



**INVERYNE FARM
KILFINAN, ARGYLL
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK BASED SURVEY**



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Summary

Inveryne Farm has a diverse range of archaeological remains within its boundaries. Evidence of settlement situated around Auchalick Bay and the coast and terraces along and above the Auchalick River indicates that the landscape was a relatively fertile one. The presence of standing stones and cup and ring markings signifies that this fertility was no doubt appreciated in the prehistoric period, and it seems likely that the landscape contains evidence of occupation from at least the Neolithic period. Beyond these monuments, there are the remains of a number of settlement sites of age unknown, but likely to date between the late medieval to early modern period. Without excavation, it is difficult to positively identify above-ground remains of settlement dating from before that time, but the prehistoric presence on the farm along with relatively dense settlement evidence suggests that remains of other periods are present but yet to be found.

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1. Introduction

This report collates the results of a Desk Based Survey of the archaeological and historical background of the lands of Inverlyne Farm and its immediate environs. The work was commissioned by Nick and Jane Ferguson and undertaken by Kilmartin Museum.



Figure 1: Area of Survey in Argyll

2. Location and Topography

The lands of Inveryne Farm lie along the south west coast of the Cowal peninsula within Kilfinan parish. The farm is bounded on the western side by Loch Fyne including Port Leathan (wide port) and Auchalick Bay. Parts of the farm lie on either side of the B8000 road that runs between Millhouse and Kilfinan.

The larger part of the farm lies to the west of the road and contains the two promontories Corr Mheall (meaning 'odd lump') at AOD 87m and Inveryne Barr at AOD 84m. Within the bounds of the farm are the two settlements of Inveryne and Auchalick with the River Auchalick running from northeast to southwest through this part of the farm. The river also runs through the eastern part of the farm the lands of which lie either side of the track leading to the house and farmstead of Acharossan. Along with the settlement of Acharossan, the lands in this part of the farm included part of the former settlement of Auchnaskeioch.

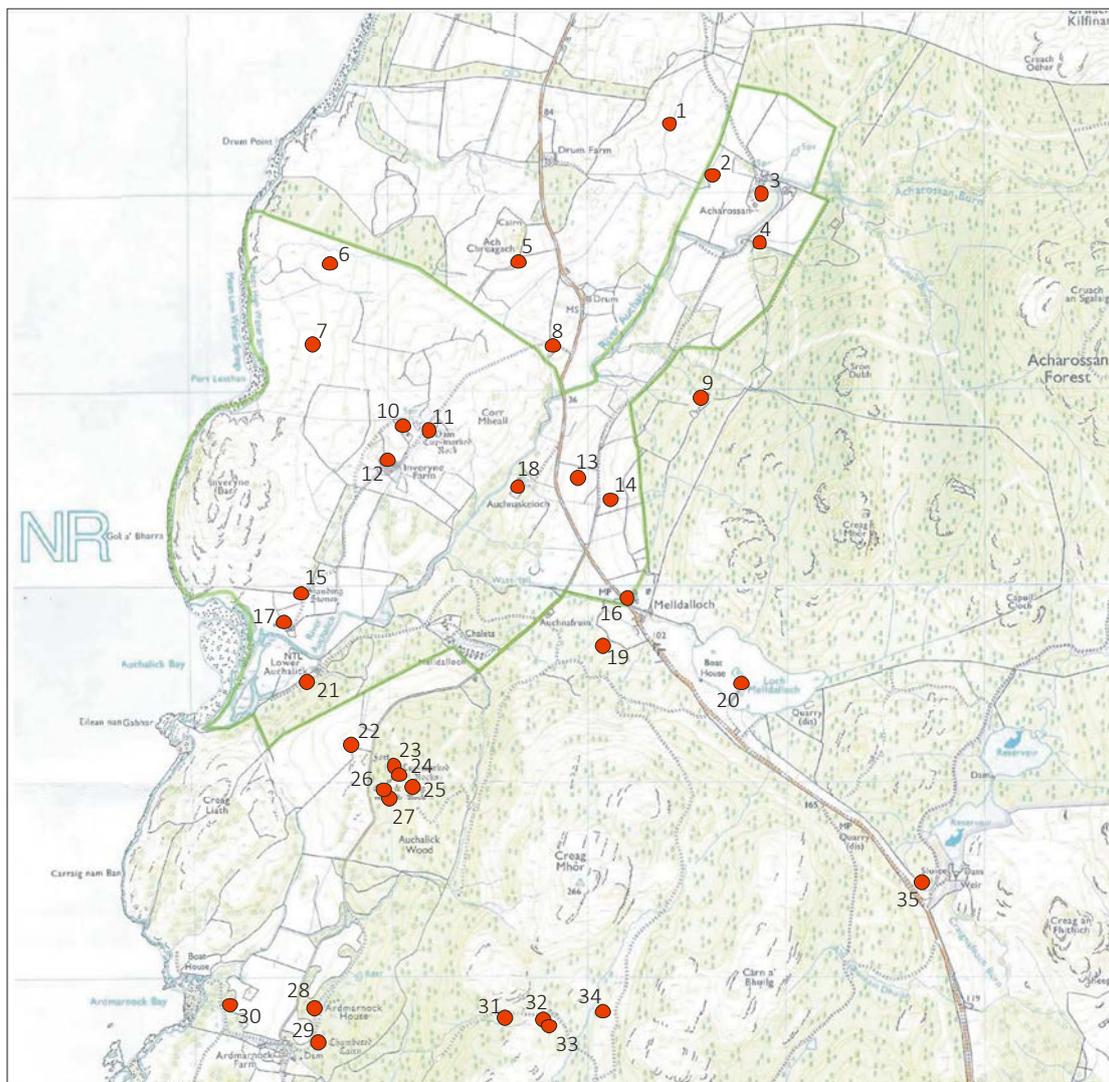


Figure 2: Distribution of Sites listed on Canmore

3. Archaeological and Historical Background

The area examined extends from Drum Farm at the north to Ardmarnock Bay at the south. The survey includes sites listed on Canmore, the online catalogue to Scotland's archaeology, buildings, industrial and maritime heritage, compiled and managed by Historic Environment Scotland. Information on these sites has been extracted from Canmore and is listed in Appendix 1, with numbers referring to the sites shown on Figure 2 and to the sites in the text below.

Archaeological fieldwork has been undertaken in the area by the Cowal Archaeological Society on Melldalloch Island (Site 20, Dorren and Henry 2004) and at Medieval Bloomery sites at West Glenan Burn (Site 32, and Site 34, Aitken 1973). A small excavation was also undertaken around the cup and ring marked site at Auchalick Wood by the Glasgow Archaeological Society and the Hunterian Museum had negative results (Site 26, Curtis and Jaffray 1991). A small evaluation to a house extension at Tigh-Cladaich (Site 17) revealed an enclosure wall and a posthole (Ellis 2014). Some survey work has also been undertaken on the farm by Bettie Rennie with the Cowal Archaeological Society reporting a number of features at Sites 6 and 7 (Dorren and Henry 2004).

3.1 Prehistoric Sites

Possibly the earliest site within the study area is the chambered cairn at Ardmarnock Bay (Site 29) and this preference for bay locations is perhaps reinforced by the presence of the Standing Stones overlooking Auchalick Bay (Site 15), the bay also overlooked by the rock art panel at Inveryne (Site 11). This site, along with other reported rock art sites at An Fuaran (Site 5) and Auchalick Wood (Sites 23-26) and the cup marks at the chambered cairn at Ardmarnock (Site 29), means this area is relatively rich in rock art when compared to other parts of Cowal.



The cup and ring marked rock at Inveryne.

Radiocarbon dates retrieved from the excavation of a roundhouse on Melldalloch Island (Site 20) suggests that the building was occupied sometime between the mid-7th and early 6th centuries BC (Dorren and Henry 2004. Three other potential roundhouses have been reported to the west of Acharossan House at Site 2 (Rennie, Dorren and Henry 1998).

The presence of the fort at Auchalick Wood (Site 24) also attests to later prehistoric activity. The area bounded by the fort wall is relatively large (up to 50m across) and the RCAHMS description postulates that some of the internal terraces could have contained structures (RCAHMS 1988, No.121, pp 101). Forts and duns in Argyll, as elsewhere, are notoriously difficult to date without excavation, although forts that have been dated suggest occupation in the late Bronze Age through to the early historic period, with some also occupied in later periods.

Chance finds of flint tools have also been reported during forestry operations at West Glenan Burn at Sites 31 and 33 (Kirby 1969, Aitken 1973).

3.2 Medieval Sites

The main evidence for medieval activity outside of castles are chapels and burial grounds. To the north of the farm is Kilfinan chapel with the main body of the chapel structure likely dates to the early 13th century although the presence of carved stones dating to around the 9-10th century indicates the existence of an earlier ecclesiastical site. There is a tradition telling of a burial ground and possible chapel at Ardmarnock Bay (Site 30), although here there is no documentary or above-ground evidence that now suggest a chapel site or indeed a burial ground is present (Paterson 1970, pp 30).

During forestry work near West Glenan Burn, evidence of iron smelting was uncovered at a bloomery site (Site 32) along with finds of medieval pottery (13th-14th century), the latter relatively rare in Argyll from any medieval site, suggesting perhaps a higher status site lay nearby. A possible second bloomery site has also been reported in the area with smelting slag along with a few sherds of pottery recovered (Site 34).

The two 'long houses' reported on Melldalloch Island (Site 20) might be evidence of a medieval island dwelling of which there are other examples in Argyll, including that at Loch Glashan (Fairhurst 1969).

The turbulence of the later medieval period in Argyll perhaps accounts for the recovery of a coin hoard from Kames, with coins dating to the 16th century (Site 35, Stevenson 1966).

3.3 Settlement Evidence

Much of the structural evidence we can still see today within and immediately around the farm most likely dates to the early modern period, although there is no reason to presume these structures do not overlie or are in the vicinity of earlier settlement evidence. Lying within the survey area are several settlement sites: Drum, Acharossan, Inveryne, Auchnaskeioch, Tigh-Cladaich, Melldalloch, Auchalick and Ardmarnock. The history of these landholdings are discussed more fully below, while documents that mention these landholdings have been extracted from the Lamont Papers and appear in Appendix 2.

Most of these names are still used for settlement sites although they may have applied to older settlements, now ruined, altered or even vanished. An example of this is Drum, which now applies to the modern farm although the earlier settlement may also have included the ruins at Site 5. The name Acharossan now applies to the large house and steading at Site 3 although the two settlements of Acharossan Mor and Acharossan Beg likely apply to the former settlements at Sites 4 and 9. The name Inveryne, while now attached to the farmhouse (Site 12), at earlier times applied to the ruins further up the hill at Site 10. The name Auchnaskeioch (Site 18) now applies to one settlement site but formerly also applied to upper Auchnaskeioch, the remains of which lie at Sites 13 and 14. Melldalloch still applies to two settlement sites at Site 16 and the chalet site. Upper and Lower Auchalick are respectively located at Site 21 and Site 22, while the name Auchalick appears to have applied to what became Ardmarnock House in 1802. What this seems to show is that earlier settlements likely grew and were eventually split with both retaining the original name, but usually with the Gaelic beg or mor (smaller and greater) attached. An anglicised example appears as '*Meikle and Litle Auchincrossans*' in a document of 1705 (Lamont Papers, 1088). Occasionally the terms upper and lower were applied which appears to be the case with Auchnaskeioch.

Inveryne and surrounding land first appears in a document of 1472 when '*The King (James III) confirmed to John Lawmond the lands of Ardlawmond, Corowrowray, Lilbride Auchetymory, Askak, Stewlag, Dargrouch, Glenne, Auchoquhorkmore, Auchoquhorkbeg, Auchnyschellouch, Cragnaveach, Demellalauch, Auchinske, Drumglas, Invyryn...*' amongst other lands (Lamont Papers, 50).

This confirmation lists a series of lands or settlements running from Ardlamont in the south to Inveryne in the north, the last of the above four names equating to Melldalloch, Auchnaskeioch, Drum and Inveryne. In the same year, these lands, formerly part of the bailliary of Cowal, were formed into the free barony of Inveryne.

'upon the Resignation of John Lamond, of the Lands... Demelelach, Auchnaskiech, Drumglass, Inneryne ... lying within the Bailliary of Cowall To be holden of his Majesty the King and his Royal Successors in free Barrony, few and heritage for ever, and to be called then and in all tyme thereafter the Barrony of Inneryne dated the said Charter the 17th of Apryle 1472 years' (Lamont Papers, 50).

Acharossan first appears in a sasine dated to 1476-7 when it was given to Robert Bannatyne (Lamont Papers, 55).

'Sasine proceeding on Precept by the King, James the Third, directed to Robert Stewart, William Bannactin, and John Bannactin, as sheriffs of Ergyl and Cowell, in that part, for infefting Robert of Bannachtyne son of Ninian of Bannachtin of Camys in the lands of Anchecrossan beg, called the Mayse, and Auchcrossan Moir, lying in the bailiery of Couell'.

Auchalick appears in a document of 1458, when John Lamont held it in ward. It later ended up as part of the Otter Estate and was eventually held by the Campbells of Otter (Lamont Papers, 39).

3.4 Cartographic Evidence

General Roy's map of 1747-55 is the first map we have that shows the area in any detail, many of the settlements depicted are not named but are depicted in red, so we can

extrapolate what these may be. At the north of Figure 3 we have 'Crassonmor' and 'Crassonbeg' which are Acharossan Mor and Acharossan Beg, south of these is 'Achnasheach' with 'Walarach' at the west of this and presumably a very bad translation of Melldalloch. The last named settlement is Achalick with an attached garden perhaps indicating the existence of a property of some substance. Between the river and the road below 'Crassonbeg' are two settlement sites that might equate to Drum. West of the road are two settlement sites, one at the south surrounded by extensive areas of rig and furrow likely representing Inveryne, while the settlement to the north of this may be the remains of a settlement recorded at Site 6. The last settlement surrounded by the river and given its location likely equates to Lower Auchalick.



