200 marks to each of eight expectants who had passed their courses of philosophy, and 100 marks to each of eight scholars to be trained at school and college.⁵

Of the dignitaries and canons of the cathedral we have on record — Deans, in 1251 Sir Gillemel-noc, who along with the whole chapter and Sir Daniel the official of Argyle and other ecclesiastics witnesses a charter of Sir Ewin the son of Duncan; in 1494 Sir Malcolm Makylker; in 1497 Sir Malcolm Salmond; in 1510 Sir Alexander Makloid; in 1514, and apparently also in 1558, Sir James Macgregor, the author of a Latin chronicle relating to the highlands, which ends in the year 1542; and in 1564 Master Nicholas Campbell⁶—Precentors, in 1470 Sir Bean David; in 1507 and 1511 Sir Donald Makfadzane; in 1556 Dugall McOnill; in 1574 Neil Campbell; in 1622 Colin Campbell; and in 1629 Master J. Campbell⁷—Treasurers, in 1551 Master John Carswell; in 1556 John Campbell; in 1573 John Campbell; and in 1574 Ewen Campbron⁸—Chancellors, in

¹ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xiii. fol. 56. These and some other notices, though not strictly parochial, are here given in order to supplement the scanty information regarding the bishoprick of Argyle published by Keith and others.

² Breadalbane Charters.

³ 'Register' at Taymouth.

⁴ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. vii. p. 390.

⁵ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. vii. p. 478.

⁶ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiv. no. 389; lib. xiii. no. 123. Argyle Inventory. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. iv. fol. 65. Breadalbane Charters. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxix. fol. 46; vol. xxxii. fol. 52. Hist. Not. of Clan Gregor, pp. 37-53. The volume from which the chronicle is there printed

belonged to the Dean himself, and contains a large miscellaneous collection in prose and poetry in Latin, Scotch, and Gaelic, the last perhaps furnishing the oldest specimen of the written language of the Scotch Gael. The MS., which belonged to the Highland Society, is now deposited in the Advocates' Library.

⁷ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiv. no. 392; lib. xvii. no. 33. Argyle Charters. Breadalbane Charters. Protocol Book of Gavin Hamiltoun. 'Register' at Taymouth. Breadalbane Inventory.

⁸ Breadalbane Inventory. Argyle Charters. Protocol Book of Gavin Hamiltoun. Breadalbane Charters.

1511 Sir Archibald Leich; in 1556 Neil M'Gillespye; in 1574 Dowgal M'Gregor; in 1578 Gavin Hammiltoun; and 1623 Mr. Niel Campbell¹ — Archdeacons, in 1251 Sir Cristin; in 1304 Sir Maurice; in 1403 and 1432 Sir Niel Campbell; in 1442 and 1453 Master Dugall of Lochaw; in 1479 Master William of Elphinstone, who in that year exchanged the archdeaconry for the prebend of Erskyn with John of Bickerton canon of Glasgow; in 1486 John Campbell; in 1489 Master David Cunynghame; between 1489 and 1531 Master Robert Barry; in 1531, 1538, and 1554, Sir John Maccau; in 1554, 1556, and 1574, Master Robert Montgomery; and in 1629 Adam Boece (*Boetius*)² — simple Canons, in 1250 David; in 1530 Master James Scryngeour; and in 1556 Master Cornelius Omeych and Malcolm Steynson.³ When the chapter was restored in 1662 by King Charles II., the minister of Lochgoysheid was appointed archdeacon, the minister at Kilmaluag in Lismore dean, the minister at Dunnoun treasurer, the minister at Kilmichael in Gastrie chancellor, the minister at Kilmolrew in Craigness chanter, and the ministers at Kilmackcharnich in Knapdaill, at Innerchelane, and at Lothead in Kintyre, were appointed prebendaries.⁴

Father Hay furnishes the following account of the dress worn by the canons of Lismore:— 'Their usual habit reached to the ancles. At divine service in the church they wore a rochet with an amice (*almutium*) placed upon the shoulders, and a surplice with open sleeves, from Easter Eve to the Feast of All Saints (1 November); and from Hallow Eve (31 October) to Holy Saturday they wore a linen surplice reaching to the ancles, and by peculiar privilege and custom violet-coloured capes, as appears from the *Iconice Canonice Imagines*, printed in 1400, which was to be seen in the choir. They afterwards wore black capes open in front, and under the cape, which was lined with red cloth of silk or silk and wool (*holoserico seu heteromallo*), a linen tunic (*cotta seu phelone*) without sleeves. On the head they wore an amice made of grey fur (*ex griscis pelliculis*), and above it a hood (*capuceum seu mosettam*) which covered the shoulders, with a collar of ermine attached. To the cape was attached behind a train (*cauda repens*) of the same material and colour, which they carried on the left arm. This change was introduced *pro tempore* by Pope Nicolas III. (*apud Raynald. Annal. Eccles.*, an. 1278, no. 79.) By a decree of the council of Narbonne (A. D. 1043) purple vestments were strictly forbidden to clerical persons, lest they should make a boast of worldly pomp. Yet the dignitaries (*senatores*) of this cathedral church were distinguished by the purple, that the memory of the blood shed by them for the gospel of Christ might not perish.⁵

The church of Saint Moluac appears to have originally stood at Portmaluag (apparently the *Lismorensis Ecclesie portus* of the Breviary) on the sea-coast, at the point where the saint or his

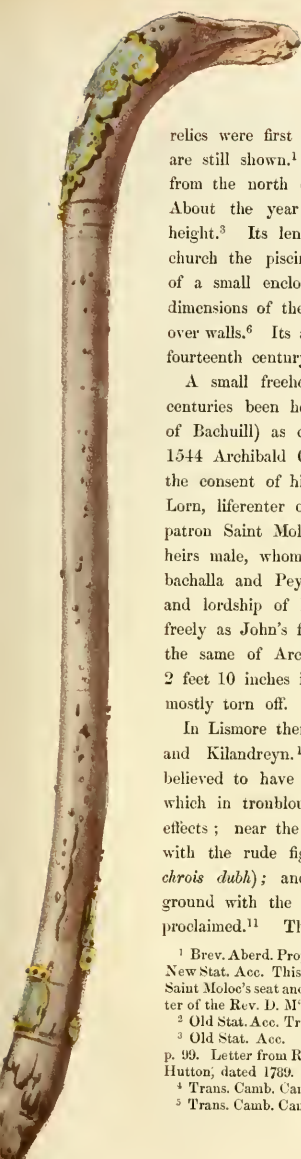
¹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xvii. no. 33. Argyle Charters. Breadalbane Charters. Protocol Book of Gavin Hammiltoun. Breadalbane Inventory.

² Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiv. no. 389. Argyle Charters. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. iv. no. 21. Regist. Glasg. p. 439. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. x. no. 160; lib. xii. no. 166. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. ix. fol. 27; vol. xii. no. 33; vol. xxvi. fol. 66. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxvi. no. 262; lib. xxvii. nn. 19, 23, 24. Breadalbane Charters.

³ Regist. de Passelet, p. 134. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. viii. fol. 152. Argyle Charters. Although the chapter thus seems to have been constituted so early as the year 1251, a deed of 1357 bears only the bishop's seal, with this note, *habet non commune sigillum quia totus clerus eligit*. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i. *Tabula*, p. 18.

⁴ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. vii. p. 390.

⁵ Hay's Scotia Sacra.



relics were first landed, and where the remains of a building said to be a church are still shown.¹ The present church, which stands inland, and about three miles from the north end of the island, was the choir of the old cathedral church.² About the year 1749 it was repaired, and from 6 to 10 feet taken from its height.³ Its length is 56 feet, and its breadth 28.⁴ There remain within the church the piscina and sedilia, and on the north east on the outside are traces of a small enclosure supposed to have been a chantry (chapter-house?).⁵ The dimensions of the whole building appear to have been 137 feet by 29 feet 4 inches over walls.⁶ Its architecture is said to fix its date not earlier than the middle of the fourteenth century.⁷

A small freehold, originally of twelve acres, but latterly of only six, has for centuries been held by a family named Livingstone (locally known as the barons of Bachuill) as custodiers of the bishop's crosier styled the *bachuill more*.⁸ In 1544 Archibald Campbell, fear of the lands of Argile, Campbell, and Lorn, with the consent of his father and tutor Archibald Earl of Argile, lord Campbell and Lorn, liferenter of the same lands, in honour of the Blessed Virgin and of his patron Saint Moloc, mortified to his *signifer* John M'Molmore Vic Kevir and his heirs male, whom failing, to return to his own gift, half of the lands of Peynabachalla and Peynchallen, extending to half a markland in the island of Lismor and lordship of Lorin, with the keeping of the great staff of Saint Moloc, as freely as John's father, grandfather, great-grandfather, and other predecessors, held the same of Archibald's predecessors.⁹ The *bachuill more* is a plain curved staff, 2 feet 10 inches in length, formerly covered with copper, perhaps gilt, which is now mostly torn off.

In Lismore there appear to have been churches or chapels at Killen, Kilcheran, and Kilandreyne.¹⁰ The present glebe land, which surrounds the cathedral, is believed to have been a sanctuary, and to have had a number of buildings into which in troublous times the proprietors of the parish transferred their valuable effects; near the church there is a font cut in a rock, and beside it a stone with the rude figure of a cross known to the inhabitants as the black cross (*a chrois dubh*); and on a small knoll behind the church lies the old burying-ground with the remains of a cross, at which the banns of marriage used to be proclaimed.¹¹ There was a chapel on the small island of Bernera on the west

¹ Brev. Aberd. Prop. SS. pro temp. aetiv., fol. 6. New Stat. Acc. This appears to be the same with Saint Moloc's seat and cairn, mentioned in the letter of the Rev. D. M'Nicol afterwards quoted.

² Old Stat. Acc. Trans. Camb. Camd. Soc., p. 99.

³ Old Stat. Acc. Trans. Camb. Camd. Soc., p. 99. Letter from Rev. D. M'Nicol to General Hutton, dated 1789.

⁴ Trans. Camb. Camd. Soc., p. 100.

⁵ Trans. Camb. Camd. Soc., p. 99.

⁶ Letter of Rev. D. M'Nicol.

⁷ Trans. Camb. Camd. Soc., p. 100. See above, p. 160.

⁸ Old Stat. Acc. Trans. Camb. Camd. Soc., p. 101.

⁹ Original charter *pencs* Livingstone of Bachuill, from whom the staff came into the possession of the Duke of Argyle very lately.

¹⁰ MS. Maps in Adv. Lib. Blaeu's Map.

¹¹ Letter of Rev. D. M'Nicol. New Stat. Acc.

of Lismore.¹ In Appin there were the chapel of Kilchallumkill at Duror, the chapel of Anaid, and the chapel of Claghchuriollan (or Craikwherrcellan) on Loch Creran side.² 'Ther (at Craikwherrecllan) ar springis of fresche water, and the opinion of the wholsomnes of the water draweth many people thither upon St. Patrick's day yearlie in hopes of health from diseases be drinking therof. The toun or village of Ardnacloich is hard by, renowned for a well also, wher they alledge if a diseased person go, if he be to dye he shall find a dead worm therein, or a quick one if health be to follow.'³ There is a church at Strath in Appin built in 1749, and at Duror there is a government church to which are attached the districts of Duror and Glencoe.⁴

In Baiaumund's Roll the tithe of the whole bishoprick of Argyle is given at £51, 13s. 4d., including the archdeaconry £6, 6s. 8d., and the deanery, chantry, chancellor, and treasurer'ship, each £2, 13s. 4d.⁵ In the Libellus Taxationum the diocese is rated at 440 marks, and in the Taxatio Sec. XVI., together with the monastery of Sagaddell, at £103, 6s. 6d., the archdeaconry being rated in the latter at £16, 10s. 3d.⁶ The bishoprick is not entered in the chamberlain rolls till the year 1365, when its *contributio cleri* to the crown was £3, 6s. 8d., the smallest of all the dioceses in Scotland, but probably only an instalment.⁷ In 1366 the bishoprick paid to the crown an arrear of £9, 13s. 4d.⁸

By a deed dated at Lesmor in the year 1251 Sir Ewin the son of Duncan of Erregeithill granted to William bishop of Argyle (*Episcopus Ergadiensis*) 14 pennylands in Lesmore, namely, Barnarar, 2½ pennylands of Achacendune, 5 pennylands of Tyrchulen, 2 pennylands of Tyrknannen, 3 halfpennylands of Tenga, one pennyland of Drumchulochir, and one pennyland of Craganas, free of all dues, including 'cain, coneueth, feact, slagad, and ich.'⁹ In 1295 King Edward I. ordered King John Balliol to appear before him in England, to answer for withholding part of the land of Lysmor from Alexander of Islay and Juliana his wife.¹⁰ In 1304, by a deed dated at Achichendone, Ewin of Argyle, lord of Lorn, of Menderaloch, and of Lesmor, granted to Bishop Andrew for maintenance of the episcopal table 5½ pennylands in the island of Lesmor of his land next to the castle or manor of Achychendone, namely, the pennyland called Penynngseanhach, the pennyland called Tyrfeirlach, the two pennylands of Achychnahunsen, and the pennyland and a half of Geyle.¹¹ In 1507 these grants were confirmed to Bishop David by King James IV.¹²

In 1388 King Robert II. granted to John the Steward of Innermeth the lands of Lesmore in the sheriffdom of Perth, which had been resigned by Sir Robert the Steward and his wife Jonet.¹³ In 1470 Colin Earl of Argyle granted to his uncle Sir Colin Campbell of Glenvrquhay one-third of his lands in Lesmore, consisting apparently of the twenty shillinglands of Portcarran, the

¹ Blaeu's Map. Old Stat. Acc.

² Macfarlane's Geog. Collect. New Stat. Acc. In 1354 John of Larin quitclaimed to John Lord of the Isles certain lands, among the exceptions from which were the free lands of the church of Durobwar, apparently the chapel of Kilchallumkill. Hailes' Annals, 2d ed., vol. iii. p. 381.

³ Macfarlane's Geog. Collect.

⁴ New Stat. Acc.

⁵ Bisset's Rolls of Court, fol. 216.

⁶ MS. in Adv. Lib.

⁷ Computa Camerar., vol. i. p. 436.

⁸ Computa Camerar., vol. i. p. 454.

⁹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiv. no. 369.

¹⁰ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i. p. 21.

¹¹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiv. no. 369.

¹² Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiv. no. 369.

¹³ Argyle Charters. See KILERIDE, p. 107, 108.

three marklands of Balleveolane, the two marklands of Castell of Chaben, the two marklands of Ballemakkillichan, the five marklands of Ballegronnvolne, and the forty pennylands of Ke-naclachane.¹ In 1511 the lands of Ewine Allansoun and Duncan Stewart of Appin, namely, three marks and a half of Keilandeist and Portcarran, Kenlochan, and four marks of Shuna, together extending to twelve marks, and declared to be worth 250 marks 'according to the custom of sett lands,' were appraised in favour of Archibald Earl of Argyle as part payment of 500 marks.² In 1536 Archibald Earl of Argyle granted to John Campbell of Glenvrquhay the ward, relief, and nonentry dues of the lands of Lesmoir and others.³ In 1541 the lands of Lesmoir were resigned by Archibald Earl of Argyle, who then received a new grant of them from King James V.⁴ In 1542 they were again resigned by the Earl, and granted by the same king to Archibald Campbell his son and heir.⁵

In 1501 Duncan Campbell of Glenvrquhay granted in heritage to Duncan Stewart, the son of the deceased Dugall Stewart of Appyn, with remainder to his brothers Robert and Allan, the twenty shillinglands of Portcarrane in Lesmore in the lordship of Lorn.⁶ In 1562 the same lands were resigned by Alan Stewart, and were then granted in heritage to John Stewart his nephew and apparent heir, with reservation of the liferent to the uncle.⁷ In 1595 they were confirmed by Duncan Campbell of Glenvrquhay to Duncan Stewart of Appin, the son of the deceased John Stewart.⁸

In 1507 Sir Duncan Campbell of Glenvrquhay granted in heritage to Dugall Makdugall M'Ane five marks of Balegrwnelee, with the islands of Ilanneeloiche, Ilanobeach, Ilangawna, and Grawilan, in the lordship of Lorne, for the usual services and payment of 10 bolls bear, 10 bolls oatmeal, and half a gallon of good *aquavite*, at Inneraw on the Feast of Saint Patrick the Martyr (*in festo Patricii in martir*, 28 April).⁹ In 1585 Duncan Campbell of Glenvrquhay confirmed the five marks of Balligrundill in Lesmoir to John Roy M'Ean V'Ewin V'Dougall V'Ean, the son of the deceased John M'Ewin V'Dougall V'Ean.¹⁰ In 1603 the five marks of Ballegrwnelee with the islands were resigned by John M'Donald V'Ean *alias* M'Lauchlan, heritable fear, to Sir Duncan Campbell of Glenvrquhay the superior.¹¹

In 1567 Colin Campbell of Glenvrquhay leased for 19 years to Archibald Campbell of Inneraw and his wife Margaret his four marklands old extent of Ballekillechan in the island of Lesmore, for yearly payment of 28 bolls victual, 20 in meal and 8 in bear, at Inneraw, together with 4 marks; but, as the lands were waste, he should pay for the first year only one-third, for the second two-thirds, and thenceforth yearly the whole payment, unless the lands should again lie waste — the holder of the lease also to have half of the hereyelds.¹²

In 1573 John Campbell provost of Kilmon and treasurer of Lesmore, with the consent of James bishop of Argyle, of the chapter, and of Archibald Earl of Argyle patron of the lands,

¹ Breadalbane Inventory.² Argyle Inventory.⁶ 'Register' at Taymouth.⁷ Ibid.³ Breadalbane Inventory.⁸ 'Register' at Taymouth.

Protocol Book of Gavin

⁴ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxvii. no. 151. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xiv. fol. 78. Argyle Inventory.

Hammiltoun.

⁹ Breadalbane Charters.⁵ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxviii. no. 348. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xvi. fol. 64. Argyle Charters.¹⁰ Protocol Book of Gavin Hammiltoun.¹¹ Breadalbane Charters.¹² 'Register' at Taymouth.

granted to Margaret Campbell, widow of John bishop of the Isles, the markland of Teirfour, and the three marklands of Teirlagane, in the island of Lesmoir.¹ In 1574 Dugall M'Gregour chancellor of Lesmore, with the consent of Colin Campbell of Glenvrquhay and Duncan his son fear of Glenvrquhay, patrons of the chancellor, and with the consent of Bishop James and the chapter, granted to Patrick, Glenvrquhay's third son, with remainder to his brother Archibald, the lands of Auchnacrosche in Lesmoir, of the old extent of four marks, annexed to the chancellor.² In the same year Niel Campbell rector of Kilmartine and precentor of Lesmoir, with the same consent, granted to the same Patrick, with remainder to the same Archibald, the two marklands of Killen, the markland of Teirewin, and the markland of Pennyfurt, in Lesmoir, annexed to the chantry.³ In 1575 both these grants were confirmed by a deed under the great seal of King James VI.⁴ In 1596 Sir Duncan Campbell of Glenvrquhay granted in heritage to his third son John Campbell the four marks of Auchanacroise, and the four marks of Killen, Pennyfurt, and Teirewin, for payment yearly of 40 bolls oatmeal between the Feast of the Nativity (Christmas) and the Feast of the Purification of the Virgin (Candlemas), to be delivered at his own expense at the Downan of Inneraw, to be there meted with the measure of Glenvrquhay, with £5, 13s. 4d. at the usual terms — granting him also the usual liberties, but reserving to the superior all the oaks within the bounds, the principal hereyeld of John Campbell and his heirs male, and the liferent of the lands.⁵

In 1576 Colin Campbell of Glenvrquhay, with the consent of his son Duncan, leased for 19 years from Whitsunday 1577 to his servitor Dougall Makchonochoy V'Prior his three marks of Balleveolayne in the lordship of Lorn, then occupied by Dowgall M'Allaster V'Allane Stewart and his subtenants, for yearly payment of 24 bolls 2 firlots meal, and 4 bolls 2 firlots bear, to be delivered at the town of Innerawin, and 40 shillings mail at Martinmas, with the other dues and service, as the other tenants in Benderloch and Lesmoir; but, should the island in which the land lay be burned and 'hereit be onfrindis,' the superior should demand no mails or dues till he and Dougall should again labour and manure the land, and the time during which it might lie waste should not be reckoned in the lease.⁶

In 1596 Sir Duncan Campbell of Glenvrquhay appointed his third son John Campbell of Auchinryre bailie of all his lands in Lorn, including Balliemakkelaquhane, Balliewewlane, Balliegrundel, Candelachan, Auchanacroise, Killen, Pennyfurt, and Teirewin.⁷

In 1698 Alexander Campbell of Barcaldine resigned to John Earl of Breadalbane the four marks of Auchnacroish with the teinds, and the mill and mill-lands of Auchnacroish with the astricted multures, in the parish of Killmaluag in the lordship of Lorn, together with 8 bolls of teind victual payable yearly out of the Earl's six marklands of Ballegrundell and Tirewin.⁸

In 1388 King Robert II. granted to John the Steward of Innermeth the lands of Aphane in the sheriffdom of Perth, which had been resigned by Sir Robert the Steward and Jonet his

¹ Protocol Book of Gavin Hammiltoun.

² Breadalbane Charters. Protocol Book of Gavin Hammiltoun.

³ Breadalbane Charters. Protocol Book of Gavin Hammiltoun.

⁴ Breadalbane Inventory.

⁵ 'Regester' at Taymouth.

⁶ 'Regester' at Taymouth.

⁷ 'Regester' at Taymouth. See ARDCHATTAN, p. 157.

⁸ Breadalbane Inventory.

wife.¹ In 1470 Colin Earl of Argyle granted to his uncle Sir Colin Campbell of Glenvrquhay one-third of the lands of Appin in the lordship of Lorn and sheriffdom of Perth, including eight marks of Candlochlagane, two marks of Auchiehoskrachan, two marks of Finaltin, four marks of Auchnagen, three marks of Innenahawle, one mark of Corrylorne, and perhaps some other lands.² In 1501 Duncan Campbell of Glenvrquhay granted in heritage to Duncan Stewart, the son of the deceased Dougall Stewart of Appyn, with remainder to his brothers Robert and Allan, the same lands (including the island of Island Stalker), together of the old extent of 20 marks and a half.³ In the same year Archibald Earl of Argyle and Duncan Campbell of Glenvrquhay became bound to infest Duncan Stewart in the £40 land held in heritage by his deceased father Dugall Stewart of Appin, and on the other hand Duncan Stewart bound himself and his 'folks' to be obedient to the King's laws, and not to trouble the vassals or tenants of the Earl and Duncan Campbell, or else to pay £200 to the King, and £200 to the other party for the 'coost and skaith.'⁴ The same Duncan Stewart of Appin appears in record in 1502, 1510, 1511, and 1512.⁵ In 1536 Archibald Earl of Argyle granted to John Campbell of Glenvrquhay the ward, relief, and nonentry dues of the lands of Appin and other lands.⁶ In 1562 the 20½ marklands of Appin, granted in 1501 to Duncan Stewart, were resigned by Alan Stewart of Appyn, and granted by Colin Campbell of Glenvrquhay in heritage to Alan's nephew and apparent heir John Stewart, with reservation of the liferent to Alan.⁷ In 1595 Sir Duncan Campbell of Glenvrquhay confirmed the same lands to Duncan Stewart of Appin, the son of the deceased John Stewart.⁸ In 1633 Mary, the wife of Dougald M'Dougal of Dounhauch, and second daughter of John Stewart of Letirschewnay, and her sisters Catherine the eldest, Margaret the third, Isobel the fourth, Jonet the fifth, and Agnes the sixth, were served heirs portioners to their father in the lands of Achachosragane, of the old extent of two marks, in the barony of Appin and lordship of Lorne.⁹

In 1518 Allan Stewart of Dorgowar granted to Colin Earl of Argyle the right of reversion to the lands of Glasdrum and Fasnacloich, redeemable for the sum of 180 marks.¹⁰ In 1539 the same lands, of the extent of eight marks, were redeemed by Earl Archibald from the same Allan Stewart.¹¹

In 1595 Duncan Stewart of Appin granted in heritage to Gillimichaell M'Ewin V'Illemichaell in Annat the *domus bruerii* of Annat in Appin in the lordship of Lorne, with the croft annexed to it, with pasture for six great cows and their followers, three cows of one year and of two years, and one horse and one mare for the labours of the said croft and the necessity (*necessarie*) of the said house, and with all their privileges, commodities, and pertinents, as Gillimichaell and his predecessors *bruerii dicte domus* possessed them in times past—the house and croft being bounded by 'the rivulet of Annat on the west, the pule called the Lyn Rweagh on the south, the

¹ Argyle Charters.

² Breadalbane Inventory.

³ 'Regester' at Taymouth.

⁴ Argyle Inventory.

⁵ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. ii. fol. 84; vol. iv. ff. 72, 191.
Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xvi. no. 1. Argyle Inventory.

⁶ Breadalbane Inventory.

⁷ 'Regester' at Taymouth.

⁸ 'Regester' at Taymouth. Protocol Book of Gavin Hammiltoun.

⁹ Retours.

¹⁰ Argyle Inventory.

¹¹ Argyle Inventory.

rivulet of Achnagon on the east, and the ridge (*lie edge montis*) between the rivulets of Achnagon and Annat on the north.¹

In 1343 the lands of Durdoman (Duror) were granted to John of Yle Lord of the Isles by King David II.² The same lands seem to have been subsequently held of the same John of Yle by John of Larin, and to have been resigned by the latter in the year 1354.³ In 1475 they were forfeited by John of Yle, Earl of Ross and Lord of the Isles, together with the rest of his possessions, which in 1476 were, with some exceptions, restored to him at the request of the Queen and parliament of King James III.⁴ In 1478 the same King, on attaining his majority, confirmed the restoration.⁵ In 1494 King James IV. granted the lands of Durgwin in the sheriffdom of Perth to John McGillean of Lochbowie.⁶ In 1499 King James IV. granted ten marklands of Durror and other lands to John M'Ean of Ardnamurchan, for his good service in taking John of the Isles, his son, and their accomplices, and for renouncing certain other lands and privileges.⁷ In 1500 King James IV. granted to Duncan Stewart the lands of Dourrour, extending 'yerly eftir the raknen of the lawlandis' to £20, together with the lands of Glencoyne, 'for service aucht and wont, and to haf ane galy with 24 airis to do the kingis serwys bayth in pes and wer.'⁸ In 1501 the same king granted to Duncan Stewart (apparently the Duncan of the former grant), the son and heir of the deceased Dungall Stewart of Appin, the £20 lands of Durroure, namely 7 marks of Coule and Glencallachane, 7 marks of Ardsell and Lagynhall, 5 marks of Auchindarach, 3 marks of Auchycarne, 5 marks of Auchychare and Auchinblare, and 3 marks of Bellecaulis, in the lordship of the Isles and sheriffdom of Perth, which all formerly belonged to John Makecoule by a grant of the King in his minority, and were now legally in his hands.⁹ In 1517 the Regent Albany appointed Colin Earl of Ergile his lieutenant of the lands of Durroure and others for the space of three years or longer according to the Regent's pleasure, for the purpose of establishing peace among the inhabitants.¹⁰ In 1528 the barony of Durgwin and Glencole, of the old extent of 53 marks, lying between the lordship of Lorn and Lochabir, and in the sheriffdom of Perth, was resigned by John Campbell of Calder, and granted by King James V. to Colin Earl of Ergile.¹¹ In 1529 it was confirmed by the same King to Archibald the Earl's son and heir.¹² In 1538 King James V. granted the same lands and barony to his kinsman and servitor Alan Stewart in Lorne, for yearly payment of £40, to increase the rental by ten marks.¹³ In 1547 the £20 lands of Durror were resigned by Alan Stewart in Lorne, and granted by Queen Mary to Archibald Earl of Argyll.¹⁴

¹ Protocol Book of Gavin Hammiltoun. The New Stat. Acc. states that a rivulet called *Con Ruagh* was the boundary between the Stewarts of Appin and the Campbells. The rivulet of Achnagon is marked by Blaeu.

² Robertson's Index, p. 43, no. 1; p. 99; p. 100, no. 1.

³ Hailes' Annals, 2d ed., vol. iii. p. 381.

⁴ Reg. Mag. Sig., vol. vii. no. 335. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. ii. pp. 189, 190.

⁵ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. viii. no. 132.

⁶ Argyll Charters.

⁷ Argyll Inventory.

⁸ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. i. fol. 99.

⁹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiii. no. 429. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. ii. fol. 27. See also Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxvi. no. 184; lib. xxx. no. 129. An Act of the Scotch Parliament in 1503 annexes to the sheriffdom of Perth the lands between Baidzenach and Lorn called Dowart and Glentowart, which can mean no others than Duror and Glencoe, and these, as we have seen, were part of that sheriffdom in 1494.

¹⁰ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. v. f. 102.

¹¹ Argyll Charters.

¹² Argyll Inventory.

¹³ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxvi. no. 184. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xii. no. 40.

¹⁴ Argyll Inventory. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxx. no. 129.

In 1545 Donald Maclean of Kengerrloch was one of the barons and council of Donald Lord of the Isles.¹ In 1546 Donald M'Clane of Kingarloch and others had a remission from Queen Mary for assisting the English in burning the islands of Bute and Arrane.² 'The inhabitants (of Keangarloch) are called Siell Eachin. They are descended of Maclean of Lochbuy.'³

There are villages at Clachan and Portrimsay in Lismore, and at Portappin, Tayribbi, and Portnacroish, in Appin.⁴

At Tirefoor in Lismore there is an ancient castle or fort, supposed to be Danish, and consisting of two concentric circles of dry stones.⁵ At Achindown (Achichendone), where there was a castle or manor in 1304, there is still a ruin consisting of a large square, about 28 paces wide, with walls forty feet high, situated on a large rock rising in front of a terrace of some extent, and said to be the palace of the ancient bishops.⁶ On the west side of the island stands Castle Coeffin, named in 1470 in a grant to Sir Colin Campbell of Glenvrquhay the Castell of Chaben, and by Blaeu Castel Kaven.⁷

In Appin 'ther is a hie hill upon the west syd therof hard by the sea over aganis the ferry to the Isle of Lismor. Upon that hill, a craig great and big, is a great palace. Therin is a great hole quyt throch. This they do call Cloicholl, or the stone hollowed throch. There is a pretie tour in the Appin not far from this stone, built on a rock in the sea very near the land, called Iland Stalker.'⁸ This castle, a square tower placed on a small rock between Appin and Lismore, and named from the island Elein-an-stalcaire (the island of the falconer), is said to have been built by Duncan Stewart of Appin for the accommodation of King James IV. on his hunting expeditions, and appears to have been erected subsequently to the year 1501.⁹ On the island of Shuna on the same coast is a building called Castle Shuua.¹⁰

In Kingierloch in the opening of Glensanda there is a square keep nearly entire, variously named Castell Nagair, Castle-en-Coer, Castle Mearnaig, and the Castle of Glensanda.¹¹

The quern, or ancient handmill, is still used in some parts of the parish.¹²

¹ State Papers, vol. v. p. 477.

² Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xix. fol. 74.

³ Macfarlane's Geog. Collect.

⁴ New Stat. Acc.

⁵ Pennant, vol. iii. p. 358. New Stat. Acc.

⁶ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiv. no. 339. Anderson's Guide, p. 312.

⁷ Breadalbane Inventory. See above, pp. 164, 165. Blaeu's Map. New Stat. Acc.

⁸ Macfarlane's Geog. Collect.

⁹ New Stat. Acc. Pennant, vol. iii. p. 258. See above p. 167.

¹⁰ New Stat. Acc. ¹¹ Macfarlane's Geog. Collect. Anderson's Guide, p. 313. New Stat. Acc. ¹² New Stat. Acc.

ELANMUDE.

Elanmunne¹ — Ilamoun² — Ilammoun³ — Yl Moun⁴ — Kilmond⁵ — Ylen Mund⁶ — Iland Moun, Iland Moune, Iland Mowne, Ilamound.⁷
Deanery of Lorn (or of Morvern). (Map, No. 38.)

THIS parish, which lay partly in Argyle and partly in Inverness, and is now divided between Lismore and Kilmalie, included the valley of Glencoe and the rest of Upper Appin, the arm of the sea named Lochleven with the island on its north side named Elanmunde, the districts of Mamore and Onich, and seven marklands and a half of the lands of Glennevis.⁸ Its northern boundary appears to have followed nearly the courses of the streams Aultkieran, Treig, and Nevis. The whole parish is mountainous, the hills rising over the valley of Glencoe to the height of 3000 feet, and Ben Nevis on the northern border, though not within the parish, being 4380 feet above the sea.

In the year 1304 a grant of land by Sir Ewin of Ergyle to Bishop Andrew is witnessed by Michael the vicar of Elanmunne.⁹ In 1354, when John of Larin resigned to John Lord of the Isles various lands in that lordship, he retained the free lands of the church of Glencoean (Elanmunde?), which were then granted to him anew.¹⁰ In 1510 Master John Campbell was rector of Ilamoun, and in that year King James IV. presented Sir Donald Makstalker to the rectory, when it should be resigned by Master John Campbell.¹¹ In 1558 Sir Laurence Galt was rector of Ilammoun, and in the event of his resignation the rectory was granted by Queen Mary to Sir Ninian Galt.¹² 'In that loch or bay (Lochleven),' says an authority of the seventeenth century, 'is ane island called Iland Moune, which hath the paroch church therein; this church hath 70 merkland perteyning therto.'¹³ In 1623 Master Adam Boyd archdeacon of Lismore granted to Allan Dou M'Eanduy or M'Donald of Larch, and Janet Stewart his wife, a lease of the archdeacon's quarter of the kirk and paroch of Ilamound in Glencoean, extending to five marklands.¹⁴ In the same year Master Duncan M'Calman minister at Ilamound granted to John Campbell, the son of Mr. Donald Campbell of Barbleck-Lochaw, a lease of the teinds of two fourths called the parson's teinds of the church, 'within the bounds of the lands of Glencoean allenarly.'¹⁵ In 1685 a confirmation of the marquise of Huntly to George Duke of Gordon by

¹ A. D. 1304. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiv. no. 339.

² A. D. 1510. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. iv. fol. 109.

³ A. D. 1558. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxix. fol. 23.

⁴ *Circa* A. D. 1600. MS. Maps in Adv. Lib. *Circa* A. D. 1640. Blaeu's Map.

⁵ *Circa* A. D. 1600. MS. Maps in Adv. Lib.

⁶ A. D. 1640. MS. Maps in Adv. Lib.

⁷ A. D. 1600—1700. Hay's Scotia Sacra. Macfarlane's Geog. Collect. Argyle Inventory.

⁸ Macfarlane's Geog. Collect. New Stat. Acc. of LISMORE.

⁹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiv. no. 339.

¹⁰ Hailes' Annals, 2d ed., vol. iii. p. 81.

¹¹ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. iv. fol. 109.

¹² Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxix. fol. 23.

¹³ Macfarlane's Geog. Collect.

¹⁴ Argyle Inventory.

¹⁵ Argyle Inventory.

King James VII. included the patronage of the church of Yslalwood (Elanmunde?), with a yearly fair on the 15th of October.¹

The church, dedicated, as its name implies, to Saint Mund, stood on the island in Lochleven already mentioned.² Its ruins remain, and its cemetery, still in use, consists of two knolls, one of which is appropriated to Glencoe, and the other to Lochaber.³ It has sometimes been styled a monastery. Father Hay says that it was a monastery of obscure cenobites, who declined intercourse with society, and preferred the quiet of a solitary life to all temporal privileges.⁴

In the year 1343 the lands of Glencomyr (Glencoe) were granted by King David II. to John of Yle Lord of the Isles.⁵ They appear to have been afterwards held of the same John of Yle by John of Larin, and to have been granted to him anew in 1354.⁶ In 1475 the lands of Glencoill were forfeited by John of Ile, Earl of Ross and Lord of the Isles, and in 1476 were restored to him by King James III. together with many of his other possessions.⁷ In 1478 the restoration was confirmed by the same king on attaining his majority.⁸ In 1494 King James IV. granted to John Makgilleon of Lochboye the 53 marklands of Durgwyn and Glencoe in the sheriffdom of Perth, which he had formerly held of the Lord of the Isles.⁹ In 1500 the same king granted the same lands to Duncan Stewart of Appin.¹⁰ In 1501 he seems to have repeated the grant.¹¹ In 1503 the lands of Glencoe were by act of parliament formally annexed to the sheriffdom of Perth.¹² In 1517 Colin Earl of Ergile was appointed by the Regent Albany lieutenant of the Isles, and of other lands including Glenquhoin.¹³ In 1528 King James V. granted to Colin Earl of Argyle the lands of Glencoe, which with the lands of Duror were resigned by Sir John Campbell of Caldor.¹⁴ In 1529 the same king granted the lands of Glencoe to Archibald the son and heir of Earl Colin.¹⁵ In 1538 he granted the 20 marklands of Glenkovne, together with the £20 lands of Durroure, in the sheriffdom of Perth and lordship of the Isles, to his kinsman and servitor Alan Stewart in Lorne, for yearly payment of £40, to increase his rental by the sum of 10 marks.¹⁶ In 1547 the same lands were resigned by Alan Stewart in Lorne, and granted by Queen Mary to Archibald Earl of Argyle.¹⁷

Between the years 1307 and 1314 the lands of Maymer were included in the grant of the earldom of Moray by King Robert Bruce to Thomas Ranulph.¹⁸ About the year 1343 King David II. granted the lands of Morimare to John of Yle.¹⁹ The same lands were probably forfeited by John Lord of the Isles in 1475, and restored to him in 1476, as part of the lordship of Lochaber.²⁰

¹ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. viii. p. 504.

² MS. Maps in Adv. Lib. Blaeu's Map. Macfarlane's Geog. Collect. New Stat. Acc.

³ New Stat. Acc. Anderson's Guide, p. 415.

⁴ Scotia Sacra.

⁵ Robertson's Index, p. 43, no. 1; p. 99; p. 100, no. 1.

⁶ Hailes' Annals, 2d ed., vol. iii. p. 381.

⁷ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. vii. no. 335. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. ii. pp. 169, 190.

⁸ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. viii. no. 132.

⁹ Argyle Charters.

¹⁰ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. i. fol. 99.

¹¹ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. ii. fol. 27.

¹² Acta Parl. Scot., vol. ii. pp. 241, 249. See Lismore, p. 163, note 9.

¹³ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. v. fol. 102. Argyle Inventory.

¹⁴ Argyle Charters.

¹⁵ Argyle Inventory.

¹⁶ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxvi. no. 184. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xii. fol. 40.

¹⁷ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxx. no. 129. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xx. fol. 87.

¹⁸ Regist. Moraviense, p. 342.

¹⁹ Rob. Index, p. 48, no. 1; p. 99; p. 100, no. 1.

²⁰ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. vii. no. 235. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. ii. pp. 111, 169, 190.

In the year 1502 a commission under the privy seal of King James IV. was issued to Alexander Earl of Huntlie, Thomas Lord Fraser of Lovate, and William Monro of Fowlis, or any two of them, the Earl always being one, to let on lease for five years from Whitsunday the King's lands of Lochabre and Mawmor in the sheriffdom of Inverness 'to trew men for the plenysing tharof and expelling of brokin men furth of the sammyn.'¹ In the same year King James IV. granted to Duncan Stewart, the son and heir of the deceased Duggall Stewart of Appin, during the King's pleasure, the lands of Mawmor with the isle of Dundabray in the sheriffdom of Inverness, extending in all to 50 marks.² In 1503 the lands of Mawmor and Louchabir were by act of parliament formally annexed to the sheriffdom of Inverness.³ In 1504 King James IV. granted to Alexander Earl of Huntlie the lands of Mammore in the lordship of Lochaber and sheriffdom of Inverness, of the old extent of 50 marks.⁴ In 1520 Ewne Allanson of Lochiell granted to Colin Earl of Argyle the right of reversion on payment of 400 marks Scots to certain lands in the lordship of Lochabir, of the old extent of 20 marks 2 shillings and 6 pence.⁵ In 1522 Alexander Earl of Huntlie, Lord Badzenoch, and lord of the lordship of Loychabir, for money paid beforehand by Earl Colin, sold to him the same lands, namely, 36 shillings and 8 pence of Ballecheles, 10 shillings of Sallauchgall, 16 shillings of Offanych, 25 shillings of Cnkenan and Stronahumsyne, 25 shillings of Interrwe, 15 shillings of Corechrechane, 33 shillings and 4 pence of Blarnaglerauch, 25 shillings of Drumarbane, 33 shillings and 4 pence of Blarmakfeldauch, Corean, and Dundawra, and 50 shillings of Callartmoir.⁶ In 1536 King James V. granted to George Earl of Huntlie license to sell and alienate all his lands in Lochabir.⁷ In 1546 Queen Mary granted the same earl the escheat of certain lands which belonged heritably to Ewin Allansoun of Locheill, including one half of Malmore with the place and fortalice of Torcastell (in Kilmalie) in the lordship of Lochquhabir.⁸ In 1553 Queen Mary granted to the same earl the same lands and castle, which had been forfeited by Ewen Allansoun of Locheill for the crimes of treason and lese majesty.⁹ In 1669 Robert Earl of Southesk was served heir to his father Earl James in the lands of Maimoire in Lochaber.¹⁰

In 1456 John of Yla, Earl of Ross and Lord of the Isles, granted to his esquire Somerled the son of John the son of Somerled for life, and to his eldest son for five years after Somerled's death, a davach of his lands of Glenyves, with the office commonly called Tocheachdeora of all his lands of Lochaber except those belonging to his *alumpnus* Lachlan Makgilleon of Doward.¹¹ In 1536 King James V. granted to Donald Camroun, the son and heir of Ewin Allanesoun captain of the Clan Camroun, the nonentry and other dues of the twenty pennylands of Glenneves in the sheriffdom of Innernys, which belonged to the deceased Sorill McKane.¹² In 1537 the same king granted to the same Donald Cameroun, the son and apparent heir of Ewin Allansoun captain of the Clan Cameroun, the same 20 pennylands of Glenneves, which had been

¹ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. ii. ff. 108, 111, 112.

² Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. ii. fol. 84.

³ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. ii. pp. 241, 249.

⁴ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. ii. fol. 107.

⁵ Argyle Inventory.

⁷ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. x. fol. 110.

⁶ Argyle Charters.

⁸ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xx. fol. 72.

⁹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxxi. no. 145. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxvi. ff. 17, 18.

¹⁰ Retours.

¹¹ Letterfinlay Charters.

¹² Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. x. no. 131.

in the King's hands for 42 years by reason of the non-entry of the heir, and were appraised and sold to Donald for 420 marks as the value of the nonentry, which he had by the gift of the King, the old lords of the lands to have reversion to them on paying that sum with expenses within seven years.¹ In 1538 the same king granted to Ewin Alansoun the ward of the 10 marklands of Glennevis, which belonged to his deceased son Donald Makewin.² In 1546 Queen Mary granted to George Earl of Huntly the escheat of certain lands which belonged heritably to Ewin Allansoun of Lochiell, including the lands of Glenaves in the lordship of Lochquhabir.³ In 1552 Donald Macallister M'Soirly of Glenneves resigned the lands of Glenneves in favour of George Earl of Huntly, Chancellor of Scotland, who became bound to infeft the same Donald and his heirs in the lands for the yearly payment of 10 marks.⁴ In 1553 Queen Mary granted to the same earl the lands of Glenneves and others, which were forfeited by Ewin Allansoun of Lochiell, and the escheat of which she had granted to the Earl in 1546.⁵ In 1553 or 1554 the same earl granted to Donald Macallister M'Toche the same lands of Glennevis, including Auchlagan, Achayntree, and others.⁶ In 1563 Donald Camroun was served heir to his father Donald Camroun of Lochzell in the 20 pennylands of Glenaves, of the old extent of 20 shillings and 8 pence.⁷

The only village is Maryburgh, generally known as Fort William from the contiguous fort of that name, an irregular work with ditch, glacis, and ravelin, built in the reign of King William III.⁸ The village owes its origin to an act of the Scottish parliament in 1597 for erecting burghs in Kintyre, Lochaber, and Lewis, which was not however carried into effect as intended.⁹

Oinich at the opening of Lochleven is said to have been an ancient resting-place for the dead when being conveyed to Iona.¹⁰

Glencoe, of which the lower portion is covered with rich verdure, and the upper exhibits rock and mountain scenery of the wildest description, has long been noted as the scene of the massacre of the Maedonalds by the troops of King William in 1692.¹¹ The laird of Glencoe, styled Mhic Ian Vohr, a man of uncommon size and strength, who was killed on that occasion, was buried in the Lochaber portion of the Elanmunde cemetery, but about forty years ago his remains were removed to the Glencoe division by some of his descendants.¹²

¹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxvi. no. 44.

² Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xi. fol. 75.

³ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xx. fol. 72.

⁴ Letterfinlay Charters.

⁵ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxvi. ff. 17, 18.

⁶ Letterfinlay Charters.

⁷ Retours.

⁸ New Stat. Acc. Anderson's Guide, pp. 265, 266.

⁹ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. iv. p. 139. Coll. de Reb. Alb., p. 159.

¹⁰ Old Stat. Acc.

¹¹ See Anderson's Guide, pp. 415-418, and other well known authorities.

¹² Anderson's Guide, p. 419.

KILMONIVAIG.

Kilmanawik¹—Kilhnonawag²—Kilmanevak³—Kilmanevag, Kilmanevack⁴
—Kilmanavag⁵—Kilmanevach⁶—Killmanevock⁷—Kilmanivag.⁸ Deanery
of Lorn (or of Morvern). (Map, No. 39.)

THIS parish, which lay wholly in the county of Inverness, included the portion of Lochaber which lies east of Loch Lochy and the river Lochy, and north of the river Nevis, and consisted of three marklands and a half of Glennevis, the districts named Gargavach, Glenspean, Glenroy, and Daughnassie, and six marklands of Glenluy.⁹ It is mountainous throughout, but especially in its southern parts, and in Bennevis attains the height of 4380 feet above the sea. It is watered by various streams, chiefly by the rapid Spean, which nearly traverses its centre, and by Loch Treig, Loch Ouchan, and Loch Gulbin, in its higher parts, and Loch Lochy on its western border. Its deep valleys, such as Glenluy, Glenfiontaig, Glenspean, and especially Glenroy, exhibit very distinct specimens of those terraces known as 'parallel roads,' the highest of which in Glenroy are 1266 feet above the level of the sea.¹⁰

In the year 1449 a charter of John of Yle, Earl of Ross and Lord of the Isles, is witnessed by his secretary Thomas of Monro rector of Kilmanawik.¹¹ In 1515 Kenneth Makehannacht, chaplain, rector of Kilmonawag, died, and John Cameroun was presented to the rectory by King James V.¹² In 1599 Alexander Campbell commendator of Ardehatten granted to Duncan Campbell the natural son of Donald Campbell of Eachtrachan, during his life and the life of his next heir, and for 19 years more, the teinds of the churches of the priory, including the church of Kilmonivaig in Lochaber.¹³ In 1602 the same Alexander Campbell resigned the teinds and patronage of the same churches to King James VI., who then gave him a new grant of the same.¹⁴ In 1631 John Campbell was served heir to his father Alexander Campbell of Ardehatten in the teinds and patronage of the church of Kilmanavag in Lochaber.¹⁵ In 1671 William bishop of Argyle granted to Archibald Earl of Argyle a lease of the teinds of the bishop's quarter of the same church.¹⁶ In 1685 a confirmation by King James VII. of a grant of the marquisate of Huntly to George Duke of Gordon included the patronage of the church of Killmanevock, with a yearly fair, called the 'Ruidfair,' to be held there on the 2nd of September.¹⁷ In 1697 John

¹ A. D. 1449. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiii. no. 186.

² A. D. 1515. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. v. fol. 29.

³ Circa A. D. 1600. MS. Maps in Adv. Lib.

⁴ A. D. 1600—1700. Macfarlane's Geog. Collect. Argyle Inventory.

⁵ A. D. 1602. Ardehatten Charters. A. D. 1631. Retours.

⁶ Circa A. D. 1640. Blaen.

⁷ A. D. 1685. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. viii. p. 504.

⁸ A. D. 1697. Retours.

⁹ Macfarlane's Geog. Collect.

¹⁰ Anderson's Guide, pp. 223-226, 291-294.

¹¹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiii. no. 186.

¹² Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. v. fol. 29.

¹³ Ardehatten Inventory.

¹⁴ Ardehatten Charters.

¹⁵ Retours.

¹⁶ Argyle Inventory.

¹⁷ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. viii. p. 504.

Campbell of Ardehatten was served heir to his father Archibald fear of Ardehatten in the property, teinds, and patronage of the same church.¹

The church seems to have always stood on the site which it still occupies in the angle formed by the junction of the Spean and the Lochy.²

‘Thair is a small town whair a chappell was built of old not two myl from Kilmanevack, wherein the oldest men declare they did sie in this chappell, which is called Achanathainait, many housis and inhabitants of that town selling wine, aill, and aqua vitæ—the Scots quart of wine for 18 pennies Scots—a quart of aill, a quart of basill nutts, and a quart of oatmeal, for three pennies Scots—and that this place was a sanctuarie among the countrie people; this town now is desolat without inhabitants.’³

Between the years 1307 and 1314 the lands of Louchabre were included in a grant of the earldom of Moray by King Robert Bruce to his nephew Sir Thomas Ranulph.⁴ In 1309 the same king granted the lands of Lochabre to Angus of Yle.⁵ In 1335 Edward Balliol granted to John of the Isles for his allegiance the ward of Loghabre during the minority of the son and heir of David of Strabolgy last Earl of Atholl.⁶ In 1336 King Edward III. confirmed the grant.⁷ In 1343 King David II. granted the lands of Lochaber to the same John of Yle Lord of the Isles.⁸ In 1367 the same lands, still held by John of the Isles, were of the old extent of £200.⁹ In 1376 the same John resigned the lands of Lochabre to King Robert II., who then granted them to him and Margaret his wife, the King’s daughter.¹⁰ In 1394 and 1398 Alexander of the Isles, said to be the third son of the same John and Margaret, is styled lord of Louchabre.¹¹ In 1475 John of Ile, Earl of Ross and Lord of the Isles, forfeited all his possessions, including the lordship of Lochaber, which was along with some other lands restored to him in 1476 by King James III.¹² In 1478 the restoration was confirmed by the same king on attaining his majority.¹³ In 1501 Alexander Earl of Huntly was appointed by King James IV. his commissioner for levying the King’s mails in Lochquabir.¹⁴ In 1502 the same earl, together with Thomas Lord Fraser of Lovate, and William Monro of Fowlis, had a commission under the privy seal of the same king for leasing his lands of Lochabre and Mawmor for five years from Whitsunday of that year.¹⁵ In 1503 the lands of Louchabir were by act of parliament formally annexed to the sheriffdom of Inverness.¹⁶

In 1336 John of Isla, afterwards Lord of the Isles, granted to William Macintosh chief of the Clanchattan the lands of Glenluy and Locharkaig in Lochaber, a grant which appears to have included the lands in Kilmonivaig afterwards occasionally styled the lands of Glenluy-Glenspean.¹⁷

¹ Retours.

² MS. Maps in Adv. Lib. Blaen. Macfarlane’s Geog. Collect. New Stat. Acc. and Maps.

³ Macfarlane’s Geog. Collect.

⁴ Regist Moraviense, p. 342.

⁵ Robertson’s Index, p. 2, no. 52.

⁶ Rotuli Scotiæ, vol. i. p. 464. Rymer, vol. iv. p. 711.

⁷ Rotuli Scotiæ, vol. i. p. 464. Rymer, vol. iv. p. 711.

⁸ Rob. Index, p. 43, no. 1; p. 99; p. 100, no. 1.

⁹ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i. pp. 163, 169.

¹⁰ Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 130. Rob. Index, p. 113. nn. 12, 13.

¹¹ Regist. Moraviense, pp. 211, 254.

¹² Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. vii. no. 335. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. ii. pp. 111, 139, 150.

¹³ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. viii. no. 132.

¹⁴ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. ii. fol. 61.

¹⁵ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. ii. ff. 103, 111, 112.

¹⁶ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. ii. pp. 241, 249.

¹⁷ Gregory’s Highlands and Isles, p. 73. MS. History

Between the years 1443 and 1447 Malcolm chief of the same clan is said to have received from Alexander Lord of the Isles a confirmation of his lands in Lochaber, and a grant of the bailiary of that district.¹ In 1466 John of Yla, Earl of Ross and Lord of the Isles, granted to Duncan Makintoische captain of Clanchattane, and to his heirs, the lands of Keppach, Inneroygur, Auchnacrose, the two Bointynnis, Bohene, Murvalgane, Tullach, Daildonedarge, Achderre, Inneroybeg, Nucomer, Leachturyrich, Cloyncallich, Stronenabay, Torna, Blarrovir, the two Ratullichys, Achmesk, Innerglie, and Achrone, in the lordship of Lochaber, and the office of bailie of the same lands, and of the Earl's hereditary lands, including Letterfinlai, and the lands of the two townes of Lannachynnis.² In 1476 King James III. granted to Duncan Makintoische captain of the Clanquhattane, and his heirs male, the lands of Daldundarg, Branachane, Tulacharde, Inverany, Murlagane, Glenglastoun, Kilkarall, Botheny, Botheasky, Achadir, Tollicharaine, Bothintone, Blarenofingone, Bothintonmor, Crannachane, Kappache, Auchnamady, Auchnamacroise, Bragache, Inneroybeg, Bochlaine, and Inneroymore, in the lordship of Lochabire, which had been forfeited by John Lord of the Isles, and had been held of him by Duncan Makintoische, who resigned them to the King.³ In 1494 King James IV. confirmed to the same Duncan the grant made in 1466 by the Lord of the Isles.⁴ In 1500 King James IV. granted to Alexander Lord Gordoun the lands of Mogomar, the two Rathullachis, Inwergleith, Agherome, Stronabay, the two Blairouris, Ternenadrissiech, Hanchannach, the two Fersenais, Inuerlair, Auchancheithin, Munesse, Clanach, Enche, Kilchonade, Innachane, Braklater, Kilmonyvaig, Lindalle, the two Lanachquhanis, Auchmaschene, and Lettirfynlay, with the forests and woods belonging to them, in the lordship of Lochquabir, all which had been forfeited by John Earl of Ross and Lord of the Isles.⁵ In 1505 Ferquhard Makintosche of Capoch granted to William Makintosche of Dunachtan the lands of Glenloy and Lochquhareagie, including the lands of Bochtintinnakille, Capoch, Auchnaroise, Inueroymore, Inueroybeg, Murvalgan, Bochyne, Auchlochraeh, and Kilkawelle, and the superiority of the lands of Cullach, Dallindunderge, Achadere, and Bohindinville, in the sheriffdom of Innernys and lordship of Lochquhabbir.⁶ In 1516 King James V. granted to James Earl of Murray the ward, nonentry, and marriage of the lands of Glenlie, Locharcag, Glenroy, Glenspayng, and the lands called Edderayvsk, with the bailiary of the same, in the lordship of Lochabir, which belonged to the deceased Ferquhar M'Kintoisch.⁷ In 1528 King James V. granted to Ewin Alansoun, for his good service and for a certain pecuniary composition, the 40 marklands of Glenlie and Locharkaig, with half the bailiary of Lochabir, which had formerly been held by his father Alan Donaldsoun of the King's predecessors, and were in their hands by reason of nonentry at his decease.⁸ In 1539 the same Ewin resigned the

of Macintosh family, which quotes original charter. See *post* as to including the lands of Glenly-Glenspean. 'From this time,' observes Mr. Gregory, 'a deadly feud prevailed between the Clanchattan and Clanchameron regarding these lands, which lasted without intermission for upwards of three hundred years.'

¹ Gregory's Highlands and Isles, p. 78.

² Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiii. no. 96.

³ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. vii. no. 332.

⁴ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiii. no. 96.

⁵ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiii. no. 422.

⁶ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxix. no. 80. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xviii. fol. 66.

⁷ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. v. fol. 55.

⁸ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxii. no. 51. This grant may or may not include the lands of Glenspean. Alan Donaldsoun was the son of Donald Dubh chief of the

same lands to King James V., who granted them to him in liferent, and to his grandson Ewen Cammeroun in heritage.¹ In 1544 Queen Mary confirmed the grant of 1544 made by Ferquhard Makintosche of Capoch to William Makintosche of Dunnaughtan.² In 1552 the same Queen granted to Alexander Lord Gordoun the lands of Glenloy-Glenespane, namely, the lands of Innerroybeg, Innerroymoir, Boynetoun-in-will, Boynetoun-in-kandkellie, Keppacht, Boyne, Auchaderre, Murlagoun, Tulloch, and Dellyndundaig, which had been forfeited by William M'Intosche of Dunnaughtane for treason and lese majesty.³ In the same year Allester M'Ranald of the Capach witnesses an agreement between George Earl of Huntly and Donald M'Soirly of Glenneves.⁴ In 1553 Queen Mary granted the same lands to George Lord Gordoun.⁵ In 1564 the same Queen granted to Donald Cameroun, the son and heir of the deceased Donald Cameroun or Alansoun of Locheill, the five pennylands called Lettirfinlay of the old extent of 40 shillings, the five pennylands called Stronnabaw of the same old extent, and the five pennylands of Lindalie of the old extent of 50 shillings, all which were formerly held by them of the deceased George Earl of Huntly, by whom the lands were forfeited.⁶ In 1615 Lauchlan M'Intosche of Dynnach-tane was served heir to Lauchlan M'Intosche his grandfather in the lands of Glenloy and Loch-erkaig, including the lands of Glenspean and Glenroy, namely, Bohintieukenkelle, Cappache, Auchnacross, Innerroymoir, Innerroybeg, Murvagan, Boheny, Auchlochrich, Kilkerroll, Tullich, Dallichdundarge, Auchorderne, Bohinetynevill, and Arkwe, with the office of sheriff (or bailie) and seneschal of the lordship of Lochaber, together of the old extent of £80.⁷ In 1623 Sir John Grant of Mulven was served heir male to his father John Grant of Frewchie in the same lands, styled the towns and lands of Glenloy, Locharkak, Glenspean, and Glenroy.⁸

In 1496 King James IV. granted to Lachlane Makgilleone, the natural son of Hector Makgilleone of Dowarde, with remainder in succession to Hector himself, to his brother Donald, and to Hector's heirs whomsoever bearing the surname and arms of Makgilleone, certain lands which Hector had resigned, and which were now united into the barony of Dowarde, and included Innerloquhy, Auchintorbeg, Teirlondy, Drumfowre, Achnadale, Cammyske, Toullick, Dony, Corocoulee, Le Sokkach, Auchinquhare, and Thomaquharrik, in Lochquhabir.⁹ In 1509 Lauchlan Makgilleone of Dowart, by license obtained from King James IV., sold to Alexander Earl of Huntly, retaining the right of reversion, the lands of Correquoule, Auchnadalyne, Cammsikee, Thomearich, and Thomlerk, in the lordship of Lochabir.¹⁰ In 1510 King James IV. confirmed to Duncan Stewart of Appiu the 6½ marklands of Auchnadialla, the 6½ marklands of Corremyll, the three marklands of Cammask, the three marklands of Thomelekebeg, the three

Clanchameroun, who in 1411 led his clan in the royal army at the battle of Harlaw. Ewin was the son of Alan by Mariot, a granddaughter of Alexander Lord of Lochaber above mentioned. Gregory's Highlands and Isles, pp. 75, 77. The descendants of Ewin are noticed afterwards in connexion with the above lands.

¹ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xiii. fol. 2.

² Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxix. no. 80. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xviii. fol. 66.

³ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxx. no. 763. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxv. fol. 10.

⁴ Letterfinlay Charters.

⁵ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxxi. no. 146. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxv. ff. 93, 94.

⁶ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxxii. no. 422. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxxii. fol. 51.

⁷ Retours.

⁸ Retours.

⁹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiii. no. 301. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. i. fol. 29.

¹⁰ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xv. no. 17. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. iii. ff. 204, 208, 209.

marklands of Dowane, and the three marklands of Thovane carrigh, in Lochabir, which with other lands he had acquired from the deceased Lauchlan Magilleon of Dowart in lieu of a certain sum of money, and under reversion on payment of that sum.¹ In 1512 the same king granted to the same Duncan Stewart, for his good service, and for his present to the king of a galley of 36 oars, a liferent of the lands of Innerlochy, Terelondy, Drumefour, and Auchintoir, in the lordship of Lochabir.² In 1531 King James V. granted to Ewen Alansoun, captain of the *parentela* of Clancamerounne, for payment of 40 marks yearly, the same lands of the old extent of 13 marks, and other lands in Lochabir, which belonged to the king in property, but were never in his rental, and were occupied by the inhabitants of the isles and others who had no right to them.³ In 1540 Hector Makelane of Dowart resigned, and King James V. granted to Hector his son and apparent heir, with remainder to the heirs male of the elder Hector, to his brothers Alan and John, and to his own heirs whomsoever, the barony of Dowart, including the same lands in Lochabir that were granted in 1496 to Lauchlan Makgilleone.⁴ In 1557 the same Hector, fear of Dowart, with consent of his father Hector liferenter, sold in liferent to Jonet Campbell, daughter of Archibald Earl of Argyre, the lands of Corryquhenlycht of the old extent of six marks, six shillings, and eight pence, Downy two marks, Toulyk two marks, and Innerlochquhy eight marks, with their salmon fishings, in the lordship of Lochquhaber.⁵ In 1558 Queen Mary confirmed the sale by deeds under her great and privy seals.⁶ In 1603 Hector M'Clayne of Doward was served heir to his grandfather Hector M'Clayne in the lands of Inwirlachy, Auchitorbeg, Tirlundy, Drumfour, Auchmadala, Annisky, Cowlis, Dwny, Correchoulun, Soukkach, Auchichterre, and Tomquharrik, with the advowson of the churches, and the office of bailie of the lands.⁷

At the mouth of the river Lochy, on its left bank, stand the ruins of Inverlochy Castle, consisting of four round towers 30 feet high, connected by walls about 20 feet high, forming a large quadrangle, and surrounded at the distance of ten paces by a moat eight paces wide.⁸ The western and largest of the towers, known as Cumming's Tower, has walls ten feet thick.⁹ The origin of the castle, by some ascribed to the fabulous period of Scotch history, and coupled with the tradition of a large and opulent city adjoining, is by others dated in the reign of King Edward I. on the ground of its resemblance to the castles built by him in North Wales.¹⁰ In the year 1472 Celestine of the Isles lord of Lochalech dated a charter at Innerlocha.¹¹ In the acts of the Scotch Parliament, under the date 1503, there occurs 'memorandum anent the biggin of Innerlochy, and commone tharuppon with the Erle of Huntly,' showing that the castle had by that

¹ Reg. Mag. Sig. lib. xvi. no. 1.

² Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xviii. no. 93. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. iv. fol. 191.

³ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxiv. no. 93. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. ix. no. 15.

⁴ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxvi. no. 348. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xiii. ff. 43, 44.

⁵ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxxii. no. 292. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxix. fol. 15.

⁶ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxxii. no. 292. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxix. fol. 15.

⁷ Retours.

⁸ New Stat. Acc. Anderson's Guide, p. 262. Pennant, vol. ii. p. 205.

⁹ Old Stat. Acc. Anderson. Pennant.

¹⁰ Fordun Scotichronicon, lib. iii. c. 24. Buchanan's Historia, lib. i. c. 28. Macfarlane's Geog. Collect. Anderson's Guide, p. 263. Pennant, vol. ii. p. 205. Fordun places about the year 535 the death of Gouarnus King of Scotland, who, he says, was murdered at Inverlochyne by his nephew Ewen or Eochod Hebdur.

¹¹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiii. no. 203.

time been ruinous or partly destroyed.¹ In 1506 King James IV. granted to Alexander Earl of Huntly the castle and castle-stead of Innerlochy, with the ancient bounds, ditches, fish ponds, gardens, enclosures, and green, with power to repair, raise (or make higher), and build it with battlements (*propugnaculis*), iron bars, *le macholing*, drawbridges, and all other necessary furnishings and fortifications, and to make captains, constables, janitors, jailers, and all other officers necessary for the keeping of the castle.² In 1508 the same king by a deed under his privy seal released the Earl from an obligation to build 'a towr and strenth with barmkyn' in Innerlochy, postponing the term prescribed for building from Martinmas 1508 to Martinmas 1509, as the King had detained the Earl in his personal service.³ In 1509, in a grant of the sheriffdom of Inverness by the same king to the same earl, Innerlochy was appointed as the place for holding courts within the bounds of Lochquhabir.⁴ In 1511 the same earl had a letter under the privy seal of the same king 'supersedand the bigging of the house of Innerlochy within Lochabir quhill Mertimes 1512.'⁵ In 1556 Queen Mary re-appointed Innerlochy as the seat of the sheriff courts of Inverness for the district of Lochquhabir.⁶

In 1431 was fought the battle of Inverlochy, in which Donald Ballach, the uncle of Alexander Lord of the Isles, defeated Alexander Earl of Mar, and slew Alan Stewart Earl of Caithnes and many others.⁷ In 1645 Inverlochy was the scene of another conflict, in which the Campbells under the Marquis of Argyll were defeated by the celebrated Marquis of Montrose.⁸

On a height called Mulroy near the house of Keppoch was fought in 1688 the last clan battle that took place in the highlands, in which Coll Macdonald of Keppoch defeated the Macintoshes.⁹

At Highbridge on the Spean, where a bridge of three arches built by General Wade spans the stream, occurred the first engagement between the royal forces and the highlanders in 1745.¹⁰

¹ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. ii. p. 248.

² Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiv. no. 205. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. iii. fol. 53.

³ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. iii. fol. 167.

⁴ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xv. no. 63.

⁵ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. iv. no. 134.

⁶ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxxi. no. 400.

⁷ Forduni Scotiehr., lib. xvi. cap. 17. Extracta e Var. Cron. Scocie, p. 233. Anderson's Guide, pp.

264, 265. Gregory's Highlands and Isles, pp. 37, 38, 62, 75. Hist. Not. of Glan Gregor, p. 40.

⁸ Spalding's History *ad tempus*, and other known authorities.

⁹ Gregory's Highlands and Isles, p. 415. New Stat. Acc.

¹⁰ Anderson's Guide, p. 261. Pennant, vol. ii. p. 204.

KILMALIE.

Kilmalyn¹—Kilmale²—Kilmailze³—Culmaly⁴—Kilmaille⁵—Kilmalzie.⁶
Deanery of Morvern.⁷ (Map, No. 40.)

THIS parish, which lies partly in Argyle and partly in Inverness, and to which there is now attached part of the old parish of Elanmunde, included the districts of Ardgour, Lochiel, Glenluy, Locharkeg, Achadrome, and Glengarry, all lying within the ancient lordship of Lochaber.⁸ This extensive and much diversified district has on the east the fresh-water lakes Loch Oich and Loch Lochy lying in the line of the great Caledonian valley, and on the same side and in the same line part of the two sea lochs named Loch Linnhe and Lochiel, of which the latter turning off midway at right angles indents the parish almost to its western border. Parallel to the same line lies Lochshiel, which forms part of the west boundary of the parish, and parallel to the upper portion of Lochiel, in a direction nearly east and west, the parish is traversed by Locharkeg about the centre of its largest division, and by a chain of lakes near its north boundary which includes Loch Quoich and Loch Garry. Between Locharkeg and Loch Lochy there is a beautiful valley named the Dark Mile.⁹

In the year 1296 Richard Fossard, parson of the church of Kilmalyn, swore fealty to King Edward I.¹⁰ In 1532 Master Alexander Rattar was vicar of Kilmale.¹¹ In 1536 and 1549 charters are witnessed by Sir John Campbell rector of Kilmailze.¹² He was dead before the 28th of August 1549, when King James V. appointed Sir John Selatar rector of the same church.¹³ In 1552 the vicar was Sir Robert M'Raith.¹⁴ In 1671 William bishop of Argyle leased to Archibald Earl of Argyle the teinds of the bishop's quarter of the kirk of Kilmalyie.¹⁵ In 1685 a confirmation by King James VII. of the marquisate of Huntly to George Duke of Gordon included the patronage of the church of Kilmalzie, and a yearly fair to be held there on the 18th of August called Mary Fair.¹⁶

The church seems to have stood originally on a hill above the town of Kilmalie, which lay on the north shore of Lochiel opposite an island called Island Lochiel.¹⁷ In the seventeenth century it stood within the town of Kilmalie.¹⁸ It now stands at Corpach to the eastward of Kilmalie on

¹ A. D. 1296. Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i. p. 26.

² A. D. 1532. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. ix. fol. 67.

³ A. D. 1536. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxv. no. 267.
A. D. 1549. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxx. no. 347. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxiii. fol. 34.

⁴ A. D. 1552. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxv. fol. 3.

⁵ Circa A. D. 1600. MS. Maps in Adv. Lib. Circa A. D. 1640. Blaeu. A. D. 1600—1700. Macfarlane.

⁶ A. D. 1685. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. viii. p. 504.

⁷ Morvern was one of the rural deaneries of Argyle, but its extent, like that of the other deaneries, cannot now be ascertained with precision. See State Papers, vol. v. p. 477.

⁸ Macfarlane's Geog. Collect.

⁹ New Stat. Acc. Anderson's Guide, p. 297.

¹⁰ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i. p. 26.

¹¹ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. ix. fol. 67.

¹² Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxv. no. 267; lib. xxx. no. 347.

¹³ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxiii. no. 34.

¹⁴ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxv. fol. 3.

¹⁵ Argyle Inventory.

¹⁶ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. viii. p. 504.

¹⁷ Macfarlane's Geog. Collect. MS. Maps in Adv. Lib. Blaeu.

¹⁸ Macfarlane.

the right bank of the Lochy, which is said to have been one of those stations at which the bodies of the dead rested for a time on their way to Iona.¹ The second of these was the church traditionally believed to have been built by Gillie-dow-mak-chravolich (the black child, son to the bones), the original from which Sir Walter Scott has drawn his 'hermit monk' Brian in the *Lady of the Lake*.²

Near the head of Locharkeg there is an island named of old Island Columbkil, on which in the seventeenth century stood a church or chapel dedicated apparently to Saint Columba.³

The lands of Lochiel were probably included in those of Louchabre in the grant of the earldom of Moray by King Robert Bruce to Thomas Ranulph between 1307 and 1314.⁴ In the year 1372 or 1373 King Robert II. confirmed a grant by John of Yle to Reginald of Yle his son of 60 marklands in Lochabre, including Loche and Kilmald (apparently Lochiel and Kilmalie.)⁵ The lands of Lochiel are said to have been forfeited in 1429 by Donald Dubh, chief of the Clanchameron, and to have been soon afterwards granted by Alexander Lord of the Isles to John Garve Maclean of Coll.⁶ In 1461 John of Yle, Earl of Ross and Lord of the Isles, granted to his kinsman John the son of Murdae M'Gilleoin of Lochboyg the following lands in Locheale in his lordship of Lochaber, namely, the lands of Banvy, Mykannich, Fyelyn and Creglwing, Corpyeh, Innernat, Achydo, Kilmalze, Achymoleag, Drumfarmolloch, Faneworwill, Fasfarna, Stonsonleak, Correbeg, Achitolledoun, Keanloch, Drumnasalze, Culenap, Nahohacho, Clerechaik, Mischeholach, Crew, Salachan, and the half of Lyndaly.⁷ In 1472 Celestine of the Isles, lord of Lochaleh, granted lands in Ross to Alan the son of Donald Duff, captain of the Clancamroun.⁸ In 1492 Alexander of the Isles, of Lochaleh and Lochiel, granted to Ewen the son of Alan the son of Donald, captain of the Clancamroun, the lands of Cray, Salchan, Banwe, Corpach, Kilmalze, Achedo, Anat, Achetilay, Drumfermalach, Fanmoymell, Fassefarn, Corebeg, Owechan, Aychetoldowne, Chanloycheil, Kowilknap, Drumuassall, Clachak, and Clochfyne, in Lochheil.⁹ In 1494 King James IV. confirmed to John Magilleon of Lochboye the lands granted to him in 1461 by John Lord of the Isles, by whom they had been forfeited to the King.¹⁰ In 1495 the same king confirmed to Ewin the son of Alan the lands granted to him in 1492 by Alexander of the Isles.¹¹ In 1517 John Duke of Albany, Regent of Scotland, appointed Colin Earl of Ergile lieutenant of the Isles, and of many other lands including Lochille, for three years or longer according to the Regent's pleasure.¹² In 1520 Ewen Allanson of Lochiel appears in record.¹³ In 1522 the lands of Banvy and others in Lochiel (included in the grant of 1461) were resigned by John M'Gilleon of Lochboye, and granted by King James V. to Sir John Campbell of Calder.¹⁴ In 1526 the grant was confirmed by the same king.¹⁵ In 1528 the same lands were resigned by Sir John

¹ New Stat. Acc. Old Stat. Acc.

² Macfarlane's Geog. Collect. *Lady of the Lake*, canto iii.

³ MS. Maps in Adv. Lib. Macfarlane's Geog. Collect.

⁴ Regist. Moraviense, p. 342.

⁵ Robertson's Index, p. 136, no. 18.

⁶ Gregory's Highlands and Isles, pp. 70, 76.

⁷ Argyle Charters.

⁸ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiii. no. 203.

⁹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiii. no. 203.

¹⁰ Argyle Charters. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiii. no. 115.

¹¹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiii. no. 203.

¹² Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. v. fol. 102.

¹³ Argyle Inventory.

¹⁴ Argyle Inventory.

¹⁵ Argyle Inventory. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. vi. fol. 46; vol. vii. fol. 48.

Campbell, and granted by King James V. to Colin Earl of Ergile.¹ In the same year Ewen Alansoun of Lochiell resigned to the same king the 30 marklands of Loehiell, the same that are specified in the grant of 1492, which, with other lands then resigned by Ewen, the King granted to him anew, and incorporated into the barony of Loehiell.² In the same year King James V. granted to John M'Clane of Coill the lands of Locheall in the lordship of Lochaber, of the old extent of £20, apparently the same as the 30 marklands granted to Ewen Alansoun.³ In 1531 Ewen Alansoun appears in record as captain of the *parentelu* of Clancameroun.⁴ In 1536 there appears Donald Camroun the son and heir of Ewin Allansoun captain of Clancamroun.⁵ In 1539 Ewen Allansoun resigned the 30 marklands of Lochiell (as specified above), which King James V. then granted to him in liferent, and to his grandson Ewen Cammeroun in heritage.⁶ In 1541 Ewin Allansoun of Lochele again appears in record.⁷ In 1546 Queen Mary granted to George Earl of Huntlie the escheat of certain lands which heritably belonged to Ewin Allansoun of Locheill, including the lands of Locheill, and the place and fortalice of Torecastell, in the lordship of Lochaber.⁸ In 1553 Queen Mary granted to the same earl the lands of Locheill, Banvy, Corpoh, Kilmalze, Auchedo, Anned, Auchatlie, Drumfarmalach, Farnarwell, Facheferne, Corryweg, Clirthaik, Claithnid, Nechweehon, and other lands in Loelquhaber, with the manor and fortalice of Torecastell which had been forfeited by Ewen Allansoun of Locheill for the crimes of treason and lese majesty.⁹ In 1554 the same queen granted to George Earl of Huntlie and Murray the nonentry dues of all the lands belonging to the deceased Ewin Camroun *alias* Litill Ewin, captain of the Clancamroun, and also the marriage of his brother and heir Donald Dow, or other lawful heir.¹⁰ In 1564 Queen Mary granted to Donald Cameroun, the son and heir of the deceased Donald Cameroun or Alansoun of Locheill, certain lands in Lochaber, which they had formerly held of the deceased George Earl of Huntlie, and which that earl had forfeited.¹¹ In 1606 Hector M'Clane of Loehboy was served heir to John M'Clane of Loehboy his great-grandfather in the lands of Banvy, Mikeaniche, and the rest of the lands granted by John of Yle to John M'Gilleoin in 1461, and together of the old extent of £10, 13s. 4d.¹² In 1608 Allan Camerone of Locheill was served heir to his great-grandfather Ewin Camerone, called Ewin Allaueson of Locheill, in the 30 marklands of Locheill, including the lands granted in 1492 by Alexander of the Isles to Ewin the son of Alan, and together of the old extent of £10.¹³

The lands of Logharkeeh were included in the earldom of Moray as granted by King Robert Bruce to his nephew Thomas Ranulph between the years 1307 and 1314.¹⁴ In 1336 John of Isla, afterwards Lord of the Isles, granted the lands of Glenluy and Locharkaig to William

¹ Argyle Charters. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. viii. fol. 17. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxii. no. 252.

² Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxii. no. 52.

³ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xvii. no. 211.

⁴ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxiv. no. 93. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. ix. fol. 15.

⁵ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. x. fol. 131.

⁶ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xiii. fol. 2.

⁷ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xiv. no. 66.

⁸ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xx. fol. 72.

⁹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxxi. no. 145. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxvi. ff. 17, 18, 20.

¹⁰ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxvi. fol. 58.

¹¹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxxii. no. 422. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxxii. fol. 51. See KILMONIVATIG, p. 177.

¹² Retours.

¹³ Retours.

¹⁴ Regist. Moravienſe, p. 342.

Macintosh chief of the Clanchattan.¹ From that period the lands are said to have been the subject of a deadly feud between the Clanchattan and the Clanchameron for upwards of three hundred years.² In 1372 or 1373 King Robert II. confirmed a grant of the lands of Locharkage made by John of Yle to Reginald of Yle his son.³ Between the years 1443 and 1447 Alexander Lord of the Isles is said to have confirmed to Malcolm Macintosh chief of the Clanchattan his lands in Lochaber (including Glenluy and Locharkaig), and to have granted him the office of bailie of the district.⁴ For several years after 1497 the same lands, belonging to the Clanchattan, were forcibly held by the Clanchameron.⁵ In 1505 Ferquhard Makintosche of Capoch granted to William Makintosche of Dunnachtan the lands of Glenloy and Lochquharcaige, and specially the lands of Moy, Arracht, Strone, Bare, Innerlettir, Inuermusk, Mullin, Auchnaherve, Achnaellene, Lachmakkeillie, Glenmeillie, Dewreik, Inuermaille, Wallairt, Killerois, Auchnacarre, Clunys, Inuereawals, Auchnasawille, Creif, Salchan, Muk, Chammone, Kindloche, Arkwe, Murvalgan, Callach, Glendessorach, Clasbragach, Glenpona, Chanloch, Glenkinglen, Messulech, and other lands in the lordship of Lochquhabbir.⁶ In 1516 King James V. granted to James Earl of Murray the ward, non-entries, and marriage of the lands of Glenlie-Locharcag, and others in Lochaber, with the bailiary of the same lands, which belonged to the deceased Ferquhar M'Kintoisch.⁷ In 1528 the same king granted to Ewen Alansoun, for his good service and for a certain pecuniary composition, the 40 marklands of Glenlie and Lochirkaig, with half of the bailiary of Lochaber, which were formerly held by his father Alan Donaldsoun of the King's predecessors, and were in the King's hands by reason of Alan's death.⁸ In 1539 the same lands and half bailiary were resigned by Ewen Alansoun, and granted by King James V. anew to the same Ewen in liferent, and to his grandson Ewen Cammeroun in heritage.⁹ In 1544 Queen Mary confirmed the grant of the same lands made in 1505 by Ferquhard Makintosche of Capach to William Makintosche of Dunnachtan.¹⁰ In 1552 the same queen granted to Alexander Lord Gordoun the lands of Glenloy, namely, Stroyne, Bar, Innervske, Millane, Interach, and Moy; and the lands of Locharkeg, including Innerteach, Ballach, Achnasauill, Sallachan, Creow, Myk, Candmoir, Blair, Callacht, Murlagen, Candapold, Laganeferme, Waldart, Innermalze, Achnabar, Candleros, Muschenricht, and Cloyn — all which had been forfeited by William M'Intosche of Dunnachtan for the crimes of treason and lese majesty.¹¹ In 1553, after the death of William Makintosche, Queen Mary granted the same lands to George Lord Gordoun.¹² In 1615 Lauchlan M'Intosche of Dynnachthane was served heir to Lauchlan M'Intosche his grandfather in the lands of Glenloy and Locherkaig, as enumerated in the grant by Ferquhard Makintosche in 1505.¹³ In

¹ Gregory's Highlands and Isles, p. 78, citing a MS. history of the Macintosh family, which cites the family charters.

² Gregory's Highlands and Isles, pp. 75, 78.

³ Robertson's Index, p. 136, no. 18.

⁴ Gregory's Highlands and Isles, p. 78.

⁵ Acta Dom. Conc., vol. xvii. fol. 76. Gregory's Highlands and Isles, p. 103.

⁶ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxix. no. 30. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xviii. fol. 66.

⁷ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. v. fol. 55.

⁸ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxii. no. 51.

⁹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiii. no. 2.

¹⁰ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxix. no. 30. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xviii. fol. 66.

¹¹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxx. no. 763. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxv. fol. 10.

¹² Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxxi. no. 146. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxv. ff. 93, 94.

¹³ Retours.

1623 Sir John Grant of Mulven was served heir male to his father John Grant of Frewchie in the towns and lands of Glenloy and Locharkak.¹

The grant of John of Yla, Earl of Ross and Lord of the Isles, to Duncan Makkintoische captain of Clanchattane in 1466, included the lands of Mischoralich, Achynnellane, Leyndale, Cloynis, and Glastormore.² In 1476 King James III. granted to the same Duncan and his heirs male the lands of Moymore, Terichaenglassane, Stroncroy, Achinhervy, Innerosky, and Mallane, which had been forfeited by John Lord of the Isles, and which Duncan Makintoische had held of him and had resigned to the King.³ In 1492 Alexander of the Isles, of Lochalch and Lochheil, granted to Ewen the son of Alan the son of Donald, captain of the Clancamroun, one markland of Gristormoir, three marklands of Clanyu, three marklands of Mescherlach, and three marklands of Thomcarech, in the lordship of Lochaber.⁴ In 1494 King James IV. confirmed the grant of 1466.⁵ In 1495 he confirmed the grant of 1492.⁶ In 1528 Ewen Alansoun of Lochiel resigned certain lands, including those specified in the same grant, which King James V. then erected in his favour into the barony of Lochiel.⁷ In 1539 the same Ewen resigned the same lands, which were then granted by King James V. to him in liferent, and to his grandson Ewen Cammeroun in heritage.⁸ In 1608 Allan Camerone of Lochell was served heir to his great-grandfather called Ewin Allaneson of Lochell in the three marklands of Moyscherliche, and the three marklands of Thomacherliche, in the lordship of Lochaber.⁹

Between the years 1307 and 1314 the lands of Glengarech were granted by King Robert Bruce to his nephew Thomas Ranulph as part of the earldom of Moray.¹⁰ In 1466 John of Yla Earl of Ross granted to Duncan Makkintoische captain of Clanchattane, and to his heirs, the office of bailie of his hereditary lands of Achadrome, Glengarre, and others.¹¹ In 1494 King James IV. confirmed the grant.¹² In 1500 the same king granted to Alexander Lord Gordoun the lands of Scheane in Auchdrome, Pitmaglassy, Culynross, and other lands in Lochquhabir, with the forests and woods belonging to them, all which had been forfeited by John Earl of Ross.¹³ In 1510 the same king granted to Alexander Earl of Huntly for nine years the lands of Innergarry and Glengarry in the lordship of Lochabir, with the office of bailiary, for yearly payment of 40 marks.¹⁴ In 1531 King James V. granted to Ewen Alansoun captain of Clancameroun the lands of Invergarry, Kilenane, Lagane, and Auchindrom, of the old extent of 12 marks, and other lands in the lordship of Lochabir, for a yearly payment of 40 marks; all which lands belonged to the King in property, but were never in his rental, and were occupied by the inhabitants of the Isles and others who had no right to them.¹⁵ In 1536 the same king granted to Donald Camroun, the son and heir of Ewin Allanesoun captain of Clancamroun, the nonentry

¹ Retours.

² Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiii. no. 96. See KILMONIVAIG, p. 176.

³ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. vi. no. 332.

⁴ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiii. no. 293.

⁵ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiii. no. 96.

⁶ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiii. no. 203.

⁷ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxii. no. 52.

⁸ Rec. Sec. Sig., vol. xiii. fol. 2.

⁹ Retours. ¹⁰ Regist. Moraviense, p. 342.

¹¹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiii. no. 96.

¹² Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiii. no. 96.

¹³ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiii. no. 422.

¹⁴ Rec. Sec. Sig., vol. iv. fol. 43.

¹⁵ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxiv. no. 93. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. ix. fol. 15.

and other dues of various lands, including the £6 land of Sleisgarow in Glengarry.¹ In 1537 he granted the lands of Sleishgarrow to the same Donald.² In 1538 the same king granted to Alexander Makane M'Alester of Glengarry the nonentry dues of the 20 pennylands of Glengarry called the Slysmoynd, which had been in the King's hands since the decease of John M'Alester the father of Alexander.³ In 1539 the same king granted in liferent to Alexander M'Kane M'Alister of Glengarre and Margaret Ylis his wife, and in heritage to their son and apparent heir Angus M'Alister, with remainder to Alexander's heirs whomsoever, the lands of Sleismene of Glengarre of the extent of 20 pence; granting also to Angus for his good service the nonentry and other dues of the same lands for past years, and all right belonging to the King by reason of forfeiture.⁴ In 1540 the same king granted to John Makeanze of Kintale, for his good service in the Isles and other parts, the five marklands of Lagane of Achedrome, three marklands of Killenane, and four marklands of Innergarre.⁵ In 1545 Alexander Rannaldsoun of Glengarre was one of a number styled by Donald Lord of the Isles and Earl of Ross 'his barons and council of the Ilis.'⁶ In 1546 Queen Mary granted to George Earl of Huntlie the escheat of various lands which belonged in heritage to Ewin Allansoun of Lochell, including the lands of Slesgarrow in the lordship of Lochquhabir.⁷ In 1548 the same queen granted in liferent to James Grant of Freuchy, assignee lawfully constituted by his tenants, many lands in Ross and Inverness, which belonged to Ewen Donaldsoun nephew and heir of Ewen Alansoun of Lochelseh, Alaster M'Keane M'Alaster of Glengawrie, and Alaster's son and apparent heir Angus, a grant which included Glengarie, Dryanach, the house of Sleismenane, and the fishings of the same, of the old extent of 20 marks, all belonging to Alaster, and the heritage of the teree of the same 20 marklands of Glengarie, of which teree the house of Dryanach and the island of Sleismenane of Glengarie formed the chief part, belonging to Angus—all which lands had been held of the Queen in chief by the same Ewen, Alaster, and Angus, had been appraised for satisfaction of a 'spulzie' made by them and their accomplices, and had been sold to James Grant for the sum of £10,770, 13s. 4d.⁸ In 1553 the same queen granted to George Earl of Huntlie the lands of Slesgarrow and others in Ross and Lochquhabir, which were forfeited by Ewen Allansoun of Lochell.⁹ In 1554 the same queen granted to John Grant, the son and heir of the deceased James Grant of Fruehquhy, the relief of various lands, including Glengarre, which belonged to him as heir, and the relief of which belonged to the Queen.¹⁰ In 1563 Donald Cameron was served heir to Donald his father in the £6 land of Sleishgarrow.¹¹

The barony of Ardour appears to have been held by a branch of the Macleans of Dowart, probably of the Lord of the Isles, before the year 1472.¹² In that year a charter by Celestine of

¹ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. x. fol. 131.

² Argyle Inventory.

³ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xi. fol. 62.

⁴ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxvi. no. 247. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xii. fol. 78.

⁵ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxvii. no. 86. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xiv. fol. 32.

⁶ State Papers, vol. v. p. 477.

⁷ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xx. fol. 72.

⁸ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxx. no. 314. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxii. fol. 4.

⁹ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxvi. ff. 17. 18.

¹⁰ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxvii. no. 22.

¹¹ Argyle Inventory.

¹² Gregory's Highlands and Isles, pp. 71, 72.

the Isles, lord of Lochalch, is witnessed by Ewen the son of Donald the son of Lachlan of Ardgour.¹ In 1479 the same Ewen, styled Ewen Makconehill of Ardgovre, is witness to a charter by John of Ila Lord of the Isles.² In 1493 the laird of Ardgour was Lauchlan Maccewin Maclean.³ In 1517 Lauchlane Maklane of Argour and his kinsmen and friends had a remission under the privy seal of King James V. for assisting Sir Donald of the Ilis of Lochalch when he took part with Alexander Lord Hume in his treasonable doings.⁴ In the same year John Duke of Albany, Regent of Scotland, appointed Colin Earl of Ergile lieutenant of the Isles and other parts, including Argour, for three years or more according to the Regent's pleasure.⁵ In 1536 King James V., on the narrative that the writs of the deceased M'Carlich M'Ewin had been destroyed in time of war, granted anew to his son and heir John M'Carlich one markland of Calp and Girvan, 20 shillings of Dusk, one mark of Auchinsowill and Transeik, one mark of Stromegregane and Clauchzalk, one mark of Blairboy and Correbeg, one mark of the two Innerscanvillis, one mark of Camelefflyne and Crandelich, one mark of Arehowlane and Auchnanes, one mark of Lawdnaues and Cragnathane, one mark of Naranchan and Lakeich, 20 shillings of Danedach and Altezowis, one mark of Kilbodane, 2 marks and 10 shillings of Culle. 23 shillings and 4 pence of Sallochanbeg, 2 marks of Sallochanmoir, 2 marks of Innersanda and Innerbracatill, and half a mark of the two Branakillis and Claschammik, in the lordship of Ardgour and sheriffdom of Inverness, together of the old extent of 22 marks, the grantee making three suits yearly at the three head courts of Inverness.⁶ In 1541 King James V. granted to Ewin Allansoun of Lochele the nonentry and other dues of the same 22 marklands of Ardgowr, which the grant states to have been in the King's hands since the decease of the last lawful possessor.⁷ In 1542 John M'Clane of Ardgoure and others had a remission under the privy seal of King James V. for remaining from the army at Swlway, and for other acts of disobedience.⁸ In the same year John Makearlich resigned the 22 marklands of Argour in the lordship of the Isles and sheriffdom of Inverness, and King James V. granted them anew to him in heritage, with the towers, forts, manors, mills, fishings, tenants, tenandries, woods, and forests, erecting all anew into the barony of Argour, and appointing the manor of Cullie to be the principal messuage.⁹ In 1545 John Maclane of Ardgowr was one of the council of the Isles mentioned above.¹⁰ In 1546 the same John and others had a remission from Queen Mary for assisting the English in burning the islands of Bute and Arrane.¹¹ In the same year Queen Mary granted to Hector M'Clane of Dowart the ward of the lands of Ardgour, which are stated to have been in the Queen's hands since the decease of Johnne M'Carlie M'Kewin M'Clane (apparently the same John).¹² In 1549

¹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiii. no. 203. Mr. Gregory says that this Lachlan was Maclean of Dowart, and that Ardgour appears to have been first granted to Donald his son by the Lord of the Isles.

² Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. ix. no. 30.

³ Gregory's Highlands and Isles, p. 72.

⁴ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. v. fol. 101.

⁵ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. v. fol. 102.

⁶ Argyle Charters. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxv. no. 341. Rec. Sec. Sig., vol. x. ff. 103, 104.

⁷ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xiv. fol. 66.

⁸ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xv. fol. 107.

⁹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxviii. no. 358. Rec. Sec. Sig., vol. xvi. fol. 72. Argyle Inventory.

¹⁰ State Papers, vol. v. p. 477. See p. 185.

¹¹ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xix. fol. 74.

¹² Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xx. fol. 50.

the same queen granted to the same Hector the lands and barony of Argour, in her hands since the decease of John M'Carlich of Argour, and annexed them to Hector's own barony of Doward in the sheriffdom of Terbert.¹ In 1603 Charles M'Killeane was served heir to John M'Kerleich, his great-grand-uncle's son, in the same barony.² In 1618 Allan M'Ewine M'Allane or M'Claine of Ardour was served heir in the same to his great-grand-uncle's son John M'Cherlich M'Ewine or M'Claine of Ardour.³ In 1629 Ewen M'Lean was served heir to his grandfather the deceased tutor of Ardour in two marklands of Innerscaffadill, one mark of Achuness and other lands, half a mark of Achnaphubill, and three shillings and fourpence of Blairbuy, in the barony of Ardour, united into one free barony.⁴

The fortalice of the Torcastle upon the right bank of the river Lochy appears, as we have seen, in deeds of the dates 1546 and 1553.⁵ A writer of the seventeenth century observes, 'Not two myles from the church of Killmaille, which is at the syd of the loch ovir aganis the iland cald Lochyiell, is the castell of Torrie chastell upon the west bank of the river Lochy. Sum suppose this to have been the place of Berigonium so much spoken of in our old monuments, how trulie or upon what grounds I cannot judge.'⁶

The same writer informs us, that in the year 1620, just as the people of the country had finished building a bridge over the river Airkaig, 'they report they saw an infinit number of adders swymming upon the water a little above the bridge, leaping thereon, wherof many landing creeped away throch the grass and hather to the great terrour of the beholders.'⁷

'There is a little strath betwixt the head of Loch Lochy and another small fresche water loch called Lochgawich (Loch Oich). This strath is scaree one myl of length, and not the eicht part of a myl in breadth. It is called Achadrome, supposed be the people therabout to be the middle part of Seotland be the length. There is a stone in a playne in this strath cald the Stone of the Rigg of Scotland, that runs from nord east to south west.'⁸

¹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxx. no. 370. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxiii. fol. 37.

² Retours.

³ Retours.

⁵ See above, p. 182.

⁶ Macfarlane's Geog. Collect.

⁷ Macfarlane's Geog. Collect.

⁸ Macfarlane's Geog. Collect.

⁴ Retours.

MORVERN.

THIS is a modern parish, composed of the two ancient parishes Kilcolmkill and Killintag (or Kilfinnic), which appear to have been united about the period of the Reformation,¹ but whose boundaries it seems now impossible to ascertain. It includes the greater part of the ancient lordship of Morvern, formerly known as Kenalban, and itself at one period included in the more extensive lordship of Garmoran.² Morvern and Kingerloch together form a peninsula, having on the west Loch Sunart, on the east Loch Linnhe, and on the south the sound of Mull. Its coast is indented on the south and west by two small sea lochs named Lochaline and Lochteagus, near the latter of which lie the islands Oransa and Carna. In the interior it is mountainous, rising in Bencaddan to the height of 2306 feet, and is diversified by a few small lakes, one of which, Loch Unimore, lying in a romantic valley of the same name which runs eastward from the head of Lochteagus, has been celebrated by Professor Wilson.³

Morvern, as before stated, gave name to one of the rural deaneries of Argyle. In 1545 and 1546 Roderike Maccallister, or Rore Ranaldsonn, was dean of Morwarne and bishop elect of the Isles.⁴

In the year 1671 William bishop of Argyle granted to Archibald Earl of Argyle a lease of the teinds of the bishop's quarter of various churches, including those of Icolmekill and Killintag in Morverne.⁵

KILCOLMKILL.

Ecclesia Sancti Columbe de Keneavadean⁶—Ecclesia Sancti Columbe in Morwarne⁷—Kilcolmkill⁸—Icolmekill.⁹ Deanery of Morvern. (Map, No. 41.)

In the year 1409 a charter by Donald of Ile Lord of the Isles is witnessed by Master Niel rector of the church of Saint Columba of Keneavadean.¹⁰ In 1510 King James IV. presented Angus Makkane to the rectory of the church of Saint Columba in Morwarne, which was vacant

¹ New Stat. Acc. Retours.

² Gregory's Highlands and Isles, p. 25. New Stat. Acc. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiii. no. 300. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xvi. fol. 19.

³ Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, vol. xxx.

⁴ State Papers, vol. v. pp. 477, 503.

⁵ Argyle Inventory.

⁶ A. D. 1409. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiii. no. 300.

⁷ A. D. 1510. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. iv. fol. 96.

⁸ A. D. 1548. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxiii. fol. 47.

⁹ A. D. 1671. Argyle Inventory.

¹⁰ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiii. no. 300.

by the decease of Sir John Judge.¹ In 1548 Queen Mary granted to Hectour M'Gilleoun of Doward and his heirs, until the Queen should attain the age of fourteen years, the patronage of several parsonages, including the parsonage of the church of Kilcolmkill, when vacant by decease, resignation, or otherwise.²

The church of Kilcolmkill, dedicated to Saint Columba, and traditionally believed to have been founded by him, stood at Keill on Lochaline, where a small portion of its ruins and the burying ground remain.³ The church which existed in 1794, whose dimensions were 40 feet by 16 within walls, and which had neither bell nor seats, stood at a short distance from the ruins at Keill.⁴ The present church was built in 1799.⁵ The churchyard was anciently held as a sanctuary.⁶

KILLINTAG.

Killindykt⁷—Kilfynnyce⁸—Killyntag⁹—Killintag.¹⁰ Deanery of Morvern.
(Map, No. 41.)

IN the year 1542 King James V. presented Sir Charles M'Clane chaplain to the rectory and vicarage of the church of Killindykt in Garmorvarn, which was vacant by the decease of Sir Angus Ewinsone.¹¹ In 1548 Queen Mary granted to Hectour M'Gilleoun of Doward and his heirs, until the Queen should attain the age of fourteen years, the patronage of the parsonage of the church of Kilfynnyce, and of certain other churches, when vacant by decease, resignation, or otherwise.¹² In the same year Sir James Walkare was rector of Killyntag.¹³

The church, probably dedicated to Saint Findoc the virgin, stood near the coast of the Sound of Mull, about nine miles west from the church of Keill.¹⁴ The present church, built in 1780, stands at a short distance from the former.¹⁵ It is of the same dimensions as was its contemporary at Keill, and in 1794 was in the same condition.¹⁶ The cemetery of the older church, which appears to be still used, was of old regarded as a sanctuary.¹⁷

There is a tradition that Morvern in the twelfth century was part of the possessions of Somerled Prince of Argyle, who at the head of the men of Morvern is said to have defeated a body of Norse pirates.¹⁸ In 1292 the lands of Kinnelbathyn (Kenalbin) were included by King John

¹ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. iv. fol. 98.

² Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxiii. fol. 47.

³ Gregory's Highlands and Isles. County Maps. Old Stat. Acc. New Stat. Acc.

⁴ Old Stat. Acc.

⁵ New Stat. Acc.

⁶ Old Stat. Acc.

⁷ A. D. 1542. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xvi. fol. 19.

⁸ A. D. 1548. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxiii. fol. 47.

⁹ A. D. 1548. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxii. fol. 54.

¹⁰ A. D. 1671. Argyle Inventory.

¹¹ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xvi. fol. 19.

¹² Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxiii. fol. 47.

¹³ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxii. fol. 54.

¹⁴ Old and New Stat. Acc.

¹⁵ Old and New Stat. Acc.

¹⁶ Old Stat. Acc.

¹⁷ Old Stat. Acc.

¹⁸ Gregory's Highlands and Isles, p. 12.

