

# Collectanea de Rebus Albanicis,

CONSISTING OF

ORIGINAL PAPERS AND DOCUMENTS

RELATING TO THE HISTORY OF THE

HIGHLANDS AND ISLANDS

OF

SCOTLAND.

EDITED BY THE IONA CLUB.



EDINBURGH :

THOMAS G. STEVENSON,

87. PRINCE'S STREET.

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##### No. I.

#### RENTALE OF THE BISHOPRICK OF THE ILIS AND ABBACIE OF ECOLMKILL.†

IMPRIMIS, the twentie pund landis of Ecolmkill, . . . . .	20 lib.
Item, of Rosse, . . . . .	20 lib.
Item, in Brolos ane pennie land, callit Torrinichtrache, 1d.	

\* In bringing under the notice of THE IONA CLUB a series of documents illustrative of the history of the Highlands and Isles generally, the editor has preferred commencing with those which throw light upon the history of Icolmkill, being convinced that none will possess more interest for the members. He is further induced to do so by the consideration, that the history of this interesting island, as well as of the Bishoprick of the Isles, since the Reformation, is totally unknown.

† This rental has been hitherto a desideratum among the ecclesiastical antiquaries of Scotland, neither it nor that of the Bishoprick of Argyle being contained in the Register of Assumption of the thirds of Benefices, made in consequence of the act of Parliament, 1561. The editor was fortunate enough to discover this interesting document in the charter chest of Sir John Campbell of Airds and Ardnamurchan, Baronet, in February, 1834; and it is here printed, for the first time, by the kind permission of that gentleman. Although there is no marking to that effect, it appears to have been a copy made in the reign of James VI. from the certified rental drawn up in 1561, which by some omission was never registered. The document is in perfect preservation, and its general accuracy is unquestionable. It is to be hoped that the late discovery of this rental will encourage the members of the Club to search for that of Argyle, which is still wanting.

Item, the pennie land of Cairsaige, . . . . .	1d.
Item, the pennie land of Carvalge, . . . . .	1d.
Item, the half-pennie land of Glasveildirie, . . . . .	½d.
Item, ane pennie land of Kilphubbill, . . . . .	1d.
Item, the pennie land of the Keallinne, . . . . .	1d.
Item, the pennie land of Kilbrandane, . . . . .	1d.
Item, the pennie land of Kilneoning, . . . . .	1d.
Item, the half-pennie land of Cengarwgerrie, . . . . .	½d.
Item, the pennie land of Kilmorie, . . . . .	1d.

The foirsaid nyne pennie land, all lyand within the Isle of Mulle.

*The Abbatis landis within the Isle of Teirie.*

Item, Baillephuille, . . . . .	4 lib.
Item, the Wyle, . . . . .	13s. 4d.

*The Abbatis landis within the Clanrannaldis boundis.*

Item, the Ile of Cannay, . . . . .	20 lib.
Item, Ballenamanniche, lyand within the Ile of Weist.	

*The Abbatis landis within Donald Gormis' boundis.*

Item, [in] the Ile of Weist the tuentie-four pennie land, callit Unganab, . . . . .	24d.
Item, Baillenakill in Eillera.	
Item, Kirkapost in Eillera.	
Item, Cairenische* thair.	
Item, in Trouterneiss ane half <i>teirunge</i> ,† callit Keilbakstar.	
Item, in Sleatt the' tua Airmadillis.	

*The landis that M' Aen‡ hes of the Abbatis.*

Item, Geirgadeill in Ardnamurchan.	
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*The Abbatis landis possess be M' Clويد of Heries.*

Item, the Ards of Glenelge.	
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\* It may be noticed that there was a religious house at Carinish, in Uist, dependant upon the Abbacy of Inchaffray, in Strathern. Of this foundation some notices will be given to the Club at a future period.

† This is an obscure word. The editor will feel obliged by any communications on the subject of this and other obscure or obsolete words appearing in these collections, that he may be the better enabled to illustrate them hereafter by a glossary or otherwise.

‡ Mac Ian of Ardnamurchan.

*The landis quihik the Clandonald of the West\* Illis haldis of the Abbatt.*

Item, the tuintie pundis of Laintymanniche and Mwicheleische in Illa, . . . . . 20 lib.

Item, Ardneiv in Illa, . . . . . 8 lib. 13s. 4d. ✓

Item, the fourtie merk landis of Skeirkenzie in Kintyre, 26 lib. 13s. 4d.

Item, the sax merkis land of Camasnanesserin in Melphort, 4 lib.

Item, the 1<sup>c</sup> pennie land of Muckarn.†

*The Kirkis and Personagis perteing the Abbatt of Ecolmkill.*

Item, the teindis of Ecolmkill, callit the personaige of Tempill-Ronaige.

Item, the personag of Kilviceowin in Rosse.

Item, the personag of Keilfeinchen in Mulle.

Item, the personag of Keilnoening in Mulle.

Item, the personag of Keilchallumkill in Quyneise in Mulle.

Item, the personag of Keillean in Toirrasa in Mulle.

Item, the personag of Soiribie in Teirie.

Item, the personage of Keilpedder in Veist.

Item, the personage of Howmoir thair.

Item, the personage of Sand thair.

Item, the personage of Cannay.

Item, the personage of Sleatt.

Item, the personage of Mwidort.

Item, the personage of Skeirkenze in Kintyre.

Item, the personage of Keilcheirran thair.

Item, the personage of Keilchrist in Strathawradall.‡

*Rentale of Bischopis landis within the Illis.*

Imprimis, Keilvennie in Illa.

Item, the Ille callit Ellanamwk, possess be M<sup>c</sup>Aen of Ardnamurchane.

\* This seems to be an error for *south-west*.

† The six merk lands of Camusnanesrin and the lands of Muckarn seem to be here erroneously included under the lands held of the Abbot by the Clandonald. They perhaps formed part of the Priory lands of Ardchattan, held at the Reformation along with the Abbacy of Icolmkill *in commendam*, by the Bishop of the Isles; and, at all events, were never held by the Clandonald, either under the Abbot or any other superior.

‡ In the Isle of Sky. Kilchrist is now the parish church of Strath.

- Item, the Ile of Rasay.\*  
 Item, the fyve Illis of Barray.†  
 Item, Skeirachnaheie in Loise.‡  
 Item, Rona na nav.  
 Item, in Orknay.  
 Item, Snisport in Troutirneise.  
 Item, Kirkapost in Teirie.

*The Teindis and Personagis perteing the Bischop.*

- Item, the Teindis of Buitt.  
 Item, the Teindis of Arran.  
 Item, the personage of Kirkapost in Teirie.  
 Item, the personage of Eie in Loise.§  
 Item, the personage of Roidill in Hereis.||  
 Item, the personage of Snisport in Troutirneise.  
 Item, the thrid part of all personagis perteing to the  
 Abbatt, the personag of Ecomkill and Rosse onlie ex-  
 ceptit.

\* "The Ile of Raarsay is excellent for fishing, perteing to M'Gyllychallum of Raarsay be the suord, and to the Bischop of the Iles be heritage: This same M'Gyllychallum shuld obey M'Cloyd of the Lewis."—*Dean Munro.*

† Dean Munro enumerates *nine* Isles in the vicinity of Barra as pertaining to the Bishop, viz. Lingay, Gigarun, Berneray, Megaly, Pabay, Fladay, Scarnamutt, Sanderay, and Watersay. From the following notice it would appear that these Isles, as well as Rasay, were held by a layman by the sword, to the damage of the Bishoprick:—

"Compeirit ane Reuerend fader in God, Ferquhar, Bischop of the Illis and Commendatour of Colmekyll, and constitut Procuratour Maister Johne Lethame, *cum totis Procuratoribus curie*, in the action movit be him aganis M'Neile the Lard of Barray, MacGillechallum callit of Rasay, and in all uther actionis," &c.—*Acta Dominorum Concilii et Sessionis*; 14th March, 1532-3.

‡ The Isle of Lewis.

§ The old church of Eie, now in ruins, is in the immediate vicinity of Stornoway. Here many of the chiefs of the *Siol Torcuil*, or Macleods of Lewis, are interred; and particularly Malcolm, son of Roderick Macleod, Lord of Lewis, who died in the reign of James V. His tomb is still visible, and the inscription is entire, with the exception of the date.

|| There was at Rowdill a religious house, founded by Macleod of Harris, and dedicated to St Clement. It has long been the burial-place of the chiefs of this family; and the monument of Alexander Macleod of Harris and Dunvegan (commonly called Alister Crottach or Hump-backed), who died in the reign of Queen Mary, is still in good preservation, and is perhaps the most beautiful specimen of sculpture in all the Western Isles.

## No. II.

RENUNCIATION, MR LAUHLAN MACLEAN IN FAVOUR OF  
BISHOP CARSEWELL, \* 1567.

*Apud Edinburgh, xxj May, anno 1<sup>m</sup> v<sup>c</sup> lxvij.*

THE QUHILK DAY, in presens of the lordis of secreit counsale, comperit MAISTIR LAUHLANE MACKLANE,† and made fayth, that he neuer obtenit licence of oure souerane ladie to pas to Rome for purchessing and impetratioun of the Bischoprick of the Ilis, nor na vther benefices pertening to MAISTER JOHNNE CARSWELL, bischope of the Ilis, nor neur purchest the said bischoprick, nor the abbacie of Ycolmkill, or vtheris benefices in ony tyme bigane. Alwayes, for the mair aboundance, he renunces, ouergevis, and dischargeis, *simpliciter*, all rycht, titill, intres, and clame of rycht quhilk he hes, or can ony wayes pretend or clame, to the said bischoprick or vtheris the said Maister Johnnes benefices. Ratifeand and apprevand the rychtis and titillis maid to the said Maister Johnne of the samyn, be thir presentis, and sall neuir vex nor molest the said Maister Johnne in the peciabil brouking and posseding of the said bischoprick and vtheris his benefices, move nor intent actioun, pley, nor questioun aganis him for the samyn during his lifyme. Quhairfoir the quenis maiestie, with adviss of the lordis of hir secreit counsale, suspendis, *simpliciter*, the lettres purchest of the aduocattis instance aganis the said Maister Lauchlane Makclane, denunceing him rebell and putting him to the horne, in defalt of finding of souerte to vnderly the law in the tolbuyth of Edinburgh vpoun the xvij day of Aprile last bipast, for his passing furth of this realme, nocht intimatand the caus of his passing to his ordinar, nor how he maid his fynance, and als be ressoun of his noncomperance the said xvij day; and ordanis ane masser or vther officiar to relax the said Maister Lauchlane fra the proces of horning led vpoun him in the said mater, and to gif him the wand of peace, and that lettres be direct heirvpoun in deu forme, as effeirs.

\* *Registrum Secreti Concilij*, acta, vol. from March 1563 to June 1567, fo. 274.

† The editor has not yet ascertained who this Mr Lauchlan Maclean was.

## No. III.

OBLIGATION, RODERICK MACLEOD OF THE LEWIS TO JOHN CAMPBELL, BISHOP OF THE ISLES,\* 1573.

BE IT KEND till all men be thir presentis, me, RORIE M'CLOID OF THE LEWES, for the kyndnes, fauour, and gentres schewin to ws be ane reuerend fader in God, JOHNE BISCHOP OF THE ILIS,† commendatour of Icolmekyile and Ardchattane, and speciale in the forgevin ws the by-rvne fructis of the kirkis and bischop thriddis of Lewis for certane zeris bigane, and sindry vther gratitudis and fauouris schewin be the said bischop to ws, to be bund and oblist, and be the tenor heirof, byndis and oblistis ws and our airis, for ourself and for our kyne, freyndis, servandis, adherentis, partakeris, and dependeris vpoun ws, to tak plane and trew and ane efald part with the said bischop, commendatour forsaid, in all his actiones, clames, and querrellis and debattis aganis all deidlie the [royall?] auctorite onlie exceptit; and mairattour, sall with my hail force and power, inbring and vplift the said bischoppis forsaidis fructis, rentis, and emolumentis and commodities quhatsumeur belangand or pertening to the said bischop, be quhatsumewir titill or rycht, within the boundis of the Ilis of Scotland, and sall causs his servandis be answerit thairof, and that of the thingis alsweill that he hes presentlie rycht to, as he sall chance to obtene rycht or titill to in tymes cuming; and gif ony man mak stop or impediment, molestatioun, or contradictioun to the said bischop or his chalmerlanis, servandis and factouris, or fail to him in ony sort, sall causs, after my power, the samin be amendit to the said bischoppis contentment, and procur and causs the said bischop be thankfulle payit, and sall mak his L. and his commissioneris and factouris thankfull payment of all thingis awand him within my cuntreis, and salbe obedient to his L. and deputis and commissioneris anent all guid ordinances, lawis, and constitutionis and correctionis concerning the kirk, as the actis and constitutionis of the reformat Kirk of Scotland beris, and wes vsit in the last bischoppis tyme.‡ And gif I, or ony pertening me, dissobeyis or opponis ourselfis heirto or

\* General Register of Deeds, vol. 15, fo. 143. Obligation recorded 30th May, 1576.

† John Campbell, paternal uncle to John Campbell of Calder, and successor to Bishop Carswell.

‡ That is in the time of Bishop Carswell.

falzies to the said bischop or his commissioneris, factouris or chalmerlanis, the samin to be amendit at the bischoppis ordour and sycht, and his ministeris and clergie that sall assemble with him for the time: and in cais, as God forbid, I fail to my lord bischop and commendatour foirsaid in the premisses, or in ony principale poynt that may be fundine and felt, and amendis not the samin, in that cais I to tyne all promit kyndnes, fauour, and proffeit that I haif of the said bischop in tymes cuming: And for the faythfull observing and keping of this my obligatioun, consentis that the samin be registrat and insert in the commisseris buikis of the Sky,\* and the commisseris buikis of Ycolmkill, and the buikis of counsale, and to be promest to kep the samin, and to have the strenth of ane act of the lords of counsale and sessioun, and of the saidis commisseris letteris to pass thairvpoun in form as efferis; and to that effect be thir presentis for registratioun and inserting of thir presentis abonewritin in the forsaidis buikis, and, becaus I culd nocht writt myself, I haif causit Rannald Angusoun, persoun of Oig, subscriyve this present obligatioun at my command, with my hand led on the pen, the xvj day of Aprile, in ane thousand five hundreth threscoir and threttyn yeiris, befor thir witnessis, Andro Calder, Jhone Camble, sone and apperand air to Donald Camble of Ycharauchin, Alexander Monro, notar-publict, with vtheris divers; and als, hes causit the said Alexander Monro, notar, to subscriyve the samin in my name, in maner abonewritten: And for faythfull obedience to the said bischop, and thankfull payment, as Ferquhar bischop and Rorie bischop gat according to the rentell of the Ilis and contractis maid to the saidis bischoppis, I obliiss my airis to my lord bischop now and his successouris, and to that effect constitutis, makis, creatis, and ordanis Mesteris Richert Strang and Alexander Mauchane, conjunctlie and severale, my procuratouris, to compeir befor the lordis and registrat this obligatioun in my name, *promittendo de rato et grato, &<sup>ca</sup>.*, *sub ypotheca, &<sup>ca</sup>.*, befor thir witnessis foirsaidis, day, yeir, and place abonewritten. (*Sic subscribitur*), I Ronald Angusoun, persoun of Wig in Lewes, subscriyvis this present obligatioun at the command of ane honourable man, Roderick M<sup>c</sup>Clويد of the Lewis, becaus he culd not writt himself, his hand led on

\* This is the first notice the editor has met with of this branch of the Commissary Records of the Isles, which, as well as the branch kept at Icolmkill, appears to be amissing. It is to be hoped that ere long some at least of these volumes will be discovered.



the pen: I, Ronald Angusoun, persoun of Wig, with my hand, *ad premissa*.

Ita est Alexander Monro, notarius-publicus, requisitus in premissis teste manu propria.

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No. IV.

OBLIGATION, SURETIES FOR JOHN CAMPBELL OF CALDER TO THE BISHOP OF THE ISLES,\* 1575.

BE IT KEND till all men be thir present lettres, we, COLEYN CAMPBLE OF BARBREK, Donald Campble of Acherachin, Jhone Campble of Inuerliuir, Jhone Campble of Dvnstafniche, and Dougall Campble of Ineraw, grantis to haif bundin and oblist ourselfis, our airis, and assignais, souerteis, cautioneris, and dettouris respectiue, ilk ane of ws for our awin partis, viz. Ilk ane of ws for the soume of thre hundreth and tuentie merkis vsuale money of Scotland, haifand passage and cours of payment for the tyme, and that for JHONE CAMPBLE OF CALDER, be his causing and command, extending in hail sovm to sextene hundreth merkis, money forsaid, to be payit thankfule to ane reuerend fader in God, JHONE BISHOP OF THE ILIS, and comendatour of Ardchattane, his airis, executouris, and assigneis, at the daies following, that is to say, aucht hundreth merkis thair of to be payit aucht dayes immediatlie preceding the Mertimes, in the yeir of God 1<sup>m</sup> v<sup>c</sup> et sevinte-sex, and the remanent aucht hundreth merkis at Witsunday and Mertimes be equale halvis, promittit be the said Jhone Campble of Calder to the said reuerend fader for the heretable fewis of certane landis of the priorie of Ardchattane, quhill soyme of sextene hundreth merkis, money forsaid, we byndis and obliss ws, our airis, and assignais, to content and pay to the said reuerend fader, his airis and assignais respectiue, ilk ane of us for his awin pairt, at the termes forsaid and maner abonewritten, of our awin proper geir; but fraud, gile, postponitioun, cavillatioun, or difference quhatsumevir, vnder the pane of periure and infamie, and payment of the said reuerend fader, his airis, executouris, and assignais, of skayth, dampnage, and expensis,

\* Gen. Reg. Deeds, vol. 15, fo. 78. Obligation recorded 27th March, 1576.

as thai sall incur in the craving and obtening of the said sowme, quhill thai be compleitlie payit thairof: And for the mair verificatioun heirof, we haif subscrivit this our present obligatioun with our awin propir handis, sa mony of ws as culd writt, and sa mony of ws as culd not writt, we haif causit the notar vnderwrittin subscribe for ws, AT ARDCHATTANE, the tent day of the moneth of November, anno Domini 1<sup>m</sup> v<sup>c</sup> and sevinte-five yeris, befor thir witnessis, Archbald Campble apperand of the Otter, Jhone Ballych M<sup>c</sup>Neill v<sup>c</sup> auchyne, Jhone Campble, sone to Donald Campble of Acherauchin, Patrik Makgillecreist v<sup>c</sup> Arthour, Hectour Boydache Makneill v<sup>c</sup> auchin, Schir Jhone Lawmond, vicar of Innerkelane, and Duncane Campble, minister of Ardchattane. (*Sic subscribitur*), Donald Campble of Acherauchin, Jhone Campble of Inuerleuir, Dowgall Campble of Inueraw. Colyne Campble of Barbrek, and Jhone Campble, capitane of Dounstafniche, with our handis at the notaris pen underwritten, becaus we culd not writt.

Ita est Dowgaldus M<sup>c</sup>Arthour, notarius, in testimonium premissorum pro Colino Campble de Barbrek, et Johanni Campble, capitaneo de Dunstafniche, se nescientibus scribere, rogatus et requisitus manu sua.

I Johne Campble of Calder, byndis and oblissis me, my airis, executouris, and assignais, to relief and kepe skaythless all the souerties and dettouris abonewrittin, thair airis, executouris, and assignais, at the handis of Johne Bishop of the Ilis, his airis, executouris, and assignais, anent payment of the said sowme of sextene hundreth merkis, witness my handwritt. (*Sic subscribitur*), Jhone Campble of Calder.

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No. V.

OBLIGATION, JAMES MACDONALD OF CASTELL CAMES TO THE BISHOP OF THE ISLES, † 1575-6.

BE IT KEND till all men be thir present lettres, Me, JAMES M<sup>c</sup>DONILL GROWEMYCH OF CASTELL CAMMES, sikerlie to be bunden and oblist, and be the tenor of thir presentis lelelie and treulie byndis and oblisses me, my airis, executouris, and as-

\* Clause of Registration omitted, being in common form.

† Gen. Reg. Deeds, vol. 15, fo. 77. Obligation recorded, 27th March, 1576.

signeis, in the sikerest forme of obligatioun that may be devisit, to ane Reuerend fader in God, JHONE BISCHOP OF THE ILIS and commendatour of Ycolmekyill and Ardchattane, That we sall content, pay, and thankfullie deliuer to the said Reuerend fader, his airis, executouris, or assigneis, all males and deuteis pertening to the said reuerend fader within North Vvest, Slait, and Troternes, that I, or my factouris in my name, tuik vp or intrometit with sen the decess of umquhile Donald M'Donald gorme of Troternes,\* to the tyme of the dait of the partising and deuision maid betwix me and Clane-alespik clerych † of the said Donill M'Donill gormes rowmes and boundis, and in safar as I nor my factouris hes nocht intromettit nor tane vp the said Reuerend faderis males and dewiteis within the boundis foirsaidis betwix the said M'Donill gormes deceiss and the deuision foirsaid, we sall give vtheris dettouris thairfor, quha hes tane vp the samin, sua that he may clerlie know quhom to creif thairof. Bot nevertheless byndis and oblisses me, my airis, executouris, and assigneis, to content and pay to the said Reuerend fader, his airis, executouris, or assigneis, all males and dewiteis restand awand to him, bayth of kirk and kirklandis, within North Vvest and Slait, sen the tyme of the deuision foirsaid to this dait, and siclyk in tymes cuming, during the minorite of Donald M'Donill, ‡ sone and air to the said vmqle Donald M'Donill gorme of Troternes, and forther, salang as I broik the saidis kirk and kirklandis; that is to say, for the kirklandis and teyndis of Sandey, tuentie bollis beir, of the mett and mesour of Vvest; ffor the landis of Vngenab in Vyist, with the pendiclis and pertinentis thairof, fourtie-aucht *males* § of beir, of the custome and vse of Vyist; ffor the landis of Kirkebost, auchtene males of grane, tua bollis beir, threttie cubakis quhite cheiss, and ane plaid, yerlie; ffor the landis of Carinche, aucht males and ane mart; ffor the landis of Balnakelie in Illera, sextene males; for the third part of the personage of Kilmorie in Vyist, auchtene males; for the third of the fermes of Halskienagallechie, tuentie males grane, and the third part of ane mail; ffor the personage of Kilmoir in Slait, xvij merkis money; and for the bischoppis third part of the

\* Nephew to the obligant in this bond, being the son of his elder brother.

† A branch of the *Clandonald North*, or Macdonalds of Skye and North Uist, descended from Archibald or Gillespick cleirache, uncle to the obligant in this bond.

‡ Grand nephew and ward of the obligant, James Macdonald of Castle Cames.

§ This word is believed to be of Scandinavian origin; and to have been, if it is not still, in use in Orkney.

said kirk, xvj merkis: And this yerlie, alsweill of yeris bigane as to cum, sen the dait of the partesing and devisioun forsaid, insafar as is vnpeyit, according to the said reuerend faderis rentell, and the payment of the bigannis to be maid ony tyme betwix this and mydsymmer, vpon xv dayis warning. Providing alwayis, that I sall not be haldin, in tymes cuming, to pay for sa mony of the saidis landis as sal happen to be waist and not inhabite in during their being waist throw weir or inuasion of Inymeis, that I may not stop or lett; and the yerlie payment of the males and dewiteis of the saidis landis and kirkis in tyme cuming to be yerlie maid in Ycolmkyll, betwix Petersmess and Beltane; and forther, gif it happinnis the landis of Trouternes, or any part thairof, cum in my handis, obliesses ws in likmaner to satisfie the said reuerend fader and his factouris of his males and dewiteis within the samin, insafar as I sall haif intromission therwith. Inlykmaner, obliesses me and my airis, executouris, and assigneis, to fulfill to the said reuerend father, his airs, executouris, and assigneis, the obligatioun maid be the said vmquhile Donald M<sup>c</sup>Donill gorme to the said reuerend father, concerning the inbringing and peying of his dettis that lyis within the said Donaldis boundis, and all pointis and heidis contenit thairintill, insafar as lyis in my handis or power, with the power and force of my self, freyndis, parttakeris, and dependaris vpoun me, as the said Donald M<sup>c</sup>Donill gorme wes bundin in all pointis contenit in the said obligatioun, of the dait at Dounsceiche the xvj day of Januar, the yeir of God 1<sup>m</sup> v<sup>c</sup> and sevintie-tua yeris. Attour byndis and obliesses me, in manir abone written, to causs my sone Jhone Oig satisfie the said reuerend fader of all skayth sustenit be him throw the breking of the said reuerend faderis blak boitt, committed by the said Jhone Oig vpoun the coist of Kyntyir, in the moneth of Merche, the yeir of God 1<sup>m</sup> v<sup>c</sup> sevintie-four yeris, throw the taking of hir cabillis and ankris fra hir to the said Jhone Oig and his cnplices, and that at the said reuerend faderis awin sycht, as I can appoint, and drif thame be bidding and loving, or ellis be the sycht of arbytratouris and freyndis, to be chosyn betwix thame to that effect, howsone the said reuerend fader requiris the samin. And for observing and keping of all and syndry the premises, sall causs act thameselfis and souerteis, conjunctlie and seuerale, thameselfis and yair airis, in the buikis of our souerane lordis counsale, and in the buikis of the toun of Edinburcht.\*

\* The clause of Registration, being in common form, has been omitted here.

And als byndis and oblisses me and my airis to relief my saidis cautioneris, but hurt, dampnage, or skayth, at the said reuerend faderis handis. And in caiss I fail, that lettres pass at thair instance in my contrair, for thair relivance. And for the suir observatioun and keping of this my present obligatioun, becaus I culd not writt myself, I haif subscrivit this present with my hand on the pen led by the notar vnderwritten at my command, be me speciale requirit thairto, at Edinburgh, the xvij day of Marche, the yeir of God 1<sup>m</sup> v<sup>c</sup> threscour fivetene yeris, befor thir witnesses, Archbald Campble, appeirand of the Otter Donald M'Kynnies of Ostage, Jhone M'Conill M'James, servitour to James M'Conill, and Williame Cuming, notar-publick.

(*Sic subscribitur*), I James M'Conill growmeicht, with my hand at the pen led by W. Cuming, notar-publick, be me speciale desirrit thairto.

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No. VI.

OBLIGATION ANGUS MACDONALD OF DUNYVEG TO THE  
BISHOP OF THE ISLES,\* 1580.

BE IT KEND till all men be thir present lettres, ws ANGUS M'CONILL OF DONYVAIG, to be bundin and oblist, and, be the tenor of this present obligatioun, byndis and oblisses ws in the maist suir forme of obligatioun, that we sall fortife, mentyne, and defend JHONNE BISCHOP OF ILIS, and sall mak him thankfull payment of all by-ryne dewties awand be ws to him, and siclyke sall leif our ballie-depute and our servandis to pay to him; als, sall pas with our forssis throw all the Ilis with him to caus all utheris within the boundis mak him payment, or ellis thair reddiest gudis and geir, insafar as he crauis, conforme to our obligatioun gevin to the said bischop, and subscriuit be ws, the erle of Ergile and the laird of Auchinbrek, our cautioneris, and sall fulfill the said obligatioun and euerie point contenit thairintill, off the dait the xvij day of Junij, the yeir of God 1<sup>m</sup> v<sup>c</sup> lxxix. And siclyke, conforme to our contract and vreitiss maid be ws to the said reuerend fader, baith anent kirkis and landis within our said boundis; siclyke we bind and obliss ws in the stratest maner of obligatioun, that quhow sone the said reuerend father chansses be way of

\* Gen. Reg. of Deeds, vol. 19. Obligation recorded 16th June 1581.

law to compryse ony landis or heretageis pertening Lauchlane M'Clayne of Doward, within the boundis of Ilay [or] Kyntir, that we sall delywer to the said reuerend father thankfull payment of the sowmes that he sall compryse the saidis landis [for] at twa or thrie ressonabill termis at the fardest, as we sall agrie with the said reuerend father, and tak of him ane iust infestment of the saidis landis, as men of law can devyse; and quhill the said payement be maid, bindis, and oblisses ws to him in the said comprissing, and also oblisses ws to put the saidis landis he comprysse to the greittest avall and proffeitt that the saidis landis hes bene at of beffoir to the said reuerend father, and sall fortifie, meintein, and defend him, his airis, and assignais in the possessioun of the samine.\* In witnes heirof, I hawe subscriwit this my obligatioun with my hand, at Doneveg, the penult day of Junij, the yeir of God 1<sup>m</sup> v<sup>c</sup> and lxxx yeiris, beffoir thir witnessis, Archibald M'Angus Elych, Alexander Campbell, persoun of Killychmynewyr, Duncane Campbell, minister of Ardchattane, and Patrik M'Arthour.  
(*Sic subscribitur*), Angus M'Donald of Donovaig.

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No. VII.

ACT OF THE LORDS OF COUNCIL AND SESSION, *in causa* BISHOP OF THE ISLES AGAINST THE ISLESMEN, † 1580.

*Tertio Decembris, anno 1580.*

ANENT the sumondis raisit at the instance of ane reuerend father in God, JOHNNE BISCHOP OF THE ISLES aganes Gilemane (or Gileinane) M'Neill of Baray, Rorie Og, his sone and apeir and air, Allane M'Cayne muddort of Allantyre, ——— M'Conneill M'Nicoll, officiar in Trouternis, Donald M'Gillasbic cleriche baillie of Trouternes, Hutcheoune his brother thair, and Ronnald Calvoch thair, Murdo M'Clayne of Lochebowie, Angus M'Doneill of Doneveg, Ronald M'Doneill, Lauchlane M'Conoquhy officiar in Sker of Quhaniniche, ‡ Ronald M'Conoquhy M'Ane his brother, Neill M'Duff[ie], Neill M'Ky of Cherand, § Murdoch M'Duffie of Collinsey,

\* Clause of Registration omitted, *ut supra*.

† Register of Decrees of Council and Session, vol. 82, fo. 169.

‡ This word is doubtful; probably *Skeirkensie* in Kintyre (mentioned in No. I.) is meant.

§ Perhaps Kilchiaran in Kintyre.

Gillechrist Og M'Culeis in Ardnahow, Moir Nene Rannald Moir, relict of vmqle Allaster Oig M'Coneill, Gilleschallum M'Gilleschallum of Rasay, Roderic M'Cloid of Lowis, Johne M'Ane of Arinamurchan, Lauchlane M'Clane of Dowart, Tormond M'Cloid of Herreis, Donald M'Doneill Gormoche; and all and sindrie tutouris and curatouris of the said Lauchlane M'Clayne and Donald M'Doneill Gormoch: To heir it be fundin, be decret of the counsale, that the saidis persones, and ilk ane of thame, hes intromettit with the maillis, fermis, teyndis, and deuties pertenyng and belanging to the landis and kirkis pertenyng to the said reuerend father within the bischoprik of Illis and abbay of Ycolmkill, ilk ane of thame for thair awin pairtis of the cropis and yeiris of God 1<sup>m</sup> v<sup>c</sup> lxxij, lxxij, and diuerss vtheris yeiris; extending to diuerss avail, quantetie, and prices lyk as at mair lenth is contenit in the saidis summondis, actis, and letters maid thairupoun befoir. The said reuerend father compeirand be Mr Alexander Mauchane, his procuratour, and the forsaidis persones, defendaris, being lauchfullie summond to this actioun oftymes callit and nocht compeirit, the lordis of counsale continewis the saidis summondis in the samine forme, force, and effect, as it is now, but preiudice of pairtie vnto the xij day of Aprile nixttocum, with continewatioune of dayis, and ordanes the said reuerend father to haif letteris to summond the witnessis that were summond of befoir and compeirit nocht, to be summond agane vnder gritar panes; and ma witness, gif he pleisses, for preveing of the poyntis of the saidis summondis agane the said day; and ordanes the deposiciones of witnessis ellis takin in the said mater to be closit quhill the samyne day; and that the pairtie be warnit of this continewatioune, and to heir the witnessis suorne, and siclik, to compeir personalie befoir the saidis lordis the said day, with continewatioune of dayis, to gif *juramentum calumpnie* vpoune the haill poyntis and articulis contenit in the saidis summondis; with certeficatioune to thame, and thay failzie, thay salbe haldin *pro confessis*.

## No. VIII.

CONTRACT BETWEEN THE BISHOP OF THE ISLES AND  
LAUHLAN MACLEAN OF DOWART,\* 1580.

AT ARDCHATTANE, the aucht day of December, the yeir of God 1<sup>m</sup> v<sup>c</sup> and fourscoir yeiris, it is appoyntit, aggreit, and fynalie endit, betwix ane reuerend father in God, JOHNE, BISCHOPE OF ILIS, on that ane part, and LAUHLANE M<sup>c</sup>CLANE OF DOWART on the vther part, in maner, forme, and effect, as eftir followis—That is to say, the said Lauchlane M<sup>c</sup>Clane of Dowart takand the burdin on him for his kyn, freyndis, pairttakeris, and dependeris vpoun him; and alsua, in respect the said Lauchlane being Ballie, sould defend the immoniteis, privileges, and fredomes qnhatsoever grantit to the bischoprik of Ilis and place of Icolmkyll be the kingis of Scotland, sen the first fundatioun of the said place to the day and dait of thir presentis: Thairfor the said Lauchlane to be bundin and oblist, and his airis, to tak plane pouer with the said reuerend fader to assist and mantyne him in all and syndrye his rychtis and actionis, ether presentlie in his hand or yit to cum; and in speciall, in the collecting and inbringing of the fructis, rentis, and emolumentis pertening to the bischop of the Ilis, abbacie of Ycolmekill, and priourie of Ardquhattane, within the boundis of the Ilis; and the said Lauchlane M<sup>c</sup>Clane oblisses him to pas with the said reuerend fader with his forssis and bring in the saidis proffettis within sex dayes nixt eftir he be chargit be the said reuerend father thairto, according to his power, sua that the said Lauchlane be nocht chergit be the kingis grace or my lord of Ergile seruice in the meyntyme. Attour, the said Lauchlane byndis and oblissis him to causs the said reuerend fader joiss and broik the ile of Ycolmekill, the landis and barony of Rosse, the half of Ballifoill, and the grange of Kilmenie in Ylay, als frelie with all males, dewiteis, setting [and] resing of tenentis, removing and dispossessing of fre halderis, according to the ordour of law, vse and consuetude of Ycolmekill and barony of Rosse, als frelie as ony bischop or abbot broikit the samine, sen the first fundatioun of the said place of Ycolmekill; and sall tak Lauchlane M<sup>c</sup>Donald M<sup>c</sup>Conych and his galey of seruice of the saidis landis of

\* Gen. Reg. of Deeds, vol. 19. The contract is recorded 26th December, 1580.



Rosse; and sall neuer place ane Stewart-depute vpoun the saidis landis of Rosse induring the said reuerend faderis lifytyme; bot onlie the thriddis of courtis, as Ballie, to pertene to the said Lauchlane and his airis: And sall suffer na maner of persoun or personis to oppress the saidis landis of Ycolmekill and Rosse, or tenentis thair of, or trouble or molest thame in ony sort with ather *stenting*, *conyow*, *gerig* seruice,\* or ony maner of exactioun; and except four men out of Rosse onlie, and four men furth of Ecolmekill, to pass and kepe the fortalice of Carnebulg,† vpoun thair awin expensis, salang as M'Clane is in oisting‡ to his returning; and in all vther caussis, requiris the seruice of the saidis tenentis of Ycolmekill and Rosse, with the hail males, dewiteis, *quert stewart*, § conforme to the rentell and teyndis to the said reuerend fader, induring his lifytyme; and the saidis tenentis to serve him onlie and the place of Ycolmekill, and to be his houshald induring his lifytyme. Mairattour, the said Lauchlane, takand the burdin on him as said is, byndis and oblissis him and his airis to causs the hail teyndis of Mull, and all vitheris places within his dominioun, to be thankfullie peyit to the said reuerend fader yerlie, or ellis the hiest prices or avall the saidis teyndis may be estimat to, in quhois handis that evir the saidis teyndis be, except onlie samekle of the saidis teyndis as in the said Lauchlanis awin handis, to be reseruit to himself for payment of the dewiteis usit and wont. And anent the teyndis of Teirey, the said reuerend fader and Lauchlane M'Clane referris to the commowing of Jhone M'Clane, Baillie of Morverne, Jhone Campble of Eriskay, Neill M'Ewin avoych, Donald M'Ewine, and Patrik M'Gilchreist. And, mairattour, sall causs the said reuerend fader be answerit and obeyit, and his commiseris, visitatiouns, spyrituall correctiouns, and pecuniall panis, as ony bischop is obeyit within this realme of Scotland. And anent the hail teyndis of Mull, that ony man clames rycht to, their rychtis to be producit befor the bischop and cheptour of Ycolmekyll, the said Lauchlane M'Clane being present. And

\* These words are very obscure, and the attention of the members is requested, to elucidate their meaning.

† A strong fortress in one of the Treshinish Isles, off the north-west coast of Mull.

‡ *In oisting*, that is attending a host or army under the king or his lieutenant.

§ Another obscure phrase. The obscurity, however, may be owing to a blunder in the Record, which at this particuar time is written in a very cramped hand. Perhaps the first word may be read "*quit*."

alsua the said Lauchlane byndis and oblissis him to content and pay to the said reuerend fader the soume of ane thousand merkis, in part of payment to ane guid compt of the byrun males and dewiteis of the kirklandis, that the said Lauchlane broikis, perteing to the bishopriks of the Ylis and abbacie of Ycolmekyll sent the said bishoppis entrie, quhilk was the day of \_\_\_\_\_ of the year of God 1<sup>m</sup> v<sup>c</sup> sevinte tua yeris: And mairattour byndis and oblissis him to produce his chartour of feu of samony landis as he haldis of the bishopriks of the Ylis and abacie of Ycolmekill, and all rycht he may clame, befor Schir Newyne M<sup>c</sup>Vicar, as commissar of Ergile, and Dougal M<sup>c</sup>Arthur, notar publick, betwixt the day and dait heirof, and the xxviiij day of December instant, and sall gif the autentik copy and transumpt thairof to the said reuerend fader, that he may know quhat landis he haldis of the said reuerend fader, sic as Duncane M<sup>c</sup>Dougall, fear of Donnoldych, for payment of the soume of ane thousand merkis for the expenssis and renunciatioun of ane decreit, as efter followis, that is to say, thre hundreth merkis thairof at the feist of Sanct Lauerence nextorum, four hundredth merkis at Sanct Mauenis fair nixt thairefter, and thre hundredth merkis in compleit payment of the said soume of ane thousand merkis at the feist of Candlmes nixt, in the yeir of God 1<sup>m</sup> v<sup>c</sup> and fourscoir yeris. And the said Lauchlane byndis and oblissis him to compeir befor the lordis of sessioun, and thair, quhatsumeur securite the saidis lordis can deviss for the said reuerend fader, the said Lauchlane oblissis him to mak and perform the samine betwixt the day and dait of thir presentis, and Beltane nixt heireftir following;—ffor the quhilkis caussis, sua to be done and performit, the said reuerend fader byndis and oblissis him, vpoun the premonitioun of xv dayis, to compeir before the lordis of sessioun and counsall, and after the ressait of cautioun and securite for the yerlie payment of the males and dewiteis pertening to the Bishopric of Ylis and Ecolmekyll as the saidis lordis of counsall sall devise, the said reuerend fader sall renunce and simpliciter discharge the decreit obtenit aganis the said Lauchlane M<sup>c</sup>Clane of Dowart, anentis his fewis, pertening to the Bischoprik of the Ilis and abacie of Ycolmekill, and sall put him in the samine place he was before the obtening of the said decreit, and the said Lachlanis charter to haif the samyne forme, force, and effect, as it had befor the obtening of the said decreit; and gif neid beis, the said reuerend fader byndis and oblissis him to pas with the said Lauchlane M<sup>c</sup>Clane of Dowart, vpoun the said Lauchlanis expenssis, to

obtene ane confirmatioun vpoun the chartour gevin be umquhile Maister Jhone Kerswell, sometime Bishop of the Ilis,\* and sall fortifie, mentyn, and defend the said Lauchlane in all his honorable and lessum actionis, as appertenis ane bischop to do to the said Lauchlane, as his spirituale sone; and als the said reuerend fader oblissis him, incaiss that the said feu chartour maid be the said vmquhile Maister Jhone Kerswell to the said Lauchlane be nocht fundin sufficient, in that caiss, the said reuerend fader oblissis him to mak, seill, subscriue, and deliver to the said Lauchlane, ane feu chartour, als suir as men of law can deviss, for sic soumes of money as he and the said Lauchlane can aggre; and alsua the said reuerend fader byndis and oblissis him to obtene lettres of poinding and horning from the lordis of secreit counsale and sessioun, to warrand and keep skaythles the said Lauchlane, in inbring- ing to the said reuerend fader the males and dewiteis of the bischoprik of Ylis, and abacie of Ycolmkill:—Attour bayth the saidis pairteis ar content and consentis that thir presentis be extendit in the most large forme, with all claussis necessar, and that the samine be renewit als oft as neid beis, be adviss of men of law. IN witness heirof, baith the saidis pairteis hes subscrivit thir presentis with thair handis, day, yeir, and place forsaidis, befor these witnessis—Jhone M' Lane, Baillie of the Morverne, Archibald Campble, apperand of the Otter, Jhone Campble, constable of Dunstafniche, Jhone M' Donell, alias Campble, Patrick M' Carthour, and James Kyncaid, no- tar public. [*Sic subscribitur*] Jhon Bischop of the Ilis, Lauch- lane M' Clane of Dowert; Jhone M' Clane, as witness, Jhone M' Donald, alias Campble, witness; Jacobus Kincaid, *nota- rius testis in premissis*.

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No. IX.

GIFT OF THE ESCHEIT OF SUNDRY ISLESMEN TO THE BISHOP OF THE ISLES,† 1581.

ANE LETTRE maid to JOHNE, BISCHOP OF YLLIS, his airis and assignais, of the GIFT of the eschete of all gudis, moveabill

\* The editor has not yet been able to discover this charter, which, however, he has ascertained must have been granted between 1566 and 1572, by Bishop Carsewell, to Hector Maclean of Dowart, Lauchlane's father. A confirmation of this charter, by James VI., will be found in this series of documents, under the year 1587.

† *Registrum Secreti Sigilli*, vol. 48, fo. 29.

and unmoveabill, &c., that may fall and becum in our soverane lordis handis, quhilkis pertenit to umquhile Donald M'Gillespic Clereiche, baillie of Trouternes, Huchone M'Gillespic his bruthir, ——— Maconeill Maknicoll, officar of Trouternes, Nicoll, his brothir, Murdoche M'Clane of Lochbuye, Lauchlane M'Clane of Doward, and James M'Donald Gromiche of Castel Comes; and now pertening, &c. to our soverane lord, &c. be ressoun of escheit, throw being of the saidis persounis, and evirilkane of thame, ordourlie denunceit our said soverane lordis rebellis, and put to the horne, be verteue of lettres in the four-formes, purchest at the instance of the said Johne Bisshop of Illis, for non-payment of thair fermes, maillis, teindis, and dewiteis, quhilkis thai have intrometit with *respectivé*, pertenyng to the Bishoprik of Yllis and Abbacie of Icolmkill and ar pairtis of the patrimony of the samin, and pertening to the said Johne, be verteue of his provision thairof of the croppis and yeir of God I<sup>m</sup> v<sup>c</sup> lxxv, lxxvi, lxxvii, and lxxviii yeiris, croppis, last bypast, and remanyng at our said soverane lordis horne, be the space of ane yeir with the mair, &c. At Dalkeith, the xxvi day of Julij, the yeir of God for-said (1581).

*Per signaturam.*

I<sup>c</sup> merkis.

(*To be continued.*)

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II. DOCUMENTS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE CUSTOM OF FOSTERAGE IN THE HIGHLANDS.

No. I.

BOND BY SIR DONALD CAMPBELL OF ARDNAMURCHAN, BART.  
TO NEIL CAMPBELL, SECOND SON TO ARCHIBALD, EARL OF ARGYLE, \* 1641.

BE IT KEND, till all men be thir present lettres me SIR DONALD CAMPBELL OF ARDNAMURCHANE, knight baronet. Forasmeikle as I have been earnistlie desiring to have the fostering of NEILL CAMPBELL,† second lawful son to ane no-

\* This and the following document, both of them exceedingly curious, are taken from the originals, in the charter-chest of Sir John Campbell of Airds and Ardnamurchan, baronet.

† Afterwards well known as Lord Neill Campbell of Ardmaddie—his father, the earl, having been advanced, in November 1641, to the dignity of Marquis of Argyle.

ble lord, Archibald, Earl of Argyle, Lord Campbell and Lorne, wherewith his Lo. wes content; bot in regard of the troubles of the tyme, the said Neill could not convenientlie be in my cumpany, lykeas now he is to be putt to the schoolles; alwayes the said noble lord, his father, is content that he be repute as my fostar, whereof I do verie gladlie accept: Thairfore, and for the love, favour, and affection which I have and bear towards the said noble lord, his house and children, and particularly for advancing of the said Neill Campbell, his Lo. second lawful son to ane fortoun, &c.; [Sir Donald Campbell, by a bond in common form, grants to the said Neill, the sum of 6000 merks, payable in 1646, when the grantee shall be fourteen years of age. This bond bears date 1st May 1641, and the money had actually been paid long before 1653, by George Campbell of Airds, executor to Sir Donald, as appears from a discharge dated in that year, and written upon the back of the bond.]

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## No. II.

CONTRACT OF FOSTERAGE BETWEEN GEORGE CAMPBELL OF AIRDS ON THE ONE PART, AND DONALD DOW M'EWIN AND ROSE, HIS SPOUSE, ON THE OTHER PART,\* 1665.

AT KEILCHALLUMKILL,† the aucht day of December 1665. years, it is condiscendid and aggreit upon betwix GEORGE CAMPBELL OF AIRDS, on the one part, and DONALD DOW M'EWIN, IN ARDMASTILL, and ROISS N'ODOCHARDIE, HIS SPOUSE, on the other part, as follows:—To witt, forsamekle as the said George Campbell gives in fostering to the said Donald and his said spouse, Issobell Campbell, his lawful dochter, for the space of seavin yeiris from Beltane nixt; lykas the said George Campbell gives, grants, and dispones to the said Issabell, as *M'helif*,‡ tua new calfit kyne, with ane calf and ane stirk of ane yeir old, with ane tua yeir old quey, and that at Beltane next, with ane uther tua yeir old quey at Beltane, 1667 yeiris: Lykeas the said Donald and his said spous gives, grants, and dispones to their said foster

\* From the original in the charter-chest of Airds.

† Keill in Duror, Argyleshire.

‡ An obscure, perhaps an obsolete, word, to which the editor requests the attention of Gaelic philologists.

tua farrow kyne, with ane stirk and ane tua yeir old quey, at the said term of Beltane nixt, and ane uther tua yeir old quey at Beltane, 1667 yeiris. Quhilkis hail kyne, with thair incres salbe in the custodie of the said Donald and his said spous during the said space of seavin yeiris; the milk of the said kyne to belong to the foster father, and the incres of the cattell to the said Issobell, being ane calf betwix ilk tua new calfit kyne: Item, the said George Campbell is to grass the yeald kyne yeirlye, yf the said Donald have not sufficient pasturage for them: And siclyke, it sal be in the optioun of the said George Campbell, at the expiring of the thrie first yeiris of the said seavin yeiris, to tak back the said chyld for hir educatioun, or othirwayes to latt her remaine with hir said foster father; at the quhilk tyme of hir removall, it sall be in the said Donald's optioun to delyver back the said kyne with thair incres, or otherwayes to detaine them in his custodie till the expyryng of the said seavin yeiris: And siclyke the said Donald and his spous oblisses thame to grass and heard the saidis kowes with thair followeris sufficientlie, and to give ane account of their incres yeirlye, to be market to the behalf of the chyld. And mairover, for the love and affection quhilk they have towards their said foster, and also for other gude considerations moving thame, the said Donald Dow and also the said Roiss, ylkane of thame for thair awin pairtis, sells and dispones, without recalling, to the said Issobell Campbell their foster, ane bairn's pairt and portioun naturall of thair hail guidis and geir whatsomevir, quhilk sall pertain to thame the tyme of thair deceis, siclyke as if she war thair awin lawful chyld: Provyding alwayes, that in cais the said Donald and his said spous depart out of this lyfe without children procreat of thair awin bodies surviving thame, in that cais it sall be lesum to thame at thair deceiss to nominat and appoint aither of thame ane *dilapach*\* allanerlie to succeid to thame, in ane equall portioun with thair said foster, and heirto thay ar oblist in the most sure form of obligatioun, &c. &c.

\* A Gaelic word, properly *dileabach*, a legatee, from *dileab*, a legacy.

## III. MISCELLANEOUS DOCUMENTS.

## No. I.

GIFT, KING JAMES IV. TO A HIGHLAND STUDENT OF LAW,\*  
1508.

A LETTER of gift maid to KANOCH WILYAMESON, induring the king's will, of all and hale the lands of [the] *Terunga* of Kilmartine, and the half of [the] *Terunga* of Baramosmor in Trouternes, with their pertinentis, extending yerely to sax marks of auld extent, liand in the Lordschip of the Ilys, to hald the said Kanoch at the skolis, and for to lere and study the kingis lawis of Scotland, and eftirwart to exerce and use the samin within the boundis of the Ilis, &<sup>ca</sup>. At Strivelin, the xj day of Aprile, the yere of God, 1<sup>m</sup> v<sup>c</sup> and viij yeris, and of the kingis regne the xxi yere.

## No. II.

GIFT, KING JAMES V. TO TORQUIL MACNEILL, CHIEF OF  
THAT CLAN, † 1530-1.

ANE LETTRE of gift maid to TORKILL MAKNELE, chief and principale of the clan and surname of Maknelis, of the gift of the males, fermes, proffittis, and dewties of all and sundry the landis that pertemit to Gillecillum M'Nele of Geya, liand within the sheriffdome of Terbert, of all yeirs and terms bigane that the samine hes bene in our soverene lordis handis, be reson of nonentries; and siclik of all yeris and termes to cum, ay and quhill the lauchfull entrie of the rychteous aire or airis thairto, being of lauchfull aige, with the relief of the saidis landis quhen it sall happin; with power to the said Torkill to intromett and tak up the malis, fermes, proffittis, and

\* *Registrum Secreti Sigilli*, vol. 3, fo. 162.

† From this document it appears that a *Teirunge* (as it is spelt in the rental of Icolmkill in this volume), or *Terunga* of land, was equivalent to four merk lands of old extent; at least, in this instance, one *Terunga* and a half are equal to six merk lands.

‡ *Registrum Secreti Sigilli*, vol. 8, fo. 221.

dewties of the saidis landis, with their pertinentis during the said space, &<sup>ca</sup>. This lettre of gift to have strenth in tyme cuming, induring the said Torkiles gude service and our soverane lordis will, and nocht ellis. At Strivling, the ferd day of January, the yere of God, 1<sup>m</sup> v<sup>c</sup> xxx yeris. Per Signaturam, manu S[upremi] D[omini] N[ostri] Regis subscript.

## No. III.

MANDATE, KING JAMES V. TO THE JUSTICE CLERK,\* 1539.

REX.

JUSTICE CLERK, We greit yow weill. Forsamekle as it is complenit till us, be our lovitt JAMES CANNOCHSOUN,† and the remanent of the kyn, and friendis of umquhile Fynlaw carrowe Makdowsley, and his sone, the crepill with ane fut, Ewin M<sup>c</sup>Lauchlen, &c., now laitlie slane be DONALD BALLOW M<sup>c</sup>NEILL and his complices, the said James now beand in our service: Herefoir, that ye direct lettres upoun the said Donald and his complices, samony as the party will give in bill, till an peremptour day, as sall be gudlie thoct be yow, till underly our lawis for the said slauchter: And this ye failye nocht till do, *because our mynd is till have equale justice done till all our liegis*. Subscruit with our hand at Falkland, the xxvi day of July, and of our regne the xxvi yeir. (1539.)

JAMES R.

## No. IV.

A PROPOSAL FOR UNITING SCOTLAND WITH ENGLAND, ADDRESSED TO KING HENRY VIII. BY JOHN ELDER, CLERKE, A REDDSHANKE,‡ 1542 or 1543.

To the most Noble, Victorious, and Redoubted Prynce HENRY the Eight, by the grace of God, of England,

\* From the original mandate, in the records of the Court of Justiciary.

† James Macdonald of Dunyveg and the Glens, called *Cannochson*, after his grandfather, Sir John Macdonald, knight, surnamed *Cathanach*, chief of the clan Ian Mhor of Isla and Kintyre.

‡ This most remarkable document was copied from the original, in the



France, and Irland, Kynge, Defender of the Christen Faithe, and in erth next vnto God, of the Church of England and Irland Supreme hed, **JOHNE ELGAR**, Clerk, a Reddshank,\* wisseth all wealth, all honour, and triumphant victory ouer all his enemies.

**ALBEIT** that fere, for laick of leirnyng and witt (moost high, excellent, and myghtie Prynce), oftentimes persuadid me to withdraw my pene, from writting vnto your noble Grace: Yeit, neuer the les, perceaving emonges other thinges, in what miserable estate the realme of Scotland is presently in, for neid of a wise gouernour, syns the soden death of our noble Prynce Kynge James the Fyfte, your Maiesties nephew, laite Kynge of the same, now after his decese, being reuled as it was in his tyme, be the advyse of the Cardinall, associatt with proud papisticall buschops, which euer allured our said noble Prynce in his daies, with their fals, flatteringe, and jugglinge boxes, from the naturall inclinacion, and loue, which he ought vnto your Maiestie, his moost myghtie and naturall Vncle. Consideringe also what ease and quietnes, what wealth and ryches we shulde haue in Scotland in few yeares, yf now after our said noble Kynge's decese, Prynce Edowarde, whom God preserue, your Maiesties naturall sonne and heare of the noble empyr of England, shuld, as he shall by the grace of God, marye our younge Queyne of Scotland; by reason whereof, the forsaid buschops, which be the Dewils convocacion, and the father of mischief, Dauid Beton ther cardinall, with Beelzebub's flesmongers, the abbotes and all ther adherentes, beinge quyte expulsed and drywyne away, boith the realmes of England and of Scotland may be joynede in one; and so your noble Maiestie for to be superiour and kynge. Furthermore,

British Museum (*Bibl. Reg. MSS.* 18 A. 38, 17 leaves in 4to) by David Laing, Esq., Secretary to the Bannatyne Club, by whom it was printed in the first volume of the *Bannatyne Miscellany*, in 1824. It is here reprinted by permission of that body, who have likewise kindly permitted to the Iona Club the use of the fac-simile, in wood, of John Elder's signature, prepared for the Bannatyne Miscellany.

\* John Elder, the author of this document was, by his own account, a native of Caithness, and a clergyman, who had studied at the Universities of St Andrew's, Aberdeen, and Glasgow, for twelve years. At this time he was probably an exile in England, on account of his religious opinions. He was the author of several curious tracts, particularly a plot, or description of Scotland, to which the document here printed served as a sort of introduction, but which is now lost. Occasional notices concerning Elder are to be found in our bibliographical writers.

knowinge what trew faithfull hartes the moost part of the commons of Scotland, (yf they durst speke), beyound the watir of Forth, haue to your highnes, and wold hartly and glaidly so continew, yf the said pestiferous Cardinall, and his blynd ignoraunt buschops, with certane other wylde, fals, crafty bores, which haue drunkyne the Frence kynges wyne, and taistide of his cwps, plainge leger de mane (as they say) with boithe haundes, wer tyied vp in ropis and halters. Moreouer, heringe and seinge what loue and fauour the valiaunt Yrishe lordes of Scotland, other wayes callid the Reddshankes, (excepte the Erll of Argyll, which is ravisshide onelye from the opinioun of the rest, be the Cardinall and his busschops, becaus he is novrished and brought vp in ther bosomes, and lysis vnder ther wynges), beris vnto your said Maiestie, of whois princely magnanimitie, Salomonicall wysdome, and sapience, and heroicall humanitie and beneuolence, now syns the death of our said lord naturall and Kyng, is euer ther communicacion, and euer ther reasonyng: Sene they heire and vnderstand, how mercifully, how graciously, and how liberally your noble Grace hath vsed, orderide, and dealide with the lordes of Irland, ther nyghboures, which haue continewid so many yeares rebellis; pardonyng and forgyving theame ther offences and trespasses; creating of them, some erlis, some lordes, and some barons; rewarding theame more like princis then erlis and lordis, with gold, siluer, and riches; and sending theame home agane with gorgious indumentis, and rich apparell. Also, perceavinge what sedicion and variance, what dissension and insurreccions, what theifte and extorcions, what dearth and misery, what pryde and hypocrisy, what invye and haterat we shall haue in Scotland, so long as this miserable, wretched Cardinall and his busscheps reagnethe and reulithe emonge ws ther, without your Highnes, by the prouision of God, hunt and drywe theame shortly fourth of the same with fyre and swerde: I can no les do, then offer this plotte of the realme of Scotland vnto your excellent Maiestie, wherein your Highnes shall perceave and se, not onely the descripcion of all the notable townes, castels, and abbeis ther set fourth, and situat in ther propir places, as they stand in euery countie and schyre, with the situacion of all the principall yles, marched with the same, callid Orkney and Schetlande, and of the Out-

† Throughout this document, the word *Yrishe* is applied to the Highlanders and Islanders of Scotland, and to this day the Gaelic language is called *Erische*, or *Erse*, by the Lowland Scotch.

yles, commonly namede the Sky and the Lewys: but also your noble Grace shall se the cost of the same, the dangers lying thereby, with euery port, ryver, loigh, creke, and haven ther, so truly drawyn and set fourthe as my poore witt and lernynge can vtter and discerne. Which plotte, I haue not made by relacion of others; but in so moche (and pleas your Highnes) that I was borne in Caitnes, which is the northe part of the saide plotte, marched with the East yles of the same, callid Orkney; educatt, and brought vp, not onely in the West yles of the same plotte, namede Sky and the Lewis, wher I haue bene often tymes with my friendis, in ther longe galleis, arrywing to dyvers and syndrie places in Scotland, wher they had a do: but also, beinge a scholer and a student in the southe partis of it, callid Sanctandros, Abirdene, and Glasgw, for the space of XII<sup>th</sup> yeares, wher I haue travailde, aswell by see as by the land, dyuers tymes; by reason whereof, knowinge all the notable places ther euery wher, with ther lordis and masters names, and from thens vnto the said countreth wher I was borne, I am the bolder (pardon cravide) to offer the saide plotte vnto your excellent Maiestie;—wherein, becaus it bicommes not me, a wretche destitute of all good lernynge and eloquence, to interturbe your noble Grace with theis my rude, barbourous, and fessious lettres, in declaring of the forsaide plotte in this litle boke, I haue written the principal erlis and lordis names in Scotlande, annex to ther common habitacion and duellinge place in the same; with a brief declaracion of all the ryvers, loighis, and havens ther also, to the intent your noble Maiestie may perceave, se, and reide the same ther, without any farther investigacion. And fforsomoche, and pleas your Grace, that I haue written the names of all the Yrische lordes of Scotland, commonly callit the Reddshanches, and by historiographouris, Pictis; joynede also to ther cuntreth and duellinge places, I will, be your Maiesties pardon, writ somethinge of theame heir, whois names, bicause they be Yrishe, and soundis not well to be interprete in Englis, I will declair theame to your Grace in Latyne. Therfor, if it pleas your excellent Maiestie, Scotland, a part of your Highnes empyre of England, bifor the incummyng of Albanactus, Brutus secound sonne, was inhabitede, as we reide in auncient Yrische storeis, with gyauntes and wyld people, without ordour, ciuilitie, or maners, and spake none other language but Yrische, and was then called Eyryn veagg, that is to say, litle Irland; and the people were callit Eyrynghe, that is to say, Irland men. But after the incummyng of Albanactus, he

reducynge theame to ordour and ciuilitie, they changed the forsaid name, Eyrn veagg, and callid it Albon, and their owne names also, and callid theame Albonyghe; which too Yrische wordes, Albon, that is to say, Scotland, and Albonyghe, that is to say, Scottische men, be drywyne from Albanactus, our first gouernour and kynge. Which diriuacion (and like your Highnes) the papistical, curside spiritualitie of Scotland, will not heir in no maner of wyse, nor confesse that euer snch a kynge, namede Albanactus, reagnede ther. The which dirivacion, all the Yrische men of Scotland, which be the auncient stoke, can not, nor will not denye. For as Sanctus Columba, a Pict and a busshep, who in preching of Goddis worde syncerly in Eyrische, in followinge of the holy apostlis in godlie imitacion, doctryne, and pouertie, excellid then our proude Romische Cardinall, and his bussheps now adaies in Scotlande, writtethe in his monumentis of the same, we haue our names of Albanactus, and so haithe Scotlande also.\* But our said bussheps (and pleas your Grace) drywith Scotland and theame selves, from a certane lady, namede Scota, which (as they alledge) come out of Egipte, a maraculous hot cuntreth, to recreatt hir self emonges theame in the cold ayre of Scotland, which they can not afferme be no probable auncient author. Now, and pleas your excellent Maestie, the said people which inhabitede Scotland afoir the incummyng of the said Albanactus, (as I haue said), beinge valiant, stronge, and couragious, although they wer savage and wilde, had strange names, as Morwhow .i. Mordachus; Gillecillum .i. Malcolmus; Donyll .i. Donaldus, and so fourth. Then ther sonnys followinge theame in manheid and valiauntnes, callide theame selves after this maner of wyse, leaving ther propir names vnexpresside, Makconyll .i. filius Donaldi; Makgillecallum .i. filius Malcolmi, etc<sup>m</sup>.:—and so they haue contene-wid vnto this daye, and neuer expressis ther propir names, but when they subscriue a lettir, as Donyll Mak Leode Lewis .i. Donaldus filius Ludouici de Levisia, etcæ. The Yrische lordis names in the saide plotte be theis, Mak Eoyn whanyghe .i. filius Joannis bellicosus;† Mak-kye .i. filius Hugonis; Mak Leode Lewis .i. filius Ludovici de Levisia; Mak

\* The Celtic reader will observe with interest this allusion to writings of ST COLUMBA.

† “MakEoyn Whanyghe,” *i. e.* MacEoin Chathanach. The person bearing this patronymic in 1542 was James MacConnell or Macdonald of Isla and Kintyre, whose grandfather was Sir John MacConnell, surnamed *Cathanach*, or warlike, a word derived from *Cath*, signifying in the Gaelic language a battle. See note † page 23.

Leode ne Harr .i. filius Ludouici de Hartha insula; Mak Yllean .i. filius Kellani; Mak Kymmy .i. filius Kymmeci;\* Mak Kenny .i. filius Kennici; Mak Tossigh .i. filius Tossei; Mak Allan .i. filius Allani; Mak Neill Varray .i. filius Nigelli de Barra insula:—for Mak in Eyrische signifieth a sonne. Likwise your Maiesties subiectis, the lordes of Irland vnto this tyme, that your noble Grace haith moost royally changede their names, and creatide theame erlis and lordis, wer callide O Neill .i. nepos Nigelli; O Bren .i. nepos Bernardi; O Conwhir .i. nepos Conradi; a degre forthir of, then the Eyrische lordes in Scotland, bicaus the sonniss of the forsaide Neill, Bren, and Conwhir, and so of the rest, chancede not to be so valiaunt in manhede and chualre at the begynning as ther ffathers, but ther nephiew. Therfor they wer callit O'Neill, O'Bren, O'Conwhir; omittinge also ther propir names, and pleas your Hignes, but when they subscriuede a lettir, as Ewwyn O'Neill .i. Eugenius nepos Nigelli; for O' in Eyrische signifieth a nephew. Moreouer, wherfor they call ws in Scotland Reddshankes, and in your Graces dominion of England, roghe footide Scottis, Pleas it your Maiestie to vnderstande, that we of all people can tollerat, suffir, and away best with colde, for boithe somer and wyntir, (excepte whene the froest is mooste vehemonte,) goynge alwaies bair leggid and bair footide, our delite and pleasure is not onely in hwntyng of redd deir, wolves, foxes, and graies, whereof we abounde, and haue greate plentie, but also in rynninge, leapinge, swymmyng, shootyng, and thrawinge of dartis: therfor, in so moche as we vse and delite so to go alwaies, the tendir delicatt gentillmen of Scotland call ws Reddshankes. And agayne in wynter, whene the froest is mooste vehement

\* "MakKymmy," *i. e.* MacShimi, or Lord Lovat, Chief of the Frasers, who was so styled, patronymically, by the Highlanders. It seems very singular that this nobleman, whose descent, as is well known and acknowledged by all the name, was not from the ancient Highland stock, should be here included among the *Yrische* Lords of Scotland: and more particularly so, as the policy of the family of Lovat was always opposed to that of the western Highlanders, of which it may be a sufficient proof to mention, that, in 1544, Lord Lovat and his eldest son fell in battle, with a large body of their clan, fighting against *Eoin Muidertach*, the *Makallan* of Elder's list, and other Highlanders of the western clans. The Editor has assumed that "Mak kymmy" here means Lord Lovat, because he is not aware of any other patronymic for which it could be taken. He will, however, be happy to be corrected if he is found to be in error. The other names in this list seem hardly to call for remark. They will be readily recognised as M'Leod of Lewis, M'Leod of Harris, M'Lean, M'Kenzie, M'Intosh, and M'Neill of Barra.

(as I haue saide) which we can not suffir bair footide, so weill as snow, whiche can neuer hurt vs whene it cummes to our girdills, we go a hwntyng, and after that we haue slayne redd deir, we flaye of the skyne, bey and bey, and settinge of our bair foote on the insyde therof, for neide of cunnyge shoemakers, by your Graces pardon, we play the swtters; compassinge and mesuringe so moche therof, as shall retche vp to our ancklers, pryckynge the vpper part therof, also with holis, that the water may repas when it entres, and stretchide vp with a stronge thwange of the same, meitand aboute our saide ancklers, so, and pleas your noble Grace, we make our shoois: Therfor, we vsinge such maner of shoois, the roghe hairie syde outward, in your Graces dominion of England, we be callit roghe footide Scottis; which maner of schoois (and pleas your Highnes) in Latyne be called perones, wherof the poet Virgill makis mencion, sayinge, That the olde auncient Latyns in tyme of warrs vside suche maner of schoois. And although a greate sorte of vs Reddshankes go after this maner in our countrethe, yett neuer the les, and pleas your Grace, whene we come to the courte (the Kinges grace our great master being alyve) waitinge on our Lordes and maisters, who also, for velvettis and silkis be right well araide, we haue as good garmentis as some of our fellowis whiche gyve attendaunce in the court euery daye. And howbeit the babilonically busscheps and the great courtyours of Scotland repute the forsaide Yrishe Lordes as wilde, rude, and barbarous people, brought vp (as they say) without lerninge and nourtour, yett they passe theame a greate deale in faithe, honestie, in policy and witt, in good ordour and ciuilitie; ffor wher the saide Yrishe Lordes promys faithe they keipe it truely, be holdinge vp of ther formest fyngar, and so will they not, with ther sealis and subscriptions, the holy Euangel twichide. Therfor, and pleas your Highnes, like as the saide busscheps and ther adherentis repute vs rude and barbarous people, euen so do we esteme theame all, (as they be,) that is to say, ffalls, flatteringe, fraudulent, subtile, and covetous. Your noble Grace hathe many good hartis emonges the forsaide Yrishe Lordes of Scotland, bicaus they vnderstand and heire how mercifully and how liberally (as I haue saide) your Highnes haith orderide the Lordes of Ireland. Therfor I have written the said Yrishe Lordes names of Scotlande in the said plotte, as your Grace may perceave and se; wherfor I most humbly exhort your excellent Maiestie, of your royall humanitie and gentilnes, to accepte and pardon my good will therein; and wher I

haue failide in my Cosmographie, in drawing and settinge fourthe of the same, I shall not faille (willing God) in declaringe of all thinges therein contanide, to any to whom your Highnes shall pleas to apoint me so to do. What plotte, truly (and pleas your Grace), I haue drawene for that same porpas and intent, that your Royal Maiestie shall not onely se and perceawe the similitude and ymage of the saide realme of Scotland in the same, which your Highnes haith (all ambiguitie set apart) a thousand tymes bettir set fourthe, then my sclendir capacitie and witt is able to expres and declair heir: but also, yf thar be any thing in the saide plotte concerninge the land, wherein your Maiestie doubtis, and will haue the treuthe of the same schawene and notifiede to your excellent Grace, that I (yf your royall Maiestie pleas to accepte and allowe my good will therin) maye declair the same (as I haue saide), so farr, by the helpe of God, as my knowledge and vnderstandinge will vtir and serue; wheron I shalbe alwayes, and pleas your noble Grace, redy with hart and hand to wait and gyue attendance. For suerly (moost humbly besechinge your Highnes heir of pardon) yf my dreade Soueraigne Lorde and Kinge, my liege Lorde, naturall and superior, Kinge James the Fyfte, laite Kinge of Scotlande, and your Maiesties nephew, wer alyve, whom soden deathe (al-lace,) haith ravissede from ws for euermore; or yf he hade lefte ws a Prynce lawfully begotten of his body, to whom, after his decease, our joye and comforte, our hope and felicitie, shulde haue bene affixt, I wolde in no manner of wise presume to shaw and declair the privities of Scotlande to no Prynce Christen. Therefor, in so moche as our saide noble Prynce (whome the Hewingly Kinge, I praye God the Father, superior ouer all, mercifully receaue in his celestiall throne,) haith lefte ws (the Lorde be thanked) as chaunce is, a Prynces, whom your excellent Maiestie moost godly desyres for to be mariede with noble Prynce Edwarde, your Graces lawfull begotten sonne and heare of the empyre of England; by reason wherof, hypocrisy and supersticioun abolissede, and the France Kinge cleane pluckt out of our hartis, England and Scotland, and the posteritie of both, may liue for euer in peax, love, and emitie; which godly porpas and desire beinge contrariede by a sortie of Papist preistis, according to their accustomed falshede and disceite, which allured not only our noble Prince in his daies from your Maiestie, whom his Grace vndoubtedly loude aboue all Pryncis mortall, in his hart; and hath provide so, yf the said traiterous had not bene allwaies roundinge in

his Graces eyris, which, as often as his Highnes proposede a metinge with your Maiestie, seduced and blindide him with ther boxis; as often as he intendide to repair to your Grace, causide invasions and roddis; and as often as he wolde speke of your Highnes, allectide him with armonie, fables, and songs: but also now, by ther presumption, intendeth to drounde all Scotland in bloude, I can no less do, by Goddis law, mannis law, and all humanitie, then invent, declair, expres, notifie, labour, and studie for that thing vnto your excellent Maiestie, (whom all honest stomakes in Scotland, presumption and arrogancy set asyde, shulde, with all ther hartis, loue for our noble Pryncis sak) whiche myght bringe the forsaid traiterous preistis of Scotland, if it wer possible, to mischeif and vtter ruyne: ffor ther is no people, and pleas your Grace, in no region in Europe, so perturbed, so molestide, so vexide, and so vtterly opprest withe bussheps, monckes, Rome-rykers, and preistis, and euer haue bene, a cardinal, a carlis-birde, a common-cluner, and a hen-kyller, sometymes in France, now beinge ther capitane, as they which inhabite the realme of Scotland; and so shall conteneue without your Highnes, (who haith moost iuste caus and quarell, euery thinge considerit syns the reagne of your Maiesties nephew, vnto this daye, to invade theame) by the help and assistance of God, hwnt, drywe, and smoyke the forsaid fals papisticall foxis, with all ther partakers, out of ther cavis, with bowis, billis, fyre, and swerde. At the which hwntyng, wold God that I and euery haire in my head (I meane faithfully, without any dissimulacion, I take God to recorde) wer a man with your noble Grace, havinge, as poetis feane, if it wer possible Hercules strength and fortitude to owerthrow and wressell with the saide Cardinall and his chaplans; Hectours manhede and chiuallrie to fyght withe the fals, wylde, craftie boris, whiche have plaide bo peip withe bothe haundes; and, finally, Achilles subtiltie and witt, to invent gyrnis and traps for the fals bussheps of Scotland, and all ther adherentis.

I keipe your Highnes to longe with my barbourous and rude talke, wherfor, moost noble Prynce (pardon cravide) I will make an end, mooste humbly exhortinge your excellent Maiestie to pardon and accepte the foresaide plotte in gre, and not to regarde the rudenes therof, but rather the faithefulness of me, your Maiesties poore oratour; and for so moche as I know myself vnmerite to do any bodely seruice condigne to so noble and excellent a Prynce; yeit, at the least, I shall gyve unto your excellent Maiestie the thing which, as well the



feble as the stronge may gyve, that is say, hartie prayers to Almyghtie God for the longe perseruacion of so mercifull, so faithefull, and so gentill a Kinge, to the settinge fourthe of his wordes, to the comforte and joye of all thoise which loue your Highnes, and to the destruction and vtter ruine of our high presumptuous Scottis Cardinall, his bussheps, and ther partakers, and death of all the pryde and popery. Amen.\*

*Your grace/respone  
faithfull and hartie  
obedient.*

*John Auld, clerk,  
a Redd Banock.*

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No. V.

WARRANT, MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS TO THE JUSTICE CLERK,  
AND CLERK OF COUNCIL, IN FAVOUR OF CERTAIN MACGREG-  
GORS,† 1565.

THE QUEENIS MAJESTIE vnderstanding that PATRICK DOWN-  
KANESOUN, James M'Gregour, Malcallum croy M'Gregour,  
Pitteny, Johne Cam M'Condoquhy M'Gregour in Fortingill,  
Malcum M'Gregour in Drumquharrycht, Patrik Johnson  
M'Gregour in Glenleidnocht, Patrik his broder, Johne  
M'Condoquhy V'Gregour thair, Johne Duncanesoun, his  
broder, and Neill M'Ane Wallycht in Tullyhcannan, ar un-  
der souerteis, actit in the buikis of secrete counsell and Adi-

\* There can be very little doubt that it was owing to this communication that the intrigues of the English government with the Hebrideans, which form so prominent a feature of the history of Scotland from 1543 to 1546, were undertaken. Several documents of importance connected with these intrigues will be given in the next part of the Collectanea.

† From the original warrant, in the records of the Court of Justiciary. This is a very remarkable document. The Editor has never hitherto met with another instance of private revenge, by force of arms, being so openly countenanced by the Royal authority.

ournale for keping of gude reule, and entering agane in certane wardis, as thai sal be requirit; as the actis maid thair-upoun at lenth beris: And now, laitlie, vmquhile GREGOUR DENESOUN,\* in Stwix, ane peciabil trew man quha, with the personis abonewrittin, wes under souertie, is cruellie murthurit be certane rebellis, for persequitioun of quhome nane ar mair mete nor the abone namyt personis, hauing thair neir kynsman slane, quhilkis dar nocht put on armes and persew the tresson-abill murthuraris of the said umquhile Gregor, be reasoun of thair souerteis standand undischageit; and thairfoir the Quenis Majestie ordanis the justice clerk and his deputis, and the secretar and his deputis, keiparis of the buikis of adjournale and secreit counsale, to deleit and put furth all actis furth of the saidis buikis, or ather of thame, be the quhilkis the foirsaidis personis, or thair souerteis, are in ony wyiss restrictit; for hir hienes having sa gude experience of their gude behaviour the tyme, thinkis nocht expedient to retene thame langer under the band of cautioun; keptand thir presentis for thair warrand (June 1565.)

MARIE, R.

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No. VI.

OBLIGATION, LAUCLANE MACKINTOSH OF DUNAUGHTANE,  
TO RANALD M'RANALD OF KEPPOCH.† 1569.

*At Inverness, 20th June, 1569.*

THE QUHILK DAY, in presens of my Lord Regentis Grace and Lordis of secreit counsall, compeirit Lauchlane M'Yntosche of Dunnaughtane, and gaif in this obligatioun following subscriuit with his hand, to be insertit in the buikis of secreit counsale, *ad perpetuam rei memoriam*; of the quhilk the tenour followis:—I LAUCLANE MACKYNTOSCHE OF DUNAUGHTANE, be the tenour heirof, bindis and obliassis me and my airis, that I sall mak securitie to RANNALD M'RANNALD OF KEPPACH, of sic landis and rowmes as he hes of me, at the

\* So called from his father, James Macgregor, *Dean* of Lismore or Argye.

† *Registrum Secreti Concilii*, vol. from June 1567 to Dec. 1569 fo. 129. This is one of the earliest documents the editor has seen connected with the disputes between the families of Macintosh and Keppoch.

sicht of my Lord Regentis Grace,\* according as his Grace sall think ressonabill and equitabill; and quhatevir his Grace willis me to do in that behalf, I sall fulfill the samyn without contradictioun. In witness heirof, I haif subscriwit this my obligatioun with my hand, at Inverness, the xx day of June, the yeir of God 1569.

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No. VII.

ACT OF PRIVY COUNCIL, *in causa* DONALD M'ANGUS OF GLENGARRY, AGAINST HUGH, LORD LOVAT,† 1575-6.

*At Dalkeith, 10th March, 1575.*

ANENT oure sourane lordis lettres rasiit at the instance of DONALD M'ANGUS OF GLENGARRY, makand mentioun, that quhair it is nocht unknowin to my lord Regentis Grace and lordis of secreit counsall, that in all tymes bigane the use and consuetude hes bene, that the induellaris of the Hieland hes brocht and convoyit tymmer to the burrowis nixt adjacent to the revaris, watteris, and lochis havand their course to the same, as may be sene be Sanct Johnnestoun, Invernes, and divers utheris burrowis quhair the lyke access is had with tymmer fra the Hielandis; and albeit the same tendis bayth to the commoditie of the saidis burrowis, and all utheris, our soverane lordis liegis, neurtheles HEW LORD FRASER OF LOVET, upoun unjust occasioun, hes laitlie stoppit and maid impediment to the said Donald M'Angus, his freindis kin and commonis of his landis, to bring and cary wod and tymmer doun in bottis to the burgh of Inverness, throw the water of Lochnes, upoun aither syde quhair of his landis lyis, quhairby the commoun weill of the countrie and burgh foirsaid is hurt and disadvantageit, &c. [The cause being called, and Lovat failing to appear, an act of council was passed, prohibiting him from molesting or impeding the Glengarry men in their timber trade with the burgh of Inverness.]