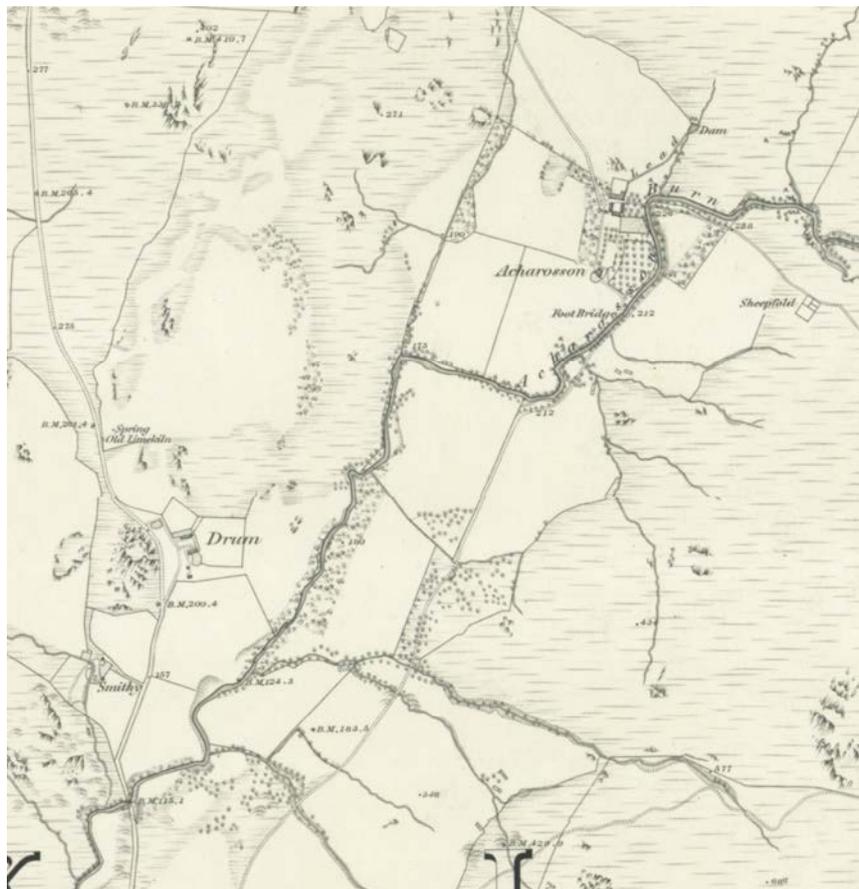
Roy's map.

George Langland's map published in 1802 shows Acharossan (belonging to Andrew MacFarlane) while two unnamed settlements to the south likely equate to Acharossan Mor and Acharossan Beg. Two settlements named 'Achinskie' (belonging to Duncan Colquhoun) are shown either side of the road. The settlement of Drum also belonged to Duncan Colquhoun. 'Inverin' is depicted while the name 'Melliloch' is attached to one site but might also relate to another site at the north. 'Achaleek' appears as a large house (belonging to

Archibald Campbell Esquire), although two settlements lying either side of the river may equate to Upper and Lower Aucharlick.



Langland's map.



1st Edition Ordnance Survey Map (showing Drum and Acharossan with what is likely to be the now deserted settlements of Acharossan Mor and Acharossan Beg to the south of what is now Acharossan Farm).

The First Edition Ordnance Survey map (Argyllshire sheet CLXXXI) shows the area in much more detail and depicts the settlements of Acharossan, Auchnaskeioch, Upper Auchnaskeioch, Auchalick, Inveryne, Tigh-cladaich, Lower Auchalick, Upper Auchalick, and two settlements named Melldalloch. The map also shows two unnamed settlements, likely to be the remains of Acharossan Mor and Acharossan Beg.



1st Edition Ordnance Survey Map (showing Inveryne and Auchnaskeioch).



1st Edition Ordnance Survey Map (showing 2 Melldallochs, Tigh Cladaich and upper and lower Auchalick).

The Ordnance Survey also compiled 'Name Books' which were used to collect authoritative names of the areas surveyed and are often accompanied by brief notes on the name entries:

Acharossan - 'a large modern farm steading situated on the side of Acharossan Burn, on the Ardmarnock estate'.

Acharossan Burn - 'a considerable stream having its source in the moors north west of Acharossan Farm, flows in a south-westerly direction past Acharossan to the bridge on the County Road, from which it [is] called Abhain Auchalick'.

Auchnaskeioch - '*a farm steading on the estate of Ardmarnock*'.

Upper Auchnaskeioch - '*(In Ruins) An old farm steading, on the estate of Ardmarnock, now totally in ruins*'.

Auchalick Bay - '*partly on the estate of Kilfinnan [Kilfinan] and partly on the Ardmarnock estate, frequented during the season by fishermen*'.

Inveryne - '*this name applies to several houses which were formerly the farm steading of Inveryne; there is not now any farm steading for this farm*'.

Tigh-Cladaich - '*Tigh-cladaich. Several small thatched cottages on the edge of Auchalick Bay, the residence of the farm servants of Inveryne*'.

Lower Auchalick - '*a neat modern cottage, and an Outhouse and Orchard attached, they were at one period a farm steading*'.

Upper Auchalick - '*an old farm steading on the Ardmarnock estate, nearly all in ruins, situated about three quarters of a mile north of Ardmarnock House*'.

Melldalloch - '*a farm steading situated nearly at the northern extremity of the estate of Lamont, on the Lamont estate*'.

3.5 The Lamonts and some History of Landholding in Kilfinan

As with many families that became established in Argyll in the medieval period, the Lamonts' origins are far from clear, although they along with several other medieval Argyll families claim common descent from Anrothan who was the son of Aodh Athlamhan. Aodh Athlamhan was the King of Aileach in the north of Ireland, who died in 1033 and whose family line can be traced back to Niall of the nine hostages who flourished in the 5th century. The other families that also claim the same descent include the MacSweens, the MacLachlans, the MacGilchrists, MacSorleys of Monydrain, the McEwens of Ottar and the MacNeills of Gigha. These families have come to be called the Anradan kindred, because of their common ancestor named Anradan or Anrothan who links them to the royal household of the Ulster O'Neills. It is claimed that Anrothan came to Scotland after marrying the daughter of a King of the Cenel Cowal. Through this marriage, and no doubt several military campaigns, Anrothan and his descendents eventually gained control of extensive lands in Cowal and Knapdale. Beyond family genealogies and traditions, often compiled at later periods, none of this is documented however. Certainly, by the 13th century Anrothan's descendents the Lamonts, the MacLachlans, the MacSweens, and the MacGilchrists were

extremely powerful families in Cowal, Knapdale and Glassary, while the other families, such as the MacNeills and MacEwans had an important, although less dominating presence.

The family name is conjectured to derive from the Norse, *Logmaor*, meaning lawman or law giver, this becoming *Ladhman*, in Gaelic. The first certain record of the chiefs is found in charters of the early thirteenth century. In a charter dated between 1231 and 1241 '*Laumanus* (Lauman)' is named as gifting the churches and associated lands at Kilmun and Kilfinan to the monks of Paisley Abbey (Lamont Papers 1 & 2). These grants were confirmed in 1270 and again in 1295 by Malcolm, the son of Lauman (Lamont Papers, 5). Malcolm must have died soon after as it is his brother John who signs a charter probably in the same year and it is '*Johan Laumonsone*' who paid homage to Edward I in 1296 (Lamont Papers 10 & 11, pp 7-8). At that time, the Lamonts held extensive lands in Cowal under Laumon and in Glassary under his uncle, Duncan (McKechnie 1938, pp 51). However, a decline in the fortunes of the family came at the end of the thirteenth century when Laumon (d. 1293) sided with John Balliol in opposition to Robert Bruce and rose against Bruce with MacDougall of Lorne (McKechnie 1938, pp 52-61). After Bannockburn, as part of the general retribution against those who sided with Balliol, the Campbells annexed a large part of the Lamont lands in Cowal, including the whole of the Kilmun and Loch Eck districts. However, the Campbells may have found it difficult to administer the lands in practice. As John Barbour said:

'After King Robert the Bruce had won the crown of Scotland...he gave authority to the Black Knight of Lochow [Sir Colin Campbell] to take part of his lands from Lamont. The knight of Lochow claimed the lands that were confiscated by the King, but Lamont refused to give them up' (quoted in McKechnie 1938, pp 58).

The problems of taking control of the Lamonts' Cowal lands is possibly suggested by the fact the Campbells only appear to come into possession of them between 1360 and 1370 (Dalglish, 2000, pp 292).

The Lamont family, however, remained one of influence as suggested by the marriage of John Lamont's son Duncan to Anna, a daughter of Donald MacDonald, Lord of the Isles in 1397.

In the fifteenth century, the chiefs of the Lamonts seem to have held their land as two main estates, as well as enjoying the superiority of the Monydrain Estate (near Lochgilphead) (McKechnie 1938: 68-69). About half of their total possession lay in the parish of Inverchaolain, which was known as the Nether Cowal estate. The other half, the Kerry estate, lay in Kilfinan, of which Inveryne was likely a part. The chieftainship of the family may have passed to the Inveryne family as represented by '*Robert Lawmanson*' named in a charter of 1402 and who again appears as '*Robertus Duncani Lagmane*' of Inveryne in a charter of 1410 (Lamont Papers, 20 & 22).

The lands of the Kerry estate were added into the Barony of Inveryne in 1472, a title also including the superiority of the Cowal cadet lairdships of Ardlamont, Ascog, Knockdow and Coustan (McKechnie 1938, pp 69, 78-79).

Under the tenth chief, John (1515-1568), the Lamonts' rise in fortune continued. Perhaps reflecting a growing attachment to the House of Argyll, John Lamont pledged that he and his heirs:

'...is and salbe leill, trew, and stedabill men and servandis to the said Erle ... [and would] gang and ryd wytht all and sundry our kyn ... [in Campbell's] supple help and defence to quhat place or quhat tym ... [he was] lauchfully warynt thereto aganis any persoun or personnis in his... gud and honest querellis and actiounis, excepend the Kingis grace.' (Quoted in McKechnie 1938, pp 86).

From 1520, John was granted lands in Kilfinan by the Earl of Argyll and purchased properties from the Crown and other Lamont families along with feuing the church lands at Kilfinan and in Strathlachlan from Paisley Abbey. John also created a new cadet branch at Stillaig for his second son Archibald (McKechnie 1938, pp 100). The next chief, Duncan (1568-1579) appears not to have increased the family's patrimony in absolute terms, although the lands of the failing Ardlamont family were absorbed into the Barony of Inveryne. Alliances with the MacDonalds of Dunnyveg under the next chief James Lamont may have strained Campbell-Lamont relations, but serious conflict appears to have been avoided. Under the next chief Coll Lamont, the family landholding remained stable although he repurchased two properties in Kilfinan sold by his father, Kildavaig and Achadachoun. He also bought the lands of Acharossan Mor and Acharossan Beg in 1623 from Hector Bannatyne of Kames, although this appears to have caused some dispute between Coll Lamont and Colin Campbell of Kilberry.

The civil wars of the mid 17th century brought severe reversals in Lamont fortunes with many members of the family killed (including '37 leading men' at Dunoon), their lands despoiled and eventually forfeited. In 1646 the lands were appraised '*... under the Great Seal, to the said George Campbell of the said lands and barony of Innerryne, comprehending the 8 merk lands of Innerryne, six merk lands of Drumnaglassin, five merk land of Achnaskie, 2 merk land of Mellaloche...and also all and sundry the lands of Auchachrossanemoir and Auchachrossanebeg...*' (Lamont Papers, 715).

This effectively legitimised Campbell appropriation of Lamont lands in Cowal and the seized lands remained outwith Lamont hands for varying lengths of time. The Stillaig estate was restored by Act of Parliament in 1661 and James Lamont was restored to the Barony of Inveryne in 1663 (McKechnie 1938, pp 219).

In 1684 Charles II granted '*...to Walter Lamont brother german of James Lamont of Auchquhyle, his heirs and assignees, whatsoever, heritably and irredeemably, of all and whole those portions of the barony of Innerryne following... three merk lands of Craiginfiach, eight merk lands of Innerryne, six merk lands of Drumnie, and mill of Auchinfour, with multures, etc., five merk lands of Auchinskiach ...*' (Lamont Papers, 970).

By the end of the century, James' son Archibald had redeemed the bulk of the rest of the patrimony from various creditors, and by 1714 had combined his own estate with that of Stillaig (McKechnie 1938 pp 198 & 280). Under another Archibald (1729-1767) other Lamont lands or former Lamont lands were added to the estate: Achafour by Toward, Auchinshelloch and Ascog. Archibald inherited the Kilfinan estate in 1740, making him the largest landowner in Kilfinan parish by the time of the valuation role of 1751. In this, he is listed as holding 15½ farms including Inveryne, Drum and Melldalloch (respectively valued at £19.8.0, £5.16.8 and £5.16.8) with other Lamont landowners holding 9½ farms (McKechnie 1938: 280-288). By the 18th century, the chiefs were now styling themselves 'of Lamont' rather than using 'of Inveryne'. Later in the century, many of the lands under the personal ownership of other Lamont cadet families were absorbed into the estate of John Lamont of Lamont, which by the time of the 1802 Valuation Roll consisted of 24 farms, all of Archibald

Lamont's 1751 holdings, together with all but one of the other Lamont holdings. The Lamonts sold their Cowal estate in 1893, the larger part including the estate centre at Ardlamont to R. and W. Watson, papermakers in Renfrewshire. A smaller portion was sold to Donald N. Nicol of the neighbouring estate of Ardmarnock (McKechnie 1938, pp 370).

The Inveryne estate as it now stands encompasses properties from several former estates. Auchalick appears to have belonged to the Campbells of Otter. Their estate was divided into three parts in the will of John Campbell of Otter in 1763, Ardmarnock, Otter and Ormidale. Auchalick was part of the Ardmarnock estate and was purchased after the bankruptcy of the Otter Campbells in 1818 by John Black from Jamaica (McKechnie 1938, pp 351). In 1826, John MacIvor who had already acquired other former Otter estate properties purchased this property.

The farm of Auchnaskeioch (*Achadh nan Sgitheach* – field of the whitethorns) belonged to James Stewart in 1751 who was a former vassal of the Lamonts. The land had passed into the joint ownership of Dr. Colquhoun and John MacIvor of Ardmarnock by the time of the 1802 Valuation.

In 1687 the lands of Acharossan were in possession of Coiln Campbell, who held them from Lamont of Lamont. These had passed to his nephew Donald Campbell by 1692, who was disciplined by the presbtery in 1695 'for fornication' at Ardlamnot. By 1722 the lands had passed to Robert Campbell (possibly from the Skipness family) and valued at £12, 18s in the valuation role of 1751. The estate then passed to Robert's brother Dugald who sold them to Lamont of Lamont in 1771. By 1802 this small estate appears to have been divided with Acharossan Mor belonging to Andrew MacFarlane and Acharossan Beg belonging to John MacIvor. By 1844, all were under the sole ownership of John MacIvor and formed part of the Ardmarnock estate. The estate was purchased in 1852 by the Nicol family after the bankrupt MacIvor had fled to Australia.