Balliol in the sheriffdom of Lorn or Argyle.¹ In 1309 King Robert Bruce granted the lands of Kinbaldein to Angus of Yle, the descendant of Somerled.² In 1335 Edward Balliol granted in heritage to John of the Isles for his allegiance, *quantum in se erat*, the land of Kenalbadon and other lands in Argyle and the Isles.³ In 1336 King Edward III. confirmed the grant.⁴ In 1390 the lord of Morvern appears to have been Donald of Ile Lord of the Isles.⁵ In 1475 John of Ile, Lord of the Isles and Earl of Ross, forfeited all his lands, including Morvarne, to the crown.⁶ In 1476 Morvarne was included in the lands restored to the same John by King James III. at the request of his queen and parliament.⁷ In 1478 the same king on attaining his majority confirmed the restoration.⁸ In 1517 John Duke of Albany, Regent of Scotland, granted to Lauchlane Makelane of Doward for eleven years, and thereafter during the Regent's pleasure, the King's lands of Murverne, with power to sublet them.⁹ In the same year the Regent appointed Colin Earl of Ergile lieutenant of the same and other lands for three years or longer according to his pleasure.¹⁰ In 1533 Archibald Earl of Argyle and 92 others had a remission from King James V. 'for treasonable fire-raising with displayed banner' in Morvern and other parts.¹¹ In a list of the crown lands in the lordship of the Isles in the year 1536 there is included 'the yle of Morvell betuix the louch of Louchsonvort and Louchneill,' a description evidently intended for the lands of Morvern.¹² In 1541 and 1542 Ewin M'Martying was 'officiar and serjand' of the King's lands of Morven.¹³

In 1390 Donald of Ile Lord of the Isles granted to Lachlan Makgilleone twelve marklands of Morwarn, namely, 6 pennylands of Achagnaha, 5 pennylands of Achagranach, 3 pennylands of Achagalain, 3 pennylands of Vlgadall, 2 pennylands of Dubgacre, 2½ pennylands of Nasrone, and 2½ pennylands of Achagtaecgeneruflang.¹⁴ The grant was confirmed in 1431 by King James I., and in 1495 by King James IV.¹⁵ In 1496 the latter king granted anew to Lachlan Makgilleone the natural son of Hector Makgilleone of Dowarde, and to his heirs, with remainder to Hector and his heirs, to his brother Donald and his heirs, and to Hector's heirs whomsoever bearing the surname and arms of Makgilleone, the lands of Achnaha, Achkalen, Dowgree, Kynloch, Achranich with le Straith, le Clasche, and le Clachebreke, Achintadownoll, Owladoll, le Strone, and Achtowickruffik, lying in le Morwarne, all resigned by Hector, and now included in the free barony Dowarde.¹⁶ In 1540 the same lands as part of the same barony were resigned by Hector Makelane of Dowart, and granted by King James V. to his son and heir Hector and his male heirs, with remainder to the heirs of Hector the elder, his brother Alan and his heirs, his brother John and his heirs, and his own heirs whomsoever bearing the surname and arms of Makelane.¹⁷ In 1557 Hector

¹ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i. p. 91.

² Robertson's Index, p. 2, no. 51.

³ Rotuli Scotie, vol. i. pp. 463, 464. Rymer, vol. iv. p. 711.

⁴ Rotuli Scotie, vol. i. p. 464. Rymer, vol. iv. p. 711.

⁵ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiii. no. 300.

⁶ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. ii. p. 111. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. vii. no. 335.

⁷ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. ii. pp. 189, 190. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. vii. no. 335.

⁸ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. viii. no. 132.

⁹ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. v. fol. 100.

¹⁰ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. v. fol. 102.

¹¹ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. ix. fol. 179.

¹² Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. x. fol. 140.

¹³ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xv. fol. 33; vol. xvi. fol. 31.

¹⁴ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiii. no. 300.

¹⁵ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiii. no. 300.

¹⁶ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiii. no. 301. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. i. fol. 29.

¹⁷ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxvi. no. 348. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xiii. ff. 43, 44.

Makelane fear of Dowart, with consent of his father Hector liferenter, sold to Jonet Campbell daughter of Archibald Earl of Argyle in liferent $2\frac{1}{2}$ marks of Auchrannycht, $2\frac{1}{2}$ marks of Auchnohay, 2 marks 3 shillings and 4 pence of Auchigawlen, with the tower, fortalice, manor, and salmon fishings, 16 shillings and 8 pence of Aquhittitywitruffing, 6 shillings and 8 pence of Strone, and 3 marks of Vlodyle and Strone, all of old extent, in the lordship of Morwarne, and in the sheriffdom of Tarbart by annexation.¹ In 1603 Hector M'Clayne of Doward was served heir to his grandfather Hector in the same lands that were granted to the family in 1496 and 1540, with the advowson of the churches and the office of bailie.²

In 1494 King James IV. granted to John M'Gilleoun of Lochboye 6 pennylands of Achenbeg and Yecomys, 2 pennylands of Kowilkelis, 3 pennylands of the two Achefors, 3 pennylands of Achenagawyn, 2 pennylands of Hennyngbeg, one pennyland of Arcangus, one pennyland of Corosmedill, $3\frac{1}{2}$ pennylands of Cleynlondre, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ pennylands of Cormawin, in the lordship of Morwaru, which with other lands he had held in heritage of John of Ile, through whose forfeiture they were in the King's hands.³ In 1534 John Makgilleoune of Lochboy granted the same lands, of the extent of 12 marks, to his son Murdoch, and in 1538 King James V. confirmed the grant.⁴ In 1542 the same king granted the same lands in free barony to Murdoc Macgilleoun on his resignation, and to his heirs male, with remainder to his brother Charles and his heirs male.⁵ In 1615 Hector M'Cleane of Lochbowie was served heir to his great-grandfather Murdoch in the same 12 marklands, then included in the barony of Moy, and of the old extent of 80 marks.⁶

In 1494 King James IV. granted to John M'Ean of Ardnamurchan the lands of Anlastill, Laldie, Davenak, and others, in Morverne.⁷ In 1538 Mareon M'Ean was served heir to her father John M'Ean in the same lands.⁸ In 1540 the same Mareon resigned the lauds in favour of Archibald Earl of Argyle.⁹

In 1509 King James IV. granted to Ewin the son of Hector of Kilmalew and his heirs male, with remainder in succession to his brothers Alan and Ferchard and their heirs, to his brother Niel and his heirs by More the daughter of Colin Makintosh, to Niel's brother Terlet and his heirs, to Hector's son Alexander and his heirs by Margaret Fresor daughter of Hugh Fresor Lord Lovet, and to Ewin's lawful heirs whomsoever, for the service of a ship of 22 oars, 6 pennylands of Laach (or Blooech), 2 pennylands of Kilmalew, a pennyland of Druminella (or Drummella), a pennyland of Inchgeran, a pennyland of Grenan, a halfpennyland of Strone, a pennyland of Kilbedane, a pennyland of Skeanlogh, a great pennyland of Conych, a pennyland of Myndraste, a pennyland of Torbrek, a pennyland of Keaukilze, a pennyland of Loghuskernmore, a pennyland of Loghuskebeg, a pennyland of Sallochancorry, a great pennyland of Corre, a pennyland of Ardnacarny, a pennyland of Caygan, a halfpennyland of Reismagowan, a great pennyland of Aryhawry, a pennyland of Trere (or Toer), a great pennyland of Arymane, a

¹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxxii. no. 292. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxix. fol. 15.

² Retours.

³ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiii. no. 114.

⁴ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxvi. no. 124.

⁵ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xvi. fol. 43.

⁶ Retours.

⁷ Argyle Inventory.

⁸ Argyle Inventory.

⁹ Argyle Inventory.

pennyland of Leahald, a pennyland of Cronaik, $2\frac{1}{2}$ pennylands of Auldeconnych, 4 pennylands of Yeory, a pennyland of Dienamart, and a halfpennyland of Carna, in the lordship of Morwarn and sheriffdom of Inuernis, which Ewin had held of John Lord of the Isles, and which had been forfeited by John to the crown.¹ In 1615 Hector Mackewne Mackeachin of Blaachis was served heir to his father Ewin M'Donald M'Eachin of Blaachis in three pennylands of Ballaachis in the lordship of Moirverne, of the extent of 40 shillings and 6 pence, and in warrandice of these in the three pennylands of Glencalmadill with a halfpennyland of Strone in the same lordship.²

In 1528 King James V. granted to John M'Clane of Coill three marklands old extent of Auchillen, and 40 shillinglands of Druma (or Drummyn) in the lordship of Morwarn.³ In 1542 the same lands were resigned by John Makclane, and granted by the same king to John Makclane his son as part of the free barony of Coll.⁴ In 1559 that barony, including the same lands of Auchleynane and Drummynne in the sheriffdom of Terbert, was resigned by Hector M'Clane of Coill, and granted by Queen Mary to Hector his son and heir apparent, reserving the liferent to Hector the elder, and the teree to his widow, provided that he should not be convicted of lese majesty.⁵

In 1534 John Makgilleoun of Lochboy granted to his natural son Murdoch Makgilleoun 6 pennylands of Drummyme, 4 pennylands of Achyawale, $2\frac{1}{2}$ pennylands of Auchlychtmatrufflan, $2\frac{1}{2}$ pennylands of Aldachomycht, half of the lands of Dowderre, 4 pennylands of Yaore, a pennyland of Dernamart, and 5 pennylands of Barre, in the lordship of Moray [Morvern ?] and sheriffdom of Innernys, and other lands, with the bailiary of the lands in Moray [Morvern ?].⁶ In 1538 King James V. confirmed the grant.⁷

In 1541 King James V. granted for life to Ewin M'Martying, 'officiar and serjand' of the King's lands of Morven, the lands of Ledistill and Archanych in the lordship of Morven and sheriffdom of Innernes, of the old extent of two marks.⁸

The two marklands and a half of Fynhorra or Fynthora (apparently the modern Fewnary) were included in the barony of Bar in North Kintyre, which in 1545 was granted by Queen Mary to James Makconnyll of Donyveg and Glennis, in 1558 was confirmed to him by the same queen and her husband Francis the Dauphin, and in 1564 was granted by the same queen to Archibald M'Connell the son and apparent heir of James.⁹

In 1635 John M'Clane was served heir to his father Angus M'Clane rector of Morvarne in the 20 shillinglands of Ulline in Morwarne, of old in the sheriffdom of Innernes.¹⁰

There is one village in the parish, situated at Lochaline.¹¹

¹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xv. no. 71. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. iii. ff. 205, 206.

² Retours.

³ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxii. no. 211.

⁴ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxviii. no. 329. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xvi. ff. 57, 58.

⁵ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxix. ff. 79, 80.

⁶ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxvi. no. 124. In the record these lands are distinctly placed in the lordship of

Moray. With the exception of Barre, they are all contained in the above grants of 1390, 1496, or 1509.

⁷ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxvi. no. 124. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xi. fol. 47.

⁸ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xv. fol. 33.

⁹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxix. no. 118; lib. xxxi. no. 444. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xix. ff. 15, 16; vol. xxix. ff. 76, 77; vol. xxxii. ff. 66-68. See KINTYRE, pp. 5-7.

¹⁰ Retours.

¹¹ New Stat. Acc.

On a promontory on the Sound of Mull, immediately east of Lochaline, stand the ruins of the castle of Ardtornish, the ancient seat of the Lords of the Isles, in which Sir Walter Scott has laid the opening scene of his poem.¹ In 1380 John Lord of the Isles, the son of Angus Og of Isla, died at his castle of Ardtornish.² In 1390 and 1409 several charters by Donald of Ile Lord of the Isles are given at his castle of Ardtornish.³ In 1451 John Stewart lord of Lorn dates a charter at Ardtornish.⁴ In 1461 John of Yle, Earl of Ross and Lord of the Isles, granted at Ardtornish a charter of the lands of Lochiel.⁵ In 1462 was concluded between the same John of Yle and King Edward IV. of England the treaty of Ardtornish, by which John of Yle, his son Donald Balloch, and his grandson John of Yle, became bound to assist King Edward and James Earl of Douglas in subduing the kingdom of Scotland, a service for which they were to receive respectively in time of war £200, £40, and £20 sterling yearly, and in time of peace 100 marks, £20, and £10 sterling.⁶ In the seventeenth century Ardtornish belonged to Maclean of Dowart.⁷ The remains of the ancient castle consist chiefly of the keep and some fragments of the outer defences.⁸

At Keanlochaline there are the ruins of a castle, traditionally said to have belonged to the family of M'Innes (apparently the descendants of Angus of Ile).⁹

On a small island in Loch Ternate are the ruins of a stronghold, and on another in Loch-teagus the remains of a vitrified fort.¹⁰

In the burying-ground at Keill are several tombs of the Macinneses, a stone coffin said to contain the remains of a Spanish lady who perished on board the *Florida* at Tobermory, and the tomb of a gigantic warrior named Mac Vic Ian of the house of Ardnamurchan.¹¹

¹ Lord of the Isles, note to canto i. Anderson's Guide, p. 313.

² Lord of the Isles, note to canto i. Gregory's Highlands and Isles, p. 30.

³ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiii. no. 300.

⁴ 'Regester' at Taymouth.

⁵ Argyle Charters.

⁶ Rymer, vol. xi. pp. 483-487. Rotuli Scotiæ, vol. ii.

p. 407. See Lord of the Isles, note to canto i., and Gregory's Highlands and Isles, pp. 46-48.

⁷ Macfarlane's Geog. Collect.

⁸ Note to canto i. of Lord of the Isles. Anderson's Guide, p. 313.

⁹ New Stat. Acc.

¹⁰ Old Stat. Acc.

¹¹ Old Stat. Acc. Gregory's Highlands and Isles, pp. 405, 406.

ARDNAMURCHAN.

Kilkuhoan in Ardnamvrchane¹—Kilchoan.² Deanery of Morven.
(Map. No. 42.)

THIS parish, now united to Arasaig and Elanfinan, and separated from the latter by a line uniting the points at which Loch Shiel on the north and Loch Sunart on the south approach nearest, forms the largest portion of a considerable peninsula of Argyle terminating in the Point of Ardnamurchan, the western extremity of the mainland of Scotland. It is crossed from east to west by high hills and deep valleys, and has a coast-line many miles in extent.

In 1515 King James V. presented Sir Roderick M'Alester (*Alexandri*) chaplain to the rectory of Kilkuhoan in Ardnamurchane, vacant by the decease of Sir Andrew Makeacherne.³ In 1623 Andrew bishop of Argyle leased to John Campbell the eldest son of Donald Campbell of Barbreck-Lochaw the bishop's quarter of the same church.⁴ In 1667 the patronage of the church of Kilchoan was included by King Charles II. in a new grant of the earldom of Argyle to Earl Archibald.⁵ In 1695 Archibald Earl of Argyle was served heir to his father Earl Archibald in the patronage of the same church.⁶

The church, dedicated to Saint Congan the abbot, stood on the south coast on the right bank of a small stream falling into Kilchoan bay.⁷ Its ruins still exist.⁸ At Kilmory on the north coast there was another church, apparently dedicated to the Virgin, and still partly in existence, which in the seventeenth century appears to have been the parish church.⁹ The present church at Kilchoan was built in 1831, and the church at Kilmory apparently a little earlier.¹⁰ There is also a parliamentary church at Aharacle near Loch Shiel.¹¹

In 1723 the parsonage teinds of Ardnamurchan are stated at 82 bolls 2½ firlots, or £36, 14s. 5½d., and the vicarage at £12, 13s. 4d.¹²

There is no earlier mention of this district than in the Life of Saint Columba by Adomnan, who describes his master as on one occasion making a journey through this rugged region—*per asperam et sárosam regionem quae dicitur Ardanmurchol*. The same author elsewhere writes it *Ardaib Muireol*.¹³ The sheriffdom of Lorn or Argyle, erected by King John Balliol in 1292, included the lands of Ardenmurch.¹⁴ In 1309 King Robert Bruce granted the lands of Ardnamurchin to Angus

¹ A. D. 1515. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. v. fol. 30.

² A. D. 1623, 1667, 1671. Argyle Inventory. A. D. 1695. Retours.

³ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. v. fol. 30. See ELANFINAN, p. 193.

⁴ Argyle Inventory.

⁵ Argyle Inventory.

⁶ Retours.

⁷ Sir A. Murray's True Interest of Great Britain, pls. iv. ix. New Stat. Acc. ⁸ New Stat. Acc.

⁹ Macfarlane's Geog. Collect. True Interest of Great Britain, pl. ix. New Stat. Acc.

¹⁰ New Stat. Acc.

¹¹ New Stat. Acc.

¹² True Interest of Great Britain, pl. vi.

¹³ Adom. Vit. Columbae, lib. i. c. 12; lib. ii. c. 9.

¹⁴ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i. p. 91.

of Yle.¹ In 1335 Edward Balliol granted in heritage to John of the Isles for his allegiance the land of Ardiuton (apparently Ardnamurchan).² In 1336 King Edward III. confirmed the grant.³ In 1409 there appear in record Alexander Macian (*Johannis*) of Ardnammurchan, and his daughter Fynvola, the wife of Hugh of Slete, apparently the descendants of Angus of Yle.⁴ In 1478 a charter of John of Isla Lord of the Isles is witnessed by Alexander M'Cane of Ardnamurcho.⁵ In 1494 John Makcane of Ardmurquhane, apparently the son of another John, and grandson of Alexander M'Cane, had from King James IV. a grant of lands in Ila forfeited by John Lord of the Isles, and in 1499 from the same king a grant of the lands of Ardnamurchan and the Castle of Mengarie for the same service as used to be paid to the Lord of the Isles.⁶ In 1499 the same king granted him lands in various parts to the extent of 200 marks for his good service in taking John of the Isles, his son, and their accomplices, and for resigning certain lands in Kintyre.⁷ In 1505 the same king confirmed to the same John Makkane all former grants made to him in the Isles and elsewhere, including the low land (*terra bassa*) of Ardnamurchan.⁸ In 1515 John Makcane of Ardnamurchane, with many others including Colin Earl of Ergile, had a remission from King James V. for all crimes except treason.⁹ In 1516 the same John and others, familiars and servants of Colin Earl of Ergile, had a special protection from the Regent John Duke of Albany.¹⁰ In 1517 the Regent granted to Lauchlan Makelane of Doward the fermes of the King's lands of Teree, to be held during the Regent's pleasure, for Lauchlan's good service, and his inbringing of the King's fermes of the south side of Ardnamurchane, except those of the lands which belonged to John Makcane of Ardnamurchane, for which John himself should be responsible.¹¹ In the same year Colin Earl of Ergile was appointed lieutenant of the lands of Ardnamurchane and others for three years or longer according to the Regent's pleasure.¹² In the same year Sir Donald of Lochalsh laid waste Ardnamurchan with fire and sword.¹³ In 1518 or 1519 the same Sir Donald and others attacked and slew John Makcane and two of his sons at Craiganairgid (the silver craig) in Morvern.¹⁴ In 1519 King James V. granted to Colin Earl of Ergile the ward, relief, nonentry, and marriage of the lands which belonged to the deceased John Makcayne of Ardnamurquhan, with the office of bailie and the castles of the same.¹⁵ In 1538 Mareon M'Ean was served heir to her father John in the lands of Ardnamurchan and others.¹⁶ In 1540 the same Mareon resigned the same lands in favour of Archibald Earl of Ergile.¹⁷ In 1541 King James V. paid to the same earl the sum of £5000 for resigning *ad*

¹ Robertson's Index, p. 2, no. 51.

² Rotuli Scotiæ, vol. i. pp. 463, 464. Rymer, vol. iv. p. 711.

³ Rotuli Scotiæ, vol. i. pp. 463, 464. Rymer, vol. iv. p. 711.

⁴ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiii. no. 186. Gregory's Highlands and Isles, p. 67.

⁵ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. ix. no. 15.

⁶ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiii. no. 123; lib. xiv. no. 307. Argyle Inventory.

⁷ Argyle Inventory.

⁸ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiv. no. 168. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. iii. fol. 29.

⁹ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. v. fol. 31.

¹⁰ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. v. fol. 45.

¹¹ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. v. ff. 101, 102.

¹² Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. v. fol. 102. Argyle Inventory.

¹³ Acta Dom. Conc. vol. xxix. fol. 211. Gregory's Highlands and Isles, p. 113.

¹⁴ Gregory's Highlands and Isles, pp. 124, 125. Lord of the Isles, note to canto i.

¹⁵ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. v. fol. 139.

¹⁶ Argyle Inventory.

¹⁷ Argyle Inventory.

perpetuam remanentiam the lands, lordships, and dominions in the Isles, which belonged to the heirs of the deceased Mackane, and which had been heritably alienated to the Earl (including probably the lands of Ardnamurchan.)¹ In 1543 Queen Mary granted to the same earl for twelve years the lands of Ardnamurchane and others which had belonged to the deceased John M'Aue of Ardnamurchane, and which had been resigned by John's daughter Jonet to the Earl, and by the Earl to the Queen.² In 1545 Alexander Mackeyn of Ardnamurchane was one of the barons and council of Donald Lord of the Isles.³ In 1550 (14 September) Queen Mary confirmed to James M'Conele of Dunnavech a grant by Archibald Earl of Argyle alienating to him and his heirs, with remainder to the Earl, the 80 marklands old extent of Ardnamorquhy with the castle and fortalice of Castell Mayerie in the sheriffdom of Innernes.⁴ In the same year (20th September) the same queen granted or confirmed to Earl Archibald the same lands and castle, which had been resigned at Holyrood to King James V. by Mariot M'Kane the daughter and heiress of the deceased John M'Kane of Ardnamurchane.⁵ In 1561 the lands of Geirgaidill in Ardnamurchan were held of the abbot of Iona by John M'Ian of Ardnamurchan.⁶ 'Ardnamurchen,' says a writer of the seventeenth century, 'is fourscoir merkland. The Clan Eau Murguenich wer the old inhabitants, dispossessed be the Campbells, who have planted it with other people, unless it be a few remaynder of the old.'⁷ In 1723 the whole of the tenements in Ardnamurchan were the following — Terbart three pennylands, Glenbarrowdale five pennylands, Glenbeg four pennylands, Glenmoir five pennylands, Ardslnish five pennylands, Camisangaall six pennylands, Tornamoany four pennylands, Bourblaige five pennylands, Skinad five pennylands, Coriuolline six pennylands, Mingary six pennylands, Kilechoan five pennylands, Ormsaigmoir four pennylands, Ormsaigbeg five pennylands, Girgadale five pennylands, Achachosnich nine pennylands, Achnaha five pennylands, Glendrien five pennylands, Faskadal three pennylands, Achateny six pennylands, Braynanault five pennylands, Kilmorri four pennylands, Swardilchorach five pennylands, Swardilmoir five pennylands, Swardilcheul eight pennylands, Gortonfern one pennyland, Lehick one pennyland, Clash and Ardrimonish two pennylands, Daal and Gortonnoor six pennylands, Ardtoe and Waterfoot four pennylands, Acharacle five pennylands — in all 152 pennylands.⁸

On the south coast of Ardnamurchan there is a low rocky promontory, on which 'sternly placed' stands the castle of Mingarry.⁹ This castle, 50 feet in length, and three stories in height, is surrounded by an irregular hexagonal wall nearly as high as itself, and rising immediately from the edge of the rock, to the angles of which those of the castle are adapted.¹⁰ In 1493 King James IV., who was then in the highlands for the purpose of

¹ Pitcairn's *Crim. Trials*, vol. i. p. 312.*

² Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xvii. fol. 38.

³ State Papers, vol. v. p. 477.

⁴ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxiv. fol. 24.

⁵ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxx. no. 496. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxiv. fol. 29.

⁶ Coll. de Reb. Alb., p. 2.

⁷ Macfarlane's *Geog. Collect.* See also Gregory's *Highlands and Isles*, pp. 405-412.

⁸ *True Interest of Great Britain*, pl. vi.

⁹ Lord of the Isles, canto i. and note. Anderson's *Guide*, p. 316.

¹⁰ Lord of the Isles, note to canto i. Anderson's *Guide*, p. 316. *True Interest of Great Britain*, pl. iv., in which the castle is figured as it was in 1734.

receiving the submission of the vassals of the Lordship of the Isles, dates a charter at the castle of Mewar in Ardmurqhane.¹ In 1495 at the same place John Striveling of Ker resigned the barony of Ker to the same king.² In 1499, as we have seen, the castle of Mengarie was included in a grant by the same king to John M'Ean of Ardnamurchan.³ In 1505 King James IV., as above stated, confirmed to the same John all grants formerly made to him, including the house and fortalice of Castelmeary.⁴ In 1515 King James V. paid the sum of £33, 6s. 8d. to Dowgall Campbell for certain expenses 'maid on marinaris quhillkis he had with him in the Gabriell for the supporting of Makkanis house quhen it wes first to be segit be Sehir Donald Ylis.'⁵ In 1517 Sir Donald took the castle and razed it to the ground.⁶ In 1519 King James V. granted to Colin Earl of Ergile the 'castles' of Ardnamurquhan with the lands.⁷ In 1550 Queen Mary confirmed a grant of the castle and fortalice of Castell Mayerie by Archibald Earl of Ergile to James M'Conele of Dunnavecht, and in the same year confirmed it to the Earl himself as resigned to King James V. by Mariot M'Kane the daughter of John M'Kane of Ardnamurchan.⁸ In 1589 the castle was besieged by Maclean of Dowart and his men, assisted by a hundred Spanish soldiers from the Florida, one of the vessels of the Armada which had been driven into the harbour of Tobermory.⁹ In 1612 a commission was granted by Archibald Earl of Argyle to Donald Campbell of Barbreck-Lochow 'to take and receive' the castle of Mingarry, and to put keepers in it at the Earl's expense, with power to summon before him the tenants of Ardnamurchan, to fix and collect the Earl's rents, and to punish refractory tenants.¹⁰ In 1644 the castle was taken by Allaster Macdonald, known as Colquitto, and was afterwards besieged without success by the Marquis of Argyle.¹¹

¹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiii. no. 104. Gregory's Highlands and Isles, p. 87.

² Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiii. no. 179.

³ Argyle Inventory.

⁴ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiv. no. 168.

⁵ Pitcairn's Crim. Trials, vol. i. p. 262.*

⁶ Gregory's Highlands and Isles, p. 118.

⁷ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. v. fol. 139.

⁸ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxiv. ff. 24, 29. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxx. no. 496.

⁹ Gregory's Highlands and Isles, pp. 239, 240.

¹⁰ Gregory's Highlands and Isles, p. 407, citing Airds Charters.

¹¹ Lord of the Isles, note to canto i.

ELANFINAN.

Ellenenan¹—Fynani Insula²—Yland Finan³—Yland Fynan⁴—Nanfinan⁵
—Island Finan.⁶ Deanery of Morvern. (Map, No. 43.)

THIS parish, now united to Ardnamurchan, was apparently coextensive with the district named Sunart, which lies between Ardnamurchan on the west and Ardour on the east, having Loch Sunart and Morvern on the south, and Loch Shiel on the north. Both its coast and its interior are similar to those of Ardnamurchan, and some of its hills rise to the height of 2000 to 3000 feet. At Strontian on Loch Sunart are the lead mines which produce the peculiar kind of ore which is named from the place.

In 1392 the advowson of the church of Swynwort was confirmed by King Robert III. to Reginald of Yle, to whom it had been previously granted along with the lands by John of Yle his father.⁷ In 1515 Sir Andrew Makecherne rector of Ellenenan died, and was succeeded by Sir Roderick M'Alester chaplain.⁸ In 1545 and 1546 Roderike Macallister or Rore Ranaldsoun, kinsman to Donald Lord of the Isles, dean of Morwarne, and bishop elect of the Isles, was one of two commissioners appointed by Donald to treat with King Henry VIII., in the fulfilment of which commission, while the Lord of the Isles lay with his army at Carrickfergus, Sir Roderick seems to have resided in Dublin for about a year, supported by the Privy Council of England.⁹ In 1547 Rory M'Alester, parson, had a remission under the privy seal of Queen Mary 'for his treasonable passing to Ingland and Ireland, and inbringing of Inglismen within the Ilis and vthir partis within the realm, for burning, heirschip, and destruction.'¹⁰ A tombstone in Ardhattan priory, ornamented with a flower border, and having in the centre the figure of an ecclesiastic in the attitude of prayer, bears the inscription—*Hic iacet venerandus et egregius vir Rodericus Alexandri rector quondam Fynani Insule qui obiit anno Domini* —, which, though without date, undoubtedly commemorates the political dean of Morvern, and shows that he died rector of Elanfinan.¹¹ In 1623 Andrew bishop of Argyle granted to John Campbell, the eldest son of Donald Campbell of Barbreck-Lochow, a lease of the bishop's quarter of the teinds of Nanfinan, in so far as it lay within the bounds of Shunart.¹² In 1667 a new grant of the earldom of

¹ A. D. 1515. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. v. fol. 30.

² Post A. D. 1547. Tombstone at Ardhattan.

³ Circa A. D. 1600. MS. Maps in Adv. Lib.

⁴ A. D. 1600—1700. Macfarlane's Geog. Collect.

⁵ A. D. 1623—1635. Argyle Inventory. Retours.

⁶ A. D. 1733. True Interest of Great Britain, pl. ix.
A. D. 1739. Letter of Rev. D. McNicol. Old Stat. Acc.

⁷ Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 117.

⁸ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. v. fol. 30. This Sir Roderick was at the same time appointed rector of Kilgubhan in Ardnamurchan (see above, p. 194.) He appears also to

be the Sir Roderick Rannaldsoun who in 1517 received the additional appointment of rector of the churches of Arasaig and Knoydart.

⁹ State Papers, vol. iii. pp. 531, 533, 549, 553, 567, 568; vol. v. pp. 477, 506.

¹⁰ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxi. fol. 8. In the record the name of the parsonage is blank, but there can be no doubt of the identity of the parson with the rector of Elanfinan and dean of Morvern.

¹¹ Tombstone at Ardhattan.

¹² Argyle Inventory.

Argyle by King Charles II. to Earl Archibald included the patronage of the church of Ilanfinan.¹ In 1695 Archibald Earl of Argyle was served heir to his father Earl Archibald in the patronage of the same church.²

The church, dedicated to Saint Finan, and sometimes styled a monastery, stood on the small island from which it was named, and which lies in Loch Shiel near its southern extremity.³ There still remain the walls of the church, its altar, and a fine toned angular handbell.⁴ There is a parliamentary church at Strontian.⁵

In 1723 the parsonage teinds of Sunart are stated at 32 bolls or £14, 4s. 5d., and the vicarage at £4, 18s. 4d.⁶

In 1372 or 1373 King Robert II. confirmed a grant of the lands of Swynwort and Letterlochettle by his son-in-law John of Yle to Reginald of Yle his son.⁷ In 1392 the same grant, consisting of three *unciate* of Swynwort and Lettirlochettle, was confirmed by King Robert III.⁸ In 1495 John Makkane of Ardnamurchlane claimed possession of the lands of Sunart, and his claim was disputed by Allan Macruari of Moydart as a tenant of John of Isla surnamed Catanach.⁹ In 1499 King James IV. granted to John Makkane of Ardnamurchan, for his good service in taking John of the Isles, his son, and their accomplices, and for resigning certain lands in Kintyre and elsewhere, 200 marks of land, including 20 marklands of Swynfuird.¹⁰ In 1505 he confirmed to the same John all his lands, including the low land (*terra bassa*) of Ardnamurchan and Soynfort.¹¹ In 1517 John Duke of Albany, Regent of Scotland, appointed Colin Earl of Ergile lieutenant of Swnorthe and other lands for three years or more according to the Regent's pleasure.¹² In 1543 Queen Mary granted to Archibald Earl of Ergile for 12 years her lauds of Swynfuird and others, which were resigned to the Earl by Jonet M'Ane the daughter of John M'Ane, and which the Earl had resigned to the Queen.¹³ The rest of the history of Sunart about this period appears to be the same as that of Ardnamurchan.¹⁴ 'Swyneord,' says a writer of the following century, 'is reckoned 30 markland. It was holden be the Clanean of Mackoneil lord of Yla and Cantyre.'¹⁵ The 'isle' of Shnart was in 1667 included in the new grant of the earldom of Argyle above mentioned.¹⁶ In 1723 the whole of the tenements of Swenard are stated as follows: Achnalea five pennylands; Carnach; Strontien five pennylands; Drimnatorrin five pennylands; Torbaan; Arriundill five pennylands; Annahilt five pennylands; Ardnastaging five pennylands; Daalhasheillach; Glenhurich; Powloch five pennylands; Gortennoring, Scammoidill, and Glasporran, three pennylands; Ronachanniar five pennylands; Razebale six pennylands; Camusine five pennylands; Ronachanstroan five pennylands; Achannell; Derrydaff one pennyland; in all 60 pennylands.¹⁷

¹ Argyle Inventory.

² Retours.

³ Macfarlane's Geog. Collect. True Interest of Great Britain, pl. ix. Letter of Rev. D. M'Nicol. New Stat. Acc.

⁴ New Stat. Acc.

⁵ New Stat. Acc.

⁶ True Interest of Great Britain, pl. vi.

⁷ Robertson's Index, p. 136, no. 18.

⁸ Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 117.

⁹ Gregory's Highlands and Isles, pp. 62, 67.

¹⁰ Argyle Inventory.

¹¹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiv. no. 168.

¹² Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. v. fol. 202. Argyle Inventory.

¹³ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xvii. fol. 33.

¹⁴ See ARDNAMURCHAN, p. 196, and Gregory's Highlands and Isles, p. 405.

¹⁵ Macfarlane's Geog. Collect.

¹⁶ Argyle Inventory.

¹⁷ True Interest of Great Britain, pl. vi.

ARASAIG.

Arasech¹ — Arissak² — Kilmolroy in Arisik³ — Kilmaroy in Arisaig⁴ — Kilvorie in Arresaick.⁵ Deanery of Morvern. (Map. No. 44.)

THIS parish, which has been united to Ardnamurchan, appears to have consisted of the districts named Moydart, Arasaig, and South Morar, with the island of Shona and several smaller isles, all included in the ancient lordship of Garmoran.⁶ It may be generally described as an extensive mountainous tract lying between Loch Shiel on the south and Loch Morar on the north, and having a long rocky coast-line indented on the west with numerous bays, of which the chief are Loch Moydart, Loch Aylort, Loch-na-nuagh, and Loch-na-gal.

In the year 1250 Elias parson of Arasech appears in record.⁷ The patronage of the church appears to have been included in a grant of the lands Modworth and others made in 1309 by King Robert Bruce to Roderick the son of Alan,⁸ in a grant of the same lands about 1372 by John of Yle to Reginald his son, and in confirmations of the latter grant in 1373 by King Robert II. and in 1392 by King Robert III.⁹ Before 1506 the church appears to have been served by the same rector as the church of Knoydart, John Dougalsoun, and after his death by John Makmurich chaplain, who in that year seems to have been presented to both rectories by King James IV.¹⁰ In 1517 King James V. presented Sir Roderick Rannaldsoun chaplain to the rectory of Kilmolroy in Arisik and also of the church of Knodort, vacant by the decease of Sir John Makmoris (probably the same as Makmurich) last rector and lawful possessor of the same, or by resignation of Sir Alexander Wentoun reputed rector, or by whatever other lawful means.¹¹ In 1561 the abbot of Iona had two-thirds of the parsonage of Mwidort, and the bishop of Argyle one third.¹² In 1671 William bishop of Argyle leased to Earl Archibald his quarter of the teinds of the church of Kilvorie in Arresaick.¹³

The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, stood at Keppach or Ardnafuaran in Arasaig, where its ruins may still be seen.¹⁴ There is a modern church at the same place, and another at Polish upon Loch Aylort.¹⁵

¹ A. D. 1250. Regist de Passelet, p. 134.

² A. D. 1506. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. iii. fol. 72.

³ A. D. 1517. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. v. fol. 96.

⁴ A. D. 1600—1700. MS. Maps in Adv. Lib. Macfarlane's Geog. Collect.

⁵ A. D. 1671. Argyle Inventory.

⁶ The lordship of Garmoran or Garbhchrioch included Moydart, Arasaig, Morar, and Knoydart, and probably at an earlier period Morvern. Gregory's Highlands and Isles, p. 27. New Stat. Acc. See MORVERN, p. 138.

⁷ Regist. de Passelet, p. 134.

⁸ Robertson's Index, p. 2. no. 53. Hadington's Collections, vol. ii. p. 49. In this grant Roderick the son

of Alan received lands in Modworth, *cum advocacione ecclesie eiusdem loci*; but the church of Arasaig seems to be intended.

⁹ Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 117. Rob. Index, p. 136, no. 18.

¹⁰ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. iii. fol. 72.

¹¹ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. v. fol. 96.

¹² Coll. de Reb. Alb., pp. 3, 4. This seems to indicate that Moydart had a church of its own, but in this case as in the grant of 1309 there is nothing to distinguish it from Kilmaroy.

¹³ Argyle Inventory.

¹⁴ MS. Maps in Adv. Lib. Old Stat. Acc. New Stat. Acc.

¹⁵ New Stat. Acc.

In the year 1309 King Robert Bruce granted in heritage to Roderic the son of Alan a davach and a half of the land of Modworth, half a davach of Aryssayk, namely, five pennylands of Gedeuall, and five pennylands of Glenbressell and Bethy, and various other lands, all which were resigned by Cristian of Marr the daughter of the deceased Alan the son of Roderic, to be held by Roderic for the service of a ship of 26 oars with its complement of men and victuals for the King's army when necessary and on due warning; but, if Roderic the son of Alan should have no male heir, then Roderic the son of Cristian should hold the lands in heritage, on condition that he should give in marriage the daughter or daughters of the said Roderic his uncle, if he should have any, with a portion of 400 marks Sterling; and, if in the course of nature it should happen that Roderic the son of Cristian could not succeed to the lands, then the daughter or daughters of Roderic the son of Alan should succeed their father in the same, or, if he had no surviving heir, the lands should revert to Cristian and her heirs.¹ About the year 1342 or 1343 King David II. granted to Angus the son of John of the Isles (ancestor of the family of Ardnamurchan) the 24 marklands of Morware, and other lands, a grant however which appears never to have taken effect.² In 1343 the same king granted to Reginald the son of Roderic of the Isles eight *unciate* of Garwmorwarne, a grant which included Mudeworth, Mordhowor, and Aresayg.³ In 1367 the King's lands of Garmoruore or Garuemoron, of the old extent of £200 or 300 marks, were in the hands of John of the Isles.⁴ In 1372 King Robert II. granted to John of Yle the 300 marklands which belonged to Alan the son of Roderic, including the lands of Modoworth, Arrassag, and Moreovyr.⁵ In 1372 or 1373 John of Yle granted the lands of Mudewort, Arrassayk, and Morowore, to Reginald of Yle his son, to whom about the same time they were confirmed by King David II.⁶ In 1392 the same grant was confirmed by King Robert III.⁷ Godfrey the brother of Reginald, who in 1388 is styled lord of Wyst, is said to have held Garmoran after his brother's death in 1386.⁸ In 1427 among a number of persons arrested during the stay of King James I. at Inverness was Alexander Makrewry of Garmoran, the son of Godfrey of Islay, and styled the leader of a thousand men.⁹ It appears that he was afterwards executed along with several others, among whom was John Macarthur, who is said to have asserted his claim to the lands of Garmoran on the ground of the charter granted to Arthur Campbell his ancestor by Cristian the daughter of Alan.¹⁰ The lands of Garmorvarne were forfeited by John Lord of the Isles in 1475, restored to him by King James III. in 1476, and confirmed to him by the same king in 1478.¹¹ About the year 1494 the same lands seem to have been held by Alan Macruari the

¹ Hadinton's Collections, vol. ii. pp. 43, 49. Robertson's Index, p. 2, no. 53. The same Cristian seems to have granted, for what period does not appear, the lands of Moydart and others to Arthur the son of Sir Arthur Campbell. Gregory's Highlands and Isles, pp. 34, 35.

² Hadinton's Collections, vol. ii. p. 1226. Rob. Index, p. 41, no. 7. Gregory's Highlands and Isles, pp. 26, 27.

³ Robertson's Index, p. 48, no. 3; p. 99; p. 109, no. 3.

⁴ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i. pp. 168, 169.

⁵ Reg. Mag. Sig., pp. 90, 125. Acta Parl. Scot., vol.

i. p. 196. Robertson's Index, p. 97, no. 316; p. 131, no. 39.

⁶ Robertson's Index, p. 136, no. 18. Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 117.

⁷ Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 117.

⁸ Gregory's Highlands and Isles, p. 31.

⁹ Extracta e Var. Cron. Scocie, p. 232. Gregory's Highlands and Isles, p. 34.

¹⁰ Gregory's Highlands and Isles, pp. 35, 36. See above, note 1.

¹¹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. vii. no. 335; lib. viii. no. 132. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. ii. pp. 111, 189, 190.

great-grandson of Reginald of Yle.¹ In 1498 King James IV. granted to Ranald Makallane and his heirs, with remainder to his brother Alexander and his heirs, various lands, including 4 marks of Ardnis, 4 marks of Borwadall, 2 marks of Drumnydarach and Brunnary, 4 marks of Gadeoll, Sandaig, and Ardaulis, 4 marks of Kilnehake, Duff, Cammas, and Glenbestell, and 6 marks of Kanlod, Ardnefory, and Drumchonlich, in Arissaik, in the lordship of the Isles, extending in all to 24 marks, which were formerly held by Hugh of the Isles of John Lord of the Isles, by whom they were forfeited to the crown; John Huchonsoun of Sleit, the son of the said Hugh, having renounced all right in the lands that belonged to him by heritage or by the King's promise made to the deceased Alexander of the Isles of Lochalch.² In the same year the same king granted to Angus Rewochsoun Makranald and his heirs male, with remainder to his son Angus and his heirs, 6 marklands of Arassaik, namely, le Keppach, Torbey, Ard-maksemone, and two thirds of Brownary, and 14 marklands of Moror, held as those granting to Ranald Makallane, and resigned in the same terms by John Huchonsoun of Sleit.³ In 1509 Alan Macruari, chief of the Clanranald of Moydart, is said to have been executed at Blair in Athole, and in 1513 his son and successor Ranald Allanson was put to death at Perth.⁴ In 1517 John Duke of Albany, Regent of Scotland, appointed Colin Earl of Ergile lieutenant of the lands of Mudorth and Arissaig, and of Moroyne which Angus Makangus Rewing had (South Morar).⁵ In 1532 King James V. granted a charter of legitimation in favour of John Makalester of Casteltirrim, the son of the deceased Alexander M'Alane of Casteltirrim, and in the same year, for the good service done and to be done by him, and seeing that the charters granted to his predecessors had been destroyed through war and other local disturbances, granted anew to him and to his heirs the 27 marklands of Moydort, the 30 marklands of Arissaik, and other lands, in the sheriffdom of Inverness, which of old belonged in heritage to Alan Makrory the grandfather of John Makalester of Casteltirrim, and to his predecessors, and now to be held of the King in fee for service of ward, relief, and marriage, provided that John Makalester and his heirs should not do homage to any person without the special license of the King.⁶ In 1534 John M'Allan V'Allaster captain of the Clanronald granted to Archibald Earl of Argyle the two Kinluthes, Aernie, Glenalladill, Blyng, and Shenan, together of the old extent of 10 marks, in the barony of Moydart.⁷ In the same year the granter of these lands appears as John M'Alister M'Alister of Elanterin captain of the Clanranald.⁸ In 1538 King James V. granted to Alane M'Coule M'Rannald, and his brother Lauchlane M'Coule M'Rannald, the nonentry and other dues of 14 marklands of Morowre and 7 marklands in Awrissaig, and other lands, in the sheriffdom of Inverness.⁹ In 1540 the same king granted the nonentry and other dues of the

¹ Gregory's Highlands and Isles, pp. 65, 66.

² Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiii. no. 336. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. i. fol. 54.

³ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiii. no. 337. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. i. fol. 52.

⁴ Gregory's Highlands and Isles, p. 110.

⁵ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. v. fol. 102. Argyle Inventory.

⁶ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. ix. ff. 72, 81. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxiv. no. 151. In 1531 John Mordordach of Allane-

thorvm, captain of Clanrannald, was with others summoned before parliament for certain crimes, but did not appear. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. ii. pp. 333, 334.

⁷ Argyle Inventory.

⁸ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxv. no. 141.

⁹ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xi. fol. 62. Mr. Gregory says that this Alan, the grandson of Ruald Alanson, who was executed in 1513, acquired the estate of Morar, and transmitted it to his descendants, who were styled

same lands to Archibald Earl of Ergile, the lands according to the grant having been in the King's hands since the decease of John Makangus Reoch Makrannald.¹ In the same year he granted to Ranald Alanesoun, styled Galda, the dues of the 27 marklands of Moydort, and the 24 marklands of Arissak, in the sheriffdom of Innernes, which were in the King's hands since the decease of Alane Rorisoun Ranald's father.² At the same time, on the narrative that it appeared that the deceased Alan Rorysoun of Moydort, the father of Ranald Alanesoun, and his predecessors had been heritably infeft in the same lands, and that all their charters had been lost or destroyed through disturbances in that district, in consequence of which Ranald could never obtain entry as his father's heir, King James V. granted him the lands anew, and revoked a grant of them made in his minority to John Makalester on sinister and unjust information, and all other grants of the same lands which he had given to any other persons.³ Ranald died in 1544, and in 1563 Queen Mary granted to his son Allane Makrannald the dues of the 30 marks of Mwdart, and the 30 marks of Arissak, and other lands, which were in her hands since his father's decease.⁴ In 1612 Angus M'Allan M'Ronald was served heir to his grandfather Ronald Allanson of Moydart in the 27 marklands of Moydart and the 24 marklands of Arrisack, of the old extent of £20.⁵ In 1627 John M'Donald M'Allane Viceane, captain of Clanronald, was served heir male to Donald M'Allane Viceane of Ellantirrim, captain of Clanronald, in the tenandry of Casteltirrim, including among others 3 marklands of Moydart; 14 marklands of Morrou, namely, Crae, Tray, Duassich, Aucholadill, Worklach, Arriehicharrie and Nakyrside, Poulliskman, Schomusletter, Skammadill, Ratullan, Ferratorie, Clachok, Inneroussie, Merrikillie, and Lochbeoraid, together of the extent of 28 marks; and 7 marklands of Arrasack, namely, the lands of Keppach, Manis, Arnapol, Terrabeach, and Brunnarie, together of the extent of 14 marks.⁶ In 1633 George Mackenzie was served heir to his brother Colin Earl of Seafort, Lord Mackenzie of Kintail, in the 27 marklands of Moydart and the 24 marklands of Arrasack.⁷

Of Castle Tirrim in Loch Moydart, the ancient seat of the Clanranald of Garmoran, said to have been built by Amie Macruari, the lady of John Lord of the Isles, about the middle of the fourteenth century, a writer of the seventeenth century says—'One castell it (Muideort) hath upon a rock in the sea, called fland Tirrim. Ships may come to it. Upon the west and south syd of the castell is a hie mountain.'⁸ In 1372 or 1373 John of Yle granted to Reginald of Yle his son the castle of Elantirym along with the lands of Mudewort, and the grant was confirmed by King Robert II.⁹ In 1386 Reginald died in his own mansion of Castle Tirim.¹⁰

Macdougall of Morar from his father Dougal Macranald. Highlands and Isles, p. 158.

¹ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xliii. fol. 44.

² Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xiv. fol. 35.

³ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxvii. no. 102. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xiv. fol. 35.

⁴ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxxi. fol. 65. Ranald Galda, after being twice put in possession of Moydart by his kinsmen the Frasers in opposition to the adherents of John Makalester or Moydertach, fell with them at the battle of Kinlochloch, after which it is said that John

Makalester possessed the lands and transmitted them to his descendants. Gregory's Highlands and Isles, pp. 157-163. In 1545 John Macallister captain of Clanranald was one of the council of Donald Lord of the Isles. State Papers, vol. v. p. 477.

⁵ Retours.

⁷ Retours.

⁸ Gregory's Highlands and Isles, p. 29. Macfarlane's Geog. Collect.

⁹ Rob. Index, p. 136, no. 18. Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 117.

¹⁰ Note to Lord of the Isles, canto i.

⁶ Retours.

In 1389 Godfrey of Isla lord of Wyst granted a charter at his castle of Elane Tyrim.¹ In 1392 King Robert III. confirmed the grant of the same castle and lands made by John of Yle to his son Reginald.² In 1531, 1532, and 1534, as we have seen, there appears in record John M'Alester of Casteltirrim or Elanerin (John Moydertach) the son of the deceased Alexander M'Alane of Casteltirrim.³ In 1545 a deed of Donald Lord of the Isles is dated at Elleytarne, apparently Castle Tirrim.⁴ The lands to which John M'Donald M'Allane Viceane as captain of Clanronald succeeded in 1627 were named from this castle the tenandry of Casteltirrim.⁵ The form of the castle is pentagonal, two sides being occupied by buildings, and the others formed by a high thick wall enclosing a large court.⁶

It was on the shores of Loch-na-nuagh below the house of Borrodale that Prince Charles Edward landed in 1745, and having crossed from Borrodale to the opposite coast, he walked by Kinlochmoydart to Lochshiel, and sailed up the lake to Glenfinan, where he was met by his friends, and where a monument was afterwards erected on the spot on which his standard was first unfurled.⁷

KNOYDART.

Church of Saint Congan of Knokfurd⁸ — Knodwart⁹ — Kilquhoan in Knodort¹⁰ — Knodort¹¹ — Church of Saint Coan¹² — Kilghoan¹³ — Kilquhoan¹⁴ — Kilgoan¹⁵ — Kilchoan in Knoydart.¹⁶ Deanery of Morvern. (Map, No. 45.)

This parish, now united to Glenelg, appears to have included the districts named Knoydart and North Morar. The latter, lying immediately north of the fresh-water lake called Loch Morar, is 'a very litle country.' 'Upon the north syd of this Morrou there is a sea-loch (Loch Nevis) cumeth in betwixt both the countreys of Morrou and Knodort.'¹⁷ 'Knodort is very rough, full of mountaynis and glennis, with divers smal rivers therin. The march betwixt Knodort and Gleneglis or Glenelg is the salt-water loch called Lochowrin, whilk is environed with black mountayns and uglie rugged steep rocks with plentie of wood on bath syds.'¹⁸ Loch Nevis which nearly divides the parish, and Loch Ioun which borders it on the north, render its high rocky coast of very considerable extent.

¹ Liber Insule Missarum, p. 51.

² Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 117.

³ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxiv. no. 151; lib. xxv. no. 141. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. ix. ff. 72, 81.

⁴ State Papers, vol. v. p. 477.

⁵ Retours. See above, p. 203.

⁶ Anderson's Guide, p. 306.

⁷ Anderson's Guide, pp. 302-306.

⁸ A. D. 1506. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. iii. fol. 72.

⁹ A. D. 1511. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. iv. fol. 132.

¹⁰ A. D. 1517. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. v. fol. 98.

¹¹ A. D. 1536. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. x. fol. 129.

¹² A. D. 1536. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. x. fol. 129.

¹³ Circa A. D. 1600. MS. Maps in Adv. Lib.

¹⁴ A. D. 1600—1700. Macfarlane's Geog. Collect.

¹⁵ Circa A. D. 1640. Blaeu.

¹⁶ A. D. 1671. Argyle Inventory.

¹⁷ Macfarlane's Geog. Collect.

¹⁸ Ibid.

The church of Knoydart appears to have been included in a grant of the lands about the year 1372 by John of Yle to Reginald his son, and in confirmations of that grant by King Robert II. in 1373 and King Robert III. in 1392.¹ In 1506 King James IV. presented John Makmurich chaplain to the rectory of the church of Saint Congan of Knokfurd, Arissak, and Morour (meaning probably the churches both of Knoydart and of Arasaig), vacant by the decease of John Dougalsoun.² In 1511 the same king presented Sir Alexander Wentoun to the rectory of Knodwart, which was then vacant by the decease of Sir John Makmury.³ In 1517 King James V. presented Sir Roderik Rannaldsoun chaplain to the rectory of the churches of Kilmolroy in Arisik and Kilquhoan in Knodort, vacant by the decease of Sir John Makmoris last rector and lawful possessor, or by the resignation of Sir Alexander Wentoun reputed rector, or by whatever other lawful means.⁴ In 1536 the same king presented Sir John Donaldsoun to the rectory and vicarage of Knodort called the church of Saint Coan, vacant by the decease of Sir Niel the last rector.⁵ In 1671 William bishop of Argyle leased to Earl Archibald the teinds of the bishop's quarter of the church of Kilchoan in Knoydart.⁶

The church stood on the north shore of Loch Nevis at the mouth of a small stream apparently named Kilchoan.⁷

The grant by King Robert Bruce to Roderic the son of Alan in 1309 of lands resigned by Cristian of Marr included three davachs of Knodworath.⁸ The lands of Chudeworth were included also in the eight *unciate* of Garwmorwarne granted in 1343 by King David II. to Reginald the son of Roderic of the Isles.⁹ Its subsequent history as part of the lordship of Garmoran is the same as that of Arasaig and Moydart down almost to the end of the fifteenth century.¹⁰ In the year 1507 King James IV. gave Alexander Earl of Huntlie a commission under his privy seal to lease the lands of Knoydart in the lordship of the Isles to the tenants at the time for five years or less as he might think expedient, for 'male, gersum, and vthir dewiteis in the forme of the Kingis rentale.'¹¹ In 1517 John Duke of Albany Regent appointed Colin Earl of Ergile lieutenant of Knoydart and other lands for three years.¹² In 1536 King James V. granted to Donald Camroun, the son and heir of Ewin Allanesoun captain of Clancamroun, the nonentry and other dues of the 60 pennylands of Knodort which belonged to the deceased John Makranald.¹³ In 1537 the same lands were appraised and sold to Donald Cameroun as the King's donatar for the sum of £700, the amount of the nonentry dues for the 70 years during which the lands were in the King's hands, the former lord of the lands to have regress to them on paying that sum within seven years.¹⁴ In 1538 the same king granted to Ewin Alansoun captain of Clancamroun the ward of the £10 lands of Knodort which belonged to his deceased

¹ Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 117. Rob. Index, p. 136, no. 18.

² Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. iii. fol. 72.

³ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. iv. fol. 132.

⁴ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. v. fol. 98.

⁵ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. x. fol. 129.

⁶ Argyle Inventory.

⁷ MS. Maps in Adv. Lib. Blaeu. Macfarlane's Geog. Collect. Modern Maps.

⁸ Hadinton's Collect., vol. ii. pp. 48, 49. Rob. Index, p. 2, no. 53. See ARASAIG, p. 201.

⁹ Robertson's Index, p. 48, no. 3; p. 99; p. 100, no. 3.

¹⁰ See ARASAIG, pp. 201, 202.

¹¹ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. iii. fol. 140.

¹² Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. v. fol. 102. Argyle Inventory.

¹³ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. x. fol. 131. Argyle Inventory.

¹⁴ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxvi. no. 44. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xi. fol. 34. Argyle Inventory.

son Donald Makewin.¹ In 1545 among the councillors of Donald Lord of the Isles there appears Anguse Rannaldsoun of Knwdeort.² In 1563 Donald Camroun was served heir to his father Donald Camroun of Lochzell in the 60 pennylands of Knodzert, of the old extent of 40 shillings.³ In 1607 Allan the son of Donald Camroun was served heir to his father in the same lands.⁴

In 1517 among the lauds over which Colin Earl of Ergile was appointed lieutenant by the Regent John Duke of Albany were included Moroyne which Angus Makangus Rewing had, and the other Moroyne which Alester Makeane Macalester had, the latter being the 'very litle country' known as North Morar.⁵ In 1538 King James V. granted to Alexander Makane M'Alester of Glengarry the nonentry dues of the 12 marklands of Moror in the lordship of Gartmoror, which had been in the King's hands since the decease of Alexander's father John M'Alester.⁶ In 1539 the same Alexander resigned the same lands to King James V., who then granted them anew in liferent to him and Margaret Ylis his wife, and in heritage in the male line to their son Angus M'Alister, with remainder to the lawful heirs of Alexander; granting also to Angus for his good service the nonentry and other dues of the lands for past years, and all right belonging to the King by reason of forfeiture.⁷ In 1548 the liferent of the 12 marklands of Moror belonging to Alester M'Keane M'Alaster of Glengawrie, and other lands belonging to him, to his son Angus, and to Ewin Donaldsoun nephew and heir of Ewen Alansoun of Lochelsch, and held of the Queen for service of ward and relief, were appraised and sold to James Grant of Freuchy, cessionar and assignee lawfully constituted by his tenants, for satisfaction of a 'spulzie' made by the holders of the lands and their accomplices.⁸ In 1554 Queen Mary granted to John Grant, the son and heir of the deceased James Grant of Fruchquhy, the relief of the same, and other lands which belonged to him as heir.⁹ In the following century the lands of North Morroure were held by the laird of Glengarry.¹⁰

¹ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xi. fol. 75.

² State Papers, vol. v. p. 477.

³ Retours. Argyle Inventory.

⁴ Retours.

⁵ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. v. fol. 102.

⁶ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xi. fol. 62.

⁷ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxvi. no. 247. Reg. Sec. Sig. vol. xii. fol. 78.

⁸ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxx. no. 314. Reg. Sec. Sig. vol. xxii. fol. 4.

⁹ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxvii. fol. 22.

¹⁰ Macfarlane.

GLENELG.

Kilhammerin¹—Killehuimen, Kilchonan²—Kilchamerin, Heglis Kilchummerin³—Kilchuman in Glenelg.⁴ Deanery of Morvern. (Map, No. 46.)

THE old parishes of Glenelg and Knoydart are now united. The former seems to have included only the district known of old as Glenelg or Gleneglis.

‘Glenelg lyeth ovir aganis Knodeord, north from it, and looking west to the sea and the Ile of Skie, devyded therfrom be a small arme of the sea. The bay which runneth up from the sea far eastward devyding it from Knodeord is called Lochhuirne. It doth perteyne to Macloid of Harray. There is one church in this country called Killehuimen. A passage or ferry be sea ther is ovir to Slait in Skie. It is cald Kilraa. This country marcheth with Kintail. It is of the dioces of Argyle and sherifdom of Inverness.’⁵

Of the church of Glenelg there appears to be no notice previously to the Reformation. In 1585 William M'Cloyd was served heir to his father Tormund M'Cloyd of Herres in the advowson of the churches of the barony of Glenelg, which must have included the church of Killehuimen.⁶ In 1626 John M'Cleod was served heir to his father Sir Roderick M'Cleod of Dunvegane in the advowson of the same churches, which with the barony of Glenelg were then included in the barony of Dunvegan.⁷ In 1671 William bishop of Argyle leased to Earl Archibald the teinds of the bishop's quarter of the church of Kilchuman in Glenelg.⁸

The church, apparently dedicated to Saint Coemgen, seems to have stood on the right bank of a small stream falling into the bay of Glenelg near the village of Kirktown, where the modern church also is situated.⁹

Among the documents found in the King's treasury at Edinburgh in 1282 there was one entitled ‘Charter of Glenhelk, which belonged to the King of Man.’¹⁰ In 1292 the lands of Glenelg appear to have been included in the sheriffdom of Skye erected by King John Balliol.¹¹ The same lands were between 1307 and 1314 granted by King Robert Bruce to Thomas Ranulph as a part of the earldom of Moray.¹²

About the year 1343 King David II. granted to Malcolm the son of Turmode Macloide two thirds of the tenement of Glenelg, namely, eight davachs and five pennylands, for the service of a ship of 26 oars when required.¹³ In 1449 and 1478 charters of John of Yle Lord of the Isles

¹ *Circa* A. D. 1600. MS. Maps in Adv. Lib.

² A. D. 1600—1700. Macfarlane's Geog. Collect.

³ *Circa* A. D. 1640. Blaeu.

⁴ A. D. 1671. Argyle Inventory.

⁵ Macfarlane's Geog. Collect.

⁶ *Retours*.

⁷ *Retours*.

⁸ Argyle Inventory.

⁹ MS. Maps in Adv. Lib. Blaeu. New Stat. Acc. See KILKIVAN, p. 11.

¹⁰ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i. p. 4.

¹¹ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i. p. 91.

¹² Regist. Moraviense, p. 342.

¹³ Robertson's Index, p. 43, no. 4; p. 199; p. 100, no. 2.

are witnessed by William M'Loyd of Glenelg.¹ In 1517 Colin Earl of Ergile was appointed by the Regent John Duke of Albany lieutenant of various lands in the Highlands and Isles, including the lands of Glenylg.² In 1533 one third of the two thirds of the lands of Glenelg, which belonged in heritage to Alexander M'Cloyd of Dunvegan, were appraised to Hugh Lord Fraser of Lovat for the sum of £800 Scots recovered by him, and in defect of movable goods.³ In 1535 the other two thirds of the same lands were appraised in favour of the same Hugh for the sum of 2400 marks Scots, as part payment of £4085, 10s. 8d. contained in letters of the King, under reversion to Alexander Macclويد on payment of these sums and expenses within seven years.⁴ In 1536 King James V. granted to the same Hew Lord Fraser of Lovett the dues of the lands of Glenelg, which were in the King's hands by reason of the nonentry of the heir of the deceased William M'Cloid.⁵ In 1540 the lands and barony of Glenelg, with the castle, mills, and fishings, were resigned by Lord Fraser, and were then granted by King James V. to Alexander M'Cloyd of Dunvegane.⁶ In 1541 the same king granted to William Macclويد, the son and apparent heir of Alexander M'Cloid of Dunvegane, and to Agnes Fraser his wife, the lands of Arrocardich, Skallachzachbeg, Skallachzachmoir, Knokfyn, Pitalman, Estir Meill, Westir Meyll, Luzaw, Nachtane, Westir Corrare, and Inchkennell, in the lordship of Glenelg, which Alexander M'Cloid had resigned.⁷ In 1545 Alexander Macleod of Dunveggane was one of the council of Donald Lord of the Isles.⁸ In 1553 Queen Mary granted to her chancellor George Earl of Huntlie the ward and other dues of Glenelg, and of all the other lands that belonged to the deceased William M'Cloid of Dunvegane.⁹ In 1555 the Earl of Huntlie agreed to resign the grant to Archibald Earl of Argyle for the sum of 1200 marks, an agreement which appears never to have been fulfilled.¹⁰ In 1559 the same Earl of Huntlie resigned the grant to the Queen Regent Mary of Guise, who then sold to James Macdonald of Dunnyveg the nonentry and other dues of the lands of Mary M'Cloide (including Glenelg) the heiress of William M'Cloide.¹¹ In 1567 Archibald Earl of Argyle, who seems to have acquired the ward of Mary M'Cloide from James Macdonald, bound himself by a contract with her uncle Tormoid M'Cloid to procure her infestment in Glenelg and her other lands, if charters could be found, and, if not, to get a new infestment from the Queen, and on her infestment to infest Tormoid in the same; it being further arranged, that the Earl should provide Mary with a husband, that Tormoid should get himself infest in the lands, and then infest the Earl in the same, for which purpose the Earl should obtain the Queen's consent, and that Tormoid should pay to Mary and her future spouse £1000, or renounce all right to the lands.¹² In 1572 King James VI. granted to Mary M'Cloid a charter of the lands in question.¹³ In 1580 Mary M'Cloid, with the consent of her husband

¹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. ix. no. 15; lib. xiii. no. 186.

² Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. v. fol. 102. Argyle Inventory.

³ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. ix. fol. 130.

⁴ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxv. no. 187. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. x. fol. 2.

⁵ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. x. fol. 155.

⁶ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxvi. no. 446. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xiii. fol. 56. Argyle Inventory.

⁷ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxvii. no. 193. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xiv. fol. 64.

⁸ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxv. fol. 47. Coll. de Reb. Alb., pp. 137.

⁹ Coll. de Reb. Alb., pp. 141-143.

¹⁰ Coll. de Reb. Alb., pp. 138-140.

¹¹ Coll. de Reb. Alb., pp. 145, 146.

¹² Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxxiii. no. 9. Coll. de Reb. Alb., p. 150.

¹³ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxxiii. no. 9. Coll. de Reb. Alb., p. 150.

Duncan Campbell heir apparent of Auchinbrek, resigned the lands in favour of her uncle Tormoid M'Cloid, who was then infeft in the same.¹ In 1585 William M'Cloyd was served heir to his father Tormund M'Cloyd of Herres in the lands and barony of Glenelg, with the advowson of the churches and chapels, of the old extent of £32.² In 1626 John M'Cleod was served heir male to his father Sir Roderick M'Cleod of Dunvegane in the same lands and barony, then included in the barony of Dunvegane.³

In the year 1437 Hugh Fraser lord of Lovet, and lord of the third part of Glenelg, granted that third part to Sir Alexander of Ile Earl of Ross.⁴ In 1539 Hugh Lord Frasere of Lovet resigned all his lands, including the third of the lands of Glenelg, with the castles, mills, and fishings, to King James V., who granted the whole anew to him and his male heirs bearing the name and arms of Frasere, with remainder to his heirs whomsoever, and erected all the lands into the free barony of Lovet.⁵

In 1561 the 'Ards' of Glenelge were held by M'Cloid of Herres of the abbot of Iona.⁶

There is a village at Kirktown of Glenelg.⁷

In Glen Beg of Glenelg there are the remains of two of those interesting circular buildings called Picts' houses, one of which is considered the largest and best specimen in the Highlands.⁸ They are respectively 30 and 25 feet high, 30 and 54 feet in diameter inside, and 33 and 57 feet in diameter over walls.⁹

¹ Coll. de Reb. Alb., p. 151.

² Retours.

³ Retours.

⁴ Athole Charters.

⁵ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxvi. no. 244.

⁶ Coll. de Reb. Alb. p. 2.

⁷ New Stat. Acc.

⁸ Anderson's Guide, p. 236. Drawings by James Skene, Esq.

⁹ Anderson's Guide, p. 236.

KINGARTH.

Kengaif¹—Kyngarth²—Kingarth³—Kengart⁴—Kingart⁵—Kyngart⁶—
Kingert⁷—Kyngertht⁸—Kingarth⁹ (Map, No. 1.)

THIS parish, which seems to have originally included the whole island of Bute, has for a long period embraced only its southern portion, being separated from Rothesay towards the east by Loch Ascog and its stream, and towards the west by the Quien Loch and its stream, between the heads of which lochs the rest of the boundary is drawn unevenly and touches the south end of Loch Fad. Its surface, chiefly arable, presents a few hills of no great height, the highest being Suidhe Chatain (Saint Cathan's seat), 520 feet above the sea level. Its form is generally triangular, but being indented on the east by Kilchattan bay and on the west by the bay of Stravanan, it terminates in a sort of peninsula, the southern point of which is the Garroch Head, termed in Gaelic Ceannt Garbh (the stormy head), which is said to have given name to the parish.

The names of two saints of some note, Saint Cathan and his nephew Saint Blane, who are believed to have flourished about the middle of the sixth century, are connected in record with the island of Bute,¹⁰ but their connexion with Kingarth is chiefly commemorated by the existence of the churches founded by them or dedicated to them. In the year 1204 Alan the Steward the son of Walter granted to the monks of Paisley the church of Kengaif in the island of Bote, with the chapels and the whole *parochia* of the island, and all the land which Saint Blane is said to have of old enclosed from sea to sea by certain and apparent boundaries.¹¹ In 1489, on the 7th of February, the Lords of Council assigned to Master Harbert Maxwell parson of Kyngarth the fifth day of May following to prove that Robert Stewart provost of Glasgow and Alane Stewart his son 'spuilzeit and tuk a corspressand kow worth twa merkis and a mantill worth 20 schillingis of the froitis of the said kirk of Kyngarth,' ordaining him at the same time to have letters to summon his witnesses, and to summon Alane Stewart to hear them sworn, Robert Stewart and Master Harbert himself being summoned *apud acta*.¹² In 1497 Master Adam Cvlqhune was rector of Kingarth.¹³ In 1509 the fruits of the church of Kingarth were annexed

¹ A. D. 1204. Regist. de Passelet, p. 15.

² A. D. 1489. Acta Dom. Conc., p. 115. A. D. 1529. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. viii. fol. 38.

³ A. D. 1497. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiii. no. 616. A. D. 1509. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. iii. fol. 208. A. D. 1534. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxv. no. 158. A. D. 1664. Retours.

⁴ A. D. 1517. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxv. no. 122. A. D. 1530. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxv. no. 124.

⁵ A. D. 1529. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxiv. no. 120.

⁶ A. D. 1531. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxiv. no. 122.

⁷ A. D. 1554. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxxi. no. 289.

⁸ A. D. 1556. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxxii. no. 186.

⁹ A. D. 1670. Retours.

¹⁰ Brev. Aberd. Prop. SS. pro temp. estiv. fol. 77. Camerarius, pp. 145, 164, 167. Forduni Scotiebronicon, lib. xi. cap. 21. Acta Sanctorum, Augusti, tom. ii.

¹¹ Regist. de Passelet, p. 15. These may have been the bounds of the sanctuary afterwards noticed.

¹² Acta Dom. Conc., p. 115.

¹³ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiii. no. 616.

by King James IV. to the prebend of Suthwick erected by the Pope in the Chapel Royal at Stirling, reserving only a sufficient portion for the maintenance of the vicar pensioner of Kingarth.¹ In 1517, 1529, 1530, and 1531, charters are witnessed by Master Finlay Lenax or Levinax vicar of Kingart, who in 1541 appears as notary public.² In 1529 King James V. granted to Archibald Campbell, the son and heir of Colin Campbell Earl of Ergile, all the goods that belonged to the deceased Sir Patrick McConnoquhy 'lady prest of the kirk of Kyngarth,' and which were escheat to the King 'because the said vmquhill Schir Patriek slew himself wilfully.'³ The church of Kingarth appears to be that which Archdeacon Monro in 1549 styles 'the kirk of Bride,' the southern of the two parish churches which he says then existed in Bute.⁴ In 1550 Michael Dysert parson of Kingarth granted a lease of the parsonage to Ninian Stewart of Largibrachton.⁵ In 1558 Sir George Clapperton, chancellor of the Chapel Royal of Stirling, presented Master John Carswell (afterwards bishop of the Isles) to the rectory of Southwick and Kingarth.⁶ In 1559 the same John Carswell granted to Ninian Stewart of Kilcattan a lease of the teinds, glebe, and kirklands of Kingarth for three years, to be repeated during the lifetime of the lessor.⁷ In 1554 and 1556 Sir James McWartye or Makwarrathly was vicar of Kingert.⁸ In 1561 part of the teinds of the isle of Bute were drawn by the bishop of the Isles, in Kingarth apparently from the lands of Ascog, Ardinhoe, and Meikle Kilcattan.⁹ In 1572 Master Archibald Sinelair was presented (probably by King James VI.) to the chancellor of the Chapel Royal, and to the parsonage and vicarage of Southwick and Kingarth.¹⁰ In 1664 Master James Stewart, the son of John Stewart of Ballinstraide at Antrum in Ireland, was served heir to Ninian Stewart of Kilcatten his nnele's son in certain lands, including a mark of the churchland of the rector of Kingarth with the principal mansion of Kilcatten.¹¹ In 1670 Margaret Grahame was served heir to her mother Margaret Carnegie the wife of William Grahame burgess of Edinburgh, and to Jonet Carnegie her maternal aunt, in various lands in Bute, and in the parsonage teinds of old called 'Bischope quarteris' of the parishes of Rothsay and Kingarthe, which belonged to John Stewart of Barshegray.¹²

The church of Saint Cathan, probably the original parish church, of which the ruins are still to be seen, stood near the centre of the parish about two miles north from the head of Kilchattan Bay.¹³ Near the centre of the southern peninsula the ruins of the church of Saint Blane stand on an artificial mound, whose level top is enclosed by a wall composed of large stones rudely piled together, and 500 feet in circumference.¹⁴ The whole of this space, which was used as a cemetery, is arched with masonry about two feet beneath the surface, and from it there runs a built passage, which seems to have been underground, to a smaller and lower enclosure of 124 feet

¹ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. iii. fol. 208.

² Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxiv. nn. 120, 122; lib. xxv. nn. 122, 124; lib. xxviii. no. 225.

³ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. viii. fol. 38.

⁴ Description of the Western Isles.

⁵ Bute Inventory.

⁶ Bute Inventory.

⁷ Bute Inventory.

⁸ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxxi. no. 239; lib. xxxii. no. 196.

⁹ Coll. de Reb. Alb., p. 4. Appendix to Book of Assumptions.

¹⁰ Bute Inventory.

¹¹ Retours.

¹² Retours.

¹³ New Stat. Acc. and County Maps.

¹⁴ New Stat. Acc. Pennant, vol. ii. p. 162.

in circumference, locally known as 'The Nunnery,' and apparently used as a burying ground for females.¹ The church is approached on the north by a flight of steps leading from a neighbouring wood, in which there is a circular building, sometimes styled 'the Devil's Cauldron,' composed of rude stones, 10 feet in height, 30 feet in diameter, with walls 9 feet thick, and an entrance 9 feet wide.² It stands at the base of a rocky ridge 50 feet high, from each end of which there runs out a wall supposed to have marked the limits of a sanctuary, and forming perhaps the remains of the *metæ certæ et apparentes* attributed to Saint Blane.³ The church and reputed nunnery are marked by Blaeu as Kilblain and Marg-na-heglish.⁴ On the east coast near Mount Stuart House there is a church at one time used as the parish church during the residence of the proprietor, and still in good repair.⁵ The present parish church, built in 1826, stands on a rising ground between the bays of Killecatan and Stravanan, apparently on the site of one which in the last century was known as the 'Mid Kirk.'⁶

The lands of this parish, as part of the island of Bute, appear to have been successively held during the twelfth and thirteenth centuries by the Kings of Man, Somerled lord of Argyre and his descendants, and the Stewards of Scotland, by which last family they were possessed before the year 1204.⁷ After the treaty with Norway in 1266, by which the Western Isles were ceded to Scotland, the lands of Bute seem to have remained in the possession of the Stewarts, although still claimed by the descendants of Somerled.⁸ In 1292 they were included by King John Balliol in the sheriffdom of Kentyr.⁹ In 1314 they appear to have been held by Angus of Ile of the family of Somerled, who was in the army of King Robert Bruce at Bannockburn.¹⁰ Before the year 1325 the lands of Bute were probably resigned by Angus of Ile along with those of Kintyre, and granted by King Robert Bruce to Robert the son of Walter the Steward, afterwards King Robert II.¹¹ In 1449 and 1450 the fermes of the crown lands in Kingarth, as stated by the King's chamberlain Niel the son of James in money and grassum barley, were as follow — Garrach, first and second half, each 50s. and 4 bolls; Dungule, 26s. 8d. and 2 bolls; Lubasbeg, 16s. 8d. and 2 bolls; Lubasmore, 53s. 4d. and 4 bolls; Kelloup, £5; Bransare, £4, 13s. 4d. and 7 bolls; Langill, divided into four parts, each 40s. and 3 bolls; Killecatanbeg, £3, 6s. 8d. and 5 bolls; Killecatanmor, three parts, each 40s. and 3 bolls; Bruchag, 40s. and 3 bolls; Scoulogmore, £3, 6s. 8d. and 5 bolls; Kervycroy, £3, 6s. 8d. and 5 bolls; Stramanane, first half 40s. and 3 bolls, second half 26s. 8d. and 2 bolls; Dalachane (or Galachane), 40s. and 3 bolls; Ardnachow, 40s.; Ambrysmore, 40s. and 3 bolls; Ambrysbeg, 33s. 4d. and 2 bolls; Brigadill, two parts, each 50s. and 4 bolls.¹² In 1506 King James IV., on the narrative that the tenants of his lands

¹ New Stat. Acc. Pennant, vol. ii. p. 162.

² New Stat. Acc. Pennant, vol. ii. p. 162.

³ New Stat. Acc. See above, p. 210.

⁴ Blaeu's Scotia.

⁵ Old and New Stat. Acc. Martin *circa* 1700 names Kilmichael as one of three churches in Kingarth, which may possibly be the church at Mount Stuart. Martin's Western Islands, ed. 1703, p. 215.

⁶ Old and New Stat. Acc.

⁷ Gregory's Highlands and Isles, pp. 14-21, and autho-

rities there cited. Regist. de Passelet, p. 15. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i. p. 3, after preface. Memoir prefixed to Bute Inventory.

⁸ Gregory's Highlands and Isles, pp. 20-23.

⁹ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i. p. 91.

¹⁰ The Brus (Spalding Club, xci. 73).

¹¹ Gregory's Highlands and Isles, p. 25. Robertson's Index, p. 26, no. 32. For a more detailed account of the early history of Bute see RORNESSAY.

¹² Computa Camerar., vol. iii. pp. 130, 494, 495.

of Bute had been of old infeft in them by his progenitors, and with the advice of the Lords of Council, granted the lands in heritage to the tenants by whom they were then occupied, to be held of the King as Steward of Scotland for payment of the fermes and dues as stated in the King's rental.¹ In 1534 King James V. granted to Colin Campbell of Ardkinglas and Matilda Montgomery his wife the lands and lordship of Bute within the parishes of Kingarth and Rothissay, with the marts, victual, and all other dues, for yearly payment of £150, 6s. 8d., 11 chalders 15 bolls of bear, 10 chalders oats, 1 chaldar 8 bolls of meal, and 41½ marts, in augmentation of the rental yearly by 40d., the price of the boll of meal to be 6s. 8d., of the boll of oats 3s. 4d., and of a mart 20s.²

From 1445 to 1450 inclusive the crown lands of Scoulogmore, rented yearly, as above stated, at £3. 6s. 8d. and five bolls of bear, were held by Cristin Leche, but the fermes, as well as one mart due yearly from the lands, were by the gift of King James II. remitted to Cristin during all that period.³ The lands were afterwards granted in heritage to Gilbert Cunningham.⁴ In 1506 William Cunninghamburgh was served heir to his father Gilbert in the 16 marklands of Seonlag.⁵ In 1527 Archibald Cunninghamburgh was served heir to his father William in the same lands, including the 4 marklands of Kerenevin, the 4 marklands of Keremorane, the 4 marklands of Mydscowlök, and the 4 marklands of Nether Scowlök.⁶ In 1555 William Cunnyburgh was served heir to his father Archibald Cunnyburgh of Skethok in the same 16 marklands, of the old extent of £10, 3s. 4d.⁷ In 1563 they were inherited by Thomas Cunningham the brother of William.⁸

In 1445 the 'mailmarts' of the lands of Kellisloupe, amounting to 11½, were granted by King James II. to the constable of Bute.⁹ In 1449 and 1450 Kelloup, as before stated, was rented at £5.¹⁰ In 1506 King James IV. granted the lands of Kelspokis in heritage to John Stewart.¹¹ In 1558 John Stewart was served heir to his father Robert Stewart of Cerrecroy in the lands of Kilspokkis, of the old extent of £5.¹² In 1560 John Stewart of Southbar and Kelspokes alienated the £5 lands of Over and Nether Kelspokes to Robert Stewart the second son of James Stewart sheriff of Bute, to whom Queen Mary in 1563 granted a crown charter of the lands.¹³ In 1622 Alexander Stewart of Kelspokis was served heir in the same lands to his grandfather Alexander, and in 1624 in certain other lands to his father James Stewart of Kelspoks.¹⁴

In 1457 John Glass had seisin of the mill of Ambrismore.¹⁵ In 1489 John Glass (apparently the son of the former) was seised in the same mill.¹⁶ In 1521 Robert Glass was served heir to his father John in the same mill, and in that year he granted it with its lands and

¹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiv. no. 300. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. iii. fol. 95. The particulars of this grant will be found below under the separate history of each property.

² Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxv. no. 138.

³ Compota Camerar., vol. iii. pp. 419, 420, 423-426, 434, 437, 439, 446, 447, 449, 451, 466-468, 470, 485, 487, 493, 499, 501, 502, 504.

⁴ Argyle Inventory.

⁵ Bute Inventory. Argyle Inventory.

⁶ Bute Inventory. Argyle Inventory. Retours.

⁷ Bute Inventory. Retours. Argyle Inventory.

⁸ Bute Inventory. Argyle Inventory.

⁹ Compota Camerar., vol. iii. pp. 425, 426.

¹⁰ Compota Camerar., vol. iii. p. 495.

¹¹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiv. no. 300.

¹² Retours. Bute Inventory.

¹³ Bute Inventory. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxxi. fol. 75.

¹⁴ Retours.

¹⁵ Bute Inventory.

¹⁶ Bute Inventory.

aqueduct to his kinsman John Glass of Arnhow.¹ In 1531 he confirmed or renewed the grant, which was then confirmed also by King James V.² In 1546 Robert Glass granted the mill in reversion to the sheriff of Bute.³ In 1564 William Glass received seisin of the same mill.⁴

Ambrismore and Ambrisbeg, respectively rented from the crown at 40s. and 3 bolls bear, and 33s. and 2 bolls bear, were among the lands granted in 1498 to David Lyndesay.⁵ In 1506 King James IV. granted in heritage to Ewin Makconochy the lands of Almorusbeg, and to Ninian Stewart sheriff of Bute the lands of Almorusbeg.⁶ In 1529 the same Ninian granted the 40 shillinglands of Ambrismore in liferent to his wife Elizabeth Blair, and in heritage to her son Robert Stewart; and in the same year King James V. confirmed the grant.⁷ There appear in record, in 1541 Finlay McConquy of Ambrisbeg, in 1541 and 1547 Robert Stewart of Amrosmoir, in 1554 William Stewart of Ambrismore, and in 1563 James the son of William Stewart of Ambrismore.⁸

In 1474 King James III. granted to John (*James?*) Stewart sheriff of Bute, an acre of land in Kilcattan with the privilege of a mill, to be held in feu for yearly payment of one mark.⁹ In 1490 Ninian Stewart sheriff of Bute was served heir to his father James in the mill of Kilcattan.¹⁰ In 1539 James Stewart sheriff of Bute was served heir to his father Ninian in the same mill.¹¹ Among a number of lands resigned in 1561 by Sir James Stewart sheriff of Bute, and granted by Queen Mary to him in liferent, and to his son and heir apparent John Stewart in heritage, there was included an acre of land of Kilcattanmoir, with the mill, mill houses, 'lie dammys' and aqueducts of the same.¹² In 1566 the same Sir James Stewart resigned the mill of Kilcattan with its stricted multure, which were then granted by Queen Mary to (apparently) the same John Stewart (his son).¹³ In 1590 the mill and the lands contained in the same grant appear to have been resigned by John Stewart sheriff of Bute to whom they were then granted anew by King James VI.¹⁴ The present mill of Kilcattan occupies the site of the mill built in 1474.¹⁵

Of the crown lands of Kilehatan, divided, as we have seen, into Killecatanbeg and Killecatanmor, the latter being subdivided into three parts, the grant of 1498 to David Lyndesay included the lands of Kelcattenebeg.¹⁶ In 1506 King James IV. granted the lands of Kilquhattanbeg and Kilquhattanmore in heritage to James Stewart, by whom they were at the time held as tenant.¹⁷ There appear in record, in 1517 and 1533 James Stewart of Kilehatan,¹⁸ and in 1541 John Stewart of Kileattane or Kilecatanemoir.¹⁹ In 1548 or 1549 John Stewart of Kilehattan sold to his kinsman Robert Stewart, the son of Ninian Stewart of Kildawanane, with reservation of the

¹ Bute Inventory. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. ix. fol. 6.

² Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. ix. fol. 6.

³ Bute Inventory.

⁴ Bute Inventory.

⁵ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiii. no. 370. See *post*, p. 216.

⁶ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiv. no. 300.

⁷ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxiv. no. 120. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. ix. fol. 53.

⁸ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxviii. nn. 204, 225, 226; lib. xxx. n. 150; lib. xxxi. no. 40. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xv. fol. 30; vol. xxi. fol. 8; vol. xxxi. fol. 75.

⁹ Bute Inventory.

¹⁰ Bute Inventory.

¹¹ Bute Inventory.

¹² Bute Inventory. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxx. fol. 60.

¹³ Bute Inventory.

¹⁴ Bute Inventory.

¹⁵ Note appended to Bute Inventory.

¹⁶ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiii. no. 370. See *post*, p. 216.

¹⁷ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiv. no. 300.

¹⁸ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxv. nn. 60, 121, 122, 123; lib. xxviii. no. 204.

¹⁹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxviii. nn. 204, 225, 226.

liferent to Ninian, the 8 marklands of Kilchattanmoir and Kilchattanbeg, to be held of Queen Mary as Stewardess of Scotland, for yearly payment of 8 marks in silver, 8 bolls bear, 8 bolls oats, and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 'lardnar martis,' allowing 16s. of the 8 marks in lieu of the oats and parts of a mart.¹ In 1549 the sale was followed by a crown charter from the Queen.² In 1556 and 1557 there appear in record Ninian Stewart of Kilcattan, and James the son of John Stewart in Litill Kilchattane.³ In 1664 Master James Stewart, the son of John Stewart of Ballintraide, was served heir to his uncle's son Ninian Stewart of Kilcatten in the 5 marklands of Meikle Kilkatten, the 3 marklands of Litle Kilkatten, and other lands, together with the principal mansion of Kilcatten.⁴

In 1478 William of Cuningburgh (probably of Scoulog) having for some time held the crown lands of Stramanane by falsely representing to the commissioners of King James III. that he held them by the consent and goodwill of Fynlaw M'Alane the former tenant, and having when sued before the Lords of Council acknowledged his deception, the Lords ordained that he should give up the lands and pay 10s. to Finlaw as expenses, and that the lands should be leased to Finlaw at the King's pleasure.⁵ In 1506, when King James IV. granted his lands of Bute in heritage to the occupiers, the half of Stramanane was granted to John Makwreedy, and the other half to Finlay Makallan.⁶ In 1546 there appears in record Gilnef Makallane of Stramannane.⁷ In 1622 Patrick M'Varthie, portioner of Stravanan, was served heir to his father John M'Varthie in part of the lands of Stravanan, of the old extent of 20 shillings.⁸

In 1491 Ninian Stewart sheriff of Bute gave seisin to Alexander Bannatyne in the lands of Kerrylamont.⁹ Lubasbeg and Lubasmore, or Litill and Mekill Lowpas, rented in 1449 respectively at 16s. and 2 bolls bear, and 53s. 4d. and 4 bolls bear, and Kerelawmond, together of the extent of £6, 16s. 8d., were in 1499 granted by King James IV. to Henry Lech.¹⁰ In 1506 the same lands, extending to 10 marks and 40 pence of ferme, 10 bolls 1 firloft of bear, 2 marts, and 5 bolls 1 firloft of oats, were resigned by Thomas Leich, and granted by King James IV. for life to John Leich his son.¹¹ In the same year that king granted in heritage the lands of Kerelawmond to Alexander Banachtyne the elder, and the lands of Lowpasbeg and Lowpasmore to Alexander Banachtyne the younger.¹² In 1515 John Bannatyne was served heir to his father Alexander in the lands of Kerrylamont.¹³ In 1532 Archibald Bannatyne was served heir in the same lands to his father John.¹⁴ In 1538 and 1552 charters are witnessed by Archibald Bannatyne of Kerelawmond.¹⁵ In 1567 John Bannatyne was served heir in the same lands to his father Archibald.¹⁶

¹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxx. uo. 412. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxii. fol. 69. Bute Inventory.

² Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxx. uo. 412. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxii. fol. 69. Bute Inventory.

³ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxxii. no. 186. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxix. fol. 20.

⁴ Retours.

⁵ Acta Dom. Conc. p. 8.

⁶ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiv. no. 309.

⁷ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxxii. no. 195.

⁸ Retours.

⁹ Bute Inventory.

¹⁰ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. i. fol. 132.

¹¹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiv. no. 222. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. iii. fol. 67.

¹² Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiv. no. 300.

¹³ Bute Inventory.

¹⁴ Bute Inventory.

¹⁵ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxvii. no. 29; lib. xxxi. no. 56.

¹⁶ Bute Inventory.

The crown lands of Laugill were, as above stated, divided into four parts, each rented at 40s. and 3 bolls bear, and apparently distinguished as Langill, Langilleuleathlane, Langileulereich, and Langilwenag or Langilbrunag. In 1498 King James IV. confirmed a grant of £20 lands in Bute, made in his minority to David Lyndesay the nephew of Alexander Lyndesay of Dunrod, and Eufame Stewart his wife, including the lands of Langmylleuleathlane, with power to sublet.¹ In 1506 the same king in granting his lands of Bute in heritage to the tenants granted Langileulrathla to Donald Makwrerdy; the half of Langileulereich to Alexander Glas, and the other half to Finlay Makwrerdy; and the half of Langilwenach to Donald Makalester, and the other half to John Makintailzour.² In 1525 Gilchrist Macvarathie was served heir to his father Finlay in half of the lands of Langileulcluth.³ In 1541 a charter is witnessed by Findlay Moir M'Vararty of Largull.⁴ In 1546 Ninian Makgilnevis Talzour of Langulbrunag granted to Allan Makallane 20 shillings of the lands of Langulbrunag, for yearly payment of 20s. to the Queen as Stewardess of Scotland, allowing 3 shillings of that sum for oats and parts of a 'lardynart-mart,' 6 firlots oats, 6 firlots bear, and three tenths of a 'lardynart-mart.'⁵ In 1552 Queen Mary confirmed the grant.⁶ In 1551 John Kelso granted the land of Langilquochag to Alexander Stuart.⁷ In 1554 Robert M'Allane was served heir to his father Allane M'Allaue of Langilwinox in the lands of Langilwunnan of the old extent of 20 shillings.⁸ In 1555 or previously Donald M'Allaster of Langilbunnage sold to John M'Wyrartie and Katherine Glas his wife the south part of the lands of Langilbunnage, of the old extent of 20 shillings.⁹ In 1556 a charter is witnessed by John Frasell of Layngill.¹⁰ In 1623 John M'Wrathie of Langileultelachlane was served heir to his grandfather John in the lands of Langilenilelachlane, of the old extent of 40s.¹¹ In 1624 Alexander Stewart was served heir to his father James Stewart of Kelspoks in the 20 shillinglands of Langilmilgay.¹² In 1664 Master James Stewart, the son of John Stewart of Ballinstraide at Antrum in Ireland, was served heir to his uncle's son Ninian Stewart of Kileatten in the 3 marklands of Langlelorid, and the 20 shillinglands of Langilkeechag.¹³

The grant by King James IV. to David Lyndesay in 1498 included the lands of Keretonlea.¹⁴ In 1506 the same king granted Kerytonla in heritage to Malcolm Makfersoun the tenant at the time.¹⁵ In 1625 John M'Fersoun of Keretonley was served heir to his father John M'Fersoun in the lands of Keretonley, of the old extent of 40 shillings.¹⁶

The crown lands of Garrach, divided in the rental of 1449 into two parts rented each at 50 shillings and 4 bolls of bear, and in 1498 granted to David Lyndesay as 'Le Gariteis,' were subsequently known as South and North Garochty.¹⁷ By the grant of King James IV. in 1506

¹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiii. no. 370. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. i. fol. 67.

² Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiv. no. 300.

³ Bute Inventory.

⁴ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxviii. no. 204.

⁵ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxxii. no. 195.

⁶ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxxii. no. 195. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxiv. fol. 135.

⁷ Bute Inventory.

⁸ Retours.

⁹ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxvii. fol. 115.

¹⁰ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxxii. no. 136.

¹¹ Retours.

¹² Retours.

¹³ Retours.

¹⁴ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiii. no. 370.

¹⁵ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiv. no. 300.

¹⁶ Retours.

¹⁷ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiii. no. 370. See County Maps.

the lands of North Garachach were given in heritage to Gilnew Mackaw, and the lands of South Garachach equally divided between Gilpatrik and John Makkaw.¹ In 1510 King James IV. granted the lands of South Garochty in feu to Patrick M'Caw, who in 1515 appears in record as Patrik Makeaw of Garachty.² In the latter year Gilchrist Makeaw of Garachty granted to his kinsman Alexander Makeaw 25 shillinglands of South Garachty, for yearly payment of 23s. 3d. in silver, and for two bolls of barley, 7 firloths oats, and 5s. 7½d. for his share of a mart, to be paid at the terms at which the other inhabitants of Bute were bound to pay their victual and marts.³ In 1529 the grant was confirmed by King James V.⁴ In 1533 a charter is witnessed by Alexander of Garachty and John Makaw of Garachty.⁵ In 1560 Gilchrist M'Caw of Garrachty granted to Alexander M'Caw the 25 shillinglands of North Garachty.⁶ In 1566 Gilbert M'Caw granted to Gilneff M'Caw 8s. 4d. of South Garachty.⁷ In 1568 Gilbert M'Caw granted 12s. 6d. of South Garachty to Mary M'Caw the daughter of Gilneff M'Caw, and to her heirs by Alexander M'Caw Gilbert's son.⁸

In 1506 King James IV. granted the three marklands of Ardneshow for life to Eufame Kelso the widow of Angus Glass, and in heritage to John Glas the younger.⁹ In 1510, 1531, 1541, and 1552 John Glas of Ardinquo or Ardinhow, apparently the same person, appears in various records.¹⁰

The two parts of Brigadill, rented from the crown in 1449 each at 50s. and 4 bolls of bear, were known as Brigadilknok and Brigadillowin. In 1506 King James IV. granted in heritage to John Glas the half of Brigadilknok, to George Kelso a third of Brigadill, and to Donald Makwreedy the other two-thirds of the same.¹¹ In 1517 Donald Makwarrarty of Birgadulknok granted to James Stewart of Kilchatane 25 shillinglands (the half) of Birgadulknok, for yearly payment to the King as Steward of Scotland of 25 shillings in silver, 2 bolls of bear, 6 firloths of oats, and a fourteenth and a fortieth part of a mart.¹² In 1534 King James V. confirmed the grant.¹³ In 1541 Robert Stewart of Drumcly exchanged with John Kelso 20 shillinglands of Drumcly (in Rothesay) for 25 shillinglands of Birgadillovyn, and in 1542 King James V. confirmed the exchange.¹⁴ In 1547 Alexander Glas sold to Robert Stewart of Ammerismore 25 shillinglands of Brigidulerok, to be held of Queen Mary as Stewardess of Scotland, who thereupon granted Robert Stewart a crown charter of the lands.¹⁵ In 1552 John Stewart of Briggadilknok and Achecunterie sold to Donald Makgellespik Maknele the eastern side of Briggadilknok, of the old extent of 25 shillings, and in 1553 Queen Mary gave Donald a charter of the lands.¹⁶ In

¹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiv. no. 300.

² Bute Inventory. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxiv. no. 293.

³ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxiii. no. 153. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. viii. fol. 79. The Bute Inventory dates this grant in 1553.

⁵ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxv. no. 123.

⁶ Bute Inventory.

⁷ Bute Inventory.

⁸ Bute Inventory.

⁹ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. iii. fol. 69. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiv. no. 300.

¹⁰ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xv. no. 221; lib. xxviii. no. 204; lib. xxxi. no. 56. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. ix. fol. 6.

⁴ Ibid.

¹¹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiv. no. 300. The other half of Brigadilknok is not mentioned in the deed recording the heritable disposition of the lands in Bute, but from the following grant of 1517 it would appear to have been given to Donald Makwreedy.

¹² Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxv. no. 121.

¹³ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxv. no. 121.

¹⁴ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxviii. no. 204. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xiv. fol. 74; vol. xv. fol. 81.

¹⁵ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxx. no. 150. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxi. fol. 3.

¹⁶ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxxi. no. 83. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxv. fol. 54.

1557 the same Donald sold the lands to Ninian Stewart of Kilcatten.¹ In 1563 Queen Mary confirmed the grant of the 25 shillinglands of the north side of Birgadilchirif (Brigadilknok) made in 1517 by Donald Makwerath (Makwarrarty) to James Stewart the son of William Stewart of Ambrismoir, and the grant of the 25 shillinglands of the south side of Brigadilchirif made in 1541 by John Kelso to Robert Stewart of Drumely.² In 1637 Ninian Stewart of Askog was served heir to his father John Stewart of Askog in the 25 shillinglands of Birgadilknok.³

Galachane, rented in 1449 at 40s. and 3 bolls of bear, was in 1506 divided by the grant of King James IV. between Robert Kynnungburgh and John Douglas, the north half being granted in heritage to the former, and the south half to the latter.⁴ In 1515 Robert Cunyburgh of Gallachane granted to William Cunyburgh his 20 shillinglands of Gallochane, to be held of the King as Steward of Scotland for yearly payment of 18s. 6d. in silver, 6 firlots of bear, 6 firlots of oats, and 4s. 6d. as his portion of one mart.⁵ In 1533 King James V. confirmed the grant.⁶ In 1538 Archibald Cunyburte of Gallachane sold to Duncan Makwerarty, his wife Katherine Levenax, and their son Finlay Makwerarty, the same 20 shillinglands, to be held of the King as Steward of Scotland, for yearly payment of 20 shillings in silver, 6 firlots of bear, 6 firlots of oats, and 6 twentieths of a 'lardynar-mart,' allowing three of the 20 shillings for the oats and parts of a mart.⁷ In 1539 King James V. gave Finlay Makwerarty a charter of the lands.⁸ In 1564 or previously Finlay M'Werarthie of Galachane granted the north side of Galachane, of the old extent of 20 shillings, to Ninian Stewart of Kildavanane and Elizabeth Lyndesay his wife, and in 1564 Queen Mary confirmed the grant.⁹

In 1506 King James IV. granted the half of the crown lands of Dunguild in heritage to Donald Makeonochy, and the other half to Patrick Makece (or Maktee).¹⁰ In 1533 Gilpatrick Makcoe (or Maktee) of Dwngull granted to William Hyndman a markland (one-half) of Dwngull, to be held of the King as Steward for the usual fermes.¹¹ In 1534 the grant was confirmed by King James V.¹² In 1564 or previously William Hyndman of Dunzull granted his markland of the eastern side of Dunzull to Ninian Stewart of Kildavanane and Elizabeth Lyndesay his wife, and in 1564 Queen Mary confirmed the grant.¹³ In 1602 John M'Conoche was served heir to his father Allan M'Conoche of Dunnezeill in the lands of Dunnezeill (the western half) of the old extent of 13s. 4d.¹⁴ In 1664 Master James Stewart, the son of John Stewart of Ballinstraide, was served heir to his uncle's son Ninian Stewart of Kilcatten in the two marklands of Dungdill (the whole property).¹⁵

¹ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxix. fol. 20.

² Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxi. fol. 75. The record assigns the grant of the south side to the same James Stewart who received the grant of the north side, which from the transaction recorded in 1541 appears to be a mistake. The scribe further magnifies the 25 shillings into £25.

⁴ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiv. no. 300.

⁵ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxiv. no. 293.

⁶ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxiv. no. 293.

³ Retours.

⁷ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxvii. no. 29. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xiii. fol. 20.

⁸ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxvii. no. 29. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xiii. fol. 20.

⁹ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxxii. fol. 64.

¹⁰ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiv. no. 300.

¹¹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxv. no. 123.

¹² Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxv. no. 123.

¹³ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxxii. fol. 64.

¹⁴ Retours.

¹⁵ Retours.

The lands of Bransare, paying of yearly rent to the crown £4, 13s. 4d. and 7 bolls of bear, were in 1506 given in heritage by King James IV. to Gilchrist Makwerdy.¹ In 1551 Gilerist M'Wartie of Bransar sold two marklands of Bransar to John M'Conquhy the son of Alexander M'Conquhy, who in 1552 had from Queen Mary a charter of the same.²

Bruchag, or Brochog, paying yearly to the crown 40s. and 3 bolls of bear, was by the grant of King James IV. in 1506 divided between Walter Banachtyne and Gilerist Makwerdy, to each of whom a half was given in heritage.³ In 1507 Finlay MacGilchrist MacVurathie received seisin of the half of Bruchag.⁴ In 1520 Thomas MacVurathie was seised in the same lands.⁵ In 1525 Gilerist MacVurathie was served heir in the same to Finlay M'Vurathie.⁶ In 1600 John M'Verrathie was served heir to his grandfather Gilchrist in the south half of Bruchok, of the old extent of 20 shillings.⁷

Kerycro, or Kerycro, rented in 1449 at £3, 6s. 8d. and 5 bolls of bear, was in 1506 granted in heritage by King James IV. to John Stewart, who in 1517 appears as John Stewart of Kerecro along with James Stewart his son.⁸ In 1533 there appear in record Robert Stewart of Killecro and his brother James, and in 1558 Robert Stewart of Cerreero and his son John.⁹ In 1544 Robert Stewart of Kirricro granted to his son Archibald the five marklands of Kirricro.¹⁰ In 1622 Robert Stewart of Killecro was served heir to his grandfather Archibald in the lands of Killecro of the old extent of 5 marks.¹¹

In 1506 King James IV. granted in heritage the half of the lands of Kerymanach to Finlay Makwerdy, and the other half to Finlay Makilmon.¹² In the same year he granted the lands of Kerymanach in heritage to Duncan Makconochy.¹³ In 1517 Duncan Makeconquhy of Keremanach granted to Alexander the son of James Stewart of Kilchatane the two marklands of Keremanach, to be held of the King as Steward, for yearly payment of 26s. 8d., 2 bolls bear, 2 bolls oats, and one fourteenth and one twentieth of a mart.¹⁴ In 1534 King James V. confirmed the grant.¹⁵ In 1520 Thomas Macvurathie received seisin of half the lands of Kirrymenoch.¹⁶ In 1525 Gilchrist Macvurathie was served heir to Finlay Macvurathie in the same lands.¹⁷ In 1540 John Baan Macvurathie was seised in the half of Kirrymenoch, and in 1555 Finlay Macvurathie received seisin of the same.¹⁸ In 1600 John M'Verrathie was served heir to his grandfather Gilchrist M'Verrathie in the south half of Kiremanoch, of the old extent of 20 shillings.¹⁹ In 1608 Finlay M'Ilmne was served heir to his grandfather Finlay M'Ilmne of Keremanach in the lands (apparently the north half) of Keremanoch, also of the old extent of 20 shillings.²⁰

¹ Reg. Mag. Sig. lib. xiv. no. 300. An entry in the Privy Seal Record, dated 1496, records a lease of two marklands of Bransar made by Gilchrist M'Murquhy (Makwerdy?), but to whom is not stated. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. i. fol. 14.

² Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxxii. no. 196. Reg. Sec. Sig. vol. xxiv. fol. 135.

³ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiv. no. 300.

⁴ Bute Inventory.

⁵ Bute Inventory.

⁶ Bute Inventory.

⁷ Retours.

⁸ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiv. no. 300; lib. xxv. nn. 121, 122.

⁹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxv. no. 60. Retours.

¹⁰ Bute Inventory.

¹¹ Retours.

¹² Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiv. no. 300.

¹³ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiv. no. 300. The distinction between these grants is not clearly stated, but it would appear that there were two Keremanachs, one of which was divided between the two Finlays, and the other granted to Duncan Makeconochy.

¹⁴ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxv. no. 122. Bute Inventory.

¹⁵ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxv. no. 122. Bute Inventory.

¹⁶ Bute Inventory.

¹⁷ Bute Inventory.

¹⁸ Bute Inventory.

¹⁹ Retours.

²⁰ Retours.

In 1480 Robert Stewart was ordered by the Lords of Council to pay to the lady of Lus the mails and marts of the lands of Kincarth in Bute due at the term of the Whitsunday before last, amounting to the sum of £12, 15s. and 9 marts, for which, failing payment, his lands and goods were to be distrained.¹ In 1515, 1530, 1533, 1546, 1547, and 1552, charters are dated by various persons at Kingerth.²

In 1503 Ninian Cochrane of Ovirlee sold to Hugh Lord Montgumry the north half of the lands of Ascok, and in 1504 King James IV. confirmed the sale by a charter under his great seal.³ In 1510 the same king granted to John Glas of Ardinghu four marklands of Ascok, which belonged in heritage to John Glas of Ascok, and which he had resigned.⁴ In 1546 Queen Mary granted to Archibald M'Lauchlane, the son of Lauchlane M'Lauchlane of that ilk and of Katherine Tait his wife, with remainder to Lauchlane and his heirs, the £3 lands of Askok, which were resigned by Archibald the son of the deceased Lauchlane M'Clane of Dovard.⁵ In 1554 the £3 lands of Askok were resigned by Archibald M'Lauchlane of Askok (apparently the son of Lauchlane), and were then granted by Queen Mary to Lauchlane M'Lauchlane and his wife Katherine Tait.⁶ In 1564 Archibald M'Lauchlane was served heir to his father Lauchlane in the same lands of Ascoks, of the old extent of £3.⁷ In the same year William Glass received seisin of the £1 land of Ascog and the mill of Ambrismore.⁸ In 1601 John Glass appears as heir to his uncle Robert Glas of Askoge.⁹ In 1637 Ninian Stewart of Askog was served heir to his father John Stewart of Askog in the 40 shillinglands of Over Ascog and the 20 shillinglands of Nether Ascog with the mill and the lake called the Loch of Ascog, together of the old extent of £6 and 4 marks.¹⁰

In 1506 the crown lands of Cowleing or Culavin were granted in heritage by King James IV., the half to John Makeconochy, and the half to Alexander Makwreedy.¹¹ In 1541 a charter is witnessed by Donald M'Vararty and John M'Conquy of Culewyne.¹² In 1552 John Makeconquy of Cullavin, with the consent of Finlay Makeconquy his eldest son and apparent heir, granted to his second son Donald, with remainder to Patrick his brother, his lands of Cullavin of the old extent of 20 shillings.¹³ In the same year Queen Mary confirmed the grant.¹⁴ The charter of John Makeconquy is witnessed by Donald Makweraith of Cullavin.¹⁵

There are villages at Kerryeroy and Kilehatan Bay.¹⁶

Near the bay of Dunagoil a vitrified fort called Dunagoil (the *dun* of the lowlanders) occupies the top of a rock which rises perpendicularly from the sea to the height of 50 feet.¹⁷

¹ Acta Dom. Conc., p. 50.

² Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxiii. no. 158; lib. xxiv. no. 293; lib. xxv. nn. 123, 124; lib. xxx. no. 244; lib. xxxi. nn. 56, 63; lib. xxxii. no. 195.

³ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiv. no. 37.

⁴ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xv. no. 221. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. iv. fol. 75. Bute Inventory.

⁵ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxx. no. 275. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xx. fol. 87.

⁶ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxxi. no. 243. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxvi. fol. 48.

⁷ Retours.

⁸ Bute Inventory.

⁹ Retours.

¹⁰ Retours.

¹¹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiv. no. 300.

¹² Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxviii. no. 204.

¹³ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxxi. no. 56. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxvi. fol. 1.

¹⁴ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxxi. no. 56. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxvi. fol. 1.

¹⁵ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxxi. no. 56.

¹⁶ New Stat. Acc.

¹⁷ New Stat. Acc.

ROTHESAY.

Ecclesia Beatae Mariae de Rothersay in Buth¹—Rosay²—Bute³—Butt⁴—
 Ecclesia Beate Marie Virginis in Rothisay⁵—Ecclesia Beate Marie in
 Rosay⁶—Buytt⁷—Rothissay⁸—Rothesay⁹—Lady Kirck¹⁰—Rothsay.¹¹
 (Map, No. 2.)

THIS parish includes the northern and larger portion of the island of Bute, together with the island of Inchmarnoch on its western coast. It includes also Loch Fad, and is bounded on the south chiefly by Loch Quien and Loch Ascog. The interior is hilly, rising from 430 to 875 feet above the sea. The coast, partly rock and partly gravel, is about 30 miles in extent, and is indented on the west by the bays of Saint Ninian and Etttriek, and on the east coast by Kames bay.

In 1321 Alan bishop of the Isles, and in 1323 his successor Gilbert M'Clelland, were buried in the church of the Virgin Mary of Rothersay.¹² Between the years 1397 and 1406 James Stewart, the grandson of King Robert III. granted the advowson of the kirk of Rosay to the monks of Kilwinning.¹³ In 1429 the parish church of Bute was the place appointed for payment of the *reddendo* for the lands of Kyldauanan then granted by King James IV. to John Lech.¹⁴ In 1447 Sir Nigel was vicar of Bute.¹⁵ In 1501 a charter is witnessed by Sir Andrew Banachtin vicar of the church of the Blessed Virgin Mary in Rothisay.¹⁶ In the same year, on the erection of the college of the Chapel Royal at Stirling by Pope Alexander VI. at the request of King James IV., the parish church of Butt was made one of the prebends.¹⁷ The erection was confirmed in 1502 by the same pope, and in 1504 by Pope Julius II.¹⁸ In 1502 Master Robert Abernethy rector of that church, and official of the Isles of But and Arran, in his consistory (*loco consistoriali*) within the church, heard a petition from the Friars Preachers of Glasgow, and granted them under his official seal a transumpt of their title deeds to certain property within

¹ A. D. 1321. Chronicle of Man and the Isles. A. D. 1323. Ibid. A. D. 1548. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxi. fol. 83.

² A. D. 1397—1406. Robertson's Index, p. 140, no. 42. A. D. 1502. Lib. Coll. Nost. Dom., p. 206.

³ A. D. 1429. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. iii. no. 29. A. D. 1447. Compota Camerar., vol. iii. p. 449. A. D. 1512. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. iv. fol. 184. A. D. 1541. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxviii. no. 59. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xv. fol. 52.

⁴ A. D. 1501, 1502. Regist. Cap. Reg. Strivelinensis (MS.), ff. 6, 12.

⁵ A. D. 1501. Lib. Coll. Nost. Dom., p. 205.

⁶ A. D. 1502. Lib. Coll. Nost. Dom., p. 206.

A. D. 1504. Regist. Cap. Reg. Strivelinensis, fol. 22.

⁸ A. D. 1534. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxv. no. 158.

⁹ A. D. 1548. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxi. ff. 83, 95. A. D. 1593. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. iv. p. 20. A. D. 1617. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. iv. p. 554. Coll. de Reb. Alb., p. 181.

¹⁰ Circa A. D. 1640. Blacu. A. D. 1703. Martin's Western Islands, p. 215.

¹¹ A. D. 1670. Retours.

¹² Chronicle of Man and the Isles.

¹³ Robertson's Index, p. 140, no. 42.

¹⁴ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. iii. no. 29.

¹⁵ Compota Camerar., vol. iii. p. 449.

¹⁶ Lib. Coll. Nost. Dom., p. 205.

¹⁷ Regist. Cap. Reg. Strivelinensis, fol. 6.

¹⁸ Regist. Cap. Reg. Strivelinensis, ff. 12, 22.

the burgh of Rosay.¹ In 1512 King James IV. presented Master Thomas Diksoun dean of Restalrig to the rectory of Bute, which was vacant by the decease of Master Robert Abirnethy.² In 1548 Master Andrew Hamiltoun had from Queen Mary two presentations to the vicarage of Rothesay, one dated on the 7th of April as successor to the deceased Sir Walter Turnbull, the other dated on the 27th of the same month as successor to the deceased Sir Alexander Bannauchtyne (perhaps intended for Sir Andrew) last legal possessor of the vicarage, the right of collation to which, the see of the Isles being vacant, belonged to the vicar-general of the Isles and the chapter of Yeomekill.³ In 1561 the teinds of Bute belonged to the bishop of the Isles.⁴ In 1567 William Barbour, one of the prebendaries of Restalrig, in name of the other prebendaries, granted to Dugal Campbell of Auchinbreck and his wife a 19 years' lease of half the parsonage of the kirk of Rothesay, which belonged to Restalrig.⁵ In 1587 King James VI. granted to David Cumming, master of the singing school of Edinburgh, the prebend called Bute *tertius*, which was vacant by the death of William Barbour, and by the insufficiency of John Barbour who then claimed right to it.⁶ In 1590 the prebendaries of Restalrig leased the half of the parsonage of Rothesay for 15 years to Fynegella Macdonald the widow of Dugall Campbell of Auchinbreck, and the wife of John Stewart sheriff of Bute.⁷ In the same year the patronage of the parish of Rothesay was granted by King James VI. to John Stewart sheriff of Bute.⁸ In 1592 David Cumming, and Patrick Dunbar prebendary of Bute *quintus*, obtained a decret before the Lords Commissaries at Edinburgh against John Barber, finding that the pursuers were duly provided to the prebends of Bute *tertius* and Bute *quintus*, and ordaining him to pay the rents to them.⁹ At a subsequent date Master Patrick M'Queen minister at Rothesay granted to John Stewart sheriff of Bute and to Jean Blair his wife a 5 years' lease, to be renewed during the lessor's lifetime, of the bishop's quarter of the parsonage of Rothesay which was vacant by the decease of John Campbell bishop of the Isles, and of part of the parsonage called Bute *tertius* which was vacant by the decease of David Cumming one of the prebendaries of Restalrig, and of the other teinds which belonged to him.¹⁰ In 1593 an act of the Scotch parliament, recalling certain infeftments, excepted among others the patronage of the parsonage and vicarage of Rothesay granted to John Stewart sheriff of Bute.¹¹ In 1594 Master Robert Lindsay, prebendary of Bute *primo*, and sacristan (of Restalrig?), leased the prebend to John Stewart the younger son of John Stewart sheriff of Bute.¹² In the same year he resigned the prebend to the sheriff.¹³ On the restoration of the chapter of the Isles in 1615 by King James VI. the parson of Rothesay was appointed subdean.¹⁴ In 1670 Margaret Grahame was served heir to her mother Margaret Carnegie the wife of William Grahame burgess of Edinburgh,

¹ Lib. Coll. Nost. Dom., pp. 206, 207.

² Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. iv. fol. 184.

³ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxi. ff. 88, 95.

⁴ Coll. de Reb. Alb., p. 4.

⁵ Bute Inventory.

⁶ Bute Inventory.

⁷ Bute Inventory.

⁸ Bute Inventory.

¹⁰ Bute Inventory. This transaction is dated in the Inventory 1590, but, if the other dates are correctly given, it must have taken place after 1592.

¹¹ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. iv. p. 20.

¹² Bute Inventory.

¹³ Bute Inventory.

¹⁴ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. iv. p. 554. Coll. de Reb. Alb., p. 181.

and to Jonet Carnegie her maternal aunt, in various lands and in the parsonage teinds of old called 'Bischope quarteris' of the parishes of Rothsay and Kingarthe.¹

The original church of Rothsay appears to have been dedicated to Saint Brieuc or Brioc.² The church of Saint Mary of Rothsay, supposed to have been built in the thirteenth century, and after the Reformation used as the cathedral church of the Isles, stood about a mile south from the burgh of Rothsay.³ The choir, still standing, is 26 feet 10 inches in length by 17 feet 1 inch in breadth within walls, and the nave, removed in 1692, was 81 feet by 22 within walls.⁴ In 1692 a church was built immediately on the north of the nave, and in 1695 it was taken down, and another, the present parish church, built in its stead.⁵ In 1800 a church was built within the town of Rothsay, to which in 1834 parish bounds were assigned.⁶

In the parish there are the ruins or vestiges of twelve small chapels.⁷

The chapel of Saint Marnoch on the island of Inchmarnoch is described by Fordun and other chroniclers as a cell of monks.⁸ It is apparently styled by Blaeu 'Kildaunach,' a name which seems to bear that meaning.⁹

In the royal castle of Rothsay there was a chapel dedicated to Saint Michael, and served by two chaplains, who at one time, if not permanently, officiated also in the royal chapel of Saint Bride within the burgh.¹⁰ From 1445 to 1450 there was paid yearly from the fermes of Bute to two chaplains performing divine service in these chapels the sum of £12, 5s. 4d.¹¹ In 1489 King James IV. granted to Hugh Lord Montgumry for life power to lease the lands of Bute, for yearly payment of certain sums, out of which he was bound to pay yearly £12, 5s. 'to the two usual chaplains.'¹² In 1527 King James V. presented Master Finlay Scott or Levenax (apparently the vicar of Kingarthe) to the chaplainry of £6 of the chapel of Saint Michael in the castle of Rothsay.¹³ In 1549 James Stewart sheriff of Bute, on receiving from Queen Mary a grant of the chamberlainship of the lordship, became bound to pay yearly £6, 13s. 4d. to the two chaplains officiating in the castle of Rothsay.¹⁴

The royal chapel of Saint Bride in the burgh of Rothsay was, as we have seen, occasionally served by the chaplains of the castle.¹⁵ It had also a regular chaplain of its own. In 1445 among the expenses of the chamberlain of Bute there occurs the sum of £10 delivered to

¹ Retours.

² The Old Statistical Account says that the old name of the church was Killebhruc. An historical memoir prefixed to the Bute Inventory says that the tutelar saint of Rothsay was Saint Brock. Brux day fair is still held in the town (see post). The saint, whose name is thus variously given, appears to be Saint Brieuc, who is said to have been born in Britain in the fifth or sixth century, to have followed Saint Germanus into France, and there to have lived and died in a monastery which he founded in the town of Saint Brieux, to which he gave name. He was commemorated in various parts of Scotland on the first of May. See Acta Sanctorum, Maii, Tom. i. Butler's Lives of the Saints, vol. v. p. 12.

³ Notes by John Mackinlay, Esq. New Stat. Acc. Blaeu.

⁴ Notes by John Mackinlay, Esq.

⁵ Notes by John Mackinlay, Esq. New Stat. Acc.

⁶ New Stat. Acc.

⁷ New Stat. Acc.

⁸ Fordun's Scotichronicon, lib. i. c. 6; lib. ii. c. 10. Ext. e Var. Cron. Scocie, p. 9. Pennant, vol. ii. p. 164.

⁹ Blaeu's Map.

¹⁰ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. vi. fol. 73; vol. vii. fol. 33. Compota Camerar., vol. iii. p. 418.

¹¹ Compota Camerar., vol. iii. pp. 418, 433, 445, 446, 484, 490.

¹² Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xii. no. 113.

¹³ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. vi. fol. 73; vol. vii. fol. 33.

¹⁴ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxx. no. 265. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxiii. fol. 41.

¹⁵ Compota Camerar., vol. iii. pp. 418, 433, 445, 446, 484, 490.

Alexander of Narne the comptroller by liverance of Sir Nigel chaplain of the chapel of Saint Bride in Bute, who was also vicar of the parish.¹ In 1445 there was remitted to the same Sir Nigel, chaplain of the chapel of Saint Bride near the castle of Bute, one boll of barley (apparently due for the lands which he farmed), because he had transacted business for the King (James II.) at various times, and in 1446 and 1447 the same deduction was allowed him for transacting the King's business between Bute and Striueline.² In 1527 King James V. presented Sir William Bannachtyne chaplain to the chaplainry of Saint Brydis Chapell in the town of Rothissay, vacant by the resignation of Sir Johne Finlaysone.³ In 1538 a sale of land in the parish of Kingarth is witnessed by Master Patrick Lorane chaplain of the royal chapel of Saint Bride.⁴ In 1543 Queen Mary presented Master Andrew Hammyltoun to the same chaplainry of Saint Bride in the burgh of Rothissay, vacant by the decease of Sir William Bannachtyne last chaplain and possessor.⁵ In 1550 the same Queen presented Sir James M'Morane to the same chaplainry, vacant by the resignation of Master Andrew Hammyltoun.⁶

There was a chapel dedicated to Saint Columba, but there is no mention of its site. In 1516 King James V. granted to Sir Patrick Makbard the chaplainry of Saint Columba in the isle of Bute, with liberty to discharge the due burdens and services either personally or by substitute.⁷

Archdeacon Monro in 1549 mentions a chapel situated under the castle of Kames.⁸ Blau places a chapel at Chappelrow a little to the north of the town of Rothessay.⁹

There were chapels also at Kilmory, Saint Ninian's Point, Nether Androscadale, Saint Calmag (at which is a great stone cross), Kildavanan, and Kilmichael.¹⁰

Bute (in Norse Bot) which seems at all periods to have been included in that division of the Western Isles called Sudreyjar or the Southern Isles, and which our Scotch chroniclers affirm was first named Rothsay from a descendant of Simon Brek, and afterwards Bothe from the *botha* of Saint Brandan, was in the eleventh and twelfth centuries undoubtedly held by a race of petty sovereigns styled Kings of Man, first under the Kings of Scotland, and then of the Kings of Norway.¹¹ Walter, the first Steward of Scotland, who died in 1093, is said to have obtained Bute from King Malcolm II.¹² In the year 1098 it was with the rest of the Isles ceded by Maelkolf King of Scotland to Magnus Berfaet King of Norway.¹³ About the year 1156 the South Isles appear to have been ceded by Godred King of Man to his brother-in-law Somerled lord of Argyle.¹⁴ After the death of Somerled in 1164 they were divided between his sons, of whom

¹ *Compota Camerar.*, vol. iii. pp. 420, 449.

² *Compota Camerar.*, vol. iii. pp. 423, 436, 449.

³ *Reg. Sec. Sig.*, vol. vi. fol. 63; vol. vii. fol. 27.

⁴ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, lib. xxvii. no. 29.

⁵ *Reg. Sec. Sig.*, vol. xvii. fol. 56. From this it would appear that Patrick Lorane had held the chaplainry either conditionally or by an illegal title.

⁶ *Reg. Sec. Sig.*, vol. xxiv. fol. 10.

⁷ *Reg. Sec. Sig.*, vol. v. fol. 57.

⁸ Description of the Western Isles.

⁹ Blau's Map.

¹⁰ New Stat. Acc.

¹¹ Worsae's Danes, p. 277. *Fordinni Scotichronicon*, lib. i. cc. 6, 29; lib. ii. c. 10. Ext. e Var. Cron. Scocie,

pp. 5, 3, 9. *Johnstone's Annales Hibernicae*, p. 82, and *Antiquitates Celto-Scandicae*, pp. 233, 236. *Acta Parl. Scot.*, vol. i. p. 3 after preface. The island is named in Gaelic 'Ey Bhoide,' and in old British 'Ey Bndh,' both expressions signifying 'the island of corn or of food.' Memoir prefixed to Bute Inventory.

¹² Memoir prefixed to Bute Inventory.

¹³ *Antiquitates Celto-Scandicae*, p. 236. This seems to imply that the isles were ceded to Magnus by King Malcolm III. The date given, if correct, indicates their cession by the usurper Donald Baue or by Duncan the Bastard. See Hailes, vol. i., and Keith's Bishops.

¹⁴ Gregory's Highlands and Isles, p. 14.

Angus the youngest seems to have (at least nominally) held Bute from that time till his death in 1210.¹ Between these dates the Steward of Scotland (Walter, or his son Alan) either shared or disputed with Angus the possession of the island.² After the year 1210 it was granted by Reginald the brother of Angus to Ruari or Roderick the son of Reginald, whose descendants were styled Maeruari.³ Before the year 1249 King Alexander II. sent two bishops to Haco King of Norway to inquire whether he would yield the territories in the Hebrides unjustly wrested by Magnus Berfaet from King Malcolm.⁴ King Haco maintained that Malcolm had no right of sovereignty in these islands when Magnus took them from King Godred, and he refused even to sell them.⁵ The negotiation was afterwards renewed, but without success, and in 1249 King Alexander collected forces for the purpose of wresting the Isles from Haco, but died during his expedition on the island of Kerrera.⁶ In 1261 and 1262 King Alexander III. attempted to treat with Haco for the Hebrides, but failed.⁷ These negotiations, the attempts of the Scots to seize the Isles, and their expulsion of Roderick from Bute, are said to have led in 1263 to the celebrated expedition of Haco King of Norway, to whom the Isles were still subject.⁸ In the course of that expedition 'Rudri a Scotchman' (the same Roderick), who claimed Bute as his inheritance, with his two brothers, swore fealty to King Haco, who thereupon restored him to his possessions.⁹ During the same expedition attempts at a treaty were again made, but without success, and Haco, though defeated at Largs, is said to have regained all the provinces which Magnus Berfaet had acquired.¹⁰ In 1266 all the islands south and west of the Great Sea (*Magni Haff*), except Orkney and Shetland, were ceded by Magnus King of Norway to King Alexander III.¹¹ Subsequently Bute appears to have been held of the crown by Angus of Islay the son of Douenald, otherwise known as Angus Oig.¹² Among the documents found in the King's treasury at Edinburgh in 1282 there was one entitled 'A letter of the King of Norway concerning the isle of Bot and certain other islands which belonged to the King of Man,' having reference doubtless to a much earlier period.¹³ Between 1283 and 1295 charters of Angus the son of Douenald are witnessed by Ferchard the son of Nigel of Buyt.¹⁴ In 1292 the island of Boot was included by King John Balliol in the sheriffdom of Kentyr.¹⁵ In 1296 King Edward I. ordered the men of James the Steward of Scotland in Both, Cowal, and Rothesay, to assist with their galleys and other vessels Alexander Earl of Meneteth as warden of the castles of these lands.¹⁶ In 1312 the treaty of 1266 was ratified by an agreement between King Robert Bruce and Haco King of Norway.¹⁷ In 1314 Bute was held of King Robert Bruce by Angus of Ile.¹⁸ It was afterwards held by Robert the

¹ Gregory's Highlands and Isles, pp. 16, 17. Chronicle of Man.

² Regist. de Passelet, p. 15. Gregory's Highlands and Isles, p. 19.

³ Gregory's Highlands and Isles, pp. 17, 18.

⁴ Haco's Expedition, pp. 2, 3. See p. 224, note.

⁵ Haco's Expedition, pp. 4, 5.

⁶ Haco's Expedition, pp. 5-7, 10-13. See KILERIDE, p. 118.

⁷ Haco's Expedition, pp. 14-19.

⁸ Gregory's Highlands and Isles, pp. 19, 20. Haco's Expedition, pp. 21-33.

⁹ Haco's Expedition, pp. 62, 63, 112, 113.

¹⁰ Haco's Expedition, pp. 68-77, 112, 113.

¹¹ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i. pp. 73, 101. Chronica de Mailros, pp. 196, 197. Chronicle of Man. Caledonia, vol. i. p. 641.

¹² Gregory, pp. 22-24. Regist. de Passelet, p. 127, 128.

¹³ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i. p. 3 after preface.

¹⁴ Regist. de Passelet, p. 127, 128. Probably the ancestors of the Jamiesons crownors of Bute. See *post*, p. 223.

¹⁵ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i. p. 91.

¹⁶ Rotuli Scotie, vol. i. pp. 31, 32.

¹⁷ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i. p. 101. Robertson's Index, p. 101.

¹⁸ The Brus (Spalding Club), xci. 73.

Steward, the son of Walter and the nephew of King Robert Bruce, having been probably granted to him by that King between 1314 and 1325 along with the lands of Kintyre.¹ In 1334, when the Steward and Dougal Campbel of Lochow made a descent on Cowaill and took the castle of Dounhone, the Brandani of Bute, the Steward's *nativi*, hastened to his assistance, and being encountered in a narrow pass by Alan of Lyle the sheriff of Bute (apparently in the interest of Edward Balliol) attacked him and his men with stones, slew him, and presented his head to the sheriff.² They also took prisoner John Gilbertson captain of the castle of Bute, and for these services they obtained from the Steward at their own request freedom from the payment of multure.³ In 1366 the lands of the Steward in Bote, Cogwall, Knapdale, Arane, and the two Combrays, were of the old extent of £1000.⁴ Between the years 1390 and 1406 John Stewart of Bute appears in record.⁵ In 1400 King Robert III. confirmed to John the Steward of Bute the sheriffship of Bute and Arran, which had been granted to him by King Robert II.⁶ From 1445 to 1450 the whole amount of ferme paid to the crown by its tenants in Bute, as stated by the chamberlain Nigel the son of James (Niel Jamieson), was yearly £141, 18s. 6d., for every 5s. of which sum every 5 marklands, except the burgh of Rothestay, paid yearly one mart.⁷ For the same period the grassum bear of the crown lands was yearly 11 chalders 2 bolls at £4 per chalder, and the 'mailmartis' yearly 40 $\frac{3}{4}$.⁸ In 1449 and 1450 the fermes and grassum bear of the crown lands in the parish of Rothestay were stated by the same chamberlain individually as follows—Bernaul, 46s. 8d. and 2 bolls 2 firlots; Kervecesach, 46s. 8d. and 3 bolls 2 firlots; Barone, £3, 6s. 8d. and 5 bolls; Barmor, 40s. and 3 bolls; Cuven, 33s. 4d. and 4 bolls; Scalpsay, 46s. 8d. and 4 bolls; Ardsalpsay, the same; Nether Kylmore, £4, 13s. 4d. and 8 bolls; Over Killemor, 33s. 4d. and 2 bolls 2 firlots; Kilconlik, 40s. and 3 bolls; Blardyve, 33s. 4d.; Askachragan, 26s. 8d.; Achynhervy, 40s. and 3 bolls; Downaulont, 4 parts, each 40s. and 3 bolls; Largabrachtane, 53s. 4d. and 4 bolls; Knersa, 40s. and 3 bolls; Lapennycale, 20s. and 1 boll 2 firlots; Scarale, 40s. and 3 bolls; Glacknabechy, 46s. 8d. and 3 bolls 2 firlots; Aldton, 40s. and 3 bolls; Killenaychale, £3, 6s. 8d. and 5 bolls; Schenlont, 53s. 4d. and 4 bolls; Cloynschamrag, 26s. 8d. and 2 bolls; Stuk, 53s. 4d. and 4 bolls; Awchylwilk, 40s. and 3 bolls; Cawnach, 4 parts, each 25s., and for the whole 7 bolls and 2 firlots; Nether Kylmore, 33s. 4d. and 2 bolls 2 firlots; the third part of Nether Kylmore, 40s.; the burgh (of Rothestay), £6.⁹ In 1452 King James II. in payment of a sum of 800 marks lent him by the canons of Glasgow out of the offerings made in their church in the time of indulgences, granted them the whole crown rents of Bute and other lands, with the customs of several burghs, and the power of leasing the lands, levying the rents, and other privileges.¹⁰ About the year 1455 an

¹ Robertson's Index, p. 26, no. 32. Ext. e Var. Cron. Scocie, p. 165.

² Ext. e Var. Cron. Scocie, p. 165. The inhabitants of Bute were styled Brandanes from Saint Brandan. Memoir prefixed to Bute Inventory.

³ Ext. e Var. Cron. Scocie, p. 165.

⁴ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i. p. 142.

⁵ Robertson's Index, p. 146, no. 35.

⁶ Bute Inventory.

⁷ Compota Camerar., vol. iii. pp. 417, 433, 445, 465, 480-483, 495-497.

⁸ Compota Camerar., vol. iii. pp. 423, 426, 437, 439, 448, 450, 468, 470, 487, 488, 501, 503.

⁹ Compota Camerar., vol. iii. pp. 481, 482, 495-497.

¹⁰ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. iv. no. 268.

expedition in favour of the forfeited Earl of Douglas, despatched by John Lord of the Isles against the coast of Ayr, and headed by his kinsman Donald Balloch of Islay, exacted from the isle of Bute a tribute of 100 bolls of meal, 100 marts, and 100 marks of silver.¹ In 1469 the lordship of Bute with the castle of Rothesay was by act of parliament annexed to the patrimony of the Prince of Scotland.² In 1473 King James III. appointed William Haket of Beilsice King's clerk of Justiciary within the bounds of Bute and other lands.³ In 1475, when John Earl of Ross and Lord of the Isles was cited before parliament, he was accused among other things of depredations committed on the lands of Bute and Arane, and of the slaughter of the King's lieges inhabiting the same.⁴ In 1489 King James IV. granted to Hugh Lord Montgumry for life the power of leasing the lands and lordship of Bute, and of letting them to subtenants, for yearly payment of £141, 18s. 6d., of £5 as the fogage of Bute, of 41½ marts, of 11 chalders 15 bolls bear, and of 1 chalders 8 bolls of meal.⁵ In the same year he granted him also for life the office of bailie of the island of Bute, and the office of justiciar within the lordships of Bute and Aran, for the purpose of holding one justiciary circuit therein, with power to appoint substitutes.⁶ In 1506 the same King commissioned David bishop of Ergile, John bishop of the Isles, Archibald Earl of Ergile, Henry abbot of Jedworth, Sir Duncane Campbelle of Glenvrquha, Sir John Striueling of Cragbernard, James Redeheuch comptroller, and Sir Duncane Forestar of Garden, or any three of them, the comptroller being one, to let the lands of the lordship of Bute to the tenants or to others for three or four years.⁷ Subsequently in the same year, on the narrative that his tenants in Bute had been of old infested in the lands by his progenitors, King James IV. with the advice of the Lords of Council, granted to them and their heirs male the lands which they respectively occupied, to be held of the King as Steward of Scotland, for payment of the usual pecuniary fermes, marts, barley, and oats, with other services.⁸ In 1512 the inhabitants of Bute and Cumray and the town of Rosay had from King James IV. a remission for all past crimes except the four pleas of the crown.⁹ In 1515 John Duke of Albany Regent of Scotland granted to Colin Earl of Ergile, Sir John Campbel his brother, Archibald Campbel of Skipinehe, John Lawmont of Inverin, John Makeane of Ardnarehane, and all their friends and others inhabiting their lands, and the lands under the government of the Earl in Ergile, Lorne, Knapdale, Kintyre, and Cowale, a remission for all crimes except treason, and in particular for their ravages committed on the lordship of Bute, the castle of Rothesay, and the tenants and inhabitants of the same.¹⁰ In 1534 King James V. granted to Colin Campbell of Ardkinglas and Matilda Montgomery his wife the lands and lordship of Bute within the parishes of Kingarth and Rothissay, with the marts, victual, and other dues, for yearly payment of £150, 6s. 8d.,

¹ Gregory's Highlands and Isles, p. 75.

² Acta Parl. Scot., vol. ii. p. 187.

³ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. vii. no. 232.

⁴ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. ii. p. 109.

⁵ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xii. no. 113.

⁶ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xii. no. 115, 116.

⁷ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. iii. fol. 57.

⁸ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiv. no. 300. Reg. Sec. Sig.,

vol. iii. fol. 95. For particulars of this grant see history of the individual holdings *post*.

⁹ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. iv. fol. 133.

¹⁰ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. v. fol. 31. Mount Stuart Charters cited in Gregory's Highlands and Isles, p. 116. Mr. Gregory says that these ravages were committed in the attempts of the Earl of Ergile to reduce a rebellion.

11 chalders 15 bolls bear, 10 chalders oats, 1 chalders 8 bolls meal, and $41\frac{2}{3}$ marts, in augmentation of his rental by 40d. yearly, the price of the boll of meal and bear to be 6s. 8d., of the boll of oats 3s. 4d., and of a mart 23s.¹ In 1538 King James V. granted for five years to Nimiane Stewart sheriff of Bute, James Stewart his son and apparent heir, and his other son Archibald Stewart, all the dues of the lands, lordship, and forest of Bute, they paying 6s. 8d. for every boll of bear, price of the chalders £5, 6s. 8d., 40 pence for each boll of oats, price of the chalders 53s. 4d., and for each mart according to use and wont.² In 1543 Queen Mary granted the same dues for nine years to Archibald Earl of Ergile, for payment yearly of 8s. 4d. for each boll of bear, of 4s. 4d. for each boll of oats, and of 24s. for every mart as was wont to be paid.³ In 1544 Matthew Earl of Lennox with an English army occupied and laid waste the isle of Bute.⁴ In 1546 Master Hugh Guthrie (whose designation is not recorded) had a remission from Queen Mary for his treasonable assistance given to 'our auld enemies of Ingland' in burning the islands of Bute and Arran.⁵ In 1545 or 1546 Queen Mary appointed Archibald Earl of Ergile justiciar of Bute for a year.⁶ In 1547 the same queen granted to the same earl for seven years all the dues of the lands, lordship, and forest of Bute, for payment yearly of 8s. 4d. for every boll of bear, price of the chalders 10 marks, of 4s. 4d. for every boll of oats, price of the chalders £3, 10s. 4d., and of 20 shillings for each of $41\frac{1}{2}$ marts.⁷ In 1549 James Stewart sheriff of Bute was summoned before parliament for certain crimes of treason, and for assisting the English in 1544 in spoiling and burning Bute, Arran, and Dunoon.⁸ In 1549 Queen Mary, for the sum of 300 marks paid as composition to William commendator of Culros her comptroller, granted for 19 years to James Stewart sheriff of Bute the office of chamberlain of the lands, lordship, mill, and forest of Bute, for yearly payment of the fermes and dues specified in the Queen's rental and in a charter granted to the tenants by King James V., namely, for every boll of 11 chalders 15 bolls of bear, and of 1 chalders 8 bolls of meal, 8s. 4d.; for every boll of 10 chalders of oats 4s.; for each of $41\frac{2}{3}$ marts 24s.; and 3 marks in augmentation of the rental — the following salaries and dues to be yearly deducted by the chamberlain and his heirs in their accounts, namely, £6, 13s. 4d. to be paid to two chaplains officiating in the castle of Rothissa; £16, 13s. 4d. of annual rent due to the chamberlain; £18 due to the tenants and inhabitants; £26, 13s. 4d. to the chamberlain as keeper of the castle of Rothissa; and £5 in money and 15 bolls of bear to himself and his heirs as their fee for the office of chamberlain.⁹ In 1554 Queen Mary a second time granted to Archibald Earl of Ergile for seven years the fermes and dues of the lands, lordship, and forest of Bute, for the same yearly payment as in 1547.¹⁰ In 1558 she renewed the grant.¹¹ In 1561 the same queen granted to James Stewart sheriff of Bute in liferent, and to his son and apparent heir John Stewart in heritage, 25 marks Scots yearly

¹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxv. no. 158.

² Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xii. fol. 20.

³ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xviii. fol. 11.

⁴ Gregory's Highlands and Isles, pp. 164, 166. Tytler's Hist. of Scotland, vol. v. pp. 371-373. Memoir prefixed to Bute Inventory.

⁵ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xix. fol. 65.

⁶ Argyle Inventory.

⁷ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxi. fol. 53.

⁸ Bute Inventory.

⁹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxx. no. 265. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxiii. fol. 41. Bute Inventory.

¹⁰ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxvii. fol. 33.

¹¹ Argyle Inventory.

from the Queen's fermes of Bute, and the office of sheriff of Bute, Arrane, and the Cnmrayis, all which James had resigned, for payment of the usual dues and services.¹ In 1562 Queen Mary granted the fermes and dues of the lands, lordship, and forest of Bute to Archibald Earl of Ergile, the son of the former Earl Archibald.² In 1566 Henry and Mary, King and Queen of Scots, appointed the same earl chamberlain and chancellor of the same lordship and forest.³ In 1637 Ninian Stewart of Askog was served heir to his father John Stewart of Askog in the half of the £5 lands of Ballinkaillie and Blakhous of old called the £5 lands of the Forrest in Bute.⁴ In 1664 Master James Stewart, the son of John Stewart of Ballinstraide at Antrum in Ireland, was served heir in the half of the same lands to his uncle's son Ninian Stewart of Kileatten.⁵

In the year 1429 King James I. granted to John Lech the son of the deceased Gilzequhome all the lands of Kildauanan in the sheriffdom of Bute, which belonged by heritage to the same Gilzequhome, for a yearly *reddendo* of two pennies or a pair of gloves within the parish church of Bute.⁶ In 1466 or earlier Gilchrist Leiche lord of Kilmavanane granted to his son and heir David Leiche the lands of Kilmavanane, except two acres arable called the Cloure opposite the Searellis, in the lordship of Kilmavanane and sheriffdom of Bute.⁷ In 1466 King James III. confirmed the grant.⁸ In 1530 there appears in record Alexander Stewart of Kildovanan.⁹ In 1548 Queen Mary granted to Elizabeth Tait the nonentry and other dues of the lands of Kildavanark in the lordship of Buyt, which had been in the Queen's hands since the decease of Niniane Stewart sheriff of Bute.¹⁰ In the same and in the following year there appear in record Ninian Stewart of Kildawanane and his sons Robert and Alexander,¹¹ and in 1556, 1557, and 1564 Ninian Stewart of Kildavanane.¹² In 1664 Master James Stewart, the son of John Stewart of Ballinstraide, was served heir to his uncle's son Ninian Stewart of Kileatten in the three marklands of Kildauanan.¹³

The office of crowner of Bute from the beginning of the fourteenth century or earlier was held in heritage by a family named Jamieson or Neilson, and latterly in connection with the lands of Over Kilmory and others.¹⁴ It is probable that Nigel the son of James, who, as we have seen appears as chamberlain of Bute from 1445 to 1450, although not styled crowner, was the representative of the family at that period.¹⁵ In the account of the chamberlain of Bute for the years 1449 and 1450, above cited, the yearly ferme of the crown lands of Over Kilmor is stated at 33s. 4d.¹⁶ In 1501 Fergus the son of James (Jamieson) held the office of crowner of

¹ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxx. fol. 60.

² Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxxi. fol. 14.

³ Argyle Inventory.

⁴ Retours.

⁵ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. iii. no. 29.

⁶ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. vii. no. 120.

⁷ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. vii. no. 120.

⁸ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxv. no. 124.

⁹ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxii. fol. 12.

¹⁰ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxx. no. 112. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxii. fol. 69; vol. xxiii. fol. 37.

¹¹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxxii. no. 186. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxix. fol. 20; vol. xxxii. fol. 64.

¹² Retours.

¹³ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiv. no. 300; lib. xxv. no. 194. Lib. Coll. Nost. Dom., p. 205. Retours. New Stat. Acc. This family may have been descended from Ferchard the son of Nigel of Buyt mentioned above. See p. 225. If this conjecture is correct, it would appear that Neilson was the original surname.

¹⁴ Compota Camerar., vol. iii. pp. 417-504.

¹⁵ Compota Camerar., vol. iii. pp. 481, 495.

Bute.¹ In 1506 King James IV. granted in heritage to Robert Jamesoun the lands of Kilmorie-Chapeltoun, Over Kilmorie, and Kereferne, which he then occupied.² In 1534 King James V. confirmed to Robert Neilsoun (probably the same as Robert Jamesoun) the office of crowner of the island and sheriffdom of Bute, which had heritably belonged to the family for upwards of 200 years.³ In 1618 Francis Jamesoun was served heir to his great-great-grandfather Robert Jamesoun in the office of crowner of the island, lands, and sheriffdom of Buitt.⁴ In the same year the same Francis as crowner of Bute was served heir to his father James Jamesoun in the 5 marklands of Kilmorie-moir, $2\frac{1}{2}$ marklands of Keirfairne, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ marklands of Kilmorie-Chapeltoun.⁵

The lands of Nether Kilmorie, rented in 1449 and 1450, as we have seen, at £4, 13s. 4d. (or perhaps more correctly at 33s. 4d.) were in 1506 granted by King James IV. to Robert Stewart the occupier in heritage.⁶ In 1531 Robert Stewart granted to his brother Ninian 31 shillinglands and a pennyland of Nether Kilmory, for payment of the ferme fixed by the King's charter to the islanders of Bute, and in the same year King James V. confirmed the grant.⁷ In 1541 Ninian Stewart granted to his kinsman William Stewart the same lands of Nethir Kilmoir, in exchange for the 4 marklands of Largabrachtane, for payment of the ferme fixed by the King's charter to the tenants of Bute.⁸ In the same year King James V. confirmed the grant.⁹ In 1546 William Stewart of Cogoch, the son of the deceased James Stewart of Gilquhattane, with the consent of Janet Cunnyburgh his wife, sold to Ninian Stewart of Largabrechtane 31 shillinglands and $1\frac{1}{2}$ pennyland of Nethir Kilmory, of which in 1547 Queen Mary granted Ninian a charter.¹⁰ In 1557 the same queen granted to Donald McGillespek McNeill and Margaret Stewart his wife a crown charter of the lands of Nethir Kilmorie, of the old extent of $2\frac{1}{2}$ marks, which had been sold to them by Ninian Stewart of Kilcatten.¹¹

In 1419 Robert Duke of Albany Regent of Scotland granted to John Stewart sheriff of Bute, and to Janet Semple his wife, the daughter of John Semple of Elliotstoune, the lands of Barrone (now known as Upper Barrone and Barrone Park), to be held ward of the Prince and Steward of Scotland.¹² Of the five marklands of Barrone the fourth part was between 1445 and 1450 held by John Scott the King's ranger.¹³ During that period there was remitted to him yearly out of the fermes of the fourth part of Barrone the sum of 16s. 8d. as part payment of his fee as ranger, and 23s. 4d. were paid to him by the chamberlain in full complement of that fee.¹⁴ Of the bear due as grassum from the lands which he held there were remitted to the same John

¹ Lib. Coll. Nost. Dom., p. 205.

² Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiv. no. 300.

³ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxv. no. 194.

⁴ Retours.

⁵ Retours.

⁶ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiv. no. 300.

⁷ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxiv. no. 122. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. ix. fol. 53.

⁸ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxviii. no. 225, 226. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xv. fol. 49.

⁹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxviii. nn. 225, 226. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xv. fol. 49.

¹⁰ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxx. no. 65. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xx. fol. 30.

¹¹ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxix. fol. 20.

¹² Bute Inventory.

¹³ Compota Camerar., vol. iii. pp. 419, 436, 447, 467, 484, 500.

¹⁴ Compota Camerar., vol. iii. pp. 419, 436, 447, 467, 484, 500.

Scott yearly during the same period, by the special favour of the King (James II.) and the consideration of the auditors, 1 boll and 1 firlo; and of the marts exigible from the lands yearly one mart.¹ Laurone (perhaps Barrone) was in 1498 included by King James IV. in a confirmation of a grant of £20 lands in Bute made in his minority to David Lyndesay, the nephew of Alexander Lyndesay of Dunrod, and to Eufame Stewart his wife.² In 1506, when that King granted the crown lands of Bute in heritage to the tenants, of the 5 marklands of Barrone he gave to Gilerist Makwerich 22s. 3d., to Gilerist Makwerich the younger 11s. 5d., to Archibald Stewart 16s. 8d., and to Gilerist Makeonochie 16s. 8d.³ In 1513 Gilerist Maemorich of Beallelon granted to James Stewart the 22 shillinglands and $2\frac{2}{3}$ pennylands of Beallelon lying among the 5 marklands of Berroun in the lordship of Bute, to be held of the King and his successors as Stewards of Scotland for yearly payment of 18s. $10\frac{2}{3}$ d., $6\frac{2}{3}$ firlots bear, $6\frac{2}{3}$ firlots oats, and $1\frac{1}{3}$ of a 'lardnar-mart,' at the terms observed by the other inhabitants.⁴ In 1519 Gilerist Maemorich of Achamor granted to James Stewart the 11 shillinglands and $1\frac{1}{3}$ pennyland of Achamor, lying among the lands of Berroun, to be held of the King as Steward for payment yearly of 9s. $5\frac{1}{3}$ d., $3\frac{1}{3}$ firlots of bear, $3\frac{1}{3}$ firlots of oats, and $\frac{1}{6}$ of a 'lardnar-mart' at the terms observed in Bute.⁵ In 1533 both these grants were confirmed by King James V.⁶ In 1554 John Stewart of Ballelone and Achemore sold to James Stewart sheriff of Bute and Arane the lands of Ballelone and Achemore in Bute of the old extent of 33s. 4d., and the sale was followed in the same year by a crown charter of Queen Mary.⁷ In 1561 James Stewart resigned the lands of Barrone, which Queen Mary then granted to him in liferent, and to his son and heir John Stewart in heritage.⁸

In 1400 King James III. granted to John the Steward of Bute the lands of Ardmaleish and Grenan, with £10 yearly out of the feu duties of Bute.⁹ In 1490 Ninian Stewart sheriff of Bute was served heir to his father James in the same lands together with the sheriffship.¹⁰ In 1539 James Stewart sheriff of Bute was served heir to his father Ninian in the same lands and office.¹¹ In 1561 Sir James Stewart sheriff of Bute (apparently the James of 1539) resigned the lands of Ardmoleis and Grenane, with the mill, multures, and usual 'knaifsehippis,' which Queen Mary then granted anew to him in liferent, and to his son and heir apparent John Stewart in heritage.¹² In 1566 the sheriff again resigned the same lands and mill, with the whole astricted multures, which were then granted (or confirmed) by Queen Mary to the same John Stewart his son.¹³ In 1590 the same lands were resigned by John Stewart sheriff of Bute, to whom they were then granted anew by King James VI. along with the patronage of the parish of Rothesay.¹⁴

¹ Compota Camerar., vol. iii. pp. 424, 426, 438, 440, 449, 451, 469, 471, 483, 489, 502, 503.

² Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiii. no. 370. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. i. fol. 67.

³ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiv. no. 300.

⁴ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxv. no. 60. Bute Inventory.

⁵ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxv. no. 60. Bute Inventory.

⁶ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxv. no. 60.

⁷ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxi. no. 40. Bute Inventory.

⁸ Rec. Sec. Sig., vol. xxx. fol. 60.

⁹ Bute Inventory.

¹⁰ Bute Inventory.

¹¹ Bute Inventory.

¹² Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxx. fol. 60. Bute Inventory.

¹³ Bute Inventory.

¹⁴ Bute Inventory.

The 40 shillinglands of Scarale, or the Skarellis, appear in record, as we have seen, in 1449, 1450, and 1466.¹ In 1506 King James IV. granted them in heritage to Richard Banachtyne who then held them as tenant.² In 1530 Alexander Bannachtyne of Scarrell, with the consent of his 'wife apparent' Isobel Spens, granted the 40 shillinglands of Scarrell to John Bannachtyne of Stwk, for yearly payment to the King as Steward of 40s. in silver, 3 bolls of bear, and 9s. as his part of one mart.³ In 1534 the grant was confirmed by King James V.⁴ In 1541 a charter is witnessed by John Bannachtyne of Scarall.⁵ In 1605 John Bannatyne was served heir to his great-grandfather William Bannatyne of Drummallunt in the lands of Skarrell of the old extent of 40s.⁶

In 1475 King James III., as tutor and governor of his firstborn son James Duke of Roithzay, Earl of Carrie, Lord of Cunnyngname, and Steward of Scotland, granted to Robert of Bannachtyne the son of Ninian Bannachtyne of Camys, with remainder in succession to his brothers Alexander and Walter and their heirs, and to his own heirs whomsoever bearing his surname and arms, and with reservation of the liferent to Ninian, and of the terce to his wife if he should marry, the lands of Atyngerar (Achynhervy?), Ardrossigelle (Ardroscadale), Cuarfanenbeg called le Maise, Cuarfanen, Camys (Easter Kames), and Kylmacolmoe, in the sheriffdom of Bute.⁷ In 1491, Niniane Bannachtyne of Camys having sued his mother-in-law Agnes Necouwale (or McConnell) for having taken from him 'ane pailzoun, a brew caldrone of xvij gallonis, ane maskinfat, and ane clareschaw, and certane stuff and insiecht of household,' belonging to him as heir to his deceased father Thomlyne of Bannachtyne, and for refusing to uphold her third of a mill, and for the loss and expenses which he had thereby sustained, and the defendant not having appeared in court, the Lords of Council assigned to Niniane the 15th day of June following to prove his charge and the value of the goods and expenses.⁸ In the same year the Lords decreed that Ninian Bannatyn had unlawfully occupied two marklands of the Camys, 20 shillinglands lying in the burgh of Rosay, and a half markland in the burgh of Ranfrew, which belonged to Agnes of the Ilis, the wife of the deceased Thomas Bannathyn, as part of her terce of her deceased husband's lands, and ordained that Niniane should refund to her the value of the profits of the lands during his occupancy, that value to be proved before the sheriff, and that she should enjoy the lands as her terce during her lifetime.⁹ The lords further ordained that Agnes should pay the expenses of the nine witnesses summoned by her, namely, 6s. 8d. to each of the nine, Cristy Lawmond, Alexander M'Bair, Gilnef M'Ewin, Duncan Barone, Johnne Dominik M'Bair, Donald Johnstone Sinkatyr, Gillaspay M'Nele, Morice M'Nele, and Johnne Gillaspay, 'because the said witnes was product be the said Agnes, and gart thain travell, and hir summondis was vnderstand of nane avale.'¹⁰ The same Agnes was further sentenced to pay to Niniane of Bannathyn, the son and heir of Thomas, 'for a palzeoun five crouns, for a maskyn fat 24s., for a clerschew 20s., for her third part of the biging of a mylu twa merkis,' all which goods belonged

¹ Compota Camerar., vol. iii. pp. 482, 496. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. vii. no. 120.

² Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiv. no. 300.

³ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxv. no. 124.

⁴ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxv. no. 124.

⁵ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxviii. no. 204.

⁷ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. vii. no. 353.

⁸ Acta Dom. Conc., pp. 172, 173.

⁹ Acta Dom. Conc., p. 203.

¹⁰ Acta Dom. Conc., p. 203.

⁶ Retours.

to Ninian as heir, and of which mill, built by Ninian, Agnes had the third part, and also to pay 6s. 8d. as the expenses of three witnesses, Findlaw M'Nele, Symon M'Wat, and Gillain M'Ewin.¹ By the charter of King James IV. in 1506 one third of Achintarve was given in heritage to James Stewart, and the other two thirds were granted to Archibald Makgillespy.² In 1530 and 1532 Ninian Bannachtyne of Kamys appears in record.³ In 1552 John Stewart of Briggadilknok and Achecunterie sold to Donald Makgillespik Maknele his land of Achecunterie of the old extent of one mark, and in 1553 Queen Mary gave to Donald a crown charter of it.⁴ In 1623 Hector Bannatyne was served heir to his father Ninian Bannatyne fear of Cames in the 12 marklands of Ardroskitillis, 8 marklands of Atrix, 5 marklands of Glenmoir, 6 marklands of Kilbryd, 7½ marklands of Kilnacolmak, and 3 marklands of Kames, together of the extent of £55, 6s. 8d.⁵

In 1506 or 1507 King James IV. as Steward of Scotland granted anew in heritage to Donald Spens the 9 marklands of Camys (Wester Kames), and the 9 marklands of Kerslak (or Knerslak), which Donald had resigned.⁶ In 1616 there appears in record Ninian Spence of Wester Camys, the heir of his great-grandfather's father (*abavus*) Donald Spens of Wester Camys.⁷ In 1670 Margaret Grahame was served heir to her mother Margaret Carnegie the wife of William Grahame burgess of Edinburgh, and to her maternal aunt Jonet Carnegie, in the £12 lands of Kneslages, Edinmoir, Auchiltir, and Wester Kames with the mill, which belonged to Hector Bellenden of Kames.⁸

The 40 shillinglands of Knersa (or Knaslagwerardy), entered in the accounts of the chamberlain of Bute in 1449 and 1450,⁹ do not appear to have been included in any of the above grants, unless in that of 1670. In 1506 King James IV. granted the lands of Knaslagwerardy in heritage to John Stewart who then held them as tenant.¹⁰ In 1552 Alexander Stewart was served heir to his father John in the lands of Kneslag.¹¹ In 1658 Sir James Stewart of Kirkcoun, sheriff of Buit, was served heir to his father Sir John Stewart of Kirkcoun, also sheriff of Buit, in the 40 shillinglands of Kneslagurathie.¹²

Schenlont, or Schalewont, of the extent of 4 marklands, was in 1496 leased by King James IV. to Alexander Bannachten the son of the deceased William Bannachten.¹³ In 1506 the same king granted the lands of Schanland to Donald Banachtyne who then held them as tenant.¹⁴

In 1498 Dnnanland-Makgelmichaul, one of the four divisions of the crown lands of Downanlont, was included in the £20 lands in Bute granted by King James IV. to David Lyndesay and Enfame his wife.¹⁵ In 1506 King James IV. granted in heritage to John Makwerich the half of

¹ Acta Dom. Conc., p. 204.

² Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiv. no. 300.

³ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxv. no. 124. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. ix. fol. 111.

⁴ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxxi. no. 83. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxv. fol. 54.

⁵ Retours.

⁶ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiv. no. 273. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. iii. fol. 80.

⁷ Retours.

⁸ See above, p. 226.

⁹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiv. no. 300.

¹⁰ Bute Inventory.

¹¹ Retours.

¹² Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. i. fol. 14.

¹³ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiv. no. 300.

¹⁴ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiii. no. 370. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. i. fol. 67. See p. 231.

¹⁵ Retours.

Nether Dunallirde; to Muldony Makgillemiehell the half of Dunallirde-Makgillemiehell; to Finlay Makeaill a third of Dunallirde, to Gildow Makintare another third, and to Finlay Makgillemiehell the remaining third; to Alexander Banachtyne the lands of Ovir Dunallirde; to Ninian Stewart sheriff of Bute, and Jonet Dunlop his wife, the other half of Nether Dunallirde, the other half of Dunallirde-Gillemechell, and all the lands of Largilyane; and to Malcolm Makeonachy the lands of Kyngawane.¹ In 1533 and 1541 Archibald Stewart of Largayan appears in record.² In 1544 Queen Mary granted to Colin Campbell of Ardkinglas the escheat of the goods belonging to the deceased Archibald Stewart of Largayan.³ In 1546 the same queen granted to the same Colin the 46s. 8d. lands of Largeane, the 20s. lands of Candgawane, the 20s. lands of Downald-Maemurriecht, and the 20s. lands of Downald-Maemyehaell, all which formerly belonged in feu-ferme to Archibald Stewart of Largeane, and were in the Queen's hands by reason of escheat for his treasonable going beyond the realm with Mathew late Earl of Leuinax, who was a rebel and at horn, to the kingdom of England, remaining there, giving advice and assistance to the Earl and the Queen's enemies of England, and abiding with them within the realm of Scotland for the destruction of the same and of the lieges by fire, homicide, and robbery, committed within the bounds of Ergile, Bute, and Aran.⁴ In 1554 charters are witnessed by Archibald Stewart of Largyan.⁵ In 1559 Archibald Stewart of Largaan and Dunalonthis sold to Fynlay Makvirrartie the lands of Nethir Dunanlott and Dunanlott-Gillemiehell, of the old extent of 40s.⁶ In 1562 and 1565 Queen Mary confirmed the lands to Fynlay Makvirrartie.⁷ In 1567 Ninian Bannatyne of Kaines granted Dunalunt to Ronald Bannatyne his son.⁸ In 1575 John M-Kaill was served heir to his granduncle's son Gilnow M-Kaill in the third part of Ballecale of the old extent of 13s. 4d., and in 1615 Gilbert Maeyrriechter of Ballicail was served heir portioner to his father Gilbert in one markland old extent of Ballicail—apparently two of the thirds of Dunallirde granted to persons of these surnames in 1506.⁹ In 1602 John Bannatyne was served heir to his grandfather John Bannatyne of Dunawlunt in the lands of Dunawlunt of the old extent of 40 shillings, and in 1605 he was served heir in the lands of Skarell, as above stated, to his great-grandfather William Bannatyne of Drummalunt.¹⁰ In 1618 Francis Jamesoun erowner of Bute was served heir to his father James Jamesoun in the lands of Dunalunt-Ballicurrie (Downald Maemurriecht?) of the old extent of 20 shillings.¹¹ In 1658 Sir James Stewart of Kirktonn sheriff of Buit was served heir to his father Sir John Stewart of Kirktonn sheriff of Buit in the 40 shillinglands of Dunalunt and others.¹²

¹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiv. nn. 300, 301. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. iii. fol. 95.

² Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxv. no. 60; lib. xxviii. no. 204.

³ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xviii. fol. 113.

⁴ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxix. no. 379. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xx. fol. 41.

⁵ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxxi. nn. 40, 47.

⁶ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxxii. no. 497. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxxii. fol. 116.

⁷ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxxii. no. 497. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxxii. fol. 116.

⁸ Bute Inventory.

⁹ Retours.

¹⁰ Retours.

¹¹ Retours.

¹² Retours.

In 1506 King James IV. granted the 3 marklands of Barmor in liferent to Eufame Kelso the widow of Angus Glas, and in heritage to John Glas the younger.¹ At the same time he granted in heritage to Niel Jamesoun the half of Barnauld, to Alexander Glas the other half, and to John Glas the lands of Kerioressack.² In 1517 John Glass was served heir to John Glass (the relationship is not stated) in the lands of Kirrycrusach.³ In 1547 Alexander Glas sold to Robert Stewart his lands of Bernauld, of the old extent of 23s. 4d., to be held of the Queen as Stewardess of Scotland, and the sale was followed by a crown charter from Mary Queen of Scots.⁴ In 1557 John M'Came was served heir to his father Niel M'Came in the 23s. 4d. lands of Barnald.⁵ In 1564 William Glass was served heir to his father John in the lands of Ardinho, Kirrycrusach, and Barmore.⁶ In 1601 Andrew M'Kame was served heir to his brother John M'Kame of Barnald in the lands of Barnauld.⁷ In the same year James Glas was served heir to his uncle Robert Glas of Askoge in the lands of Kerechrisok of the old extent of 3 marks 6s. 8d.⁸ In 1658 Sir James Stewart of Kirkcoun was served heir to his father Sir John in the 46s. 8d. lands of Kirricosache.⁹

The crown lands of Cuvén, Cowane, or Queane (now Quien), were by the grant of 1506 divided heritably between Donald Makecany and Gilnew Makilwedy in the respective proportions of 11s. 1½d. and 22s. 2½d.¹⁰ In 1529 Ninian Stewart sheriff of Bute granted in liferent to his wife Elizabeth Blair, and in heritage to her son Robert Stewart, the 22s. 2½d. lands of Queane.¹¹ In the same year the grant was confirmed by King James V.¹²

In 1506 King James IV. granted the half of the crown lands of Scalpsy in heritage to the tenant John Makilkerane, and the other half to the tenant Robert Stewart.¹³ At the same time he granted two thirds of Ardsalspay to the same John Makilkerane, and the remaining third to John Makkay.¹⁴ In 1563 or previously John Makgileharane of Ardsalspay granted to James Stewart, the son of William Stewart of Ambrismor, the south half of Scalpsay, of the old extent of 23s. 4d.¹⁵ In 1563 Queen Mary confirmed the grant.¹⁶

In 1506 King James IV. granted in heritage to William Stewart the lands of Largobrachtan, to John Jamesoun the lands of M'Kenauch, to Archibald Banaachtyne the half of Cogach, and to John Banaachtyne the other half of the same.¹⁷ In 1532 King James V. granted to Niniane Bannatyne of Kamys all the goods of the deceased Alexander Bannatyne in Cogach.¹⁸ In the same year Archibald Bannatyne granted the half of Cogach to Ninian Stewart of Kildavanan.¹⁹ In 1541 William Stewart of Largabrachtan granted to his kinsman Ninian Stewart his four marklands of Largabrachtan in exchange for the 31s. 1d. lands of Nethir Kilmoir, for yearly

¹ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. iii. fol. 69. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiv. no. 300.

² Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiv. no. 300. Bute Inventory.

³ Bute Inventory.

⁴ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxi. fol. 8. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxx. no. 150.

⁵ Retours. Bute Inventory.

⁶ Bute Inventory.

⁷ Retours.

⁸ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiv. no. 300.

⁹ Retours.

¹⁰ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiv. no. 300.

¹¹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxiv. no. 120. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. ix. fol. 53.

¹² Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxiv. no. 120. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. ix. fol. 53.

¹³ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiv. no. 300.

¹⁴ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiv. no. 300.

¹⁵ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxxi. fol. 75.

¹⁶ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxxi. fol. 75.

¹⁷ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiv. no. 300. Bute Inventory.

¹⁸ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. ix. fol. 111. ¹⁹ Bute Inventory.

payment to the crown of 53s. 4d., 4 bolls of bear, and four-fifths of a 'lardnare-mart' or 4 shillings in lieu of it.¹ In 1546 Ninian Stewart granted the half of Cogach to William Stewart and his wife Janet Cuningburgh.² In the same year a charter is witnessed by Ninian Stewart of Largabrechtan.³ In 1547 he appears in record along with William Stewart in Cogach the son of the deceased James Stewart of Gilquhattane.⁴ In the same year Robert Makkamy (Jameson?) of Maknaucht (or Manach) sold his 31s. 1½d. lands of Manach to Ninian Stewart of Largobrech-tane, to whom in the same year they were confirmed by a charter of Queen Mary.⁵ In 1548 Ninian Stewart was seised in the lands of Largivrechtan and Maknock.⁶ In 1556 Ninian Stewart of Kildauanane sold to James Stewart, the son of John Stewart in Litill Kilchattane, his lands of Manauch (or Maknacht), of the old extent of 2½ marks, and the sale was followed in 1557 by a crown charter from Queen Mary.⁷ In 1658 Sir James Stewart of Kirktonn was served heir to his father Sir John in the 30s. 4d. lands of Cogache.⁸

The crown lands of Stuk, of the extent of 53s. 4d., were in 1506 granted in heritage by King James IV. in equal parts to the tenants John Spens and John Banachtyne.⁹ In 1530 and 1534 John Bannachtyne of Stwk appears again in record.¹⁰

In 1506 King James IV. granted the 20 shillinglands of Lapennycale (or Lepinquhail) in heritage to Ferquhard Makneill.¹¹ In 1512 Ferquhard Maknele of Leupenchail granted in heritage to his son Donald Maknele the same 20s. lands of Lapenchail, for paying yearly to the crown 18s. in silver, 6 firlots of oats, and 4s. 6d. for his part of a mart, at the same terms as the other inhabitants.¹² In 1531 King James V. confirmed the grant.¹³ In 1555 Ferquhard Macneill was served heir to his father Donald in the lands of Lenihall.¹⁴

In 1506 King James IV. granted the two marklands of Clonshamerag in heritage to Robert Stewart.¹⁵ In 1533 Robert Stewart of Killecroty granted to his brother James Stewart the same two marklands of Clansamrak, to be held of the King as Steward for the feu-ferme fixed by his charter to the islanders of Bute.¹⁶ In the same year King James V. confirmed the grant.¹⁷

In 1506 King James IV. granted the half of the £4 lands of Drumacloy in heritage to Alexander Banachtyne, and the other half to Alexander Banachtyne and John Stewart.¹⁸ In 1517 Robert Stewart of Drumely granted to David Stewart his kinsman 20s. of Drumely, for yearly payment to the King as Steward of 18s. in silver, 6 firlots of bear, 6 firlots of oats, and 4s. 6d. as his share of one mart, with the usual services.¹⁹ In 1541 David Stewart of

¹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxviii. nn. 225, 226. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xv. fol. 49.

² Bute Inventory.

³ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxxii. no. 195.

⁴ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xx. fol. 30.

⁵ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxx. no. 244. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxi. fol. 58.

⁶ Bute Inventory.

⁷ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxxii. no. 186. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxix. fol. 20. Bute Inventory.

⁸ Retours.

⁹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiv. no. 300.

¹⁰ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxv. no. 124.

¹¹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiv. no. 300.

¹² Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxiv. no. 123. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. ix. fol. 53. Bute Inventory.

¹³ Bute Inventory.

¹⁴ Bute Inventory.

¹⁵ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiv. no. 300.

¹⁶ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxv. no. 60.

¹⁷ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxv. no. 60.

¹⁸ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiv. no. 300.

¹⁹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxviii. no. 204. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xv. fol. 81.

Drumely sold the same lands to Robert Stewart of Ambrismore.¹ In the same year Robert Stewart of Drumely granted to John Kelso the same 20s. lands of Drumely in exchange for the 25s. lands of Birgaddilloyne.² In the same year these several grants were confirmed by King James V.³

In 1506 King James IV. granted in heritage to Alexander Stewart the lands of Kilquhonlik, to Donald Spens the lands of Escragane, to David Stewart the lands of Auchawolik, to Ferquhard Makneill the half of Clakinbey (Glaknabechy) and Kilmechell, to William Banachtyne the other half of Clakinbey, and to John Makgyquhinnych the lands of Cawnach, all entered among the crown lands in the accounts of 1449 and 1450.⁴ At the same time the same king granted in heritage to Ewin Makkymme the half of Lepinquhillis, to John Makkymme the other half of the same, to Donald Makkane the lands of Row, to Morice Maknachtane the lands of Bronoch, and to Donald Makewin the lands of Boloquhreg.⁵ In 1540 Archibald Makgowne Makalexander sold to John Lawmont of Innerin the lands of Rowintrau, of the old extent of 25 shillings, paying yearly to the crown 25 shillings, 7 firlots of bear, 1 boll of grain, and one third of a mart, and King James V. in the same year granted to John Lawmont a charter of the land.⁶ In 1547 Donald Maeneill granted the half of Glecknabae to Ninian Bannatyne of Kames.⁷ In 1560 John Lamont of Inverin granted to Archibald Lamont of Stiellag in liferent, and to John Lamont his son in heritage, the 25 shillinglands of Row, for yearly payment of the feu duty to the King as Prince and Steward of Scotland, and of a yearly rent of £4 at the usual terms to the granter.⁸ In 1609 Farquhard McKymmie was served heir to his father Archibald McKymmie of Levinchulling in the lands of Levinchulling of the old extent of 40 shillings.⁹ In 1616 Ninian Spence of Wester Camys was served heir to his grandfather's grandfather Donald Spens of Wester Camys in the two marklands of Iskeragan.¹⁰

The island of Inchmarnoch has been already mentioned as the site of a chapel or monastery.¹¹ The lands were of the extent of £5, and in the seventeenth century belonged first to John Stewart of Ardinho, and afterwards to a family named Carnegie, from whom they were in 1670 inherited in the female line by Margaret Grahame the daughter of William Graham Burgess of Edinburgh.¹²

Rothsay, the only market town in the parish, was in 1400 erected a royal burgh by King Robert III.¹³ By his charter the limits assigned to the burgh, or perhaps more correctly to its exclusive privilege of trade, are, '*on the land* all the lands on the west side of the lands of Aseog and Kerryrusoch (the east boundary) to the burn of Barnald the south boundary; along the loch or lake called Lochfad or Longloich, the lands of Chapelton, Ballielloan, Meikle Barrone, Eskechraggan, Acholter, Cranslagmorie, and Easter Kames, on the west and north west; and by the sea on the north—and *on the sea*, beginning from the island of Pladda on the south, turning

¹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxviii. no. 204. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xv. no. 81.

² Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxviii. no. 204. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xv. no. 81; vol. xiv. no. 74.

³ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxviii. no. 204. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xv. no. 81; vol. xiv. no. 74.

⁴ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiv. no. 300.

⁵ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiv. no. 300.

⁶ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxvi. no. 333. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xiii. fol. 33.

⁷ Bute Inventory.

⁸ Retours.

⁹ See above, p. 223.

¹⁰ Municipal Corporation Reports.

¹¹ Bute Inventory.

¹² Retours.

¹³ Retours.

thence to the west by the kyles and straits between Arran and Kintyre, Argyle, and Bute, and Loch Riddan, to Clockstane, comprehending therein all the Kyles of Bute, and Lochstryne on the north; and from the foresaid Clockstane to the foresaid island of Pladda, comprehending therein the station of Cumray, the station of Fairleg, the station of Halligo, and the island in Roraine otherwise called Hemolathe Dan.¹ In 1449 and 1450, as above stated, the royal fermes of the burgh (which was exempted from the payment of marts) amounted yearly to £6.² In 1491 twenty shillinglands in the burgh of Rosay formed a part of the terce of Agnes McConnell the widow of Thomas Bannathyn.³ In 1501 Fergus Jamieson crowner of But resigned in the hands of Finlay MacChaell, one of the bailies of the burgh of Rothissay, two shillings of yearly revenue arising from two roods of land lying within the burgh and its freedom, between the lands of Morice McEwin on the south side and the lands of the lords of Kelisland on the north side; after which the said Findlay gave seisin in the same two roods to the extent of two shillings yearly to William Browne subprior of the convent of the Friars Preachers of Glasgow, to be held for their prayers and suffrages for ever.⁴ In 1502 Duncan Mackellar, as procurator for Donald MacIowe, resigned in the hands of Morice McEwin one of the bailies an annual revenue of two shillings arising from a tenement lying within the freedom of the burgh of Rothissay, between the lands of Robert Steward on the east side and the common street on the west side; after which the said Morice gave seisin of the revenue to the same William Browne, to be held by the Friars on the same terms as the former.⁵ To these two deeds of seisin the seal of the burgh was appended.⁶ In 1503 Archibald Macgilchallum resigned in the hands of Finlay Macfaill bailie a yearly revenue of 12 pence arising from his house or tenement lying in the burgh of Rosay 'between the common vennel on both sides of the same;' after which the bailie gave seisin of the same by hesp and stapill to the same William Browne subprior of the convent of the Friars Preachers.⁷ The seisin is witnessed by John Gray, John Makviear, and Malcolm Makearmych, bailies, and by Eduard Fergusson sergeant.⁸ In 1503 it was ordained by the Scottish parliament that the 'air' of Bute and Arane, Knapdale, Kintyre, and Mekill Cumray, should be held at Ar or at Rothissay as the King pleased.⁹ In 1511, 1513, 1517, 1519, 1529, 1533, 1541, and 1554, charters are given by various persons at Rothissay, and in 1529 and 1533 two of these charters are respectively witnessed by Donald Spens and Archibald Gray burgesses.¹⁰ In 1512 the inhabitants of the town of Rosay, along with those of Bute and Cumray, had a remission from the Regent John Duke of Albany for all past crimes

¹ Municipal Corporation Reports. 'The jurisdiction of the magistrates extends over the whole land territory of the burgh as fixed by the charters. The magistrates also exercised under the charter of confirmation and *novodatus* (1504, see *post*) a maritime jurisdiction over the whole coast of the shire of Bute and adjacent lochs within the limits therein described and above mentioned. But this has been discontinued since 22d June 1820, being the date of a decree pronounced by the Court of Session against the lawfulness of this jurisdiction, in an action of declarator at the instance of the magistrates against the officers of state.' *Ibid*.

² *Compota Camerar.* vol. iii. pp. 482, 497.

³ *Acta Dom. Conc.*, p. 203. See above, p. 232.

⁴ *Lib. Coll. Nost. Dom.*, p. 205.

⁵ *Lib. Coll. Nost. Dom.*, pp. 205, 206.

⁶ *Lib. Coll. Nost. Dom.*, pp. 205, 206.

⁷ *Lib. Coll. Nost. Dom.*, pp. 207, 208.

⁸ *Lib. Coll. Nost. Dom.*, p. 208.

⁹ *Acta Parl. Scot.* vol. ii. pp. 241, 249.

¹⁰ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, lib. xvii. no. 12; lib. xxiv. no. 120; lib. xxv. no. 60, 121; lib. xxviii. no. 204, 225, 226; lib. xxxi. no. 40.

except the four points of the crown.¹ In 1527 William Master of Ruthven and five others had a remission from King James V. for burning the 'town of Bute.'² In 1584 King James VI. confirmed the burgh charter granted in 1400 by King Robert III.³ By these charters power is given to hold a weekly market and two yearly fairs, one on the 22d of July, and the other on the 23d of October, each to last for the space of eight days.⁴ There are three yearly fairs held in Rothesay, namely, on the first Wednesday of May, the third Wednesday of July, and the last Wednesday of October, the first of which is styled Saint Brux day or Brux day fair.⁵

The only village in the parish is Port Bannatyne at the head of Kames Bay.⁶

The mill of Rothesay, locally situated within the burgh, was originally called 'the King's mill,' and was the mill to which the lands of Bute were generally thirled.⁷ Before the year 1480 the mill of Bute belonged to James Stewart.⁸ In that year James Stewart had deceased, and, the yearly rent and ferme of the mill being claimed on the one hand by John Lord Dernele on the ground that the King had granted him the ward of James Stewart's heir, and on the other hand by Marion the widow of the deceased Colin Campbell on the ground of an express agreement between her and Lord Dernele, the Lords of Council assigned to Marion the 14th day of March following to prove that agreement.⁹ In 1522, at the instance of King James V. and his farmers of the mill of Rothesay, the Lords of the Session gave decreet against the inhabitants of Rothesay and of the King's lands of Bute for the one and twentieth peck as abstracted multure.¹⁰ In 1527 King James V. granted to Patriek Colquhone and Elizabeth Colnile his wife the mill of Bute, with the lands and astrieted multure, for yearly payment of 13 marks, in augmentation of the King's rental by one mark.¹¹ In 1535 Patrick Culquhone of Pemonthie and Elizabeth Colville his wife sold to Colin Campbell of Ardkinglas and Matilda Montgomery his wife, and their heirs male, with remainder to Colin's heirs whomsoever, the same mill and multure, to be held of the King for the same yearly payment of 13 marks, the sale being followed by a crown charter from King James V.¹² In 1549 the mill of Bute was included in a 19 years' lease of the chamberlainship of Bute granted by Queen Mary to James Stewart sheriff of Bute.¹³ In 1552 the same queen confirmed the mill and multure to Colin Campbell of Ardkinglas and Matilda Montgomery his wife.¹⁴ In 1563 Ardkinglas granted the mill to Donald Campbell his brother's son.¹⁵ In 1565 the same queen granted to Archibald Stewart for five years her mill of the town of Rothissay, with the mill-land and other pertinents, for yearly payment of £10, 12s. 4d. Scots.¹⁶ In 1587 the mill was resigned by John Stewart sheriff of Bute, and granted to him anew by King James VI.¹⁷ In 1616, by a contract between John

¹ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. iv. fol. 186.

² Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. vii. p. 53.

³ Municipal Corporation Reports.

⁴ Municipal Corporation Reports.

⁵ New Stat. Acc. See above, p. 223, note 2.

⁶ New Stat. Acc.

⁷ Bute Inventory.

⁸ Acta Dom. Conc., p. 43.

⁹ Acta Dom. Conc., p. 48.

¹⁰ Bute Inventory.

¹¹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxiv. no. 222. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. vi. fol. 71; vol. vii. fol. 81. Bute Inventory.

¹² Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxv. no. 269; lib. xxxii. no. 662. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. x. fol. 83. Bute Inventory.

¹³ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxx. no. 265. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxiii. fol. 41.

¹⁴ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxxii. no. 662. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxv. fol. 16. Bute Inventory.

¹⁵ Bute Inventory.

¹⁶ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxxii. fol. 133. Bute Inventory.

¹⁷ Bute Inventory.

Stewart sheriff of Bute and Hector Bannatyne of Kaimes, the sheriff agreed that the tenants of Drumachloy, Achawillig, Kildavanan, Lenihall, Glecknabae, Lenihalline, Kilmichell, Kneslagvoraty, and Kneslagloan, then thirled to the mill of Rothesay, should go to the mill of Atrick during Hector's lifetime—Hector ratified the thirlage of these lands to that mill—and both parties agreed to appoint by mutual consent a miller, who should be accountable to the sheriff for the multures of the lands in question, and to Kaimes for the multures of his own lands.¹ In 1658 Sir James Stewart of Kirkcoun sheriff of Bute was served heir to Sir John his father in the mill of Rothesay in the burgh of Rothesay, with the multures of the burgh, of the extent of 24 bolls of oatmeal with 3s. 4d. in augmentation.²

The castle of Rothesay, lying on the north side of the town, consists of a circular court with four round towers of great strength and of unknown antiquity, and of a more modern building erected on the north east between two of the towers by King Robert II. or III., the whole surrounded with a moat.³ It appears in record in the year 1228, when Olave prince of Skye, accompanied by Haco Ospac a Norwegian prince, came from Norway to Bute, and laid siege to the principal fortress of the island, where Haco Ospac was killed by a stone thrown from the wall.⁴ In 1263, during the expedition of King Haco, the Norwegians reduced a fortress in Bute, which, though not named, was most probably the castle of Rothesay.⁵ In 1296 Alexander Earl of Meneth was warden of the castle of Rothesay under King Edward I., who ordered the men of James the Steward in Both and Rothesay to assist him with their galleys and other vessels.⁶ In 1313 the castle was taken by King Robert Bruce.⁷ In 1334 the keys of the castle were given up to Edward Balliol at Renfrew, but soon afterwards, while Dougal Campbel of Lochow and Robert the Steward of Scotland were in Cowaill, the Steward's men, styled Brandani, took prisoner John Gilbertson captain of the castle, who on being presented to the Steward did homage and surrendered it.⁸ In 1367 Robert the Steward dates a charter at the castle of Rothesay.⁹ In 1398 David, the eldest son of King Robert III., was created Duke of Rothesay, a title which is still held under another patent by the Prince of Wales.¹⁰ In 1404 several charters of King Robert III. are given at his castle of Rothesay or Rosay.¹¹ He died there in 1406.¹² About the same period the castle is mentioned by the Scotch chroniclers as 'a beautiful and impregnable royal castle.'¹³ From 1445 to 1450 the castle of Bute was the occasional residence of King James II., and the usual residence of the constable of Bute.¹⁴ In 1445 the expenses claimed by Niel Jamieson chamberlain of Bute, as disbursed by him from the crown rents of the island, and

¹ Bute Inventory.

² Retours.

³ Martin's Western Isles, pp. 214, 215. Pennant, vol. ii. p. 163. New Stat. Acc. Drawings by James Skene, Esq.

⁴ Chronicle of Man and the Isles. Memoir prefixed to Bute Inventory, which dates the siege in 1226, and says the castle was taken, and that a knight who was captured paid 300 marks of gold as a ransom.

⁵ Haco's Expedition, pp. 62, 63.

⁶ Rotuli Scotie, vol. i. pp. 31, 32.

⁷ Forduni Scotichronicon, lib. xii. c. 18.

⁸ Extracta e Var. Cron. Scocie, p. 165.

⁹ Regist. de Passelet, p. 33.

¹⁰ Ford. Scot., lib. xv. c. 4. Memorial prefixed to Bute Inventory.

¹¹ Regist. de Passelet, pp. 82, 371, 372.

¹² Buchanan's Historia, lib. x. c. 15. Hist. Not. of Clangregor, p. 40. Chronicle of Fortergill. The Chronicles give the date 1405, but in this instance as in various others they are known to be in error.

¹³ Forduni Scotichronicon, lib. i. c. 6; lib. ii. c. 10. Ext. e Var. Cron. Scocie, pp. 8, 9.

¹⁴ Computa Camerar., vol. iii. pp. 417-504.

relating chiefly to the maintenance of the constabulary and the King's household expenses either in Bute or elsewhere, were as follow:—To two chaplains officiating in the castle of Bute and in the chapel of Saint Bride without the castle, infest of old, and receiving yearly of the fermes of Bute, £12, 5s. 4d.; to the constable of the castle as his yearly fee, £3, 6s. 8d.; to the porter as yearly fee, 40s.; to the granitar yearly, 40s.; to two watchmen (*vigilibus*) yearly, 13s. 4d.; to the keeper of the island of Litill Cumbray yearly, 20s.; to the chamberlain of Bute and Arane yearly, £7; to the porter, granitar, two watches, and the keeper of Cumbray, 5 chalders of meal at 32s. per chaldar, £8; to John Stewart sheriff of Bute, as his yearly fee fixed by a charter of King Robert II., £16, 13s. 4d.; to John Scott the King's ranger as part of his fee, allowed to the chamberlain out of the fermes of the fourth part of the land of Barrone let to the said John, 6s. 8d.; to the same John Scott as payment in full of his fee for one year, 23s. 4d.; to John Stewart sheriff of Bute for keeping the castle of Rotsai for a year, £40; to Ewin the King's ranger yearly, 40s.; allowed to the chamberlain from the fermes of the land of Seowlagmore by the King's gift made to Cristin Leche, £3, 6s. 8d.; allowed to the chamberlain for payment made to Finlay of Spens the constable by favour of the King and auditors, 23s. 4d.; to Alexander of Narne comptroller, for the expenses of the King's household, £7, 13s. 4d.; to the same for the same, £20, 13s. 4d.; to the same Alexander, by liverance of Sir Niel the chaplain of the chapel of Saint Bride in Bute, £10; to Robert Spens quarrier of slates (*luculatori tegularum lapidearum*) for 13,000 slates and their carriage to the sea and towards Dunbretane for the repairing of the castle, £11, 10s.; for payment or allowance made to the husbandmen of the isle of Bute for 32 'mailmartis' taken from them in 1444, and delivered to Thomas Bulle steward of the King's household, at 5s. each, £8; for driving these marts from Arnele to Striuelyne, the whole expense, 20s.; to the husbandmen of Bute for 33 marts taken from them for the King's use in 1445, and delivered to Alexander of Narne comptroller, at 5s. each, £8, 5s.; for driving them from Arnele to Edinburgh, whole expense, 24s.¹ The whole disbursement, including the expenses connected with Arran, amounted to £195, 4s. 4d., and there remained due by the chamberlain £50, 1s. 4d.; but from that sum he claimed the following deductions: For 13 dozen of cod (*mullonum*) bought for the King's use and delivered to the King's steward, 26s.; for outlay incurred in conveying them from Arane to Dunbretane, namely, freightage (*navium*) of a boat or galley, and expenses of the boatmen, namely, nine men who sailed the galley for 20 days, £4, 10s.; for salt, the rent of a house in Dunbretane, the salting and carriage of the cod from Dunbretane to Striuelyne, 20s.; and for 12 cods delivered to Robert of Calentare, 2s.² For the years 1446, 1447, 1448, 1449, and 1450, the expenses claimed by the chamberlain were nearly the same, the chief differences being the following:—To the constable of the castle in 1447, in complement of his yearly fee of £5, of which 2½ marks yearly had been due for 5 years, £8, 6s. 8d.—as yearly fee in each of the years 1448, 1449, and 1450, £5; to Alexander of Narne comptroller, for the expenses of the King's household, in 1446 £15 and £9, 5s., and for the expenses of Martin in the King's affairs, 9s.—in 1447 £40 and

¹ Compota Camerar., vol. iii. pp. 417-421.² Compota Camerar., vol. iii. p. 421.

£10; to Robert of Levingston comptroller in 1448 £30, £10, and £5—in 1449, £36 and £40; and to Alexander Naper comptroller in 1450, £50 and £8; to Alexander of Narn comptroller, for the expenses of the King's household, in 1446 the price of 2 ehalders 6 bolls of the grassum barley of Bute sold by the chamberlain, £11, 10s.—in 1447 the price of 9 ehalders, £36—in 1448 the price of 2 ehalders, £8—and for 2 ehalders bought from the comptroller, £8; for payment to the husbandmen of Bute in 1446 for 31 marts at 5s. each, £7, 15s., and driving from Arnele to Torwod, 20s.—in 1447, 33 marts, £8, 5s. and driving from Bute to Stirling, 20s.—in 1448, 39 marts from the husbandmen of Bute and Arane, £9, 15s., and driving from Bute and Arane to Striuelyn, 20s.—in 1449, 40 'malemartis' delivered to Robert of Levingston comptroller, £10, and driving from Bute and Arane to the Torwod, 20s.—and in 1450, 37 'malemartis' delivered to Alexander Naper comptroller, £9, 5s., and driving as before, 20s.¹ In 1445 the chamberlain accounts as follows for the allowances made to various persons of the grassum barley of Bute: Delivered to Robert of Calentare, keeper of the castle of Dunbrettane, by the King's command, 4 ehalders; to Sir William of Edmondston of Collodin by the King's command, 4 ehalders; the grassum barley of Seowlagmore remitted by the King to Cristin Leehe for the year, 5 bolls; allowed to the chamberlain as his fee for the islands of Bute and Arane, affirmed on his oath, 1 ehalder 8 bolls; allowed to him as the fee of the ferries (*pro feodo passagiorum*) between Bute and Cowale for the year, which he is ordered not to pay in future, 1 boll; to John Scott the King's ranger, remitted by the favour of the King and the consideration of the auditors, of bear due from the land which he held at ferme, 1 boll 1 firloft; remitted to Sir Niel chaplain of the chapel of Saint Bride near the castle of Bute, who transacted business for the King at divers times, 1 boll.² The chief differences between this account and the accounts for the following years to 1450 are as follow:—In 1446 to Robert of Calentare 7 ehalders—to Sir William of Edmondston 6 ehalders—to Martin Waxmakare the king's servitor, for his expenses in doing the King's business in the parts of Bute, 2 bolls—and to Thomas Douglas, of the King's gift and the consideration of the auditors 2 bolls; in 1448 to Robert of Calentare 7 ehalders or £32; in 1449 to Robert of Calentare 11 ehalders 2 bolls at £4 per ehalder, and to the chamberlain 1 ehalder for £4; and in 1450 to Patriek Lord Grahame keeper of the castle of Dunbertane 5 ehalders—delivered to Robert Boyd of Kilmernok by the King's command 5 ehalders at £3 each, £15—and sold to Alexander Naper 1 ehalder at 4s. per boll, £3, 4s.³ From 1445 to 1450 the chamberlain accounts as follows for the 'mailmartis' of Bute of those years and for the arrears of past years: In 1445 delivered to Sir Thomas Bully steward of the King's household, for the expenses of the same, 32 marts—to Robert Narn steward of the King's household, for the same, 33—remitted to Cristin Leehe, of marts due for the lauds of Seowlagmore, 1 mart—allowed to the chamberlain as the fee of the constable of Bute, 2 marts—the mailmartis of the land of Kellislowpe in the hands of the constable, by the King's favour, 1½ mart—to the chamberlain as his fee, 2 marts—to the porter of the castle, 1 mart—to the chamberlain, of the King's gift and the consideration of the auditors, 1 mart—and to John Scott the King's ranger, of the King's

¹ *Compota Camerar.*, vol. iii. pp. 434, 437, 446, 447, 448, 449, 466, 467, 469, 484, 486, 493, 500.

² *Compota Camerar.*, vol. iii. p. 423.

³ *Compota Camerar.*, vol. iii. pp. 438, 468, 487, 500-502.

favour, 1 mart; in 1446 to Alexander Narn, for the expenses of the King's household, of marts received from the husbandmen of Bute, 31; in 1447 to the same Alexander for the same purpose, 33; in 1448 to Robert of Levingston comptroller, for the same purpose, 39; in 1449 to the same Robert, for the King's expenses, 40; and in 1450 to Alexander Naper, for the same purpose, 37 marts; the other entries being in general the same as in 1445, with the sole difference that in 1447 there were allowed to the chamberlain $7\frac{1}{2}$ marts as the complement of the fee due to the constable of Bute for 5 years.¹ In 1469 the castle of Rothesay was annexed to the patrimony of the Prince of Scotland in connexion with the lordship of Bute.² In 1475 among the crimes charged against John Lord of the Isles, who in that year was attainted, was included the treasonable besieging of the castle of Roithissay.³ In 1489 King James IV. granted to Hugh Lord Montgumry for life the keeping of the castle of Roithissay in the lordship of Bute, with power to make substitutes, and assigned him as his salary 40 marks yearly.⁴ In 1498 the same king appointed Ninian Stewart sheriff of Bute captain and warden of the castle of Roithissay, with power to make constables, and granted him 40 marks yearly from the fermes of the lordship of Bute, with all the other profits belonging to the castle.⁵ In 1499 the same king dates a charter at Roithissay in Bute.⁶ In 1513 King James V. issued money to Lord Evandale for repairing the castle of Rothesay for the King's residence, and after the death of that king in 1542 Lord Evandale was accused of not accounting for 3000 crowns 'destined to reform the castle and place of Rothesay.'⁷ In 1515 Colin Earl of Ergile and others had a remission from the Regent John Duke of Albany for all crimes except treason, and specially their ravages committed on the lordship of Bute, the castle of Rothesay, and the tenants and inhabitants of the same.⁸ In 1527 William Master of Ruthwen and five others had a remission from King James V. for treasonably besieging the castle of Roithissay and burning the town of Bute.⁹ In 1549, when Queen Mary granted the chamberlainship of Bute to the sheriff James Stewart, she authorised him and his heirs to make certain yearly deductions from their account, among which were, as before stated, £6, 13s. 4d. to be paid to the two chaplains in the castle of Roithissa, and £26, 13s. 4d. to themselves as keepers of the castle.¹⁰ In 1561 James Stewart resigned 'the keeping and captanrie (*prefectura et custodia*)' of the castle, and Queen Mary then granted it to him anew in liferent, and to his son and apparent heir John Stewart in heritage, with the usual yearly revenue of 40 marks from the lands and fermes of Bute for the keeping of the castle and the salaries of the keepers.¹¹ Two officers in the College of Heralds are named Rothesay Herald and Bute Pursuivant, but the date of their creation is unknown.¹²

Besides the castle of Rothesay the parish contains Kames Castle, a tower ascribed to the fourteenth century, the ancient seat of the Bannatynes of Kames — Wester Kames castle, a small

¹ *Compota Camerar.*, vol. iii. pp. 425, 426, 439, 440, 450, 451, 470, 471, 489, 503.

² *Acta Parl. Scot.*, vol. ii. p. 187.

³ *Acta Parl. Scot.*, vol. ii. p. 109.

⁴ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, lib. xii. no. 115.

⁵ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, lib. xiii. no. 632. *Reg. Sec. Sig.*, vol. i. fol. 108. *Bute Inventory*.

⁶ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, lib. xiii. no. 616.

⁷ Memorial prefixed to *Bute Inventory*.

⁸ *Reg. Sec. Sig.*, vol. v. fol. 31. See above, p. 227.

⁹ *Reg. Sec. Sig.*, vol. vii. fol. 53.

¹⁰ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, lib. xxx. no. 265. *Reg. Sec. Sig.*, vol. xxiii. fol. 41.

¹¹ *Reg. Sec. Sig.*, vol. xxx. fol. 60.

¹² Memorial prefixed to *Bute Inventory*.

ruinous tower, the seat of the Spences—and Kilmorie castle, a ruin, the seat of the Jamiesons crownors of Bute.¹

Martin about the year 1700 mentions two forts ‘on the west side of Rothsay,’ named Dunowle (probably Dunagoil in Kingarth) and Dunallin.²

In the choir of Saint Mary’s church there are various ancient monuments, one of which, bearing the royal arms of Scotland, is supposed to have been erected to the memory of King Robert III.³

KILBRIDE.

Aran⁴—Arram⁵—Ecclesia Sancte Brigide⁶—Saint Brigid Kirk⁷—
Kylbrid⁸—Kilbride.⁹ (Map, No. 3.)

THE island of Arran is described in 1549 as ‘ane grate isle, full of grate mountains and forrests, good for hunting, with pairt of woods, extending in lenthe from the Kyle of Arran to Castle Douuan southwart to twenty-four myles, and from the Kyle of Drumdonin to the Ness of Kilbride sixteen myles of breadthe, inhabit onlie at the sea coasts.’¹⁰ Of this island the parish of Kilbride includes the eastern portion, being separated from the parish of Kilmory by a continued range of hills, and extending from the Cock of Arran (a high isolated mass of rock) on the north to the farm of Dippen on the south.¹¹ The interior is in general mountainous, presenting much interesting scenery, especially in Glensannox, Glenrosa, Glensheraig, and Glencloy, and attaining in the conical summit of Goatfell (or Ben-Ghaoil, the mountain of the winds) the height of 2840 feet above the sea.¹² The coast is bold, rocky, and varied, and is indented by two fine bays, Brodick and Lamash, the latter of which is almost landlocked by Holy Island, a rocky cone nearly 1000 feet in height.¹³

About the year 1294 a charter of Alexander of Hyle is witnessed by Marice the vicar of Arran, probably of Kilbride.¹⁴ In 1326 Sir Benedict was rector of Arram.¹⁵ In 1357 John of Meneteth,

¹ New Stat. Acc. ² Martin’s Western Isles, p. 215.

³ Notes by John Mackinlay, Esq. Trans. of Soc. of Ant. of Scotland, vol. iii.

⁴ Circa A. D. 1294. Regist. de Passelet, p. 129. There appears to be no record to show whether the whole island of Arran at any period formed but one parish, or which church, after its division into two, may have been termed the church of Arran. That name is here appropriated to Kilbride chiefly on the ground of its vicinity to the royal castle of Brodick.

⁵ A. D. 1326. Computa Camerar., vol. i. p. 2.

⁶ A. D. 1357. Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 34. Robertson’s Index, p. 75, no. 86.

⁷ A. D. 1390–1406. Robertson’s Index, p. 145, no. 23.

⁸ A. D. 1526. Kilmichael Charters.

⁹ A. D. 1549. Monro’s Description of the Western Isles. Circa A. D. 1700. Martin’s Western Isles, p. 225.

¹⁰ Monro’s Description of the Western Isles.

¹¹ New Stat. Acc. Anderson’s Guide, p. 378.

¹² New Stat. Acc. Anderson’s Guide, pp. 377, 378. Lord of the Isles, canto iv.

¹³ New Stat. Acc. Anderson’s Guide, pp. 377–379.

¹⁴ Regist. de Passelet, p. 129.

¹⁵ Computa Camerar., vol. i. p. 2.

lord of Arane and Knapdale, granted, and King David II. confirmed to the monks of Kylvynnyne the advowson of the church of Saint Bride in the island of Arane, with its chapels and pertinents.¹ Between 1390 and 1406 the grant was confirmed by King Robert III.² How it passed from the monks is not known, but in 1503 the advowson of the same church was probably granted by King James IV. to James Lord Hamiltoun with the earldom of Arane, and in 1540 it was confirmed by King James V. to James Earl of Aran.³ In 1526 a seisin of the lands of Kylmychel is witnessed by Robert Tait parish clerk of Kylbrid in Aren.⁴ In 1549 Kilbride is mentioned by Archdeacon Monro as one of the two parish churches of Arran.⁵ In 1561 the teinds of Arran belonged to the bishop of the Isles.⁶ In 1609 James Marquis of Hamiltoun was served heir to his uncle James Earl of Arrane in the advowson of the churches of the earldom.⁷ In 1625 James Marquis of Hamiltoun was served heir to his father James in the advowson of the same churches.⁸

The church appears to have stood originally on the north-west shore of Lamlash bay, probably on the spot marked by Blacu as Mark-na-heglis.⁹ The present church, built in 1773, stands at the south end of the village of Lamlash or Kilbride, on the west shore of the bay.¹⁰

There was a chapel at South Sannox dedicated to Saint Michael, a rude image of whom is built into the wall of the cemetery, which is still used.¹¹ There was another at Kilmichael in Glencloy, the remains of which were removed only a few years ago.¹² A third stood in Glenashdale near Whiting bay, and its cemetery, in the graves of which have been found ancient silver coins, still exists.¹³

The Holy Island, variously named Helantinlayse, Almestach, Molas, Molassa, and Lamlash, and supposed to be the Melansey or Melagsey to which Haco King of Norway sailed after his defeat at Largs, is famed for a cave bearing a Runic inscription, and traditionally said to have been the residence of a saint named Molingus, Maeljos, or Molios.¹⁴ This cave, elevated about 25 feet above the present level of the sea, its inscription, a shelf of rock within it called the saint's bed, a large flat stone near it called his table, and his well celebrated for its healing virtues, are still shown, while the Baul Muluy (the stone globe of Saint Molingus) a smooth green stone about the size of a goose's egg, which was believed to have the virtue of curing diseases and of procuring victory for the Macdonalds (whose chaplain the saint is said to have been), has now disappeared.¹⁵ The saint is said to have officiated alternately at Lamlash and at Shisken (in Kilmory), and to have died at the latter, where his grave is still shown.¹⁶

¹ Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 34. Robertson's Index, p. 49, n. 1; p. 75, no. 36.

² Robertson's Index, p. 145, no. 23.

³ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. ii. fol. 102; vol. xiv. fol. 23.

⁴ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxvii. no. 124.

⁵ Kilmichael Charters.

⁶ Description of the Western Isles.

⁷ Coll. de Reb. Alb. p. 4.

⁸ Retours.

⁹ Retours.

¹⁰ Blackwood's Map. Blacu.

¹¹ New Stat. Acc.

¹² New Stat. Acc. Excursions to Arran, pp. 106, 107.

¹³ Pennant, vol. ii. p. 185. New Stat. Acc. Excursions to Arran, p. 106.

¹⁴ Excursions to Arran, p. 107.

¹⁵ Haco's Expedition, pp. 106, 109. Forduni Scotichronicon, lib. ii. c. 10. Ext. e Var. Cron. Socie, p. 8. Monro's Description of the Western Isles. Martin's Western Islands, p. 225. Pennant, vol. ii. p. 183. New Stat. Acc. Excursions to Arran, p. 165.

¹⁶ Pennant, vol. ii. p. 183. New Stat. Acc. Excursions to Arran, p. 165.

¹⁷ Pennant, vol. ii. pp. 182, 184.