\* James, Earl of Moray.

† *Registrum Secreti Concilii*, vol. from 1575 to 1577, fo. 8.

## No. VIII.

THE ROLL OF THE NAMES OF THE LANDISLORDIS AND BAILLIES  
OF LANDIS IN THE HIELANDIS AND ILES, QUHAIR BROKIN  
MEN HES DUELT AND PRESENTLIE DUELLIS,\* 1587.

*Landislordis and Baillies.*

THE DUKE OF LENNOX.<sup>1</sup>

The Laird of Buchanane.<sup>2</sup>

The Laird of M<sup>c</sup>Farlane of the Arroquhar.<sup>3</sup>

The Laird of Luss.<sup>4</sup>

The Laird M<sup>c</sup>Cawla of Ardingcaple.<sup>5</sup>

The Laird of Marchinstoun.<sup>6</sup>

The Laird of Glennegyis.<sup>7</sup>

The Erle of Glencarne.<sup>8</sup>

The Laird of Drumquhassill.<sup>9</sup>

The Laird of Kilcreuch.<sup>10</sup>

The Tutour of Menteith.<sup>11</sup>

The Laird of Knockhill.<sup>12</sup>

Hary Schaw of Cambusmoir.

The Laird of Kippanross.<sup>13</sup>

The Laird of Burley.<sup>14</sup>

The Laird of Keir.<sup>15</sup>

The Master of Levingstoun.<sup>16</sup>

The Lord of Down.<sup>17</sup>

The Lord Drummond.<sup>18</sup>

The Laird of Tullibardin.<sup>19</sup>

The Laird of Glenorquhy.<sup>20</sup>

The Laird of Lawaris.<sup>21</sup>

The Laird of Weyme.<sup>22</sup>

\* This and the following ROLL OF CLANS are appended to a long and important act of Parliament regarding the police of the country, entitled, "For the quieting and keeping in obedience of the disordourit subjectis inhabitantis of the Bordouris, Hielandis, and Ilis," but commonly called, from one of its most important provisions, "THE GENERAL BAND," or Bond. As this act of Parliament is very frequently referred to in documents connected with the Highlands, the curious reader is referred to the latest edition of the acts of the Scottish Parliament (edited by Thomas Thomson, Esq.) vol. iii. pp. 461 to 467, where it is printed entire. At a future period, an abstract of the provisions of this act will be given in these Collectanea.

For the sake of convenience, the illustrative notes to these Rolls, and to that contained in No. IX. of this series, will be given at the end of the last-mentioned Roll, and will be easily found by attending to the numeral references.

- The Abbot of Inchaffray.<sup>23</sup>  
 Coline Campbell of Ardbeich.<sup>24</sup>  
 The Laird of Glenlyoun.<sup>25</sup>  
 The Erle of Athoill.<sup>26</sup>  
 The Laird of Grantullie.<sup>27</sup>  
 The Laird of Strowane-Robertsone.<sup>28</sup>  
 The Laird of Strowane-Murray.<sup>29</sup>  
 The Laird of Wester Wemyss.<sup>30</sup>  
 The Laird of Abbotishall.<sup>31</sup>  
 The Laird of Teling.<sup>32</sup>  
 The Laird of Inchmartine.<sup>33</sup>  
 The Laird of Purie-Fotheringhame.<sup>34</sup>  
 The Laird of Moncreiff.<sup>35</sup>  
 The Laird of Balleachane.<sup>36</sup>  
 The Barroun of Fandowie.<sup>37</sup>  
 The Erle of Erroll.<sup>38</sup>  
 The Erle of Gowry.<sup>39</sup>  
 The Laird of Cultybragane.<sup>40</sup>  
 The Lord Ogilvy.<sup>41</sup>  
 The Laird of Clovay.<sup>42</sup>  
 The Laird of Fintray.<sup>43</sup>  
 The Laird of Edyell.<sup>44</sup>  
 The Erle of Mar.<sup>45</sup>  
 The Master of Elphingstoun.<sup>46</sup>  
 The Erle Huntlie.<sup>47</sup>  
 The Master of Forbes.<sup>48</sup>  
 The Laird of Grant.<sup>49</sup>  
 Makintosche.<sup>50</sup>  
 The Lord and Tutour of Lovate.<sup>51</sup>  
 Cheisholme of Cummer.<sup>52</sup>  
 The Larde of Glengarry.<sup>53</sup>  
 Mackanyie.<sup>54</sup>  
 The Laird of Fowlis.<sup>55</sup>  
 The Laird of Balnagown.<sup>56</sup>  
 The Tutour of Cromartie.<sup>57</sup>  
 The Erle of Suthirland.<sup>58</sup>  
 The Laird of Duffus.<sup>59</sup>  
 James Innes of Touchis.<sup>60</sup>  
 The Erle of Caithnes.<sup>61</sup>  
 The Erle Merschall.<sup>62</sup>  
 The Lord Oliphant.<sup>63</sup>  
 The Laird of Boquhowy.<sup>64</sup>  
 The Laird of Dunnibeyth.<sup>65</sup>  
 Macky of Far.<sup>66</sup>

Torquill M'Cloyd of Cogoych.<sup>67</sup>  
 The Laird of Garloch.<sup>68</sup>  
 Makgillichallum of Raarsay.<sup>69</sup>  
 M'Cloid of the Harrich.<sup>70</sup>  
 M'Kynnoun of Strathodell.<sup>71</sup>  
 M'Cleud of the Lewes.<sup>72</sup>  
 M'Neill of Barray.<sup>73</sup>  
 M'Kane of Ardnamurchin.<sup>74</sup>  
 Allane M'Kane of Ilandterum.  
 The Laird of Knoydart.<sup>75</sup>  
 M'Clane of Dowart.<sup>76</sup>  
 The Lard of Ardgowir.<sup>77</sup>  
 Johnne Stewart of the Appin.  
 M'Coull of Lorne.<sup>78</sup>  
 M'Coull of Roray.<sup>79</sup>  
 The Laird of Lochynnell.<sup>80</sup>  
 The Laird of Caddell.<sup>81</sup>  
 The Laird of Skermourlie, for Rauchry.<sup>82</sup>  
 M'Condoquhy of Innerraw.<sup>83</sup>  
 Angus M'Coneill of Dunyveg and Glennis.  
 The Laird of Lowip.<sup>84</sup>  
 The Schiref of Bute.<sup>85</sup>  
 The Laird of Camys.<sup>86</sup>  
 Erle of Ergile.<sup>87</sup>  
 Laird of Auchinbrek.<sup>88</sup>  
 The Laird of Ardkinglass.<sup>89</sup>  
 M'Nauchtane.<sup>90</sup>  
 M'Lauchlane.<sup>91</sup>  
 The Laird of Lawmont.<sup>92</sup>  
 The Laird of Perbrak.<sup>93</sup>  
 The Laird of Duntrune.<sup>94</sup>  
 Constable of Dundy, Laird of Glastry.<sup>95</sup>  
 The Laird of Elanegreg.<sup>96</sup>  
 The Laird of Otter.<sup>97</sup>  
 The Laird of Coll.<sup>98</sup>  
 Makclayne of Lochbuy.<sup>99</sup>  
 M'Fee of Collowsay.<sup>100</sup>  
 The Lord Hamiltoun.<sup>101</sup>

THE ROLL OF THE CLANNIS [*in the Hielandis and Iles*]  
*that hes Capitanes, Cheiffis, and Chiftanes quhome on*  
*thay depend, oft tymes aganis the willis of thair Landis-*  
*lordis: and of sum speciale personis of branchis of the*  
*saidis Clannis, 1587.*

## BUCHANANIS.

M'Ferlanis, Arroquhar.

M'Knabbis.  
 Grahmes of Menteth.  
 Stewartis of Buchquhidder.  
 Clangregour.  
 Clanlawren.  
 Campbellis of Lochnell.  
 Campbellis of Innerraw.  
 Clandowill of Lorne.  
 Stewartis of Lorne, or of Appin.  
 Clane M'Kane of Avricht.<sup>102</sup>  
 Stewartis of Athoill, and pairtis adiacent.  
 Clandonoquhy, in Athoill, and pairtis adiacent.  
 Menyessis, in Athoill and Apnadull.  
 Clan M'Thomas in Glensche.  
 Fergussonis.  
 Spaldingis.  
 Makintoscheis, in Athoill.  
 Clancamroun.  
 Clanrannald, in Lochquhaber.<sup>103</sup>  
 Clanrannald of Knoydart, Modert, and Glengaray.  
 Clanlewid of the Lewis.  
 Clanlewyd of Harray.  
 Clanneill.  
 Clankynnoun.  
 Clan Ieane.<sup>104</sup>  
 Clanquhattan.  
 Grantis.  
 Frasseris.  
 Clankanye.  
 Clanandreis.<sup>105</sup>  
 Monrois.  
 Murrayis, in Suthirland.

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### No. IX.

ROLL OF THE BROKEN CLANS IN THE HIGHLANDS AND ISLES,\* 1594.

OURE SOVERANE LORD and his estaitis in this present Parliament, considering that, nochtwithstanding the sindrie actis

\* From an act of Parliament, "For punishment of thift, reiff, oppres-sioun, and soirning."—Vol. iv. p. 71.

maid be his Hienes, and his maist nobill progenitouris, for punishment of the authoris of thift, reiff, oppressioun, and sorning, and masteris and sustenaris of thevis; yit sic hes bene, and presentlie is, the barbarous cruelties and daylie heirschippis of the wickit thevis and lymmaris of the clannis and surnames following, inhabiting the Hielandis and Iles; Thay ar to say:—

Clangregour.<sup>106</sup>

Clanfarlane.

Clanlawren.

Clandowill.

Clandonochie.

Clanchattane.<sup>107</sup>

Clanchewill.<sup>108</sup>

Clanchamron.

Clanronald, in Lochaber.

Clanranald, in Knoydert, Modert, and Glengarie.

Clanleyid of the Lewis.

Clanlewid of Harriche.

Clandonald, south and north.<sup>109</sup>

Clangillane.

Clanayioun.<sup>110</sup>

Clankynnoun.

Clanneill.

Clankenyeie.

Clanandries.

Clanmorgan.<sup>111</sup>

Clangun.

Cheilphale.<sup>112</sup>

And als many brokin men of the surnames of—

Stewartis, in Athoill, Lorne, and Balquhedder.

Grahames, in Menteith.

Buchannanis.

M<sup>c</sup>Cawlis.

Galbraithis.

M<sup>c</sup>Nabbis.

M<sup>c</sup>Nabrichis.<sup>113</sup>

Menzeis.

Fergussonis.

Spadingis.

M<sup>c</sup>Intoscheis, in Athoill.

M<sup>c</sup>Thomas, in Glensche.

Ferquharsonis, in Bra of Mar.

M<sup>c</sup>Inphersonis.<sup>114</sup>



Grantis.  
 Rossis.  
 Frasseris.  
 Monrois.  
 Neilsonis.<sup>115</sup>

And utheris inhabiting the Schirefdomes of Ergyle, Bute, Dunbartane, Striviling, Perth, Forfar, Aberdene, Bamf, Elgin, Forres, Narne, Inuernes, and Cromertie, Stewartries of Stratherne and Menteith,\* &c.

NOTES TO THE TWO PRECEDING NUMBERS OF THE MISCELLANEOUS DOCUMENTS.

<sup>1</sup> Ludovick, second Duke of Lennox; whose father, Esme, Lord of Aubigny in France, (son of John, Lord of Aubigny, third son of John third Earl of Lennox, of the Stewarts), was created by King James VI. *Earl of Lennox*, 5th March 1579-80, and *Duke of Lennox*, 5th August 1581.

<sup>2</sup> Sir George Buchanan of that ilk, second of that name, and, according to Auchmar, nineteenth Laird of Buchanan. The lands of this ancient family lay chiefly in the Highland districts of Menteith and Lennox, in the vicinity of Loch Lomond and Loch Katrine, and are now possessed by the Duke of Montrose.

<sup>3</sup> Andrew Macfarlane of that ilk, chief of his ancient clan, descended, in the male line, from *Gilchrist*, a younger son of Alwyn, second Earl of Lennox, of the old family.

<sup>4</sup> Humphrey Colquhoun of Luss.

<sup>5</sup> Awlay, afterwards Sir Awlay Macawlay of Ardincapill, one of the principal vassals of the Duke of Lennox.

<sup>6</sup> Sir Archibald Napier of Merchistoun and Edinbellie, father of John Napier of Merchistoun, the celebrated inventor of the Logarithms. He possessed considerable lands in the earldoms of Menteith and Lennox, and likewise at Ardownane (or Ardeonaig,) on the south side of Loch Tay, in virtue of his descent from Elizabeth, daughter of Murdac de Menteth, and sister and one of the co-heiresses of Patrick de Menteth of Rusky.

<sup>7</sup> John Haldane of Glenageis (now called Gleneagles), descended from Agnes, the other co-heiress of the above-mentioned Patrick Menteth of Rusky, through whom he possessed considerable lands in the districts of the Highlands, mentioned in the preceding note.

<sup>8</sup> James, seventh Earl of Glencairn.—The editor has not yet discovered what possessions this nobleman had in the Highlands. Perhaps he is only brought in here as answerable for his relation, Drumquhassill.—(See next note.)—Glencairn was, moreover, connected with the Highlands by marriage, his first wife being eldest daughter (by the second marriage) of Sir Colin Campbell, sixth laird of Glenurchy.

\* The details of this act, which is very long, and refers, like the act 1587, to the broken or disorderly Clans in the Borders as well as the Highlands, will be found as above in the printed Acts, vol. iv. pp. 71 to 73. An abstract of it, as well as of the Act 1587, will be given in these Collectanea, at a future period.

<sup>9</sup> John Cunningham of Drumquhassill was served heir to his father, John C. of D., in the £5 lands, old extent, of Portnellan, Galbraith, and Tulloch, with the Islands of Loch Lomond, adjacent to the same, in the Dukedom of Lennox, 1613.—(*Special Retours, Co. Dunbarton, No. 15.*)—This ancient family descended from Andrew Cunninghame, said to have been a younger son of Sir Robert Cunningham of Kilmaurs, and to have lived in the reign of David II.

<sup>10</sup> James Galbraith of Kilcreuch, in the Lennox, is mentioned 1584-5, and Robert Galbraith was laird of Kilcreuch *anno* 1593.—*Registrum Secreti Concilii.*

<sup>11</sup> George Graham, Tutor or Guardian to John, sixth earl of Menteith, of the Grahams.—*Registrum Secreti Concilii*, 1584-5.

<sup>12</sup> James Shaw of Knockhill, in Menteith, is mentioned in 1584-5, *Reg. Sec. Con.*; and William Shaw of Knockhill in 1599.—*Compota Thesaurarii Scotiae.*

<sup>13</sup> ——— Stirling of Kippanross.

<sup>14</sup> Sir Michael Balfour of Burleigh, who was superior, if not proprietor, at this time of the lands of Mochaster, &c., in Menteith.

<sup>15</sup> Sir James Stirling of Keir.

<sup>16</sup> Alexander, afterwards seventh Lord Livingston. This family possessed the lands of Callander and Corriechrombie in Menteith, with other lands in the Highlands of Perthshire.

<sup>17</sup> James Stewart, first Lord Doune, father of the "bonny Earl of Moray."

<sup>18</sup> Patrick, third Lord Drummond.

<sup>19</sup> Sir John Murray of Tullibardin, in Strathearn. This baron also possessed lands in Balquhider.

<sup>20</sup> Duncan, afterwards Sir Duncan Campbell of Glenurchy, seventh laird—one of the most potent of the Highland barons.

<sup>21</sup> John, afterwards Sir John, Campbell of Lawers, (whose ancestor was a cadet of the family of Glenurchy). He possessed considerable lands both in Breadalbane and Strathern.

<sup>22</sup> James Menzies of that ilk, or of Weyme, proprietor of extensive lands in Breadalbane, Strathtay, and Rannoch.

<sup>23</sup> James Drummond, Commendator of Inchaffray, and laird of Innerpeffry, possessor also of lands in Balquidder. He was brother of Patrick Lord Drummond, and was created, in 1609, Lord Maderty. His grandson, William, fourth Lord Maderty, was created Viscount Strathallan in 1686.

<sup>24</sup> Brother to Sir Duncan Campbell of Glenurchy. His lands lay in the vicinity of Lochearnhead.

<sup>25</sup> Colin Campbell of Glenlyon, descended from the house of Glenurchy.

<sup>26</sup> John, fifth Earl of Atholl, of the Innermeath line.

<sup>27</sup> Sir Thomas Stewart of Grandtully, descended likewise from the house of Innermeath, proprietor of many lands in Strathtay.

<sup>28</sup> Donald Robertson of Strowan, in Athole.

<sup>29</sup> John Murray of Strowan, in Strathearn. His daughter was married after this period to *Eoin dubh* Macgregor (afterwards killed at Glenfrune, in 1603), brother to Allaster Macgregor of Glenstray, chief of the Clan Gregor.

<sup>30 31</sup> The editor is unable at present to say who these individuals were, or what was their interest in the Highlands. There were two families in Fife, *Wemyss* of *Wester Wemyss*, and *Scott* of *Abbotshall*, the heads of which are probably meant here.

<sup>32</sup> Sir David Maxwell of Teling, in Forfarshire. He may have possessed lands in the Brae of Angus.

<sup>33</sup> Patrick Ogilvie of Inchmartine; proprietor of lands in the south-eastern Highlands of Perthshire.

<sup>34</sup> Thomas Fotheringham of Powrie, also a proprietor in the Brae of Angus.

<sup>35</sup> William Moncrieff of that ilk, proprietor of the lands of Culdarae and Tenaiffis in Breadalbane, which he afterwards sold to Sir Duncan Campbell of Glenurchy. These lands had been possessed by the family of Moncrieff for several centuries.

<sup>36</sup> Sir James Stewart of Ballechin, in Athole, descended from a natural son of King James II. This family was formerly styled of *Stuiks*.

<sup>37</sup> John Macduff, alias Ferguson, Baron of Fandowie, in Athole, was executed for his accession to Gowrie's Conspiracy, 1600.

<sup>38</sup> Francis, eighth Earl of Errol. This nobleman possessed Logyalmond, part of Inchmartine, and other lands on or near the Highland line.

<sup>39</sup> James Ruthven, second Earl of Gowrie, and fifth Lord Ruthven, He possessed lands in Strathardill and Strathbrane, in the south-eastern Highlands of Perthshire. He died in 1588, in his fourteenth year.

<sup>40</sup> Alexander Reidheuch of Cultebragan. His lands lay in and near Glenleidnoch, in the earldom of Strathern. Edward Reidheuch, fiar of Cultebragan, is frequently mentioned in the records at this period.

<sup>41</sup> James, sixth Lord Ogilvy of Airlly. This nobleman had large possessions in Glen-Isla and other parts of the Brae of Angus.

<sup>42</sup> Alexander Ogilvy of Clova was alive in 1557. James Ogilvy was served heir to James Ogilvy of Clova, his father, in the lands of Clova, &c. 1623. The lands of this family lay principally in the Brae of Angus.

<sup>43</sup> Sir David Graham of Fintry, Knight, a considerable proprietor in Forfarshire, was alive 1577. This family descended, it is said, from a younger son of the Grahams of Kincardine, afterwards Earls of Montrose.

<sup>44</sup> Sir David Lindsay of Edyell, proprietor of Glenesk, and other lands in the Highlands of Forfarshire.

<sup>45</sup> John Erskine, seventh Earl of Mar, proprietor of Braemar, &c.

<sup>46</sup> Alexander, afterwards fourth Lord Elphinstone. This noble family seem to have possessed Corgarff, in Banffshire, Kildrumny, &c. &c.

<sup>47</sup> George, sixth Earl, and afterwards first Marquis of Huntly, Lord of Badenoch and Lochaber.

<sup>48</sup> John, afterwards eighth Lord Forbes. This family possessed large Highland estates near the sources of the river Don, in Aberdeenshire.

<sup>49</sup> John Grant of Freuchy.

<sup>50</sup> Lauchlan Macintosh of Dunaughton, Captain of the Clanchattan.

<sup>51</sup> Simon, eighth Lord Lovat, and Thomas Fraser of Knockie and Strichen, his uncle and guardian.

<sup>52</sup> Alexander Chisholm of Strathglass was alive *anno* 1578. John holm of Comer is mentioned *anno* 1613.

<sup>53</sup> Donald Macangus [Macranald] of Glengarry, proprietor also in right of his grandmother (Margaret, sister and co-heiress of Sir Donald de Insulis of Lochalsh) of the half of the lands of Lochalsh, Lochcarron, and Lochbroom, in Ross-shire.

<sup>54</sup> Colin Mackenzie of Kintail, whose grandfather had acquired from Dingwall of Kildun, half of the lands of Lochalsh, Lochcarron, and Lochbroom, which Dingwall inherited from his mother Janet, the other co-heiress of Sir Donald of Lochalsh.

55 Robert Munro of Fowlis, said to have been the 15th Baron of that ancient house.

56 Alexander Ross of Balnagown, descended in a direct line from Hugh Ross of Rarichies, second son of Hugh, the sixth Earl of Ross, of the old family.

57 John Urquhart of Craighintry and Culbo, guardian to his grand-nephew Thomas, afterwards Sir Thomas Urquhart of Cromarty.

58 Alexander, eleventh Earl of Sutherland.

59 Alexander Sutherland of Duffus was alive in 1555. William Sutherland of Duffus, probably his son, is mentioned in 1605.

60 The editor has not yet ascertained what lands in the Highlands this individual possessed.

61 George Sinclair, fifth Earl of Caithness.

62 George, fifth Earl Marischall.

63 Lawrence, fourth Lord Oliphant. He possseed, among other lands, Berrydale in Caithness, on account of which he appears to be included in this Roll.

64 Patrick Mowat of Boquhally, a considerable proprietor in Caithness, is mentioned in 1564. Magnus Mowat of Boquhally is mentioned in 1598.

65 William Sinclair of Dunbeath, in Caithness.

66 Hugh Mackay of Far, father of Donald, first Lord Reay.

67 Torquill Macleod was the eldest son of Roderick Macleod of the Lewis, by that Baron's second marriage with a daughter of Mackenzie of Kintail. During his father's lifetime, he held the estate of Cogeache, and was known by that title; but on his father's death, he claimed the estates and style of Macleod of Lewis, his title to which was disputed.

68 John Mackenzie of Garloch.

69 Malcolm Macleod, or Macgillechallum of Rassy, nearest heir male at this time of the Macleods of Lewis, after the descendants of the body of Roderick Macleod of Lewis.

70 William Macleod of Harris, Dunvegan, and Glenelg, chief of the *Sìol Tormaid*.

71 Lauchlan Mackinnon of Strathwardill in Skye, and of Mishnish in Mull, chief of his ancient tribe.

72 Roderick Macleod of the Lewis, Cogeache and Assint, chief of the *Sìol Torcuil*.

73 Roderick Macneill of Barray.

74 John Maccoin, or Macian, of Ardnamurchan, chief of an ancient tribe sprung from the family of the Isles.

75 Alexander Macranald of Knoydart, chieftain of his tribe, an ancient branch of the Clanranald.

76 Lauchlan, afterwards Sir Lauchlan Maclean of Dowart, a brave and gallant soldier, as he proved himself by his conduct at Glenlivat, in 1594.

77 Ewin Maclean of Ardgour, representative of an ancient branch of the family of Dowart.

78 Dougal Macdougall of Dunolly.

79 Allan Macdougall of Raray.

80 Archibald Campbell, second Laird of Lochnell, killed at the battle of Glenlivat, 1594.

81 John Campbell of Calder or Cadder, frequently written Caddell.

82 Sir Robert Montgomery of Skelmorlie, who seems, at this time, to have possessed the small island of Rachry, or Rachrin, lying near the coast of Antrim.

83 Dougal Macconachy (Campbell) of Inveraw, head of an ancient sept of the Campbells.

84 Alexander Macallaster of Loupe, in Kintyre.

85 John Stewart, Sheriff of Bute.

86 Hector Bannatyne of Kames, in Bute.

87 Archibald, seventh Earl of Argyle, then a minor. His principal guardian was John Campbell of Calder.

88 Duncan Campbell of Auchinbreck.

89 Sir James Campbell of Ardkinlass.

90 Malcolm Macnaughtane of Dundaraw.

91 Archibald Maclauchlan of Stralauchlan, or of that ilk.

92 James Lamont of Inverynie, or of that ilk.

93 Colin Campbell of Barbrek.

94 John Campbell of Duntrune.

95 James, afterwards Sir James, Scrymgeour of Dudope, constable of Dundee, and proprietor of the barony of Glasry in Argyleshire, which had been in the possession of this family for many generations.

96 ——— Campbell of Elangreg.

97 Archibald Campbell younger of Otter is mentioned in 1580.

98 Hector Maclean of Coll.

99 John Maclean of Lochbuy.

100 Murdoch Macfee of Colonsay.

101 Lord John Hamilton, afterwards Marquis of Hamilton. He is brought in here as proprietor of the Isle of Arran.

102 The Clan Eoin, or Macdonalds of Glenco, whose chief was patronymically styled "*Mac Eoin Abrach*."

103 The Macdonalds in the Braes of Lochaber, commonly called the Macdonalds of Keppoch.

104 The Clan Eoin of Ardnamurchan,

105 The Rosses, of whom Balnagowan was the chief

106 An undesirable precedence seems to be assigned to the Clan Gregor in this Roll.

107 It will be observed that the Clanchattan and Macphersons are distinguished from each other in this Roll.

108 It is doubtful, at present, what tribe is indicated by "*Clan Chewill*." Its locality seems to have been somewhere in Badenoch or Lochaber.

109 The Clandonald South were the Clan Eoin-mhor of Isla and Kintyre. The Clandonald North were the Clan Huistein of Sky and North Uist.

110 Clan Eoin of Ardnamurchan, probably.

111 The Mackays of Strathnaver.

112 A sept of the Mackays, descended from one Paul Macneill Mackay.

113 "*M'Nabrichis*," a contraction probably for "*Mac Eoinabrichis*," the Glenco Macdonalds.

114 See Note 107.

115 "*Neilsonis*," the editor conjectures to mean another sept of the Mackays, called by Sir Robert Gordon *Seill Neill*.

## No. X.

ACT OF PRIVY COUNCIL, ORDAINING A LEVY OF HIGHLANDERS TO ASSIST THE QUEEN OF ENGLAND IN HER WARS IN IRELAND,\* 1602.

*At Holyroodhouse, 31st Jan. 1602.*

FORSAMEKLE as the Kingis Majesteis darrest sister THE QUEENE OF ENGLAND, hauing lovinglie intreated, his Maiestie for the supply and levy of some Hielandmen, for the bettir repressing of the tressonabill rebelloun intertenit aganis hir within the cuntrey of IRLAND, and assisted be a nowmer of strangearis quha intendis to mak a conqueist of that land;† his Majestie, alsweill in regard of the freindschip and amitie standing betwix his Majestie and his said darrest sister, as of his awin interest, richt, and appeurance‡ to that land, he voluntarilie and willinglie condiscendit to the said supplie, and hes layed the burding of the levying of thir men upoun sic of his Majesteis subjectis within the Hielandis as ar of maist power to furneis thame, viz. upoun the Duke of Lennox tua hundreth men, the Erle of Ergyle and Laird of Glenurquhy thrie hundreth men, the Erle of Athoill one hundreth men, the Laird of M'Gregour fyftie men, the Abbot of Inchaffray, Lairdis of Lundy and Tullibairdin for Menteith and Stratherne fyftie men, the Marques of Huntley ane hundreth men, Mackintosche ane hundreth men, the Laird of Grant ane hundreth men, the Laird of Balnagowne ane hundreth men, the Lord Lovate and Laird of Foulis ane hundreth men, the Erle of Caithness ane hundreth men, the Erle of Suthirland and M'Ky ane hundreth men, Glengarry ane hundreth men, the Capitane of Clanrannald tua hundreth men, M'Conill duy§ and M'Rannald|| ane hundreth men, M'Kenzie ane hundreth

\* *Registrum Secreti Concilij. Acta.*

† The Lord Deputy Mountjoy was about this time waging war in Munster, with a large force of Irish rebels, under Tyrone and O'Donnell; who were assisted by a body of Spanish auxiliaries, under Don Juan D'Aguila, a brave and experienced soldier. The Spaniards had possessed themselves of the town of Kinsale, where they were besieged by Mountjoy, whose rear was threatened by Tyrone and O'Donnell, who had advanced from Ulster on hearing of the landing of the Spaniards. It seems doubtful whether this Highland levy was actually made, or if made, whether the troops ever left Scotland to join the Lord Deputy, the war being concluded very soon after this time, by the discomfiture of the Irish, and the return of the Spaniards to their own country.

‡ The King's interest, as heir apparent to Queen Elizabeth, is here meant.

§ Allan Cameron of Lochiel.

|| Allaster Macranald, or Macdonald, of Keppoch, who is frequently styled in the records "Laird of Macranald."

men: And, thairfoir, his Majestie gevis power and commissioun, be thir presentis, to the personis abone-specifeit, and euerie ane of thame, to levey and lift the particular nowmeris abone-specifeit layed upoun euerie ane of thame, and to appoint and name capitanes and commanderis to thame, and to caus stryke drummis, and to use sic utheris instrumentis as ar accustomat to be usit, in thay boundis and cuntreyis, † for levyng and takeing up of men; and in cais ony, within thair boundis and cuntreyis refuisses to be lifted and to entir in this service, with power to the personis respectivé abonewritten to preiss thame conforme to the ordour; and, being ance enrolled, to force and compell thame to conforme thameselffis to the ordour to be prescryuit and sett down to thame: ‡ And to the effect that nane of the personis quha sal be employit upoun this service tak occasioun to absent thameselffis, upoun feir to be persewit and challengit upoun ony of thair bygane misdeidis, his Maiestie, with aise of his counsall, declairis be thir presentis, that thay sal nocht be callit, chargit, troublit, nor persewit for ony thair bigane attemptis quhatsumevir, and that na sic thing sal be layed to thair charge, bot that this act sal be a sufficient warrand to thame during the hail tyme of thair being in this service, and for the space of thaireftir.

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## No. XI.

### ACT OF PRIVY COUNCIL ANENT WAPPONSHAWINGS IN THE HIGHLANDS, § 1602.

*At Holyroodhouse, 31st January, 1602.*

FORSAMEKLE as albeit the Kingis Majestie and his predicesouris of guid memorie, be divers actis of Parliament statute and ordanit that WAPPONSHAWINGS sould be maid over all the pairtis of this realme twyce in the yeir, and that all his Hienes subjectis sould be armit in forme and maner prescryvit in the saidis actis: Notwithstanding, as his Majestie is informit, the saidis actis hes at na tyme ressavit executioun in the HIELAND pairtis of this realme, bot hes bene altogidder neglectit and

† An evident allusion to the Bagpipe.

‡ This compulsory mode of recruiting was by no means uncommon in Scotland, in the reigns of James VI. and his successor.

§ *Registrum Secreti Concilii, Acta.* This curious act is obviously connected with the preceding. It forms a strange contrast with the numerous *pacific* acts in James' reign against "the beiring and wearing of hagbutts and pistollettis," &c. and the severe penalties inflicted on the contraveners of these statutes.

misregairdit, quhairthrow the inhabitantis thair of ar nowther provydit nor furnisht with armour conforme to the tennour of the saidis actis, nor yit are thay trayned up and exercised in the use and handling of thair armes:\* And his Majestie being cairfull to undirstand the trew estaite of the saidis Hielandis, and in quhat forme and maner the inhabitantis thair of ar armit; his Majestie, for this effect, hes appointit a generale mustare and wapponshawing, to be maid be thame upoun the dayis following, in presence of thair masteris, cheifes, and chiftanes of Clans underwritten: That is to say, the hail inhabitantis of the Lennox and utheris Hieland boundis perteing to the Duke of Lennox, in presence of the said Duke, or sic as he sall appoint to ressave thair musteris: The inhabitantis within the hail boundis perteing to the Erllis of Ergyle, Athole, and Menteith, and within the stewardries of Stratherne and Menteith, in presence of the said Erllis of Ergyle and Athole, or thair deputis, everie ane within thair boundis; and in presence of the Abbot of Inchaffray, the Lairdis of Tullibairdin and Lundy for Menteith and Straitherne; and all to be upon the first of March nixt to come: And that the lyke mustouris be maid upoun the same day be Allaster M'Gregour of Glenstra, of his hail Clan and surname: And that the inhabitantis within the Hieland boundis perteing to the Marques of Huntley, the Erllis of Sutherland and Caithnes, and the hail men, tennentis, servandis and dependeris, and utheris of the Clans of the Laird of Grant, M'Intoshe, Balnagowne, the Lord Lovate, the Laird of Foulis, M'Ky, Glengarrrie, M'Kenzie, the Capitane of Clanronnald, M'Connill duy, and M'Rannald, be reddy to mak thair mustares and wapponshawingis upoun the tent day of Marche, in presence everie ane of thame of their masteris, chiefes, and chiftanes, &<sup>ca</sup>. [Then follows the usual warrant to messenger-at-arms to charge all the abovenamed Chiefs] to hald thair wapponshawingis upoun the dayis abonementionat, everie ane of thame of the hail personis of thair Clannis, and of sic as ar under thair obedience and commandement: And that thai enrol the names of the hail personis quha sall mak the saidis musteris with the forme and maner of thair armour, and report the same to his Majestie, as they and ilkane of thame will ansuer to his Majestie and councill at thair highest

\* These assertions sound strange, after the preambles of numerous acts of Council, in regard to complaints against the Highlanders for cattle-lifting, &c., which uniformly represent the "brokin" men of the Highlands as equipped with almost every species of armour, offensive and defensive.



charge and perrill, and under the pane contenit in the act of Parliament.

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No. XII.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER, SIR ALEXANDER HAY, CLERK REGISTER OF SCOTLAND, TO A FRIEND AT COURT, IN LONDON, † 1610.

*Edinburgh, 3d September [1610].*

YOU haif heard no doubt of the pirate ship takin by NEILL M'CLOYDE OF THE LEWIS. ‡ The caice is altered when the brokin hielanders are become the persequutowris of pirattis. Yit they still observe our forme, albeit it carye not much honestie, yit it is with not lease hazairde. This English capitane, wanting men, desired some supplie from Neill, and he willingly yieldit to it. Neill is feasted aboorde of him, and will nocht be so vnthankfull bot will repay him with a bankett on land. The captane and his company for most part being all invited, whatever there faire wes, the desert wes soure. Whither it wes that thay refused to pay there rekneing, or that Neill held thame to be heretickis, and so thought thame not worthie to be kept promise to, for Neill is thocht to be of the romishe faith, or that now by there deliverye he thocht to gett his pardoun, he deteynis thame, hes putt [some] of his owne men in the ship, and hathe sent advertiment to the counsell; whereupoun my L. Dounbar hathe directed Patrick Grieff [Grieve] with a ship to bring her aboute.—By the reporte of the messenger whiche come from Neill, it is affirmed that the pirate had that same intentioun aganis Neill, bot the other hes tane the first start. It wes right, sick lippes sick lattuce. I think the Clangregor culd wishe Bishope and Wairde and all the rest of the pirattis in Breadalbane, that so they might find means of a pardoun. It is reported that the ship hathe some cutshoneill, sugar and barbarye hyides and

\* If this act was ever carried into effect, some of these Muster-rolls oughit still to be in existence. The editor begs to direct the attention of the Members of the Club to this subject, in the hope that ere long some of these Rolls may be brought to light.

† From the original in the Denmylne Collection of MSS., Adv. Library. The rest of the letter has no reference to Highland affairs.

‡ A bastard son of the late Roderick Macleod of the Lewis. He was one of those most keenly opposed to King James the Sixth's plan of civilising the Isles, by colonising the Lewis with Lowlanders. Neill does not appear to have assumed the style of Macleod of the Lewis, as might be inferred from Sir Alexander's loose mode of expressing himself; but he was one of the principal leaders among what were called "the rebels of the Lewis."

xxvj peicis of Iroun and many muskettis. If his Maiestie would be pleased, in regaird of the service done, to direct Neill to the pairtes of Virginia, and to direct a staite of inheritance to be gevin to him there, I think our country heir suld be best rid of him. There wald be no suche danger there as of his being in Iyreland, for albeit bothe the speiches be barbarous, yit I hope he sall neid ane interpretour betwix him and the savaiges.

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No. XIII.

LETTER, NEILL MACLEOD TO THE PRIVY COUNCIL OF SCOTLAND,\* 1610.

*Lewis, the 16th of October, 1610.*

MY LORDIS of Counsell.—My dewtie [and] service being rememberit, I ressavit your L. letter from this beirair, Patrik Greve, desiring me to delyuer him the Inglishe Pirott which wes tane be my men with all her equipage and apparrelling. Suirlye, my Lordis, I wes not at the taking thair of, for had I bene thair, I sould haif send the said Pirott, as sho wes tane, to his Majestie and Counsell; for suirlye I delyverit hir to the said Patrik with all her munitioun, as I ressavit hir myself, to wit, with all hir saillis, towis, and tua ankeris, with xiiij peeple of grite cairte peepleis, with hir captane and nyne of his [men].† As for the rest, thay war slayne at the taking of the said Pirott; and foure Dutcheis that wer tane be the capitane aucht dayis befor the hulke, past to the Meane-land, for I wald nocht hald thame as prisounairis, in respect they were takin perforce be the capitane, with twa that deceissit, and I did keip ane Scottis man in my awin cumpany to forder advise. So I rest.

NEILL M' CLOUD.‡

\* From the original, in Denmylne MSS. Adv. Library. His account of the capture of the pirate differs materially from that given by Sir Alexander Hay, in the preceding letter.

† The trial and condemnation of eight of these pirates will be found in Pitcairn's Criminal Trials, vol. iii. p. 99. Their ship was called the "Pream," *i. e.* the *Priam*.

‡ Neill Macleod was condemned to death and executed at Edinburgh, in March 1613, for murder, fire-raising, and other crimes, committed chiefly against the "venturers" of the Lewis. His trial will be found in Pitcairn's Criminal Trials, vol. iii. p. 244. Sir Thomas Hamilton, Lord Advocate, writing to the King, 7th April 1613, says "*Neill Makcloyde died at his execution verie christianlie.*"—Orig. Letter, Denmylne MSS. Adv. Lib.

## GENEALOGIES OF THE HIGHLAND CLANS,

I. GAELIC MS., WRITTEN CIRCA A. D. 1450.<sup>1</sup>

\* *DAIBIT* mc Mailcoluim<sup>2</sup> mc Sionnaig mc Singin mc Mailcolm mc Cineta mc Mailcolm mc Domnaill mc Consaitin mc Cineta mc Alpin mc Eachach mc Aidfin mc Domangart mc Domnaill brec mc Eachach buighe mc Aidan mc Gabhran mc Domanguirt mc Fergusa mc Eirc mc Eachach muinreamhair mc Aengusa mc Feilime mc Aengusa mc Feilime mc Seancormac mc Cruitenithe mc Finnfeiche mc Aicircirr mc Eachach an trid mc Fiadach mc Eathach riada .i. Cairpre ri fata mc Conaire caeimh mc Mogalama mc Luigeach allaig mc Cairpri mc Daire dommair mc Cairpri firmaora mc Conair moir mc Eirsgeoil mc Eogan mc Iair mc Aillil mc Deagadh mc Sin ic Rosin mc . . . ic Rothr mc Earmail mc Maine mc Fergusa mc Feradaigh mc Oiliol arron mc Fiacha firmara mc Aongusa tuirgeach, &c.

\* . . . .<sup>3</sup> mc Maelsnactan mc Luaigach laech mc Gillacomgain mc Maoilbrigde mc Ruaidri mc Domnaill mc Morgan mc Donaill mc Catmaeil mc Ruaidri mc Aircellach mc Fearchair fata mc Fearadaigh mc Fergusa mc Sneachtain mc Colman mc Buadan mc Eachach mc Maredaig mc Loairn moir mc Eirc mc Eachach muinreamhair.

*Macbiad*<sup>4</sup> mc Finnleic mc Ruaidri mc Domnaill mc Morgain.

*Genelach mc Neachtain.*—Muiris mc Maelcolm mc Muiris<sup>5</sup> ic Maelcolm mc Gibuin mc Fearchair ic Gillacrist<sup>5</sup> ic Donaill ic Neachtain ic Artuir ic Gibuin ic Neachtain ic Isog ic Gillamart ic Aengusa ic Imaired ic Neachtain oig ic Neachtain ic Neactain moir ic Donaill duin ic Fearchair fata ic Fearadaig ic Fergusa ic Neachtain ic Colman ic Buadan ic Eathach ic Muiredaig ic Loairn ic Eirc ic Eoch. muinreamhair.

\* *Do genelach clann an Toisig anso. i. Clann Gillacatan.*<sup>6</sup>—Uilliam agus Donaill da mic Uilliam ic Fearchair ic Uilliam ic Gillamitil ic Fearchair ic Disiab ic Gillacrist ic Aigh cobtach ic Eogan ic . . . . ic ic Niell Lochlan ic Suibne ic

## EXTRACTED FROM ANCIENT GAELIC MSS.

TRANSLATION OF GAELIC MS., 1450.<sup>1</sup>

DAVID filius Maelcolain<sup>2</sup> f. Donuchada qui fuit nepos Maelcolain f. Cinada f. Maelcolain f. Domnaill f. Constantin f. Cinacha f. Alpin f. Echach f. Edafind f. Echadach f. Echach f. Domongrat f. Domnaill bric f. Echach buide f. Edan f. Gabran f. Dommungrat f. Fergusa f. Eirc f. Echach miraremuir f. Oengu saphir f. Fedelinthe aislingig f. Oengusa buiding f. Fedelinthernaicha f. Senchormaic f. Cruitlinde f. Findfece f. Achircir f. Achach antoir f. Fiacrachcathmail f. Echdachriada f. Conore f. Mogalanda f. Luigidig ellatig f. Corprecrunpchimi f. Dare dornmoir f. Corbre fadmoir f. Conare moir f. Eterscenil f. Eogami f. Elela f. Iair f. Dedaid f. Sin f. Rosin f. Their f. Rothir f. Roin f. Arandil f. Maine f. Forgo f. Feradaig f. Elela arami f. Fiachra firmara f. Oengus turmig, &<sup>ca</sup>.

. . . . .<sup>3</sup> son of Maelsnectan son of Lulach son of Gilcomgin son of Melbride son of Roderick son of Donald son of Morgan son of Donald son of Catmel son of Roderick son of Aircellach son of Ferchar the long, son of Feredach son of Fergus son of Sneachtan son of Colman son of Buadan son of Hector son of Murdoch son of Lorn the great, son of Erc son of Eocha muinreamhar.

MACBETH<sup>4</sup> son of Finlay son of Roderick son of Donald son of Morgan.

THE GENEALOGY OF MACNACHTAN.—Moris son of Malcolm son of Moris<sup>5</sup> son of Malcolm son of Gibon son of Ferchar son of Gilchrist<sup>5</sup> son of Donald son of Nachtan son of Arthur son of Gibbon son of Nachtan son of Isaac son of Martin son of Angus son of Imared son of Nachtan og son of Nachtan son of Nachtan mor son of Donald duin son of Ferchar fata son of Feredach son of Fergus son of Nachtan son of Colman son of Buadan son of Eocha son of Murdoch son of Lorn son of Erc son of Eocha muinreamhar.

THE GENEALOGY OF THE MACINTOSHES, OR CLANCHATTAN.<sup>6</sup>  
—William and Donald were the two sons of William son of Ferchar son of William son of Michael son of Ferchar son of Shaw son of Gilchrist son of Hugh the victorious, son of Ewen

Disiab ic Leoid ic Tsead ic Fearchair ic Gillacrist ic Maelcolaim ic Donaill renabarta in Caimgilla ic Muircha ic Suibne ic Tead ic Neachtan ic Gillacatan ofiul clann Gillacatan ic Gallbraic ic Diarmada renabarta an fear leigin ic Ere ic Dlait ic Fearchair fata ic Fearadaig.

*Do Genelach ic an abhane.*—Gillemare ic Eogan ic Aengusa ic ic Biad ic Aengusa ic Gillemare Logaig ic Fearchair ic Finlaeic ic Donncsi ic Firtire ic Gillafaelan ic Gillamart ic Firtead ic Loairn ic Fearchair ic Cormaic mc Oirbertaig ic Eirc ic Donaill duin ic Fearchar abradhruaidh ic Fearadaig.

*Genelach Clann Grigair.*—Maelcolaim ic Padruic mc Eoin ic Grigair ic Donch mc Maelcolaim ic Gillacrist mc Fearchar ic Muiredaig ic Ainreas mc Cormac ic Oirbertaig ic Fearchair mc Fearchair fada ic Fearadaig fin.

*Genelach Clann Maelanfhaig .i.* Eogan ic Domnaill dubh mc Ailin Maeilanfaig ic Poil ic Gillapatruig mc Gillamartain ic Poil ic Mailanfaig mc Neill . . . . .

\* *Clann Gillacolum .i.* Gillamartan . . . . . ic Gillapoil mc Gart . . . ic Eogan ic Panilac . . . . . moir ic Ereloch.

*Genelach ic Eogan na hoitreac' anso.*—Baltuir ic Eoin ic Eogain ic Gillaesp . . . . . ic Sabarain ic Duinsleibe ic Dedaalain renebarta buirce ic Anradan .i. F. Baedeinac.—

*Genelach clann Labhachtin.*—Domnaill agus . . . . .  
. . . . . colim mc Domnaill ic Eogain ic Baltuir Labhachtin mc Aeid ic Eogan ic Imaig ic Tisiab ic Gillacrist ic Gillamichel ic Philip ic Finlaec oig mc Finlaeic moir mc Dubhgall ic Baltuir mc Carlusa ic Domnall oig ic Domnuil dnin mc Feradach finn.

*Genelach clann Cainig.*—Muiredaig ic Cainig mc Eoin ic

son of . . . grandson of Neill. Lachlan son of Swen son of Shaw son of Leod son of Shaw son of Ferchar son of Gilchrist son of Malcolm son of Donald called "of Cowall," son of Muirich son of Swen son of Heth son of Nachtan son of Gilchattan, from whom came the Clan Chattan, son of Gilbert son of Diarmed called "the Leinster man," son of Erc son of Dlait son of Ferchar fada son of Feredach.

**THE GENEALOGY OF M'NAB.**—Gilmour son of Ewen son o-Angus son of Macbeth son of Angus son of Gilmour of Lochy son of Ferchar son of Finlay son of Duncan son of Firtir son of Gillefillan son of Martin son of Firtead son of Lorn son of Ferchar son of Cormac son of Orbertaigh son of Erc son of Donald duin son of Ferchar of the red eyelid, son of Feredach.

**THE GENEALOGY OF THE CLAN GREGOR.**—Malcolm son of Patrick son of John son of Gregor son of Duncan son of Malcolm son of Gilchrist son of Ferchar son of Murdoch son of Andrew son of Cormac son of Orbertaigh son of Ferchar son of Ferchar fada son of Feredach the white.

**THE GENEALOGY OF THE MACMILLANS.**—Ewen son of Donald du son of Alan the servant of the Prophet son of Paul son of Patrick son of Martin son of Paul son of Millan son of Niell. . . . .

**THE CLAN MALCOLM, Martin . . . . . son of Paul son of Gart . . . son of Ewen son of Panilac . . . . . the great son of Ereloch.**

**THE GENEALOGY OF MACEWEN OF OTTER.**<sup>7</sup>—Walter son of John son of Ewen son of Gillespic . . . . . son of Savarin son of Dunsleve son of Dedalan called the clumsy, son of Henry, Lord of Badenoch.—

**THE GENEALOGY OF THE CLAN LABHACHTIN.**—Donald and . . . . . Malcolm son of Donald son of Ewen son of Walter Labhachtin son of Hugh son of Ewen son of Imaig son of Shaw son of Gilchrist son of Michel son of Philip son of Finlay og son of Finlay mor son of Dugald son of Walter son of Charles son of Donald og son of Donald duin son of Feradach fin.

**THE GENEALOGY OF THE CLAN KENETH.**—Murdoch son

Cainig ic Aengusa ic Cristin ic Agam mc Gillaeon oig ic Gill-eon na haird.

*Genelach ic Matgamna anso sis .i.* Muireachach mc Doin-caig ic Donch ic Donch ic Muireachach mc Cainig<sup>8</sup> ic Matgamna ic Cainig ic &c.

*Genelach ic Nicaíl.*<sup>9</sup>—Eoin ic Eogan ic Eoin ic Nicaíl mc Aigh ic Neaíl ic Nicaíl ic Gregall ic Gillemare ic Seaíl ic Toircill ic Totin ic Torstain mc Sdacaíl ic Erble o fuiled ic Erble mc Araíl ic Muireachach ic Fogail ic Poil ic Ailin mc Carfin ic Taidg ic Amlaéimh ic Ture Ataclíath ic Araíl ic Asmain ic Ard.

*Genelach clann Anrias.*—Pal<sup>10</sup> ic Tire ic Eogan ic Muired-aigh ic Poil ic Gilleanrias ic Martain ic Poil ic Cainig ic Cranin ic Eogan ic Cainig ic Cranin mc Gilleeoin na hairde ic Eirc ic Loirn ic Fearchar mc Cormac ic Airbertaig ic Fer-daig.

*Genelach clann Cailín anso.*—Cailín og ic Gillaesp mc Cailín ic Ailin ic Neill ic Ailin moir ic Gilleesp mc Dubgall ic Donch ic Gilleesp ic Gillecolm renabarta ic Duibne ic Duibne ic Eirenaid mc Meirbe ic Artuir ic Uibar .i. rig in dom aingarusam.

*Genelach clann Aid*<sup>11</sup> *anso.*—Fearchar mc Imair ic Gilla-crist mc Gilleesp ic Gille~~ne~~ic Gillacrist ic Cormac mc Gillamitel ic Aid ic Gallbuirt ic Gillacatan mc Domnaíl ic Eogan ic Filip ic Disiab ic Eirdi ic Angusa ic Finlaeic ic Carla ic Domnaíl og ic Domnaíl duin ic Fearadaig.

*Genelach ic Duibsi anso.*—Donaíl<sup>12</sup> agus Niell agus Gil-lecolaim trí mc Gilleesp ic . . . . . mc Gillacrist ic Gil-lacalm ic Dubgall moir ic Duibsi mc Muireac ic Finlaec cais ic Muireachach mc Fearchar ic Cormac ic Airbeartaig ic Fear-char fada ic Fearadaig.

of Keneth son of John son of Keneth son of Angus son of Christian son of Adam son of Gilleoin og son of Gilleoin of the Aird.

**THE GENEALOGY OF THE MATHISONS.**—Murdoch son of Duncan son of Duncan son of Duncan son of Murdoch son of Keneth<sup>8</sup> son of Mathan son of Keneth &c.

**THE GENEALOGY OF THE MACNICOLS<sup>9</sup>.**—John son of Ewen son of John son of Nicol son of Hugh son of Neailb son of Nicol son of Gregall son of Gilmor son of Seailb son of Torquill son of Totin son of Thorstein son of Deacuil son of Erbhle from whom M'Kerly, son of Harold son of Murdoch son of Fogal son of Paul son of Allan son of Carfin son of Teague son of Olave son of Tore of Dublin son of Harold son of Osman son of Ard.

**THE GENEALOGY OF THE CLAN ANDRES.**—Paul<sup>10</sup> son of Tire son of Ewen son of Murdoch son of Paul son of Gilleanrias son of Martin son of Paul son of Keneth son of Crinan son of Ewen son of Keneth son of Crinan son of Gilleoin of the Aird son of Ere son of Lorn son of Ferchar son of Cormac son of Oirbertaigh son of Feradach.

**THE GENEALOGY OF THE CLAN CAILIN.**—(Campbells) Colin og son of Gillespic son of Colin son of Colin son of Niell son of Colin mor son of Gillespic son of Dugald son of Duncan son of Gillespic son of Malcolm called "Macduino" son of Duino son of Erenad son of Merve son of Arthur son of Uther (Pendragon).

**THE GENEALOGY OF THE CLAN AODH.<sup>11</sup>**—Ferchar son of Iver son of Gilchrist son of Gillespic son of Gille . . . son of Gillchrist son of Cormac son of Michel son of Hugh son of Gilbert son of Gillechatan son of Donald son of Ewen son of Philip son of Shaw son of Eirdi son of Angus son of Finlay son of Charles son of Donald og son of Donald duin son of Feradach.

**THE GENEALOGY OF MACDUFFIE.**—Donald,<sup>12</sup> Niell and Malcolm the three sons of Gillespic son of . . . . . son of Gilchrist son of Malcolm son of Dugald mor son of Duffie son of Murdoch son of Finlay the rash, son of Murdoch son of Ferchar son of Cormac son of Oirbertaigh son of Ferchar fada son of Feradach.



*Genelach clann Ectigearna.*—Gillaam . . . . ic Cailin ic Icair mc Gillacrist ic Ireit ic Marceartaig ic Cormaic ic Disiab mc Fearchar ic Finlaeic ic Nicaíl ic Nicaíl ic Muirecac.

. . . . . 13

\* *Do Genelach clann Guaire.*—Ceallach mc Poil mc Cellach inenig mc Turcaill mc Ceallaig mc Guaire mc Cormac mc Airbertaig mc Muirceach mc Fearchair mc Beathach mc Finlaeic mc Fearchar fada mc Fearadaig mc Fergus.

*Do Genelach ic Fingine.*—Niall ic Colum mc Gillabrigde mc Eogan mc Gillabrigde mc Saineagain mc Finlaeic mc Fingine ofiled clann F mc Cormac mc Airbertaig mc Muircheach mc Fearchair oig.

*Do Genelach ic Lachlan oig.*—Cained ic Eoin mc Lachlain mc Gillapadruic mc Lachlan moir mc Gillapadruic mc Gillacrist mc Dedaalain renabarta buirce mc Anradan condergaid clanna Niel nai giall Cairina ingen Donch mc Lagmain mr Cainig agus Padruig agus Gilleeasp agus Agais ingen ic Domnaill mr Eoin agus Calusaid in Mormair Comgaill mr Lachlan oig agus mr Gillepadruic in Donaill ic Eiri ic Ceined Tigerna Cairge agus in Lachlan ic Ruaidri mr Gillepadruic .i. Athochlach Alx mc Eogan ic Gillepedur mc Alx moir ic \*Eogan mc Donch ic Dubgaill Donch ic Dubgaill ic Lachlan ic Alx moir Ragnall ic Colum ic Donch aen marle Malcolm ic Dubgaill ic Gilleeasp ic Donch Donch mc Gilleeasp mc Donch ic Gillacolum ic Imair ic Donch, Niell ic Cailin ic Donch ic Dubgaill, Persuin ic Dubeiran ic Donch.

*Genelach clann Somarle.*—Donall ic Gilleeasp mc Angusa ic Domnaill mc Somarle ic Fearchar mc Dunsleibe ic Bean.

*Craebsgaeiled clann Domnaill anso .i.* clann Eoin a hile, Eon agus Ragnal agus Gofraig tri mc in E mc Ruaidri Domnaill og agus Eon agus Angus agus Alex IIII ic in Galtra .i. rig Albuin Gilleeasp ic Eon ic Ragnall ic Alx oig ic An-

**THE GENEALOGY OF THE MACREACHERNS.**—Gille . . . .  
son of Colin son of Vicar son of Gilchrist son of Vicar son of  
Murdoch son of Cormac son of Shaw son of Ferchar son of  
Finlay son of Nicol son of Nicol son of Murdoch.

. . . . . 13

**THE GENEALOGY OF THE MACQUARRIES.**—Cellach son of  
Paul son of Cellach of the islands son of Torquill son of Cel-  
lach son of Guaire son of Cormac son of Oirbertaigh son of  
Murdoch son of Ferchar son of Bethach son of Finlay son of  
Ferchar fada son of Feredach son of Fergus.

**THE GENEALOGY OF MACKINNON.**—Niell son of Malcolm  
son of Gilbert son of Ewen son of Gilbert son of Senagan son  
of Finlay son of Finguin from whom sprung Clanfinguin, son  
of Cormac son of Oirbertaigh son of Murdoch son of Ferchar og.

**THE GENEALOGY OF MACLACHLAN.**—Keneth son of John  
son of Lachlan son of Patrick son of Lachlan mor son of  
Patrick son of Gilchrist son of Dedalan called the clumsy, son  
of Henry from whom are descended also the clan Niell. Ca-  
tharine the daughter of Duncan Maclamon was the mother of  
Keneth, Patrick, and GilesPIC. Agnes, Macdonald's daugh-  
ter, was John's mother, and Elisabeth daughter of the Lord  
of Cowall, was the mother of Lachlan og; the mother of  
Patrick was the daughter of Donald son of Eiri son of Keneth  
Lord of Kerry and the daughter of Lachlan mac Rory was  
the mother of Patrick "of Atholl." Alexander son of Ewen  
son of Peter son of Alexander mor son of Ewen son of Dun-  
can son of Dugald, Duncan son of Dugald son of Lachlan son  
of Alexander mor, Ranald son of Malcolm son of Duncan,  
Malcolm son of Dugall son of GilesPIC son of Duncan, Dun-  
can son of GilesPIC son of Duncan son of Malcolm son of  
Imair son of Duncan, Niell son of Colin son of Duncan son  
of Dugall, Persuin son of Duberan son of Duncan.

**THE GENEALOGY OF THE CLAN SORLY.**—Donald son of  
GilesPIC son of Angus son of Donald son of Somerled son of  
Ferchar son of Dunsleve son of Bain.

**THE BRANCHES OF THE CLAN DONALD.**—The children of  
John de Yle were John Ranald and Godfrey the three sons of  
the daughter of E. mac Rory, Donald og, John, Angus, and  
Alaster the four sons of the daughter of the king of Alban.

gusa moir Gofrig ic Angusa ic Alex oig ic Angusa moir Somarle ic Gillebrigde ic Gofrig mc Alx moir Domnaill ic Alx ic Domnaill mc Ragnall Donch agus Eon da mic Alx mc Domnaill ic Raignaill Eon agus Gilleeasp da mic Donch ic Alex ic Domnaill ic Ragnall Tordelbach agus Laclan da mc Eocain ic Alx mc Domnaill ic Raignaill Domnaill ic Angusa mc Eoin sprangaigh ic Angusa moir.

*Genelach clann Somarle.*<sup>14</sup>—Ailin ic Eoin ic Ailin mc Eoin ic Alx ic Donch ic Dubgal mc Ragnal mc Somarle, Eoin agus Somarle agus Ailin agus Alx og IIII ic Eoin ic Donch ic Dubgail.

*Clann Eoin bogaig .i.*<sup>15</sup> Eogil mc Lochlan ic Somarle ic Eoin Donch mc Dubgail Donch ic Alx ic Eon ic Donch mc Maelcolm ic Lochlan ic Eon ic Donch ic Dubgail Ferchar agus Lochlan agus Imar tri mc Gillacalm ic Imar ic Dubgail mc Lochlan ic Donch ic Dubgail Alx agus Somarle da mc Eon ic Donch ic Dubgail.

[<sup>16</sup>—Ragnallfin ic Ruaidri ic Ailin mc Ruaidri ic Ragnal ic Somarle Ragnalfin ele ic Lochlan ic Ailin [ic Ruairi] ic Ragnal, Ferchar agus Donch da mc Donch ic Dubgail mc Ruaidri ic Ragnal condercaid clann R. agus clann Domnaill agus clann Dubgail.

*Clann Eondub* ic Alex ic Angusa moir ic Domnaill mc Ragnall ic Somarle ic Brigde Ag Eoin a hile condergai clann Domnaill agus clann Ragnall agus clann Gofrig .i. clann Ragnall Ailin agus Eoin dobi dall fadoig agus Domnaill agus Angusa riabach agus Dubgail agus anso a clanna sin .i. clann Ailin Ruaidri agus Uisdiun agus Eon clann Domnaell ic Ragnall .i. Eoin dar mr Laiglib in Cimair agus Alx na Caill agus Angus oig clann in ic Cimisin Eoin dall aeu ic les .i. Eoin Angus riabach aen ic mait aige .i. Angus og *agairobusa fen amaelanacog*. Clann Dubgail ic Raignaill .i. agus Angus Ruad clann Gofrig Angus agus Eoin agus Somarle agus Ragnall Angus trat nir fagaib clann mac agb ata sil.

Gilespic son of John son of Ranald son of Alaster og son of Angus mor, Godfrey son of Angus son of Alaster og son of Angus mor, Somerled son of Gilbert son of Godfrey son of Alaster mor, Donald son of Alaster son of Donald son of Ranald, Duncan and John the two sons of Alaster son of Donald son of Ranald, John and Gilespic the two sons of Duncan son of Alaster son of Donald son of Ranald, Tarlach and Lachlan the two sons of Hector son of Alaster son of Donald son of Ranald, Donald son of Angus son of John the bold, son of Angus mor.

THE GENEALOGY OF THE CLAN SORLY.<sup>14</sup>—Alan son of John son of Alan son of John son of Alaster son of Duncan son of Dugall son of Ranald son of Somerled; John, Somerled, Alan and Alaster og the four sons of John son of Duncan son of Dugall.

THE CLAN EOIN BACACH (the lame).<sup>15</sup>—Eogil son of Lachlan son of Somerled son of John, Duncan son of Dugall Duncan son of Alaster son of John son of Duncan son of Malcolm son of Lachlan son of John son of Duncan son of Dugall, Ferchar, Lachlan and Iver the three sons of Malcolm son of Iver son of Dugall son of Lachlan son of Duncan son of Dugall, Alaster and Somerled the two sons of John son of Duncan Son of Dugall.

[THE GENEALOGY OF THE CLAN RORY.]<sup>16</sup>—Ranald the white, son of Rory son of Alan son of Rory son of Ranald son of Somerled, another Ranald the white, son of Lachlan son of Alan son of Rory son of Ranald, Ferchar and Duncan the two sons of Duncan son of Dougall son of Rory son of Ranald, from whom sprung the Clan Rory, Clan Donald, and Clan Dugall.

THE CLAN EOINDUBH son of Alaster son of Angus mor son of Donald son of Ranald son of Somerled son of Gilbert. From John de Yle sprung the Clan Donald, Clan Ranald, and Clan Gofra. The children of Ranald were Alan and John, who was blind during his youth, Donald, Angus the grizzled, and Dugall, and here are their children—the children of Alan are Rory, Huisten, and John—the children of Donald mac Ranald are John, whose mother was Laveve the daughter of mac Iver, and Allaster of the woods, and Angus og, children of the daughter of Macimie. John Dall had but one son, John; Angus Riach had one good-son, Angus og.

\* *Genelach clann Domnaill anso.*—Eoin mc Alx mc Domnaill mc Eoin mc Aengusa oig mc Aengusa moir mc Domnaill mc Ragnaill mc Somairle mc Gillebrigde<sup>17</sup> mc Gilleeagamain mc Solaim mc Meargad mc Suibne mc Niall gusa mc Maine mc Gofrig mc Fergus mc Eirc mc Cartain mc Eathach feighloch mc Collad uais mc Eathach doimlein mc Cairpre liffechar mc Cormac Uilfata mc Airt ainfir faulcha mc Cuin cead feaig.

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## NOTES

### TO GENEALOGIES OF THE HIGHLAND CLANS.

<sup>1</sup> FROM the peculiar condition of society among the Highlanders, the investigation of family history becomes an important instrument in ascertaining and illustrating the leading facts of their origin and history. The attention of the Club will, consequently, be in a considerable degree directed to this object; and it is proposed to include in the Collectanea, a series of the Genealogies of Highland Clans which are still to be found in ancient MSS. In the present number, the series commences with the contents of the most ancient Genealogical MS. now known to exist. It was discovered, accidentally, in the Advocate's Library last year, and consists of eight parchment leaves, the last of which is covered with genealogies, written in the old Irish character, but so very much faded by time as to be read with great difficulty, and, in many instances, to be altogether illegible. Of the authenticity of the MS. there can be no doubt, and a strict comparison of all the genealogies contained in it has satisfied the editor of its general accuracy. The same careful examination shows that it must have been written about the year 1450, and this conclusion, with respect to its date, was afterwards corroborated, by discovering the date 1467 written upon one of the leaves. The author of the MS. appears to have been a person of the name of Maclachlan, as the genealogy of the Clanlachlan is given with much greater minuteness than that of any of the other clans; and the various intermarriages of that clan alone are given. From this it seems probable that it once formed a part of the well-known Kilbride Collection, which was so long preserved by the family of *M'Lachlan* of Kilbride. Although a greater proportion of the contents of this MS. has been deciphered than was at first anticipated, a considerable portion still remains, so much obliterated by age and exposure as to be in a great degree illegible. Should any further progress be made in reading these parts of the MS., the result will be communicated to the Club, on a future occasion. It would occupy too much space here to enter

[*The meaning of the Gaelic words following this, and printed in italics on the other side, is doubtful.*] The children of Dugall son of Ranald are . . . . and Angus the red. The children of Godfrey, Angus, John, Somerled, and Ranald; Angus [dying] early did not leave any male children who had offspring.

THE GENEALOGY OF THE CLANDONALD.—John son of Al-laster son of Donald son of John son of Angus og son of Angus mor son of Donald son of Ranald son of Somerled. “This Somerle was the sone of Gillebryde<sup>7</sup> M<sup>c</sup>Gilleadamnane vic Sella vic Mearshaigne vic Swyffine vic Malhheussa vic Eacime vic Gothefred. This Gotheray was the sone of Fergus M<sup>c</sup>Erichie vic Cartayne vic Ethay vic Thola Craisme vic Ethay de wiff Leist vic Frathrequerwy vic Cairpre Lissechuyr vic Chrorin weet Alada vic Airt Lermèche king of Ireland maist royall in all his actions vic Chuyin Chide Kakay king of Ireland, a royal prince and lyon like in all his actions of warre.”

into any detail of the very important effects which this MS. must produce upon the question of the origin of the Highland clans; it will be sufficient to state that it seems to establish three very remarkable facts—*1st*, The existence, at a very early period, of a tradition in the Highlands of the common origin of almost all the Highland clans; *2dly*, The comparatively late invention of many of the traditionary origins of the different clans at present believed; and, *3dly*, The mutual relationship of various clans which have hitherto been supposed to be altogether unconnected. It will be altogether impossible, in the limits of this branch of the Collectanea, to illustrate these curious genealogies as we could wish, or to do more than occasionally point out where the MS. is corroborated by record or history.

<sup>2</sup> It will be observed that the MS. commences with a long genealogy of the kings of Scotland from David I. It has not been thought necessary to translate this genealogy; but, in order to show the accuracy of the MS., the genealogy of these kings, contained in the *Chronicon regum, Innes' App. No. IV.*, (as collated with the original MS. in *Pinkerton's Enquiry, I. 479.*) has been annexed.

<sup>3</sup> This very curious genealogy appears to be that of the ancient Maormors or Earls of Moray. The following notices from the Irish Annals will establish its accuracy.

1085. *Maelnectai mac Lulaigh ri Muireb suam vitam infeliciter finierit. Annales Ultonienses.*

1058. *Lulach mac Gilcomgain ardri Alban. Ibid.*

1032. *Gilcomgan mac Maebriag Maormor Murebe. Ibid.*

1029. *Malcolm mac Maolbrigde mac Ruairi mortuus est. Tighernac.*

<sup>4</sup> 1058. *Macbetad mac Findlai Ardri Alban do marbhe. Tigh.*

1020. *Finlaec mac Ruairi Maormor mhic croeb a filiis fratris sui Malbrigdi occisus est. Tigh.*

<sup>5</sup> Maurice Macnaughton had a charter from Colin Campbell of Lochow of sundrie lands in over Lochow, Argyle. *Robertson's Index. Gilchrist Mac-*

naughton had a grant from King Alexander III. of the custody of the castle and island of Fraochelan in Lochow.—*Doug. Baronage.*

<sup>6</sup> It will be observed that the M'Intoshes are here made a part of the clan Chattan, and their origin deduced from Gilecattan mor, the well-known founder of that clan, a much more credible story than the improbable fiction of their descent from Macduff, Thane of Fife.

<sup>7</sup> "On a rocky point on the coast of Lochfine, about a mile below the church of Kilfinan, is to be seen the vestige of a building called Caisteal mhic Eoghain or M'Ewen's castle. This M'Ewen was the chief of a clan and proprietor of Otter."—*Stat. Acct. vol. 14, p. 259.* From the genealogy, this tribe seems to have been a branch of the clan Lauchlan.

<sup>8</sup> Kermac [Kenach] MacMaghan of the Earldom of Ross is mentioned in the public accounts of Lawrence le Grant, Sheriff of Inverness (then comprehending that Earldom) cir. 1263 in the reign of Alexander the third. The &<sup>ca</sup>. at the end of any genealogy, implies that its conclusion is to be sought for in that immediately preceding.

<sup>9</sup> The descent of this tribe from one *Kry-cul* (the *Gregall* of the MS.) is corroborated by the tradition of the country, as stated in the account of the parish of Eddirachylis.—*Stat. Acc. vol. vi. p. 278.*

<sup>10</sup> Paul Mactyre had a charter from William Earl of Ross, Lord of Sky, of the lands of Gerloch, 1366. Clan Andres is the Gaelic appellation of the surname of Ross in Ross-shire to the present day.

<sup>11</sup> This seems to be the genealogy of the Mackays of Kintyre, and differs totally from the most authentic genealogies of the Mackays of Strathnaver, who are in Gaelic called clan Mhorgan.

<sup>12</sup> Donald M'Duffee witnessed a charter by John, Earl of Ross and Lord of the Isles, dated at the Earl's castle of Dingwall, 12th April 1463.—*Registrum Magni Sigilli*, lib. vi. No. 17.

<sup>13</sup> Here it has been found necessary to omit an entire column of MS., of which only a few detached words can at present be read.

<sup>14</sup> It will be remarked that this is the genealogy of the Macdougals of Lorn. "John Macalan of Lorn, called Macdougall," had from John Stewart, fourth Lord Lorn of that family, a charter dated in 1451, of the lands of Dunolly, the Isle of Kerrera, &c.—*Argyle Writs.*

<sup>15</sup> There appears to be some confusion, caused probably by an accidental blunder, in this genealogy, which the reader will please to bear in mind. The *Eoin bacach* of this genealogy is clearly the *John son of Duncan son of Dugall* of that immediately preceding:—and the two form properly one genealogy under the general head of *Clan Sorly*.

<sup>16</sup> The words inserted within brackets in the translation, have *evidently* been omitted in the original MS.; and the editor has therefore ventured to give them a place, in order to prevent the confounding of two distinct genealogies.

<sup>17</sup> Instead of translating from the MS. the genealogy of the Macdonalds prior to Somerled, the editor has preferred placing beside it Dean Monro's edition of the same genealogy, dated more than a century later, in order that the two may be compared. But the reader will bear in mind that the Dean's MS., to which the editor never had access, has been most inaccurately printed. In the MS. of 1450, the genealogy is carried up through the Milesian Kings of Ireland to Adam. This part of the genealogy, however, the editor will be pardoned for having omitted.

Where this mark \* occurs on the margin of the Gaelic, it indicates the commencement of a column in the original MS.

## EXTRACTS FROM THE NORSE SAGAS,

ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE EARLY HISTORY OF THE NORTH OF SCOTLAND, AND OF THE INFLUENCE OF THE NORWEGIAN PIRATES UPON ITS INHABITANTS, TRANSLATED FROM THE ORIGINAL ICELANDIC.

THE history of Scotland, previous to the thirteenth century, as contained in our ancient chronicles, is in fact the history of the south of Scotland only. Of the northern districts the writers did, and they could know nothing. The most important revolutions might have taken place there without reaching the ears of the learned monks of the southern monasteries, who are the only native historians of these distant periods; and that such was actually the case will be sufficiently apparent, when we turn to the only quarter from whence we can expect information on the subject.

The most important events of the north and west of Scotland were connected with the *Norwegians*, and therefore, as might have been expected, the best and most accurate account of these events is to be found in the *Norwegian Sagas*, whose antiquity would sufficiently warrant their accuracy, were it not further confirmed by the remarkable fact that, wherever the same events are alluded to in the Irish annals, the account contained in the Sagas, although at variance with the generally received history, is invariably borne out, in the fullest manner, by these invaluable annalists. From these Sagas it appears that there existed, at *three* different periods, a *Norwegian kingdom in the Highlands*; and in the present number, the various accounts in the different Sagas of the earliest of these kingdoms are collected together and translated. Of this kingdom there are accounts in four different Sagas, viz.—

1. *Ynglinga Saga*, written by Snorro Sturleson, about the year 1200, and published in his *Heimskringla*, at Copenhagen, 1777.—2. *Olafrtryggvasonar Saga*, written in the thirteenth century, and published at Copenhagen 1825, in the *Fornmanna Sogur*.—3. *Islands Landnamabok*, written by Are Frode, in the beginning of the twelfth century, and published at Copenhagen, 1829.—4. *Laxdaela Saga*, written in the end of the twelfth century, and published at Copenhagen, 1826.

The accounts of this kingdom, contained in the two first of these Sagas, are so exactly alike, that only one of them, viz., that of Snorro, has been given. It has been deemed unnecessary and unadvisable to print the original Icelandic of these passages, but the greatest care has been taken to preserve the sense of the original, by the most literal translation, and even, where necessary, to sacrifice the correctness of the language to a literal exposition of the original. The proper names, and many of the peculiar terms connected with the Norwegian system of piracy, have been preserved.

## I. YNGLINGA SAGA.

## CHAPTER XX.

KING HARALD BECOMES SOVEREIGN OF NORWAY, AND THE COLONIZATION OF DESERT COUNTRIES.

AFTER this battle,\* King Harald met with no farther resist-

\* The battle alluded to is that of Hafursfiord, by which Harold Har



ance in Norway. All his opponents and greatest enemies were subdued, but a great multitude of them fled the country, in consequence of which many uninhabited countries were colonized. It was at this time that Jamta-land and Helsinga-land were occupied, but both of these were somewhat inhabited before by Northmen. In the same war by which King Harald obtained the sovereignty of Norway, the remote countries of Faroe and Iceland were discovered and occupied. There was also at that time a great migration of the Northmen to Shetland, and many of the rich Norwegians fled there as outlaws from King Harald, and engaged in the "Vestrviking." During the winter months they remained in the Orkneys or in the Sudreys, but during summer they infested the coasts of Norway, and did considerable damage to the country. There were also many wealthy men who made submission to king Harald, became his subjects, and dwelt with him in the land.

## CHAPTER XXII.

### THE WESTERN VOYAGE OF KING HARALD.

KING HARALD, having learned that several Vikings infested the midland country far and wide, who took refuge during winter in the western sea, went out with an army every summer, and explored the islands and rocks; but wherever the Vikings perceived his army, they always fled, and generally took refuge in the open sea: but the king becoming dissatisfied with these expeditions, followed the Vikings one summer with his army "westward over the sea."† He arrived first at Shetland, and killed there all the Vikings who had not fled at his approach. King Harald then sailed to the Orkneys, and drove

fagre, or fair-haired, one of the petty kings of Norway, made himself master of the whole country, and became the first king of all Norway. This battle was fought about the year 888, which fixes the establishment of Thorstein's kingdom, in Scotland, to the end of the ninth or beginning of the tenth centuries.

\* The "Vestrviking" is a peculiar phrase applied to the piratical expeditions to Great Britain and Ireland. It is almost unnecessary to add, that by the "Sudreys" the Hebrides are meant.

† It was found impossible to translate the phrase "Vestrum haf," literally "westward over the sea," in any way which would express its meaning accurately. It implied peculiarly the sea which surrounds and intersects the British isles, and was used even in contradistinction to that which washes the shores of Iceland.

the Vikings out of the whole country; from thence he went to the Sudreys, and attacked the Vikings there. He killed a great many of them, who had been commanders of great bodies of men, and fought numerous battles, in most of which he came off victorious. After this Harald infested the shores of Scotland, and fought many battles, until at length he arrived at the island of Man; but the inhabitants, having heard what devastation he had formerly made in that country, fled to Scotland, and he found the country quite deserted. The inhabitants had also carried with them all their wealth and possessions which could be taken, so that when king Harald and his followers landed they obtained no booty.

In one of those battles was killed Ivar the son of Rognvald Earl of Maeri, but as a compensation for this loss, King Harald gave Earl Rognvald, on his return, the Orkneys and Shetland. Earl Rognvald, however, made over both of these countries to Sigurd his brother, who, accordingly, remained in the west, and King Harald bestowed upon him the title of a jarl. Previous to Harald's departure, Sigurd was joined by Thorstein the red, who was a son of Olaf the white, and Audur the wealthy. *They then invaded Scotland, and obtained possession of Caithness and Sudrland, and all as far as Ekkjalsbakka.\**

In this invasion Earl Sigurd killed Melbrigda tönn (Maolbride the bucktoothed), a Scottish jarl, and having tied his head to the bridle, the tooth, which was very prominent, struck his leg, and the wound inflaming caused the death of the Earl, who is buried in Ekkjalsbakka. After his death, his son Gutorm ruled over the countries for one winter, and died childless. The Vikings then took possession of the countries, both Danes and Northmen.

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## II. ISLANDS LANDNAMABOK.