By 1844, the Lamont properties of Kilfinan, Drum and Inveryne had been sold to Alexander MacAlister of Loup and Torrisdale and remained with him until sometime between 1861 and 1870, when they became part of the Otter estate.

4. Discussion and the possible Castle at Inveryne?

Inveryne Farm has a diverse range of archaeological remains within its boundaries. Evidence of settlement situated around Auchalick Bay and the coast and terraces along and above the Auchalick River indicates that the landscape was a relatively fertile one in prehistory⁷. The presence of standing stones and cup and ring markings signifies that this was no doubt appreciated in the prehistoric period, and it seems likely that the landscape contains evidence of occupation from at least the Neolithic period. Beyond these monuments, there are the remains of a number of settlement sites of age unknown, but likely to date between the late medieval to early modern period. Without excavation, it is difficult to positively identify above-ground remains of settlement dating from before that time, but the prehistoric presence on the farm along with relatively dense settlement evidence suggests that remains of other periods are present but yet to be found.

The Lamonts constructed the castles at Ascog, built by the mid-15th century and Toward which has a tower dating to the latter half of the 15th century. However, there is also an oral tradition that there was a castle at Inveryne. The possible site of a large sub circular enclosure was pointed out by the owner of the farm and one of the land managers.

What may be an early reference to the site is a story possibly dating to the 12th or 13th century which states that:

'At one time there was an encounter at some place in nether Cowal when 15 Campbell lairds were taken prisoner to Inveryne castle, from which they escaped after deceiving the guards' (MacLean 2001, pp 326-327).

This account is taken from McKechnie's History of the Lamonts who tells us he is quoting Campbell sources. Neither the date nor the original source of the story are confirmed however.

Other mentions of a place of some substance appear in documents of 1624 which mention the '*principal messuage*' (the main house) of the barony of Inveryne '*...which the Prince of new incorporated into the free barony of Inveryne, ordaining that the said 8 merklands of Inveryne shall be the principal messuage and residence of the said barony...*' (Lamont Papers 474).

'...Instrument of Sasine following on the foregoing Precept, in favour of a venerable man Sir Coill Lamont of Innerryn, Knight, and James Lamont his eldest son, of the lands and barony of Innerryn. Done at the principal messuage of the said barony, about the second hour afternoon, of the 24th day of April 1624.' (Lamont Papers 474).

Rather annoyingly, neither document states the name of this 'messuage' or where it is; although by this time, the main residence of the Lamonts may have been Toward.

The next mention of the existence of a house or place of some pretension is in a sasine of 1727 which was '*...Done at the manor place of Inneryne between the hours of 9 and 10 forenoon of 24th April 1727*' (Lamont Papers, 1191). This again however might apply to any house that the Lamonts of Inveryne occupied.

It appears the Lamonts styled themselves as 'of Inveryne' before the barony of Inveryne came into being in 1472, but it remains unclear why they would call themselves this without having a seat or residence at Inveryne prior to the 1472 charter. Given that both the castles of Ascog and Toward were not built until or after the mid-15th century, then perhaps a earlier residence of the kindred needs to be sought and Inveryne itself would perhaps be a good place to start looking.

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Appendix 1: Canmore Extracts

1. Farmstead, Acharossan

Canmore ID 154506, Site Number NR97NW 38, NGR NR 9346 7742

A farmstead, comprising one unroofed building and one enclosure is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Argyllshire 1873, sheet clxxxi), but it is not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1979). First Edition Survey Project.

2. Enclosure, Acharossan

Canmore ID 139152, Site Number NR97NW 41, NGR 9358 7705

At 200m WNW of Acharossan Farm beside a small burn there is a knoll 100m long by 40m broad. The knoll is ditched and banked on three sides and protected by the burn on the fourth; the ditch is external to the bank. Three possible hut circle sites have been recorded set along the summit of the knoll from S to N. They measure 10m, 8m and 7m respectively. The most northerly is separated from the middle site by a hollow which opens towards the burnside on the NW (Rennie, Dorren and Henry 1998).

3. Acharossan House

Canmore ID 140165, Site Number NR97NW 42, NGR NR 93838 76940

4. Township, Acharossan

Canmore ID 154502, Site Number NR97NW 34, NGR NR 9384 7671

What may be a township, comprising three unroofed buildings is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Argyllshire 1873, sheet clxxxi), but it is not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1979). First Edition Survey Project.

5. Cup Marked Rock, An Fuaran

Canmore ID 109184, Site Number NR97NW 28, NGR NR 9264 7662

NR 9264 7662 Some 200yds (183m) into the field opposite from the spring dedicated to P Rankin is a small outcrop knoll bearing 9 cups, one of which has half a ring around it and a long runnel from it (Naddair and Willet and Bierley 1996).

6. Enclosure and Structures, Inveryne Estate

Canmore ID 273091, Site Number NR97NW 47, NGR NR 917 766

Within Inveryne Estate, on the E shore of Loch Fyne, the area between the E-W fence that begins at the S end of Port Leathan to the estate boundary about 1km to the N appears to have remained largely unmodified by recent agricultural activity. Within this area are various structures.

NR 9171 7666 (centre) Large sub-rectangular area, 140m N-S by 90m, bounded by a small river on the N side and enclosed on the other three sides by a massive stone and turf dyke. Within the enclosure are traces of rig and furrow cultivation, and at the N end near the riverbank is a sub-rectangular mound, 6 x 4m, containing stones that may be the remains of a shieling hut. Outside the enclosure, at NR 9161 7668, on a mound up to 1m high, is a 3m diameter circular turf bank, about 0.5m wide, bounding a central hollow.

NR 9141 7656 Massive compact circular enclosure with thick turf walls, 3m wide and about 1m high. The internal diameter is 4m, and there is a 1m wide entrance to the SW. The interior is very wet, with trees growing inside. The feature is unusual and its function is unclear.

NR 9179 7632 Circular turf bank, 1m wide, on a broad terrace, enclosing a circular hollow, 3m in diameter.

Nearby, at NR 9193 7638, is a rectangular structure, 3 x 5m; probably a shieling hut foundation. Its perimeter is a broad low turf bank about 0.5m high, with an indication of a possible entrance in one of the longer sides.

NR 9135 7628 About 80m above the Loch Fyne shore on a grassy area is an arch-shaped turf and stone bank, about 5m long and 3m wide, with the open end towards the shore; possibly a boat noost. There is a small section of walling across the N end of the entrance.

NR 9133 7661 Among the rocks by the shore are traces of walling and a circular stone-built structure, 1.8m in diameter; probably a twinning pen (Dorren and Henry 2004).

7. Cairn, Inveryne, Port Leathen

Canmore ID 273092, Site Number NR97NW 48, NGR NR 9164 7624

A low green mound containing boulders, apparently a denuded cairn, lies about 400m NE of Port Leathan Bay. It is oval, 9 x 5m, with a broken kerb of boulders about 0.5m in size. Some of the stones are set on edge. The summit is slightly concave and the banking appears to consist of smaller stones (Newall, Sinclair, Dorren and Rennie 2004).

8. Farmstead, Smithy, Drum

Canmore ID 154507, Site Number NR97NW 39, NGR NR 9281 7622

A farmstead, comprising two roofed buildings, one of which is annotated 'Smithy', two unroofed buildings and three enclosures is depicted on the first edition of the OS 6-inch map (Argyllshire 1873, sheet clxxxi), but it is not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1979). First Edition Survey Project.

9. Township, Acharossan

Canmore ID 154503, Site Number NR97NW 35, NGR NR 9356 7592

What may be a township, comprising three unroofed buildings, one of which is a long building depicted on the first edition of the OS 6-inch map (Argyllshire 1873, sheet clxxxi). Three unroofed buildings and two enclosures are shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1979). First Edition Survey Project.

10. Township, Inveryne Farm

Canmore ID 154500, Site Number NR97NW 32, NGR NR 9212 7580

A township annotated 'Ruins', comprising five unroofed buildings, two of which are long buildings<, > and one enclosure is depicted on the first edition of the OS 6-inch map (Argyllshire 1873, sheet clxxxi). One roofed building is shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1979). First Edition Survey Project.

11. Cup Marked Rock, Inveryne

Canmore ID 39865, Site Number NR97NW 13, NGR NR 9217 7578

On a low rock-sheet, which lies close to a disused dam and 3m E of the track to Inveryne, there are at least sixty-three cupmarks measuring up to 100mm by 50mm. According to Morris, the finder, Mr McIntyre, states that traces of rings can be seen round some of the cups in low sun (Christian 1963; Morris 1969; RCAHMS 1988).

12. Farmstead, Rig and Furrow, Inveryne Farm
Canmore ID 98810, Site Number NR97NW 27, NGR NR 9200 7560

13. Farmstead, Auchnaskeioch
Canmore ID 154504, Site Number NR97NW 36, NGR NR 9294 7556
A farmstead, comprising two unroofed buildings and three enclosures is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Argyllshire 1873, sheet clxxxi), but it is not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1979). First Edition Survey Project.

14. Farmstead, Auchnaskeioch
Canmore ID 154505, Site Number NR97NW 37, NGR NR 9309 7542
A farmstead annotated 'Ruins', comprising two unroofed buildings and two enclosures is depicted on the first edition of the OS 6-inch map (Argyllshire 1873, sheet clxxxi), but it is not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1979). First Edition Survey Project.

15. Standing Stones, Inveryne
Canmore ID 39914, Site Number NR97SW 14, NGR NR 9156 7496

These three stones form a linear setting at the edge of a field 800m SW of Inveryne. Stone 'A', the farthest NE, is a straight-sided slab with an irregularly rounded top; it measures 0.6m by 0.15m at the base and 0.75m in height. The central stone, 'B', has a straight NE side, a rounded SW side and a gently rounded top; it measures 1.1m by 0.2m at the base and 0.95m in height. A depression (70mm by 60mm and 20mm deep) at the centre of the SE face is natural. Stone 'C', to the SW, has slanting sides and a jagged top; it measures 0.8m by 0.35m at the base and 1.05m in height (RCAHMS 1988, Site 218, pp 134).

16. Township, Melldalloch
Canmore ID 154497, Site Number NR97SW 33, NGR NR 9320 7492
A township, comprising five roofed buildings, one partially roofed, one unroofed building and three enclosures is depicted on the first edition of the OS 6-inch map (Argyllshire 1873, sheet clxxxi). Four roofed buildings, one enclosure and a sheep dip are shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1979). First Edition Survey Project.

17. Township, Tigh-Cladaich
Canmore ID 98760, Site Number NR97SW 28, NGR NR 9145 7480
This is shown as five roofed structures and four enclosures on the first Edition Ordnance survey map. A watching brief was carried out on 2 August 2013 during the construction of a house extension. A single posthole and an earthen and stone bank from the late 18th or early 19th century were recorded.
(Ellis 2014)

18. Township, Auchnaskeioch
Canmore ID 154501, Site Number NR97NW 33, NGR NR 9267 7553
A small township, comprising three roofed buildings, one partially roofed, one unroofed building and three enclosures is depicted on the first edition of the OS 6-inch map (Argyllshire 1873, sheet clxxxi). Two roofed buildings, one unroofed building and one enclosure is shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1979). First Edition Survey Project.

19. Finds, Spindle whorl, Pottery, Melldalloch

Canmore ID 39932, Site Number NR97SW 9, NGR NR 931 747.

A broken spindle-whorl of glazed pottery, a fragment of early medieval pottery, and a George II halfpenny, struck for use in Ireland, were found on recently ploughed ground. Coin retained by finder (Kirby 1969).

20. Fortified Island, Melldalloch Island

Canmore ID 139150, Site Number NR97SW 34, NGR NR 93762 74518

Melldalloch Island, within the loch of the same name, is just over an acre in extent. The loch lies on the E side of the B8000 about four miles S of Kilfinan. The island has recently been cleared of undergrowth and a light bridge built which joins the island to the mainland making access possible. On the island are the foundations of two West Highland longhouses. They are both approximately 18m by 6m externally. The walls are completely tumbled and spread to 2m in breadth. Both structures are divided internally by cross walls.

The SW end of the island is partially enclosed by a bank rising 1m above the shoreline and spread to about 1.5m. Enclosed by this bank is a second mounding which curves inwards around a flat area. One of the longhouses may overlie a continuation of this mounded curve. A gap in the outer bank about 3m wide may be the original access from the shore. The drought this summer revealed the end of a causeway 80m long leading from the S end of the island to the S shore of the loch. The causeway joins the island at a point adjacent to the gap in the outer bank.

The causeway is about 3m broad and, in the drought conditions, was at no point more than 0.6m below the surface of the loch. In folk memory, it is said that at one time it was possible to cross to the island dry shod. The causeway is composed of flat slabs of rock for 25m from the island end. Within 30m of the mainland shore the track leads on to a small island of vegetation which is joined to the shore by a further stretch of laid stones. Between the firm mud and the small island, there was a gap where the mud was soft and formed a treacherous hole. The water continued to be shallow on each side of the causeway for considerable distances but apart from the bottomed track, the loch floor was muddy and soft (Rennie 1995).

The site was reported in Rennie 1995. In the spring of 1998 a small excavation was undertaken in the SW arc of the island. A 2m trench across the surrounding bank showed that it consisted of an upper palisaded clay-built bank overlying a natural rock face. This was enclosed by a deep ditch with post-holes cut within it and the whole enclosed by an outer and lower clay-built bank. The inward extension of the trench uncovered a heavily burnt floor which may have had two or three periods of occupation. The area of burning extended over the top of the inner rampart. It is hoped that a series of radiocarbon dates relating to the floor and to the rampart may be obtained (Rennie 1998).

The excavation at Melldalloch Island is now finished (Rennie 1998). It is established that there was a near-round house on the island between the mid-7th and early 6th centuries BC. The house floor measured approximately 6m internally. It had two periods of use and was probably destroyed by fire at the end of its first period. Evidence was found for two palisades that enclosed the S end of the island and protected the house. The inner palisade may have been destroyed in the fire. After the burning, the second period house and possibly the inner palisade were rebuilt immediately on the same site.

Radiocarbon dating of house on Melldalloch Island.

Date from the rampart:

GU_8188 Heart of beam MEL 98/1 cal BP 2964_2853

(sample 28)

Dates from the level of house floor:

AA_33136 Central hole below packing MEL 98/2 cal BP 2709_2353

(sample 30a)

AA_33137 Adjacent to paving MEL 98/3 cal BP 2713_2361

(sample 26)

AA_33138 Above central hole packing MEL 98/4 cal BP 2745_2492

(sample 13)

(Rennie 1999).