In the same island Archdeacon Monro places 'a monastery of friars,' which he says was founded by John Lord of the Isles, and in 1549 was decayed.¹ It seems to be the same that is styled by Pennant the ruins of the chapel of Saint Maeljos, and stood about a mile north from the cave of the saint, but with its cemetery was entirely removed about the year 1835.²

The early history of Arran (in Norse 'Hersey') till the period of King Haco's expedition in 1263 is nearly the same as that of Bute.³ In that year the Norwegian king bestowed Arran on a chief named Margad, and after his defeat at Largs lay some nights with his fleet near the island.⁴ In 1266 it was with the rest of the isles ceded to Scotland by his successor King Magnus.⁵ It does not appear with Bute among the lands of the sheriffdom of Kentyr erected by King John Balliol in 1292, but about the year 1306 was in the hands of the English, although for a time it afforded a refuge to King Robert Bruce.⁶ In 1326 that king again resided in Arran, and in the accounts of his chamberlain for that year there is entered the sum of 2s. paid to six men for passing thither with a ship to the King.⁷ In 1329 his chamberlain accounts for 47 marts received from Ingeram of Colchone of the stock (*instaurum*) of Arran, counting four 'stirkis' for one mart.⁸ In 1353 and 1357 John of Meneteth was lord of Arane and Knapdall, and patron of the churches of Arane.⁹ In 1366 the Steward of Scotland held lands in Arane, which with his lands in Bute, Cowal, Knapdale, and the Cumbrays, were of the old extent of £1000.¹⁰ In 1433 John lord of Monteith held lands in Arran.¹¹ From 1445 to 1450 the crown rents of Arane are stated by the King's chamberlain at £56, 18s. 8d. yearly, the grassum barley of Arane at 3 chalders 1 boll 2 firloths, and the 'mailmartis' at 17 (in 1449 and 1450, 18).¹² The fermes and grassum of the several crown lands in Kilbride during the same period were as follow:—Knokankelle, 26s. 8d. and 5 bolls; Achaharne, 53s. 4d. and 3 bolls; Ardlavenys, 40s. and 2 bolls; Monymor, 40s. and 2 bolls; Pennycrosche, 46s. 8d.; Lettirnagananach, 40s.; Blarbeg, 20s.; Blarmor, 33s. 4d. and 2 bolls; Dubroach, 26s. 8d. and 2 bolls; Margenegless, 13s. 4d. and 1 boll; Clachellane, 33s. 4d. and 2 bolls; Terquhullane, 33s. 4d. and 2 bolls; Scallabedal, 26s. 8d. and 2 bolls; Mase and Knowach, 33s. 4d. and 2 bolls; Glenormadill, 26s. 8d. and 2 bolls; Bradewik, 20s. and 1 boll 2 firloths; Glenservag, 40s. and 3 bolls; Cranscheaunt, 33s. 4d. and 2 bolls; Glenrossy, 40s. and 2 bolls; Knokane, Pennycastel, Rawnager, and Coreknokdow, £5.¹³ In 1445 there were allowed to the chamberlain 2 chalders 2 bolls 2 firloths, and in each of the years 1446 and 1447, 2 chalders 2 firloths of the whole grassum of Arane, which had been laid waste by 'cursed invaders' from Knapdale and Kintyre.¹⁴ During the same years the chamberlain claimed deduction for the whole fermes of the following lands, almost all of which were waste, namely—Glensvag, Gleurossy, Braithwik, Terrquhilane, Dowbrooch, Blaremore, Margyncheglys,

¹ Description of the Western Isles.

² Pennant, vol. ii. p. 133. New Stat. Acc.

³ See ROTHESAY, pp. 224, 225, and Gregory's Highlands and Isles, pp. 14, 17, 19. Worsaae's Danes, p. 277.

⁴ Haco's Expedition, pp. 103-113.

⁵ See ROTHESAY, p. 225.

⁶ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i. p. 91. The Brns (Spalding Club), xxxiii-xxxvi. ⁷ Compota Camerar., vol. i. p. 7.

⁸ Compota Camerar., vol. i. p. 82.

⁹ Argyle Inventory. Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 34. Rob. Index, p. 49, no. 1; p. 75, no. 36.

¹⁰ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i. p. 142.

¹¹ Argyle Charters.

¹² Compota Camerar., vol. iii. pp. 418, 423, 425, 433, 437, 439, 445, 448, 450, 465, 468, 470, 484, 487, 488, 489, 501, 503.

¹³ Compota Camerar., vol. iii. pp. 463, 497, 498.

¹⁴ Compota Camerar., vol. iii. pp. 424, 433, 449.

Clachillane, Blarebeg, Monymore, Ardlavynnis, Knokankelze, and Ormysdill; of the fermes of Cranschant, which was waste, for one term 16s. 8d.; and of the fermes of Achacharn, of which one markland was waste, yearly 13s. 4d.¹ In 1452 King James II. granted to the canons of Glasgow the whole crown rents of Arane and other lands in payment of the sum of 800 marks which they had lent to him out of the offerings of their church in the time of indulgences.² In 1455 the island of Arran was laid waste by Donald Balloch of Isla, acting under John Lord of the Isles in the interest of the forfeited Earl of Douglas.³ In 1469 the lordship of Arran was annexed to the patrimony of the Prince of Scotland.⁴ In 1473 William Haket of Beilsiee was appointed by King James III. his clerk of justiciary within Bute and Arane.⁵ In 1475 among the crimes for which John Earl of Ross was attainted were his depredations committed on the lands of Bute and Arane, and his slaughter of the King's lieges inhabiting them.⁶ In 1488 King James IV. granted to Hugh Lord Montgomery the lands of Arane with the office of bailie, and in 1489 the office of justiciar within the bounds of that lordship.⁷ In 1503 the same king granted to James Lord Hamiltoun the lands and earldom of Arane, the office of 'justry' within the bounds of the island, and power to grant remissions, except for treason.⁸ In 1540 King James V. granted to James Earl of Arran the nonentry and other dues of the lands and earldom of Arrane, which had been in the King's hands since the decease of the last possessor.⁹ In the same year he confirmed to the same earl the same lands and earldom, with the advowson of the churches and chapels, for a yearly *reddendo* of one silver penny at Whitsunday.¹⁰ In 1542 James Earl of Arran resigned the lauds and earldom, which King James V. then granted to him anew in liferent, and to his son and heir apparent James Hamiltoun in heritage, with remainder to the Earl's brother Gawin, to David Hamiltoun of Brunchill, to Andrew Hamiltoun of Newtown, to John Hamiltoun of Caudor, to Gawin Hamiltoun of Orbestone, and to the nearest heirs whomsoever of the Earl bearing the arms and surname of Hamiltoun.¹¹ In 1544 the island of Arran was plundered by Matthew Earl of Lennox in his expedition against the west coast in league with the English.¹² In 1546 Master Hugh Guthrie had a remission under the privy seal of Queen Mary for his treasonable assistanee given to the English in burning the islands of Bute and Arrane.¹³ In 1565 the island was again ravaged by the English under the Earl of Sussex.¹⁴ In 1609 James Marquis of Hammiltoun, Earl of Arrane, Lord Aven and Aberbrothok, was served heir to his uncle James Earl of Arrane in the lands and earldom of Arrane, with the advowson of the churches, then annexed to the barony of Hammiltoun, of the old extent of £60.¹⁵ In 1625 James Marquis of Hammiltoun, Earl of Arrane and Cambridge, Lord Even and Innerdail, was served heir in the same lands and earldom to his father James Marquis of Hammiltoun.¹⁶

¹ Compota Camerar., vol. iii. pp. 421, 422, 435, 436, 447.

² Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. iv. no. 268.

³ Gregory's Highlands and Isles, p. 44.

⁴ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. ii. p. 187.

⁵ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. vii. no. 232.

⁶ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. ii. p. 109.

⁷ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xii. nn. 60, 116.

⁸ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. ii. ff. 102, 132.

⁹ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xiv. fol. 16.

¹⁰ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxvii. no. 124. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xiv. no. 23.

¹¹ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xvi. fol. 69.

¹² Gregory's Highlands and Isles, p. 164.

¹³ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xix. fol. 65.

¹⁴ Gregory's Highlands and Isles, p. 198.

¹⁵ Retours.

¹⁶ Retours.

The family of Macclouis or Fullarton held the lands of Kilmichael and the crownship of Arran in heritage early in the fourteenth century, one of that surname who adhered to the fortunes of King Robert Bruce having received a grant of them from that king.¹ In 1391 King Robert III. granted to Fergus of Foulertoun of Arane the land of Erqwhonnyne in the lordship of Arane and sheriffdom of Bute, of the old extent of two marks sterling yearly, for yearly payment of one penny of silver in name of blench ferme at the King's castle of Brethwic on the feast of Pentecost.² In 1400 the same king confirmed to John of Foulertoun, the son and heir of the deceased Ferchard (apparently the same as Fergus), the lands of Killemichel in the bailliary of Aran, together with the office of crowner of that bailliary, which belonged to Ferchard in heritage, for the usual services.³ In 1427 or 1428 King James I. confirmed the charter of 1400.⁴ In 1472 John Makelow (or Makelowy) resigned the 2½ marklands of Kilmichell and Glenklowy in the lordship of Arane, with the office of crowner of the lordship and island, which King James III. then granted to James Stewart of Anchingovne.⁵ In 1511 the two marklands of Kilmechell with the crownship of Arane, and the two marklands of Forland or Irachonane, were resigned with reservation of the liferent by Alan Fowlartoun or Maelowe, and were granted by James Earl of Arane in heritage to Fergus Fowlartoun the son and heir of Alan.⁶ In 1523 the same earl granted a precept of seisin of the four marklands old extent of Kylmychell and Quhytfoirland in the earldom of Aran, and of the office of crowner of the same, in favour of Alexander, the nephew and heir of the deceased Alan Maklowe who died seised in the same at the faith and peace of the King.⁷ In 1526 Alexander Macloone of Kyhmychel, crowner of the isle of Aren, gave seisin of the two marklands of Kylmychel for life to Margaret Tait in her virginity and the heirs to be begotten in conjunct infetment between them, with remainder to his own heirs whomsoever, and also of the profits of the third part of the crownship for life.⁸ In 1563 James Hamiltoun the son and heir apparent of James Duke of Chaltellarault, with the consent of his father, granted anew to Alan Makeloy, the son and heir apparent of Alexander M'Cloy, the two marklands of Kilmechell and the two marklands old extent of Quhitforland in the isle of Arane and sheriffdom of Bute, with the office of crowner, all which he had resigned, reserving the liferent of all the lands and of the crownship to Alexander, and the teree of Quhytfairland to Margaret Tait his wife, if she survived him.⁹ About the year 1572 King James VI. confirmed the charter of Killemichel granted in 1400 by King Robert III.¹⁰ In 1590 James Earl of Arane, with the consent of his brother John Lord Hamiltoun, admitted James (or Allan) 'Lard M'Cloy' as kindly tenant for life of the 26s. 8d. lands of Scalpaden, the 40s. lands of Mais and Braidwick, the 26s. 8d. lands of Glennormadell, and the 40s. lands of Glensherwik, in the earldom of Arane

¹ Kilmichael Charters. Pennant ed. 1799, vol. i. pp. 197, 211. Lord of the Isles, note, canto vi. The Kilmichael charters are in the possession of Captain Archibald Fullarton of Kilmichael, the lineal descendant of the first Macclouis. The charter of Bruce has been lost, but the confirmation by King Robert III. proves the heritable possession of the lands by the family at a date considerably earlier than 1400.

² Kilmichael Charters.

³ Kilmichael Charters.

⁴ Kilmichael Charters.

⁵ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. vii. no. 273.

⁶ Kilmichael Charters.

⁷ Kilmichael Charters.

⁸ Kilmichael Charters.

⁹ Kilmichael Charters.

¹⁰ Kilmichael Charters.

and sheriffdom of Bute, for payment of the usual mails and services, and on condition that he should not transgress the statutes made by the Earl, his captains, and his bailies.¹ Martin about the year 1700 observes that Macclouis of Kirkmichael was said to be the most ancient family in Arran, and that the head of it was one of the King's coroners, his perquisites being a firloft of oats and a lamb from every village (town?) in the island.²

The lands of Corrigills, and the Tenpennylands (including the three Largis, the two Keskedelis, Glenasdasdale, and Clachlane, in Kilbride, and some lands in Kilmory), are old possessions of the Stewarts of Bute. In the year 1400 King Robert III. granted to John the Steward sheriff of Bute the lands of Corrigills and 10 marks from the lands of Arran.³ In 1405 the same king, with consent of his son James the Steward of Scotland, granted to his natural son John Stewart of Ardgowan the lands called the Tenpennyland in the isle of Arran, in exchange for certain other lands.⁴ In 1433 John lord of Monteith granted to Sir Duncan Campbell of Lochaw the pennyland of Clachilan, and the lands of Kilbryde, Blairmore, and others in the island of Arran.⁵ From 1445 to 1450 Clachellane and Blarmor, as we have seen, appear in the King's rental as respectively of the extent of 33s. 4d.⁶ In 1490 Ninian Stewart sheriff of Bute was served heir to his father James in the lands of Corrigills.⁷ In 1494 John Stewart of Ardgowane was sued before the Lords of Council, at the instance of King James IV. and Master John Stewart parson of Kirkkynner, for intronitting with the lands called the Tenpennyland in Arane.⁸ The Lords, after hearing the case on the 26th of June, continued it till the 8th of October of the same year, that more witnesses might be summoned.⁹ In 1503, in exchange for the lands of Ballachsheane and Auchinquharne in Perth, John Stewart of Ardgowane granted to Ninian Stewart sheriff of Bute the lands called the Tenpennylandis in the island of Arane, of the old extent of £40.¹⁰ In the same year the exchange was confirmed by King James IV.¹¹ In 1539 James Stewart was served heir to his father Ninian Stewart sheriff of Bute in the Tenpennylands and the lands of Corrigills, of the extent of £43, 6s. 8d.¹² In 1544 James Stewart sheriff of Bute paid to John Stewart (not designated) 40 marks as the remainder of a sum secured by wadset upon the lands of Kiscadale.¹³ In 1549 the same James Stewart sheriff of Bute, who had been summoned before parliament for certain crimes of treason, and for assisting the English in 1544 in burning Bute, Arran, and Dunoon, sold to James Earl of Arrane and Regent of Scotland in liferent, and to his eldest son and apparent heir James Hammiltoun in heritage, all his lands, rents, and fishings, which he held in Arran, except Corrigills, free of all burdens, reserving the office of sheriff; for which the Regent agreed to pay 4000 marks, of which

¹ Kirkmichael Charters.

² Western Islands, pp. 223, 224.

³ Bute Inventory.

⁴ Bute Inventory.

⁵ Argyle Inventory.

⁶ See above, p. 246.

⁷ Bute Inventory.

⁸ Acta Dom. Conc., p. 339.

⁹ Acta Dom. Conc., p. 340.

¹⁰ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiii. no. 570. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. ii. fol. 130. Breadalbane Charters. Bute Inventory.

¹¹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiii. nn. 570, 571. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. ii. fol. 130.

¹² Bute Inventory.

¹³ Bute Inventory.

3000 were to be paid immediately, and the rest within a year after infeftment—to find caution for the payment, or infeft the sheriff in a yearly rent of 100 marks from the lands till they were redeemed—to have him infeft in the £10 lands of Cumberay, and the chamberlainship of the same—and to reconcile him to the sheriff of Argyle.¹ In the same year Queen Mary confirmed the lands to the Earl of Arran, but the sheriff protested that he had been compelled by fear of his life and a summons for treason to sell the Tenpennyland—that whatever he did in the matter should not prejudice himself or his heirs—and that the Earl of Arran had caused the Earl of Argyle to take his lands from him by force, and had charged him with treason.² In the same year—by a contract bearing that the Earl of Arran was bound to forfeit the sheriff of Bute, and to infeft James Macdonald of Dunivaig in the sheriff's lands in Arran, and that, because that could not be done, the Earl had bought the lands—the Earl of Argyle became bound to Macdonald to induce the Earl of Arran to take a reasonable composition for the lands, and, should the Regent not agree, to infeft Macdonald in as much good land elsewhere, he making the Earl of Argyle assignee to the Regent's lands.³ In 1556 James M'Onele (Macdonald) of Dounawik resigned to James Earl of Arran all right which he had to the bailiary of the Tenpennyland, and to any lands in Arrane, except the £5 lands of Corriglis and Clenchilanis which belonged to his wife Agnes Campbell.⁴ In 1561 James Stewart sheriff of Bute resigned the lands of Corregelleis to Queen Mary, who then granted them anew to him in liferent, and to his son and apparent heir John Stewart in heritage.⁵ In 1563 the same lands, of the old extent of 5 marks, formerly belonging to James Stewart sheriff of Bute, were appraised in favour of Hugh Nesbit for the sum of 300 marks, and of 15 marks as sheriff's fee.⁶ In 1571 the Tenpennylands were forfeited by the Duke of Chatellerault, and granted by King James VI. to Archibald Stewart of Largizean.⁷ In 1590 the lands of Corrigills were resigned by John Stewart sheriff of Bute, and granted to him anew by King James VI.⁸ In 1609 James Marquis of Hammiltoun, Earl of Arrane, was served heir in the Tenpennyland to James Earl of Arrane his uncle.⁹

The crown lands of Knokan, Pennycastel, Rawnegarre, Correkknokdow, Cranschant, and Knokankelle (with Glastre in Kilmorie), were from 1445 to 1450 held by the keeper of the castle of Brodie.¹⁰ In 1445 and 1446 there was remitted yearly to William Stewart then keeper the sum of £5 of the fermes of Knokan, Pennycastel, Rawnegarre, and Correkknokdow, and in each of the four following years the sum of £8, 6s. 8d. of the fermes of these and the other lands which he held as keeper.¹¹ In 1445 there were remitted to the same William, for his service and by the consideration of the auditors, five of the marts due from his lands; in 1447 two marts; and in each of the years 1448, 1449, and 1450 two marts and a half.¹² In 1447 and 1448 there

¹ Bute Inventory. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxx. no. 376. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxiii. fol. 43.

² Bute Inventory. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxx. no. 376. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxiii. fol. 43.

³ Bute Inventory.

⁴ Coll. de Reb. Alb., p. 88.

⁵ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxx. fol. 60. Bute Inventory.

⁶ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxxi. fol. 131.

⁷ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xl. fol. 15. Bute Inventory.

⁸ Bute Inventory.

⁹ Retours.

¹⁰ Computa Camerar., vol. iii. pp. 419-503.

¹¹ Computa Camerar., vol. iii. pp. 419, 434, 435, 447, 448, 467, 484, 500.

¹² Computa Camerar., vol. iii. pp. 425, 426, 451, 471, 493, 503.

were remitted to him yearly of the grassum barley of Cranschant 2 bolls and 2 firloths, in 1448 of the grassum of Knoekenkelle 5 bolls, and in each of the years 1449 and 1450 of the grassum of Cranschaunt and Knoekankelle 7 bolls.¹

There are villages at Lamlash and at Brodick on the bays of the same names, and a yearly fair at each, namely, at Lamlash in the beginning of winter, and at Brodick in the last week of June.²

Brodick (of old Brathwik) castle, a huge irregular pile of building, apparently the work of various periods, is described about the year 1306 as 'ane stith castell of stane.'³ At that time it was held by the English under Sir John the Hastings.⁴ Sir James of Douglas, having left King Robert Bruce in the island of Rachrin, and having landed in Arran and placed his men in ambush near the castle, attacked a party who had just landed with a supply of provisions, and forced them and others who had come from the castle to their relief to retreat to that stronghold, which it appears he then made no attempt to take.⁵ Soon afterwards King Robert arrived in Arran, and the castle is supposed to have been taken either before his arrival by his adherents, or after it by himself.⁶ It appears again in record, as we have seen, in the year 1391.⁷ About the year 1400 Fordun mentions Brethwik as one of two royal castles in the island of Arrane.⁸ From 1445 to 1450 William Stewart was keeper of the castle of Brathwik, and as keeper held certain lands in Arran.⁹ His yearly salary for the keeping of the castle, as stated in the chamberlain's account for 1445 and 1466, was £20.¹⁰ About the year 1455 the castle was destroyed by the islesmeu under Donald Balloch of Isla.¹¹ In 1488 King James IV. granted to Hugh Lord Montgumry the lands of Arane with the keeping of the old place and castle of Bradewik in Arane.¹² In 1526 George Tait was captain of Aren (apparently of Brodick castle).¹³ In 1528 Fergus McDowell of Frewche and others were obliged to find caution for appearing to answer for the burning and destruction of the same castle and place.¹⁴ In 1544 during the expedition of the Earl of Lennox the castle of Brodick was rased to the ground.¹⁵ It appears to be the same as Braizay mentioned by Archdeacon Monro in 1549 as belonging to the Earl of Arran.¹⁶ About the year 1700 it is described as a building of four stories with a tower of still greater height, surrounded by a wall two stories high, and defended on the south and west by a moat, and on the other sides by the steepness of the ascent.¹⁷ The tower, a high quadrangle of red sandstone, which appears to have been built by Oliver Cromwell, has been modernised, and is still inhabited.¹⁸

¹ Compota Camerar., vol. iii. pp. 449, 469, 493, 502.

² New Stat. Acc. Anderson's Guide, p. 379.

³ Drawings by James Skene, Esq. The Brus (Spalding Club), xxxi. 12.

⁴ The Brus, xxxii.

⁵ The Brus, xxxi. xxxii.

⁶ The Brus, xxxiii. Pennant, vol. ii. p. 171. Lord of the Isles, canto v. Excursions to Arran, p. 100. Barbour makes no mention of the capture of the castle.

⁷ Kilmichael Charters. See above, p. 248.

⁸ Scotchchronicle, lib. ii. c. 10.

⁹ Compota Camerar., vol. iii. pp. 419-503. See above, p. 250.

¹⁰ Compota Camerar., vol. iii. pp. 419, 434.

¹¹ Gregory's Highlands and Isles, p. 44. Pennant, vol. ii. p. 172.

¹² Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xii. no. 60.

¹³ Kilmichael Charters.

¹⁴ Piteairn's Crim. Trials, vol. i. p. 139.* It is said to have been rebuilt by King James V., at what date does not appear. Pennant, vol. ii. p. 172.

¹⁵ Gregory's Highlands and Isles, p. 164.

¹⁶ Description of the Western Isles.

¹⁷ Martin's Western Islands, pp. 222, 223.

¹⁸ Anderson's Guide, p. 377. Excursions to Arran, p. 342.

Kingscross on the north of Whiting bay is supposed to be the place at which King Robert Bruce, accompanied by Maclouis or Fullarton, embarked for Carriek under the belief that his messenger Cuthbert had made the appointed signal on Turnberry point.¹ His 'hostes,' whom Barbour represents as affirming of herself,

For in this warld is nane trewly
Wat thingis to cum sa wele as I,

is said to have foretold before his departure the good fortune he should afterwards experience, a prophecy of which the poet, after a somewhat lengthy dissertation on astrology and necromancy, observes,

Bot, quhethir scho that tald the king
How his purpos suld tak'ending
Wenit or wist it witterly,
It fell eftir all halely
As scho said, for syn king was he
And of full mekill renoune.²

Bruce left Arran in the spring of 1307 (apparently). This humble beginning of a course which produced results so important is thus described by his biographer:

This was in ver, quhen wintir tid
With his blastis hidwis to bid
Was ourdrifin, and birdis smale,
As thristill and the niehtingale,
Begouth richt meraly to sing
And for to mak in thar singing
Sindry notis and soundis ser
And melody plesand to her:
And the treis begouth to ma
Burgeonis and bricht blumis alsua
To win the heling of thar hed
That wikkit wintir had tham reved,
And all grevis begouth to spring.
Intill that tym the nobill king
With his flot and ane few menyhe,
Thre hundreth I trow tha nicht wele be,
Is till the se furth of Arane
Ane litill forow the evin gane.³

¹ Local Tradition. New Stat. Acc. See The Brus, xxxiv. xxxv. xxxvi. xxxvii.

² The Brus, xxxvi. 159-164.

³ The Brus, xxxvii. 1-18.

Tornanshian (the fairy's mound) in Glencloy is supposed to be the 'stalward plas' situated 'in ane woddy glen,' to which Douglas and his men retired after driving the English into the castle of Brodick, and to which King Robert on his landing was conducted by one of the natives.¹

Other relics of antiquity in this parish are Dunfynn (Fingal's fort) near the point of Clachlands; a large cairn 200 feet in circumference at the head of Moniemore glen; erect stones at Glenshant, Sannox, Mayish, and Largiemore, one of which appears to be that mentioned by Pennant under the name MacBhrolchin's stone, and all of which are probably the remains of stone circles; and entire circles in Blarmore glen, Glencloy, and other places.²

KILMORIE.

Ecclesia Sancte Marie de Arane³ — Kilmory⁴ — Kylmuire⁵ — Kilmorie⁶ — Kilmore.⁷ (Map, No. 4.)

THIS parish includes the western and larger portion of the isle of Arran, with the small isle of Plada on its south coast, and extends from Largiebeg point on the south to Lochranza water on the north. The interior is rugged and mountainous, the chief arable parts being an elevated sea terrace on the south, and on the west the vale of Shisken, which runs a considerable distance inland.⁸ On the coast, which is not so bold or varied as the coast of Kilbride, are the bays of Drumodoun (or Drumidoun), Machry, Catacol, and Lochranza.⁹

In the year 1357 John de Meneteth, lord of Arane and Knapdall, granted to the monks of Kilyvnyne the advowson of the church of Saint Mary in the island of Arane, and of its chapels.¹⁰ His charter is witnessed by Sir Bean the rector of the church, and the grant was afterwards confirmed by King David II.¹¹ In 1483 Master Walter Kennedy was rector of Kilmory of Arane.¹² In 1540 King James V. confirmed to James Earl of Aran the advowson of the churches and chapels of Aran, which was probably granted to him by King James IV. in 1503.¹³ In 1561 the teinds of Arran belonged to the bishop of the Isles.¹⁴ In 1571 the patronage of the rectory of Kilmorie was forfeited by the Duke of Chatelherault, and granted by King James VI. to Archibald Stewart of Largizean.¹⁵ In 1609 James Marquis of Hammiltoun, Earl of Arrane,

¹ Lord of the Isles, canto v. New Stat. Acc. The Brus, xxxiii.

² New Stat. Acc. Lord of the Isles, canto v. Pennant, vol. ii. p. 179. Drawings by James Skene, Esq.

³ A. D. 1357. Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 34. Robertson's Index, p. 75, no. 86.

⁴ A. D. 1483. Lib. Coll. Nost. Dom., p. 195.

⁵ A. D. 1549. Munro's Western Isles.

⁶ A. D. 1571. Reg. Sec. Sig. vol. xl. fol. 15. A. D. 1617. Coll. de Reb. Alb., p. 181. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. iv. p. 554. Circa A. D. 1640. Blaeu.

⁷ Circa A. D. 1700. Martin's Western Islands, p. 225.

⁸ New Stat. Acc.

⁹ Anderson's Guide, p. 379. County Maps.

¹⁰ Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 34. Rob. Index, p. 75, no. 86.

¹¹ Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 34. Rob. Index, p. 75, no. 86.

¹² Lib. Coll. Nost. Dom., p. 195.

¹³ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxvii. no. 124. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. ii. fol. 102; vol. xiv. fol. 23.

¹⁴ Coll. de Reb. Alb., p. 4.

¹⁵ Reg. Sec. Sig. vol. xl. fol. 15. Bute Inventory.

was served heir to his uncle Earl James in the lands of the earldom and the advowson of the churches.¹ In 1617, when the bishoprick of the Isles was restored by King James VI., the parson of Kilmorie in Arran was made one of the prebendaries.²

The church is believed to have originally stood at Binnicarragan to the westward of Kilmorie, where are the remains of a church, with a burying-ground still in use, and near it a well of miraculous fame.³ The present church, built in 1785, stands at Kilmorie on the site of a former.⁴

At Claehan in Shisken, where it is believed the church of Saint Molios stood, and which Blaeu marks as Kilmichel, may be seen in the centre of the cemetery what is alleged to be the grave of that saint, which is marked by a stone having the figure of an ecclesiastic with a chalice and crozier.⁵ A church, built in 1805, occupies the site of the former.⁶

There appears to have been a church or chapel on the island of Plada. Fordun and other chroniclers from 1400 to 1500 speak of the isle of Saint Blase of Plada.⁷ Archdeacon Monro in 1549 mentions it merely as 'ane little iyle full of cunings.'⁸ In 1609 a retour of certain lands includes the isle of Pladow and the advowson of the churches of the lands.⁹

There is a church at the head of Lochranza, built in 1795.¹⁰ It appears to occupy the site of an older, which is marked but not named by Blaeu about the year 1640, which Pennant in 1772 says was founded and endowed by Anne Dutches of Hamilton in aid of the parish church of Kilbride, and which Sir Walter Scott in 1815, founding probably on what is said by Pennant, styles the convent of Saint Bride.¹¹ Martin about 1700 mentions a church of Saint James at the north end of the island.¹²

On the farm of Balnacula are the ruins of the oratory or cell (perhaps the Cabel Ual of Martin) of a monk named John, who is said to have been buried there.¹³

Blaeu places a church or chapel at Kilpatrick on Drumadoon bay.¹⁴

Before the year 1250 Reginald the son of Sorlet (Somerled), who styled himself King of the Isles, and who was lord of Ergile and Kyntire, and founder of the abbey of Sagadull, granted to the monks of Sagadull the 20 marklands of Cesken in the isle Aranc.¹⁵ In 1508 King James IV. confirmed the grant of Cesken and of the other abbey lands in favour of David bishop of Argyll, and erected the whole into the barony of Sagadull.¹⁶ In 1556 James M'Onele of Donnawik resigned to James Earl of Arran all right which he had to the lands of Ceskane.¹⁷ In 1607 David Creychtoun of Lugtoun was served heir to his father Patrick Creychtoun in the lands of

¹ Retours.

² Coll. de Reb. Alb., p. 181. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. iv. p. 554.

³ New Stat. Acc.

⁴ New Stat. Acc.

⁵ Pennant, vol. ii. p. 182. Blaeu's Map. See KILBRIDE, p. 245.

⁶ New Stat. Acc.

⁷ Scoticronicon, lib. i. c. 6; lib. ii. c. 10. Ext. e Var. Chron. Socie, p. 9.

⁸ Monro's Western Isles.

⁹ Retours.

¹⁰ New Stat. Acc.

¹¹ Blaeu's Map. Pennant, vol. ii. p. 168. Lord of the Isles, canto iv.

¹² Western Islands, p. 225.

¹³ New Stat. Acc. Martin's Western Islands, p. 225.

¹⁴ Blaeu's Map.

¹⁵ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiv. no. 408.

¹⁶ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiv. nn. 408, 481. See KILLEAN, pp. 23, 24.

¹⁷ Coll. de Reb. Alb., p. 88. See KILLEAN, p. 24.

Sasean in the island of Arrane, of the old extent of 18 marks, in warrandice of certain lands in Stirling.¹

The Tenpennyland in Arran, granted in 1405 by King Robert III. to John Stewart of Ardgowane, included the lands of Kildonane, the Twafurlangis, and the Dupennylandis, in this parish.² In 1463 James Stewart of Ardgowan granted the lands of Kildonan to Alexander Stewart of Beltries, *reddendo* yearly a pair of spurs as blench ferme.³ In 1527 Alexander Stewart granted the same lands to James Stewart of Ardgowan, *reddendo* two pair of spurs.⁴ In 1618 Archibald Stewart of Ardgowane was served heir to his elder brother James the heir apparent of Ardgowane in the lands of Kildonane of the old extent of 40 shillings.⁵

In 1433 John lord of Monteith granted to Sir Duncan Campbell of Lochaw the pennyland of Keanlochransay and other lands in Arran.⁶ Keanlochransay (or Lochede), paying yearly £4 and 6 bolls of bear; Catagil, 40s. and 3 bolls; Tonregethy, 40s. and 3 bolls; Pennerevach, 53s. 4d.; Altgowlach, 13s. 4d.; Achagallane and Machremore, 40s.; and Machirbeg, 20s.; all crown lands, and partly or wholly waste, were from 1445 to 1450 occupied by Reginald M'Alexander (Ronald M'Alister), who refused notwithstanding to pay any of the dues.⁷ Of the marts due yearly for these lands there were allowed to the chamberlain in 1445, 14½; in 1446, 13¾; in 1447, 4¼; in 1448, 3¾; and in 1449, 4¼.⁸ From 1445 to 1447 the crown lands of Tymochare and Dowgare, rented each at 13s. 4d. yearly, were lying waste.⁹ In 1452 King James II. granted to Alexander Lord Montgomery the lands of Kendlocheraynsay, Cathaydill, the two Trurregeys, Tymochare, Dougarr, and Penreochie.¹⁰ In 1528 King James V. granted anew to Hugh Earl of Eglintoun, on account of the destruction of the family writs, the lands of Locharanesay in Arane, of the old extent of £20.¹¹ The other crown lands in this parish were Baynleka rented yearly at 20s., Achahar at 22s. and 2 bolls, Glasdery at 16s. 8d., and Monyeole at 40s.; all of which were waste from 1445 to 1447, and of which Glastre was among the lands assigned to the keeper of the castle of Brathwik.¹²

In 1464 King James III. granted to George of Foulartoun the lands of Knychtisland in the isle of Arane, which he had resigned, with remainder to his brother William and his heirs, and to his own heirs whomsoever, to be held of the King and his successors as Stewards of Scotland.¹³ In 1541 King James V. as Steward of Scotland granted to James Stewart sheriff of Bute the lands of Drumridan (apparently the same as the Knychtislands), of the old extent of 9 marks, which John Fullertoun had resigned.¹⁴ In 1549 James Stewart sheriff of Bute sold to James Earl of Aran, Regent of Scotland, in liferent, and to his eldest son and apparent heir James Hammiltoun

¹ Retours.

² For the history of these lands see KILBRIDE, pp. 249, 250.

³ Bute Inventory.

⁴ Bute Inventory.

⁵ Retours.

⁶ Argyle Inventory.

⁷ Compota Camerar., vol. iii. pp. 422, 423, 425, 436, 438, 439, 440, 447, 449, 451, 467, 468, 471, 483, 484, 486, 488, 489, 498.

⁸ Compota Camerar., vol. iii. pp. 426, 439, 440, 451, 471, 489.

⁹ Compota Camerar., vol. iii. pp. 421, 435, 436, 447, 463, 464, 498.

¹⁰ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. iv. no. 262.

¹¹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxii. no. 207.

¹² Compota Camerar., vol. iii. pp. 422, 426, 436, 447, 467, 484, 498.

¹³ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. vi. no. 1.

¹⁴ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxviii. no. 57. Reg. Ser. Sig., vol. xv. fol. 52.

in heritage, the lands of Toureddir (or Tonreddir) or Knychtislandis with the isle of Pladow, with the towers, mills, fishings, and other pertinents, of the old extent of 9 marks.¹ In the same year Queen Mary granted to the Earl a crown charter of the lands.² In 1609 James Marquis of Hammiltown, Earl of Arrane, was served heir to Earl James his uncle in the same lands with the advowson of their churches.³

There are three yearly fairs held in the parish, one at Lag, and two at Shedog.⁴

About the years 1400 and 1500 Fordun and other chroniclers mention the castle of Louchransay as one of two royal castles in Arane.⁵ It is noticed by Archdeacon Monro in 1549 as 'ane auld house callit the castle of the heid of Lochrenasay,' and as belonging to the Earl of Arran.⁶ It is noticed also by Martin about 1700, and by Pennant in 1772.⁷ It consists of two square towers with connecting walls, and stands on a peninsula projecting across the bay of Lochranza.⁸

Among the castles in Arran named by Archdeacon Monro is 'castle Dounan, pertaining to ane of the Stuarts of Bute's blood callit Mr. James,' of whom he further informs us that 'he and his bluid are the best men in that country.'⁹ Kildonan castle, a square tower, now ruinous, stands on the edge of a precipitous cliff opposite the island of Plada.¹⁰

On the west coast near Drumidoon is a large cave, named the King's or Fingal's Cave, and supposed to have been inhabited by King Robert Bruce.¹¹ In the centre is a natural pier dividing it in two, on which are sculptured several figures, resembling animals, a cross, and a circular depression, the last probably of some antiquity.¹²

At Drumidoon, on a promontory presenting to the sea a face of porphyritic basalt 80 or 100 feet high, which rests on a base of sandstone, making the whole height about 300 feet above the sea, are the remains of a rude fort, of old held as a sanctuary, and now consisting of a mass of stones surrounded by a wall of loose stones.¹³ It is described by Pennant as a round tower.¹⁴

On the plain of Tormore (apparently named Sliabh-nan-carachan), are two concentric circles, respectively of 12 and 8 stones, named Suidhe-choir-Fhionn (Fingal's cauldron seat), and near these a number of upright obelisks about 15 feet high, apparently the remains of similar circles.¹⁵

At Blackwater foot are the remains of a cairn said to have been 200 feet in diameter; about the middle of Glenintshuidhe there is a moss-covered cairn named Suidhe Challumchille (Columba's seat); and on the shore of Catacol there was a cairn, now removed, named Aran or Ar Fhinn, which was believed to mark the spot where Fingal defeated the Norsemen, and is said by some to have given name to the island.¹⁶

¹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxx. no. 376. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxiii. fol. 43.

² Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxx. no. 376. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxiii. fol. 43.

³ Retours.

⁴ New Stat. Acc.

⁵ Scotchchronicon, lib. ii. c. 10. Ext. e Var. Cron. Scozie, p. 3.

⁶ Description of the Western Isles.

⁷ Martin's Western Islands, p. 223. Pennant, vol. ii. p. 163.

⁸ Anderson's Guide, p. 378. Drawings by James Skene, Esq. New Stat. Acc.

⁹ Description of the Western Isles.

¹⁰ Anderson's Guide, p. 379. New Stat. Acc.

¹¹ New Stat. Acc.

¹² Pennant, vol. ii. p. 181. Drawings by James Skene, Esq. Excursions to Arran, p. 118.

¹³ Martin, p. 221. Excursions to Arran, pp. 142, 143. New Stat. Acc.

¹⁴ Tour, vol. ii. p. 181.

¹⁵ Drawings by James Skene, Esq. Pennant, vol. ii. p. 180. Excursions to Arran, pp. 119, 120. New Stat. Acc.

¹⁶ New Stat. Acc.

GIGHA AND CARA.

Ecclesia Sancti Catani in Giga¹—Kilchattan.² (Map, No. 5.)

THIS parish consists of the islands of Gigha, Cara, and Gigulum, lying off Runahuran Point on the west coast of Kintyre.³ The coast in general is rocky, steep, and much indented, and the land in general low, rising only at one part, the Creag Bhan or White Rock in Gigha, to the height of about 400 feet above the sea.⁴

In 1510 King James IV. presented Angus Makkane to the rectory of the church of Saint Catan in Giga, which was vacant by the decease of Sir John Judge.⁵ 'At the heid of the iyle Caray,' writes Archdeacon Monro in 1549, 'lyes ane iyle callit Gigay, six myle lange, an myle and an half myle breidith, with ane paroeche kirke.'⁶ In 1613 Hector McNeill was served heir to his father Neill McNeill of Thaynis in the tythes of the lands of Gygyhey.⁷

The church stood at Kilchattan on the east side of the island of Gigha, near the head of Ardminish bay.⁸ About the year 1700 it seems to have stood entire, with its altar and font, of which the latter alone existed in 1790, and is still to be seen.⁹ The dimensions of the church, part of which remains, are 33 feet by 14½.¹⁰ Martin about 1700 says that in the vicinity of the church there were several erect stones, and Pennant in 1772 mentions a great rude column at Kilchattan 16 feet high, and near it several cairns, to one of which a cross was attached.¹¹ The present church, built in 1780, stands near the ruins and cemetery of the former.¹²

In 1549 we are informed by Archdeacon Monro, that 'upon the northwest coist of Kyntyre, be four myle of sea to the same, lyes ane little iyle with a chapel in it callit Caray, guid for quhite fishes, abundance of cunnings, inhabit and manurit, mair nor ane myle lange, and ane half myle braid.'¹³ Father Hay says that in the isle of Carray there was a cell of the Holy Trinity, but by whom founded is uncertain.¹⁴ In 1626 Thomas Knox bishop of the Isles describes Cara as 'ane small iland of no worthe.'¹⁵ The chapel or cell is marked by Pont and Blaeu.¹⁶ Pennant in 1772 says that the isle of Cara was then inhabited by one family, and had once a chapel.¹⁷ Its ruins, 36 feet long, remain, having an ancient doorway on the north side.¹⁸

¹ A. D. 1510. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. iv. fol. 98.

² *Circa* A. D. 1600. MS. Maps in Adv. Lib. *Circa* A. D. 1640. Blaeu.

³ New Stat. Acc.

⁴ New Stat. Acc.

⁵ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. iv. fol. 98. The presentation is directed to the bishop postulate of the Isles, or any other having power of collation.

⁶ Description of the Western Isles.

⁷ Retours.

⁸ MS. Maps in Adv. Lib. Blaeu. Martin. Pennant. New Stat. Acc.

⁹ Martin's Western Islands, 1703, p. 228. Old Stat. Acc. New Stat. Acc. Trans. Camb. Camd. Soc., pp. 82, 83.

¹⁰ New Stat. Acc.

¹¹ Martin's Western Islands, p. 228. Pennant, vol. ii. pp. 198, 199.

¹² New Stat. Acc.

¹³ Description of the Western Isles.

¹⁴ Hay's Scotia Sacra, p. 453.

¹⁵ Coll. de Reb. Alb., p. 123.

¹⁶ MS. Maps in Adv. Lib. Blaeu's Map.

¹⁷ Tour, vol. ii. p. 190.

¹⁸ New Stat. Acc.

In 1263 Haco King of Norway in his expedition against Scotland arrived at Gudey (Gigha), and there met 'King John of the Isles,' who refused to break his allegiance with the King of Scots.¹ There also the abbot of a monastery of Grey Friars (supposed to be Saddell in Kintyre) waited on King Haco, begging protection for their church and dwelling, which Haco granted to them in writing.² While he remained on the island, Symon, a priest in his train, died, and was buried by the Grey Friars in their church in Kintyre.³ From Gudey King Haco sent a party to plunder Kintyre, who, after burning some villages, killing some of the inhabitants, and carrying away all the plunder they could, returned to the island.⁴ After his defeat at Largs Haco was again at Gudey on his return to Norway.⁵ In 1266 the isle of Gigha was ceded to Scotland with the rest of the Isles.⁶ In 1309 King Robert Bruce granted to Roderic the son of Alan certain lands which had been resigned by Cristian of Marr the daughter of the deceased Alan the son of Roderic, and which included the island of Gug.⁷ In 1335 Edward Balliol, *quantum in se erat*, granted in heritage to John of the Isles certain lands both in the Isles and on the mainland, including the island of Githe, the grant being in 1336 confirmed by King Edward III.⁸ In 1343 King David II. granted to John of Yle, Lord of the Isles, various lands in the Highlands and Isles, among which was the island of Geday.⁹ About the same period the same king granted the island of Githey and other lands to Angus the son of John of the Isles his kinsman, for the usual services by sea and land.¹⁰ Gigha is the Gya of Fordun, and is mentioned by him about 1400.¹¹

In 1455 John of Yle, Earl of Ross and Lord of the Isles, confirmed to Neill M-Torquell McNeill, his constable of Castle Ssyn, one eighth part of Arydalyeh, an eighth of Arydagh, two eighths of Drummyhaynvoir, an eighth of Aryduirmegynche, an eighth of Foirtown, and an eighth of Arydglannich, all in Gyga, which had been granted to Neill's father Torquell Macneill by John's father Alexander of Yle, Earl of Ross and Lord of the Isles.¹² In 1472 a charter of Celestine of the Isles lord of Lochalch is witnessed by Hector MacTorquell McNeill constable of Castle Swyne.¹³ In 1478 a charter of John of Ila Lord of the Isles is witnessed by Malcom Macneile of Geya.¹⁴ In 1516 Nele Maknele of Geya appears among certain familiars and servitors of Colin Earl of Ergile, who received a special protection from John Duke of Albany Regent of Scotland.¹⁵ In 1531 King James V. granted to Torkill Maknele, 'cheif and principale of the clan and surname of Maknelis,' the fermes and dues of the lands that belonged to the deceased Gillecillum (Malcolm) McNele of Gaeya in the sheriffdom of Terbert, the grant to last during Torkill's good service and the King's pleasure.¹⁶ In 1539 the same king granted to Alane

¹ Haco's Expedition, pp. 50, 51.

² Haco's Expedition, pp. 52, 53.

³ Haco's Expedition, pp. 52, 53. See KILLEAN, p. 23. 'They spread,' says the Norse chronicler, 'a fringed pall over his grave and called him a saint.'

⁴ Haco's Expedition, pp. 60, 61.

⁵ Haco's Expedition, pp. 110, 111.

⁶ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i. pp. 78, 101, and authorities before cited.

⁷ Hadinton's Collections, vol. ii. p. 43. See ARASALO, p. 201.

⁸ Rymer, vol. iv. p. 711. Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i. pp. 463, 464.

⁹ Rob. Index, p. 43, no. 1; p. 93; p. 100, no. 1.

¹⁰ Hadinton's Collections, vol. ii. p. 1226. Rob. Index, p. 41, no. 7.

¹¹ Scotichr., lib. i. c. 6; lib. ii. c. 10.

¹² Macneill Charters.

¹³ Macneill Charters. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiii. no. 263.

¹⁴ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. ix. no. 15.

¹⁵ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. v. fol. 45.

¹⁶ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. viii. fol. 221. Argyle Inventory.

M'Clane, the brother of Hector M'Clane of Dowart, the nonentry and other dues of the £20 lands of Geya, namely, Canerraroeh (or Tanerraroeh), Tarbert, Ardalay, Ardachay, Ardeglammes, Chantereoeh, Layme, Kilehatthen, Ardevegenis, Drumgounmoir, Drumgounbeg, Saule, and Drumero.¹ In 1542 the same king—on the narrative that the deceased Neill Makneill of Geya and the greater part of his clan had been slain by the rebellious Islesmen, that their writs of Geya and other lands had been destroyed, that they had been faithful to the King, and that Anabella Makneill, the daughter and heiress of Neill Makneill, had resigned the lands to her natural brother Neill Makneill the son of the deceased—granted to Neill in heritage the £20 lands of Geya and other lands.² In 1545 Neill M'Neill V'Achyn of Tynishe (apparently the same Neill) was seised in the same lands.³ In 1549, or perhaps a little later, Archdeacon Monro says, 'the auld thane of Gigay should be laird of the same, callit M'Neill of Gigay, and now it is possessit by the Clendonald.'⁴ In 1552 Queen Mary granted to Hector M'Clane, the natural son of the deceased Alane M'Clane the brother of Hector M'Clane of Dowart, with remainder to the latter, the nonentry and other dues of the £20 lands of Geya and others.⁵ In 1553 the same lands, described as formerly belonging to Maleohn Makneill of Geya, and as being in the Sovereign's hands for 60 years after his decease by reason of nonentry, were apprised in favour of the same Hector the son of Alane for the sum of £17,402, 14s. due as nonentry, which Hector had as the Queen's donatar, including the fee of the sheriff for apprising.⁶ In the same year Torquill M'Neill, chief of that clan, for certain sums of money paid to him by John M'Coull of Duneveg and Glens, constituted him his assignee to the dues of the same lands.⁷ In 1554 Neill Makneill of Geya sold the lands for 1500 marks Scots to James Makeconnell of Dunnaveg and Glennis and Agnes Campbell his wife, with remainder to his brothers Angus, Coll, Alexander Og, and Sorrell Boy Makeconnell, and to Makeconnell's own heirs whomsoever, the sale being followed in the same year by a crown charter from Queen Mary.⁸ In the same year Neill MacNeill of Geya had a remission from Queen Mary for his treasonable coming in 1545 in company with the deceased Sir Rudulph Eweris and other subjects of England in time of war in battle array against the Regent (James Earl of Arran) on the moor of Anerum, and there pursuing in order to slay the Regent, at that time representing the Queen's person and bearing her authority.⁹ In 1557 James Makeconnell of Dunnaveg and Agnes Campbell his wife were seised in the £20 lands of Geya and others.¹⁰ In 1567 Queen Mary granted a commission of lieutenantancy to Archibald Earl of Argyle against Hector M'Lain elder and Hector M'Lain younger of Coll, and others, for burning the houses, barns, and cattle, of the poor inhabitants of Geya, and killing some and imprisoning others.¹¹

¹ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xiii. ff. 16, 17. Tarbert, Ardalay, Ardachay, Ardeglammes, Chantereoeh, and Layme, do not appear in the record of this grant—an evident mistake of the scribe.

² Macneill Charters. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xvi. fol. i.

³ Macneill Charters.

⁴ Description of the Western Isles.

⁵ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxiv. fol. 120.

⁶ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxxi. no. 150². Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxvi. fol. 5.

⁷ Argyle Inventory.

⁸ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxxi. no. 47. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxvii. fol. 53. Macneill Charters. Argyle Inventory.

⁹ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxvii. fol. 36.

¹⁰ Argyle Inventory.

¹¹ Argyle Inventory. Mr. Gregory in his 'Highlands and Isles,' p. 207, ascribes these ravages to Hector Maclean of Dowart and his clan, and quotes 'Analecta Scotica' and the Great Seal Register.

In 1590 John Campbell of Calder sold the £20 lands of Geya to Neill Makneill of Thynis for three thousand marks.¹ In the same year Neill Makneill granted the same lands to Malcolm Makneill his brother.² In 1599 Neill Makneill of Thynis was seised in the same lands.³ In 1613 Hector M'Neill was served heir to his father Neill M'Neill of Thynis in the £20 lands of old extent called the island of Gyghay, with the tithes, in the sheriffdom of Tarbert.⁴ In 1619 John M'Connell was served heir to his father (or brother) Archibald M'Connell, who was the natural son of Angus M'Connell of Dunavaig, in the same £20 lands and others in the sheriffdom of Tarbert, united into the barony of Geya.⁵ The parish is now divided into 31 marklands, of which Cara forms one,⁶ the other 30 constituting the old £20 lands of Geya.

Before the year 1449 Alexander Lord of the Isles granted to the monks of Saddell two marklands called Cragvan in the island of Giga.⁷ In 1508 King James IV. confirmed the grant to David bishop of Argyle, uniting the whole abbey lands in his favour into the barony of Sagadull.⁸

Pennant in 1772 says that near Kilchattan there is a square artificial mount with vestiges of a breast wall at the top, similar to the mount called Romelborg in Sweden.⁹

KILARROW.

Kilmolrow¹⁰ — Kilmorow¹¹ — Kilmorew¹² — Kilmoroy¹³ — Kirkmorow¹⁴ — Kilmoow¹⁵ — Kilmarrow¹⁶ — Kilmarew¹⁷ — Killmorow¹⁸ — Killenew¹⁹ — Killerew.²⁰ (Map, No. 6.)

This parish, now known as Kilarrow and Kilmeny, forms the central and largest portion of the island of Islay. It is separated from Kildalton on the south by an irregular line running from Laggan to Proag, and from Kilchoman on the west by a line stretching from the head of Loch Gruinart to the shore of Lochindaal. It is bounded by Lochindaal on the south, by the Sound of Islay on the east, and by the Atlantic on the north. The land is generally low, and, where not cultivated, is covered with heath or fern. It is watered by the rivers of Kilarrow and Laggan, falling respectively into Lochindaal and Laggan Bay, and the river Anaharly falling into Loch Gruinart.

¹ Macneill Charters.

² Macneill Charters.

³ Macneill Charters.

⁴ Retours.

⁵ New Stat. Acc.

⁶ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiv. no. 408.

⁷ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiv. nn. 408, 481. See KIL-

LEAN, pp. 23, 24.

⁸ Tour, vol. ii. p. 199.

⁹ A. D. 1500. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. i. fol. 110. *Circa* A. D. 1640. Blaeu.

¹¹ A. D. 1511. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. iv. fol. 125.

¹² A. D. 1511. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. iv. fol. 132.

¹³ A. D. 1512. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. iv. fol. 171.

¹⁴ A. D. 1529. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. viii. fol. 21.

¹⁵ A. D. 1538. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xii. fol. 19.

¹⁶ A. D. 1548. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxiii. fol. 47.

¹⁷ A. D. 1554. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxvii. fol. 33.

¹⁸ A. D. 1573. Lochneil Charters.

¹⁹ A. D. 1617. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. iv. p. 554. Coll. de Reb. Alb., p. 181.

²⁰ A. D. 1661. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. vii. p. 123.

In the year 1500 King James IV. presented Sir John Patriksoun to the parsonage of Kilmolrow, which was vacant by the decease of Sir Cormek (or Cornele).¹ In 1511 the same king presented first Sir Archibald M'Kessag, and afterwards Sir John Roge, to the rectory of Kilhuorow, then vacant by the decease of Sir Malcolm Makgillekeir (or Makheker).² In 1512, the rectory being vacant by the death of Sir John Roge, the same king presented Master Patrick Roge.³ In 1529, on the resignation of the same Master Patrick, Sir Laurence Galt chaplain was presented to the rectory of Kirkmorow by King James V.⁴ In 1538 the same king presented Charles Makelane to the rectory, then vacant or when vacant by the demission or decease of the same Master Patrick Roge.⁵ In 1548 the patronage of the parsonage of Kilmarrow and some other churches, when they should be vacant by decease of the rector, was granted to Hector M'Gilleoun of Doward and his heirs till Queen Mary should attain the age of fourteen.⁶ In 1554 the same queen presented Sir Donald Campbell to the vicarage of Kilnarew, vacant by the decease of Sir Malcolm Makduffy.⁷ In 1573 Sir Charles M'Lane, probably the presentee of 1538, was rector of Killmorow.⁸ In 1617, when King James VI. restored the bishoprick of the Isles, the parson of Killenew in Ylay was made one of the prebendaries.⁹ In 1661, on a petition from the parishioners of Killereu called 'the Kirk of Yla,' the Scotch parliament ordered the sum of 300 marks of the stipend for that year to be paid to Mr. Robert Campbell, a probationer who had officiated there, but who could not be admitted as minister 'for want of the Yrish tounge.'¹⁰

The old church, dedicated to Saint Mary or Saint Marube, stood at the village of Kilarrow (not now in existence) on the right bank of the river of the same name, which, as before stated, falls into Lochindaal.¹¹ Its cemetery remained in 1772.¹² The present church stands at the village of Bowmore, a little farther to the south on the shore of the same loch.¹³ At a remote period there appears to have been a church at Kilmeny to the north of Kilarrow, but there is apparently no record on the subject. In 1561 'Keilvennie in Illa,' probably the old church lands, was held by the bishop of the Isles.¹⁴ There are parliamentary churches at Kilmeny, Oa, and Portnahaven.¹⁵

On an island in Loch Finlagan, which lies about the centre of the parish, and from which flows the river Killarrow, are the ruins of a small chapel dedicated to Saint Finlagan; and between it and the east coast, at Kilholmkill, stood a chapel dedicated to Saint Columba—both anciently in the patronage of the Lords of the Isles.¹⁶ Before the year 1380 John Lord of the Isles is said to have roofed the chapel of Finlagan and others, and to have given them 'the proper furniture for the service of God,' and maintenance for the officiating clergy.¹⁷ In 1427 Alexander of Yle, Lord of the Isles and Master of Ross, dates a charter at the Island of Saint

¹ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. i. fol. 110.

² Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. iv. ff. 125, 132.

³ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. iv. fol. 171.

⁴ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. viii. fol. 21.

⁵ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xii. fol. 19.

⁶ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxiii. fol. 47.

⁷ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxvii. fol. 33.

⁸ Lochmell Charters.

⁹ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. iv. p. 554. Coll. de Reb. Alb., p. 181.

¹⁰ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. vii. p. 123.

¹¹ Blaeu. Pennant, ed. 1790, vol. i. p. 252. Anderson's Guide, p. 360. In Keith's catalogue the church is styled Kilru, and interpreted *cella Ruvi*.

¹² Pennant, *ut supra*.

¹³ New Stat. Acc. County Maps.

¹⁴ Coll. de Reb. Alb., p. 3.

¹⁵ New Stat. Acc.

¹⁶ Anderson's Guide, p. 353. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiii. no. 183. Blaeu. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. ii. fol. 126.

¹⁷ MS. quoted in the Lord of the Isles, note C.

Finlagan in Yle.¹ In 1503 King James IV. presented Sir Maleum Dungsoun to 'the chapel-lanry of Sanct Colme and Sanct Finlagane situat in the ile of Ilaa,' vacant by the decease of Sir Angus Makbreochane, and belonging to the King's presentation as Lord of the Isles.² To the record of this presentation there is appended the following memorandum: 'That thir twa chaplanrys war euir at the presentatioun of the Lordis of the Islis, and now at our Souerane Lordis presentatioun as Lord of the sammyn, quhill now that it is schewin to his Hienes that thai war fraudfully withhaldin fra him, and the sammyn schewin to his Hienes be the said reuerend faider.'³ In 1527 King James V. presented Sir Malcolm Donaldsoun to the chaplainry of Illaneynlagane in the lordship of Ilay, then vacant by the decease of Sir Malcolm Makgillespy.⁴ In 1542 the same King presented Sir Archibald M'Ilwray to the two chaplainries of Ellen Finlagane and Saint Columba, with the lands belonging to them, namely, Ballachlovan, Knocklorycht, and Balleossyn, in Ilia, which were vacant by the decease of Sir Malcolm M'Donald M'Dugall.⁵ Martin about 1700, and Pennant in 1772, mention Saint Columba's chapel, and a cross 10 feet high which stood near it.⁶

In the north of the parish there is a cave called Uah-vearnag, beside which are a well called Tohir-in-knabar, and a small chapel in which those who found benefit from drinking of the well returned thanks for their recovery.⁷

Martin mentions also a church called Kilhan Alen, north-west from Kilrow.⁸

Islay (the Ilia of Adoman, the Ile of Nennius, the Il of the Norse Sagas, and the Hyle of Reginald of Durham) occurs in record in the seventh and ninth centuries.⁹ About the year 1076 or 1096 died in Islay Godred Crovan, King of Dublin, of Man, and of the Hebrides, from whose grand-daughter Ragnhildis, the wife of Somerled, was descended the dynasty afterwards known as the Lords of the Isles.¹⁰ In 1098 Magnus Berfart King of Norway landed on Isla, and laid it waste with fire and sword.¹¹ The subsequent history of the island till about the year 1306 is nearly the same as that of the other Sudreyjar or Southern Isles.¹² In 1263 Angus of Ilia (descended from Somerled, and known as Angus Mor) did homage to Haco King of Norway, who on his resignation of Ilia granted it to him again.¹³ In the same year King Haco after his defeat at Largs remained two nights in Islay Sound, and levied from the island a tribute of 300 cattle.¹⁴ In the year 1306 and subsequently it was held of King Robert Bruce by Angus of Ile (known as Angus Oig) the descendant of Somerled and the son of Angus Mor.¹⁵ In 1326 that king's chamberlain accounts for the sum of £124, 7s. 4d. as the value of 3564 lbs. of meal and cheese, at 7d. per lb., received from John M'Donnyle the baillie of Ile.¹⁶ In 1329 the baillie of Yle was John M'Donny

¹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiii. no. 183.

² Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. ii. fol. 126.

³ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. ii. fol. 126.

⁴ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. ix. fol. 30.

⁵ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xv. fol. 99.

⁶ Martin's Western Islands, p. 243. Pennant, ed. 1790, vol. i. p. 232.

⁷ Martin's Western Islands, pp. 241, 242.

⁸ Martin's Western Islands, p. 243.

⁹ Adom. Vit. Columbae, lib. ii. c. 24. Irish version of Nennius (Irish Arch. Soc.), pp. 146, 147.

¹⁰ Worsnae's Dames, p. 277. Johnstone's Annales Hibernicae, p. 82. Gregory's Highlands and Isles, pp. 5-7.

¹¹ Johnstone's Antiquitates Celto-Scandicae, p. 232.

¹² See Rothesay, pp. 224, 225.

¹³ Haco's Expedition, pp. 54-57.

¹⁴ Haco's Expedition, pp. 110, 111.

¹⁵ The Brus (Spalding Club), xxvii. 27; xci. 73. Gregory's Highlands and Isles, p. 24.

¹⁶ Compota Camerar., vol. i. p. 2.

(probably the same person).¹ In 1335 Edward Balliol granted in heritage to John of the Isles (or of Islay), for his allegiance, the island of Ysle and other lands, which in 1336 were confirmed to the same John by King Edward III.² In 1343 King David II. granted to the same John the island of Yle and others.³ About the same period the same king granted to his kinsman Angus the son of John of the Isles the whole of the island called Yla and other lands, for the usual services by land and sea.⁴ John of Yle appears to have first adopted the style of 'Lord of the Isles' between the years 1346 and 1354.⁵ The earliest instance on record in which he is known to have used it occurs in an indenture, dated in 1354, between him and John of Larin lord of Argyre, in which the latter resigns to him certain lands, and he on the other hand becomes bound, among other conditions, not to make war on John of Larin, or assist any one in war against him, excepting only the King of Scotland.⁶ It appears however that before the year 1369 the Lord of the Isles was in rebellion against that king; but in that year, in consideration of the pardon of his former transgressions, he became bound to make satisfaction for all injuries done by him to the King's subjects, to obey the laws, to oblige his sons, vassals, and the inhabitants of his lands to do the same, and to answer to the King for all taxes and contributions.⁷ For his fulfilment of these engagements he promised to deliver as hostages, within the castle of Dunbarton, Donald his son by a daughter of the Steward of Scotland, Angus the son of his deceased son John, and his own natural son Donald; appending to the deed his own seal, together with the seal of the Earl of Strathern Steward of Scotland, who became his surety.⁸ In 1374 the lordship of John of Ile paid to the crown yearly the sum of £133, 6s. 8d.⁹ Fordun about 1400, and succeeding chroniclers, number Ile among the larger islands of the Hebrides.¹⁰ In 1427 Alexander of Yle, Lord of the Isles and Master of Ross, as before stated, dates a charter at the island of Saint Finlagan in Yle.¹¹ In the same year he himself and his mother the Countess of Ross were arrested by King James I. at Inverness.¹² In 1429 the Lord of the Isles was liberated, and immediately again rebelled, but soon afterwards submitted to the King, who confined him in the castle of Temptalone, while his mother was sent to 'Saint Colum's Isle of Emonia' (Inchcolm).¹³ John of Yle, the son and successor of Alexander, was the Earl of Ross and Lord of the Isles who in 1462 made the treaty of Ardtornish with King Edward IV. of England.¹⁴ In 1475 the same John of Yle, having been frequently summoned before parliament to answer for certain crimes, and not appearing, was declared to be guilty of treason, and to have forfeited his life, offices, and possessions to the crown; and Colin Earl of Argyre was commissioned by King James III. to prosecute the decret of forfeiture.¹⁵ In 1476 John of Ile

¹ *Compota Camerar.*, vol. i. p. 76.

² *Rotuli Scotiæ*, vol. i. pp. 463, 464. Rymer, vol. iv. p. 711.

³ Robertson's Index, p. 48, no. 1; p. 39; p. 100, no. 1.

⁴ *Rob. Index*, p. 41, no. 7. Hadinton's Collections, vol. ii. p. 1226.

⁵ Gregory's Highlands and Isles, p. 27.

⁶ Hailes' Annals, 2d ed., vol. iii. p. 531.

⁷ Gregory's Highlands and Isles, p. 23. Robertson's Index, p. 103, no. 27.

⁸ Robertson's Index, p. 103, no. 27.

⁹ *Compota Camerar.*, vol. ii. p. 23.

¹⁰ Fordun's *Scotichronicon*, lib. i. c. 6; lib. ii. c. 10. Ext. e Var. Cron. Scotiæ, p. 9.

¹¹ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, lib. xiii. no. 133.

¹² Ext. e Var. Cron. Scotiæ, p. 231.

¹³ Ext. e Var. Cron. Scotiæ, p. 232.

¹⁴ Rymer, vol. xi. pp. 483-487. *Rotuli Scotiæ*, vol. ii. p. 407. See MORVERN, p. 133.

¹⁵ *Acta Parl. Scot.*, vol. ii. pp. 109-111. *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, lib. vii. no. 335. Argyre Inventory.

appeared in person before the parliament at Edinburgh, and formally resigned his possessions to the King.¹ In the same year King James III. at the special request of his queen and parliament restored him to his titles, and to his lands with certain exceptions, granting him a new infeftment in the lands of the island of Isla, and of all the other islands which formerly belonged to him, with remainder to Angus of Ile his natural son and his heirs-male, to John of Ile his natural son and his heirs-male, and to his own heirs whomsoever.² In 1478 the same king on attaining his majority confirmed the restoration.³ In 1493 the same John, who was last Lord of the Isles, again and finally forfeited all his titles and lands.⁴ In 1494 King James IV. granted to John Makane of Ardmurquhane certain lands in Ila, with the office of bailie of the lands and island.⁵ In 1505 the same king confirmed to John Makkane of Ardnamurchane all the lands he had formerly granted him in Ile, with the office of bailie of all the King's lands in that island.⁶ In 1515 John Duke of Albany, Regent of Scotland, ordered the inhabitants of Iley, and of all the other lands of which John Makane of Arthmurehy had the government and keeping from King James IV., to answer to Makane for all the fermes of the lands; and appointed him his commissioner in that part for reducing the inhabitants, with certain exceptions, to obedience—the order to be valid till the next Feast of All Saints (1 Nov.)⁷ In 1517 Colin Earl of Argyle was made lieutenant of the Isles, and empowered by the Regent to treat with the Islesmen for the remission of their crimes.⁸ In 1536 the island of Ylay is enumerated among the crown lands in the Isles, or the lands and Lordship of the Isles.⁹ In 1540 King James V. made his memorable voyage round the coast of Scotland, in the course of which he visited the island of Islay.¹⁰ In the same year Islay and the rest of the Isles were inalienably annexed to the crown.¹¹ In 1542 King James V. appointed Archibald Stewart, captain of Dunnyvaig, governor with the power of sheriff within the bounds of Yley.¹² From 1543 to 1545 the title of Lord of the Isles was assumed by Donald Dhu, the grandson of the last Lord, and under that title he entered into a treaty with King Henry VIII. in connexion with Matthew Earl of Lennox.¹³ In 1588 the rental of the crown lands in Islay, as fixed by a charter of King James VI. to Hector McLane heir of Dowart, was £26, 15s. 6d.¹⁴ In 1621 King James VI. and the parliament of Scotland confirmed an infeftment made in 1614 to Sir John Campbell of Calder and his heirs-male, of ‘the Yle and landis of Ylay and Rynnis, and midlewaired of Ylay, Ilyntassan, alsueill rentallit of before as vrentallit, with the castell, toure, fortalice, and maner place of Dwynyvaig, and with the haill salmond fischeingis and vtheris fischeingis of the saidis landis and yle of Ylay’—erecting the same and certain other lands into the free barony of Yla, together with a burgh of barony to be

¹ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. ii. p. 113.

² Acta Parl. Scot., vol. ii. pp. 189, 190. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. vii. no. 335.

³ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. viii. no. 132.

⁴ Gregory's Highlands and Isles, pp. 53, 86, 87.

⁵ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiii. no. 123. See *post*, p. 264.

⁶ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiv. no. 163.

⁷ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. v. fol. 2.

⁸ Argyle Inventory.

⁹ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. x. fol. 140.

¹⁰ See Lesley, Buchanan, and other histories of Scotland. Gregory's Highlands and Isles, pp. 146–149.

¹¹ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. ii. p. 405. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxviii. no. 148.

¹² Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xvi. fol. 1.

¹³ Gregory's Highlands and Isles, pp. 152–176. State Papers, vol. iii. pp. 531, 533, 549, 553, 567, 568; vol. v. pp. 477, 508.

¹⁴ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxxvii. no. 130. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. lvii. fol. 59. Coll. de Reb. Alb., pp. 161–179.

built upon any part within the bounds of the island where Sir John or his heirs should think most expedient, with all the privileges of a free burgh of barony.¹

In 1494 King James IV. granted to John Makane of Ardmurquhane three-eighths of the lands of Skanlastill, one-eighth of the lands of Kynbelochane, and one-fourth of the lands of Capolse, Robolse, Lital Capolse, Killbranne, Dulloch, Ochtownruche, Balluchter, Achverne, Balleclachtach, Arrevor, Correrere, Curloch, and Alane-Mackindow, in the island of Ila and lordship of the Isles, together with the office of bailie of the lands and island of Ila, all which were formerly held by him of John Lord of the Isles, and were resigned by him by reason of the forfeiture of the same John.² In 1505 the same king confirmed to John Makkane of Ardnamurchan all the grants which he had made to him of whatsoever lands in the island of Ile and others.³ In 1519 King James V. granted to Colin Earl of Ergile the ward, relief, nonentry, and marriage of the lands which belonged to the deceased John Makcayne of Ardnamurquhan, with the bailiary and castles of the same.⁴ In 1541 the Lord Treasurer paid to Archibald Earl of Argyle the sum of £5000 for renunciation of the lands in the Isles which formerly belonged to the heirs of the deceased Maekane, and which now belonged to the Earl by alienation, and were resigned by him *ad perpetuam remanentiam*.⁵ In 1542 King James V. granted anew to Hector M'Clane of Doward in liferent, and to his son Hector and his heirs specified in the charter of entail of the barony of Doward, certain lands in Mull and Islay, including one fourth of the lands of Garrynsay, and Kilnalen, one-fourth of Garbols and Dowach, one-fourth of Doll, one-fourth of Robols and Kepols, one-fourth of Skanlastill, one-fourth of Killelegan and Skanlastill, one-sixteenth of Meglyn, one-sixteenth of Owo, one-eighth of Bols, and six-eighths of Skanlastill, with the mills and other pertinents, in the island of Islay and sheriffdom of Terbert; all which lands belonged to the deceased Hector M'Clane the grandfather of Hector of Doward, whose charters were destroyed by the deceased Earl Angus Master of the Isles (*per quondam Angusium comitem magistrum Insularum*) in a time of deadly feud between them, so that his son and heir Lanchlan M'Clane could not obtain entry and seisin; and all which were now incorporated as part of the barony of Doward.⁶ In 1615 Hector Makeleane of Dowart was served heir in the same lands to his grandfather Hector.⁷

In 1496 King James IV. granted to Lachlan Makgilleone, the natural son of Hector Makgilleone of Dowarde, in heritage, with remainder to Hector and his heirs, to Hector's brother Donald and his heirs, and to Hector's heirs whomsoever bearing the surname and arms of Makgilleone, various lands in the Isles, including Torlissay in Islay, all resigned by Hector, and now erected into the free barony of Dowarde.⁸ In 1540 King James V. granted the same lands, resigned by Hector M'Clane of Dowart, to Hector M'Clane his son and apparent heir.⁹ In 1603 Hector M'Clayne of Dowart was served heir in the same lands to Hector M'Clayne his grandfather.¹⁰

¹ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. iv. pp. 675, 676.

² Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiii. no. 123. Argyle Inventory.

³ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiv. no. 163.

⁴ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. v. fol. 139.

⁵ Pitcairn's Crim. Trials, vol. i. p. 312*.

⁶ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxviii. no. 341. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xvi. fol. 77. The person here described as 'Earl

Angus Master of the Isles' was evidently Angus the eldest natural son of John last Lord of the Isles, who on the restoration of his father's estates in 1476 was appointed his heir. See Gregory, pp. 51-55. ⁷ Retours.

⁸ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiii. no. 301. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. i. fol. 29.

⁹ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xiii. ff. 43, 44.

¹⁰ Retours.

In 1506 King James IV. granted to John Makkane of Ardnamurchane a quarter of the lands of Baletarsauche, an eighth of Teirmachacan, and six cowlands (*vaccate*) of Proygag, in the island of Ile, which formerly belonged to him as heir of the deceased John M'Alester M'Ian of Ardnamurchane his grandfather, who held them of the deceased Alexander Earl of Ross and Lord of the Isles, and which were now in the King's hands by reason of the forfeiture of the deceased John Lord of the Isles, the son of the deceased Alexander.¹ In 1538 Mareon M'Ean was served heir in the same lands to her father John M'Ean.² In 1540 she resigned them to Archibald Earl of Argyle.³

In 1562 Queen Mary granted for seven years to James Makconell of Dunnovaig and Glennis, for his allegiance, certain lands in Kintyre and Islay, including 16s. 8d. of Awanlassay, 6s. of Torray, 8s. 4d. of Kuralach, 2½ marks of Lagan, 16s. 8d. of Kilcalmkill, 16s. 8d. of Karray (or Corray), 16s. 8d. of Ellenmowikduffe (or Ellannnamukduff), 2½ marks of Ardlarach, 3 marks 10 shillings of Portanellane, 16s. 8d. of Leachkarlem, 2½ marks of Seensay (or Staynsay), 3s. of Quhynnisigyrne, 16s. 8d. of Ardnahowe, 16s. 8d. of Ballevlane (or Balwlbe), 16s. of Balligillane, 8s. 4d. of Laygane, 8s. 4d. of Gealtarge (or Giltaig), 16s. 8d. of the two Melvillauemadagins (or Mwleinnadaginis), 2½ marks of Keappolsaymoir, 16s. 8d. of Keappolsaybeg, 16s. 8d. of Balleharvey, 2½ marks of Dowasgir, 25s. of Staynbolshay, 6s. of Margadill, 2½ marks of Eurobolsay, 16s. 8d. of Leak and Knokis, 16s. 8d. of Drummalla, 2½ marks of Eskillis, 2½ marks of Gartachossanta, 8s. 4d. of Gone (or Goue), 16s. 8d. of Gartlosky, 2½ marks of Grobolsay, 2½ marks of Carragarrie (or Kynagaery), 2½ marks of the Bar, 16s. 8d. of Ochtonafrache, 16s. 8d. of Killewrenan, 16s. 8d. of Arregoware, 2½ marks of Ardechay, 2½ marks of Tallant (or Callant), 2½ marks of Balletarsint, half a mark of Kincaillen, 2½ marks of Ballicinnoise (or Ballimos), 8s. 4d. of Dowdelbeg, 8s. 4d. of Dowdelmoir, 2½ marks of Scarrabolsy, 8s. 4d. of Teid, 16s. 8d. of Ardvmlem, 16s. 8d. of Calmiscarrrie, and 8s. 4d. of Molleboye.⁴ In 1563 and 1564 the same queen renewed the grant.⁵ In 1584 King James VI., on the narrative that Angus M'Connell of Dunavaig and his predecessors had for years been tenants of those lands, granted them anew in heritage to Angus for nine years, for yearly payment of 13s. 4d. for every markland.⁶

Some lands in Islay belonged to a religious house called the monastery of Arderenis or Derenis. In 1662 Sir George Mackenzie of Tarbet was served heir to his grandfather Sir Roderick Mackenzie of Cogeach in the markland of Woull formerly belonging to the monastery of Arderenis, and in the 4 marklands of Selierbay, the pennyland of Scur, and the remainder of the other lands in the island of Islay, of old belonging to the monastery of Derenis.⁷

Near Islay House on Lochindaal stood formerly the village of Kilarrow, and beside it in 1772 the remains of the gallows.⁸

On the shore of the same loch about three miles farther south lies the modern village of Bowmore, begun in 1768, and now containing a population of about 1500.⁹

¹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiv. no. 307. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. iii. fol. 98. Argyle Inventory, which translates *vaccate* 'komes,' or 'kemes.'

² Argyle Inventory.

³ Argyle Inventory.

⁴ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxxi. ff. 40, 41.

⁵ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxxi. ff. 100-102; vol. xxxii. ff. 121, 122.

⁶ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. i. ff. 41, 42.

⁷ Retours. Woull does not appear to be in Islay. Selierbay and Scur may possibly be the modern Scarrabolls and Skiros. Blaeu gives Scor Creigach.

⁸ Pennant, ed. 1790, vol. i. pp. 252, 253. Anderson's Guide, p. 360.

⁹ Old Stat. Acc. Anderson's Guide, pp. 362, 363.

While King Robert Bruce was engaged in building the castle of Tarbert in Kintyre, he appears frequently to have sent to Islay for horses and corn. In 1326 his chamberlain claims as disbursed by him, as the wages of a servant for going to Ile for horses, 6d.; as paid for the passage of four horses from Ile to Tarbart, 10s.; and as the value of 160 lbs. of cheese given as wages to servants passing at various times to Ile for victuals, £4, 13s. 4d.¹

Fordun and other writers say that in the great island called Ile the Lord of the Isles had two mansions besides the castle of Donowak.² One of these was doubtless the castle built on the island Finlagan already mentioned, which was the chief residence of the Lords of the Isles, and of which the ruins are still to be seen.³ On the shore of the island there are traces of a pier, and of the houses of the Lucht-tach or guards who attended the Lord of the Isles.⁴ On this island the wives and children of the island lords were buried, while themselves were buried in Iona.⁵ A manuscript history of the Macdonalds, written in the reign of King Charles II. (1649-1685), gives the following account of the ceremony of installing the Lords of the Isles, and of the constitution of their government:—"I thought fit to annex the ceremony of proclaiming the Lord of the Isles. At this the bishop of Argyle, the bishop of the Isles, and seven priests, were sometimes present; but a bishop was always present, with the chieftains of all the principal families and a ruler of the Isles. There was a square stone seven or eight feet long, and the tract of a man's foot cut thereon, upon which he stood, denoting that he should walk in the footsteps and uprightness of his predecessors, and that he was installed by right in his possessions. He was clothed in a white habit to show his innocence and integrity of heart, and that he would be a light to his people and maintain the true religion. The white apparel did afterwards belong to the poet by right. Then he was to receive a white rod in his hand, intimating that he had power to rule, not with tyranny and partiality, but with discretion and sincerity. Then he received his forefathers sword, or some other sword, signifying that his duty was to protect and defend them from the incursions of their enemies in peace or war, as the obligations and customs of his predecessors were. The ceremony being over, mass was said after the blessing of the bishop and seven priests, the people pouring their prayer for the success and prosperity of their new created lord. When they were dismissed, the Lord of the Isles feasted them for a week thereafter, [and] gave liberally to the monks, poets, bards, and musicians. . . . The constitution or government of the Isles was thus. Macdonald had his council at Island Finlaggan in Isla to the number of sixteen, viz., four thanes; four armans, that is to say, lords or subthanes; four bastards, that is, squires or men of competent estates who could not come up with armans or thanes; [and four] that is, freeholders or men that had their lands in factory, as Magee of the Rinds of Isla, Macnicoll in Portree in Sky, and Maceachern, Mackay, and McGillevrays in Mull, Macillembaol or Maemillan, &c. There was a table of stone where this council sat in the Isle of Finlaggan, the which table with the stone on which Macdonald sat were carried away by Argyle with the bells that were in Icolmkill.

¹ *Compota Camerar.*, vol. i. pp. 7, 8. See KILCALMONELL, pp. 33-35.

² *Forduni Scotichr.*, lib. ii. c. 10. *Ext. c. Var. Cron. Scocie*, p. 9.

³ *Martin's Western Islands*, p. 240. Pennant, ed. 1790, vol. i. p. 250. *Anderson's Guide*, p. 358.

⁴ *Martin and Anderson, ut supra.*

⁵ Pennant, ed. 1790, vol. i. p. 260.

Moreover there was a judge in every isle for the discussion of all controversies, who had lands from Macdonald for their trouble, and likewise the eleventh part of every action decided. But there might still be an appeal to the council of the Isles. Macfinnon was obliged to see weights and measures adjusted, and Macduffie or Macphie of Colonsay kept the records of the Isles.¹ There is a tradition, that while Man belonged to the kingdom of the Isles, the rents of that island were paid in Islay, those in silver at Creig-n'-airgid (the rock of the silver), and those in kind at Creig-a-mone (the rock of rents in kind).²

Among the gravestones in the churchyard of Kilarrow there is one with the figure of a warrior clothed with a tunic reaching to the knees and armed with a sword and dirk; and another bearing only a sword surrounded with a wreath, and the figures of three animals.³

It is said that Magnus Barfod or Barbeen (Barefoot or Barelegs) received that name from his own men, because he adopted the dress then (in the eleventh century) worn in the Western Isles.⁴ This parish and the other parishes in Islay have many places which still retain their old Norse names, such as Laxay (in old Norse Laxa, 'the salmon river'), mentioned by Archdeacon Monro in 1549, and Skiba (in Danish Skibeaen, 'the ship rivulet').⁵

KILDALTON.

Kildaltane⁶—Kildaltan⁷—Kildalekan.⁸ (Map, No. 7.)

THIS parish, separated from Kilarrow by an irregular line running from Laggan to Proag and apparently following the windings of several small streams, forms the south east portion and about one-third of the island of Islay, terminating at the south in a point named the Mull of Islay or of Oe. Its centre is traversed by a range of hills from south to north, the highest being Benvigory. The coast is generally rocky and low, but near the Mull it attains the height of 700 or 800 feet. In the interior are a few small lakes, and on the coast several islands, including Texa, Ellan-nan-Caorach, Ellan Innersay, and the Ardelister islands.

¹ Coll. de Reb. Alb., pp. 296, 297. Pennant and Anderson mention a smaller island adjoining Finlagan, called Nan-na-Corlie (the island of council), where, says Pennant, thirteen judges constantly sat to decide cases among the subjects, and received the eleventh of the value of the case. Pennant, vol. i. p. 260. Anderson, p. 358. Martin about 1700, and Pennant in 1772, speak of the stone on which Macdonald was crowned as then existing. Anderson says that the stone was to be seen 'till no very distant period.' Martin, p. 240. Pennant, vol. i. p. 259. Anderson, p. 358. 'Islay,' says Buchanan, has 'a fresh water lake called Falangama, formerly the seat of royalty, in which the prince of the islanders, assuming the kingly title, was accustomed to

dwell. Near to Islay, but smaller, is Round Island, called also the Island of Council, for there was a court in it, in which fourteen of the chief men sat daily for the administration of justice.' Buchanan's Historia, lib. i. c. 36.

² Pennant, vol. i. p. 261.

³ Anderson's Guide, p. 359.

⁴ Worsaae's Danes, p. 288.

⁵ Worsaae's Danes, pp. 277, 278. Monro's Description of the Western Isles.

⁶ A. D. 1548. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxi. fol. 61. A. D. 1551. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxiv. fol. 109.

⁷ A. D. 1549. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxii. fol. 75.

⁸ Circa A. D. 1640. Blaeu.

In 1548 Queen Mary presented Master Cornelius Omev, and in 1549 Sir Archibald M'Ilwray, to the rectory of the church of Saint John the Evangelist called Kildaltane in Islay, which was vacant by the decease of Sir John Obrolchan.¹ In 1551 the same queen presented Sir Henry Balfour to the rectory of Kildalton, then vacant by the demission of Sir John Clerk.²

The original church of the parish stood at Kildalton, a few miles south west from the entrance to the Sound of Islay, where its cemetery and apparently its walls, altar, and font, still remain.³ In 1790 the parish church, built in 1730, stood about half way between the old church at Kildalton and another in the south of the parish named Kilnaughtan (apparently at the village of Lagavoulin.)⁴ The present church, built in 1820, stands near Ardmore point, the eastern extremity of the parish.⁵

There was a church or chapel dedicated to Saint Columba at Kileholmkill on the east coast.⁶ There are still to be seen the walls, or part of the walls, with the altar and font, of four old churches, including apparently those of Kildalton, Kileholmkill, and Kilnaughtan.⁷ There seems also to have been a church at Killearn or Killean near the Mull of Oe.⁸

The chroniclers of the fifteenth century place a cell of monks in Helantexa or Heirlancepa. the modern island Texa.⁹ Archdeacon Monro in 1549 says, 'At the south east of Ila there is ane iyle callit in Erische Tisgay, ane myle of lenth guid mainland, and ane kirk in it.'¹⁰ This cell or church is marked in Blaeu's map, but modern accounts make no allusion to it.

In 1400 John of the Isles, styled John Mor, the son of John of Ila the first Lord of the Isles, appears in record with the style 'of Dunyveg and Glens,' the latter part of which he acquired by marriage with Marjory Bisset the heiress of the district called Glens in Antrim.¹¹ He was succeeded in 1427 by his son Donald, surnamed Balloch, who in 1449, 1461, and 1463 appears in record as Donald of the Isles of Dunnovaig and Glynnis, the kinsman of John of Yle Earl of Ross and Lord of the Isles.¹² Donald was succeeded about 1476 by his son John, who in 1463 witnessed along with his father a charter of John of Yle, and whose son John, styled Cathanach or Canochsone, was lord of Dunyveg and Glens from 1493 to 1500, when he was executed at Edinburgh with several of his sons.¹³ For some time afterwards the surviving sons of John Cathanach held no lands in Scotland.¹⁴ In 1517 Colin Earl of Argyre was commissioned by King James V. to treat with the Islesmen for remission of their crimes, except with Sir Donald of the Isles, his brethren, and the Clondonald.¹⁵ In 1531 Alexander [the son of] John Canochissone of Dunnevaig and Glynnis had a remission for various crimes from the same king.¹⁶ In 1545

¹ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxi. fol. 61; vol. xxii. fol. 75.

² Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxiv. fol. 109.

³ Blaeu. Anderson's Guide, p. 359. New Stat. Acc.

⁴ Old Stat. Acc.

⁶ Blaeu. Martin, p. 243.

⁷ New Stat. Acc.

⁵ New Stat. Acc.

⁸ County Maps.

⁹ Forduni Scotichr., lib. ii. c. 10. Ext. e Var. Cron. Seccie, p. 9.

¹⁰ Description of the Western Isles.

¹¹ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. ii. p. 155. Gregory's Highlands and Isles, pp. 61-63.

¹² Gregory's Highlands and Isles, p. 62. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. vi. no. 116; lib. xiii. no. 186. Argyre Charters.

¹³ Gregory, p. 62. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. vi. no. 116. Pitcairn's Crim. Trials, vol. i. p. 116.*

¹⁴ Acta Dom. Conc., vol. xxix. fol. 128. Gregory, p. 108.

¹⁵ Argyre Inventory. Acta Dom. Conc., vol. xxix. ff. 128, 211. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. v. fol. 102. Gregory, pp. 119-121.

¹⁶ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. ix. fol. 18.

Queen Mary for the good service done in her minority, especially in opposing the English, by James Makconnyll of Dunneveyg and Glennys (the son of Alexander, and grandson of John Cathanach), granted to him and to his heirs male, with remainder in succession to his brother Angus and his heirs male, to his brother Colin (or Coile) and his heirs male, to his brother Soirle and his heirs male, to his brother Alexander and his heirs male, to his brother Donald Gorme M'Connyll and his heirs male, and to his own heirs male whomsoever, the barony of Bar in North Kintyre, including the following lands in the island of Islay, namely, $2\frac{1}{2}$ marks of Navisburgh, 16s. 8d. of Rosker, $2\frac{1}{2}$ marks of Crebeye (or Erabe), $2\frac{1}{2}$ marks of Mullentre, $2\frac{1}{2}$ marks of Killenane, 16s. 8d. of Cattadull, $2\frac{1}{2}$ marks of Ardallowane (or Ardallowane), 16s. 8d. of Clagintarroch, 16s. 8d. of Truddimes, 8s. 4d. of Cragfyn, $2\frac{1}{2}$ marks of Kantowr, $2\frac{1}{2}$ marks of Ardmannoch and Ardmuir, 8s. 4d. of Tallaland (or Callaland), 16s. 8d. of Balleattrach (or Baleiehrac), 16s. 8d. of Balleclauhauch, 16s. 8d. of Teirvachagane, $2\frac{1}{2}$ marks of Balletarsint (or Balletersene), $2\frac{1}{2}$ marks of Stromenismoir, 16s. 8d. of Proaig, 5 marks of Dunnovaig, 16s. 8d. of Kileallumkill, 5 marks of the two Ballenachtanis, 5 marks of Torrasdull and Balleneyle, $2\frac{1}{2}$ marks of Taycarnegane (or Teytermentan), $2\frac{1}{2}$ marks of the two Lennyne, and 8s. 8d. of Taydrum (or Tyndrwm).¹ In the same year James M'Connell of Dunneveg granted to Archibald Earl of Argyle power to dispose of half the lands of Ila, then in the hands of Hector M'Lain of Dowart.² In 1558 Francis and Mary, King and Queen of Scots, by a charter dated at Paris, 5th May, on the narrative that James Makeconnell of Dunnyveig and Glennis and his predecessors had possessed certain lands from time immemorial, and that all their writs had been destroyed in time of war, granted to him anew for his good service against the English, with remainder to his brothers Angus, Coll, Alexander, and Sorle (or Charles), and to his own heirs whomsoever, those lands erected into the barony of Bar in North Kintyre, and including the lands in Islay before specified.³ In 1564 Queen Mary granted the same barony, including the same lands, to Archibald M'Concill the son of James M'Concill of Dunnyvaig and Glennis.⁴

In 1408 Donald Lord of the Isles (styled Maedomhnaill) granted in heritage to Bhrian Bicaire Mhagaod, for his good services to Donald himself and to his father, the lands of Bailebiorra, Machaire-learga-riabhoghe, Cionnragha, Grastol, Tocamol, Wreggoe (or Weeggoe), the two Glenapstols, Cracobus, Cornubus, and Baileneachtan, for a yearly *reddendo* of four cows fit for slaughter at Maedomhnaill's house, or the sum of 42 marks.⁵ In 1562 Queen Mary granted to James Makeonell of Dunnovaig and Glennis, for seven years, for his allegiance, certain lands in Kintyre and Islay, including $2\frac{1}{2}$ marks of Dowach, 16s. 8d. of Ballargrannaye, $2\frac{1}{2}$ marks of Learabolsay, 3 marks and 16d. of Killeyane (or Kilyayan), $2\frac{1}{2}$ marks of Gill and Glenawstill, 16s. 8d. of Grawstill, 16s. 8d. of Kentrahye (or Kentray), $2\frac{1}{2}$ marks of Balliekatalzin (or Balthregin), 16s. 8d. of Stromenis-beg, 16s. 8d. of Tokomwill and Cornobolsay, 16s. 8d. of

¹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxix. no. 118. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xix. ff. 15, 16.

² Argyle Inventory.

³ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxxi. no. 444. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxix. ff. 76, 77.

⁴ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxxii. ff. 66-68.

⁵ Original Charter in Irish in the hands of John Magee, descended from another John Magee the cousin of Somhairle Boy Maedomhnaill. The name Macaodh signifies 'the son of Hugh,' and is pronounced in Scot-

Craigabolsay, 2½ marks of Glennagadill, 8s. 4d. of Begasgok (or Wgasgok), and 8s. 4d. of Glennawstill-wauchrauche (or weltraich).¹ In 1563 and 1564 the same queen renewed the grant.² In 1584 King James VI., on the narrative that Angus M'Connell of Dunavaig and his predecessors had long been tenants of those lands, granted them anew to him and his heirs for nine years, for yearly payment of 13s. 4d. for every markland.³

In 1539 King James V. granted to Alane M'Clane, the brother of Hector M'Clane of Dowart, the nonentry and other dues of certain lands in the sheriffdom of Terbert, including five marklands in Yla called Knokrenissale, Ardarrayecht, Ardalesyne, and Argarty.⁴ In 1542 the same king granted the same lands to Neill M'Neill, the natural son of the deceased Neill M'Neill of Geya.⁵ In 1552 Queen Mary granted the nonentry and other dues of the same lands to Hector M'Clane, the natural son of the deceased Alane M'Clane the brother of Hector M'Clane of Dowart, with remainder to the latter.⁶ In 1553 Queen Mary granted to the same Hector the son of Alane the same lands, which had formerly belonged to Malcolm Makneill of Geya, were in the hands of the sovereign for 60 years after his decease by reason of nonentry, and were appraised and sold to Hector M'Clane for the sum of £17,402, 14s. due for nonentry to him as the Queen's donatar, including the sheriff's fee for apprising the lands.⁷ In 1554 Neill Makneill of Geya sold the same lands to James Makconnell of Dunnaveg and Glennis, and Agnes Campbell his wife, with remainder to his brothers Angus, Coill, Alexander Og, and Sorell Boy Makeconnell, and to his own heirs whomsoever.⁸ In the same year Queen Mary granted to James Makeconnell a charter of the lands.⁹

On the east coast of the parish are two villages, named Port Ellinor and Lagavoulin.¹⁰

On the side of Lagavoulin bay opposite to the village, on a large peninsular rock, stand the remains of the ancient castle of Dunyveg (or Dun Naomhaig), a round tower of stone protected on the land side by a thick earthen mound, beyond which are the ruins of several houses separated from the main building by a strong wall.¹¹ This castle, from which the Macdonalds of Dunyveg had their original style, is mentioned by Fordun about 1400, and by succeeding chroniclers, who say that in the large island called Ile the Lord of the Isles had then two mansions and the castle of Donowak.¹² In 1505 a confirmation by King James IV. to John Makkane of Ardnamurchan of all former grants included the house and fortalice of Donavagan in Ile.¹³ In 1519 King James V. granted to Colin Earl of Ergile, along with the dues of the lands which belonged to the deceased John Makeayne of Ardnamurquhan, the keeping of the house of Dunnewig.¹⁴ In 1540 the sum of £9 was paid from the royal treasury to

land and the south of Ireland 'Mackay,' in the middle of Ireland 'Mackew,' and in Ulster 'Magee.' Note by the Rev. William Reeves, D.D. Some of the names contained in the grant are Norwegian, the others are Celtic.

¹ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxxi. ff. 40, 41.

² Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxxi. ff. 100-102; vol. xxxii. ff. 121, 122.

³ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. i. ff. 41, 42.

⁴ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xiii. ff. 16, 17.

⁵ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xvi. fol. 1.

⁶ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxiv. fol. 120.

⁷ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxxi. no. 1582. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxvi. fol. 5.

⁸ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxxi. no. 47. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxvii. fol. 53.

⁹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxxi. no. 47. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxvii. fol. 53.

¹⁰ Anderson's Guide, p. 364.

¹¹ Pennant, ed. 1790, vol. i. p. 261. Anderson's

Guide, pp. 358, 364.

¹² Fordun's Scotichr., lib. ii. c. 10. Ext. e Var. Cron.

Scocie, p. 9.

¹³ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiv. no. 168.

¹⁴ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. v. fol. 139.

Archibald Stewart, 'to pay thre gunnaris ane monethis wage in the castellis of Dunnewik and Iland Lochbrun (Lochguirm) in Ilay.¹ In 1542 the same Archibald Stewart was captain of Dunnyvaig, and (as above mentioned) was appointed by King James V. governor with the power of sheriff within the bounds of Yley.² The castle was afterwards alternately in the hands of the King and of the Clandonald till the year 1615, when that clan finally succumbed to the power of King James VI.³ In 1621 it was confirmed by the Scotch parliament to Sir John Campbell of Calder, as part of the barony of Yla.⁴

On the hill of Dun Borreraig are the ruins of a circular hill fort, 52 feet in diameter inside, with walls 12 feet thick, a gallery within the walls, and a stone seat two feet high round the area.⁵

Another hill fort, now a mere ruin, occupied the summit of Dun Aidh, a high and nearly inaccessible rock near the Mull of Oe.⁶

A circular mound with terraces, said to be almost unique in the Western Isles, is supposed to have been used by the Norwegians as a *thing-place* or seat of judgement.⁷

Near the bay of Knock are two large upright flags called 'the two stones of Islay,' said to mark the grave of Yula a Danish princess, from whom the island is supposed to have derived its name.⁸

In the old burying-ground of Kildalton there are two large rudely sculptured stone crosses.⁹

KILCHOMAN.

Killecommann¹⁰ — Kilcomane¹¹ — Kilquhouman¹² — Kilhomene¹³ — Kilcon-
nane¹⁴ — Killquhoman¹⁵ — Kilquhomen¹⁶ — Killem^ccommann¹⁷ — Kilcom-
man¹⁸ — Kilcoman.¹⁹ (Map. No. 8.)

THIS parish consists of the south west portion of the island of Islay, known as the Rinns, a peninsula formed by Loch Gruinart on the west and by Lochindaal on the east, and has the appearance of having at one period been an island.²⁰ It has hills of a moderate height, a few

¹ Pitcairn's Crim. Trials, vol. i. p. 305*.

² Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xvi. fol. 1.

³ Gregory's Highlands and Isles, pp. 149-390.

⁴ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. iv. pp. 675, 676. See KILAR-
ROW, p. 264.

⁵ Pennant, vol. i. p. 251. Anderson's Guide, pp. 358,
359.

⁶ Anderson's Guide, pp. 359, 363.

⁷ Anderson's Guide, p. 359. Worsaae's Danes, p. 278.

⁸ Anderson's Guide, p. 359. Worsaae's Danes, p. 278.

⁹ Anderson's Guide, p. 359.

¹⁰ A. D. 1427. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiii. no. 188.

¹¹ A. D. 1508. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. iii. fol. 186. A. D.
1511. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. iv. fol. 100.

¹² A. D. 1511. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. iv. fol. 113.

¹³ A. D. 1535. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxv. no. 238.

¹⁴ A. D. 1536. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. x. fol. 122.

¹⁵ A. D. 1542. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xvi. fol. 22.

¹⁶ A. D. 1543. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xvii. fol. 66.

¹⁷ A. D. 1546. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xix. fol. 80.

¹⁸ A. D. 1547. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxi. fol. 29.

¹⁹ A. D. 1548. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxiii. fol. 47.

²⁰ New Stat. Acc.

small lakes (among which is Loch Guirm), a coast in general rocky, and at its extreme north and south points, known as Ardnave and the Point of Rinn, a few small islands. Loch Gruinart, an arm of the sea, is in 1549 described by Archdeacon Monro as 'ane salt water loch callit Lochegunord, quherin runs the water of Gynord, with high sandey bankes, upon the quibilk bankes upon the sea lyes infinit selecheis, quibilkeis are slain with doges learnt to the same effect.'¹

In 1427 a charter of Alexander of Yle, Lord of the Isles and Master of Ross, is witnessed by Master Neil the son of Celestine, bachelor *utriusque juris* and rector of Killecomman.² In 1508 King James IV. presented Sir John M'Gilleglasch to the rectory of Kileomane, which was vacant by the decease of Sir Malcolm Makgillaspik.³ In January 1511 the same king presented Master John Monro to the vicarage of Kileomane, vacant by the decease of Sir John Brois.⁴ In March of the same year he presented John Cristane Makilbrid to the same vicarage, then vacant by the decease of Sir John Donaldsoun.⁵ In 1535 Master Archibald M'Carbre was rector of Kilhomene.⁶ In 1536 King James V. presented Master Rodoric Farquhar Hectorissone to three churches in the Isles, including the church of Kilconnane, and vacant by the decease of Master Mertin M'Gilmertyne.⁷ In 1542 the same king presented James Man the son of Master Duncan Man to the same rectory, vacant by the decease of Master Archibald M'Carbry, who, as we have seen, was rector in 1535.⁸ In 1543 Queen Mary presented Ninian M'Vicar to the rectory of Kilquhomen, then vacant or when vacant by the inability, resignation, or decease of the rector.⁹ In 1546 the same queen presented Sir Alexander M'Alestr, vicar of Colmele (or Colinele), to the same rectory, which had been resigned by Sir Ninian M'Vicar.¹⁰ In 1547 she presented Sir Archibald Makylwray to the rectory of Kileomman, vacant by the inability of James Omay the son of the deceased Dounoche Omay, or in whatsoever other way.¹¹ In 1548 the patronage of the parsonage of Kilcoman, when vacant, was granted to Hector M'Gilleoun of Doward and his heirs, till Queen Mary should attain the age of fourteen years.¹²

The church, apparently dedicated to Saint Coemgen, stood on the west coast to the south of Loch Guirm, where also the present church was built in 1825.¹³ There is a parliamentary church at Portnahaven at the south end of the parish.¹⁴

Before the year 1380 John the first Lord of the Isles is said to have roofed and furnished the chapel of Eorsay-Elan, or the island of Oersa (the Oversa of Buchanan and Blaen), situated near the Point of Rinn.¹⁵ In 1535, and again in 1541, King James V. presented Sir Donald

¹ Description of the Western Isles.

² Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiii. no. 188.

³ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. iii. fol. 186.

⁴ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. iv. fol. 100.

⁵ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. iv. fol. 113.

⁶ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxv. no. 238.

⁷ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. x. fol. 122.

⁸ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xvi. fol. 22.

⁹ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xvii. fol. 66. The record of this presentation is imperfect, only the letters *omer* of the rector's name appearing. He seems however to have

been the James Man presented in 1542, and in 1547 styled James Omay.

¹⁰ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xix. fol. 80.

¹¹ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxi. fol. 29.

¹² Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxiii. fol. 47.

¹³ Blaen's Map. Martin's Western Islands, p. 243. New Stat. Acc. County Maps. See KILKIVAN, p. 11.

¹⁴ New Stat. Acc.

¹⁵ Lord of the Isles, note C. Buchanan's Historia, lib. i. c. 36. Blaen's Map. Modern Maps.