HARALD the fairhaired made war "westward over the sea," as is written in his Saga. He subdued all the sudreys so far

\* Ekkjalsbakka appears distinctly, from all the notices which can be collected of that word in the Sagas, to have been that mountain chain which extends from the Linné Loch on the west, to the German Ocean at Stonehaven on the east, and which forms the southern boundary of the counties of Inverness and Aberdeen. This chain was formerly known by the name of "The Mounth."

west that no Norwegian king has since conquered farther, except King Magnus barefoot; but he had no sooner returned, than Vikings, both Scottish and Irish,\* cast themselves into the islands and made war, and plundered far and wide. When King Harald, however, heard this, he sent westward Ketil flatnefr (flatnose), the son of Bjarnan Bunu, to reconquer the islands. Ketil was married to Ingvild, the daughter of Ketil vedr, a hersr (baron) of Ringariki. Their sons were Bjorn the eastward and Helgi Bjola; Audur the wealthy and Thorir the horned were their daughters. Ketill departed for the west, leaving behind him his son Bjorn, and *subdued all the sudreys. He made himself king over them, however, and refused to pay tribute to King Harald, as had been stipulated; upon which King Harald took possession of Ketill's Norwegian property, and expelled his son Bjorn. Helgi Bjola, the other son of Ketill, went to Iceland from the Hebrides.*

There was a sea king called Olaf the white; he was the son of King Ingiald son of Helgi son of Olave son of Godred son of Halfdun king of Upland. Olave the white went into the "Vestrviking," conquered Dublin with the surrounding territory, and became king there. He married Audur the wealthy, the daughter of Ketill flatnefr, and had a son called Thorstein the red. Olave was killed in Ireland in battle, upon which Audur, and Thorstein her son, went to the Sudreys, and Thorstein married there Thurid the daughter of Eyvind the ostman, and sister of Helgi the lean, by whom he had many children. He had a son called Olaf feilan, and his daughters were Groa and Alaf Osk, and Thorhild, Thorgierd, and Vigdis. Thorstein became a sea king, and entered into an alliance and confederacy with Earl Sigurd the rich, the son of Eystein Glumra. *They conquered Katenes and Sudrland, Ross and Moray, and more than the half of Scotland, and Thorstein reigned as king over these districts until he was betrayed by the Scotch, and slain in battle.* Audur was in Katenes when she heard of her son Thorstein's death, and caused a large ship to be secretly made in a wood, and when it was ready she fled to Orkney. There she gave away in marriage Groa, the daughter of Thorstein the red.† She be-

\* The expression in the original "Vikinger Skotar ok Irar," implies that these pirates were natives, and not Norwegians.

† Groa was married to Dungadr, jarl of Katenes, and his daughter Grelauga, by her marriage with Thorfinn, Earl of Orkney, brought the former district once more into the possession of these earls.

came mother to Grelauga, who was married to Thorfinn the cleaver of skulls. After that Audur went to Iceland; she had twenty freemen along with her in the ship.

### III. LAXDAELA SAGA.

#### CHAPTER I.

THERE was a man called Ketill flatnefr, the son of Bjorn Bunu. He was a "hersr" of Norway, both rich and of noble descent, and dwelt in Raumsdal in the Fylki\* of Raumsdal, which is situated between Sunmaer and Nordmaer. Ketill flatnefr was married to Ingvald the daughter of Ketill vedr, an excellent man. They had five children, one of whom was called Biorn the eastward, another Helgi bjolan. One of his daughters, called Thorin the horned, was married to Helgi the lean, the son of Eyvind the ostman, and of Rafarta, daughter of Kearval king of Ireland. Unur the wealthy was another daughter of Ketill, who was married to Olave the white, the son of Ingiald the son of Frodi the gallant, whom the Svertlings killed.

#### CHAPTER II.

IN the latter days of Ketill the dominion of King Harald the fairhaired commenced, so that no king of a Fylki,† nor any other nobleman, could retain his station, unless he came under subjection to Harald. Ketill having heard that Harald intended the same conditions for him as had been forced upon the other noblemen, viz. that his relations should be left uncompensated,‡ and that he should be obliged to hold his possessions under the king, he summoned a meeting of his kindred, and thus addressed them—"The transactions which have passed between me and King Harald, are well known to you, and it will not be necessary for me to repeat them, for it is our principal business now to deliberate concerning

\* The petty kings in Norway, previous to Harald's conquest, were known by the name of "Fylkis Konunger," and the districts over which they reigned by that of "Fylkis."

† See the above note.

‡ By the Norwegian laws, the slaughter of every person of a certain station, whether in battle or otherwise, was compensated by the payment of a sum of money by the slayer to the relations of the slain. This law was rigorously enforced, and any person who infringed was outlawed.

those difficulties which present themselves before us. I am certainly informed of King Harald's enmity towards us, and it appears to me that we cannot place any confidence in him. I think, therefore, that there are but two alternatives left for us, either to fly the country, or for each man of us to be killed in his place; for myself, I am more inclined to meet the death which my relations have had, but I will not lead you by my obstinacy into so much danger; for I well know the sentiments of my relations and friends to be such, that you would not desert me, even although you might encounter great dangers in remaining with me." To this Bjorn, the son of Ketill, answered—"I shall not take long to make my intentions known, for I shall follow the example of many noble men and fly the country. It appears to me that I should not gain much by waiting at home for the thralls of King Harald, who would either chase us from our possessions, or slay us outright." This was well received, and they thought it manly spoken. The plan was therefore fixed, that they should leave the country, as the sons of Ketill urged it much, and none spoke against it.

Bjorn and Helgi wished to go to Iceland, for they had heard much from thence that was attractive. They said that the quality of the land was good, and that there was no occasion to buy cattle. They also said that there was a great influx of whales, good salmon-fishing, and a fishing-station at all seasons. Ketill said that to that fishing-station he would never come in his old age, and declared his intentions that he was more inclined to go "westward over the sea," for he liked it well there. The countries there were known to him far and wide, for he had frequently infested them before.

### CHAPTER III.

KETILL then prepared a great feast, and gave his daughter Thorin the horned in marriage to Helgi the lean, as was mentioned before. After that Ketill made preparations for his journey from the country "westward over the sea." Unur, his daughter, and many of his kindred, went with him; but his sons, together with their brother-in-law Helgi the lean, departed that same summer for Iceland.

. . . . .

### CHAPTER IV.

KETILL flatnefr arrived with his vessel at Scotland, and was well received there by men of rank, as he was both a cele-

brated man and of high descent. They offered him any possessions he pleased, so that Ketill settled there with all the rest of his kindred except Thorstein, his daughter's son, who immediately commenced making piratical expeditions, infesting Scotland far and wide, and always obtaining victory. *Thorstein at length became reconciled with the king of the Scots, and obtained possession of the half of Scotland, over which he became king.* He married Thorod the daughter of Eyvind, and sister of Helgi the lean. The Scotch did not keep the treaty long, but betrayed him in confidence. Of his death, Arefrode, the son of Thorgils, says he was killed in Katenes.

Unur the wealthy was in Katenes when her son Thorstein was killed; and when she heard that Thorstein was no more, her father being also dead, she thought that her prosperity was at an end. She caused, however, a ship to be secretly made in the wood, and when the ship was completed, she furnished it with tackle and placed all her wealth on board of it, and carried away with her all those of her kindred that remained alive, so that it is generally thought that there are few examples of a single woman escaping from such hostilities with so much wealth and so many of her followers; from which it is very plain that she was no ordinary woman.

Unur was also accompanied by many persons of importance and good birth. One of Unur's companions, called Kollr, was the most important of them, which arose chiefly from his possessing the title of a Hersr. There was also among them a person called Hordr, a man of high birth and importance. When every thing was ready, Unur steered her ship to Orkney, where she remained a short time. Here she gave away in marriage Groa, the daughter of Thorstein the red.\* She was the mother of Grelauga, who was married to Earl Thorfin, the son of Earl Torfeinar, who was the son of Rognvald Earl of Maeri. Her son was Lodver, the father of Earl Sigurd, the father of Earl Thorfin, and from thence is descended the race of Earls of Orkney.

\* See note †, page 66.

## THE GAELIC POEM,

WRITTEN CIRCA A.D. 1057, AND

## GAELIC.

1.

A Eolcha Albain uile,  
 A shluagh feta, folt buidhe,  
 Cia ceud ghabhail an eol duibh,  
 Ro ghabhustar Alban bhruigh.

2.

Albanus do ghabh ria n shlogh,  
 Mac sein oirdhairc Isiocoin,  
 Brathair do Britus gan brath,  
 O raitir Alba eathrach.

3.

Ro ionnarb a bhrathair Bras  
 Britus tar muir, n Iocht namhnas,  
 Ro ghabh Briotus Albain ain,  
 Go roinn Fiagnach Fothudain.

4.

Fada iar m Britus mblaith, mbil,  
 Ro ghabhsad clanna Neimhidh  
 Earglan iar ttocht as a loing,  
 Do Aithle togla Tuir Conaing.

5.

Cruithnigh ros ghabhsad iar ttain,  
 Iar ttiachtain a h Eirinn Mhuighe,  
 X Righ tri fichid Righ ran  
 Ghabhsad dhiobh an Cruithen chlar.

6.

Cathluan an ced Righ dhiobh sin,  
 Aisneidhfiod dhaoibh go cumair,  
 Rob e an Righ deidhenach dhiobh  
 An cur calma Cusantin.

## " A EOLCHA ALBAIN UILE,"

EDITED FROM THE CODEX STOWENSIS, NO. XLI.

## TRANSLATION.

## 1.

Ye learned of all Albin,  
 Ye wise, yellow-haired race,  
 Learn who first  
 Acquired the districts of Albin.

## 2.

Albanus acquired them with his race,  
 The illustrious son of Isiocon,  
 Brother to Britus, without treachery:  
 From him Albin of ships takes its name.

## 3.

Britus expelled his intrepid brother  
 Over the sea, called Iocht:  
 Britus acquired illustrious Albin  
 To the territories of the Fiaghnach Fothudain.

## 4.

Long after the pleasant, good Britus,  
 The race of Neimhidh, after they had come  
 From their ships, acquired Earglan,  
 Till after the building of the Tower Conaing.

## 5.

The Cruithne acquired the western region  
 After they had come from the plains of Erin:  
 Seventy noble kings of them  
 Acquired the Cruithen plains.

## 6.

Cathluan was the first king of them,  
 (I relate it to you explicitly):  
 This was the last king of them,  
 The daring hero Cusantin.



## 7.

Clanna Eathach in a n diaigh,  
 Ghabhsad Albain iar n ardghliaidh,  
 Clanna Conaire na caoimh fhir,  
 Toghaidhe na tren Ghaoidhil.

## 8.

Tri mic Ere mc Eathach ait,  
 Triar fuair beannacht Padraicc,  
 Ghabhsad Albain, Ard n gus,  
 Loarn, Fergus, is Aonghus.

## 9.

Deich m blianna Loairn, leir bladhd,  
 Ifflaithios oirir Albain,  
 Tareis Loairn, Sgel go n gus,  
 Seacht m blianna fichiot, Fergus,

## 10.

Domhangort mac Fergusa Aird  
 Airemh cuig m bliadhna m bioth ghairg,  
 A ceathair ficheat, gan troid,  
 Do Chomhghall, mc Domhanghairt.

## 11.

Dha bhliadhna conaing, gan tar,  
 Tareis Chomhghaill do Ghobhrain,  
 Tri bliadhna fa chuig, gan roinn,  
 Ba ri Conall mc Comhghaill.

## 12.

Ceithre bliadhno fichiod thall,  
 Ba ri Aedhan na n orlann.  
 Deich m bliadhna fo seacht, seol n gle,  
 If flaitios Eochaide Buidhe.

## 13.

Conchad Cerr Raithe, reil bladhd,  
 A se deg dia mhac Ferchair.  
 Tareis Fherchair, feghaid rainn,  
 Ceithre bliadhna deag Domhnall.

## 7.

The race of Eathach after them  
 Acquired Albin by great deeds.  
 The race of Conaire the mild  
 Elevated the strong Gaël.

## 8.

The three sons of Erc son of Eathach the prosperous,  
 The three who obtained the blessing of Saint Patrick,  
 Acquired Albin, great their strength,  
 Lorn, Fergus, and Angus.

## 9.

Ten years Lorn with complete dominion  
 In the kingdom of Oirir Alban [reigned].  
 After Lorn, (keenly the tale,)  
 Twenty-seven years Fergus.

## 10.

Domangart the son of high Fergus  
 Numbered five years of fierce life.  
 Four and twenty, without strife,  
 Comgall the son of Domangart.

## 11.

Two gentle years, without contumely,  
 After Comgall to Gabhran [are assigned].  
 Three years, and five without division,  
 Was King, Conall son of Comgall.

## 12.

Four years, and twenty besides,  
 Was King, Aidan of golden swords.  
 Ten years and seven by fair means  
 In the kingdom [was] Eocha the yellow-haired.

## 13.

Conad Cerr three months, a shooting star.  
 Sixteen after him to his son Ferchar.  
 After Ferchar, by dominion of swords,  
 Fourteen years Donald.

## 14.

Tareis Dhomhnaill bhric, na mbla,  
 Conall Dungal Xm bliadhna,  
 XIII bliadhna Domhnaill Duinn,  
 Tareis Dhunghail do Chonaill.

## 15.

Maolduin mc Conaill na cereach  
 A seacht deg dho, go dlighthech.  
 Ferchair fogha, legha leat,  
 Do chaith bliadhain ar fhichid.

## 16.

Dha bliadhain Eath. na neach,  
 Ro ba calma an Righ Righthech.  
 Aon bliadhain ba flaith iar ttain,  
 Aincheall maith, mac Ferchair.

## 17.

Seacht m bliadhna flaith Dungal dein,  
 Agus a ceathar do Ailpein  
 Tri bliadhna Muiredh. maith,  
 A XXX do Aodh na ardfhlaith.

## 18.

A ceathair fichiot nior fhann  
 Do bhliadhnaibh do chaith Domhnall,  
 Dha bliadhain Chonaill ceim n gle,  
 Sa ceathair Conall eile.

## 19.

Naoi m bliadhna Chusaintin chain,  
 A naoi Aonghus ar Albain.  
 Ceithre bliadhna Aodha ain  
 Sa tri deg Eoghanain.

## 20.

Triocho bliadhna Cionaoth cruaidh,  
 A ceathair Domhnaill Dreachruaidh.  
 Triocho bliadhna con a bhrigh,  
 Don churaidh do Chusantín.

## 14.

After Donald brec of renown,  
 Conall [and] Dungall ten years.  
 Thirteen years, Donald duin,  
 After Dungall and Conall.

## 15.

Maolduin, son of Conall of the booties,  
 Seventeen [years] to him rightfully.  
 Ferchar of arrows (you may read)  
 Reigned one and twenty years.

## 16.

Two years Ethach of horses,  
 He was daring, the royal king.  
 One year was Lord of the western region  
 Aincheall the good, son of Ferchar.

## 17.

Seven years [was] Lord, Dungall the eager,  
 And four years to Alpin.  
 Three years Muiredach the good.  
 Thirty to Aodh the high Lord.

## 18.

Four and twenty, not feeble,  
 Of years reigned Donald,  
 Two years Conall, by pure descent,  
 And four another Conall.

## 19.

Nine years Cusantin the beloved,  
 Nine Angus over Alban [reigned]  
 Four years Aodh the honourable,  
 And thirteen Eoganan

## 20.

Thirty years Kenneth the hardy,  
 Four Donald of the ruddy countenance,  
 Thirty years with strength  
 To the hero, to Cusantin.

## 21.

Dha bliadhain, ba daor a dhath,  
 Da bhrathair do Aodh Fhionnsgothach.  
 Domhnall mac Cusantín chain  
 Ro chaith bliadhain fo cheathair.

## 22.

Cusantín, ba calma a ghleic,  
 Ro chaith a se is da fhíchiot,  
 Maolcoluim ceithre bliadhna.  
 Indolbh a hocht Ardriaghla,

## 23.

Seacht m bliadhna Dubhoda Den,  
 Agus a ceathar Cuilen.  
 A seacht fichíod os gach cloinn  
 Don Chionaoth mc Maolcoluim.

## 24.

Seacht m bliadhna Cusantín clinn,  
 Agus a ceathair MacDuibh.  
 Tríocha bliadhna breacaid rainn,  
 Ba Ri Monaidh Maolcoluim.

## 25.

Se bliadhna Donncha ghloin,  
 A seacht bliadhna deag mac Fionnlaoich.  
 Tareis MhecBeath go m blaidh,  
 Seacht mis ifflaithios Lughaidh.

## 26.

Malcolm a nois as Ri,  
 Mac Donncha datha Dreach bhui.  
 A re noch n fídir neach  
 Acht an t eolach as eolach.

## 27.

Da Rígh for chaogad, cluine,  
 Go mac Donncha Dreach ruire,  
 Do shíol Eric ardgloin a noir,  
 Ghabhsad Albain, a Eolaigh.

## 21.

Two years, his success was dearly bought,  
 To his brother, to Aodh the white-shielded.  
 Donald son of Cusantin the beloved  
 Reigned one year under four.

## 22.

Cusantin, daring was his struggle in battle,  
 Reigned six and twice twenty [years]  
 Malcolm four years,  
 Indulged eight in the supreme government.

## 23.

Seven years Dubhoda the eager,  
 And four Culen,  
 Seven and twenty over every clan,  
 To Kenneth son of Malcolm.

## 24.

Seven years Cusantin in direct line,  
 And four the son of Duff  
 Thirty years of chequered portions  
 Was king of the mountains, Malcolm.

## 25.

Six years Duncan the pure,  
 Seven years and ten the son of Finlay;  
 After Mecbeath with renown  
 Seven months in the kingdom, Lugaidh.

## 26.

Malcolm is now the king,  
 Son of Duncan of the yellow countenance,  
 His duration no one knoweth  
 But the knowing [one] who [alone] is knowing.

## 27.

Two kings and fifty (listen)  
 To the son of Duncan of the ruddy countenance  
 Of the race of Erc, high, clear in gold,  
 Possessed Alban (ye learned.)

## NOTE

## TO THE ANCIENT GAELIC POEM, "A EOLCHA ALBAIN UILE."

IN presenting to the Club an accurate transcript of the ancient historical poem, generally termed the *Albanic Duan*, the editor is confident that it will be found to be one of the most interesting and valuable relics of the ancient history and literature of the Highlands of Scotland. Its great antiquity gives it very great value as an historical authority, and as the earliest specimen of the traditionary origins of the race which remains to us; while, at the same time, it possesses additional interest from being an authentic specimen of Gaelic poetry, of the *eleventh century*. This poem may be said to have been hitherto unpublished. A garbled and wretchedly inaccurate copy was inserted in the appendix to Pinkerton's *Enquiry*; but, as an authority or a specimen of the poem, its inaccuracy rendered it of no utility. A more accurate copy, from the *Codex Stowensis*, has since been printed by Dr O'Connor, in the very valuable work, "*Rerum Hibernicarum Scriptores Veteres*," which was privately printed under his care, by the munificence of HIS GRACE the DUKE of BUCKINGHAM; but as this valuable work was not published, it has still remained nearly inaccessible. The present edition of this poem has been taken from that work,\* and it has now been accompanied, for the first time, by a literal English translation. The authenticity of the poem is undoubted; and the editor cannot offer a better evidence of that fact, than the following extract from the sceptical Pinkerton, whose incredulity with regard to all Highland matters is well known:—

"The *Gaelic* poem of Malcolm the Third's time is the most *ancient monument of Dalriadic history remaining*, and deserves *the greatest credit*. The original of this piece is supposed to be in the *Psaltair Cashail*. It is quoted by Ward in *Vita Romualdi*, p. 372; by Colgan, in his *Trias*, p. 115. by O'Flaherty, in his *Ogygia Vindicated*, p. 143; Kennedy, p. 150. This poem is beyond question the most ancient monument of Dalriadic history extant.

"Besides its historical merit, it is also valuable for its curiosity as an ancient specimen of those metrical lists of kings which supplied the place of history in illiterate countries. Among the oldest monuments of our history, is a metrical piece in Latin, written in the 16th century, in elegiac measure, only beginning with Kenneth, 843; but this *Duan* is more valuable, *from its being older by two centuries*, and that Latin piece is evidently on the model of those used in the vulgar idiom, before Latin was in such general use. Without this old Gaelic *Duan*, no series of the Princes of Dalriada could have been given, for many of them are not found, either in the Latin lists or in the Irish annals. Indeed, as the most ancient piece of Dalriadic history preserved, by near two centuries, this *Duan* would, by every rule of historic authority, have merited the preference."†

This opinion, with regard to its authenticity and value, will be fully borne out by an examination of its contents; and wherever it is found to differ from other authorities, its superior accuracy has always been esta-

\* *Rerum Hibernicarum Scriptores Veteres*; Edit. Carolo O'Connor, S.T.D. Vol. I. Prolegomena, Part I. p. cxxiv.

† Pinkerton's *Enquiry*, vol 2. pp. 92.196.

blished. It would lead to too great length here to enter into any general examination of its contents, as an historical authority; it may be only necessary to mention, that the reader will find in it the oldest specimen of those ancient traditions among the Highlanders regarding their origin, which John Elder, the Reddschanke, so pathetically laments having been superseded by the inventions of the "Papistical curside spiritualitie of Scotlande."\*

For the following short note regarding the poetical structure of the poem, the editor is indebted to the Rev. Dr Mackay:—"The rythm, it will be observed, consists of seven syllables in each line, with occasionally an eighth syllable in the second and third. In this structure, as in Latin verse, occasionally an open vowel is lost or sunk before a vowel beginning the word following. The accentuation in this structure is uniform throughout, with scarcely an exception. The concluding and the penultimate syllable are alternately long or emphatic. When the final syllable is long, the penultimate is long in the line following, and the final syllable short. This structure of verse is altogether suited to the chanting air in which the ancient Duans were recited by bards and *seanachies*. A variety or change is occasionally thrown in, as in the twenty-second stanza, where the two concluding lines end with a long and short syllable; and in this instance it will be seen that the vowels in both lines are the same—*i* and *a* to perfect the similarity and chime *bliadhna* and *riaghla*."

In translating this poem into English, the editor has followed the same rule which guided him in his translation of the genealogical MS. of 1450, and the Norse Sagas; and he has endeavoured, as much as possible, to express the force and peculiar idioms of the original, although at the expense of correctness of language. The proper names have, also on the same plan, been preserved in their original form. The editor trusts, however, that in adhering so strictly to the original, he has not rendered the translation less intelligible than it otherwise would have been.

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## EXTRACTS FROM THE IRISH ANNALISTS.

### ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE EARLY HISTORY OF THE HIGHLANDS OF SCOTLAND.

To ANY person who has had an opportunity of examining the ancient annals of Ireland, as edited in the admirable work already referred to, printed under the superintendence of the late Dr Charles O'Connor, it would be altogether unnecessary to enlarge upon their great value and importance for the early history of this country, or to apologise for the insertion of the following extracts from these invaluable writers in the Collectanea. Their antiquity places them in the very first rank, as authorities for the early history of the country—their authenticity and general accuracy is unquestionable, while the narration of the events of Scottish history is so interwoven with that of Ireland and other countries, for the truth of which we have other evidences, as to convince the most prejudiced of their veracity. At the same time, the great rarity of the volumes in which

\* Supra, p. 27.



some of these annals have been for the first time published, and in which the only accurate editions of the others are to be found, and the mass of foreign matter which must be waded through in collecting together the scattered notices of those events which took place in Scotland, renders it highly desirable that those scattered passages which relate to Scotland, and which form almost the only authentic record of the historical events of these early periods should be collected together, and presented in a condensed and accessible shape to the Club.

In a history like that of the Highlands of Scotland, of which the early part is enveloped in obscurity, and the later obscured by fable, it is absolutely necessary that any attempt to elucidate the later and more generally interesting portion of its history should be accompanied, if not preceded, by an inquiry into those more remote periods which gave birth to their peculiar institutions, as well as to their existence as a distinct and peculiar people. It is necessary that the great leading facts of their early history should be, in some measure, ascertained, before we can hope to throw any great light upon those institutions and manners which marked them out, in after periods, as a distinct nation, and upon those events in their later history, the remote causes of which lie beyond the range of our native records and historians.

In this investigation, we find that those authorities upon which the history of the rest of the country is at present based, affords no clue whatever to guide us to any certain results. Peculiar circumstances have deprived the Highlanders of any historians which may be termed native; and we must, consequently, turn to the annals of those other countries between which and the north of Scotland any intercourse formerly subsisted, as our only sources of information. Among these, the principal are the Norse Sagas and the Irish Annals; but while the former throw very great light over that period in the Highlands which was more particularly connected with the ravages and temporary conquests of the Norwegian Sea kings, the latter are peculiarly valuable from their greater antiquity, and from their embracing a more extensive period of history. From the establishment, in the sixth century, of an Irish colony in Scotland, which gave rise, in some degree, to their sources of information, down to the reign of David I., when the last struggles of the Highlanders for independence took place, they throw a steady light upon the internal history of Scotland, and become an unerring guide through the intricacies of fable, and the obscurity of antiquity. The earliest of these annalists lived during the reign of Macbeth, when the Highlanders had reached the height of their power, and became, in consequence, a witness of the events of that intricate period. The last of them concludes his annals when the reign of Alexander II. gave the final blow to the attempts of the Highlanders to maintain their independence, if not to regain their supremacy.

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\* *Supra*, p. 27.

ORIGINAL

## ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS,

*(Continued.)*

## IV. CONTRACTS OF FRIENDSHIP, BONDS OF MAINTENANCE AND MARRIAGE, AND OTHER SIMILAR DOCUMENTS.

## No. I.

CONTRACT OF FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN WILLIAM, LORD FORBES AND OTHERS, ON THE ONE PART; AND DUNCAN MACINTOSH, CHIEF AND CAPTAIN OF CLANCHATTAN, HUGH ROSE, BARON OF KILRAOK, AND OTHERS, ON THE OTHER PART, 1467.\*

ANE INDENTOUR maid at Forbes, the nynt day of August, the yeir of God ane thousand four hundreth and saxtiesewin yeiris, betwix ane Honourable Lord, WILLIAM, LORD FORBES, Alexander Forbes of Pitsligo,† Alexander Forbes of Tolquhoun, Arthur off Forbes and Johne off Forbes off Brux, on a pairt: and rycht honourable men, DUNCAN M<sup>c</sup>INTOSHE, CHEIFF AND CAPTANE OF CLANCHATTANE, HUCHON ROSS, BARRON OF KILRAOK, Allane M<sup>c</sup>INTOSHE and Lauchlane M<sup>c</sup>INTOSHE, brether to the said Duncane, on the tother pairt: proportis and bearis wittnes that it is fullie appointit and accordit betwix the saidis pairteis, in maner and forme as efter followis; That is to say, the foresaid Lord Forbes and his pairtie befor wwritten, bindis and oblissis thame, baith for thairselfis and all and sundrie thair kine, men, pairtie, and inheritouris that will inherit to them, to keep hartly friendshipe, kinrente, love and kyndnes, and to tak oppin upright pairt in all and sundrie thair causes and querrellis with the foresaid Duncane [and others above mentioned], and till all thair kin, &c.; and iff ony maner of man scheapis or wald scheape for thair deidis, deserysone, banisching, or undoing, the said Lord Forbes and his pairtie, sall defend thame, &c.

\* From an old copy in the charter chest of Kilravock, communicated by Cosmo Innes, Esq.

† Called Sir Alexander in the original indenture preserved at Castle Forbes.

baith be slicht and nicht, and do for thame as for his awin persone, kin, or men, keipand his allegiance and service evir to our Souerane Lord the King, and the said Alexander, Alexander, Arthour, and Johne Forbesses keipand thair allegiance to thair ower Lordis: And, in lyk manner, [follows a reciprocal obligation in precisely similar terms by Macintosh and his party] keipand thair allegiance ever to oure Souerane Lord the King, the said Duncane and Hutcheone keipand thair allegiance to the Erll of Ross:\* And Mairattour ilk ane of the saidis pairties ar oblist to utheris that thai sall nevir ane of thame, na of thair men, for ony maner of mead, na or reward, to cum na gang to mak herschip, slachter, or disturbance on the uther pairty in ony tyme to cum; and, that all and sundrie this accordance and appoyntment sall be leallie and trewlie keipit, but fraud or gyle to the langest levand of thame, or thair bairnys gottin off thame and all that cums aff thame, and this band perpetuallie till indure for evirmair; and to the securitie of this, ather of the pairteis hes maid to uther the greit bodilie aith the haly evangell tuichitt; and *quhasoevir brekis in onie of thir conditionis sall be haldin infamous, mansuorne, and renunce the faith of Chryst, and nevir to be hard in pruiff nor witnes, na ly in kirk nor Cristin berrial*:† In witnes quhair of the foresaid pairties to thir indentouris interchangeable hes affixit thair seill for the langest leivand of ather pairtie.

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## No. II.

BOND OF MAINTENANCE BY FARQUHAR MACINTOSH, SON AND APPARENT HEIR TO DUNCAN MACINTOSH, CAPTAIN OF THE CLANCHATTAN, TO HUGH ROSE OF KILRAVOCK, 1481.‡

BE IT KEND till all men be thir present lettreis, me, FARCHCAR MAKINTOSCHE, sone and appeirand aire to Duncane Makintosche, Capitane of the Clanchattane, till be bundin and oblist, and be tenour of thir present lettres, and the fayth of my bodie, lelely and trewlie byndis and oblissis me, to ane

\* John of Isla, last Earl of Ross and Lord of the Isles.

† The penalties for non-fulfilment of this contract are particularly worthy of notice.

‡ From the original among the Kilravock writs, communicated by Cosmo Innes, Esq.

richt honourabill man, HUCHONE THE ROIS BARRONE OF KILRAVOCK, and to his sonis, his broder, kyn, and pairty, in afauld help, supple, mantennanss, and defenss in all actionis, caussis, and querrellis thay haif adow for all the yeiris of my lyve, exceptand myn allegianss to my Souerane Lord the King, and my fader in worschip, and to stand avyssh and bynd at the consall of the said Huchone, Huchone his sone and appeirand aire and Alexander the Roiss, broder germane to the said Barronne, in all actionis, lesum, and honest materis, [I] haif or sall haif adoe in tyme to cum; and the foirsaidis personis sall be principall off my consall, and I sall not delyver na outgyve na mater that I sall haif adoe for out the avice, consall and assent of thir foirsaidis personis, and speciallie the foirsaid Barrone, and Huchone his sone: And gyf that Ewyne Makachcane will cum befoyr Makintoische, my fader and me, and bynd him to underlye Makintoische, and acht personis chosin be thame wyth hyme, in all materis debaittabill betwix the foresaid Barrone and Ewyne; the foirsaid Makintoische and the acht personis beand sworine tyll gyve ilk ane of thame, als far as they have rycht or law, that aplesis me: And gyf the said Ewyne wyll nocht, I, the foresaid Farchcar, bindis and oblissis me to the said Huchone, &<sup>ca</sup>. aganis the said Ewyne and his pairty; and this to dow and fullfill in all thingis, and be all thingis befoir written, the great aytht suorine, the haly evangelist tuichit, I, the foirsaid Farchcar, bindis and obligssis me to the said Huchone, &<sup>ca</sup>. undir the pane of inhabilitie, perjurie, and infame, in the maist strait style and forme of bond or obligatioun that maid is, or can be devysit; and als all landis, takkis, &<sup>ca</sup>. quhilkis war in the handis of the foirsaid Barrone, &<sup>ca</sup>. quhilkis that I haif intromettit wyth befoir the makyn of this band, I friely assignis and delyveris to thameselfis agane, in siclykwyiss as thay had of befoir, and I sall nocht intromitt with na takkis na proffeittis quhilkis thay haif, or sall haif in tym to cum, as our band proportis; and gif it happynis the foirsaid Barrone, &<sup>ca</sup>. to get takkis, or rowmiss in ony placeis, so that my rowmis be nocht meneyst, I bind and obliss me with all my power to help, supple, manteyne, and defend to the utrest, under panis foresaid, all fraud, gile, or dilatour exceptioun postponit and outtayn. [Dated 24th September, 1481, but the place where signed is not mentioned. Not having a seal of his own, Farquhar affixes that of Henry Finlayson, Burgess of Inverness.]

Follows a ratification of the above bond by the Captain of  
 Clanchattan:—

And als I, Duncane M'intosche, consentis and leyve giffis to my foresaid sone, Farchcar, to bind, keip, and fulfill this band with all circumstanceis before writtin: In lykwyiss levys the foresaid Barrone to bind with my said sone. In witnes heirop, &<sup>ca</sup>. [Duncan affixes his own proper seal to the deed.]

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No. III.

CONTRACT OF FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN SIR ALEXANDER DUNBAR OF WESTFIELD AND SIR JAMES DUNBAR OF CUMNOCK, ON THE ONE PART; AND FARQUHAR MACINTOSH, SON AND APPARENT HEIR TO DUNCAN MACINTOSH, CAPTAIN OF THE CLANCHATTAN, WITH CONSENT OF HIS FATHER, ON THE OTHER PART, 1492.\*

AT DERNWA the aughtene day of September, the yeir of God ane thousand four hundred and nyntie tua yeiris: It is apunctit and fullelie accordit betwix honorabill and worschipfull men, ALEXANDER DUNBARE OF THE WESTFIELD, KNYCHT, and James Dunbar of Cumnock, knycht, on the ta part: and FARCHAR MAKINTOISCH, sone and appeirand aire to Duncane Makintoisch, Capitane of the Clanquhattane, the said Farchare haifand power of the said Duncane as he allegit to the appunctment undirwrittin, to the quhilk appunctment he hes promittit to caus the said Duncane, his father, to gif his full consent be his seill to be appendit to the samyne, and instrumentis to be tane thairupoun, on the tuther pairt, in maner and forme as efter followis: That is to say, that the said Alexander and Duncane sall obserf and keip kyndness and brethirheid to utheris as *carnale* brethire suld do,† for all the dayis of thair lyffis, and the said Farchar is becum in sone and man to the said Schir Alexander for all the dayis of his lyff, and bruther to the said Schir James; and the said Farchar and his airis in lykwyiss to the said Schir James and his airis, are

\* The original of this interesting document is preserved in the Westfield charter chest, now in the possession of Alexander Dunbar, Esq. of Scrabster, Caithness, the heir of line of the ancient family of the Dunbars of Westfield, sheriffs of Murray.

† The meaning of the Latin word *carnalis* when applied to a son or brother has often been matter of dispute. The use of the English words, "carnale brethire" in the text, clearly meaning "brothers-german," may help to elucidate the true meaning of *carnalis*, in some instances hitherto doubtful.

to be bundin sonis and men for evir: For the quhilk manrent, brotherheid, and service, the said Schir Alexander, with the consent of the said Schir James, his sone, sall give fra him and his airis to the said Farchar and his airis for evir the towne of Durris, with the pertinentis, lyand in the barony of Cardale, within the Sheriffdome of Inverness, as mair fullie sall be contenit in the chartour be the said Alexander, to be giffin to the said Farchar thairupoun; And gif it hapnis the said Alexander and his aires to sell the laif of the landis of the Baronie of Cardale till ony mane, the said Alexander and his airis sall offer in selling the saidis landis to the said Farchar or his airis befor ony utheris, he and his airis giffand thairfor that utheris will profir: And the said Farchar sall haif Lorance Dunbare, sone and appeirand aire to the said Schir James, to Jonat, his dochter, and failzeand thereof to Ezibell, his dochter, lauchful gottin in spoussage; and failzeand of the said Lorance, his son and air, quhaevir he be: And the said Schir James, his airis and assigneys, be the sicht aviss and deliverance of foure personis, thay ar to say, for the said Schir James Maister Gawane Dunbare, Dene of Murreff, and Maister Alexander Sutherland, Viccar of Inverness, and for the said Farchare, Alexander Ilis of Lochelche\* and Johne the Grant of Fruchy; and gif it hapnis that the said personis may nocht be comprehendit togidder, or ony of thame deceiss the said parteis sall cheis uther persoun or persounis to deliuer in the said mater, and the saidis personis to sit in Fores betwixt the dait heirof and the feist of of Sanct Petir callit ad vincula next to cum, to deliver and decerne anent the said mariage; and gif it happnis the said foure personis that thai can nocht aggrie anent the composition of the said mariage thai haue chosin for thame baith to ourisman our Lord Bischoip of Murreff, to ewyn the said composition betwix thame: And in lykwyiss the said Schir James sall haif the said Farcharis sone and appeirand heir callit Farchare, and failzeand of him his aire quhatsumevir to the said Schir James' dochtir lauchfullie gottyn, or for to be gottyn, and failzeand of his dochtir gottyn, or to be gottyn lauchfull, the said Farcharis aire quhatsumevir he be sall marrie ane of the said Schir James brethir dochter, gottyn, or to be gottyn in spoussage; that is to say, Johne of Dunbarris of Mochrem, Alexander Dunbarris, or David Dunbarris, quhilk of thair dochteris that pleiss the said Farchar or his airis to cheiss, the said Schir James and his aire makand payment thairupoun

\* Afterwards Sir Alexander. He was nephew and, at this time, heir apparent to John, last Lord of the Isles.





expenses sustenit be thame : And all and sindrie thir punctis abovewrittin to be observit and kept, ilkane of the saidis pairteis ar oblist and suorne to utheris, the haly evangelis tuicheit, the greyt aith suorne without fraude or gile, all exceptioun of law, civil or canon, nevir to be proponit in the contrair : And Mairattour, gif ony of the saidis pairteis hapnis to breyk to utheris, as God forbid they doe, then the kyn and freindis to the party breker sall tak pairt in all maner of causis and actionis with the pairty kepare ; To the observing of the quhilk the principall men, kyn, and friendis beand thair present for the tyme, ar oblist and suorne, the halie evangelis tuicheit : And this contract the saidis pairteis hes ordanit to be extendit undir forme of Instrument be Notar, nocht variant the substance of the samyne : In witness of the quhilk to the pairt remanand with the saidis Schir Alexander, Schir James, and thair airis, the saidis Duncane and Farchare hes affixit thair selis ; and to the pairt remanand with the saidis Duncane and Farchare and thair airis, the said Alexander and James, for thame and thair airis, hes affixit thair selis ; day, yeir, and place befoir writtin, befoir thir witnessis, James Crychtone, sone and appeirand aire to the said Wilzhame, Lord Crychtone, Robert Pryour of Pluscardyn, Alexander Dunbare, sone to the said Schir Alexander, Maister James Grant, David Dunbare, Thomas Nycholson, Burges of Fores, Robert Martyn, Viccar of Pettny, Wilzham Alansoun, Donle Makgillecallum, Schir Johne Maky, Charlis Auchanesson, Ferchar Auchanesson, Donald Makfaill, Gylleis Makfaill, and Paul Makalaster, with mony utheris diverss.

Detur Alexandro Dunbar et Jacobo sigillat. sigillis Duncani et Ferchardi Makintoisch.

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#### No. IV.

BOND OR LETTER OF MAINTENANCE, COLIN, THIRD EARL OF ARGYLE, TO JOHN MACDOUGALL OF RARAY, 1522.\*

BE IT KEND till all men be thir present lettres, us, COLIN ERLE OF ERGYLE, Forasmekle as our lovitt cousin JOHN MAKQUOLE OF RAERAY, hes gevyn us his Band of Manrent he and his airis till us and our airis perpetuall : Heirfoir we

\* Communicated by the late Sir William Macleod Bannatyne, from the original in his possession.

bindis us, &<sup>ca</sup>. that we sall mantene, suple, and fortefe the said Johne and his airis in all and sundrie thair actionis, caussis, querrellis, and debaittis, in contrair all utheris quhatsumevir, [the King and the Regent only excepted]; and gif ony pretend tyll do ony tryble, wexaciounis, &<sup>ca</sup>. in gudis or in persoune to the said Johne, his ayris, men, tennantis, and servandis that on him depends, in our service, that we sall persew his aduersareis as law requyris, as a kind Lord and Maister suld persew and follow ony that injures his kynd men and servandis, be justice and suple ay and als lang as the said Johne Makquole and his ayris kepis till us and till our ayris thair Band of Manrent as the self proportis. Dated at Dunune, 22d March, 1521-2.

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No. V.

BOND, OR LETTER OF MAINTENANCE, BY ARCHIBALD, FOURTH EARL OF ARGYLE, TO NINIAN BANNATYNE OF KAMES, 1538.\*

BE IT KEND till all men be thir present lettres, us, ARCHIBALD ERLE OF ERGYLE, to be bundin and oblist, Lykeas we bindis and obliassis us and our airis and successouris, to NINIANE BENNAUGHTIN OF THE CAMMIS, and till his airis hys sorneim, freindis and servandis, to manteyne, supple, and defend thame in all materis thay haif ado, baith in the Hieland and Lawland; And attour we, the said Erle, oblicis us and our airis to tak the said Niniane, his airis, kyn, freindis, and servandis, thair afauld part in all materis thay haif ado, als weill as we will do for ony utheris kynnismen or servandis within our Erledome of Ergill, and sall manteyne and defend thame, alsweill as ane maister suld do for his servandis; and thairfoir the said Niniane bindis and oblicis himself and his airis, &<sup>ca</sup>. to tak the said Erle and his airis pairt againis all men leifand, the kingis grace allanerlie acceptit; and the foresaid Niniane and his airis gyffis to the said Erle and to his airis thair *calpis*,† in takyne

\* Communicated by the late Sir William Macleod Bannatyne, from the original in his possession.

† The calp was an acknowledgment paid on the death of a vassal or clansman to his superior or chief. It seems originally to have been a Celtic custom, and to have been in Scotland adopted into the feudal system. It was identical, or nearly so, with the herezeld, or heriot, of England and the South of Scotland.

of manrent, and for to be their gude Lord and Maister, [to] manteyne thame ay quhen thay charge the said Archibald Erle of Ergyle. Dated at Inverary, 14th April 1538, before these witnesses, Colyn Campbell of Ardkinlass, Dougal Campbell his brother, Gillespick M<sup>c</sup>Allaster M<sup>c</sup>Evir, and Duncan M<sup>c</sup>Charlie of Innistreinzie.

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No. VI.

OBLIGATION BY JAMES DUKE OF CHASTELLAURAUULT, EARL OF ARRAN, AND LORD HAMILTON, TO JAMES MACDONALD OF DUNYVEG, IN REFERENCE TO THE DUKE'S ISLE OF ARRAN, 1556.\*

WE, JAMES DUC OF CHASTELLAURAUULT, Erle of Arrane and Lord Hamilton, oblicis us to ane honorable man, JAMES M<sup>c</sup>ONELE OF DONNAWIK, That, Forsamekle as the said James hes promisit to us perpetuallie, for himself and his airis, to be ane guid freind to our Yle of Arrane, and hes ouergevin the rycht and kyndnes that he hes, had, or may pretend to haif, in and to the landis of Ceskane, and to the Bailliarie of the ten penny land, baith within the said Yle of Arrane, and all uther rycht he hes to ony landis within the said Yle, except-and the fyve pund land of Corriglis and Cleuchtlanis, pertein- ing to Agnes Campbell, spouse to the said James, in conjunct fie, quhilk sall indure for her lyfetye alanerlie, and the said James sall never clame kyndnes thairto sa sone as it sall hap- pin her to deceiss, or zit be evictit or win fra hir be the law, &c<sup>a</sup>. That we sall in all gudly hest infest the said James and Agnes Campbell his spouse, in conjunct fie, and his airis maill, and failzeing thair of the eldest famel, without divisioun, in all and hail the landis of Saddell, and keping of the place of the samin, quhilkis we haif of James, Bishop of Argyle, our bruder, in fewferme, with thir clausses following: In the first, the said James, and his airis foirsaidis, sall pay the yeirly dewteis of the saidis landis to the Bischop and his successouris contenit in our chartour, and mak the housses and place thair of patent, and ressave thame thairintill as Maisteris sa oft as thay sall happin to requyre the samyn, siklik as we ar haldin to do be our infestment: And farder, the said James and his airis sall mak the said housses patent, and ressave us and our airis as

\* Gen. Reg. of Deeds, vol i., fo. 313.

maisteris, sa oft as we being thair in proper persoun sall requyre the samyn: Secundlie, That the said James and his airis sall nocht alanerlie be himself, his servandis, freindis, and pairtakaris of his causing, command, assistance or ratihabitoun, commit ony invasionis, reiffis, slauchteris, sornyngis or oppressionis, within our said Yle of Arrane; bot alsua sall manteyn and defend the samyn be thame selffiss, kyn, freindis, servandis, and pairttakarris, fra all utheris thay may stop or guidlie lett that sall attempt to do siclyke oppressionis or injureis upoun our said Yle: And in caice the said James or his airis failzeis in ony of the saidis clausis aboun expremitt, and ane Declaratour gevin thairupoun be ordour of justice (quhilk God forbid) the said few or infestment maid or to be maid to the said James and his airis, sall expire, and be haldin of nane avale, &<sup>ca</sup>. &<sup>ca</sup>.\* Dated at Edinburgh, 12th May 1556.

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No. VII.

CONTRACT BETWEEN ARCHIBALD, FOURTH EARL OF ARGYLE,  
AND ARCHIBALD, LORD LORN, ON THE ONE PART, AND JOHN  
MACDOUGALL OF DUNOLLY, ON THE OTHER PART, 1556-7.†

AT STIRLING, the xviii. day of Merche, the yeir of God ane thousand fyve hundreth fyftie and sex yeiris:‡ It is appointit and aggreit betwix ane nobill and mychty Lord ARCHIBALD ERLE OF ERGILE, Lord Campbell, &<sup>ca</sup>. and Archibald,

\* James Macdonald granted on the same day an obligation to the Duke in the terms required, with the following additions:—"Finalle, we [that is James and his heirs] obllis us to fortiefe and concur with James, Bischope of Argyle, my said Noble Dukis bruther, his servandis and factouris, in in-bringing and upgetting of all and hail his males, teindis, and utheris dewteis pertaining to him, within the boundis of Kintire, and sall nocht molest or trubill him nor thame thairintill, but fortiefe thame in the samyn, requyring the Tennentis for payment usit and wont." Macdonald likewise bound himself to procure from his cousin, "Johne M<sup>c</sup>oneill, alias M<sup>c</sup>anguss elay,"\* a Renunciation of any right the latter might pretend to the lands and Bailliary in Arran, through a grant by the former.—*Gen. Reg. of Deeds*, vol. i., fo. 347.

† *Gen. Reg. of Deeds*, vol. ii., fo. 111.

‡ Prior to 1600, in Scotland the year began on the 25th of March: hence, that portion of the year from 1st January to 24th March always appears to be dated in the year preceding that which would be used under the style introduced in 1600.

\* Properly *Ilach*, a name adopted from the Island of Isla.

Lord of Lorne, his sone, on that ane pairt, and **JOHNE M<sup>c</sup> COULL OF DUNOLLYCHT**, now presentlie in waird, on that uther pairt, in this maner: The said Erle and his sone licensis the said **Johne M<sup>c</sup> Coull** to pas to libertie and fredome quhair he pleissis outwyth the boundis of Ergile and Lorne, on the north side of Strathfillane, kepand him furth of the boundis of Ergile and Lorne foirsaid, quhill Mertymes nixt to cum: And in the menetyme hes ressavit the said **Johnnis freindis** in service and kyndnes in sik maner as they wer afoir the said **Johnnes** takin, and costand their guid Lordis accordinglie, as they mak thame causs; and in the menetyme, the said **Johnnes Deputis Baillies** sall use his office of Baillierie,\* and all utheris his privilegis as accordis, Lik as he usit of befoir without soirnynng: For the quhilkis causes the said **Johne Makcoull** bindis and oblistis him to keip, and causs be kept, his castell and place of **Dunollych** furth of the handis of all tratouris and rebellis, and fra all enemyis eftar his power to the auctoritie and realme of Scotland, to the faith and obedience of the **Quenis grace**, **Soverane thairof**, and the **Quenis grace her moder**, **Dowerar and Regent of the samyn**, and to the saidis Erle and his sone and thair airis, as his owirlordis accordinglie, as pertenis to ane trew subject and gude Scottisman to do: And gif thair hapnis to cum ane greit army to assege the said castell, that the said **Johne** may nocht resist thame, he sall mak wairning to the autoritie, the saidis Lordis or thair airis, with all diligence possibill: And gif it hapnis that na nor uther new appunctment cumis betwixt the saidis pairteis betwix this day and the feist of Mertymes nixt to cum, the said **Johne** oblistis him, gif he be leifand, to enter agane in waird at the said fest to the samyn place quhair he depairtis fra, callit **Castell Campbell**.† [Colin Campbell of Glenurchy, James Campbell of Lawers, Duncan Campbell of Glenlyoun, John Macdougall of Raray, and John Campbell of Murthle, became sureties for the performance of his part of the contract by **John Macdougall of Dunolly**, under the penalty of 5000 merks.]

\* Macdougall of Dunolly was heritable Baillie of Lorn under the Earl of Argyle.

† The mother of this **John Macdougall of Dunolly** was *Anne Macleod* (charter 19th December 1535, in ch. chest of Dunolly), who seems to have been a lady of the Lewis family; and as in 1555, or the preceding year, *Macleod of Lewis*, with other islanders, was in rebellion, it is most probable that **Macdougall** had been implicated with the rebels through his connection with the *Macleods*.

## No. VIII.

CONTRACT BETWEEN ARCHIBALD, FIFTH EARL OF ARGYLE, ON THE ONE PART, AND TORMOD MACLEOD, SON TO THE LATE ALEXANDER MACLEOD OF HARRIS, WITH CONSENT OF HECTOR MACLEAN OF DOWART, HIS GUARDIAN, 1559-60.\*

AT DUNUNE, the first day of Marche, the yeir of God ane thousand fyve hundreth fyftie nyne yeiris: It is accordit, agreit, and finallie accordit, betwix ane nobill and potent Lord, ARCHIBALD ERLE OF ERGYLL, on that ane pairt, and TORMOD M<sup>c</sup>CLEOID, sone to [umquhile] Alexander M<sup>c</sup>cloid of the Herre, as principall in this contract, and Hector Maklane of Dowart, as principall favourar and Tutour to the said Tormod, on the uther pairt, in maner, forme and effect as efter followis: That is to say, Forsamekle as the said Erle hes redeemit and obtenit the said Tormod oute of the captivitie and enemeis handis, quhairin he wes with Frenschemen;† Yitt the said Erle obligis him to fortessie, help and set fordwart the said Tormod to wyne and jois the heritage and rowmis that pertenit to his fader and bruther of Here, with the pertinentis, Tewedes [?] and Glenelge, and all uther boundis quhairof thay have auld titill of heretage in speciall, and sall be ane guid Lord and Maister to the said Tormod in all his actionis and just caussis; and to the effect that the same may come the bettir fordward, hes deliverit the said Tormod to the said Hectour to be helpit and fortessit: For the quhilk caussis the said Tormod, be thir presentis, giffis and grantis his band of manrent, his faythfull and trew service, with all his kyn and freindis, and

\* From the original, in the charter chest of Dunvegan, by permission of the late John Norman Macleod of Macleod. The ancestors of that gentleman were styled variously in old writs, of *the Harris*, of *Dunvegan*, and of *Glenelg*.

† It is probable that some of the French auxiliaries, who, during the Regency of Mary of Guise, were much employed in maintaining the internal tranquillity of Scotland, had secured the person of Tormod Macleod. His claim to the old estates of the family, it may be necessary here to explain, was legally inferior to that of his niece Mary, only daughter and heiress of his late brother, William Macleod of Harris. Hence the necessity for some powerful interference in his behalf. The documents connected with the succession to the estates of Harris, Dunvegan, and Glenelg, which were finally established in the person of this Tormod Macleod, the *heir-male*, are so curious that the Editor has been induced to throw them into a separate series in the present number of the Collectanea.

his airis and successouris of the Herrie, to the said Erle, his airis and successouris of Ergyll, perpetuallie; als sall not marie bot with avyss of the said Erle, quhais counsall he sall tak in mareing ane wyf; and being stableisit in his rowmis of the Herrie and Tewedess, sall pay the valor or estimatioun of the avall of the ward and mariage of the Herrie and the laboris and travellis of the said Erle to him and to the said Hectour, to be devydit as the said Erle thinkis caus betwix him and the said Hectour Maklane; and in caiss the said Tormod fail in ony pairt of the premisses, he is content to be countit unworthie to bruike ony rowme of ane gentillman for evir in Scotland, bot to be perpetuallie defamit; and als the said Hectour to be perpetuallie enemye to him, dissolving the band of kyndnes that is betwix thair houssis, in all tymis to cum; and als the said Tormod nocht to pas in the northe Ilis, bot with the avyss and license of the said Erle at his first passage thair; and in cais his freindis cumis to him that thai ratefie and approve this band, befoir his departyng to the Northe. [Signed by the Earl with his own hand, and by the others through a notary] befoir thir witnesses, Coline Campbell of Bochquhan,\* Colyne Campbell of Ardkynlass, and Maister Archibald Campbell of Dannay.

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No. IX.

DECREE-ARBITRAL BY THE REGENT EARL OF MURRAY, BETWEEN DONALD MACDONALD, FIFTH BARON OF SLATE, AND COLIN MACKENZIE OF KINTAILL, 1569.†

*At Perth, 1st August 1569.*

THE QUHILK DAY, in presence of my Lord Regentis Grace and Lordis of Secretit Counsale, Compeirit thir pairteis undir-writtin, and desyrit this decreit arbitrall to be actit and registrart in the buikis of Secretit Counsall, to haif the strenth of ane act and decreit thairof; Quhilk dessyir being thocht resonabill, his Grace, with avyss of the saidis Lordis, Decernis the samyn Decreit to be actit and registrat, &<sup>ca</sup>, quhair of the tennour followis:—

AT PERTHE, the first day of August, the year of God, ane thousand fyve hundreth saxtie nyne yeiris: The variances, con-

\* Brother to the Earl, and his successor in the Earldom.

† *Registrum Secreti Concilii, Acta.*

traverseis, debaittis, depradationis, incursionis, slauchteris, herschippis, and all utheris comittit and standing in questioun betwix DONALD GORMESOUN\* OF SKYE, his freindis, servandis, tennentis and dependentis, on that ane pairt, and COLINE M<sup>c</sup> KENZIE OF KINTAILL, Johne M<sup>c</sup> Canze of Garloch, and the remanent his kyn, freindis, servandis and dependentis, on that uther pairt, being referrit and compromittit in the persoun of ane nobill and michtie Lord, JAMES ERLE OF MURRAY, Lord Abirnethe, REGENT to our souerane Lord his realme and liegis, personalie acceptand the samyn in presence of the saidis pairteis, His Grace havand certane of the Secretit Counsale present with him, and at lenth advisand and consultand with the enormiteis and offenses comittit be ather of thame, and willing to reduce the saidis pairteis to thair pristine amite, freindschip and kyndnes, baith for thair awin weillis and the commoun weill and publict commoditie of the cuntre, and our Soverane Lordis liegis thairabout evill handillit and oppressit, DECERNIS, Decretis, Deliveris, and for finall sentence and bande arbitrall pronunceis, That ather of the saidis parteis takand the burding on thame for thair kyn, freindis, servandis and pairt takaris, sall forgive, bury, extinct and forgett all maner of slauchteris, heirschippis, spulzeis, depredationis, fyre-raisingis, dampnages, injureis, and distructionis comittit be thame or ony of thair causing and command in ony times bygane befor the dait heirof; Lyke as ather of the saidis pairteis be thir presentis consentis thairto, avowis and confirmis the samyn, and sall entir in reconsiliatioun, freindschip and amytie ilk ane with utheris, remane and abyd thairin in all tymes cuming, according to the dewtie of Goddis servandis and thair Princes dewtifull subjectis, lawis of God and man: AND in speciall decernis and ordanis the said Donald to caus *Rory M<sup>c</sup>allan, alias nevyinnauch*, and all utheris, the said Donaldis kyn, &c<sup>a</sup>. desist and ceiss fra all trubling, molesting, harming or invasioun of the said Lard of Garlauchis landis, rowmes, possessionis, tenentis, servandis, and gudis, in ony tymes cuming, and suffir him and thame peciabilie brouke and joyiss the samyn in all tymes cuming, as thair heretage at thair plessour; and upoun the same pairt in cais the said Rory nevyinnauch will nocht obey, stand, and abyd at this Decreit, the said Donald sall, Lyke as, in that caiss he be thir presentis dischargeis himself of the said Rorie, and [will] nather support, ayde, nor gif

\* So called patronymically from his father Donald *Gorme*, *i. e.* blue-eyed.



him ony maner of maintenance, nor suffir ony of his freindis, servandis, tennentis, landis or boundis, ressave or gif him help or residence in ony sort, bot expel and hald him of the same, and invaid and persew him at thair uttirmost, as thai sall answer to my Lord Regentis Grace, upoun thair dewitie and obedience: AND on the uther pairt, decernis and ordanis Coline M<sup>c</sup>cainze of Kintail to caus *Torquille M<sup>c</sup>Cloide, alias Connelauch*,\* and all utheris, his freindis, servandis, and pairttakariss, desist and ceiss fra all trubling, harmyng, molesting, or invasioun of the said Donald Gormesoun, his landis, &<sup>ca</sup>, in ony time cuming, and suffir him peciabilie brouke, joiss, and use the samyn in all tymes cuming, as his heretage and kyndlie rowmes, conforme to his rychtis and tytillis thairof; and in caiss the said Torquille M<sup>c</sup>Claude refuiss [obligation by Mackenzie the same, *mutatis mutandis*, as that given above by Donald Gormesoun, regarding Rory nevyinnauch]. AND ATTOUR, in caiss ony slauchteris, murthouris, or heirschippis beis comittit be onie of the saidis pairteis freindis, tennentis, and dependentis, by† the pairteis forsaidis awin avise and command, in that caiss the pairtie grevit sall complene to the uther, and dessyir reformation, assyithment and amendis; And gif he refuissis, sall nocht revenge and seik satisfioun be his awin force and pouer, bot seik the same be the ordinar course of justice and lawis of this realme: Quhairunto ather pairtie, be thir presentis, as thai ar of dewtie obleist, restrictis thame, secludand and dischargeand all uther meane and way of revenge and amendis takand: And in caiss, as God forbid, ony of the saidis pairteis, thair friendis, servandis, tennentis, and dependaris, failye thairin, or dois in contrair heirof; In that caiss my Lord Regentis Grace willis and pronunceis him to be plane and open inemy to the pairtie failyeand, and will defend, assist, and manteyne the pairtie grevit at his uttermaist: And als Declairis in that caiss, all heirschippis, crymes, slauchteris, fyre-raisingis, and utheris offenses abone dischargeit and tane away be this present compromit, sall be agane walkynit, and restorit in the same place thay war befor the making heirof, to be persewit and followit be the pairtie offendit, siclyke and in the samyn maner and conditionis, in all respectis, as if this present Decreit had never bein maid nor gevin.‡

\* This is the same individual styled Torquil Macleod of Coigache; *supra*, p. 43. *Connelauch* is an error for *Connanach*, an epithet applied to him from his having been brought up among the Mackenzies, his mother's relations, on the banks of the river Connan, in Ross-shire.

† *By*, i. e. *without*.

‡ The feud thus ended by the mediation of the Regent Murray, although evidently one of a very serious nature, is unnoticed in any of the histories

## No. X.

BOND OF MAINTENANCE BY ARCHIBALD, FIFTH EARL OF ARGYLE TO DUNCAN ABRACH MACGREGOR AND OTHERS OF THE CLAN GREGOR, NEAR RELATIVES OF THE SAID DUNCAN, 1573.\*

BE IT KEND till all men and sundrie to quhome it efferis we ARCHIBALD ERLE OF ARGYLE Lord Campbelle and Lorne Justice and Chancellor of Scotland &<sup>ca</sup>. &<sup>ca</sup>. to have resavit our lovitts DUNCANE ABBROCHE † MACGREGOUR, Patrick MacGregour, Allaster Skornniche M<sup>c</sup>Gregour, Malcollum M<sup>c</sup>Gregour, Patrik Auilloche † M<sup>c</sup>Gregour and Dougall M<sup>c</sup>Gregour the saidis Duncanes bredrene, thair airs and offspring in our mantenance and also in our airs protection and deffence in all their juste and lesum materis againis all maner of mane the auctorite of Scotland beand exceptit The saidis Duncane M<sup>c</sup>Gregour and the rest brederen their airis and offspring beand leil and trew to us and our airis and to serf us at all tymes we please to charge thame to thair powar and als the foirsaidis to be of reull in all tymes cumin as trew and civile subjectis of our Soveranet he Kings Majestie And giff ony hes to say to thayme for ony thing that sall chance fra this farther, to call thame or ony of thame according to the order of law and equall justice sall be ministrat to the vss of this realme with certification giff ony wuld intrud againis thame or ony of thayme *by* § the law that we sall be thair pairty and nocht thay, seeing thayme applyable to the law; and willis thir presents to be maid manifest in all placis neidful

printed or in MS., relating to the Highlands, which the editor has had an opportunity of perusing. Its origin may be traced to an attempt on the part of Donald Gormesoun to revenge on the Mackenzies the death of his father, who, in the prosecution of a claim to the Earldom of Ross and Lordship of the Isles, lost his life when besieging Mackenzie's Castle of Elandonan, in Kintail, about 1539.

\* Communicated to the Editor by James Dennistoun of Dennistoun, Esq., from the original, among the Luss papers.

† Properly *Abrach*, an epithet derived from the district of Lochaber, where, owing to the murder of his father, Duncan Macgregor had to take shelter in his youth with the Camerons, his mother's kin.

‡ Properly *Athalach*, an epithet derived from the district of Athole, whither, on his father's murder, this Patrick fled for protection. He and his brothers were natives of Glendochart in Breadalbane.

§ *By*, i. e. *without*.

Be this subscriyvit with our hand at the Carrick the xxiiij. day of August 1573. Sic, Subscribitur AR<sup>p</sup> EARALL ARGYLL.—And for the mair verificatioune caust affixe our signat hereto &<sup>ca</sup>.

THE NAMES of thair airis and offspring conteinit in this band and of thayme selfis that is presentlie in lyff Duncan Abbrach M<sup>c</sup>Gregour, Robert M<sup>c</sup>Gregour his sone Duncan and Alsua his sonis,\* Allaster Skerich M<sup>c</sup>Gregour, Dougall and his sones, Patrik Auloch M<sup>c</sup>Gregour, gour Duncan his sones, Jhone M<sup>c</sup>Gregour in Morinch sone to Patrik Dow, and Patrick M<sup>c</sup>Gregour, brether to the said Johne.†

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No. XI.

BOND OF MAINTENANCE BY ANGUS MACDONALD OF DUNYVEG AND THE GLENS TO NINIAN BANNATYNE OF KAMES, WITH OBLIGATION OF MANRENT BY BANNATYNE IN RETURN, 1577.‡

BE IT KEND till all men be thir present lettreis me ANGUS M<sup>c</sup>CONAILL OF DUNAVAIG AND GLENNIS Bindis and Oblissis me and my airis to fortiefie, manteyne, supple and defend NINIANE BANNACHTYNE OF KAMES, Hector Bannachtyne his sone and appeirand aire and thair airis in all and sindrie thair just honest and lauchfull actionis, causis, querrellis and debaittis quhatsumever, thai sall happin to haif to do in all tyme

\* Patrick, one of these sons, was the direct ancestor of the present Sir Evan John Murray MacGregor of MacGregor, Baronet.

† The Editor has lately ascertained that about 1633, when Robert and Patrick, sons of Duncan Abrach, had been expelled from Breadalbane by their hereditary foes, the Campbells of Glenurchy, they actually dwelt in Argyleshire, under Sir Donald Campbell of Ardnamurchan, and received each of them a pension from the family of Argyle. The pension given to Robert was L.100 Scots. There can be little doubt that the seventh Earl of Argyle, although at one time so conspicuous for his severity against the Clan Gregor, and his son Lord Lorn, who, in 1633, was acting as head of his house, were influenced in giving these pensions by the recollection of the Bond of Maintenance to this particular tribe of the Clan Gregor, here printed. It is probable, also, that the pensioners, one of whom, Robert, was a celebrated warrior, evinced their gratitude to the family of Argyle, by assisting Sir Donald Campbell in maintaining order in the district of Ardnamurchan, in those times no easy task.

‡ Communicated by the late Sir William Macleod Bannatyne from the original in his possession.

cuming contrar all leving, the auctorite and my lord Erle of Ergyle only except: For the quhilkis causis and utheris respectis the saidis Niniane and Hector for themselfis and thair airis Bindis and Oblissis thame and thair airis in the stratest maner that can be devysit to serve, obey and tak ane afauld pairt with the said Angus M<sup>c</sup>Conaill and his airis in all and sundrie thair actionis, &<sup>ca</sup>. contrar all leving, the auctorite and the Erle of Ergyle only except. [Dated at the Kames 16th May 1577 before these witnesses Donald Camrone of Lochabir, John dow M<sup>c</sup>Rannald moir v<sup>c</sup> allester in Kilchummaig, with others; and subscribed by Angus Macdonald and Hector Bannatyne; the latter subscribing also for his father who cannot write.]

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No. XII.

CONTRACT OF FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN DONALD MACDONALD, SIXTH BARON OF SLATE, FOR HIMSELF AND FOR ANGUS MACDONALD OF KINTYRE, ON THE ONE PART, AND LAUCLAN MACINTOSH OF DUNNAUGHTON, CAPTAIN OF THE CLAN-CHATTAN, ON THE OTHER PART, 1587.\*

ATT INVERNES the penult day of May the yeir of God ane thousand fyve hundredth and four scoir sevine yeiris: Forsamekle as it is appointit agreeit concordit and finallie contractit and endit betwix rycht honorabill men That is to say, DONALD GORME OF SLAITTE for himself and takand the burdyne upoun him for ANGUS M<sup>c</sup>JAMES LORD OF KINTYRE, † with the remainder of thair haill kyn of CLANDONALD and depending upoun the said house thairof on that ane pairt and LAUCLANE M<sup>c</sup>INTOSCHE OF DUNACHTANE for himself and takand the burdyne upoun him of his haill kyn of CLANCHAT-TANE on the uther pairt in maner forme and effect as eftir followis: That is to say the said Donald Gorme for himself and takand the burdyne upoun him in maner foirsaid Bindis and Oblissis him and thame faithfullie lelelie and truelie and thair airis of Clandonald to aid assist concur fortiefie manteyne and defend the said Lachlane M<sup>c</sup>Intosche and his airis

\* From the original in the possession of the Right Honourable Lord Macdonald.

† This is the same person who, in the immediately preceding document, styles himself of Dunnyveg and the Glens. He is here called M<sup>c</sup>James after his father James Macdonald of Dunnyveg and the Glens.

thair hail kyn and dependentis of the foresaid kyn of Clanchattane and sall tak ane afauld, gude, lele and sufficient pairt with the said Lachlane M<sup>c</sup>Intosche and his foirsaidis in all and quhatsumevir thair actionis, caussis, querrellis, debaittis, invasiounis and persute socht or menit directlie or indirectlie in contrair the said Lachlane M<sup>c</sup>Intosche and his foirsaidis be quhatsumevir degrie, dignity or estate; the kingis sacred Majestie his consorte Royal and my Lord Erle of Ergyle beand exceptit for the pairt of the said Donald Gorme and his foirsaidis allanerlie: and to this effect the said Donald Gorme takand the burdyne upon him of the remanent of his kyn of Clandonald and with thame consentis to the utmost of thair pueris with the consent and assent of the said Angus M<sup>c</sup>James Lord of Kentyre and his airis being interponit heirto, shall ratefie approve and confirm this present band and contract to stand ferme and stabill perpetuallie but violatioune thairof for evir and in all tyme coming betwix the said houss of Clandonald and the said houss of the said Lachlane M<sup>c</sup>Intosche of Dunachtane and his foresaid kyn of Clanchattane for quhatsumevir occasioun sall be offerit to ather of the said housis alsweill and in als gude effect as wes of auld betwix thair foirbearis of gude memorie in tymes by-gane: AND the said Lachlane M<sup>c</sup>Intosche bindis and obleissis himself and his foirsaidis in the selfsamyn maner respectivé abonewrittin cairfullie and lelelie and truelie to the utmost of his puer to concur assist fortefie manteyne and defend the said Donald Gorme with his remanent kinn of Clandonald and sall tak ane afauld, lele, trew and sufficient pairt with the said Donald Gorme and his foirsaidis in all thair actionis caussis querrellis debaittis invasiounis and persutes directly or indirectlie that sall happin to be menit socht or ony wayes interposit in thair concerne be quhatsumevir degrie dignitie or estate doing the samen except allendarlie the kingis sacred Majestie his consorte Royal and my Lord Erle of Ergyle [Huntlie?]; and to this effect the said Lachlane M<sup>c</sup>Intosche Bindis and Obleissis him and his foirsaidis in all tyme cuming to hald firme and stabill to the tennour of this present [band; and] for accomplisment and fulfilling of this band and forme of contract to continue and remane without violatioune or breck for him and his foirsaidis as wes of auld betwix the said Clandonald and his foirbearis in tyme by-gane obleissis him and his foirsaidis that be na maner of waye sall aim in contrair heirof; provyding always That gif it sall happin the said Donald Gorme or his foirsaidis kyn respectivé abonewrittin

to fall in actione or debaitt and querrel with honorabill men Coline M<sup>c</sup>Kenze of Kintail, Rorye M<sup>c</sup>Leod of Harries thair kyn and freindis be quhatsumevir waye and maner it sall be effect, that in that cais befoir the said Donald Gorme and his foirsaidis sall haif anie medling interes or persute with the said Coline M<sup>c</sup>Kenze and Rorye M<sup>c</sup>Leod thair kyn in thair place for the tyme that the said Donald Gorme and his foirsaidis sall trust, use and desyir the afauld opinione and counsel of the said Lachlane M<sup>c</sup>Intoshe of Dunanchtane and his foirsaidis in pressing and resisting the malice, injureis [and] accidentis sall happin to be comittit and done be the said Colene M<sup>c</sup>Kenze and Rorye M<sup>c</sup>Leod of Harris, thair kyn and freindis upoun the said Donald Gorme; and the said Lachlane M<sup>c</sup>Intosche eftir gude avisionell and mature deliberatioun hed, sene and considerit upoun the said injureis and offensiss sall afaulddie choin, concurr and assist with the said Donald Gorme and his foirsaidis in thair opinionis eftir the occasioun and force offerit as said is *but* \* onye furder delay or exceptioun in ony tyme cumyng. In witnes quhair of hes subscrivit this presentt contract with thair handis day yeir and place foirsaidis, befoir thir honorabill men James M<sup>c</sup>Intosche of Gyk, Angus M<sup>c</sup>Intosche of Termit, Rory Macquein Subdicayne of Ross, Rory Balye of Denane and Robert Weir Notar publict.

(*To be continued in a future Part.*)

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V. DOCUMENTS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE HISTORY OF THE FISHERIES  
IN THE WEST HIGHLANDS AND ISLES.

No. I.

ACT OF PRIVY COUNCIL REGARDING THE FISHERIES OF LOCHBROOM  
AND OTHER LOCHS ON THE WEST COAST, 1566.†

*At Edinburgh 24th September 1566.*

FORSAMEKILL as it hes plesit God to oppin ane greit comodie to the commoun weill of this realme throw the fischeing ot Lochbroume and utheris Lochis of the north seyis; and eftir that diverss strangearis had maist ernistlie requirit license

\* *But*, i. e. *without*.

† *Registrum Secreti Concilii, Acta.*

of our Soveranis\* to fische in the saidis Lochis, Their Majesteis thinking the mater partlie to concerne the estait of marchandis, callit in presens of thair secreit counsall certane personis of thair burghis and sey tounis qualifeit and experimentit in fischeing and inquireit of thame the apparent commoditeis liklie to follow of the said fischeing and quhat skayth and dampnage nicht happin gif the samyn wer usit be strangearis or thair permittit to haif the trade thair of: eftir quhais opinioinis and jugementis hard and considerit Their Majesteis with advyiss of thair said secreit counsall STATUTIS and ORDANIS that na strangearis of quhatsumevir natioun thai be of, cum to the saidis Lochis and use the commoditie of the said fischeing in ony tyme to cum, but the samyn to be onlie usit be the borne subjectis and inhabitantis of this realme undir the pane of confiscatioun of the schippis and gudis of all strangearis that sall be fund at the said fischeingis and punisching of thair personis at oure soveranis will: Nochtwithstanding gif ony Scottismen hes alreddy frauchtit strangearis schippis to the said fischeing,—upoun thair supplicatioun oure Soveranis will grant thame license for this yeir; Thay bringand a certificat fra the Provost and Bailles of the toun quhair thay dwell that the Scottismen frauchtaris of the saidis strangearis schippis ar of sufficient pouer and abilitie to furneiss the ladyning thairto of thair awin proper gudis: And this exceptioun for this instant yeir allendarlie to induir.

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## No. II.

COMMISSION TO ANGUS MACDONALD OF GLENGARRY TO TRY CERTAIN INDIVIDUALS ACCUSED OF THE SLAUGHTER OF ROBERT GUIDLETT, MARINER IN KINGHORN, WHEN ENGAGED AT THE FISHING ON THE WEST COAST OF ROSS-SHIRE, 1574.†

*At Holyrood-house, 16th July 1574.*

ANENT the complaint maid to my Lord Regentis Grace and Lordis of Secrete Counsall be Issobel Barthilmo relict of umquhile ROBERT GUIDLETT Maryner in Kinghorn, Makand Mentioune That quhair hir said umquhile spous being at the fischeing the last yeir in the north Ilis at the loch callit

\* Mary Queen of Scots and King Henry (Darnley).

† *Registrum Secreti Concilii, Acta.*

Lochstrone within the dominioun of ANGUSS M<sup>c</sup>ALEXANDER OF GLENGARRY, wes in the hinderend of harvist last bipast crewallie set upoun and slane be Panter and utheris his compliceis duelland within the said Anguss his dominioun\* and ar his tennentis as sche is suirlie informit &<sup>ca</sup>:—[Glengarry and the complainant being both present before the Council] My Lord Regentis Grace† with auisse of the saidis Lordis ordainis the said Anguss of his awin consent to affix and hald courtis als oft as neid beis within his boundis and dominioun and put the committaris of the said cryme to the knowledge of ane assyiss of the marchandis and marynaris that first sall happin to arrive at Lochstrone or Lochcarroun at the nixt fischeing; and as thai sall happin to be fund culpable or innocent to minister justice upoun thame conforme to the lawis of this realme: Gevand, grantand and comittand to him full pouer and comission to this effect be thir presentis.

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### No. III.

OBLIGATION BY RODERICK MACLEOD OF THE LEWIS AND TORQUILL MACLEOD, HIS SON AND APPARENT HEIR, REGARDING THE FISHINGS IN THE NORTH ISLES, 1576.‡

*At Edinburgh, 26th June 1576.*

THE QUHILK DAY RORY M<sup>c</sup>CLOID OF THE LEWIS AND TORQUILL M<sup>c</sup>CLOID his sone and appeirand aire become actit and obleist that thay be thameselfis and takand the burding upoun thame for thair Kyn, freindis, servandis, tenentis, assisteris, and pairt takaris sall behave thameselfis as dewtifull and obedient subjectis to oure Soverane Lord and his autoritie; that thay sall observe and keip his Hienes peace and gude ordour in the cuntre in tyme cuming: AND on na wyis molest stop troubill or mak impediment to ony his Majesteis subjectis in thair lauchful trade of fischeing in the Lochis of the Lewis or utheris the north ylis of this realme: nor uthirwayis raise ony *towist*, extortium or impositioun upoun thame bot to use thame as oure Soverane lordis gude subjectis, causand thame be ansuerit of meit drink and utheris thair necessaris upoun thair resonabill expenssis in all tymes heireftir as thay will ansuer upoun thair obedience and undir all hieast pane &<sup>ca</sup>.

\* *Supra*, p. 42, note 53.

† James, Earl of Morton.

‡ *Registrum Secreti Concilii, Acta.*



guidis at thair pleasure: **LYKE** as thay and thair freindis of thair command as said is and utheris broken men of the cuntry, sornaris, resortis at all tyme to the saidis complenaris and nocht onlie consumis thair victuallis but steillis thair nettis, and sumtymes maisterfullie and perforce revis the same: **AND** albeit for hastie expeditioun of thair voyage thay ar accustomed to buy small bottis of intentioun at thair departing to sell thame agane; Yit the saidis complenaris ar compellit be the saidis personis and thair foirsaidis to delyver the same to thame and receive quhat they pleiss, gif fer within the just avale and price thair of: **AND** gif thay cast thair anchoris in the watter, thay ar constraint to pay to thame in name of anchorage vj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>:\* **BE THE** QUHILK form of doing the saidis complenaris ar havelie hurte and ar nocht abill onyways to traffique in thair lawfull besines and effearis in thay watteris as his Majesteis frie liegis; to the greit contempt of his Hienes auctoritie and evill exempill to utheris to commit the lyke gif this remane unpunist. [The cause being called and none of the Highlanders appearing, although regularly summoned, to answer to the charge, the Council ordained them to be denounced as rebels and put to the horn. On the same day, the Council directed a *Proclamation to be issued against the exporting of fish, particularly the herring of Lochbroom, until the home market were first supplied.*]

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### No. V.

PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE PRIVY COUNCIL IN A COMPLAINT BY THOMAS INGLIS, MERCHANT BURGESS OF EDINBURGH, AND ROBERT SINCLAIR, SKIPPER IN LEITH, AGAINST HUCHEON MACGILLESPICK IN WATERNESS, AND OTHERS, 1600.†

*At Holyrood House, 4th November, 1600.*

**ANENT** our Soverane lordis lettres rasis at the instance of THOMAS INGLIS Merchand Burges of Edinburgh and Robert Sinckler skipper in Leith awnaris of the Schip callit the Jonas of Leith [Makand mentioun] That quhair in the moneth of

\* The exactions mentioned in this interesting statement must have proved a most grievous burden on the fisheries and the Lowland Burghs concerned in them. The Highlanders seem to have acted in concert, probably by the advice of some of the more crafty of their number.