NR 9375 7450 On the W side of the island just above the shore, to the E of and adjacent to a narrow track, is an upright flat stone about 70cm high, of similar width at the base, and about 10-15cm thick. The top is roughly curved. It is set in position supported by large stones between it and a bank at the back, and faces due W. It is possibly a grave marker though there are no obvious indications of a grave; there is a modern grave at the N end of the island (Dorren and Henry 2004).

21. Farmstead Lower Auchalick

Canmore ID 154496, Site Number NR97SW 32, NGR NR 9163 7451

A farmstead, comprising two roofed, two unroofed buildings and one enclosure is depicted on the first edition of the OS 6-inch map (Argyllshire 1873, sheet clxxxi). One partially roofed and one unroofed building are shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1979). First Edition Survey Project.

22. Township, Auchalick Woods

Canmore ID 154495, Site Number NR97SW 31, NGR NR 9183 7420

A township, comprising one roofed, one partially roofed building, eight unroofed buildings and five enclosures is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Argyllshire 1873, sheet clxxxi and cxcii). One unroofed building and one enclosure are shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1979). First Edition Survey Project.

23. Cup Marked Rock, Auchalick Wood

Canmore ID 39928, Site Number NR97SW 5, NGR NR 9200 7409

The interior of fort is composed of a series of terraces traversed by numerous rock outcrops. Two of these outcrops bear cupmarks; on the E rock there are four cups up to 80mm by 15mm and on the W rock three cups measuring up to 60mm by 15mm (RCAHMS 1988, No. 234, pp 143-144).

24. Fort, Auchalick Wood

Canmore ID 39916, Site Number NR97SW 16, NGR NR 9200 7407

The wasted remains of this fort are situated in a clearing in Auchalick Wood on the summit of a rocky knoll. Irregular on plan, it measures 50m SW-NE by a maximum of 42m transversely within a heavily robbed wall which, for the most part, has been reduced to a stony bank about 2m thick and up to 0.4m high, but which has been completely removed for a short stretch on the E. Along the centre of the outer face of the wall, there are several large blocks, which appear to be displaced facing-stones. The principal entrance lies on the W, where the knoll is approached up a natural gully; what may be a second entrance is situated on the E. The interior is composed of a series of terraces traversed by numerous

rock outcrops between which it is possible that houses may have been built (RCAHMS 1988, No. 234, pp 143-144).

25. Cup and ring marked rock, Auchalick Wood

Canmore ID 39927, Site Number NR97SW 4, NGR 921 740

Situated at 110m OD, on a N-facing hill face about 275m S of NR97SW7 and visible from it across a tree-covered valley, is a rock outcrop with a nearly vertical N face about 2m high, but at ground level elsewhere. On its horizontal fairly smooth top, in 1963 bared of turf to nearly 3m by 1.25m, near the SW corner of the horizontal area are six cups with single rings (all with gutters) and upwards of eleven plain cupmarks (Cowal Archaeological Society 1964, Morris 1969, Morris 1977, RCAHMS 1988, No. 121, pp 101).

26. Cup and ring marked stone, Auchalick Wood

Canmore ID 39929, Site Number NR97SW 6, NGR NR 9198 7401

Situated on the edge of a slight terrace 50m S of the fort, there is a boulder bearing five cups with two rings, six cups with single rings, and some fifty-nine plain cupmarks. Several of the ringed cups have gutters, and some of the plain cups are linked by channels. Excavation of a 4m by 8m area around the carved rock undertaken by Glasgow Archaeological Society and the Hunterian Museum revealed no artificial features. A metal detector survey and phosphate survey of a larger area (25m by 20m) was similarly negative (Christian 1963, Morris 1969, Morris 1977, RCAHMS 1988, No. 121, pp 101, Curtis and Jaffray 1991).

27. Stone, Auchalick Wood

Canmore ID 39925, Site Number NR97SW 24, NGR NR 920 740

'The low upright boulder on the terrace to the E of the fort may have been artificially placed, but its significance is unknown.'

28. Country House, Ardmarnock House

Canmore ID 76429, Site Number NR97SW 25, NGR NR 91630 72847

A Georgian house built c 1826 for John MacIver (Walker 2005, pp 123-124)

29. Chambered cairn and cup marked stone, Ardmarnock

Canmore ID 39909, Site Number NR97SW 1, NGR NR 9164 7265

Access to this chambered cairn, which is situated on a NNE-SSW ridge 200m E of Ardmarnock farm and 150m S of Ardmarnock House, is provided by a path cleared through an otherwise almost impenetrable rhododendron shrubbery. At the date of <the> visit, it was not possible, because of the undergrowth, to measure the full extent of the cairn but, as seen in 1942, the cairn material was traced for 'at least 70 feet' (21m) along the axis of the ridge. This confirms the Statistical Account report that the cairn was 20 yards long (18m). A spread of stones measuring at least 9m in diameter and 1.2m in height at present surrounds the chamber, which is aligned NNE and SSW and is composed of two compartments, of which the outer has two large side-slabs, that on the W leaning slightly to the W, and that on the E leaning considerably to the E, and each of them about 2m high. The outer end of this compartment is obscured by a tree, but it is about 0.7m wide. The inner compartment measures 1.45m by 0.9m and about 1.4m in depth; the septal slab separating the two compartments is about 0.35m lower than the side-slabs and the end-slab, which is pointed at the SE corner and at least 1.5m high. The upper edge of the septal slab is slightly hollowed, but it is not possible to be sure whether this was deliberately shaped, as suggested by Childe, or is, perhaps, more probably the result of weathering. The septal slab is, however, decorated with two opposing cup-markings: a cup-and-ring marking on the outside (0.43m from the W side and 0.3m from the top) measures some 85mm in diameter

overall with the central cup 45mm in diameter and 10mm deep; the plain cup on the inner face (0.43m from the W side and 0.32m from the top) is 40mm in diameter and 10mm deep. Several displaced slabs lie round the chamber, including the cover slab of the inner compartment (1.65m by 1.4m and up to 0.15m thick), and the massive slab that covered the outer compartment (2.2m by 1.9m and up to 0.25m thick) (Childe and Graham 1943; Henshall 1972; Morris 1977, pp 50; RCAHMS 1988, No. 4, pp 39-40).

30. Burial ground, Chapel, Saint Marnock's Field, Ardmarnock

Canmore ID 39917, Site Number NR97SW 17, NGR NR 9128 7277

At Ardmarnock, St. Marnock's Field, there was a chapel dedicated to that saint. A small portion of the chapel still exists. A short distance above the chapel was a cell to which St. Marnock resorted for fasting, penance and devotion (Scott, Vol. 8 pp 317). Remains of the chapel and burial ground were destroyed in the 19th century (Paterson 1970, pp 30).

31. Scraper Pottery, Kilfinan, West Glenan Burn

Canmore ID 39931, Site Number NR97SW 8, NGR NR 926 728

Two flint scrapers, and 14 sherds of early Medieval pottery were recovered from recently ploughed ground (Kirby 1969).

32. Bloomery Mound, West Glennan Burn

Canmore ID 39918, Site Number NR97SW 18, NGR NR 9285 7275

A circular mound of bloomery slag in Ardmarnock Forest, near Kames (NR 97 71), was visited by Aitken and members of the Cowal Archaeol Soc. Pieces of pottery were found in forestry plough trenches in the immediate vicinity of the slagheap. They were identified as (a) a cooking pot of Leuchars ware -late 13th/early 14th century, and (b) a jug, probably of the same period and type. The Cowal Society undertook further excavation of the site, but to date have not found the hearth (Aitken 1973). The site of this bloomery, discovered during forestry ploughing in 1969, was pointed out on the map by Miss Rennie. There is now, however, nothing to be seen. The area is under afforestation and thick heather.

33. Flint blade, West Glennan Burn

Canmore ID 39921, Site Number NR97SW 20, NGR NR 9285 7275

During a visit to the bloomery mound (Site 31) a flint blade was found lying on top of debris flung up by the forestry plough. Both its edges had been carefully sharpened by a series of pressure chips. Under the circumstances of the find, Aitken does not consider that the blade, which was retained by the Cowal Society, is associated with the iron workings (Aitken 1973).

34. Bloomery, Mound West Glenan Burn

Canmore ID 39912, Site Number NR97SW 12, NGR NR 931 729

Forestry ploughing in the valley of the West Glenan Burn uncovered a heavy accumulation of iron slag and some large stones. An excavation to uncover the bloomery furnace was unsuccessful, though 3 Medieval pottery sherds were recovered. They were donated to Kelvingrove Museum (Christian 1969, Aitken 1973).

35. Coin Hoard, Kames, Kilfinan

Canmore ID 39913, Site Number NR97SW 13, NGR NR 947 735

A roll of coins was found in the summer of 1966, in a narrow cloth purse (now lost), beside a dammed lochan near Kames. Those that have been examined are three James IV placks and three Mary bawbees (Stevenson 1966).

Appendix 2: Lamont Papers, Extracts.

39. 27 June 1458.

ACCOUNT of John Lawmondsone, Bailie of Cowale, rendered at Perth on 27 June 1458, for 3 years. He accounts :— For £107 of the ward of the lands of umquhile Duncan Lawmondsone. Item, for £6 : 1 3 : 4 of the rents of the lands of Ardyne since Martinmas, 1456, in the King's hands for sasine not recovered : And for £13 : 6 : 8 for the relief of the said lands through sasine given to John Houstoune of that ilk. And for 20s. of the lands of Killewane (Killenane = Killellan ?) from Martinmas, 1456, in the King's hands for sasine not recovered. And for 40s. for the relief of the said lands given to Alexander, son of Duncan. And for £60 of the fermes of half the lands of Achalik, Achnaa, Barpundach, Cromonachan, in the King's hands by reason of ward for six years, and worth £10 annually, for sasine given to Elizabeth de Menteth, and to Agnes of Menteth of those same. Disbursements.—He accounted for £20 of the rents of the lands of Ardyne, and of the relief of the same, remitted by the special grace of the King to John Houstoune of that ilk, because his father fell in the King's army.

50. 16 April 1472.

The King confirmed to John Lawmond the lands of Ardlawmond, Corowrowray, Lilbride (Kilbride), Auchetymory, Askak, Stewlag, Dargrouch, Glenne, Auchoquhorkmore, Auchoquhorkbeg, Auchnyschellouch, Cragnaveach, Demellalauch, Auchinske, Drumglas, Invyryn, Trolstir, Colstane, Strongerrick, Inverkellane, Kilmernak, Kilmichil and Tollart, in the bailliary of Cowale, which the said John resigned in person ; to hold (in tdl male to himself and his wife Agnes, 'Donaldis' dochtir,' with contingent remainder to his brother german Duncan Lawmond,) of the King in free barony, to be called for ever the barony of Invyrin..

James by the grace of God King of Scots to all honest men of his whole land clerics and laics greeting "Wit ye us to have given granted and by this our present charter to have confirmed to our beloved John Lawmond the lands of Ardlawmond, Corowrowray, Lilbride (Kilbride), Auchetymory, Askak, Stewlag, Dragrouth, Glenne, Auchoquhorkmor, Auchoquhorkbeg, Auchinschellouch, Cragnaveach, Demellalauch, Auchinske, Drumglas, Invyryn, Trolstir, Colstane, Strongerrick, Innerkellane, Kilmernak, Kilmichil and Tollart with pertinents lying within our Sherifffdom of Cowale. Which lands with the pertinents pertained heritably to the said John and which he without force nor led by fear or error but of his mere and spontaneous will rendered up purely and simply resigned in our hands personally at Stirling before the underwritten witnesses; And entirely quitclaimed for ever the whole right and claim which to the said lands with the pertinents he had or could have for himself and his heirs. To be held and had the said lands of Ardlawmond, Corowrowray, Kilbride, Auchetymory, Askak, Stewlag, Dragrouth, Glenne, Auchoquhorkmore, Auchoquhorkbeg, Auchyn- schelloch, Cragnaveach, Demellalauch, Auchinske, Drumglas, Invyryn, Trowlstir, Colstane, Strongerrick, Innerkellane, Kilmernak, Kilmichill and Tollartwith pertinentsto the said John and the heirs male lawfully procreated or to be procreated between him and Agnes his spouse Donaldis dochir (dochtir) "Which failing to Duncan Lawmond brother german of the said John and the heirs male lawfully procreated or to be procreated of his body Which failing to the true lawful and nearest heirs of the said John Lawmond whatsoever of us and our heirs and successors in free barony and in fee and heritage for ever which barony we will in all time coming to be called the barony of Invyryn ; by all their ancient rights meiths and divisions as they lie in length and breadth in woods, plains, moors, marshes, roads, paths, waters, pools, streams, meadows and pastures, mills, multures and their sequels, hawkings, huntings, fishings, peataries, turbaries, coalpits, quarries, stone and lime smithies, alehouses, brewhouses, and broom with courts and their issues, herezelds,

bludwitis and merchets of women, doves, dovecotes, rabbits, rabbit warrens, woods, forests, yards, and orchards with pit gallows sok, sak, thol theme infangtheif outfangtheif with tenants tenandries and services of free tenants and with all other and singular liberties, commodities and easements and their just pertinents whatsoever as well named as not named belonging or that might in any manner justly be known to belong in time coming to the said lands and barony with their pertinents freely, fully, wholly, honourably well and in peace without any retention or contradiction whatsoever making thereupon yearly the said John and his heirs foresaid to us our heirs and successors the rights and services of the said lands used and wont. In testimony of which thing we have commanded our great seal to be appended to this our present charter witnesses as in the charter to Gilbert Johnston [Thomas Bishop of Aberdeen, "William Bishop of Orkney Keeper of the Privy Seal, Andrew Lord Avondale chancellor, Colin Earl of Argyle, Lord Lome Master of the Household, David Earl of Crawford, Lord Lindesay, James Lord Hammiltoun, Master John of Colquhoun of that ilk Knight, James Shaw of Sauquhy, accountant of the Rolls, Master David of Guthre of that ilk, clerk of the Rolls and Register, Master Archibald Quhitelaw, Archdeacon of Lothian Secretary, Master John Layng rector of Suthek Treasurer]], At Edinburgh the sixteenth day of the month of April the year of the Lord one thousand four hundred seventy two and of our reign the twelfth.

51. 17 April 1472.