Makintagart to the chaplainry of Ilaneoirsay, vacant or when vacant by the resignation, promotion, or decease of Sir Cristopher Makwia (or Makvia).¹ 'At the west poynt of Ilay,' says Archdeacon Monro in 1549, 'lyes ane iylle callit by the Erische Ellan Ouersay, ane myle in lenth. It hath ane paroch kirke, and is very guid for fishing, inhabit and manurit, with ane right dangerous kyle and stream callit Corey Garrache; na man dare enter in it bot at ane certain tyme of the tyde, or ellis he will perish.'² In 1556 Queen Mary presented Sir Neil McCawla chaplain to the chaplainry of the chapel of Illanorsay and Grigydill, vacant by the decease of Sir Donald McIntagirt.³

There was another chapel on Island Nave (the Ylen Naomh of Blaen) off the headland called Ardnave, which Archdeacon Monro styles 'ane iyle called by the Erisch Ellan-nese (Ellan-neve?), with ane kirke in it.'⁴ Its ruins and large cemetery still remain.⁵

There was a church or chapel at Kilchieran (or Kilkeran) near Nerbols, and another at Kiluave on the north coast of the parish, of both which the ruins seem to be still in existence.⁶

In 1542 a new grant of certain lands as part of the barony of Doward by King James V. to Hector McCane of Doward in liferent, and to Hector his son and his heirs specified in the charter of entail of the barony, included one-fourth of the lands of Schynnerll, one-fourth of Cowle, one-fourth of Arehallich and Forland, one-fourth of Corpellane, one-fourth of Garrynsay and Kilnalen, and one-fourth of Garbols and Dowach.⁷ In 1615 Hector Makeleane of Dowart was served heir male to Hector his grandfather in the barony of Dowart, including the same lands.⁸

In 1561 the abbot of Iona held the land of Ardnave in Illa, of the extent of £8, 13s. 4d. and the £20 lands of Laintymanniche and Mwieheleische in the same island.⁹

In 1562 Queen Mary granted to James Makconell of Dunnovaig and Glennis for seven years for his allegiance certain lands in Kintyre and Ilay, including 2½ marks of Grwnort, 2½ marks of Kendrochat, 2½ marks of the Lek, 16s. 8d. of Sohy (or Soze), 2½ marks of Smawll, 2½ marks of Megirne, 16s. 8d. of Sannagebeg, 2½ of Balnabe (or 16s. 8d. of Ballinabie and Gartnaballa), 16s. 8d. of Claignach, 5 marks of Kilehowman, 16s. 8d. of Kenasgill, 2½ marks of Kilkeranebeg and the Braid of Kilkerane (or 16s. 8d. of Kilkeranebeg, and 25s. of the Braid), 2½ marks of Kilkeranemoir, 2½ marks of Tormystie, 16s. 8d. of Culcwyne (or Cultquhen), 2½ marks (or 16s. 8d.) of Lossaid, 16s. 8d. of Kealsay, 16s. 8d. of Kileathan, 2½ marks of Ballegallie, 3 marks of Gladilfoill (or Cladefield), 2½ marks of Aelisy, 2½ marks of the other Aeliste, 16s. 8d. of Octoforda, 16s. 8d. of Amod, 16s. 8d. of Corrannay, 2½ marks of Glassance, 16s. 8d. of Lorgba, 16s. 8d. of Cultorsay, 16s. 8d. of Garthcarra, 2½ marks of Quennesby, 16s. 8d. of Kentra, 16s. 8d. of Oelisy, 16s. 8d. of Arrastill (or Arrafield), half a mark of Crosbrige, half a mark of Halleger

¹ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. x. fol. 5; vol. xv. fol. 34.

² Description of the Western Isles. The chapel of Island Oersa however was not a parish church.

³ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxviii. fol. 21.

⁴ Martin, p. 243. Blaen. Description of the Western Isles.

⁵ New Stat. Acc.

⁶ Martin, p. 243. New Stat. Acc. The Old Stat.

Acc. mentions the ruins of six churches, the New of five, within the parish, without specifying their names.

⁷ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxviii. no. 341. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xvi. fol. 77. See KILARROW, p. 265.

⁸ Retours.

⁹ Rental of the Bishoprick of the Isles. Coll. de Reb. Alb., p. 3.

(or Sellego), 16s. 8d. of Octemoir, 16s. 8d. of Girremoir, 16s. 8d. of Girrebeg, 16s. 8d. of Octemoir-Gremsay, 16s. 8d. of Ardmlem, 16s. 8d. of Calmiscarrie, 8s. 4d. of Molleboye, 16s. 8d. of the other Soze (or Sohry), 40d. of Groden, and half a mark of Herrestuid.¹ In 1563 and 1564 the same queen renewed the grant.² In 1584 King James VI. granted the same lands anew for nine years to Angus McConnell of Dunavaig and his heirs, for yearly payment of 13s. 4d. for every markland.³ From that period till the beginning of the following century the whole parish or the Rinns of Islay was a constant subject of dispute between the Macdonalds of Isla and the Macleans of Mull, whose feuds seem to have terminated in two battles fought in 1598, in which they were respectively victorious, and both clans were nearly extirpated.⁴ In 1614 King James VI. granted to John Campbell of Calder and his heirs male 'the yle and landis of Ylay and Rynnys, and middle waired of Ylay, Hlytassan, alsueill rentalit of before as unrentallit,' and in 1621 the Scotch parliament ratified the grant.⁵

In 1628 John McBeath was served heir to his father Fergus McBeath of Ballenab in 6s. 8d. of Areset, 16s. 8d. of Howe, and half a mark of Saligo.⁶

The parish has three villages, Portnahaven, Port Wymss, and Port Charlotte.⁷

Of the two mansions in Ile mentioned by Fordun as belonging to the Lord of the Isles the castle of Lochguirn, situated on an island in the lake of the same name, was doubtless one.⁸ In 1540 there was paid from the royal treasury of King James V. to Archibald Stewart captain of Dunyveg the sum of £9, 'to pay thre gunnaris ane monethis wage in the castellis of Dunnewik and Iland Lochbrun in Ilay.'⁹ In 1584 King James VI. granted the castle of Ellanlochguirne with the neighbouring lands for nine years to Angus McConnell of Dunavaig.¹⁰ The remains of the castle of Lochguirn are those of a strong square fort with a round bastion at each corner.¹¹

At Kilchoman the Lord of the Isles (or Macdonald of Isla) is said to have had a seat, near which is a deep glen where he is believed to have kept his cattle.¹²

In 1598 at the head of Lochgruinar was fought one of the battles between the Macdonalds and Macleans, in which there were slain on the one side Sir Lachlan Maclean and about 300 of his men, and on the other only about 30 of the Macdonalds.¹³ It is traditionally said that on that occasion the church of Kilnave, in which some of the Macleans had taken refuge, was burned by the Macdonalds, and that Sir Lachlan Maclean was buried in the church of Kilchoman.¹⁴

¹ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxxi. ff. 40, 41.

² Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxxi. ff. 100-102; vol. xxxii. ff. 121, 122.

³ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. l. ff. 41, 42.

⁴ Gregory's Highlands and Isles, pp. 191, 232, 265, 272, 273, 284.

⁵ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. iv. p. 675. See KILARROW, p. 264.

⁶ Retours.

⁷ New Stat. Acc.

⁸ Fordun Scotichr., lib. ii. c. 10.

⁹ Pitcairn's Crim. Trials, vol. i. p. 305*.

¹⁰ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. l. ff. 41, 42.

¹¹ Pennant, ed. 1790, vol. i. p. 256. Anderson, p. 358.

¹² Pennant, vol. i. p. 254.

¹³ Pennant, vol. i. p. 258. Anderson, p. 357. Gregory, pp. 284, 285.

¹⁴ New Stat. Acc.

JURA.

Kilernadill¹—Kilaridil²—Killearn.³ (Map, No. 9.)

THIS parish, formerly named Kilearnadale, and now united to Colonsay, includes the islands of Jura, Scarba, Lunga, Beldahua, the Mare Isles, of which the chief are Dunchonnill, Garvelloch, Coulbrandon, and Elachnave, and a few islands of inferior size. With the exception of a narrow border of low land on the east coast, the whole island of Jura, which constitutes by far the largest portion of the parish, is rugged and mountainous, rising at its southern end in Bein-an-Oir, the highest of several conical peaks known as the Paps of Jura, to the height of 2500 or 2700 feet above the sea. Loch Tarbert, an arm of the sea, on the west, and Tarbert bay on the east, nearly meet and divide the island in two. Between Jura and Scarba lies the gulf or strait of Corryvreckan, in which the meeting of the tides, said to be impeded by a large sunken rock, produces a sort of whirlpool dangerous to ships.⁴

Of this church there appears to be no notice before the Reformation but that of Archdeacon Monro, who styles it 'ane chappel, sometime the paroch kirke, Kilernadill.'⁵ In 1622 Thomas bishop of the Isles granted to William Stirling of Achyll a lease of the whole parsonage and vicarage teinds of the isle of Jura, including the lands of Ardfin, Achaleik, Broastill, Strones, Sannag, Eriearge, Knockawollen, Killarnadill, Largybreeck, and others.⁶ The parsonage and vicarage teinds of the islands of Ilachinive and Kilbrandon belonged to the priory of Oransay, and were in 1630 granted with the lands by Andrew bishop of Rapho and prior of Oransay to Colin Campbell rector of Craigness.⁷ In 1635 the grant was confirmed by Neill bishop of the Isles, to which bishoprick the priory of Oransay was by that time annexed.⁸

The church stood at Kilearnadale near the south end of Jura, where a church built in 1780 is still used as one of the parish churches.⁹

In the isle of Scarba about the year 1400 there was a chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary, in which it was believed that many miracles were performed.¹⁰ This is the Kilmorie of Blauen, and the modern Kilmorie, the ruins of which are still to be seen.¹¹

¹ A. D. 1549. Monro's Description of the Western Isles.

² Circa A. D. 1640. Blauen's Map.

³ Circa A. D. 1700. Martin's Western Islands, p. 239.

⁴ Of this gulf, said to be named from Brekan, the son of a King of Denmark, who is believed to have been drowned in it, Fordan says, that near Scarba *gurgis oceanii decurrit fortissima, Corebrekan nomine, et ibi Scyllacea vorago*. Scotichr., lib. ii. c. 10. Archdeacon Monro says, 'Betwixt thir twa iyles ther runnes ane streame, above the power of all sailing and rowing, with infinit dangers, called Corybrekan. This stream

is aught myle lang, quhilk may not be hantit bot be certain tyds.' Description of the Western Isles. 'The charybdis Brecani or vortex Breccain of Adomnan lay near the isle of Rechrn (Rathlin) on the usual passage between Ireland and Iona. Adom. Vit. Columbae, lib. i. c. 5; lib. ii. c. 12. See Reeves' Eccl. Antiq., pp. 289-292.

⁵ Description of the Western Isles.

⁶ Argyle Inventory.

⁷ Argyle Inventory.

⁸ Argyle Inventory.

⁹ Monro. Blauen. Martin. New Stat. Acc.

¹⁰ Fordun's Scotichr., lib. ii. c. 10. Ext. e Var. Cron. Scocie, p. 9.

¹¹ Blauen's Map. New Stat. Acc.

Elachnave or Ilachanene (the Isle of Saints, the Helant-Jeneou of the chroniellers, and by them said to contain a sanctuary), the southern of the Garveloch group, has some remarkable remains of early religious occupation.¹ Near the landing place at the south east of the island there is a number of buildings evidently ecclesiastical. The most remarkable, though half ruined, is a bee-hive dome with low covered passages connecting it with another small circular building and with the open air. Another building has evidently been a chapel, with only one small square window (to the east) much splayed to both sides, having the door in the west end. Throughout there is no moulding or mark of chisel or mason's tool, no appearance of an arch, and no mortar. There is a cemetery which has been used to more recent times, and the crowd of low buildings has all the appearance of a monastic establishment; and, if it was so, these are perhaps the oldest vestiges of the sort now standing in Scotland.²

In the parish are caves called 'corpachs,' in which the dead are believed to have rested for a time on their way to Iona.³ Two islands in Loch Tarbert are styled by Blaeu Yl-na-heglish.⁴

The early history of the islands which compose this parish is the same with that of the other Southern Isles.⁵ In 1335 Edward Balliol granted in heritage to John of Ile (afterwards Lord of the Isles) for his allegiance the island of Dure and others; and in 1336 the grant was confirmed by King Edward III.⁶ About the year 1343 King David II. granted to Angus the son of John of the Isles (of the Ardnamurehan family) the island of Dewre and others, for the usual services by sea and land.⁷ In the same year the same king granted the island to John Lord of the Isles.⁸ About 1400 Dura is described as 24 miles long, with few inhabitants.⁹ In 1475 it was forfeited with the other islands by John the last Lord of the Isles, and in 1476 it was restored to him by King James III., who in 1478 confirmed the new grant.¹⁰ In 1536 the royal property in the Isles included the island of Skarba, the islands of Longa and Gallinaho, and apparently also the island of Jura.¹¹ In 1549 the island of Duray is described as 'ane fyne forrest for deire, inhabit and manurit at the coist syde, pairt be Clandonald of Kyntyre, pairt be Macgillayne of Douard, pairt be Macgillayne of Kinlochibuy, pairt be M'Duffithe of Colvamsay.'¹²

In 1354 John of Larin lord of Argyll quitclaimed to John of Yle Lord of the Isles certain lands of which the latter had charters from King David II. or from King Robert Bruce, including the castle of Dunconill and the upper part of Duray.¹³ In 1390 Donald of Ile, Lord of the Isles, granted to Lachlan Makgilleone a number of lands and castles, including the half of the constabulary of the castles of Dunconail and Dunkerd, with the island of Garbealeach, the two islands of Garbealan and Sealdla, the pennyland of Moylbuys in Scarba, and the upper part of the lands of Dura.¹⁴ Fordun about 1400, and the chroniellers of the following century, enumerate among the Western Isles 'Garveleane near the great eastle of Donquhonyle, six miles distant

¹ Fordun and Ext. e Var. Cron. *ut supra*.

² Notes made on the spot in 1852.

³ New Stat. Acc.

⁴ Blaeu's Map.

⁵ See ROTHESAY, pp. 224, 225.

⁶ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i. pp. 463, 464. Rymer, vol. iv. p. 711.

⁷ Hadinton's Collections, vol. ii. p. 1226. Rob. Index, p. 41, no. 7.

⁸ Rob. Index, p. 48, no. 1; p. 99; p. 100, no. 1.

⁹ Forduni Scotichr., lib. ii. c. 10.

¹⁰ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. vii. no. 335; lib. viii. no. 132. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. ii. pp. 111, 189, 190.

¹¹ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. x. fol. 140.

¹² Monro's Description of the Western Isles.

¹³ Hailes' Annals, 2d ed., vol. iii. p. 381.

¹⁴ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiii. no. 300.

from other isles in the ocean.¹ In 1496 King James IV. granted in heritage to Lachlan Makgilleon, the natural son of Hector Makgilleon of Dowart, with remainder to Hector and his heirs, to Hector's brother Donald and his heirs, and to Hector's heirs whomsoever bearing the surname and arms of Makgilleon, certain lands which Hector had resigned, and which were then erected into the barony of Dowart, and included Duncannill with the isles belonging to it, le Mulboy (or Mulroy) in Scarba, and Troeg, Owenegeill, Glennamuk, Ardsalanis, Cammys, Ernystill, and Ardmenys, in Jura (apparently the lands described in the older writs as the upper part of Dura.)² In 1510 the same king granted in heritage to Duncan Stewart of Arpin the lands of Dowart and others, including 5 marklands called Ardbanich, Cammis, Terbert, Troagh, Glennamuk, Hvanagell, and Myliroy, of the old extent of 10 marks, lying in the island of Dura and sheriffdom of Perth, all which Duncan had acquired from the deceased Lauchlan Makgilleon of Dowart in lieu of a debt of 4500 marks, and redeemable on payment of that sum.³ In 1540 the same lands, with the castle of Dunchonnaill and its isles, were resigned by Hector Makclane of Dowart, and granted by King James V. to his son and heir Hector Makclane and his male heirs, with remainder to the heirs of Hector the elder, to his brother Alan and his heirs, to his brother John and his heirs, and to his own heirs whomsoever of the surname and arms of Makclane.⁴ In 1549 Archdeacon Monro enumerates among the Isles 'Dunchonill, ane iyle so namit from Conal Kernache, ane strenth, quhilk is als meikle as to say in Englishe ane round castle.'⁵ In 1603 Hector McClyne of Dowart was served heir to Hector his grandfather in various lands, including Dunchonill and the lands in Jura and Scarba above named.⁶ In 1629 Archibald Campbell of Kilmelford, with the consent of his son Mr. Colin Campbell parson of Craignish, resigned to Archibald Lord Lorne the isles of Garvelach and Dunchonnill, Leckbowy (apparently in Scarba), and some other lands, with the bailiary, crownship, and sheriffship of certain lands and islands, including Garvelach, Dunchonnell, Ballechoan, and Jura.⁷

In 1494 King James IV. granted anew to John McGilleoun of Lochboye 2½ marks of Ardisay and Knokinsawyll in Dowray, and the pennyland of Kilmore in Scarba, together of the extent of 2 marks, one pennyland in Lunga, and other lands, all which were John McGilleoun's in heritage, and were held by him of John of Ile, through whose forfeiture they were in the King's hands.⁸ In 1505 the same king confirmed to John Makkane of Ardnamurchan all grants he had formerly made to him of lands in the island of Durey and elsewhere.⁹ In 1506 he granted to the same John 2½ marks in Dievra, namely, a great eighth part (*magnam octauam partem*) of Aridsearnula, and an eighth of Knoknaseolaman, which had been held by his grandfather Alexander of the deceased Donald of the Isles lord of Doniewag and Glynis, and were in the King's hands by forfeiture of the deceased John Lord of the Isles, the son of the deceased Alexander Earl of Ross.¹⁰ In 1534 John Makgilleoune of Lochboye granted to his son Murdoch various

¹ Forduni Scot., lib. ii. c. 10. Ext. e Var. Cron. Scoecie, p. 9.

² Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiii. no. 301. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. i. fol. 29.

³ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xvi. no. 1.

⁴ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxvi. no. 348. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xiii. ff. 43, 44.

⁵ Description of Western Isles.

⁶ Retours.

⁷ Argyle Inventory.

⁸ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiii. no. 114.

⁹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiv. no. 168.

¹⁰ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiv. no. 307. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. iii. fol. 98.

lands, including the $2\frac{1}{2}$ marks of Ardisay and Knokinsawill in Dowray, and the pennyland of Kylmoire in Scarba, together extending to two marklands, and one pennyland in the island of Lunga.¹ In 1538 King James V. confirmed the grant.² In 1542 the same lands were resigned by Murdoc Makgilleoun, and granted anew by King James V. to him and his heirs male in free barony, with remainder to his brother Charles Makgilleoun and his heirs male.³ In 1615 Hector McCleane of Lochbowie was served heir to his great-grandfather Murdoch in the same lands, then included in the barony of Moy.⁴

The barony of Bar in North Kintyre, granted to James Makeconnyll of Dunnyveyig by Queen Mary in 1545, granted anew or confirmed to the same James by Francis and Mary, King and Queen of Scots, in 1558, and granted by the same queen to Archibald the son and apparent heir of James Makeconnyll in 1564, included 16s. 8d. of Ardnornell and Knokprovin (or Hardharnoil and Knokrowin), 16s. 8d. of Ileryne and Largebrek, 16s. 8d. of Kilbarnadull and Auchichtoyvs (or Achichoise), 16s. 8d. of Knokfelomane, 16s. 8d. of Crakage, 16s. 8d. of Sannok, 16s. 8d. of Achilleik, 16s. 8d. of Strowne (or Stronowne), 16s. 8d. of Broaddulle, 16s. 8d. of Ardhin, and 16s. 8d. of Knokbrak, all in the isle of Jura and sheriffdom of Terbert.⁵

In 1616 the lands of Skenan in Jura, formerly belonging to the priory of Oransay as a part of its patrimony, were granted by King James VI. to Andrew bishop of the Isles, and with other lands united into the tenandry of Oransay.⁶

In 1630 Andrew, bishop of Rapho and prior of Oransay, granted to Colin Campbell rector of Craigness the isles of Ilachinive and Kilbrandan, with the parsonage and vicarage teinds of the same, which belonged to the priory of Oransay.⁷ In 1635 Neill bishop of the Isles, to whose bishoprick the priory of Oransay was annexed, with the consent of the dean and chapter, confirmed the grant of the bishop of Rapho, and granted also the same lands anew to the same Colin Campbell.⁸

On the island of Freuch or Fruchlan in the Sound of Islay are the ruins of Claig Castle, a square tower with walls nine feet thick, defended by a deep ditch, and formerly used by the Macdonalds of Islay as a prison.⁹

At the north end of the bay of Small Isles are the remains of an encampment, consisting of three oval embanked hollows, defended on one side by deep ditches, and on the other by regular bastions.¹⁰

In various parts of the island may be seen a low wall running along a declivity generally towards a lake or precipice, and having at the lower end a deep pit, said to be an ancient contrivance for capturing the wild boar.¹¹ 'All the deire,' says Archdeacon Monro, 'of the west part of that forrest will be callit be tainchess to that narrow entry (the isthmus between Loch

¹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxvi. no. 124.

² Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxvi. no. 124.

³ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xvi. fol. 43.

⁴ Retours.

⁵ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxix. no. 118; lib. xxxi. no. 444. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xix. ff. 15, 16; vol. xxix. ff. 76, 77; vol. xxxii. ff. 66-68. See KINTYRE, pp. 5-7, and KILDALTON, p. 270.

⁶ Argyle Inventory.

⁷ Argyle Inventory.

⁸ Argyle Inventory.

⁹ Pennant, ed. 1790, vol. i. p. 246. Anderson, pp. 358, 367.

¹⁰ Anderson's Guide, p. 366.

¹¹ Old Stat. Acc. Anderson, pp. 365, 366.

Tarbert and Tarbert bay), and the next day callit west againe be tainchess through the said narrow entres, and infinit deire slaine there.¹¹

The name of the island is derived by Archdeacon Monro from the word Deire (deer), an animal which it appears once abounded in the island, but is now very scarce.² Martin derives it from Dih and Rah, two Danish brothers who killed each other at Knockerom, where two stones, each about 7 feet high, are said to be erected over their graves.³

COLONSAY.

Kilchattan⁴—Kilouran.⁵ (Map, No. 10.)

THIS parish includes the islands of Colonsay and Oronsay, separated by a narrow strait which is dry at low water, and one or two smaller isles immediately adjoining. Its main features are rugged hills of no great height, and in the lower parts, especially towards the south, tracts of rich pasture-land.

The earliest notice of Colonsay as a parish appears to be in 1549 by Archdeacon Monro, who says of the island, 'It hath anc paroch kirke.'⁶ In 1632 John bishop of the Isles granted to Coll McGillespiek V'Donald of Colonsay a lease of the teinds of the parsonage and vicarage of the parish of Kilchattan in Colonsay, and of the whole lands of that island.⁷ In 1667 a new grant of the earldom of Argyle by King Charles II. to Earl Archibald included the patronage of the echurches and chaplainries in Colonsay and the islands annexed to it.⁸

The church, dedicated to Saint Cathan, stood at Kilchattan on the west side of the island of Colonsay, where there is now a modern church.⁹ About 1700 the 'principal church' stood at the village of Kilouran at the north end of the island, the alleged site of an abbey dedicated to Saint Oran the friend of Saint Columba.¹⁰

There appear to have been several chapels within the bounds of the two islands.¹¹

At Kiloran (the cell or echurch of Oran) in Colonsay there is said to have been an abbey, founded by Saint Columba or by a Lord of the Isles, and latterly inhabited by canons regular of the order of Saint Augustine brought from the abbey of Holyrood.¹² Father Hay informs us that the name of the founder had been lost through the mistake of transcribers

¹ Description of the Western Isles.

² Description of the Western Isles. Anderson, p. 365.

³ Western Islands, p. 231.

⁴ A. D. 1632. Argyle Inventory. *Circa* A. D. 1640. Blaeu's Map.

⁵ *Circa* A. D. 1700. Martin's Western Isles, p. 249.

⁶ Description of the Western Isles.

⁷ Argyle Inventory.

⁸ Argyle Inventory.

⁹ Argyle Inventory. Blaeu. Pennant. Modern Maps.

¹⁰ Martin, p. 249. See *post*.

¹¹ Pennant, ed. 1790, vol. i. p. 275. Martin, p. 249. Argyle Inventory.

¹² Fordoun's Scotichr., lib. ii. c. 10. Hay's Scotia Sacra, p. 458. Spotswood's Religions Houses. Old Stat. Acc. New Stat. Acc. Trans. Camb. Camd. Soc., pp. 163. 164.

or the ignorance or negligence of librarians—that the date of the foundation was illegible, but that the occasion of it was a vow made by the founder when in imminent danger—that there existed in the Vatican a letter addressed to the convent—that the first abbot ruled for seven years, and died an old man in the odour of sanctity—and that his successor, after ruling for some time, resigned his office to the great regret of those under his charge, and returned to Holyrood.¹ It is traditionally believed that the abbey of Colonsay, which in all probability had decayed after the retirement of the second abbot recorded by Father Hay, was that of which Oransay was the priory.² Part of its cloisters appear to have remained till about the middle of the eighteenth century, and the ruins of the church are still to be seen.³

In the island of Oransay, on which Saint Columba is said to have first landed, stood a priory believed to have been founded by that saint, and afterwards changed by a Lord of the Isles into a priory of canons regular brought from Holyrood.⁴ Its subsequent history till the era of the Reformation is unknown. Colin prior of Orisoi died in the year 1510.⁵ The priory is entered in the Libellus Taxationum, a record about the date of 1535, but the valuation is not given.⁶ In 1549 Archdeacon Monro says that in Oransay there is ‘ane monastery of chanons.’⁷ In 1554 Queen Mary addressed a letter to Pope Julius III., recommending for presentation to the priorate of Orwansay Sir John Makmvrchie a canon of the monastery, on the resignation of Donald Macduffie (*Donaldus Duphaci*), to whom was reserved the liferent of the fruits of the priory, and who on the demission or death of Sir John, or the occurrence of a vacancy in any other way, was to have regress to the priorate.⁸ On the 19th of April in the same year, or in 1555, Queen Mary presented Master Robert Lawmont, chancellor of the Chapel Royal at Stirling, to the priorate of Orsai, then vacant by the death of Donald Makfee (the same as *Donaldus Duphaci*), and collation to which belonged to Alexander archbishop of Athens and bishop of the Isles.⁹ In 1592 King James VI. presented Donaldus Dufacius to the parsonage and vicarage of Orvinsay, vacant by the decease of Malcolm M’Duffie.¹⁰ In 1616 King James VI. granted to Andrew bishop of the Isles the 5 marklands of the isle of Oransay, 16s. of Garvolt in Colonsay, the two Corneiks, the east end of Coll, the lands of Skenan in Jura, and the lands of Brockaich, Killenew, Althshenaig, and Sowie, in Mull, all formerly belonging to the priory of Oransay as part of its patrimony—and the lands called the west end of Coll extending to seven ‘quarters land,’ the lands called Haltyren of Arneish, and others, formerly belonging to the nunnery of Icolnkill—all united into the tenandry of Oransay.¹¹ In 1623 William Stirling of Achyll had a lease of the teinds of Oransay from Thomas

¹ Scotia Sacra, p. 458.

² Old Stat. Acc. Anderson’s Guide, p. 367. Trans. Camb. Camd. Soc., p. 164.

³ Old Stat. Acc. New Stat. Acc. Trans. Camb. Camd. Soc., p. 164.

⁴ Forduni Scotiebr., lib. i. c. 6. Bisset’s Rolls of Court, fol. 253. Martin’s Western Islands, p. 246. Pennant, vol. i. p. 270. Trans. Camb. Camd. Soc., pp. 163, 164. A Gaelic MS. quoted by Sir Walter Scott, states that John the first Lord of the Isles, who

died in 1380, built or repaired the church of the Holy Cross immediately before his death. Lord of the Isles, note C.

⁵ New Stat. Acc. Stone Cross beside the Priory.

⁶ MS. in Adv. Lib.

⁷ Description of the Western Isles.

⁸ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxvii. ff. 10, 11.

⁹ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxvii. fol. 106.

¹⁰ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. lxiv. fol. 20.

¹¹ Argyle Inventory.

bishop of the Isles.¹ In 1630 Andrew bishop of Rapho and prior of Oransay granted to Colin Campbell rector of Craigness the isles of Ilachinive and Kilbrandan, with the parsonage and vicarage teinds of the same, both which belonged to the priory.² In 1635 Neill bishop of the Isles, to which bishoprick the priory of Oransay was annexed, with the consent of his dean and chapter, confirmed the grant of the bishop of Rapho.³ In 1667 the earldom of Argyre, as granted anew to Earl Archibald by King Charles II., included the barony of Balweill, in which were included the isle of Oransay and other islands, together with the parsonage and vicarage of that barony and of the isle of Oransay.⁴

Any information that we possess respecting the internal usages and regulations of the priory is furnished by Father Hay, who had seen what he styles 'a booke of rites of this place in parchment.'⁵ From internal evidence however, and from other causes, considerable doubt may be entertained of the authority and accuracy of his account.⁶

Of the priory buildings there still remain the church and a portion of the cloisters.⁷ The church, dedicated to Saint Oran, and built in the early English style, is about 60 feet long by 18 wide, and has a side chapel containing the tomb of Murchard Macduffie of Colonsay, who died in 1539, and what is generally styled the tomb of the abbot Macduffie (probably the prior of that name above mentioned).⁸ Adjoining the church is a cloister, measuring externally 41 feet square, and internally 28 feet 8 inches, of which one side is ruinous, the opposite side has five small round arches, and the remaining two sides have each seven arches or compartments, each compartment of five slabs, two upright as pillars, one crossing them as plinth, and above it other two meeting at top and forming an acute angle.⁹ From Martin's account it appears that the side now ruined had been of a construction similar to the latter two.¹⁰ The rest of the buildings are ruinous.¹¹ Near the church is a cross, 12 feet high, with an inscription, as above noticed, recording the death of Colin prior of Orisoi.¹² About the year 1700 a precious stone, said to have been taken from a cross which was fixed on the altar of the church, was in the possession of the family of Macduffie.¹³ At the same period there stood about a quarter of a mile from the church a cairn and cross, the latter named Macduffie's cross, at which the bodies of the chiefs of that clan were said to have halted on their way to burial.¹⁴

The early history of Colonsay (the *Colosus* of Adomnan), as one of the Southern Isles, is nearly the same as that of Bute.¹⁵ In 1335 Edward Balliol granted to John of Isla for his allegiance the island of Golwoneche and others, which in 1336 were confirmed to the same John by King Edward III.¹⁶ About the year 1343 King David II. granted the same island to Angus the son

¹ Argyre Inventory.

² Argyre Inventory.

³ Argyre Inventory.

⁴ Argyre Inventory.

⁵ Scotia Sacra, p. 596.

⁶ See Scotia Sacra, pp. 596-598.

⁷ New Stat. Acc. Trans. Camb. Camd. Soc., p. 164. Anderson's Guide, p. 367. Sketch by W. F. Skene, Esq.

⁸ Pennant, ed. 1790, vol. i. pp. 270, 271. Anderson, p. 367. Trans. Camb. Camd. Soc., p. 164.

⁹ Pennant, vol. i. p. 271. Trans. Camb. Camd. Soc., p. 164.

¹⁰ Martin's Western Islands, p. 246.

¹¹ Pennant, *ut supra*.

¹² Pennant, *ut supra*. New Stat. Acc.

¹³ Martin, p. 246.

¹⁴ Martin, p. 246.

¹⁵ See ROTHESAY, pp. 224, 225.

¹⁶ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i. pp. 463, 464. Rymer, vol. iv. p. 711.

of John of the Isles his kinsman.¹ In that year he granted the same island and others to John Lord of the Isles.² In 1376 the same John resigned the island of Colonsay to King Robert II., who then granted it anew to him and Margaret his wife, the King's daughter, and to his heirs by her.³ Colonsay was one of the islands forfeited by John last Lord of the Isles in 1475, restored to him in 1476, and finally forfeited by him in 1493.⁴ In 1536 it is included in a list of the crown lands in the Isles.⁵

In 1463 Donald Macduffie or Macfie of Colonsay witnesses a charter by John Lord of the Isles and Earl of Ross.⁶ Morphe or Murchard M'Phe of Colonsay appears in record in 1531, and seems to be the same whose death is recorded in 1539.⁷ 'The ile,' says Archdeacon Monro in 1549, 'is bruikit be ane gentle capitane callit M'Duffiye, and pertened of auld to Clandonald of Kyntyre.'⁸ In 1609 there appears in record Donald Macfie in Colonsay, and in 1615 Malcolm Macfie of Colonsay.⁹

The barony of Bar, granted by Queen Mary in 1545 to James M'Connally of Dunneveyg and Glennys, granted anew to him in 1558 by the same queen and her husband the Dauphin of France, and granted in 1564 by the same queen to Archibald M'Concil the son and apparent heir of James, included 16s. 8d. of Ballerammynmoir, 16s. 8d. of Ardschenis, 16s. 8d. of Balletow, 16s. 8d. of Machrebeg, 16s. 8d. of Ballemoir, 16s. 8d. of Karremoir, 16s. 8d. of Machereneclue, 16s. 8d. of Ballewetrach-Kileattane, 16s. 8d. of Balleinima (or Ballemua), 16s. 8d. of Balleromyndow (or Ballemyndow), 16s. 8d. of Scalvasage, 5 marks of Killorane, and 2½ marks of Ballenohard, all lying in the island of Collowansay.¹⁰

In 1667 a new grant of the earldom of Argyle by King Charles II. to Earl Archibald included the isle of Colonsay and others, with the patronage of the churches and chaplainries of the same.¹¹

In a loch in the island (apparently the Loch Scoltyr of Blaen) are the ruins of a stronghold of the ancient lairds.¹²

¹ Robertson's Index, p. 41, no. 7. Hadinton's Collections, vol. ii. p. 1226.

² Rob. Index, p. 48, no. 1; p. 99: p. 100, no. 1.

³ Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 130. Rob. Index, p. 118, no. 12.

⁴ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. vii. no. 335. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. ii. pp. 111, 189, 190. Gregory, p. 58.

⁵ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. x. fol. 140.

⁶ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. vi. no. 17.

⁷ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. ii. p. 333. Tombstone in priory church, mentioned above.

⁸ Description of the Western Isles.

⁹ Coll. de Reb. Alb., p. 119. Gregory's Highlands and Isles, pp. 330, 376, 378, 379, 386, 387, 389.

¹⁰ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxix. no. 118; lib. xxx. no. 444. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xix. ff. 15, 16; vol. xxix. ff. 76, 77; vol. xxxii. ff. 66-68.

¹¹ Argyle Inventory.

¹² Blaen's Map. New Stat. Acc.

IONA.

Hyona¹—Hii²—Columbkill³—Ii⁴—Iea, Ie, Eo⁵—Ia, Iae, Hi⁶—Hiona-colummeille⁷—Iae-colummeille⁸—I-cholaimchille⁹—Ia-colummeille¹⁰—Hi-cholumbchille¹¹—Ieoa¹²—Aoi¹³—Eyna Helgo, Eyn Helga¹⁴—Hii-columchille¹⁵—Yi¹⁶—Hy¹⁷—Yona¹⁸—Iona¹⁹—I²⁰—Y²¹—Icolme-kill, Iecolumkill, Iecomkill, Icolmkill, Icolmikill²²—Colmkill²³—Ycallumkyle²⁴—Ycolmekill, Ycolmkill²⁵—Insula Sancti Columbe²⁶—Ecolmkill²⁷—Personaige of Tempill-Ronaige²⁸—Personage of Ecolmkill²⁹—Yensis Insula.³⁰ (Map, No. 11.)

INSULA Pictorum quaedam monstratur in oris

Fluctivago suspensa salo, cognominis Eo,

Qua sanctus Domini requiescit carne COLUMBA.³¹

THIS parish, which included the £20 land of the island of Iona, a few smaller isles around it, and perhaps a small part of the Ross of Mull, was at the period of the Reformation still

¹ *Circa* A. D. 657. Vita Columbae auctore Cuminio. *Circa* A. D. 680. Vit. Col. auct. Adomano.

² *Circa* A. D. 730. Bedae Hist. Eccles., lib. iii. cc. 3, 5, 21, 24; lib. iv. c. 4; lib. v. cc. 9, 22. *Circa* A. D. 1400. Forduni Scotiechr., lib. iii. c. 30.

³ *Circa* A. D. 730. Bedae Hist. Eccles., lib. v. c. 9.

⁴ *Ante* A. D. 900. The Saxon Chronicle, ed. 1823, pp. 25, 26, 65. ⁵ *Ante* A. D. 1088. Tigernach.

⁶ *Ante* A. D. 1088. Tigernach. *Post* A. D. 1088. Annales Inisfalenses. *Annal. iv. Mag. Annal. Ulton.* A. D. 1164. MS. Annals of Ulster.

⁷ *Post* A. D. 1088. *Annal. Inisfal.*

⁸ *Post* A. D. 1088. *Annal. Inisfal. Annal. iv. Mag. Annal. Ulton.* ⁹ *Post* A. D. 1088. *Annal. iv. Mag.*

¹⁰ *Post* A. D. 1088. *Annal. iv. Mag.* ¹¹ *Ibid.*

¹² *Post* A. D. 1088. *Annal. Ulton.* ¹³ *Ibid.*

¹⁴ *Post* A. D. 1093. Johnstone's Antiq. Celto-Seand., p. 232. Worsae's Danes, p. 276.

¹⁵ A. D. 1164—1184. Lib. Cart. Sancte Crucis, p. 41.

¹⁶ *Circa* A. D. 1180. Vita Kentegerni.

¹⁷ A. D. 1234. Regist. Moraviense, p. 99. A. D. 1390. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiii. no. 300. *Circa* A. D. 1400. Forduni Scotiechr., lib. iii. c. 24.

¹⁸ *Circa* A. D. 1251. Innes's Critical Essay, Appendix, p. 801. A. D. 1431. Ext. e Var. Cron. Scocie, p. 233. A. D. 1534. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxvi. no. 124. A. D. 1574. Protocol Book of Gavin Hammiltoun at Taymouth.

¹⁹ *Circa* A. D. 1251. Innes's Critical Essay, Appendix, pp. 801-803. *Circa* A. D. 1400. Forduni Scotiechr., lib. i. c. 6; lib. ii. c. 10; lib. iii. c. 26. *Circa* A. D. 1510. Brev.

Aberd. Prop. SS. pro temp. estiv., ff. 114, 126, 131. A. D. 1532. Lochuell Charters. A. D. 1588. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. lvii. fol. 59. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxxviii. no. 130.

²⁰ *Circa* A. D. 1400. Forduni Scotiechr., lib. i. c. 6; lib. ii. c. 10.

²¹ *Circa* A. D. 1400. Forduni Scotiechr. lib. iii. cc. 26, 44.

²² *Circa* A. D. 1400. Forduni Scotiechr., lib. i. c. 6; lib. ii. c. 10. A. D. 1546. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xx. fol. 41. A. D. 1548. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxii. fol. 37.

A. D. 1554, 1558. Lib. Insule Missarum, pp. lvi, 120. A. D. 1565. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxxii. fol. 126. A. D. 1617. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. iv. p. 554. A. D. 1626. Coll. de Reb. Alb., p. 124.

²³ A. D. 1498. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. i. fol. 81. A. D. 1530. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. viii. fol. 190. A. D. 1542. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xvi. fol. 30. A. D. 1547. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxi. fol. 29.

²⁴ *Circa* A. D. 1500. Ext. e Var. Cron. Scocie, p. 44. A. D. 1506. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. iii. fol. 36. A. D. 1532. Lochuell Charters. A. D. 1554. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxvi. fol. 27. A. D. 1567. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxxvi. fol. 22.

²⁵ A. D. 1509. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. iii. fol. 209. *Circa* A. D. 1577. Buchanan's Historia, lib. i. c. 37.

²⁶ A. D. 1561. Rentale of the bishoprick of the Ilis and abbacie of Ecolmkill.

²⁷ A. D. 1561. Rentale of the Ilis.

²⁸ A. D. 1573. Lochuell Charters.

²⁹ Vita Sancti Blaithmaic Martyris auctore Walafrido Strabone.

²⁹ *Ibid.*

a distinct parish, but at some subsequent period, which does not appear to be on record, was attached to the parish of Kilfinichen and Kilvicewin, one of those into which the island of Mull was divided about the year 1730, and which itself consists of three ancient parishes.¹

Iona is about three miles long by a mile and a half broad. It is separated from the isle of Mull by a strait or sound about a mile wide, the *fretum Hyonae Insulae* of Adomnan, the *Pollaise* of Monro, and the Bay of Finfort of Blaeu. Its surface is low, rising into many irregular hills, in general not exceeding 100 feet in height, the highest of all, Dun-i, being only 330 feet above the level of the sea. The coast is diversified by small rocky bays and headlands.

In the year 521 was born in Ireland Colm or Colum (in Latin *Columba*), the son of Fedhlimid M'Fergus and Aethnea M'Nave.² This person, *etiam a puero*, says his biographer Adomnan, *deditus christiano tyrocinio et sapientiae studiis*, was afterwards (apparently from the number of churches which he founded) styled Columcille, that is, 'Columba of churches.'³ About the year 545 he is said to have founded a noble monastery in Ireland, named from the number of oaks in the place Dearnach (now Durrogh in King's County.)⁴ In 561, Diarmid King of Ireland having refused to release at Columba's intercession a freeman (apparently a disciple of the saint), the defeat of his forces at the battle of Culedreblime was foretold by Columba, who exhorted his own people to war with Diarmid, and who was therefore excommunicated by the Synod of Ireland.⁵ On that account, by the advice of Finian bishop of Clonfert (*Clunardensis*) and of Brendan abbot of Birr, Columba in 563 left Ireland (then styled *Scotia*) and came into Scotland (*Albania*).⁶ He was accompanied by twelve of his disciples, whose names are given as follow—Baithen (or Comin) and Cobthach, the sons of Brendin; Ernaan, the uncle of Columba; Diormitius (Diarmid), his ministrator; Rus and Fethno (or Fechno), the sons of Rodain; Scandal the son of Ende, the son of Bresail, the son of Neil; Luguid Moeutheimne; Eochoid; Thorannu (or Tochannu) Mocufircetea; Cairnaan the son of Branduib, the son of Meilgi; and Grillaan.⁷ At that time the King of the Dalriads (or Scots)

¹ Rental of the bishoprick of the Ilis. Argyle Inventory. Protocol Book of Gavin Hammiltoun. New Stat. Acc.

² Adomnani Vita Columbae, lib. i. c. 1. Tigernachi Annales. Annal. Ulton. Annales Cambriae in Mon. Hist. Brit., p. 830. Butler, vol. vi. p. 135. The dates of the birth of Columba and of various events in the history of Iona are differently stated by the different authorities here cited, but are given in the text according to what is considered the most accurate chronology.

³ Adom. Vit. Columbae, lib. i. c. 1. Rer. Hib. Scriptores, *passim*.

⁴ Bedae Hist. Eccles., lib. iii. c. 4. Annal. iv. Mag. Annal. Ulton. Forduni Scotichr., lib. iii. c. 26.

⁵ Adom. Vit. Columbae, lib. i. c. 1. Usher's Brit. Eccles. Antiq., c. xvii.

⁶ Bedae Hist. Eccles., lib. iii. c. 4. Tigernachi Annales. Annal. Inisfal. Annal. iv. Mag. Annal. Ulton. The Saxon Chronicle, p. 25. Annales Cambriae in Mon. Hist. Brit., p. 831. Ford. Scot., lib. iii. c. 26. Usher's Brit. Eccles. Antiq., cc. xv. xvii. Saint Mochtheus or Mott, a disciple of Saint Patrick, is said to have prophesied of Saint Columba in 482, and Convalaus, on the authority of certain books alleged by Boece to have been brought from Iona and seen by him, is said to have been abbot of Iona in 498, more than 20 years before the birth of Columba. Usher, cc. xv. xvii.

⁷ Tigernachi Annales. Adom. Vit. Columbae epilogus. Forduni Scotichr., lib. iii. c. 26. Fordun omits Luguid Moeutheimne, and instead of Thorannu Mocufircetea gives Thocanineus and Mocufirus Cetca.

was Conal the son of Comgal, and the King of the Picts was Bridius (or Brudeus) the son of Meilochon, the former of whom gave to Columba the island of Hii on which to found a monastery, and the latter with his people he is said to have converted to Christianity.¹ The island is described as consisting at this time of five hides, or, according to Bede, of five families.² Here about the year 565 Columba founded his most celebrated monastery.³ Thenceforth his chief residence was in Iona for the remaining 34 years of his life, during which he visited various parts of Ireland, Scotland, and the Isles, and founded many churches and monasteries, all which appear to have been in some degree dependent on the monastery of Iona.⁴ 'That island,' says the venerable Bede, 'has for its ruler (*rector*) an abbot, who is a presbyter, to whose jurisdiction (*iuri*) all the province, and even the bishops by an unusual practice are subject, according to the example of their first teacher, who was not a bishop, but a presbyter and monk.'⁵ Notwithstanding the fables which surround the actual history of Columba, there is no reason to doubt that, besides founding and fostering many religious establishments, he resided frequently among the Picts on the north of the Grampians or the range Drumalbin (*trans dorsum Britanniae*) — that his followers penetrated as far as Orkney, then under Pictish rule — that he visited Saint Kentigern, then residing 'at the place called Mellindonor' at Glasgow — and that in his own favourite residence Iona he inaugurated Aidan King of the Scots.⁶ His death, which among other things he is said to have foretold, took place about the year 597 within his own church in Iona, about the thirty-fourth year of his residence there, and the seventy-seventh of his age.⁷ From the hill which overlooked the monastery he gave it his blessing, and on descending he occupied himself in transcribing the psalter till he reached the middle of the 33d psalm (of the Vulgate), when, having finished a verse, and named Baithenens as his successor, he performed the usual service in the church, returned from it, gave his last commands to his brethren, and about midnight retired again to the church, where he was soon after found dead before the altar by his faithful follower Diormitius.⁸ His body, 'wrapt in clean linen,' was interred with due veneration.⁹ *Qui*, says Adomnan, *secundum sententias scripturarum aeternis comes triumphis patribus additus, apostolis et prophetis consortus, numero aggregatus albatum millium agnino in sanguine suas sanctorum qui laverunt stolas, agnum ductorem comitatur virgo immaculatus ab omni integer labe*.¹⁰

¹ Bedae Hist. Eccles., lib. iii. c. 4; lib. v. c. 9. The Saxon Chronicle, p. 25. Tigernachi Annales. Annal. iv. Mag. Annal. Ulton. Forduni Scotichron., lib. iii. cc. 26, 44; lib. iv. c. 11; lib. vii. c. 6. Calcedonia, vol. i. p. 265. The grant of Iona to Columba is by some writers attributed to the King of the Picts, but Conal King of the Dalriads is now believed to have been the donor. The island, as will afterwards appear, was within the dominions of Conal, and not of Bridius.

² The Saxon Chronicle, p. 25. Bedae Hist. Eccles., lib. iii. c. 4.

³ Saxon Chronicle, p. 25. Bedae Hist. Eccles., lib. iii. c. 4; lib. v. c. 9. Annal. iv. Mag. Annal. Ulton.

⁴ Adom. Vit. Columbae, *passim*. Bedae Hist. Eccles., lib. iii. cc. 3, 4, 21, 24; lib. v. cc. 9, 22. Annal. iv. Mag. A. D. 592. Annal. Ulton. A. D. 594.

⁵ Bedae Hist. Eccles., lib. iii. c. 4. See also the Saxon Chronicle, pp. 25, 26, and Fordun, lib. iii. c. 26.

⁶ Adom. Vit. Columbae, lib. i. c. 34; lib. ii. cc. 23, 43, 47; lib. iii. c. 5. Cum. Vit. Columbae, c. 5. Innes's Critical Essay, pp. 84-90. Vita Kentegerni, c. xxxix. *Columbae merita*, says Fordun, *et signa singula, facta prophetica, clara miracula, vel dictis dicere vel scriptis scribere nemo novit totaliter*. Scotichron., lib. iii. c. 26.

⁷ Cum. Vit. Columbae, c. xxii. Adom. Vit. Columbae, lib. iii. c. 23. Bedae Hist. Eccles., lib. iii. c. 4. Tigernachi Annales. Annal. Inisfal. Annal. iv. Mag. Annal. Ulton. Usher's Brit. Eccles. Antiqu., c. xv.

⁸ Cum. Vit. Columbae, cc. xx. xxi. xxii. Adom. Vit. Columbae, lib. iii. c. 23.

⁹ Adom. Vit. Columbae, lib. iii. c. 23.

¹⁰ Adom. Vit. Columbae, lib. iii. c. 23.

Columba was succeeded in the rule of Iona by Baithne or Baitheneus (or Comin) the son of Brendin, one of the twelve who accompanied him from Ireland.¹ Baithne died about the year 600, and was succeeded by Laisren, who died in 605.² The next abbot was Fergna, who died about 620, about which time also was born Adomnan, afterwards abbot, and the biographer of Columba.³ Fergna was succeeded by Segenius or Segienus, who about the year 635 founded a church in the island of Rechain.⁴ About the same time Bishop Aidan, a monk of Iona, at the request of Oswald King of Northumberland, was sent thither to instruct his subjects.⁵ Segenius died in 651, and was succeeded by Suibne who died in 657.⁶ In 652 Finan a Scot was made bishop of Lindisfarne, and in 661 was succeeded by Colman a monk of Iona, who, having maintained the Scotch side of the controversy regarding Easter, and being worsted, returned in 664 to Iona, and went thence to Ireland, where he founded the monastery of Mageo.⁷ In 653 Diuna, a Scotchman, and bishop of the Midland Angles, died, and was succeeded by another Scotchman named Ceollach, who not long after left his bishoprick and returned to Iona.⁸ In 668 or 669 Cumaine Ailbe (or Cumin the Fair), abbot of Iona, and biographer of Columba, died.⁹ His successor Failbe (or Falbeus) about the year 673 sailed to Ireland, where he seems to have lived for some years as a hermit, after which he returned to Iona, and died there in 679.¹⁰ In 685 Ecgfrid King of the Northumbrians was slain in battle with the Piets, and was buried 'in Hii the island of Columba.'¹¹ About the same period a plague which desolated Europe was not experienced in the territories of the Piets and Scots, among whom the monasteries of Columba were still held in high estimation, although to some extent their discipline seems to have been relaxed.¹² Adomnan, the abbot of Iona, who relates this, and who twice during the prevalence of the plague visited Alfred King of the Saxons (apparently as an ambassador to treat for the release of captives), attributes the exemption of these districts from the plague, and the personal safety of himself and his companions, to the prayers of his venerable patron Saint Columba.¹³ During his stay in England he conformed to the rites of the Romish church, 'and being,' says Bede, 'earnestly admonished by many who were more learned than himself not to presume to live contrary to the universal custom of the church, either in the observance of Easter or in any other decrees, considering the small number of his followers situated in so distant a corner of the world, he changed his mind, and preferred what he had seen and heard in the English churches to the customs which he and his people had hitherto observed.'¹⁴ On his return to Iona he attempted to induce his own people and those who were

¹ Adom. Vit. Columbae, lib. i. c. 2. Annal. iv. Mag. Annal. Ulton. Fordun Scotichr., lib. iii. c. 26.

² Tigernachi Annales. Annal. iv. Mag. Annal. Ulton.

³ Tigernachi Annales. Annal. Ulton.

⁴ Tigernachi Annales. Annal. iv. Mag. Annal. Ulton.

⁵ Bedae Hist. Eccles., lib. iii. c. 3, 5.

⁶ Annal. Ulton. Tigernachi Annales.

⁷ Bedae Hist. Eccles., lib. iii. c. 21, 24. The difference in the observation of Easter between the Church of Rome and the disciples of Columba was, that the

former observed it between the 15th and 21st day of the month, and the latter between the 14th and 20th.

⁸ Bedae Hist. Eccles., lib. iii. c. 21, 24.

⁹ Tigernachi Annales. Annal. iv. Mag.

¹⁰ Tigernachi Annales. Annal. iv. Mag. Annal. Ulton.

¹¹ Mon. Hist. Brit., p. 241, quoting Simeon of Durham.

¹² Adom. Vit. Columbae, lib. iii. c. 47. Buchanani Historia, lib. v. c. 55.

¹³ Adom. Vit. Columbae, lib. ii. c. 47. Bedae Hist. Eccles., lib. v. c. 15. Buchanani Hist., lib. v. c. 57.

¹⁴ Bedae Hist. Eccles., lib. v. c. 15.

subject to the monastery to adopt his own views, but without success.¹ In 689, according to Bede, Egbert a priest, who had long lived in Ireland, and who had resolved to go and preach to the Germans, was warned by one who had been a disciple of Saint Boisil at Mailros, that that saint had twice appeared to him in a dream, had forbidden Egbert to go to Germany, and had commanded him to go to the monastery of Columba, and give instructions to his disciples there, *because they had degenerated*.² Egbert disobeyed, and before reaching Germany was driven back by a storm.³ In 692 Adomnan went to Ireland to visit the Columbite monasteries, and succeeded in bringing nearly all who were not under the rule of Iona to observe Easter according to the Romish practice.⁴ In 696 or 697 he returned from Ireland, and again made an unsuccessful attempt to alter the observance of Easter in Icolmkill.⁵ Adomnan died in 703 or 704.⁶ About the year 707 Dunchad held the primacy (*principatum*) of Iona.⁷ In 708 or 709 Conan the son of Fáilbhe, abbot of Iona, died.⁸ In 710 or 712 Ceode or Coeddi, 'bishop of Iona,' died.⁹ About 713 Dorbein called the Long was appointed abbot of Iona, and died after having ruled only five months.¹⁰ In 716 Dunchad the son of Cindfaeladh was abbot of Iona, and in the same year Egbert (apparently the same English priest who in 689 refused to visit Iona) came to Scotland, and prevailed on the monks of Hii and the monasteries subject to them to observe Easter after the Romish custom.¹¹ In the same or in the following year abbot Dunchad died, and was succeeded by Faelchu the son of Dorbein, who appears to have been appointed abbot before the death of Dunchad.¹² About the same period the family of Ie (the disciples of Columba) were driven beyond Drumalban by Nectan King of the Picts.¹³ In 724 Faelchu the son of Dorbein died, and was succeeded by Cillenius (or Cilleán) called the Long, who died in 726.¹⁴ In 727 the relics of Adomnan were translated to Ireland, and his law revived.¹⁵ In 729 Egbert, who in 716 had introduced the change in the observance of Easter, died in Iona, where he had resided during the interval.¹⁶ In 730 the relics of Adomnan were brought back from Ireland to Iona.¹⁷ In 744 there occurred a great storm, in which a great number of the community of Iona perished.¹⁸ About 750 died Cillenius (or Cilleán) surnamed Droichteach, abbot and anchorite of Iona, and Cillenius the son of Cougal.¹⁹ In 754 died

¹ Bedae Hist. Eccles., lib. v. c. 15.⁴

² Bedae Hist. Eccles., lib. v. c. 9.

³ Bedae Hist. Eccles., lib. v. c. 9.

⁴ Bedae Hist. Eccles., lib. v. c. 15. Tigernachi Annales.

⁵ Bedae Hist. Eccles., lib. v. c. 15. Tigernachi Annales. Annal. Ulton. The last named authority says that Adomnan gave the people of Iona *lex morientium*.

⁶ Bedae Hist. Eccles., lib. v. c. 15. Annal. iv. Mag.

⁷ Tigernachi Annales. Annal. Ulton. There appears to be no means of determining whether this was the same Dunchad who died abbot in 716 or 717, or another. There is a confusion of dates among the Annalists.

⁸ Annal. iv. Mag. Annal. Ulton.

⁹ Tigernachi Annales. Annal. iv. Mag. The expression in the original Irish is *esp. Iea*, which O'Connor translates *episcopus Hiensis*.

¹⁰ Tigernachi Annales. Annal. iv. Mag. Annal. Ulton.

¹¹ Bedae Hist. Eccles., lib. iii. c. 4; lib. v. c. 22. Tigernachi Annales. Annal. iv. Mag. Annal. Ulton. Mon. Hist. Brit., pp. 40, 724.

¹² Tigernachi Annales. Annal. iv. Mag. Annal. Ulton.

¹³ Tigernachi Annales. Annal. Ulton.

¹⁴ Tigernachi Annales. Annal. iv. Mag. Annal. Ulton.

¹⁵ Tigernachi Annales.

¹⁶ Bedae Hist. Eccles., lib. v. c. 22.

¹⁷ Tigernachi Annales.

¹⁸ Annal. iv. Mag. This seems to be the same event which in the Annals of Ulster is recorded under the date 540 as *naufragium seaphae familiae Iae*.

¹⁹ Tigernachi Annales. Annal. iv. Mag. Annal. Ulton.

Feidlimm or Fáilbhe, abbot of Iona, who seems to have been appointed to the office before the death of Faelchu the son of Dorbeim.¹ In the same year Sleibine abbot of Iona went into Ireland; in 757 he promulgated there the law of Columba; in 758 he returned to Iona; and about 766 he died.² In 758 Donald the son of Murchad the son of Diarmid, King of Ireland, died in Iona, and was buried in Dermaigh (Durrogh).³ In 765 his successor Niall, surnamed *Pluviosus*, the son of Fergal, after reigning seven years, sojourned in I-cholaim-chille (became a monk of Iona), and died there.⁴ About the year 767 died Suibne abbot of Iona.⁵ In 777 died Muiredhach the son of Uarghaile, who is styled by the annalists prior of Ia-columcille.⁶ In the same year Artghal M'Cathail King of Connacht went as a pilgrim to Iona, where in 786 he died.⁷ About 797 there is recorded the death of two abbots of Iona, Bresal the son of Segienus, who was abbot about 30 years, and Condachtach, styled *scriba optimus*, who must have ruled only for a short time.⁸ About the year 801 Iona was burned by foreign (Norse) pirates.⁹ In 806 it was again laid waste by pirates, when 68 of the inmates lay and clerical were killed, and apparently 64 left alive.¹⁰ In the same year a new town was built at Icolmkill.¹¹ In 813 Ceallach the son of Congal, abbot of Iona, having finished the church of Ceninda (Kells in Ireland), resigned his office, and Diarmid an *alumnus* of Daigri (Derry?) was ordained in his stead.¹² Ceallach died in 814.¹³ In 823 Blathmac M'Flainn (probably an ecclesiastic) obtained the crown of martyrdom, having been slain by foreigners in Ii-Columcille.¹⁴ In 828 abbot Diarmid carried the relics of Columba into Scotland, and in 830 he removed them to Ireland.¹⁵ This removal was but temporary or partial, as about the year 848 the relics of the patron saint were again carried to Ireland by Inrechtach abbot of Iona.¹⁶ Inrechtach is said to have been killed by the Saxons on his way to Rome.¹⁷ In 863 Cellach the son of Alildus, abbot of Kildare (Cilledara) and of Iona, died in the land of the Cruitech.¹⁸ In 875 or 877 the shrine and relics of Columba were again removed to Ireland, in order to escape the hands of foreign invaders.¹⁹ In 877 or 879 died Feradach M'Cormaic abbot of Iona.²⁰ In 890 or 891 died another abbot, named Flann M'Maleduin.²¹ In 935 died Aongas M'Muirceart, a wise man, an anchorite, and *tanaist* of the abbot of Iona.²² In 945 died Caoncomhrac abbot of Iona; in 966 Finghin an anchorite, 'bishop of Iona;' in 977 Fiachra, *prepositus* (in Celtic *air*) of Iona; and in 979 Mugron, *comharb* of Collumcille in Ireland and Scotland.²³ In 985, on Christmas Eve, Iona was laid waste by the Danes, who slew the abbot and fifteen of the monks (*viros religiosos ecclesiae*).²⁴ In 986 there were slain 360 of the Danes who

¹ Annal. iv. Mag. Annal. Ulton.² Tigernachi Annales. Annal. Ulton.³ Annal. iv. Mag., note.⁴ Annal. Inisfalenses. Annal. iv. Mag.⁵ Annal. iv. Mag. Annal. Ulton.⁶ Annal. iv. Mag.⁷ Annal. iv. Mag.⁸ Annal. iv. Mag. Annal. Ulton.⁹ Annal. iv. Mag. Annal. Ulton.¹⁰ Annal. iv. Mag. Annal. Ulton. Annal. Inisfal.¹¹ Annal. Ulton.¹² Annal. Ulton.¹³ Annal. iv. Mag. Annal. Ulton.¹⁴ Annal. Ulton.¹⁵ Annal. iv. Mag. Annal. Ulton.¹⁶ Annal. Ulton.¹⁷ Annal. Inisfal.¹⁸ Annal. iv. Mag.¹⁹ Annal. iv. Mag. Annal. Ulton.²⁰ Annal. Inisfal. Annal. iv. Mag. Annal. Ulton.²¹ Annal. Ulton.²² Annal. iv. Mag.²³ Annal. iv. Mag. Annal. Ulton. See p. 288, note.²⁴ Annal. iv. Mag. Annal. Ulton.

plundered Iona, 'by a miracle,' say the Irish annalists, 'of God and of Cholaimchille.'¹ In 1004 there is recorded the death of Maolbrid O'Rimedha abbot of Iona, and in 1025 the death of Flannabhra *comharb* of Iae-colaimchille.² In 1034 Maenia O'Uachtan (styled *ferleighinn Cernaansa, praelector Cellensis*) was drowned in going from Scotland to Ireland, along with the books (another authority says *the bed*) of Columba, three relics of [Saint] Patrick, and thirty men.³ In 1062 died Gillecris O'Maoldor, *comharb* of Colaimcille in Ireland and Scotland.⁴ In 1069 the abbot of Iona, called the son of M'Baeten, was killed by the son of Indabar O'Maoldor.⁵ In 1097 Magnus Berfaet King of Norway, during his first expedition to the Sudreyjar and Ireland, when he arrived at the Holy Island, granted his peace to the inhabitants and allowed them to retain their possessions.⁶ The Norse Sagas inform us that he opened the little Kolumkille church, and entered it, but immediately came out again, and ordered it to be locked up, saying that no one should dare to enter it.⁷ In 1099 Dunchad Mac Mic Maonach (the son of the monk's son), abbot of Iona, died.⁸

The following century seems to have produced considerable changes in Iona, which however during that period continued to be a resort of pilgrims. It is recorded by the Ulster annalists, that in the year 1164 the good family (*maile muintir*) of Ia, that is, Augustin the great priest, Dubside the lector (*ferleiginn*), Macgilladubh the hermit (*disertach*), Macforceallaigh the chief of the Keldees, and the other good people of Ia, with the advice of Somerled and the men of Argyle and the Isles, and the consent of the successor (*comarba*) of [Saint] Patrick (the bishop of Armagh) and of O'Lochlan King of Ireland and the people of the race of Eoghan (the men of Tyrone), went to Flaherty O'Brolcan the high successor (*cein comarba*) of Columkille to take the abbacy of Ia.⁹ About this period the monastery seems to have been appropriated to monks of the Cluniac order.¹⁰ Between the years 1172 and 1180 King William the Lion granted to the canons of Holyrood the churches or chapels in Galloway which belonged to the jurisdiction of the abbey of Hii-columchille, with all their tithes and other ecclesiastical benefits, namely, the church which was called Kirkeheormach, the church of Saint Andrew, the church of Balenecros, and the church of Cheletun.¹¹ In 1174 Maol Patrick O'Banan, bishop of Conor and Down, a venerable man, full of sanctity, meekness, and purity of heart, died in Hy of Columkille at a good old age.¹² In 1175 Flaherty O'Brolcan, to whom the abbacy of Iona was offered in 1164, died at the Black Abbey church of Derry.¹³ In 1188 Axlave O'Daighre died in Iona while on a pilgrimage there.¹⁴ In 1199 Saint Maurice O'Baodain died in Hy of Columkille.¹⁵ In 1203 a church or monastery was erected in the centre of the island, in opposition to the ecclesiastical laws and to the wishes of the inhabitants, by an individual named Ceallach, who is further stated to have done great

¹ Annal. iv. Mag.

² Annal. iv. Mag.

⁸ Annal. iv. Mag. Annal. Ulton.

³ Annal. iv. Mag. Annal. Ulton.

⁹ MS. Annals of Ulster.

⁴ Annal. iv. Mag.

¹⁰ Spotswood's Religious Houses.

⁵ Annal. Ulton.

¹¹ Lib. Cart. Sancte Crucis, p. 41.

⁶ Antiq. Celto-Scandicae, p. 232. Worsaae's Danes, p. 276.

¹² Annal. iv. Mag.

⁷ Antiq. Celto-Scandicae, p. 232. Worsaae's Danes, p. 276.

¹³ Annal. iv. Mag.

¹⁴ Annal. iv. Mag.

¹⁵ Annal. iv. Mag.

damage to the town; but the bishops of Tyrone and Tirconnell, the abbot of Derry, and other Irish ecclesiastics, with many of the people of Derry, went to Iona and took down the church, after which Amhalgaidh O'Fingail was elected abbot by the suffrages of the Scots and Irish.¹ In 1226 Simon bishop of the Isles appears to have been also abbot of Iona.² In 1234 the lord abbot of Hy (apparently the same Simon) and brother Alan a monk were present at the settlement of a dispute about the church of Kyncardyn in Strathspey between Andrew bishop of Moray and Walter Cumyn Earl of Mynyneth, and appended their names to the bishop's copy of the settlement.³ The abbey of Iona was for centuries included in the diocese of Dunkeld.⁴ Between the years 1306 and 1329 Finlay, elected abbot of Y, received episcopal confirmation from his ordinary William Sinclair bishop of Dunkeld (the same valorous prelate who in the absence of King Robert Bruce rallied the men of Fife when they fled from the English, and drove the invaders back to their ships).⁵ Before the year 1380 John Lord of the Isles made donations to Icolunkill.⁶ Donald, Lord of the Isles, who in 1411 fought at Harlaw, and who died about 1420, is said to have presented vessels of gold and silver 'to Columkill for the monastery,' and to have become a monk of Iona.⁷ In 1431 the abbot of the island Iona did obeisance (*fecit obedientiam manualem*) to Robert of Cardeny bishop of Dunkeld his ordinary.⁸ In 1492 John abbot of Y, who was one of the council of John Lord of the Isles, witnessed a charter by that lord and his nephew the lord of Lochalsh in favour of John McGilleon of Lochbuy.⁹ This John was the last abbot of Iona, and appears to be the same as John bishop of the Isles, in whose favour the abbey was soon afterwards annexed to the bishoprick.¹⁰

The bishoprick of the Isles (Sudreyjar) is said to have been founded in 838 or earlier, and to have been united in 1098 (when the Isles were seized by King Magnus) to the bishoprick of Man, and the united diocese then became suffragan to the archbishop of Trondhjem, by whom for some time afterwards the bishops of the Isles appear to have been consecrated.¹¹ In 1266, when the Isles were recovered by Scotland, there was ceded along with them the right of the patronage of the bishoprick of Man (*episcopatus Mannie*), saving the right, jurisdiction, and liberty of the see of Trondhjem (*Nidrosensis ecclesie*), if it had any, within that bishoprick.¹² In 1334 King Edward III., taking advantage of the civil wars in Scotland, seized on the Isle of Man, and in 1340 Bishop Thomas was taken prisoner by an Englishman, and swore fealty to that king.¹³ After the year 1380 the English chose a bishop of Man, and the Scotch a bishop of the Isles, but no regular division of the diocese appears to have taken place.¹⁴ In the Privy Seal Record under the date

¹ Annal. iv. Mag. ² Dalrymple's Collections, p. 277.

³ Regist. Moraviense, pp. 98, 99. Keith's Bishops.

⁴ See Lib. Insule Missarum, preface, p. v., note; Acta Parl. Scot., vol. iv. p. 554.

⁵ Vit. Episc. Dunkeld, p. 13. The Brns, cxxiv., cxxv.

⁶ Lord of the Isles, note C.

⁷ MS. cited in Lord of the Isles, note C.

⁸ Ext. e Var. Cron. Scocie, p. 233.

⁹ Lochbuy Charters.

¹⁰ Keith's Bishops. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. i. fol. 81; vol. iii. fol. 36.

¹¹ Worsaae's Danes, p. 288. Keith's Bishops.

¹² Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i. p. 101.

¹³ Keith's Bishops. Rymer, vol. v. pp. 215, 217. In the deed in Rymer Thomas is styled 'bishop of Man in Scotia.'

¹⁴ Keith's Bishops. Worsaae, p. 288. Forduni Scottichr., lib. ii. c. 10. Ext. e Var. Cron. Scocie, p. 8. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. i. fol. 81. Keith and Worsaae allege that the bishoprick was divided; but the older authorities show that the division was not recognised in Scotland.

1498 we have the following entry: 'A lettre to the Pape and ane to the Vice-chancellor for the erection of the abbacy of Colmkill in the bishoppis sete of the Ilis quhil his principale kirk in the Ile of Man be recouert fra Inglismen, &c. *Solicitatur per comitem de Ergile*.¹ In 1506 King James IV. directed a letter under his privy seal to be written to Lauchlane Makgilleoun of Doward and other nine 'landit men within the Ilis,' charging them to have 'na intronetting nor disponyng with ony kirkis, fermez, malis, na profitis pertenand to John bishop of Ylis and commendatar of Yeolmekill without tak or licence of hym,' and praying them 'to help and supple the said bishop, his factoris, and seruandis, in the gadering, oocupin, and vptakin of the sammyn.'² In 1510 the same king granted a letter of protection to Alexander Makloid official of the Isles.³ In 1530 King James V. issued a precept under his privy seal for the admission of Ferquhard bishop of the Isles to the temporality of the lands, rents, and possessions of the bishoprick, and of the abbey of Colmkill annexed to the same.⁴ In 1532 the same Ferehard, who then styles himself bishop of Sodor or of the Isles, and perpetual commendatar of the monastery of Yeolmekill (or of Iona), and the convent assembled in chapter, for the augmentation of the revenues of the abbey, for certain sums of money paid beforehand, and for other frequent favours, granted the lands of Mukearn in heritage to Sir John Campbell of Cadar.⁵ The deed is signed by the bishop with consent of the chapter, by Allan Makilleon prior *pro tempore*, and by Niel M'Patriek, Donald M'Celestine, Finlay M'Faden, Cristin, and Niel Lathoun, monks, each of whom, with the exception of the last, signs his name *manu propria*.⁶ Fragments of the conventual seal, attached to the charter and precept of seisin, show the legend to have been, SIGILLVM MONACORVM YENSIS MONASTERII SANCTI CVLYMBE.⁷ In 1534 a charter by John Makgilleoune of Lochboy to his son Murdoch is witnessed by Sir Alan Makgilleone, monk of the monastery of Yona (probably the temporary prior of 1532).⁸ In 1542 Sir John M'Mwlyne, a monk of the monastery, was presented by King James V. to the chaplainry of Saint Aran (Oran).⁹ In 1544 Queen Mary by a letter under her privy seal granted to Bishop Ferquhard permission to resign the bishoprick into the Pope's hands in favour of Master Rore M'Clane archdeacon of the Isles.¹⁰ In 1546 the queen granted to Sir Allane M'Kintosche parson of Wattyrynys the 'yeonymy' of the bishoprick of the isles and the abbacy of Icomkill, 'ay and quhill the saidis bishoprick and abbacy be prouidit of ane pastour.'¹¹ In 1547 the same queen granted to Master Patrik M'Clane the temporality of the bishoprick of the Isles and the abbey of Colmkill annexed thereto, which were at her disposal by the decease of bishop Ferquhard, until a bishop and lawful pastor should be provided.¹² In 1553 she granted to Alexander archbishop of Athens all the property belonging to the bishoprick of

¹ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. i. fol. 81. A tombstone at Iona, afterwards noticed, commemorates four priors, John, Hugh (or Ewin), Patrick, and another Hugh (or Ewin), the last of whom died in 1500. Another records the death of Abbot John M'Kinnon about the same period.

² Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. iii. p. 36. It is usually said that the abbey of Iona was annexed to the bishoprick in 1507. The letter of King James is dated 23 Jan. a. r. 18, that is, 23 Jan. 1506.

³ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. iv. fol. 88.

⁴ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. i. fol. 190.

⁵ Lochnell Charters.

⁶ Lochnell Charters.

⁷ Lochnell Charters.

⁸ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxvi. no. 124.

⁹ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xvi. fol. 30. See *post*.

¹⁰ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xviii. fol. 92.

¹¹ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xx. fol. 41.

¹² Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxi. fol. 29.

the Isles, in the Queen's hands by the decease of Master Roderic MacClane last bishop, until the appointment of another.¹ In 1554, by a precept under the privy seal of the same queen, the same Alexander, styled archbishop of Athens and commendator of Inchecchaffray and Yeolmkill, was admitted to the temporality of the monastery of Yeolmkill.² From 1554 to 1562 he appears in record as archbishop of Athens, bishop postulate of the Isles, and perpetual commendator of the abbeys of Inchaffray and Icolmkill.³ In 1565 Master Patrick McClane, who had been presented by Queen Mary to the bishoprick of the Isles and the abbey of Icolmkill, on account of his inability resigned his right to Master John Carswell, who became bound to pay him a yearly pension; and Queen Mary thereupon granted to John Carswell all the fruits of the bishoprick, binding him at the same time to pay the stipends of the ministers planted within the bounds.⁴ In 1567 the same queen anew appointed John Carswell bishop of the Isles and abbot of Yeolmkill.⁵ In 1572 King James VI. confirmed the transference of a yearly pension of 200 marks Scots out of the fruits of the abbacy of Yeolmkill by John abbot of Balmerinloch to James Campbell of Arkinglas and his heirs, dated 10 June of that year, and confirmed by the deceased John bishop of the Isles; and also a grant by the bishop to the same parties, as security for the pension, of the fruits of the bishop's churches of Kingarth and Rothesay, and of the whole fen mails of the lands and barony of Mukearne.⁶ In 1573 a confirmation of Bishop Ferquhard's charter of 1532, and a new grant of the lands of Mukearn, are signed by John bishop of the Isles and commendator of Yona, and by James McClayne and Murchard, monks.⁷ In 1581 King James VI. appointed Alexander Campbell, the commendator of Ardehattane, abbot and commendator of the monastery of Icolmkill for life, the commendatorship having been resigned in his favour by John bishop of the Isles.⁸ In the same year that king granted to John bishop of the Isles the escheat of all the goods belonging to certain persons who were denounced rebels and at horn for not paying the dues of the bishoprick and of the abbacy of Icolmkill as part of its patrimony.⁹ In 1615 King James VI. restored the chapter of the Isles, and in 1617 the parliament in ratifying the restoration declared that the abbacye of Icolmkill and pryorie of Archattan hes bene past all memorie of man proper pairtis and pertinentis of the said bischoprik as vnite and annexit thairto, but prejudice alwayis of all and quhatsumeuir personnes, infestmentis, takis, rightis, and vtheris securiteis lauchfullie made to thame conforme to the lawes of this realme than standand, and speciallie of onye priuiledge belanging and dew to the bischoprik of Dunkeld furth of the said priorie of Ardehattan and abbacie of Icolmkill,

¹ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxvi. fol. 27.

² Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxvi. fol. 86.

³ Lib. Insule Missarum, pp. lvi., 120-126.

⁴ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxxii. fol. 126. This John Carswell was in 1560 appointed superintendent of Argyle, and is known as the author of a Gaelic liturgy, either original or a translation of that called Knox's Liturgy, and containing among other forms of prayer a service especially intended for the use of mariners. The only complete copy known to exist belongs to the Duke of Argyle. See Wodrow's Biographical Collec-

tions (Maitland Club), vol. i. pp. 133-137, 471-474; Martin's Western Islands, pp. 126-130.

⁵ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxxvi. ff. 68, 69.

⁶ Reg. Sec. Sig. vol. xli. fol. 20. King James's grant is dated 3 October. Bishop Carswell's death must therefore have occurred between 10 June and 3 October 1572.

⁷ Lochnell Charters.

⁸ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxxv. no. 396.

⁹ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xlviii. fol. 29. See KILMUR in Skye. post.

quhilk his hienes and estaittis forsaide findis and declairis sall not be comprehendit vnder this act.¹ In 1626 a report by Thomas Knox bishop of the Isles bore, that 'it is to be considerit that to the bishoprik ar annexit the abbacie of Icolmkill and priourie of Ardechattan, and yit remaneth in the priour of Ardechattan his possessioun be vertew of ane lyfrent gift undir his Majesteis greit seall before the act of annexatioun to the bishoprik, so that nather I nor my father (Bishop Andrew) euld evir enjoy any pairt thair of bot Icolmkill, whiche by compositioun with Sir Johne Campbell, assignay to the said priour, I possess.'² In 1635 King Charles I. ordered that two bells, taken from Icolmkill by Bishop Andrew Knox on his translation (to Raphoe in 1622), should be restored.³ In the same year that king ordered £400 to be paid from the Exchequer to repair the cathedral of Iona, but there is no evidence that it ever was paid.⁴ In 1640 the same king granted to James Levingstoun keeper of the privy seal a lease for thrice 19 years of the temporality of Argyle and the Isles.⁵ In 1648 James Levingstoun resigned the lease in favour of Archibald Marquis of Argyle, to whom it was then confirmed by King Charles I.⁶ In 1663 the Scotch parliament, on a petition from the bishop of the Isles (Robert Wallace), and for the purpose of supplying the Isles with ministers who had 'the Yrish toungue,' appointed the sum of £200 to be paid yearly out of the vacant stipends of the bishoprick to each of six expectants who had passed their courses of philosophy, and £100 to each of six scholars to be trained up at school and college.⁷

Of the dignitaries of the cathedral we have but the following scanty notices. In 1461 and 1462 Duncan archdeacon of the Isles was one of two commissioners appointed by John Lord of the Isles in negotiating the treaty of Ardtornish.⁸ In 1476 and 1479 charters of the same Lord of the Isles are witnessed by Neil M'Ylwryd or Makkilbreid archdeacon of the Isles.⁹ In 1516 King James V. presented Sir Richard Lausone to the archdeaconry of the Isles, which was then vacant by the decease of Master Thomas Flemyng.¹⁰ In 1544 the archdeacon of the Isles was Master Rore M'Clane, to whom in that year Bishop Farquhard resigned the bishoprick.¹¹ In 1548 Queen Mary presented Master Archibald Munro chaplain to the archdeaconry, when it should be vacant by the demission of the venerable clerik Master Roderie M'Clane.¹² In 1563 a charter by Alexander Bane of Tullich in Ross is witnessed by Donald Munro archdeacon of the Isles.¹³ In 1615 King James VI., understanding that 'the haill fundatioun and ancient evidents and recordis of the bischoprik of the Yyles hes bene this lang tyme bigane obscurit and suppressit, that na memorie remaynes quhat or how manye digniteis wes in that see, and quha wes the memberis of that chaptoure,' appointed as follows—the parson of Sorbie in Tiree, vicar of Icolmekill, to be dean; the parson of Rothesay to be subdean; and the parsons of Kilmorie in Arran, Cumrie,

¹ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. iv. p. 554. See *post*.

² Coll. de Reb. Alb., p. 124.

³ Coll. de Reb. Alb., p. 187. See *post*.

⁴ Coll. de Reb. Alb., pp. 187, 188.

⁵ Argyle Inventory. ⁶ Argyle Inventory.

⁷ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. vii. p. 478.

⁸ Rymer, vol. xi. pp. 483–487. Rotuli Scotiæ, vol. ii. pp. 406, 407. See MORVERN, p. 193.

⁹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. viii. no. 1; lib. ix. no. 30.

¹⁰ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. v. fol. 72.

¹¹ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xviii. fol. 92.

¹² Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxi. fol. 73.

¹³ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxxii. no. 593. The same who in 1549 made a tour of the Isles, and who afterwards wrote the description of them so often cited in the present volume.

Killenew in Ylay, and Killelan in Torsay in Mull, to be prebendaries.¹ In 1617 the appointment was ratified by the Scotch parliament.² In 1662 King Charles II. and his parliament appointed an archdeacon for the Isles, and assigned to him as his 'proper kirks' the clurchees of Snisort with Lendill, and the church of Slait and Strath, in the isle of Skye, and the islands of Egg, Rum, Muc, and Canna.³

The nunnery of Iona, an institution probably of the thirteenth century, is first mentioned by Fordun.⁴ It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and the nuns were of the order of Saint Augustine, and wore a white gown with a rochet of fine linen.⁵ In the year 1509 King James IV. granted a letter of protection to his religious and oratrices the lady Agnes daughter of Donald Makgillane, prioress of the monastery of nuns of the most Blessed Virgin Mary in the isle of Saint Columba in the lordship of the Isles, and the convent of that monastery—taking them, their monastery, and the clurchees, tithes, rights, privileges, liberties, lands, revenues, and possessions, belonging to them in high land and low, and their bailies, officers, tenants, familiars, factors, and servitors, and their goods movable and immovable, ecclesiastical and secular, everywhere, under the special peace, protection, tuition, maintenance, and defence of the King—and ordering all his lieges within the Isles and elsewhere, and specially Lauchlan M'Gillane of Dowart, Ranald Alansoun M'Rory, and John M'Gillane of Lochboy, not to annoy the prioress and the others in any way, or exact from them anything on pretence of 'sornyng or almsdeed,' or allow others to do the same, but rather to protect them, and that under the highest penalty.⁶ This prioress, otherwise styled Anna the daughter of Donald M'Terlet, appears to have died in 1543.⁷ In 1548 Queen Mary granted a precept under her privy seal to admit to the temporality of the lands, rents, and possessions of the monastery the lady Mary Farquhardson or M'Gilleone, prioress of Icolmkill, promoted by his Holiness the Pope (Julius III.) to the monastery or nunnery of the same.⁸ In 1567 the same queen by a letter under her privy seal granted to Marioun Makelane (apparently the grantee of 1548) 'the prioressie and nunnrie of the abbey of Ycolmkill liand within the diocie of the Ylis, now vakand throw deceis of vmquhile Agnes M'Clane, last priores thairrof, with all and sindrie places, housis, mauss, yairdis, landis, and fischeingis, quhatsuneuir pertainene thairto, vsit and wount, for all the dayis of hir lyfytyme—with power to the said Marioun, hir factouris and procuraturis in hir name, [to ask, craif, ressaue, introuet, and vptak, all and hail] the mailis, fermes, proffittis, dewiteis, fruitis, rentis, proauentis, emolimentis, and teindis of the said priorissie and nunnrie of the abbay fairsaid vsit and wount fra all and sindrie takismen, tennentis, parrochinnaris, and vthiris introuettouris thairwith, off all yeiris and termes bigane sen the vacance thairrof, and siclyke yeirliche and termelie in tyme cuming during the said space to craue, ressaif, vptak, and introuet with, and at hir plesour to dispoyn siclike and als frelie in all thingis as

¹ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. iv. p. 554.

² Acta Parl. Scot., vol. iv. p. 554.

³ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. vii. p. 403.

⁴ Fordun Scotichr., lib. ii. c. 10.

⁵ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. iii. fol. 209. Ford. Scot., lib. ii.

c. 10. Ext. e Var. Cron. Scocie, p. 9. Spottiswood's Religious Houses.

⁶ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. iii. fol. 209.

⁷ Tombstone in Nunnery.

⁸ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxii. fol. 37.

and the said Marioun war speciallic providit of the said prioressie and nvrrie of the abbay foirsaid in the court of Rome or vthirwayis as vse and wount was of befoir'—ordering all the Queen's lieges concerned to pay all the lawful dues, and the Lords of Council and Session, the comptroller, and his deputies, to pass letters to that effect in favour of the said Marioun, notwithstanding 'ony lawis, conscientious actis, consuetudis, or placitis, maid or to be maid or visit in the contrar.'¹ In 1574 Mary Nikillean (probably the same grantee), prioress of the monastery of Saint Mary the Virgin in the island of Yona, with the consent of the convent, granted the lands which belonged to it in heritage to Hector McCleane of Dowarde.²

The church or chapel of Saint Oran or Aran is recorded by Fordun to have existed and to have been used as a burying-place in the sixth or in the previous century, before Saint Columba had come to Iona.³ It is at least of very considerable antiquity, and together with its cemetery, which was regarded as a sanctuary, was the place of sepulture of the Kings of the Scots and Picts down to the time of King Malcolm III. (who died in 1093), and of the Lords of the Isles and other chiefs to a much later period.⁴ It has been styled the church or temple of Oran, but latterly at least ranked only as a chapel.⁵ In 1542 King James V. presented Sir John M-Mwlyne, monk of the monastery of Colmkill, to the chaplainry of the chapel of Saint Aran (*Sancte Arane*) in that monastery, which was vacant by the decease of Sir Donald McCristyn.⁶

Of Iona as a parish we have but very few and imperfect notices. The parish church was dedicated to Saint Ronan, a Scotchman, who is said to have visited Rome, and on his return thence through England to have maintained the Romish side of the Easter controversy against Finan bishop of Lindisfarne; to have retired thereafter to the isle of Ronan (Rona); and to have died there about the year 678.⁷ In 1380, when John Lord of the Isles was interred at Iona, the abbot, monks, and vicar (probably of the parish church) went to meet the funeral procession.⁸ Between 1380 and 1420 Donald Lord of the Isles, who in 1411 fought the battle of Harlaw, granted to the minister (vicar?) of Iona lands in Mull and Isla and confirmed to him every privilege which he formerly possessed.⁹ In 1549 Archdeacon Monro enumerates 'a parochie kirke' among the religious institutions of Iona.¹⁰ Buchanan about the year 1577 does the same.¹¹ Among the 'kirkis and personagis, belonging in 1561 to the abbot of Ecolmkill there are enumerated 'the teindis of Ecolmkill callit the personaige of Tempill-Ronaige', or 'the personage of Ecolmkill,' which was one of two parsonages of

¹ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxxvi. fol. 22.

² Protocol Book of Gavin Hammiltoun. See *post*.

³ Scotichron., lib. iii. c. 24.

⁴ Reg. Prior. Sancte Andree, cited by Innes, pp. 797-804. Fordun Scotichr., lib. i. c. 6; lib. ii. c. 10. Mouro's Description of the Western Isles. Lord of the Isles, note C. Pemant, ed. 1790, vol. i. p. 289. Tombstones at Iona.

⁵ Fordun Scotichr., lib. iii. c. 24. Lord of the Isles, note C. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xvi. fol. 30.

⁶ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xvi. fol. 30.

⁷ Camerarius, p. 96. Bedae Hist. Eccles., lib. iii. c. 25. Acta Sanctorum, Febrarii, Tom. I. Camerarius gives the date of Saint Ronan's death 778. Bede dates his disputation with Finan in 652. The Easter controversy was finished in 716. Saint Ronan was worshipped on the 6th of February.

⁸ Lord of the Isles, note C.

⁹ Lord of the Isles, note C.

¹⁰ Description of the Western Isles.

¹¹ Buchanan's Historia, lib. i. c. 37. His words are, *curia una, sive, ut nunc loquuntur, parochialis ecclesia.*

which the bishop of the Isles had not the third.¹ In 1573 Fingonius Makmullen was dean of Mulle and minister of the island of Y.² About the year 1700 the church appears as the church Ronad, and a small bay on the east of the island still bears the name Port Ronan.³

The church of Saint Ronan appears to have stood near the Port, at the south end of the village, and probably within the enclosure now known as Claoth-nan-Druithnach, and locally interpreted the burying-place of the Druids.⁴

North from the Claoth-nan-Druithnach, and west of the village, stood the nunnery, of Norman architecture, but not older than the thirteenth century, of which there remain only the walls of the church, 60 feet by 20.⁵ In 1772 the roof of the east end was entire, and is described by Pennant as 'a pretty vault of thin stones bound together by four ribs meeting in the centre.'⁶ Within is the tomb of the prioress Agnes or Anne Maclean, with the figure of a prioress and of the Virgin Mary, the legend *Saneta Maria ora pro me*, and the commemorative inscription *Hic iacet Anna Donaldi Terleti filia quondam priorissa de Iona que obiit anno m^o d^o x^o iii^o. Eius animam Altissimo comendamus.*⁷ There is another tombstone with an imperfect inscription recording the death of the prioress Mary the daughter of John McLachlan.⁸ The nuns, it is said, were buried on the outside of the church.⁹

From the nunnery there runs northward for about 300 yards to the burying-ground and chapel of Saint Oran a paved road 15 feet wide, from the north end of which branch out other two—one named Straid-na-marbh (the road of the dead), leading to Port-na-marbh on the east side of the island, where bodies intended for interment were landed—the other leading to the landing-place at Port Ronan.¹⁰ On the west side of Straid-na-marbh stands a large and beautifully sculptured cross called Maclean's Cross, apparently of great antiquity, and said to be one of 360 which at one time stood in the island.¹¹

'Within this isle of Colmkill,' says Archdeacon Monro, 'there is ane sanctnary also or kirkzaird callit in Erische Religoran, quhilk is a very fair kirkzaird and weil biggit about with stane and lyme. Into this sanctuary there is three tombes of stane formit like little chapels, with ane braid gray marble or quhin staine in the gavill of ilk ane of the tombes.'¹² The archdeacon further informs us that these slabs of marble bore respectively the inscriptions *Tumulus Regum Scotie*,

¹ Rental of the Bishoprick of the Isles.

² Lochnell Charters.

³ Martin, p. 260. Graham's Antiquities of Iona, p. 2, pl. ii. Ulster Journal of Archaeology, 1853, p. 80.

⁴ Martin, p. 260. Pennant, ed. 1790, vol. i. p. 281. Anderson's Guide, p. 325. Pinkerton's Vit. Ant. Sanctorum, title page. The Claoth-nan-Druithnach may be a corruption of the *clachan* or cemetery of Saint Ronan. In like manner the name Inis-nan-Druineach, sometimes given to Iona, may mean, not the isle of Druids, but the isle of the artisans or workmen, a term which seems well applied to the monks of Columba. Maclean's Hist. Acc. of Iona, p. 18. Anderson, p. 325, note. Adom. Vit. Columbae, *passim*.

⁵ Pennant, ed. 1790, vol. i. p. 283. Anderson's Guide, p. 326. Trans. Camb. Camd. Soc., p. 161.

⁶ Pennant, vol. i. p. 283.

⁷ Pennant, vol. i. p. 283. Graham's Antiquities of Iona, p. 25, pl. xlv. In 1772 this tomb was covered with dung, which Mr. Pennant caused to be removed.

⁸ Pennant, vol. i. p. 283. Graham's Ant. p. 25, pl. xlv. This is the tombstone of which Mr. Pennant had only been informed by a Mr. Stewart.

⁹ Pennant, *ut supra*.

¹⁰ Pinkerton's Vit. Ant. Sanct., title page. Pennant, vol. i. p. 284. New Stat. Acc. Anderson, p. 326. Ulster Journal of Archaeology, p. 80.

¹¹ Pinkerton's Vit. Ant. Sanct., title page. Pennant, vol. i. p. 284. Graham's Ant. of Iona, p. 24, pl. xliii.

¹² Description of the Western Isles.

Tumulus Regum Hybernie, and *Tumulus Regum Norwegie*, and that in these tombs were buried 48 Scotch, 4 Irish, and 8 Norwegian kings.¹ Of these tombs there now remains nothing but the supposed vestiges, locally styled *Iomaire-nan-Rìgh*, the ridge of the kings.² The cemetery contains a red unpolished stone said to cover the remains of a king of France.³ 'Within this sanctuary also lyes the maist pairt of the Lords of the Isles with their lineage, twa Clan Lynes with their lynage, M'Kynnon and M'Guare with their lynnages, with sundrie uthers inhabitants of the hail Iles.'⁴ Of their tombs there are several still to be seen both within the chapel of Saint Oran and in the surrounding ground.⁵ The chapel itself, built of red granite, the oldest of the existing ecclesiastical buildings in Iona, measures externally 35 feet by 20 feet 8 inches, and is remarkable for its western doorway, a Norman arch with the beak-head ornament.⁶ Within it is a tomb said to be that of Angus Oig, the faithful friend of King Robert Bruce, with the inscription, *Hic iacet corpus Angusti filii Domini Angusti Macdonnill de Ila*—M'Kinnon's cross, inscribed, *Hec est crux Lachlanni Maicfingone et eius filii Johannis abbatis de Hy facta anno Domini m^o cccc^o lxxxix*—Macquarrie's tomb—and the tomb of Maclean of Grulin.⁷ In the burying-ground are the tombs of MacIaine of Lochbuy, Maclean of Duairt, Maclean of Coll, Ailean-nan-Sop (one of the Duairt family, and the head of a sept or party, who lived between 1513 and 1542), and Macleod of Lewis.⁸ Of the tombs of ecclesiastics the same ground contains the tomb of Bishop Camochasach, and the tomb of the four priors, inscribed thus, *Hic iacent quatuor priores de Y ex una natione v. Johannes Hugonius Patricius in decretis olim bacularius et alter Hugonius qui obiit anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo*.⁹ Within the Religoran there are also two tombstones bearing inscriptions in the Irish character, as follows—*Òr do amhin Eogain* (a prayer for the soul of Eogain), and *Òr do Maifataric* (a saint for the soul of Maelpatrick).¹⁰ Near the door of the chapel were to be seen in 1772 the stones called Clach-abrath, which had been substituted for three globes of white marble, always turned round by visitors, and which it was superstitiously believed were to wear through their pedestal before the end of the world.¹¹

The monastery (*monasterium* or *coenobium*) of Columba included a church (*ecclesia*) or oratory (*oratorium*) with an altar (*altare* or *altarium*) and recesses called *exedrae*, *exedriolae*, or *conclavia*—an *hospitium*, apparently a house for the entertainment of strangers, or a space including the separate residences of the monks—a dwelling-house for the saint himself styled *domus*, *tugurium*, *hospitolum*, or *tuguriolum*—office-houses, such as a barn or storehouse (*horreum*) for laying up the produce of their fields—and a 'place' (*platea* or *plateola*), probably surrounded by these various portions of the monastery.¹² The whole of these buildings

¹ Description of the Western Isles.

² Graham's Ant. of Iona, p. 7, pls. v. vi.

³ Pennant, vol. i. p. 288. Graham's Ant., p. 15. pl. xxiv.

⁴ Description of the Western Isles.

⁵ Graham's Ant. of Iona.

⁶ Anderson, p. 325. Trans. Camb. Camd. Soc., p. 163.

Graham's Ant., p. 7, pls. v. vi. Ulster Journal of Archaeology, p. 83.

⁷ Graham's Antiq., p. 8, pl. viii.; p. 9, pls. ix. x.; p. 12, pl. xvi.

⁸ Graham's Antiq., p. 10, pl. xii.; p. 11, pls. xiii. xiv.; p. 12, pl. xv.; p. 15, pl. xxii.

⁹ Graham's Antiq., p. 10, pl. xi.; p. 13, pl. xviii.

¹⁰ Ulster Journal of Archaeology, pp. 84, 85.

¹¹ Pennant, vol. i. pp. 288, 289. Sacheverell's Voyage to Icolmkill.

¹² Cum. Vit. Columbae, cc. vi. viii. x. xv. xvii. xviii.

appear to have been constructed of timber and wickerwork, which was the material commonly used at the time.¹ Columba's usual employment was reading, writing, or prayer, while his monks, not barefooted, but substantially shod with some kind of *calcei*, reared or repaired the monastic buildings, cultivated their ground, and tended their cattle, the scene of their agricultural operations lying chiefly in a field on the west side of the island styled the *campus occidentalis*.² On land they used wheeled vehicles (*currus, curricula, vehicula, plaustra*), and on sea vessels with sails styled *naves, scaphae*, and *currucae*, the last being a translation of the celtic word *currach* or *currogh*.³ They were summoned to their devotions or other duties by a bell (*clocca* or *campana*).⁴ The monastery stood at the foot of a small hill, from which Columba on the day of his death is said to have given his last blessing to the establishment which he had instituted and ruled.⁵ Near it about the year 680 there stood a cross fixed *molari lapidi* (in a quern?), at a spot on which a white horse, employed to carry the milk-vessels from the pasture to the monastery, was believed to have met Columba a little before his death, and to have wept upon his breast.⁶ All traces of the original monastery must have disappeared centuries ago, but the remains of that by which it was succeeded, and which stand north of Religoran, are not of earlier date than the thirteenth century.⁷ The church, built of red granite and of the usual cruciform shape, has the nave and choir each 64 feet by 23 feet 6 inches; the transept apparently 70 feet long and 17 wide; and the tower which rises from the centre 22 feet by 26 feet 6 inches, and 75 feet in height.⁸ There were at one time in the choir an altar of white marble veined with grey, 6 feet by 4, of which a fragment remained in 1772, and four small chapels.⁹ There still remain three well-wrought sedilia apparently of Early English work.¹⁰ The tower is said to have contained a fine peal of bells, a circumstance to which Sir Walter Scott has alluded in his fancied voyage of Bruce from Skye to Arran.¹¹ From the south east corner of the choir there extended in

xix. xx. xxi. xxii. xxiii. Adom. Vit. Columbae, lib. i. cc. 4, 24, 30, 32, 35, 37, 49; lib. ii. cc. 3, 13, 15, 29, 40, 41; lib. iii. cc. 6, 8, 12, 13, 15, 19, 21, 22, 23. The word *cella* occurs once or twice in the history of Columba, but there is nothing to show its exact application, whether to the monastery, the church, or the dwelling of the saint.

¹ Adom. Vit. Columbae, lib. ii. cc. 3, 46. Bedae Hist. Eccles., lib. iii. c. 25.

² Cum. et Adom. Vit. Columbae, *ut supra*. The popular fable that Columba allowed no cows on the island is contradicted by the express testimony of Adomnan, lib. ii. c. 15; lib. iii. c. 23. He does not however mention *women*, who also according to the popular belief were excluded from the community of Iona. See Chambers's Popular Rhymes, peop. ed., p. 19. The monks seem also to have been not unskilful artisans. A knife or dagger (*machera*), presented by Columba to an Irish ecclesiastic, was adorned with the unpolished teeth of wild beasts (possibly those of the walrus), and may have been the work of the monks. Adom., lib. ii. c. 40.

³ Cum. Vit. Columbae, c. xvii. Adom. Vit. Columbae, lib. ii. cc. 3, 29, 44; lib. iv. c. 23.

⁴ Cum. Vit. Columbae, cc. xxii. xxv. Adom. Vit. Columbae, lib. i. c. 8; lib. iv. c. 23.

⁵ Cum. Vit. Columbae, cc. xix. xx. Adom. Vit. Columbae, lib. i. c. 30.

⁶ Adom. Vit. Columbae, lib. iii. c. 23.

⁷ Annal. iv. Mag. ad ann. 1203. Trans. Camb. Camd. Soc., pp. 101-104. Anderson, p. 326. The quotation however from Deau Myln by Mr. Howson in the Trans. Camb. Camd. Soc., applies not to the choir of Iona, but to the choir of Dunkeld.

⁸ Martin, p. 257. Pennant, vol. i. pp. 290, 292. Trans. Camb. Camd. Soc., p. 101. Anderson, p. 326. Ulster Journal of Archaeology, p. 87.

⁹ Martin, p. 257. Pennant, vol. i. p. 291. Trans. Camb. Camd. Soc., pp. 102, 103.

¹⁰ Trans. Camb. Camd. Soc., p. 103.

¹¹ Sacheverell's Voyage to Icolmkill. Trans. Camb. Camd. Soc., p. 101. Lord of the Isles, canto iv. See *ante*, p. 294.