† *Registrum Secreti Concilii, Acta.*

Aprile last thair said schip being lyand at the fischeing in the Loch callit Lochshiel in the Lewis ladint with certane merchandice guidis and geir, lippyning for na reiff nor violence of ony personis: NOCHTWITHSTANDING it is of treuthe that on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of the said moneth HUCHBOUN M<sup>c</sup>GILLESPICK IN WATTERNES\* and Duncane M<sup>c</sup>Intosche sone to Lauchlane M<sup>c</sup>Intosche of Dunnauchtane with utheris thair complices bodin in feir of weir come to the said complemaris schip, burdit the same perforce and wranguslie, violentlie and maisterfullie aganis all ordour of law or justice reft spuilzeit intromettit with and away tuke fra thame the foirsaid schip with the hail merchandice guidis and geir being thairintill; comitting thairthrow maist oppin and manifest oppressioun reiff and violence upoun the saidis complemaris to thair utter wrack &<sup>ca</sup>. [The defenders ordained to be denounced rebels and put to the horn for not appearing to answer to the charge.]

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No. VI.

LETTER, KING CHARLES I. TO THE PRIVY COUNCIL OF SCOTLAND REGARDING THE FISHERIES IN THE LEWIS, AND THE RESORT OF FOREIGNERS TO THAT ISLAND TO FISH, CONTRARY TO THE LAWS OF THE REALM, 1632.†

RIGHT TRUSTY &<sup>ca</sup>. Being informed of the great wrongis done by strangers inhabiting the Lewis and repairing thereto in trading and fischeing against the laws of that our Kingdom; and how that upon a former complaint made unto you thairupoun by our frie Bruchtis a decreit was given by you against THE EARLE OF SEAFORT whereby he was ordered to bring in thess strangers befor you that a course may be taken for causing them observe our Acts of Parliament provydit in thess places: OURE pleasour is that you caus your said Decreit be put in executioun and the strangers censured for their transgression both in tradeing or fischeing against the lawis or for transporting of forbidden goodis for not payment of our customes or from sailing from thence without coquet; causing them find sufficient securitie from abstening of the lyke in all

\* This individual was a near kinsman of Macdonald of Slate. In a preceding document he is styled "of Trouterness;" *supra*, p. 103.

† From Secretary the Earl of Stirling's Register, MS. Advocates' Library.

tyme cuming; And that yow give ordour to the Inhabitouris of the yles not to suffer any stranger to trade or fisch within the same; using your best and readiest endeavours that the whole fisching be reserved for the use of the natives and subjects who are frie of the Societie of new erected by us, whereby thay may be encouraged to sett forward in so great and hopefull a work, whereof we are pleased to tak upon us the protection: which specially recommending unto your care, we bid yow farewell. Oatlandis, 15th July 1632.

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No. VII.

LETTER, KING CHARLES I. TO THE PRIVY COUNCIL OF SCOTLAND, TOUCHING ACCOMMODATION TO BE PROVIDED IN THE LEWIS FOR THE ASSOCIATION OF THE FISHING OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, 1634.\*

RIGHT TRUSTY &<sup>ca</sup>. Though we be credible informeit of the undoubtit right to the yle of Lewis and that ther wilbe a great many of the few dewteis bygane payable unto us for the same resting unpayed, wherby we have great advantage in law and otherways, against our Right trusty &<sup>ca</sup> THE ERLE OF SEAFORTH who for the present hath the possession thair of: YIT being willing to schaw him favour herein we ar heirby graciouslie pleased to content ourselffis with such a proportioun of the said yle and other places fitting thairin as by you shall be fund necessarie and convenient for the Association of the Fishing of Great Britaine and Ireland: Provyded alwayes that the said Erle tak a new right of us of the rest of that yle for payment of the old few dewtie: To which purpois we ar heirby pleased that you so proceid for ordouring and setling of that bussines as may best conduce to the good of our service: For which these presentis shall be your sufficient warrant. Grenwitche, 8th May 1634.

\* Secretary Stirling's MS. Register.

## No. VIII.

LETTER, KING CHARLES I. TO THE BISHOP OF THE ISLES,\* IN FAVOUR OF THE ASSOCIATION OF THE FISHING OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, 1634.†

Reverend &<sup>ca</sup>. Having taken the Association of the Fishing of Great Britane and Ireland into our protection in a peculiar maner, and intending to causs settle a solid coursse tuitcheing all impositionis and dewteis whatsoever to be raised upon thess fischings our pleasour is that you doe not trouble them by exacting tythis or tythe dewteis from them till you know our further pleasure: Wherein if you shall suffer, we will tak it into our consideration and tak such a coursse as you shall be no looser. Grenwitch, 14 May 1634.

## No. IX.

LETTER, KING CHARLES I. TO THE PRIVY COUNCIL OF SCOTLAND, DIRECTING AN INQUIRY INTO THE EXACTIONS BY THE HERITORS OF THE ISLES FROM THOSE ENGAGED IN THE FISHERIES; AND THE BRINGING IN OF FOREIGNERS BY THE HERITORS; 1634.‡

RIGHT TRUSTY &<sup>ca</sup>. Whereas it is not unknown to yow with what care we have intendit the good of the Association of the Fischings within thess our Kingdomes for the use of our subjects and that we will be provident to protect them from the exaction of the heritours in the Yles who as we are informed without warrant exact sundrie dewteis from them to their great prejudice, bringing in strangers and loadning the vessells with fishes and other native commoditeis contrair to our lawis: OUR pleassour is that yow call befor yow the landislordis of the Yles wher the fishing is, and taking account of them by knowing upon what warrant they tak thess dewteis; and that yow discharge what yow think not dew in that kynd upon verie good groundis; sending unto us a note of all that is exacted: And that yow tak ordour with strangers who resort and trade there, contrarie to our lawis and the coursse intended by

\* Mr Neill Campbell was at this time Bishop of the Isles.

† Secretary Stirling's MS. Register.

‡ Secretary Stirling's MS. Register.

the patent of associatioun, so expecting that no such [mis]de-meanour be comitted in tyme cuming, we bid you farewell. Grenwitche 26 May 1634.

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No. X.

REPORT BY LORD LORNE AND THE BISHOP OF THE ISLES, COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED BY THE PRIVY COUNCIL TO INQUIRE INTO THE MATTERS MENTIONED IN THE PRECEDING LETTER, 1634.\*

*Apud Edinburgh 20 Novembris 1634.*

THE QUHILK DAY, in presence of the Lords of Secretit Counsell compeired personallie ARCHIBALD LORD OF LORNE who for satisfioun of the Commissioun direct be the counsell to him and to NEILL BISHOP OF THE YLES for tryell taking of the dewteis exacted be the Ylanders frome his Majesteis subjects of the associatioun resorting in these parts and by what warrand and right they doe the same: Exhibite befor the saidis Lordis ane Report in writt subscryved be the said Lord of Lorne and Bishop of the Yles and some of the Ylanders; Togidder with ane letter direct frome THE ERLE OF SEAFORT to the Bishop of the Yles, bearing that in obedience of his Majesteis desire he had forborne to exact anie dewteis from the English; and that no strangers did repaire to anie of his lands: Of the quhilk Report the tenour follows:—

AT INVERARAY the tuentie nynt day of August I<sup>m</sup> VI<sup>c</sup> threttie foure yeeres: Quhilk day in presence of ARCHIBALD LORD LORNE and NEILL, BISHOP OF THE YLES, Anent the Commissioun direct unto thame be the Lords of his Majesteis most honorabill privie counsell for calling of the Landslords and Heritoures of the Yles befor thame and examining of thame what dewteis they exact of his Majesteis subjects of the associatioun resorting there; what is the ground leave of these exactions; and by what warrand they doe the same: As alsua to take tryell and informe themselves howe and by whome strangers ar brought in and thair vessellis loadned with fisches and uthers native commoditeis; as the said Commissioun of the dait at Ed<sup>r</sup>. the tuentye fourt day of July last bypast [in itself more fullie properts]: AND the saids Commissioners having in humble and dewtifull obedience of the saids Lords thair Commissioun foresaid, conveyened the Landslords and

\* *Registrum Secreti Concilii, Acta.*

Heritours of the Yles undirwritten this day and place: They ar to say SIR DONNALD M<sup>c</sup>DONNALD OF SLEAT, KNIGHT BARRONET; Johne M<sup>c</sup>cleod of Herreis; Johne M<sup>c</sup>Rannald of Ilantirum, Captane of Clanrannald; Neill M<sup>c</sup>Neill of Bara; Sir Lauchlane M<sup>c</sup>claine of Morverne, Kight Barronet; Murdoch M<sup>c</sup>claine of Locbuy; Lauchlane M<sup>c</sup>claine of Coill; and Lauchlane M<sup>c</sup>Charles v<sup>e</sup>fingon for the Laird of M<sup>c</sup>kynton: And the foresaid Commissioun being publictlye read over in all their audiences, Thereafter the saids Commissioners did interrogat and examine everie ane of the saids Ylanders in particular, what dewteis they exact of his Majesteis subjects of the associatioun resorting there; and the saids Sir Donnald M<sup>c</sup>Donnald, Johne M<sup>c</sup>Cleod, Johne M<sup>c</sup>rannald and Neill M<sup>c</sup>Neill of Bara *viva voce* gave the answer and declaratioun following viz<sup>t</sup>. *That it wes the ancient custome* befor the dait of the Contract afterspecifeit (quhilk they think to be about fourteene yeeres since or thereby) to everie ane of thame in whose boundis the herring fishing fell oute, *to exact of everie barke and ship resorting thereto,*—for ankorage or ground leave *ane barrell of aill or meill* in the owner's optioun; and for ilk anker layed on shoare *sax shillings aucht pennies*; and out of every last of herring slaine there, *thrie pundis money*; Togedder *with the benefite of everie saturdayes fishing*: And *that now they exact onlie* frome his Majesteis subjects of the Associatioun for ilk ship and barke that comes to the herring fishing, *threttie sax shillings* Scottish money; and for ilk ship that comes to the gray and white fishing *twentie markis*: And this for ankorage and ground leave conforme to ane Contract past betwix the said Sir Donald, Johne M<sup>c</sup>rannald and umquhile Sir Rorie M<sup>c</sup>Cleod and some others of the Ylanders on the ane part, and certane of the Burrowis in the East countrie on the other part in anno 1620 or thereby; Quhilk they say is registrat in the bookes of Counsell:—They being interrogat what is the ground leave of the saids dewteis quhilk they now lift, they say they can make no division, because the same is payable to thame be the said contract for ane ankorage and ground leave, quhilk they refer to the contract it-selffe:—Being demandit by what warrand they uplift the saids exactions and dewteis foresaids, they answer that they ar heretours of the ground and so may lawfully take up satisfacioun for ground leave and ankerage; it being ane ancient custome and in use to be done past memorie of man:—Being demandit how they can exact the particular exactions and dewteis foirsaid frome anie of his Majesteis subjects of the associatioun

who have not contracted with thame, They ansuer that they take no more aff thame than aff these who have contracted; wherein they think they doe thame favour, Becaus they thinke they might uplift frome thame the foresaid ancient dewtie and exactions that they war in use to gett before the dait of the said Contract, in respect of the antiquitie of the custome and that they ar heretours of the lands and that they have made no conditions with thame:—ITEM the saids Sir Lauchlane M<sup>c</sup>Claine, Murdoch M<sup>c</sup>Claine of Lochbuy, Lauchlane M<sup>c</sup>Claine of Coill and Lauchlane M<sup>c</sup>Charles v<sup>c</sup> fingon being all examined anent the premisses, They and ilkane of thame declared that there is no fishings within their boundis, wherthrow they may exact anie thing frome his Majesteis subjects of the associatioun; But if the fishings were in these bounds they would be content to exact no more nor the saids north Ylanders doe:—AND the saids haill ylanders being demandit how and by whome strangers wer brought in and their vessellis loadned with fisches and uther native commoditeis; They all in one voice ansuered that nane of thame nor anie within thair bounds does anie such thing; onlie the said Sir Donnald M<sup>c</sup>Donnald declares that the last yeere there came into Lochmadie to the herring fishing in his bounds ane Dutche ship having the Deputie of Ireland his warrand, and some Frenche shippis with some men of Air who transported no commoditeis away bot herring and uther fishes:—UPON the trueth of the quhilkis ansueres and declarations abonewritten, the saids ylanders and ilk ane of thame for thair awne parts to give their oaths of veritie:—In witness whereof the saids commissioners and ylanders have subscribed thir presents day yeer and place foresaid. Sic subscribitur, A. Lorne; Neill Iles; Sr. Donald Mac Donald of Sleat; L M<sup>c</sup>clane Moruerne; J M<sup>c</sup>Leod of Dunvegane; J. M<sup>c</sup>C.rannald. Us Neill M<sup>c</sup>Neill of Bara, Lauclane M<sup>c</sup>Claine of Coill and Lauchlane M<sup>c</sup>Charles v<sup>c</sup>fingon abonewrittin at our commands becaus we cannot write our selffes. De mandato dictarum personarum scribere nescien. ut asseruerunt, Ego Georgius Campbell Notarius publicus, subscribo.

QUHILK being read in audience of the saids Lords, they allow of the said Lorde of Lorne and the said Bishop of the ylles thair diligence herein and finds that they have carefullie performed what was committed unto thame.

## No. XI.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRIVY COUNCIL OF SCOTLAND REGARDING  
THE FISHING IN THE ISLES, 1635.\*

*At Edinburgh, 7th August 1635.*

FORSAMEKLE as the Lords of Privy Counsell ar informed that of lait ther hes been manie great insolenceis comittit be some of the inhabitants of the Yles of this kingdome not onlie upoun his Majesteis subjects hanting the trade of fisching in the Yles but upon the Lords and others of the Association of the Royall Fishing of Great Britane and Ireland; whiche Ylanders comes in troupes and companeis out of the Yles where they dwell to the Yles and Loches where the fishes ar tane and there violentlie spoyles his Majesteis subjects of their fishes and sometimes of thair victualls and other furniture and per-sewes thame of their lyffes, breakes the schooles of thair her-ring and comitts manie moe insolenceis upoun thame to the great hinder and disappointing of the fishing, hurt of his Ma-jesteis subjects to the contempt of his Majesteis auctoritte and lawes: FOR PREVENTING of the quhilkis disorders [Procla-mation to be made inhibiting all and sundry persons inhabit-ing the Isles of this kingdom from resorting to any of the Isles or Lochs where fish are taken, but such as have warrant from their Masters and Landlords, and that they be furnished with nets] AND sicklyke to command charge and inhibite all and sundrie Landslords and maisters in the Isles as namelie, GEORGE EARLE OF SEAFORT; Sir Donald M<sup>c</sup>Donald of Slait; Johne M<sup>c</sup>cloud of Dynvegane; Johne M<sup>c</sup>donald v<sup>c</sup>Allane v<sup>c</sup>Eane, Captane of the Clanranald; M<sup>c</sup>Neill of Bara

-M<sup>c</sup>fingon and his tutors and curators if he anie hes for thair interesse; M<sup>c</sup>Claine of Coill; Sir Don-nald Campbell of Parbeck† for his lands of Canna; that nane of thame presume nor take upoun hands to give warrand to anie persones whatsomevir under thame, but to such for whois good rule they will be answerable.

*(To be continued.)*

\* *Registrum Secreti Concilii, Acta.*

† Better known as Sir Donald Campbell of Ardnamurchan.



VI. DOCUMENTS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE STATE OF EDUCATION, RELIGION, AND MORALS IN THE DIOCESES OF THE ISLES AND ARGYLE IN THE REIGNS OF JAMES VI. AND CHARLES I.

No. I.

LETTER FROM ANDREW KNOX, BISHOP OF THE ISLES, TO KING JAMES VI. 1607.\*

*Please your Sacrede Majestie*

AS LAITLIE I caused present to your hienes, according to my bund dewtie, the present estait of your Majesteis West Ylandis, togidder with the causs of the inordinat leving of that pepill as I learned the same to be of treuth both be sicht and experience; so now heiring that your Majestie wes moved to doubt of the veritie in some assertiones in that my lettre, albeit a litill tyme hes and will try farther the undoubted treuth of everie poynt thair of: yit I maist humblie beseik your Majestie, that if your hienes mistrust any thing written be me that it may please your Majestie to lat the treuth of the samyne be tryed, ather in your hienes awne presens, or ellis be sik commissionaris as sall please your Majestie appoint, before whome I think, God willing, being requyred to lat the treuth be known; and if it sall seme expedient to your Majestie, sall mak manifest ma causes of the present misordour of that peopill, and the richt way by the which experience sall prove the same sall be maist easelie remeadit, and these folkis put to that peace and reformatioun which your Majestie craves.— As to the remedie of my inhabilit estait, I refer it to that cairfull regaird which your Majestie hes evir had of all your servandis and speciallie of our calling and to the humble sute maid to your Majestie be my brethrene: Praying the father of light to mak the truthe till appeir to your Majestie in all thingis and to preserve your royall persoun from danger of bodie and saule with the blissing of a long and prosperous reigne.

Your Majesteis albeit onwortheie yet maist addictit  
oratur and servand

AN. ISLES.

Edinburgh the xvij of Junii 1607.

\* From the original, Denmylne MSS., Adv. Library.

## No. II.

LETTER, THE SAME TO THE SAME, 1608.\*

*Pleas your Sacreit Majestie*

ACCORDING to your heichnes derection, as your Majesteis Lieutennent † haith laillie visitat your hechnes west Iyllandis whair also the cheif men of your Majesteis North Isles did also meit his Lordschip, with such obedience to thais your heichnes lawes practisit be his Lordschip, as the testemoneis recordit will beir sufficient record; so have I being evir in cumpanie with his Lordschip, faythfullie writtin the trew historie of the speciall turnes of ony importance wiche wes done every day of that jurney and that to your Majesteis Secretar for Scotland, that thairby he being warrandit to give your Majestie informatioun of the treuth your heichnes may be in-armit aganis sinistrous reportes of our proceedinges, of the whiche dyverss perhaps may be presentit to your Majesteis secreit eares; as also undirstand how easie it is to your Majestie (with a lytill help of the advyss of sic as hes bene thair, sene and considerit the present estait of thais folkis now void of the trew knowledge of God, ignorant of the mest part of your Majesteis lawes and thair dewete towardtis thair dreid Sovereane without civillite or humaine societe and yit coranit in ane servill feir of the executioun of your Majesteis justle conceavit wrath aganis thame) out of the deipnes of your Majesteis heich wisdome to establische, and induce thame all without hostelitie or opening of your heines cofferis, to accept of, such a soleit ordour as may reduce thame to ane haistie reformatioun in na aige heirefter to alter the whiche sall be retenit and comittit to eternall memorie as ane of your heichnes notabill workis incomparabill with the maist singular actes of the most famous ancient Impriouris, of the whiche the most worthe could nevir atteine to that honour, and sall testefie your Majesteis wisdome and actioun to exceid als far the most wyss and valiant practisses of your heichnes progenitouris, as your heichnes dominiones ar inlargit beyond thairs; nather can the

\* From the original in Denmylne MSS., Adv. Library.

† Andrew, Lord Stewart of Ochiltree, who was appointed Lieutenant and Justice, with very high powers over both the North and South Isles, 21 June, 1608; with a Council of whom the Bishop was one.—*Registrum Secreti Concilii, Acta.*

prais nor honour heirof be gevin to ony instrument employit be your Majestie in this service, albeit boith your Majesteis Lieutennent and Admirall hes kythit thair curage wisdome and ernist effectioun to further this work,—bot first to God and than to your Majesteis selff his anoyntit whom he hes ever blissit, prosperit and brocht to ane happe end all your heichnes exploytes without crewelte, nochtwithstanding of the waiknes of the secound instrumentis, thay following furth the meanes that your heichnes hes usit wyislie and mercifullie to derect; of the whiche we all your Majesteis subjectis hes sene and [had] comfortable experience and sua nocht doubting but your Majestie will follow furth this happe werk with matur deliberatioun, I most effectionslie beseik your heichnes that seeing my ould aige dayle crepis on and be thir trubilsum journeyis now seamis to mak gritter haist nor of befoir, and my credeit amangis thir folkis be the forme of this last actioun practischit amangis thame, sum what (as apperis) deminischit,\* that it mycht pleas your Majestie to appoynt sum uther of yonger aige, gritter curage, bettir discretioun and credeit in thais cuntreis to this charge and that I may be permittit to ceiss fra such wirisum travellis and end the remanent of my dayes in the exercise of sum poyntes of my calling; and in speciall in praying to God the father of our Lord Jesu Chryst to continew with us thais maniefauld blissingis spirituall and temporall whiche all the pairtes of your heichnes dominiones enjoys be your Majesteis happe government; the whiche I beseik his devyne Majestie in his grit mercie to continew long and prosperously with us; and that our successouris may rejoyss in the lyk be the future rigne of your heichnes royall progene and that evir to the last cuming of the grit Juge of the world.

Ane of your Sacreit Majesteis most  
onworthie subjectes

AN: ISLES.

Ilintexa† the xvij of September 1608.

\* The Bishop alludes here to the manner in which Lord Ochiltree made several of the chiefs of the Isles prisoners at this time. He actually *kidnapped* the unsuspecting Islanders while dining with his Lordship, after listening to a sermon, preached by the reverend father, on board the Lieutenant's galley, off the Castle of Dowart in Mull. It is evident by his letter that the Bishop did not feel at ease under the imputation of having been a party to this unworthy proceeding; in which indeed Ochiltree is said to have acted by the advice of the Prelate.

† A small island on the south-east coast of Isla.

## No. III.

## EXTRACTS FROM INSTRUCTIONS BY JAMES VI. TO COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE ISLES, 1608.\*

[A NUMBER of the Chiefs being now in prison, the King, taking the advantage of so good an opportunity, gave a commission to the Lords of the Privy Council, or any nine of them (the Archbishop of Glasgow, the Bishop of the Isles, Lord Ochiltree and the Comptroller being always four of the nine), to meet and 'to reason, advise, consult and deliberat upon the best 'readiest and most speedie meanis how that bipast savagenes and barbaritie whiche has bene of so long continewance in these boundis may be 'rewited oute, and that civilitie, oure obedience and trew religioun (the 'onlie meane to preserve bothe) may be planted, &<sup>ca.</sup>, &<sup>ca.</sup>' Along with this commission were sent more minute instructions from which an extract follows. The Commission and Instructions were dated at Thetford, 6th December 1608. ]

AND to the effect nane may pretend ignorance of our ayme and drift herein, yow ar to consider the motives inducing us to so grite a desire of the obedience and civilitie of these boundis: FIRST in the cair we haif of planting of the Gospell among these rude barbarous and uncivill people the want whairof these yeiris past no doubt hes bene to the grite hazard of many poore soullis being ignorant of thair awne salvatioun. NIXT we desire to remove all suche scandalous reproches aganis that state, in suffering a pairt of it to be possessed with suche wild savageis void of Godis feare and our obedience, and heir-with the losse we have in nocht ressavng the dew rentis addebtit to us furth of those Yllis, being of the patrimonie of that our crowne.

## No. IV.

## BOND BY NINE OF THE PRINCIPAL ISLESMEN, DECLARING THEIR RELIGION, AND BINDING THEMSELVES FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE ISLES BOTH IN RELIGION AND OBEEDIENCE TO THE CIVIL LAW, 1609.†

[THE Chiefs mentioned above as being in prison, were liberated early in the year 1609, and with others were ordered to meet the Bishop of the

\* *Registrum Secreti Concillii, Acta penes Marchiarum et Insularum ordinem*, vol. from 1608 to 1623.

† *Ibid.*—Recorded 6th February 1609.

‡ *Ibid.*—Recorded 27th July 1610.

Isles who was appointed to make a survey of these districts, and make such arrangements as he should approve of for the improvement and civilization of the Isles. They met with that Prelate accordingly at Icolmkill in August of that year, and then signed the following Bond.]

WE and everie ane of us principall gentillmen Indwellaris within the West and North Illis of Scotland, undersubscrivaris, Acknawlegeing and now be experience finding that the speciall cause of the grite miserie barbaritie and povertie unto the quhilk for the present our barrane cuntrie is subject, hes procedit of the unnaturall deidlie feidis quhilkis hes bene foisterit amangis us in this last aige: In respect that thairby not onlie the feare of God and all religioun bot alsua the cair of keping ony dewytie and geving obedyence unto our Gracious Soverane the Kingis Majestie and his hienes lawis for the maist pairt wes decayit: And now seeing it hes plesit God in his mercie to remove thir unhappie distractionis with the causes of thame all frome amangis us; and undirstanding that the recoverie of the peace of our conscience, our prosperitie weill and quyetnes consistis in the acknawlegeing of our dewtie towardis our God and his trew worschip, and of our humble obedyence to our dreid Soverane and his hienes lawis of this his Majesteis Kingdome: And also being persuadit of mercie and forgiveness of all our bipast offenses of his Majesteis accustomat clemencie: BINDIS and obliassis ourselffis be the fayth and treuth in our bodyis undir the pane of perjurie and defamation for evir,—and forder under sic uther civill penalteis as it sall ples his Majestie and his honorable counsell to subject us unto at our nixt compeirance befor thair Lordschippis: THAT as we presentlie profess the trew religioun publictly taucht, preichit and professit within this realme of Scotland and imbraicit be his Majestie and his estaitis of this realme as the onlie and undoubtit treuth of God; Sua be his grace we sall continew in the professioun of the samyn without hypocracy to our lyveis end; and sall dewtifullie serve his Majestie in maintenance of that treuth, libertie of the samyn and of all the lawis and privilegis of ony pairt of his Hienes dominionis with our bodyis and goodis without excuiss or weyring to our last breath: LYKE AS alsua we and everie ane of us protestis in the sight of the everleving God that we acknawlege and reverence our Soverane Lord his sacred Majestie allanerlie Supreme Juge undir the eternall God in all causes and above all personis both spirituall and temporall avowing our loyaltie and obedyence to his Heynes onlie, conforme to his Majesteis

most loveable act of Supremacie, quhilk we imbrace and subscribe unto with our hairtis; and forder undir the samyn aith and panes we faythfullie promise dewtifull obedience to the halsome lawis actis of Parliament and constitutionis of this his Heynes Kingdome of Scotland, and to observe and keip everie poynt and ordinance of the samyn as thay are observit be the rest of his Majesteis maist loyall subjectis of this realme; And to be ansuerable to his Majestie and to his Heynes counsale as we sal be requirit upoun our obedience thairto; and forder as sall be mair particularie injoynit unto us for our weill and reformatioun of this our puir cuntrey be his Majestie and Counsale having consideratioun quhat it may beir and we ar able to performe; And also as mair specialie we haif aggreit unto, sett down and establissit as necessar lawis to be keipit amang is ourselfis in our particular Courtis haldin be his Majesteis Commissionar Andro Bischop of the Illis and subscrivit with all our handis in his presence: AND finalie we bind and obleiss ourselfis under the aith and panes foirsaidis that in caiss ony of us and our friendis, dependaries or servandis upoun ony evill or turbulent motioun (as God forbid they doe) disobey ony of the foirsaidis Ordinanceis or be found remiss or negligent in observing of the special pointis of our obligatioun abone writtin and being convict thairof be the Juge ordinar of the cuntrey spirituall or temporall, That then and in that cais we sall afauldlie concur togidder conjunctlie and severalie as we salbe imployit be his Hienes or the said Juge ordinar or Schirreff; and sall concur with the said Schirreff or Juge quhatsumevir having warrand of his Majestie to persew, tak apprehend and present to justice the said disobedient persone, intromet with his landis guidis and geir and dispone thairupoun as we sall haif Commissioun of his Majestie: AND heirto we and everie ane of us faithfullie promitt, bind and obleiss us by our grite aithis as we sal be savit and condempnit upoun the grite day of the grite Juge of the world, to observe keip and fulfill the premisses; and for the mair securitie gif neid beis we ar content and consentis that thir presentis be insert and registrat in his Hienes buikis of Secrete Counsale of this realme, and the samyn to haif the strenth of ane Act and Decrete of the Lordis thairof interponit heirto with executorialis to be direct hereupoun in forme as effeiris; And to that effect makis and constitutes

our Procuratouris conjunctlie and severalie *in uberiori forma, promitten. de rato*; In witnes quhairof We haif subscrivit thir presentis with our handis as followis (written be

Johnne Henrysoun Notar Publict, Commissar of the Illis) at Icolmakill the xxiiij day of August the yeir of God I<sup>m</sup> VI.<sup>e</sup> and nyne yeiris, befor thir Witnessis, Johnne Hamiltoun of Woodhall; Johnne Stewart of Ascock; Johnne Colquhoun younger of Camstrodane; Mathow Semple Servitour to Robert Lord Semple; Aulay M<sup>c</sup>Cauley of Stuck; and Mr Malcolme Colquhoun.—*Sic Subscribitur* Angus M<sup>c</sup>Coneill of Dunivaig; M<sup>c</sup>Clane of Dowart; Donald gorme of Slait; M<sup>c</sup>Cloud; M<sup>c</sup>Kynnowne; M<sup>c</sup>Clane of Cole; Donald M<sup>c</sup>Donald of Illintyrim; M<sup>c</sup>Clane of Lochbowy; M<sup>c</sup>quirie.

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No. V.

TWO STATUTES FOR FORWARDING THE INTERESTS OF RELIGION AND PROMOTING MORALITY AND EDUCATION AMONG THE ISLANDERS; AGREED TO BY THE PRINCIPAL MEN OF THE ISLES IN A COURT HELD BY THEIR BISHOP AT ICOLMKILL, UNDER A SPECIAL COMMISSION FROM THE KING AND PRIVY COUNCIL OF SCOTLAND, 1609.\*

[THE ordinances or statutes referred to in the preceding bond are exceedingly interesting. They are nine in number; but the first and sixth alone are printed here, having exclusive reference to religion, morals, and education. The others will appear afterwards arranged, along with other documents, in reference to the several objects of legislation which they embrace. In the *Collectanea de Rebus Albanicis*, in future, these ordinances will be referred to as the "Statutes of Icolmkill." †]

THE COURT of the South and North Illis of Scotland hal-  
din at ICOLMEKILL be ane Reverend fader in God, ANDRO

\* Recorded 27th July 1610.—*Registrum Secreti Concilii, Acta penes Marchiarum et Insularum ordinem.*

† The bond, No. IV. of this series of documents, and all the nine statutes of Icolmkill, have, with a few other extracts from that interesting volume of the Privy Council Records, the *Acta penes Marchiarum et Insularum ordinem*, 1608–1623, been printed by ROBERT JAMIESON, Esq., in the appendix to his edition of Burt's "Letters from the Highlands." This part of the appendix, referring as it does to a portion of Highland history much earlier than that which Mr Burt's work illustrates, has remained almost a dead letter, although abundantly interesting in itself. The editor, therefore, has no scruple in reprinting these documents in a work where they will be more likely to attract the notice of the student of Highland history; and in which they will illustrate, and be illustrated by, many other documents from the volume above mentioned, and from various other sources never hitherto quoted.

BISCHOP OF THE ILLIS haveand speciall pouer and commisioun to that effect of his Majestie and Counsell the tuentie thrie day of August the yeir of God 1609 yeiris; the suitis callit and the Court lauchfullie affirmit be

THE QUHILK DAY in presence of the said Reverend fader, the speciall Baronis and Gentilmen of the saidis Yllis undirwrittin viz<sup>t</sup>. ANGUS M<sup>c</sup>DONALD OF DUNNOVEG; Hector M<sup>c</sup>Cleane of Dowart; Donald Gorme M<sup>c</sup>Donald of Slait; Rorie M<sup>c</sup>Cloyd of Hareiss; Donald M<sup>c</sup>Allane v<sup>e</sup>eane of Ilanterame; Lauchlane M<sup>c</sup>Cleane of Coill; Lauchlane\* M<sup>c</sup>Kynnoun of that ilk; Hector † M<sup>c</sup>Cleane of Lochbowie; Lauchlane and Allane M<sup>c</sup>Cleanes brothers germane to the said Hector M<sup>c</sup>Clane of Dowart; Gillespie M<sup>c</sup>quirie of Ullova; Donald M<sup>c</sup>fie in Collonsaye: Togidder with the maist part of thair hail speciall freindis, dependaris and tennentis compeirand judiciallie:—

AND UNDERSTANDING and considering the grite ignorance unto the quhilk not onlie thay for the maist pairt thame selffis, bot alsua the hail commonalitie, inhabitantis of the Illandis hes bene and ar subject to, quhilk is the caus of the neglect of all dewtie to God and of his trew worship to the grite growth of all kind of vice proceeding partly fra the laik of pastouris plantit and partly of the contempt of these quha ar alreadie plantit:—FOR remeid quhairof thay haif all aggreit in ane voce, Lyke as it is presentlie concludit and inactit, That the ministeris alswele plantit as to be plantit within the parochynnys of the saidis Illis, sal be reuerentlie obeyit; thair stipendis dewtifullie payit thame; the rwynous kirkis with reasonable diligence repairit; the Sabothis solemplie kept; adultereis, fornicationis, inest and sic uther vyle sklanderis severlie punist; *marriageis contractit for certane yeiris † simpliciter dischargit and the committaris thairof repute and punist as fornicatouris*; and that conforme to the loveable actis of parliament of this realme and discipline of the reformeit Kirk; the quhilk the foirsaidis personis and everie ane of thame within thair awne boundis faithfullie promiseis to sie put to dew executioun.

THE QUHILK DAY it being understand that the ignorance and incivilitie of the saidis Ilis hes daylie inressit be the negligence of gaid educatioun and instructioun of the youth in the knowlege of God and good lettres: FOR remeid quhairof

\* In orig. erroneously *Rorie Mackinnon*.

† In orig. erroneously *Lauchlane Maclean*.

‡ This evidently shews that the practice of handfasting was not yet abolished.



it is enactit that everie gentilman or yeaman within the saidis Ilandis or ony of thame having children maill or famell and being in goodis worth thriescoir ky, sall putt at the leist thair eldest sone or, having na childrene maill, thair eldest dochtir to the scuillis in the lawland and interteny and bring thame up thair quhill thay may be found able sufficientlie to speik, read and wryte Ingliche.

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No. VI.

LETTER FROM ANDREW BOYD, BISHOP OF ARGYLE, TO KING  
JAMES VI. 1615.\*

*Most gratiouss Soverane,*

CONSIDDERING your Majesteis royall and undeserved favour in erecting me to that honorable estat of episcopall societie within this kingdome, far besyd ather thocht or appetite; And in respect thairroff thinking nocht onlie still to exorne the place committit to me bot more and more to interceid at the most highe for lenth and happines of your Majesteis dayis; it behoveth me, in regaird of bodilie infirmitie, to crave pardone that heirby I supple that personall homage addebtit to your Majestie for so grite benefite; least I sould seame ather ignorant or forgetfull, thairby giving your Majestie occasioun to repent that gratiouss munificencie:—HEREWITHE it wald please your sacred Majestie remember that the pairtis of your Majesteis kingdome committit to my spirituall ouersicht being so barbarouss that without sever animadversione thay can nocht be cohibite from thair wonted savage behaviour: Nather can this be so convenientlie done as by the presence of the ERLE OF ARGYLL; quha at my last assemble nocht onlie gave to me in secreit exceiding guid prove of his religione, baking the same with no worss knowlege; bot in publict offerit (undir your Majestie) to caus all obedience be givein to discipline, churches to be buldid and violent detenaris of ministeris glebis and mansis thairroff dispossessed; in all quhiche as his Lordschip wes required he did performe: AND thairfoir seing it wold be bothe comfortable to my charge and helpfull to his awin decaying staite, quhairunto I trust your Majestie will rather inclyne, nor that he (throw staying at Courte and necessitie urgeing) become ane dehonestament to your Majestie,

\* From the original in Denmylne MSS., Adv. Library.

this kingdome, and honorable place that thairinto bothe be birthe and office he bruikis, I humlie requeist your Majestie, in regairde heiroff ather to direct him to his awin cuntrie, or confyne him within the samin.

Craveing pardone for this my boldnes and committing to Johne Murray relatione of sum particular about my self, and agane beseiking the Almichtie God for your Majesteis happines heir and honor I wess remaneing ever

Your Majesteis most humill servand

AN: LISMOREN.

Edinburgh, 24th Feb. 1615.

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## No. VII.

ACT OF PRIVY COUNCIL REGARDING THE EDUCATION OF THE CHILDREN OF THE CHIEFS IN THE ISLES, ENACTED WITH THE CONSENT OF THE PRINCIPAL CHIEFS, 1616.\*

FORSAMEKLE as the Lordis of Secrete Counsall undirstanding that the chief and principall causs quhilk hes procurit and procuris the continewance of barbaritie, impietie and incivilitie within the Yllis of this kingdome, hes proceidit from the small cair that the chiftanes and principall clannit men of the Yllis hes haid of the educatioun and upbringing of thair childrene in vertew and learning; who being cairles of thair dewteis in that poynte and keping thair childrene still at home with thame whair thay sie nothing in thair tender yeiris bot the barbarous and incivile formes of the countrie,—thay ar thairby maid to apprehend that thair is no uther formes and dewteis of civilitie kept in ony uther pairt of the countrie; sua that quhen thay come to the yeiris of maturitie, hardlie can thay be reclaimed frome these barbarous, rude and incivile formes quhilkis for lak of instructioun war bred and satled in thame in thair youthe; Whairas if thay had bene sent to the Inland in thair youthe, and trainit up in vertew, lernyng and the Inglische tounge, Thay wald have bene the better preparit to reforme thair countreyis and to reduce the same to Godlines, obedience and civilite: Thairfoir [it is enacted with the consent of the principal chiefs] that they shall send thair bairnis being past the age of nyne yeiris to the Scollis in the

\* *Registrum Secreti Concilii, Acta penes Marchiarum et Insularum ordinem.*

Lawlandis to the effect thay may be instructit and trayned to wryte and reid and to speake Inglische; and that nane of thair bairnis sall be served air unto thame nor acknowlegeit nor reid and as tennentis to his Majestie unless they can wryte, reid and speik Inglische.

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No. VIII.

OBLIGATION BY THE CHIEFS IN THE ISLES FOR BUILDING AND REPAIRING THEIR PARISH CHURCHES, 1622.\*

*At Edinburgh, 23d July 1622.*

THE QUHILK DAY SIR DONALD GORME, Sir Rorie M<sup>c</sup>Cleud, and the Lairds of M<sup>c</sup>Kynnoun, Coill and Lochbuy, compeir and personallie befor the Lordis of Secrete Counsell, Thay actit and oblist thame to builde and repaire thair Paroche Kirkis at the sicht of the Bishope of the Ilis; and that thay shall convene and meit with the Bischope at Icolmekill upoun suche daye and dayis as with mutuall concerte sall be aggreit upoun and thair confer, ressoun, resolve and conclude upoun the forme and maner and upoun the tyme quhen and in quhat forme the saidis kirkis sall be biggit.

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No. IX.

REPORT BY THOMAS KNOX, BISHOP OF THE ISLES, OF THE STATE OF HIS DIOCESE, 1626.†

*The Estaitte of the Dyocie of the Isles with the haill Ylandis thairin, thair severall Incumbentis, Ministeris, rentis belonging to the Bischope, thair distances, lenth and bread.*

THE DIOCIE of the Hebrid Ilandis is devydit in the West and North Ilandis.

\* *Registrum Secreti Concilii, Acta penes Marchiarum et Insularum ordinem.*

† From the original (or copy made at the time) in Denmylne MSS., Adv. Library. Bishop Thomas Knox was son of Bishop Andrew, and succeeded his father upon the translation of the latter to Raphoe in Ireland.

The WEST ILANDIS lyand betwix Cumray in the mouth of Clyd till the Row of Ardmarchie,\* as thay pass the Muill of Kintyre, extend thame selfis neir thrie hundereth myles in the ocean and ar devydit in these of the south and of the northe syde of Kintyre.

These of the south syde [of Kintyre] ar;—

CUMRAY belonging to his Majestie as all uther Ylandis as Prince and Stewart of Scotland. The rent is payit to the Castell of Dunbartane. Is servit be Mr Thomas Muir; be-  
ing tua myles in lenth and one in breid.

BUIE peyis the hail rent to the Castell of Dunbartane, the Schirreff of Buie and uther gentlemen. Is twelff myles in lenth and four in breid. Payis 160 merkis a yeir to the Bischope; is servit be Mr Patrick Stewart, Mr Johne Bogill and Mr Donald Omev.

ARRANE belongeth for the most pairt to the Lord Marqueis of Hammiltoun and the Laird Scairmerlay;† is 24 myles in lenth, 12 in breid; is servit be Mr Johne Knox and James Mcquiritei; peyis to the Bischope 50 merkes be yeir.

In these Ilandis the Bischope hes no landis, bot the third onlie of the teind, and [they] wer all set long before my cum-  
ing to the Bishoprik.

Theiss on the north syde of Kintyre ar;—

GIGA belonging to Hector McNeill of Tainschis [Taynish], 4 mylles in lenth, twa of breid. Peyis to the Bischope 20<sup>lib</sup>. At the west end of the Iland lyeth CARA ane small Iland of no worthe.

JURA belonging to the Erle of Argyll is 29 mylles in lenth and 4 in breid: a mountanous barren Iland having in it all only twelff small tounes. Peyis to the Bischope 30<sup>lib</sup>. At the West end of this Iland lyeth ane number of small Ilands and betwixt thame rinneth the current of Curribreken. Theiss ar servit be Mr Alexander McAlester.

YLA belongeth to Sir Johne Campbell of Calder; is 24 myles of lenth, als muche neir in breid; peyes 1000 merkes yeirlye to the Bischope, defraying the ministeris stipendis. Servit be Mr Patrik Mclachland and Duncane McEwen and equallie distribuittit amongst thame.

COLONSA belonging to the Erle of Argyll is 8 mylles in lenth, 2 in breid; is servit be Malcolme Mcduffie, reider, in respect the two Iles Iura and Giga plotted for one Minister ar so far distant. Peyis to the Bischope 40<sup>lib</sup> yeirlye. At the

\* The point of Ardnamurchan.

† Montgomery of Skelmorly.

south end of this Iland lyeth CORONSA [Oronsa] ane small Iland of oae myll of lenth.

MULL belongethe to Hector M<sup>c</sup>clean of Dowart, Hector M<sup>c</sup>cleane of Lochbowie, Sir Lachlane M<sup>c</sup>Kinnon and Lachlane M<sup>c</sup>clean of Coill; 24 mylles in lenth and 24 mylles in breid. Peyis to the Bischope for his awin pairt of the teind 500 merkis oute of M<sup>c</sup>Leane of Dowartis parte. M<sup>c</sup>Lene of Lochbowie his teindis ar yitt unsett. The teindis of 40 merk land belonging to M<sup>c</sup>Kinnon and Coll ar sett with uther teindes as heirafter sall be insert. This Ile is servit [be

] M<sup>c</sup>clean, persone of Killane, Mr Johne Campbell and Niniane M<sup>c</sup>Millan. On the south west end of this Iland lyes Icolmikill.

ICOLMIKILL is ane small Iland of 2 mylles in lenth and one in breid, the abbot seat of auld; and remainis yitt baith land and teind in the Bischopes possessioun.

It is to be considerit that to the Bishoprik ar annexit the abbacie of Icolmikill and Priourie of Ardchattan and yit remaneth in the Priour of Ardchattan his possessioun, be vertew of ane lyfrent gift undir his Majesteis greit Seall before the act of annexatioun to the Bishoprik: so that nather I nor my father culd evir enjoy any pairt thairof bot Icolmikill, whiche by compositioun with Sir Johne Campbell, assignay to the said Priour, I possess. So that both these estaittis ar frie of all dispositiones.

COLL belonging to the Laird of Coll is 8 mylles in lenth, 4 in breid, peyis to the Bischope with the thrid of the teind of his tuentie merk land of Quynische in Mull 100 merkes yeirlye. This Yle is servit yeirlye be Mr Hew M<sup>c</sup>cleane. At the west end of this Iland lyeth the small Iland of GUNA halff ane myll in lenth neir Tiry.

TIRY belongeth to Hector M<sup>c</sup>cleane of Dowart; is 8 mylles in lenth 2 in breid. Peyis to the Bischope, sex chalderis beir yeirlye; and is servit be Mr Martine M<sup>c</sup>illura.

The NORTH ILANDIS lyand betwix the row of Ardmarchie and the Ile of Rona beyond the Lewis, extending thameselfes neir 400 myles in the Ocean sea ar these:—

MUCK ane small Iland conteining onlie tua tounes, belongs to the Laird of Coll, [and] peyis ane chalder of beir.

RUM a montanus barren Iland conteining the lyke number of tounes. The landis ar not sett nor valued.

CANA ane small Iland belonging to the Abbott of Icolmikill and now in the possessioun of Johne M<sup>c</sup>cloyd. Nather land nor teind of this ar sett.

EG ane small Iland belonging to the Capitane of Clanranald; the teindis ar unsett.

These four small Ilandis with the parochines of Strahordell and Sclate in the Ile of Skye ar servit be Mr Neill M<sup>c</sup>Kinnane.

SKYE ane great Iland 50 mylles in lenth and 12 in breid, is devydit as followis viz<sup>t</sup> Sir Donald M<sup>c</sup>Donald possesses Trouternes and Sclait servit be Kenneth M<sup>c</sup>Kenzie [and Mr Neill M<sup>c</sup>Kinnon] peyis 200 merkes to the Bischope. Johne M<sup>c</sup>Cleud possesses the uther part of Deurynes, Miginisch, Bracadall &<sup>ca</sup>. This man hes no tak. His father payit a gratuit which was not resavit thir fyve yeiris bygane. This cuntry is servit be Mr Hew M<sup>c</sup>quein and Johne M<sup>c</sup>corkill ane reidar. Sir Lachlane M<sup>c</sup>Kinnoune possesses the nather pairt of it callit Strahordill; payis to the Bischope 50<sup>lib</sup>. This pairt of it with the small Ilandis nixt adjacent ar servit be Mr Neill M<sup>c</sup>Kinnoune as is above specifit. Neir this pairt of the cuntrie lyis the small Iland of SCALPA, and to the north of Scalpa lyeth RASA belonging to the Abbot of Icolmikill, is possessit be the Erle of Seafort. He hes no tak nor acknowlegeis anie rent. It is ane small Island.

From Skye west north west lyethe the thrie Ilandis of Uist, Heireis and Lewis reckned to be from the south of Uist to the north of Lewis 90 mylles. Thir ylandis ar onlie separat be small soundis and ferreis.

UIST is devydit as followis: the south of it belongeth to the Capitane of Clanranald, the north to Sir Donald M<sup>c</sup>Donald. It is servit be ane verie auld man callit Donald Macmillen. Thair is no tak of the teindes of this Yland sett.

HEREIS belongethe to Johne M<sup>c</sup>Cloyd of Hereis; is servit be Johne M<sup>c</sup>fersoun. Thair is no tak sett of this Yland. His father payit 40 merkis yeirlie.

LEWIS the best and gritest of the Hebrid Ylandis is possessit be the Erle of Seafort. Hee payit to my father 50 merkes only of acknowledgement; he refuses my duetie and denyes any tak. This Iland is servit be tua ministeris, and have ilkane tua thousand merkis veirlie of stipend.

From the southend of Uist lyethe the Yle BARA. This Yle belongethe to M<sup>c</sup>Neill of Bara; is fyve mylles in lenth, tua in breid. It peyis of auld with the fyve little Ylandis nixt adjacent to it, 300 merkes, and is servit be the Minister of Hereis.

## No. X.

OBLIGATION BY MURDOCH MACLEAN OF LOCHBUY TO MR MARTINE M'ILVORA, MINISTER AT THE CHURCHES OF KILLEANE AND KILLENACHIN, 1631.\*

BE IT KEND till all men be thir present lettres me MURDOCH M<sup>c</sup>CLEANE OF LOCHBOWIE for diverss gude caussis and considerationis moving me; and speciallie for the zeal quhilk I have to the glorie of God and to the propagatioun of the evangell within the boundis eftir mentionat: To be bundin and obleist, Lyke as I be thir presentis Bind and Obleis me my airis and executouris, to MR MARTINE M<sup>c</sup>ILVORA† Minister at the Kirkis of Killeane and Killenachin: That I my vassallis and tennentis of the landis lyand within the saidis parochinis sall reddelie ansuer, intend, obey and mak thankfull payment to the said Mr Martene M<sup>c</sup>ilvora yeirlie dureing his lyfetye and during his service of the cure at the saidis kirkis, and to his factouris and servitouris in his name of the tua pairt of all and sindrie the teind shaves and utheris teindis alsweill personage as vicarage of the haill landis and utheris lyand within the saidis parochines of Killeane & Killenachin, *ipsa corpora* of the crope and yeir of God I<sup>m</sup> VI<sup>c</sup> threttie ane yeiris and of all croses and yeiris thairefter during the lyftyme of the said Mr Martene and during the space of his service of the cure at the saidis kirkis: AND lykwayes to caus the inhabitantis within the saidis parochines to give dew obedience to the discipline of the kirk; and to repair to the saidis kirkis of Killeane and Killenachin to heir the word of God and to participat in the holie sacramentis at all tymes requisite, conforme to the ordour of the kirk: AND that they sall nocht conveine in ane chapell or at ony uther pairt within the saidis parochines to heir the word of God or participat of the saidis sacramentis: And in cais it sall happin me or my foirsaidis to failyie in thankfull performance of the premisses, sua that in our defaultis the said Mr Martene his airis or executouris sall caus registrat thir presentis or sute executioun heirupoun; Than & in that cais I bind and obleis me and my foirsaidis to content and pay to the said Mr Martene M<sup>c</sup>ilvora or his abonewrittin the sowme of

\* Gen. Reg. of Deeds, vol. 450, recorded 11th April 1632.

† M<sup>c</sup>Ilvora or M<sup>c</sup>Gilvra, of Pennygail in Mull, was the name of an ancient family of small property, who followed the Macleans. This Minister was either the head of the family or a near relation.

ane hundrethe pundis money foirsaid as for cost, skaith, damage, expenss and interest to be maid and sustenit be thame thairthrow, *toties quoties* for ilk failyie that sall happin, but prejudice to the performing of the hail premisses; and for the mar securitie I am content and consent thir presentis be insert and registrat in the buikis of Counsell and Sessioun &<sup>ca</sup>. Dated at Edin<sup>r</sup>. 10th August 1631.

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No. XI.

LETTER FROM KING CHARLES I. TO THE PRIVY COUNCIL OF SCOTLAND, REGARDING THE STATE OF THE DIOCESE OF THE ISLES, 1631.\*

RIGHT TRUSTIE, &<sup>ca</sup>. Whereas the reverend father in God and our right trustie and weill beloved Counsellour JOHN<sup>e</sup> † BISHOP OF ILES hath represented us the great barbaritie used amongst the Ilanders of his Diocie, and how ther is no ordour amongst them for encreasing ather of religioun or civill policie; and notwithstanding that ther ar articles condescended upon tutching that purpos (none of them as we ar informed being observed) yit ther is no punischment inflicted upon the delinquents:—OUR pleasour is that having appointed a day in Aprill or May ensuing, you call the chief men amongst them befor yow and by the adviss of the said Bischop, that yow use your best meanes for establisching religioun and government according to the effect abonespecifeit; and if yow find that by that meanes yow cannot effectuat the same, that then yow detene them with yow untill we ourself shall come to that our kingdome, that we may caus proceid therin as we shall find most requisit:—AND whereas we wer formerlie pleased to wryt unto yow for dispensing with the appearance of the Captane of Clanronald untill the nixt dyet of the Ilanders appointit to be in the spring of the yeir; Intending that the lyk general courss might have bene takin with him as with the rest of the Ilanders; Having bene since informed by the said reverend father the Bischop of Ylis, that against our lawis and in contempt of our authoritie, a Preist was violentlie takin out of his

\* Secretary Stirling's MS. Register, Adv. Library.

† John Lesly, translated to Raphoe in 1633, and subsequently to Clogher, in Ireland. He died anno 1671, above 100 years of age.—See *Athen. Oxon.*, *Ware's Antiq.*, *Keith's Bish.*

‡ To this day almost all the inhabitants of the Clanranald estates are Roman Catholics.



custodie by some persones who did depend upoun the said Captane,† [and] for whom he should be answerable, and besydes that violence was offered to the persone of the said Bischop:—OUR pleasour is ther be no dispensing with the said Captanes compeirance, bot that yow proceid against him as you find the nature of the offence to requyre.—Whythall 10th Decr. 1631.

(*To be continued.*)

VII. DOCUMENTS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE HISTORY OF THE CLAN GREGOR.

No. I.

PETITION FROM THE PRESBYTERY OF STIRLING TO THE PRIVY COUNCIL AGAINST THE CLAN GREGOR, 1603.\*

[THE noted Clan battle of GLENFRUNE between the CLAN GREGOR and the COLQUHOUNS, in which the latter were defeated with great slaughter, was fought in the month of February, 1603, seven months before the date of this Petition.]

GRACE, Mercy and peace from God our Father and the Lord Jesus Christ.

IT MAY PLEIS your Lordschippis That the miserable easteat of this province and pairt of the countrie within the boundis quhairof we bear the charge in the ministrie hes movit and constraint us in conscience to mak humble sute to your Lordschippis for present remeid: for the cryis of the oppressit aboundis daylie: for raysing of fyr, slaughtir, Taking of men captives, murthering of thame being taen captive without pitie makand thair pastyme thairof, Reaffs, heirschippis, spulyies and other manifest enormities and oppressionis committed within thir boundis be the brokin men in the Hiellands especiallie be THE CLAN GREGOUR and sic other clannes of thair inbringing quhair throw the gentilmen of the countrie quaha ar not abil to withstand thair powar ar compellit for feir of thair tirany to lave thair duellings and flee to burghis for refuge and saiftie and the pure are exponit as ane pray to thair crueltie sua that of our dewtie we cannot be silent in sua great a desolatioune. In consideration quhairof We have tane occasione to direct

\* From the original in the General Register House.

thir presentis to your Lordschippis, to quhome the cair of the defenss of the innocent and oppressit belangis now in the absence of his Majestie our Souerane Requesting and exhorting your Lordschippis in ye name of ye Eternall God to quhome your Lordschippis man give a rekoning ane day to tak sum spedy order for repressing of sic manifest enormities and oppressionis that Godis pepill may leive peaceablie and quyetlie at your handis; and as ye will be answerable to his Divine Majestie and have your Lordschippis awin soulis free from the giltines of the innocent blud that is sua neidlesslie shed The perticular complentis that hes cum and ar to cum in befoir your Lordschippis will mak this mater mair manifest. Thus expecting redress of thir miseryies from your Lordschippis We commend you to the blessing and the protectioun of the Eternall from our Presbiterie of Stirling the xiiij. day of September 1603. Your Lordschippis maist humble in Christ The bretheren of the Presbyterie of Stirling. (Signed) A. Levingstone Moderator; James Duncansone Clerk.—(addressed) To our Speciall Gude Lordis The Lordis of his Majestis Secret Counsell.

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No. II.

ORDINANCE OF THE MAGISTRATES OF DUMBARTON AS TO THE WATCHING AND WARDING OF THAT TOWN, 1604.\*

*At Dunbartane, 17 April 1604.*

HEIRING the treachrie of the tyranus persones of the name of THE CLAN GREGOUR and fying of the town [of Dumbarton] be thame: Thairfoir it is statut and ordainit that the town be devydit in aught pairts and ilk aught pairt to watch ane nycht; The waches to be arranit and placit nychtly be ye quartare Maisteris chosen be ye Baillies and quha keepis nocht watch According to the Baillies ordinance to wit giff he be at hame himself and [sendis nocht] in his absence ane sufficient man, to pay fortie v' for his disobedience and the samen to be payit to the waches; and that the Baillies cheiss aught quartare Maisteris; Item that na dwellaris in this Town ressave one straingeris pair or riche without making the Baillies foirseene under the paine of fourtie v' the two pairts to the Town, the third to the Baillies.

\* Communicated to the Editor by James Dennistoun of Dennistoun, Esq., from the Records of the Burgh of Dumbarton.

## No. III.

ACT BY WHICH A NUMBER OF THE CLAN GREGOR, IN OBEDIENCE TO AN ACT OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL, RENOUNCED THE NAME OF MACGREGOR AND ADOPTED OTHER SURNAMES, 1606.\*

AT THE DOWNE OF MENTEITH the tent day of September I<sup>m</sup>VI<sup>c</sup> sex zeiris: The quilk day in presence of ane noble and potent Lord ARCHIBALD ERLLE OF ERGYLLE Lord Campbell and Lorne &<sup>ca</sup>. his Majesties Lieutenant and Commissionair over THE CLAN GRIGOUR constitute be act of Secrete Counsall to charge thame be his awin precept to compeir befor him quhen and quhair he sall appoint with powar to grant respettis and remissiones to sa mony of the said surname of M<sup>c</sup>Gregour as will renunce thair awin surnames and find caution to be answerable and obedient to his Majestie and his hienes lawis in tymes cumin for pacifyeing of the hielandis and pairtis adjacent thairto conforme to the tenour of the act of Parliament haldin in July I<sup>m</sup>V<sup>c</sup> four score thrie yeirs as the said act of the secrete Counsall of the dait at Perth the eleven day of the moneth of July I<sup>m</sup>VI<sup>c</sup> sex zeiris† instant mair fullie proportis personallie comperit the personis vnderwritten descendit of the race and surname of M<sup>c</sup>Grigour Thay ar to say ARCHIBALD M<sup>c</sup>DONCHE V<sup>c</sup>ALLESTER and tuke upoun [him] self the surname of *Stewart* and sicklike personallie comperit Grigour M<sup>c</sup>Patrik and tuke to himself the surname of *Dougall* and Allaster M<sup>c</sup>Ewne V<sup>c</sup>Gregour comperand personallie tuke to himself the surname of *Stewart* and Callum M<sup>c</sup>Gregour Dow lykwyse comperand personallie tuke to himself the surname of *Dougall* and siclyke comperit personallie Neil MacGregour V<sup>c</sup>ean V<sup>c</sup>Gregour and tuke to himself the surname of *Grant*, and Grigour M<sup>c</sup>Grigour Dow bruther to the said Callum comperand personallie tuke to him the surname of *Dougall* and Jhone Dow M<sup>c</sup>Gregour V<sup>c</sup>ean tuke to him the sirname of *Grant* and sicklyke comperit personallie Duncan M<sup>c</sup>Robert (and) tuke to himself the surname of *Dougall* and Duncan M<sup>c</sup>Patrik M<sup>c</sup>ean in Cadderlie comperand personallie tuke to himself the surname of *Grant* and Jhone MacDougall owir tuke to him the surname of *Dougall* and

\* Communicated to the Editor by James Dennistoun of Dennistoun, Esq., from the original among the Luss papers.

† The volume of the Privy Council Record containing the act here alluded to has been amissing for many years.

Johne Dow M<sup>c</sup>donche bain V<sup>c</sup>rob v<sup>c</sup>Gregour tuke to himself the surname of *Cunynghame* and Dougall Chaiche comperand tuke to him the surname of *Dougall* and Allaster M<sup>c</sup>donche bane tuke to himself the surname of *Cunynghame* and Johne M<sup>c</sup>William MacGregour tuke to himself the surname of *Dougall* and Duncan na Glen M<sup>c</sup>Gregour tuke to himself the surname of \_\_\_\_\_ and Patrik M<sup>c</sup>donche na glen compeirand personallie tuke to him the surname of \_\_\_\_\_ and all the forsaidis personis sweir that in all tyme cumin that they sall call thaimselfis and thair bairnis already procreat or to be procreat of their bodyis efter the surnames respectie abone written and use the samyn in all thair doingis under the paine of deid to be execute upoun them without favour or ony of thame in caice thay failyie in the premissis: AND SIKLYKE the said Erlle of Ergylle Voluntarlie become actit and obleist as *Cautionair and Suretie* for the personis vnder written vnder the pecuniale paines efter specifeit viz<sup>t</sup>. for the saidis Archibald M<sup>c</sup>donche, Grigour M<sup>c</sup>Patrick, Callum M<sup>c</sup>Grigour, Duncan M<sup>c</sup>Robert, Patrik M<sup>c</sup>Patrik aldoche, Duncan NaGlen *vnder the paine of fyve hundreth merks*; and for the saidis Allaster M<sup>c</sup>ewin, Neil M<sup>c</sup>Grigour, John Dow, Duncan M<sup>c</sup>Patrik, John Dow M<sup>c</sup>donche bain, Dougall Chaiche, Allaster M<sup>c</sup>donche bane and Patrik M<sup>c</sup>donche na Glen *vnder the paine of three hundredth merks*; and for the saidis Grigour MacGrigour and Callum Bain M<sup>c</sup>Grigour our, *vnder the paine of two hundreth merks* and for the said Johne M<sup>c</sup>Dougall *vnder the paine of ane hundreth merks* all Scots money:—THAT the saidis personis and everie ane of thame sall in all tymes cuming behave themselfis as dewtifull and obedient subjectis to our Souerane Lord and that themselfis and all sic personis as thay ar obleist to answer for be the lawis of this realme and generall Band sall observe and keip our Souerane Lordis peace gude rule and quyetness in the countrie and nawayes trouble invaid molest nor oppress his heynes subjectis by\* ordour of law and justice vnder the pecuniall paines abone written to be payit be the saidis Principallis and Cautionar bot for ane failyie or ane contraventioune allenarlie; conforme to the concurrence sense and meaning of the said act of Secrete Counsall, And the saidis personis having interchangit and renuncit thair surnames and now callit thaimselfis after the surnames abone written band and obleisit thame to frie, relief and skaithless keip the said Erlle thair Cautionair of ye premisses, and of all that may result thairupoun: AND for the mair faithfull observeing of the

\* *By, i. e. without.*

premisses the saidis principallis and Cautionair ar content and consentis that thir presentis be actit and registrat in the buiks of our Souerane Lordis Secrete Counsall and Schirreff buiks of Ergylle Altenativé, *ad perpetuam rei memoriam*, to have the strenth of ane decrite of the saidis Lordis and Schirreff by interposing thair auctoriteis respectivé heirto with all executoriallis necessary to follow heirupoun in forme as effeirs; and the horning to be upon ane simple chaarge of ten days allanarlie and for registratioune heirof constitutis &<sup>ca</sup>.

thair procuratouris, conjunctlie and severallie. *In uberiori procurationis forma promittentes de rato*: IN WITNESS of ye quilk thingis written be Mr James Kirk Schirreff-Depute forsaid befoir thir witnes Johne Erll of Tullibardine, Harie Stewart of Sanct Colme, Alexander Schaw of Cammismoir, James Dog feir of Dunrobin, William Stirling of Achyll.

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No. IV.

LETTER, SIR ALEXANDER COLQUHOUN OF LUSS TO KING JAMES VI., COMPLAINING OF THE CLAN GREGOR, 1609.\*

*Most gracious Sovereigne.*

MAY IT PLEAS your most sacred Majestie, I have ofttymes compleaned of the insolence and heavye oppressioun committed upon me my tennentis and lands be the CLANEGREGOUR and have been forced to be silent this tyme bygaine, hopeing that some tyme thair sould beine an end thereof: Bot now finding my selfe disappointed and thame entered to thair former courses, have taine occasioun to acquent your Sacred Majestie thairwith Beseiking your Majestie to have pitie and compassioun upon us your Majesteis obedient subjectis and remanent puire pepille quha sufferis and to provyd tymous remeid thairin; and that your Majestie may be the better informed in the particularis I have acquent your Majesteis Secretarie thairin; To quhois sufficiency referring the rest, and craving pardoun for importuneing your Majestie, I leve in all humanitie in your Majesteis most sacred handis.

Your sacred Majesteis most humble  
and obedient subject

ALEXANDER COLQUHOUN  
off LUSS.

*Rosdo, the 13 day of }  
November, 1609. }*

\* From the original in Denmylne MSS., Advocates' Library.

## No. V.

MEMORANDUM OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL  
OF SCOTLAND REGARDING THE CLAN GREGOR, 14TH JANU-  
ARY, 1613.

[THIS is one of a number of Memoranda of the proceedings of the Privy Council, sent to London for the information of king James VI., which Memoranda afterwards came into the possession of SIR JAMES BALFOUR of Denmylne, and are now, with his other MS. collections, preserved in the Advocates' Library.

Regarding ROBERT ABROCH, the most noted and able outlaw in a tribe so many of which were at this time outlaws, see *supra*, p. 96. The king's letter alluded to in the text, and another royal letter to Sir Duncan Campbell of Glenurchy, in favour of Robert Abroch,\* were written at the intercession of the VISCOUNT OF HADDINGTON and his brother SIR GEORGE RAMSAY; and, notwithstanding the opposition of the Privy Council and of the Laird of Glenurchy, the influence of his patrons procured for Macgregor very favourable terms, as will be illustrated on a future occasion. Out of gratitude to his benefactors, Robert Abroch took the name of Ramsay. It is remarkable that the traditions and songs of the Highlands should be almost silent in regard to a man whose fame as a partizan far exceeded that of the well-known ROB ROY].

HIS MAJESTEIS missive concerning ROBERT ABROCH, wes presentit and red in Counsell; Bot becaus he culd not find caution for his dewtifull behaviour in tyme cuming and for his remaning furthe of the boundis quhair formerlie he committit his insolenceis; the counsell hes superseide the expeding of his remissioun till the knowledge of his Majesteis pleasour; and in the menetye thay have granted unto him ane protection to be untroubled quhill the xv day of May nixt, with promeis that he sall not hant the boundis abonewritten quhill that day, and that he sall compeir befor the counsell gif he sall happen to be dischargeit afor that day.

The LAIRD OF LUNDIE brother to the ERLE OF ARGYLE being to repair to confer with his brother anent the service of THE CLANGREGOUR as he pretendis: He hes nominat the LAIRD OF LAWERIS to have the charge of that service till his return and upoun Laweris' acceptatioun of the charge Lundie is to have a license for his upcuming.

\* Glenurchy's answer to this letter will be found *infra*, p. 135.

## No. VI.

**EXTRACT LETTER, SIR THOMAS HAMILTON, LORD ADVOCATE OF SCOTLAND, AFTERWARDS EARL OF HADDINGTON, TO KING JAMES VI., REGARDING ROBERT ABROCH MACGREGOR, 1613.\***

THE COUNSELL ressavd your Majesteis letter concerning ROBERT ABROCHES remission and protection, which upon hope of your Majesteis gracious permission thay have delayed to performe till be thair direction to me, your Majestie may be informed be my letter that ROBIN ABROCH is reported to have bene the most bludie and violent murthourar and oppressour of all that damned race and most terrible to all the honest men of the cuntrie; who now ressavng favour above all others of his kin, being dispensed from compeirance before the counsell to mensweare his name, and from finding caution for his compeirance before the counsall whanevir he sall be charged under competent paynes, which hes bene the ordour prescryved to all the rest of that clan without exceptioun; the favour granted to him gives him louse renyies, discourages these who standis in feir of his barbarous oppression, and may move uther broken men to stand out until they get lyke conditions, and perhaps tempt some who stand alreddie bund to the peace to lope furth whill thay obtene the lyke fredome and immunitie from all ordour and obedience: AND THAIRFORE the counsall most humble craves that your Majestie may allow them to urge Robin Abroch to observe the common ordour prescryved to all others of his clan, and obeyed inviolablie be such as obtaned remissions; Bot if your Majestie be resolved to the contrarie upoun signification of your determined pleasour, thay will most red-dellie obey your royall commandementis, and do intend for his present saiftie to grant him ane protection quhill the xv day of May, provyding he forbear to repaire to the Schirefdomes of Dumberten, Stirling, Perth and Invernes: Thairfoir I most humble beseik your Majestie to returne the signification of your gude pleasour, so sone as convenientlie may be in thir pourposes.—In expectation whair of I beseik God to prolong your lyfe, preserve your health, increass your Majesteis prosperiteis, and accomplis your wished contentmentis. Ed<sup>r</sup>. this 14 Januar [1613].

Your most sacred Majesties most  
humble, faithfull and bund servand  
S. TH. HAMILTON.

\* From the original in Denmylue MSS., Advocates' Library.

## No. VII.

LETTER, SIR DUNCAN CAMPBELL OF GLENURCHY TO KING JAMES VI.,  
IN ANSWER TO A ROYAL MISSIVE DIRECTED TO HIM IN FAVOUR  
OF ROBERT ARBROCH MACGREGOR, 1613.\*

*Pleis your excellent Majestie,*

YOUR HEIGHNES lettres writtin in favouris of ROBERT ARBROCHE M<sup>c</sup>GREGOUR now calling himself *Ramsay*, I have ressavit, Quhairby I am willit to repossesse him in quhatsoevir landis he haith rycht unto without truble or plea in law; It is of treuthe that he did possess certane landis belonging to me without ony rycht or titill at all, yea so far aganis my consent that withe remembrance of my verie grit loiss I sall repent I had suche tennent; AND quhen he as one of the chief and speciall ringleadaris of his viperous clan, did nocht content thameselffis to wrong me by the most barbarous oppressing of my tennentis, but had also ovirune ane grit pairt of thre or foure Schirefdomeis; Then the generale greif of sa mony dewtefull subjectis maid the exterminacioun of this damnable raice of people to be resolvit upone as most expedient and necessary for your Majesteis peace and obedience and the suretie of your heighnes dewtefull subjectis duelling in thais pairtis; whiche work since it tuik beginning haith bene evir chargeable to your Majestie, panefull to the cuntrie, and with my particular very grit hurt and skayth, having had besydis many former loises within les nor thais xvij monethis tua hundrethe merk land waistit and spoiled be that Clan conducted be this sam man now recommendit; my tennentis thair wyffis and young childrene unmercefullie murthoured, and sick of thame as eschaitit the sworde, in regaird thair housses wer all brunt, being left in the oppin air, boithe the aigit and younger sorte were killit with colde. It may perhaps by some be supponit that this service is at some gude poynt, bot quhen all boith noblemen, barronis and gentilmen who haith most interest in this work wer conveyned, then it wes amang thame resolved and by thame to your Majesteis counsell proponed and thair also allowit of, *that without transplantioun of this Clan, no quyetnes to thais boundis culd be expected*; So as this manis repossessioun to any landis whiche by strong hand he held formerlie without any rycht at all implyis a direct ran-

\* From the original in Denmylne MSS., Advocates' Library.



verseing of quhatevir was intendit for the gude of that service; The particular harme and inconvenience quhairof being unfelt no doubt to thais who hes bene so eirnist solicitouris in the behalf of this man, so ar thay als far mistakin in thair undertaking for his gud behaviour in tyme cuming; In regard thair is no doubt at all bot quhen he findis himself of new strenthened withe a fresche growth of this unhappie weid (quhairof thair be of male kynd sum xvj<sup>xx</sup> of new arising) lyke aneuch he will put who promisses in his behalf to ane personall actioun for thair relief. AND BECAUS hard experience haithe maid me more sensible nor uthiris and my dewtie to your Majestie doeth enforce me to conceale nothing of my knowledg heirin, I have thairfoir presumed to acquaint your heighnes with the treuthe, assureing your Majestie one my credit that gif the Ringleadaris of this Clan sall have the libertie to duell and reside in thair former possessiounis, this undircotting wonde sall be found heireftir more incurable: Alwaysss for my awn pairt haveing lyfe and whole estait evir reddie at your Majesteis dispoiseing, I moist humblie tak my leif; Praying God almichtie to contenew long your heighnes happie and prosperous reigne and restis

Your Majesteis moist humble

and obedient servitoure

DUNCANE CAMPBELL.

of Glenurquhay.

*Edinbruche the* }  
*2 of Februarij* }  
 1613.

(To be continued.)

VIII. DOCUMENTS CONNECTED WITH THE SUCCESSION TO THE ESTATES POSSESSED BY WILLIAM MACLEOD OF DUNVEGAN, WHO DIED IN THE YEAR 1553.

[WILLIAM MACLEOD OF DUNVEGAN was the eldest son and successor of Alexander Macleod of Dunvegan, well known in the traditions of the Highlands as *Allaster Crotach*, or humpbacked. The old hereditary estates of the *Seill Tormod*, or Macleods of Harris, viz. Harris, Dunvegan, Minganish, Bracadale, Durinish, Lynedale, and Glenelg, had descended to William Macleod, under a destination to the heirs whomsoever of his father, making this large estate in fact a *female* fief. But he was at the same time the vassal of the Crown in the lands of Trouterness, Sleat, and North Uist, under a different destination, which made these extensive estates a *male* fief. The actual occupants of the last-mentioned lands, indeed (with the exception of Trouterness which had long been the sub-

ject of dispute, and frequently changed masters), were the Macdonalds of Sleat, but the legal right was at this time undoubtedly vested in the person of William Macleod.

On his death in 1553, without male issue, the two properties which were by law vested in him were separated. The first being a female fief, went to his infant daughter and heiress MARY; the last being a male fief, descended to his brother and heir-male. DONALD, the second son of Allaster *Crottach*, seized the estate to the prejudice of his niece, but did not enjoy it long, being murdered at Kingsburgh in Trouterness, by a relation of his own, named John Oig Macleod; and as he left no issue, TORMOD, the third son, became heir-male. It is said that after Donald's death, John Oig plotted the destruction of Tormod, then a youth, at Glasgow (to whom he himself would have succeeded as heir-male), but was prevented by the friendly interposition of the Earl of Argyle. John Oig, however, contrived to keep possession of the estate for seven years; \* and on his death, Tormod found himself without any legal claim to the ancient possessions of the family, whilst the estates nominally his had yet to be won by the sword from the warlike tribe by whom they were occupied. The *Seill Tormod*, partaking of the prejudice arising from the old Celtic customs against female rule, took the part of the heir-male; and on the other hand, the feudal gift of the ward and marriage of the infant heiress was eagerly sought from the Crown by those who believed themselves powerful enough to enforce her rights for their own benefit.

The present series of Documents will shew that, in the end, the wishes of the Clan prevailed; the upholders of the feudal law being compelled to make a compromise with the advocates of ancient customs, greatly to the advantage of the latter. They afford also an admirable illustration of the policy of the house of Argyle, as it will be seen that by yielding with a good grace, and abstaining from too harsh an exercise of his legal right, the Earl of Argyle strengthened his own power by an alliance with *two* powerful tribes instead of *one*, and made great progress towards the acquisition of the feudal superiority of the lands held by both.]

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## No. I.

GIFT BY JAMES, EARL OF ARRAN, REGENT OF SCOTLAND, TO  
GEORGE EARL OF HUNTLY, OF THE WARD, NON-ENTRY, RE-  
LIEF, AND MARRIAGE OF THE HEIR OF THE LATE WILLIAM  
MACLEOD OF DUNVEGAN, 1552-3.†

ANE LETTERE maid to GEORGE ERLE OF HUNTLEIE Lord Gor-  
doun and Badynach &<sup>ca</sup>. Chancellor to oure Souerane Lady his  
airis and assignais ane or ma of the gift of the waired and non-  
entres males fermes proffettis and dewiteis of all and sindrie the  
landis vndir writtin That is to say the landis of Areth, Dunne-

\* MS. History of Macleods.

† *Registrum Secreti Sigilli*, vol. 25, fo. 47.

va[ga]ne, Trouterness, the landis of Slaitt and Northoist, the landis of Duryness, the landis of Brakadell, the landis of Megyness, the landis of Glenelg, and of all wtheris landis and annuelrentis quhilkis pertenit to vmquhile William M<sup>c</sup>Cloid of Dunnevagane with the castellis touris fortalices mylnis multuris woddis fyscheingis annexis connexis baith propertie and tenandrie with tenentis tenandriis service of free tenentis aduocatioun donatioun and gyft of patronage of the kirkis benyfices and chaplaneriis of all andsindrie the foirnemmit landis and thair pertinentis gife ony be of all yeris and termis bygane and that the samin hes bene in oure souerane ladyis handis or hir predicessouris thairof be resoun of nonentres or waird sen the deceise of the said vmquhile William or ony vtheris his predicessouris last lauchfull possessouris thairof immediat tenentis to oure Souerane lady or her predicessouris of the samin and siclik of all yeris and termis to cum ay and quhill the lauchfull entre of the richtuus air or airis thairto being of lauchfull age with the relief thairof quhen it sal happin Togidder with the mariage of M<sup>c</sup>Cloid and air of the said vmquhile William and failyeing of be deceiss vnmariit the mariage of ony vthir air or airis mail or female that sal happin to succeid to the said vmquhile William or to ony vtheris his predicessouris in the landis and heritage foirsaidis with all profettis of the said mariage with power &<sup>ca</sup>. At Edinburgh the xi day of februar the yeir of God I<sup>m</sup> V<sup>c</sup>. and fyty tua yeris.

Per signaturam.

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## No. II.