Charter under the Great Seall by His Majesty King James the Third upon the Resignation of John Lamond, of the Lands of Ardlamond, Corrowrowray, Kilbryde, Auchetymoray, Askog, Stewleige, Dergrouch, Glennen, Auehochorkmore, Auchochorkbeg, Auchinshelloch, Craignaveich, Demelelach, Auchnaskiech, Drumglass, Inneryne, Truster, Colstane, Strongork, Inelekellan, Kilmernock, Killmichaell, and Tollarti with the pertinents lying within the Bailliary of Co wall. In favours of the said John Lamond and the heirs male to beprocreat betwixt him and Agnes MacDonald his spouse, which failzieing to Duncan Lamond bis brother german, and the heirs male to be lawfully procreat of his Hody, Which failzieing to the said John Lamond's nearest and lawfull heirs whatsoever. To be holden of his Majesty tbe King and his Royal Successors in free Barrony, few and heritage for ever, and to be called then and in all tyme thereafter the Barrony of Inneryne dated the said Charter the the 17th of Apryle 1472 years.

55. 4 February 1476-7.

Sasine proceeding on Precept by the King, James the Third, directed to Eobert Stewart, William Bannactin, and John Bannactin, as sheriffs of Ergyl and Cowell, in that part, for infesting Robert of Bannachtyne son of Ninian of Bannachtin of Camys in the lands of Anchecrossan beg, called the Mayse, and Auchcrossan Moir, lying in the bailiery of Couell and sherifffdom thereof : which lands belonged before to the said Ninian heritably, and were by him resigned in the King's hands at Edinburgh. Given under the Great Seal at Edinburgh 9th January 1475. Sasine is given on the ground of the said lands, about the tenth hour before noon, on 4th February. 1476. Witnesses, Gilchrist Lawmont, Robert Lawmont of Askoc. Finla M'Kinel of KilMichel, Donald Spens of Camys, John Bannachtin and William Campbell. John Symontoun is notary. The Precept is granted by the King as tutor and governor of his dearest son James Duke of Rothissay, Earl of Carrik, lord of Cunynghame, and Steward of Scotland, in his minority.

1490. From 11 Aug. 1488.

4 terms. Item, idem onerat se de £16 de firmis terrarum de Inveryn, Auchinskeauch, Morallauch, Auchinshellauch, cum una marcata terrarum de Crarinfeauch, jacencium infra balliam de Keir, et 23 marcatarum jac. in Couel, existencium in manibus regis per unum terminum, seisina non recuperata. Et de £32 de relevio earundem terr. regi debito per sasnam datam Duncano Lautnont de eisdem octavo Octobris anno regni regis primo [1488].

66. 22 December 1519

Et eidem, de firmis et relevio terr. de Inueryn etc. spectancium Duncano Lawmonde concessis per dom. regem unacum maritagio heredis ejusdem Archibaldo magistro Ergadie, prefer £16 solvendas per eundem, et dom. comitem patrem suum domino Sancti Johannis, thesaurario, pro quibus dederunt obligacionem suam, et pro quibus diet, tbesaur. respondebit, £48.

91. 22 December 1519.

Precept from Chancery for infetung John Lawmond as heir of the late Duncan Lawmond of Inueryn, (K)nicht, his father, in the eight merk lands of Inuerynne, six merks of lands of Drumneglasne, five merks of lands of Aucheneske two and a half merks of the lands of Malleloch, 2 merks of lands of Auchnesellich and Dowglennane, three merks of lands of Craigncveoch, six merks of lands of Stealaig, eight merks of lands of Ardlawmond, four merks of lands of Glennane, twenty shilling lands of Auchekorkbeig, 2£ merks of Auchekorkmore, six merks of the lands of Dargbrewich, four merks of lands of Askak, four merks of lands of Auchety Malmore, six merks of lands of Kilbreid, five pounds of lands of Corrowe, twenty four merks of the lands of Ardthalmasaig, five merks of the lands of Blairbewy and Dowpeyne, eight pounds of the lands of Monundryn, six merks of the lands of the twoTollards ; eight merks of the lands of Kilmicheall, two merks of the lands of the two Brakleis, two merks of the lands of Kilmernok, two merks of the lands of Knokdow, four merks of the lands of Inner Kelane, four merks of the lands of Stronzarrug : two merks of the lands of Gortane loisk, five merks of the lands of Troistir, five merks of the lands of Colstane and Stroune, with their pertinents, lying in the lordship of Cowale and sheriffdom of Argyle taking security of £800 of the fermes of the said lands which had been in the King's hands by reason of ward, for the space of four years past ; which ferme extends to £200 yearly. Dated at Edinburgh 22nd December [1519].

105. 24 January 1526-7.

"At Campbel" on 24 Jan. 1526 Decreet Arbitral pronounced. " Haiffand God befor ws " and the parties having been heard at length all with one vote but discrepancy decrees deliveris " that other of the saids parties sal forgif utheris the Rancors of their heits and al maner of displesors and unkyndnes that other of the saids partais les to say to utheris to the day of the dait hereof and fra thyne furth sal continew in and persevoir in perfyt luv And we the saids Judges dischargis the said Johne Lawmund and his air is fra intromettyn with the Kirk of Kylmore in Strdlauchlane notwithstanding any tak or assedation the said Johne Lawmonde lies or ma haif thereof hot sal thole the said Lauchlane M'lauchlane and his airis without any interruptioun intromet therwit and peciable bruk the samyn" making sufficient payment to the Abbot and Convent of Paislie therefor so that the said Johne Lawmond in time to come be not troubled nor molested for the same And ordains the said Lauchlane M'lauchlane to content and pay to the said Johne Lawmonde £20 Scots viz. £10 at mydsomer next to cum and other £10 at Andromess next following And ordains the saids Johne and Lauchlane to do their diligence to uptake the benevolence of John Bannytyne anent the taks of the five-merkland of Auchachrossan gottyn to the said Johne Lawmond and when- ever it shall happen the said Johne Lawmond to get to the backs of the said five merkland incontinent

thereafter he shall set and assedate one half of them to Lauchlane. And in case Johne Lawmond does not do his diligence it shall be lawful to Lauchlane to tak in assedatioun the half of the said five merkland such as he had before and also Lauchlane shall content and pay the Abbat and Convent of al terms bygone. And the Arbiters ordain 300 merks to be tane up of the party not fulfilland this decree by my lord of Argyll without any pretence of law and the same to be allotted in this manner viz. one hundred marks to the Kirk of Kylmowry, one hundred to the party abydand at this contract and one hundred to be disponit as sal be seen expedient to the said Lord.

Dated 24 Jan. 1526, at Castle Campbell.

The Judges are : Donald Campbell, Monk of Cowper,
Archibald Campbell of Skipinche,
Archibald Campbell of Kylmychell, and
Colin Campbell of Ardkinglass.

140. 14 October 1537.

Instrument of Sasine proceeding on Precept from the Chancery of King James the Fifth, directed to the sheriff of Argyll and his bailies, for infesting Ninian Bannotin of Camys as heir of the late Robert Bannotin of Camys his father, of the 5 merk lands of old extent of Achecrossanes lying in the bailiery of Cowell and shire of Argyll : Holding of the King in chief as Steward taking security of £90 for the termes of nine years last past during which they were in the hands of the King. Sasine given on 14 October 1537. James and John Bannotin, Donald M'Kinla, Gilcrist M'Kinlay and Donald Moir MAlexander, witnesses.

142. 1 January 1538-9.

Instrument on the Resignation by an honourable man John Lawmond of Inverin, personally on his bended knees, in the hands of James the Fifth, King of Scots, of the 8 merk lands of Inverin, 6 merk lands of Drumnaglasne, 5 merk lands of Auchniske, 2| merk lands of Malleloch, 2| merk lands of AuchinBchellich, and Dowglennane, 3 merk lands of Cragveich, 6 merk lands of Stewlag, 8 merk lands of Ardlawmond, 4 merk lands of Glennane 20 shilling lands of Auchkirkbeg, and others, as in No. 91, supra, and also the 24 merk lands of Gartanelosk 5 merk lands of Trostir, five merk lands of Colstane and Strone, 24 merk lands of Ardtalmasaig, 5 merk lands of the two Cerrikis, 23 shilling and 4 penny lands of Auchinboy, 50/ lands of Ardnahallery, 3 merk lands of Kilinichelbege, 3 merk lands of Balmory, 3 merk lands of Lingartane, 4 merk lands of Duntolkane, 4 merk lands of lilarebow, 3 merk lands of Dowpeyn, 4 merk lands of Monydryane, 3 merk lands of Drumtekormyk, 2 merk lands of Fernoch, 3 merk lands of Auchinquhois, 6 merk lands of the two Towertis, 8 merk lands of Auchinfour, 4 merk lands of Ardyne, 3 merk lands of Killennane, 3 merk lands of Tollorocht Houstoun, 4 merk lands of Auchingalze, with donation of the chaplainry of Auchingille, with mills, multures, etc. lying in the bailiery of Cowale and sherifffdom of Argyle : whereupon the King again granted the said lands and others to the said John Lawmond, and the heirs male of his body according to his Majesty's charter, granted thereupon under the great seal : Done at the Abbey of Holyrood in the chamber of the King on 1st January 1538, about the second hour afternoon before witnesses namely, Archibald Earl of Argyle, James Kirkcaldy of Grange, Robert Master of Erskin, John Ros of Cragy, Oliver Sinclair of Hatherweyk, and Henry Kempt of Thomastoun.

145. 3 January 1538-9.

The King confirmed to John Lawmond of Inveryne, 8 marks of the lands of Inveryn, 6 marks of Drumneglasne, 5 m. of Auchinske, 2 m. of Malleloch, 2\ m. of Auchinsellich, and Dowglennane, 3 m. of Cragveoch, 6 m. of Stewlag, 8 m. of Ardlawmond, 4 m. of Glennane, 20s. of Auchecorkbeg, 1\ m. of Auchecorkmor, 6 m. of Derbreuich, 4 m. of Askak, 4 m. of

Auchinty-malmory, 6 m. of Kilbridy, 5 l. of Corrowe, 8 m. of Kilmichell, 2 m. of the two Brakleis, 2 m. of Kilmarnok, 2 m. of Knokdow, 4 m. of Inverkelane, 4 m. of Stronzarig, 2 in. of Gartanelosk, 5 m. of Troister, 5 m. of Colfstane, and Strone, 24 m. of Ardcalmasaig, and other lands following, viz. 5£ m. of the two Cerrikis, 23s. id. of Auchinboy, 50s. of Ardnehellery, 3 m. of Kilmichilbeg, 3 m. of Balmory, 3 m. of Lingartane, 4 in. of Duncolkane ; 4 m. of Blarebow, 3 m. of Dowpeyn, 4 m. of Monydrayane, 3 m. of Drumtecormik, 2 in. of Fernocht, 3 in. of Auchinquhois, 6 m. of the two Tollerthis, 8 m. of Auchinfour, 4 m. of Ardyne, 3 m. of Killenane, 3 m. of Tollorth-Houstoun, 4 m. of Auchingilye, with the advocacy of the chaplainry of Auchingilye, in the bailiery of Cowale, sheriffdom of Argyll, — which the same John resigned ; and which the King, for the good service done to him in France and elsewhere, incorporated into the free barony of Inveryne ; and ratified and confirmed a charter tail of James III. to the late John Lawmond of Inverrin and his heirs male, notwithstanding that the same was made during his minority. — to hold in tail male, and to the heirs of the said John, bearing the name of Lawmond.

152. 8 May 1540.

Instrument of Sasine following on said Charter 1 and Precept 1 in favour of be said John Lawmond, of the lands before mentioned : Given by an honourable man Ewen Makgilicriste, to a prudent man Adam Hall, attorney for an honourable man John Lawmond of Inverryn, on the ground of the lands of Inveryne, about the first hour after noon on the 8th day of May 1540 : the witnesses being "William Modderwell, Aristotle Moderwell, John Johnson, burgesses of Renfrew, John M'Killewin, Malcolm M'Kesche, and Bartholomew Somervell. The notary is William Knokis. 1 Nos. 143 and 144, supra.

157. 3 November 1540.

In Dei nomine Am(en per h)oc presens publicum instrumentum Cunctis evidenter et sit notum quod anno Incarnationis dominic(e m)ilesimo quingentesimo quadragesimo niensis vero Novembris die tercia (indietion)e decima qnarta pontificatu sanctissimi in Christo patris ac domini nostri domini 1'auli divina providencia pa(pe) tercii anno sexta in mei notarii publici testiumque subscriptorum presencia (personaliter) constitntus honorabilis vir Johannes Lamont de Innerryn personaliter comparuit in curia vicecomitis de Argile tenta aput Collem castris de Dunnown per nobilem ac potentem dominum Archibaldum Comitem de Argile viceconiitem eiusdem ac ballivum de Cowall suosque deputatos viz : Collinum Campbell de Ardkynglas Jacobum Campbell de Laweris Georgeum Flemmynde Kilmacolm et Charolum Campbell de B.illingovar et ibidem presentavit litteras supremi Domini Nostri Regis dicto vicecomiti snisque deputatis ditectas ad exoner- andum et inhibendum dictum dominum viceconiitem suosque deputatos ulterius procedere nee justitiam ministrare in aliqua causa mota dicto Johanni Lamont pertinenta ex et pro eo quod odium et inimicitia presumitur inter dictum dominum viceconiitem et eundem Johannem ut asseritur per allegaciones dicti Jobannis prout in eisdem litteris continetur quarum tenor sequitur sub hac forma verborum Schirhef of Argile We gret you weill for- samekle as ther is feud and inimitite as ye know betwixt zow and Johnne Lamont of Innerryn for the quliilk he his frendis dar nocht compeir befoir zow and zur deputis in zour shiref court of Argile haldin in Dunnowne nowder to perschew nor defend thair just materis nor objectis againis rasi . . . tage Oure will is heirfor and we pray zow ryebt effectuislie and als chargis that ze be zoursel and zour deputis superseid delay decist and dies fra all calling onlawing and proceding agains the said Johnne his frendis tennandis and seruandis in ony actionne concerning thame and fra serving of ony brevis of thair landis in our shiref courtis of Argile haldin in Dunnown quhill ze first gif ane deput onsuspect and to set in ane onsuspect place and quhill thai be warnit thairof personalie or at thair duelling placis befoir thair seruandis discharginge of all calling onlawing and proceding agains thame during the said space and of zour office in that part in