1772 two parallel walls, 12 feet high and 10 feet apart, called the *dorus tragh* (the door to the shore), which were supposed to have been roofed and to have stretched to the sea.¹ On the north of the church were the cloisters, and according to Martin a library, and from a Norman arcade still standing these appear to have been part of the oldest buildings.² In a corner of these there lay till 1830 the famous black stones, on which it was customary to swear oaths and ratify agreements.³ In the choir are the tombs of Macleod of Macleod, Maclean of Ross, the abbot Kenneth M'Keuzie, and the abbot John Mackinnon, the last of which bears the inscription, *Hic jacet Joannes Mac Fingone abbas de Y qui obiit anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo . . . cuius anime propicietur altissimus Deus amen.*⁴ Near the west end of the church, apparently on the north side, there is a small tomb or cell, in which it is traditionally believed that Columba was interred.⁵ Near the same spot are two crosses styled Saint Martin's and Saint John's.⁶ Besides the chapel of Saint Oran there appear to have been several others in the vicinity of the cathedral, one of which, named Saint Mary's, stood near its south east end.⁷

The library of Iona is not altogether a fable. It is not in the least improbable that the *liber vitreus* of Columba, though fabulously said to have been given to him by an angel, may have had a positive existence, and along with his own writings may have been preserved by his successors.⁸ That psalters and other books were written and used by them, is evident from the extant memoirs of the saint.⁹ That any of these may have been preserved in the abbey which rose upon the ruins of Columba's monastery, is of course mere conjecture; but, though Boece's fables about the books brought from Rome by King Fergus II. must be summarily rejected, there seems no reason to doubt the proposed visit of Pope Pius V. in 1460 to the library of Iona, or the alleged fact that in 1525 several manuscripts were brought from Iona to Aberdeen, which, though much injured and nearly illegible, appeared to be fragments of Sallust and of some of our Scottish chroniclers.¹⁰

In the year 1390 Donald of Ile, Lord of the Isles, granted to Lachlan Makgilleone certain lands and the keeping of certain castles, together with the office of Fragamanach and Armanach in the isle of Hy—an office or offices of which we have no farther account.¹¹

¹ Pennant, vol. i. p. 292.

² Martin, p. 258. Pennant, vol. i. p. 292. Trans. Camb. Camd. Soc., p. 163.

³ Pennant, vol. i. p. 292. Anderson, p. 325. Trans. Camb. Camd. Soc., p. 163.

⁴ Graham's Ant. of Iona, p. 19, pl. xxxiii.; p. 20, pls. xxxiv. xxxv. xxxvi.; p. 21, pl. xxxvii. The date on abbot Mackinnon's monument seems imperfect, and, if he was the same as John bishop of the Isles, must have been later than 1500.

⁵ Martin, p. 258. Pennant, vol. i. p. 292.

⁶ Graham's Antiq., p. 22, pls. xxxix. xl. Previously to 1849, in raising St. Martin's cross from its fallen position, there was found under it a small bronze or copper

spoon similar to those still used in Roman Catholic rites. Ulster Journal of Archaeology, p. 81.

⁷ Pennant, vol. i. p. 292. Johnson's Journey, p. 352. Boswell's Journal (Carruthers ed.), p. 266. Pennant in 1772 mentions only St. Oran's and St. Mary's as then existing. Johnson and Boswell in 1773 say that St. Oran's and other four were standing, and that other three were remembered. Possibly however these four may have been the chapels within the choir.

⁸ Cum. Vit. Columbae, c. v. Adom. Vit. Columbae, lib. ii. c. 45; lib. iii. c. v. Bedae Hist. Eccles., lib. iii. c. 4.

⁹ Cum. et Adom. Vit. Columbae, *passim*.

¹⁰ Hay's Scotia Sacra, pp. 487, 488. Pennant, vol. i. p. 297.

¹¹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiii. no. 300.

About the year 1770 there died in Iona a female, the last of a race styled the Clan-an-oister, who were believed to be the lineal descendants of an individual appointed by Columba door-keeper (*ostiarius*) of the monastery—an office more likely to have existed in the subsequent Cluniac establishment.¹

In the *Taxatio* Sec. XVI. the monastery of Icolmkill is rated *ad rationem triginta millium librarum* at £206, 13s.; and in the *Libellus Taxationum* at 1000 marks.² In the latter the nunnery seems to be entered, but no valuation is given.³

Besides the £20 lands of Ecolmkill, whose early history is that of the monastery, the abbots of Iona had the £20 lands of Rossc and other lands in Mull, lands in Tiree, the isle of Cannay, and lands in Uist, Skye, Ardnamurchan, Glendol, Islay, Kintyre, and Lorn.⁴ In a lease of the abbey lands, granted in 1588 by King James VI. to Hector M'Clane the son and apparent heir of Lachlan M'Clane of Dowart, we have the following abstract of the crown rents yielded by them—Ross of Mull, £63, 8s. 7½d.; other lands in Mull, £21, 5s. 10d.; island of Iona, £22, 13s. 4d.; lands in Isla, £26, 15s. 8d.; lands in Tiree, £28, 3s. 4d.; total, £162, 6s. 9½d.⁵ In 1665 the lands of the abbey and bishoprick, their free rent, and their taxation for the relief of beneficed persons, were as follow: The bishop's rent arising from the teinds of the abbey, £400, taxed to the amount of £18, 1s. 4d.; lands of Skeirelynzie (in Kintyre), held by Archibald Earl of Argyle, rent £900, tax £48, 12s.; isle of Carra, held by M'Donald of Largie, rent £24, tax £1, 5s. 9d.; kirklands of Isla, held of the abbey by Sir Hewgh Campbell of Caddell, rent £900, tax £48, 12s.; lands of Nucaipice in Lorne, held by the same Sir Hewgh, rent £1600, tax £86, 8s.; lands of Rosemule, held by Sir Allan M'Lane of Dowart, rent £1300, tax £70, 4s.; lands of Kilphubill, Killayn, Cailzemoir, Killwamran, Kyllnynan, Kendgerrora, Killmoorebeach, Thoren, Carsaig, Skiridan, Clashvildall, and Leyalt, in Mule, rent £600, tax £32, 8s.; Icollumkill, held by the same Sir Allane, rent £500, tax £27; lands of Ballephulzie, Crewbrapoll, and Vaill, rent £400, tax £21, 12s.; lands in Mule, Teirrie, Searba, Jura, and the two ends of Coll, held by the same Sir Allane, and Little Collonsay, held by M'Cowarie and valued at £40, rent £540, tax £29, 3s.; lands of Cammusnauesserrin (in Lorn), held by Campbell of Innerlivar, rent £120, tax £6, 9s. 6d.; lands of Halfetewung in Trotwayshe, and the two Ormadills in Slait (all in Skye), and the lands called Vaginab, held by Sir James M'Donald of Slait, rent £390, tax £21, 1s. 4d.; teinds of the lands of Trotwayshe, Slait, and North Wyst, held by the same Sir James, amount £560, tax £30, 4s. 8d.; teinds of the lands of Eg and South Wyst, held by Donald Macdonald of Mudart, amount £200, tax £10, 16s.; teinds of the lands of Harreis, Vaternish, Bracadail, and Durinysh, held by John M'Lewd of Harreis and Dunivegan, amount £600, tax £32, 8s.; teinds of lands in Skye and Mule, held by M'Kingone of Strathuearadill, amount £200, tax £10, 16s.; teinds of Barra, held by Gillonan M'Neill of Barra, amount £240, tax £12, 19s.; teinds of Lewis, held by Kenneth Earl of Seaforth, amount £700, tax £37, 16s.;

¹ Pennant, vol. i. p. 291. Sacheverell's Voyage to Icolmkill.

² MS. in Adv. Lib.

³ MS. in Adv. Lib.

⁴ Rental of the Bishoprick.

⁵ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxxvii. no. 130. Reg. Sec. Sig. vol. lvii. fol. 59. Coll. de Reb. Alb., p. 179.

the whole rent amounting to £10,174 Scots, and the whole tax to £550, 6s. 11d.¹ In grants of the barony of Dowart, or part of it, to Archibald Earl of Argyle by King Charles II. in 1657 and 1669 are included the kirklands called the £40 lands of Ross and the island of Iona or Icolmkill.² In 1772 the tenants of Iona held their land *runrig*, and had common pasture.³

The lands belonging to the nunnery lay in the islands of Inchkenneth, Mull, Tírce, Canna, Coll, Skye, and Uist.⁴

On the south west of the island there is a small bay with a harbour (probably the *Hyonae Portus* of Adomnan), at which Columba is locally believed to have first landed from Ireland, and on the shore of which is a large mound or barrow, supposed to represent the size of the *currach* or boat which bore the saint to Iona, and from which the harbour is named Port-na-churaich.⁵

Near the port, and from the field of old termed the *campus occidentalis*, rises a small hill, on which Columba was believed to have met with angels, and which from that belief was named at an early period *Colliculus Angelorum*, or in Gaelic *Cnoc-Angel*, a name which it still retains.⁶ During the rule of Adomnan, between 680 and 704, after a long drought in the season of spring, which reminded men of the significant figure of Holy Writ, that the heavens should be iron and the earth brass, it occurred to Adomnan and his monks to bring forth to their newly sown fields the white tunic in which Columba had died, to go round the fields bearing it, to hold it up and thrice shake or beat it, and to open and read on the *Colliculus Angelorum* the books which the saint had written with his own hand; on which the heavens were suddenly covered with clouds, and a plentiful rain followed.⁷ Adomnan relates this as a miracle wrought by the tunic and books of Columba, and observes, *Unius itaque beati commemoratio nominis viri, in tunica et libris commemorata, multis regionibus eadem vice et populis salubri subvenit opportunitate*.⁸ In far later and more enlightened times the people of Iona on the Feast of Saint Michael were in the habit of coursing around *Cnoc-Angel* with their horses.⁹

A hill in the same neighbourhood, named *Cueleilne*, which stood between the *campus occidentalis* and the monastery, was in the time of Adomnan noted for the posthumous miracles of Columba.¹⁰

In the south is the hill named Cairn-eul-ri-Eirinn (the eminence of the back turned to Ireland), said to be the last hill ascended by Columba before building his monastery.¹¹

On the east are Port-na-marbh and Port Ronan, already mentioned, and in their immediate neighbourhood a low mound called Ellaidh, on which coffins were laid while the bearers refreshed themselves.¹²

¹ Appendix to Book of Assumptions. The bishop's teinds are taxed at the rate of £4, 10s. 4d. per cent, the other teinds and lands at £5, 8s.

² Argyle Inventory.

³ Pennant, vol. i. p. 278.

⁴ Protocol Book of Gavin Hammiltoun.

⁵ Pennant, vol. i. p. 298. New Stat. Acc. Graham's Ant. of Iona, p. 2, pl. ii. Adom. Vit. Columbae, lib. ii. cc. 13, 46.

⁶ Cum. Vit. Columbae, c. xi. Adom. Vit. Columbae, lib. ii. c. 45; lib. iii. c. 16.

⁷ Adom. Vit. Columbae, lib. ii. c. 45.

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ Pennant, vol. i. p. 298.

¹⁰ Adom. Vit. Columbae, lib. i. c. 37.

¹¹ Pennant, vol. i. p. 281. Graham's Ant. of Iona, p. 2, pl. ii.

¹² Graham's Ant., p. 2, pl. ii. Ulster Journal of Archaeology, p. 80.

In the north and north west are Cabban Culdich (the retreat of the Culdees), a small circular ruin, and Dunbhuirg, a lofty isolated rock with the remains of a tower, at the foot of which is a large tract named Culbhuirg (the back of the castle).¹

On the north of the abbey are the remains of the bishop's house.² On the west of it are the abbot's mount (probably the hill overlooking the monastery in the time of Columba), beyond which were to be seen in 1772 the ruins of a mill, granary, and kiln, and north of the granary a large moss or half-drained lake called the Lochan Mor (still existing), with an embankment on one side named the Bishop's Walk, and at one end an enclosed square containing a cairn and styled a burialplace.³

In 1609 Andrew Knox bishop of the Isles, as King's commissioner, met the Islesmen at Icolmkill, and with their consent passed the nine enactments subsequently known as the 'Statutes of Icolmkill.'⁴

Father Hay in the seventeenth century thus lamented the downfall of Iona—'The monastery was destroyed in 1560, not without the special observation of the whole kingdom, the monks were driven away, and the revenues turned to profane uses; whence the poor were defrauded of continual alms, strangers of entertainment, the servants of God of their necessary food and clothing, the souls of the pious faithful of their sacrifices, the church of as many prayers, and God of the worship due to him.'⁵

¹ Graham's Ant., p. 2, pl. ii.

² Pennant, vol. i. p. 294. New Stat. Acc.

³ Pennant, vol. i. p. 296. Graham's Ant., p. 2, pl. ii.

⁴ Records of Privy Council, 1610. Coll. de Reb. Alb., p. 119. Gregory's Highlands and Isles, p. 330.

⁵ Scotia Sacra, p. 487. While the nature and limits of the present work preclude any discussion of the many important points in the fortunes of this little island, the interest which must ever attach to Iona will account for the length of this article and the collection of the most minute and trivial details of its record history.

KILVICEUEN.

Kilviceowin in Rosse¹ — Kilmakewin² — Kilwichkewin.³ (Map, No. 12.)

THE old parish of Kilviceuen, at the Reformation united into one with the other parishes of Mull, was about 1688 part of the parish of Ross composed of Torosay, Kilfinichen, Kilviceuen, and Inchkenneth.⁴ About 1730 Torosay was made a separate parish, and the others remained united, and are still generally known as Ross.⁵

Kilviceuen in Mull, divided from Iona by the strait before mentioned (or perhaps by a line cutting off a small portion of the Ross of Mull), included the remainder or whole of the Ross, the lands of Brolos, and apparently a part of the lands of Moloros—all which formed a peninsula in the south of Mull running from north-east to south-west nearly in the line of Loch Linnhe and the great Caledonian valley. The parish is partly hilly, partly flat, and is composed of granite and a small belt of stratified primary rocks, having an extensive, steep, rocky coast, with few places for anchorage.⁶

There seems to be no mention of this parish before the year 1561, when it appears in the rental of the bishoprick of the Isles as the parsonage of Kilviceowin in Rosse, of which the whole teinds belonged to the abbot of Iona.⁷ In grants of all or part of the barony of Dowart to the Earl of Argyle in the years 1657 and 1669 there appear the 'kirklands called the £40 land of Ross and the isle of Iona or Icolmkill.'⁸ About 1700 Martin very erroneously mentions Kilwichkewin as *one of the two parish churches of Mull*.⁹

The church, apparently dedicated to some unknown saint, stood at Kilviceuen on the south coast.¹⁰ Its churchyard and ruined church still remain, the former containing a monument taken from Iona and commemorating one of its priors.¹¹ One of the modern churches of the united parish, built in 1804, stands at Bonessan on the north coast of the Ross.¹²

At Kilpatrick on Loch Scriden in the north of the parish there was a church or chapel dedicated to Saint Patrick, of which the cemetery still exists.¹³ At Killinan on the same loch there appears to have been a church dedicated to Saint Finan.¹⁴ At Killenock in the same

¹ A. D. 1561. Rental of the Bishoprick of the Isles.

² *Circa* A. D. 1640. Blacen.

³ *Circa* A. D. 1700. Martin's Western Islands, p. 255.

⁴ New Stat. Acc. " ⁵ New Stat. Acc.

⁶ New Stat. Acc. Anderson's Guide, p. 317.

⁷ Rental of the Bishoprick. Coll. de Reb. Alb., p. 3.

⁸ Argyle Inventory.

⁹ Western Islands, p. 255. In 1773 the Rev. Neil Macleod was minister of the united parishes of Kilviceuen and Kilfinichen.

He was the entertainer of Dr. Johnson, and according to that worthy 'the cleanest headed man that he had met with in the Western Islands,' from whom he parted with the words, 'Sir, I thank you for your entertainment and your conversation.' Boswell's Journal, new ed., pp. 268-270.

¹⁰ Bleau's Map. Martin, p. 255. County Maps.

¹¹ Graham's Antiquities of Iona, p. 16, pl. xxvi.

¹² New Stat. Acc. and Maps.

¹³ Bleau and Modern Maps.

¹⁴ Modern Maps.

vicinity (the Kilinaig of Blaeu) there was probably a church dedicated to Saint Senaie an Irish saint.¹ At Kilmorie in the west of the parish there seems to have been a church dedicated to the Virgin Mary.² The New Statistical Account mentions thirteen cemeteries in the united parish, without enumerating their localities.

In the year 1390 Donald of Ile, Lord of the Isles, granted to Lachlan Makgilleone the 12 $\frac{3}{4}$ pennylands of Brogios.³ In 1496 the lands of Browlos were resigned by Hector Makgilleoun of Doward, and granted by King James IV. to Hector's natural son Lachlan in heritage, with remainder to Hector and his heirs, to his brother Donald and his heirs, and to Hector's heirs whomsoever bearing the surname and arms of Makgilleoun.⁴ In 1510 King James IV. confirmed to Duncan Stewart of Appin and his heirs various lands which he had acquired from the deceased Lauchlan Makgilleon of Dowart for 4500 marks, and which were redeemable within seven years for that sum, including a pennyland of Kilfadrigh, a pennyland of Ardkinsais, a pennyland of Ormassaig, three pennylands of the three Thorvis, a pennyland of Kilinnagh, a pennyland of Ragros (or Nagros), and a pennyland of Naigele, within the lands of Brolos.⁵ In 1540 Hector Makelane of Dowart resigned the lands of Brolos, which King James V. then granted in heritage as part of the barony of Dowart to Hector his son and heir, with remainder to the heirs of Hector the elder, to his brother Alan and his heirs, to his brother John and his heirs, and to his (Hector the elder's) own heirs whomsoever bearing the surname and arms of Makelane.⁶ In 1603 Hector M'Clayne of Dowart was served heir in the same lands to Hector M'Clayne his grandfather.⁷

Part of the lands of Moloros, as before stated, seems to have been within this parish, the rest lying in the parish of Killeen in Torosay. In 1494 King James IV. granted to John M'Gilleoun of Lochboye the lands of Moloros and others, which were in the King's hands by the forfeiture of John of Ile, of whom John M'Gilleoun had held them in heritage—those apparently in the parish of Kilviceuen being a pennyland of Camroyn, a pennyland of Glenboyr, a halfpennyland of Crosta, a halfpennyland of Inegard, and a pennyland of Roysale.⁸ In 1534 John Makgilleoun of Lochboy granted the same lands to Murdoch Makgilleoun his son, and in 1538 King James V. confirmed the grant.⁹ In 1542 the lands were resigned by Murdoe, and granted by the same king anew in free barony to him and his heirs male, with remainder to his brother Charles Makgilleoun and his heirs male.¹⁰ In 1615 Hector M'Cleane of Lochbowie was served heir in the same lands to Murdoch M'Cleane his great-grandfather.¹¹

In 1561 among the lands held by the abbot of Iona are enumerated in Brolos a pennyland called Torrinnichtrache, the pennyland of Carsage, the pennyland of Carvalge, and apparently

¹ Blaeu and Modern Maps.

² Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxxvii. no. 130. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. lviii. fol. 59.

³ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiii. no. 300.

⁴ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiii. no. 301. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. i. fol. 29.

⁵ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xvi. no. 1. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. iv. fol. 72.

⁶ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxvi. no. 348. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xiii. ff. 43, 44.

⁷ Retours.

⁸ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiii. no. 114.

⁹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxvi. no. 124.

¹⁰ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xvi. fol. 43.

¹¹ Retours.

the halfpennyland of Glasveildirie.¹ In 1588 King James VI. granted to Hector M'Clane, the son and heir of Lauchlan M'Clane of Dowart, the lands formerly belonging to the abbot of Iona, including Beith, Thorin, Carsaig, Skrydane and Ard, Gleswilder and Lyald, each consisting of one pennyland and paying to the crown £1, 16s. 8d., in all £7, 6s. 8d.²

In 1561 the abbot of Iona held the £20 lands of Rosse.³ In the charter of 1588 above cited these lands and their respective rents are enumerated as follow—Schabbay, 4 pennylands, £5, 0s. 10d.; Skur, 1½ pennyland, £1, 16s. 3d.; Kilmakewin, 4 pennylands, £4, 19s. 4d.; Seirpene, 2 pennylands, £1, 8s. 4d.; Edderaloch, a halfpennyland, 5s.; Uskane, a pennyland, £1, 4s. 2d.; Ardkavaig, a pennyland, £1, 4s. 2d.; Larakhin, a pennyland, £1, 2s. 6d.; Ardashig, a pennyland, £1, 4s. 2d.; Lewone, a halfpennyland, 5s.; Knoknafineg, a pennyland, £1, 2s. 6d.; Knoktaytarlach, a pennyland, £1, 2s. 6d.; Traysane, two pennylands, £2, 8s. 4d.; Ardwalleneis, two pennylands, £2, 8s. 4d.; Bernis, a pennyland, £1, 4s. 2d.; Teirgargane, two pennylands, £2, 8s. 4d.; Teirkill, a pennyland, £1, 4s. 2d.; Kilmorie, three farthinglands, 13s. 1½d.; Ellanecalmene, a halfpennyland, 5s.; Stokadell, two pennylands, £2, 8s. 4d.; Ballimoir, four pennylands, £4, 6s.; Sailquhur, a pennyland, £1, 2s. 6d.; Potty, a pennyland and a half, £1, 14s. 11d.; Terehladane, a pennyland, £1, 2s. 6d.; Creweych Lower, a halfpennyland, 5s.; Creweych Upper, a halfpennyland, 5s.; Ardchenaig, two pennylands, £2, 8s. 4d.; part of Teirgeyll called Callegownan, two pennylands and a half, £3, 5s. 10d.; Bonessane, three pennylands and a half, £4, 8s. 4d.; Crongerd, two pennylands, £2, 5s. 10d.; Ley, two pennylands, £2, 7s. 6d.; Assabol, a pennyland, £1, 2s. 6d.; Ardtwn, five pennylands, £5, 3s. 4d.; in all £63, 8s. 7½d.⁴ In 1657 and 1669 the same £20 lands of Ross (as before stated) were included in grants of the barony of Dowart by King Charles II. to Archibald Earl of Argyle.⁵

In 1616 King James VI. granted to Andrew bishop of the Isles the lands of Brockaich, Killenewr, Altshenag, and Sowie, in Mull, formerly belonging to the priory of Oransay, and partly or wholly within this parish.⁶

At Bonessan there is a village with a population of about 250.⁷

¹ Rental of the Bishoprick of the Isles.

² Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxxvii. no. 130. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. lvii. fol. 59.

³ Rental of the Bishoprick of the Isles.

⁴ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxxvii. no. 130. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. lvii. fol. 59.

⁵ Argyle Inventory.

⁶ Argyle Inventory.

⁷ New Stat. Acc.

TOROSAY.

Keillean in Toirrasa¹—Killean in Torsay²—Killane³—Killeane.⁴
(Map, No. 13.)

THE parish of Killean or Torosay, which at the Reformation is said to have formed only a part of the parish of the whole island, seems to have been about 1626 a distinct parsonage, and about 1631 was served by the same minister as Kilfinichen.⁵ It is now again a separate parish.

The parish includes the south-east part of the island of Mull, comprehending the districts of Glenforsay and Torosay, and the whole or the greater part of the district known of old as Moloros. It is diversified by lakes, streams, and conical hills, and its coast, skirted by the Atlantic and the Sound of Mull (the Mylarsund of the *Sagas*), is indented by numerous sea-lochs, and perforated by numerous caves. The mountains Bentealluidh and Benbluy are each about 2800 feet above the level of the sea.

In 1561 the parsonage of Keillean in Toirrasa in Mull is enumerated among those belonging to the abbot of Iona, the bishop of the Isles being entitled to one-third.⁶ When King James VI. in 1615 restored the chapter of the Isles, the parson of Killean was made one of the prebendaries.⁷ In 1626 a report by Thomas Knox bishop of the Isles states that the parsonage of Killane was served by a minister named M'Lean.⁸ In 1631, as above stated, Killeane and Killenachin were served by one minister.⁹

The old church (apparently dedicated to Saint John) stood on the south east coast on the peninsula between Lochspelve and Lochdon, where its ruins are still to be seen.¹⁰ The present church, built in 1780, stands at Craignuire on the Sound.¹¹ There is a parliamentary church, built about the same time as the latter, at Salen in the north of the parish, and another, built in 1828, at Kinlochspelve in the south.¹²

At Laggan near Lochbuy and at Columkil near Salen are the ruins of chapels, the latter, as its name implies, dedicated to Saint Columba.¹³ Kilpatrick near Dowart Castle indicates the site of another dedicated to Saint Patrick.¹⁴ Blaeu places a chapel in Glenkannyr (Glenkenner) at the head of Lochba.¹⁵

¹ A. D. 1561. Rental of the Bishoprick of the Isles.

² A. D. 1617. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. iv. p. 554.

³ A. D. 1626. Coll. de Reb. Alb., p. 124.

⁴ A. D. 1631. Coll. de Reb. Alb., p. 126.

⁵ New Stat. Acc. Coll. de Reb. Alb., pp. 124, 126.

⁶ Rental of the Bishoprick of the Isles.

⁷ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. iv. p. 554.

⁸ Coll. de Reb. Alb., p. 124.

⁹ Coll. de Reb. Alb., p. 126.

¹⁰ New Stat. Acc. Thomson's Map.

¹¹ New Stat. Acc.

¹² New Stat. Acc.

¹³ New Stat. Acc. Thomson's Map.

¹⁴ Thomson's Map.

¹⁵ Blaeu's Map.

The island of Mull (the Maleos of Ptolemy, the Malea of Adomnan, and the Myl of the Sagas) as one of the Sudreyjar followed the fortunes of those islands during the early period of our country's history.¹ About the beginning of the fourteenth century the possession of the island was a matter of dispute between Alexander of Lorn and Angus of Isla, and, the former having about the year 1314 forfeited all his lands, Mull was granted to the latter by King Robert Bruce.² In 1335 Edward Balliol granted the island of Mule in heritage to John of the Isles, to whom it was in 1336 confirmed by King Edward III.³ In 1343 King David II. granted the isle of Mule to John of Yle.⁴ In 1354 John of Larin lord of Argyle quitclaimed to John of Yle Lord of the Isles certain lands of which the latter had grants from King David II. or King Robert Bruce, including the isle of Mull with its pertinents.⁵ About 1400 Fordun enumerates Mule among the Western Isles.⁶ The island was in 1475 forfeited by John Earl of Ross and Lord of the Isles, together with the other lands which he held, was restored to him in 1476 by King James III., and was in 1478 confirmed to him by the same king.⁷ In 1517 John Duke of Albany, Regent of Scotland, granted the King's lands of Mull and Murwerne to Lauchlane Makclane of Dowart for eleven years or longer at the Regent's will, with power to sublet them.⁸ In 1533 Alane McClane, the son of the deceased Lauchlane McClane of Doward, had from King James V. a remission for 19 years for incendiarism committed in the isle of Mull, and for the slaughter of John Mc Gillane the son of John Mc Gillane of Lochboy, and of other persons.⁹ In the same year the same king granted a remission to Archibald Earl of Argyle and 92 others for fire-raising with displayed banner in the isle of Mule and other parts.¹⁰ In 1536 Mule is enumerated among the crown lands within the Lordship of the Isles.¹¹ In 1540 King James V. in his voyage round the isles visited Mull, and took thence Maclean of Dowart and Macdonald of Isla, the leading men of the district.¹² In the same year the Lordship of the Isles, including Mull, was inalienably annexed to the crown.¹³

In the year 1390 Donald of Ile, Lord of the Isles, granted to Lachlan Makgilleon the castle of Doward, with an *unciata* of the land of Torosay and two pennylands of Glenkener.¹⁴ In 1409 Hector Makgilleon, the son of Lachlan, and the nephew of Donald of Ile, was lord of Doward.¹⁵ In 1411 Hector was slain at Harlaw.¹⁶ There appear in record in 1427, 1449,

¹ Ptolemy's Map. Adom. Vit. Columbae, lib. i. cc. 22, 42; lib. ii. c. 23. Worsaae's Dates, p. 273. See ROTHESAY, pp. 224, 225.

² Rob. Index, p. 26. no. 23, where Angus Oig is erroneously styled *Alexander* the younger. Gregory's Highlands and Isles, p. 24. See KILERIDE, pp. 109, 110.

³ Rotuli Scotie, vol. i. pp. 463, 464. Rymer, vol. iv. p. 711.

⁴ Rob. Index, p. 48. no. i.; p. 99; p. 100, no. i.

⁵ Hailes' Annals, 2d ed., vol. iii. p. 381.

⁶ Fordun's Scotichr., lib. ii. c. 10.

⁷ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. ii. pp. 109, 111, 113, 189, 190. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. vii. no. 335; lib. viii. no. 132.

⁸ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. v. fol. 100.

⁹ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. ix. ff. 178, 179.

¹⁰ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. ix. fol. 179.

¹¹ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. x. fol. 140.

¹² Gregory's Highlands and Isles, p. 148. Pitcairn's Crim. Trials, vol. i. p. 303.*

¹³ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. ii. p. 405. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxviii. no. 148.

¹⁴ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiii. no. 300. 'Lauchlan Maclean, surnamed Lubanach, the founder of the house of Dowart, married in 1366 Margaret daughter of the first marriage to John first Lord of the Isles.' Gregory, p. 69.

¹⁵ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiii. no. 300.

¹⁶ Gregory, p. 69.

1461, and 1463, Lachlan Makgilleon lord of Doward, in 1449 and 1472 Lachlan Makgilleon younger, master of Doward, in 1476 Roland Makelane of Doward, in 1478 Lachlan Makgilleon of Doward, and in 1479 Rolland Makelane of Dowart.¹ In 1496 Hector Makgilleon of Doward resigned the lands of Torosay with the castle of Doward and mill of the same, and the lands of Glenkennir and others in Mull and elsewhere, which King James IV. then erected into the free barony of Doward in favour of Lachlan Makgilleon, Hector's natural son, and his heirs, with remainder to Hector and his heirs, to his brother Donald and his heirs, and to Hector's own heirs whomsoever bearing the surname and arms of Makgilleon.² In 1506 King James IV. directed a letter under his privy seal to Lachlan Makgilleon of Doward and nine others 'landit men within the Ilis,' charging them not to intermeddle with any thing belonging to the bishop of the Isles, and praying them to assist him in collecting his rents.³ In 1509 Lauchlan McGillane of Dowart was with several others ordered by the same king to protect the prioress and nuns of the monastery of the Virgin Mary in the isle of Saint Columba.⁴ In 1510 the same king granted in heritage to Duncan Stewart of Appin certain lands which Duncan had acquired from Lauchlan Makgilleon of Dowart for 4500 marks, and redeemable on payment of that sum within seven years, including the lands of Dowart extending to one pennyland, with the castle of Dowart, a pennyland of Ardechoigh, two pennylands of Thonchormaigh, a pennyland of Ardnagros, two pennylands of the two Barnafrane, two pennylands of Auchmacheraighe, a pennyland of Ardnadhroig, two pennylands of the two Glennannis, a pennyland of Culkelis, a pennyland of Auchtabhig, a pennyland of Ardkeill, three halfpennylands of the two Thornaskeath, a pennyland of Glenkeill, and a pennyland of Blareboy, all lying within the lands of Thorissai.⁵ In 1517 (6 January) the Regent Albany granted a safe-conduct to Alexander (Lauchlan?) Makillane of Dufard, Alexander Makeloid of Dunveggane, and 100 others, to pass to any place within the realm till the 15th of March following.⁶ In the same year (10 March) the Regent granted to Lauchlan Makelane of Doward power to raise the tenantry whom he had under him during the last king's reign for the weal of the King and country and for his own just quarrels, except against the King, the Regent, or the Earl of Ergile the King's lieutenant.⁷ Two days afterwards (12 March) the same Lauchlan and several others had from the Regent a remission for assisting Sir Donald of the Ilis of Lochaleh when he took part with Alexander Lord Hume in his treasonable doings.⁸ In 1527 King James V. granted to Hector Makgilleon of Doward, the

¹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. vi. no. 116; lib. viii. no. 1; lib. ix. nn. 15, 30; lib. xiii. nn. 186, 188, 203. Argyle Charters.

² Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiii. no. 301. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. i. fol. 29.

³ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. iii. fol. 36.

⁴ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. iii. fol. 209.

⁵ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xvi. no. 1. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. iv. fol. 72.

⁶ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. v. fol. 86.

⁷ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. v. fol. 100.

⁸ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. v. fol. 101. This remission followed a petition presented by Makelane to the Lords of Council, in which in order to his submission he made the following demands: That himself and his associates should receive a free remission, that Sir Donald of Lochaleh and his associates should be forfeited as traitors, that Sir Donald's two brothers should be executed, and that himself (Lauchlan) should receive a grant of 100 marklands in Tiree and Mull. Acta Dom. Conc., vol. xxix. ff. 128, 211. Gregory, pp. 121, 122.

son and heir of the deceased Lauchlane Makgilleon of Doward, a letter to the sheriff of Innernes and other officers, charging them to command Coline Earl of Ergile, Schir John Campbell of Caldor his brother, and their friends, 'to make na oisting, conuocatiounis of the Kingis liegis, or inuasiounis' upon Heetor or his friends.¹ In 1531 (8 June) Heetor Makclane of Dowart, together with John Canochissone of Dunnevaig and Glynnis, had from the same king a remission for various crimes.² In the same year (12 October) the same Heetor and 40 others had permission granted them to go to the King and the Lords of Council, or to any part of the kingdom on lawful business, for 60 days, 'vnattechit, vnarrestit, vnaccusit, vnfollowit, vnpersewit, vnmolestit, and vntrublit' on account of any past actions of any kind by the King or any of his officers.³ On the 8th of December permission was given to the same Heetor, and any number of his friends and servants, to go to the King at Edinburgh, and to pass and repass 'vnhurt and vnharmit' for 40 days after arrival in Edinburgh.⁴ In 1532 there were paid from the King's treasury 'to Ormond purseuant to pas in the Ilis with writtingis of the Kingis for the Inglis schipe quhilk Maclane tuk' the sum of £8, and to the same 'to pass with letteris to Johne Canosoune and Maclane for the Kingis schipe' the sum of £10.⁵ In 1540 Heetor Makclane of Dowart resigned his lauds, including the lands of Torresay with the castle of Dowart and the mill of the said lands, and the lands of Glenkynneir, which were then erected by King James V. into the free barony of Dowart in favour of Heetor his son and his male heirs, with remainder to the heirs of Heetor the elder, to his brothers Alan and John, and to his own heirs whomsoever bearing the surname and arms of Makclane.⁶ In the same year the same king granted to Heetor M'Clane of Dowart a remission for all crimes committed before the 11th of February, the date of the remission.⁷ In 1542 King James V. granted to Heetore M'Clane of Dowart and 40 of his friends or others permission to go and come to the King at Edinburgh or elsewhere from the 24th of February to the 25th of May 'vnhurt, vnharmit, vnattechit, vnarrestit, vniornait, vneallit, vnpersewit, vnwexit, vndistrublit'.⁸ In the same year the same Heetor, Donald M'Clane his brother, and John M'Clane of Ardgoure, had from the same king a remission for remaining from the army at Swlway and for other acts of disobedience.⁹ In the same year King James granted anew to Heetor M'Clane of Dowart in liferent, and to his son Hector M'Clane and his heirs specified in the charter of entail of the barony of Doward, certain lands in Mull and Islay which belonged to the deceased Heetor M'Clane the grandfather of Hector the elder, whose charters were destroyed in time of deadly feud between him and the deceased Earl Angus Master of the Isles, so that his son and heir Lauehlan M'Clane could not obtain entry and seisin of the same, and which were now incor-

¹ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. vi. fol. 66; vol. vii. fol. 73. This order of King James V. had reference to a feud between the Maclanes and the Campbells resulting from an incident afterwards related. See Castle of Doward *post*.

² Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. ix. fol. 18.

³ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. ix. fol. 50.

⁴ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. ix. ff. 58, 59.

⁵ Piteairn's Crim. Trials, vol. i. p. 281.* This appears to refer to Maclaue of Doward, but there seems to be nothing farther recorded on the subject.

⁶ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxvi. no. 348. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xiii. ff. 43, 44.

⁷ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xiii. fol. 54.

⁸ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xv. fol. 86.

⁹ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xv. fol. 107.

porated as part of the barony of Dowart.¹ In 1546 the Regent Arran granted to Hector M'Clane of Dowart and others a remission for assisting the English (under the Earl of Lennox in 1544) in burning the islands of Bute and Arrane.² In 1553 there appears in record Hector Makelane of Dowart, and in 1557 and 1558 there appear Hector Makelane lord of the franktenement of Dowart (probably the same as the former) and Hector Makelane fear of Dowart (apparently the same father and son to whom the barony was granted by King James V. in 1542).³ In 1564 Gilbert M'Kellor of Ardurie and Malcome his son resigned to Archibald Earl of Argyle the four marklands of Glendan in the barony of Ardskeodnish, for which the Earl granted them the 15 shillinglands of Drumdarroch and the keeping of the woods of Dowart, free of all duty except hawking, hunting, and furnishing a wright for the Earl's work according to the custom of the country.⁴ In 1588 there appear in record Lauchlan M'Clane of Dowart and Hector M'Clane his son and heir.⁵ In 1603 Hector M'Clayne of Dowart was served heir to Hector M'Clayne his grandfather in the lands of Torosay with the castle and mill, and in the lands of Glenkynnuir, and in other lands in Mull and elsewhere, of the old extent of 228 marks.⁶ In 1615 Hector Makeleane of Dowart was served heir male to his grandfather Hector Makeleane of Dowart in the lands and barony of Dowart, including, as before, the lands of Torosay with the castle of Dowart and mill, and the lands of Glenkynnuir, with certain other lands, together of the old extent of 194 marks 6 shillings and 8 pence.⁷

In 1449 a charter of John of Yle is witnessed by John M'Gilleoin of Lochboyg.⁸ By an indenture made at Dingwall in the year 1475 between Hector M'Gilleoin of Lochboyg on one side and Johnne of Ross of Balnagovin and his son and heir apparent Alexander of Ross on the other, with the consent of Johnne of the Yle Earl of Ross and Lord of the Isles, Lady Margrete of the Ilis, Huchone of the Ilis of Slet, 'and vtheris gentillis of the saide lordis counsalle quhilkis war than for the tyme,' it was agreed—That David the son and apparent heir of Alexander of Ross should be married to Margaret the daughter of Hector M'Gilleoin, and, failing her, to his daughter Cristiane, and failing Cristiane, to whatever other daughter he might have by his wife Margaret Campbell; that, failing David, Huchon the son of Alexander of Ross should marry the said Margaret, or Cristiane, or other daughter of Hector by his said wife; that, failing Huchon, any other son and heir of Alexander of Ross should marry one or other of the said daughters of Hector M'Gilleoin; that, as soon as Johnne and Alexander of Ross should get David out of the hands of those in whose keeping he then was, they should without fraud or guile send him to be kept by Hector M'Gilleoin; that Hector should do his endeavour to procure David's liberty; that, as soon as the marriage should be effected, Hector

¹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxviii. no. 341. See p. 265, note 6.

² Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xix. fol. 74.

³ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxxi. nn. 158, 159; lib. xxxii. no. 292. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxv. fol. 85; vol. xxix. fol. 15.

⁴ Argyle Inventory.

⁵ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxxvii. no. 130. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. lvii. fol. 59.

⁶ Retours.

⁷ Retours.

⁸ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiii. no. 186. Apparently the son of Murchard the son of Hector Reganach the brother of the founder of the family of Dowart. Gregory's Highlands and Isles, pp. 69, 70.

should deliver to John or Alexander 100 marks Scots as the 'tochir' of his daughter; that whichever of the two should receive the 100 marks should assign to the married pair or the longer liver of them twenty marklands till the lordship of Balnagowin should come into their hands; that, if John or Alexander of Ross should fail to fulfil the above agreement, especially with regard to the marriage, he should pay to Hector, his heirs, or assignees, the sum of 600 marks Scots, and that Hector or his heirs should have the twenty two marklands of Strathochell till the 600 marks should be paid; and that, should Hector fail to fulfil the agreement, he should in like manner forfeit 600 marks to John and Alexander, who in that case should retain the twenty two marklands of Drumgowour till the money was paid.¹ In 1476 and 1478 charters of John of Isla Lord of the Isles are witnessed by Hector M'Clane of Canlochbny or Lochbowe.² In 1494 Johne M'Gillane of Lochboy produced the indenture of 1475 before the Lords of Council, and requested that it should be copied and publicly recorded.³ In the parliaments of 1504, 1505, and 1506 John M'Clane of Lochboy was frequently summoned to answer for certain treasonable acts, but did not appear.⁴ In 1505 the same John, and all his kinsmen, friends, tenants, and servants, had a remission 'for all maner of actiouns' for two months following the 23d of November.⁵ In 1509 John M'Gillane of Lochboy was one of those to whose protection the prioress and nuns of Icolmkill were specially recommended by King James IV.⁶ In 1517 Lauchlan Maklane of Lochboy and his friends had a remission from the Regent Albany for assisting Sir Donald of the Ilis of Lochalch when he took part with Alexander Lord Hume in his treasonable doings.⁷ In 1533 John M'Gillane the son of John M'Gillane of Lochboy was slain by Alane M'Clane the son of the deceased Lauchlan M'Clane of Doward, and the Lochboy property was inherited by his brother Murdoch.⁸ In 1544 Murdo M'Clane of Lochboy assisted the English (under the Earl of Lennox) in burning the islands of Bute and Arrane; in 1545 he was one of the council of Donald Lord of the Isles and Earl of Ross (the confederate of Lennox); and in 1546 he had a remission from government for his assistance of the English in 1544.⁹

The principal lands belonging to M'Clane of Lochboy were those of Glenforsay and Moloros, and were held of the Lords of the Isles previously to their forfeiture in 1493.¹⁰ In 1494 King James IV. granted anew to John M'Gillecoun of Lochboye the lands which were his by heritage, and which he had held of John of Ile, through whose forfeiture they were in the King's hands, including two pennylands of Grouding, a pennyland of Calchell, a pennyland of Kelbeg, a pennyland of Yeddrill, a halfpennyland of Chowour, a pennyland of Brayadill, a farthingland of Tosebeg, a pennyland of the two Russillis, a pennyland of Coroch, a pennyland of Pengowyn, a pennyland of Letter-Arnacrell, a pennyland of Fynchenis, a pennyland of Laychtyrdill, a

¹ Acta Dom. Conc., pp. 346, 347.

² Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. viii. no. 1; lib. ix. no. 15.

³ Acta Dom. Conc., p. 346.

⁴ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. ii. pp. 256, 262, 265. Gregory, p. 101, says that Maclane and the chief leaders of the Islanders at this period submitted to government.

⁵ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. iii. fol. 27.

⁶ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. iii. fol. 209.

⁷ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. v. fol. 101.

⁸ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. ix. ff. 178, 179. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxvi. no. 124.

⁹ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xix. fol. 70. State Papers, vol. v. p. 477.

¹⁰ Gregory, p. 58. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiii. no. 114.

pennyland of Garemown, a pennyland of Skowlestillmore, and a pennyland of Skollistellbeg, in Forsay, in all 20 marklands—and also a pennyland of Ardnasalyu, a pennyland of Drumnatym, a pennyland of Kowillay, a halfpennyland of Garmown, a halfpennyland of Berehantroman, a pennyland of Chanlochspelow, a halfpennyland of Juredill, a pennyland of Debedell and Desgaig, two pennylands of Lagan, a pennyland of Moy with the castle, a pennyland of Camroyn, a pennyland of Glenbayr, a halfpennyland of Croscra, a halfpennyland of Inegard, a pennyland of Roysale, and a halfpennyland of Daruakowlane, in Moloros, in all 17½ marklands.¹ In 1534 John Makgilleoun of Lochboy granted the same lands to Murdoch Makgilleoun his son, and in 1538 King James V. confirmed the grant.² In 1542 Murdoe Makgilleoun resigned the same lands, lying in the isle of Mowill and sheriffdom of Terbert, and King James V. granted them anew in free barony to him and to his heirs male, with remainder to his brother Charles Makgilleoun and his heirs-male.³ In 1603 Hector M'Cleane of Lochbowie was served heir to Murdoch M'Cleane his great-grandfather in the same lands, the retour however specifying a pennyland of Moy with the loch of Lochbowie instead of a pennyland of Moy with the castle.⁴

In 1635 John M'Cleane was served heir to his father Angus M'Cleane rector of Morvarne in various lands, including the 16 shillinglands of Killeen in Torrosay in Mull, of old in the sheriffdom of Tarbert.⁵

Dowart Castle stands at the extremity of a long headland on the Sound of Mull, four miles and a half from the ferry house of Achnacraig.⁶ It consists of a large quadrangular tower, said to be of Danish origin, with walls varying from 12 to 14 feet in thickness, and some modern buildings forming with the tower and a high wall on the south a quadrangle of about 120 feet by 80.⁷ It was granted, as we have seen, in 1390 with the lands of Torrosay and others by Donald of Ile Lord of the Isles to Lachlan Makgilleon.⁸ It appears in Fordun and other chroniclers of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries as the castle of Dondowart.⁹ It is included in all the subsequent grants of lands in Mull to the Macleans of Dowart.¹⁰ It is connected in history with an incident which forms the groundwork of Miss Baillie's drama 'The Family Legend.' About the year 1527 Maclane of Dowart for some unknown cause exposed his lady, Elizabeth the daughter of Archibald Earl of Argyle, on a rock lying in the Sound between Dowart and Lismore, visible only at low water, and still named from the circumstances the Lady's Rock. She was accidentally rescued by some of her father's people, and Maclane was subsequently assassinated at Edinburgh by her brother Sir John Campbell of Calder. This produced the feud above mentioned, which was prevented only by the interference of government.¹¹

¹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiii. no. 114. Camroyn and those lands which follow it appear to have been situated in Kilviceun (which see), and are here repeated only to make the list of the lands of Moloros complete.

² Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxvi. no. 124.

³ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xvi. fol. 43.

⁴ Retours.

⁵ Retours.

⁶ Anderson's Guide, p. 312.

⁷ Anderson's Guide, p. 312.

⁸ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiii. no. 300. See above, p. 308.

⁹ Fordun's Scotichr., lib. ii. c. 10. Ext. c. Var. Cron. Scocie, p. 9.

¹⁰ See above, pp. 308-311.

¹¹ Gregory's Highlands and Isles, pp. 127, 128, citing MS. History of the Macleans. Anderson's Guide, p. 273, where the one party is erroneously styled the Macdougals of Lorn. See above, p. 310, note 1.

The castle of Moy or Lochbuy stands in the south of the parish at the head of the sea loch from which it is named, and near the mountain named Benbhuy.¹ It was granted or confirmed, as above stated, to the MacIaines of Lochbuy along with the lands of Moloros in 1494, 1534, 1538, and 1542.² A chief of modern times, who entertained Dr. Johnson in 1773, and who could not be persuaded that heritable jurisdiction had been abolished, on one occasion imprisoned several persons in the dungeon of the old castle of Moy.³

KILFINICHEN.

Keilfeinchen⁴—Killenachin⁵—Kilimachan⁶—Killinchen.⁷ (Map, No. 14.)

THE parish of Kilfinichen was subsequently to the Reformation united into one parish with Kilviceuen, Torosay, and Inchkenneth. Torosay was afterwards disjoined, and the other three still remain united under the name Kilfinichen and Kilvicenen, more generally known as Ross.

Kilfinichen included almost the whole peninsula of Ardmachan in Mull, lying on the north of Loch Scriden. It is a hilly country with a steep rocky coast, attaining in Benmore on its north border the height of 3097 feet above the sea.

In 1561 the parsonage of Keilfeinchen in Mull belonged to the abbot of Iona, the bishop of the Isles being entitled to one third.⁸ In 1631 the parishes of Killeane and Killenachin were served by one minister.⁹ About the year 1700 Killinchen is mentioned by Martin as one of the two parish churches of Mull.¹⁰

The church, dedicated perhaps to Saint Fincana the Virgin, one of the nine daughters of Saint Dovenald, stood in the south of the parish on the north shore of Loch Scriden.¹¹ There is a modern church, built in 1804, at the same place.¹²

In the year 1390 Donald of Ile, Lord of the Isles, by a charter dated at Ardhthoranis (Ardtornish) granted to Lachlan Makgilleon (of Doward) various lands, among which were a great pennyland of Burg, and 6½ pennylands in Ardmachanach, including Akeawtegan as far as Ulwach, called Keltegan and Ulwach.¹³ In 1496 King James IV. granted in heritage to Lachlan Makgilleon, the natural son of Hector Makgilleon of Doward, with remainder to Hector and his

¹ New Stat. Acc. Boswell's Journal, new ed., p. 270.

² See above, pp. 312, 313.

³ Boswell's Tour, p. 272, and notes by R. Carruthers, Esq. It was this chief who, on being informed that the great lexicographer was neither of the Johnsons (Macians) of Glencoe nor of the Johnsons of Ardmachan, is said to have bluntly remarked that he must be illegitimate. His lady styled Dr. J. a *dungeon* of wit.

⁴ A. D. 1561. Rental of the Bishoprick of the Isles. Coll. de Reb. Alb., p. 3.

⁵ A. D. 1631. Coll. de Reb. Alb., 126.

⁶ Circa A. D. 1640. Blauen.

⁷ Circa A. D. 1700. Martin.

⁸ Rental of the Bishoprick of the Isles. Coll. de Reb. Alb., pp. 3, 4.

⁹ Coll. de Reb. Alb., p. 126.

¹⁰ Martin's Western Islands, p. 255.

¹¹ Blauen and Modern Maps. Camerarius, 12 July, and 21 August. *Vitam, says Camerarius, cum filiabus sanctissimam transiit in solitudine Oghiluy; ipso autem defuncto Abernethi monasterium ingressae sunt.*

¹² New Stat. Acc.

¹³ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiii. no. 300.

heirs, to his brother Donald and his heirs, and to Hector's heirs whomsoever bearing the surname and arms of Makgilleon, 8 marklands lying in Ardmach, and le Burg (apparently the same as the 12 marklands granted to Lachlan Makgilleon in 1390), which were resigned by Hector, and then erected with others into the barony of Doward.¹ In 1510 the same king granted in heritage to Duncan Stewart of Appin a pennyland of Bowach, two halfpennylands of Kilinch, a pennyland of Chellemore, a pennyland of Vilch, a pennyland of Ardbalknich, a pennyland of Kenloch, a pennyland of Darferich, and many other lands, extending in all to £108 old extent, which Duncan had acquired from the deceased Lauchlan Makgilleon of Dowart for the sum of 4500 marks due by him, and redeemable on payment of that sum.² In 1540 the same lands were resigned by Hector Makelane of Dowart, and granted by King James V. as part of the same barony to Hector his son and male heirs, with remainder to the heirs of Hector the elder, to his brother Alan and heirs, to his brother John and heirs, and to his own heirs whomsoever bearing the surname and arms of Makelane.³ In 1603 Hector M'Clayne of Dowart was served heir to Hector M'Clayne his grandfather in the same lands.⁴

In 1494 King James IV. granted to John M'Gilleoun of Lochboye a pennyland of Tayobill, a halfpennyland of Kailtrene, a halfpennyland of Kaylemore, a pennyland of Scoabyll, a halfpennyland of Teyrehowrane, a halfpennyland of Brekach, two pennylands of Knokroy, $1\frac{1}{2}$ pennyland of Sowconnyll, and a pennyland of Cammys, in Ardmach in the isle of Mull, extending in all to 12 marks, which lands John M'Gilleoun had held in heritage of John of Ile, by whose forfeiture they were in the King's hands.⁵ In 1534 John Makgilleonn of Lochboy granted the same lands to his son Murdoch.⁶ In 1538 King James V. confirmed the grant.⁷ In 1542 the same Murdoc resigned the lands of Ardmach and others, which were then granted to him anew in free barony by the same king.⁸ In 1615 Hector M'Clane of Lochbowie was served heir in the same lands to his great-grandfather Murdoch M'Clane.⁹

¹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiii. no. 301. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. i. fol. 29.

² Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xvi. no. 1.

³ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxvi. no. 348. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xiii. ff. 43, 44.

⁴ Retours

⁵ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiii. no. 114.

⁶ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxvi. no. 124.

⁷ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxvi. no. 124.

⁸ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xvi. fol. 43.

⁹ Retours.

INCHKENNETH.

Insula Sancti Kennethi¹—Yle callit Sancti Kennedy besyde Mule²—
Inchkenzie³—Island of Saint Kynmeth⁴—Skennie⁵—Inch Chainie.⁶
(Map, No. 15.)

THIS parish is united with Kilfinichen and Kilviceuen, and the three are locally known as Ross.⁷

The old parish of Inchkenneth included the island of that name, the island of Eorsa, and a small portion of the peninsula of Mull named Ardmanach, off the north coast of which the islands lie. ‘On the north and north eist of Colmkill lyes ane iyle, be twalve myles of sea till within the entres of Lochseaford forsaide, callit Inch Kenzie, half ane myle in lenthe, and not fully half a myle in breadthe, a fair ile, fertill and fruitful, inhabit and manurit, full of cunings about the shores of it, with a paroch kirk, the maist part of the parochin being upon the mayne shoar of Mull, being onlie ane half myle distant from the said ile, and the hail parochin of it pertains to the prioress of Colmkill. Within this iyle of Inch Kenzie in the said Loch of Seaforte be ane myle of sea lyes ane ile callit Eorsay, ane fertile ile, full of corne and grasing, mair than a myle lang, pertaining to the prioress of Colmkill.’⁸ ‘Inchkenneth is a pretty little island, a mile long and about half a mile broad, all good land.’⁹ The mainland part of the parish lies on the north slope of Benmore, already stated to be 3097 feet above the sea.

About the year 1400 Fordun enumerates among the Western Isles the isle of Saint Kenneth with a parish church.¹⁰ In 1549, as we have seen, the church is mentioned by Archdeacon Monro.¹¹ In 1574 the teinds of the parish were included in a grant of the lands by Mary Nikillean prioress of Yona to Hector McCleane of Dowarde.¹²

The church, dedicated to Saint Kenneth or Kenny, stood on the island of Inchkenneth.¹³ Its walls, 60 feet by 30, are still entire, and its cemetery is still used.¹⁴ In 1773 its altar exhibited on one side a bas-relief of the Virgin, and beside it was a small bell.¹⁵ The island is said to have had a monastery, an idea perhaps originated by its connexion with Iona.¹⁶

¹ *Circa* A. D. 1400. Forduni Scotichr., lib. ii. c. 10. Ext. e Var. Cron. Scocie, p. 9.

² A. D. 1536. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. x. fol. 140.

³ A. D. 1549. Monro's Western Isles.

⁴ A. D. 1574. Protocol Book of Gavin Hammiltoun.

⁵ *Circa* A. D. 1577. Buchanan's Historia, lib. i. c. 37.

⁶ *Circa* A. D. 1640. Blaeu. ⁷ New Stat. Acc.

⁸ Monro's Western Isles. Loch Seaforte is now Lochnaakeal.

⁹ Boswell's Journal.

¹⁰ Forduni Scotichr., lib. ii. c. 10.

¹¹ Western Isles. See above.

¹² Protocol Book of Gavin Hammiltoun.

¹³ Fordun. Monro. Buchanan. Blaeu. Johnson. Boswell. New Stat. Acc.

¹⁴ Johnson's Journey, pp. 335, 336. New Stat. Acc.

¹⁵ Johnson, p. 336.

¹⁶ Johnson, p. 335. New Stat. Acc.

Among the crown lands in the Lordship of the Isles in the year 1536 there is enumerated the ‘Yle callit Sancti Kennedy besyde Mule.’¹ In 1549, as above stated, the whole lands of the parish belonged to the prioress of Iona.² In 1574 Mary Nikillean, prioress of the monastery of Saint Mary the Virgin in the island of Yona, with consent of the convent, granted in heritage to Hector McCleane of Dowarde a pennyland of Kingsheyer, a pennyland of Ballimanach, a halfpennyland of Teanyga, a pennyland of Ballienahabnie, a pennyland of Kilwannoy, two pennylands of Ardl, two pennylands of Derriedowaig, a pennyland of Gilsaad, a pennyland of Sgarasdull, two pennylands of Knok, two pennylands of Clachaig, a halfpennyland of Eorsay, two pennylands including the island of Saint Kynneith with the rabbit warren, and fishings of the same, a halfpennyland of Glenligdowill, and a halfpennyland of Eningart, with the teindsheaves included as of old when the lands were let without division, lying mostly in the isle of Mull in the sheriffdom of Tarbert.³

In 1635 John McCleane was served heir to his father Angus McCleane rector of Morvarne in the 16 shillinglands of Knok in Mull, the 20 shillinglands of Ulline in Morvarne, of old in the county of Innernes, and the 16 shillinglands of Killeen in Torresay in Mull, of old in the sheriffdom of Tarbert, all formerly united into the tenandry of Knok, of the old extent of 52 shillings.⁴

The island of Inchkenneth has a modern interest from the visit of Dr. Johnson in 1773. He says of it, ‘Inchkenneth is a proper prelude to Icolmkill. It was not without some mournful emotion that we contemplated the ruins of religious structures and the monuments of the dead.’⁵ The walls of the house or group of cottages in which Dr. Johnson was entertained by Sir Allan Maclean and his two daughters are still to be seen.⁶ His entertainment on that occasion he has commemorated in an elegant Latin ode, which has been translated into English verse by the late Sir Daniel Sandford.⁷

ULVA.

(Map, No. 16.)

THIS parish, at one time united to Kilninian and Kilmore, and now disjoined, consists of the islands of Ulva, Gometra, Little Colonsa, and Staffa, and a part of the isle of Mull.

‘Two miles from Eorsa,’ says Buchanan, ‘lies Ulva, five miles long, rich for its size both in corn and in pasturage. It possesses a commodious road for ships of war. South east is

¹ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. x. fol. 140.

² Monro’s Western Isles. See above.

³ Protocol Book of Gavin Hammiltoun.

⁴ Retours.

⁵ Journey, p. 336.

⁶ New Stat. Acc. Boswell’s Journal, note by R. Carruthers, Esq.

⁷ For the ode and its translation see Boswell’s Journal (Nat. Illust. Lib. edition), and Maclean’s Iona.

Colonsa; the soil is fertile, and there is a hazel wood in it. Stretching from south to north, about three quarters of a mile distant, stands Gomatra, two miles long and about a mile broad. Four miles south from Gomatra is Staffa. Both have convenient harbours.¹

Of this church, dedicated to the same saint as Kilviceen in Mull, and probably in the advowson of the local chief, there appears in record nothing but the name Kilv'Ewyn as applied to the lands.² It stood at Kilviceen in the island of Ulva, where its ruins were to be seen in 1773; and its cemetery is still the usual burying-place of the inhabitants.³ A new church was built in 1827.⁴

Ulva, Gometra, and Staffa, are the Ulfey, Gudthmundarey, and Stafey, of the Norwegian chroniclers.⁵ In 1773 Dr. Johnson found the old tax upon marriage termed *mercheta mulicrum* exigible in Ulva, and consisting of a sheep valued at 5 shillings.⁶

In 1390 Donald of Ile, Lord of the Isles, granted to Lachlan Makgilleon (of Doward) the 4 pennylands of Godmadray, and other lands.⁷ In 1496 Hector Makgilleon of Doward resigned Gowmedra and his other lands, which King James IV. then erected into the free barony of Doward in favour of Hector's natural son Lachlan Makgilleon, with remainder to Hector and his heirs, to his brother Donald and his heirs, and to his own heirs whomsoever bearing the surname and arms of Makgilleon.⁸ In 1540 Gomodra was resigned as part of the same barony by Hector Makelane of Doward, and granted by King James V. to his son and apparent heir Hector Makelane and his heirs male, with remainder to the heirs of Hector the elder, to his brother Alan and heirs, to his brother John and heirs, and to his own heirs whomsoever of the same surname and arms.⁹ In 1603 Hector McClayne of Doward was served heir to his grandfather Hector in the same lands and barony, including the same island of Gomodra.¹⁰

The Macquarries of Ulva possessed that island and the neighbouring lands about the middle of the fifteenth century. In 1463 a charter of John of Yle, Earl of Ross and Lord of the Isles, is witnessed by John McGoire of Ulva.¹¹ John Makquhory of Wlway (probably the same John), who died about the year 1473, had heritable possession of the lands of Wlway, and of the 5 marklands in Mull named Lagan-Walsangary.¹² In 1504 and 1505 Makeorry of Vlowa (Dunsلاف the son of John) and various others were frequently summoned before parliament to answer for certain treasonable acts, and after several refusals to appear at last submitted to government.¹³ In 1517 Dulleis Makwidy of Ulva (apparently the same Dunsلاف) and his kinsmen and friends had a remission from the Regent Albany for assisting Sir Donald of the Isles of Lochaleh, when he took part with Alexander Lord Hume in his treasonable doings.¹⁴ In 1531 Makeorry lord

¹ Buchanani Historia, lib. i. c. 38.

² See *post*.

³ Johnson's Journey, p. 332. New Stat. Acc.

⁴ New Stat. Acc.

⁵ Worsaae's Danes, p. 271.

⁶ Journey, p. 331.

⁷ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiii. no. 300.

⁸ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiii. no. 301. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. i. fol. 29.

⁹ Reg. Mag. Sig. lib. xxvi. no. 348. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xiii. ff. 43, 44.

¹⁰ Retours.

¹¹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. vi. no. 17.

¹² Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxxi. no. 159. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxv. fol. 85.

¹³ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. ii. pp. 256-259. Gregory's Higblands and Isles, pp. 99, 101.

¹⁴ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. v. fol. 101. Gregory, p. 121.

of Wlway along with many others was frequently summoned before parliament, but failed to appear.¹ In 1536 Vulway is enumerated among the crown lands in the Lordship of the Isles.² In 1540 John M'Coirry, the natural son of Duslan (Dunsلاف?) M'Coirry of Wlway and Langanvaslagary had a precept of legitimation under the privy seal of King James V.³ In 1545 Jhone Macquore of Wlway was one of the council of Donald Lord of the Isles, then holding treasonable intercourse with England.⁴ In 1546 M'Rore of Wlway (probably the same John) had a remission from Queen Mary for assisting the English in burning the islands of Bute and Arrane.⁵ In 1553 Queen Mary granted to Hector Makelane of Dowart the lauds of Wlway, and 5 marklands called Lagan-Walsangary, in the sheriffdom of Terbert, which had been in the Sovereign's hands by reason of nonentry for 80 years after the decease of John Makquhory of Wlway, and which had been sold to Hector Makelane for the sum of £4588 as the value of the nonentry, and for £225, 8s. as the sheriff's fee.⁶ Among the chiefs and gentlemen who met the bishop of the Isles in 1609, when the 'statutes of Iona' were passed, was Gillespie Macquarrie of Ulva.⁷ In 1615 Hector Makeleane of Dowart was served heir to his grandfather Hector in the lands of Ulway, Lagan, and Walsagary, of the old extent of 20 marks.⁸ In 1630 Donald Makquoyrie in Ulway was served heir to his grandfather Hector Makquoyrie in Ulway in a pennyland and a half of Carnallieh, a pennyland of Noyak, a halfpennyland of Ormakbeig, a pennyland of Ormakmoir, a pennyland of Craigaik, a pennyland of Kilv-Ewyn, a pennyland of Golisarimoir, a pennyland of Glackingradin, a pennyland of Ballegartney, a farthingland of Colleecharran, a halfpennyland of Bearnis, a pennyland of Cowll, a pennyland of Abos, three farthinglands of Soribie, three farthinglands of Ferrineynardo, and a pennyland of Ardali, in the island of Ulway—in the island of Staffa extending to a farthingland—and in three farthinglands of Drissak, three farthinglands of Kowlmwllyn, a halfpennyland of Pennisauch, a pennyland of Rowaik, and a pennyland of Glenmakquoyrie, in the isle of Mwll and sheriffdom of Tarbert—together of the old extent of 23 marks, 1 shilling, and 8 pence.⁹

On a high steep rock in Glackingdaline bay are the ruins of Glackingdaline castle.¹⁰

In 1773 Dr. Johnson and his friend Boswell were entertained by the last 'chief of Ulva's isle.'¹¹ In 1777 at the age of 62 Macquarrie, reduced by his own profuse hospitality, sold his estate and entered the army. Having served abroad for many years with distinction, he returned to his native country, and in 1818 died in the island of Mull at the advanced age of 103. The old Macquarrie mansion still remains, and Johnson's room is pointed out to strangers.¹²

¹ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. ii. pp. 333, 334.

² Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. x. fol. 140.

³ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xiii. fol. 44.

⁴ State Papers, vol. v. p. 477.

⁵ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xix. fol. 74.

⁶ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxxi. no. 159. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxv. fol. 85.

⁷ Coll. de Reb. Alb., p. 119. Gregory, p. 330.

⁸ Retours.

⁹ Retours.

¹⁰ New Stat. Acc.

¹¹ Johnson's Journey. Boswell's Journal.

¹² Note by R. Carruthers, Esq., at p. 255 of Boswell's Journal.

KILNINIAN.

Keilnoening in Mulle¹—Kilymaig². (Map, No. 17.)

THIS parish, now united to Kileolmkill (the united parish being known as Kilninian and Kilmore), included the lands of Treshinish, Morinish, and others, forming the greater portion of that peninsula of Mull lying north of Lochnaeal, and also the Treshinish Isles, lying off the point of Treshinish, and of old considered the boundary between the Nordthreyar and Sudreyjar, or North and South Isles. It is in general composed of hill and heath, but has some arable land on the coast.

We have no record of this church previously to the year 1561, when it appears as the parsonage of Keilnoening in Mulle belonging to the abbot of Iona, the bishop of the Isles being entitled to one-third.³

The church, dedicated to Saint Ninian the apostle of Galloway, stood at Kilninian on Loeh Tna.⁴ A modern church, built in 1754, stands at the same place.⁵ There appear to have been churches or chapels at Kilmaluag near Treshinish point, at Kilchrist and Kildavie in the north of the parish, at Kilmorie in the east, and at Kilbrenan and Kilehrinan in the south.⁶

In the year 1343 King David II. granted to his kinsman Angus the son of John of the Isles the two *unciate* of land in Mull which were called Morynis, the grantee rendering the usual service by sea and land.⁷ In 1390 Donald of Ile, Lord of the Isles, granted to Lachlan Makgilleon (of Doward) a pennyland of Calwogray, a pennyland of Aeneangbage, and a halfpennyland of Bedich (in Morinish).⁸ The grant was confirmed in 1431 by King James I., and in 1495 by King James IV.⁹ In 1496 Hector Makgilleon of Doward resigned the lands of Callogary, Enynvay, Calzach, Lag, Soneboll, Gilzaerest, Peynmore, and Arderenis, in Morenis, which King James IV. then granted in heritage to his natural son Lachlan Makgilleon as part of the free barony of Doward, with remainder to Hector and his heirs, to his brother Donald and heirs, and to Hector's heirs whomsoever bearing the surname and arms of Makgilleon.¹⁰ In 1510 King James IV. granted in heritage to Duncan Stewart of Appin three halfpennylands of Fregittill, three halfpennylands of Calwegar, a pennyland of Svneboll, a pennyland of Gilerist, a pennyland of Laigh, a pennyland of Challich, a pennyland of Areyu, a pennyland of Ynigwy, a halfpennyland of Pennymore and Ardirenis, seven pennylands of Chressines, and a pennyland of Thorssay, within the lands of Mornch—which with many others Duncan Stewart had

¹ A. D. 1561. Rental of the Bishoprick of the Isles. Coll. de Reb. Alb., p. 3.

² *Circa* A. D. 1640. Blaeu.

³ Rental of the Bishoprick. Coll. de Reb. Alb., pp. 3, 4.

⁴ Blaeu and Modern Maps.

⁵ New Stat. Acc.

⁶ Blaeu and Modern Maps.

⁷ Hadintou's Collections, vol. ii. fol. 1226.

⁸ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiii. no. 300.

⁹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiii. no. 300.

¹⁰ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiii. no. 301. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. i. fol. 29.

acquired from the deceased Lauchlan Makgilleon of Dowart for the sum of 4500 marks due by Lanchlan to him, and redeemable on payment of the same.¹ In 1540 Hector Makelane of Dowart resigned the lands of Collogray, Inewey, Calioch, Lag, Sonepoill, Gilerist, Penemore, and Arderenis, in Morenis, which were then granted by King James V. as part of the free barony of Dowart to his son and heir Hector Makelane and his heirs male, with remainder to the heirs of Hector the elder, to his brother Alan and heirs, to his brother John and heirs, and to his own heirs whomsoever bearing the surname and arms of Makelane.² In 1603 Hector M'Clayne of Dowart was served heir in the same lands to Hector M'Clayne his grandfather.³

In 1390, 1431, 1495, 1496, 1540, and 1603, the lands of Tressines were included in the same grants with Morines.⁴

Among the lands acquired by Duncan Stewart of Appin from the deceased Lauchlan Makgilleon of Dowart, of which King James IV. in 1510 granted to the former a crown charter, were included three farthinglands of Doischoring, three halfpennylands of Aremelkeyne, a pennyland of Drumgrane, a pennyland of Chorsboill, a halfpennyland of Knoighow, two pennylands of Enichsay, a pennyland of Glaichvgare, three halfpennylands of Ordeskin, three halfpennylands of Regdill, a pennyland of Thorslosk, a halfpennyland of Ardualy, a pennyland of Kilnichael, three halfpennylands of Corehamore, a pennyland of Oskemore, a pennyland of Bolleriche, a pennyland of Thynniddale, and a halfpennyland of Baighe, all of old extent, in the islands of Mule and Teree in the sheriffdom of Perth, together with the office of steward of Teree and Mule, with all liberties formerly possessed by Lauchlan Makgilleon.⁵ In 1542 King James V. granted of new to Hector M'Clane of Dowart in liferent, and to his son Hector and his heirs specified in the charter of entail of the barony of Dowart, the following lands of the old extent of £20 as part of that barony, namely, the lands of Osewmwl, Corcomwr, Kilmychaell, Ardualing, the two Fannemoreis, Torlosk, Tostane (or Costare) Ardesgenye, Burgbeg, Burgmore, Rewdill, Glaikowgary, Ewinsay, Crosopolleie, Langavill, Knokowir, Kildawie, Drumgiga, Duchorene (or Dathoren), Aremolkeyne, and Tunadill, in Mwll, in the sheriffdom of Terbert—all which lands belonged to the deceased Hector M'Clane, the grandfather of Hector the elder, whose charters were destroyed in a time of deadly feud between him and Earl Angus Master of the Isles, so that his son and heir Lauchlan M'Clane could not obtain entry and seisin of the same.⁶ In 1615 Hector Makelane of Dowart was served heir male to Hector Makelane of Dowart his grandfather in the same £20 lands in the same island and sheriffdom.⁷

In 1561 the abbot of Iona had the pennyland Kilphubbill, the pennyland of Kealline, the pennyland of Kilbrandlane, the pennyland of Kilneoning, the half pennyland of Cen-

¹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xvi. no. 1.

² Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxvi. no. 348. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xiii. ff. 43, 44.

³ Retours.

⁴ See references to the Great and Privy Seal Records above.

⁵ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xvi. no. 1. In the following

grants, which include nearly the same lands, the whole are placed in the isle of Mull and sheriffdom of Terbert. The maps give no help in distinguishing the lands in Mull from those in Teree.

⁶ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxviii. no. 341. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xvi. fol. 77. See KILARROW, p. 265.

⁷ Retours.

garwgerrie, and the pennyland of Kilmorie.¹ In a grant of the abbey lands in 1588 by King James VI. to Hector M'Clane, the son and apparent heir of Lauchlan M'Clane of Dowart, Kilphobull, Killin, Calymoir, Kilvrany, Kilnyne, Kingagera, and Kilmorie, each a pennyland, were rented at £1, 16s. 8d. each, except Kilmorie a threefarthingland rented at £1, 2s. 6d.²

The Treshinish Isles include Bachbeg, Bachmore, Lunga, Flada, Cairnburgmore, Cairnurbeg, Duneroit, Scerna, Caeregralish, Graphaland, the Eagle Isles, and the Irishman's Isle. They are remarkable chiefly as the boundary already mentioned, which was defended by a strong fortress situated on the steep rocky island of Cairnburgmore, accessible only at one point.³ Kiarnaborg, the Bjana or Bjarnaborg of the Sagas, is said to mean the Castle of the Rock.⁴ In 1249 the castle of Kiarnaborg was held by John Dungadson, called King of the Isles, and subject to Norway.⁵ King Alexander II. demanded its surrender, but King John refused and retired to Lewes.⁶ In 1343 King David II. granted to John of Yle the keeping of the castles of Kernoborgh and Iseleborgh, with the lands and small islands belonging to the same.⁷ In 1354 John of Larin lord of Argyll quitclaimed to John of Yle Lord of the Isles the castles of Kerneburch and Hystylburch with the dependent islands (granted to the latter by King Robert Bruce or King David II.), of which he seems to have anew received the keeping, it being stipulated in the first instance that, until he should have delivered the castle of Kerneburch to John of Yle, he should give him three hostages, namely, a lawful son of Lachlan M'Alexander, a lawful son of Ywar M'Lulli, and a lawful son of John M'Molmari or of another good man of his clan, and secondly that John of Larin should never give the keeping of the castle of Kerneburch to any of the clan Fynwyne (Mackinnon).⁸ In 1390 Donald of Ile Lord of the Isles granted to Lachlan Makgilleon (of Doward) the constabulary and keeping of his castles of Kernaborg and Iseborg, together with the small isles Floda and Lunga.⁹ About 1400 Fordun and other chroniclers mention the very strong castle of Carnebourgh, four miles distant from Mule in the sea.¹⁰ In 1409 Donald of Ile granted to his nephew Hector Makgilleon lord of Doward, constable of his castle of Karnaborg, the six marklands of Tyrvughafeal in the island of Coll, instead of the meal and cheese wont to be given yearly by the inhabitants of Tyriage (Tiree) to the constable for the keeping of that castle.¹¹ The grants of 1390 and 1409 were confirmed in 1431 by King James I., and in 1495 by King James IV.¹² In 1496 the latter king granted Carnaborg with the isles of the same, which were resigned by Hector Makgilleon of Doward, in heritage to his natural son Lachlan as part of the barony of Doward, with remainder to Hector, to his brother Donald,

¹ Rental of the Bishoprick. Coll. de Reb. Alb., p. 2.

² Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxxvii. no. 130. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. lvii. fol. 59.

³ Worsaae's Danes, p. 276.

⁴ Haco's Expedition, note to p. 8. Worsaae's Danes, p. 276.

⁵ Haco's Expedition, pp. 8, 9. Pennant, vol. i. p. 310. Worsaae's Danes, p. 376.

⁶ Haco's Expedition, pp. 8-11.

⁷ Rob. Index, p. 99; p. 100, no. 1. Iseleborg, or, as it is afterwards styled, Hystylburch and Iseborg, seems to be unknown. It may possibly have been the old castle whose ruins remain on the isle of Scerna.

⁸ Hailes' Annals, 2d ed., vol. iii. p. 381.

⁹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiii. no. 300.

¹⁰ Ford. Scot., lib. ii. c. 10. Ext. e Var. Cron. Seecie, p. 9.

¹¹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiii. no. 300.

¹² Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiii. no. 300.

and to Hector's heirs whomsoever bearing the Makgilleon surname and arms.¹ In 1504, while the army of King James IV. lay at Dunbarton, arms and ammunition were sent thence to Carneburg for the siege of the castle, which does not appear to have been taken at that time.² In 1513 it was taken by Lauchlau Maclean of Dowart in the interest of Sir Donald of Lochalsh (styled Donald Galda).³ On 6 September 1515 John Duke of Albany, Regent of Scotland, granted to Lauchlane Makelane of Dowart and Alexander Makeloid of Dunbegane, their servants, landed men, gentlemen, and yeomen, a remission for all past crimes, and in particular for besieging and taking the castles of Carnebog and Dunskaith, and holding them against his authority, and for their assisting Sir Donald IIs of Lochalsh and his accomplices, the remission to last till 1 January 1516.⁴ In 1519 Sir Donald is said to have died in the castle.⁵ In 1540 Kearnaburg with the islands was resigned by Hector Makelane of Dowart, and granted by King James V. as part of the barony of Dowart to his son and heir Hector and his heirs male, with remainder to the heirs of Hector the elder, to his brothers Alan and John, and to his own heirs whomsoever of the same surname and arms.⁶ About the year 1577 Buchanan observes, 'Four miles from these (the islands forming the parish of Ulva), receding to the south-west, are the two Carniburghs, the greater and the less, so surrounded by precipitous rocks and a rapid current that the natural fortifications aided by art are completely impregnable.'⁷ In 1603 Hector McClyne of Dowart was served heir to his grandfather Hector in Kearnaburg and its islands.⁸

KILCOLMKILL.

Ecclesia Sancti Columbe de Moyle⁹—Keilchallumkill in Quyneise in Mull¹⁰—Kilcholmkil.¹¹ (Map, No. 18.)

THIS parish, now united to Kilninian, appears to have included the districts of Quinish, Mishinish, and Aros. Its surface, like that of Kilninian, is composed chiefly of hill and heath. Towards its western boundary lies Loch Erisa, a freshwater lake of considerable size. At Drimfin near the east coast is Saint Mary's Lake. Opposite the bay of Tobermory in the Sound of Mull is the island named Calve island or the Calf of Mull.

¹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiii. no. 301. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. i. fol. 29.

² Gregory's Highlands and Isles, pp. 100, 101.

³ Gregory, pp. 114, 115.

⁴ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. v. fol. 12.

⁵ Lord of the Isles, note C. Gregory, pp. 126, 218.

⁶ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxvi. no. 348. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xiii. ff. 43, 44.

⁷ Buchanan's Historia, lib. i. c. 38.

⁸ Retours.

⁹ A. D. 1409. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiii. no. 300.

¹⁰ A. D. 1561. Rental of the Bishoprick of the Isles. Coll. de Reb. Alb., p. 3.

¹¹ Circa A. D. 1640. Blaen.

In 1409 a charter of Donald of Ile Lord of the Isles is witnessed by Master Malcolm rector of the church of Saint Columba of Moyle.¹ Among the parsonages of the abbot of Iona in 1561, of each of which the bishop of the Isles had a third, was the parsonage of Keilchallumkill in Quynaise in Mull.²

The church stood near the head of a sea loch on the north coast of Mull in the district of Quinish.³ A modern church, built in 1754, stands a little southward of the former at Kilmore, where probably stood of old a church or chapel dedicated to the Virgin.⁴

At Tobermory (Mary's Well) are the ruins of a chapel, and a well, dedicated to the Virgin Mary.⁵ In 1540 King James V. presented Sir Fingonius Makmulane chaplain to the chaplainry of Tibbirmore in the diocese of the Isles, vacant by the decease of Sir Donald M'Fadzane.⁶ There is at Tobermory a church built in 1828 for the district of Tobermory and part of Salen.⁷

From a deed already quoted, dated in 1354, it is probable that the clan Fynwyne (Mackinnon) held lands in Mull at that period.⁸ In the year 1409 a charter of Donald of Ile Lord of the Isles is witnessed by Lauchlan Macfingon.⁹ In 1517 Niel Makynnan of Moines and certain others, with their kinsman and friends, had a remission from the Regent Albany for assisting Sir Donald of the Ilis of Lochaleh when he took part with Alexander Lord Hume in his treasonable doings.¹⁰ In 1531 Ewin Makkymmyng of Strathardill (the same as Mackinnon of Mishnish) and many others were frequently summoned before parliament, but failed to appear.¹¹ In 1542 Ewin M'Fingon resigned the 20 marklands of Meysnes in the island of Mule, and the lands of Strathardol in Skye, which King James V. then granted to him anew, uniting them into one free tenantry, of which seisin was to be taken only at the chief message of Strathardol.¹² In 1545 the same Ewin joined in the rebellion of Donald Lord of the Isles, and was one of his council.¹³ In 1557 Queen Mary granted to Lauchlane M'Fingone, the son and heir apparent of the deceased Ewin M'Fingone, the ward, nonentry, and other ducs of the lands of Maysenes and Straithwordill, which had been in her hands since Ewin's decease.¹⁴ Sir Lauchlan Mackinnon, the son of Lauchlane M'Fingone, appears as chief of his clan from 1587 to 1625.¹⁵

Before the year 1449 the lands of Quinish appear to have been granted by Alexander Lord of the Isles to John Maclean of Coll, surnamed Garve.¹⁶ They seem to have been confirmed to the same John by King James II. before the year 1460.¹⁷ In 1528 King James V., on the narrative that the writs of the deceased John M'Clayne of Coill granted to him by King James II. had been destroyed, granted anew to his grandson John M'Clayne of Coill certain lands, including the 18 marklands of Cowinis, namely, 18s. of Pennemolloch towards the

¹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiii. no. 300.

² Rental of the Bishoprick. Coll. de Reb. Alb., pp. 3, 4.

³ Blaeu. Rental of the Bishoprick. Coll. de Reb. Alb., p. 3.

⁴ New Stat. Acc. Anderson's Guide, p. 314. Martin, p. 253.

⁵ New Stat. Acc. Anderson's Guide, p. 314. Martin, p. 253.

⁶ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xiii. fol. 63.

⁷ Anderson, p. 314. New Stat. Acc.

⁸ Hailes' Annals, 2d ed., vol. iii. p. 381. Gregory, p. 80. See KILNINIAN, pp. 322, 323.

⁹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiii. no. 300.

¹⁰ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. v. fol. 101.

¹¹ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. ii. pp. 333, 334.

¹² Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxviii. no. 287. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xvi. fol. 36.

¹³ State Papers, vol. v. p. 477.

¹⁴ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxviii. fol. 65.

¹⁵ Gregory, pp. 234, 285, 330, 339, 371, 392-394, 396, 404, 405.

¹⁶ Gregory, p. 71.

¹⁷ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxii. no. 210.

south, and 18s. towards the north, 18s. of Auchaquhare, 36s. of Megare, 18s. of Kirkland, 18s. of Drumnacroisich, 18s. of Awintyma, 27s. of Auchnasaul, 18s. of Torresay, 18s. of Areganchane, 18s. of Auchinnadresche, 18s. of Towovng, and 9s. of Durevaige, in the island of Mull and sheriffdom of Terbert.¹ In 1542 the same lands, with the addition of 8s. of Veyach in Quyenis, were resigned by John Makclane of Coll, and granted by King James V. as part of the free barony of Coll to John Macklane his son and apparent heir, with the liferent to John the elder.² In 1558 Queen Mary granted to Hector M'Clane, the brother and heir of the deceased John M'Clane of Cole, the nonentry and other dues of the same lands.³ In 1559 the same Hector resigned the £12 lands of Quyenis and the other lands of the barony, which Queen Mary then granted to his son and apparent heir Hector M'Clane, with reservation of the liferent to Hector the elder, and of the terce to his widow, provided that he should not be convicted of lese-majesty.⁴ In 1642 John M'Cleane was served heir male to his father Lauchlan M'Cleane of Coll, in two-thirds of the 18 marklauds of Quyenis, namely, 18s. of Pennymollochbeg, 18s. of Pennymollochmoir, 18s. of Auchaquhare, 36s. of Megare, 18s. of Kirkland, 18s. of Drumnacroisiche, 27s. of Auchnasaul, and 18s. of Towng, in the isle of Mull and sheriffdom of Tarbert.⁵

On the bay of Tobermory is the village of the same name, whose harbour, nearly landlocked by the Calf island, is safe and commodious.⁶

Near the village are the remains of a circular building said to have been a Norwegian fort.⁷

In the year 1263 Haco King of Norway during his expedition against Scotland passed in going and returning through the Sound of Mull (Mylarsund), and on the latter occasion spent several nights at the Calf of Mull (the Mylarkalfr of the Norse chroniclers.)⁸ 'Upon the narrest coste of Mull,' says Archdeacon Monro in 1549, 'lyes ane iyle callit Calfe, ane myle of lenthie, full of woods, with ane sufficient raid for shipes, perteyning to M'Gillayne of Doward.'⁹

On a high rocky promontory overlooking the bay of Aros at the eastern extremity of the parish stands the old castle of Aros (Aarhus, the mouth of the Aa), one of the strongholds of the Lords of the isles.¹⁰ It is mentioned by Fordun and others about the year 1400 as one of two castles in Mull, and styled Donarwise.¹¹ In 1449 John of Yle Lord of the Isles dates a charter at Aros.¹² At the same castle in 1608 a number of the turbulent Island chiefs met Lord Ohlintree lieutenant of the Isles, who inveigled them on pretence of hearing sermon by the bishop on board the King's ship, and thus succeeded in making them prisoners.¹³ He restored the castle to Maclean of Dowart on his promise that he should surrender it when required.¹⁴ The castle of Aros, now a mere ruin, was a massy oblong, 30 paces by 12, with walls 40 feet

¹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxii. no. 210.

² Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxviii. no. 329. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xvi. ff. 57, 58. ³ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxix. fol. 28.

⁴ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxix. ff. 79, 80.

⁵ Retours.

⁶ Anderson, pp. 314, 315. New Stat. Acc.

⁷ Anderson, p. 315. New Stat. Acc.

⁸ Haco's Expedition, pp. 46, 47, 110, 111. Worsaae's Dances, p. 273.

⁹ Description of the Western Isles.

¹⁰ Anderson's Guide, p. 313. New Stat. Acc. Worsaae, p. 273.

¹¹ Ford. Scot., lib. ii. c. 10. Ext. e Var. Cron. Secchie, p. 9.

¹² Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiii. no. 186.

¹³ Gregory, pp. 323, 324. Chronicle of the Kings of Scotland, p. 176. Coll. de Reb. Alb., pp. 113, 114.

¹⁴ Gregory, p. 324.

high, and a spacious esplanade extending to the edge of the rock, which seems to have been enclosed by a wall.¹

About two miles from Tobermory is Bloody Bay, so named from a sea fight which took place in 1480, and in which the adherents of John Lord of the Isles were defeated with great loss by Angus his natural son.²

In 1588 or 1589 the Florida, a ship of the Spanish Armada, was driven by stress of weather into the harbour of Tobermory.³ Maclean of Douart, after having employed a hundred Spanish soldiers from the Florida in an expedition against various parts of the Highlands and Isles, treacherously blew up and sunk the ship.⁴ In 1641 James Duke of Lennox and Richmond, High Admiral of Scotland, with the consent of King Charles I., granted to Archibald Marquis of Argyle 'the wrack ships and other vessells with the haill ornaments, amunitiōne, and other goods and geare quhilk should be found therein, of the Spanish Armado cast away and sunk to the ground of the sea wpone the coast of Mull *anno* 1588.'⁵ In 1667 King Charles II., 'to take away the escheat of the Marqueis forfaultour,' confirmed the grant.⁶ In 1677 Archibald Earl of Argyle was sued before the Lords of Council by William Aikman, procurator fiscal of the Court of Admiralty, for meddling with the 'said wrack ship at Tobermory'—but was acquitted of the charge.⁷ 'In the bay of Topur Morry, *anno* 1730, 1731, and I think 1732, Captain Jacob Roe continued fishing upon a Spanish wreck, said to be blown up in Q. Elizabeth's reign with a great treasure on board upon their Armada attempting to invade England—and all the fruits of his great labour and expence were a few broad pieces of Spanish gold which had neither suffered in weight nor figure, and some pieces of eight in silver which were somewhat wasted, besides a beautifull piece of brass ordnance.'⁸ Other attempts have been made to secure the contents of the sunk vessel, and there have been brought up guns of brass and iron, some of which, dated 1584, may still be seen at Dunstaffnage Castle.⁹ A portion of a plank which belonged to the Florida was presented to King George IV. on his visit to Edinburgh in 1822.¹⁰

¹ Anderson's Guide, pp. 313, 314.

² Gregory, p. 52. New Stat. Acc.

³ Martin, p. 253. Gregory, p. 239.

⁴ Gregory, p. 239. Anderson, p. 315.

⁵ Argyle Inventory.

⁶ Argyle Inventory.

⁷ Argyle Inventory.

⁸ True Interest of Great Britain, pl. ix.

⁹ Anderson, p. 315.

¹⁰ Anderson, p. 315.

SOROBY.

Soirbie in Teirie¹—Sorbie in Tíree²—Soirby³—Soroby.⁴ (Map, No. 19.)

THIS parish and Kirkapoll, into which the island of Tíree was anciently divided, were in 1618 united to the island and parish of Coll.⁵

The island of Tíree, of which the parish of Soroby formed the south west portion, is in general low and level, and about 50 feet above the sea. Its greatest elevation is Ben Heinish in Soroby, which attains the height of 400 feet. It abounds with lakes.

In 1561 the parsonage of Soirbie in Teirie belonged to the abbot of Iona, the bishop of the Isles having one-third.⁶ In 1615, when King James VI. restored the chapter of the Isles, the parson of Sorbie, vicar of Icolmekill, was appointed dean.⁷ About the year 1700 Martin says that Tíree had one parish church called Soroby.⁸

The church stood at Soroby on the south east coast.⁹ There was a church or chapel at Kilchaimie on the north west coast.¹⁰

Tíree seems to be the *Ethica terra* of Adomnan, and to have been in that early age a dependency of Iona, a supposition strengthened by the existing remains of some of its religious buildings.¹¹ Its early history nearly corresponds with that of Bute.¹² In 1292, as the property of Anegus the son of Douenald of the Isles, it was probably included in the sheriffdom of Lorn or Argyre erected by King John Balliol.¹³ About the year 1314 it was probably held by Angus of Isla (known as Angus Oig, and styled by Barbour ‘Angus of Ile and But, Syr of the Ilis.’)¹⁴ In 1343 King David Second granted the island of Tíryad to John of Yle (the son of Angus Oig), by whom it seems to have been forfeited for his adherence to Edward Balliol.¹⁵ In 1354 John of Larin lord of Argyre quitclaimed to the same John of Yle Lord of the Isles the island of Tereyd, with the exception afterwards mentioned.¹⁶ In 1390 Donald of Ile granted to Lachlan M’Gilleon (of Doward) the office of bailie of all his lands of Tyriage, with an *unciata* of Mannawallis, half an *unciata* of Hindebollis, and

¹ A. D. 1561. Rental of the Bishoprick. Coll. de Reb. Alb., p. 3.

² A. D. 1617. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. iv. p. 554.

³ Circa A. D. 1640. Blaeu.

⁴ Circa A. D. 1700. Martin, p. 270.

⁵ New Stat. Acc.

⁶ Rental of the Bishoprick. Coll. de Reb. Alb., pp. 3, 4.

⁷ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. iv. p. 554.

⁸ Western Islands, p. 270.

⁹ Blaeu.

¹⁰ Blaeu.
¹¹ Adom. Vit. Columbae, lib. i. c. 19; lib. ii. cc. 14, 40.

¹² See ROTHESAY, pp. 224, 225.

¹³ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i. p. 91.

¹⁴ Gregory, p. 24. The Brus (Spalding Club), xci. 73.

¹⁵ Rob. Index, p. 48, no. i. p. 99; p. 100, no. i. Gregory, pp. 26, 27.

¹⁶ Hailes’ Annals, 2d ed., vol. iii. p. 381. See KIRKAPOLL.

the office of steward of his (Donald's) house.¹ Fordun about the year 1400 mentions Tiree as one of the greater islands of the Hebrides.² Previously to 1409 the inhabitants of Tyriage paid yearly to the constable of Karnaborg a quantity of meal and cheese, in lieu of which Donald of Ile in that year granted to the constable the 6 marklands of Tyrvughafeal in Coll.³ In 1431 the grant of 1390, and the exchange of 1409, were confirmed by King James I.⁴ In 1475 John of Ile, Earl of Ross and Lord of the Isles, forfeited Tiree with his other possessions; in 1476 the islands including Tiree were restored to him by King James III.; and in 1478 that king confirmed the restoration.⁵ In 1493 the Isles were again forfeited by the same John, the last acknowledged Lord.⁶ In 1494 King James IV. granted anew to John M'Gilleon of Lochboye certain lands in Lochaber, together with half the office of bailie in the island of Tyriage, namely, in the southern parts of the same, all which John M'Gilleon had held in heritage of John Lord of the Isles, by whom they were forfeited to the King.⁷ In 1495 the same king confirmed the grants made by Donald of Ile in 1390 and 1409.⁸ In 1496 he granted in heritage to Lachlan Makgilleon, the natural son of Hector Makgilleon of Dowart, with remainder to Hector, his brother Donald, and Hector's heirs whomsoever of the Makgilleon surname and arms, the lands of Mandalon, Crossoboll, and Herne, in Tiereig, with the stewardship of all the lauds of Tiereig, which Hector Makgilleon had resigned.⁹ In 1510 the same king granted in heritage to Duncan Stewart of Appin certain lands in Mule and Teree in the sheriffdom of Perth, together with the offices of the stewardries of Teree and Mule, with all liberties, as formerly possessed by the deceased Lachlan Makgilleon of Dowart.¹⁰ About this period the same king appears to have put an end to a feud between the Macleans of Dowart and Lochbuy regarding the boundary of their respective lands in Tiree.¹¹ In 1517 John Duke of Albany, Regent of Scotland, granted to Lauchlan Makelane of Dowart, for his good service and for his inbringing of the King's fermes of the south side of Ardnamurchane, the fermes and dues of the King's lands of Teree, to be held during the regency of Albany.¹² In the same year the Regent appointed Colin Earl of Ergile lieutenant of all the Isles except Bute and Arane, for the purpose of establishing peace among the inhabitants, for the space of three years or more according to the Regent's pleasure.¹³ In 1522 the lands in Lochaber granted in 1494 to John M'Gilleon of Lochboye together with half the baliary of Terrag were resigned by John M'Gilleon, and granted by King James V. to Sir John Campbell of Calder.¹⁴ In 1524 the same king appointed Colin Earl of Ergile lieutenant of all the Isles except Bute and Arane, and of the lands usually called the ferme lands, and of others specified in the King's precept.¹⁵ In

¹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiii. no. 300.

² Scotichron., lib. i. c. 6.

³ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiii. no. 300.

⁴ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiii. no. 300.

⁵ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. vii. no. 335; lib. viii. no. 132. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. ii. pp. 109, 189, 190.

⁶ Gregory, p. 58.

⁷ Reg. Mag. Sig. lib. xiii. no. 115. Argyle Inventory.

⁸ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiii. no. 300.

⁹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiii. no. 301. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. i. fol. 29.

¹⁰ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xvi. no. i. See KILNINIAN, p. 321.

¹¹ Acta Dom. Conc., vol. xix. fol. 214; vol. xx. fol. 105. Gregory, pp. 110, 111.

¹² Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. v. fol. 102.

¹³ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. v. fol. 102. Argyle Inventory.

¹⁴ Argyle Inventory.

¹⁵ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. viii. fol. 102.

1526 the same king confirmed to Sir John Campbell of Calder the grant made in 1522 of lands in Lochaber and the bailiary of the south half of the island of Tiriage.¹ In 1528 the same lands and half bailiary were resigned by Sir John Campbell, and granted by King James V. to Sir John's brother Colin Earl of Ergile.² In 1533 that king granted to Archibald Earl of Argyle and 92 others a remission for treasonable fire-raising in the islands of Mule, Teyre, and Morvern.³ In 1536 Terree is enumerated among the crown lands in the Lordship of the Isles.⁴ In 1540 the lands of Mandalon, Crossipoll, and Heren, in Tierig, with the office of the bailiary of Tierig, were resigned by Hector Makelane of Dowart, and granted by King James V. as part of the barony of Dowart to his son and apparent heir Hector and his male heirs, with remainder to Hector the elder, his brothers Alan and John, and his own heirs whomsoever bearing the surname and arms of Makelane.⁵ In 1603 Hector M'Clayne of Dowart was served heir to his grandfather Hector M'Clayne in the same lands and bailiary.⁶

In 1561 the £4 land of Baillephuille was held by the abbot of Iona.⁷ In 1588 the six marklands of Ballefulye, granted with other lands by King James VI. to Hector M'Clane the son and apparent heir of Lauchlan M'Clane of Dowart, paid £8 of yearly rent to the crown.⁸

The house of Donald of Ile is mentioned, as we have seen, in his grant of 1390 to Lachlan M'Gilleon.⁹ Fordun about 1400 says that in the island of Tyre-e is a very strong tower.¹⁰ 'There is,' says Buchanan about the year 1577, 'a fresh water lake in it, in the midst of which stands an ancient castle.'¹¹ This was perhaps the Castel Loch Hyrbol of Blaeu.¹² In the island are various ancient forts, cairns, and standing stones.¹³

¹ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. vi. fol. 46; vol. vii. fol. 48. Argyle Inventory.

² Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxii. no. 252. Argyle Charters.

³ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. ix. fol. 179.

⁴ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. x. fol. 140.

⁵ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxvi. no. 348. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xiii. ff. 43, 44.

⁶ Retours.

⁷ Rental of the Bishoprick. Coll. de Reb. Alb., p. 2.

⁸ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxxvii. no. 130. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. lvii. fol. 59.

⁹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiii. no. 300. See above, p. 323.

¹⁰ Scotichron., lib. ii. c. 10.

¹¹ Buch. Hist., lib. i. c. 38.

¹² Blaeu's Map.

¹³ Martin, p. 270. New Stat. Acc.

KIRKAPOLL.

Kirkapost in Teirie¹—Kirkeapol in Tiree²—Kirkeapoll in Teiri³—Kirkabol⁴
— Kirkapoll in Tirie.⁵ (Map, No. 20.)

THIS parish, united in 1618 with Soroby and Coll, was composed of the north east portion of the island of Tiree. In general appearance it is the same as Soroby.

In 1561 the parsonage of Kirkapost belonged to the bishop of the Isles.⁶ In 1599 Alexander Campbell commendator of Ardehattan granted in heritage to Duncan Campbell, the natural son of Donald Campbell of Eachtrachan, for his life and the life of his next heir and for 19 years more, the teinds of certain parishes including the parish of Kirkeapol in Tiree, reserving the teinds payable to the ministers of the respective parishes.⁷ In the same year Duncan Campbell resigned the lease in favour of Catherine McDonald, the wife of Alexander Campbell commendator of Icolnkill, and her heirs, to whom it was then confirmed by King James VI.⁸ In 1602 Alexander Campbell prior of Archattane resigned the church, teinds, and patronage of Kirkeapoll, and King James VI. granted him a new infefment heritably in the same.⁹ In 1631 John Campbell was served heir to his father Alexander Campbell of Ardehattan in the church, teinds, and advowson of Kirkeapoll.¹⁰ In 1697 John Campbell of Ardehattan was served heir to his father Archibald Campbell fear of Ardehattan in the property of the church and parsonage of Kirkapoll with the teinds and patronage.¹¹

The church stood at Kirkapoll about the middle of the parish and near a loch of the same name.¹² Blaeu places a church also at Kilmolowaig, apparently at the south west corner of the parish.¹³

In the year 1354 John of Larin lord of Argyle quitclaimed to John of Yle Lord of the Isles the isle of Tereyd, with the exception of the three *unciate* of Tereyd next to Colle, which John of Yle then confirmed to the former and his heirs for ever, John of Larin engaging that the steward of the three *unciate* should not make a domestic establishment (*domesticatura*) or a dwelling (*habitaculum*) on those lands without leave obtained from John of Yle.¹⁴

In 1561 the markland of Wyle belonged to the abbot of Iona, and the land of Kirkapost to the bishop of the Isles.¹⁵ In 1588 King James VI. granted anew to Hector M'Clane, the son and apparent heir of Lauchlan M'Clane of Dowart, the six marklands of Kirkebold, the

¹ A. D. 1561. Rental of the Bishoprick. Coll. de Reb. Alb., p. 4.

² A. D. 1599. Ardehattan Inventory.

³ A. D. 1602. Ardehattan Charters. A. D. 1631. Retours.

⁴ Circa A. D. 1640. Blaeu.

⁵ A. D. 1697. Retours.

⁶ Rental of the Bishoprick. Coll. de Reb. Alb., p. 4.

⁷ Ardehattan Inventory.

⁸ Ardehattan Inventory.

⁹ Ardehattan Charters.

¹⁰ Retours.