CONTRACT BETWEEN THE EARLS OF HUNTLY AND ARGYLE, BY WHICH THE LATTER ACQUIRES RIGHT TO THE WARD, NON-ENTRY, RELIEF, AND MARRIAGE OF THE HEIR OF DUNVEGAN, 1555.\*

ATT EDINBURGH the            day of            the yeir of God I<sup>m</sup> V<sup>c</sup> and lv zeris It is appoynttit aggreit and fynalie contractit betwix noble and mychtie Lordis That is to say GEORGE ERLE OF HUNTLEIE Lord Gordoun and Badyenoch

\* General Register of Deeds, vol. 1. fo. 230. Recorded 18th Nov. 1555.

on that ane pairte and ARCHIBALD ERLE OF ARGYLE Lord Campbell and Lorne on that vther pairt in maner forme and effect as efter followis: That is to say forsamekill as the said George Erle of Huntlie haifand be gift of our Souerane Ladie with auisse of hir tutour and Gouvernour for the tyme to him his airis executouris and assignayis ane or may the warde and nonentress males fermes proffettis and dewiteis of all and sindrie the landis undir writtin That is to say the landis off Areth, Dunnivagane, &<sup>ca</sup>. [narrates the preceding gift verbatim] THAIRFOIR the said George Erle of Huntly sall renunce and ourgif the said gift of the ward nonentress releiff and mariage foirsaid with all rycht, titill of rycht, clame and entress quhilkis he had, hes or ony wyse may clame or haif thairto in our Souerane Ladie and hir derrest moder and regent of hir realme handis in favouris of the said Archibald Erle of Argyle for ane gift of new thairof to be gevin agane be our Souerane Lady to him his airis and assignayis of the samin And the said Erle of Huntlie oblissis him to warrant the said warde releiff nonentress and mariage foirsaid fra all dispositionis and giftis maid or gevin of befoir to ony maner of personis be himself or ony of his sonis sen the dait of the samin: FOR THE QUHILKIS the said Archibald Erle of Argyle bindis and oblissis him to thankfullie content and pay to the said George Erle of Huntlie the sowme of *tuelff hundreth merkis* usuale money of this realme in maner following That is to say at the feist of Mychealmess nixtocum efter the dait heirof the sowme of fyve hundreth merkis to be payit laid doune and deliverit in Sanct Antonis Ile situat within the paroch Kirk of Sanct Geill of the burgh of Edinburgh and siclike at the samin tyme the said Archibald Erle of Argyle sall grant the tuentie merk land of Memmoir in Lochquhaber within the Schireffdome of Innerness annaliit to his predicessouris be the said Erle of Huntlyis predicessouris vnder reversioun contenand the sowmes of money specifeit thairintill to be lauchfullie redemit and quitout be the said George Erle of Huntlie conforme to the reversioun maid thairupone and grant the sowmes of money specifeit in the said reversioun payit be the said Erle of Huntlie to him thairfoir at the seith of the said reversioun and renunce and discharge inlikwise the takkis thairof efter the redemptioun and that to be defalkit and allowit in the said payment of the sowmes foirsaid of tuelf hundreth merkis as it extendis And for the remanent of the said sowme of twelf hundreth merkis the said Erle of Ergyle sall at the feist of Mychaelmes foirsaid find sufficient caution and souirtie burgess men within Edinburgh

duelland, actit in the bukis of Counsale or officialis bukis of Lowthiane for payment thairof at Sanct Androiss day nixt thaireftir following; QUHILKIS being fulfillit be the said Erle of Argyle to the said Erle of Huntlie or to ony vtheris his procuratouris haifand his power to that effect The said Erle of Huntlie sall mak resignatioune of the ward, nonentress, marriage and releiff of the landis foirsaidis in maner abone expremitt and sall exhibite and produce the reuersiounne of the saidis landis of Memmoir to the effect that the said Erle of Argyle may grant the sowmes of money contenit thairintill to be ressaute be him fra the said Erle of Huntlie for redemptiounne of the saidis landis of Memmoir and to grant the saidis landis thairthrow to be lauchfullie redemit and quitout and siclik to ressave the sowme of fyve hundreth merkis and cautionne for the remanent of the said tuelf hundreth merkis as said is: AND GIFE the said Erle of Argyle happynnis to failye in fulfilling of his pairte of the said contract at the said feist of Mychaelmess assignit thairto in maner abonewrittin the said contract to be fra thyne furth expirit in the self null and of nane availl and the said Erle of Huntlie to be fre thairof in tyme cuming: AND for sure keping and fulfilling of this present contract in all poyntis abonewrittin bayth the saidis parteis ar content and consentis that the samin be registrat and insert in the bukis of counsall or in the officialis bukis of Louthiane submittand thame to his jurisdictionne in that caise and the saidis parteis oblist and moneist to fulfill the samin to vtheris in all poyntis vnder the paynis of hornyng poynding or oursing; letteres and executoriellis to be direct thairupone in forme as efferis and to that effect, &<sup>ca</sup>. [Follows clause of registration in common form.]

IN WITNESS of the quhilk thing baith the saidis parteis presentis hes subscriuite this present contract with thair handis day yeir and place foirsaidis Befoir thir witnesses Gilbert Erle of Cassillis, Jhone Erle of Soderland, Thomas Grahame, Donald Abbot of Cowper, Alexander Conan with vtheris diverse. Sic subscribitur. ERLE OF ARGYLE; GEORGE ERLE OF HUNTIE.

## No. III.

DISPOSITION OR DEED OF SALE BY MARY OF GUISE, QUEEN REGENT, TO JAMES MACDONALD OF DUNYVEG AND THE GLENS, OF THE SAID WARD, NON-ENTRIES, RELIEF AND MARRIAGE OF MARY MACLEOD, HEIRESS OF DUNVEGAN, 1559.\*

[THE EARL OF HUNTLY having fallen into disgrace with the Regent for neglect of duty in not putting a stop to some disorders in the Highlands, was compelled, among other penalties, to divest himself of his interest in the estate of Dunvegan. This he did by a special Deed of Assignation in favour of the Queen Regent herself. The Earl of Argyle having openly declared for the Protestants, could not, at this time, expect any favour from the Regent, who endeavoured to procure the support of James Macdonald, by making him the guardian and administrator of the wealthy heiress, Mary Macleod. The following notices from Sir Ralph Sadler's State papers shew that the Regent was disappointed in her expectation.

"One for that the Regent, by her policie, devised to stirre JAMES M'DONELL and others of the Scottish Irishrie, against the ERLE OF ARGYLE, to the intent the same Erle might be so occupied at home in defence of his country as he should have no tyme to attend this matter: Wherefore it behaved him to go home for the stay thereof, which he hathe now so well ordered as the Regent shall be clerely frustrate and deceyved of her expectation in that behalf."—*Extract Letter, Sir Ralph Sadler and Sir James Croft to Mr Secretary Cecill, 8th Sept. 1559.*—*Sadler ii. p. 431.*

"The Erle of Huntley remayneth at home in his countrey; but his son, as they say is coming to the protestants with iiij<sup>e</sup>. horse; and JAMES MACDONNELL, whom the Regent heretofore stirred against the ERLE OF ARGYLE is also commyng to them with vii<sup>e</sup>. footmen."—*Extract Letter, Sir R. Sadler and Sir James Croft to Mr Secretary Cecill, 25th Octr. 1559.*—*Sadler ii. p. 517.*

As early as 1554, if not before that time, James Macdonald of Dunyveg was married to Agnes Campbell, sister to the then Earl of Argyle.]

BE IT KEND till all men be thir present letteres Ws MARIE QUENE DOWREAR OF SCOTLAND and REGENT of the samin cessioner and assignay lauchfullie constitute be our traist causing GEORGE ERLLE OF HUNTLEIE Lord Gordoun and Badyenoch &<sup>ca</sup>. in and to the waird and nonentries males fermes profettis a<sup>d</sup> dewiteis of all and sindry the landis vnderwritten That is to say the landis of Arech, Dunniv[ag]ane the landis of Duryness, the landis of Brakadell, the landis of Megyness, the landis of Glenelg, and of all vtheris landis and annuelrentes quihilkis pertentit to VMQUHILE WILLIAM M<sup>c</sup>CLOIDE OF DUNEVAGANE with the castellis touris fortalices mylnes multuris

\* General Register of Deeds, vol. 4, fo. 319. Recorded 12th September 1561.

woddis fischingis annexis connexis baith propertie and tenendrie with tenends tenendriis and seruice of fre tenentis advocatioune donatioune and gift of patronage of the kirkis benefices and chaplanenes of all and sindry the foirnemmit landis and thair pertinentis gif ony be of all yeiris and termes bygane that the samin hes bene in our Souerane ladeis handis or hir predicessouris as superiouris thairof be ressoun of nonentres or ward sen the deceis of the said umquhile William or ony utheris his predecessouris lauchfull possessouris thairof immediat tenentis to our Souerane Ladie or her predicessouris of the samin and sic like of all yeiris and termes to cum ay and quhill the lauchfull entre of the richteous air or airis thairto being of lauchfull aige with the releif thairof quhen it sal happin togidder with the mariage of MARIE M<sup>c</sup>CLOIDE dochter and air of the said vmquhile Williame and failzeing of her be deceis vnmareit the mariage of ony vther air or airis mail or famell that sal happin to succeid to the said vmquhile Williame or to ony vtheris his predicessouris in the landis and heretage foirsaidis with all proffettis of the said mariage as the said assignatioun maid to ws and oure airis be oure said cousing George Erll of Huntlie vnder his seil and subscriptioun manuell in the self at mair lenth proportis: To HAUE GEVIN, grantit, transferritt, sauld and disponit and be thir oure letteris gevis, grantis, transferis, sellis, and disponis To oure weilbelouit JAMES M<sup>c</sup>CONEILL OF DUNNEVEAG AND GLENNISS his airis and assignais, All and hail the ward nonentries releif and mariage abone-writtin and proffittis thairof and all richt tittill and clame of richt quhilk we had hes or ony maner of way ma have thairto be vertu of the said assignatioune maid be ws or oure airis of the samin *and that for certane greit sommes of money* payit and deliuerit to ws be the said James off the quhilkis we hald ws weil content and payit and quitclames and dischargis him his airis and assignais and all vtheris thairof be thir presents: GEVAND grantand turnand and transferrand fra ws and oure airis all richt enteres and clame of richt quhilkis we had, hes, or ony wyse may have or clame in and to the said assignatioune maid to ws be oure said cousing of the ward, nonentress, releif and mariage abone writtin and proffettis thairof In the said James M<sup>c</sup>Coneill his airis and assignais; with power to him and thame to intromett and tak vp the males, fermes, proffettis and dewteis of the saidis landis during the tyme of the waird and nonentres thairof and to dispone vpoune the said releif and mariage and proffettis of the samin as thai sall think maist expedient and to brouke jois and vse the saidis principale gift and

assignatioun maid to us thairupone with all richt and priuilege thair of siclyk and als frele in all thingis as we nicht haue usit the samin befor the making of this present selling and dispositioun thair of: AND for the mair verificatioun of all and sindry the premissis we have deliuerit the said letter of assignatioun to the said James to be usit be him his airis and assignais to thair utilitie and proffet as thai sall think maist expedient; QUHILK principall gift and assignatioun maid be us of the samin we bind and obliss ws and our airis to warrand acquit and defend to the said James his airis and assignais as law will but fraude or gyle. IN WITNES heirof to thir presentis subscrivit with oure hand oure seill is hungin at the palice of Halyrudehous besyde the burgh of Edinburgh the xxvij day of Junii the yeir of God I<sup>m</sup>. V<sup>c</sup>. and fiftie nyne yeiris Sic subscribitur—MARIE R.

[In the month of March following the date of this deed, the EARL OF ARGYLE entered into a contract with TORMOD MACLEOD, the heir-male of the family; which see *supra*, p. 91].

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#### No. IV.

ACT OF PRIVY COUNCIL, BEARING THAT KENNETH M'KENZIE OF KINTAILL DELIVERED THE PERSON OF MARY MACLEOD, OF DUNVEGAN, THEN IN HIS CUSTODY, TO THE QUEEN OF SCOTLAND.\*

*At Edinburgh the 21 May 1562.*

THE SAMYN DAY in presens of the Quenis Majestie and Lordis of Secretit Counsall comperit KENYEOCH M<sup>c</sup>KINZIE OF KINTAILL, quha being commandit be lettres and als be writtingis direct fra the Quenis Grace to exhibite, produce and present befor hir Hienes MARIE M<sup>c</sup>CLOYDE, dochter and heir of umquhile WILLIAME M<sup>c</sup>CLOYDE OF HARICH, conforme to the lettres and chargeis direct thairupoun: And declairit that JAMES M<sup>c</sup>CONEILL had ane actioun dependand befor the Lordis of Sessioun aganis him for deliverance of the said Marie to him, and that thairfoir he could nocht gudlie deliver hir: Nochtwithstanding the quhilk the Quenis Majestie ordanit the said Kenyoch to deliver the said Marie to hir Hienes and grantit that he suld incur na skaith thairthrow at the handis of the said James or ony utheris, nochtwithstanding ony title or actioun thay had aganis him thairfoir: And the said Kenyoch Knawand his detfull obedience to the Quenis Majestie and that the Quene had ordanit him to deliver the said Marie to hir Hienes in maner foirsaid quhilk he on na wyiss culd

\* *Registrum Secreti Concilii, Acta.*



dissobey:—and thairfoir deliverit the said Marie to the Quenis Majestie conforme to hir ordinance foirsaid.

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No. V.

NOTICES FROM THE ACCOUNTS OF THE LORD HIGH TREASURER OF SCOTLAND, SHEWING THAT MARY MACLEOD WAS FOR SOME TIME A MAID OF HONOUR TO THE QUEEN, 1562-1565.\*

A.D. 1562.

ITEM the xxiiij day of December be the Quenis Grace' Precept to MARIE M<sup>c</sup>CLOID ane elne 1 quarter of blak weluot to be hude, mufell and turet, the elne vj<sup>lib</sup>. . . . . Summa vij<sup>lib</sup> x<sup>s</sup>.

ITEM be the said Precept to MARIE M<sup>c</sup>CLOID v elnis of chamlot m<sup>e</sup>kie, to be ane wiliecote, bodie and slevis, the elne viij<sup>s</sup>. . . . . Summa xl<sup>s</sup>.

A.D. 1564-5.

ITEM the xvj day of Marche be the Quenis Grace' Precept to Margaret Farne and MARIE [M<sup>c</sup>] CLOID in hir Grace's Chalmer: That is to say to the said Margaret iiij elnis of blak staining to be ane cloke and ane dewanter the elne ij<sup>lib</sup>. . . . . Summa xij<sup>lib</sup>.

ITEM ane elne ij quarteris of blak welwote to bordour the samyne the elre vi<sup>lib</sup>. . . . . Summa ix<sup>lib</sup>.

ITEM ij unce of silk to thame, . . . . . xx<sup>s</sup>.

ITEM tua dosane of lang talit buttonis, . . . . . xxxiiij<sup>s</sup>.

ITEM to MARIE M<sup>c</sup>CLOID to be ane cloke and ane dewanter of scarleth staining ij elnis the pryce of the elne ij<sup>lib</sup>. x<sup>s</sup>. . . . . Summa x<sup>lib</sup> x<sup>s</sup>.

ITEM iiij elne of blak and red buckrame as the said Precept togidder with the acquittance of ressait schawin upon compt beris, . . . . . xxxij<sup>s</sup>.

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No. VI.

CONTRACT BETWEEN ARCHIBALD, FIFTH EARL OF ARGYLE, AND TORMOD MACLEOD, BROTHER AND HEIR-MALE OF THE LATE WILLIAM MACLEOD OF DUNVEGAN, 24TH FEB. 1566-7.†

[ARGYLE had by this time succeeded in establishing his right to the ward and marriage of the heiress, either by a revival of his contract with

\* *Compota Thesaurarii Scotiæ.*

† General Register of Deeds, vol. 9, fo. 9. Recorded Feb. 1566-7.

Huntly [supra, p. 138], or by purchase from James Macdonald.—The following contract between him and Tormod Macleod is supplementary to their former contract [supra p. 91.]. Tormod was now in actual possession of the estates properly belonging to the heiress, and seems to have had but a weak hold of Trouterness, Slait, and North Uist, the only lands to which he had a legal claim.]

AT EDINBURGH the tuentie foure day of Februar the yeir of God I<sup>m</sup> V<sup>c</sup> thre scoir sex yeiris It is appointit, aggreit and finallie endit betuixt ane richt noble and michtie Lord ARCHIBALD ERLE OF ERGILE for him self and havand the richt of the ward and relief of all landis quhilkis pertenit to UMQUHILE WILLIAM M<sup>c</sup>CLOID OF DUNVEGANE with the mariage of MARIE M<sup>c</sup>CLOID onlie dochtir and appeirand aire to the said umquhile William and als acceptand the burdene upoune him for hir on that ane pairt: and TORMOND M<sup>c</sup>CLOIDE brothir and air maill and of tailyie to the said umquhill William and als as air maill to w<sup>m</sup>quhile Alexander M<sup>c</sup>Cloid of Dunvigane his father of the landis of Trouternes Slait and North Weist on that uthair pairt in maner following That is to say: FORSA-MEKLE as the said noble Lord haifand the richt to the gift of the ward relief and mariage foirsaid sall do his diligence to obtene the said Marie M<sup>c</sup>Cloid to be heretable infest as air to the said umquhill William his father, and failyeing thairof as air to the said nmquhile Alexander hir gudschir, of all landis untailyeit contenit in the charter maid to the said umquhile Alexander be oure Soverane Lord that last deceissit viz. the landis of Glenelg, Mengenis, Bracadell, Leondele, Durynes, Harras and Hirht Gif the auld chartour and seisingis may be had and failyeing thairof sall do diligence to get to the said Marie of our said Soverane and hir successouris ane new infestement with chartour and precept of seising, with supplying of all faultis, of lands untailyeit specifeit in the chartour grantit be our said Soveranis umquhill father to the said umquhill Alexander of befoir and the said Marie being heretable infest thairin [he] sall caus hir with consent of hir curatouris or spous, gif scho ony salhappin to have for the tyme, Infest agane in the maist suir maner the said Tormond and his airis heretable in the saidis haill untalyeit lands To be haldin of our said Soverane and hir successouris ather be resignatioune or confirmatioune as he sall think maist expedient and please to devise efter the forme of hir said infestment; AND ALS the said noble Lord as havand the richt to the ward relief and mariage foirsaidis sall provide the said Marie M<sup>c</sup>Cloid of ane husband and pairtie aggreable to hir estate; and scho being mareit [he] sall caus hir with

consent and assent of hir said future spous ratifie and appreif the said Infestment to be gvein to the said Tormond of the saidis untailyeit landis; and als the said Erle sall at the tyme of the said ratificatioune discharge the said Tormond and his airis of all mailles fermes proffeittis and dewiteis of the saidis untailyeit landis of all yeiris and termes bigane intromettit with be him during the tyme of the said ward: **QUHILKIS** Infestment being past and endit upoune the said Erleis expenssis in maner foirsaid the said Tormond sall incontinent thairefter mak him self to be heritable infest in all landis and anuelrentis contentit in the Chartour tailye of his said umquhile father as air of tailye to him; and immediatlie thairefter sall infest the said noble Lord and his airis thairin heretable, To be haldin of our said Souerane and hir successouris ather be resignatioune or confirmatioune at the optioune of the said Erle, as frelie as the said umquhile Alexander his father held the samin of befoir; the said Erle obtenand our souerane or hir successouris consent thairto: **AND ALS** the said Tormond sall content, pay and deliver to the said Marie and hir said spous future the soume of *ane thousand pundis money in contentatioune of his part of hir tocher*; **AND** farder the said Tormond sall renunce all richt, kindnes, titill, interes and possessioun together with the byrun proffeittis, maillies and dewiteis quhilkis he had, hes or may clame to the saidis tailyeit landis or bailliarie thairof, for him his airis and successouris for ever, and sall pretend na richt thairto in tymes cuming for ony caus bigane; **AND** als the said Tormond being infest as said is sall deliver to the said noble Lord all auld evidentis quhilkis he hes or may have of ony of the landis tailyeit abone written maid to ony his predicessouris of befoir; **AND** for suir fulfilling of this contract and appointment ather of the saidis parteis ar content that the samin be registrat in the buikis of Counsale and to have the strenth of ane decret of the Lordis thairof with executioun to pass thairvpoune as effeiris **IN WITNES** of the quhilk thing ather of the saidis parteis hes subscrivit thir presentis with thair handis as followis day yeir and place foirsaidis Befoir thir witnes John Buttir of Gormok, Malcolm McPhersone parsoune of Herreis, Johne Bischope of the Illis—sic subscribitur

ARCHIBALD ERLE OF ARGILE  
TORMOND McCLOID

With my hand at the pen led be the notar  
wnder writtin. Ita est Thomas Blair no-  
tarius publicus ex speciali mandato dicti  
Tormondi manu propria.

## No. VII.

## CONTRACT BETWEEN ARCHIBALD, FIFTH EARL OF ARGYLE, AND DONALD MAC DONALD OF SLEAT, 1566-7.\*

[THE Highland chiefs were by this time so sensible of the necessity of having legal titles to their estates, that the Earl of Argyle found little difficulty, after the arrangement with Tormod Macleod, by which he secured the service of that chief and his clan, in obtaining from Macdonald of Sleat a similar bond of service.—The superiority of the lands of Trouterness, Sleat and North Uist, it will be seen, was to remain with the Earl, which would have given him still more influence in the North Isles: but circumstances seem to have prevented the following contract from being carried into effect in every particular.]

AT EDINBURGH the ferd day of Marche the yeir of God I<sup>r</sup> V<sup>e</sup> lxxj. yeiris. It is appointit aggreit and finalie concordit betuix ane nobill and michtie lord ARCHIBALD ERLE OF ARGILE Lord Campbell and Lorne &<sup>ca</sup>. on ane pairte and DONALD M<sup>c</sup>DONALD GORME OF SLAIT on the uther pairt In maner forme and effect as efter followis: That is to say The said noble Erle sall obtene heretabill infestment to him, his airis and assignais off the land of Trouternes, Slait and northt pairt of Weist, Quhilkis pertenit to UMQUHILE ALEXANDER M<sup>c</sup>CLOWD OF DUNVAGEIN with thair pertinentis To be haldin immediatlie of our Soverane Ladie the Quenis grace and hir successouris in fewferme as the said umquhill Alexander held the samin befoir his deceis; AND the said Infestment being obtenit be the said noble Erle, he for service done and in speciallie to be done to him, his airis and successouris be the said Donald, his airis and successouris and for other caussis and considerationis, bot specialie in respect of the said Donald his airis and successouris service to be maid as said is, now as than and than as now obliassis him and his airis to mak sufficient heretabill Infestment to the said Donald his airis and assignais of all and haill the foirsaidis landis with thair pertinentis; To be haldin of the said nobill Erle and his airis in fewferme for yeirlie payment to thame of the feu males and dewiteis to be contenit in the said nobile Erlis infestment thairof to be payit to our said Soverane and hir successouris with ane penny mair to the said Erle and his successouris: FOR THE QUHILK the said Donald be the tenor heirof bindis and obleissis him his airis execu-

\* General Register of Deeds, vol. 9, fo. 20. Recorded 5th March, 1566-7,

touris and assignais to content and pay to the said nobill Erle his executouris and assignais the sume of *ane thousand merkis* usuall money of Scotland in an hail sowme at the perfeiting of the said infestment to the said Donald and siclyk the said Donald be the tennour heirof oblissis him his airis executouris and assignais to content and pay to MARIE M<sup>c</sup>CLOID DOCHTER TO WMQUHILE WILLIAM M<sup>c</sup>CLOID OF DUNVAGANE *the s<sup>u</sup>me of five hundreth merkis money foirsaid to hir mariage*; Providing that the said Donald be infest in the landis foirsaidis as said is: BECAUS the said Infestment to be maid be the said Erle to the said Donald is maist specialie maid in respect of the said Donaldis service foirsaid, Thairfoir the said Donald and his airis sall gif and deliuer at the resaving of the said infestment ane BAND and OBLIGATIONUNE bindand and oblissand him his airis lelelie and trewlie to serve the said Erle his airis and successouris, concur and assist him and thame in all his and thair effearis, nocht being contrair our said Soverane nor hir successouris, and sall at all tymes be reddy thairto with his kin freindis and force, quhen and howoft he salbe requirit thairto, provyding that gif the said Donald or his airis happinis to failye thairintill or happenis to cum ony wayis contrare the said Erle his airis or successouris in ony caise, our said souerane onlie exceptit nor yit cummis nocht with diligence with his kin, freindis and force to the assistance of the said Erle his airis and successouris, being requirit or warnit thairto as said is, or ony vther waise failyeis in his seruice allegeance or dewiteis, Than and in that caise the said Infestment sall expire and be of nane avall force nor effect; and that the said Donald and his airis salbe callit upoune the declaratour of thair said failye upoune fiftene dayis warning but diet or tabill [cavill]: AND FORDER the said Donald and his airis at the resaving of the said infestment sall deliver to the said Erle and his airis thair BAND OF MANRENT for thame and thair airis in the best and stratest forme that the said Erle will devise, utherwayise the said Erle sall nocht be haldin to deliver the foirsaid infestment; AND sua the said Donald be the the tenour heirof obleissis him beand infest as said is to stand guid freind, fortifie and assist TORMOND M<sup>c</sup>CLOID sone to the said umquhile Alexander M<sup>c</sup>Cloid of Dunvegane in his causses and defensses lefull and honest in tyme cuming quhen he salbe requirit thairto be the said noble Erle;\* AND

\* These obligations by Macdonald, of manrent and service to the Earl of Argyle, and of friendship to Tormod Macleod, contained in this contract, are worthy of notice in reference to the series of Bonds of Manrent, &c.

for obserueing keiping and fulfilling of the premisses ather of the saidis parteis bindis and oblissis thame faithfullie to uthair in maist sure forme of obligatioune that can be devisit but fraude or gyle, na remeid nor exceptioun of law quhatsumever to be proponit or allegeit in the contrair, Renunceand the same for thame thair airis executouris and assignais for now and ever be thir presentis; and for the mair securitie ar content and consentis that this present contract be actit and registrat in the buikis of Counsale and decernit to haif the strenth of ane decretit of the Lordis thair of and letteres and executoriallis of horning or poynding to be direct thairupoune and that the executioun of the ane prejudice nocht the vther for compelling of thame to fullfill the samin as is abonewrittin and for registering makis constitutis and ordanis Maisteris Dauid Borthwik, Robert Crychtoune thair undoutit and irrevocabill procuratouris coniunctlie and severalie *in uberiori procuracionis forma*, oblissand to hald ferme and stabill &<sup>ca</sup>. IN WITNES of the quhilk thing baith the saidis pairteis hes subscrivit this present contract with thair handis In maner following day yeir and place foirsaidis Befoir thir witnesses Constantyne Wakynschaw of Achancewche, George Boquhannan of that Ilk, Robert Stewart and Johne Stewart with utheris diverse—sic subscribitur

ARCHIBALD ERLE OF ARGILE.

DONALD McDONALD GORME OF SLAITT

with my hand at the pen led be the notar under writtin at my command Ita est Jacobus Hoppringille notarius de mandato dicti Donaldi scribere nescientis manu propria.

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### No. VIII.

ABSTRACT OF A CHARTER UNDER THE GREAT SEAL OF JAMES VI. TO MARY MACLEOD OF THE LANDS OF HARRIS, DUNVEGAN, &c., 1572\*

[A PORTION of the lands and likewise the office of Bailliary of Trouterness are included in this charter. It is difficult to say whether this

commenced in the present part of the Collectanea (*supra* p. 80). It is evident that the Macdonalds were now left in undisputed possession of Trouterness, Slate, and North Uist, otherwise a bond of friendship to the Macleods would have been a mockery.

\* *Registrum, Magni Sigilli*, lib. 33, No. 9.

proceeded from an error, or from an alteration in the arrangements contemplated in the two documents immediately preceding. It certainly is not reconcilable with these documents, and may therefore be presumed to have arisen from some clerical error.]

REX, quia evidentiæ terrarum subscriptarum penitus combustæ et destructæ fuerunt in insulis borealibus regni, incursionibus et bellis civilibus inter incolas patriæ &ca. igitur &ca. concessit MARIE M<sup>c</sup>CLOYID unice nepti et heredi linie quondam ALEXANDRI M<sup>c</sup>CLOYID DE DUNVAGANE per quondam WILHELMUM M<sup>c</sup>CLOYID suum seniorum filium legitime procreatæ, heredebus suis et assignatis terras vulgo nuncupatas Ardmanach in Herage de Lewis, cum omnibus insulis minutis ad dictam Ardmanach pertinentibus; ac sex unciatas terrarum de Dyrenes; quatuor unciatas terrarum de Myngenes; quatuor unciatas terrarum de Bracadell, cum una unciata terrarum de Leyndell, et duo unciatas terrarum de Trouterness; una cum officio Balliatus terrarum de Trouterness in Skye; infra Dominium Insularum: et Terras et Baroniam de Glenelg cum castro &ca. [infra] vicecomitatem de Invernes:— Tenendas de Rege in feodo, hereditate ac libera Baroniam ut prius: Reddendo annuatim pro Ardmanach &ca Wardas, relevia et maritagia cum contigerunt; *una cum tentione unius navis viginti sex remorum, ac duo navium sexdecim remorum*, ad faciendum Regibus Scotiae, tam tempore pacis quam guerrae, servitia quando et quotiens per Regem seu Successores aut Locatenentes requisiti fuerunt; *Ac etiam reservando Regi nidos Falconum infra dictas terras*; et alia servitia de dictis terris et officiis debita et consueta: Necnon, reddendo pro terris et Baroniam de Glenelg &ca jura et servitia de eisdem prius debita et consueta: Insuper pro bono, fidei et gratuito servitio impenso et impendendo per ARCHIBALDUM COMITEM ARGADIE Donatarium [Donatorem?] Wardae et Maritagiæ dictæ Mariae, suoque ferventi supplicatione et desiderio, dedit et disposuit dictæ Mariae suis heredibus et assignatis, omnes prædictas terras &ca; cum omne jure, titulo &ca quos Rex habuit ratione eschaetae, forisfacturae &ca &ca. De data 15 Septembris 1572.

[IN 1573 soon after the date of this charter, Mary Macleod was married by the Earl of Argyle to a kinsman of his own, Duncan Campbell younger of Auchinbreck. It was then proposed, with consent of her husband, to convey the lands contained in the preceding charter to Tormod Macleod, her uncle, by means of a Charter of Sale, as will appear from the following Extracts from an *unsigned and undated* Charter of Sale, still preserved in the Dunvagan Charter Chest:—

“ OMNIBUS hanc cartam visuris vel auditoris MARIA MACCLOYD DE

HERIG, Salutem, &<sup>ca</sup>. Noveritis me cum expressis assensu et consensu DUNCANI CAMPBELL APPAGENTIS DE AUCHINBREK mei sponsi pro suo interesse; vendidisse, alienasse et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse, &<sup>ca</sup>. dilecto meo TORMONDO MACCLOYD DE DUNVAGANE et heredibus suis masculis quibuscunque, quibus deficientibus, heredibus suis quibuscunque, Terras meas vulgariter nuncupatas Ardmanache in Herage de Lewis, &<sup>ca</sup>. [exactly as in the charter 1572 above quoted] pro nonnullis pecuniarum summis et aliis gratitudinibus per nobilem et prepotentem Dominum, Archibaldum Argadie Comitem Dominum Campbell et Lorne, Cancellarium Scotiæ, mihi et dicto meo sponso persolutis et factis, &<sup>ca</sup>. &<sup>ca</sup>."

Legal objections, however, seem to have presented themselves to this course, and, finally, Tormod Macleod was infest and seased in all the ands mentioned in the Royal Charter 1572, upon a Charter of Resignation under the great seal, dated 4th February 1579-80; and proceeding upon the resignation of Mary Macleod, with consent of her husband, in favour of the said Tormod. With his descendants the whole property (except Trouterness) remained for fully two centuries, and a large portion of it still remains. From Mary Macleod descended the later Barons of Auchinbreck, who always maintained a friendly intercourse with their relations of the *Seill Tormod*; and at this day there are in Harris many highly respectable families of the name of Campbhall, whose ancestors were induced to settle there in consequence of this alliance.]

IX. DOCUMENTS CONNECTED WITH THE GENERAL INTERCOURSE OF TRADE BETWEEN THE HIGHLANDS AND LOWLANDS, AND MORE PARTICULARLY THE TRADE OF CATTLE-DEALING IN THE HIGHLANDS AND ISLES.

No. I.

PROCLAMATION THAT NONE PRESUME TO MOLEST THE HIGHLANDERS RESORTING TO MARKETS IN THE LOWLANDS, 1566.\*

[THE "troubles" alluded to in this proclamation were caused by the opposition offered by the EARL OF MURRAY, and others, particularly the EARL OF ARGYLE, to the marriage of MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS with Henry Stewart, LORD DARNLEY.—See Sir Walter Scott's *History of Scotland*, II., p. 99.]

*At Edinburgh 17 July 1566.*

FORSAMEIKILL as throw the troublis occurreing the last yeir, the inhabitantis of the cuntre of Ergyle, Lorne, Braidalbane Kintyre and the Ilis were efferit to cum in the lawland for feir of invasioun and sic other impediments as than occurrit quhilk

\* *Registrum Secreti Concilii, Acta.*



troubill, thankis to God, is quietit to the honour of our Soveranis and welth of thair subjectis: AND sen it is nocht onlie neidfull that guid nychtbourheid and abstinence fra all displeasour and invasioun be observit amangis the hail lieges; Bot that ather of thame sustene and releve utheris necessiteis be interchange of the excrescence and superflew fruitis growand in the Laich and Hie landis; Sua that necessarilie marcattis mon be kepit and all men indifferentlie without exceptioun repair thairto for selling of thair guidis and buying agane of sic necessaris as ar unto thame neidfull and requisite; THAIRFOIR ordanis lettres to be direct to officiaris of Armes, chargeing thame to pas to the Marcat croces of Perth, Striviling, Dunbartane, Renfrew, Glasgow, Irvin, Air and all utheris places neidfull and thair be oppin proclamatioun command & charge all and sindrie our Soverane Lord and Ladyis liegis, That nane of thame tak upoun hand to invaid or persew utheris quethir thay be Helandmen or Lowland; or to offer or mak provocation of trouble or tuilye to utheris nochtwithstanding ony offence querrell or questioun falling in the tyme of the saidis troublis under the pane of deid; Dischargeing all Scheriffis, Stewartis, Bailleis and thair deputtis and officiaris, and all Provestis and Baillies of Burrowis of all staying arreisting stop troubill or impediment making to the said Helandmen in bodiis or guidis in thair cuming to the saidis marcattis, remaining thairin, or departing thairfra, for ony cryme actioun caus or occasioun committit during the tyme of the saidis troublis or proceeding thairon, and of thair offices in that pairt; Bot that all men persew justice be the ordinar civile maner as appertenis.

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No. II.

ACT OF PRIVY COUNCIL IN A COMPLAINT BY CERTAIN DEALERS IN CATTLE FROM THE HIGHLANDS AGAINST PATRICK HOUSTON OF THAT ILK, 1565.\*

[THE following act illustrates the difficulties under which trade was carried on previous to the issuing of the preceding proclamation. It is to be observed that the opponents of the Queen's marriage having taken arms, were compelled by the royal forces to retire into Argyle; upon which a proclamation was made by the Privy Council forbidding the supply of provisions to the Rebels in Argyle, dated 3d November 1565.]

*At Edinburgh 21st Nov', 1565.*

THE QUHILK DAY it was proponit to the King and Quenis

\* *Registrum Secreti Concilii, Acta.*

Majesteis and Lordis of Secreit Counsall upoun the behalf of Allane Fischear, Thomas Fischear and certane thair collegis how laitlie according to thair accustomat maner thay brocht certane ky furth of Ergyle to be sauld to thair Hienesses liegis in the lawland quhilkis ky ar takin frome thame be Patrick Houstoun of that ilk and utheris and intromettit with as the gudis of rebellis and ennemeis: THE King and Quenis Majesteis eftir consideratioun of the mater with avyiss of the Lordis of the Secreit Counsall, FINDIS that the saidis Ky nor na utheris gudis brocht furth of the pairtis of Ergyle be ony personis thair guid and trew subjectis to be sauld in the lawland for furnissing and sustentatioun of the cuntre according to use and wont, can ony wyiss pertene to thair Hienesses or ony utheris be resoun of escheit: PROVYDING that the bringaris of the saidis Ergyle Ky in the lawland haif nor transport na victualis into Ergyle.

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No. III.

ACT OF PRIVY COUNCIL ANNULLING AS UNLAWFUL A PROCLAMATION  
LATELY PUBLISHED (BY PRIVATE AUTHORITY) IN ARGYLE, PRO-  
HIBITING ALL TRADE WITH MULL AND THE OTHER ISLES, 1609.\*

*Edinburgh 28 September 1609.*

FORSAMEKLE as HECTOR M<sup>c</sup>CLAYNE of DOWART, Angus M<sup>c</sup>Coneill of Dunyvaig and certane utheris chiftanes of the Yllis who ar addebtit to the Kingis Majestie in the maillis and dewyteis of thair landis, hes of lait meanit thameselffis unto the Lordis Commissionaris, that thay ar verie far preujeit and maid unable to pay his Majesteis dewyteis of thair landis, be resoun of a Proclamatioun and Prohibitoun maid within the boundis of Ergyle that no mercheantis or utheris sall buy ony mairtis,† horses or utheris goodis within the boundis of Mule or ony utheris of the West Yllis; The saidis yllismen having no utheris meanes nor possibilitie to pay his Majesteis dewyteis bot be the sale of thair mairtis and horsse; and the buying of such commoditeis being in all tymes bigane a free, constant and peceable trade to the merchandis alsweill of Ergyll as of the incuntrey, without ony restrent, trouble, questioun or im-

\* *Registrum Secreti Concilii, Acta penes Marchiarium et Insularum ordinem.*

† *Mairtis*; Cattle fattened for winter consumption.

pediment moved or intended in the contrair at ony tyme heir-tofoir; Quhairby as the makaris of that Proclamatioun hes committit a verie grite errour and oversicht in usurpeing upoun thame such a soverane power and auctoritie noway competent to a subject; and thairwithall hes defraudit and prejugit his Majesteis goode subjectis of the benefite of thair lauchfull trade and intercourse of thair goodis wairis and merchandice,—so have thay very far hinderit his Majestie in the tymous and thankfull payment of his dewyteis; in heich contempt of his Majesteis auctoritie and lawis: THAIRFOIR, &<sup>ca.</sup> [The said Proclamation and Prohibition annulled as unlawful; and all the lieges strictly prohibited from interfering in the trade of the Isles.]

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No. IV.

ABSTRACT OF AN ACT OF PRIVY COUNCIL IN A COMPLAINT AGAINST SIR JOHN MACDOUGAL OF DUNOLLY FOR LEVYING A TOLL ON CATTLE CROSSING THE FERRIES FROM MULL TO LORN, 1622.\*

*At Edinburgh 28 March 1622.*

SIR RORY M<sup>c</sup>KENZIE OF COGACHE hes action against SIR JOHN M<sup>c</sup>DOUGALL OF DUNNOLICH, narrating That quhair Hector M<sup>c</sup>Clane of Dowart his brother in law being put at as weill for his Majesteis dewteis as for debts to his creditors quhairby his house wes lyke to be ruined; and Sir Rorie out of regaird to him and standing of his house having not only tane on him the burden of the said Hector's debts but the yeirlye payment of his Majesteis dutie extending to tua thousand fyve hundred merkis, for quhilk he had got a rycht to the said Hector's estate: AND the said Sir John Macdougall having caused his officiers and servants quho attendit at Ferris opposite to the Isle of Mull quhair the Tennents of Mull wer accustomed to land with thair goodis to be sold in the country to mak [provisioun] for payment of his Majesteis dutie, exact a certane tole for the saidis goodis, molesting and invading them if they refused. Sir Johnne and his officiers ar ordained to be denunceit [Rebels] thairfoir.

\* From an old MS. Abstract of the Record of Privy Council, in the Skene Library.

## MISCELLANEOUS DOCUMENTS.

*(Continued from page 49.)*

## No. XIV.

ACT OF THE LORDS OF COUNCIL, ORDAINING A PROCLAMATION  
TO BE MADE AS TO THE GRANTING OF NEW INFESTMENTS  
IN THE ISLES AND ADJACENT MAINLAND, 1528.\*

ANENT the charge gevin be our Soverane Lord be his writing under his subscriptioun direct to the Chancellor and Lordis of Counsale makand mentioun that Forsamekle as his hienes is informit that diverse personis inhabitantis the Ilys and ferme land annexit and adjacent to the samyne quhilkis labouris privatlie for new infestment, and sum hes optenit new infestments quhilkis may returne to the gret scaith of his ihenes baith anentis his propir landis and his casualiteis without the samyn be wisly considirit and forsene to be for the wele of his grace and realme and thairfor desirand ane act to be put in the bukis of counsale haifand the autoritie of the saidis Lordis decernand that na sick infestmentis be made to ony personis inhabitantis of the Ilis and ferme landis pertenant thairto in tyme to cum bot be the advise of the lordis of counsale and of COLYNE ERLE OF ERGILE his louetennit in tha pairtis because it is vnderstand to his grace that the saidis landis or the maist pairt thairof ar his awin propir landis or ellis in his handis be ressoune of forfaltour eschete or nonentres as at mair lenth is contenit in our said souerane lordis writing direct thairupoun The quhilk desire the lordis thocht ressonable and thairfor ordanit that in tyme to cum na infestmentis be maid to ony personis inhabitantis the Ilis and ferme landis pertenant thairto bot be the advise of our souerane lordis counsall and of COLYNE ERLE OF ERGILE his louetenent in tha pairtis sa that the samyn may be understand be thame to be for the wele and proffett of his hienes and conforme to ressoune and justice nocht hurtand his crowne anent his propir landis nor nane uther landis beand in his hand be ressoune of forfaltour eschete or nonentres and

\* *Acta Dominorum Concilii*, vol. 38, fo. 190.—12th Nov. 1528.—This act is dated only a few months after the escape of James V. from the hands of the Douglasses, and may help to illustrate the policy by which the Earl of Angus endeavoured to increase the number of his adherents,

siclike all new infestmentis laitlie past to be of nane avale with certificatioune gif ony infestmentis beis gevin otherwais the samin to be of nane avale and now as thane and than as now decernis and declairis all sic infestmentis gef ony beis to be of na vigour strenth nor effect in tyme to cum and that nothir signet prive sele nor grit sele ansuer to ony infestmentis to be maid of ony landis within the boundis of the Ilis or ferme landis pertennand thairto without the samin pass be the lordis of our Soverane lordis counsale and his louetennent forsaid and vnderstand be thame to be for his honour wele and conforme to ressoune and justice eftir the desire of our said Soverane lordis writing and letteres of publicatioun to be maid heirupon as effeiris.

No. XV.

ACT OF PRIVY COUNCIL DIRECTING A LEVY OF TWO REGIMENTS OF HIGHLAND SOLDIERS, AMONG OTHER SCOTTISH LEVIES, FOR SUPPORT OF THE KING OF FRANCE, 1552.\*

*At Edinburgh, 13th Dec. 1552.*

THE QUHILK DAY, Forsamekle as it was devysit statute and ordanit be the quenis grace, my Lord Gouvernour and lordis of Secreit Counsall, That thair suld be reasit of the hieland pairtis of this realme within the boundis of my Lord Huntleis lieutenendrie tua ansaingyeiss of fittmen† to pass with the rest of the ansaingyeis to France to the support of the maist Cristinit Kyng of France in his weiris lyk as in the Actis and Ordinancismaid thairupoun at mair lenth is contenit; and to the effect that the said fittmen may be mair abill and substantiouslie accompturit with *Jack and plait, steillbonett, sword, bucklair, new hois and new doublett of Canvouse at the lest and slevs of plait or splenttis and ane speir of sax elne lang or thairby*. It is thocht expedient that my Lord Huntlie, schireff and Lieetennent in thay bowndis suld cause the said fittmen be reasit and that he suld be commissar in they pairtis to visie, sie, considir and roll the samyn sua that throw necklegence of lawbouris thair suld be na thing left undone that may performe the

\* *Registrum Secreti Concilii, Acta.*

† Two Ensigncies of Footmen; Ensigncy meaning as many men as followed a pair of colours; in modern language, a Regiment.

reasing of the said fittmen: Thairfore Ordanis letteres to be dereck to officieris of the quenis, schireffis in that pairt, charging thame to pass and command and charge all and sindrie Erlis Lordis barronnis and utheris fre halderis within the bowndis of the said Erlis Leetennentrie that thay and ilk ane of tham bring and present thair men that thai ar to be taxt and stentit to before the said Erle schireff and Commissar deput thairto at sic day and pleace as he sall appont to tham ilk ane efferand to his awin pairt under the pane of rebelloun and putting of tham to Our horne and eschett and inbring all thair movabill gudis to our Soverane Ladyis vse for thair contemptioun and sae mony personis as beis rollit and absentis tham and beis fugitive, That all sic personis be denunciit rebell and putt to the horne and all thair movabill gudis eschettit as said is Withe power to the said Erle his deputtis and officiaris to serch and seik all sic personis rebellis, tak, apprehend and justifie tham to the deid and gif ony persone or personis resettis ony sic personis rollit and fugitive as said is within thair boundis and presenttis tham nocht to the said Erle and Commissar fairsaid all sic resettaris salbe siclyk denunciit rebellis and put to the horne and all thair movabill gudis eschetit for thair contemptioun.

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## No. XVI.

ACT OF PARLIAMENT, ORDAINING THE INHABITANTS OF THE ISLES AND HIGHLANDS TO SHOW THEIR TITLES TO THE LANDS WHICH THEY POSSESSED, AND TO FIND SECURITY FOR THE REGULAR PAYMENT OF HIS MAJESTY'S RENTS, AND FOR THEIR PEACEABLE AND ORDERLY BEHAVIOUR IN FUTURE, 1597.\*

OUR SOVERANE LORD with avise of the estaitis of this present Parliament considering that the inhabitantis of the Highlandis and Iles of this Realme quhilkis are for the maist part of his Hienes annext propertie hes not onlie frustrat his Majestie of the yeirlie payment of his proper rentis and deu service properly addebtit be thame to his Maiestie furthe of the saidis landis bot that they have lykwayis throche thair

\* Acts of Parliament of Scotland, vol. iv. p. 138.—16th December 1597.

barbarus inhumanitie maid and presentlie maikis the saidis  
 Hielandis and Iles quhilkis are maist commodious in thame-  
 selves alsueill be the fertellitie of the ground as be riche fische-  
 ingis be sey altogidder unprofitabil baith to thameselfis and to  
 all uthers his Hienes liegis within this Realme thay nathair  
 intertensing onie civil or honest societie amangis thame selfis  
 neythir yit admittit utheris his Hienes liegis to trafficque  
 within thair boundis with safetie of thair lives and gudes:  
 FOR REMEID quhairof and that the saidis inhabitantis of the  
 saidis Hielandis and Iles may the better be reducid to ane  
 Godlie honest and civil maner of living IT IS STATUTE and  
 ordanit that all landis lordis, chiftanis and leaderis of clannis  
 principall house halders, heritouris and uthairis possessouris  
 or pretendand right to onie landis within the saidis Hielandis  
 and Iles sal betuix this and the xv day of Maj nixtocum  
 compeir befor the Lordis of his Hienes cheker at Edinbr or  
 quhair it sal happin thame to sit for the tyme, and thair bring  
 and produce with thame all thair infestmentis richtis and titillis  
 quhatsumever quhairby thai clame richt and titil to onie pairt  
 of the landis or fischeingis within the boundis foirsaidis: AND  
 then find sufficient caution actit in the buiks of cheker for  
 yeirlie and thankfull payment to his Maiestie of his rentis  
 yeirlie dueties and service addedit be thame furthe of the landis  
 possessit and occupeit be thame or onie in thair names: AND that  
 thai thameselfis, their men tennentis, servandis and dependaris  
 sal be ansuerabill to his Hienes lawis and Justiceis; and that  
 thai nor nane of thame sal do injurie to onie utheris his Hienes  
 liegis in thair personis or guiddis quha sal happin to repair  
 and travell within the saidis boundis for thair lauchful trafficque  
 within the samyn and that thai and everie ane of thame sall  
 mak redress to all parteis skaithit and hurt or to be skaithit  
 and hurt be thame in tyme cuming under sik panis as it sall  
 pleas the saidis Lords of cheker to modifie by reparatioun of  
 the skaithie to the parteis that sustenit the samyn: WITH cer-  
 tificatioun to thame and ilk ane of thame gif thai failye in the  
 premisses, or to compear and find caution in maner and within  
 the space foirsaid that thai and everie ane of thame quha  
 failyes sall be decernit lyk as be this present act thai ar de-  
 cernit to forfalt amit and tyne all pretendit infestments and  
 uthair richt and titil thai haif or mai pretend to have to onie  
 landis quhatsumevir thai haif haldin or pretendis to hald of his  
 Majestie athair in propertie or superioritie quhilk thair pre-  
 tendit infestmentis and titles thair of in cais of failyie foirsaid  
 are now as then and then as now declarit be this present

liament to be null, and of nane avail force nor effect in thame-selfis and that the nullitie thairof sal be ressaved and admittid in all judgementis be way of exceptioun or reply, *but* ony process actioun or declaratour of reduction to be given thair-upon.

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No. XVII.

ACT OF PARLIAMENT FOR THE ERECTION OF THREE ROYAL BURGHS IN THE HIGHLANDS AND ISLES, 1597.\*

OURE SOVERANE LORD with avise of the estaites of this present Parliament for the better intertening and continuing of civilitie and policie within the Hielandis and Iles hes statute and ordainit that thair be erectit and buildit within the boundis thairof **THRE BRUGHEIS** and Burrow Townes in the maist convenient and commodius pairtis meit for the samyn; To wit ane in *Kintyre* ane uthair in *Lochaber* and the third in *the Lewis*; to the quhilk brughtis and inhabitantis thairof Oure Soverane Lord and Estaites foirsaidis, sall grant and be thir presentis grantis all privilegis quhilkis his Hienes and his predecessouris hes grantit to onie uthair brughtis or inhabitantis thairof within the realme; And that it shall be lessum to oure Soverane Lord be the avise of the Lordis of his Majesties Cheker to gif grant and dispone to everie ane of the saidis Brughtis samekill land and grund furthe of his Hienes annexit propertie as may serve to big the saidis tounes upon the samyne, with samekle land and fischeings nixt adjacent thairto in common gude to everie ane of the saidis thre tounis as may sustene the commoun chargeis thairof; To be haldin in frie burgage of his Hienes in sic forme and maner as his Majesteis maist noble progenitours of worthie memories hes grantit of auld to the erectioun of uthair brughtis of this Realme.

\* Acts of Parliament of Scotland, vol. iv. p. 139.—16th December 1597.—Although this act never was carried into effect in its original form, it led eventually to the formation of the three towns of Campbeltown (in Argyleshire), Fortwilliam and Stornoway, the first only of which was made a Royal Burgh.



## No. XVIII.

ACT OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL OF SCOTLAND IN FAVOUR OF THE CROWN TENANTS OF ISLA, WHO HAD COMPLAINED OF CERTAIN HEAVY BURDENS IMPOSED UPON THEM, AND OF AN ATTEMPT TO INTRODUCE IRISH LAWS AND CUSTOMS AMONGST THEM; AND FOR THEIR RELIEF FROM IDLE VAGABONDS AND SORNERS, 1613.\*

[Sir Ranald Macdonald, mentioned in the following act, and styled patronymically M<sup>c</sup> Sorley, was the son of Sorley, called *buidhe*, i. e. *yellow-haired*, one of the brothers of James Macdonald of Dunyveg and the Glens (*supra* pp. 23, 27). Sorleybuy settled in Ireland as administrator of his brother's property of the Glens in the County of Antrim; and obtained letters of naturalization from Queen Elizabeth, in 1586; becoming the liegeman of that Princess for the Glens, to the exclusion of his nephew Angus Macdonald of Dunyveg. After the death of the latter (who had forfeited all his lands) in 1611, Sir Ranald M<sup>c</sup> Sorleybuy had for a short time a lease of Isla from King James the Sixth, when his proceedings had called forth the complaint noticed below. He was afterwards, in the reign of Charles the First, created EARL OF ANTRIM.

Without giving implicit credence to the statement that none of the predecessors of the Tenants of Isla were acquainted with customs similar to those complained of, it is sufficiently evident that so early as 1613 there was a marked difference between some of the Irish customs and those of the Hebrides, arising doubtless from the feudal system having made greater progress in the Highlands and Isles than in Ireland].

*At Edinburgh 17th March 1613.*

FORSAMEKLE as the Kingis Majesteis Tennentis inhabiting within the Isle of ILA hes by thair Petitioun laitlie exhibite unto the Lordis of his Majesteis Previe Counsell most havelie complanit that SIR RANALD M<sup>c</sup>SORLE KNYCHT and his officaris and servandis in his name hes begun to impost upoun theme verie havy burdynis exactionis and impositionis quhairwith thay nor nane of thair predicessouris wes never heirtofor burdynit especially by exacting and lifting from thame of the dewtie following for everie head of goodis quhilkis thay do hald and pasture upoun the waist landis of Yla, viz<sup>t</sup>. *for everie horsse, kow and meare four shillingis daylie, and for everie scheip tuelff penneis daylie*, nochtwithstanding that they do pay his Majesteis free dewtie for the saidis waist landis; and by exacting and lifting *fra everie wobstar and cordinar* within the boundis of Yla *fourtie aucht shillingis yeirlie* in quarterlie payment and *tuelff penneis for everie kow that ane man ressavis*

\* *Registrum Secreti Concilii, Acta.*

*with his wyfe*, the tyme of his marriage: AND that the said Sir Ronnald and his officiaris in his name intendis aganis the lawis of this realme to astrik and subject his Majesteis Tennentis foirsaidis to the formes and lawis of Yreland and to compel thame to persew and defend in all thair actionis and caussis according to the forme and custome of Yreland. Quhilk is a mater of verie greit greif unto thame that they being his Majesteis native borne subjectis sould be rewlit and governit be foreyne and strange lawis: AND LAST that thay ar verie havelie oppreist troublit and wrackit be a number of ydill men, vagaboundis and sornaris who lyis upoun thame, consumis thair viveris and spoylis thame of thair goodis at thair pleasour; By quhilkis exactionis oppressionis and wrongis his Majesteis saidis Tennentis ar reductit to grite miserie and wil be constraynit to forsake and leave thair kyndlie habitatiounis rowmes and possessionis without remeid be provydit:—QUHILK complaint being hard, &<sup>ca</sup>. [A charge directed to be given to Sir Ronald to abstain from introducing the exactions and laws complained of; another charge being at the same time directed against the sorners and vagabonds.]

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DOCUMENTS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE HISTORY OF ICOLMKILL  
AND THE BISHOPRICK OF THE ISLES.

(Continued from page 19.)

No. X.

PRECEPT, UNDER THE PRIVY SEAL OF JAMES VI., OF A ROYAL CHARTER OF NOVODAMUS, WITH AUGMENTATION OF THE RENTAL, TO HECTOR MACLEAN, SON AND APPARENT HEIR OF LAUHLAN MACLEAN OF DOWART, OF THE ISLAND OF IONA, AND MANY OTHER LANDS, FORMERLY BELONGING TO THE ABBOT OF IONA, 1587-8.\*

JACOBUS, &c.—Quia post nostram perfectam etatem viginti unius annorum completam in Parlamento nostro declaratam, et generalem revocationem in eodem factam Intelligentes quod QUONDAM HECTOR M<sup>c</sup>CLANE DE DOWART AVUS HECTORIS M<sup>c</sup>CLANE FILII ET APPARENTIS HEREDIS LAUHLANI M<sup>c</sup>CLANE NUNC DE DOWART per cartam et sasinam hereditarie infeodatus

\* *Registrum Secreti Sigilli*, vol. 57, fo. 59, compared with the Record of the Charter following thereupon; *Registrum Magni Sigilli*, lib. 37, No. 130.

erat in totis et integris terris et aliis subterspecificatis TENENDIS DE COMMENDATARIO IONE INSULE ORDINIS SANCTI BENEDICTI AC CONVENTUS EJUSDEM AC DERRENSI COMMENDATARIO; Et quod tote terre temporales beneficiorum infra regnum nostrum Corone nostre annexate sunt cum eadem in proprietate omni tempore affuturo remanendæ prout in acto nostri parlamenti super annexatione dictarum terrarum desuper confecto latius continetur; Et volentes nativos feoditarios et tenentes quarumcunque terrarum ecclesiasticarum nostre corone nunc annexatarum ut predicatur per dictum actum nullo modo lesos aut prejudicatos esse sed potius fortificare sua jura per novas infeodationes dictis tenentibus et feoditariis de ipsorum nativis possessionibus tenen. [tentis?] per ipsos de quibuscunque personis ecclesiasticis infra dictum regnum nostrum tenendis de nobis et nostris successoribus omni tempore affuturo; Et deinceps per aliud actum parlamenti penes dissolutionem prefate annexationis provisum et declaratum est Quod licitum erit nobis omnes et singulas terras patrimonio nostre corone annexatas quibuscunque persone seu personis *in augmentationem rentalis in feodifirma locare* non obstante predicto acto annexationis: Cum avisamento et consensu fidelium nostrorum consiliariorum Domini Joannis Maitland de Thirlestane militis nostri Cancellarii et Secretarii Thome Magistri de Glamis nostri thesaurarii Domini Ludovici Belendene de Auchnoule militis nostre Justicie clerici Magistri Roberti Dowglas prepositi de Linclowden collectoris nostri generalis et Domini Roberti Mailvile de Murdocairny militis nostri thesaurarii deputati, DEDIMUS CONCESSIMUS ET IN FEODIFIRMAM DIMISIMUS Prefato Hectori M<sup>c</sup>clane nepoti dicti quondam Hectoris M<sup>c</sup>clane de Dowart et heredibus suis masculis de corpore suo legitime procreandis Quibus deficientibus heredibus suis masculis quibuscunque TOTAS ET INTEGRAS quatuor denariatas terrarum de *Schabbay*, unam denariatam cum dimidio denariate terrarum de *Skur*, quatuor denariatas terrarum de *Kilmakewn*, duas denariatas terrarum de *Seirpene*, obolatam terre de *Edderaloch*, unam denariatam terre de *Uskane*, dimidium denariate terre de *Ardcaveg*, unam denariatam terre de *Larakhin*, unam denariatam terre de *Ardachig*, obolatam terre de *Lewone*, unam denariatam terre de *Knoknafineg*, unam denariatam terre de *Knoktayarlech*, duas denariatas terrarum de *Traysane*, duas denariatas terrarum de *Ardwalleneis*, unam denariatam terre de *Bernis*, duas denariatas terre de *Teirgargane*, unam denariatam terre de *Teirkill*, tres quadrantes terre de *Kilmorie*,

obolatam terre de *Elan calmene*, duas denariatas terrarum de *Stokadill*, quatuor denariatas terrarum de *Balliemoir*, unam denariatam terre de *Sailquhur*, unam denariatam cum dimidio denariate terre de *Poty*, unam denariatam terre de *Terchladane*, obolatam terre de *Crewich* inferiore, obolatam terre de *Crewyich* superiore, duas denariatas terrarum de *Ardchenaig*, duas denariatas cum dimidio denariate terre de *Teirgell* vocate *Callegownan*, tres denariatas cum dimidio denariate terre de *Bonessane*, duas denariatas terrarum de *Cronygird*, duas denariatas terre de *Ley*, unam denariatam terre de *Assaboill* et quinque denariatas terrarum de *Arduwn*; *jacentes in Rossye, Insula de Mull* et infra Vicecomitatum nostrum de *Tarbert*:—NEC NON totam et integram denariatam terre de *Kilphobull*, unam denariatam terre de *Killin*, unam denariatam terre de *Calyemoir*, unam denariatam terre de *Kilvrany*, unam denariatam terre de *Kilnyne*, unam denariatam terre de *Kingargera*, tres quadrantes terrarum de *Kilmorie*, duas denariatas terrarum de *Beith*, unam denariatam terre de *Thorin*, unam denariatam terre de *Carsaig*, unam denariatam terre de *Skrydane et Ard*, unam denariatam terre de *Gleswilder et Lyald jacentes in Conloch Urolo de Nethir Mull*, et Vicecomitatu prescripto; AC ETIAM TOTAM ET INTEGRAM INSULAM YONE cum omnibus domibus et aliis quibuscunque infra eandem Insulam dicto monasterio olim spectantibus: AC ETIAM Totum et Integrum quarterium terre de *Skarrals*, quarterium terre de *Kynnabolss*, octavam terre de *Allabolss*, octavam terre de *Nakill*, septem vaccatas cum dimidio vaccate terrarum de *Sorne*, duas vaccatas cum dimidio vaccate terrarum de *Skeag et Lewres*, duo quarteria terrarum de *Ardnew*, extendentes ad quinque mercatas terrarum vocatas octavam terre de *Mee*, et villam mediam que vulgariter dicitur *Ballevannich et insulam de Ardnew*, in *Insula de Ylay* et vicecomitatu de *Tarbert*:—AC ETIAM totas et integras sex mercatas terrarum de *Ballefulye*, sex mercatas terrarum de *Kirkebald*, unam mercatam terre de *Woyll*, dicto monasterio olim pertinentes; nec non sex mercatas terrarum de *Keylis*, Episcopatu Insularum [et Abbatie de?] Yone olim spectantes *jacentes in Insula de Teiray* et infra Vicecomitatum nostrum de *Tarbert* prescriptum:—AC ETIAM quinque mercatas terrarum de *Narrabolsadh* cum pertinentibus *jacentes in dicta Insula de Ylay*, finibus lie ruidis nuncupatis ejusdem infra Vicecomitatum predictum olim ad prefatum monasterium Derrense attinentes; QUEQUIDEM terre et alie prescripte dicto quondam Hectori Mcclane de Dowart avo predicti Hectoris Makclane in feudifirma hereditarie perprius per-

tinuerunt prout in cartis feuditariis ipsi desuper confectis, per nos et dictos nostros consiliarios visas et consideratas, latius continetur: **INSUPER** nos cum avisamento et consensu predictis, **DE NOVO DAMUS** Concedimus et Disponimus ac in feudifirmam Dimittimus predicto Hectori M<sup>c</sup>clane et heredibus suis masculis predictis omnes et singulas prefatas terras, insulas, domos et alia particulariter suprascripta cum pendiculis et pertinentibus earundem in quantum earundem jus et titulum per leges regni nostri et acta parlamenti in manibus nostris devenerunt una cum omni juris titulo ac interesse, proprietate et possessione tam petitorio quam possessorio que nos, nostri predecessores vel successores habuerunt habemus aut quovismodo habere vel clamare poterimus in et ad prefatas terras et alia predicta, census, firmas, proficua, et devorias earundem per quodcunque jus, titulum, periculum, seu inconvenientiam que super dictis terris et aliis prescriptis vel aliqua earundem parte pro quibuscunque actionibus causis seu occasionibus preteritis aut futuris cadere vel succedere poterint; Renunciando et exonerando eisdem pro nobis et successoribus nostris ac transferendo eadem in prefatum Hectorem et heredes suos predictos in perpetuum; Cum pacto de non petendo &c. Et cum supplemento omnium defectuum tam non nominatorum quam nominatorum: **AC ETIAM** volumus et concedimus ac pro nobis et successoribus nostris pro perpetuo decernimus et ordinamus quod *unica sasina* capienda per dictum Hectorem heredes suos vel assignatos predictos *apud villam de Ardcanai* in *Rossy* adeo sufficiens erit sasina pro integris terris, insulis, domibus et aliis predictis ipsi et successoribus suis, ac si particulares sasine apud quamlibet partem sive locum earundem capte fuissent; penes quam nos pro nobis et successoribus nostris cum dicto Hectore et suis predictis in perpetuum dispensamus. **TENENDAS ET HABENDAS** Omnes et Singulas prenominatas terras insulas domus et alia prescripta prefato Hectori M<sup>c</sup>clane heredibus suis masculis et assignatis antedictis de nobis et successoribus nostris in feudifirma et hereditate in perpetuum &c. **REDDENDO** inde annuatim dictus Hector M<sup>c</sup>clane heredes sui masculi et assignati prescripti nobis et successoribus nostris, Camerariis, Computorum Rotulatoribus, sive Collectoribus nostris, nostrorum et suorum nominibus viz. Pro dictis quatuor denariatis terrarum de *Schabay* cum pertinentiis viginti quatuor pondera farine avenatice vel summam octo denariorum usualis monete regni nostri pro quolibet pondere; viginti quatuor pondera casei vel duodecim denarios pro quolibet pondere; quatuor vaccas vitulatas vel summam decem solidorum

monete prescripte pro qualibet vacca; Et pro una denariata dictarum quatuor denariatarum terrarum de *Schabay in eik* summam sex solidorum et octo denariorum et pro aliis tribus denariatis ejusdem ville summam triginta denariorum similiter in eik; *Ac etiam pro quowart secundum usum hactenus observatum* tria pondera farine suprascripte vel dictam summam octo denariorum pro quolibet pondere; tria pondera casei *vocata lapidis abbatis* a tribus denariatis dicte ville vel dictam summam duodecim denariorum pro quolibet pondere; et quarta denariata ejusdem ville libera a quowart; necnon quatuor *bollas carbonum* vel summam octo denariorum monete antedictae pro qualibet bolla; et quatuor *bollas calcis* vel summam duodecim denariorum pro qualibet bolla; cum servitiis dicte ville debitis et consuetis:—Pro predicta denariata et dimidio denariatae terrarum de *Skur* novem pondera farine suprascripte vel dictam summam octo denariorum pro quolibet pondere; novem pondera casei vel dictam summam duodecim denariorum pro quolibet pondere; unam martam cum dimidio marte vel dictam summam decem solidorum pro marta; quindecim denarios monete prescripte in eik ut predicatur; unum pondus et dimidium ponderis farine lapidis abbatis pro quowart vel dictam summam octo denariorum pro pondere, et unum pondus et dimidium ponderis casei similiter pro quowart lapide abbatis vel dictam summam duodecim denariorum pro pondere; unam bollam et dimidium bolle carbonum vel dictam summam octo denariorum pro bolla, et unam bollam et dimidium bolle calcis vel dictam summam duodecim denariorum pro bolla, cum servitio debito et consueto:—Pro predictis quatuor denariatis dictarum terrarum de *Kilmakewin* viginti quatuor pondera farine antedictae et viginti quatuor pondera casei vel pretium ponderis suprascriptum; quatuor martas vel predictam summam decem solidorum pro qualibet marta; Et pro una denariata dictarum terrarum et ville in eik summam quadraginta denariorum; dimidium ponderis farine, dimidium ponderis casei vel pretium suprascriptum pro quowart *cum mensura lapidis M<sup>c</sup>coull*; Et pro aliis tribus denariatis dicte ville in eik summam triginta denariorum; et tria pondera farine, et tria pondera casei cum mensura lapidis abbatis vel pretium ponderis suprascriptum pro quowart; quatuor bollas carbonum et quatuor bollas calcis vel pretium bolle prescriptum cum servitio debito et consueto:—Pro predictis duabus denariatis terrarum de *Seirpein* duodecim pondera farine, duodecim pondera casei vel pretium pro quolibet pondere suprascriptum; viginti denarios monete pro eik; duo pondera farine et duo pondera casei

vel pretium ponderis prescriptum pro quowart; duas bollas carbonum et duas bollas calcis vel pretium bolle antedictum cum servitio debito et consueto:—Pro predicta obolata terre de *Edderaloch* tria pondera farine, tria pondera casei vel pretium ponderis suprascriptum tantum, *sine eik et aliis oneribus*:—Pro predicta una denariata terre de *Uskane* sex pondera farine, sex pondera casei vel pretium ponderis prescriptum; unam martam aut predictam summam decem solidorum pro pretio ejusdem; decem denarios pro eik; unum pondus farine et aliud pondus casei vel pretium ponderis prescriptum pro quowart; unam bollam carbonum et unam bollam calcis vel pretium bolle prescriptum cum servitio debito et consueto:—Pro predicto dimidio denariate terre de *Ardkavaig* tria pondera farine, tria pondera casei vel pretium ponderis prescriptum; unam martam vel predictam summam decem solidorum pro pretio ejusdem; decem denarios pro eik; unam bollam carbonum, unam bollam calcis vel pretium bolle prescriptum cum servitio debito et consueto:—Pro predicta una denariata terrarum de *Larakhin* sex pondera farine, sex pondera casei vel pretium ponderis prescriptum; unam martam vel predictam summam decem solidorum pro pretio ejusdem; decem denarios pro eik; unam bollam carbonum ac aliam bollam calcis vel pretium bolle antedictum cum servitio debito et consueto:—Pro predicta una denariata terrarum de *Ardachig* sex pondera farine, sex pondera casei vel pretium ponderis predictum; unam martam vel predictam summam decem solidorum pro pretio ejusdem; decem denarios pro eik; unum pondus farine, unum pondus casei pro quowart, lapidis abbatis; unam bollam carbonum, unam bollam calcis vel pretium bolle predictum, cum servitio debito et consueto:—Pro predicta obolata terre de *Lewone* tria pondera farine, tria pondera casei vel pretium ponderis prescriptum:—Pro predicta una denariata terre de *Knoknafineg* sex pondera farine, sex pondera casei vel pretium ponderis antedictum; unam martam vel predictam summam decem solidorum pro pretio ejusdem; decem denarios pro eik; unam bollam carbonum, unam bollam calcis vel pretium bolle suprascriptum cum servitio consueto:—Pro predicta una denariata terre de *Knoktaytarlach* sex pondera farine, sex pondera casei vel pretium ponderis prescriptum; unam martam vel dictam summam decem solidorum pro pretio ejusdem; decem denarios pro eik; unam bollam carbonum, unam bollam calcis vel pretium bolle antedictum cum servitio consueto:—Pro predictis duabus denariatis terrarum de *Trasane* duodecim pondera farine, duodecim pondera casei vel pretium ponderis ante-

dictum; duas martas vel predictam summam decem solidorum pro qualibet marta; viginti denarios pro eik; duo pondera farine, duo pondera casei pro quowart vel pretium ponderis prescriptum; duas bollas carbonum, duas bollas calcis vel pretium bolle antedictum:—Pro prefatis duabus denariatis terrarum de *Ardawenis* duodecim pondera farine, duodecim pondera casei vel pretium ponderis predictum; duas martas vel pretium earundem antedictum; viginti denarios pro eik; duo pondera farine, duo pondera casei pro quowart vel pretium ponderis prescriptum; duas bollas carbonum, duas bollas calcis vel pretium bolle suprascriptum, cum servitio consueto:—Pro predicta una denariata terre de *Bernis* sex pondera farine, sex pondera casei vel pretium ponderis antedictum; unam martam vel dictam summam decem solidorum pro pretio ejusdem; decem denarios pro eik; unum pondus farine, unum pondus casei pro quowart; unam bollam carbonum, unam bollam calcis vel pretium bolle prescriptum cum servitio consueto:—Pro predictis duabus denariatis terrarum de *Teirgargane* duodecim pondera farine, duodecim pondera casei vel pretium ponderis prescriptum; duas martas vel pretium prescriptum; viginti denarios pro eik; duo pondera farine, duo pondera casei pro quowart, vel pretium ponderis prescriptum; duas bollas carbonum, duas bollas calcis vel pretium bolle antedictum cum servitio consueto:—Pro predicta una denariata terre de *Teirhill* sex pondera farine, sex pondera casei vel pretium ponderis ut supra; unam martam vel predictam summam decem solidorum pro pretio ejusdem; decem denarios pro eik; unum pondus farine, unum pondus casei pro quowart; unam bollam carbonum, unam bollam calcis vel pretium ponderis et bolle suprascriptum, cum servitio consueto:—Pro tribus quadrantibus terre de *Kilmorie* quatuor pondera et dimidium ponderis farine, quatuor pondera et dimidium ponderis casei; tertiam partem marte; septem denarios cum obolo pro eik; unam bollam carbonum, unam bollam calcis vel pretia suprascripta:—Pro predicta obolata terre de *Ellanecalmene* tria pondera farine, tria pondera casei vel pretium ponderis antedictum:—Pro prefatis duabus denariatis terrarum de *Stokadell* duodecim pondera farine, duodecim pondera casei; duas martas; duo pondera farine, duo pondera casei pro quowart; duas bollas carbonum, duas bollas calcis vel pretia earundem suprascripta; viginti denarios pro eik, cum servitio consueto:—Pro qualibet denariata dictarum quatuor denariatarum terrarum ville et terrarum de *Ballimoir* sedecim pondera albe farine avenatice vel pretium ponderis antedictum; et in toto quatuor vaccas vitulatas vel pretium vacce suprascriptum; quadraginta denarios pro eik; et *pastu-*



*ram unius domate fetarum vaccarum; cum piscatura Carrig:—* Pro prefatis terris de *Sailquhur* sex pondera farine, sex pondera casei; unam martam; unam bollam carbonum, unam bollam calcis vel pretia earundem suprascripta; decem denarios pro *hayg*, cum servitio consueto:—Pro prefatis terris de *Potty* viginti octo pondera albe farine; unam martam cum dimidio marte vel pretium ponderis et marte suprascriptum; quindecim denarios pro *haig*; absque aliis oneribus:—Pro dictis terris de *Terchladane* sex pondera farine, sex pondera casei; unam martam; unam bollam carbonum, unam bollam calcis vel pretium earundem suprascriptum; decem denarios pro eik; cum servitio consueto:—Pro predicta obolata terre de *Creweych inferiore* tria pondera farine, tria pondera casei vel pretium ponderis antedictum tantum sine aliis oneribus:—Pro predicta obolata terre de *Creweych superiore* tria pondera farine, tria pondera casei vel pretium ponderis prescriptum tantum sine aliis oneribus:—Pro prefatis terris de *Ardchenaig* duodecim pondera farine, duodecim pondera casei; duas martas; duo pondera farine, duo pondera casei pro quowart; duas bollas carbonum, duas bollas calcis vel pretia suprascripta; viginti denarios pro *haig*; cum servitio consueto:—Pro predictis terris de *Teirgeyll* quindecim pondera farine, quindecim pondera casei; tres martas vel pretium ponderis et marte antedictum; triginta denarios pro eik; duo pondera farine, duo pondera casei pro quowart; tres bollas carbonum, tres bollas calcis vel pretia ponderis et bolle suprascripta; cum servitio consueto:—Pro predictis terris de *Bonessane* unum et viginti pondera farine, unum et viginti pondera casei; quatuor martas, vel pretium ponderis et marte antedictum; quadraginta denarios pro *haig*; duo pondera farine, duo pondera casei pro quowart; quatuor bollas carbonum, quatuor bollas calcis vel pretia ponderis et bolle antedicta; cum servitio consueto:—Pro una denariata terre dictarum duarum denariatarum terrarum de *Crongerd* duodecim pondera farine, duodecim pondera casei; duas martas; vel pretia prescripta; quadraginta denarios pro *haig*; et pro alia denariata dictarum terrarum unum pondus farine, unum pondus casei, pro quowart vel pretium ponderis prescriptum; et decem denarios pro *haig*:—Pro predictis terris de *Ley* duodecim pondera farine, duodecim pondera casei; duas martas, vel pretia suprascripta; Et pro eik unius denariate quadraginta denarios; unum pondus farine, unum pondus casei lapidis *M<sup>c</sup>ucle* pro quowart; Et pro eik alterius denariate decem denarios; unum pondus farine, unum pondus casei lapidis abbatis pro quowart vel pretia suprascripta:—Pro prefata denariata terre de *Assaboll* sex pondera farine,

sex pondera casei; unam martam; unam bollam carbonum, unam bollam calcis vel pretia suprascripta; et decem denarios pro haig, cum servitio consueto:—Pro prefatis terris de *Arđtun* triginta pondera farine, triginta pondera casei; quatuor martas, vel pretia ponderis et marte suprascripta; novem *uncias* in eik; et pro duabus denariatis dictarum terrarum duo pondera farine, duo pondera casei pro quowart lapidis M<sup>c</sup>cule; Et pro aliis duabus denariatis ejusdem duo pondera farine, duo pondera casei pro quowart lapidis abbatis; quatuor bollas carbonum quatuor bollas calcis vel pretia ponderis et bolle suprascripta; cum servitio debito et consueto:—Pro prefatis terris de *Kilphobul* duodecim pondera farine, duodecim pondera casei; unam martam vel pretia ponderis et marte suprascripta; sex solidos et viij<sup>d</sup> monete in eik:—Pro predictis terris de *Kellene* duodecim pondera farine, duodecim pondera casei; unam martam vel pretia predicta; sex solidos et octo denarios in haig:—Pro predictis terris de *Calyemoir* duodecim pondera farine, duodecim pondera casei; unam martam vel pretia antedicta; sex solidos et octo denarios in haig:—Pro predictis terris de *Kilvrany* duodecim pondera farine, duodecim pondera casei; unam martam, vel pretia predicta; sex solidos et octo denarios in haig:—Pro predictis terris de *Kilnyne* duodecim pondera farine, duodecim pondera casei; unam martam vel pretia predicta; sex solidos et octo denarios in haig:—Pro predictis terris de *Kingargera* duodecim pondera farine, duodecim pondera casei; unam martam aut pretia predicta; sex solidos et octo denarios monete in eik:—Pro tribus quadrantibus terre de *Kilmorie* novem pondera farine, novem pondera casei; tres quarterias marte vel pretia ponderis et marte suprascripta; quinque solidos monete in haig:—Pro prefatis terris de *Beyth* duodecim pondera farine, duodecim pondera casei; unam martam; sex solidos et octo denarios in haig; vel pretia farine casei et marte suprascripta:—Pro predictis terris de *Thorrin* duodecim pondera farine, duodecim pondera casei; unam martam, vel pretium ponderis et marte suprascriptum; sex solidos et octo denarios in haig:—Pro prefatis terris de *Carsaig* duodecim pondera farine; duodecim pondera casei; unam martam vel pretium ponderis et marte suprascriptum; vj.<sup>s</sup> viij.<sup>d</sup> in haig:—Pro prefatis terris de *Skrydane et Aird* duodecim pondera farine prescripte vel dictam summam octo denariorum pro quolibet pondere, duodecim pondera casei vel dictam summam duodecim denariorum pro quolibet pondere; unam martam; vel prefatam summam decem solidorum pro pretio ejusdem; sex solidos et octo denarios monete prescripte in haig:—Pro predictis

terris de *Gleswilder* duodecim pondera farine, vel dictam summam octo denariorum pro quolibet pondere, duodecim pondera casei vel dictam summam duodecim denariorum pro quolibet pondere; unam martam vel prefatam summam decem solidorum pro pretio ejusdem; et sex solidos et octo denarios monete predictæ in haig:—Necnon summam triginta mercarum usualis monete prescripte pro *predicta Insula Yone* terris et aliis quibuscunque infra eandem spectantibus; ac etiam in augmentationem annuam rentalis omnium et singularum prefatarum terrarum et insule cum pertinentiis, quatuor mercarum monete antedictæ plusquam unquam eedem terre et insula prius dederunt aut persolverunt, ad duos anni terminos Penthecostes et Sancti Martini in hieme per equales portiones; extendentibus in toto omnibus summis supradictis adinvicem computatis ad summam centum octo librarum quinque solidorum undecim denariorum cum obolo, nomine feudifirme:—Ac etiam pro predicto quarterio terre de *Sharrals* triginta pondera farine, vel summam octo denariorum pro quolibet pondere, triginta pondera casei vel summam duodecim denariorum pro quolibet pondere; quatuor martas vel summam decem solidorum pro qualibet marta; et decem solidos in haig:—Pro predicto quarterio terre de *Kinnabolss* triginta pondera farine avenatice vel dictam summam octo denariorum pro quolibet pondere, triginta pondera casei vel dictam summam duodecim denariorum pro quolibet pondere; quatuor martas vel dictam summam decem solidorum pro qualibet marta; et summam decem solidorum in eik:—Pro predicta octava terre de *Allabolss* quindecim pondera farine avenatice, quindecim pondera casei, duas martas vel pretia ponderis et marte suprascripta; et quinque solidos monete in eik:—Pro predicta octava terre de *Nekill* quindecim pondera farine avenatice vel dictam summam octo denariorum pro quolibet pondere, quindecim pondera casei vel dictam summam duodecim denariorum pro quolibet pondere; duas martas vel prefatam summam decem solidorum pro qualibet marta, et quinque solidos monete in eik:—Pro predictis septem vaccatis et dimidio vaccate terrarum de *Sorne* viginti duo pondera et dimidium ponderis farine, viginti duo pondera et dimidium ponderis casei vel pretium ponderis suprascriptum; unam martam vel dictam summam decem solidorum pro pretio ejusdem; et septem solidos monete in eik:—Pro prefatis duabus vaccatis cum dimidio de *Skeag et Lewres* septem pondera et dimidium ponderis farine, septem pondera et dimidium ponderis casei, vel pretium ponderis suprascriptum:—Pro predictis duabus quarteriis terrarum de *Ardnew* vocatis *Mee et Ballevannych* viginti quatuor bollas farine aven-

atice *majoris mensure* vel summam sex solidorum octo denariorum pro qualibet bolla:— Pro predicta *Insula de Ardnew* summam tredecim solidorum et quatuor denariorum monete prescripte:—Necnon pro predictis sex mercatis terrarum de *Ballefulyie* quadraginta octo *maillias* farine avenatice, vel summam trium solidorum et quatuor denariorum pro qualibet mallea:—Pro predictis sex mercatis terrarum de *Kirkebold* quadraginta octo malleas farine avenatice vel dictam summam trium solidorum et quatuor denariorum pro qualibet mallia:—Pro prefatis terris de *Woyll* quatuordecim malleas farine avenatice vel dictam summam trium solidorum et quatuor denariorum pro qualibet mallea:— Et pro prefatis sex mercatis terrarum de *Keillis* dicto episcopatu olim spectantium quadraginta octo malleas farine avenatice vel dictam summam trium solidorum et quatuor denariorum pro qualibet mallea:—Necnon solvendo pro prefatis terris de *Woyll* unam martam vel dictam summam decem solidorum monete antedictæ pro pretio ejusdem; Ac etiam in augmentationem annuam rentalis summam duarum mercarum usualis monete plusquam unquam predictæ terre cum pertinentiis perprius persolverunt, ad duos anni terminos Penthecostes et Sancti Martini in hieme per equales portiones nomine feudifirme ut predicatur; Extendentes in toto ad summam quinquaginta quinque librarum trium solidorum et octo denariorum cum servitiis omnium et singularum prefatarum terrarum cum pertinentiis debitis et consuetis:—Necnon pro prenominitis quinque mercatis terrarum de *Narrabolsadh* cum pertinentiis, *sexaginta ulnas panni, albi, nigri et grisei coloris respective vel octo denarios monete prescripte pro qualibet ulna* ad voluntatem ipsius Hectoris heredumque suorum et assignatorum suprascriptorum, ad terminos prescriptos per equales portiones *tanquam firmam antiquam*, ac etiam unam ulnam panni aut octo denarios pro pretio ejusdem in annuam augmentationem rentalis si petatur tantum:—INSUPER heredes et assignati prefati Hectoris duplicando census pecuniarios suprascriptos primo anno eorum introitus ad omnes et singulas terras et alia respective predicta prout usus est feudifirme tantum:—Vobis igitur precipimus, &c. [In the original the Precept of Sasine in common form followed here]. Apud Halieruidhous decimo nono die mensis Martii anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo octuagesimo septimo Et Regni nostri vicesimo primo.