the menetyme be thir oure letteris delivering the samin be zow sene and onderstandin and execut as efferis agane to the berar subscrivit witht our hand and onder our signet at Sanct Androis the xxviiij day of October and of oure regne the xxviiij zeir Post quaiumquedem litterarum publicationem et intimacionem dicto domino vicecomiti suisque deputatis idem dominus vicecomes respondebat se non scivisse aliquam causam odii vel inimitie inter ipsum et eundem Johannem prout apparuit quod (?) ipse Johannes personaliter comparuit in dicta curia etiam sui consanguinii viz : Duncanus Lamont eius filius et apprens heres Johannes Lamont eius frater Johannes Lamont de Ard Johannes Lamont de A^cok Necnon alii sui seruitores et familiares sine aliqua presumptione odii vel inimitie sine metus inter se vel ipsorum aliquem et dictum dominum vicecomitem Insuper predictus Johannes Lamont de Inneryn requisivit dictum dominum vicecomitem se admitti ad procurandum pro se suisque famulis in eadem curia adversus honorabilem virum Ninianum Bannychthhan de Kammis in quadam causa mota per dictum Ninianum adversus dictum Johannem suosque familiares et tenentes penes proficua et emolumenta (terr)arum de Achechrossanis dicto Niniano hereditarie pertinentium et predictum Johannem Lamont suosque seruos iniuste prius occupatarum submittendo se in causa huiusmodi jurisdictioni dicti vicecomitis suorumque deputatorum admittendo locum et iudicem pro tempore siue allegatione odii vel inimitie Qua propter idem dominus vicecomes protestabatur et canonice protestatus est de remedio juris iniposterum a dicto Johanne prout decet haberi a suo vassallo propter relationes et presumptiones in juste per dictum Johannem Lamont de Inneryn prius dicto domino vicecomiti impositas de et super quibus omnibus et singulis dictus dominus comes a me notario publico subscripto unum sive plura publicum seu publica instrumentum sen instrumenta sibi fieri acta erant hec aput Collem Castri de Dunnoune hora quasi decima ante meridiem vel eacirca sub anno die mense Indictione pontificatu quibus supra preesutibus ibidem Niniauo Bannychththane de Kammis . . . Steward de Ardgowan Archibaldo M'lachlen de eodem Donaldto M'Lachlen eius filio Magistro Johanne Campbell rectore de Kilmartin et Johanne Campbell de Lochuanell cum diuersis aliis etc. Et ego vero Johannes Pauli presbiter Lismorensis diocesis sacra apostolica auctoritate notarius Quia predictarum litterarum prestationem et dicto domino vicecomiti publicationem interfui ceteraque omnia alia et singula sic fieri vidi et audivi ac in notam cepi Ideo hoc presens instru- mentum manu mea propria scripsi Signoque meo nominis et cognominis signavi in fidem et testimonium omnium et singulorum premissorum vocatus et requisitus. Johannes Pauli notarius.

158. 26 March 1541.

Discharge by Archibald Earl of Argyle, narrating that the King had disposed to John Lawmond of Inneryne, and Archibald Lawmond his second son, all and whole the non entry maills, fermes and duties of these lands viz. The eight merk land of Innerin, six merk land of Drumneglasne, five merk land of Auchinske, two and a half merk land of Mallelach, two and a half merk land of Auchinsellich, and Douglennane, three merkland of Craigneveoch, six merkland of Steulage, eight merk land of Ard Lawmond, five merkland of Glennane, 20 shilling land of Auchecorkbeg, two and a half merk land of Auchecorkmore, six merkland of Darbreuich, 4 merkland of Askak, four merk land of Auchinty Malmory, six merkland of Kilbride, £5 land of Corrow, eight merk land of Kilraichell, two merkland of Kilmemik, two merkland of the two Brakleyes, two merk land of Knokdow, four merkland of Innerkelane, four merkland of Stronzaraig, two merkland of Gartinlosk, five merk land of Troisteir, five merk land of Colstane, and Strone, and of the 24 merk land of Ardtalmasage 5 also 5£ merk land of the two Carriks ; 24/4 worth of land of Auchinboy, 50/ land of Ardnehallery, three merk land of Kilmichelbeg, three merkland of Balmore, three merk land of Lingartoun, four merkland of Duncolken, four merkland of Blarebow, 3| merk land of Dowpyn, four merkland of Monydraane, eight merkland of Auchinfoure, four merkland of Ardyne, three merkland

of Killenane, three merkland of Towart Houstoun, four merkland of Auchegyvelie, with the patronage of the chaplainry of Auchegilze, three merk land of Drumtecomrik, two merk land of Fernoch, three merk land of Auchinquhois, and six merk land of the two Tollerts, with mills, multures, etc. in the Bailiery of Cowale and shire of Argyle, which were in the King's hands for certain composition paid and to be paid to his Majesty for the same. To the which non-entries the said Earl alleged he had right in part, hut noAv, for gude deidis done to us be the said John Lawmound, and Archibald his second son, and for the favours and love which he (the earl) bare towards them, he quitclaims all right he had or could pretend thereto. Dated at Edinburgh 26 March 1541 : Witnesses, Sir John Campbell persoun of Kilmertyn, Dugald Campbell, Master Gawin Boyll, Mr. Neill Campbell Dean of Kilmertyne, George Campbell, John Mosman, Alexander Young, notaries, etc. (The earl's subscription and seal complete.)

169. 4 March 1546-7

Charter by Mary Queen of Scots ratifying an Act and Decreet of the Lords of her Majesty's Council dated at Edinburgh 4 March 1546-7 in the action and cause pursued by Lauchlane M Lauchlane of Stralauclane, oy and one of the heirs of the late John Lawmont of Inveryn, Archibald Campbell of Auchinbrek the other of the oys and heirs of the said umquhile John, against John Lawmont now of Inveryn, Knight, as heir and successor of tailzie of umquhile Duncan Lawmont his father, and umquhile John Lawmont of Inveryn his father's brother; which John Lawmont now of Inveryn compeared before the said Lords of Council on 16th day of August last, and consented to answer before the lords to whatever claim, bill or summons the said persons or any of them were pleased to raise for the reduction of the infeftments, charter of tailzie or of new gifts and confirmations made to the said, umquhile John, Duncan, or to himself by King James the Third, and King James the Fifth, with the Sasines, retours and all that followed thereon, as at more length is contained in an act made by the Lords thereupon : conform whereto the said Lauchlane and Archibald gave in their claim against the said John Lawmont of Inveryn, Knight, to the effect that whereas the said umquhile John Lawmont their gudeschir, in the minority of King James the Third, obtained a pretended charter and infeftment of tailzie of the lands of Inveryn and Ardlawmont, granted to him and his heirs male specially expresssd therein, upon his own resignation : and thereafter, John Lawmont, called of Inveryn, brother's son of the said umquhile John has likeways, as the pursuers are informed, obtained from King James the Fifth an infeftment of new gift, or confirmation of the said pretended infeftment of tailzie, upon his pretended resignation of the same lands ; which charters, infeftments and confirmation were and are of no force, and ought to be rescinded, and annulled, and to be so declared by their lordships' decreet, because the first mentioned charter was not pre- ceded by any resignation as it purported to be : and because the said charter was granted in the King's minority : and further because it was in hurt, fraud and prejudice of the pursuers as heirs of the said umquhile John : and therefore the alleged confirmation of the same charter is also of no effect : The lords " being ripelie advised, and efter lang disputation had in the said mater," do assoilzie the said John Lawmont of Inveryn, Knight, simpliciter from the petition of the said Lauchlane M'Lauchlane and Archibald Campbell, and from all the points and articles of the same ; and their Decreet is hereby approved and ratified by the Queen. At Edinburgh 9th March 1546-7.

266. 7 April 1568.

The King confirmed to Duncan Lawmond, fiar of Inverrin, and Isabel Stewart, his spouse, 8m. of the lands of Kilmichaell, 1\m. of Maldeloch, Avith the mill of those places, in the bailiery of Cowall and sheriffdom of Argyll, — which the said Duncan resigned.

299. 5 June 1579.

Precept of Sasine directed furth of the Chancery of King James the Sixth to the Sherriff of Argyle for Infefting James Lamond as heir to the late Duncan Lamond of Inneryne his father In all and hail the Lands and Barrony of Inneryne aftermentioned vizt. The Lands of Inneryne, Drumglasne, Auchinsk, Melldalloch, Auchinshelloch, and Dowglennan, Craigveoch, Steillage, Ardlamond, Glennan, Auchychoirkbeg, Auchychoirkmore, Darbruiche, Askog, Auchedelvorie, Kilbryde, Corrow, Kilmichaell, Brecklies, Kilmemock, Knockdow, Inchkellan, Strongark, Gortanloisk, Trouster, Colstone and Strone, and in all and hail the Lands of Ardcalmasaig and other Lands underwritten vizt. The two Carricks, Auchinbowie, Ardinherrey, Kilmichaellbeg, Ballemore, Duncolgyne, Blairboye, Dowpyne, Monedryan, Druntecormeck, Fernoch, Auchachoish, The two Tollartes, Auchinfour, Ardyne, Killenan, Tollarthoustoun, Auchingelzie, with the advocacy of the Chappell of Auchingelzie, with the milns, multures annexis connexis parts pendicles Tennents Tennendries and Service offree Tennents of All and hail the Lands and others written and pertinents lying in the Bailliary of Cowall and Sherifffdom of Argyle, taking security for £239 : 6 : 8 of relief due to the King. Dated at Edinburgh, 5 June 1579.

301. 7 June 1579.

Instrument of Sasine proeeping on the aforesaid Precept, in favour of an honourable and noble man James Lamonth of Inverryne, son and heir of the late Duncan Lamonth of Inverryne, in the lands of Inneryne, Drumnaglasne, Auchinske, Meldaloch, Auchinselliche, and Douglennane, Creginfeoche, Stellage, Anllaniont, Glennane, Auchecorkbeg, Auchecorkmoir, Dargbruoche, Askok, Auchedalvorie, Kiibryde, Corrowe, Kilmichale, the two Brakleis, Kilmernoke, Knokdowe, Innerkilane, Stronzarrige, Gortanloske, Trouster, Cowstoune and Strone, Ardchalmissake, the two Carriks, Auchinboye, Ardinhererie, Kilmichalbeg, Ballemoir, Leingartane, Duntholgyne, Blairboye, Dupen, Monedryin, Drumtecormike, Farnoch, Auchinquois, the two Towarts, Auchinfour, Ardyne, Killenane, Towart houstoun, with advocacy of the ehaplainry of Auchingilze, with mills, multures, etc. lying in the bailiery of Cowal and sherifffdom of Argyle. Done on the lands of Inneryne, at the principal mansion thereof, about noon, on 7th June 1579 ; witnesses, John bishop of the Isles, John Lamont of Askok, Robert Stewart of Auchinskye, John, son and heir apparent of Donald Campbell of Auchevilling, Patrick Campbell, son of the said Donald, John Campbell son of the late Duncan Campbell of Ellangreg, and John Steuart of Rosland, notary public. 9 June 1579.

373. 22 May 1600

At Holyroodhouse. The King, for himself, and as administrator for his son Henry, Prince and Steward of Scotland, confirms the charter of James Lawmonth of Inveryn, whereby he sold to his (eldest) son, Coill Lawmont, the lands and barony of Inveryn (viz. the 8 merklands of Inverryne, 6m. of Drum- neglasne. 5m. of Auchinske, 2£m. of Malleloch, 2|m. of Auchinsellich and Dowglennane, 3m. of Craigveach, 6m. of Stewlag, 8m. of Ardlawmond, 4m. of Gllennane, 20s. of Auchecorkebeg, 2|m. of Auchecorkemoir, 6m. of Dargbreuich, 4m. of Ascak, 4m. of Auchindalmorie, 6m. of Kilbrydie, 5 lib. of Corrow, 8m. of Kilmichell, 2m. of the two Braklayis, 2m. of Kilmernok, 2m. of Knokdow, 4m. of Inverkelaine, 4m. of Strongarig, 2m. of Grartanslok, 5m. of Troster, 5m. of Colstane and Stron, also the lands of Ardcalmasaige and others underwritten, viz. 5£m. of the two Kerrikis (or Carrikis), 23s. 4d. of Auchinboy, 50s. of Ardnehellere, 3m. of Kilmichelbeg, 3m. of Ballymoir, 3m. of Langartane, 4m. of Dwncolkane (or Duncolgyne), 4m. of Blairbow, 3|m. of Dowpeyn, 4m. of Monydrayane ; 3m. of Drumtecornik, 2m. of Fernocht, 3m. of Auchinquois, 6m. of the two Tollerthis, 8m. of Auchinfour, 4m. of Ardyne, 3m. of Killelane (or Killenane), 3m. of Tollorth-Houstoun, 4m. of Achagyvill, with the advocacy of the Chapel of Auchingilyie, with the

mills, pertinents, &c, all incorporated of old into the Barony of Inveryne, in the Bailiery of Cowal, and the shire of Argyle : also the 5 merkland of Enochane of old extent in the Barony of Stralachlane, in the same bailiery and shire : Reserving the franktenement and liferent to the said James ; and a reasonable third to his future spouse, if his present spouse should die before him ; and that it should be lawful to the said James to alienate the lands above-written, or an annualrent from them not exceeding 800 merks, under reversion containing the sum of 8000 merks : To be held of the Prince and Steward of Scotland by the said Coill and the heirs male to be lawfully procreated of his body, whom failing to revert to the said James, and the heirs male lawfully procreated of his body, whom failing to the heirs male of the said James bearing the name and arms of Lawmont, and to his assignees whomsoever: With Precept of Sasine. Witnesses :— David Legate, servant of the said James, Archibald Connel], N.P. At the town of Largs, 22 May 1600. Whereupon, for service rendered to himself and to his ancestors by the said James, and his predecessors, and also for the sum of money paid, the King granted of new the above lands to the said James in liferent, and to the said Coill in heritage, and incorporated them of new into one Barony.

389. 18 May 1601.

Charter by Coyle Lawmonth, near of the lands underwritten with consent of James Lawmonth his father, and of Moir Miclauchlane spouse of said James and mother of the granter, and in implement of their marriage contract, and also in implement of marriage contract between the said James and Moir for themselves, and taking burden for the said Coyle, and he for himself, and Robert lord Semple for himself, and taking burden for Mistress Barbara Semple his lawful daughter, with consent of Lady Jean Everard spouse of the said Robert lord Semple, and the said Mrs. Barbara for herself, in virtue whereof the said Coyle was bound to infest the said Mrs. Barbara Semple his affianced spouse in her virginity in liferent, in the eight merk lands of Inneryn, five merk lands of Auchinskie, lying in Kerreiff in the parish of Killynane, eight merk lands of Kilmichel in Cowall, in the parish of Innerchaolan, the eight merk lands of Auchinfour ; also in an annual-rent of 17 bolls of victual, that is to say, 12 bolls oatmeal, and 5 bolls barley yearly at the terms therein specified, furth of the lands of Middle Towart, or any part thereof extending to a 40s. land, lying in Cowall parish of Dwnnone, within the barony of Inneryn and sheriffdom of Argyle, and that in satisfaction to her of her terce, and conjunct fee of all the lands and barony of Inneryn, which she might have after the decease of the said Coyle, or by reason thereof. Contains Precept of Sasine, directed to Hugh M'Cloy, apparent of Kildavaig, and is dated at the town of Lairgs 19th January 1610. Witnesses, Mr. Hugh Blair of Auldmure, Mr. William Cuke, minister at Lairgs, Hugh Campbell, Patrick Mosman, notaries, etc. (Signatures of parties.)