¹¹ Retours.

¹² Blaeu. County Maps.

¹³ Hailes' Annals, 2d ed., vol. iii. p. 381.

¹⁴ Hailes' Annals, 2d ed., vol. iii. p. 381.

¹⁵ Rental of the Bishoprick. Coll. de Reb. Alb., pp. 2, 4.

markland of Woyll, and the six marklands of Keillis, paying respectively to the crown yearly £8, £2, 16s. 8d., and £8.¹

In 1574 Mary Nikillean, prioress of the monastery of Saint Mary the Virgin in the island of Yona, with the consent of the convent, granted in heritage to Hector M'Clane of Dowarde the lands belonging to the nunnery, including the three marklands of Skervenis in the isle of Tera y in the sheriffdom of Tarbert.² In 1635 John M'Cleane was served heir to his father Angus M'Cleane rector of Morvarne in the same three marklands of old in the same sheriffdom.³

COLL.

(Map, No. 21.)

IN 1618 Coll and Tiree were united into one parish.⁴

The parish of Coll included the island of that name, the island of Gunna, and numerous small islands around its coast.

'There are several districts of sandy desert in Coll; there are forty-eight lochs of fresh water, but many of them are very small; there are no rivers in Coll, but only some brooks; in the whole isle there are but three hills, and none of them considerable for a highland country.'⁵ Its surface is rugged and unequal, none of its hills exceeding 300 feet in height, and the coast is in general rocky and precipitous.⁶

Of this church there seems to be no extant record. It was probably in the advowson of the Lord of the Isles or of Maclean of Coll. The 'Kirktown' appears in grants of the barony in 1528, 1542, and 1642.⁷ The church seems to have stood either at Crossapill on the south coast, or at Grisapoll on the north west.⁸ On the north coast at Kilynaig and Kilchaimie there appear to have been chapels dedicated to Saint Senaie and Saint Kenneth.⁹ Blaeu places a church or chapel at Faill in the south west extremity of the island, and Kilbride appears in modern maps.¹⁰ In 1773 there were the ruins of a chapel (possibly of the old parish church) in 'the northern part of the island,' but no parish church, a mere hut being used for public worship.¹¹ A church was built near the middle of the island in 1802.¹² There appears to have been a chapel in the island of Gunna, which belonged to the nuns of Iona.¹³

¹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxxvii. no. 130. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. lvii. fol. 59.

² Protocol Book of Gavin Hammiltoun.

³ Retours.

⁴ New Stat. Acc.

⁵ Boswell's Journal (Illustr. Lib. ed.), pp. 238, 239.

⁶ New Stat. Acc.

⁷ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxii. no. 210; lib. xxviii. no.

329. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xvi. ff. 57, 58. Retours. See *post*.

⁸ Keith's Bishops. Blaeu. Modern Maps.

⁹ Blaeu's Map.

¹⁰ Blaeu. Thomson's Map.

¹¹ Boswell, pp. 228, 239.

¹² New Stat. Acc.
¹³ Protocol Book of Gavin Hammiltoun. Thomson's Map.

The island of Coll, whose history is not to be distinguished from that of the other Isles, was probably included in the sheriffdom of Lorn or Argyle erected by King John Balliol in 1292.¹ In 1314 it seems to have been held of King Robert Bruce by Angus Oig of Isla.² In 1343 it was granted by King David II. to John Lord of the Isles after his return to the allegiance of that king.³ In 1354, when John of Lorn quitclaimed to the same Lord of the Isles certain lands of which the latter had charters from King Robert I. or King David II., he retained the island of Colle, which the Lord of the Isles then granted to him and his heirs for ever.⁴ About 1400 the island is enumerated by Fordun among the Western Isles of Scotland.⁵ It was forfeited with the other Isles by John of Ile Earl of Ross in 1475, restored to him by King James III. in 1476, confirmed to him by that king in 1478, and again and finally forfeited by him in 1493.⁶ In 1517 and again in 1524 Colin Earl of Ergile was appointed by John Duke of Albany lieutenant of all the Isles South and North.⁷

Early in the fifteenth century Alexander Earl of Ross appears to have granted the lands and barony of Coll to John Maclean, styled Garve, the son of Lauchlan Maclean of Dowart, and founder of the family of Coll.⁸ The same John is said to have slain Gilleonan Macneill of Barra, who disputed his possession of Coll.⁹ In 1449 there appears in record John M'Lachlan (*Lachlan*) M'Gilleoin of Coll, who about that period had a grant of the lands of Coll from King James II.¹⁰ John, the son and successor of John Garve, was killed in the feud which arose between the Macleans and Camerons about the lands of Lochiel, and John (styled Abrach), the son of the former, and the grandson of John Garve, was laird of Coll in 1493.¹¹ In 1515, when John Duke of Albany, Regent, appointed John Makeane of Ardnamurchan his commissioner for reducing the inhabitants of part of the Isles to obedience, among the exceptions was Alexander the son of John Caynoch of Coll.¹² In 1516 the same regent granted a special protection during his pleasure to 'Alexander Johne Caynochis sone' and others.¹³ In 1528 King James V., on the narrative that the writs of the deceased John M'Clayne of Coill, granted to him by King James II. had been destroyed, granted anew to his grandson John M'Clayne of Coill the lands of Coill of the old extent of £20, namely, 3 marklands of Brakauch, 3 marklands of Fealda, 20s. of Crocepoldo, 20s. of Wig, 20s. of Claid, 20s. of Totorannald, 20s. of Ballehow, 20s. of Cardnaha, 20s. of Gremysare, 20s. of Creecepoldo, 20s. of Arnapoldo, 20s. of Galdanach, 20s. of Gare and Knok, 20s. of Treella, 20s. of Kirktooun, 20s. of Torressa, and 6s. 8d. of Gortane, in the sheriffdom of Terbert.¹⁴ In 1531 John M'Kane Albrych of Coile was with many others frequently summoned before parliament, but failed to appear.¹⁵ In 1542 John

¹ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i. p. 91.

² The Brus (Spalding Club), xci. 73. Gregory, p. 24.

³ Rob. Index, p. 48, no. 1; p. 99; p. 100, no. 1.

⁴ Hailes' Annals, 2d ed., vol. iii. p. 381.

⁵ Scotichron, lib. ii. c. 10.

⁶ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. vii. no. 335; lib. viii. no. 132.

Acta Parl. Scot., vol. ii. pp. 109, 189, 190.

⁷ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. v. fol. 102; vol. vii. fol. 102. Argyle Inventory.

⁸ Gregory, pp. 40, 70, 71.

⁹ Gregory, p. 79, citing MS. History of the Macleans of Coll.

¹⁰ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiii. no. 186; lib. xxii. no. 210.

¹¹ Gregory, p. 71.

¹² Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. v. fol. 2.

¹³ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. v. fol. 45. Who this Alexander was does not appear, but he may have been a brother of John Abrach.

¹⁴ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxii. no. 210.

¹⁵ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. ii. p. 333.

Makclane of Coll resigned the lands above specified, with the addition of 10s. of Mebois, the castle of Coll, with the mills, fishings, and woods, all which with certain other lands were united by King James V. into the free barony of Coll, the castle to be the chief messuage, and were granted in liferent to the same John, and in heritage to John Makclane his son and apparent heir.¹ In 1545 John Macclane of Coll was one of the council of Donald Lord of the Isles, and in 1546 he had a remission from Queen Mary for assisting the English in burning the islands of Bute and Arrane.² In 1558 that queen granted to Hector M'Clane, the brother and heir of the deceased John M'Clane of Cole, the nonentry and other dues of the lands and barony of Cole, as specified in the grant of 1542.³ In 1559 the same lands and barony were resigned by Hector Makclane of Coll, and granted by Queen Mary in heritage to Hector his son and heir, with reservation of the liferent to himself and of the terce to his widow, provided he should not be convicted of lese majesty.⁴ In 1561 the lands of Coll were laid waste and the tenants imprisoned by Hector Maclean of Dowart.⁵ From 1596 to 1625 Lachlan Maclean, the son of Hector, appears as laird of Coll.⁶ In 1642 John M'Cleane was served heir male to his father Lachlan M'Cleane of Coll in the lands, barony, and castle of Coll, as formerly specified, together of the old extent of 42 marks.⁷

In 1409 Donald of Ile, Lord of the Isles, granted to his nephew Hector Makgilleon lord of Dowart, the constable of his castle of Karnaborg, the 6 marklands of Tyrvughafeal in the isle of Coll, instead of the meal and cheese wont to be given yearly by the inhabitants of Tyriage to the constable for the keeping of that castle.⁸ The grant was confirmed in 1431 by King James I., and in 1495 by King James IV.⁹

In 1558 Queen Mary granted to Hector M'Gilleon of Coll the 6 marklands of Detyrung, Chornak, Sédustill, Pollis, Cornakveg, and Cornakmore, in the barony of Coll and sheriffdom of Tarbet.¹⁰ In 1574 Mary Nikilleon prioress of Iona, with the consent of the convent, granted to Hector M'Clane of Dowarde the lands and isle of Ganna, and the lands the *teringa* of Kyllis, the lands of Ardinsse Upper, the lands of Ardinsse Nether, and the lands of Fresland, in the island of Coll, in the sheriffdom of Tarbet.¹¹ In 1616 King James VI. granted to Andrew bishop of the Isles the two Corneiks and the east end of Coll, formerly belonging to the priory of Oransay as part of its patrimony—and the lands called the west end of Coll extending to seven quarters land, and the lands called Haltyren of Ardneish, and others, formerly belonging to the nunnery of Icolmkill—all united with some other lands into the tenandry of Oransay.¹²

There is a village at Arinangour in Coll containing about 170 inhabitants.¹³

¹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxviii. no. 329. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xvi. ff. 57, 58.

² State Papers, vol. v. p. 477. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xix. fol. 74.

³ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxix. fol. 28.

⁴ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxxi. no. 447. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxix. ff. 79, 80.

⁵ Gregory, p. 190.

⁶ Gregory, pp. 269, 270, 297, 330, 371, 392-394, 396, 404, 409.

⁷ Retours.

⁸ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiii. no. 300.

⁹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiii. no. 300.

¹⁰ Argyle Inventory.

¹¹ Protocol Book of Gavin Hammiltoun.

¹² Argyle Inventory. See COLONSAV, p. 281.

¹³ New Stat. Acc.

The castle of Coll, styled Breacacha (the Spotted Field), appears, as we have seen, in grants of the barony in 1542 and 1642.¹ It is the Castel Brekach of Blaeu.² It stands on the shore of a sea loch, named by Blaeu Loch-na-chastel, and apparently now known as Breacacha Bay, on the south east of the island, and is still nearly entire.³

Near the castle is the modern family seat, where Johnson and Boswell were in 1773 entertained by the young laird of Coll.⁴ In the charter-room they were shown a large shin-bone, believed to have been one of the bones of John Garve Maclean.⁵

KILDONAN.

*Ecclesia de Egis et de Rum*⁶ — *Kildonain*⁷ — *Kildonan*.⁸ (Map, No. 22.)

THIS parish appears to have consisted of the islands of Eigg, Muck, and Rum, with the smaller islands called Ellain Chaistal and Ellain no' n' Each, the former lying adjacent to Eigg, and the latter to Muck. All these islands, with Canna and the smaller island named Ellan Gainmhich, now form the parish of the Small Isles.

The island of Eigg is intersected in the middle by a glen stretching from sea to sea, and terminating on the south-west in Seur Eigg, and on the north-east in Benvui.⁹ Seur Eigg, a hill rising 1340 feet above the sea level, is remarkable as being surmounted by a perpendicular mass of pitchstone porphyry 470 feet in height.¹⁰

Muck (or Ellain-na-muick, the island of Swine) is a low green island with a heathy hill at the north end.¹¹ It is described by Archdeacon Monro as 'very fertill and fruitful of cornes and grassing for all store, and very guid for fishing, inhabit and manurit, a good falcon nest in it.'¹²

Rum is described by Archdeacon Monro in the sixteenth century as abounding in forests, high hills, deer, solan geese, and other wild fowls.¹³ A writer of the seventeenth century observes, 'It hath great mountains and many deer. More it hath certaine wild fowles about the bigness of a dow, gray coloured, which are scarce in uthir places. Good meat they ar, but that to them

¹ See above, p. 333. Boswell's Journal.

² Blaeu's Map.

³ Blaeu. Martin, p. 271. Boswell, p. 232. New Stat. Acc.

⁴ Boswell, pp. 231, 232.

⁵ Boswell, p. 260.

⁶ A. D. 1300. Hadinton's Collections, vol. ii. p. 49.

⁷ A. D. 1600—1700. Macfarlane's Geog. Collect.

⁸ *Circa* A. D. 1700. Martin's Western Islands, p. 278.

⁹ New Stat. Acc.

¹⁰ Anderson's Guide, pp. 218, 453. New Stat. Acc. Lord of the Isles, canto iv. note O. Drawings by James Skene, Esq. In the sixteenth century Seur Eigg is described as 'a hie strait mountayne where the inhabitants have sure refuge in tyme of danger from enemies,' and as having upon its top 'a small loch, and therein ane iland.' Macfarlane's Geog. Collect.

¹¹ New Stat. Acc.

¹² Description of the Western Isles.

¹³ Description of the Western Isles.

who are not acquainted they tast somewhat wild.¹ The island is of a circular shape, about 20 miles in circumference, mountainous, rocky, and diversified by a few small lakes.²

In the year 1309 King Robert Bruce granted to Roderic the son of Alan for his homage and service certain lands, including lands in the islands of Eigg and Rum with the advowson of the church, all which had been resigned by Cristian of Marr, the daughter of the deceased Alan the son of Roderic.³ Towards the end of the fourteenth century the advowson appears to have belonged to the Lords of the Isles.⁴ In 1549 Archdeacon Monro describes the island of Eigg as containing 'a paroehe kirke.'⁵ In 1662, when King Charles II. appointed an archdeacon for the Isles, the islands of Egga, Ruma, Mueca, and Canna, were included among the parishes assigned to him as 'his proper kirks.'⁶

The church, dedicated to Saint Donan, stood at Kildonan on the east side of Eigg.⁷ In the end of the seventeenth century the saint's anniversary (17 April) was observed in the island, and his well was held in great esteem.⁸ At the same period a well dedicated to Saint Catharine was frequented on 15 April as her anniversary.⁹ Martin mentions also a cairn dedicated to Saint Martin and named Martin Dessil, and another dedicated to the Virgin Mary.¹⁰

At Kilmory on the north-west coast of Rum stood a chapel, apparently dedicated to the Virgin, the ruins of which existed in 1772.¹¹

The island of Eigg is probably the Egea mentioned by Adomnan.¹² In 1263 Haco King of Norway after the battle of Largs sailed to Rauney, supposed to be the island of Rum.¹³ Among the documents found in 1282 in the King's treasury at Edinburgh there was one entitled 'A letter of the King of Norway relating to the lands of Iuist and Eegn.'¹⁴ By an ordinance of King John Balliol in 1292 eight davachs of land, including the islands of Egge and Rume, were among the lands then erected into the sheriffdom of Skye.¹⁵ In 1309 King Robert Bruce granted to Roderic the son of Alan certain lands which had been resigned by Cristian of Marr the daughter of the deceased Alan the son of Roderic, including six davachs of Egis and Rum with the advowson of the church of the same.¹⁶ In 1343 King David II. granted to Reginald the son of Roderic of the Isles, for the usual services by sea and land, the islands of Egghe and Roumme, and others.¹⁷ In 1372 King Robert II. granted to John del Yle the 300 marklands which belonged to Alan the son of Roderic within the kingdom, a grant which included the islands of Rumme and Eggeh.¹⁸ In the same year the same islands were granted by John de

¹ Macfarlane's Geog. Collect.

² New Stat. Acc.

³ Hadinton's Collections, vol. ii. pp. 48, 49.

⁴ Reg. Mag. Sig., pp. 90, 117, 125. Rob. Index, p. 97, no. 316; p. 131, no. 29; p. 136, no. 18. Lord of the Isles, note C.

⁵ Description of the Western Isles.

⁶ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. vii. p. 403.

⁷ Blacu. Macfarlane. Martin. Lord of the Isles, note C.

⁸ Martin, p. 278.

⁹ Martin, pp. 277, 278. The real anniversary is 29 April.

¹⁰ Martin, p. 177.

¹¹ Blacu. Martin, p. 274. Pennant, ed. 1790, vol. i. p. 324. Blacu erroneously places Kilmory on the east side of the island.

¹² Adom. Vit. Columbae, lib. iii. c. 18.

¹³ Haco's Expedition, pp. 114, 115.

¹⁴ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i. p. 3, after preface.

¹⁵ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i. p. 91.

¹⁶ Hadinton's Collections, vol. ii. pp. 48, 49. See ARASAIG, p. 201.

¹⁷ Robertson's Index, p. 48, no. 3; p. 99; p. 100, no. 2.

¹⁸ Reg. Mag. Sig., pp. 90, 125. Rob. Index, p. 97, no. 316; p. 131, no. 29.

Yle to Reginald de Yle his son, to whom they were confirmed by King Robert II.¹ In 1392 the same grant was confirmed by King Robert III.² About the year 1400 Rumme is mentioned by Fordun as an island twelve miles long with few inhabitants.³ In 1475 the islands of Eigg and Rum, with the other islands belonging to John Lord of the Isles, were forfeited by him; in 1476 they were restored to him by King James III.; in 1478 they were confirmed to him by the same king; and in 1493 they were again forfeited by the same Lord of the Isles.⁴

In 1498 King James IV. granted in heritage to Ranald Makallane, with remainder to his brother Alexander and his heirs, and to the King, 6 marklands of Kildonene in Eg, 4 pennylands of Sandabeg, 5 pennylands of Sandamore, 5 pennylands of Grudling-neyuaidleane, 10 pennylands of Grudling-ettrach, 9 pennylands of Layng, 5 pennylands of Claytall, 5 pennylands of Knokeltnok, 4 pennylands of Ballymeanach, and 5 pennylands of Houland, in the island of Eg, extending in all to 21 marklands: all which with other lands were formerly held by Hugh of the Isles of John Lord of the isles, by whom they were forfeited to the King: John Huchonsoun of Sleit, the son of Hugh of the Isles, renouncing all right in those lands which belonged to him by heritage or by the King's promise made to the deceased Alexander of the Isles of Lochaleh.⁵ In 1531 King James V. granted anew in heritage to John Makalester for his good and faithful service the same 21 marklands in Igk, and other lands, in the sheriffdom of Innernes, which formerly belonged in heritage to Alan Makrory the grandfather of John Makalester of Casteltirrim and his predecessors—it being made manifest to the King that the evidents of the lands had been destroyed during war and other disturbances—to be held of the King in fee for service of ward, relief, and marriage, provided that John and his heirs should not do homage to any person without licence specially obtained of the King.⁶ In 1534 the same king granted to John M'Alester M'Alester of Elanterin and Mariot Maceane his wife the six marklands of Kildonnen in Eg, and other four marklands, in the sheriffdom of Invernys, in all ten marks old extent, which John had resigned.⁷ In 1541 the same king granted to Ranald Alanesoun, the son and heir of the deceased Alane Roresoun, the nonentry and other dues of the 21 marklands of Eigg, in the lordship of the North Isles, which had been in the King's hands since the decease of Doule M'Ranald.⁸ In 1563 Queen Mary granted to Allane Makrannald, the son of the deceased Ranald Makallane, the nonentry and other dues of the same 21 marklands of the isle of Egge, which had been in her hands since the decease of Ranald in 1544.⁹ In 1627 John M'Donald M'Allane Viceane, captain of Clanronald, was served heir male to his father Donald M'Donald Viceane of Ellantirrim, captain of Clanronald, in the 21 marklands of the isle of Eygk, of the old extent of £10.¹⁰

¹ Rob. Index, p. 136, no. 18.

² Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 117.

³ Ford. Scot., lib. ii. c. 10.

⁴ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. vii. no. 335; lib. viii. no. 132. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. ii. pp. 111, 189, 190. Gregory's Highlands and Isles, p. 58.

⁵ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiii. no. 336. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. i. fol. 54.

⁶ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxiv. no. 151. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xi. fol. 81.

⁷ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxv. no. 141.

⁸ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xiv. fol. 69.

⁹ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxxi. fol. 65.

¹⁰ Retours.

In 1498 King James IV. granted to Angus Rewoehsoun Makranald, with remainder to his son Angus and his heirs, and to the King, various lands, including 10 pennylands of Galmastal in Eg, 5 pennylands of Grudling-neyuaidlean, a pennyland of Sandabeg, 3 pennylands of Knokeltok, 7 pennylands of Claytall, and 4 pennylands of Ballemeanach, in Eg, extending in all to 9 marklands, which had been held by Hugh of Isles of John Lord of the Isles, and by him forfeited to the King; and all right in which, either heritable or promised by the King to Alexander of Isles of Lochaleh, was resigned by John Huchonsoun of Sleit, the son of Hugh of Isles.¹ In 1538 King James V. granted to Alane M'Coule M'Rannauld, and to his brother Lauchlane M'Coule M'Rannauld, the nonentry and other dues of 9 marklands in Ayge in the sheriffdom of Innernes.² In 1540 the same king granted to Archibald Earl of Ergle the nonentry and other dues of the same 9 marklands, which had been in the King's hands since the decease of John Makangus Reach Makrannald.³ In 1627 John M'Donald M'Allane Viceane, captain of Clanronald, was served heir to his father Donald M'Donald Viceane of Ellantirrim, captain of Clanronald, in 9 marklands in Egke not formerly disposed of in heritage, including Galmistoull, Sandie, Growlin, a third part of Cleatill, half of the lands of Knockyltaak of Crae, the lands of Tray, Duassich, Auchladdill, and the half of Balmerich, all united with other lands into the tenandry of Casteltirrim.⁴

In 1528 King James V., on the narrative that the writs of the deceased John M'Clayne of Coill granted to him by King James II. were destroyed, granted anew to his grandson John M'Clayne of Coill various lands in the sheriffdom of Terbert, including six marklands old extent in the isle of Rowme.⁵ In 1542 the same king granted in heritage to John Makelane the son and heir of John Makelane of Coll, and in liferent to the latter, the same six marklands of the isle of Rowme, namely, four marks of Killemore and 2 marks of Nalarag, in the sheriffdom of Terbert.⁶ 'This iyle,' says Archdeacon Monro in 1549, 'lyes from the west to the east in lenth, and pertains to M'Kenabrey of Colla.'⁷ In 1558 Queen Mary granted to Hector M'Clane, the brother and heir of the deceased John M'Clane of Cole, the nonentry and other dues of the 6 marklands of Rowme and others above mentioned.⁸ In 1559 Hector Makelane of Coill resigned the lands and barony of Coill, including the £4 lands of Rvme, in the sheriffdom of Terbert, which Queen Mary then granted in heritage to Hector Makelane his son and apparent heir, reserving the liferent to himself and the teree to his widow, provided he should not be convicted of lese majesty.⁹ A writer of the sixteenth century says of Rum, 'It perteyneth to the laird of Cola. It hath two touns, one upon the nord west syd called Kilmore, the uthir upon the south west syd called Glenharie. It hath no corne land but about

¹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xliii. no. 337. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. i. fol. 52.

² Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xi. fol. 62.

³ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xlii. fol. 44.

⁴ Retours.

⁵ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxii. no. 210.

⁶ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxviii. no. 329. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xvi. ff. 57, 58.

⁷ Description of the Western Isles.

⁸ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxix. fol. 28.

⁹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxxi. no. 447. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxix. ff. 79, 80.

the said two tounis. The rest is for pasture.¹ Pennant in 1772 says that the tenants of Rum 'runrig,' and that the extent of the island was 2000 marks.²

According to Archdeacon Monro the isle of Muck (the Helant-Muck of Buchanan) in 1549 belonged to the bishop of the Isles.³ In 1561 the 'He callit Ellanamwk' was possessed by M'Aen of Ardnamurchane.⁴ In 1588 it appears to have been still in possession of the Clanian.⁵ A writer of the following century observes, 'It perteyneth to the bishop of the Isles. It is 6 merkland.'⁶ The neighbouring small island of Ellain no' n'each also belonged to the bishop.⁷

Kildonan in Eigg appears to have been a residence of the Lords of the Isles, and afterwards of the Clanranald.⁸ In the south of the island is a cave, the size of which is variously stated, in which the whole inhabitants are said to have been smoked to death by the laird of Macleod, their relics still testifying the truth of the tradition.⁹

Archdeacon Monro in allusion to the deer which in his time abounded in Rum observes, 'Quhilk deir will never be slane downewith, but the principal saitts man be in the height of the hill, because the deir will be callit upwart ay be the tainchell, or without taynehell they will pass upwart perforce.'¹⁰ In the centre of the island there is a number of converging dikes styled Tigh'n Sealg (hunting houses), and locally believed to have been used as toils for the deer.¹¹

In Muck there are vestiges of an old fort called *Dun Ban* (the white castle), apparently the strength built upon a rock' noticed in Macfarlane's Collections.

CANNA.

Kannay¹²—Cannay¹³—Canna.¹⁴ (Map, No. 23.)

THIS parish, now part of the parish called the Small Isles, consisted of the island of Canna and the neighbouring small island named Ellain Gainmbieh or Sandy Island, both green and fertile. Canna has a harbour, near which is an eminence named Compass Hill from a belief that its vicinity materially deranges the mariner's compass.¹⁵ 'It hath,' says a writer of the seventeenth century, 'coruins, milk, and fishes, and the forsaid fowlis.'¹⁶

¹ Macfarlane's Geog. Collect. Kilmore and Glenharrie, as will be seen from the above grants, constituted the six marklands of Rum there described.

² Tour, vol. i. p. 320.

³ Description of the Western Isles.

⁴ Rental of the bishop's lands within the Isles. Coll. de Reb. Alb., p. 3.

⁵ Gregory, p. 239.

⁶ Macfarlane's Geog. Collect.

⁷ Description of the Western Isles.

⁸ Lord of the Isles, note C. Macfarlane's Geog. Collect.

⁹ Anderson's Guide, pp. 453, 454. Lord of the Isles, note O. New Stat. Acc.

¹⁰ Description of the Western Isles.

¹¹ New Stat. Acc.

¹² A. D. 1549. Monro's Description of the Western Isles. Circa A. D. 1640. Blaeu.

¹³ A. D. 1561. Rental of the Bishoprick of the Isles. Coll. de Reb. Alb., p. 2.

¹⁴ A. D. 1662. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. vii. p. 403.

¹⁵ New Stat. Acc.

¹⁶ Macfarlane's Geog. Collect. See KILDONAN, p. 334.

The 'parochie kirke' of Kannay is mentioned by Archdeacon Monro in 1549.¹ In 1561 the parsonage is entered in the rental of the bishoprick as one of those belonging to the abbot of Icolmkill, of which the bishop had a third.² In 1662, when King Charles II. appointed an archdeacon for the Isles, Canna was assigned to him as one of his 'proper kirks.'³

The church, dedicated to Saint Columba, stood apparently about the middle of the island of Canna.⁴ Its ruins and a small cross existed in 1772.⁵ A custom at that date observed in the island at Michaelmas is thus described by Pennant—'Every man mounts his horse with a female behind, and rides backwards and forwards from the village to a certain cross, after which they have an entertainment in all their houses, of which the chief part is an oat cake called Struan-Micheil or Saint Michael's cake.'⁶

The island of Canna between 1389 and 1401 belonged to Godfrey the son of John Lord of the Isles.⁷ Before 1549 it belonged to the abbot of Icolmkill.⁸ In 1561 the lands of Cannay are enumerated among the abbot's lands within 'Clanraunaldis boundis,' and the rental is stated at £20.⁹ In 1588 they belonged to the Clanian.¹⁰ In 1630 Alexander Campbell prior of Ardhattan assigned to his eldest son John a rent of 160 marks, payable yearly by John Moidearteach M'Donald Viceau Vicallane, the son and heir of the deceased Donald M'Allane captain of Clanronald, as a tack duty for the lands and teinds of South Yiest, Ballemunocht, and Cannay, which had in 1615 been granted by the same Alexander to the same Donald for the lifetime of the longer liver, with power to prosecute for an arrear of 240 marks due at the time of a former settlement.¹¹ In 1633 Sir Donald M'Donald of Slaitt, Baronet, was served heir to his uncle Donald Gorme M'Donald of Slaitt in the island called 'lie Insche or Iyle of Canna,' lying among the North Isles of this kingdom *infra fluxum maris ejusdem* and in the sheriffdom of Innerne, which formerly belonged to the monastery of Icolmkill within the same Isles as part of its patrimony, and was of the extent of £24 feuferme.¹² A writer of the same period observes of Canna, 'It perteyneth to the captain of the Clanranald.'¹³

'In a pretty bay opening towards the east there is a lofty and slender rock detached from the shore. Upon the summit are the ruins of a very small tower scarcely accessible by a steep and precipitous path. Here it is said that one of the Kings or Lords of the Isles confined a beautiful lady of whom he was jealous. The ruins are of course haunted by her restless spirit, and many romantic stories are told by the aged people of the island concerning her fate in life and her appearances after death.'¹⁴ This rock with its castle seems to be known as Corra

¹ Description of the Western Isles.

² Rental of the Bishoprick. Coll. de Reb. Alb., pp. 3, 4.

³ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. vii. p. 403.

⁴ Blaeu. Martin, p. 275.

⁵ Pennant, vol. i. p. 317.

⁶ Pennant, vol. i. p. 310.

⁷ Coll. de Reb. Alb., pp. 297, 298.

⁸ Description of the Western Isles.

⁹ Rental of the Bishoprick. Coll. de Reb. Alb., p. 2.

¹⁰ Gregory, p. 239.

¹² Retours.

¹¹ Ardhattan Inventory.

¹³ Macfarlane's Geog. Collect. Pennant, writing of Canna in 1772, says, 'Pennylands are named from some old valuation. The sum necessary to stock one is £30. It maintains seven cows and two horses. The tenant can raise on it eight bolls of small black oats, the produce of two; four of bear from half a boll; and seven bolls of potatoes from one.' Tour, vol. i. p. 315.

¹⁴ Lord of the Isles, note to canto IV.

Dhun or Dun-na-tailan, and is a steeple-shaped mass detached either from Canna or from Sandy Island, and composed half of conglomerate and half of trap.¹

SLEAT.

Sleatt²—Kilmoir in Slait³—Slait.⁴ (Map, No. 24.)

THE parish of Small Isles (including Eigg, Muck, Rum, and Canna) was disjoined from Slait in 1726.⁵

The parish of Slait is composed of the whole eastern coast of the isle of Skye, including a large peninsula terminating on the south in the Point of Sleat, and is separated from the rest of the island by an arm of the sea called Loch Eishart and a ridge of hills running north from the head of that loch to the strait named Kyle Rhea. It is diversified by woods, moors, a few small lakes, and a considerable extent of arable land.

At the Reformation the parsonage of Sleatt belonged to the abbot of Iona, the bishop of the Isles being entitled to one-third.⁶ In 1576 James McDonill Growemych of Castell Cammes paid yearly to the bishop of the Isles at Ycolmkill between Petersmess and Beltane 18 marks for the parsonage of Kilmoir in Slait, and 16 marks for the bishop's third of the same.⁷ In 1662, on the appointment of an archdeacon for the Isles by King Charles II., the kirk of Slait, which appears to have been at the time united to Strath, was assigned to him as one of his 'proper kirks.'⁸

The church, dedicated perhaps to the Virgin Mary, stood at Kilmore near the middle of the parish.⁹ At the same place is a church, built in the seventeenth century, and still used as the parish church.¹⁰

Between 1389 and 1401 Slate was held by Godfrey the son of John Lord of the Isles.¹¹ In the year 1449 John of Yle, Earl of Ross and Lord of the Isles, with the consent of his council, granted the 28 marklands of Slete in the Lordship of the Isles to his brother Hugh M'Alester of Isles lord of Slete, and to his heirs male legitimate or illegitimate by Fynvola M'Alester M'lan of Ardnamurchan, and their lawful heirs, with remainder to Hugh's heirs male by any other wife chosen after the death of Fynvola with the advice of John of Yle and his kinsmen Donald of the Isles of Dunnovaig and Glynnis, Celestine of the Isles of Lochaleche, Laehlan

¹ Anderson's Guide, p. 221. New Stat. Acc.

² A. D. 1561. Rental of the Bishoprick of the Isles. Coll. de Reb. Alb., p. 3.

³ A. D. 1576. Coll. de Reb. Alb., p. 10.

⁴ A. D. 1662. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. vii. p. 403.

⁵ Old Stat. Acc.

⁶ Rental of the Bishoprick. Coll. de Reb. Alb., pp. 3, 4.

⁷ Coll. de Reb. Alb., pp. 10, 11.

⁸ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. vii. p. 403.

⁹ Coll. de Reb. Alb., p. 10. Blaeu.

¹⁰ Old Stat. Acc. New Stat. Acc.

¹¹ Coll. de Reb. Alb., pp. 297, 298.

M-Gilleoin of Doward, and Alexander M'Ian of Ardnamurchan, or, they failing, with the advice of the heirs themselves or of the failing heir himself.¹ In 1461 a charter by the same John of Yle is witnessed by the same Hugh of Isles of Slete.² In 1463 the same John granted to his brother Celestine of Isles, and to his heirs by Finuola the daughter of Lachlan Macgilleon of Dowart, with remainder to his heirs by any other wife, and with reversion to the Earl on their failure, the same 28 marklands of his lordship of Slete, on condition of his furnishing as often as necessary a ship and 18 rowers 'by land or sea' against all men whomsoever in war and in peace.³ In 1464 the grant was confirmed by King James III.⁴ In 1475 Huchone of Ilis of Slet appears as one of the 'gentillis of the saide lordis connsale quhilkis war than for the tyme.'⁵ In 1495 King James IV. confirmed the grant of 1449.⁶ Hugh of Isles was dead in 1498, in which year his son and successor John Huchonsoun of Sleit appears in record.⁷ His descendants were subsequently known as the Clan Huistein, and sometimes as 'the Clandonald north.'⁸ In 1505 John of Isles the son of the deceased Hugh resigned the 28 marklands of Sleit with the castle and fortalice of Dunskahay, which King James IV. then granted to Ranald Alansoun of Yland-Bagrim.⁹ The lands of Sleat however, as well as the castle of Dunskahay (Dunseach), seem to have been actually possessed by Donald Gallach the brother of John Huchonsoun, and afterwards by Donald Grumach the son of Donald Gallach.¹⁰ In 1531 Donald Gromach M'Donald Gallich of Dunskawich was one of a number of Highland chiefs frequently cited before parliament.¹¹ In 1542 King James V. granted the lands of Slait, of the old extent of £20, and extending in the King's rental to 9 marks Scots, in liferent to Alexander M'Cloid (of Dunvegan), and in heritage to his son and apparent heir William and his heirs male, with remainder to his second son Donald and his heirs male, to his third son Tormot, to John M'Cloid in Myngynnes, to William's heirs male whomsoever, and to the eldest of his female heirs whomsoever without division.¹² In 1541 Archibald Ilis, styled Archibald the Clerk (the son of Donald Gallach), appears among a number who had a remission from King James V. for various ravages, and in 1545 he appears as Archibald Maconill captain of Clanhustoun and a councillor of Donald Lord of the Isles.¹³ In 1549 Slaitt was held by Donald Gormesone the grandson of Donald Grumach.¹⁴ In 1553 Queen Mary appointed Archibald Earl of Argyll bailie of the lands of Tronternes and Slait.¹⁵ In the same year that queen granted to her chancellor George Earl of Huntly the nonentry and other dues of the lands of Slait and all others belonging to the deceased William M'Cloid of Dunnevagane.¹⁶ The subsequent history of Sleat till the year 1567 is the same with

¹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiii. no. 186. The last clause relative to the choosing of a second wife for Hugh of Slete stands in the reg. as follows—*Quibus deficientebus vel deficiente, tunc de consilio ipsorum heredum vel ipsius deficiente heredis electam.*

² Argyle Charters.

³ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. vi. no. 116.

⁴ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. vi. no. 116.

⁵ Acta Dom. Conc., p. 346.

⁶ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiii. no. 186.

⁷ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiii. nn. 336, 337.

⁸ Gregory, p. 61.

⁹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiv. no. 141. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. iii. fol. 15.

¹⁰ Gregory, pp. 60, 107, 131. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. ii. p. 333.

¹¹ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. ii. p. 333.

¹² Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xvi. fol. 83.

¹³ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xv. fol. 47. State Papers, vol. v. p. 477. Gregory, pp. 146, 170.

¹⁴ Description of the Western Isles. Gregory, pp. 144, 146, 147.

¹⁵ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxv. fol. 47. Coll de Reb. Alb., p. 137.

¹⁶ Argyle Inventory.

that of the lands of Glenelg.¹ In that year Archibald Earl of Argyle became bound to obtain for Donald M'Donald Gorme (Donald Gormeson) of Slait heritable infeftment in the lands of Tronternes, Slait, and the north part of Weist, to be held of Queen Mary, on condition that Donald should pay 1000 marks Scots to the Earl and 500 marks to Mary M'Cloid (the heiress of Dunvegan), and give his bond of manrent to the Earl.² In 1572 King James VI., in lieu of the fulfilment of several promises which he had given with the advice of his successive regents James Earl of Murray and Matthew Earl of Leuenox, to the effect that he would grant to Donald Gormson of Sky for his good and faithful service all the lands in the countries next to him when they should be forfeited by the owners, and also the liberty of presenting to the bishoprick of Ross then vacant, granted to him a yearly pension of 1000 marks Scots out of the fruits of the bishoprick of Aberdeen then also vacant through the forfeiture of Bishop William.³ In 1617 Donald Gorme of Slait was served heir to his uncle Donald Gorme of Slait in the lands of Slait, of the old extent of £20, and of the new extent of £80 and £6, 13s. 4d. augmentation, and in other lands in the Lordship of the Isles and sheriffdom of Innernes, all held on condition that the castle of Camys (in Slait) should be always open and in readiness for the King, and his lieutenants, chamberlains, and other servitors resorting thither.⁴ In 1626 John M'Cleod was served heir to his father Sir Roderick M'Cleod of Dunvegane in the same £20 lands of Slait, of the extent of £86, 13s. 4d.⁵ In 1644 Sir James M'Donald of Slait, Baronet, was served heir in the same lands to his father Sir Donald M'Donald of Slait, Baronet (the Donald Gorme of 1617).⁶ Lord Macdonald, the present proprietor of Sleat, is the lineal representative of the family.⁷

In 1561 the two Airnadillis in Sleatt belonged to the abbot of Iona.⁸ In 1644 Sir James M'Donald of Slait was served heir to his father Sir Donald in the two marklands of Ardmidyllis in Slait.⁹

The strait which separates Sleat from the mainland is said to have been named Kyle Rhea (the King's Strait) from Haco King of Norway, who passed through it in 1263.¹⁰ Many names of places in the parish are Norwegian, such as Ostaig, Tarskvaig, Saasaig, Toakvaig, and Moursaig.¹¹

A writer of the seventeenth century observes of Sleat, 'Ther be therein two ancient castels. The one lyeth upon the east or south east ovir aganis Knodeort, called Castell Chammes; the other upon the nord west syd of Slait, called Dunskaigh.'¹² The latter, as we have seen, appears as the castle and fortalice of Dunskaigh in a deed of 1505.¹³ In 1515 John Duke of Albany Regent of Scotland granted to Lauchlane Makelane of Doward and Alexander Makeloid or Dunbegane, their servants, landed men, gentlemen, and yeomen, a remission, to last from 6 September 1515 to 1 January 1516, for all past crimes, and in particular for besieging and

¹ See GLENELG, p. 208.

² Coll. de Reb. Alb., pp. 147-149. Argyle Inventory.

³ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xl. fol. 50.

⁴ Retours.

⁵ Retours.

⁶ Retours.

⁷ Gregory, pp. 413, 418.

⁸ Rental of the Bishoprick. Coll. de Reb. Alb., p. 2.

⁹ Retours.

¹⁰ Worsaae's Danes, p. 291.

¹¹ Old Stat. Acc.

¹² Macfarlane's Geog. Collect.

¹³ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. iii. fol. 15.

taking the castles of Carneborg and Duuskaich, and holding them against the Regent, and for assisting Sir Donald Iils of Lochaleh and his accomplices.¹ In 1549 the castle of Dunskey is mentioned by Archdeacon Monro as one belonging to Donald Gormesone.² It is of considerable size, and is built on a rock separated from the land by a ravine, over which was a drawbridge.³

Castle Cammes belonged also to the barons of Sleat, and was occupied either by them or by some of their relatives.⁴ There is a tradition that between 1488 and 1513 it sustained a siege from the Macleods, which was raised by the intrepidity of a lady styled Mary of the Castle.⁵ In 1576 it gave title to James M'Donill Growemych of Castell Cammes.⁶ In 1617, as before stated, Donald Gorme of Slait was bound by the terms on which he held his land to have the castle of Camys always ready to receive the King or his lieutenants.⁷ It seems now to be known as the castle of Knock.⁸

Besides the castles of Dunscaich and Cammes there are vestiges or sites of ancient strongholds known as Dun-phaick, Dun-flo, Dun-geilb, Dun-islay, and Dun-an-choinach.⁹

STRATH.

Kilerist in Askimilrubby¹⁰—Church of Strath called Cristiskirk¹¹—Keilchrist in Strathawradall¹²—Kilchrist¹³—Strath.¹⁴ (Map, No. 25.)

This parish includes the district of Skye known as Strathswordale or Strath Mhic Iomhuinn (MacKinnon's Strath), and the islands Scalpa, Longa, Pabba, and a few of smaller size.¹⁵ It is bounded on the west by the Coolin (or Cuillin) hills, 3000 feet above the sea level, and stretching from the head of Loch Seavaig on the south to the head of Loch Sligichan on the north. It has numerous lakes, and at its west end north from Loch Seavaig are the lake of Coiruisge (or Coriskin), studded with green islands and surrounded with steep rugged rocks, and the famous spar cave of Strathaird.

In 1505 King James IV. presented Sir Kenzeth Adamsoun chaplain to the rectory and vicarage of Kilerist in Askimilrubby lying in Strathnordale, vacant by the decease of Sir John Johnemakgil-lebridissoun.¹⁷ In 1508 the same king presented John Ranaldsoun clerk to the rectory of the

¹ Rec. Sec. Sig., vol. v. fol. 12.

² Description of the Western Isles.

³ Old and New Stat. Acc.

⁴ Description of the Western Isles. Coll. de Reb. Alb., p. 10.

⁵ Old Stat. Acc.

⁶ Coll. de Reb. Alb., p. 10.

⁷ Retours.

⁸ New Stat. Acc.

⁹ Old Stat. Acc.

¹⁰ A. D. 1505. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. iii. fol. 13. Blaeu gives Askemorrury, and Macfarlane Askemorrury or the Morruy, as a town or district of Strath.

¹¹ A. D. 1508. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. iii. fol. 182.

¹² A. D. 1561. Rental of the Bishoprick. Coll. de Reb. Alb., p. 3.

¹³ Circa A. D. 1640. Blaeu.

¹⁴ A. D. 1662. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. vii. p. 403.

¹⁵ Old and New Stat. Acc. County Maps.

¹⁶ New Stat. Acc. Anderson's Guide, pp. 467, 470. Lord of the Isles, canto iii, and note I.

¹⁷ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. iii. fol. 13.

parish church of Strath called Cristiskirk in the isle of Sky, vacant by the decease of Sir John Johnesoun.¹ In 1561 the parsonage of Keilechrist belonged to the abbot of Iona, the bishop of the Isles having one-third.² In 1662 the church of Strath, apparently united to Slait, was assigned by King Charles II. as one of the 'proper kirks' of the archdeacon of the Isles, then appointed by that king.³

The church, dedicated to the Saviour, stood at Loch Chriest about the middle of the parish.⁴ About 1840 a new church was built at Broadford on the north coast.⁵ Near Kilchrist are some strata of marble (white veined with gray), from which the altar at Iona was believed to have been taken.⁶

There are remains of chapels at Ashig or Aisk (apparently the ancient Askemorrury) on the north coast; at Kilmaree (dedicated to Saint Mary), Kilbride (dedicated to Saint Bride, and used as the parish church for some time before the new church was built at Broadford), and Boreraig (dedicated to Saint Congan), on or near the south coast; on the island of Scalpay (Teampull Frangaig); and on the island of Pabba.⁷ Near Kilchrist are an obelisk and a well named Clach-na-h-annait and Tobar-na-h-annait, and in other parts of the parish are the wells Tobar-ashig and Tobar-chliaman.⁸

The Clan Fynwyne (or Mackinnon) appears in record in 1354, and had at that time or not long afterwards the lands of Mishnish in Mull and of Strathordill in Skye.⁹ In 1409 a charter of Donald Lord of the Isles is witnessed by Lauchlan Macfingon.¹⁰ In 1517 Niel Makynnan of Moishes appears in record.¹¹ In 1531 we meet with Ewin Mackymmyng of Strathardill.¹² It was probably the same person to whom along with some others King James V. in 1541 granted a remission for past crimes, and who on that occasion is styled Ewin M'Kynnane Murchew.¹³ In 1542 the same king granted to Ewin M'Fingone the 20 marklands of Meysnes in Mule, and the 20 marklands of Strathardole with the mill and fishings, in the Lordship of the Isles and sheriffdom of Innernys, which Ewin had resigned, and which were then anew united into one free tenantry, the chief message to be Strathardole.¹⁴ In 1545 Ewin Mackynnan of Straquhordill appears as one of the councillors of Donald Lord of the Isles.¹⁵ In 1546 he had a remission from Queen Mary for assisting the English in burning the islands of Bute and Arrane.¹⁶ In 1549 Archdeacon Monro mentions Straythsuardill as belonging to M'Kynnoun.¹⁷ In 1557 Queen Mary granted to Lauchlane M'Fingone, the son and heir of the deceased Ewin M'Fingone, the ward, nonentry, and other dues of Maysenes in Mwl and of Straithwordill in Sky, which had been in her hands since Ewin's decease.¹⁸ In 1587 the laird of Strathordell was Lauchlane

¹ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. iii. fol. 182.

² Rental of the Bishoprick. Coll. de Reb. Alb., p. 3.

³ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. vii. p. 403.

⁴ Coll. de Reb. Alb., p. 3. Pennant, vol. i. p. 328.

⁵ New Stat. Acc.

⁶ Pennant, vol. i. p. 328.

⁷ Old and New Stat. Acc.

⁸ New Stat. Acc.

⁹ Hailes', 2d ed., vol. iii. p. 381. Gregory, p. 80.
See KILCOLMILL, p. 324.

¹⁰ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiii. no. 300.

¹¹ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. v. fol. 101.

¹² Acta Parl. Scot., vol. ii. p. 333.

¹³ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xv. fol. 47.

¹⁴ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxviii. no. 287. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xvi. fol. 36.

¹⁵ State Papers, vol. v. p. 477.

¹⁶ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xix. fol. 74.

¹⁷ Description of the Western Isles.

¹⁸ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxviii. fol. 65.

Mackinnon.¹ A writer of the following century says of Strathnaddill, 'It perteyneth to a gentleman cald Mackfenine or Mackfenayne, whose predecessors were marshals to Mackoneil Lord of the Isles in the tym of the greatnes of that hous. The inhabitants are of that race cald Mackfenayne.'² In 1664 Lauchlan M'Fingon of Strathordail was served heir male to John M'Fingon of Strathordail his father in the lands and barony of Strathordail, including the lands of Strathordail with the fishing and mill, in the island of Sky and Lordship of the Isles, with the ferry boat (*cymba portatoria*) on the water of Keillakin, and certain lands in Argyll, together of the old extent of 40 marks, and the island of Scalpa, of the old extent of 4 marks.³

In 1507 King James IV. granted to Alexander Earl of Huntly the four marklands of Scalpa-Torre in Strawrothille, and other lands, which had been forfeited by Margaret the sister of Alexander of the Isles of Lochquellach, who had by lawful marriage or otherwise subjected her person and lands to Donald Maccarle Maklauchlane Done, who had assisted the King's rebel Torkil Makclode of Lewis—to be held during the King's pleasure by the Earl, or to be assigned by him to any who would perform service for these lands to the King or the Earl.⁴ In 1517 King James V. granted to Lauchlan Macclane of Doward the 4 marklands of Scalpa in the Lordship of the Isles and sheriffdom of Innerness, which were in the King's hands as his escheat through the decease of Archibald Huebonsoun.⁵ In 1540 the 4 marklands of Scalpa, namely, Torrin and Skeadin, were resigned by Hector Makclane of Dowart, and granted by King James V. to Hector his son and apparent heir and his male heirs as part of the barony of Dowart then erected in his favour, with remainder to the heirs of Hector the elder, to his brother Alan and heirs, to his brother John and heirs, and to his own heirs whomsoever of the Makelane surname and arms.⁶ 'Scalpay,' says Archdeacon Monro in 1549, is 'ane faire hunting forrest full of deire, with certain little woodis and small townes, weill inhabit and manurit, with many strengthey coves, guid for fishing. In heritage it perteynes to M'Gillayne of Dowarde.'⁷ 'Hard by,' says a writer of the seventeenth century, 'is the ile Scalpa, plentiful of deer, which doth much harme among the corne landis. It hath also wild sheep, which evir keep the fields contrair to the use of thois countreys.'⁸ 'In Scalpa,' says the same writer, 'is the seat of Stappa, and thence a myle the seat of Keanball.'⁹ In 1603 Hector M'Clayne of Doward was served heir to Hector M'Clayne his grandfather in the 4 marklands of Scalpay, namely, Torin and Skeodin, included in the barony of Doward.¹⁰ In 1615 Hector MakCleane of Dowart was served heir male in the same lands to Hector MakCleane his grandfather.¹¹ In 1662 Sir George M'Kenzie of Tarbet, Baronet, was served heir male in the same lands to his grandfather Sir Roderick M'Kenzie of Cogeauch.¹² In 1664 Lauchlan M'Fingon of Strathordail was served heir male to John M'Fingon of Strathordail his father

¹ Gregory, p. 234.

² Macfarlane's Geog. Collect.

³ Retours.

⁴ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. iii. ff. 126, 127.

⁵ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xx. no. 50.

⁶ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxvi. no. 348. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xiii. ff. 43, 44.

⁷ Description of the Western Isles.

⁸ Macfarlane's Geog. Collect.

¹⁰ Retours.

¹¹ Retours.

⁹ Ibid.

¹² Retours.

in the 4 marklands of Scalpa, including the lands of Tory, Skerdin, and Fronimus, with the salmon fishings *pro principali*, included, as above stated, with other lands in the barony of Strathordail.¹

‘At the shore of Sky foresaid,’ says Archdeacon Monro, ‘lyes ane iyle callit Pabay, neyre ane myle in lenth, full of woodes, guid for fishing, and a main shelter for thieves and cut-throats. It pertains to M’Kynnoun.’²

At Broadford there is a village, at which are held three yearly fairs.³

In the west of the parish are the ruins of seven circular *duns* of dry stone, and in the east a number of barrows, some of which when opened contained stone coffins or urns.⁴ Near Broadford there is a barrow with an arched vault, in which a curious stone and ancient buckle were found.⁵

The ferry named Kyleakin is believed to have derived its name from Hæo King of Norway, who passed through it in 1263.⁶ Near it are the ruins of a square tower named Castle Maoil, said to have been built by the daughter of a Norwegian king for the purpose of levying an impost on passing vessels.⁷ In 1549 it is mentioned by Archdeacon Monro as ‘the castill of Dunnakynne pertaining to Mackynnoun.’⁸ A writer of the seventeenth century, enumerating the localities in Skye, has the following, ‘Item, Castell Chewles-akin with some small skyrres; item, forment ar the said Chewles’ (the Kyle or ferry).⁹ Blaeu in the same century gives us Cheulesakin and the ‘castel of Dun-akin.’¹⁰

In the south of the parish is a cave, which in 1746 afforded a temporary shelter to Prince Charles Edward.¹¹

R A S A Y.

Kilmolowok in Rasay¹²—Rairsay¹³—Rarsay¹⁴—Killmolowocke¹⁵—Kilmaluag¹⁶—Kilmoluok.¹⁷ (Map, No. 26.)

Tuts parish, consisting of the islands of Rasay, Rona, and Flodda, and a few islets, appears to have been united to Snizort before 1726, when it was disjoined and with a part of Snizort formed into the parish of Portree.¹⁸

¹ Retours.

² Description of the Western Isles.

³ New Stat. Acc.

⁴ Old and New Stat. Acc.

⁵ New Stat. Acc.

⁶ Worsaae's Danes, p. 293.

⁷ Anderson's Guide, p. 456.

⁸ Description of the Western Isles.

⁹ Macfarlane's Geog. Collect.

¹⁰ Blaeu's Map.

¹¹ Old and New Stat. Acc.

¹² A. D. 1501. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. ii. fol. 43.

¹³ A. D. 1526. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. vi. fol. 31.

¹⁴ A. D. 1526. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. vii. fol. 30.

¹⁵ A. D. 1549. Description of the Western Isles.

¹⁶ A. D. 1600-1700. Macfarlane's Geog. Collect.

¹⁷ Circa A. D. 1640. Blaeu.

¹⁸ Old Stat. Acc.

Archdeacon Monro describes Rasay (or Raarsay) as an island 'with pairt of birkin woodis, maney deires, pairt of profitable landes, inhabit and manurit,' a description which still applies, with the exception that there are no deer in the island.¹ It has a number of lakes, and in Dun-Can (or Dun-Lan), its greatest elevation, rises to the height of 1500 feet above the sea.² Rona, described by Monro as 'full of wood and heddir', is said by Boswell to be 'of so rocky a soil that it appears to be a pavement.'³ The latter describes the island of Flodda as 'all fine green ground.'⁴

In 1501 King James IV. presented Sir Nichol Berchame to the vicarage of Kilmolowok in Rasay, then one of the 'annexis' of Sniesfurd (Snizort).⁵ In 1526 King James V. presented Sir Donald Munro (apparently the future archdeacon of the Isles) to the vicarage of Sneisport and Rairsay, vacant by the decease of Sir Tormot M'Farsane.⁶ The archdeacon in 1549 styles the church 'ane paroche kirk callit Killmolowocke.'⁷ A writer of the following century says that Raasa 'hath one paroeh kirk, Kilmaluag.'⁸

The church, dedicated to Saint Moluac, and described by Johnson in 1773 as 'a chapel unroofed and ruinous,' stood at the south-end of the island at the place variously known as Kilmoluag, Clachan, or Kirktown, near the mansion-house of the laird of Rasay.⁹ Its precincts were of old a sanctuary, which was marked by eight erect stones or crosses, some of which were remaining in 1773.¹⁰

The island of Raasa occurs in record in the year 1263, when it is mentioned as a point in the rout of King Haco from Norway to Scotland.¹¹ It was afterwards held for a long period by a branch of the family of Macleod of Lewis styled the Siol Vic Gillichallum.¹² In 1549 Archdeacon Monro speaks of it and of the island of Ronay as 'pertaining to M'Gyllychallan of Raarsay be the sword, and to the bishope of the Iles be heritage.'¹³ In 1561 Rasay is entered in the rental of the bishoprick as the property of the bishop.¹⁴ It seems however to have continued in the possession of the Macleods of Rasay, two of whom, Gillichallum Garve and Gillichallum Oig his son, appear in record about the year 1572.¹⁵ In that year King James VI. granted certain lands in the sheriffdom of Inverness to Torquil Makeloyd the heir of Lewis, with remainder to Gillicallum Garve M'Cloyd of Raisay and his male heirs.¹⁶ In 1630 Alexander McLeane was served heir to his father Donald McLeane M'Ferquhard M'Eachen in the lands of Rarsay, namely, Clachan, Cistage, Innerwig, Clau, Maenes, Browkill, Awoynes with the island Phladda, Ronaha, Skrebideil, Halleg and Larg, Lebost, Nae-siring, Lagan, Achositore, Ire, Swysnes, Inneraros, Borradaill, and Ramisdill, extending to 8

¹ Description of the Western Isles.

² Boswell's Journal. Old Stat. Acc. County Maps.

³ Boswell's Journal.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. ii. fol. 43.

⁶ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. vi. fol. 31; vol. vii. fol. 30.

⁷ Description of the Western Isles.

⁸ Macfarlane's Geog. Collect.

⁹ Macfarlane's Geog. Collect. Johnson's Journey. Boswell's Journal. Old Stat. Acc.

¹⁰ Martin, p. 164. Johnson's Journey. Boswell's Journal.

¹¹ Haco's Expedition, pp. 46, 47.

¹² Gregory, pp. 73, 111, 125, 210, 211, 212.

¹³ Description of the Western Isles.

¹⁴ Rental of the Bishoprick of the Isles. Coll. de Reb. Alb., p. 4.

¹⁵ Gregory, pp. 212, 272, 338. Macfarlane's Geog. Collect.

¹⁶ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xl. fol. 65.

marklands.¹ In 1688 Janet and Giles M'Leods *alias* M'Alaster Vic Gillichallum were served heirs of line, conquest, and provision, to their father Alexander M'Leod *alias* M'Alaster Vic Gillichallum of Rasay, who was the son and heir of the deceased Alexander M'Leod *alias* M'Gillicallum, the grandfather of the said Janet and Giles M'Leods *alias* M'Alaster Vic Gillichallum, who was the son and heir of Malcolm M'Leod *alias* M'Gillicallum of Rasay, the great grandfather of the said Janet and Giles M'Leods *alias* M'Alaster Vic Gillicallum of Rasay, in the lands of Rasay, including the towns, lands, islands, lie grassings, Kilmiluach, Ausach, Balliechurne, Balliemeanoeh, Invervig, Glam, Moines, Crochill, with the pertinents of Sciepadleall, Hallag, Leaghk, Kamiorick, Lieboast, Slagandine, Slaehro, Fearn, Stair, Ire, Shuashnesmore, Shuashnesbeg, Inneraross, Broradell, Glen, and Kylehan, and the two islands commonly called Rona and Fladda.²

Archdeacon Monro mentions two castles in Rasay, 'the castle of Kilmorocho (Kilmaluag) and the castle of Brolokitt (Brochel), with twa fair orchards at the saids twa castells.'³ A writer of the following century mentions 'one castel callit Breokill,' and Martin about the year 1700 mentions a tower at Clachan.⁴ The latter, the castle of Kilmaluag and an ancient residence of the lairds, was taken down about 1746, and its place was supplied by a modern mansion.⁵ Castle Brochel, situated near the north end of the island on a rock of conglomerate accessible only on the side next the sea, consists of two small towers of two stories each, built on two different ledges of the rock.⁶

In 1773 there stood parallel to the sanctuary a number of crosses, and a little to the north of them a range of buildings about four feet high, supposed by some to have been intended as 'false sentinels' to induce an enemy to believe the island better inhabited and guarded than it actually was.⁷

K I L M U I R.

Kilmalvok in Trouternes⁸—Kilmolowok⁹—Kilmaluog¹⁰—Kilmoluog¹¹—
Kilmolowak¹²—Killmolwag, Killmolwaig¹³—Kilmolovag.¹⁴ (Map,
No. 27.)

THIS parish, anciently named Kilmaluag, occupies the eastern half of the peninsula of Tronternes (now Trotternish), being separated from Uig and Snizort by a ridge of hills running nearly

¹ Retours.

² Retours.

³ Description of the Western Isles.

⁴ Macfarlane's Geog. Collect. Martin, p. 164.

⁵ Boswell's Journal.

⁶ Old Stat. Acc. Boswell's Journal. Anderson's Guide, pp. 476, 477.

⁷ Boswell's Journal.

⁸ A. D. 1536. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. x. fol. 122.

⁹ A. D. 1547. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xx. fol. 85; vol. xxi. fol. 37.

¹⁰ A. D. 1552. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxv. fol. 28.

¹¹ A. D. 1554. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxvii. fol. 66.

¹² A. D. 1557. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxxii. no. 292.

¹³ A. D. 1573. Lochnell Charters.

¹⁴ Circa A. D. 1640. Blacu.

through the centre of the peninsula. It has numerous hills and lakes, the highest of the former being 1200 feet above the sea, and the most remarkable of the latter a small lake named Loch Shiant (the sacred lake).¹ Among the hills is a green level spot called Quiraing, surrounded by precipices, and difficult of access, capable of containing 4000 head of cattle, and anciently used as a place of refuge in times of danger.² The coast is in general high and rocky, and is indented by numerous bays and caves.³

Master Mertyne M'Gillemertyne seems to have been rector of this parish from 1507 to 1536.⁴ In the latter year King James V. presented Master Rodoric Farquhar Hectorissone to the rectory of the church of Kilmavok in Trouternes, which was vacant by the decease of Master Mertin M'Gilmertyne.⁵ In 1547 Queen Mary presented Sir Archibald M'Gillewray to the same rectory, stated to be then vacant by the demission of Master Rodoric M'Clane elect of the Isles.⁶ In the same year Master Archibald M'Ilwray, styled parson of Kilmolowok, had from the same queen a grant of all the goods belonging to Master John Spottiswood servitor to Robert elect of Caithness, which the latter had forfeited by being in England in the time of war without the Queen's license.⁷ It does not however appear that Master Archibald was actual rector; for in 1552, and again in 1554, he was presented to the same rectory, on both occasions stated to be vacant or expected to be so by the resignation, decease, exchange, or otherwise, of Sir Roderic M'Clane.⁸ In 1557 the rector of Kilmolowak was Sir David Lausoun.⁹ In 1573 John Fearquhayrson, and at a later period of the same year John M'Lane, was rector of Killmolwaig in Troutyrnes.¹⁰

The church, dedicated to Saint Moluac the patron saint of Argyle, stood at Kilmaluag on the north-east coast of the parish.¹¹ After the Reformation the church of Kilmuir, dedicated to Saint Mary, and situated on the north west coast, seems to have become the parish church.¹² Its cemetery remains, but the present church, built in 1810, stands on a different site.¹³

At Kilmartin on the east coast, apparently the Clachan of the maps, there stood a chapel dedicated to St. Martin, whose cemetery still remains.¹⁴ At Steinscholl in its immediate neighbourhood there is now a government church.¹⁵

There was a chapel at Kilvaxter or Kilvakisa on the north west coast, probably belonging to the nuns of Iona.¹⁶

On an island in the lake of Saint Columba (now drained), which lay on the western border of the parish, were to be seen in 1772 the ruins of some buildings composed of stones without mortar, described by a writer of the seventeenth century as a tower and a town, and the

¹ Old and New Stat. Acc.

² Old and New Stat. Acc.

³ Old and New Stat. Acc.

⁴ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. iii. fol. 123; vol. x. fol. 122.

⁵ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. x. fol. 122.

⁶ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xx. fol. 85.

⁷ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxi. fol. 37.

⁸ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxv. fol. 28; vol. xxvii. fol. 66.

⁹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxxii. no. 292.

¹⁰ Lochmell Charters. John Farquharson and John M'Lane may however have been the same person.

¹¹ Blaen, and authorities above cited.

¹² Blaen. Old and New Stat. Acc.

¹³ New Stat. Acc.

¹⁴ Blaen. New Stat. Acc. Thomson's Map.

¹⁵ New Stat. Acc.

¹⁶ Rental of the Bishoprick. Protocol Book of Gavin Hammiltoun. Blaen. Retours. Macfarlane.

remains of a chapel built with mortar, the former supposed to have been a monastery dedicated to Saint Columba.¹ Their foundations are still visible.² Mugstot in the vicinity is supposed to be Monkstadt (the residence of the monks).³

On the island of Fladda-chuain there stood in 1700 a chapel dedicated to Saint Columba, having an altar of blue stone believed to be possessed of miraculous powers.⁴ It was probably one of three, whose cemeteries still remain, and its burying-ground appears now to bear the name Cladh Mhanaich (the monk's burying-place).⁵

On the island of Troda there was another chapel dedicated to Saint Columba.⁶

There seem to have been several other chapels in the parish.⁷

Skye (Ellan Skyane, Skianach, the winged isle) appears to be the *Scia* of Adomnan, who makes it the scene of one of Saint Columba's prophecies, which was fulfilled by the arrival of an aged chief named Artbranan (*primarius Geone cohortis*) on its shores, his reception of the truth, his baptism, his death, and his burial, all in immediate succession, the last being performed *congesto lapidum acereo* at the mouth of a river thence named *Dobur Artbranani*.⁸ In 1098 Skye was ceded to Norway with the rest of the Western Isles.⁹ In 1223 Paul Balkason appears as sheriff of Skye under the King of Norway.¹⁰ The island was restored to Scotland with the other isles in 1266.¹¹ In 1292 by an ordinance of King John Balliol the sheriffdom of Skye was constituted of the lands of the Earl of Ros in North Argail, the lands of Glenc . . . (probably Glenelg), the lands of Skye and Lodoux (Lewis), eight davachs of certain lands including Egge and Rumme, Guiste and Barrieh, with the small isles.¹² In 1309 the lands of Skye in the sheriffdom of Inverness were granted by King Robert Bruce to Hugh of Ross.¹³ In 1335 Edward Balliol granted to John of the Isles for his allegiance the island of Skye, and in 1336 King Edward III. confirmed the grant.¹⁴ In 1370 William Earl of Ross resigned the earldom and the lordship of Skye, which King David II. then granted anew to him, with remainder to Sir Walter of Lesley and Eufame his wife, and their heirs male, or, in deficiency of heirs male, to the eldest daughter of Eufame herself and of her female heirs.¹⁵ About the year 1382 Eufame Countess of Ross resigned the barony and lordship of Skye, which King Robert II. then granted to his son Alexander Stewart Earl of Buchan and to the same Eufame.¹⁶ About 1400 Skye is mentioned by Fordun as one of the greater isles.¹⁷ In 1475, 1476, 1478, and 1493, its history is the same as that of the other Hebrides.¹⁸

¹ Macfarlane's Geog. Collect. Blaen. Pennant, vol. i. p. 347. New Stat. Acc. Blaeu places this lake in the parish of Snizort.

² New Stat. Acc.

³ Anderson's Guide, p. 461.

⁴ Martin, p. 166.

⁵ New Stat. Acc. Martin, p. 166.

⁶ Martin, p. 166.

⁷ Old and New Stat. Acc.

⁸ Description of the Western Isles. Macfarlane's Geog. Collect. Adom. Vit. Columbae, lib. i. c. 33.

⁹ See ROTHESAY, p. 224.

¹⁰ Antiq. Celto-Scandicæ, p. 28.

¹¹ See ROTHESAY, p. 225.

¹² Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i. p. 91.

¹³ Robertson's Index, p. 2. no. 56.

¹⁴ Rotuli Scotiæ, vol. i. pp. 463, 464. Rymer, vol. iv. p. 711.

¹⁵ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i. pp. 177*, 178*. Robertson's Index, p. 53, no. 20; p. 90, no. 258.

¹⁶ Robertson's Index, p. 124, no. 26.

¹⁷ Scotichr., lib. i. c. 6; lib. ii. c. 10.

¹⁸ See KILARROW, pp. 263, 264.

In 1309 King Robert Bruce granted Trouternes in Sky to Hugh Ross.¹ It afterwards belonged to the Lords of the Isles, and was held of them by the Macleods of Harris.² In 1498 King James IV. granted in heritage to Alexander M'Cloide, the son and heir of the deceased William John Makelodesoun of Dunbegane, two *unciate* of the lands of Trouternes, together with the bailiary of the whole lands of Trouternes, lying in Skye in the Lordship of the Isles, which had been forfeited by John Lord of the Isles, for service of ward, relief, and marriage, with the maintenance of a ship of 26 oars and two ships of 16 oars both in peace and in war for the use of the King or his lieutenants, reserving to the King the nests of falcons within the lands, and all the other usual services.³ In the same year the same king granted to Torquell Macloid of Lewis, and to his heirs by Katherine Campbel the sister of Archibald Earl of Ergile, the office of bailie of the lands of Trouternes, and four marks of the *teranga* of Duntullyn, and four marks of Ardvetfullan, which belonged to that office, which had been forfeited by John Lord of the Isles.⁴ In 1507 the same king granted a letter of protection to John M'Gillemertyne, Master Mertyne M'Gillemertyne (apparently the rector of the parish), Muleoill Maknicholl, Huchone M'Gillemertyne, William Lowman, and other tenants of Troternes in the earldom of Ross and Lordship of the Isles.⁵ In 1510 the same king granted a letter of protection to Gillaspay Dow, bailie of Trouternes, ordering the lieges, especially the tenants of Trouternes, that they should not disturb him, his factors, or his servants, in their persons, their goods, or their peaceable possession of the leases which Gillaspay had from the king in Trouternes, and especially in the execution of his office of bailie.⁶ In 1517 the Regent Albany granted to Alexander Makeloid of Dunvegan the King's lands of Trouternes for eleven years, and thereafter during the will of the Regent.⁷ In 1536 the 'Yle of Trouternes' is enumerated among the crown lands in the Lordship of the Isles.⁸ In 1541 King James V. granted a remission to Archibald His *alias* Archibald thè Clerk, and various others, for their treasonable burning of the castle of Allanedonnan and of the boats there, and the 'hereschip' of Kenlochow and Trouternes.⁹ In 1542 the same king granted to Alexander M'Cloid in liferent, and to his son and apparent heir William and his heirs male, with remainder to his second son Donald and his heirs male, to his third son Tormot, to John M'Cloid in Myngynnes, to William M'Cloid's heirs male whomsoever, and to the eldest of his female heirs without division, the lands of Trouternes, of the old extent of 80 marks, and extending in the King's rental to 360 marks Scots, for yearly payment of £246, 13s. 4d.¹⁰ In 1553 Queen Mary granted the bailiary of the lands of Trouternes to Archibald Earl of Argyre.¹¹ In the same year that queen granted to George Earl of Huntlie her chancellor the nonentry and other dues of the lands of Trouternes and

¹ Robertson's Index, p. 2, no. 58.

² Gregory, p. 74. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. i. fol. 37.

³ Macleod Charters. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiii. no. 305.

Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. i. fol. 37.

⁴ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiii. no. 377. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. i. fol. 53.

⁵ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. iii. fol. 123.

⁶ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. iv. fol. 70.

⁷ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. v. fol. 101.

⁸ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. x. fol. 140.

⁹ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xv. fol. 47.

¹⁰ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xvi. fol. 83.

¹¹ Argyre Inventory.

of all other lands which belonged to the deceased William M'Cloid of Dunnevegane.¹ From 1553 to 1567 the history of the lands of Trouternes is the same as that of Glenelg.² In 1567 Archibald Earl of Argyle became bound to obtain for Donald M'Donald Gorme of Slait heritable infestment in the lands of Trouternes and others, to be held of Queen Mary, on condition that Donald should pay 1000 marks Scots to the Earl, and 500 to Mary M'Cloid the heiress of Dunvegan, and should give his bond of manrent to the Earl.³ In 1572 King James VI., on the narrative that the charters (with certain exceptions) of the lands formerly belonging to Alexander M'Cloyd of Dunvagan had been wholly destroyed in the local wars, at the express request of Archibald Earl of Argyle, and with the advice of the Regent John Earl of Mar, granted those lands, including two *unciate* of Trouternes and the bailiary of all Trouternes, in heritage to Mary M'Cloyd the only niece and heir of line of Alexander, and the daughter of his deceased brother William, for the services specified in the grant of 1498.⁴ In 1580 Mary Makeloyd, with the consent of her husband Duncan Campbell, resigned the same lands and bailiary, which King James VI. then granted to her uncle Tormund Makeloyd of Dunvegan.⁵ In 1581 the same king granted to John bishop of the Isles the escheat of all the goods belonging to the deceased Donald M'Gillespie Clereische bailie of Trouternes, Huchoun M'Gillaspie his brother, Malaneill Maknicoll 'officiar' of Trouternes, Nicoll his brother, and others, who were all denounced rebels and at the horn for not paying the fermes and dues belonging to the bishoprick of the Isles and the abbey of Icolmekill.⁶ In 1584 the same king granted to Colin Earl of Ergyle the nonentry and other dues of the lands and other property of Tormond M'Cloyd of Downevagane.⁷ In 1585 William M'Cloyd was served heir to his father Tormund M'Cloyd of Herres in the two *unciate* of Trouternes with the bailiary of the same, of the old extent of £5, 6s. 8d.⁸ In 1633 George M'Keinzie was served heir male to his brother Colin Earl of Seafort, lord M'Keinzie of Kintail, in the 80 marklands of Trouternes, with the mills, fishings, and aduowson of churches, of the extent of 400 marks faufirme, and in two *unciate* of Trouternes with the office of bailie, of the old extent of 8 marks, united to the barony of Lewes.⁹

In 1507 King James IV. granted to Alexander Earl of Huntlie the 4 marklands of Mournycht and the 4 marklands of Vngoworror in Trauternes, forfeited by Margaret the sister of Alexander of the Ilis of Lochqueleh, who by lawful marriage or otherwise had subjected her person and lands to Donald Makearle Maklauchlane Doue, who had assisted the King's rebel Torkil Makelode of Lewis—to be held by the Earl during the King's pleasure, or to be assigned by the Earl to any who would do service to him and the King for the lands.¹⁰

In 1508 King James IV. granted during his pleasure to Kaneth Willyamsoun his lands of the *terunga* of Kilmertin and half of the *terunga* of Baronesmor in Trouternes in the Lordship of the

¹ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxv. fol. 47. Coll. de Reb. Alb., p. 137.

² See GLENELG, p. 208.

³ Argyle Inventory. Coll. de Reb. Alb., pp. 147-149.

⁴ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xli. fol. 22.

⁵ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xli. fol. 88. Coll. de Reb. Alb., p. 151.

⁶ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xlviii. fol. 29.

⁷ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. l. fol. 120.

⁸ Retours.

⁹ Retours. ¹⁰ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. iii. ff. 126, 127.

Isles, of the old extent of 6 marks, 'to hald the said Kaneth at the skolis, and for to lere and study the Kingis lawis of Scotland, and eftirwart to exers and vse the sammyn within the boundis of the IIs.'¹

In 1561 the abbot of Iona had a half *teirunge* in Trouterneiss called Keilbakstar.² In 1574 Mary Nikillean, prioress of the monastery of Saint Mary the Virgin in the island of Yona, with consent of the convent, granted in heritage to Hector M'Cleane of Dowarde the nunnery lands, including the ten pennylands of Killaxter in Trouternes.³ In 1644 Sir James M'Donald of Slaitt Baronet was served heir to his father Sir Donald in the same lands, of the extent of 52s. feufferme.⁴ In 1662 Sir George M'Kenzie of Tarbet Baronet was served heir male to his grandfather Sir Roderick M'Kenzie of Cogeauch in the same ten pennylands of Kilaxter.⁵

In 1549 the castle of Dountwyline is mentioned by Archdeacon Monro as one of five castles in Skye, and as belonging to Donald Gromsone.⁶ 'One castel,' says a writer of the following century, 'it (Trouternes) hath cald Dun Tuylin, build upon a hie rock in the sea not far from the promontorie which beareth the name of Trointerness, being the most northern part of the whole ile.'⁷ Little of it now remains.⁸ Near it is an eminence styled Cuok-an-cirick (the hill of pleas), equivalent to the moorhill of the Lowlands.⁹

Near Loch Shiant is a well, round which a *dessil* or circuit was wont to be made after drinking of the water, and, a small offering being left on a stone which covered it, a miraculous cure of various diseases was believed to be thus performed.¹⁰ In 1700 there stood beside it a wood, also deemed sacred.¹¹

It is said that in ancient times the Macdonalds and Macleods had each a college or school of pipers, the Macarthurs being the chief pipers to the Macdonalds, and the Mackrimmens to the Macleods.¹² The *taghairm*, described by Sir Walter Scott in the *Lady of the Lake*, was formerly practised in the district.¹³

In the parish burying-ground is the burial place of the Macdonalds, styled Reileag Mhoir Chloinn Donuill.¹⁴ In it also lie the remains of Flora Macdonald, the guide of Prince Charles Edward during part of his wanderings.¹⁵ Mugstot, already mentioned, was the place at which they landed from the Long Island.¹⁶

¹ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. iii. fol. 162.

² Rental of the Bishoprick. Coll. de Reb. Alb., p. 2.

³ Protocol Book of Gavin Hamiltoun.

⁴ Retours.

⁵ Retours.

⁶ Description of the Western Isles.

⁷ Macfarlane's Geog. Collect. The same writer says that Duntuylin is otherwise styled Dunningill. Archdeacon Monro makes Dunningill a different stronghold. Duntuin is said to have been originally the residence of David one of the Vikings, to have been thence named Dun Dhaiblidh (David's Fort), and to have been afterwards rebuilt by the Macdonalds whose

residence it then became. New Stat. Acc. Note to Boswell's Journal by R. Carruthers, Esq.

⁸ Anderson's Guide, p. 461.

⁹ Pennant, vol. i. p. 351. Note to Boswell's Journal by R. Carruthers, Esq.

¹⁰ Martin, p. 140. Old Stat. Acc. New Stat. Acc.

¹¹ Martin, p. 140.

¹² Pennant, vol. i. p. 348.

¹³ Pennant, vol. i. p. 361. *Lady of the Lake*, canto iv.

¹⁴ New Stat. Acc.

¹⁵ New Stat. Acc. Note to Boswell's Journal by R. Carruthers, Esq.

¹⁶ Boswell's Journal. New Stat. Acc.

U I G .

Wig in Trouternes¹—Vig in Trouternes.² (Map, No. 28.)

THIS parish, now united to Snizort, seems to have occupied but a small portion of the west coast of Trotternish, extending probably from Loeh Columkill on the north to the neighbourhood of Kingsburgh on the south, and bounded eastward by the central ridge of the district. Its chief feature is the bay of Uig, around which lie about 200 acres of arable land enclosed by a semicircular wall of rock.³

In 1512 King James IV. presented Sir Donald Rede to the rectory of Wig in Trouternes, vacant by the demission of Sir Nicolas Brachan.⁴ In 1552 Queen Mary presented Sir Donald Monro to the united rectory of Vig, vacant by the decease of Sir John M'Crummey.⁵

The church stood at the head of the bay of Uig apparently at the place now known as Clachan.⁶

Of the lands of this parish there seems to be no history separate from that of Trotternish already given.⁷

The houses which surround the bay of Uig form a sort of town containing a population of about 600.⁸ There seems to have been a town here in the seventeenth century, marked by Blaeu as Brugh Vyg.⁹

On the farm of Peinduin on a rock near the sea are the remains of the castle of Dundonald, said to have been built by Archibald the clerk, a relative of the Macdonalds.¹⁰

S N I Z O R T .

Sanct Colmis Kirk in Snesfurd in Trouternes¹¹—Sneisport¹²—Snisport in Trouterneise¹³—Kilcholkill¹⁴—Snisort.¹⁵ (Map, No. 29.)

In the year 1726 a part of the old parish of Snizort was disjoined, and erected with Rasay and Rona into the modern parish of Portree.¹⁶

The parish of Snizort formerly extended from Loeh Sligachan on the south to the point of Lyncedale on the north, being separated from Bracadale by a line running nearly along the

¹ A. D. 1512. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. iv. fol. 201.

² A. D. 1552. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxv. fol. 29.

³ New Stat. Acc. Anderson's Guide, pp. 460, 461.

⁴ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. iv. fol. 201.

⁵ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxv. fol. 29.

⁶ Blaeu's Map. Thomson's Map.

⁷ See KILMUIR, pp. 351, 352.

⁸ New Stat. Acc. Anderson, pp. 460, 461.

⁹ Blaeu's Map.

¹⁰ Blaeu. Macfarlane. New Stat. Acc. For a notice of Archibald the Clerk see SLEAT, p. 341.

¹¹ A. D. 1501. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. ii. fol. 43.

¹² A. D. 1526. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. vi. fol. 31; vol. vii. fol. 30.

¹³ A. D. 1561. Rental of the Bishoprick. Coll. de Reb. Alb., p. 4.

¹⁴ *Circa* A. D. 1640. Blaeu.

¹⁵ A. D. 1662. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. vii. p. 403.

¹⁶ Old Stat. Acc.

centre of the island, and from Uig and Kilmuir by a line crossing from a point near Kingsburgh to the south end of the Sound of Rona. Its surface presents a great variety of scenery. Its highest eminences are those named the Storr, Aite-suidhe-Fhin, and Peindinavaig. It has numerous fresh-water lakes, the chief of which are Loch Fad and Loch Leathan. On the west it is indented by Loch Snizort, and on the east by Loch Portree.

In 1501 King James IV. presented Sir Nichol Berchame chaplain to the parsonage of Sanct Colmis Kirk in Sneshfuird in Trouternes in the Lordship of the Isles, together with the 'annexis and vicaragis' of the same, namely, Kilmolowok in Rasay, and Kilmory in Waternes.¹ In 1526 King James V. presented Sir Donald Munro to the vicarage of Sneisport and Rairsay, vacant by the decease of Sir Tormot M'Farsane.² In 1561 the parsonage of Snisport belonged to the bishop of the Isles.³ In 1662, when King Charles II. appointed an archdeacon for the Isles, he assigned to him the churches of Snisort with Lendill and others as his 'proper kirks.'⁴

The church, dedicated to Saint Columba, stood on an island at the head of Loch Snizort formed by the river of the same name, where its ruins and cemetery are still to be seen.⁵ A subsequent church, decayed in 1796, seems to have stood to the north of the former at the head of Loch Snizort Beg.⁶ The present church, built about the year 1800, stands near the same place.⁷

There appears to have been a church or chapel at Kildoren or Kildonnen in Lynedale.⁸

There were a church and cemetery at Ceiltarraglan (the church at the bottom of the glen), situated at one end of a plain lying above the rocks on the north side of Loch Portree.⁹ The cemetery was used till the middle of last century, when a new cemetery was formed at the church of Portree.¹⁰ The present church of Portree was built about the year 1825.¹¹

The bay of Portree was formerly named the bay of Saint Columba, and an island within it retains the name Eilan-choluimchille.¹²

The general history of the lands in this parish is the same as that of Trouternes, of which it forms a part.¹³

In 1498 King James IV. granted an *unciata* of Lendell and other lands to Alexander Makeloid the son and heir of the deceased William John Makelodesoun of Dunbegane, for the same service as the lands of Trouternes.¹⁴ In 1541 Alexander Makeloid of Dunvegane resigned the lands of Estir Leyndill and Wester Leyndill in the lordship of Dowirnes in Sky in the sheriffdom of the North Isles, and King James V. granted the lands to William Makeloid the son and apparent heir of Alexander and to Agnes Fraser his wife.¹⁵ The same lands appear to have

¹ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. ii. fol. 43.

² Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. vi. fol. 31; vol. vii. fol. 30.

³ Rental of the Bishoprick. Coll. de Reb. Alb., p. 4.

⁴ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. vii. p. 403.

⁵ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. ii. fol. 43. Blaeu. Old Stat. Acc. New Stat. Acc.

⁶ Old Stat. Acc. Thomson's Map.

⁷ New Stat. Acc. Thomson's Map.

⁸ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. vii. p. 403. Blaeu's Map. Macfarlane's Geog. Collect.

⁹ Old and New Stat. Acc.

¹⁰ Old Stat. Acc.

¹¹ New Stat. Acc.

¹² New Stat. Acc. Thomson's Map.

¹³ See KILMUIR, pp. 351, 352.

¹⁴ Macleod Charters. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiii. no. 305. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. i. fol. 37. See KILMUIR, p. 351.

¹⁵ Macleod Charters. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxvii. no. 198. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xiv. fol. 64.

been included in the grant by Queen Mary to George Earl of Huntlie in 1553, and in the successive grants of the same subjects till the year 1572.¹ In the latter year King James VI. granted an *unciata* of Lendell with Trouternes and other lands to Mary M'Cloyd the only niece and heir of line of Alexander M'Cloyd of Dunvegane.² In 1580 the same lands were resigned by Mary Makcloyd, and were granted by King James VI. in heritage to her uncle Tormund Makcloyd of Dunvegane.³ In 1585 William M'Cloyd was served heir in the same lands to Tormund M'Cloyd of Herres his father.⁴

In 1561 the lands of Snisport in Trouterneise belonged to the bishop of the Isles.⁵

In 1630 Alexander M'Leane was served heir to his father Donald M'Leane M'Ferquhard M'Eachen in the lands of Ire, Tuyeh, Carrabost, and Wgysadder, in Trouternes, in the lordship of the Isles, of the extent of 3 marks.⁶ In 1688 Janet and Giles M'Leods were served heirs of line, conquest, and provision, to their father Alexander M'Leod *alias* M'Alaster Vic Gillichallum of Rasay, in the towns, lands, lie grassings, of Ire, Tott, Carobost, Glengrast, Ugisarder, Knockshint, Pennemore, and Penniecappan, in the country or barony of Troternish, and in the other towns, lands, islands, and others of Fortuna-Rasaye, in the parish of Snisort.⁷

The village of Portree (the King's Port), said to have been so named from the visit of King James V. in 1540, and built upon the north shore of the loch, contains a population of 300.⁸

In this parish stood the house of Kingsburgh (anciently Kysburg), the residence of Allan the husband of Flora Macdonald.⁹ It is now entirely removed, but the site of the garden is still marked by a square of old plane-trees.¹⁰

BRACADALE.

Mygnes¹¹—Kirk of Eynort¹²—Kilmolruy.¹³ (Map, No. 30.)

THIS parish, now named Bracadale, includes the districts of Bracadale and Minginish, forming about one half of the middle portion of Skye, and stretching from the heads of Loch Scavaig and Loch Sligachan on the east to those of Loch Caroy and Loch Grishernish on the north west. Its surface is in general hilly, and its coast steep, rocky, and much indented by arms of the sea, the chief of which are Loch Bretil, Loch Eynort, and Loch Bracadale (the Westerford or Vestrifjordth of the Norse Sagas), the largest branch of which is named Loch Harport.

¹ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxv. fol. 47. Coll. de Reb. Alb., p. 137. See GLENELG, p. 208, and KILMUIR, pp. 351, 352.

² Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xli. fol. 22. See KILMUIR, p. 352.

³ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xlvi. fol. 88.

⁴ Retours.

⁵ Rental of the Bishoprick. Coll. de Reb. Alb., p. 4.

⁶ Retours.

⁷ Retours. See RASAY, p. 348.

⁸ Old Stat. Acc. Anderson's Guide, p. 457. New Stat. Acc.

⁹ Boswell's Journal, new ed., pp. 142, 143. New Stat. Acc.

¹⁰ Note to Boswell's Journal by R. Carruthers, Esq.

¹¹ A. D. 1511. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. iv. fol. 150.

¹² A. D. 1632. Macleod Charters.

¹³ Circa A. D. 1640. Blaeu.

Off the southern coast is the island of Soay (the Soa Urettil of Monro, and Soa Vrettil of Blaeu); and in Loch Bracadale are the islands Wiay, Oransay, and others.

In 1511 King James IV. presented Master John Monro to the rectory of Mygnes in the diocese of the Isles, vacant by the decease of Sir Neil the last rector.¹ In 1632 John bishop of the Isles presented Master John McKinnon to the kirk of Eynort in Mengenes.²

The church, apparently dedicated to Saint Malrube, stood at Kilmolruy near Loch Eynort, (probably the Clachan-Eynort of the maps).³ It seems to have been rebuilt after the Reformation, and in 1792 was ruinous.⁴ A church appears to have been built at Bracadale, near the head of Lochbeg (a branch of Loch Bracadale) about the middle of the last century, to have been repaired in 1783, to have been rebuilt in 1831, and to be now the only parish church.⁵

The parish contains the sites or vestiges of various cemeteries and places of worship.⁶ To one of these, styled the chapel of Saint Assind in Brakadaill, the bishop of the Isles presented Master John McKinnon in 1632.⁷

In the year 1498 King James IV. granted to Alexander, the son and heir of the deceased William John Makelodesoun, four *unciate* of Mygnes and four *unciate* of Bracadoll, and other lands, which had formerly been held by William Makeloide of John Lord of the Isles, and were in the King's hands by the forfeiture of that lord, for the same service as the lands of Trouternes included in the same grant.⁸ In 1541 King James V. granted to William Makeloid, the son and apparent heir of Alexander Makeloid of Dunvegane, and to Agnes Fraser his wife, the lands of Vngcladdach, Vngroak, Sagerry, Voagyne, Penyzegeyn, Stapok, Gnobane, Layglene, Estir Leyndill, Westir Leyndill, and Oysestill, in Braikodell, extending in all to £20, in the lordship of Dowrnes in Sky and sheriffdom of the North Isles, which lands had been resigned by Alexander Makeloid.⁹ In 1542 John M'Cloid in Myngynnes was one of the heirs in remainder in a grant of Tronternes and other lands by King James V. to Alexander M'Cloid and William his son.¹⁰ In 1549 Archdeacon Monro mentions the 'countries' of Menyenise and Brachedill as belonging to M'Cloyde of Herrays.¹¹ From 1553 to 1580 the history of the lands of Brakadell and Megynes is similar to that of Glenelg and Trouternes.¹² In 1584 King James VI. granted to Colin Earl of Ergyle the nonentry and other dues of all the lands that belonged to Tormond M'Loyd of Downevagane, a grant which included Bracadale and Minginish.¹³ In 1585 William M'Cloyd was served heir to his father Tormond M'Cloyd of Herres in the four *unciate* of Megines and the four *unciate* of Bracadill.¹⁴ In 1626 John M'Cloed was served heir male in the same lands to his father Sir Roderick M'Cloid of Dunvegane.¹⁵ In 1655 Rorie Macleod of Dunvegane was served heir male in the same lands to his father John Macleod of Dunvegane.¹⁶ In 1664 John

¹ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. iv. fol. 150.

² Macleod Charters.

³ Blaeu's Map. Macfarlane's Geog. Collect. Macleod Charters. Thomson's Map.

⁴ Old Stat. Acc.

⁵ Old Stat. Acc. New Stat. Acc.

⁶ Old Stat. Acc.

⁷ Macleod Charters.

⁸ Macleod Charters. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiii. no. 305. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. i. fol. 37. See KILMUIR, p. 351.

⁹ Macleod Charters. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxvii. no. 198. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xiv. fol. 64.

¹⁰ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xvi. fol. 83.

¹¹ Description of the Western Isles.

¹² See GLENELG, p. 208, and KILMUIR, pp. 351, 352.

¹³ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. i. fol. 120.

¹⁴ Retours.

¹⁵ Retours.

¹⁶ Retours.

M'Cleod of Donevagane was served heir in the same lands to Roderick M'Cleod of Dunvegane his brother.¹

In 1263 Haco King of Norway after his defeat at Largs sailed from Rauney (supposed to be Rum) to Westerford (Loch Braacadale) in Sky.²

In the parish there are the sites or remains of various circular forts, one of which at Struan, 42 feet in diameter, and 18 feet in height, was standing in 1772.³ The ruins of two still remain.⁴

DUIRINISH.

Kilmory in Watternes⁵ — Watternys⁶ — Durynthas⁷ — Durinis⁸ — Kilvore.⁹
(Map, No. 31.)

THIS parish includes the two peninsular districts of Waternish and Duirinish. It is the most western portion of the isle of Skye, from the rest of which it is separated by a line running from Loch Caroy (a branch of Loch Braacadale) to Loch Grishernish (a branch of Loch Snizort).¹⁰ It is nearly divided into two by Loch Dunvegan on the north and Loch Vattin (a branch of Loch Braacadale) on the south. In Duirinish are two hills named Helvels or Hallivails, each about 1700 feet high, green with level summits (whence they are named Macleod's Tables), from the greater of which a ridge extends to Dunvegan Head, 300 feet above the sea, and from the smaller another ridge extends to the points of Idrigil and Waterstein, respectively 400 and 600 feet.¹¹ Off its extensive and generally precipitous coast are the Ascrib Isles in Loch Snizort, island Isa (or Iosa) and others in Loch Dunvegan, and near Idrigil point (its extreme south) are three basaltic pillars termed Macleod's Maidens, of which one is 200 feet, and the other two each 100 feet in height.¹²

In 1501 Kilmory in Watternes was one of the 'annexis and vicaragis' of the parsonage of Snizort, to which Sir Nichol Berchame was in that year presented by King James IV.¹³ In 1546 Schir Allane M'Kintosche was parson of Wattyrynys.¹⁴ In 1566 Archibald Earl of Ergill granted to Malcolm Makphersoun for life the parsonage and vicarage of Durynthas (or Durinis) in the diocese of the Isles, vacant by the decease of Finlay Tormotsoun.¹⁵ In 1567 Queen Mary confirmed the grant of the Earl, and the collation of Malcolm Macphersoun by John Carswell abbot of Yeolmekill.¹⁶

¹ Retours.

² Haco's Expedition, pp. 114, 115. Worsaae, p. 271.

³ Pennant, vol. i. p. 337. Old Stat. Acc.

⁴ New Stat. Acc.

⁵ A. D. 1501. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. ii. fol. 43.

⁶ A. D. 1546. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xx. fol. 41.

⁷ A. D. 1567. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxxvi. fol. 8.

⁸ A. D. 1567. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxxvi. fol. 8.

⁹ Circa A. D. 1640. Blaeu's Map.

¹⁰ New Stat. Acc.

¹¹ New Stat. Acc.

¹² New Stat. Acc.

¹³ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. ii. fol. 43.

¹⁴ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xx. fol. 41.

¹⁵ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxxvi. fol. 8.

¹⁶ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxxvi. fol. 8.

The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, stood at Kilmuir near the head of Dunvegan Loch.¹ Its site is still marked by its cemetery, near which a new church was built in 1830.²

There are the remains of a church or chapel at Trumpan in Waternish, and of another (apparently dedicated to Saint Congan) at Glendale in Duirinish.³

Near Dunvegan is a place named Anait or Ainnti, supposed to have been a place of worship, and consisting of several buildings of loose stones situated within a triangular space formed by the confluence of two streams and a stone dike protected by a turf rampart stretching from stream to stream.⁴

Before the middle of the fifteenth century the lands of Dunvegan and Duirinish were held of the Lord of the Isles by the Macleods of Glenelg, otherwise styled of Harris and of Dunvegan, and locally known as the Siol Tormod.⁵ In 1498 King James IV. granted to Alexander Makeloid, the son and heir of William John Makelodesoun of Dunvegane, six *unciate* of Dyurenes, and other lands, forfeited by John Lord of the Isles, of whom they were held by William Makeloid, for the same service 'as the lands of Trouternes.⁶ In 1508 and 1514 or 1515 the same Alexander appears in record.⁷ In 1517 the same Alexander and about 100 others had permission under the privy seal of King James V. to pass to any place within Scotland from 6 January to 15 March.⁸ On 12 March of the same year Alexander M'Cloid of Dunvegane and his friends had a remission for assisting Sir Donald of the Ilis of Lochaleh, when he took part with Alexander Lord Hume in his treasonable doings.⁹ In 1531 the same Alexander was frequently summoned before parliament, but failed to appear.¹⁰ In 1540 he and 23 others had from King James V. a remission for their assistance given to David Hume of Wedderburn, Sir Donald Ilis of Lochelsche, and their accomplices, the King's rebels.¹¹ The lordship of Dowirnes included the lands in Braikodell granted in 1541 by King James V. to William Makeloid the son of Alexander and to Agnes Fraser his wife.¹² In 1545 Alexander Macleod of Dunvegane was one of the council of Donald Lord of the Isles and Earl of Ross.¹³ In the same year Alexander M'Cloid of Dunvegane, Rore M'Cloid of the Lewis, and forty persons in their company, had permission under the privy seal of Queen Mary to go to the Regent and Lords of Council on business from 17 August to 'Allhallomes (1 November).'¹⁴ In 1547 Queen Mary granted to Archibald Earl of Ergile the waird of all the lands that belonged to the deceased Alexander M'Cloid of Dunvegane.¹⁵ In 1553 that queen granted to her chancellor George Earl of Huntlie the nonentry and other dues of the lands of Dunnevegane and Durynes.

¹ Blaeu's Map. New Stat. Acc. County Maps.

² New Stat. Acc.

³ Old Stat. Acc. New Stat. Acc. Blaeu's Map.

⁴ Penuant, vol. i. p. 242. Boswell's Journal, new edition, p. 172. This *anait* was the subject of a keen discussion between Dr. Johnson and the Rev. Mr. Macqueen of Kilmuir, the latter maintaining that it was a heathen temple of the goddess Anaitis.

⁵ See GLENELG, pp. 207-209, and Gregory's Highlands and Isles, pp. 60, 73, 74, 93.

⁶ Macleod Charters. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiii. no.

305. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. i. fol. 37. See KILMUIR, p. 351.

⁷ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. iii. ff. 166, 174; vol. v. fol. 2.

⁸ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. v. fol. 86.

⁹ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. v. fol. 101.

¹⁰ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. ii. pp. 333, 334.

¹¹ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xiii. fol. 45.

¹² Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxvii. no. 198. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xiv. fol. 64. See BRACADALE, p. 357.

¹³ State Papers, vol. v. p. 477.

¹⁴ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xix. fol. 27.

¹⁵ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xx. fol. 74.

and of all the other lands which belonged to the deceased William M'Cloid of Dunvegane (the son of Alexander).¹ From that year till the year 1580 the history of those lands is the same as that of the lands of Glenelg.² In 1584 King James VI. granted to Colin Earl of Ergyle the nonentry and other dues of the lands which belonged to Tormond M'Loyd of Downevagane.³ In 1585 William M'Cloyd was served heir to his father Tormond M'Cloyd of Herres in the six *unciate* of Dyurnas and other lands in the Lordship of the Isles.⁴ In 1626 John M'Cloed was served heir male in the same lands to his father Sir Roderick M'Cloed of Dunvegane.⁵ In 1655 Rorie Macleod of Dunvegane was served heir male in the same to his father John Mackleod of Dunvegane.⁶ In 1664 John M'Cloed of Donevagane was served heir in the same to his brother Roderick.⁷

During the fifteenth century, and perhaps previously, the lands of Waternish were held by the Macleods of Lewis, known as the Siol Torquil.⁸ In 1506 they were forfeited by Torquil Macloid of Lewis for treason.⁹ In 1508 (29 April) Andro bishop of Cathnes, Ranald Alansoun of Ylanbigern, and Alexander M'Clode of Dunvegan, had a commission from King James IV. to let to sufficient tenants for five years the lands of the Lewis and of Watternes in Sky, forfeited by Torquyll M'Clode of the Lewys.¹⁰ In the same year (7 June) the same king ordered Ranald Alansoun and Alexander Makeloyd to pass to Lewis and Watternes to let the lands, and to take their directions in the matter from Alexander Earl of Huntlie.¹¹ In 1511 (29 June) the same king granted to Malcolm Makeloid, the son and heir of the deceased Rory M'Clod (and the brother of Torquil), the lands and castle of Lewis and Wattirnes in the Lordship of the Isles, and other lands, all erected into the barony and lordship of Lewis.¹² In 1538 (2 April) King James V. granted to Rory M'Cloyd, the son and heir of the deceased Malcolm M'Clod of the Lewis, the nonentry and other dues of the same lands and barony from 30 June 1511 to 2 April 1539.¹³ In 1541 Rodoric M'Clod resigned the lands, which were then anew erected by King James V. into the barony of Lewis in favour of Rodoric and his affianced spouse Barbara Stewart.¹⁴ In 1572 the same barony, including the lands and isle of Wattirnes, were resigned by Rodoric Makeloyd of Lewis, and were granted by King James VI. to his son and apparent heir Torquil Makeloyd and his male heirs, with remainder to Gillecallum Garwe M'Cloyd of Raisay and his male heirs, and to Torquil's male heirs whomsoever bearing the M'Clod surname and arms, reserving the liferent to Rodoric, and on condition that he and Torquil should commit no crime against the King.¹⁵ In 1626 John M'Cloed was served heir male to his father Sir Roderick M'Cloed of Dunvegane in various lands united into the barony of Dunvegane, including the castle of Dunvegane, and five *unciate* of the lands and isles of Watternes, of the old extent of £18, 13s. 4d.¹⁶

¹ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxv. fol. 47. Coll. de Reb. Alb., p. 137.

² See GLENELG, pp. 208, 209.

³ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. i. fol. 120.

⁵ Retours.

⁶ Retours.

⁸ Gregory, pp. 72, 73.

⁹ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. ii. pp. 261-264. Pitcairn's

Crim. Trials, vol. i. pp. 45*-48.*

¹⁰ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. iii. fol. 166.

¹¹ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. iii. fol. 174.

¹² Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xvii. no. 16. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. iv. fol. 126.

¹³ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xi. fol. 66.

¹⁴ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xv. fol. 77.

¹⁵ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xl. fol. 65.

¹⁶ Retours.

‘ At the shore of Watternesse lyes ane ile callit Isa, ane faire laiche maine ile, inhabit and manurit, verey fertill and fruitfull for corne and gerssing, ane myle lange and haffe myle braid, having beside it ane uther laiche ile full of sheepe. This ile is guid for fishing, quhill pertains to M’Cloyd of the Lewis.’¹

‘ On the eist shore of Watternesse lyes ane ile callit Ellan Askerin (the Ascrib Isles) abounding in gressing and pasture, maire usit for sheilling and pasture than for corne land, guid for fishing and slaughter of selchies, pertaining to M’Cloyd of Lewis.’²

In the district of Watternish there is a village called Stein, and at Fairy Bridge three miles from Dunvegan there is a yearly fair.³

Duns, barrows, and earthhouses, are numerous throughout the parish.⁴

Among the castles of Skye Archdeacon Monro mentions ‘ the castill of Dunbeggan, pertaining to M’Cloyd of Herray, ane starke strengthe biggit upon ane craig.’⁵ In 1557 John Og M’Cloyde of Mynyenes slew the brother of the deceased William M’Cloyde of Dunvegane, and took the house of Dunvegane, which the Queen Regent afterwards summoned Hugh Rose of Kilravock, his retainers, and others to reduce.⁶ This castle, the work of various periods, and still the family residence of Macleod, occupies the summit of a rock projecting into Dunvegan Loch and separated from the land by a stream and a ravine.⁷ In it is preserved the drinking horn of Rorie More (Sir Roderick Macleod of Dunvegan, chief of his tribe during the latter half of the reign of King James VI.), an ox’s horn ornamented with a silver rim, and capable of containing as much as three ordinary quart bottles, the fill of which (of claret) it is traditionally said that each heir of Macleod at his entry was obliged to drink.⁸ In 1616 the Privy Council bound Sir Roderick to reside at Dunvegan, and restricted him to an allowance of four tuns of wine (for what period is not stated).⁹ At Dunvegan is also preserved the remnant of a banner of yellow silk styled the Fairy Flag, believed to have the power of procuring victory for the Macleods.¹⁰

There was formerly preserved at Dunvegan an ancient Irish drinking cup of dark-coloured close grained wood (probably alder), richly mounted with silver, adorned with niello and gilding, and jewelled, called the cup of Neil Glundubh (Neil of the black knees).¹¹

The farm of Borreraig is said to have been of old possessed by the Macrimmons teachers of the bagpipe (apparently hereditary sennachies or bards).¹²

The unfortunate Lady Grange was kept for some time in a cave at Idrigil in Duirinish, and died in 1745 in Waternish, where she was buried in the old cemetery at Trumpan.¹³

¹ Monro’s Description of the Western Isles. ² Ibid.

³ New Stat. Acc.

⁴ New Stat. Acc.

⁵ Description of the Western Isles.

⁶ History of the Family of Kilravock (Spalding Club), pp. 222, 223.

⁷ Pennant, vol. i. p. 339. Boswell’s Journal, new ed., p. 184. Anderson’s Guide, p. 459. New Stat. Acc.

⁸ Pennant, vol. i. p. 340. Boswell, new ed., pp. 166, 167, and note. New Stat. Acc.

⁹ Records of Privy Council. Gregory, p. 395.

¹⁰ Anderson, p. 459. Boswell’s Journal, p. 167, note by R. Carruthers, Esq. New Stat. Acc.

¹¹ Lord of the Isles, appendix, note E. Anderson, p. 459. Boswell’s Journal, p. 167, note by R. Carruthers, Esq. New Stat. Acc. Wilson’s Prehistoric Annals of Scotland. Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, vol. i. part i. pp. 8, 9. In the last cited authority is an interesting account of the Dunvegan cup and its inscription. The cup is figured in Wilson’s Annals and in Carruthers’ ed. of Boswell.

¹² New Stat. Acc. See also Pennant, vol. i. p. 348.

¹³ New Stat. Acc. For an account of Lady Grange see Burton’s History of Scotland, Chambers’s Traditions of Edinburgh, and Boswell’s Journal, new ed. and not^s, pp. 179-181.

In 1773 there stood in the churchyard of Duirinish a pyramid of freestone about 30 feet high, erected by Simon Lord Lovat, who suffered on Towerhill, to the memory of his father, who was married to a sister of Macleod, and died at Dunvegan in 1699.¹

BARRAY.

Kilbarr² — Kilbarray³ — Kilbarra.⁴ (Map, No. 32.)

ABOUT the year 1734 Barray was disjoined from the parish of South Uist, to which it appears to have been united after the Reformation.⁵

The parish of Barray, now apparently of the same extent as of old, consists of the island of Barray and upwards of twenty smaller isles, of which the chief are Bernera, Mingalay, Pabbay, Sanderay, and Wattersay on the south of Barray, and Uidhay, Flodday, Hellesay, Gighay, Fuday, and Fiaray, on the north. The whole parish is hilly, and the west coast in general rocky, and in Bernera and Mingalay the rocks rise to the height of 700 and 1400 feet.⁶ Beside Mingalay is a high rock (probably the *Scarpa Vereccum* of Buchanan) topped with luxuriant grass, to which the inhabitants of the island used to carry their sheep to feed.⁷ On the north coast of Barray is a tract of sand styled the Traymore or Great Sands of Barray.⁸

In 1392 the church appears to have been included in a grant of the island of Barre and the smaller isles around it, made by John of Yle to Reginald of Yle his son, and confirmed by King Robert III.⁹ Fordun about 1400 mentions the isle of Barray with a cell of the Holy Trinity (probably a mistake for the chapel of the Holy Trinity in North Uist).¹⁰ In 1549 Monro notices the island 'with ane parochie kirke named Kilbarr.'¹¹ A writer of the following century says, 'There is one church in Barra upon the north or norð eist syd called Kilbarray.'¹²

The church, dedicated to Saint Barr, and another church, stood at Kilbarr in the north end of the island of Barray.¹³ There still exist two ancient churches, each with an altar of rough stones, and near each is the pedestal of a cross.¹⁴ In one of these churches there was preserved till early

¹ Boswell, new ed., p. 186. The monument is now much decayed, and the tablet bearing an inscription destroyed. Boswell has preserved the inscription in his Journal.

² A. D. 1549. Monro's Description of the Western Isles. *Circa* A. D. 1700. Martin's Western Islands, p. 91.

³ A. D. 1600-1700. Macfarlane's Geog. Collect.

⁴ *Circa* A. D. 1640. Blaeu.

⁵ New Stat. Acc. Description of the Western Isles. Macfarlane.

⁶ New Stat. Acc.

⁷ Old Stat. Acc. Buch. Hist., lib. i. c. 30.

⁸ Monro. Macfarlane. Buchanan, lib. i. c. 40. Old Stat. Acc.

⁹ Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 117. Rob. Index, p. 136, no. 18.

¹⁰ Ford. Scot., lib. ii. c. 10.

¹¹ Description of the Western Isles.

¹² Macfarlane's Geog. Collect.

¹³ Monro. Macfarlane. Blaeu. Martin. Old Stat. Acc. New Stat. Acc. Archdeacon Monro and others, as above stated, mention *one* church at Kilbarr. Martin notices *one* and a small chapel beside it, and another chapel on a hill at the distance of half a mile. The Old and New Stat. Acc. say there are *two* churches at Kilbarr.

¹⁴ New Stat. Acc.

in the last century a wooden image of Saint Barr, on whose anniversary (25 September) it was formerly a custom of the inhabitants to ride three times round Kilbarr.¹ On a small hill in the neighbourhood, which borders also on the Great Sands, is Saint Barr's well, in which according to old popular belief were produced the embryos of the cockles with which these sands abound.²

There was a church at Borge near the middle of Barray, dedicated to Saint Michael, on whose anniversary (29 September) was observed a custom similar to that practised at Kilbarr.³

In 1794 there were three places of worship, one at Kilbarr, another at Borge, and a third at Watersay.⁴ The present church, built in 1840, stands in the centre of the parish.⁵

There was a chapel in each of nine islands on the south of Barray, namely, Watersay, Sanderay, Scarnnamutt, Fladay, Pabay, Mingalay, Berneray, Gigarum, and Lingay.⁶ In Berneray there is said to have been an altar dedicated to Saint Christopher.⁷

In 1292 Barrieh (the Bary of the Sagas) and the small isles of the same were included in the sheriffdom of Skey, then erected by an ordinance of King John Balliol.⁸ In 1309 King Robert Bruce granted to Roderic the son of Alan the island of Barry and other lands, which were resigned by Cristian of Marr the daughter of the deceased Alan the son of Roderic.⁹ In 1344 King David II. granted the same island with its pertinents to Reginald the son of Roderic of the Isles.¹⁰ In 1372 King Robert II. granted to John del Yle the 300 marklands which belonged to Alan the son of Rodoric, including the lands of Barrech with their pertinents.¹¹ In 1392 King Robert III. confirmed a grant of the island of Barre and its small isles made (apparently in that year) by John of Yle to Reginald of Yle his son.¹² In 1427 Alexander of Yle, Lord of the Isles and Master of Ross, granted the lands of the whole island of Barra to his *alumpnus* and *armiger* Gilleownan the son of Rodric the son of Murchard Makneill, and his heirs male, with remainder to the longest liver of Gilleownan's brothers born to Rodric by the daughter of Ferchard Makgilleoin, and to Rodric's heirs whomsoever.¹³ In 1495 King James IV. confirmed the grant to Gilleownan Makneill, the grandson of Gilleownan the son of Rodric.¹⁴ In 1504 and 1505 Gilleonan Maknele of Barra was with others summoned before parliament to answer for certain treasonable acts, but failed to appear.¹⁵ In 1517 Gillewin Maknele of Barra and his kinsmen and friends had a remission from the Regent Albany for assisting Sir Donald of the Ilis of Lochalch when he took part with Alexander Lord Hume in his treasonable doings.¹⁶ In 1545 Gilleganan Macneill of Barray was one of the barons and council of the Isles under Donald who then assumed the style Lord of the Isles and Earl of Ross.¹⁷ In 1546 Queen Mary granted a remission

¹ Martin, p. 99. Old Stat. Acc. New Stat. Acc. The patron saint of Barray appears to have been Barr or Finbarr, bishop of Cork.

² Monro. Buchanan. Macfarlane. Martin.

³ Martin, p. 99. Old Stat. Acc.

⁴ Old Stat. Acc.

⁵ New Stat. Acc.

⁶ Monro's Description of the Western Isles.

⁷ Martin, p. 97.

⁸ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i. p. 91.

⁹ Hadinton's Collections, vol. ii. pp. 48, 49. Rob. Index, p. 2, no. 53. See ARASAIG, p. 201.

¹⁰ Rob. Index, p. 48, no. 3; p. 99; p. 109, no. 2.

¹¹ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i. p. 196. Reg. Mag. Sig., pp. 99, 125. Rob. Index, p. 97, no. 316; p. 131, no. 29.

¹² Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 117. Rob. Index, p. 136, no. 18.

¹³ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiii. no. 188.

¹⁴ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. ii. pp. 256-259. Gregory, p. 99.

¹⁵ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. v. fol. 101.

¹⁷ State Papers, vol. v. p. 477.

to Gillewan Makneill of Barry and others for assisting the English in burning the islands of Bute and Arrane.¹ In 1549 M'Neill of Baray had the island of Baray, and on its north and north east coasts the isles of Nahacharrach, Nahakersait, Garulanga, Fladay, Bwyabeg, Bwyamoir, Hay, Hellesay, Gigay, Feray, and Fuday.² In the end of the sixteenth and beginning of the seventeenth century the laird of Barray was Ruari or Roderick Maeneill, styled the Turbulent, on whose forfeiture the lands were granted by King James VI. to Sir Roderick Mackenzie Tutor of Kintail.³ They were afterwards granted by Mackenzie to Sir Roderick Maeneill, to be held of him for a yearly payment of 60 marks.⁴ A writer of the seventeenth century says, 'The inhabitants are call'd Clan-Neill-Barray, for thois islands do al perteyn to M'Kneill of Barry.'⁵ 'None,' says the same writer, 'do go with boats into thois islands in the summer and harvest seasons befor the lord thereof have his dutyes paid to him, which [are] the half of all their cornis, butter, cheiss, &c., and he hath an officiar resident ther for that use.'⁶ In 1655 Sir George Mackenzie Baronet of Tarbit was served heir to Sir George his father in the lands and isles of Barray, Vatersay, Sandirray, Phappy, Maggillay, Bernday, the isles of Ferray and Killigir, 'and hail remanent lands and islands adjacent to the said isle of Barry, callit the pendicle isles of Barry, the *teirroungs* of Fuday, Kilbarray, Niclene, Grange, Barrow, Keills, Hamgistill, and the eastle of Keismull, nnited with the *teirroung* of Beagistill into the barony of Barry.'⁷ In 1700 Barra and the smaller isles adjacent were the property of Mackneil of Barra, said to be the thirty-fourth of the name in lineal descent, and held of Macdonald of Sleat for yearly payment of £40 and a hawk if required, the vassal being bound also to furnish a certain number of men.⁸

In 1549 the isles lying south of Barray, of which the largest are those nine already enumerated as having chapels, were held by the bishop of the Isles (probably of Maeneill of Barry).⁹ In 1561 the five isles of Barry (meaning probably Bernera, Mingalay, Pabbay, Sanderay, and Watersay, and including the smaller isles) were the property of the same bishop.¹⁰ They were styled the bishop's isles, and Bernera the most southerly seems still to be known as the bishop's isle.¹¹

'Within the southwest end of this isle,' says Arcdeacon Monro, 'ther enters a salt water loche, vercy narrow in the entres, and round and braide within. Into the middis of the saide loche there is ane castle in ane isle upon ane strenthey craige callit Kiselmin, pertaining to M'Neill of Barry.'¹² Enechanan gives a similar description of the loch and island, and says the castle is strongly fortified.¹³ A writer of the following century styles it 'ane castell in the south end in a litle iland upon a rock in a fresche loch called Kisimull.'¹⁴ The castle, we have seen, was in 1655 included in the barony of Barry.¹⁵ Martin about 1700 says that the small

¹ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xix. fol. 74.

² Monro's Western Isles.

³ Gregory, pp. 234, 285, 315, 346. Old Stat. Acc.

⁴ Old Stat. Acc.

⁵ Macfarlane's Geog. Collect.

⁶ Macfarlane's Geog. Collect.

⁸ Martin, p. 100.

⁷ Retours.

⁹ Monro's Western Isles.

¹⁰ Rental of the Bishoprick. Coll. de Reb. Alb., p. 4.

¹¹ Martin, p. 98. Old Stat. Acc. New Stat. Acc.

¹² Description of the Western Isles.

¹³ Buch. Hist., lib. i. c. 40.

¹⁴ Macfarlane's Geog. Collect.

¹⁵ Retours. See above.

island Kismul on the south of Barra, the seat of Mackneil of Barra, has an old tower and hall with a magazine.¹ At the same date there still existed the office of Gockman (warder or sentinel), who kept watch on the top of the tower.² The sea appears to have forced the 'narrow entres' of Monro, and the old castle of Kismull now stands in an open bay, named Kismull or Castle Bay, and the rock on which it is built is covered at high water.³ It is an hexagonal building from 30 to 60 feet high, with a lofty square tower in one of its angles.⁴ At the entrance is a dock (apparently cut in the rock) for the galley of the chief, defended on the west by a strong wall.⁵

In the parish are the ruins or sites of eleven hill forts, five of which are in Barra, two in Watersay, and one in each of the isles Sanderay, Pabbay, Mingalay, and Bernera.⁶

There are also several circles of stone, and near one of them a well styled *tobbar-nam-buadh* (the well of virtues).⁷

KILPETER.

Parochia de Kilpedire Blisen⁸—Peitter's Parochin⁹—Keilpedder in Veist¹⁰—Kilfadrík¹¹—Kilphedre.¹² (Map, No. 33.)

THIS parish, now part of the modern parish of South Uist (which includes also Howmore and Benbecula), seems to have consisted of the district known as Kandish or the South Head of Uist, the district of Boisdale (of old Baghastil), and the islands Eriskay, Lingay, and Oronsay, and a few smaller isles, thus extending from the extreme south of Eriskay to the neighbourhood of Loch Eynort on the east and of the promontory styled Ardmichael on the west. The west side of the parish is low, flat, and sandy, the east rocky, mountainous, and indented by Loch Boisdale. Fresh-water lakes are numerous.

The church occurs in record as that of Kilpedire Blisen in 1309, at which time it was probably in the advowson of the crown.¹³ In 1392 it appears to have been included in a grant of the island of Huwyste made by John of Yle to Reginald his son, and confirmed by King Robert III.¹⁴ In 1561 it belonged to the abbot of Ecolmkill, the bishop of the Isles having one-third of the parsonage.¹⁵ In 1615 Alexander Campbell prior of Ardehatten (and

¹ Western Islands, p. 91.

² Western Islands, pp. 91, 103.

³ Blaeu's Map. Old Stat. Acc. New Stat. Acc.

⁴ Old Stat. Acc. New Stat. Acc.

⁵ New Stat. Acc.

⁶ Old Stat. Acc.

⁷ Old Stat. Acc.

⁸ A. D. 1309. Hadinton's Collections, vol. ii. p. 49.

⁹ A. D. 1549. Monro's Western Isles.

¹⁰ A. D. 1561. Rental of the Bishoprick. Coll. de Reb. Alb., p. 3.

¹¹ A. D. 1690-1700. Macfarlane's Geog. Collect.

¹² Circa A. D. 1640. Blaeu.

¹³ Hadinton's Collections, vol. ii. p. 49.

¹⁴ Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 117. Rob. Index, p. 136, no. 18. See post.

¹⁵ Rental of the Bishoprick. Coll. de Reb. Alb., p. 3.

commendator of Icolmkill) granted to Donald M'Allane captain of Clanronald and to John Moideartach his son and heir the lands and teinds of South Yiest and others during the life of the longest liver of the two.¹ In 1630 the same Alexander assigned to his eldest son John a rent of 160 marks, payable yearly by John Moideartach M'Donald Vie Ean Vie Allane, the son of the deceased Donald M'Allane, as the dues of the lease granted in 1615, with power to prosecute for an arrear of 240 marks due at the time of a former settlement.²

The church, apparently dedicated to Saint Peter, stood at Kilpeter on the west coast of the parish.³

There were chapels at Kilbride in Boisdale, and at Kildonnan and apparently also at Clachan of Branagh, Clachan Cuay, and Kirkidale, in the other and larger portion of the parish.⁴

Among the documents found in the treasury of the King of Scots at Edinburgh in 1282 there was one entitled 'Letter of the King of Norway regarding the lands of Iuist and Egnyn.'⁵ In 1292 Guiste (the Ivist of the Sagas, and of old including South Uist, Benbecula, and North Uist) was by an ordinance of King John Balliol included in the sheriffdom of Skey then erected.⁶ In 1344 King David II. granted the island of Ywest and others to Reginald the son of Roderic of the Isles for the usual services by sea and land.⁷ In 1372 the lands of Oviste were included in a grant by King Robert II. to John del Yle of the 300 marklands which belonged to Alan the son of Rodoric.⁸ In 1389 and 1401 Godfrey de Insula, the son of John Lord of the Isles, is styled lord of Wyst.⁹ In 1392 King Robert III. confirmed to Reginald of Yle the island of Huwyste and others, granted to him (apparently in that year) by John of Yle his father.¹⁰ The island (as above defined) was forfeited by John Lord of the Isles in 1475, was restored to him by King James III. in 1476, and was confirmed to him by that king in 1478.¹¹ It was again and finally forfeited by the same John in 1493.¹²

In 1309 King Robert Bruce granted to Roderic the son of Alan six davachs and three quarters of land in the parish of Kilpedire Blisen, and other lands, which were resigned by Cristian of Marr the daughter of the deceased Alan the son of Roderic.¹³ Between 1389 and 1401 Godfrey the son of John Lord of the Isles, styled lord of Wyst, had one-half of South Uist (either the part known as the South Head, or the parish of Howmore.)¹⁴ In 1498 King James IV. granted to Ranald Makallane, with remainder to his brother Alexander Makallane, and with reversion to the crown, the 23 marklands of the 'Souththeid of the Ile of Ewist,' namely, the lands of Kilpeter, Askynnis, Fraybost, Garbalteos, Kildonnan, and the two Borwarnes, which had been

¹ Ardochattan Inventory.

² Ardochattan Inventory.

³ Had. Coll., vol. ii. p. 49. Monro. Rental of Bishoprick. Blauen's Map. Macfarlane.

⁴ Blauen's Map. Macfarlane. Martin, p. 84. Thomson's Map. The writer in Macfarlane says that this island has 'one church at the south end called Kilfadrik, whair is a town with thrie churches in it.'

⁵ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i. p. 3.

⁶ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i. p. 91.

⁷ Rob. Index, p. 48, no. 3; p. 99; p. 100, no. 2.

⁸ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i. p. 196. Reg. Mag. Sig., pp. 90, 125. Rob. Index, p. 97, no. 316; p. 131, no. 29.

⁹ Lib. Ins. Miss., pp. l, li. 51.

¹⁰ Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 117. Rob. Index, p. 136, no. 18.

¹¹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. vii. no. 335; lib. viii. no. 132. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. ii. pp. 111, 189, 190.

¹² Gregory, p. 58.

¹³ Hadinton's Collections, vol. ii. pp. 48, 49. Rob. Index, p. 2, no. 53. See ARASAIR, p. 201.

¹⁴ Coll. de Reb. Alb., pp. 297, 298.

forfeited by John Lord of the Isles.¹ In 1538 King James V. granted to Farquhar Makallane the nonentry and other dues of the same 23 marklands, lying in the isle of Ewist and sheriffdom of Imernys, and in the King's hands by the decease of Ranald Makallane the uncle of Farquhar.² The 30 marklands of Kandes of West were included in the barony of Bar in North Kintyre, granted by Queen Mary to James Makeonnyll of Dunnyveyig and Glennis in 1545, confirmed to him by that queen and her husband Francis in 1558, and granted by the same Queen in 1564 to Archibald M'Concill the son and apparent heir of James.³ Archdeacon Monro in 1549 says that the part of the island of Ywst named 'Peitters parochin' was held by the Clanronald of the Clandonald.⁴ In 1563 James Makoneill of Dunnavaig had from Queen Mary a special grant of the 23 marklands above enumerated, which were resigned by Ferquhard M'Allesteris.⁵ In 1582 King James VI. granted in heritage to Allane Makrannald of Eister Leyis the nonentry and other dues of the 23 marklands of the Southieid of the Ile of Vist called Keandeas, namely, the lands of Kilpettir, Askiris, Frobost, Garwailteos, Kildonan, and the two Borvames, lying in the Ile of Vist and sheriffdom of Imernys, which were in the King's hands since the decease of Farquhar Makallester M'Allane or any other the last lawful possessor.⁶ In 1627 John M'Donald M'Allane Vieceane, captain of Clanronald, was served heir male to his father Donald M'Donald Vieceane of Ellantirrim, captain of the same clan, in the 23 marklands of Kendess, of the extent of 46 marks.⁷

Between the years 1389 and 1401 the lands of Boysdale are said to have been possessed by Godfrey the son of John Lord of the Isles.⁸ In 1427 Alexander of Yle, Lord of the Isles and Master of Ross, granted the *unciata* of Baegastallis in Wist to his *ahannpns* and *armiger* Gilleownan the son of Rodric the son of Murchard Makneill and his heirs male, with remainder to the longest liver of Gilleownan's brothers born to Rodric by the daughter of Ferchard Makgilleoin, and to Rodric himself and his heirs whomsoever.⁹ In 1495 King James IV. confirmed the grant to Gilleownan Makneill, the grandson of Gilleownan the son of Rodric.¹⁰ In 1549 'the south south west end' of Ywst, called Baghistill, was held by M'Neill of Barry, either the same Gilleownan or a descendant.¹¹ In 1627 John M'Donald M'Allane Vieceane, captain of Clanronald, was served heir male to his father Donald of Ellantirrim in the 6 marklands of Beuistill in the isle of North Uist (South Uist?), of the extent of 12 marks.¹² In 1655 Sir George Maekeinzie Baronet of Tarbit was served heir to his father Sir George in the lands called the *teiroung* of Beagistill, as part of the barony of Barry.¹³

In 1549 the islands of Eriskeray (Eriska), Lingay, and Orvansay, belonged to M'Neill of Barry.¹⁴

¹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiii. no. 338. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. i. fol. 48.

² Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xii. fol. 89.

³ See KINTYRE, pp. 5-7.

⁴ Description of the Western Isles.

⁵ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxxii. no. 604. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxxi. fol. 139.

⁶ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xlviii. fol. 120.

⁷ Retours.

⁸ Coll. de Reb. Alb., pp. 297, 298.

⁹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiii. no. 188.

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ Monro's Western Isles.

¹² Retours.

¹³ Retours.

¹⁴ Description of the Western Isles.

In the entry of Loch Eynort there is a rock, on which a frigate despatched by Cromwell to subdue the inhabitants of Uist is said to have been wrecked.¹

On a small island near the island of Eriska there stood at one time an old building styled Caistal a Bhrebider (the Weaver's Castle).²

HOWMORE.

Howfe³ — Howmoir⁴ — Hough⁵ — Howmore.⁶ (Map, No. 34.)

THIS parish, now part of the modern parish of South Uist, seems to have included the northern part of the island of South Uist and some small islands on its coast, extending northwards from the arm of the sea named Loch Eynort. Like the southern parish, it is low and sandy on the west, and rocky and mountainous on the east, in which is a range of hills terminating on the north in Mount Heckla. It abounds with fresh-water lakes, and on the north a peninsula is formed by two arms of the sea named Loch Skipport and Loch Bee, the latter originally a fresh-water lake, the entry to which was forced by the sea and was afterwards closed by an artificial rampart of stones. Archdeacon Monro, after describing this 'dyke of roughe staines,' observes, 'Notwithstanding the flowing streames of the sea enters throughe the said dyke of staines in the said fresche water loche, and so ther is continually gottin stiking amange the roughe staines of the dyke foresaid fluikes, podlokes, skaitts, and harings.'⁷

In 1549 Monro mentions this parish as 'the parochin of Howfe.'⁸ In 1561 the parsonage of Howmoir in Veist belonged to the abbot of Iona, the bishop's portion being one third.⁹

There appear to have been two churches at Howmore, one dedicated to Saint Mary, and the other to Saint Columba.¹⁰

There were chapels at Kilchainie, Kileulay, Kilvannan, and Ardmichael, at the last of which the cemetery still remains.¹¹

'The oldest men,' says a writer of the seventeenth century, 'report this ile to be much empayred and destroyed be the sands ovrblowing and burieing habitable lands, and the sea hath followed and made the loss irreparable. There are destroyed the townes and paroch churches of Kilmarchirmoir and Kilpetil, and the church of Kilmonie is now called Kilpetil, that is, the church of the muir, for so it lay of old nearest the muirs, but now the sea and the sands have approached it. There be sum remaynes of the destroyed churches yit to be seen at low tydes or ebbing water.'¹²

¹ Martin, p. 84.

² New Stat. Acc.

⁷ Description of the Western Isles.

⁸ Ibid.

³ A. D. 1549. Monro's Western Isles.

⁹ Rental of the Bishoprick. Coll. de Reb. Alb., p. 3.

⁴ A. D. 1561. Rental of the Bishoprick. Coll. de

¹⁰ Martin, p. 84.

Reb. Alb., p. 3. *Circa* A. D. 1640. Blaeu's Map.

¹¹ Blaeu. Martin. New Stat. Acc.

⁵ A. D. 1649-1685. Coll. de Reb. Alb., p. 316.

¹² Marfarlane's Geog. Collect. Kilmonie is probably the same as Kilvannan.

⁶ *Circa* A. D. 1700. Martin, p. 84.

Between 1389 and 1401 the half of South Uist (which half does not appear) was held by Godfrey the son of John Lord of the Isles.¹ In 1449 John of Yle, Earl of Ross and Lord of the Isles, with the consent of his council, granted the 30 marklands of Skerehowg to his brother Hugh the son of Alexander of the Isles lord of Slete, and to his heirs male, legitimate or illegitimate, by Fynvola the daughter of Alexander the son of John of Ardnamurchan, and to their lawful heirs, with remainder as in the case of Slete contained in the same grant.² In 1495 the grant was confirmed by King James IV.³ In 1498 that king granted in heritage to Ranald Makallane, with remainder to his brother Alexander and his heirs, and reversion to the King, the same 30 marklands of Skeryhof which with other lands then granted were formerly held by Hugh of the Isles of John Lord of the Isles, and were forfeited by that lord; and John Huchonsoun of Sleit, the son of the same Hugh, renounced all right to the lands which belonged to him by heritage or by the King's promise made to the deceased Alexander of the Isles of Lochaleh.⁴ In 1505 and 1508 Ranald Alansoun of Yland-Bagrinn (apparently the same as Ranald Makallane) appears in record.⁵ In 1531 King James V., on the narrative that the charters of the 30 marklands of Skerihof in Oest and others which formerly belonged in heritage to Alan Makrory the grandfather of John Makalester of Casteltirrim, and to his predecessors, had been destroyed through war and other disturbances in the province, granted the same lands anew to John Makalester and his heirs, to be held of the King in fee for service of ward, relief, and marriage, on condition that they should not do homage to any other than the King without his special license.⁶ In 1541 the same king granted to Farquhard M'Alester M'Allane the nonentry and other dues of the same 30 marklands, which were in the King's hands since the decease of Ranald M'Allane.⁷ 'The parochin of Howfe,' says Archdeacon Monro in 1549, 'pertains to Clanronald, balding of the Clandonald.'⁸ In 1617 Donald Gorme of Slait was served heir to his uncle Donald Gorme of Slait in the 30 marklands of Skerehowg.⁹ In 1644 Sir James M'Donald of Slait Baronet was served heir in the same lands to Sir Donald his father.¹⁰

On an islet in a fresh-water lake near Howmore stands a small square building almost entire, named Caistal Eilen Bbeg Rum.¹¹ This was an ancient seat of the captains of Clanranald, one of whom appears in 1505 and 1508 as Ranald Alansoun of Yland-Bagrinn.¹²

The remains of another castle stand on an island in a lake in the same neighbourhood, named Loch Druidibeg.¹³

On the east side of the parish at the foot of the hills there is a cave which sheltered Prince Charles Edward for a few days in 1746.¹⁴

¹ Coll. de Reb. Alb., pp. 297, 298.

² Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiii. no. 186. See SLEAT, pp. 340, 341.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiii. no. 336. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. i. fol. 54.

⁵ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiv. no. 141. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. iii. ff. 15, 166, 174.

⁶ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxiv. no. 151. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. ix. fol. 81.

⁷ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xiv. fol. 71.

⁸ Description of the Western Isles.

⁹ Retours.

¹¹ New Stat. Acc.

¹³ New Stat. Acc.

¹⁰ Retours.

¹² See above.

¹⁴ New Stat. Acc.

BENBECULA.

*Ecclesia Sancti Columbe in Beandmoyll*¹—*Beanweall in Ewist*²—*Buchagla*³
—*Benvalgha*⁴—*Kilcholambkil*⁵—*Church of Saint Columb in Ben-*
*bicula.*⁶ (Map, No. 35.)

THIS parish, now united to South Uist, included the islands of Benbecula, Wiay, Hysker-namonich, and others of smaller size. It is separated from South Uist and North Uist by straits several miles in width and dry at low water. In other respects it resembles the island of South Uist, being low and sandy on the west, hilly towards the east, and much divided by fresh-water lakes and arms of the sea.⁷

The church of Benbecula, said to have been founded about the year 1390 by Amie or Algive, the wife of John Lord of the Isles, appears to have been included in the grant of the lands of Uist made in 1392 by that lord to Reginald of Yle his son, and confirmed in the same year by King Robert III.⁸ In 1535 King James V. presented Archibald Makillewray to the rectory of the parish church of Saint Columba in Beandmoyll, which was vacant by the decease of Sir Tormot Makane.⁹ In 1542 the same king presented Sir Fingonius McMulane chaplain to the same church, styled the rectory of Beanweall in Ewist, vacant or when vacant by the demission of Sir Archibald McIlwray.¹⁰ 'At the end heirof (that is, of South Uist),' says Archdeacon Monro in 1549, 'the sea enters and cuts the countrey be ebbing and flowing through it, and in the north syde of this there is ane parochin callit Buchagla.'¹¹

The church, dedicated to Saint Columba, appears to have stood on the north coast of the island.¹²

At Baillvanieh (monks' town) on the north west coast on a small island in a lake are remains said to be those of a monastery, but probably the remains of a chapel belonging to the monks of Iona.¹³

Two miles south from Baillvanieh is Nuntoun (formerly Ballienangallich or Bael-nin-killach), where there existed till lately a building, probably a chapel of the nuns of Iona, but locally believed to have been a nunnery dedicated to the Virgin Mary.¹⁴ In 1700 there was on each side of the chapel 'a stone vault with abundance of small bones.'¹⁵

¹ A. D. 1535. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. x. fol. 59.

² A. D. 1542. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xvi. fol. 56.

³ A. D. 1549. Monro's Western Isles. ⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Circa A. D. 1640. Blacu.

⁶ A. D. 1649-1685. Coll. de Reb. Alb., p. 198.

⁷ New Stat. Acc.

⁸ Coll. de Reb. Alb., p. 298. Gregory, p. 29. See KILPETER, p. 366.

⁹ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. x. fol. 59.

¹⁰ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xvi. fol. 56.

¹¹ Description of the Western Isles.

¹² Blacu's Map.

¹³ New Stat. Acc.

¹⁴ Martin, p. 82. Letter of Rev. D. M'Nicol to General Hutton. New Stat. Acc.

¹⁵ Martin, p. 82.

There appears also to have been a chapel on one of the islands now styled Na Monich, the Helsker Nagaillon of Arehdeacon Monro, and Helskyr na Monich of Blaeu, which belonged to the nuns of Iona.¹

The island of Benbecula, of old considered a part of Uist, was as such included in the grant of the lands of Uist made in 1344 by King David II. to Reginald of the Isles, in the grant of 1372 by King Robert II. to John of Yle, and in the grant of 1392 by John of Yle to his son Reginald, confirmed in the same year by King Robert III.² It is said to have been held between 1389 and 1401 by Godfrey the son of John of Yle by Amie or Algive M'Ruari.³

In 1449 John of Yle, Earl of Ross and Lord of the Isles, with the consent of his council, granted to his brother Hugh the son of Alexander of the Isles, lord of Slete, and to his heirs male and others, with remainder as in the case of Sleat, the 12 marklands of Beanbeacla and the pennyland of Gergremynis in the Lordship of the Isles.⁴ In 1495 the grant was confirmed by King James IV.⁵ In 1498 that king granted in heritage to Angus Rewochsoun Makranald, with remainder to his son Angus and his heirs, whom failing, to revert to the King, the same 12 marklands of Bendbagle in Ewyst, which were forfeited by John Lord of the Isles, of whom they had been held by Hugh of the Isles, whose son John Huchonsoun of Sleit resigned all right to the lands either heritable or promised by the King to Alexander of the Isles of Lochaleh.⁶ In the same year he granted the pennyland of Gerrygremynis in the island of Ewyst in heritage to Ranald Makallane, with remainder to his brother Alexander and his heirs, and reversion to the King.⁷ In 1538 King James V. granted to Alane M'Coule M'Rannald, and to his brother Lanchlane M'Coule M'Rannald, the nonentry and other dues of the 14 marklands of Benvole in the sheriffdom of Innernes.⁸ In 1540 the same king granted to Archibald Earl of Ergile the dues of the same 14 marklands, which were in the King's hauds since the decease of John Makangus Reoch Makrannald.⁹ In 1541 he granted to Farquhard M'Alester M'Allane the nonentry and other dues of the pennyland of Gerrygremynis in the isle of Ewist, in the King's hands since the decease of Ranald M'Allane.¹⁰ In 1549 the lands of the parish belonged to the Clandonald.¹¹ In 1582 King James VI. granted in heritage to Allane Makrannald of Eister Leyis the nonentry and other dues of the 14 marklands of Benwela in the south part of Vist, namely, Borwe, Grimanis, Geargrimanis, Ballefinlay, Ballenagailleach, Kilmoire, Anaird, Hey, Ballevannach, and Knokvorlund, between the water of Cardnis upon the north and the water called Fayail Nagarnan on the south, with the mills, multures, woods, and fishings, in the sheriffdom of Innernes, which were in the King's hands since the decease of Angus Reoch Makrannald or other last lawful possessor.¹² In 1617 Donald Gorme of Slait was served heir to his uncle

¹ Description of the Western Isles. Blaeu's Map.

² See KILPETER, p. 366.

³ Coll. de Reb. Alb., pp. 297, 298. Gregory, p. 29.

⁴ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiii. no. 186. See SLEAT, pp. 340, 341.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiii. no. 337. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. i. fol. 52.

⁷ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiii. no. 336. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. i. fol. 54.

⁸ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xi. fol. 62.

⁹ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xiii. fol. 44.

¹⁰ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xiv. fol. 71.

¹¹ Monro's Western Isles.

¹² Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xlviii. no. 120

Donald Gorme of Slait in the 12 marklands of Beambeculla and the pennyland of Gergremynis in the Lordship of the Isles and sheriffdom of Inverness.¹

'Be aught myle of sea,' says Monro in 1549, 'frae this ile towards the west lyes ane ile four myle and haff myle braid, laich maine land, callit Helsker Nagaillon. It has abundance of corne and elding for fire. It pertains to the nuns of Columkill.'² In 1574 Mary Nikillean, prioress of the monastery of Saint Mary the Virgin in the island of Yona, granted to Hector M'Clane of Doward in heritage the nunnery lands, including the four pennylands of Ballienangalleach and the lands of Hellsker in the isle of Ewyast.³ In 1576 James M'Donill Growemych of Castell Cammes is set down as paying yearly to the bishop of the isles at Ycolmkill between Petersmess and Beltane for the third of the fermes of Halskiengellaichie '20 males grane and the third of one maill.'⁴

Among the lands of the abbot of Iona within the Clanranald's bounds are enumerated in 1561 the lands of Ballenamanniche lying within the isle of Weist.⁵

There is a fair in Benbecula in the month of September.⁶

The castle of Borge (Caistal Bhuirb) in Benbecula, whose ruins still remain on the west side of the island, is said to have been built by Amie M'Ruari above mentioned.⁷ It was of old styled the castle of Vynvawle (Benbecula), and in 1392 was granted with the lands by John of Yle to Reginald his son, and confirmed to the latter by King Robert III.⁸ It is mentioned by Fordun about 1400 as the castle of Benwevil.⁹ 'One castel,' says a writer of the seventeenth century, 'is in this isle called Beinwhaill.'¹⁰ It is marked by Blaeu about 1640 as Borge.¹¹

There was another castle in the same neighbourhood named castle Vrigh or Wiay.¹²

The names Ollevat and Langavat, applied to two lakes in Benbecula, and various other names in it and the neighbouring islands, are Norwegian.¹³

KILMUIR.

Kilmorie in Vyist¹⁴ — Saint Mary's Church.¹⁵ (Map, No. 36.)

THIS parish probably included the greater part of the island of North Uist, and the smaller islands, Rhona, Gremsay, Illeray, Kirkebost, Husker, Valay, Boreray, and Orinsay. The district of Sand, now included in the parish of North Uist, formed a separate parsonage. The island of North Uist, which is separated from Benbecula by sands passable on foot at low water, is

¹ Retours.

² Description of the Western Isles.

³ Protocol Book of Gavin Hammiltoun.

⁴ Coll. de Reb. Alb., p. 10.

⁵ Rental of the Bishoprick. Col. de Reb. Alb., p. 2.

⁶ New Stat. Acc.

⁷ Coll. de Reb. Alb., p. 298. Gregory, p. 29. New Stat. Acc.

⁸ Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 117. See KILPETER, p. 366.

⁹ Scotichron., lib. ii. c. 10.

¹⁰ Macfarlane's Geog. Collect.

¹¹ Blaeu's Map.

¹² Blaeu. County Maps.

¹³ Worsaae's Danes, p. 270.

¹⁴ A. D. 1576. Coll. de Reb. Alb., p. 10.

¹⁵ Circa A. D. 1700. Martin's Western Islands, p. 59.

everywhere divided and indented by fresh-water lakes and arms of the sea, is generally sandy towards the west, and has on the east a range of hills from 300 to 700 feet in height.¹ At the point of Tiglhay on the west there is a cave with an opening of 12 feet diameter in the roof, through which during a sea storm the waves are forced upwards to a height of more than 200 feet.²

The church of Kilmuir appears to have been included in the grant of the lands of Uist made in 1392 by John of Yle to Reginald his son, and confirmed by King Robert III.³ Archdeacon Monro in 1549 mentions two parish churches in the Kentnache or North Head of Uist, but names neither.⁴ In 1576 James M'Donill Growemyeh of Castell Cammes is set down as paying yearly to the bishop of the Isles between Petersmess and Beltane 18 'males' of grain for the third part of the parsonage of Kilmorie in Vyist.⁵

The church, dedicated to Saint Mary, stood at Kilmuir (apparently the Balchenglish of Blaeu) near the centre of the united parish.⁶ The present church of Kilmuir was built in 1764.⁷ Part of the glebe was of old a sanctuary, and bears the name of Shead Phoil (Paul's field).⁸

In 1389 Godfrey of Ile, lord of Wyst, confirmed to the monks of Inchafiray the chapel of the Holy Trinity (at Karyneh) in Wyst, as granted to them by Cristina the daughter of Alan the true heiress and Reginald called M-Rodry the true lord and patron.⁹ About 1390 the chapel of Carinish was probably rebuilt or repaired by Amie M'Ruari, who is traditionally reputed its founder.¹⁰ In 1601 the Macdonalds of Uist took refuge with their cattle in the church of Kiltrynad, when the island was invaded by the Macleods of Harris.¹¹ The church is marked by Blaeu as Kiltrinidad, and its ruins are locally known as Teampul-na-Trianaide (the Trinity Church).¹²

There appear to have been churches or chapels also at Balmartin, Killipheder, Ardavoran (where a cemetery remains), Kilehalman, and Hongary, and in the island of Valay.¹³

In Boreray there was a cemetery called the Monks' Field, which is said to have been the burying-place of all the monks in the islands north of Eigg.¹⁴

On the island of Greamsay there was a small chapel or oratory, said to have been built by Amie M'Ruari.¹⁵

North Uist, as a part of the island of Uist, was included in the several grants of 1344, 1372, and 1392.¹⁶ Between 1389 and 1401 it appears to have been held by Godfrey, the son of John Lord of the Isles, and styled lord of Wyst.¹⁷

¹ New Stat. Acc.

² New Stat. Acc.

³ See KILPETER, p. 366.

⁴ Description of the Western Isles.

⁵ Coll. de Reb. Alb., p. 10.

⁶ Coll. de Reb. Alb., p. 10. Blaeu's Map. Old Stat. Acc. New Stat. Acc.

⁷ New Stat. Acc.

⁸ New Stat. Acc.

⁹ Lib. Insule Missarum, p. 51.

¹⁰ Coll. de Reb. Alb., p. 298. Gregory, p. 29. The chapel was apparently a Culdee church, and therefore

built before the time of Cristina the daughter of Alan, who lived about the year 1309.

¹¹ Gregory, p. 295.

¹² Blaeu's Map. Old and New Stat. Acc.

¹³ Blaeu. New Stat. Acc. Modern Maps. Martin, p. 67.

¹⁴ Martin, p. 68.

¹⁵ Coll. de Reb. Alb., p. 298. Gregory, p. 29.

¹⁶ See KILPETER, p. 366.

¹⁷ Coll. de Reb. Alb., pp. 297, 298. Lib. Ins. Miss., p. 51.

In 1389 Godfrey of Ile lord of Wyst confirmed to the monks of Inchaffray, along with the chapel of the Holy Trinity, the whole land of Karynech, and 4 pennylands in Ylara situated between Husabost and Kanerraroeh, as granted to them by Cristina the daughter of Alan and Reginald M'Rodry.¹ 'At the north end thereof (that is, of Benbecula),' says Monro in 1549, 'the sea cutts the countrey againe, and that cutting of the sea is callit Careynesse.'² In 1561 the abbot of Iona had the lands of Cairenische, of Baillenakill and Kirkapost in Eillera, and 24 pennylands in Weist called Unganab.³ In 1576 James M'Donill Growemych of Castell Cammes paid yearly to the bishop of the Isles for the lands of Vngenab in Vyist 48 'males' of bear of the custom and use of Vyist; for the lands of Kirkebost 18 'males' of grain, 2 bolls of bear, '30 eubakis quhite cheiss, and ane plaid,' for the lands of Carinche 8 'males' and a mart; and for the lands of Balnakelie in Illera 16 'males.'⁴ In 1644 Sir James M'Donald of Slaitt Baronet was served heir to his father Sir Donald in 12 pennylands of Ungnab, 2 pennylands of Caronies, 3 pennylands of Kirkibost, and a markland of Casterton in Illaray in North Wist.⁵

In the year 1449 John of Yle, Earl of Ross and Lord of the Isles, with the consent of his council, granted to his brother Hugh the son of Alexander of the Isles lord of Slete, and to his heirs male legitimate or otherwise as in the case of Slete, with remainder also as in the same case, 60 marklands in the north part of Wist, including among other lands 2 pennylands of Scolpie, 4 pennylands of Gremynis, 2 pennylands of Talawmartin (or Calawmartin), 6 pennylands of Orvinsaig, a halfpennyland of Waynlis, and a halfpennyland of the island of Gillegerre.⁶ In 1495 the grant was confirmed by King James IV.⁷ In 1505 the same king granted to Ranald Alansoun of Yland-Bagrim 60 marklands in the North Head of Evist which were resigned by John the son of the deceased Hugh of the Isles, namely, the davach called in Scotch *le terung* of Yllera, the davach called in Scotch the terung of Paible, the davach called in Scotch the terung of Pablisgerry, the davach called the terung of Bailranald, the davach of Holf, the davach of Watna, Scolping, and Gremynis, the davach of Wala, the davach of Solose, the halfpennyland of Walis, the halfpennyland of Ylandgary, the 6 pennylands of Orwansay, the 6 pennylands of Calmertane (or Talmertane), the 2 davachs (*le terungs*) of Sanda and Borwvia, and the pennyland of Gerryymar, all in the Lordship of the Isles.⁸ We are informed by Archdeacon Monro in 1549, that 'benorth this countrey (Careynesse) is callit Kenchnache of Ywst, that is in Englishe the North Head of Ywst, whilk termis twa parochie kirkes, and is mair of profit than the rest of haill of Ywst, pertaining to Donald Gormesone.'⁹ In 1553 Queen Mary granted to George Earl of Huntlie, her chancellor, the nonentry and other dues of the lands of North Oist, and of all the other lands which belonged to the deceased William M'Cloid

¹ Lib. Ins. Miss., p. 51.

² Description of the Western Isles.

³ Rental of the Bishoprick. Coll. de Reb. Alb., p. 2.

⁴ Coll. de Reb. Alb., p. 10.

⁵ Retours.

⁶ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiii. no. 186. Some of the lauds contained in this grant appear to belong to the

parish of Saud, and others to the parish of Harris. The same is true of subsequent grants, but the records furnish no means of assigning the lands to their respective parishes.

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiv. no. 141. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. iii. fol. 15. See SAND, *post*.

⁹ Description of the Western Isles.

of Dunnevagane.¹ From that date till 1567 the history of the lands is the same as that of Glenelg.² In 1567 Archibald Earl of Argyle became bound to obtain from Queen Mary for Donald McDonald Gorme of Slait heritable infestment in the north part of Weist and other lands, on condition that Donald should pay 1000 marks Scots to the Earl, and 500 to Mary McCloid the heiress of Dunvegan, and give the Earl his bond of manrent.³ In 1617 Donald Gorme of Slait was served heir to his uncle Donald Gorme of Slait in the lands of North Wist, of the old extent of £40, and apparently including as before the 2 pennylands of Scolpick, the 4 pennylands of Gremynis, the 2 pennylands of Tallowmartyne, the 6 pennylands of Orwsag, the halfpennyland of Wainlies, and the halfpennyland of Ile Gilligerrie, in the Lordship of the Isles and sheriffdom of Innernes, to be held on condition that the castle of Camys (in Slait) should be always in readiness for the King or his deputies, and with reservation of 40 shilling-lands in Wist to the King, to be possessed by the inhabitants at his pleasure and on condition that they should not be disposed to the Islesmen (ie Heilandmen), unless first offered to Donald Gorme, his heirs, or his assignees.⁴ In 1644 Sir James Macdonald of Slait Baronet was served heir to his father Sir Donald in the same lands.⁵

‘To the northwast fra this Kentnache of Ywyst be thulve myle of sea lyes ane ile callit Haysker, quherin infinit slaughter of seilcheis is. This ile pertains to Donald Gormesone.’⁶ In 1644 Sir James Macdonald of Slait Baronet was served heir to his father Sir Donald in the 9 pennylands of the isle of Hilleskere in North Wist (apparently the Husker islands, marked by Blaeu as Helskyr Egach and Hayelskyr na Meul).⁷

In this parish there are numerous *duns*, generally ascribed to the Danes, and for the most part built on islands in fresh-water lakes, and accessible by causeways.⁸ Circles or cairns of stones are numerous.⁹ Kirkibost (Kirkjubolstadthir) and many other names are Norwegian.¹⁰

In 1700 there stood near Saint Mary’s church a stone cross, 3 feet high, called the Water Cross, and said to be erected of old by the inhabitants when they wished to have rain, and to be taken down when they had procured enough.¹¹

‘Into this North Heid of Ywst,’ says Monro, ‘there is sundrie covis and holes in the earth, coverit with heddir above, quhillk fosters maney rebellis in the countrey of the North Heid of Ywst.’¹²

¹ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxv. fol. 47. Coll. de Reb. Alb., p. 137.

² See GLENELG, p. 208.

³ Coll. de Reb. Alb., pp. 147-149. Argyle Inventory.

⁴ Retours.

⁵ Retours.

⁶ Monro’s Description of the Western Isles.

⁷ Retours. Blaeu’s Map. Modern Maps.

⁸ Martin, pp. 58, 59. Old Stat. Acc. New Stat. Acc.

⁹ Old Stat. Acc.

¹⁰ Worsnae, p. 270.

¹¹ Martin, p. 59.

¹² Description of the Western Isles.

S A N D.

Sand¹ — Sanday² — Kilehalmkil.³ (Map, No. 37.)

THIS parish, now united to Kilmuir, appears to have included the north east district of North Uist still known as the district of Sand, and the island of Lingay and others upon its north coast. It is in general low and sandy, and much divided by lakes and arms of the sea, but somewhat mountainous towards the east.

Sand, although not named, was undoubtedly one of the two parish churches of North Uist mentioned by Monro in 1549.⁴ In 1561 the parsonage belonged to the abbot of Iona.⁵ In 1576 James M'Donill Growemych of Castell Cammes is set down as paying yearly to the bishop of the Isles between Petersmess and Beltane for the kirklands and teinds of Sanday 20 bolls of bear of the 'mett and mesour' of Vvest.⁶

The church, dedicated to Saint Columba, stood at Kileholmkil on the north coast, now known as Clachan.⁷

There was a church or chapel in Lingay dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and styled by Martin 'a parish called Kilmoor.'⁸

Some of the 60 marklands of the North Head of Ewist contained in the grants of 1449, 1505, and others, appear to have been in this parish, and to be the only lands within it of which there is any accessible record.⁹

H A R R I S.

Harige¹⁰—Hary¹¹—Harrage¹²—Parsonage of Sanct Bryde in Harrage¹³
—Herreis.¹⁴ (Map, No. 38.)

HARRIS, of old named also the Ardmanach of Lewis, is the southern and more mountainous part of that island, rendered peninsular by Loch Resort on the west and Loch Scaforth on the east, and midway nearly subdivided into two by East and West Loch Tarbert. From its extreme south to the boundary of Lewis there runs an elevated ridge, varying from

¹ A. D. 1561. Rental of the Bishoprick. Coll. de Reb. Alb., p. 3.

² A. D. 1576. Coll. de Reb. Alb., p. 10.

³ Circa A. D. 1640. Blaeu.

⁴ Description of the Western Isles.

⁵ Rental of the Bishoprick. Coll. de Reb. Alb., p. 3.

⁶ Coll. de Reb. Alb., p. 10.

⁷ Blaeu. Old Stat. Acc.

⁸ Western Islands, pp. 77, 78. ⁹ See KILMUIR, p. 374.

¹⁰ A. D. 1542. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xvi. fol. 74.

¹¹ A. D. 1546. Lochnell Charters.

¹² A. D. 1567. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxxvi. fol. 8.

¹³ A. D. 1567. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxxvi. fol. 8.

¹⁴ A. D. 1567. Coll. de Reb. Alb., p. 146.

2000 to 3000 feet above the sea. The coast is much indented, and around it lie the islands Scarp, Taransay, Pabay, Berneray, Ensay, Killigray, Scalpay, and many of smaller size.

The advowson of the church of Harris appears to have been granted in 1372 by King Robert II. to John of Yle, and in 1392 by John of Yle to Reginald his son.¹ The final forfeiture of the Lord of the Isles in 1493 brought it again to the crown.² In the early part of the following century Sir Alexander M'Cloid was rector of the church.³ In 1542 King James V. presented Finlay Tormotsoun to the rectory and vicarage of Harige, vacant by the decease of Sir Alexander M'Cloid.⁴ In 1546 a precept of seisin of the lands of Moukearne by Roderic MacIane archdeacon of the Isles is witnessed by Sir Finlay Termatsone rector of Hary.⁵ In 1566 Archibald Earl of Ergill granted for life to Makeolme Makpherson the parsonage and vicarage of Sanct Bryde in Harrage, vacant by the decease of Finlay Tormotsoun.⁶ In 1567 Queen Mary confirmed the Earl's grant, and also the collation to the benefice by Bishop John Carswell abbot of Yeolmekill.⁷

The church, dedicated to Saint Bride, and till recently named Kilbride, appears to have stood near the centre of the parish, where a new church was built about the year 1840.⁸

At Rodil near the south point of the island was a religious house founded by one of the MacIoids of Harris, and dedicated to Saint Clement.⁹ The date of its foundation is unknown, and the earliest notice of it seems to be that by Archdeacon Monro, who says, 'Within the south part of this ile lyes ane monastare with a steipeill, quhilke wes foundit and biggit be M'Cloyd of Harrey, callit Roodill.'¹⁰ In 1561 the parsonage of Roidill in Hereis belonged to the bishop of the Isles.¹¹ The church of Rodil was subsequently used as the parish church. 'Ther is,' says a writer of the seventeenth century, 'a paroch church in Haray cald Rovidil, and a small touer (probably the 'steipeill' of Monro) in that town, named after the Saint Cleaman, in English Clement.'¹² It was repaired in 1784, and at that period used as one of the parish churches.¹³ Down to the same period it was customary with the natives of Harris to swear by *Claiman-moir-a-Rovadill*, the great Saint Clement of Rodil.¹⁴ The ruins of the priory (as it is termed) still remain, and enclose the monument of Alexander M'Leod of Harris (named Crottach), a piece of fine sculpture still in good preservation.¹⁵

Besides the churches of Saint Bride and Saint Clement there were in Harris and its islands many churches or chapels, the ruins of which existed in 1790.¹⁶ Of these there are enumerated on the mainland the churches of Saint Rufus (or Malrube) and Saint Luke; in the island of Taransay Teampull Che and Eagluis Tarain; in Pabbay the churches of Saint Mary and Saint Muluag; in Berneray the churches of Saint Asaph (Cill Aisaim) and of Saint Columba; and

¹ Reg. Mag. Sig., pp. 90, 117, 125.

² See Gregory, p. 58.

³ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xvi. fol. 74.

⁴ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xvi. fol. 74.

⁵ Lochnell Charters.

⁶ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxxvi. fol. 8.

⁷ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxxvi. fol. 8. See also Coll. de Reb. Alb., p. 146.

⁸ Old and New Stat. Acc.

⁹ Old Stat. Acc. Coll. de Reb. Alb., p. 4.

¹⁰ Description of the Western Isles.

¹¹ Rental of the Bishoprick. Coll. de Reb. Alb., p. 4.

¹² Macfarlane's Geog. Collect. ¹³ Old Stat. Acc.

¹⁴ Letter of Rev. D. M'Nicol to General Hutton.

¹⁵ New Stat. Acc. Coll. de Reb. Alb., p. 4.

¹⁶ Martin, pp. 47-49. Old Stat. Acc.

in the island of Killigray the remains of a building called Teampull na h' Annait, near which is a well named Tobar na h' Annait.¹

The peninsula of Harris, which with Lewis formed the Ljodthhus of the Sagas, seems to have been included in the lands of Skey and Lodoux, which with other lands were in 1292 erected by King John Balliol into the sheriffdom of Skey.² It was probably included also in the grant of the isle of Lewes by King David II. to John of Yle in 1344.³ In 1372 King Robert II. granted to the same John of Yle the 300 marklands which belonged to Reginald the son of Alan, including the lands of Heryce (or Hyrce).⁴ In 1392 John of Yle granted to Reginald his son the island of Here with the small isles adjacent and the advowson of the churches, and King Robert III. confirmed the grant.⁵ In 1475 the lands of Harris were with the other isles forfeited by John Lord of the Isles; in 1476 they were restored to him by King James III.; in 1478 confirmed to him by that king; and in 1493 again and finally forfeited by the same Lord of the Isles.⁶

The lands of Harris were for centuries held by a family known as Macleod of Glenelg, Harris, or Dunvegane.⁷ The first that seems to have been styled of Harris was William M'Loyd of Glenelg, who appears in record in 1449, 1460, and 1478.⁸ In 1498 King James IV. granted in heritage to Alexander Makeloide, the son and heir of the deceased William John Makelodesoun of Dunbegane, the lands commonly called Ardmach in Herag of Lewis, with the small isles belonging to them, and other lands, which were formerly held by William Makeloid of John Lord of the Isles, and were forfeited by that lord—for service of ward, relief, and marriage, with the holding of a ship of 26 oars and two ships of 16 oars in peace and in war for the use of the King or his lieutenants when required, and all other due services, reserving to the King the nests of falcons within the lands.⁹ From 1508 to 1547 the same Alexander (styled Crottach, or humpbacked) appears in record.¹⁰ In 1541 appears his son and heir apparent William Makeloid.¹¹ In 1547 Queen Mary granted to Archibald Earl of Ergile the ward of all the lands that belonged to the deceased Alexander M'Cloid of Dunvegane, a grant which of course included the lands of Harris.¹² In 1553 the same queen granted to her chancellor George Earl of Huntlie the nonentry and other dues of the lands of Areth (Harris) and all others belonging to the deceased William M'Cloid of Dunvegane.¹³ From that year to the year 1559 the history of Harris is the same as that given of Glenelg.¹⁴ By a contract dated at Dunne in 1560, between Archibald Earl of Ergile and Tormod M'Cloid the son of the deceased Alexander

¹ Martin, pp. 47-49. Old Stat. Acc.

² Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i. p. 91. Worsae's Danes, p. 267.

³ Rob. Index, p. 48, no. 1; p. 99; p. 100, no. 1.

⁴ Reg. Mag. Sig., pp. 90, 125. Rob. Index, p. 97, no. 316; p. 131, no. 29.

⁵ Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 117.

⁶ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. ii. pp. 109, 111, 189, 190. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. vii. no. 335; lib. viii. no. 132. Gregory, p. 58.

⁷ See GLENELG, pp. 207-209, and Gregory, pp. 60, 73, 74, 93.

⁸ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. ix. no. 15; lib. xiii. no. 186. Gregory, p. 60, note.

⁹ Macleod Charters. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiii. no. 305. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. i. fol. 37.

¹⁰ See DUVINISH, p. 359, and Gregory, pp. 74-170.

¹¹ Macleod Charters. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxvii. no. 198. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xiv. fol. 64.

¹² Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xx. fol. 74.

¹³ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxv. fol. 47.

¹⁴ See GLENELG, p. 208.

McClod of the Herre as principal and Hector Maklane of Doward as chief favourer and tutor of Tormod, the Earl, who had rescued Tormod from the hands of the French, became bound to recover for him his patrimony of Here, Tewedes, and Glenelge, and all other lands; and Tormod became the Earl's man, and bound himself not to marry without his advice—to pay, when established in Herie and Tewedess, to Hector Maklane the ward and marriage of Herie and the Earl's expenses in his behalf, to be divided between him and the Earl as the latter might arrange—and not in the first instance to pass to the North Isles without the Earl's consent and before causing his friends who might come to him to ratify the contract; in all or any of which conditions if Tormod should fail, he agreed 'to be countit unworthie to bruikie ony rowme of ane gentillman for evir in Scotland, bot to be perpetualie defamit,' and to have Hector Maklane as his enemy.¹ The subsequent history of Harris till 1580 corresponds with that of Glenelg.² In 1584 King James VI. granted to Colin Earl of Ergile the nonentry and other dues of all the property that belonged to Tormond McCloyd of Downevagane.³ In 1585 William McCloyd was served heir to his father Tormund McCloyd of Herres in the lands of Herres called the Arduannach of Lewes, with the small isles belonging to the same.⁴

In this parish there are numerous vestiges of its early possession by the Northmen, such as round forts, of which the most remarkable is the fort at Borge or Borough in Harris.⁵

ST. KILDA.

The St. Kilda group of islands, situated about 60 miles due west from the western extremity of Harris, and included in the same parish, consists of St. Kilda (anciently Hirta), its south east promontory called the Dum separated from it by a narrow strait almost dry at low water, and the smaller islands called Lavenish, Soa, Stack Leath, Borrera, and Stack Narnin.⁶ The chief island is indented on the north west by a small bay, and on the east by one of larger size, on the shore of which is the only landing place.⁷ The hill named Connagher rises on the north to the height of 1450 feet above the sea, and southward lies a somewhat lower range called the Mulloch More.⁸

The only notice of the religious history of these islands before the Reformation is furnished by Archdeacon Monro, who in 1549 writes thus—'The inhabitants therof ar simple poor people, scarce learnit in aney religion, bot McCloyd of Herrey his stewart, or he quhom he deputs in sic office, sailes anes in the yeir ther at Midsummer with some chaplaine to baptize bairnes ther, and, if they want a chaplaine, they baptize ther bairns themselves.'⁹ In the end of the

¹ Coll. de Reb. Alb., pp. 91, 92. This portion of the history of Glenelg has been accidentally omitted in the notice of that parish.

² See GLENELG, pp. 208, 209.

³ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. i. fol. 120.

⁴ Retours.

⁵ Martin, pp. 34, 35, 37, 38, 47. Old Stat. Acc.

⁶ Wilson's Voyage, vol. ii. pp. 3, 4. County Maps.

⁷ Wilson's Voyage, vol. ii. pp. 3, 4.

⁸ Wilson's Voyage, vol. ii. pp. 63, 66.

⁹ Description of the Western Isles.

following century they observed the festivals of Christmas, Easter, Good Friday, Saint Columba's Day, and All Saints.¹

In 1698 there were in St. Kilda three chapels with cemeteries, namely, Christ's chapel near the village on the east bay, and at a short distance from it and from each other the chapels of Saint Columba and Saint Brinan or Brimmin (probably Brandan).² In 1842 Wilson mentions the churchyard and ruins of the chapel of Saint Mary (apparently the same as the Christ's chapel of Martin) near the village, and on the east bay near the Dun the remains of the chapel of Saint Brimmin.³

In 1698 there was in the village and neighbourhood a number of wells, named Toubirninbeuy or the well of virtues, Saint Kilder's Well (named from some unknown saint, from whom the island is supposed to have received its later designation), the well of Conirdan, and the Well of Youth.⁴

The earliest notice of the island seems to be that by Fordun, who about 1400 writes of it as 'the isle of Irte, which is agreed to be under the Circius and on the outskirts (*marginē*) of the world, beyond which there is found no land in these bounds.'⁵ He elsewhere describes it as 'Hirth, the strongest of all the islands,' and as having 'near it an island 20 miles long with wild sheep.'⁶ Monro in 1549 says that Hirta is 'ane maine laiche ile, sa far as is manurit of it, abundant in corne and gressing, namelie for sheipe, for ther ar fairer and greiter sheip ther and larger tailed than ther is in any uther ile about.'⁷ The steward, he says, receives the dues of the land 'in miell and reistit mutton, wyld foullis reistit, and selchis.'⁸ 'This ile of Hirta pertenis of auld to McCloyd of Herray.'⁹ In 1633 King Charles I. granted to Archibald Lord Lorne 'all and hail the isle lyand without the hail knowne and inhabited isles of the kingdome of Scotland called *Hebrides Insule*, and now lately known be the name of and lyand or of whatsomever other name or designatione the same be off,' with all its castles, burghs, and other pertinents, in free regality, 'with power to erect burghs of barony and parish churches, of which he was then made undoubted heritable patron.'¹⁰ About 1700 the rents of St. Kilda were paid to Macleod's steward in down, wool, butter, cheese, cows, horses, fowls, oil, and barley.¹¹ The present yearly rent is £60, payable in 240 stones of feathers and 23 pecks of barley.¹²

The village, situated, as before stated, on the shore of the east bay, contains about 30 houses.¹³

The island or promontory called the Dun is so named from an ancient fort known as the Dun-fir-Bholug.¹⁴ It is perforated by a natural archway, but bears no traces of fortification, except a rude wall crossing it near the extremity.¹⁵

¹ Martin's Voyage to Saint Kilda.

² Ibid.

³ Wilson's Voyage, vol. ii. p. 38.

⁴ Martin's Voyage.

⁵ Scotichron., lib. i. c. 6.

⁶ Scotichron., lib. ii. c. 10.

⁷ Description of the Western Isles.

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ Argyle Inventory (Writs of the 'Unfound Isle').

¹¹ Martin's Western Isles, pp. 289, 290.

¹² Wilson's Voyage, vol. ii. p. 26.

¹³ Wilson's Voyage, vol. ii. p. 16.

¹⁴ Martin's Western Isles, p. 280. Wilson, vol. ii.

¹⁵ Ibid. p. 84. Wilson, vol. ii. pp. 4, 5.

The houses in the old village of St. Kilda, and a house in Borrera, were partly subterranean, and had sleeping berths contained in the thickness of the walls.¹

In St. Kilda have been found two Scandinavian bowlshaped brooches.²

From the year 1734 to the year 1741 the island was the residence of Lady Grange.³

E Y.

Ey⁴—Y⁵—Nahayis⁶—Eie⁷—Hayis⁸—Huy.⁹ (Map. No. 39.)

This parish appears to have included only the peninsula of Ey or Ui, situated between the Broad Bay (or Loch Tua) on the north and Loch Stornoway on the south.¹⁰ It is now united with a large portion of the ancient parish of Ness, and both together form the modern parish of Stornoway.¹¹ The district of Ui is in general low and moory, with a coast partly rock and partly sand.¹²

In the year 1506 King James IV. presented Sir John Poylson, precentor of Cathanes, to the rectory of Ey in Lewis, when it should be vacant by the irregularity or inability of John McClويد.¹³ In 1534 and 1536 the rector of Ey was Sir Magnus Vaus commissary of Innernys.¹⁴ In 1552 the rector was Sir Donald Munro (probably the archdeacon of the Isles).¹⁵ In 1559 Queen Mary presented Master Lachlan McClane to the rectory of the parish church of Nahayis in the isle of Lewis, vacant by the death of Sir John Finlay.¹⁶ In 1561 the parsonage of Eie belonged to the bishop of the Isles.¹⁷

The church, dedicated to Saint Columba, stood on the isthmus or narrowest part of the peninsula of Ui, from which it seems to have derived its name.¹⁸ Its ruins and cemetery remain, and enclose the remains of many Macleods, lords of the island, of one of whom, Malcolm the son of Roderick, the tomb still exists.¹⁹

At Garabost there was a chapel, now demolished, dedicated to Saint Cowslan (Constantine).²⁰

At Stornoway was a church dedicated, it is said, to a saint named Lennan.²¹

At the same place stood a priory or cell of Inchaffray, from which it had its first prior.²² It was said to have been the residence of Saint Catan, to contain the remains of its founder and

¹ Wilson, vol. ii. p. 57. ² Worsaae's Danes, p. 271.

³ Burton's History of Scotland Carruthers' Notes to Boswell's Johnson.

⁴ A. D. 1506. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. iii. fol. 94. A. D. 1536. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxv. no. 380.

⁵ A. D. 1552. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxxi. no. 122.

⁶ A. D. 1559. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxix. fol. 88.

⁷ A. D. 1561. Rental of the Bishoprick. Coll. de Reb. Alb., p. 4.

⁸ A. D. 1600-1640. Macfarlane's Geog. Collect.

⁹ Circa A. D. 1640. Blaen.

¹⁰ Macfarlane's Geog. Collect.

¹¹ Macfarlane's Geog. Collect. Old Stat. Acc. New Stat. Acc.

¹² Old and New Stat. Acc.

¹³ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. iii. fol. 94.

¹⁴ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxv. nn. 140, 380.

¹⁵ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxxi. no. 122.

¹⁶ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxix. fol. 88.

¹⁷ Rental of the Bishoprick. Coll. de Reb. Alb., p. 4.

¹⁸ Old Stat. Acc. Martin, p. 27. Coll. de Reb. Alb., p. 4.

¹⁹ Coll. de Reb. Alb., p. 4. New Stat. Acc.

²⁰ Martin, p. 27. New Stat. Acc.

²¹ Ibid.

²² Hay's Scotia Sacra, p. 667. Bisset's Rolls of Court, fol. 255.

other illustrious men, to be famous for miracles, and to have had so great wealth that it was twice rebuilt after being burned.¹

The island of Lewis, which with Harris formed the Ljodthhus of the Sagas, and the residence of whose lords was the castle of Stornoway, appears in record in 1263, in which year Haco King of Norway came thither to meet Earl Birger, and afterwards touched at it on his expedition against Scotland.² In 1292 the lands of Lodoux were included in the sheriffdom of Skey, then erected by King John Balliol.³ In 1335 Edward Balliol granted in heritage to John of the Isles for his allegiance the isle of Lewethy and other lands—and in 1336 King Edward III. confirmed the grant.⁴ In 1344 King David granted the same lands to the same John, and in his hands they remained in 1367.⁵ In 1382 or 1383 King Robert II. granted to his son Alexander Stewart Earl of Buchan, and to Euphame Lady of Ross, the baronies and Lordship of Sky and Lewis, which Euphame had resigned.⁶ Lewis and the other isles were in 1475 forfeited by John Lord of the Isles, in 1476 restored to him by King James III., in 1478 confirmed to him by that king, and in 1493 again and finally forfeited by the same Lord.⁷

The lands of Lewis were held by the Macleods of Lewis, known as the Siol Torquill, first apparently of the Lords of the Isles, and afterwards of the crown. In 1449 a charter of John of Yle is witnessed by Roderic McLeod of Leoghuis.⁸ In 1461 a charter of the same John is witnessed by Torquell McLeod of Leoghosh.⁹ In 1478 and 1494 another Roderick Makleod of Lewys, and in 1498 another Torquill McClod of the Lewis, appear in record.¹⁰ The same Torquill, having been summoned to appear before the parliaments of 1505 and 1506, to answer especially for the crime of assisting Donald Ila the natural son of Angus of the Isles in his incursions on the inhabitants, and of attempting to make him Lord of the Isles, and not having appeared, was declared to have forfeited his life and property.¹¹ In 1508 (29 April) Andro bishop of Cathnes, Ranald Alansoun of Ylanbigern, and Alexander McClode of Dunvegau, were commissioned by King James IV. to let for five years to sufficient tenants the lands of the Lewys and of Wattarnes in Sky, which were forfeited by Torquill McClode of the Lewys.¹² In the same year (7 June) Ranald Alansoun and Alexander Makeloyd received orders from King James to pass to Lewis and Wattarnes to let the lands, and to take their directions in the matter from Alexander Earl of Huntly.¹³ In 1511 the same king granted to Malcolm Makloid, the son and heir of Rory McClod, the lands and castle of Lewis and Wattirnes in the Lordship of the Isles with other lands, erected in his favour into the barony and lordship of Lewis, the place and castle of Stornochway to be the chief messuage.¹⁴ In 1515, when the Regent Albany appointed John Makcane of Ardnamurchan his commissioner for reducing to obedience the inhabitants of

¹ Scotia Sacra, p. 667.

² Haco's Expedition, pp. 19-21, 46, 47. Worsaae's Danes, p. 267.

³ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i. p. 91.

⁴ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i. pp. 463, 464. Rymer, vol. iv. p. 711.

⁵ Rob. Index, p. 48, no. i.; p. 99; p. 100, no. i. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i. pp. 168, 169.

⁶ Rob. Index, p. 124, no. 26.

⁷ See HARRIS, p. 378.

⁸ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiii. no. 186.

⁹ Argyle Charters.

¹⁰ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. ix. no. 15; lib. xiii. no. 128. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. i. fol. 53.

¹¹ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. ii. pp. 261, 264. Pitcairns's Crim. Trials, vol. i. pp. 45*, 46*.

¹² Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. iii. fol. 166.

¹³ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. iii. fol. 174.

¹⁴ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xvii. no. 16. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. iv. fol. 126.

part of the Highlands and Isles, Malcolm Makeloid of Lewis was one of those excepted.¹ In 1517 Malcolm Makeloid of Lewis again appears in record.² Afterwards, till about the year 1532, the lands and barony of Lewis were illegally held by John McCloyd, the son of Torquil and nephew of Malcolm.³ In 1538 (2 April) King James V. granted to Rory McCloyd, the son and heir of the deceased Malcolm McCloyd of the Lewis, the nonentry and other dues of the lands and barony of Lewis from the 30th of June 1511 till a year after the date of the grant.⁴ In 1541 the same king granted to Rodoric McCloyd of Lewis, and to Barbara Stewart his affianced spouse, the lands, island, and barony of Lewis, with the castle, with other lands, resigned by Rodoric, and then erected anew into the free barony of Lewis.⁵ In 1545 (28 July) the same Rodoric was one of the council of Donald Lord of the Isles, and (17 August) had with Alexander McCloyd of Dunvegane and forty others a remission from that date to 1 November, that they might go the Regent and Lords of Council on their affairs.⁶ About 1551 Queen Mary commissioned Archibald Earl of Argyle to pursue with his men Rorie McLeod of the Lewis for 'obteining' certain persons out of his lands.⁷ In 1555 the same Rorrie McCloyd of the Lewis had a remission for his treasonable intercommuning with various rebels, and for other crimes.⁸ In 1572 King James VI. granted to Torquil McCloyd, the son and heir apparent of Rodoric Makeloid of Lewis, and to his male heirs of his body, with remainder to Gillicallum Garwe McCloyd of Raisay and his male heirs, and to Torquil's male heirs whomsoever bearing the McCloyd surname and arms, the lands and barony of Lewis, which Rodoric had resigned, reserving the liferent to Rodoric on condition that he and Torquil should commit no crime against the King.⁹ Lewis was subsequently for many years a subject of contention between different members of the Macleod family, in consequence of which it fell about the year 1597 into the hands of the crown, was afterwards granted to Ludovick Duke of Lennox and other adventurers, and in the beginning of the seventeenth century became the property of Mackenzie of Kintail, afterwards Earl of Seaforth.¹⁰

In 1561 the bishop of the Isles held the land of Skeiracmaheie in Loise, apparently the church lands, or perhaps the whole parish of Ey.¹¹

In 1597 an act of parliament was passed for erecting three burghs and burgh towns in the Highlands and Isles, namely, in Kintyre, Lochaber, and Lewis.¹² The act was not carried into

¹ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. v. fol. 2.

² Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. v. fol. 102. Argyle Inventory.

³ Acta Dom. Conc., vol. xxxix. fol. 159; vol. xli. fol. 79. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. ii. pp. 333, 334. Gregory, pp. 131, 134, 144.

⁴ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xi. fol. 66.

⁵ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xv. fol. 77.

⁶ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xix. fol. 27.

⁷ Argyle Inventory.

⁸ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xxvii. fol. 125.

⁹ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. xl. fol. 65. It was apparently this Torquil to whom Queen Mary addressed the following missive—'Torquill McCloyd, we grete you

welc. We ar informit that sum of the Illis ar desirous to have you allyat to thame be marceage; and becaus ye have that honor to be of the Stewardth blnde, we thoct expedient to gif you advertismnt that it is our will and pleshour that ye allyat yourself to na party in marceage without our advysse, and quhill we declair our opinioun to yourself thairin. Subseriuit with our hand at Inuerary the xxiii of July 1563.' Miscellany of the Spalding Club, vol. v. p. 396.

¹⁰ Gregory, pp. 209-338. Retours. Macfarlane's Geog. Collect.

¹¹ Rental of the Bishoprick. Coll. de Reb. Alb., p. 4.

¹² Acta Parl. Scot., vol. iv. p. 139.

effect as intended, but it led to the formation of Campbelton, Fortwilliam, and Stornoway, only the first of which became a royal burgh.¹ Stornoway with its suburbs now contains a population of 3000.²

On the second Wednesday of July a yearly fair is held on a moor in the neighbourhood of the town.³

The castle of Stornochway, as we have seen, appears in record in the year 1511 as the chief messnage of the barony of Lewis.⁴ 'Steornway,' says a writer of the following century, 'is the principal towne whair Macloyd used to reside. In this place is a castell. It lyeth betwixt the parochins of Nes and Hayis.'⁵ About the year 1650 the castle is said to have been dismantled by the soldiers of Cromwell.⁶ Adjoining the town and the modern Seaforth Lodge the ruins of the old castle may still be seen.⁷

In the end of the last century a native of Lewis might be known by his frequent use of the expression *Donich-a-voir*, by some interpreted 'the great Sabbath,' and by others 'the great St. Dominic.'⁸

LOCHS.

Loghur⁹ — St. Columbkil.¹⁰ (Map, No. 40.)

THIS parish consists chiefly of one-half of the widest portion of the island, stretching from Loch Seaforth on the south to Loch Stornoway on the north, the remaining part branching westward and lying between the north shore of Loch Roag and the Barvas Hills.¹¹ It is deeply indented on the east by Loch Seaforth and Loch Erisort, which nearly meet in its centre, and less deeply by Loch Clay, Loch Broilum, Loch Shell, and some smaller arms of the sea. On the west is Loch Carloway. On the western inland border is a fresh-water lake named Langavat, and in the interior are Loch Trialivall and a number of smaller lakes, from all which the district is said to have derived its name.¹² About a half of the parish is level and heathy, but the southern part, of old named the Forest, and said to have abounded with deer, is mountainous.¹³ On the coast both east and west are some small islands.

There appears to be no account of this parish before the Reformation. A writer of the following century says, 'The parish of Loghur is upon the south syd of Steornway, and upon the east syd of the countrey.'¹⁴

¹ Coll. de Reb. Alb., p. 159. Gregory, p. 277.

² New Stat. Acc.

³ New Stat. Acc.

⁴ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xvii. no. 16.

⁵ Macfarlane's Geog. Collect.

⁶ Martin, p. 8. Anderson's Guide, p. 483.

⁷ New Stat. Acc. Anderson, p. 483.

⁸ Letter by Rev. D. McNicol to General Hutton, 1789.

⁹ A. D. 1600-1640. Macfarlane's Geog. Collect.

¹⁰ A. D. 1700. Martin, p. 27.

¹¹ Old Stat. Acc. New Stat. Acc. Neither statistical accounts nor maps however decide whether the western portion, named Carloway, is continuous with the rest of the parish, or detached by an intervening part of Uig.

¹² Monro's Description of the Western Isles. Old Stat. Acc.

¹³ Monro. Macfarlane. New Stat. Acc.

¹⁴ Macfarlane's Geog. Collect.

The church, dedicated to Saint Columba, the cemetery of which is still the parish burying-ground, stood upon the island of Saint Colm (the Yl Cholumbkil of Blaeu) in Loch Erisort.¹ The present church, built in 1830, stands at Keose on the point of land between Loch Erisort and Loch Leurbust.²

At Kirvig or Keriwick in the district of Carloway there was a chapel dedicated to Saint Michael.³

On the south east coast lie the Shiant or Holy Isles, on one of which, named Island More, there was a chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary.⁴

In 1590 Torquil McCloyd of Lewis granted in liferent to his wife Margaret Nyne Angus Makalexander six davachs of land in the lordship of Lewis, including 20 pennylands of Vallis and 30 pennylands of Lochis; and the grant was confirmed by King James VI, of whom the lands were to be held.⁵

At Down on Loch Carloway there is a circular fort with a double wall of dry stone, about 30 feet in height.⁶

UIG.

Vye in Lewis⁷—Oig, Wig⁸—Wuig, Wuicgk⁹—Vyg.¹⁰ (Map, No. 41.)

THIS parish includes that portion of Lewis lying west of the parish of Lochs between Loch Resort on the south and Loch Roag on the north, with a small portion north of the latter; the islands of Bernera, Pabbay, Vaxay, Viavore, Malista, and others upon the south and west; and at the distance of about 20 miles to the westward the islands called the Flannan or Holy Isles or the Seven Hunters. It is the most mountainous part of Lewis, and abounds with fresh-water lakes; and its coast, in general flat, is indented by Loch Roag or its branches, Loch Bernera, Little Loch Roag, and the bay of Uig.¹¹

The 'parochin Vye in Lewis' is mentioned by Arehdeacon Monro in 1549.¹² A deed executed by Rorie McCloid of the Lewes in 1573 is subscribed in his name by Ranald Anguson parson of Oig.¹³ The parish of Wuig is briefly mentioned by a writer of the following century.¹⁴

The church, said to have been dedicated to Saint Christopher, seems to have stood at Balnakile on the north of the Bay of Uig.¹⁵ A church, built in 1829, stands near the same place.¹⁶

¹ Blaeu. Martin, p. 27. New Stat. Acc.

² New Stat. Acc. County Maps.

³ Martin, p. 27.

⁴ Martin, p. 26. Old Stat. Acc.

⁵ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. lxi. fol. 39.

⁶ Old and New Stat. Acc.

⁷ A. D. 1549. Monro's Description of the Western Isles.

⁸ A. D. 1573. Coll. de Reb. Alb., p. 8.

⁹ A. D. 1600-1640. Macfarlane's Geog. Collect.

¹⁰ Circa A. D. 1640. Blaeu.

¹¹ Old and New Stat. Acc. County Maps.

¹² Description of the Western Isles.

¹³ Coll. de Reb. Alb., p. 8.

¹⁴ Macfarlane's Geog. Collect.

¹⁵ Martin, p. 23. County Maps.

¹⁶ New Stat. Acc. County Maps.

At Molista are the remains of a religious building (styled by Martin the church of Saint Pharaer in Kaerness), locally believed to have been a nunnery, and known by the name *Bail-in-caillchin-dow* or *Teagh-na-n-caillchan-dou*, the town or house of the black old women.¹

In Bernera was a chapel apparently dedicated to Saint Maera the virgin; in little Bernera were two, dedicated respectively to Saint Donan and Saint Michael; and in Pabbay there was one dedicated to Saint Peter.²

'Furth 50 myle in the occident seas,' says Archdeacon Monro, 'from the coste of the parochin Vye in Lewis, towards the west north west, lyes the seven iles of Flanayn, claid with girth and haly iles.'³ The Flannan Isles are mentioned also by Buchanan as the Sacred or Sanetuary Islands.⁴ Martin about 1700 says that the largest of these islands, named Island More, had the ruins of a chapel dedicated to Saint Flannan.⁵ These ruins are still to be seen.⁶

In the year 1590 Torquil McCloyd of Lewis granted in liferent to Margaret Nyne Angus Makalexander his wife six davachs of land in the lordship of Lewis, including 20 pennylands of Vge, to be held of King James VI., who in the same year confirmed the grant.⁷

Of the Flannan Isles above noticed Archdeacon Monro in 1549 further observes, 'Werey natural gressing within thir saids iles; infinit wyld scheipe therein, quhilk na man kuawes to quhom the said scheepe apperteins within them that lues this day of the countrimen: bot McCloyd of the Lewis at certain tymes in the yeire sends men in and hundis, and slayes maney of thir sheeipe. The flesche of thir sheipe cannot be cattin be honest men for fatnesse, for ther is no fleche one them, bot all quhyte lyke talloun, and it werey wyld gustit lykwayes. The saids iles are nouder manurit nor inhabit, bot full of greine heigh hills full of wyld sheepe in tha seven iles forsaid, quhilks may not be outrinne. They perteine to McCloyd of the Lewis.'⁸

Besides these isles the archdeacon enumerates on the same coast Garvellan, Lambay, Fladay, Kealnsay, Berneray-beg, Berneray-moir, Kertay, Buyabeg, Buyamoir, Vaxay, Pabay, Sigrain-moir-nagoinein, and Sigrainbeg, all belonging to McCloyd of the Lewis.⁹

Of the isle of Pabay he observes that it is 'an isle maire nore ane myle lange, ane fruit-full and fertile mayne ile, full of corne and scheipe, quherein ther was a kirke, quherein also McCloyd of the Lewis usit to dwell quhen he wald be quyeit or yet fearit.'¹⁰ A writer of the following century says, 'The ordinar place of Macloyd's residence in this country was Pappa, ane island within the sea.'¹¹

In 1831 a number of ancient chessmen was found among the sands of the bay of Ug, part of which are now preserved in the British Museum.¹²

¹ Letter of Rev. D. McNicol, 1789. Old Stat. Acc. New Stat. Acc.

² Martin, pp. 27, 28.

³ Description of the Western Islands.

⁴ Buch. Historia, lib. i. c. 42.

⁵ Western Islands, p. 17.

⁶ Old and New Stat. Acc.

⁷ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. lxi. fol. 39.

⁸ Description of the Western Isles.

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ Macfarlane's Geog. Collect.

¹² New Stat. Acc.

. At Callarneish near Loch Roag is a circle of 12 erect stones, with a larger one in the centre, approached from the north by an avenue formed of similar stones and narrowing as it approaches the circle, from the east, south, and north of which run three rows also of erect stones.¹

Loch Langavat (the long water) on the south east border of the parish, and many other names in the district, are Norwegian.²

B A R V A S.

Church of Our Lady in Barvas³ — Church of Saint Mary in Barvas.⁴ (Map, No. 42.)

THIS parish includes that portion of the north west coast of Lewis which lies between the districts of Carloway on the south and Ness on the north. It is almost a continuous tract of moorland studded with small lakes, except on the shore, where it is cultivated.⁵ Its coast is rocky and inaccessible except at four small bays.⁶

In 1536 King James V. presented Master Rodoric Farquhar Hectorissone to several churches vacant by the decease of Master Mertin M'Gilmertyne, including the rectory of the church of Our Lady in Barvas in the Leous.⁷ The rectory was apparently one of the four 'parochie kirkes' of Lewis mentioned by Archdeacon Monro in 1549.⁸

The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, seems to have always stood on Barvas bay, where the present church, built in 1800, and since repaired, also stands.⁹

Besides the church of Saint Mary there were in this parish the church of Saint Bride in Borge, the church of Saint Peter in Shadir, the church of Saint John the Baptist in Brogir, and the church of Saint Kieran in Lianishadir, one of which was destroyed by the encroachment of the sea or the drifting of sand, and the rest of which are ruinous.¹⁰

In the village of Shadir is Saint Andrew's well, believed to have miraculous power.¹¹

In 1590 Torquil M'Cloyd of Lewis granted in liferent to his wife Margaret Nyne Angus Makalexander six davachs of land in the lordship of Lewis, including 20 pennylands of Broagir and 20 pennylands of Gallis, to be held of King James VI., who confirmed the grant.¹²

Among the antiquities of Barvas are enumerated several ancient *duns*, a number of cairns, and a large erect stone 18 feet high, named *Clach-an-drushel*, supposed to commemorate a battle.¹³

¹ Martin, p. 9. Old Stat. Acc. New Stat. Acc.

² Worsaae, pp. 267, 268.

³ A. D. 1536. Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. x. fol. 122.

⁴ Circa A. D. 1700. Martin, p. 27.

⁵ New Stat. Acc.

⁶ New Stat. Acc.

⁷ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. x. fol. 122.

⁸ Description of the Western Isles.

⁹ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. x. fol. 122. Martin, p. 27. New Stat. Acc.

¹⁰ Martin, p. 27. Old Stat. Acc. New Stat. Acc.

¹¹ Martin, p. 7.

¹² Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. lxi. fol. 39.

¹³ Martin, p. 8. Old Stat. Acc. New Stat. Acc.

N E S S.

The Parochin of Nesse in Lewis¹ — Ness, Nes.² (Map, No. 43.)

THIS parish appears to have included the district still known as Ness (now a parish called Cross), the greater part of the modern parish of Stornoway, which includes two districts, Stornoway and Gress, some small islands on the coast, and two at some distance in the Northern Sea.³ Its general character is that of a district not much elevated, with numerous small fresh-water lakes, and a much indented coast in general rocky but partly formed of sand.⁴

Previously to the Reformation we have apparently no mention of this parish but that by Archdeacon Monro in 1549 already cited.⁵ Subsequently to that event it seems to occur only once in record, and that only in the manuscript above quoted.⁶

The church, apparently dedicated to Saint Peter, stood either at Habost or at Swainbost on the north coast of the parish.⁷ At one of these two places there was a church dedicated to Saint Thomas.⁸ The present parliamentary or parish church stands at South Galson on the north-west coast, where of old stood the church of the Holy Cross.⁹

Besides these there were in Eoroby the church of Saint Mulvay (Molios or Molingus?) and the church of Saint Ronan (the former of which seems to have been known as *Teampull-moir*, the great temple); the church of Saint Clement in North Dell; the church of Saint Aula in Gress; the church of Saint Michael in Tolsta; and the church of Saint Colm in Garien.¹⁰

‘At the north poynt of Lewis,’ says Archdeacon Monro, ‘there is a litle ile callit the Pigmeis Ile, with ane litle kirke in it of ther auen handey warke. Within this kirke the ancients of that countrey of the Lewis sayes that the saids Pigmeis hes bein eirdit thair. Maney men of diuers countres hes deluit vpe deiplie the flure of the litle kirke, and I myselve amanges the leaue, and hes found in it deipe vnder the erthe certaine baines and round heads of wonderful litle quantity, alledgit to be the baines of the saids Pigmeis, quhilk may be lykly according to sundry histories that wee reid of the Pigmeis; bot I leaue this far of it to the ancients of the Lewis. This ile pertains to McCloyd of the Lewis.’¹¹ Buchanan about 1577 repeats the account thus given by Monro.¹² Blaeu marks the island as Ylen Dunibeg, and places a chapel in it.¹³

¹ A. D. 1549. Monro’s Description of the Western Isles.

² A. D. 1600-1640. Macfarlane’s Geog. Collect.

³ Macfarlane’s Geog. Collect. Old Stat. Acc. New Stat. Acc.

⁴ New Stat. Acc.

⁵ See above.

⁶ Macfarlane’s Collections.

⁷ Martin, p. 27. Old Stat. Acc.

⁸ Martin, p. 27. Old Stat. Acc. Martin places the church of St. Peter at Swainbost and the church of Saint Thomas at Habost, the Old Stat. Acc. *versa vice*.

⁹ Martin, p. 27. Old Stat. Acc. New Stat. Acc.

¹⁰ Martin, p. 27. Old Stat. Acc. Letter of Rev. D. M’Nicol, 1789. New Stat. Acc.

¹¹ Description of the Western Isles. Modern antiquaries and ecclesiastics may suggest a more obvious explanation of this ‘litle’ fact than that of Buchanan’s ‘pious and well informed man Donald Monro.’

¹² Historia, lib. i. c. 42.

¹³ Blaeu’s Map.

In the island of Rona, about 50 miles north from the Butt of Lewis, are the ruins of a chapel dedicated to Saint Ronan.¹ 'Within this isle,' says Monro, 'there is ane chapell callit St. Ronay's chapell, into quhilk chapell, as the ancient of the country alledges, they leave an spaid and ane shuil quhen any man dies, and upon the morrow findes the place of the grave markit with an spaid, as they alledge.'² In this matter also Monro is implicitly followed by Buchanan.³ Sir George Mackenzie in the seventeenth century says, 'There is a chapel in the midst of the isle, where they meet twice or thrice a day. One of the families is hereditary beddall, and the master of that stands at the altar and prayeth, the rest kneel upon their knees and join with him.'⁴

In 1590 King James VI. confirmed a charter of Torquil McCloyd of Lewis, granting in liferent to Margaret Nyne Angus Makalexander his wife six davachs of land in the lordship of Lewis on the north side of the island, including the ten pennylands of Tolstaff, to be held of the King.⁵

'Towards the north northeist from Lewis,' says Archdeacon Monro in 1549, 'three score myles of sea lyes ane litle ile callit Ronay, laiche maine lande, inhabit and manurit be simple people scant of ony religione. This ile is uther haffe myle lange and haffe myle braide; abundance of corne growes on it by delving only, abundance of natural claver gorse for sheipe. There is an certain number of ky and sheipe ordainit for this ile be ther awin ald right, extending to sa maney as may be sustainit upon the said gerssing; and the countrey is so fertill of gerssing that the superexerescens of the said ky and schiepe baith feidis them in flesche and als payes ther dewties with the samen for the maist pairt. Within this ile there is sic faire quhyte beir meil made like flour, and, quhen they flay ther sheipe, they flay them belly-flaught, and stuffes ther skins fresche of the beir meil, and send ther dewties be a servant of McCloyd of Lewis, with certain reistit muttan and mony reistit fonlis.'⁶ Sir George Mackenzie in the following century gives a somewhat similar account of Rona, and adds, 'The island of Rona hath for many generations been inhabited by five families, which seldom exceed thirty souls in all. They have a kind of commonwealth among them in so far, if any of them have more children than another, he that hath fewer taketh from the other what makes his number equal.'⁷

The rock or island called Sulisker, likewise belonging to this parish, and situated about sixteen miles west from Rona, is thus described by Mouro—'Be sextene myle of sea to this ile (Rona) towards the west lyes ane ile callit Suliskeray, ane myle lang, without gresse or heddir, with heighe blacke craigges and blacke foughe there vpon pairt of them. This ile is full of wyld foulis, and, quhen foulis hes ther birdes, men out of the parochin of Nesse in Lewis vsse to sail ther, and to stay there seuin or aught dayes, and to fetche haime with them ther boitt full of

¹ Martin, p. 21. Old Stat. Acc. See IONA, p. 296; Acta Sanctorum, Feb. 6. Tom. i.; and Bedae Eccles. Hist., lib. iii. c. 25.

² Description of the Western Isles.

³ Lib. i. c. 44.

⁴ Account of Hirta and Rona by Sir George Mackenzie of Tarbat.

⁵ Reg. Sec. Sig., vol. lxi. fol. 39.

⁶ Description of the Western Isles.

⁷ Mackenzie's Account of Hirta and Rona.

dray wyld foulis with wyld foulis fedders. In this ile ther haunts ane kynd of foule callit the colk, little les nor a guisse, quha comes in the ver to the land to lay hir eggis and to clecke hir birdes quhill she bring them to perfytness, and at that tyme hir fleisehe of feddirs falleth off hir ail haily, and she sayles to the mayne sea againe, and comes neuer to land quhyll the yeire end againe, and then she comes with hir new fleice of fedderis. This fleice that shee leaves yeirly wpone hir nest hes nae penns in the feddirs, nor nae kind of hard thinge in them that may be felt or graipit, bot vtter fyne downes.¹

The Ness of Lewis abounds in Norwegian names, such as Eoroby (Eyriboer, the town on the naze), and the inhabitants still retain the Norwegian cast of countenance.²

¹ Description of the Western Isles.

² Worsaae's Danes, p. 268.

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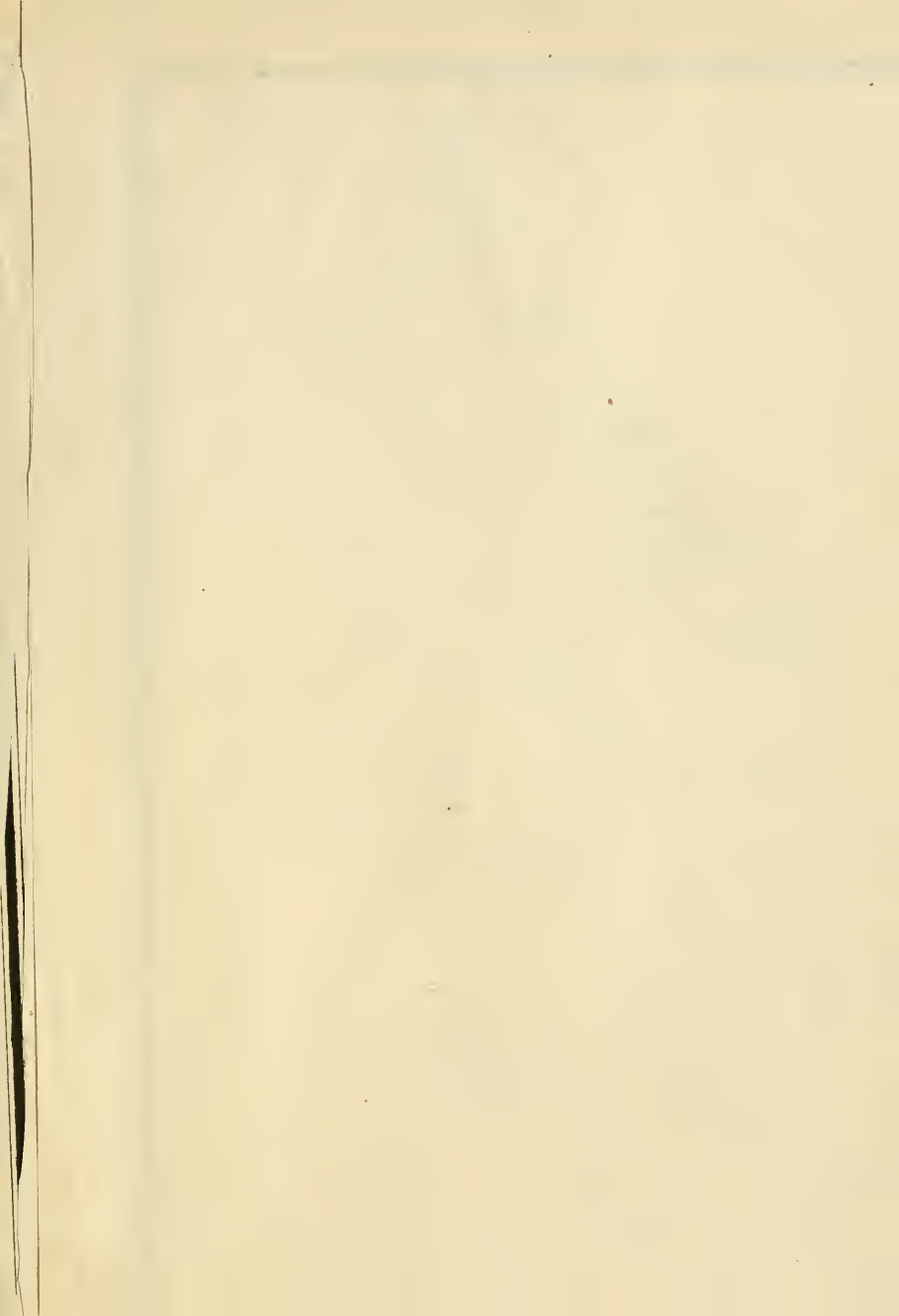
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