PER SIGNETUM.

## NOTES TO THE PRECEDING CHARTER.

In this Charter some peculiarities occur, which are worthy of the notice of the legal antiquary.

1. The first of these is the particular old duty called *quowart*, exacted from the various parcels of lands in the shape of certain portions of meal and cheese (p. 165, line 5). The derivation of the word is uncertain, but there can be little doubt it is the same duty mentioned in a contract between the Bishop of the Isles and Maclean of Dowart, under the name of *quert stewart*, or *queit stewart* (*supra*, p. 16).

2. The rent of so many "bollas carbonum" (p. 165, line 11), and a like quantity of lime, drawn from most of the lands in Ross of Mull, merits particular attention. According to the usual interpretation of the barbarous law Latin of the period, *carbones* can mean nothing but *coal*. The word may possibly in this instance mean *charcoal*, or even *peats*, but this is highly improbable. Both coal and limestone exist in the Isle of Mull. There is a seam of coal about 18 inches thick on the sea coast of Ross. It is not likely that so small a seam could pay the expense of working, nor is there any tradition of its having ever been wrought. Another seam of coal, about three feet in thickness, appears at a considerable height on a mountain called *Bein-an-ini*, or *Bein-an-aonaidh*, in the district of Brolos. Many years ago, Sir Alexander Murray of Stanhope, then proprietor of Ardnamurchan, purchased this hill for the sake of the coal, and began to work the seam, the quality of which was said to be good. But his affairs getting into confusion the work was stopped. The late Sir James Riddell of Ardnamurchan at a later period renewed the experiment, but, after some coals were dug, he also gave it up. This seems to have arisen from the great expense of carriage necessarily incurred owing to the peculiar position of this seam of coal. There is no tradition of the coal on *Bein-an-ini* having been wrought prior to the attempt made by Sir Alexander Murray. Coal has likewise been found on the lands of Griban. Limestone is found both in Carsaig and Griban, but both these coasts are so dangerous for shipping that no use is made of it.—*Stat. Acct. of Scotland by Sir John Sinclair*, vol. 14, pp. 184-5. (*United parishes of Kilfinichen and Kilvicewin.*) *Macdonald's Agricultural Survey of the Hebrides*, p. 30.

3. The next peculiarity is the old weight, probably a stone weight, called *Lapis Abbatis* (p. 165, line 8).

4. The fourth is another weight, probably a stone weight also, called *Lapis M' Coull*, or *M' Dougall* (p. 165, line 10 from bottom of page).

The price of a stone by each of these weights is the same. With reference to the *Lapis M' Coull*, it may be mentioned here, that, prior to the reign of King Robert Bruce, Mull, Coll, Tiree, Jura, and the small isles adjacent, formed a part of the extensive possessions of the old Lords of Lorn, styled patronymically *M' Coull* or *M' Dougall*, and territorially *de Ergadia*, or of *Argyle*. In one instance in this charter the Great Seal Record has *Lapis Makconeile*—the Privy Seal has *Lapis M' Cule* (p. 169, line 7).—*Makconeile* seems an error.

5. The *Bolla majoris mensure*, or large boll (p. 171, line 1), was used in the isles at no distant period, and may perhaps still be used in some

places. It contained five firlots. The small boll, or *boll beag*, contained only three firlots. Where rents were paid by the latter measure, the tenant added by custom, a *crear* or two pecks to each *boll beag*.—There was a particular boll used in Uist (*supra*, p. 10).

6. The *maillia* (p. 171, line 5) will be recognised as the *male*, a measure of grain of Scandinavian origin, formerly much used in Orkney; and of which other instances will be found, *supra*, p. 10.—The *male* of meal is valued in this charter at 3s. 4d., the *large boll* at 6s. 8d. The *male* was therefore equal to half a boll.

7. The reddendo from the five merk lands of Narrabolsadh in Isla (p. 171, line 15 from bottom), viz., “sexaginta ulnas panni, albi, nigri et grisei coloris respectivé,” *i. e.* “sixty ells or yards of cloth—white, black, and grey respectively;” or a money conversion at the rate of eightpence a yard, also deserves notice. These, it will be observed, are the only lands in the charter which held formerly of the Monastery of Derry. With this exception, all the lands mentioned had held of the Abbot of Iona. The rent payable for Narrabolsadh by this charter was equal to £2, 0s. 8d.

8. The word *Eik*, or, as it is written in some parts of the charter, *Hayg*, means the augmentation added or eiked to the rental by the present grant.

To make this charter more intelligible, and to give some idea of the wealth of the ABBACY OF IONA, the Editor has translated and reduced the different *reddenda* of the portion of the Abbey-lands included in this charter to the following tabular form, with their respective values in money. Where the ancient spelling of the names of the farms differs much from the modern, the Editor has, as far as in his power at present, given both.

RENTAL OF THE LANDS IN THE PRECEDING CHARTER, A.D. 1588.

I.—*Lands Rossy, or in Ross of Mull.*

		<i>Scots Money.</i>
1. <i>Schabbay</i> —four penny lands. [ <i>Shiaba.</i> ]		
24 stones of oat meal, at 8d., . . . . .	L.0 16 0	
24 stones of cheese, at 1s., . . . . .	1 4 0	
4 calved cows, at 10s., . . . . .	2 0 0	
Eik in money, . . . . .	0 9 2	
Quowart, 3 stones meal, . . . . .	0 2 0	
3 stones cheese, . . . . .	0 3 0	
4 bolls coal, at 8d., . . . . .	0 2 8	
4 bolls lime, at 1s., . . . . .	0 4 0	
	Total <i>Schabbay</i>	L.5 0 10
2. <i>Skur</i> —one and a half penny lands.		
9 stones meal, . . . . .	L.0 6 0	
9 stones cheese, . . . . .	0 9 0	
1 mart and half a mart, at 10s., . . . . .	0 15 0	
Eik in money, . . . . .	0 1 3	
Quowart, 1½ stone meal, . . . . .	0 1 0	
1½ stone cheese, . . . . .	0 1 6	
1½ bolls coal, . . . . .	0 1 0	
1½ bolls lime, . . . . .	0 1 6	
	Total <i>Skur</i>	1 16 3

		Scots Money.
3. <i>Kilmakewin</i> —four penny lands. [ <i>Kilviccwin.</i> ]		
24 stons meal,	L.0 16 0	
24 stons cheese,	1 4 0	
4 marts,	2 0 0	
Eik in money,	0 6 10	
Quowart, 3½ stons meal,	0 2 4	
3½ stons cheese,	0 3 6	
4 bolls coal,	0 2 8	
4 bolls lime,	0 4 0	
	<hr/>	
	Total <i>Kilmakewin</i>	L.4 19 4
4. <i>Scirpene</i> —two penny lands. [ <i>Scirphein.</i> ]		
12 stons meal,	L.0 8 0	
12 stons cheese,	0 12 0	
Eik in money,	0 1 8	
Quowart, 2 stons meal,	0 1 4	
2 stons cheese,	0 2 0	
2 bolls coal,	0 1 4	
2 bolls lime,	0 2 0	
	<hr/>	
	Total <i>Scirpene</i>	1 8 4
5. <i>Edderaloch</i> —a half penny land.		
3 stons meal,	L.0 2 0	
3 stons cheese,	0 3 0	
No eik or other burdens.		
	<hr/>	
	Total <i>Edderaloch</i>	0 5 0
6. <i>Uskane</i> —a penny land.		
6 stons meal,	L.0 4 0	
6 stons cheese,	0 6 0	
1 mart,	0 10 0	
Eik in money,	0 0 10	
Quowart, 1 stone meal,	0 0 8	
1 stone cheese,	0 1 0	
1 boll coal,	0 0 8	
1 boll lime,	0 1 0	
	<hr/>	
	Total <i>Uskane</i>	1 4 2
7. <i>Ardkavaig</i> —a penny land. [ <i>Ardchiaveg.</i> ]		
The same as <i>Uskane</i> .		
	<hr/>	
	Total <i>Ardkavaig</i>	1 4 2
8. <i>Larakhin</i> —a penny land.		
The same as the two preceding, without quowart, amounting to 1s. 8d.		
	<hr/>	
	Total <i>Larakhin</i>	1 2 6
9. <i>Ardachig</i> —a penny land. [ <i>Ardacha.</i> ]		
The same as <i>Uskane</i> .		
	<hr/>	
	Total <i>Ardachig</i>	1 4 2
10. <i>Lewone</i> —a half penny land.		
The same as <i>Edderaloch</i> , No. 5.		
	<hr/>	
	Total <i>Lewone</i>	0 5 0
11. <i>Knoknafineg</i> —a penny land. [ <i>Knocknafenag.</i> ]		
The same as No. 8.		
	<hr/>	
	Total <i>Knoknafineg</i>	1 2 6

Scots Money.

12. *Knoktaytarlach*—a penny land.  
The same as Nos. 8 and 11. Total *Knoktaytarlach* L.1 2 6
13. *Traysane*—two penny lands. [*Traysana.*]  
The same as *Seirpene*, No. 4., with the addition of 2  
marts, at 10s. Total *Traysane* 2 8 4
14. *Ardwalleneis*—two penny lands. [*Ardelanish.*]  
The same as No. 13. Total *Ardwalleneis* 2 8 4
15. *Bernis*—a penny land.  
The same as No. 6. Total *Bernis* 1 4 2
16. *Teirgargane*—two penny lands. [*Tirergane.*]  
The same as No. 14. Total *Teirgargane* 2 8 4
17. *Teirkill*—a penny land. [*Tirgile.*]  
The same as No. 6. Total *Teirkill* 1 4 2
18. *Kilmorie*—Three farthing lands.  
4½ stones meal, . . . . . L.0 3 0  
4½ stones cheese, . . . . . 0 4 6  
½ of a mart, at 10s., . . . . . 0 3 4  
Eik in money, . . . . . 0 0 7½  
1 boll coal, . . . . . 0 0 8  
1 boll lime, . . . . . 0 1 0  
Total *Kilmorie* 0 13 1½
19. *Ellanecalmene*—a half penny land.  
The same as No. 5. Total *Ellanecalmene* 0 5 0
20. *Stokadell*—two penny lands.  
The same as Nos. 4 and 13. Total *Stokadell* 2 8 4
21. *Ballimoir*—four penny lands.  
64 stones white meal, at 8d., . . . . . L.2 2 8  
4 calved cows, at 10s., . . . . . 2 0 0  
Eik in money, . . . . . 0 3 4  
Total *Ballimoir* 4 6 0
22. *Sailquhur*—a penny land. [*Sailchurra.*]  
The same as No. 8. Total *Sailquhur* 1 2 6
23. *Potty*—one and a half penny lands.  
28 stones white meal, . . . . . L.0 18 8  
1 mart and ½ a mart, at 10s., . . . . . 0 15 0  
Eik in money, . . . . . 0 1 3  
Total *Potty* 1 14 11



24. *Terchladane*---a penny land.  
The same as No. 8. Total *Terchladane* L.1 2 6
25. *Creweych, lower*---a half penny land. [*Creich.*]  
The same as No. 5. Total *Creweych, lower* 0 5 0
26. *Creweych, upper*---a half penny land.  
The same as No. 5. Total *Creweych, upper* 0 5 0
27. *Ardchenaig*---two penny lands. [*Ardfinaig.*]  
The same as No. 13. Total *Ardchenaig* 2 8 4
28. Part of *Teirgeyll*, called *Callegowan*---two and a half penny lands.
- |                                  |          |
|----------------------------------|----------|
| 15 stons meal, . . . . .         | L.0 10 0 |
| 15 stons cheese, . . . . .       | 0 15 0   |
| 3 marts, at 10s., . . . . .      | 1 10 0   |
| Eik in money, . . . . .          | 0 2 6    |
| Quowart, 2 stons meal, . . . . . | 0 1 4    |
| 2 stons cheese, . . . . .        | 0 2 0    |
| 3 bolls coal, . . . . .          | 0 2 0    |
| 3 bolls lime, . . . . .          | 0 3 0    |
| Total <i>Callegowan</i> 3 5 10   |          |
29. *Bonessane*---three and a half penny lands.
- |                                 |          |
|---------------------------------|----------|
| 21 stons meal, . . . . .        | L.0 14 0 |
| 21 stons cheese, . . . . .      | 1 1 0    |
| 4 marts, . . . . .              | 2 0 0    |
| Eik in money, . . . . .         | 0 3 4    |
| Quowart 2 stons meal, . . . . . | 0 1 4    |
| 2 stons cheese, . . . . .       | 0 2 0    |
| 4 bolls coal, . . . . .         | 0 2 8    |
| 4 bolls lime, . . . . .         | 0 4 0    |
| Total <i>Bonessane</i> 4 8 4    |          |
30. *Crongerd*---two penny lands. [*Cronagart.*]
- |                                  |         |
|----------------------------------|---------|
| 12 stons meal. . . . .           | L.0 8 0 |
| 12 stons cheese, . . . . .       | 0 12 0  |
| 2 marts . . . . .                | 1 0 0   |
| Eik in money, . . . . .          | 0 4 2   |
| Quowart, 1 stone meal, . . . . . | 0 0 8   |
| 1 stone cheese, . . . . .        | 0 1 0   |
| Total <i>Crongerd</i> 2 5 10     |         |
31. *Ley*---two penny lands.  
The same as No. 30, with the addition of 1 stone of meal and 1 stone of cheese to the *quowart*. Total *Ley* 2 7 6
32. *Assaboll*---a penny land.  
The same as No. 8. Total *Assaboll* 1 2 6

Scots Money.

33. <i>Ardtun</i> ---five penny lands.			
30 stons meal,		L.1	0 0
30 stons cheese.			1 10 8
4 marts,			2 0 0
Quowart, 4 stons meal,			0 2 8
4 stons cheese,			0 4 0
4 bolls coal,			0 2 8
4 bolls lime,			0 4 0
			<hr/>
	Total <i>Ardtun</i>	L.5	3 4

Total money rent and rent in kind converted into money, payable to the crown for the above lands in Ross of Mull, L.63 8 7½

## II.---Lands in other parts of Mull.

34. <i>Kilphobull</i> ---a penny land. [ <i>Kilphubill</i> , now called <i>Killichronan</i> .]			
12 stons meal,		L.0	8 0
12 stons cheese,			0 12 0
1 mart,			0 10 0
Eik in money,			0 6 8
			<hr/>
	Total <i>Kilphobull</i>		1 16 8
35. <i>Killin</i> ---a penny land. [ <i>Kellan</i> .] The same as No. 34.			
	Total <i>Killin</i>		1 16 8
36. <i>Calyemoir</i> ---a penny land. The same as No. 34.			
	Total <i>Calyemoir</i>		1 16 8
37. <i>Kilvrangn</i> ---a penny land. [ <i>Kilvrenan</i> .]			1 16 8
38. <i>Kilnyn</i> ---a penny land. [ <i>Kilninian</i> .]			1 16 8
39. <i>Kingargera</i> ---a penny land. [ <i>Kengarar</i> .]			1 16 8
40. <i>Kilmorie</i> ---three farthing lands.			
9 stons meal,		L.0	6 0
9 stons cheese,			0 9 0
¼ of a mart, at 10s.,			0 2 6
Eik in money,			0 5 0
			<hr/>
	Total <i>Kilmorie</i>		1 2 6
41. <i>Beith</i> ---two penny lands---seems an error for one penny land. Rent the same as 34.			
	Total <i>Beith</i>		1 16 8
42. <i>Thorin</i> ---a penny land. [ <i>Torran</i> .]		L.1	16 8
43. <i>Carsaig</i> ---a penny land,			1 16 8
44. <i>Skrydane</i> and <i>Ard</i> ---a penny land,			1 16 8
45. <i>Gleswilder</i> and <i>Lyald</i> ---a penny land,			1 16 8

Total money rent and rent in kind, payable to the crown for the above lands in other parts of Mull, L.21 5 10

III.---*Island of Iona.*

46. <i>Iona</i> , old rent---30 marks,	L.20	0	0
General Augmentation of rental on <i>Iona</i> and all the preceding lands, 4 marks,	2	13	4

Total rent payable to the crown for *Iona* L.22 13 4

IV.---*Lands in Isla.*

47. <i>Skarrals</i> ---a quarter land.			
30 stons meal,	L.1	0	0
30 stons cheese,	1	10	0
4 marts,	2	0	0
Eik in money,	0	10	0
	<hr/>		
Total <i>Skarrals</i>	5	0	0
48. <i>Kinnabols</i> ---a quarter land, same as No. 47,	.	5	0
49. <i>Allabolss</i> ---an eighth or half quarter land,	.	2	10
50. <i>Nekill</i> ---an eighth or half quarter land,	.	2	10
51. <i>Sorne</i> ---seven and a half <i>cow-lands</i> .			
22 stons meal,	L.0	14	8
22 stons cheese,	1	2	0
1 mart,	0	10	0
Eik in money,	0	7	0
	<hr/>		
Total <i>Sorne</i>	2	13	8
52. <i>Skeag</i> and <i>Lewres</i> ---two and a half <i>cow-lands</i> .			
7½ stons meal,	L.0	5	0
7½ stons cheese,	0	7	0
	<hr/>		
Total <i>Skeag</i> and <i>Lewres</i>	0	12	0
53. <i>Mee</i> , <i>Ballevannich</i> , and the <i>Isle of Ardnew</i> ---being two quarters of the lands of <i>Ardnew</i> [ <i>Ardnave</i> ], and equiva- lent to five merk lands.			
24 bolls of oatmeal, of the large measure, at 6s. 8d. a boll,	L.7	16	8
Money,	0	13	4
	<hr/>		
Total <i>Mee</i> , <i>Ballevannich</i> , and <i>Isle of Ardnew</i>	8	10	0

Total money rent and rent in kind, payable to the  
crown for the above lands in *Isla*, L.26 15 8

V.---*Lands in Tiree.*

54. <i>Ballefulye</i> ---six mark lands.			
48 males of oat meal at 3s. 4d. a male,	L.8	0	0
55. <i>Kirkebald</i> ---six mark lands.			
The same as No. 55.	8	0	0

Scots Money.

56. <i>Woyll</i> ---one mark land.			
14 males of meal at 3s. 4d.	L.2	6	8
1 mart,	0	10	0
	<hr/>		
	Total <i>Woyll</i>	2	16 8
57. <i>Keillis</i> ---six mark lands.			
The same as No. 55.		8	0 0
Augmentation on lands in Tiree, 2 marks,		1	6 8
	<hr/>		
Total money rent and rent in kind, payable to the crown for the above lands in Tiree.	L.28	3	4

## GENERAL ABSTRACT.

I. Rental of lands in Ross of Mull, payable to the crown by this charter,	L.63	8	7½
II. Rental of other lands in Mull, payable to the crown by this charter,	21	5	10
III. Rental of the Island of Iona, payable to the crown by this charter,	22	13	4
IV. Rental of lands in Isla, payable to the crown by this charter,	26	15	8
V. Rental of lands in Tiree, payable to the crown by this charter,	28	3	4
	<hr/>		
Total yearly rent, payable to the crown for all the lands contained in this charter which formerly held of the Abbot of Iona,	L.162	6	9½

To which we must add the services of the tenants, used and wont, which cannot now be readily valued, together with the right of pasturage and fishing, mentioned page 168, line 1.

It would be interesting to know the present rental of the lands granted by this charter to Maclean; and to this point the Editor begs particularly to direct the attention of the members of the Club and others.

Nothing is more perplexing in Highland charters and rentals than the various denominations of land which we meet with. In the present charter, for instance, we have *penny lands* and their fractional parts; *quarter lands*; *cow lands*, or *vaccates* of land; and *mark lands*. The penny lands in the Isles are believed to have received that denomination during the occupation of the Isles by the Scandinavians, and they do not appear to have had any reference whatever to the proper Scottish denominations. Thus the lands in Ross of Mull, conveyed by this charter, and denominated penny lands, amount in the whole only to fifty six penny and three farthing lands; whilst, by the usual Scottish denominations, they were rated to the crown as the *twenty pound* or *thirty mark* lands of Ross. The late venerable Vice-President of the Club, Sir William Macleod Bannatyne, frequently urged the subject of the many different denominations of lands in the Highlands and Isles upon the attention of the Editor, who now requests the communication of any particulars calculated to throw light upon it. The result of his inquiries will at a future period be communicated to the Club.

## No. XI.

ACT OF PARLIAMENT RATIFYING A GRANT BY KING JAMES VI. IN FAVOUR OF ANDREW, BISHOP OF THE ISLES, ANNEXING TO THAT BISHOPRICK THE ABBACY OF ICOLMKILL AND PRIORY OF ARDCHATTAN, 1617.\*

OURE SOVERANE LORD and Estaites of this present Parliament Ratifies and approvis the gift and provisioun under the gryit Seall grantit be his Majestie to and in favour of the Reverend father in God ANDRO BISCHOPE OF THE ISLES of the date at Blanforde the ellevint day of August the yeir of god I<sup>m</sup> VI<sup>c</sup> and fyiftene yeirs of all and hail the Bischoprick of the Yles and of the Pryorie of Ardchattan and of the Abbacie of Icolmekill unite annexat and incorporat to and with the said Bischoprick of the Yles appoyntit to remaine and abyid thairat inseparablie for ever as ane part of the patrimonie and propertie of the said Bischoprik; In all and sindrie headdis, claussis, articles and conditionis specifiet and expressit in the said gift, haldin the samyn as for exprest herintill and to be als gude and effectual as gif the said gift were *ad longum* insert in this present act; Lyik as oure said Soverane Lord and Estaites forsaidis declairis and ordainis the foirsaid gift and provisioun to have been and to be ane gude perfyit and effectual securitie to the said Andro Bischope of the Yles and his successouris for bruiking joising and using of the fructis and rentis of the said Bischoprik Pryorie and Abbacie abonewritten temporalytie and spiritualitie of the same; and for that effect hes dissolvit and dissolvis the act of annexatioun of all Kirklandis to the croun and all utharis actis of annexatioun in sua far as the samyn may be extendit to the said Bischoprik of the Yles, Pryorie of Ardchattan and Abbacie of Icolmekill and to all and quahatsumevir landis, Baronies, Kirkis, Teyndis, fermes, rentis, casualtyties and dewties pertening and belonging thairto and hes unitite and unites and annexis the samen to the said Bischoprik of the Yles to remayne and abyid thairat as ane part of the patrimonie and propertie thairof in all tyme cuming conforme to the foirsaid gift and provisioun granted to the said Andro Bishop of the Yles thairupon; And farder our said Soverane Lord and Estaites foirsaidis declairis that the saidis

\* 28th June 1617.—Acts of Parliament of Scotland, vol. iv. p. 554.

Abbacye of Icolmekill and Pryorie of Ardchattan hes bene past all memorie of man proper pairtis and pertinentis of the said Bischoprik as unite and annexit thairto but prejudice alwayeis of all and quhatsumever persounes, Infestmentis, takes, richtis and utheris securities lawfullie made to thame conforme to the lawes of this realme than standand, and specialie of onie privilege belanging and due to the Bischoprik of Dunkeld furthe of the said Pryorie of Ardchattan and Abbacie of Icolmekill quhilk his Hienes and Estaitis foirsaidis findis and declaris sall not be comprehendit under this act.

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No. XII.

ACT OF PARLIAMENT NOMINATING A CHAPTER FOR THE  
BISHOPRICK OF THE ISLES, 1617.\*

OUR SOVERANE LORD understanding that the hail fundatioun and ancient evidentis and recordis of the Bischoprik of the Yles hes bene this lang tyme bigane obscurit and suppressit that na memorie remaynes quhat or how manye dignities wes in that See, and quha wes the memberis of that Chaptoure; and his Hienes being maist willing to restore the said See and Bischoprik of the Yles to the ancient intgretie and to provide and etablische the same with all memberis necessar:† THAIRFORE his Majestie with advise and consent of his Hienes Estaitis of this present Parliament Statutes and ordanins that in all tyme cuming *the Persone of Sorbie in Terie quha is also Vicar of Icolme Kill sal be Deane; The Persone of Rothesay sal be Subdene; the Persone of Kilmorie in Arran ane Prebendar; the Persone of Cumrie ane Prebendar; the Persone of Killenew in Ylay ane Prebendar; and the Persone of Killeen in Torsay in Mull ane Prebendar;* and they all to be Convent, Counsall, and Cheptoure of the said Bishoprik in all tyme cuming and after the deceis or removeing of ony ane or mae of thame from thair place, the Intrans succeeding to the said charge or place to succeid also in that roume of the Chaptoure or Convent; to the effect they may concur with the present Bischop of the said Bishoprik and his successouris for doing of all sik thingis as ar requisit for the glorie of God the

\* 28th June 1617.—Acts of Parliament of Scotland, vol. iv. p. 554.

† This preamble merits particular notice.

weill of the Kirk within these boundis and his Majesteis honourable obedience.

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No. XIII.

LETTER, KING CHARLES I. TO THE LORD ADVOCATE, REGARDING CERTAIN ACTIONS THEN DEPENDING BEFORE THE COURT OF SESSION FOR THE RESTORATION OF THE TEMPORALITIES OF THE BISHOPRICK OF THE ISLES, 1631.\*

TRUSTIE &c. Whereas we did formerlie recommend unto yow in behalff of the Reverend Father in God and our right trustie and weil-beloved counsellour **JOHNE BISHOP OF YLIS** all actionis of law depending or which should happin to cum befoir the Lords of our Council and Session tucheing the restoreing of the Bischoprik of Yles to that integritie which was intendit by our late royall father; wherein thogh hitherto he hath not prevailed he hath at lenth informed us of the great care and paines abreadie takin by yow in the same, for which we give yow heartie thanks; and in regard the purposis is of that consequence which may much conduce to the advancement of religion and civilitie in these pairts, we arnestlie recommend unto yow to insist as yow have begun in all actionis of that kynd till the said Bischoprik be restored and speciallie in all such actionis which concerne taks wherunto the said Bischope hath or doth pretend a lawfull right which we will accompt as verie acceptable service done unto us:†—AND being informed of a right which we have to the Yles as being the ancient propertie of our croun, our further pleasour is that at the next meitting of the Ilanderis before our counsall yow deal with them for restoreing our right in a fair and equitable maner; bot if yow doe find that they ar not content to goe on therin, that yow informe yourself particularly of our title and right therunto and acquaint us therwith and with your proceedingis with them tutching that purposis that at our comeing hither we may give such further ordour therin as we shall find just caus.—Whyt-hall 8 Decr. 1631.

\* From Secretary Stirling's MS. Register, Advocates' Library.

† On the same day the King wrote in nearly similar terms to the Lords of Session, in favour of the Bishop.

## No. XIV.

LETTER, KING CHARLES I. TO THE TREASURER DEPUTE OF SCOTLAND, REGARDING THE PAYMENT OF A PENSION FORMERLY GRANTED TO THE BISHOP OF THE ISLES, 1632.\*

RIGHT TRUSTY &c. Wheras for recoverie of the losses both of tyme and meanes susteaned by the reverend Father in God the Bischop of the Yles in prosecuting that charge conferred upon him by us, we wer pleasit to grant unto him a Precept of 600 lib sterling, togidder with a pension of 300 lib sterling, till the temporall estate of that Bischoprik wer fullie restored; whereof (as we ar informed) he hath not as yet received any payment, wherby he is lyklie to be troubled by his creditours to whom he standeth engadged for moneyis borrowed by him for that service;—least the charge in that function (it being of all uthers of that kynd in that our kingdome the most troublesome and most necessarie to be executed) should be deferred for want of meanes,—speciallie sieing our late royall father and ourselff hath takin so great paines for establishing therof as a purpos so much conducing to the good and quyet of thess parts and setling of religion ther; And that it concerneth us in honour not to sie him suffer by relieing upon what we hade upon so good consideratiounis intended for him:—OUR PLEASOUR IS and we doe heirby will and command yow that forthwith yow pay unto him or such of his creditours as he shall assigne unto yow the said pension with the arrears of the same; togidder with the moneyis of the said Precept according to the intent thairof; and that notwithstanding any former warrant or restraint for whatsoever caus or occasion gevin to the contrair; and for your soe doing these presentis shalbe unto yow a sufficient warrant and discharge.—20th of January 1632.

C. R. *subscripsit* FIAT.

\* Secretary Stirling's MS. Register.



## No. XV.

CONGE D'ELIRE BY KING CHARLES I., DIRECTED TO THE DEAN AND CHAPTER OF THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF THE ISLES, 1633.\*

CAROLUS, Dei gratia Scotiae, Angliae, Franciae et Hiberniae Rex, Fideique Defensor &c. dilectis nostris in Christo DECANO ET CAPITULO Ecclesiae Cathedralis Insularum, salutem:—Ex parte vestra nobis humiliter est supplicatum ut cum ecclesia predicta per transportationem reverendi Patris in Christo Joannis ultimi ejus Episcopi jam vacet et pastoris solatio sit destituta, alium vobis eligendi Episcopum et pastorem licentiam nostram concedere dignaremur:—Nos precibus vestris in hac parte favorabiliter inclinantes alium vobis duximus concedendum rogantes ac in fide et dilectione quibus nobis tenemini precipientes, quod talem vobis eligatis in Episcopum et pastorem qui Deo devotus nobisque et regno nostro utilis et fidelis existat. In cujus rei testimonium has nostras literas fieri fecimus patentes: Teste meipso; 17<sup>o</sup> Octobris 1633.

## No. XVI.

LETTER, KING CHARLES I. TO THE DEAN AND CHAPTER OF THE ISLES, RECOMMENDING MR NEILL CAMPBELL TO BE ELECTED AS BISHOP, 1633.†

TRUSTIE &c. whereas the Bischopricks of the Yles is voyd by translation of the Reverend father in God John late Bischop thairof ‡ We latt yow witt that calling to mynd the vertew learning and other good qualiteis of our trustie MR NEILL CAMPBELL Minister at Kilmichaell in Glassrie, sone lawfull of umquhill Mr Neill Campbell late Bischope of Argyll,—we have thocht good be these our Lettres to name and recommend him unto yow, to be elected and choysen to the said Bischopricks of the Ylis, wherunto the abbacie of Icolmkill

\* Secretary Stirling's MS. Register.

† Secretary Stirling's MS. Register.

‡ He was translated to Raphoe in Ireland.

and Pryorie of Ardchattan ar annexed: THAIRFORE we pray and require yow upon receipt heirof to proceid to your election according to the lawis of that realme and our *Congé deslire* sent heirwith; and the same election to be so made to certifie us therof under your common seall.—17 October 1633.

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No. XVII.

LETTER, KING CHARLES I. TO THE LORDS OF SESSION TO HASTEN THEIR DECISION IN A LAW-SUIT BETWEEN THE LATE AND THE PRESENT BISHOP OF THE ISLES, 1634.\*

RIGHT TRUSTIE &c. Whereas we ar informed of ane action in law depending befor yow betwixt the now BISCHOP OF THE YLES and the BISCHOP OF RAPHO LATE OF YLES tuitching a yeirs fruit of that bishopruck; becaus the ones ordinarie residence is in Irland, and the other in remote parts of that our Kingdome from that our seat of justice, and that his charge requyreth more than ordinarie panes and vigilance in persones of the lyke function:—WE are heirby pleased seriously to recommend unto yow that spedie justice be administrat not onlie in that action but in all uthers that shall cum before yow concerneing the said Bisshop of Ylis, which we will tak as maist acceptable service done unto us.—Grenwitch, 24 May 1634.

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No. XVIII.

LETTER, KING CHARLES I. TO SIR LAUHLAN MACLEAN OF DOW-ART AND MORVERN, KNIGHT BARONET, DESIRING HIM TO RESTORE THE ISLAND OF ICOLMKILL TO THE BISHOP OF THE ISLES, 1635.†

TRUSTIE &c. Whereas we wer informed that of late yow and your umquhile brother HECTOURE M'CLEANE did without ordour or anie right violentlie intrude yourself in the possession

\* Secretary Stirling's MS. Register.

† Secretary Stirling's MS. Register.

of the Yle of Ycolmekill which belongeth to the Bischope of the Yles for the tyme; whairof thay have bene in peaciable possession these many yeirs bypast and that yow still doe deteyne the same from the present Bischope thereof:—WE holding such a violent and indirect a courss as a contempt done unto the Church and consequentlie unto us; and withall taking to our princelie consideratioun the detriment therby arising to the patrimonie of that Bischoprick, whereof we doe rather desyre the inress than any wayes to sie it impared:—It is our pleasour and we doe will and command that furthwith yow restore unto the said Bischope the absolute possession of the said Yland without further hearing or delay.—Whythall 14 March 1635.

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No. XIX.

LETTER, KING CHARLES I. TO THE COURT OF SESSION IN FAVOUR OF THE BISHOP OF THE ISLES, AND PARTICULARLY REGARDING THE TYTHE FISHES OF THE ISLES, 1635.\*

RIGHT REVEREND Father in God and trustie and weilbeloved; Whereas we ar credible informed that upon lettre in favours of the late Bischope of Yles now of Rapho, the Takismen of the Tythe fishes of the Yles did dimitt ther takis in his favours; the right and possessioun whairof he suffered to be assigned to a laick persone who now enjoyes the same, it being the cheifest benefite of that Bischoprick; wherunto sieing it was and still is our royall intentioun that thess tythis should be inseperable conjoyned, WE doe seriously recommend to yow that having takin into your consideration the loss THE PRESENT BISHOP OF THE ISLES hath suffered by the want thair of, and the uthers benefite by his bypast possession, yow sie the said reverend Father in God receive the lyke benefite and favour his saidis predicessouris had in the lyk kynd and that yow administer speedie justice in all uther causses concerning him whensoever he shall cum befor yow; which we ar rather pleased the more carefullie to recommend unto yow, becaus of the remotness of his See, of that our seat of Justice, the meanness of his benefice and greatnes of his chairge; To which purposis it did pleas our royall Father and ourself so often to wryt unto yow and other Judicatories in that our Kingdome.—Whythall, 14 March 1635.

\* Secretary Stirling's MS. Register.

## No. XX.

LETTER, KING CHARLES I. TO THE BISHOP OF RAPHO, DESIRING HIM TO RESTORE TO THE BISHOP OF THE ISLES TWO OF THE BELLS OF ICOLMKILL THAT HAD BEEN TAKEN FROM ICOLMKILL TO RAPHO BY BISHOP KNOX, 1635.\*

REVEREND Father in God: Whereas we ar informed that ANDRO late Bischop of Rapho at his transportatioun from the Bischoprik of Yles did without just cause or aney warrant frome our late royall father or us, carie with him *two of the principal Bells that wer in Icolmkill* and place them in some of the Churches of Rapho; To which purposis we doe remember that at the tyme of your being Bischop of Yles yow wer a sutter to us for effectuating that thing at your predicessour the Bischop of Raphoes hands which we now requyre of yow: THERFOR and in regard we have gevin ordour to THE PRESENT BISCHOP OF YLES for repairing the Cathedrall Church of that Bischoprik, and that it is fit that such things as do properlie belong therunto be restored; it is our pleasour *that yow caus delyver unto the said Bischop these two Bells* for the use of the said Cathedrall Church with such tymlic convenience as may be; Which we will acknowledge as acceptable service done unto us.—Whythall, 14 March 1635.

## No. XXI.

LETTER, KING CHARLES I. TO THE LORDS OF EXCHEQUER, DIRECTING THE PAYMENT OF A GRANT OF FOUR HUNDRED POUNDS STERLING TO THE BISHOP OF THE ISLES, FOR REPAIRING THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF ICOLMKILL; AND WARRANT OF THE SAID LORDS FOLLOWING THEREUPON, 1635.†

RIGHT TRUSTY and right welbeloved Cousins and Counsellouris; Right trusty and right welbeloved Counsellouris; and trusty and welbeloved; Wee greete yow well. Whereas the reverend father in God the BISCHOPE OF ILES *is by oure direction to repayre the Cathedrall Church of Icolmkill*, the doeing

\* Secretary Stirling's MS. Register.

† Communicated from the original in the General Register House, Edinburgh, by Alexander Macdonald, Esq.

whereof in such manner as is requisite will requyre (as we are credibly informed) greate paynes and charges which he cannot possibly undergoe without oure assistance and helpe Therefore and inregard it is a worke which wee affect Wee have thought fitt to allowe unto him and his Assignes *the sume of Fower hundred pounds Sterlin* for the more ready payment whereof wee doe hereby require and authorise yow to assigne him and them to all the few dewties payeable unto us by SIR LAUHLANE M<sup>c</sup>CLEANE till the sayd sume be compleately payed, the first termes payment whereof to be at Martimasse next 1635. And in the meanetyme that yow be carefull that he goe on with the sayd reparatioun, authorising him with full power to requyre service of all such persones in these parts as doe owe the same unto us, and that for carrying and transporting of commodities unto that worke; for doeing of all which these presents shall be unto yow and every one of yow a sufficient warrant; from our Court at Whythall the 10 day of Merche 1635.

ADDRESSED THUS,

To our right trustie and right welbeloved Cousins and Counsellouris to our right trustie and welbeloved Counsellouris and to our trustie and welbeloved Counsellouris The Earles of Morton and Traquhair our Treasurers principall and Duputie of our Kingdome of Scotland, and to the remanent Earles, Lords, and others Comissioneris of Exchequer of our said Kingdome.

*Apud Ed<sup>r</sup>primo July 1635.*

The Lordis ordaynes the lettre to be registrat for warranding the Thessauraris principall and deputie for payeing the lyk sowme yerely to the Bischope at the termes the said few dwe-tye is payable ay and whill he be payit of the sowme of 4<sup>e</sup> lib said.

(Sic subscribitur)      TRAQUAIRE I. P. D.

(To be continued.)

X.—DOCUMENTS CONNECTED WITH THE PRESERVATION OF  
GAME, WOODS, ETC. IN THE HIGHLANDS AND ISLES.

No. I.

LETTER UNDER THE PRIVY SEAL OF JAMES VI. APPOINTING DONALD FARQUHARSON IN BRAEMAR, KEEPER OF THE KING'S FORESTS OF BRAEMAR, CROMAR, AND STRATHDEE, 1584.\*

ANE LETTRE maid to DONALD FARQUHARSOUN IN BRAEMAR, Makand, Constitutand and Ordainand him Forestar and Keipar of oure Soverane Lordis Forestis, Wodis and Mureis lyand within the boundis of *Braemar*, *Cromar* and *Straitthdee*, for the space of ane yeir next eftir the dait heirof, and forder indureing his Hienes will with pouer to him, his deputis and servandis, for quhome he sal be haldin to ansuer, to caus hayne the said Wodis, Forestis and Mureis; and to serche, seik, tak and apprehend all and quhatsumevir personis hantand or repairand thairin with bowis, culveringis, nettis or ony uther instrument meit and convenient for the distructioun of the *deir* and the *murefowlis*; or with aixis, sawis or ony uther instrument or worklume for cutting or distroying of wood; and to tak the samin fra thame and intromet thairwith to his awin use; and to present thair persounis to the Justice, Schiref or ony uther ordinar Juge to be punisheit conforme to the lawis of this realme and generallie &<sup>ca</sup> Ferme and stabill to hold &<sup>ca</sup> At Falkland the xij day of Julij the yeir of God I<sup>m</sup> V<sup>c</sup> lxxxiv yeiris.

PER SIGNATURAM.

\* *Registrum Secreti Sigilli*, vol. 51, fo. 8.

## No. II.

MINUTE OF CONTRACT BETWEEN COLIN EARL OF SEAFORTH, SIR DONALD MACDONALD OF SLEAT, JOHN MACLEOD OF DUNVEGAN, JOHN MACRANALD OF YLANDTIRUM, SIR LAUCLAN MACKINNON OF STRATHARDELL, AND ALEXANDER MACLEOD OR MACGILLICHALLUM OF RASA, FOR THE PRESERVATION OF DEER AND ROE ON THEIR RESPECTIVE ESTATES, AND THE PUNISHMENT OF TRESPASSERS, 1628.\*

AT DUNTULIME † and                      respective the nynetene day of September the yeir of God I<sup>m</sup> VI<sup>c</sup> tuentie aucht yeiris It is condiscendit, contractit, finallie and mutuallie agreit and endit betuixt the honnorabill parteis underwrittin, Thay ar to say, COLINE ERLE OF SEAFORT, Sir Donald M<sup>c</sup>Donald of Sleat knight, Johne M<sup>c</sup>cleud of Dunveggane, Johne M<sup>c</sup>rannald of Ylandtirum, Sir Lauchlane M<sup>c</sup>finyeane of Strathardell knight and Alexander M<sup>c</sup>Gillichallum of Rasa on the ane and uther partis, In maner following; That is to say FORSAMEKILL as thair hes bene divers and sundrie gude actis of parliament maid be his Majesteis predicessouris Kingis of Scotland of worthie memory quhairin shuitting with gunnis, bowis and houndis ar absolutlie forbidin for slaying and shuitting of *deir* and *rae* and *uther beastis* pasturand within his Majesteis boundis of Scotland as at mair lenth is contenit in the saidis actis of Parliamentis; For keping and fulfilling quhairof and for preserv- ing and keping the *deir* and *raes* within everie ane of the hon- norabill parteis forrestis, iles and boundis alyve and for keping gude societie and nighborheid amangis thame; WIT YE that the saidis honnorabill parteis ar heirby becum bund and ob- leist, lykeas be the tennour heirof they faithfullie bind and obleis thame ilk ane of thame for their awne partis and takand the full burdene in and upoun thame respective for thair hail kin, mentennentis and cuntriemen within everie ane of thair boundis and iles, that thay nor nather of thame, thair kin, freendis, mentennentis nor countriemen sall nowayes heirefter in tyme comeing presume nor tak upoun hand to hunt with doggis, to slay with hagbute or bow any *hart*, *hynd*, *deir*, *rae*, or *dae* or ony uther beastis within ather of the saidis hon-

\* Gen. Reg. of Deeds, vol. 408; contract recorded 3d November 1628.

† Sir Donald Macdonald's Castle in Trouterness in the Isle of Skye.

norabill pairteis forrestis ather in the continent mayne or isles pertening to ather of the saidis honorabill pairteis *but* speciall licence had and obtenit in write of the superior to the forrester of the forrest; and quahatsomevir persone gentleman tennent or commoun countreman that presummis heirefter to hunt with dogis, shute with gunnes or bow ony deir or rae in ather of the foirsaidis honorabill pairteis forrestis without the said licence purchest at the said superiouris handis, the offender gentill [man] breaker of this contract and condiscending, sall heirby be bund and obleist to pey and delyver to the honorabill pairtie owner of the forrest, for the first fault the sowme of one hundreth merkis money of this realme and the hagbute or bow to be tane fra him and to be deliverit to the superiour of the forrest in quhais boundis forrestis or iles the samyne wrong and contempt beis committit and done and *toties quoties* for everie brek of this present contract and condiscending; the tennent to be heirby siclyk bund and obleist to pey and delyver to the pairtie owner of the forrest, for the first fault the sowme of fourtie pundis money and the hagbute to the superiour of the forrest and *toties quoties* for everie brek of this present contract; and quhatsoevir commoun man or ony uther stragling persone that beis fund carying ane hagbute or bow throw ony of the saidis honorabill pairteis thair forrestis for slaying deir or rae and that he be nocht solvendo nor worthie the unlaw to be imposit upoun him for his contempt, the hagbute or bow to be delyverit to the superiour of the forrest quhair he salhappin to be fund and his bodie to be punished according as pleisis the superiour of the forrest: **LYKE** as it is condiscendit be the saidis honorabill pairteis in respect that mony witnessis dois nocht haunt nor travell throw the saidis forrestis be ressonne the same is far distant and spacious frome thame, *that ane witnes salbe sufficient probatioun* aganis quhatsoever persone that beis fund in maner foirsaid in ather of the saidis honorabill pairteis forrestis with hagbute bow or hound and the pairtie challenger and dilater to have for his panes and rewarde the third part of the offenderis fyne and the hagbut to the superiour: **SICLYK** the foirsaidis honorabill pairteis ar heirby becum bund and obleist Lyke as thay be the tennour heirof bindis and obleissis thame to deliver the transgressour and offender to the effect the partie wrongeit and offendit may censure and fyne him according to the gravitie of his contempt and fault after tryall tane thairof be famous and honest men; and [that] the partie offender be presentit to the said superiour offendit within fyftene days efter



the wrong be committit under the pane of one hundreth pundis money foirsaid to be payit to the pairtie wrongeit and offendit be the superiour of him who committis the wrong and contempt, of this present contract; And what the saidis famous and honest men efter triall decernis the transgressour for his fyne and contempt, his superiour salbe heirby bund and obleist to delyver to the honourabill pairtie wronged and offendit his readiest gudes and geir ay and quhill the honourabill pairtie wrongeit and offendit be compleitlie payit of the offenderis fyne under the lyke pane of ane hundreth pundis *toties quoties*: AND FINALLIE It is heirby speciallie condiscendit with consent of the saidis honorabill pairties abone writtin that nane or ather of thair cuntriemen or people sall tak thair coursse be boattis ather to the loches or harboreis within the forrestis of Lewis and Hereiss exceptand the Loches of Herisole in Lewis perteing to the said noble erle; the loche of Tarbet in Hereis perteing to the said John M<sup>c</sup>cleud; Lochmadie, Lochewot, Lochm<sup>c</sup>faill and Kilrona in Uist perteing to the said Sir Donald M<sup>c</sup>donald incais thay be not dung and distrest be stress of weather; And incais thay be dung and distrest be storme of weather in ony uther loches within the Ilandis of Lewis and Heriss, It is heirby condiscendit that the kippage of everie bote that salhappin to cum in with thair boittes to ony of the loches abonewrittin (except befoir exceptit) with hagbuttis bowis nor [or?] dog, sall not pass nor travell fra thair boittis ane pair of buttis; And gif ony beis fund with gun, bow or dog to exceed the saidis boundis, heirby salbe haldin as ane offender and contempnar of this present contract and condiscending, and to be punished and fyned as is abonewrittin; And ordanis this present minute of contract and condiscending to be put in mair ample forme gif neid requyre; and for the mair securitie the haill abonewrittin honorabill pairteis ar content and consentis that this present minute of contract be insert and registrat in the buikis of counsall and sessioun to beir the strenth of ane decret of the lordis thairof, that letteris and executoriallis of poinding and horning on a simple charge of ten dayis allanerlie may heirupon be direct and to that effect makis and constitutis Maisteris Alexander Cummyng and Mathow Forsyth thair procuratouris, *Promittentes de rato*: In wtnes quhair of writtin be Johne Ross notar the saidis honorabill pairteis hes subscrivit this present minute of contract day, moneth, place and yeir foirsaid, Befoir thir witnessis Johne M<sup>c</sup>keinzie of Lochslyn, William M<sup>c</sup>cleud of Talisker, Johne M<sup>c</sup>keinzie of Fairburne, Johne Nicolsone and Johne Ross no-

taris. *Sic subscribitur* Seafort, Sir Donald M<sup>c</sup>Donald of Sleat, M<sup>c</sup>clويد of Dunveggane, M<sup>c</sup>rannald, Alex., M<sup>c</sup>gillichallum, Lochslin, Williame M<sup>c</sup>claud witnes, Johne Nicolsone witnes, Johne M<sup>c</sup>keinzie witnes, Johne Ross witnes.

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No. III.

CONTRACT BETWEEN COLIN EARL OF SEAFORTH, SIMON LORD FRASER OF LOVAT, HECTOR MUNRO OF CLYNES, JOHN CHISHOLM OF COMER, JOHN GRANT OF GLENMORISTON, AND JOHN BAYNE OF TULLOCH, AND OTHERS OF THEIR RESPECTIVE NAMES, FOR THE PRESERVATION OF THE DEER AND ROE ON THEIR SEVERAL ESTATES, AND THE PUNISHMENT OF TRESPASSERS, 1628.\*

AT the yeir of God I<sup>m</sup> VI<sup>c</sup> tuentie [aucht] yeiris; It is appointit contractit and finallie endit betuix the noble and honorabill pairteis following, thay are to say, ane noble and potent lord COLIN ERLE OF SEYFORT, LORD OF KINTAILL AND LEWIS and with him his honorabill freindis following viz.—Johne M<sup>c</sup>Keinzie of Coygach, George M<sup>c</sup>Keinzie of Kildyn, Mr Coline M<sup>c</sup>Keinzie of Kynnok, Mr Alexander M<sup>c</sup>Keinzie of Kilcowie, Alexander M<sup>c</sup>Keinzie fear of Garloch, Alexander M<sup>c</sup>Keinzie of Coull and Johne M<sup>c</sup>Kenzie of Fairburne for thameselffis, and the said nobill lord takand upoun him the full burdene for the remanent his kin and freindis and for his Lordschippis men-tennentis and servandis and his foirnamit kinsmen takand upoun thame the full burdene ilk ane respectivé for their awne men-tennentis and servandis *on the first pairt*; and ane noble and potent lord SYMON LORD FRASER OF LOVATT, Hew maister of Lovatt his eldest lafull son and appeirand air and with thame thair honorabill freindis efternamit viz. Thomas Fraser of Strechin, Thomas Fraser of Strowie, Hucheoun Fraser of Kilbokie, and Hucheoun Fraser of Balladrum for thameselffis, and the said noble lord and his said sone takand on thame the full burdene for the remanent thair kin and freindis and for thair men-tennentis and servandis and thair foirnamit kinsmen takand upoun thame the full burdene ilk ane respectivé for thair awn men-tennentis and servandis *on the second pairt*; and HECTOR

\* Gen. Reg. of Deeds, vol. 408: Contract recorded 3d Nov. 1628.

MONRO OF CLYNES, Robert Monro of Assin for thameselffis and takand on thame the full burdene for Hector Monro of Pitfure and George Monro of Ardchernich *and remanent tennentis of the landis of Innerlavell on the third pairt*; and JOHN CHISHOLME OF COMER and Alexander Chisholme his eldest lafull sone and apperand air for thameselffis and takand upoun thame the full burdene for thair brether, men-tennentis and servandis *on the fourt pairt*; and JOHNE GRANT OF GLENMOREISTOUN and Patrik Grant his eldest sone and apperand air for thameselffis and takand the full burdene upoun thame for thair men-tennentis and servandis *on the fyft pairt*; and JOHNE BAYNE OF TULLOCH, Ronald Bayne and Kenneth Bayne his brether, for thameselffis and takand on thame the full burdene for the remanent thair brether, men-tennentis and servandis *on the sixt pairt*; In maner and effect as efter followis: THAT IS TO SAY Forsamekill as thair is divers and sindrie actis of parliament maid be our soverane lordis progenitouris of worthie memorie anent the steillaris of *deir, dae* and *rae* quhilk is appointit to be punished as thift and anent shuiteris at thame quhilk is appointit to be punished with death and escheit of thair gudes movable; Quhilkis actis ar and hes bene daylie contravenit thir many yeiris bigane be ressoun of the impunitie of the offendaris, quhairby the wonted store of *deir, dae* and *rae*, in speciall within the boundis pertening to the foirsaidis parteis contracteris, is greatlie decessit; For better preservatioun thairof in tyme comeing the saidis sex parteis ilk ane of thame for thameselffis and takand on thame the burdingis respectivé foirsaidis be thir presentis bindis and obleissis thame and thair airis ilkane to utheris respectivé, that they nor nane of thame thair men-tennentis nor servandis sall under quhatsomever cullour or pretext steill nor convoy away be nicht nor be day any *deir, dae* or *rae* fedand within the boundis of any of thair forrestis thairof to ony uther forrest, nather yit sall hunt nor slay the said *deir dae* nor *rae* be dogges gun nor bow outwith the forrest pertening properlie to thameselffis nor transport nor carie gunnis in hillis nor forrest for that effect in na tyme heirefter fra the dait heirof without the speciall licence of the awner of the forrest first had and obtenit thairto in write; under the panes following viz. of ane hundreth merkis money ilk persone of the foirsaidis parteis contracteris and of fourtie pundis ilk ane of thair brether, men-tennentis and servandis that sall happin to contravene, as ane liquidat fyne presentlie modefeit be the saidis haill parteis to be payit be ilk contravenar to the persone or personis within quhais boundis and

forrest the contraventioun salbe committit *toties quoties* the same sall happin and that within the space of fiftene dayis efter the proving of ilk contraventioun in presens of the bailleis to be nominat and appointit be the pairtie contravenar and the pairtie contravenit upoun in ane oppin court to be haldin within the boundis of the pairtie offendit quhair they sall appoint; and gif the saidis brether, men-tennentis or servandis of the pairteis contravenaris or ather of the pairteis thameselffis refuissis to compeir befor the saidis bailleis or that the baillie of the pairtie contravenar siclyk refuissis to compeir to hald court and heir probation led; In that caiss it salbe committit to resave witnessis and pronunce decretit alsweill as gif the uther baillie war present; Quhilk decretit being pronuncit, the saidis pairteis ilk ane for thair awne pairtis respective obleissis thame to satisfie and fulfill to otheris *but* ony exceptioun and to caus thair brether, men tennentis and servandis to satisfie thair fynes *toties quoties* or ellis to present thame ilkane to otheris or to our soverane lordis justice at the pairtie offendit thair will and optioun to underly the law for that effect: Consenting for the mair securitie that thir presentis be insert and registrat in the buikis of counsall and sessioun, and that ane decretit of the Lords thairof be heirto interponit and that lettres and executoriallis of horning and utheris neidfull, the ane *but* prejudice of the uther heirupoun be direct and the horning incais thairof to pas upoun a simple charge of ten dayis onlie: and for that effect constitutis Maisteris Alexander Cummyng Mathow Forsyth, Johne Sandilandis and David Heriot thair procuratouris *promittentes de rato*: In witnes quhairof written be Alexander Ross servitour to William Lawder commisser clerk of Ross, the saidis pairteis hes subscrivit thir presentis with thair handis day, yeir and place foirsaidis, befor thir witnessis Hucheane Ross of Kilraok, James Fraser of Popachie, Gawin Dumbar, Hew M<sup>c</sup>Gill and Alexander Dumbar, Reidar at Croy. *Sic subscribitur* Seafort, Lovatt, H. M. Lovatt, Thomas Fraser of Strwy, John Grant of Glenmorestoun, Patrik Grant apperand of Glenmoreistoun, Johne Chisholme of Comer, Hucheon Ross witnes, Gawin Dumbar witnes, Hew Makgill witnes, Alex. Dumbar witnes, James Fraser witnes, Alex. Dumbar witnes to Glenmoreistoun and his sones subscriptioun, W<sup>am</sup> Finlaysone witnes to Thomas Fraser of Strwy his subscriptioun, Mr W<sup>am</sup> M<sup>c</sup>Kenzie witnes to the Chisholmes subscriptioun, W. Fraser of Drumcharden.

(To be continued.)

CONTRACTS OF FRIENDSHIP, BONDS OF MAINTENANCE AND  
MANRENT, AND OTHER SIMILAR DOCUMENTS.

(Continued from page 99.)

No. XIII.

LETTER OF TACK OF LEASE BY JOHN EARL OF ATHOLL TO WILLIAM ROBERTSON OF STROWAN, OF CERTAIN LANDS IN ATHOLL, RENT FREE, IN CONSIDERATION OF ROBERTSON'S BOND OF MANRENT TO THE EARL, 1571-2.\*

BE IT KEND till all men be thir present letteris us JOHNE ERLE OF ATHOLE, Lord Balvany &<sup>ca</sup>. to have sett and in tak and assedatioun lattin and be the tenour heir of settis and in tak and assedatioun lattis to our lovitt cousing WILLIAME ROBERTSONE OF STROWANE all and hail our landis of Ballewoane lyand in Athole within the Sheriffdome of Pertht for the space of ane yeir nixt and immediatlie following his entry thereto quhilk salbe at the feist of Whitsunday in the yeir of God I<sup>m</sup>. V<sup>c</sup>. thre scoir and alevin yeiris and forder ay and quhill we discharge the samyn be lauchfull warnyng: To be bruikit, laborit, manureit, and occupeit be the said Williame and his subtenentis with toftis, croftis, housis, bigaynis, myre, moss, pastour, fre ische and entre with pertinentis usit and wont; the said Williame makand us leill and trewe service thairfoir with his kin, freindis, and servandis conforme to his band of manred maid to us undir his subscription; and payand to us yeirlie the dewiteis and dew service usit and wont at termes usit and wont conforme to our rentale; quhilkis malis and dewiteis be their presentis yeirlie in tyme to cum indureing this our assedation we discharge to the said Williame salang as he makis us trew service conforme to his said band of manred and nocht ellis: In witness heiroy we have subscrivit thir presentis with our hand at Dunkeld the fiftene day of Januar the yeir of God I<sup>m</sup>. V<sup>c</sup>. and thre scoir alevin yeiris befoir thir witnes James ramsay and Sir Duncane m<sup>en</sup>ay Notar.

*Sic subscribitur,* JHONE ERLLE OF ATHOLL.

\* From the original in the charter-chest of Strowan.

## No. XIV.

OBLIGATIONS OF MANRENT BY CERTAIN PERSONS OF VARIOUS PATRONYMICAL SURNAMES, CALLED THE NATIVE MEN OF CRAIGNISH, TO THEIR CHIEF, RONALD CAMPBELL OF BARCHIBYAN, THEN REPRESENTATIVE OF THE OLD CAMPBELLS OF CRAIGNISH, WITH HIS OBLIGATIONS OF MAINTENANCE IN RETURN, 1592-1595.\*

## A NE LIST OF THE NATIVE MEN OF CRAIGNISH.

AT BARCHIBAYEN the aucht day of Aprile Ane thowsand fyve hundreth fourscoir tuelff yeiris:—Compeirit personalie MALCOLME MOIR MAKESAIG, Donald bane Makesaig, Duncane Makesaig and Gilcallum Makesaig his sonnes, and of thair awin frie motive and will, uncoactit and compellit, but for sundrie caussis moving thame and alsua for the caussis following, hes for thameselffis and thair successioun of new gevin and grantit Lyk as thai be thir presentis gifis and grantis to thair weill belovit RONALD CAMPBELL M<sup>e</sup> Ean v<sup>e</sup> Donald of Barchibayen† and to his airis, all and hail *thair band of manred and calpis*‡ for evir; and sall follow and obey him and his airis in

\* From the originals in the charter-chest of the present representative of the family of Craignish Dugald Campbell, Esq. The chieftain of this tribe, which has certainly existed as a distinct branch of the great family of Campbell for upwards of five hundred years, has for a length of time been distinguished from the other chieftains of the clan Campbell by his peculiar patronymic of *Mac Dhughail Chraignis*, or the son of Dougal of Craignish. His armorial bearing, which is of undoubted antiquity, is somewhat remarkable, being a galley, from the mast of which hangs a shield containing the well known *Gironé of eight pieces, or and sable*, of the Campbells.—See *Nisbet's Heraldry*, vol. i. 34, and plate 6. Some of the earlier generations of this family seem to have used the territorial surname of *de Craignish*, which is partly preserved in the Gaelic patronymic. The charter-chest of Craignish is one of the most interesting for the illustration of Highland customs which the Editor has had an opportunity of inspecting. The old castle of Craignish, now the property of Archibald Campbell, Esq. of Jura, stands on the west coast of the district of Argyle *proper*.

† That is Ronald Campbell of Barrichibyan, the son of John the son of Donald. This gentleman succeeded in restoring the fortunes of his family, which before his time had lost many of its old possessions.

‡ *Manred* used in this and the preceding obligation, is considered by some to be the proper word, instead of *Manrent*, the word generally used. But as *man-rent* obviously means *personal service*, and is always used in that sense, and appears only in the bonds from inferiors to superiors, it seems to be the most correct expression of the two.—For *calpis* see *supra*, p. 87, note.

quhatsumevir place he and his foirsaidis transportis thameselffis in the cuntrey or without; and sall obey thame *as native men aucht and sould do to thair cheiff* in tyme coming. FOR THE QUHILK the said Ronald for him and his airis, bindis and oblissis him and thame to be ane guid cheiff and Maister to the saidis personis and thair successioun as his native men [and to] giff to thame thair dewtie that thai and thair successioun of men and wemen aucht to haiff eftir calpis, conforme to the use of the cuntrey; and this to stand as ane perpetuall dipositioun for evir. UPON the quhilkis the said Ronald tuik instrumentis in the handis of me notar undirwrittin, day yeir and place foirsaid befor thir witnesses, Gilchrist m<sup>e</sup>ean v<sup>o</sup>illechrist v<sup>o</sup>donald, Gilchrist m<sup>e</sup>incaird, Donald m<sup>e</sup>lalan, Charles m<sup>e</sup>ean v<sup>o</sup>donald and Allister m<sup>e</sup>ean v<sup>o</sup>donald brethir to the said Ronald, Dougale m<sup>e</sup>dougale Cregnis, and Archibald m<sup>e</sup>ean gorme v<sup>o</sup>dougale Cregnis.—*Sic subscribitur* Cuthbertus Adamson, Notarius Publicus, ad praemissa vocatus et rogatus.

The said daye and place and befor the saidis witnesses, compeirit personalie *Johne M<sup>e</sup>illichallum v<sup>o</sup>ean v<sup>o</sup>incaird*, and Gilpatrik m<sup>e</sup>ean v<sup>o</sup>illichallum [and made a similar agreement with the said Ronald Campbell].

1595. April 8.—The quhilk day *Archibald M<sup>e</sup>clyn* for himself and his successioun; *Donald M<sup>e</sup>intailyer* for himself and his successioun; *Dougald M<sup>e</sup>evir v<sup>o</sup>murrachie* and *Johne m<sup>e</sup>evir v<sup>o</sup>murrachie* his bruther for thameselffis and their successioun; also *Ewin M<sup>e</sup>murrachie* for himself and his successioun; *Donald M<sup>e</sup>illichaoan* for himself and his successioun; *Duncane M<sup>e</sup>hannych* for himself and his successioun and [22d Nov.] *Johne M<sup>e</sup>challum v<sup>o</sup>donald* for himself and his successioun [made similar agreements with the said Ronald Campbell of Barrichibyan, their chief, as his native men].

[In all the instances which have come under the Editor's notice where *native men* are mentioned, it is evident that they were not, nor did they claim to be, of the blood of the individual whom they acknowledged to be their chief. They appear to have formed the bulk of the population of the Highlands, and to have descended from the ancient occupants of the soil; whilst the clan properly so called consisted only of the blood relations of the chief. By degrees, however, the word clan received a wider interpretation, and embraced all who fought under the banner of the chief, among whom of course were included all the able-bodied men dwelling on his lands, whether his *kinsmen* or his *native men*. In general it may be affirmed, that the former were the higher class, or aristocracy, and the latter the commonalty of a clan; the exceptions to this rule being very rare. The *Mac Colls*, and several other smaller septis, were *native men* to the Stewarts of Appin, and the proportion they bore to the Stewarts *proper* will be seen

from the following abstract of a return of the killed and wounded of the Appin regiment, in the campaign of 1745-6.

Stewarts of Ardsheal's family;

Killed 8, wounded 3.

Stewarts of Fasnacloich's family;

Killed 2, wounded 4.

Stewarts of Achnacoan's family;

Killed 2, wounded 0.

Stewarts of Invernahyle's family;

Killed 4, wounded 12.

Stewarts, followers of Appin;

Killed 5, wounded 5.

Robert Stewart, cousin to Appin, regimental surgeon, killed 1;

Robert Stewart, uncle to Appin, wounded 1.

Total, Stewarts killed 22, wounded 25.

COMMONERS, FOLLOWERS OF APPIN.

Maccolls.....killed.....	18.....	wounded.....	15
Maclarens, ...	13	...	14
Carmichaels, ...	6	...	2
Maccombichs, ...	5	...	3
Macintyres, ...	5	...	5
Macinishes, ...	4	...	2
Macilduies, ...	1	...	0
Mackenzies, ...	2	...	3
Maccorcadills, ...	1	...	0
Macuchkaders, ...	0	...	1
Hendersons, ...	1	...	1
Macraukens, ...	1	...	0
Maccananichs, ...	5	...	1
Camerons, ...	0	...	0
Macdonalds, ...	0	...	1
Maclachlans, ...	2	...	0
Macleas, ...	4	...	1
Macarthurs, ...	1	...	0
Total commoners killed ...	69	...	40

The regiment, when at the least, was three hundred strong, and sometimes considerably more. It was commanded by Stewart of Ardsheal in Appin's absence. At Prestonpans it was opposed by Lascelles' regiment. At Falkirk it was on the left of the army, and was flanked by four battalions of infantry. At Culloden it was opposed by Barrel's regiment, [now the 4th] which it broke, till the latter was supported by Monro's. So intimate was the connexion between the Stewarts and MacColls, that no single chieftain of the family of Auchnacone reposes in his tomb without a MacColl having been placed on each side of him. For the above interesting and authentic particulars regarding the Stewarts of Appin and their followers, or native men, the Editor is indebted to William Stewart, Esq., writer to the signet, Edinburgh, by whom they were communicated from the memoranda of his grandfather Charles Stewart (nephew of Stewart of Fasnacloich), who, besides holding the rank of captain in the Highland army, acted on different occasions as quarter-master-general, and as private secretary to Prince Charles Edward.]



## No. XV.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN CERTAIN COMMISSIONERS OF ARCHIBALD SEVENTH OF ARGYLE ON THE ONE PART, AND ALEXANDER MACRANALD OF KEPPOCH ON THE OTHER, 1595.\*

[Keppoch, who was a vassal of the Earl of Huntly for the lands of Gargavach or Garragach, in the Braes of Lochaber, had assisted that nobleman at the battle of Glenlivet or Benrinnes in October 1594, when the young Earl of Argyle, acting as King's Lieutenant at the head of a large force of western Highlanders, was defeated by Huntly and Errol and their Catholic followers. In the course of a few months the insurrection was totally suppressed, and the Catholic Earls were sent into temporary banishment; whilst the reduction of their extensive estates to obedience and the punishment of their vassals was committed to the Duke of Lennox, with whom the Earl of Argyle was probably associated. In these circumstances, Keppoch seems to have purchased an immunity for his share in the late insurrection, by transferring the services of himself and his clan to the Earl of Argyle. As Argyle and Huntly were at deadly feud, this mode of weakening the strength of the latter was in all likelihood resorted to in other instances than that at present before us, during his banishment. On the return of Huntly and his restoration to favour in 1598, his old vassals, and Keppoch among the rest, disregarding the leagues into which they had been forced to enter with his enemies, naturally ranged themselves under the banner of their former Lord.]

THE HEIDIS of appointment betwix Alexander Campbell of Lochnanell and Mr Donald Campbell, Commissionaris for the rycht noble and potent Lord, ARCHIBALD ERLE OF ARGYLE on the ane pairt, and ALEXANDER MAC RANALD OF CAPPOCHE on the uthir pairt: Att Achinton† the thrid of of November 1595.

IMPRIMIS, Alexander M<sup>c</sup>rannald of Cappoche promiesis faithfullie to becum ane trew and afauld servand to the noble and potent Lord Archibald Erle of Argyle in all tymis heir-eftr againis all persone or personis his Majestie onlie exceptit: And for fulfillment of the same, he presentli<sup>e</sup> giffis his sone Angus M<sup>c</sup>rannald in plaig † for service and to remane ay and quhill the said Alexander giff ane sufficient proff of his service to the said noble Lord: And in caice the said noble Lord be nocht content with this plaig, he findis Alexander Campbell of Lochnanell, Johne oig M<sup>c</sup>caen of Ardnamorchin, John Campbell Tutour of Inverawe, cautiouneris and full debtouris for the entering of his eldest sone and air callit Rannald betwix the dait heirof and the twyntie tua day of this instant moneth

\* From the original in the charter-chest of Sir John Campbell of Airds and Ardnamurchan, Bart., representative of Mr, afterwards Sir, Donald Campbell, one of Argyle's Commissioners.

† Probably *Auchindun* in Banffshire.

‡ Pledge or hostage.

of November, as ane mair sure plaig [for] the said Alexander M<sup>c</sup>rannald of Cappoche his entrie and service.

SECONDLIE, Alex<sup>r</sup>. M<sup>c</sup>rannald of Cappoche promesis faythfullie to cum himself to the Erle of Ergyle personallie betwix the dait heirof and the twyntie fyve of December nixt to mak sufficient securitie to my Lord for his leill and trew service; Provyding allwayes that the said noble Lord send ane assurance to M<sup>c</sup>rannald incontinent to the effect that ather himself or his brother may have frie access and recess to do his turnes with my Lord betwix this day and daitt and the fairsaid tuentie fyve day of December:—Provyding allwayis that the said noble Lord deliver nocht M<sup>c</sup>rannaldis plaig to no man except to ane speciall freind of his Lordschippis awin kin and surname.

*Follows in Keppock's own handwriting.*

I ALEISTAR MAKRANNALD off Gargavache grantis me to byd at all heidis above writtine; Provyding allwayis that I geit my Lord Argyllis band that his Lordschip will maintein and defend me to all kyndlie possessiounis that I may clam kyndness to.

*Sic subscribitur,*

ALASTER MAK RANNALD  
OFF GARGAWACHE.

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## No. XVI.

CONTRACT BY WHICH ARCHIBALD, SEVENTH EARL OF ARGYLE, GIVES HIS BOND OF MAINTENANCE TO LAUHLAN MACKINNON OF STRATHORDILL, AND RECEIVES THE LATTER'S BOND OF MANRENT IN RETURN, 1601.\*

AT DONNONE the Aucht day of Januar the yeir of God I<sup>m</sup> sax hundreth ane yeiris: It is appointit and aggreit betwixt ane noble and potent Lord ARCHIBALD ERLE OF ERGYLE, Lord Campbell and Lorn &c. Lord of the Regalitie of the samyne, Justice Generall of Scotland, on the ane pairt; [and] LACHLAN M<sup>c</sup>KYNNONE OF STRATHORDILL on the uther pairt, as followis:—Forsamekle as the bandis, freindschip and amitie that hes bein betwix the said noble Lord and his predicessouris and the forbearis of the said Lachlane, is notoriouslie knawin and manifest unto baith the saidis pairteis; And thay being willing to reiterat and renew the saidis bandis in thair awin persones and to interteinnie and continew in the samyne forme of doing of freindschip as thair predicessouris

\* Communicated by LAUHLAN MACKINNON, Esq. of Letterfearn.

did: THAIRFOIR the said noble Lord hes acceptit and be the tennour heirof acceptis the said Lachlane as his Lordschipsis native and kyndlie freind, servand and dependar, promesing faythfullie eftir his nicht power and habilitie to protect manene and defend the said Lachlane his men tennentis and servandis in thair bodeis, landis, heretages, stedingis, rowmes possessiounis and in all and sundrie thair honest, lesum and upright actionis movit or to be movit, caussis, querrellis, debaittis and contraverseis as his Lordschip sall do to ony of his awin surname or to ony uther his native kyndlie freind and dependar:—FOR THE QUHILKIS CAUSSIS to be performeit and in effect accomplis hit be the said noble Lord towardis the said Lachlane in maner above mentionat, the said Lachlane sall await and depend upone the said noble Lord and serve him be sea and land as his native and kyndlie maister, protectour and defendar and sall tak ane upright trew and afauld pairt with his Lordschip in all and sindrie his honest lesum actiones intentit or to be intentit, caussis, querrellis, debaittis and contraverseis *but* dissimilatioune as becummis ane onwaitter and dependar to do towards his Maister:—Nather sall he witt the said noble Lord his hurt, dampnage, skaith or appeirand perrell in bodie, fame, honour, guidis or geir, bot he sall impede, lett, hinder or stop the samyne at his utter powar, force, moyen, nicht and ingyne:—And baith the saidis pairteis bindis and obleissis thame to observe keip and fulfill the premisses ilkane to utheris inviolabilie contrair all that leiff or die (oure Soverane Lord and his autoritie allanerlie exceptit) eftir the maist strait forme of band and obligatioun:—In witness quhairof baith the saidis pairteis have subscrivit thir presentis with thair handis the said noble Lordis signet affixit heirto; day, yere, and place foirsaid, befoir thir witnessis Hector M<sup>c</sup>Clayne of Doward, Johne Campbell of Caddaill, Dougale Campbell of Auchinbreck, Duncane Campbell of Ormadill, Charlis M<sup>c</sup>Clayne Tutour of Ardgoure.

*Sic subscribitur,*

ARGYLL.

Lachlan  
 m<sup>h</sup> m<sup>c</sup> fionngine

NOTE.—The above woodcut is a facsimile of Mackinnon's signature in the Gaelic language and character. It reads *Lachlan mise M<sup>c</sup>fionngine*, i. e. *Lauchlan I Mackinnon*.