463. 17 May 1623.

Disposition of Sale by Hector Bannatyne of Karnes to Sir Coill Lamont of Inneryn, Knight, of the lands of Auchincrossanmoir and Auchincrossanbeg, extending to a five merk land of old extent, in the lordship of Cowell and Sheriffdom of Argyll, contains procuratory of Resignation, and is dated at Rothesay 17 May 1623. Witnesses, Duncan Campbell of Ewnachan, Mr. John Layng, schoolmaster at Rothesay, Duncan Lamont of Stronlbonache, Robert Lamont servitor of the said Sir Coill, William Pedine and Donald M'Gilchrist, notaries. On the back is a note of Resignation having been made by William Douglas, macer, at Holyroodhouse, 20 July 1623.

469. 17 March 1624.

Procurator of Resignation by Sir Coill Lamound of Innerrin, Knight, to James Douglas, macer. etc., to resign all and whole the lands and barony of Innerrin, comprehending the eight merk

land of Innerrin, six merk land of Drumnaglesna, five merk land of Auchinskie, 2 merk land of Mellaloch, 2 merk land of Auchinselloch and Douglennane, three merk land of Craignaveoch, six merk land of Stellag, eight merk land of Ardlamond, four merk land of Glenane, 20 shilling land of Auchcorkbeg, 2 merk land of Auchcorkmoire, six merk land of Deryburgh, four merk land of Askog, four merk land of Auchindalmoir, six merk land of Killbryde, £5 land of Corrow, eight merk land of Kilmichael, two merk land of the twa Brekleis, two merk land of Kilmarnok, two merk land of Knokdow, four merk land of Innerchelane, four merk land of Strongeraig, two merk land of Gartanlosk, five merk land of Trowstir. five merk land of Colstoun and Stron ; and all and sundry the lands called the lands of Ardtalmassag ; also the 5 merkland of the two Kerrikis, 23 shilling and four penny land of Achnaba, 50 shilling land of Ardnahelrere, three merk land of Kilmichael beg, three merk land of Ballemoir, three merk land of Lyngartan, four merkland of Duncolkane, four merk land of Blairbowy, 3£ merk land of Dupenny, four merk land of Monydryane, three merk land of Drumtecmorig, two merk land of Fernocht, three merk land of Achachoyeis, six merk land of the twa Tollardis, eight merk land of Auchinfuer, four merk land of Ardynes, three merk land of Killelane, three merk land of Tollort houstoun, four merk land of Auchingavill, with advocation, donation and right of patronage of the chaplainry of Auchingilzie, with mills, multures, etc., all lying in the bailiery of Cowall, and within the shireffdom of Argyle : and the five merk land of Ewnachan, in the barony of Stra Lauchlane, lordship of Cowall and shiriffdom of Argyle, in the hands of Charles, prince and steward of Scotland, or of his commissioners, for new infetment thereof to be granted to the resigner in liferent, and to James Lamound his eldest son and apparent heir, and his heirs male heritably. With the provision that the said James Lamond should be holden and obliged to Renounce and overgive his right to the saids Lands In favours of his said father, and his heirs male and Assigneys whatsomever at any time he should be desyred so to do, In his said father's lifetime upon the premonition of three days and paying to him an Angell of Gold as the price of the same and reserving to Dame Barbara Semple spouse to the said Sir Coill Lamond her liferent use of so much of the saids Lands and Barrony as she was provided to by her Contract of marriage and also full power and liberty to the said Sir Coill To provyde any after wife in a liferent of as much of the said Lands as he should judge proper and to sett Tacks and exercise such other acts of property as he should think convenient. Dated at Towarde 17 March 1624. Witnesses, Eobert Lamount of Silvercraigs, Duncan Campbell of Auchin willing, Ewen M'Lean minister at Innerchellan, and Archibald his son, etc. (Signatures.)

On the back of the Procuratory there is a Minute of the execution of it by James Douglas macer, in the hands of Sir George Hay of Kinfauns, Knight, great chancellor of Scotland, in name of the other lords commissioners : who having received the resignation, did give again the said lands and barony by redelivery of staff and baton to Robert Wodderow of Daff, as attorney for the said Sir Coill, in liferent, and James Lamond his son, etc. Done in the Laich Counsell House of Edinburgh at two hours afternoon of the 23 day of March 1624. Witnesses, Archibald Campbell, brother to the Laird of Laweris, Mr. William Brown and Mr. William Davidson, writers in Edinburgh, Mr. James Brown son of said Mr. William, and Ronald Murray merchant burges of Edinburgh. (Signed by John Nicoll, notary.)

473. 23 March 1624.

The Prince confirms the charter made by King James VI. for himself and as administrator for Prince Henry, confirming the charter of the late James Lamound of Inveryne to his eldest lawful son Coill Lamound (afterwards of Inveryne, Knight) (No. 373, supra) and thereafter granted to the said Coill in life rent, and to James Lamound, his elder son and heir apparent, (etc.) the lands and barony of Inveryne (as before), which the said Coill resigned; and which the Prince of new incorporated into the free barony of Inveryne, ordaining that the said 8

merklands of Inveryne shall be the principal messuage and residence of the said barony : provided that as soon as the said Coill shall pay an angel of gold (or 10 marks) in the parish church of Rothesay, he shall have re-entry into the above said feu ; and that it shall be lawful to him to infest another wife with a life-rent, if his wife, Dame Barbara Sempill, die before him, Reserving to the said Barbara her liferent of the lands and annualrents wherein by her marriage contract she was to be infest.

474. 24 April 1624.

Instrument of Sasine following on the foregoing Precept, in favour of a venerable man Sir Coill Lamont of Innerryn, Knight, and James Lamont his eldest son, of the lands and barony of Innerryn. Done at the principal messuage of the said barony, about the second hour afternoon, of the 24th day of April 1624. The Sasine is given by Gorrie M'Allester, apparent of Terbert, as bailie in that part under the Precept, the witnesses being Mr. John M'Neill, minister at Kilfinane, Robert Lamont of Silvercraigs, Duncan Lamont of Stronealbonache, Robert Lamont in Auchinsailloche, Walter and John Stewarts, residing in Innerryn. The notary is Donald M'Gilchrist. Registered in the Register of Sasines for the sheriffdoms of Dumbarton, Argyll and Tarbet, Bute and Arran, on 1st May 1624, by William Woddrop, clerk depute and keeper of the said register.

555. 19 November 1633.

Summons raised at the instance of Sir Coill Lamont of Inneryne, Knight, against Colin Campbell of Kilberrie, craving Transumpt of a Contract, of date at Rothesay 9th August 1625, betwixt the said Sir Coill on the one part and the defender on the other part, whereby the former disposed to the said Colin Campbell the lands of Auchintrossanbeg and Auchintrossanmoir, lying in Cowall and shire of Argyle. Neill M'Neill of Kilmorie and others are witnesses. Decreet in favour of the pursuer.

568. 1 February 1635.

The King confirmed the charter of James Lamont of Inveryne (whereby — in fulfilment of a contract between Sir Coill Lamont of Inneryne. Kt., his father, deceased, and himself, of the one part, and Sir Colin Campbell of Ardkinglas, Kt., and Dame Mary Sempill. his wife, of the other part, dated at Corrowinkerreiff in Cowall, 2 May 1634 — he granted to Margaret Campbell, his wife, eldest daughter of the said Colin and Mary, in liferent, 8 merks of the lands of Inveryne, etc. etc., and in special warrant of Inveryne, during the life of Dame Barbara Sempill, mother of the said James, 8 merks of the lands of Kilmichaell in Cowall. Dated at Inverary 18 Nov. 1634; among the witnesses are Robert Lamont of Eskog, Robert Lamont of Silvercraiges, and Coill Lamont brother of the said Robert Lamont of Eskog). At Edinburgh, 1 Feb. 1635.

573. 23 June 1635.

James Lamont of Inneryne, as heir male of Sir Coill Lamont of Inneryne, Knight, his father, in the lands of Auchincrossane more and beg, in the Lordship of Cowall, etc. xv. 116.

592. 21 June 1637.

Contract between Sir Coill Lamont of Inneryne, Knight, and James Lamont fiar thereof his eldest lawful son and apparent heir, on the one part, and Sir Colin Campbell of Ardkinglas, Knight, and his spouse on the other part, narrating that forasmuch as the holy Bond of Matrimony was solemnized between the said James Lamont, and Margaret Campbell eldest lawful daughter to the said Sir Colin, on the 7th April last (1634), Therefore for the tocher of the said marriage the saids Sir Coill and James Lamonts bind themselves to infest the said Margaret Campbell in liferent in the 8 merkland of Inneryne, the 6 merkland of

Drumna(glasne) etc., all lying in Cowall etc. At Corrow in Kerreiff in Cowall 2 May 1634. Witnesses Robert Lamont of Escog, and Robert Lamont of Silvercraigs.

646. 25 January 1643.

Precept from Chancery for infefting James Lamont of Inneryn, as heir to his father the late Sir Coill Lamont of Inneryn, Knight, in the lands of Auchincrossanmoir and Auchincrossanbeg in the lordship of Cowall, the said lands having been in non-entry for nine years or thereby, and so a relief of £6:8:4 is due to the King as prince and Steward of Scotland. Dated at Edinburgh 25 January 1643.

660. 14 October 1643.

Sasine on Precept from Chancery in favour of Sir James Lamont of Innervne, Kt., as lawful and nearest heir male of the late Sir Coill Lamont of Innervne, Knight, his father, of the lands of Auchacrossanmoir and Auchaerossanbeig etc in lordship of Cowall. At Edinburgh 6 June 1643. Sasine on 13 October 1643. Duncan Lamound of Stronealbaniche, John Lawmond of Auchinshelloche, and Donald M'Neill servitor of said Sir James, are witnesses. Robert Lamont of Askoge is bailie.

715. 30 October 1646.

Charter of Apprising under the Great Seal, to the said George Campbell of the said lands and barony of Innerryne, comprehending the 8 merk lands of Inneryne, six merk lands of Drumnaglassin, five merk land of Achnaskie, 2| merk land of Mellaloche, 2£ merklands of Achnaselloche, and Dowglannene, three merkland of Craignafeoche, six merk lands of Stelag, eight merklands of Ardlamond, four merk lands of Glennane. 20 shilling lands of Auchathorkbeg, 2| merk lands of Auchathorkmoir, six merk lands of Dergbrewaghe four merk lands of Askoge, four merk lands of Achadalmore, six merk lands of Kilbryde, £5 lands of Corrow, eight merk lands of Kilmichaell, two merk lands of the twa Braklies, two merk lands of Kilmernog, two merk lands of Knokdow, four merk lands of Innerkylane, four merk lands of Strongerrack, two merk lands of Gortaneloysk, five merk lands of Troister, five merk lands of Cowistoun and Strone, all and sundry the lands of Ardcalmesage, viz : 5| merk lands of the twa Carrikis, 23s. 4d. lands of Achnaba, 50s. lands of Ardnahearrie, three merk lands of Kilmichaelbeg, three merk lands of Ballemoir, three merk lands of Lingartin, four merk lands of Downcolgin, four merk lands of Blairbowie, 3| merk lands of Dowpen, four merk lands of Modydreyn, three merk lands of Drumtycormyge, two merk lands of Fernoche, three merk lands of Achachoyis, all and whole the six merk lands of the twa Towardis, eight merk lands of Achaphoure, four merk lands of Ardyne, three merk lands of Killenane, three merk lands of Towarhoustoun, four merk lands of Auehagyell, with advocation, donation, and right of patronage of the chaplainry of Auchageyll, with mills, multures, woods, fishings, etc. All united and incorporated into one free barony of Innerryne, lying in the lordship of Cowall, and sheriffdom of Argyll, and also all and sundry the lands of Auchachrossanemoir and Auchachrossanebeg ; and the five merk lands of Eynochane of old extent, lying in the barony of Strathlauchlyne, and sheriffdom aforesaid; and the Kirklands of Killenane, extending to three merk lands of old extent, with an annual rent of 40s. therefrom, with the teinds and advocation and donation and right of patronage of the parish kirk of Killenane : All which lands and others belonged before heritably to Sir James Lamont of Innerryne, Knight, and were apprised from him as aforesaid, to the said George Campbell, for the sum of £9800 of debt and expenses : To be holden of Charles, prince and Steward of Scotland, for the rights and services due and wont before the said apprising; with clause of Regress in usual form to the said Sir James Lamont and his heirs. Dated at Edinburgh 30th October 1646. (Seal gone.)

718. 30 October 1646.

The King grants to John Stewart, fiar of Balscharge, his heirs and assigns (under lawful reversion) 8m. of the lands of Inveryne, 6m. of Drimmie, 23s. 4d. of Mellache, 40s. of Craignafioche, 8m. of Ardlamont. 8m. of Kilmichell, 2m. of Brecklies, 2m. of Kilmarnok, 2m of, Gartinloske, 5m. of Troustrie, 9m. of Thrie Towarts, 4m. of Ardyne, 40s. of Killelan, 5m. of Stellag, with the lands of Glennⁿ (belonging to Archibald Lamont, brother of Sir James Lamont of Inveryne, Kt., with all rights etc. which had belonged to the said James and Archibald; and valued, 16 Sept. 1646, at the instance of Henry Glen, merchant, citizen of Glasgow, for 3900m. and 1301. for the sheriff's fee ; which process the said Henry had assigned to the said John. At Edinburgh, 30 Oct. 1646.

728. 21 November 1646.

Sasine on Precept by the King as tutor and administrator for Charles Prince and Steward of Scotland his son, under the Great Seal, to John Stewart fiar of Balshagrie, of 8 merklands of Inveryne, 6 merklands of Drum, 33s. 4d. land of Mellach, 40s. land of Craignafioch, 8 merklands of Ard Lawmount, 8 merklands of Kilmichaell, etc. with the lands of Glenan pertaining to Archibald Lamont brother of Sir James Lamont of Inveryne, Knight, which lands pertained heritably to the said Sir James and Archibald Lamonts or to one or other of them, held of the King and his son, and which were appraised at the instance of Henry Glen, merchant burgher of Glasgow, on 16 September last in satisfaction to him of 3900 merks. At Edinburgh 30 October 1646. Sasine on 13 November 1646.