## No. XVII.

CONTRACT OF FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN MALCOLM MACFEE, OR MACDUFFIE, OF COLONSAY, AND HIS FOSTER FATHER, ON THE ONE PART, AND RONALD CAMPBELL OF BARRICHIBYAN, ON THE OTHER PART, 1605.\*

AT BARRICHBYAND in Craignes the seivint day of Marche in the yeir of God, ane thowsand sax hundreth and fyve yeiris: It is contractit agreit and finallie endit for now and ever betwix the honorabill pairteis undirwrittin, to witt, GILLECALLUM MAKFEITHE OF COLLISNAYE [Collinsay] and Johne growm M<sup>e</sup>V<sup>e</sup>Kechern his foster father and officear of Collisnaye on the ane pairt; and RONALD CAMPBELL OF BARRICHBYAND on the uther pairt:—That is to say that quhair the saidis Gillecallum Makfeithe and Johne growm M<sup>e</sup>V<sup>e</sup>Kechern byndis and oblissis thame, thair airis and all thair kyn, freindis and allya, men, servandis, tennentis quhatsumevir that thay may stop or latt, that they sall assist maintein and defend the said Ronald Campbell of Barrichbyand his airis, his kyn, freindis, men, servandis, tennentis quhatsumevir in all things contrair all utheris quhatsumevir be law or *by law*† in the maist straitest forme that can be usit or devysit be oureselffis or onie utheris: And in lyke maner the said Ronald Campbell of Barrichbyand byndis and oblissis him, his airis, his kyn, freindis, men-tennentis, servandis quhatsumevir that he may stop or latt that they sall assist, maintein and defend the saidis Gillecallum M<sup>e</sup>feithe and Johne growm M<sup>e</sup>V<sup>e</sup>Kechern thair airis &c. quhatsumevir in all thingis, in contrair all utheris quhatsumevir, the Erllis of Argyll and thair speciall freindis being exceptit:—And for the mair securitie and suir keping of thir premisses, the pairteis abonespecifeit hes subscrivit thir presentis, day yeir and place foirsaid, befoir thir witnessis Donald M<sup>e</sup>donald chrom alias Campbell, George Campbell brother to Ronald Campbell foirsaid, John Makfeithe brother to Gillecallum Makfeithe of Kollisnaye, Archibald M<sup>e</sup>V<sup>e</sup>Kechern soun to Johne growm M<sup>e</sup>V<sup>e</sup>Kechern foirsaid, Gillecallum M<sup>e</sup>V<sup>e</sup>Kechern soun to the said Johne growm and Donald growm m<sup>e</sup>morrachie. *Sic subscribitur*, We Gillecallum Mak-

\* From the original in the Craignish charter-chest.

† *By law*, i.e. *beyond law*.

feithe of Kollisnaye and Johne growm M<sup>c</sup>V<sup>c</sup>Kechern officear of Kollisnaye with our hands tuiching the pen becaus we culd nocht writt. Ronald Campbell off Barrichbyand.

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No. XVIII.

CONTRACT OF FRIENDSHIP AND MUTUAL FORGIVENESS OF INJURIES, BETWEEN DONALD MACDONALD, SIXTH BARON OF SLAIT, AND RORY MACLEOD OF HARRIS, 1609.\*

AT ICOLMEKILL the [tuentie fourt] day of August the yeir of God I<sup>m</sup> sax hundred and nyne yeirs: It is appointit, concordit, contractit and finalie agreit and endit betwix the rycht honorabill personis pairteis undirwrittin, to wit, DONALD GORME M<sup>c</sup>DONALD OF SLAIT on the ane pairt and RORIE M<sup>c</sup>CLOYDE OF HAREIS on the uther pairt, in maner, forme and effect as eftir followis:—That is to say, forsamekle as the foirsaidis personis pairteis abovenameit being certanelie persuadit of thair dreid Soverane his Majesteis clemencie and mercye towardis thame and willing of thair reformatioun, and thair leiving heirefter in peace, as his Hienes quiet, modest and peciable subjectis; and that be his Majesteis and Lordis of his Secreit Counsalis willis and directionis committit to ane reverend father ANDRO BISCHOP OF THE IYLES:—And the saidis pairteis considering the godles and unhappie turnis done be ather of thame, their freindis, servandis, tennentis dependaris and pairt taikaris to utheris, quhilkis frome thair hairtis thay and ilkane of thame now repentis: THAIRFOIR the saidis Donald gorme M<sup>c</sup>Donald and Rorie M<sup>c</sup>cloyde pairteis abone rehersit takand the burdyne on thame ilkane of thame for thair awne kyn, freindis, servandis, tennentis, dependaris and allya to haif remittit, frelie dischargeit and forgevin, Lyke as be the tennour heirof thay fra thair hairtis frelie remittis, dischargeis and forgevis, ilkane of thame utheris and thair foirsaidis for all and quhatsumevir slauchteris, murthouris, heirschippis, spuilveys of guiddis and raising of fyre committit be ather of thame aganis utheris thair freindis, servandis, tennentis and dependaris at ony tyme preceeding the dait heirof, renunceand all actiounis or persute quhatsumevir criminale or civile that can or may be competent in ather of thir personis or thair foirsaidis

\* From the original in the Dunvegan charter-chest. For the occasion of these chiefs being in Iona at this time, see *supra*, pp. 115, 116.

aganis utheris for the samyne, *jure, lite et causa* for evir; without prejudice to ather of the foirsaidis pairteis to sett quhatsumevir landis allegit pertaining to ather of thame lyand within utheris boundis, as law will; And for thair forder securitie bindis and oblissis thame takand the burdyne on thame as said is, ilkane to mak, subscribe and delyver lettres of slaines to utheris for quhatsumevir slauchteris committit be ather of thame on utheris freindis, servandis and tennentis in dew and competent forme gif neid beis, sua that the saidis pairteis and ilk ane of thame be thair awin moyennis and diligence may deill and travell with his Majestie and Counsell for his Hienes remissioun for the samyn; And heirto baith the saidis pairteis bindis and oblissis thame be the faythe and trewth in thair bodyis to observe, keip and fulfill the premisses ilkane to utheris and nevir to cum in the contrair heir of directlie nor indirectlie undir the paine of perjurie and defamatioun for evir: And forder faythfullie promittis, bindis and oblissis thame to lief heireftir in Christiane societie and peace and ilk ane to assist and mantane utheris in thair honest and lesum effairis and busynes:—And for the mair securitie gif neid be thay ar content and consentis that thir presentis be insert and registrat in the buikis of Consale and Sessioun and the samin to haif the strenth of ane act and decret of the Lordis thair of interponit heirto with executioun to be direct heirupoun in forme as effeiris; and to that effect makis and constitutes thair Procuratouris conjunctlie and severalie *in uberiori forma, promittentes de rato*; In witnes quhair of bayth the saidis pairteis hes subscrivit thir presentis with thair handis as followis, writtin be Johne Henrysone, Commissar of the Ilis, daye yeir and place foirsaidis; befor thir witnessis Lauchlane M<sup>e</sup>Kynnoun of Strathordell, Ewyn M<sup>e</sup>Kynnoun his father brother, Allane O'Colgan Minister of Durriness and Ewin Camroun servitour to the Laird of Coll and the said Johne Henrysone. *Sic subscribitur* Donald Gorme off Sleate, Macleoid, [Lauchlan Mackinnon subscribes as a witness in the Gaelic character] Ewin M<sup>e</sup>Kynnoune wittnes, Alane O'Colgan Minister of Dowreness, wittness.

## No. XIX.

BOND OF MANRENT BY MALCOLM M<sup>c</sup>DONCHIE V<sup>c</sup>INTYRE V<sup>c</sup>COSHEM TO  
RONALD CAMPBELL OF BARRICHBYAN, 1612.\*

BE IT KEND till all men be thir present lettres me Gillicallum m<sup>c</sup>donchie v<sup>c</sup>intyre v<sup>c</sup>coshem [v<sup>c</sup>coshein?]; Forasmuch as I understand of gude memorie that the surname of CLANN TYRE v<sup>c</sup>COSHEM wer of auld native men, servandis and dependaris to the house and surname of CLANDULE CREGNIS alias Campbellis in Cregnis; and willing of my dewtie to renew the band and service of my saidis foirbearis [quhilkis] war of auld, and dewtie to the saidis house and surname:—And acknowledging Rannald Campbell of Barrichbyan to be of the samin house and surname; to becum bundin and oblist and be their presentis bindis and oblistis me and all utheris to be discendit of my bodie *to be leill, trew and of auld, native men in all lawlieness and subjeitioun* to the said Rannald and his airis male for evir, and that according as my predecessouris wer in use of befor, or as ony native men are in use in Argyll; in special sall serve be sea and land the said Rannald and his foirsaidis els quhair the said Rannald and his foirsaidis sall employ us gif neid beis, contrair all persones the auctoritie alanerlie being exceptit: And in *takin*,† it sall be lesum to the said Rannald and his airis male foirsaidis to uplift fra me at my deceis the *second best aucht* that I sall have the tyme foirsaid *in name of calp, to wit ane hors, meir or mart*; and falyeing thair of of my uther geir moveabill correspondent as use is, and sua furthe thaireftir, of my airis male the lyke at ather of thair deceisis; all fraud, gile and exceptioun of the law being renuncit in the contrair for evir; Provyding alwyis the said Rannald and his airis do the dewtie of ane chief and maister to me and my airis male and female as the use is: ATTOUR I grant me as the use is to haif gottin at the making heirof *ane guid and sufficient sword* ressavit and deliverit be the said Rannald to remane as ane memoriall taikin of this my band of manrent as said is with me and my airis. In taikin quhair of (writtin be Patrik Makcorane, Notar Publicit) I have subscrivit this present band with my hand at Soraba the \_\_\_\_\_ day of the year of God I<sup>m</sup> VI<sup>c</sup> and tuelff yeiris; befor

\* From the original in the Craignish charter-chest. † *Takin*, i. e. *token*.

thir witnessis Archibald Campbell of Kilmolrie, Duncane dow m<sup>e</sup>doull v<sup>e</sup>ean, Rannald boydache his brother, Johne roy Macgilchallum officear of Cregnis and George Campbell, brother to the said Rannald.

Ita est, Patricius Makcorane, Notarius Publicus ac testis premissis ex speciali mandato dicti Malcolmi m<sup>e</sup>donchie v<sup>e</sup>intyre v<sup>e</sup>coshen ut supra, nescientis scribere ut asseruit, calamumque meum tangentem, testantibus meis signo et subscriptione manualibus.

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No. XX.

CONTRACT OF FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN ÆNEAS LORD MACDONELL AND AROS, FORMERLY ÆNEAS MACDONELL OF GLENGARRY, AND DUNCAN MACPHERSON OF CLUNY, 1673.\*

AT ANNAT and the <sup>t</sup>he twentie day of October and the day of I<sup>n</sup> VI<sup>c</sup> seventie three yeares: It is contracted agreed and condiscendit upon betwixt the parties afternamed, to witt ane noble and potent Lord ANEAS LORD M<sup>c</sup>DONELL for himself and takeing burden upon him for the name and Clan of M<sup>c</sup>Donalds as Cheeffe and principall man thereof, and for his remanent kinsmen, wassalls, dependents and followers, on the ane pairt; and the verie honourable DUNCAN M<sup>c</sup>IPHERSON OF CLUNY for himself and takeing burden upon him for the heall name of M<sup>c</sup>phersons and some others called *old Clanchatten* as Cheeffe and principall man thereof, on the uther pairt; in maner and to the effect underwritten: That is to say Forasmuch as both the saids parties doe seriously consider the ancient love, mutuall freindship and kyndnes that hath been observed and inviolablie keiped betwixt ther antecessors; And understanding that pollecie and christian dewtie oblidges them to pursue and observe the same in all tyme comeing; THEREFORE both the saids parties for themselves, ther aires and successors and takeing burden upon them in maner abovementioned, Bind and Oblidge them mutually to one aneother in maner after following viz. the said noble and potent Lord for himselfe and takeing burden upon him as said is Binds and Oblidges him his aires and successors to owne, aid, love, fortiefie, assist and defend the said Duncan

\* From the original communicated to the Editor by CLUNY MACPHERSON.



M<sup>c</sup>pherson, his aires and successors, the heall name of M<sup>c</sup>pherson and all uthers his kinsmen freinds dependers and followers with all his power and abilitie; and that against all deadlie, the Kinges majestie his authoritie and lawfull superiors excepted in ther lawfull adoes and affaires; AND SICLYKE the said Duncan Macpherson of Cluney for himselfe and takeing burden upoun him in maner above expressed Binds and Oblidges him his aires and successors to honour, owne, aide, fortifie, concurre with, assist and defend the said noble Lord, his kinsmen, freinds, dependers and followers and their successors in all tyme comeing with all his might against all deadlie in ther lawfull adoes and concernments of honour and fortune, the Kinges majestie his authoritie and ther lawfull superiors excepted: And both the saids parties for them and ther foresaids Bind and Oblidge them to performe the premisses; and for the more securitie both the saids parties are content and consents thir presents be insert and registrat in the books of Consell and Session or in the books of any other Judge competent within this realme, therein to remaine *ad futuram rei memoriam*, &c. &c. In Witness quhairof both the saids parties have subscrivit thir presentts, dayes and places respectivé above writtin (written be John M<sup>c</sup>pherson Wryter in Innernes) befor thir wittneses respectivé, viz. to the subscriptione of the said noble Lord and to the subscriptione of the said Duncan M<sup>c</sup>pherson of Cluney, Mr Angus M<sup>c</sup>pherson wryter in Edinburgh, Malcolme M<sup>c</sup>pherson of Crubinmoir, and the said John M<sup>c</sup>pherson.—*Sic subscribitur*, Macdonell, D. M<sup>c</sup>pherson of Cluny, Æn: M<sup>c</sup>phersone, Wittnes, Malcolme M<sup>c</sup>phersone, Wittnes, John M<sup>c</sup>pherson, Witnes.

## EXTRACTS FROM THE IRISH ANNALISTS,

ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE EARLY HISTORY OF THE HIGHLANDS  
OF SCOTLAND.

TO ANY person who has had an opportunity of examining the ancient annalists of Ireland, as edited in the admirable work already referred to,\* printed at the expense of His Grace the DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM, under the superintendence of the late Dr Charles O'Connor, it would be altogether unnecessary to enlarge upon their great value and importance for the early history of this country, or to apologise for the insertion of the following extracts from these invaluable writers in the *Collectanea*. Their antiquity places them in the very first rank, as authorities for the early history of the country—their authenticity and general accuracy is unquestionable, while the narration of the events of Scottish history is so interwoven with that of Ireland and other countries, for the truth of which we have other evidences, as to convince the most prejudiced of their veracity. At the same time, the great rarity of the volumes in which some of these annals have been for the first time published, and in which the only accurate editions of the others are to be found, and the mass of foreign matter which must be waded through in collecting together the scattered notices of those events which took place in Scotland, renders it highly desirable that those scattered passages which relate to Scotland, and which form almost the only authentic record of the historical events of these early periods, should be collected together, and presented in a condensed and accessible shape to the Club.

In a history like that of the Highlands of Scotland, of which the early part is enveloped in obscurity, and the later obscured by fable, it is absolutely necessary that any attempt to elucidate the later and more generally interesting portion of its history should be accompanied, if not preceded, by an inquiry into those more remote periods which gave birth to their peculiar institutions, as well as to their existence as a distinct and peculiar people. It is necessary that the great leading facts of their early history should be, in some measure, ascertained, before we can hope to throw any great light upon those institutions and manners which marked them out, in after periods, as a distinct nation, and upon those events in their later history, the remote causes of which lie beyond the range of our native records and historians.

In this investigation, we find that those authorities upon which the history of the rest of the country is at present based, afford no clue whatever to guide us to any certain results. Peculiar circumstances have deprived the Highlanders of any historians who may be termed native; and we must, consequently, turn to the annals of those other countries between which and the north of Scotland any intercourse formerly subsisted, as our only sources of information. Among these, the principal are the Norse Sagas and the Irish Annals; but while the former throw very

\* *Supra*, p. 78.

great light over that period in the Highlands which was more particularly connected with the ravages and temporary conquests of the Norwegian Sea Kings, the latter are peculiarly valuable from their greater antiquity, and from their embracing a more extensive period of history. From the establishment, in the sixth century, of an Irish colony in Scotland, which gave rise, in some degree, to their sources of information, down to the reign of David I., when the last struggles of the Highlanders for independence took place, they throw a steady light upon the internal history of Scotland, and become an unailing guide through the intricacies of fable and the obscurity of antiquity. The earliest of these annalists lived during the reign of Macbeth, when the Highlanders had reached the height of their power, and became, in consequence, a witness of the events of that intricate period. The last of them concludes his annals when the reign of Alexander II. gave the final blow to the attempts of the Highlanders to maintain their independence, if not to regain their supremacy.

It is not to be expected that the information regarding the early history of Scotland, to be found in these annals, should be very full, or that a clear and minute detail of the events in the most obscure part of our history should be gathered from them. The principal object of the Annalists was Irish History,—and events in Scottish History are only casually alluded to when of sufficient importance to attract the notice of the Irish writers. The form in which these Annalists recorded the different events precluded any continued narrative of the history of either country; and although the greatest accuracy of chronology is attained by the form of the chronicle or annals, yet, on the other hand, the Annalist was obliged to confine himself to a mere unconnected notice of the principal events under the different years in which they took place. The Irish annals are not, however, on this account, of less importance for the early history of the Highlands of Scotland. The events narrated are no doubt merely short and unconnected notices, but it is during a period of which otherwise we know nothing at all. Their great antiquity gives them the highest claims to authenticity, and they become most important guides by which the information contained in the Roman, Monkish, and Norwegian authors, can be brought to bear on the history of the country.

These annals are four in number:—

#### I. THE ANNALS OF TIGHERNAC.

TIGHERNAC, the oldest of the Irish Annalists, died as early as the year 1088. He was thus a contemporary of *Duncan*, *Macbeth*, and *Malcolm Canmore*, kings of Scotland, and is therefore the most valuable authority we possess for the early history of Scotland. With the exception of a few short extracts quoted in O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, no part of Tighernac's annals was ever published or made use of, and until the appearance of the *SCRIPTORES RERUM HIBERNICARUM* they were in fact almost inaccessible; for, although Pinkerton pretends to quote largely from this Annalist, and founds much of his system upon facts, for which he refers to Tighernac, it admits of very easy proof that that author never saw the annals themselves, and that, with the exception of the extracts taken from O'Flaherty, not a single quotation is genuine. A strict comparison of Tighernac, with all the other authorities [not Irish] for the early history of Scotland, proves that his chronology is strictly accurate. As the other annals in this point vary considerably from Tighernac, his chronology has therefore been followed throughout; and the extracts from the other annals, referring to any

particular event, have been arranged under the date assigned to that or some contemporaneous event by Tighernac; whilst the various dates given by the other annalists are subjoined to the respective extracts.

#### II. THE ANNALS OF INNISFALLEN.

This chronicle was written by the monks of Innisfallen, in Munster, about the year 1215.

#### III. THE ANNALS OF BUELLAN.

This chronicle was written by the monks of Buellan, in Connaught, about the year 1253.

#### IV. THE ANNALS OF ULSTER.

This chronicle was arranged and put into its present shape about the middle of the 15th century; but it has been satisfactorily proved by the learned Editor, DR O'CONNOR, that the first part of it, which includes all before the 10th century, was certainly written previous to the 12th century; a fact which is confirmed by the character and style of that part of the annals of Ulster. The remainder seems to have been added by different collectors and continuators in the 14th and 15th centuries. Extracts from the annals of Ulster have been published by Johnstone in his *Antiquitates Cello-Normannicæ*; and by Pinkerton in the Appendix to his *Enquiry into the Early History of Scotland*; but it is difficult to say which of these editions is the most grossly inaccurate and incomplete. They have been productive of any thing but advantage to the history of the country, as the carelessness of Johnstone and the intentional inaccuracy of Pinkerton have given rise to many erroneous views, which a correct copy of such parts of the original as relate to Scottish History will now it is trusted dispel.

All of these annals are written with many contractions, and partly in Latin, both the Irish and Roman characters being used. Those parts which in the original are written in the Irish characters will be found here printed in Italics. The contractions are retained. It may not be amiss to notice that the contractions "7" and "? " although possessing various significations, which can only be determined by the context, imply in general throughout these extracts, the former, the copulative "and," the latter, the third person singular of the auxiliary verb "to be." The accompanying translation, which has been made as literal as possible, will, it is hoped, render the mixed jargon of the original annals intelligible to every one.

It is vain to expect that these extracts will prove generally interesting; but it is believed that few will read them without being impressed with their great utility, and with the absolute necessity of their being published, before any progress could be made in dispelling the obscurity which envelops the origin and early history of the Highlanders of Scotland.

EXTRACTS FROM THE ANNALS OF TIGHERNAC, INISFALLEN,  
TORY OF THE HIGHLANDS OF SCOTLAND,

ORIGINAL.

A. D. 502.

*Feargus mor mc Earca* c. gente *Dalraida* partem Britanniae tenuit 7 ibi mortuus est. (Tigh.)

A. D. 505.

*Bass Domangairt mc Nissi Righ Alban.* (Tigh.)

*Quies Domangairt Cindtire.* (Inis. 495.)

A. D. 520.

*Buitte mc Bronaig obit.* Colum chille nat ? de q' b' dem ?

*Gen chain Colaim an cleirigh  
Indiu os Er. eolaig  
F. aen lith ni radh nuabair  
bas bain buadhaig m. bronaign.* (Tigh.)

*Nativitas Columbae chill.* Dormitatio *Buti meic Bronaig* (Inis. 511.)

*Buti mac Bronaig obiit.* Columcille natus est (Buellan. 499.)

*Nativitas Coluimcill* eodem die quo *Bute mac Bronaig* dormivit. (An. Ult. 518.)

A. D. 538.

*Comgall mc Domangairt Righ Albain obit.* xxxv anno regni sui. (Tigh.)

*Mors Comgaill m. Domangairt regis.* (Inis. 531.)

*Mors Comgaill mc Domangairt* xxxv anno regni. (An. Ult. 537.)

A. D. 560.

*Bass Gabrain m. Domangairt R. Albain.* *Teichedh do Albanchaib ria m Bruidi mc. Maelchon B. Cruithnechaib.* (Tigh.)

**BUELLAN, AND ULSTER, ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE EARLY HIS-  
WITH A LITERAL ENGLISH TRANSLATION.**

**TRANSLATION.**

**A. D. 502.**

**Fergus the Great, the son of Erc, held a part of Britain with  
the Dalriadic nation, and died there.**

**A. D. 505.**

**The death of Domangart, son of Nissi, king of Alban.**

**The death of Domangart of Kintyre.**

**A. D. 520.**

**Buitte son of Bronaig died. Columba was born, of whom it is  
said,** ✓

The beloved Columba the Clerk is born  
This day, in Ireland the most learned  
On the same festival, I do not speak ignorantly,  
With the fair triumphant death of the son of Bronaig.

**The birth of Columba. The death of Buti son of Bronaig.**

**Buti son of Bronaig died. Columcille was born.** ✓

**The birth of Columcille in the same day in which Bute son of  
Bronaig died.**

**A. D. 538.**

**Comgall, son of Domangart, king of Alban, died in the thirty-  
fifth year of his reign.**

**Death of Comgall, son of Domangart, the king.**

**Death of Comgall, son of Domangart, in the thirty-fifth year  
of his reign.**

**A. D. 560.**

**The death of Gabrain, son of Domangart, king of Alban.  
Flight of the Albanich before Bruide, son of Maelcon, king  
of the Cruithne.**

A.D. 560.

*Mors Garbain mc Domangairt.* (Inis. 551.)*Mors Gabrain ic Domangairt.* (An. Ult. 559.)

A.D. 563.

*Navigatio Col. cille ad insulam Ia etatis sue xlii.* (Tigh.)*.Columcille in Ailithre.* Prima nox ejus in *Albain* in Pentecosten. (Inis. 555.)*Passatio Columbe-chili ad insulam Ia.* (Buellan. 561.)*Navigatio S. Columbae de Hibernia, ad insulam Iae, an. et. sue xlii.* (An. Ult. 562.)

A.D. 568.

*Fecht in iardomhain la Colman mbecc mc Diarmato agus Conall ic Conhaill.* (An. Ult. 567.)

A.D. 574.

*Bass Conaill m. Comgaill Righ Dalriada xvi anno regni sui, qui obtulit Insulam Ia Colaim cille. Cath Delgen a Cindtire in q<sup>o</sup> Dunch. mc Conaill mc Comgaill 7 al. m. lti de servis filior. Gabrain ceci.* (Tigh.)*Mors Conaill meicc Comgaill annis xvi reg.* (Inis. 566.)*Mors Conaill ic Congaill anno regni sui xvi, qui obtulit insulam Ie Col. c.* (An. Ult. 573.)*Bel. Telocho i Cianntire.* In quo ceciderunt *Duncat mc Conail ic Comgaill* et alii multi de sociis filiorum *Gaurain.* (An. Ult. 575.)

A.D. 580.

*Cendaeladh Rex Pictor. m. 2* (Tigh.)*Fecht orc la haedan ic Gabrain. Ceanalat rex Pictor. mor.* (An. Ult. 579.)

A.D. 581.

*Cath Manand i quo victor erat Aedan mc Gabrain.* (Tigh.)

A.D. 560.

The death of Garban, the son of Domangart.

The death of Gabran, the son of Domangart.

A.D. 563.

The voyage of Columba to the island of Ia in the forty-second year of his age.

Columba on his pilgrimage. His first night in Alban was on Whitsunday.

The voyage of Columba to the island of Iona.

The voyage of Saint Columba from Ireland to the island of Iona, in the forty-second year of his age.

A.D. 568.

A piratical expedition in the western regions by Colman beg, the son of Diarmid, and Conall, the son of Congall.

A.D. 574.

Death of Conall, son of Comgall, king of Dalriada, in the sixteenth year of his reign, who gave the island of Ia to Columba. Battle of Delgen in Kintyre, in which Duncan, son of Conall, son of Comgall, and many others of the servants of the sons of Gabran, fell.

The death of Conall, the son of Comgall, in the sixteenth year of his reign.

The death of Conall the son of Congall in the sixteenth year of his reign, who gave the island of Iona to Columba.

The battle of Telocho in Kintyre, in which Duncan the son of Conall the son of Comgall, with many others of the allies of the sons of Gauran, were slain.

A.D. 580.

Cendaeladh, king of the Picts, died.

A piratical expedition by Aedan the son of Gabran. Canalat, king of the Picts, died.

A.D. 581.

The Battle of Man, in which Aedan son of Gabran was victorious.



A.D. 581.

Bel. *Manonn* i quo victor erat *Aedan mc Gabhrain*. (An. Ult. 581.)

*Cath Manam la Aedan m Gabrain*. (Inis. 575.)

A.D. 583.

Mors *Bruidhe mc Maelcon Righ Cruithneach*. (Tigh.)

Mors *Bruidi m. Maelcon*. (Inis. 576.)

Mors *Bruidi mc Maelcon* regis Pictorum. (An. Ult. 583.)

A.D. 590.

*Cath Leithrigh la h. Aedan mc Gabran*. (Tigh.)

Bel. *Leithreid la Aedan mc Gabran*. (An. Ult. 589.)

A.D. 596.

Quies Coluimcill. in nocte Do.ica Pentec. v. ed. iui ano P. eginconis suve xxxv aetatis v.o lxxvii.

*Teora bl. bai cen less  
Colum in a duib regless  
Luid co hainglu as a cacht  
Iar vii m bl. sect mogad.*

*Bass Eogain m. Gabhrain*. (Tigh.)

Quies *Coluimb cille* nocte Dominica, hi v. Id. Iuin. anno xxxv. peregrinationis sue aetatis vero lxxvi. (Inis. 589.)

*Colum chilli* in nocte Dominica, etatis sue anno lxxvi, quievit in Christo. (Buellan. 568.)

Quies *Col. Cil*. v. idus Iunii an. etatis sue lxxvi. Mors *Eugain mc Gabhrain*. (An. Ult. 594.)

Jugulacio fl. or. 7 *Aedan i. bran* 7 *Domangairt* 7 *Eoch find* 7 *Artuir i Cath Chirchind* i q<sup>o</sup> victus 2 *Aedan*. (Tigh.)

Jugulatio filiorum *Aedan .i. Brain ocus Domangairt*. (An. Ult. 595.)

## A.D. 581.

**The Battle of Man, in which Aedan the son of Gabran was victorious.**

**The Battle of Man by Aedan the son of Gabran.**

## A.D. 583.

**The death of Bruide son of Maelcon, king of the Cruithne.**

**The death of Bruide the son of Maelcon.**

**The death of Bruide the son of Maelcon, king of the Picts.**

## A.D. 590.

**The battle of Leithrigh by Aedan the son of Gabran.**

**The Battle of Leithreid by Aedan the son of Gabran.**

## A. D. 596.

**Death of Columba on Whitsuneve, the fifth day of the Ides of June, the thirty-fifth year of his ministry, and the seventy-seventh year of his age.**

Thirty years without dispute was  
Columba in his dark church;  
He passed with the angels out of the body  
After seven years and seventy.

**The death of Eogan the son of Gabran.**

**The death of Columba on Sunday night, on the fifth day of the Ides of June, in the thirty-fifth year of his ministry and seventy-sixth year of his age.**

**Columba rested in Christ on Sunday night, in the seventy-sixth year of his age.**

**The death of Saint Columba, on the fifth day of the Ides of June, in the seventy-sixth year of his age.—The death of Eogan the son of Gabran.**

**The slaughter of the sons of Aedan, viz. Bran and Domangart, and Eochfin and Arthur in the battle of Chirchind, in which Aedan was vanquished.**

**The slaughter of the sons of Aedan, viz. Bran and Domangart.**

A. D. 598.

*Quies Baetin Ab. Iae* ando lxxvi aetat. s.e. (Tigh.)*Quies Baetini Abb. Iae.* (An. Ult. 597.)

A. D. 599.

*Bass Gartnaidh Regis Pictorum.* (Tigh.)

A. D. 600.

*Cath Saxonum la h Aedan* ubi ceci. *Eanfraith fr. Etalfraich la Maeluma mc Baedain* i q<sup>o</sup> victor erat. (Tigh.)*Bellum Saxonum in quo victus est Aeda.* (An Ult. 599.)

A.D. 605.

*Obit' laisren Ab. Iea.* (Tigh.)

A.D. 606.

*Bass Aedhain mc Gabhrain* an. xxxviii reg.i sui etatis v.o lxxiiii. (Tigh.)*Mors Edain u Gabrabrain.* (Buellan 580.)*Mors Aedain mc Gabrain.* (An. Ult. 605.)*Mors Aedain mc Gabrain.* (Inis. 601.)

A.D. 618.

*Mors Tolorgyain.* (Inis. 610.)

A.D. 622.

*Cath Cindelgthin* i q<sup>o</sup> cecider.t *da mc libren mc Illaind mc Cerbaill. Conall mc Suibne* victor erat 7 *Domhnall breacc* c. eo. *Conaing mc Aedain mc Gabrain* dimers. 2 bi *mu-dine eiceas* cecinit.

*Tonda mara morglann—Grian rodotoicsitar ma crach;  
Fleachadh find for Conaing cond co seatar  
In bean rola a mong find, in churac fri Conaing  
Is ro libi agen andiu fri bili tortan.* (Tigh.)

A.D. 598.

The death of Baetin, abbot of Iona, in the sixty-sixth year of his age.

The death of Baetin, abbot of Iona.

A.D. 599.

Death of Gartnaidh, king of the Picts.

A.D. 600.

Battle of the Saxons with Aedan, where fell Eanfrait, brother of Etalfraich, by Maeluma, son of Baedan, in which he was victorious.

The Battle of the Saxons, in which Aedan was vanquished.

A.D. 605.

Laisren, abbot of Iona, died.

A.D. 606.

Death of Aedan, son of Gabran, in the thirty-eighth year of his reign, and seventy-fourth year of his age.

The death of Edan the son of Gabran.

The death of Aedan, the son of Gabran.

The death of Aedan, the son of Gabran.

A.D. 618.

The death of Talorgan.

A.D. 622.

The battle of Cindelgen, in which the two sons of Libren, the son of Illand of son of Cerball, were slain. Conall, son of Suibne, was victorious, and Donald brec along with him. Conan, the son of Aedan, son of Gabran, was drowned. Bimudine the learned, thus sung:—

The resplendent billows of the sea the sun that raised them is my grief;

The storms were against Conan with his army;

The woman of the fair locks was in the Curach with Conan;

And there was great lamentation this day at Bili Tortan.

Bellum *Cinn deilggden*. *Conall mc Suibne* victor erat duo filii *Libreni mc Illandon mc Cerbaill cec.* *Conaig mac Aedain* dimersus est. (An. Ult. 621.)

A.D. 623.

*Bass Fergna Ab Iae.* (Tigh.)

Obitus *Fergna Abb. Iae.* (An. Ult.)

A.D. 624.

*Gein Adomnain Ab h Ie.* (Tigh.)

Nativitas *Adomnain Abb. Iae.* (An. Ult. 623.)

A.D. 627.

*Cath Aird coraind in Dailriada; lachtnen mc Toirbene* Abbach victores erant i. q<sup>o</sup> cec. t. *Fiachna mc Demain la Conadh Cerr R. Dalriadha.* (Tigh.)

Bellum *Arda corain.* *Dalriati* victores erant in quo cecidit *Fiachna mac Dalmain.* (An. Ult. 626.)

A.D. 629.

*Cath Fedhaeoin* i q<sup>o</sup> *Maelcaith mc Scandail* Rex *Cruithni* victor erat. *Dalriada* cec. *Concad Ceir R. Dalriada* cec. 7 *Dicuil mc Each, R. Ceneoil Cruithne* ceci. 7 nepotis *Aedan* ceciderunt i. 2 *Rigullan mc Conaing* 7 *Failbe mc Each* 7 *Oiseric mc Albruit Righ* domna *Saxan* c. strage maxima suorum. *Eoch buidhi mc Aedain* victor erat in q<sup>o</sup> ceci. *Guair Gailsech mc Forannain.* (Tigh.)

Bellum *Fereda evin* in quo *Maelcaich mac Scanail* rex *Cruithne* victor fuit. *Dalriati* ceciderunt. *Conced Cerr* rex *Dalriati* cecidit.

Vel Bellum *Fedo-euni* uhi ceciderunt nepotes *Aedan re guillon faelbe* Mors *Echdael buidhe* regis Pictorum filii *Aedain*. Sic in libro *Cuanac* inveni. Vel sicut in libro *Duibdalethenar.* (An. Ult. 628.)

Mors *Ecdach buide m. Aedan.* (Inis. 623.)

The battle of Cindelgen. Conall the son of Suibne was victorious. The two sons of Libren, the son of Illandon, the son of Cerball, were slain. Conaig the son of Aedan was drowned.

## A.D. 623.

The death of Fergna, abbot of Iona.

The death of Fergna, abbot of Iona.

## A.D. 624.

The birth of Adomnan, abbot of Iona.

The birth of Adomnan, abbot of Iona.

## A.D. 627.

The battle of Ardcoran in Dalriada; Lachtne, the son of Abbot Toirbene, was victorious, and Fiachna, the son of Deman, was slain by Conad Cerr, king of Dalriada.

The battle of Ardcoran. The Dalriads were victorious, and Fiachna the son of Deman was slain.

## A.D. 629.

The battle of Fedaeoin, in which Maelcath, the son of Scandail, king of the Cruithne, was victorious. The Dalriads fell. Conad Cerr, king of Dalriada, was slain, and Dicuill the son of Each, king of the Cenel Cruithne, was slain; and the grandsons of Aedan were slain, viz. Rigullan the son of Conan, and Failbe the son of Each; and Óseric the son of Albrit, prince of the Saxons, with a great slaughter of his people. Eeochbuidhe, the son of Aedan, was victorious, and Guaire Gaillsech, the son of Foranan, was slain.

The battle of Feredaevin, in which Malcath, the son of Scanal, king of the Cruithne, was victorious. The Dalriads fell. Conadcer, king of Dalriada, was slain.

Or the battle of Fedoeuni, where the grandsons of Aedan were slain, Reguillon and Faelbe. The death of Ecdachbuidhe, king of the Picts, the son of Aedan. The former account I found in the Book of Cuanac. The latter in the Book of Dubdalethenar.

The death of Ecdach the yellow, the son of Aedan.

A. D. 630.

*Bass Conaing chir* ut alii d. nt. ano P. regni sui qui victus. ?  
i. *Cath Fheadha eoin.* (Tigh.)

A. D. 631.

*Bas Cinaetha mc lachtren* R Pictor. (Tigh.)

*Mors Cinaeda righ Albain.* (Inis. 625).

*Mors Cinedon filii Lugtreni* regis Pictorum. (An. Ult. 630).

A. D. 634.

*Seigine Abd Ie* Eccl. am. *Rechrain* fundavit. (Tigh.)

*Mors Aengusa m. Nechtain.* (Inis. 628).

A. D. 635.

*Cath Seghuise*, i. q°. cec. *lochene mc Nechtain cenfota* 7 *Cumascach mc Aengusa.* (Tigh.)

*Mors Gartnain mc Foith.* Bellum *Seguse* in quo cecidit  
*Lochne mac Nechtain ceannfotai agus Cumuscach mac*  
*Aengusso agus Gartnait mac Oith.* (An. Ult. 634).

A. D. 638.

*Cath Glinne Mairison*, i. q°. muind. t. *Domhnaill bricc do*  
*teiched.* 7 *obsessio Etain.* (Tigh.)

*Bellum Glinne mureson* et *obsessio Etin.* (An. Ult. 637).

A. D. 641.

*Mors Bruidi filii Foith.* Naufragium *Scaphae familiae Ioe.*  
(An. ult. 640.)

A. D. 642.

*Domhnall brecc i cath Stratha Cauin* in fine anni in Decembre  
int. fect. ? xv regni sui ab Hoan rege Britonum. (Tigh.)

*Mors Domhnaill bricc.* (Inis. 635.)

## A. D. 630.

The death of Conan Cerr, as others say, in the first year of his reign, who was conquered in the battle of Fedaeoin.

## A. D. 631.

The death of Kenneth, son of Lachtren, king of the Picts.

The death of Kenneth, king of Alban.

The death of Kenneth, the son of Lugtren, king of the Picts.

## A. D. 634.

Seigine, abbot of Iona, founded the Church of Rechran.

The death of Angus, the son of Nectan.

## A. D. 635.

The battle of Seguise, in which Lochene, the son of Nechtan the long-headed, and Cumascach, the son of Angus, were slain.

The death of Gartnain, the son of Foith. The battle of Seguse, in which Lochne, the son of Nechtan the long-headed, and Cumascach, the son of Angus, and Gartnait, the son of Oith, were slain.

## A. D. 638.

The battle of Glenmorison, in which the people of Donald brec were put to flight, and the besieging of Etan.

The battle of Glenmorison and the besieging of Etin.

## A. D. 641.

The death of Bruide the son of Foith. The shipwreck of the boat of the community of Iona.

## A. D. 642.

Donald brec was slain in the battle of Strath Cauin, in the end of the year in December, in the fifteenth year of his reign, by Hoan, king of the Britons.

The death of Donald brec.



*Domhnall brecc* in bello *Srait Cairinn* in fine anni, in Decembre interfectus est ab *Hoan* rege Britonum regnavit annis xv. (An. Ult. 641.)

A. D. 645.

*Lochene mcFingen R. Cruithne m.* 2 (Tigh.)

*Lochene mcFingen R. Cruithne* obiit. (An. Ult. 644.)

A. D. 650.

*Bass Catasaigh mc Domhnaill bricc.* (Tigh.)

*Mors Catusaigh mc Domhnaill bricc.* (An. Ult. 649.)

A. D. 652.

*Obitus Seghine Ab Iae* i filii *Fiachna.* (Tigh.)

*Obitus Seigni Abbatis Iae* i. filii *Fiachne.* (An. Ult. 651.)

A. D. 653.

*Bass Ferich mc Totalain. Ectolaireg mc Fooith* Regis Pictorum. (Tigh.)

*Mors Ferit mic Totolain et Dolaireg mc Fooit* regis Pictorum. (An. Ult. 652.)

A. D. 654.

*Cath Sratha Ethairt re Tolartach mc Anfrait R. Cruithne* i torchair *Duncadh mc Conaing 7 Congal mc Ronain. Aed Roin mc Mailcobha m.* 2 (Tigh.)

*Bellum irrato Etairt ubi Duncat mc Conaing* cecidit *Ado Roin mac Maelcoba.* (An. Ult. 653.)

A. D. 657.

*Q.ies Suibne mc Cuirthre Abb. Iea. Cath Delend* i. q°. i. fect 2 *Maelded mc Conaing. bas Tolarcain mc Ainfrith R. Cruithne.* (Tigh.)

Donald brec was slain in the battle of Strath Carin, in the end of the year, in December, by Hoan, king of the Britons. He reigned fifteen years.

A. D. 645.

Lochene the son of Fingen, king of the Cruithne, died.

Lochene the son of Fingen, king of the Cruithne, died.

A. D. 650.

The death of Catusaigh the son of Donald brec.

The death of Catusaigh the son of Donald brec.

A. D. 652.

The death of Segine, Abbot of Iona, who was the son of Fiachna.

The death of Seigni, Abbot of Iona, the son of Fiachne.

A. D. 653.

The death of Ferich, the son of Totalan, and of Ectolarg, the son of Foith, the king of the Picts.

The death of Ferit, the son of Totolan, and Dolarg, the son of Foit, king of the Picts.

A. D. 654.

The battle of Strath Ethart by Tolartach, the son of Anfrat, king of the Cruithne, in which Duncan the son of Conan, and Congal the son of Ronan, were slain. Aed Roin, the son of Malcoba, died.

The battle of Rath Etart, where Duncan, the son of Conan, was slain by Ado Roin, the son of Malcoba.

A. D. 657.

The death of Suibne, the son of Cuirtre, Abbot of Iona.

The battle of Delend, in which Malded, the son of Conan, was slain. The death of Tolarcan, the son of Anfrith, king of the Cruithne.

Obitus *Suibnii mc Cuirtri* Abbatis *Iae*. Bellum *Delend* in quo interfectus est *Maeldent mac Conaill Mors Tolargain mc Ainfrid* regis Pictorum. (An. Ult. 656.)

A.D. 660.

*Conaill Crandamna* m. 2. (Tigh.)

*Conall Crannamna* moritur. (An. Ult. 659.)

A.D. 663.

*Mors Gartnaidh mc Domhnaill Righ Cruithneach 7 Domhnaill mc Tuathalain 7 Tuathal mc Morgainn*. (Tigh.)

*Mors Gartinaid filii Domhnaill et Domhnaill mc Totolain et Tuathail mc Morgaind*. (An. Ult. 662.)

A.D. 664.

Bellum *Luto feirnn*. (An. Ult. 663.)

A.D. 666.

*Eochaigh Iarlaithe R. Cruithne Midhi* m. e. (Tigh.)

*Eoch. Iarlait* Rex *Cruitne* moritur. (An. Ult. 665.)

A.D. 668.

Navigatio filior. *Gartnaith* ad Hib.niam c. plebe *Scith*. (Tigh.)

Navigatio filiorum *Gartnaid* ad Hiberniam cum plebe *Sceth*. (An. Ult. 667.)

A.D. 669.

Obitus *Cumaine Ailbe* Abatis *Iae*. *Starnan 7 Corindu* ap. Pictones defuncti s. t. (Tigh.)

Obitus *Cummeni Albi* Abbatis *Iae*. *Cormall* apud Pictores Defunctus est. (An. Ult. 668.)

A.D. 670.

Venit Gens *Gartnait* de Hib.nia. (Tigh.)

The death of Suibne, the son of Cuirtre, Abbot of Iona. The battle of Delend, in which Maldent, the son of Conall, was slain. The death of Tolargan, the son of Ainfrid, king of the Picts.

A.D. 660.

Conall Crandamna died.

Conall Crannamna died.

A.D. 663.

The death of Gartnaidh the son of Donald, king of the Cruithne, and Donald the son of Tuathalan, and Tuathal the son of Morgan.

The death of Gartnaid, the son of Donald, and Donald, the son of Totolan, and Tuathal, the son of Morgan.

A.D. 664.

The Battle of Lutofern.

A.D. 666.

Eochaigh Iarlath, king of the Midland Cruithne, died.

Eoch. Iarlat, king of the Cruithne, died.

A.D. 668.

The Navigation of the sons of Gartnath to Ireland with the people of Sky.

The Voyage of the sons of Gartnad to Ireland with the people of Sky.

A.D. 669.

The death of Cumaine Ailbe, abbot of Iona. Among the Pictones Starnan and Corindu died.

The death of Commeni the white, abbot of Iona. Cormall among the Pictores died.

A.D. 670.

The Gartnat tribe return from Ireland.

Venit genus *Gartnait* de Hibernia. (An. Ult. 668.)

A.D. 671.

*Maelruba* in Britanniam navigat. (Tigh.)

*Maelrubai* in Britanniam navigavit. (An. Ult. 670.)

A.D. 672.

Expulsio *Drosto* de regno. (Tigh.)

Expulsio *Drosto* de regno. (An. Ult. 671.)

A.D. 673.

*Guin Domainguirt mc Domhnaill bricc R. Dailriata* Navigatio *Failbe Ab. Iea* in H.niam *Maelruba* fundavit 7 .l.siam *Aporcrossan*. (Tigh.)

Jugulatio *Domainguirt mc Domhnaill bricc regis Dalriati*. Navigatio *Faelbei* Abbatis *Iae* in Hiberniam *Maelrubai* fundavit Ecclesiam *Aporcrossan*. (An. Ult. 672.)

A.D. 676.

*Failbe* de Hib.nia revertitur. (Tigh.)

Multi Pictores dimersi sunt *illaind Abae*.—*Fealbe* de Hibernia revertitur. (An. Ult. 675.)

A.D. 678.

*Ferchair* fectio generis .i. *fotai* 7 Britones q. victores erant *loairn itir m. Bass Drosto mc Domhnall. Cath i Calistros* i. q. vict ? *Domhnall breac*. (Tigh.)

Interfectio generis *Loairnn itir inn* Bellum *Duinlocho* et Bellum *Liacc Maelain* et *Doiradd Eilinn*. Mors *Drosto* filii *Domhnaill*. Bellum *iccalathros* in quo victus est *Domhnall brecc*. (An. Ult. 677.)

A.D. 679.

Q.ies *Failbe*. Ab *Iea*. Dormitacio *Nectain*. (Tigh.)

The tribe Gartnat returned from Ireland.

A.D. 691.

Malruba sails to Britain.

Malruba sailed to Britain.

A.D. 672.

The Expulsion of Drost from his kingdom.

The Expulsion of Drost from his kingdom.

A.D. 673.

The slaughter of Domangart, the son of Donald brec, king of Dalriada. The Voyage of Failbe, abbot of Iona, to Ireland. Malruba founded the church of Aporcrosan.

*NOTE.—In this and some other instances where the translations of the extracts from the different annals are identical, although the original passages differ, owing to the Gaelic words in the one being rendered into Latin in the other, &c. &c. it has been thought unnecessary to burden the reader with duplicate translations of the longer passages.*

A.D. 676.

Failbe returned from Ireland.

Many of the Pictores were drowned in the river of Abae.

A.D. 678.

The slaughter of the tribe of Lorn, in a battle between Fercharfata and the Britons, who were victorious. The death of Drost, the son of Donald. Battle in Calistros, in which Donald brec was vanquished.

The slaughter of the tribe of Lorn, in the district of Inn. The battle of Dunloch and the battles of Liacc Malain and Dorad Eilinn. The death of Drost, the son of Donald. The battle of Calathros, in which Donald brec was vanquished.

A.D. 679.

The death of Failbe, abbot of Iona. The death of Nectan.

A.D. 679.

Quies *Failbe* abbatis *Iae*. Dormitacio *Nechtain Neir*. (An. Ult. 678.)

A.D. 680.

Obsessio *Duin Baitte*. *Dunch*. filius *Eugunai* jugulatur. (An. Ult. 679.)

A.D. 681.

*Bass Conaill chail mc Dunchadh, i Cindtire*. *Bass Sechnusaigh mc Airmidhaig 7 Conaing mc Congall*. (Tigh.)

Jugulatio *Conaill Coil filii Duncho ic Cuinntire*. Jugulatio *Seachnasaig mc Airmetaig et Conaing m. Congaile*. Obsessio *Duin Foither*. (An. Ult. 680.)

A.D. 682.

*Orcades* deletoe s.t *la Bruidhe*. (Tigh.)

*Orcades* deleti sunt *la Bruide*. (An. Ult. 681.)

A.D. 683.

Dormitacio *Airmedhaigh na Craebe*. (Tigh.)

Obsessio *Duinail* et *Duinduirn*. Dormitacio *Airmedaig na Cribhe*. (An. Ult. 682.)

A.D. 686.

*Cath Duin Nechtain* xx die m. Maii Sabbati die factum 2 in q<sup>o</sup> *Ecfrit mc Ossu* Rex Saxonum, xv anno regni sui consummata magna c. caterva militum suorum i.ffectus *la Brudhi mc bili* Rege *Fortrein Domhnall breacc mc Each buidhi do toitim la haan Righ Breatan i cath Srath Carn*. (Tigh.)

Bellum *Duin Nechta* in 11 die mensis Maii die Sabbati factum est, in quo *Etfirt mc Ossu* rex Saxonum xv anno regni sui, consummata magna cum caterva militum suorum, interfectus est et combussit *Tula Aman Duin Ollaig*. *Talorg mc Aicthaen et Domhn. brecc mc Each* mortui sunt. (An. Ult. 685.)

A.D. 679.

The death of Failbe, abbot of Iona. The death of Nechtan Neir.

A.D. 680.

The Siege of Dunbaitte. Duncan the son of Eoganan is slain.

A.D. 681.

The death of Conall cail the son of Duncan in Kintyre. The death of Sechnusagh, the son of Armidhag, and Conan, the son of Congal.

The slaughter of Conall Coil, the son of Duncan, in Kintyre. The slaughter of Sechnasagh the son of Airmetagh, and Conan the son of Congal. The besieging of Dun Fother.

A. D. 682.

The Orcades are wasted by Bruide.

The Orcades are wasted by Bruide.

A. D. 683.

The death of Armedhagh of the Craebe.

The besieging of Dunail and Dundurn. The death of Ar-medag of the Craebe.

A.D. 686.

The battle of Dunnichen was fought on the twentieth of May, on the Sabbath day, in which Ecfrit, the son of Ossu, king of the Saxons, was slain, in the fifteenth year of his reign, with the whole of his great army of soldiers, by Bruide, the son of Bili, king of Fortren. Donald brec, the son of Each buidhe, slain by Hoan, king of the Britons, in the battle of Strathcarn.

The battle of Dunnichen was fought on the eleventh day of the month of May, on the Sabbath day, in which Etfirt, the son of Ossu, king of the Saxons, was slain, in the fifteenth year of his reign, with the whole of his large army, and Tula Aman Dun Ollaig was burnt. Talorg, the son of Aicthaen, and Donald brec, the son of Echa, died.



A.D. 698.

*Cath et. Saxones 7 Pictos u. cec. filius bernith q. dicebat.  
Brechtraig. (Tigh.)*

Bellum inter Saxones et Pictos, ubi cecidit filius *Bernit* qui dicebatur *Brectrid*. Combustio *Duni Molaing* Expulsio *Ainfcell* filii *Fercair* de regno et vinctus ad Hiberniam vehitur. (An. Ult. 697.)

A.D. 701.

Destructio *duin Onlaig* ap. *Sealbac*. Jugulatio generis *Cath both*. (An. Ult. 700.)

A.D. 704.

Strages *Dailriada* in *Glen lemnae*. Adamnanus LXXVII anno aetatis suae, in IX Kal. Octobr. Abbas *Ie* pausat. (Tigh.)

*Adamnan* Ab. *Iae* 7 sapiens quievit in Xpo. (Inis. 693.)

7 Strages *Dalriati* in valle *Limnae*. Adomnanus LXXVII an. etatis sue Abbas *Iae* pausat. (An. Ult. 603.)

A.D. 706.

*Bruide m. Derile m 2*. (Tigh.)

*Bruide mac Derili* moritur. (An. Ult. 705.)

A.D. 707.

*Dunchad* Principatum *Iae* tenuit. (Tigh.)

*Duncha* Principatum *Iae* tenuit. (An. Ult. 706.)

A.D. 709.

Bellum *for orcaibh* in quo filius *Artablari* jacuit. (An. Ult. 708.)

A.D. 710.

*Conmael mc Abb. Iea* pausat. (Tigh.)

*Conain mac Failbi* Abbas *Iae* pausat. *Imbiarecc* apud genus *Comgail* ubi duo filii *Nechtain mc Doirgarto* jugulati sunt.

A.D. 698.

Battle between the Saxons and the Picts, where a son of Bernith was slain, who was called Brechtraig.

Battle between the Saxons and the Picts, where a son of Bernit, called Brectrid, was slain. The burning of Dun Molang. The expulsion of Aincellach the son of Ferchar from his kingdom, and he was carried bound to Ireland.

A.D. 701.

The destruction of Dunolly by Selbhac. The slaughter of the tribe Cathboth.

A.D. 704.

The slaughter of the Dalriads in Glen Iemna. Adomnan, abbot of Iona, died in the seventy-seventh year of his age, in the ninth day before the kalends of October.

Adomnan the Wise, abbot of Iona, rested in Christ.

The slaughter of the Dalriads in the valley of Lemna. Adomnan, abbot of Iona, died in the seventy-seventh year of his age.

A.D. 706.

Bruide the son of Derile died.

Bruide the son of Derile died.

A.D. 707.

Dunchad held the primacy of Iona.

Duncha held the primacy of Iona.

A.D. 709.

Battle against the Orkneys, in which the son of Artablar was slain.

A.D. 710.

Conmael, son of the abbot of Iona, died.

Conain the son of Failbi, abbot of Iona, died. Check given to the tribe Comgal, where the two sons of Nechtan the son

*Oengus mac Maelaen for insci* jugulatus. *Fiachra mac Dungaile* apud *Cruithne* jugulatus. (An. Ult. 709.)

A.D. 711.

Strages Pictorum in campo *Monand* a Saxonis ubi *Findgaine mc Deleroith* immatura morte jacuit. Congressio Brittonum et *Dalriadha for Loirgeclat*, ubi Britones devicti. (Tigh.)

Strages Pictorum in campo *Manonn* apud Saxones ubi *Fingwine* filius *Deileroith* immatura morte jacuit. Congressio Britonum et *Dalriati for loingg ecclat* ubi Britones devicti. (An. Ult. 710.)

A.D. 712.

*Ceode Esp. Iea* pausat. (Tigh.)

*Coeddi* Episcopus *Iae* pausat. Combustio *Tiarpirt Baetten Congal mac Doirgarto* moritur. Obsessio *Aberte* apud *Selbacum* (An. Ult. 711.)

A.D. 713.

*Cinaedh mc Decrili* 7 fls *Mathgernan* jugul. s. t. *Dorbeni* Cathedram *Iae* obtinuit, 7 v mensib' peractis in Primatia, v. Kal. Nov. die Sabati obit. *Tolarg mc Drostrain* ligatus ap. f. rem suum *Nechtán* regem. (Tigh.)

*Ciniod mac Derili* et filius *Maitgernain* jugulati sunt. *Dorbein* Kathedram *Iae* obtinuit et quinque mensibus peractis in primatu v Kal. Novembris, die Sabbati obiit. *Tolargg* filius *Drostrain* ligatus apud fratrem suum *Nechtán*. (An. Ult. 712.)

A.D. 714.

*Dunoll.* construit. ap. *Selbac.* (Tigh.)

*Dun Olaigg* construitur apud *Selbacum.* (An. Ult. 713.)

A.D. 715.

*Dorbene Abb Iae.* (Tigh.)

of Doirgarto were slain. Angus the son of Maclan slain upon the island. Fiachra the son of Dungal slain by the Cruthne.

## A. D. 711.

The slaughter of the Picts in the plain of Manand by the Saxons, where Findgaine the son of Deleroith was slain by an untimely death. A conflict between the Britons and the Dalriads at Lorgeclat or Longecclat, where the Britons were overcome.

## A. D. 712.

Ceode, bishop of Iona, dies.

Coeddi, bishop of Iona, dies. The burning of Tiarpiert Baeten. Congal the son of Doirgarto dies. The siege of Aberte by Selbhac.

## A. D. 713.

Kenneth the son of Derili and his son Mathgernan are slain. Dorbeni obtained the episcopal chair of Iona, and, after five months possession of the primacy, died on the Sabbath day, on the fifth day before the kalends of November. Tolarg the son of Drostan bound by his brother Nectan the king.

## A. D. 714.

Dunolaigg built by Selbhac.

## A. D. 715.

Dorbene, abbot of Iona.

A.D. 716.

*Pasca* in *Eo* civitate commutatur. *Faelchu mc Doirbeni* Cathedram Columbae lxxiii etatis anno, in iv. Kl. Septembris die Sabbati suscepti. (Tigh.)

*Garnat* filius *Deileroit* moritur. *Pasca* commutatur in *Ieoa* civitate. *Fealcu mc Dorbeni* Kathedram Columbe lxxiv etatis sue Anno iv. Kal. Septembris, die Sabbati suscepti. (An. Ult. 715.)

A.D. 717.

*Dunchadh mc Cindfaeladh Ab. Ie* obit. Expulsio familiae *Ie* trans dorsum Britannioe a *Nectano* rege. Congressio *Dalriada* 7 Britonum in lapide q. vocat' *Minvircc* 7 Britones devicti s. t. (Tigh.)

*Duncha mac Cinnfaelad Abbas Iae* obiit. Expulsio familiae *Iae* trans dorsum Britannie a *Nectano* Rege. Congressio *Dalriati* et Britonum in lapide qui vocatur *Minvircc* et Britones devicti sunt. (An. Ult. 716.)

A.D. 718.

Tonsura Corona s. r. familiam *Iea* dat'. (Tigh.)

A.D. 719.

*Cath Finglinne ittir da mc Fearchair fota i q<sup>o</sup> Ainbhcell.* jugul. 2<sup>o</sup> die quintae ferioe Id. Septemb. *Cath* maritimum *Airdeanesbi ethir Dunchadh mc Becc* cum genere *Gabrain* 7 *Selbac* c. genere *Loairn* 7 v. su. 2<sup>o</sup> super *Selbacum* II n. Octobr. die III ferioe, I q<sup>o</sup> quidam comites corrue- runt. (Tigh.)

Bellum *Finnlinne* inter duos filios *Ferchair fotti* in quo *Ain- fceallach* jugulatus est die quinte ferie Id. Septembris. Bellum maritimum *Ardeaneisbi* inter *Duncha mbecc* cum genere *Gabhri* et *Selbacum* cum genere *Loairn* et versum est super *Selbacum* pridie nonas Octobris die VI ferie in quo quidam commites corrue- runt. (An. Ult. 718.)

## A.D. 716.

The time of holding Easter changed in the community of Iona. Faelchu the son of Doirbeni received the episcopal chair of Columba, in the seventy-fourth year of his age, on the 4th day before the kalends of September, on the Sabbath day.

Garnat the son of Deileroit died.

## A.D. 717.

Duncan the son of Cindfaeladh, abbot of Iona, died. The expulsion of the community of Iona across Drumalban by Nectan the king. A conflict between the Dalriads and the Britons, at the stone which is called Minvircc, and the Britons were defeated.

## A.D. 718.

The Coronal tonsure imposed upon the community of Iona.

## A.D. 719.

The battle of Glenfine, between the two sons of Fercharfata, in which Ainhcellach was slain, about the fifth day before the ides of September. The maritime battle of Arnesbi, between Duncan the son of Becc with the tribe Gabran, and Selbhac with the tribe Lorn, and Selbhac was defeated on the second day before the nones of October, in which battle certain chiefs were slain.

A.D. 721.

*Dunchadh becc Ri Cindtiri m. 2* (Tigh.)*Duncha becc rex Cinntire moritur.* (An. Ult. 720.)

A.D. 722.

*Maelruba in Apercrossan*, anno LXXX ætatis suæ 7 trib' mensib' 7 XIX dieb' p. actis, in XI kl. Mai, tertioe ferioe die pausat. *Bili mc Alphine rex Allochluiathe moritur. Feidhl.* principatum *Iea* tened. (Tigh.)*Maelrubai in Apurcrossan*, anno LXXX etatis sue. *Bile mac Eilpin rex Alocuate moritur. Feidlimid* Principatum *Iae* tenuit. (An. Ult. 721.)

A.D. 723.

Clericatus *Selbaigh* regis *Dalriada.* (Tigh.)

A.D. 724.

*Iaelchu mc Dorbene Ab. H.* dorm. Cillenius longus ei in primatum successit. Clericatum *Echtain* regis Pictorum. *Druixt* postea regnavit. (Tigh.)*Faelcu mac Dorbeni abbas Iae* dormit. Cillenius longus ei in principatu *Iae* successit. (An. Ult. 723.)

A.D. 725.

*Sima* filius *Druist* constringitur. (Tigh.)*Simul* filius *Druis* constringitur. *Congal mac Maeleanfaith brecc Fortrenn* et *Oan* princeps *Ego* mortui sunt. (An. Ult. 724.)

A.D. 726.

*Nectain mc Derili* contrigit' ab p. *Druist* regem Cillenus longus Ab. *Ie* pausad. *Dungal* de regno ejectus 2 7 *Druist* de regno Pictor. jectus 7 *Elphin* p eo regnat. *Eoch. mc Each* regnare incipit. (Tigh.)*Nectain mac Deirile* constringitur ap. *Druist* regem. (An. Ult. 725.)

A.D. 721.

Duncan beg king of Kintyre died.

A.D. 722.

Malruba died in Apercrossan in the eightieth year of his age, third month and nineteenth day, on the eleventh day before the kalends of May. Bili the son of Alpine, king of Alcluth, died. Feidlimid held the primacy of Iona.

A.D. 723.

Selbaigh, king of Dalriada, became a clergyman.

A.D. 724.

Faelchu the son of Dorbene, abbot of Iona died. Cillenius the Long succeeded him in the primacy. Echtan, king of the Picts, became a clergyman. Drust reigned after him.

A.D. 725.

Sima the son of Drust is put in chains.

Simul the son of Druis is put in chains. Congal the son of Maelanfaith brecc of Fortren, and Oan Prince [properly Bishop] of Ego, died.

A.D. 726.

Nechtán the son of Derili is put in chains by Drust the king. Cillenius the Long, abbot of Iona, died. Dungal is expelled from his kingdom, and Drust is expelled from the kingdom of the Picts, and Elpin reigns after him. Eoch the son of Each begins to reign.



A.D. 727.

Congressio *Irroisfoichne*, ubi quidam ceciderunt *den dibh Airgiallaibh*, inter *Selbacum* et familiam *Echdach* nepotis *Domhnaill*. (An. Ult. 726.)

A.D. 728.

*Cath Monaigh craebi it Picardachaib fein i. Aengus 7 Alpine issiat tuc in Cath 7 ro maebaigh ria n. Aengus 7 ro marbhadh mc Ailpin and, 7 ro gab Aengus n. t. Cath truadh it. Picardachaibh ac Caislen Credhi 7 ro maebaigh ar in Alpin cetna, 7 ro b. adh a cricha 7 a daine de Uile 7 ro gab Nechtain mc Derili Righi na Picardach.* (Tigh.)

Bellum *Monidcroib* inter Pictores invicem, ubi *Aengus* victor fuit, et multi ex parte *Eilpini* regis perempti sunt. Bellum lacrimabile inter eosdem gestum est juxta castellum *Credi* ubi *Elpinus* effugit. (An. Ult. 727.)

A.D. 729.

*Tri l. long Piccardach do brissidh irrois Cuissine sa bl. cetna. Cath droma d. g blathmig it. Piccardaibh i. Druist 7 Aengus Ri na Piccardach 7 ro marbh Drust and in dara la deg do mi Aughuist.* (Tigh.)

Bellum *Monitcarno* juxta stagnum *Loegdea* inter hostem *Nechtain* et exercitum *Aengusa* et exactores *Nechtain* ceciderunt hoc est *Bisceot mac Moneit* et filius ejus, et *Finguine mac Drostrain*, *Ferot mac Finguine* et alii multi. Familia *Aengusia* triumphavit. Bellum *Dromadergg Blatmig* in regionibus Pictorum inter *Oengus* et *Druist* regem Pictorum et cecidit *Drust*. (An. Ult. 728.)

A.D. 730.

*Bran* filius *Eugain* et *Selbach mac Fercair* mortui sunt. Interfectio filii *Cinadon* Commixtio *Dunaid for Domhnaill mc Murcado iculaib i. adaig noide Nephain .l. imlecho Senaic.* (An. Ult. 729.)

A.D. 727.

A conflict at Irroisfoichne between Selbac and the family of Echdach the grandson of Donald, where some from both the Airgialls were slain.

A.D. 728.

The battle of Monaigh Craebi between the Piccardach themselves. Angus and Alpin fought that battle, and the victory was with Angus, and the son of Alpin was slain there, and Angus took his power. An unfortunate battle between the Piccardach at the Castle of Credi, and the victory was against the same Alpin, and his territories and all his men were taken, and Nechtan the son of Derili obtained the kingdom of the Piccardach.

The battle of Monidcroib between the Pictores themselves, when Angus was victorious, and many on the part of Elpin the king were slain. An unfortunate battle was fought between the same people, near the Castle of Credi, when Elpin fled.

A.D. 729.

Three ships of the Piccardach were wrecked this year on Irrois Cuissine. The battle of Drumderg Blathmig between the Piccardach, between Drust and Angus king of the Piccardach, and Drust was slain, on the twelfth day of the month of August.

The battle of Monitcarno, near the marsh of Loegdea, between the army of Nechtan and the army of Angus, and the officers of Nechtan were slain—viz. Biseot the son of Moneit, and his son, and Finguine the son of Drostan, and Ferot the son of Finguine, and many others. The family of Angus were triumphant. The battle of Drumderg Blathmig, in the territory of the Picts, between Angus and Drust the king of the Picts, and Drust was slain.

A.D. 730.

Bran the son of Eugan, and Selbac the son of Ferchar, died. The slaughter of the son of Kenneth. The conflict of Dunadd against Donald the son of Murcado. [*The meaning of the latter part of this passage is somewhat doubtful.*]

A. D. 731.

*Cath it Cruithniu 7 Dalriada c. murbulg ubi Cruithne devicti sunt Cath et. mc Aengusa 7 mc Congusa brudheus vicit Talorco fugiente. (Tigh.)*

*Combustio Tiarpirt Boitter ap. Dungal. Bellum ittir Cruitne et Dalriati in Murbuillgg ubi Cruitne devicti fuerunt. Bellum inter filium Aengusa et filium Congusa et Bruideus vicit Talorc fugientem. (Ar. Ult. 730.)*

A. D. 732.

*Nechtan mc Derile m. (Tigh.)*

A. D. 733.

*Dungal mc Selbaigh dormivit toisc a toraigh 7 toisc aile an mis c. enroigho corairg. Muireadhach mc Ainbhcellaigh regnum generis Loairn assumit. Flaithbertach classem Dalriada in Ib.niam duxit 7 coedes magna facta est deis i insula hoie, ubi hi trucidantur viri. Concobar mc Lochlein 7 Branin mc Brain 7 multi in flumine dimersi st dr in Banno. Eoch mc Each R. Dailriada 7 Conall mc Concobair m. ? (Tigh.)*

*Dungal mac Selbaich dehonoravit Toraic cum traxit Bruideum ex ea et eadem vice insola Culrenrigi invasit. Muredac mac Ainfcellach regnum generis Loairnd assumit (An. Ult. 732.)*

A. D. 734.

*Tolarg mc Congusa a brathair fen dia gabail 7 tuc illaimh na Piccardach 7 ro baighed leosiden he. (Tigh.)*

*Tallorggan mac Congusso a fratre suo victus est et traditur in manus Pictorum et cum illis in aqua dimersus est. Tallorggan filius Drostain comprehensus alligatur juxta arcem Ollaig. Dunleitfin destruitur post vulnerationem Dungaile et in Hiberniam a potestate Aengusio fugatus est. (An. Ult. 733.)*

*Aengus mc Fergusa Rex Pictorum vastavit regiones Dailriata*

## A. D. 731.

Battle between the Cruithne and the Dalriads with the Murbulg, where the Cruithne were overthrown. Battle between the son of Angus and the son of Congus; Brude conquered, and Talorco fled.

The burning of Tiarpirt boitter by Dungal.

## A. D. 732.

Nechtán the son of Derile died.

## A. D. 733.

Dungal, the son of Selbaigh, died. The beginning of his expedition, and the beginning of another in the same month in which he fell.

Muredach, the son of Anbhcéallach, acquired the kingdom of the tribe Lorn. Flaibhertach leads the fleet of the Dalriads to Ireland, and a great slaughter was made of them in the island of Hoie, where these men were slain; Concobar the son of Lochen, and Branin the son of Bran, and many, were drowned in the river of Bann. Eoch, the son of Each, king of Dalriada, and Conall the son of Concobar, died.

Dungal, the son of Selbhac, desecrated Toraic when he dragged Brude out of it, and at the same time invaded the island of Culenrigi. Muredac the son of Ainfcellach took possession of the kingdom of the tribe Lorn.

## A. D. 734.

Tolarg, the son of Congus, was seized by his own brother, and delivered into the hands of the Piccardach, and drowned by them.

Talorgan, the son of Congus, was conquered by his brother, and delivered by him into the hands of the Picts, and drowned by them. Talorgan, the son of Drostan, was taken and bound near the citadel Ollaig. Dunleven destroyed after Dungal was wounded, and fled to Ireland from the power of Angus.

Angus the son of Fergus, king of the Picts, laid waste the

7 obtinuit *Dunad* 7 compulsit *creich* 7 duos filios *Selbaiche* catenis alligavit .i. *Dongal* 7 *Feradach* 7 paulo post *Brudeus mc Aengusa mc Fergusa* obit. (Tigh.)

*Oengus mc Fergusa* rex Pictorum vastavit regiones *Dailriatai* et obtinuit *Dunat* et combussit *creich* et duos filios *Selbhaic .i. Donngal* et *Feradach* catenis alligavit et paulo post *Brudeus mc Aengusa* filius *Ferguso* obiit. Bellum *cnuicc coirpri icalatros uc etar linndu* inter *Dalriatai* et *Fortren* et *Tallorggan mac Ferguso* filium *Ainfceallach* fugientem cum exercitu persequitur, in qua congressione multi nobiles ceciderunt. (An. Ult. 735.)

A.D. 737.

*Failbe mc Guaire, Mael eire bai eiris .i. Apuorcrosain .i. p.* fundo Pelagi dimersus 2 c. ss. nautis nuo xxii. (Tigh.)

*Failbe* filius *Guaire. Mealrubi* heres *crossain* in profundo pelagi dimersus est cum suis nautis numero xxii. (An. Ult. 736.)

A.D. 739.

*Tolarcan mc Drostan Rex Athfolta a bathadh la h. Aengus.* (Tigh.)

*Talorggan mc Drostain Rex Atfoitle* dimersus est in *Laaengi.* (An. Ult. 738.)

AD. 741.

Bellum *Droma Eathmail* inter *cruitniu* et *Dalriati for Innrechtac.* Percussio *Dalriati la Oengus mac Ferguso.* (An. Ult. 740.)

A.D. 749.

Demersio familiae *Iea.* (Tigh.)

Combustio *Cillemoire Aedain* filii *Aengusa.* Demersio familie *Iae.* (An. Ult. 748.)

A.D. 750.

*Cath et. Pictones* 7 *Britones* it. 2 *Tolargan mc Fergusa* 7 *a brathair* 7 *ar Piccardach imaille friss.* (Tigh.)

territories of the Dalriads, and took Dunadd and drove away booty, and threw the two sons of Selbhac, Dongal and Feradach, into chains; and a short time thereafter Brude the son of Angus, son of Fergus, died.

The battle of Knock Cairpre, at Calatros, on the shores of the Linne, between the Dalriads and Fortren; and Talorgan, the son of Fergus, pursues with his army the son of Ainfcellach, who fled before him, in which conflict many nobles were slain.

## A.D. 737

Failbe the son of Guare, the successor of Malruba in Apurcrossan, was drowned in the open sea with all his sailors, to the number of twenty-two.

## A.D. 739.

Tolarcan the son of Drostan, king of Atholl, drowned by Angus.

Talorgan the son of Drostan, king of Atholl, was drowned in Laaengi.

## A.D. 741.

The battle of Drum Ethmal, by the Cruthne and Dalriads; against Innrechtac. The downfall of the Dalriads, by Angus, the son of Fergus.

## A.D. 749.

The death, by drowning, of the community of Iona. ✓

The burning of Kilmore of Aedan, the son of Angus.

## A.D. 750.

A battle between the Pictones and the Britons, viz. Tolorgan, the son of Fergus, and his brother, and the slaughter of the Piccardach along with them.

Bel. *Cato hic* inter Pictores et Brittones in quo cecidit *Talorgan* filius *Fergus*a frater *Oengusa*. (An. Ult. 749.)

A.D. 752.

Mors *Cille Droichtigh* Ancoritoe *Iea*. *Cath a sreith* i tra circi *Pictones* i. vicem i q<sup>o</sup> cec. *Bruidhi mc Maelchon*. *Bass Cilline mc Congail* in hi. (Tigh.)

Mors *Cilleine droctig* Ancorite *Iea*. Mors *Cilleni* filii *Congail* in hi. (An. Ult. 751.)

A.D. 754.

*Sleibine* Ab *Iea* in Hiberniam venit. (Tigh.)

*Sliebne* Abbas *Iae* in Hiberniam venit. (An. Ult. 753.)

A.D. 759.

*Aengus Ri. Albain m.* (Tigh.)

A.D. 761.

*Aengus mc Fergusa R.* Pictor. m. (Tigh.)

Mors *Aengusa* filii *Fergusa* Regis Pictorum. (An. Ult. 760.)

A.D. 763.

*Bruidhi R. Fortchern* mor. ? (Tigh.)

*Bruide* rex *Fortren* moritur. (An. Ult. 762.)

A.D. 766.

*Suibne* Abbas *Iae* in Hiberniam venit. (An. Ult. 765.)

A.D. 767.

Quies *Sleibeni Iae*. (An. Ult. 766.)

Mors *Sleibne* Abbatis *Iae*. (Inis. 754.)

A.D. 768.

Bel. *i fortrinn ittir Aedh ocus Cinaedh*. (An. Ult. 767.)

The battle of Cato hic, between the Pictores and the Britones, in which Talorgan, the son of Fergus and brother of Angus, was slain.

A.D. 752.

The death of Cille droictigh, hermit of Iona. Battle of Sreith, in the territory of the Circi, between the Pictones themselves, in which Brude, the son of Malcolm, was slain. The death of Cilline, the son of Congal, in Iona.

A.D. 754.

Sleibine, abbot of Iona, comes into Ireland.

A.D. 759.

Angus, king of Alban, died.

A.D. 761.

Angus, the son of Fergus, king of the Picts, died.

A.D. 763.

Brude, king of Fortchern or Fortren, died.

A.D. 766.

Suibne, abbot of Iona, came to Ireland.

A.D. 767.

The death of Sleibene (abbot) of Iona.

A.D. 768.

Battle in Fortren between Aed and Kenneth.



A.D. 772.

*Mors Suibne Ab. Iae.* (An. Ult. 771.)

A.D. 775.

*Mors Cinadhon regis Pictorum.* (An. Ult. 774.)

A.D. 778.

*Aed Finn mac Ecdach rex Dalriati mortuus est.* (An. Ult. 777.)

A.D. 780.

*Combustio Alochuae in Kal. Jan.* (An. Ult. 779.)

A.D. 781.

*Fergus mc Echach ri Dalriati defunctus est.* (An. Ult. 780.)

A.D. 782.

*Dubtolargg rex Pictor. cit. monot. 7 Muredac mac Huair-gaile equonimus Iae perierunt. Bacall Airtgaile mc Cathail r Conacht et perigrinatio ejus in sequenti anno ad insulam Iae.* (An. Ult. 781.)

A.D. 789.

*Bel. inter Pictos ubi Conall mac Taidg victus est et evasit 7 Constantin victor fuit.* (An. Ult. 788.)

A.D. 792.

*Donncorcin rex Dalriatai obiit.* (An. Ult. 791.)

A.D. 794.

*Vastatio omnium insularum Britanniae a gentibus.* (An. Ult. 793.)*Orcaïn Iae Coll. chill.* (Inis. 781.)

A.D. 772.

The death of Suibne, abbot of Iona.

A.D. 775.

The death of Cinadon, king of the Picts.

A.D. 778.

Aedfinn, the son of Ecdach, king of Dalriada, died.

A.D. 780.

The burning of Alclutha on the kalends of January.

A.D. 781.

Fergus, the son of Ecdach, king of Dalriada, died.

A.D. 782.

Dubtolarg, king of the Picts on this side of the Mounth, and Muredac, the son of Hurgail, steward of Iona, perished. Airtgaile, the son of Cathail, king of Connaught, assumes the pilgrim's staff, and his voyage in the following year to the island of Iona.

A.D. 789.

Battle between the Picts, where Conall the son of Taidg was conquered, and escaped, and Constantine was victorious.

A.D. 792.

Donncorcin, king of Dalriada, died.

A.D. 794.

The ravaging of all the islands of Britain by the Gentiles.

The ravaging of Icolmkill.

A.D. 798.

Combustio *Innse p.riicii ogentib 7 indreda mara doaihb cene*  
*7 ir Erinn 7 Albain.* (An. Ult. 797.)

Insulae Ebudes et Ulidia vastatae a Danis. (Inis. 798.)

A.D. 801.

*Bresal mac Regeni Ab. Iae* anno principatus sui xxxi dor.  
 (An. Ult. 800.)

A.D. 802.

*Hi Coluimbea cille a gentib. comb. est.* (An. Ult. 801.)

A.D. 806.

Familia *Iae* occisa est a 'gentibus i. lx octo. (An. Ult. 805.)  
*Ochtar is da fithchid do na Mannachaibh an Aoi choluim*  
*chille do mharbhadh do Lochlannaibh.* (Inis. 806.)

A.D. 807.

Jugulatio *Conail mc Taidg o Conaill mc Aedain i Cuinn-*  
*tire.* (An. Ult. 806.)