839. 21 March 1665.

Backbond by Archibald Lamont of Silvercraigs To Sir James Lamont of Inveryne Knight Declaring that albeit the said Sir James had of that date Granted an Wadsett to him the said Archibald of his Lands of Ardlamont, Craignafioche, miln of Meldeloch, and others mentioned in the said Contract, Yet he thereby assigned to the said Sir James during his lifetime the presents in use to be paid furth of the saids Lands, With and under the reservation of the maills farms profits and duties of the same to himself And his heirs and successors in terms of the said Contract of Wadsett. Dated the said Backbond the 21st of March 1665 years.

948. 31st August 1680

Notarial Instrument narrating that Ninian Gaily, messenger in Rothesay, went to the lands of Airdlamont, in Kerriffe, and there in presence of the labourers, shearers and others there for the time, inquired for Walter Lamont, brother german of the good man of Achagyle, factor for the Laird of Lamont, to make intimation to him of a Disposition by James Hamilton, merchant burgher of Edinburgh, as having right by apprising to the estate of the late Sir James Lamont of Innerin, to and in favour of Archibald Hamilton merchant burgher of Edinburgh, of the lands and Barony of Inneryn, etc. The said messenger made intimation also on the several portions of the estate to the tenants and others thereon, to John Lamont, principal tenant on Inneryn, and then passed to the presence of Dugall Lamont of Steillag, and produced to him the said Disposition, and then went to the presence of Archibald Lamont of Silvercraig, bailie of Lamont's lands in Kerriffe, and showed and read the Disposition to him. Done on 29th, 30th and 31st August 1680, Witnesses, Ranall M'Allester of Tarbert, Hary Lamont, schoolmaster at Kilfinan, and others.

970. 16 April 1684.

Charter by King Charles II. under the Great Seal, to Walter Lamont brother german of James Lamont of Auchquhyle, his heirs and assignees, whatsoever, heritably and irredeemably, of

all and whole those portions of the barony of Inneryne following, namely, the three merk lands of Toward Fleying, three merk lands of Toward Howstoun, three merk lands of Toward Castle, three merk lands of Kilfinane, eight merk lands of Auchinfurie, four merk lands of Ardyne, six merk lands of Auchingyle, four merk lands of Kilmichaell, two merk lands of Kilmernack, two merk lands of Breacklies, eight merk lands of Ardlamont, three merk lands of Craiginfiach, eight merk lands of Inneryne, six merk lands of Drumnie, and mill of Auchinfour, with multures, etc., five merk lands of Auchinskiach, eight merk lands of Corrach, six merk lands of Kilbryde, four merk lands of Achighdalvory, three merk lands of Achiqhoirgyk, four merk lands of Ascog Lawmount, eight merk lands of Deigbrouch, mill of Mecknok, four merk lands of Achighdakewen, four merk lands of Innercheilan, two merk lands of Knockdow, lands of Strongheirag, Lichknagaul, Strone, Trowastir, all lying within the barony of Inneryne, with houses, yards, orchyards, etc., lying in the lordship of Cowall, and sheriffdom of Argyll. Which lands belonged before heritably to Sir George Mackenzie of Rosehauch, his Majesty's advocate, and were resigned by him in the hands of the Lords of Exchequer, for this new infeftment, reserving always to Margaret Urrie, spouse of Archibald Lamont of that ilk, during her lifetime, and after the decease of her said husband, an annual rent or yearly duty of 1200 merks, furth of the said lands, and that in implement of an Obligation of provision, granted by the said Walter Lawmount, with consent of the said Sir George Mackenzie, of date 4th April 1682 : Also an annualrent of the principal sum of 10,000 merits furth of the said lands and others, conform to Obligation granted by the said Walter Lamont as principal, and Archibald Lamont eldest son of the late Sir James Lamont of that ilk, as cautioner, of date 4th April 1682 : To be holden of the King as prince and Steward of Scotland: Rendering therefor yearly, the proportional part levied from the lands and others before specified, corresponding to the sum of 130 merks during the ward and nonentry and as much for relief : and the sum of 300 merks for the marriage of the heir when it may occur: At which whole sums the lands and barony of Inneryne (of which the lands before mentioned are parts) together with the £5 lands of Ardmaleisk, three merk lands of Grenane, with the mill thereof, five merk land of Meikle Barran, three merk land of Midascag, three merk land of Kneslaglan, and mill of Kilcattan, all lying within the Isle of Iute and sheriffdom of the same and five merk lands of Corrigills, lying in the Island of Arran and sheriffdom aforesaid, are taxed according to the implement thereof granted under the Great Seal, to the said Sir George Mackenzie, of date at Whythall, 4th March 1681 : containing a Declaration, as by this present charter it is declared, that it shall be lawful to the heirs of the said Walter Lamont, and their successors in the rights of the said lands held in tax ward as aforesaid, to be served and retoured to the same, by breves of Chancery, and to be infest thereon, notwithstanding that the said lands are held in tax ward. Dated at Edinburgh 16th April 1684.

977. 21 March 1685.

Bond Donald M'Enoyer in Auchinskeoch and John Walker in Stewlage in the Kerry To James Crawford merchant in Greenock for the sum of £63 17sh. Scots money with @rent and penalty. Dated 21st March 1685 years.

994. 4 March 1687.

Charter by King James the Seventh, to James Stewart of Bute, his heirs and assignees, of the heritage of an annual rent of 600 merks, as the interest of the principal sum of 10,000 merks, furth of the lands of Toward Fleming, Toward-Houstoun, Toward Castle, lands of Auchinfoure, Ardeane. Kennistoun, Kerstoun, Kilmichael, Ard Lamont, Craignafiach, Inverayne, Corrach, Kilbryde, Auchadalvorie, Derburgh, Knockdow, and others, lying in the Barony of Inverayne, lordship of Cowell and sheriffdom of Argyll, as in terms of Obligation granted to the said James Steuart by Walter Lamont, brother german of James Lamont of

Achagyll, as principal, and Archibald Lamont of that Ilk, as cautioner, of date 4th April 1682, whereby they became bound to infeft the said James Stewart, in the annualrent above mentioned, out of the aforesaid lands. Dated at Edinburgh 4 March 1687.

1022. 17 January 1694.

Decreet of preference and declarator before the Lords of Session in favours of Dugall Lamont of Steillag preferring him to Hector Bannantyne of Kaims Sir Archibald Lamont Sir James Steuart Sheriff of Bute John Boyle of Kelburn and Walter Lamont Brother to Lamont of Achagyle competitors therein mentioned to the Superiorities of the Lands of Auchcrossenbeg and Auchcrossanmore, And decerned Donald Campbell appearand heir to umquhile Collin Campbell of Achrossen his uncle and pursuer of the said process to be infeft and seased by the said Dugall Lamont therein dated the said Decreet 17 January 1694.

1067. 12 July 1698.

Disposition by Donald Campbell of Achinrossan in favours of Dugall Lamont of Steillag and John Lamont merchant in Malleloch his father in law Equally betwixt them of the five merkland of Old Extent of Meikle and Litle Auchincrossans. Dated 12 July 1698.

1088. 14 August 1705.

Minute, Contract of Marriage between John Lamont son to Archibald Lamont of that Ilk, with consent of his said father, on the one part, and Mrs. Margaret Lamont eldest daughter to Dougall Lamont of Steillag and the said Dougall taking burden on him for his said daughter, and with consent of Sir James Stewart of Bute uncle to the said Mrs. Margaret, on the other part ; Whereby the said John binds him to procure himself infeft in the town and lands of Kilfinan, with the mansion house thereof, the town and lands of Meldnoch and Butthan, the town and lands of Cregnafioch, Achadachewin, with ferry and ferry boat, town and lands of Couston and Strone, etc., in barony of Inneryn, lordship of Cowall parishes of Kilfinan and Innerchellan, and he being infeft therein he then binds himself to infeft the said Mrs. Margaret his affidat spouse in an annual-rent of 450 merks to be uplifted furth of the same ; And for the which causes the said Dougall binds himself with consent of the said Archibald to infeft the said John in the said lands of Kilfinan, etc., with the burden of the provisions and conditions of the liferents of the said Archibald and his lady and of his own and his lady's provision. At Airdlamont 24th May 1701. Archibald Lamont of Achaghyle and Archibald Stewart provost of Rothesay are witnesses.

1117. 1713, June 22.

Sasine on Bond by Donald Campbell of Achrossan in favour of John Lamont of Kilfinnan, of an annual rent of £48 out of the 2i merk land of Auchrossan in the parish of Kilfinnan and shire of Argyle. At Achinskeoch 29 April 1713, Dugald Lamont in Meldnoch is a witness. The said Dugald Lamont, Archibald Lamont his brother, and others, are witnesses to the Sasine given on 10 May 1713.

1161. 26 February 1714.

Tack of the Lands of Inneryne by the said Dougall Lamond of that Ilk To Malcolm M'Innes, Hector M'Alister, John Crawford, John M'Gowan, John Kerr younger, Isobell Bog widow, and James Moodie in Inneryne, and John M'Kennie in Ardlamond. Dated the 26th February 1714 years.

1191. 24 April 1727.

Instrument of Sasine following on the foregoing charter, to Archibald Lamont grandson of Dugall Lamont of that Ilk, of all and whole the lands and barony of Inneryne, Kilfinan and

others as before specified. James Lamont of Achagoyle is attorney for the said Archibald. Done at the manor place of Inneryne between the hours of 9 and 10 forenoon of 24th April 1727. Archibald Lamont, merchant in Meldinoch, is a witness. The notary is Archibald Stewart, Edinburgh. Recorded in the General Register of Sasines at Edinburgh 19th May 1727.

1273. 15 July 1768.

John Lamont of Lamont, to his father Archibald Lamont of Lamont, who died 19 November 1767 — Heir Male Special, in Inneryne, Drumnaglassin, Achinskeoch, Mildenoch, Achnasheloch, etc. Argyleshire — dated 15 March 1768. -

1284. 6 August 1771.

Instrument on the Resignation by Colin Ross, one of the macers of Exchequer, as procurator for and specially constituted by John Lamont of Lamont Esquire, eldest son of the late Archibald Lamont of Lamont, Esquire, by his wife Lady Amelia Mackenzie, of the lands and barony of Inneryne comprehending the eight merk lands of Inneryne, six merk lands of Drumnaglassin, five merk lands of Auchinskioch, 1\ merk lands of Meldinach, 2^ merk land of Achnashelloch and Douglenan, three merk land of Craignafioch, six merk land of Steillage, eight merk land of Ardlamont, four merk land of Glenan, 20s. lands of Achachorkbeg, 1\ merk lands of Achachorkmore, with the mill of Mechnoch, mill lands multures and sequels of the same, six merk lands of Dergburgh, four merk lands of Ascog, four merk lands of Achadalmoir, six merk lands of Kilbryde, five merk land of Corrow, eight merk land of Kilmichael, two merk land of Braickleys, two merk land of Kilmernock, two merk land of Knockdow, four merk land of Innerchylane, four merk land of Stron- garrock, two merk land of Gortanloisk, five merk land of Troister, five merk land of Coustan and Strone ; all and whole the lands of Ardcailm- saig and others, viz. 5| merk land of Two Carricks, 23s. 4d. land of Achnaboe, 50s. land of Ardinkellet, three merk land of Kilmichaelbeg, three merk land of Baltimore, three merk land of Lingarton, four merk land of Duncholken, four merk land of Blairbowie, 3| merk land of Dippine, four merk land of Monydryen, 3 merk land of Drumichermock, two merk land of Fernoch, three merk land of Achachoes, all and whole the six merk land of Two Tollerchies, eight merk land of Achafour, four merk land of Ardeyn, three merk land of Killenan, three merk land of Towarthouston, four merk land of Achingavil, with the office donation, and right of patronage of the chapel of Achingyle, with mills, multures, woods, fishings, etc. and also the lands following as parts and pendicles of the aforesaid lands, namely the 40s. land of Meikle Achenwilling, 40s. lands of Little Achenwilling, 20s. land of Corlarick, commonly called the community of Glenfyn, all united into a free barony called the Barony of Inneryne : Likewise all and whole the lands of Achachrossanmore, and Achachrossanbeg extending to a five merk land of old extent, with houses, etc. lying in the Lordship of Cowall and sheriffdom of Argyll : As also all and whole the five merk land of old extent of Evenachan, with parts, pendicles, etc. in the barony of Strathlachlan, lordship and sheriffdom aforesaid : And also all and whole the Kirklands of Kilfinan, namely, the town and lands of Kilfinan, extending to a three merk land of old extent, with houses, etc. with an annuity of £40 Scots furth of the said lands of Kilfinan, with the teinds parsonage, and other teinds, and small teinds called the Brocks all and whole the parish of Kilfinan, with the advocation, donation, and right of patronage, of the church of Kilfinan, with all the fruits, lands, duties, etc. belonging thereto : Also the six merk land of Achadachewne, four merk land of Kaims, three merk land of Ballochdryen, with all pertinents of the same, in the hands of the Barons of Exchequer as his Majesty's commissioners for receiving resignations, In favour and for new infetment of the same to be given to the said John Lamont and his heirs, heritably and irredeemably etc. Done in presence of the said Lords of Exchequer on 6th August 1771.

1460. 20 June 1729.

Registration of Submission and Decreet Arbitral between Archibald Lamont of that Ilk, John Lamont of Kilfinan, and Robert Campbell of Auchchrosan, the arbiters being Lachlan M'Lachlan of that Ilk and Mr. John Campbell of Otter, in reference to the marches between the lands of Kilfinan, Drum, and Achchrosanbeg. The submission is dated at Kilfinan, 29 May 1729 ; among the witnesses being James Lamont of Auchighavill; and the decreet is dated at Kilfinan, 30 May 1729, defining the boundaries ; among the witnesses being John Campbell of Allangreg.

1468. 11 February 1760.

Registration of Discharge by Archibald Lamont of Lamont to Dugald Campbell of Auchachrossan, who has paid a sum of £50 sterling which his father, the deceased Robert Campbell of Auchachrossan, was due to the discharger's father, the deceased John Lamont of Kilfinan, by bond dated 1 June 1725. The discharge is dated at Airdlamont 4 January 1760.

1470. 8 April 1779.

Registration of Submission by John Lamont of Lamont and Archibald Campbell of Ardmernock about the marches of Inverin and Achaleck. Dugald Campbell of Kentarbert is sole arbiter. Dated at Southhall 17 December 1778. The decreet is dated at Achaleck 15 March 1779.