*Guin Congail mc Thaidg Albain.* (Inis. 794.)

A.D. 814.

*Ceall. Ab. Iae* finita constructione templi *Cenindsa* reliquit  
 Principatum 7 *Diarmicius Alumpnus Daigri* pro eo ordi-  
 natus est. (An. Ult. 813.)

A.D. 819.

Mors *Aedha mc Neill* juxta vadum duorum mirabilium in  
 campo *Conaille.* (An. Ult. 818.)

Mors *Aeda mc Neill righ Temrach for sluagud* in Albain.  
 (Inis. 806.)

*Aodh Oirdnidhe mc Neill frasaigh na Righ atteamhair da*  
*blaighain is fiche gur eag ag Athda ferta attir Connail.*  
*Acht abaraidriong do na Seanchaibh gur accaith Droma*  
*do torcradhe.* (Inis. 797.)

A.D. 798.

The burning of Inchpatrick by the Gentiles, and a plundering by sea made by them in Ireland and Alban.

The Hebrides and Ulster laid waste by the Danes.

A.D. 801.

Bresal, the son of Regeni, abbot of Iona, died in the thirty-first year of his primacy.

A.D. 802.

Icolumkill burnt by the Gentiles. ✓

A.D. 806.

The community of Iona slain by the Gentiles, to the number of sixty-eight. ✓

Forty-eight of the Monks of Icolumkill slain by the Lochlanibh. ✓

A.D. 807.

The slaughter of Conall, the son of Taidg, by Conall, the son of Aedan, in Kintyre.

The slaughter of Conall, the son of Taidg, in Alban.

A.D. 814.

Cellach, abbot of Iona, having finished the construction of the church of Cenindsa, resigned the primacy, and Diarmicius, the disciple of Daigri, was ordained in his place. ✓

A.D. 819.

The death of Aed, the son of Neill, near the Ford of the Two Miracles, in Tirconall.

The death of Aed, the son of Neill, king of Temora, while carrying on war in Alban.

Aed Ordnidh, the son of Neill frossach, was king of Temora for twenty-two years, until he died at Athdaferda, in Tirconall. But other Sennachies say that it was in the battle of the Drum that he was slain.

A.D. 820.

*Constantin mac Fergusa rex Fortren moritur.* (An. Ult. 819.)  
*Mors Cusantin meic Fergusa righ Albain.* (Inis. 807.)

A.D. 825.

*Martre Blaimhic mc Flainn ogentib in Hi Col. Cil.* (An. Ult. 824.)

A.D. 829.

*Diarmait Ab. Iae do dul in Albain cominnaib Col. Cil.* (An. Ult. 828.)

A.D. 831.

*Diarmait totiachtain in her comminaib Col. Cil.* (An. Ult. 830.)

A.D. 834.

*Oengus mac Fergusa rex Fortrenn moritur.* (An. Ult. 833.)

A.D. 839.

*Bel re Genntib for firu Fortren in quo Euganan mac Oengusa  
 7 Bran mac Oengusa 7 Aed mac Boanta et alii innumera-  
 biles ceciderunt.* (An. Ult. 838.)

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The extracts from the Irish Annalists having now been brought down to the date of the Scottish conquest, under KENNETH MACALPIN, A.D. 843, will be concluded in a future number of the Collectanea.

A.D. 820.

Constantine, son of Fergus, king of Fortren, died.

Death of Constantine, son of Fergus, king of Alban.

A.D. 825.

The martyrdom of Blaimhic, son of Flan, by the Gentiles in Iona.

A.D. 829.

Diarmat, abbot of Iona, went to Alban with the reliques of St Columba.

A.D. 831.

Diarmat came to Ireland with the reliques of St Columba.

A.D. 834.

Angus, son of Fergus, king of Fortren, died.

A.D. 839.

Battle by the Gentiles against the men of Fortren, in which Euganan, son of Angus, and Bran, son of Angus, and Aed, son of Boanta, and innumerable others, fell.

## EXTRACTS FROM THE

A.D. 823.

*Galinne na m. Bretann* exhausta est cum tota habitatione sua  
7 cum Oratorio o *Feidlimidh*. (An. Ult. ad ann. 822.)

A.D. 849.

*Innrechtach* ab. *Iae do tiachtain do cum nerenn comindaibh*  
*Col. Cil*. (An. Ult. ad ann. 848.)

A.D. 854.

Heres Columbe cille sapiens optimus iv. Id. Marcii apud  
Saxones martirizatur. (An. Ult. ad ann. 853.)

*Indrechtach hua Finechta* abbas *Iae hi mardochoid oc dul do*  
*Roim do Saxanu*. (An. Inis. ad ann. 840.)

A.D. 856.

*Cocadh mor ettir Genniti 7 Maelsechnaill con Gall goidhel*  
*leis*. (An. Ult. ad ann. 855.)

A.D. 857.

*Roiniud ren Imar, 7 ren Amlaiph, for Caittil find con Gall*  
*gaedhel hi tiribh Mumhain*. (An. Ult. ad ann. 856.)

A.D. 858.

*Cinaedh mac Alpin* rex Pictorum mortuus est. (An. Ult. ad  
ann. 857.)

*Cinaed m. Alpin righ Albain*. (An. Inis. ad ann. 844.)

A.D. 862.

*Domhnall mac Ailpin* rex Pictorum mortuus est. (An. Ult.  
ad ann. 861.)

*Mors Domhnaill mc Alpin righ Albain*. (An. Inis. ad ann.  
847.)

## IRISH ANNALS.—CONTINUED.

A.D. 823.

Galloway of the Britons laid waste, with all its dwellings and its church, by Feidlimidh.

A.D. 849.

Innrechtach, abbot of Iona, came to Ireland with the reliques of St Columba.

A.D. 854.

The wise and excellent successor of St Columba put to death by the Saxons on the fourth day of the Ides of March.

Innrechtach, grandson of Finechta, abbot of Iona, put to death on his way to Rome by the Saxons.

A.D. 856.

A great battle between the Gentiles and Malsechnall, who had the Gallgaël with him.

A.D. 857.

Victory by Ivar and Olave over Caittil the White, with his Gallgaël, in the lands of Munster.

A.D. 858.

Kenneth, son of Alpin, king of the Picts, died.

Kenneth, son of Alpin, king of Alban.

A.D. 862.

Donald, son of Alpin, king of the Picts, died.

Death of Doñald, son of Alpin, king of Alban.



A.D. 865.

*Ceallach mac Ailello*, abbas *Cilledaro*, 7 abbas *Ia*, dormivit in regione Pictorum. *Tuathal mac Artguso*, primus episcopus *Fortren* 7 abbas *Duin Cailenn*, dormivit. (An. Ult. ad ann. 864.)

A.D. 866.

*Amlaiph 7 Auisle do dul i. Fortrenn*, *congallaib er 7 Albain*, 7 *con rinnriset Cruitintuait nuile*, 7 *con tugsat an giallo*. (An. Ult. ad ann. 865.)

A.D. 870.

Obsessio *Ailecluithe* a Nordmannis .i. *Amlaiph 7 Imhar II.* reges Nordmannor. obsederunt Arcem illum, 7 destruxerunt, in fine rv. mensium, Arcem, 7 predaverunt. (An. Ult. ad ann. 869.)

Quies *Feradaich* abb. *Iae Col. C.* (An. Inis. ad ann. 866.)

A.D. 871.

*Amlaiph 7 Imhar dothuidhecht a frithisi du Athcliath a Albain dibh cedaib long 7 preda maxima hominum Anglorum*, et Britonum et Pictorum, deducta est secum ad Hiberniam in Captivitatem. (An. Ult. ad ann. 870.)

*Amhlaeimh og 7 Iomhar do thioghacht arisi go h Aithcliath a h Albain. Da chead long lio. Creach mor daoine .i. Saxuinn 7 Breathnachaibh do thabhairt go h Eirinn.* (An. Inis. ad ann. 871.)

A.D. 872.

*Artgha*, rex Britannorum *Sratha Cluade*, consilio *Constantini filii Cinaedo* occisus est. (An. Ult. ad ann. 871.)

A.D. 873.

*Flaithbertach mac Murcertaigh* Princeps *Duincaillden*, obiit. (An. Ult. ad ann. 872.)

A.D. 875.

Congressio Pictorum *for Dubgallu* 7 strages magna Pictorum

A.D. 865.

Ceallach, son of Ailello, abbot of Kildare and abbot of Iona, died in the country of the Picts. Tuathal, son of Artguso, primate of Fortren and abbot of Dunkeld, died.

A.D. 866.

Olave and Auisle went into Fortren with the Galls of Ireland and Alban, and laid waste all the Cruitintuait, and carried off hostages.

A.D. 870.

Siege of Alclutha by the Northmen, that is, by Olave and Ivor, the two kings of the Northmen; they besieged that citadel, and, after four months, destroyed the citadel and plundered.

Death of Feradach, abbot of Iona.

A.D. 871.

Olave and Ivor return to Dublin from Alban with two hundred ships and a great booty of men, Angles, Britons, and Picts, are brought along with them to Ireland into captivity.

Olave, the young, and Ivor return to Dublin from Alban. Two hundred ships with them. A great booty of men, viz. Saxons and Britons, are brought to Ireland.

A.D. 872.

Artga, king of the Britons of Strathclyde, is slain by the advice of Constantine, son of Kenneth.

A.D. 873.

Flaithbertach, son of Murcertaigh, prince of Dunkeld, dies.

A.D. 875.

Conflict between the Picts and the Dugalls, and a great

facta est. *Oistin mac Amlaiph* rex Nordmanorum, ab Albanensibus per dolum occisus est. (An. Ult. ad ann. 874.)

A.D. 876.

*Constantin mac Cinaeda*, rex Pictorum moriit. (An. Ult. ad ann. 875.)

A.D. 878.

*Aedh mac Cinadan*, rex Pictorum, a sociis ss. occisus est.

*Scrin Col. Cil. 7 aminna olchena du thiachtain co cum ner for teich 7h ria Gallaibh.* (An. Ult. ad ann. 877.)

A.D. 880.

*Feradach mac Cormaic* abbas *Iae* pausat. (An. Ult. ad ann. 879.)

Quies *Feradaich* abb. *Iae Col. C.* (An. Inis. ad ann. 866.)

A.D. 891.

*Flann mac Maleduin* abbas *Iae* in pace quievit.

*Banscal rolai in muir an Albain cxcv do troigib in a fot, secht troigi dec in a trillsi, vii troigi fot me oir a Laimhe vii troigi fot a srona, gi lithir geis uile hi.* (An. Ult. ad ann. 890.)

Quies *Faelain meic Maelduin* abbatis *Iae Coluimb Cille.* (An. Inis. ad ann. 877.)

*Banscall ra lae in Muir in Albain, cxcv traigid in a fot, xvii fot a trils, vi trogid fot a medir al lamha, 7vi fot a srona gil in ages uli.* (An. Buell. ad ann. 825.)

A.D. 900.

*Domhnall mac Constantin ri Albain* moritur. (An. Ult. ad ann. 899.)

Mors *Domhnail righ Albain.* (An. Inis. ad ann. 886.)

slaughter of the Picts is made. Oistin, the son of Olave, king of the Northmen, is slain by the Albanenses by stratagem.

A.D. 876.

Constantine, son of Kenneth, king of the Picts, dies.

A.D. 878.

Aed, son of Kenneth, king of the Picts, is slain by his own followers.

The shrine of Columba is transferred to Ireland in refuge from the Galls.

A.D. 880.

Feradach, son of Cormac, abbot of Iona, dies.

A.D. 891.

Flann, son of Maldun, abbot of Iona, dies in peace.

The fish Banscal thrown out of the sea of Alban. It was 195 feet long, seventeen feet in circumference. Its paw was seven feet long. As likewise its nose and the whole was white as a swan.

A.D. 900.

Donald, son of Constantine, king of Alban, dies.

Death of Donald, king of Alban.

A.D. 904.

*Imhar ua h Imhar do m'arb la firu Fortrenn, 7 ar mar imbi.*  
(An. Ult. ad ann. 903.)

A.D. 913.

*Malmaire inghen Cinaeda mc Ailpin moritur.* (An. Ult. ad ann. 912.)

A.D. 918.

*Gaill locha Dachaeach do deirgiu er .i. Ragnall ri Dubgall 7 na da Iarla .i. Ottir 7 Gragubai 7 sagaitih do dib iarsin co firu Albain. Fir Alban dono aracenn som co comairnectar for brutine la Saxanu tuaiscert, dogen sat in genni cethrai catha dibh, .i. cath la Gothbrith uan Imair; cath las na da Iarla; cath las naoch Tigerna; cath dano la Ragnall in Eroloch, na na dacadar fir Alban. Roinis re feraib Alban for sna tri catha ad Connadar, corolsat ar ndimar dina Genntib im Ottir 7 im Graggabai. Ragnall don do fhuabairt iarsuidin i lory fhern Alban corola ar dib, acht nadfarcabat ri na Mormoer disuidib. Nox p. lium dirimit.*  
(An. Ult. ad ann. 917.)

A.D. 927.

*Maelbrigda mac Tormain, Comharba Patraic, 7 Col. Cille felice senectute quievit.* (An. Ult. ad ann. 926.)

*Quies Maelbrigte m Thomain abbatis Airdmacha 7 abbatis ae Col. Cil.* (An. Inis. ad ann. 911.)

A.D. 938.

*Dubtach Comharba Col. Cil. 7 Adomnain in pace quievit.*  
(An. Ult. ad ann. 937.)

A.D. 952.

*Custantin mac Aeda ri Albain mor. Cath for firu Albain 7 Bretnu 7 Saxanu, ria Gallaib.* (An. Ult. ad ann. 951.)

A.D. 904.

Ivor, the grandson of Ivor, slain by the men of Fortren, and great slaughter of his followers.

A.D. 913.

Malmaire, the daughter of Kenneth Macalpin, dies.

A.D. 918.

The Galls of Loch Daccaech expelled from Ireland—viz. Ranald, king of the Dugalls, and the two Iarls—viz. Ottir and Gragabai, and afterwards they invade the people of Alban. The men of Alban, however, prepared, opposed themselves to them, and gave them battle, with the assistance of the Northern Saxons. The Gentiles divided themselves into four battalions. The first battalion under Gotbrith, grandson of Ivor; the second under the two Iarls; the third under the young lords, and a very strong battalion under Ranald the leader, which, however, the men of Alban did not see. The men of Alban were victorious over the three battalions, which they saw, and made a great slaughter of the Gentiles who were with Ottir and Gragabai. Ranald, however, made an attack upon the men of Alban from behind, and slew many of them with great slaughter, but neither their king nor any of the Mormaors were slain. The night put an end to the battle.

A.D. 927.

Maolbride, the son of Torman, successor of Patric and of Columba, died at a good old age.

Death of Maelbride, son of Thoman, abbot of Armagh, and abbot of Iona.

A.D. 938.

Dubtach, successor of Columba and Adomnan, died in peace.

A.D. 952.

Constantine, son of Aeda, king of Alban, died. Battle against the men of Alban, the Britons and the Saxons by the Galls.

A.D. 954.

*Maelcolaim mac Domhnaill ri Albain oc. e. Robartach Comharba Col. Cill. 7 Adomnain in Xpo. pausauvit. (An. Ult. ad ann. 953.)*

A.D. 959.

*Duibduin, Comharba Col. C. (An. Ult. ad ann. 958.)*

A.D. 964.

*Dubscuile mac Cinaeda, Comhorba, Col. C. q. (An. Ult. ad ann. 963.)*

A.D. 965.

*Cath ettir fhiru Alban in Monetir, u. multi oc. s. im Donnch .i. Ab. Duincaillenn. (An. Ult. ad ann. 964.)*

A.D. 967.

*Dub mac Malcolaim ri Albain domarbh la h. Albanchu fein. (An. Ult. ad ann. 966.)*

A.D. 971.

*Culen mac Illuilb ri Albain domarbh do Bretnaib irroscatha. (An. Ult. ad ann. 970.)*

A.D. 976.

*Craeach la Gilla colaim h. canandan. r. Ceneoill Conaill in uib Failge cor fagaib Fergal me Fogartaig r. Cairpre moire, Cell. m. Findgaine, Cell. m. Baireda, Dondead m. Morgaind, tri Mormair Alban andsin. (Tigh.)*

A.D. 977.

*Amlaim mac Illuilb r. Alban domarbad la Cinaeth m. Mailcolaim. (Tigh.)*

*Amlaim mac a Illuilb, ri Alb. do marbh la Cinaet. mac n Domhnaill. (An. Ult. ad ann. 976.)*

A.D. 978.

*Fiachra, Air. Ja. q. (An. Ult. ad ann. 977.)*

A.D. 954.

Malcolm, son of Donald, king of Alban, slain. Robartach, successor of Columba and Adomnan, died in Christ.

A.D. 959.

Duibduin, successor of Columba.

A.D. 964.

Duibscuile, son of Kenneth, successor of Columba, died.

A.D. 965.

Battle between the men of Alban, in Monetir, where many were slain with Duncan, abbot of Dunkeld.

A.D. 967.

Dub, son of Malcolm, king of Alban, slain by the Albanich themselves.

A.D. 971.

Culen, son of Illuilb, king of Alban, slain by the Britons in battle.

A.D. 976.

Foray, by Gillacolum O Canandan, king of the Cenel Conall, in O'Failge, and Fergal, son of Fogartaig, king of Cairpre mor, Cell. son of Findgaine, Cell. son of Baireda, Dondead, son of Morgaind, three Mormairs of Alban, were slain there.

A.D. 977.

Amlaim, son of Illuilb, king of Alban, slain by Kenneth, son of Malcolm.

Amlaim, son of Iluilb, king of Alban, slain by Kenneth, son of Donald.

A.D. 978.

Fiachra Aircinnach of Iona, died.



A.D. 980.

*Mugron Comharba Coll. Cill. ittir Er 7 Albain vitam felicem finivit. (An. Ult. ad ann. 979.)*

*Quies Mugroin Comarba Coll. Cill. (An. Inis. ad ann. 963.)*

A.D. 986.

*I Col. C. do arcain do Danairaihb, aidhci n. otlac, coromarbsat in apaid, 7 xv viros, do Sruithibh na Cille. (An. Ult. ad ann. 985.)*

*Indred dan Coll. Cill. do Gall. 7 na inse do fasugad doib 7 Eps. Jae domarbad doib. (An. Ult. ad ann. 968.)*

A.D. 987.

*Ar mor for sana Danaraihb ro oirg I, coromarbta tri xx, 7 tri c. dibh. (An. Ult. ad ann. 986.)*

A.D. 989.

*Gofraig m. Arailt rig indsi Gall do toitem la Dailriada. (Tigh.)*

*Gofraigh mac Arailt, ri insi Gall, domarbh in Dalriatai. Dunch. h. Robacan Comharba Col. Cil. m. e. Dubdalethe Comharba Patraicc do gabhail Comharbain Col. c. a comhairle fer n Er 7 Albain. (An. Ult. ad ann. 988.)*

*Gofra mac Arailt righ inse Gall do thuitim le Dailriadha. (An. Inis.)*

A.D. 995.

*Cinaet m. Mael-colaim r. Alban, a. ss. oc. 2. (Tigh.)*

*Cinaed mac Maelcolaim ri Alban domarbh p. dolum. (An. Ult. ad ann. 994.)*

*Bas Cinaeda m. Mailcholuimb ardri Albain. (An. Inis. ad ann. 977.)*

A.D. 996.

*Dubdalithe Comarba Col. Chille q. in Xpo. (An. Inis. ad ann. 978.)*

A.D. 980.

Mugron, successor of Columba in Erin and Alban, died. ✓

Death of Mugron, successor of Columba.

A.D. 986.

Iona ravaged by the Danes, on Christmas Eve, and they slew ✓  
the abbot and fifteen of the Clergy of the Church.

The fort of Columba laid waste by the Galls, and the islands ✓  
ravaged by them, and the bishop of Iona slain by them.

A.D. 987.

Great slaughter of the Danes, who ravaged Iona, and three ✓  
hundred and sixty of them were slain.

A.D. 989.

Gofraig, son of Aralt, king of Innsegall, slain by the Dal-  
riads.

Gofraig, son of Aralt, king of Innsegall, slain in Dalriada.  
✓ Duncan O'Robacan, successor of Columba, died. Dub-  
daletha, successor of Patric, received the successorship of  
Columba, by the election of the men of Erin and Alban. ✓

A.D. 995.

Kenneth, son of Malcolm, king of Alban, slain by his own  
people.

Kenneth, son of Malcolm, king of Alban, slain by strata-  
gem.

Death of Kenneth, son of Malcolm, high king of Alban.

A.D. 996. ✓

Dubdalethe, successor of Columba, died.

A.D. 997.

*Cath et. Albanco itorcair Custantin m. Cuilindain r. Alban et alii mlti. (Tigh.)*

A.D. 998.

*Dubdal 7 he Comh. Pat 7 Col. Cil. LXXXIII anno etatis sue, vitam in quinta Non. Junii finivit. (An. Ult. ad ann. 987.)*

A.D. 1004.

*Hua Arailt doec hi mum. (An. Inis. ad ann. 986.)*

A.D. 1005.

*Aed h. Flanacan Air. main Col. Cil. Ragnall mac Gofraigh ri nan insi, Maelbrigda h. Rimeda abbas Ia in Xpo quieverunt. Cath 7 ir firu Alban i mnetir, itorcair ri Alban .i. Cinaed mac Duib. (An. Ult. ad ann. 1004.)*

*Bas Ragnailt mc Godfra Righnan Innse. (An. Inis. ad ann. 1004.)*

A.D. 1006.

*Bel. 7 ir firu Albain 7 Saxanu coremaid for Albanchu, co fargabsat ar andeghdoine. (An. Ult. ad ann. 1005.)*

A.D. 1007.

*Muredhach mac Cricain do deirgiu Comarbus Col. C. ardia. Ferdornach i Comharbus Col. C. a Comairle fer n Er. isin oenach sin. (An. Ult. ad ann. 1006.)*

A.D. 1008.

*Ferdornach com. Cennannsa in Xpo dormivit. (An. Ult. ad ann. 1007.)*

*Ferdornach Comarba Coluim Cil. quievit. (An. Inis. ad ann. 990.)*

A.D. 997.

Battle between the Albanich, in which Constantine, the son of Culindan, king of Alban, and many others, were slain.

A.D. 998.

Dubdalethe, successor of Patric and Columba, died on the fifth day before the nones of June, and in the eighty-third year of his age.

A.D. 1004.

The grandson of Aralt died in Munster.

A.D. 1005.

Aed O Flanacan, keeper of the treasure of Columba, Ranald, son of Gofraig, king of the Isles, Maelbrigda O Rimeda, abbot of Iona, died in Christ. Battle between the men of Alban in Monetir, Kenneth, son of Duib, king of Alban, was slain.

Death of Ranald, son of Gofra, king of the Isles.

A.D. 1006.

Battle between the men of Alban and the Saxons, the Albanich were overcome, and great slaughter made of their nobles.

A.D. 1007.

Muredach, son of Crican, resigns the successorship of Columba for the service of God.

Ferdomnach elected to the successorship of Columba at the counsel of the men of Erin.

A.D. 1008.

Ferdomnach, successor at Kells, died in Christ.

Ferdomnach, successor of Columba, died.

A.D. 1011.

*Muredach h. Crican, com. Col. C. 7 fer leighinn Ardmacha in Xpo. dormivit. (An. Ult. ad ann. 1010.)*

A.D. 1014.

The celebrated battle of Cluantarf was fought between the Irish on the one hand, and a vast assemblage of Danes, including those of Britain, on the other. The Irish were victorious, but with the loss of their monarch, Brian Boromhe. It is judged unnecessary to insert the long accounts of this battle contained in the annals, but merely to notice the part taken by persons connected with Scotland.

On the part of the Danes,

*An treas sluagh le Gall na n oilean um Luadar Iarla Inse horc 7 um Bruadar taoiseach Danair 7 Gaill Innsecead 7 Manainne 7 Sgilicc 7 Leodhasa 7 Cinntire 7 oirear Gaedhil 7 Coir Bhreathnaicc 7 Breathnaicc Cille muine 7 Coir na liogog, go na Rioghaibh uile. (An. Inis.)*

And there was slain,

*Sitrioc mc Luadar Iarla Inns h. Orc. (An. Inis. et Buellan et Ult.)*

On the part of the Irish,

*Domhnall mc Emmi mc Cannaich, Maer .i. Mormair in Albain. (An. Buellan.)*

*Domhnall mac Eimin mc Cainnigh Mormaer Mair in Albain. (An. Ult.)*

A.D. 1020.

*Findlaec mc Ruaidri Mormaer m. Croeb a. f. ls. fr. s. sui Maelbrigdi ocr. ? (Tigh.)*

*Finnloech mac Ruadri ri Alb. a. ss. o. e. (An. Ult.)*

A.D. 1025.

*Flanobra Com. Ja in Xpo quievit. (An. Ult.)*

A.D. 1027.

*Duncaillenn in Albain do uile losc. (An. Ult.)*

A.D. 1011.

Muredach O Crican, successor of Columba, and reader of Armagh, died in Christ.

A.D. 1014.

On the part of the Danes.

The third battalion consisted of the Galls of the Isles, with Luadar, Earl of Orkney, and Bruadar, leader of the Danes, and the Galls of Innsecead, and of Man, and Sky, and Lewis, and Kintyre, and the Ergadians, and the district Britons, and the Britons of Cillemuine, and of Cor na liogog, with all their kings.

And there was slain,

Sitrioc, son of Luadar, Earl of Orkney.

On the part of the Irish,

Donald, son of Emmi, son of Kenneth of Marr a Mormair in Alban.

Donald, son of Emin, son of Kenneth Mormaer of Marr in Albain.

A.D. 1020.

Findlaec, son of Rory Mormaer of the sons of Croeb, slain by the sons of his brother Maelbrigde.

Finlaech, son of Rory, king of Alban, slain by his own people.

A.D. 1025.

Flanobra, successor at Iona, died in Christ. ✓

A.D. 1027.

Dunkeld in Alban entirely burnt.

A.D. 1029.

*Maelcolaim m. Maelbrigdi m. Ruadri r. Alban m. ?* (Tigh.)  
*Malcolaim mac Maelbrigde m. Ruaidhre m. e.* (An. Ult.)

A.D. 1032.

*Gillacomgan mac Maelbrig mor Maer Murebe do loscadh co coeait do dhainibh imme.* (An. Ult.)

A.D. 1033.

*M. mac Boete Cinaedha domarbh la Maelcoluim m. Cinaeda.*  
 (An. Ult.)

*Cormc mc Faelain Comarba meicc Hii q.* (An. Inis. ad ann. 1016.)

A.D. 1034.

*Maelcolaim m. Cinaeta r. Alpair ordan iartair Eorpa uile deg. Suibne m. Cinaeta r. Gallgedel m.* (Tigh.)

*Maelcoluim m. Cinaeda ri Alban mor.* (An. Inis. ad ann. 1017.)

*Maelcolaim m. Cinaeda ri Albain obiit.*

*Mac Nia h. Uchtan fer Leighinn Cennansa do bath ac tiachtain a h Albain 7 cu lebareadh Col. C. 7 tri minna do mhinnaib Pat. 7 tricha fer impu. Suibhne mac Cinaeda ri Gall Gaedhel m. e.* (An. Ult.)

A.D. 1040.

*Donchad m. Crinain Ardri Alban immatura etate a ss oc ?*  
 (Tigh.)

*Maelmuire h. Uchtan Com. Coll. Cill. i. Xpo d.*

*Donnch. m. Crinan ri Alb a ss o. e.* (An. Ult.)

A.D. 1045.

*Cat et. Albancu araenrian cur morb. and Crinan Ab. Duin-calland 7 socaige maille fr. .i. nae xx laec.* (Tigh.)

*Cath 7. r Albancu etarru fein, itorcair Cronan Abb. Duine-cailend.* (An. Ult.)

A.D. 1029.

Malcolm, son of Maelbrigde, son of Rory, king of Alban, died.

A.D. 1032.

Gillacomgan, son of Maelbrig Mormaer of Moray, burnt with fifty of his men.

A.D. 1033.

M. son of Boete-Kenneth, slain by Malcolm, son of Kenneth.

Cormac, son of Faelan, successor of the sons of Iona, died.

A.D. 1034.

Malcolm, son of Kenneth, king of Alban—of the whole of Western Europe, died. Suibne, son of Kenneth, king of the Gallgaël, died.

MacNia O'Uchtan, reader at Kells, drowned while on his way to Alban, with the books of Columba and three of the reliques of Patrick, and thirty of his men were drowned with him.

A.D. 1040.

Duncan, son of Crinan, supreme king of Alban, prematurely slain by his subjects.

Malmure O'Uchtan, successor of Columba, died in Christ.

A.D. 1045.

Battle between the Albanich on both sides, in which Crinan, abbot of Dunkeld, was slain, and many with him, viz. nine times twenty heroes.



A.D. 1054.

*Cat et Albanco 7 Saxanco .i. artoit set moran do miledaib.  
(Tigh.)*

*Cath 7 ir fhiru Alb. 7 Saxanu itorcradar tri mile do feraib  
Alb 7 mile colth. do Sazan im Dolfinn m. Finntuir. (An.  
Ult.)*

A.D. 1055.

*Cath et. Dubdaleite Comarba Patr. 7 Murcad h. Maels.  
Comarba Finden 7 Colcille, a cōsn. martraigi Co mebaig  
re Comarba Patr. 7 rem bacaill issu Co torcratar ili an.  
Maelduin m Gilla odran esp. Alban 7 ordran Gaedel o  
cleircib i Xpo quievit. (Tigh.)*

*Cath idir Dubhdaleithe Comharba Patraic 7 Murch. h. Ma-  
oilseachlain Comharba Finein 7 Coloim Chille 7 um Mar-  
traigh, go meabhadh re Comharba Phadraig 7 re bachail  
Josa, go ttorcradar ile ann. (An. Inis.)*

*Cath Martarthaighi ria DubhdalThe Com. Pat. for m. Loing-  
sigh h. Maelsechl. i. Com. Finnen 7 Col. C. du itarcradar  
ili. (An. Ult.)*

A.D. 1057.

*Robartach m. Ferdomhnach Com. Coll. c. i Dno. d. (An.  
Ult.)*

A.D. 1058.

*Lulac r. Alban domarb. la Col. mc. Donchada p. dol. longes  
la m. r. Lochland con gailaib indsi Orcc 7 indsi Gall 7  
Atacliath do gabail rigi Sazan, S. no cor de onaig dia sin.  
Mc Betad mc Findlai ardri Alban domarb do Maelcolaim  
m. Dondcada. (Tigh.)*

*Lulach m. Gillcomgain Airdri Albain do marbh la Maelco-  
laim m. Doncha i Cath. Macbeath m. Finnlaich Airdri  
Albain do marbh la Maelcol. mc Donncha i Cath. (An.  
Ult.)*

A.D. 1054.

Battle between the Albanich and the Saxons, in which many of the soldiers were slain.

Battle between the men of Alban and the Saxons, in which were slain three thousand of the men of Alban, and fifteen hundred of the Saxons, along with Dolphinn, son of Finntuir.

A.D. 1055.

Battle between Dubdaleite, successor of Patrick, and Murcad. O Maels., successor of Finden and Columba, fighting for the reliques of the Martyrs, and the battle was gained by the successor of Patrick, and by the staff of Jesus, and many were slain there. Malduin, son of Gillaodran, Bishop of Alban, the giver of orders to the Clergy, died in Christ.

The battle of the House of Martyrs by Dubdalethe, successor of Patrick, against Longsech O Melsechlan, successor of Finnen and of Columba, in which many were slain.

A.D. 1057.

Robartach, son of Ferdornach, successor of Columba, died in the Lord.

A.D. 1058.

Lulac, king of Alban, slain by Malcolm, son of Duncan, by stratagem. Maritime expedition by the son of the king of Lochlan with the Galls of Orkney and Innse Gall, and Dublin, to subject the kingdom of the Saxons, but God was against them in that affair. Macbeth, son of Finlay, supreme king of Alban, slain by Malcolm, son of Duncan.

Lulach, son of Gillcomgan, supreme king of Alban, slain by Malcolm, son of Duncan, in battle. Macbeth, son of Finlay, supreme king of Alban, slain by Malcolm, son of Duncan, in battle.

A.D. 1062.

*H. Maildoraig Comarba Colaim Cilli q. (Tigh.)**Gill. crist h. Maeldor. Com. Col. c. et. Er 7 Alb i Xpo. q. (An. Ult.)*

A.D. 1065.

*Dubtach Albannach prim Annchara Er 7 Albain in Ardma-cha q. (An. Ult.)*

A.D. 1070.

*Abbas Ia .i. m. m. Baetan domarbh do m. Indab. h. Maeldor. (An. Ult.)*

A.D. 1072.

*Diarmuit m. Mailnambo r. Breatan 7 indsi Gall 7 Athacliat 7 leiti moga nuadad domarb la Concobur h. Maels. a Cath odba 7 ardairente do Gall 7 do laig uime. (Tigh.)**Diarmaid mc Maoilnambo Righ Laighean 7 Insegall 7 Aith-cliaith domarbhadh ac Cath odhbha san Midhe le Concobhar h. Maoils. Righ Midhe 7 le Giolla Padraig h. Fearghail Righ for tuatha Laighean 7 moran do Laighnibh 7 do Ghallaibh maille riu. (An. Inis.)**Diarmait m. Mailnambo ri Laing 7 Gall .i. imairt 7 vii Id. Febr. do tuitim i. Cath la Concobar h. Maelsechl. la Righ Temrach 7 ar Gall 7 Laing ime. Frainge do dul in Alban co tue sat righ in Albain leo in etirecht. (An. Ult.)**Diarmait mc Mailnambo ri Bretan 7 Inse Gall 7 Athacliaith 7 Lethimoganuadat do marbad 7 do coserad la Concob. u Mailsechnaill i. Cath Odba. (An. Buellan.)*

A.D. 1085.

*Maelsnectai m. Lulaigh ri Muireb suam vitam feliciter finivit. Dom. m. Maelcoluim ri Albain suam vitam infeliciter finivit. (An. Ult.)*

A.D. 1062.

O Maldorag, successor of Columba, died.

Gilchrist O Maeldor., successor of Columba in Erin and Alban, died in Christ.

A.D. 1065.

Dubtach of Alban, chief Anchorite of Erin and Alban in Ard-magh, died.

A.D. 1070.

The abbot of Iona, the grandson of Baetan, slain by Indab O Maldor.

A.D. 1072.

Diarmed, son of Malnembo, king of the Britons, and Innse-Gall, and Dublin, and the south half of Ireland, slain by Concobur O Malsechlan in the battle of Odba, and great slaughter made of the Galls and men of Leinster with him.

Diarmed, son of Malnembo, king of Leinster, and Innse-Gall, and Dublin, slain in the battle of Odba in Meath by Concobur O Melsechlan, king of Meath, and by Gillepatrick O Fergal, king of North Leinster, and many of the men of Leinster and of the Galls slain with him.

Diarmed, son of Malnembo, king of Leinster, and of the Galls, on Wednesday, the seventh day before the Ides of February, fell in battle by Concobar O Melsechlan, king of Temora, and slaughter of Galls, and men of Leinster with him. The Franks enter Alban, and carry off the king of Alban with them as a hostage.

Diarmed, son of Malnembo, king of the Britons, and of Innse-Gall, and Dublin, and the south half of Ireland, slain in battle by Concobar O Melsechlan in the battle of Odba.

A.D. 1085.

Malsnectai, son of Lulach, king of Moray, died peacefully. Donald, son of Malcolm, king of Alban, died a violent death.

A.D. 1093.

*Maelholuim m. Donchada ri Albain 7 a mc domarbad do Rancaib a boegul chatha 7 Margareta .i. a ben doec da chumaid.* (An. Inis. ad ann. 1076.)

*Fothudh Ardepscop Albain in Xpo quievit. Maelcolaim m. Donncha Airdri Albain 7 Echhard a mac do marbh do Francaibh.* (An. Ult.)

A.D. 1094.

*Donch. m. Maelcolaim ri Albain domarbh o braitibh fein. .i. o Domhnall 7 o Etmond p. dolum.* (An. Ult.)

*Donnachad m. Mailcoluim ri Albain oc. e. o. Domhnall m. Donnchada.*

*M. Domhnaill sin dan do gabail rige Albain iarsein.* (An. Inis. ad ann. 1077.)

A.D. 1095.

*Goffraig Meranach ri Gall m. e.* (An. Ult.)

*Mortlaith mor for feraib h. Erend, con natalla a arim in romarb do doinib. Ise in teidm. sin romarb Gobraith ri Athacliaith 7 Inse Gall.* (An. Inis. ad ann. 1078.)

A.D. 1099.

*Donnch. m. m. Moenaig Ab. Ia. in pace pausavit.* (An. Ult.)

A.D. 1105.

*I sin bliadin sin tucad in Camall quod est animal mirae magnitudinis o rig Albain do Murchertach u Briain.* (An. Inis. ad ann. 1086.)

A.D. 1106.

*Elgair Ri Albain m. e.* (An. Ult.)

A.D. 1109.

*Aengus h. Donnallan primh Annchara samhtha Col. Cill. obiit.* (An. Ult.)

A.D. 1093.

Malcolm, son of Duncan, king of Alban, and his son, slain by the Franks in battle, and Margaret, his wife, died of grief.

Fothudh, archbishop of Alban, died in Christ. Malcolm, son of Duncan, supreme king of Alban, and Ecbhard, his son, slain by the Franks.

A.D. 1094.

Duncan, son of Malcolm, king of Alban, slain by his own brothers, Donald and Edmund, by stratagem.

Duncan, son of Malcolm, king of Alban, slain by Donald, son of Duncan. The son of that Donald took the kingdom of Alban after him.

A.D. 1095.

Goffraig Meranach, king of the Galls, died.

A great mortality among the men of Erin, in which multitudes perished. In this mortality died Godfrey, king of Dublin and Innsegall.

A.D. 1099.

Duncan, grandson of Moenag, abbot of Iona, died in peace.

A.D. 1105.

In this year a camel, which is an animal of wonderful size, was presented by the king of Alban to Murcertac O'Brian.

A.D. 1106.

Edgar, king of Alban, died.

A.D. 1109.

Angus O'Donallan, chief Anchorite of the congregation of Columba, died.

A.D. 1111.

*Domhnall m. Taidg do dul fo dunaig i. tuascert h. Erend 7 co ro gab rige Inse Gall ar egein. (An. Inis. ad ann. 1094.)*

A.D. 1116.

*Ladmunn m. Dom h ..... righ Alban domarbh do feraibh Moraib. (An. Ult.)*

A.D. 1124.

*Alaxandair m. Maelcoluim r. Alban in b. p. m. e. (An. Ult.)*

A.D. 1130.

*Bellum 7 r. firu Alb. 7 feru Moreb i. torcradar iv mile do feraibh Morebh in a righ i. Oengus m. in Eluliugh, mile v. o. d feraibh Alb. i. fritghuin. (An. Ult.)*

*Ar fer Murian in Albain. (An. Inis. ad ann. 1113.)*

A.D. 1153.

*David mc Mailcolaim ri Albain 7 Bretain quievit. (An. Buellan.)*

FINIS.

A.D. 1111.

Donald, son of Tadhg, carried war into the north of Ireland, and acquired the kingdom of Innsegall by force.

A.D. 1116.

Ladmun, son of Donald . . . ., king of Alban, slain by the men of Moray.

A.D. 1124.

Alexander, son of Malcolm, king of Alban, died after absolution.

A.D. 1130.

Battle between the men of Alban and the men of Moray, in which four thousand of the Moravians were slain along with their king, Angus, the son of the daughter of Lulach; a thousand of the men of Alban, however, were slain in that battle.

Slaughter of the men of Moray, in Alban.

A.D. 1153.

David, son of Malcolm, king of Alban and of the Britons, died.

FINIS.



## FRAGMENT OF A MANUSCRIPT HISTORY OF THE MACDONALDS.

WRITTEN IN THE REIGN OF CHARLES II.

[FROM THE GREGORY COLLECTIONS.]

SOMMERLED, the son of Gilbert, began to muse on the low condition and misfortune to which he and his father were reduced, and kept at first very retired. In the meantime, Allin MacVich Allin, coming with some forces to the land of Morverin for pillage and her ships, intending to retire forthwith to Lochaber, from whence he came. From this Allan descended the family of Lochiel. Sommerled thought now it was high time to make himself known for the defence of his country, if he could, or at least see the same, having no company for the time. There was a young sprout out of a tree near the cave which grew in his age of infancy. He plucked it up by the root, and putting it on his shoulder, came near the people of Morverin, desired them to be of good courage and do as he did, and so by his persuasion, all of them having pulled a branch, and putting the same on their shoulder, went on encouraging each other.

Godfrey Du had possession of the Isles of the north side of Ardnamurchan from the king of Denmark. Olay compelled the inhabitants of some of these Isles to infest Morverin by landing some forces there. The principal surnames in the country were MacInnes's and MacGilvrays, who are the same as the MacInnes's. They being in sight of the enemy could act nothing without one to command them. At length they agreed to make the first person that should appear to them their general. Who came in the meantime but Sommerled, with his bow, quiver, and sword? Upon his appearance they raised a great shout of laughter. Sommerled enquiring the reason, they answered they were rejoiced at his appearance. They told him that they had agreed to make the first that would appear their general. Sommerled said he would undertake to head them, or serve as a man otherwise. But if they pitched upon him as their commander, they should swear to be obedient to his commands; so, without any delay, they gave him an oath of obedience. There was a great hill betwixt them and the enemy, and Sommerled ordered his men to put off their coats, and put their shirts and full armour above their coats. So, making them go three times in a disguised manner about the hill,

that they might seem more in number than they really were, at last he ordered them to engage the Danes, saying that some of them were on shore and the rest in their ships; that those on shore would fight but faintly so near their ships. Withal he exhorted his soldiers to be of good courage, and to do as they would see him do, so they led on the charge. The first whom Sommerlid slew he ript up and took out his heart, desiring the rest to do the same, because that the Danes were no Christians. So the Danes were put to the flight; many of them were lost in the sea endeavouring to gain their ships; the lands of Mull and Morverin being freed at that time from their yoke and slavery. After this defeat given to the Danes, Sommerlid thought to recover Argyle from those who, contrary to right, had possessed it, being wrung out of the hands of his father unjustly by MacBeath, Donald Bain, and the Danes.

It is strange that some of our writers should, through malice or want of information, make him ignobly born, and yet call him Thane of Argyle, which title was not given him by the then present king, but they understood he had it by right from his predecessors. Some of the Argathelians made resistance, but were defeated. Macphadin, by joining with Sommerled, was reconciled to him. In a short time he mastered Lorn, Argyle, Kintyre, and Knapdale; most of the inhabitants, knowing these lands were his by right, as formerly belonging to and possessed by his predecessors. After this, Olay, surnamed the *Red*, King of Man, Isla, Mull, and Isles southward of the point of Ardnamurchan, came with his fleet to Loch Stornua in order to subdue all the Isles south and north, pretending his right from the king of Denmark, to whom the ancient Danes north of Ardnamurchan refused allegiance; and, as Olay encamped at Loch Stornua, Sommerled came to the other side of the loch, and cried out, if Olay was there, and how he fared? Olay replied, that he was well. Then said Sommerled, I come from Sommerled, Thane of Argyle, who promises to assist you conditionally in your expedition, provided you bestow your daughter on him. Olay answered, that he would not give him his daughter, and that he knew that he himself was the man; but that he and his men should follow him in his expedition. So Sommerled resolved to follow Olay. There was at that time a foster brother of Olay's, one Maurice MacNeill, in Olay's company, who was a near friend of Sommerled; and when Sommerled brought his two galleys near the place where Olay's ship lay, this Maurice aforesaid came where he was, and said that he would

find means by which he might come to get Olay's daughter. So, in the night time, he bored Olay's ship under water with many holes, and made a pin for each hole, overlaying them with tallow and butter. When they were up in the morning and set to sea, after passing the point of Ardnamurchan, Olay's ship sprung a leak, casting the tallow and butter out of the holes by the ship tossing on the waves, and beginning to sink, Olay and his men cried for help to Sommerled. Maurice replied, that Sommerled would not save him unless he bestowed his daughter upon him. At last, Olay being in danger of his life, confirmed by an oath that he would give his daughter to Sommerled, who received him immediately into his galley. Maurice went into Olay's galley, and fixed the pins in the holes which he had formerly prepared for them, and by these means they landed in safety. From that time the posterity of Maurice are called MacIntyres (or wright's sons) to this day. On this expedition Olay and Sommerled killed MacLier, who possessed Strath within the Isle of Sky. They killed Godfrey Du, or the Black, by putting out his eyes, which was done by the hermit MacPoke, because Godfrey Du had killed his father formerly. Olay, surnamed the Red, killed MacNicoll in North Uist likewise. Now Sommerled marrying Olay's daughter, and becoming great after Olay's death, which death, with the relation and circumstances thereof, if you be curious to know, you may get a long account of it in Camden. Now, Sommerled being envied by the rest of the nobility of Scotland for his fortune and valour, king Malcolm being young, thought by all means his kingdom would suffer by the faction, ambition, and envy of his leading men, if Sommerled's increasing power would not be crushed. Therefore, they convened and sent an army to Argyle under the command of Gilchrist, Thane of Angus, who, harassing and ravaging the country wherever he came, desired Sommerled to give up his right of Argyle or abandon the Isles. But Sommerled, making all the speed he could in raising his vassals and followers, went after them; and, joining battle, they fought fiercely on both sides with great slaughter, till night parted them. Two thousand on Sommerled's side, and seven thousand on Gilchrist's side, were slain in the field. Being wearied, they parted and marched off at the dawn of day, turning their backs to one another. After this, when the king came to manhood, the nobles were still in his ears, desiring him to suppress the pride of Sommerled, hoping, if he should be crushed, they should or might get his estate to be divided among them-

selves, and at least get him expelled the country. Sommerled being informed hereof, resolved to lose all, or possess all, he had in the Highlands; therefore, gathering together all his forces from the Isles and Continent, and shipping them for Clyde, he landed in Greenock. The king came with his army to Glasgow in order to give battle to Sommerled, who marched up the south side of the Clyde, leaving his galleys at Greenock. The king's party quartered at Renfrew. Those about him thought proper to send a message to Sommerled, the contents of which were, that the king would not molest Sommerled for the Isles, which were properly his wife's right; but, as for the lands of Argyle and Kintyre, he would have them restored to himself. Sommerled replied, that he had as good a right to the lands upon the continent as he had to the Isles; yet these lands were unjustly possessed by the king MacBeath and Donald Bain, and that he thought it did not become his majesty to hinder him from the recovery of his own rights, of which his predecessors were deprived by MacBeath, out of revenge for standing in opposition to him after the murder of king Duncan. As to the Isles, he had an undoubted right to them, his predecessors being possessed of them by the good will and consent of Eugenius the First, for obligations conferred upon him: That, when his forefathers were dispossessed of them by the invasion of the Danes, they had no assistance to defend or recover them from the Scottish king, and that he had his right of them from the Danes; but, however, he would be assisting to the king in any other affairs, and would prove as loyal as any of his nearest friends, but, as long as he breathed, he would not condescend to resign any of his rights which he possessed to any; that he was resolved to lose all or keep all, and that he thought himself as worthy of his own as any about the king's court. The messenger returned with this answer to the king, whose party was not altogether bent upon joining battle with Sommerled, neither did the king look much after his ruin, but, as the most of kings are commonly led by their councillors, the king himself being young, they contrived Sommerled's death in another manner. There was a nephew of Sommerled's, Maurice MacNeill, his sister's son, who was bribed to destroy him. Sommerled lay encamped at the confluence of the river Pasley into Clyde. His nephew taking a little boat, went over the river, and having got private audience of him, being suspected by none, stabbed him, and made his escape.

The rest of Sommerled's men hearing the death and tragedy

of their leader and master, betook themselves to their galleys. The king coming to view the corpse, one of his followers, with his foot, did hit it. Maurice being present, said, that though he had done the first thing most villanously and against his conscience, that he was unworthy and base so to do; and withal drew his long Scian, stabbed him, and escaped by swimming over to the other side of the river, receiving his remission from the king thereafter, with the lands which were formerly promised him. The king sent a boat with the corpse of Sommerled to Icollumkill at his own charges. This is the report of twenty writers in Icollumkill, before Hector Boetius and Buchanan were born. These partial pickers of Scottish chronology and history never spoke a favourable word of the Highlanders, much less of the Islanders and Macdonalds, whose great power and fortune the rest of the nobility envied, because they judged best to comply with the humour of those who ruled the helm of the state, and men who knew nothing of their own descent, and careless to know that of others. Buchanan, indeed, was a learned acute man, and very well read in foreign history, and the best of the Scottish writers, discoursed of their origin, exactly so, that if he was as learned in the first history as he was in other histories, he would do it better, and exceed all our historians. When the Earl of Murray was Regent, he had an aim to be Archbishop of St Andrews, and so wrote any thing to please the Regent's humour and the reformers of the time. When Morton was Regent, he did conform himself to him as he did formerly to Murray. When he was frustrated by Morton in his expectations, in revenge, he became afterwards instrumental in contriving his death and ruin, as of late some papers written by the then Captain of the Edinburgh Castle show the antipathy he had against him. He was still in hopes to be advanced to some great station when the king should come to his majesty, but being likewise disappointed of that, in revenge, he wrote his book, *De Jure Regni apud Scotos*. He never spoke any thing good of the king or of his mother, the queen, or of the Highlanders, much less of the Islanders. He knew very well that his last writings would not relish with Highlanders, calling them all *Fures et Latrones* when he treats of them, when it is well known that he himself was a Highlander. Boetius did not write the sixth part of the actions done by the Scots since the beginning of king Fergus' reign, yet he relates that such and such kings went to suppress rebellion here and there, but makes no mention of the causes and pretences for these rebellions. He relates often that the king went to pacify re-

bellions in the Islands, whereas, it is well known that the Islanders are as loyal and less injurious to their neighbours than any people in Scotland.

Boetius knew very well, and so did Buchanan, that Sommerled was Thane of Argyle, which was one of the highest titles in those times, being equal to a prince, and yet they tell us he was ignobly born, and of obscure parents, at the same time, that they knew full well that he was not created Thane by that king, but pursued for his rights, for there were eight or nine of Sommerled's predecessors who were Thaness of Argyle; so that the falsity of these writers may be easily discovered. This may be easily proven by several passages out of their own writings and their histories. Sommerled was a well tempered man, in body shapely, of a fair piercing eye, of middle stature, and quick discernment. He had Dugall,\* a natural son, of whom are descended the Macdugalls of Lorn. He had, by Olay the Red's daughter, Sommerled, Reginald or Ranald, and Olay; he had Gillies by a woman of the Bissets, and had one only daughter called Beatrix, who was prioress of Icollumkill. Moreover, if Sommerled was descended of obscure parents, how could he immediately come to so great a fortune, as to get so many men and followers as those writers who defame him report he had?

After Sommerled, his son Sommerled succeeded him as Thane of Argyle. Reginald his brother, the Isles, Dugall, Lorn, and Gillies had Kintyre, by the disposition of their father. Sommerled pretended that the people of Cowal and Lennox harrayed his lands of their store and cattle, and therefore made incursions on them, of which they complained to the king. Furthermore, he would have the lands which were left by his father to his brethern at his own disposal. The king sent the Earl of March with a considerable body of men against him, who was so favourable that he advised, at a private conference, that since he lost his affection for his brethern, by seizing on those lands which their father left them, he could not stand out against the king and them, and therefore that it was best he should go along with him, and he would procure for him the king's pardon and favour; so he did, and was pardoned by the king. Shortly thereafter he died, leaving two sons, John and Maolmory, who were both young. Of this John are descended MacEans of Ardnamurchan. He was buried at Icollumkill. Reginald his brother become tutor to John, and had several bickerings with

\* See Note A.

Dugall of Lorn, his brother, about the Isles of Mull. Dugall, after he had received the 700 merks lands west of Lorn, from the head of Lochleven, till you come to Asknish in Argyleshire, resolved to have the Isles of Mull by force from Reginald, though he had no right thereto by his father's will, his other brethern having the Isles resigned to them by right of their mother; Dougall, being a natural son, had no right to the Isles, but the good will of his father bestowed upon him the lands of Lorn. When John, Sommerled's son, and nephew to Reginald, passed the years of his minority, he desired his uncle Reginald to send a party with him to apprehend Muchdanach, who held the lands of Moidart and Ardnamurchan, who always assisted Dugall against his uncle Reginald, for Dugall had most of his children by the Muchdanach's daughter. So John and Clement Clericus, so called being a scholar, killed the Muchdanach, but when they returned home, Reginald was very wroth with them for killing him. Although he wished to have him apprehended, he did not desire to have him killed. John said he would ask no more of his father's but the lands of Ardnamurchan and Glassridh in Argyle, and 20 pound lands of Isla, which his uncle granted him. Reginald was married to MacRandel's daughter, or, as some say, to a sister of Thomas Randel Earl of Murray, for by her the Macdonalds challenged proper to themselves some lands in the Braes of Murray. He had by her Donald, he had Angus, of whom descended the Robertsons in Athol, and MacLulichs, who are now called in the low country Pittulichs. He had another son, John Maol, or ye Bald, who went for Ireland, of whom descended the Macdonalds of Tireoin. In the meantime, Reginald died in the 54th year of his age, and was buried in Icollumkill. Donald his son succeeded him in the Lordship of the Isles and Thaneship of Argyle. He married the daughter of Gillies, by whom he had Angus, Alexander, and Sommerled. He went to Denmark, and brought with him many of the ancient Danes of the Isles, namely, the Macduffies and Macnagills; Macdougall his uncle went with him, where by his own rights and the peculiar rights he had for the Isles by Olay the Red's daughter, were renewed by Magnus King of Denmark. For until that time the Danes on the north side of Ardnamurchan held of the King of Denmark. After this he and his uncle Dugall became enemies, so that at last he was forced to kill Dugall. After this, King Alexander sent Sir William Rollock as messenger to him to Kintyre, desiring to hold the Isles

of him, which he had now from the King of Denmark. Donald replied, that his predecessors had their rights of the Isles from the crown of Denmark, which were renewed by the present King thereof, and that he held the Isles of his Majesty of Denmark, before he renounced his claim to his Majesty of Scotland. Sir William said, that the King might grant the superiority of the Isles to whom he pleased. Donald answered to this, that Olay the Red, and Godfrey the Black's father, from whom he had the most of the Isles, had the Isles by their conquest, and not from the King of Denmark or Scotland. So that he and Sir William could not end the debate. In law or reasoning, Donald being advised by wicked councilors, in the dawning of the day surprised Sir William and his men. Sir William with some of his men were killed. He banished Gillies out of the Isles to the glens in Ireland, where some of his offspring remain until this day. He killed Gillies' young son called Callum Alin. He brought the MacNeills from Lennox, to expel Gillies out of Kintyre. After this he went to Rome, bringing seven priests in his company, to be reconciled to the Pope and church. These priests declaring his remorse of conscience for the evil deeds of his former life, the Pope asked if he was willing to endure any torment that the church was pleased to inflict upon him? Donald replied, that he was willing should they please to burn him in a caldron of lead. The church seeing him so penitent, dispensed with him. Some writers affirm that he had his rights from the Pope of all the lands he possessed in Argyle, Kintyre, and the rest of the continent. After his return home, he built the Monastery of Sadell in Kintyre, dedicated to the honour of the Virgin Mary. He mortified 48 merks lands to that Monastery, and the Island of Heisker to the Nuns of Iona. He died at Shippinage in the year 1289, and was buried at Icolumkill. He had three sons, Angus, Alexander, and Sommerled. Angus was proclaimed Lord of the Isles with the consent and goodwill of all the Highlanders. He was always a follower of King Robert Bruce in all his wars, assisting him with his men in recovering the Hold of Dundonald, and another castle in Carrick from the English. The King stayed with him half a year at Sadell in Kintyre, sent his galleys and men with him to Ireland, transported Edward Bruce very often to Ireland, and furnished him with necessaries for his expedition. But Alexander,\* Angus' brother, who was called by the Scottish writers Thane of Argyle, having his lands in Knapdale and

\* See Note B.



Argyle, being married to a daughter of Macdougall of Lorn, otherwise called John Baccach, or Lame, and living in Castle-Swin, would by no means own King Robert's quarrell, but fought always against him with Macdougall, and likewise with Macdougall against his brother Angus, Lord of the Isles; for the Macdougalls for a long time fought against the Macdonalds, pretending that the Island of Mull was left to Macdougall by Sommerled his father, which was by no means just, for Dougall was only a natural son of Sommerled, and not lawfully begotten on Olay the Red's daughter, as his other brethren were. At a time when Macdougall went to Isla, thinking to surprise Angus, Lord of the Isles, he sent a spy before him to know where Angus then was. There was a countryman ploughing near the harbour, and the Lord of the Isles walked for his recreation after the plough. The spy knew him immediately. They asked him whither he was going, and whence he came? He answered, he was lately of Macdougall's followers, but that he was now seeking another master. Macdonald desired him to ask his master when he would see him, if the little black horse would overtake the great red horse, for himself was black, and Macdougall red-haired. Macdougall being informed of this by the spy, left the country that same night, but continued always to molest Macdonald and the family of Ardnamurchan, for Angus the son of Ranald was killed by an arrow at Dunelike, of whom descended the family of the Robertsons, and still bickered with them until the time of John Lord of the Isles. The reason why Macdougall opposed King Robert Bruce's interest was, because John of Lorn was nephew to Cummin, killed by King Robert at Dumfries. The King besieged Alexander, brother to Angus Lord of the Isles, very strictly at Castle-Swin, till he was obliged to surrender the castle. When he was taken, he was confined prisoner in the castle of Dundonald, where he died. They granted Castle-Swin and all his lands to his brother, Angus of the Isles, who went with five thousand men to assist Bruce against the English in the battle of Bannockburn, where he behaved himself most faithfully. The king, in return for his good services, bestowed on him Lochaber, after the forfeiture of the Cummins, one of whom was Earl thereof. It was by persuasion of Macdougall, the Cummins, and the rest of the Baliol faction, that MacPhaden fought against Wallace, being promised great lands and possessions by them. He went to Ireland, carrying his extraction from the ancient Rurices, and brought from hence 1500 men, who with himself were all cut off at a place called Brarich near Lochow. Their

ancient arms were a star and arrow. This Angus of the Isles was a little black man, of a very amiable and cheerful disposition, and more witty than any could take him to be by his countenance. He had three or four concubines, by whom he had children. The first, John of Ardnamurchan's daughter, by whom he had John, who came to Uist and married Macleod's daughter, by whom he had a son called Murdo. Of him descended the ancient branch of the Macdonalds called Shiol Mhurchy or Murdos, descended from Murdo their progenitor. He had other three sons, called Gill-Callum Allan, Sommerled the Fair, and Iver an Eanidh. He had a concubine, a daughter of MacMurich of Ardpun in Jura, by whom he had Alexander or Alister Durach, of whom are descended the Macalisters of Loup and Tarbert, and the Macnabs, who derive their extraction from an Abbot of this name. He had another concubine, a daughter of John Gruamach Mackay, by whom he had a daughter, who was married to Duncan, first laird of Struan in Athole. He had by the daughter of John, the mother of the first laird of MacIntosh; for a son of MacDuff, Thane of Fife, coming after manslaughter to shelter himself in Macdonald's house, got his daughter with child, went to Ireland with Edward Bruce, where he was killed; by which means, MacIntosh is of a natural descent, his progenitor being got in that manner. MacIntosh in the ancient language signifies a Thane's son. The boy was brought up by Macdonald, who, in process of time, procured a competent estate for him in the Braes of Lochaber, and in the Braes of Murray. But he had Angus Ogg, his lawful son, by the daughter of Sir Colin Campbell, who succeeded him. He died at Kilecummin in Isla, anno 1300, and with the accustomed solemnity of his predecessors, was buried at Icolumkill. In the minority of Ogg his son, Reginald,\* or, as he was styled by the vulgar, Reynald Armin of the Lord, did challenge Angus to be his tutor, and not only so, but that he was the son of the above mentioned John of Ardnamurchan, son of the second Sommerled, who was the eldest son of the first Sommerled, and consequently by right he should be the Lord of the Isles himself, whereas it stood otherwise by his father's disposition. Isla and Mull were allotted to Reginald; to Sommerled was allotted Argyle and Knapdale; to Gillies, Kintyre; besides, John resigned all his right of the Isles to his cousin german, Donald aforesaid, Lord of the Isles, when he supplied him with men to recover Ardnamurchan from the Muchdanachs; and besides, before

\* See Note C.

this time, Donald, Lord of the Isles, procured his rights from the King of Denmark, Donald granted him then the stewartry of the Isles. This Reginald cleaved fast to King Robert the Bruce, and David Bruce his son, with whom he was in great esteem. This Reginald was married to Macleod of Harris's daughter. Being intimate with King David, he purchased some of Macleod's rights from the King. Moreover, he took upon him the sole government of the Isles for nine years, and banished the sons of Alexander, Thane of Argyle, the son of Donald, Lord of the Isles, whom before we told died a captive in Dundonald. Hector, and his son Sommerled, and Isaac, whom they aim at in pronouncing the word Scipio, of whom descended the Macdonalds in Connaught, Munster, and Leinster, to the number of nine septs, who procured for themselves the being and estate of Squires, till they lost all in Queen Elizabeth's time. And John, surnamed the Bald, the son of the first Reginald, the brother of Donald, the Lord of the Isles, was forced to go likewise for Ireland, of whom are descended the Macdonalds of Tireoin. O'Neill gave him a portion of land called Crock-Conight then; for other services he procured other lands, and the proportion of Clancairnice in the county of Armagh. This Reginald married a brother's son of his grandfather's to an heiress of the name of the Morrisons in the Lewis. At last, as King David was making up a great army to invade England, he and the Earl of Ross did quarrel about precedency at St Johnston. He was killed by the Earl of Ross, which was a great hinderance to that expedition. In the meantime, Angus Ogg, being yet a minor, who steps in uncalled for, but Duncan, the son of Angus, the son of the first Reginald, of whom descended the lairds of Struan, of this Duncan descended the Robertsons, called by the ancient Scots Clancunchi. This man ruled the Isles for three years at pleasure, but had no right thereto, his father being a natural son of the first Reginald. But Ewan Roy MacFingon, gathering all those that were faithful to Angus Ogg, chased Duncan out of the Isles, and killed the rest of his followers. Duncan, after this defeat, betook himself to the Braes of Lochaber, and took on to serve the Prior of Killmanivais, a little priory dependent on Ardchattan. It happened one day as he and other twelve men were keeping the stores and cattle of the friars there, they fell a planning, and judged that one of their company deserved death. Upon this they made a gallows, hauled him up, but did not in reality intend to hang him. At that very time there came a wolfe near the sheep, which made

Duncan and his followers to pursue him, until they killed him; but before they returned their companion was dead. Duncan, for fear of the prior and the friars, durst not return home. He told the rest, that if they would be led by him, and obey his orders, he would procure a livelihood both for himself and them. Thus he became a great robber. At last he went to the Braes of Athole. There was living at that time there a laird of the name of Stewart, called Malcolm Roy, who had 80 merks lands; he had no children, but one only daughter, and as Duncan and his men came above the town, a woman went up in search of some cattle, and as he perceived the woman, he desired the men to remain still where they were, and that he would meet the woman. He cast off all his clothes, and stark naked, (there being a small rivulet of water ane mire near to it,) he threw himself into the mire. Whenever the woman perceived him, she screamed aloud, desiring him for God's sake, if he was a man of this world, to tell what he was. He cautioned her not to be afraid, that he would do her no harm, that his residence was there always, and that his name was Gurisglic; and that she should go to Malcolm Stewart, and tell him that such a man had met her, who desired Malcolm Stewart to bestow his daughter on *him*, who would come in at the last part of mass, (there being mass to be in three days,) with twelve men, which, if he did not, he would never prosper. On the mass day, who comes in but Duncan, with his twelve men at his heels, whom Malcolm stedfastly beholding, desired that he should remain with him that night. The matter was at last made up between Duncan and Malcolm's daughter. After this, there was great complaints made of Duncan's robbery to the king. Duncan put on a woman's habit, and a great broach in his breast, alleging that he himself was Duncan's mother; and so went to Stirling to intercede for Duncan, whom the king pardoned conditionally, he should get bail for his good behaviour thereafter. He said he would be cautioner for him, and make him reform his life. When he procured the king's pardon, he made himself known, and told that he himself was the man which raised laughter against the king and court. At another time, King Robert the Second being on a journey, accompanied only by one gentleman, (as often his manner was,) he was apprehended by these Robertsons, who brought him to Lochtamer, and though they knew him well to be the king, they did not make it known. They had beef, of which they cut some steaks, and when they roasted them on the coals, welcomed the king

heartily to eat, who had not a great appetite to eat of their dressing, and asked if they always used such diet? They replied, they had no better. On the morrow, the king was willing to go to St Johnston, but they begged his pardon, and said they did not know him to be the king, yet now they would convey him to St Johnston, and would prove a safeguard and defence for his person. The king bestowed 100 merks land upon them.. Duncan died at Strathallan, and was buried in Weems. After this, the Robertsons advanced in their fortunes, for it was they that apprehended the Earl of Atholl after murdering King James the First. The Laird of Struan is truly chief. The Lairds of Lude, Strathloch, Killkur, &c. are the descendants of the second marriage by Macdonald's daughter. Angus Ogg, after he had chased Duncan from the Isles, was proclaimed Lord of the Isles, and Thane of Argyle and Lochaber, being then 22 years of age. He was at his first entry upon his possessions much opposed by MacDougall Lorn, on account of the Island of Mull, to which he pretended right. He married Margaret, daughter of Guy O'Kaine in Ireland. She was the mother of Brian Balloch O'Neill, of whom descended the O'Neals of both the Clan Buys. The portion or tocher he had by her was seven score men out of every surname under O'Kain, viz. the Munroes, so called, because they came from the Innermost Roe-water in the county of Derry, their names being formerly O'Millans, the Roses of Killraack, the Fairns, Dingwalls, Glasses, Beatons, so now called, but improperly, that being a French name, whereas they are Irish, of the tribe of O'Neals, and took the name first from following the name of Beda. Our Highland shenakies say that Balfour Blebo, and these Beatons that came from France, went formerly from Ireland, but for this they have no grounds to go upon. The Macphersons, who are not the same with the Macphersons of Badenoch, but are of the O'Docharties in Ireland; the Bulikes in Caithness, of whom is the Laird of Tolingail, and many other surnames, which, for brevity, we pass over, many of whom had no succession. Now, Angus Ogg being at Ardhornish in Morvein, in the time of Lent, Macdougall sent the two sons of Gillian in message to him. To know of these, viz. the sons of Gillian, I will tell you from whence they came, viz. John of Lorn, commonly called John Baccach, went off to harry Carrick in Galloway, the property of Robert Bruce, afterwards King Robert, and there meeting with one Gillian by name, son of Gilleusa, son of son of Gilleusa-More, he came to John Baccach in Lorn at of better fortune. Macdougall gave him a spot of

land in the Isle of Sael, called Bealachuain. He had three sons, Hector, of whom descended the family of Lochbuy, and was the oldest; Lachlin, whom descended the family Duairt, and the rest of the name; and a natural son, John, of whom others of the name descended. Now, in the Scots language, they were called Maclean, from that Gillian that made the first fortune there; but the ancient Scots called them MacGillian. The two sons of Gillian, as related above, were sent ambassadors to Macdonald at Ardhornish, where, at the time, he held his Lent, as the custom of the time then was. They, after landing, had some conference with Macdonald about the Isle of Mull. Macdonald denying any of his proper right of lands to Mac, desired MacFinnon, who was master of his household, to use the gentlemen kindly, and to cause them dine alone. MacFinnon caused set before them bread and gruthim, consisting of butter and curds mixed together, which is made in harvest, and preserved until time of Lent. The gruthim was so brittle, that it was not easily taken up with their long knives. Macdonald, coming up at the same time, and perceiving the men at meat in that posture, desired to give them some other sort of meat. MacFinnon replied, that if they could not eat that meat as it was, they should put on the nabs of hens, with which they might gather it up easily; which reproachful answer touched the sons of Gillian nearly. Macdonald being that same day to cross the Sound of Mull to Aros, to solemnise the festival of Pasch there, he took a small boat for himself, leaving MacFinnon behind with his great galley and carriage, and the rest of his men. When MacFinnon went to the shore, to follow Macdonald, the sons of Gillian taking the opportunity of revenge, and calling MacFinnon aside, stabbed him, and straight with his galley and their own men followed Macdonald across the Sound, who was not aware of them, thinking it was MacFinnon with his own galley that followed him, till they leaped into the boat wherein he was, and after apprehending him, made him prisoner, and brought him to Dunstafnage in Lorn. They remained without. Macdougall being, in the meantime, at dinner, who, hearing of their arrival, and that Macdonald was prisoner with them, said he was glad Macdonald was safe, and was very well pleased to have him his prisoner; but that Gillian's children were very bold in their attempt, and that he would through time bridle their forwardness and insolence. There was a young son of Macdougall's hearing what his father had said: This boy, fostered by Gillian, and his son, coming out to meet them, told what his fa-

ther said of them. They being perplexed, and musing what to do in this so precarious an affair, thought best to have their recourse to Macdonald, and told him that all men knew that they were of no power or capacity to apprehend him, but by accident, as it fell out; and seeing it was so, that he knew if he pleased to do them any good, and forgive them their former crime, he was more in power than their former master; that they would join with him, go along with him, and deliver him from the present danger. So, taking Macdonald to his own galley again, Macdougall neither seeing him or them, they went for Mull, taking the Lord of the Isles upon his word, as they might. For he gave fourscore merkslands to Hector the oldest brother, and to Lauchlane the youngest he gave the chamberlainship of his house, and made MacFinnon thereafter marshall of his army. Now, these made up the surname of Maclean, for they never had a rigg of land but what they received from Macdonald; to the contrary of which I defy them, or any other, to produce any argument; yet they were very thankful for the good done them afterwards. When the Macdonalds were in adversity, which happened by their own folly, they became their mortal enemies, as may be seen in the sequel of this history. Angus Ogg of the Isles was a personable, modest man, affable, and not dissaffected either to king or state. He created Macguire or Macquarry a Thane. He had a natural son, John, by Dougall MacHenry's daughter, she being her father's only child. This John by his mother enjoyed the lands of Glen-coe, of whom descended the race of the Macdonalds. He had his legitimate son John, who succeeded him, by O'Kain's daughter. He had not many children that came to age. He had a daughter married to MacLean, and that by her inclination of yielding. Angus died at Isla, and was interred at Icolumbkill. I thought fit to annex the ceremony of proclaiming the Lord of the Isles. At this the Bishop of Argyle, the Bishop of the Isles, and seven priests, were sometimes present; but a Bishop was always present, with the chieftains of all the principal families, and a *Ruler of the Isles*. There was a square stone, seven or eight feet long, and the tract of a man's foot cut thereon, upon which he stood, denoting that he should walk in the footsteps and uprightness of his predecessors, and that he was installed by right in his possessions. He was clothed in a white habit, to shew his innocence and integrity of heart, that he would be a light to his people; and maintain the true religion. The white apparel did afterwards  
 g to the poet by right. Then he was to receive a white

rod in his hand, intimating that he had power to rule, not with tyranny and partiality, but with discretion and sincerity. Then he received his forefathers' sword, or some other sword, signifying that his duty was to protect and defend them from the incursions of their enemies in peace or war, as the obligations and customs of his predecessors were. The ceremony being over, mass was said after the blessing of the bishop and seven priests, the people pouring their prayer for the success and prosperity of their new created Lord. When they were dismissed, the Lord of the Isles feasted them for a week thereafter; gave liberally to the monks, poets, bards, and musicians. You may judge that they spent liberally without any exception of persons. The constitution or government of the Isles was thus: Macdonald had his council at Island Finlaggan, in Isla, to the number of sixteen, viz. four Thanes, four Armins, that is to say, Lords or sub-Thanes, four Bastards, (*i. e.*) Squires, or men of competent estates, who could not come up with Armins or Thanes, that is, freeholders, or men that had their lands in factory,\* as Macgee of the Rinds of Isla, MacNicoll in Portree in Sky, and MacEachern, Mackay, and MacGillevrays in Mull, Macillehmaoel or MacMillan, &c. There was a table of stone where this council sat in the Isle of Finlaggan; the which table, with the stone on which Macdonald sat, were carried away by Argyle with the bells that were at Icolumkill. Moreover, there was a judge in every Isle for the discussion of all controversies, who had lands from Macdonald for their trouble, and likewise the eleventh part of every action decided. But there might still be an appeal to the Council of the Isles. MacFinnon was obliged to see weights and measures adjusted; and MacDuffie, or MacPhie of Colonsay, kept the records of the Isles. John, Lord of the Isles, was at peace with the king always, and had a strong party of standing forces, under the command of Hector More Macillechoan, for defending Lochaber and the frontiers of the country from robbery and incursions of the rest of the Scots. He cohabited for nine or ten years with a concubine, a gentlewoman of the Macdougalls of Lorn, Algive by name, daughter of Allan, son of Roderick Macdougall. He had by her three sons and a daughter, viz. Godfrey, Reginald, and Marius, the last of whom was drowned in his youth going for Ireland. Of Godfrey descended a branch of the Macdonalds in North Uist, called Shiol Ghiorry, or Godfrey's offspring. He had from his father a large portion of land, as North Uist, Benbi-

\* See Note D.



cula, the one half of South Uist, Boysdale, Canna, Slate, and Knoydart. It was he gave Boisdale to MacNeill of Barra, and gifted Hirta or St Kilda to the Laird of Harris. He was very liberal, but his offspring were very unfortunate and lost all. He died a year after his father's death. To Reginald, of whom the family of Mudart descended, his father allotted the rest of South Uist, Egg, Rum, Mudart, Moror, and Arisaig. This gentlewoman that was their mother, being a good virtuous woman, procured to her children from their father their proportion and estates before he married. She built the Trinity church at Carinish in North Uist. This John of the Isles mortified much land to the church in his time, and enriched the family church with several privileges. Algive likewise built the castle of Borge in Benbicula, and castle Tirrim in Mudart. She built the parish church of St Columb in Benbicula, and the little oratory in Grimsay, all at the expense of John of the Isles, who mortified eight merk lands in North Uist to the church, two farms in Benbicula. At last he abandoned Algive, by the consent of his council and familiar friends, particularly by the advice of MacInnes of Argour, who, being his foster father, advised him to take to wife the king's daughter. So declining Algive, who cursed MacInnes for his advice to his foster father's son, the marriage went on, for he married Lady Margaret Stewart, daughter to King Robert II., Sir Adam Moor's daughter being her mother. When John of the Isles was to be married, some of his followers and familiars advised him to behave courteously before the king, and to uncover himself as others did. He said he did not well know how the king should be revered, for all the men he ever saw should reverence himself; and with that threw away his cape, saying he would wear none. At different times he had the rights of Lochaber, and Morveirn, Mudort, and Knoydort, from the king his father-in-law. Algive thereafter lived a solitary life, but was the ruin of MacInnes of Argour. John had by the King's daughter Donald, who succeeded him; John More, of whom descended the Macdonalds of Kintyre, Antrim, and Sanay, Leargy, and Isla. He had Alister Carrick, of whom descended Keppoch and the Macdonalds in the Braes of Lochaber, which I hold to be the third noblest branch of the Macdonalds in order of their descent, as being legitimately begotten before the rest. John had a daughter by Lady Margaret Stewart married to Montgomery of Eglinton, who had Macdonald's arms in their house for a long time; till of late years a countess in the family removed the bloody hand out of the arms, because it held a cross; she

being a rigid Presbyterian. John had another daughter by Algive, who was married to Kenneth Achiench Mackenzie, so called being nourished on a spot of land of that name near the head of Lochaw. John of the Isles went two different times to see if he could make Brian Ballach O'Neill (his brother by the mother) O'Neal, which he could not carry on. He created many thanes in his time, for the Lords of the Isles created thanes and sub-thanes at pleasure. He contracted a severe flux at Argoar, a little before his death. By means of Algive and her children some indecent language was reported of MacInnes; as, that when he came to the Lord of the Isles, the house in which he lay did not smell well; and one near hand said there was a hound lying there; and that MacInnes said any company would be the better of a dog; and this was done by Algive and her children, because MacInnes was the most forward in advising John of the Isles from marrying her. Forthwith Donald Maclean, son of Lauchlane, had commission to kill MacInnes, which accordingly he did; and having also killed his five sons, got himself possessed of Ardboar, which his posterity enjoy to this day. The Lord of the Isles was carried while yet alive to Ardborinish, where he died the third night thereafter, in the 55th year of his age, and was interred at Icolumkill. In the minority of Donald, Godfrey, eldest son of John by Algive, died the year after his father, and Reginald, the second son by Algive, became tutor both to Donald and to Godfrey's children, for the space of nine or ten years. The children of Algive were possessed of their patrimony during their father's lifetime. The children legitimately begotten by the king's daughter were left to the disposal of their eldest brother Donald. Godfrey left four sons, Ronald, John, Angus, and Archibald, but none of them ever enjoyed their father's patrimony; for Ronald, their uncle, took hold of all their share of South Uist to himself, with the Isle of Canna, in time of his tutelage, they being young, and not come to any years of perfection. Ranald, their uncle, married the daughter of Duncan Stewart of Lennox. He had children by her, Allan, of whom descended the families of Mudort and Morar, and Donald, of whom the family of Glengarry descended, John, and Angus Beusich, and another called Donald. He gave over the tutory to Donald, his brother, in Egg. He died at Castle Tirrim, and was buried at Icolumkill. Donald began to govern the Isles, Argyle, Kintyre, and Lochaber. He married Margaret Lesly, daughter of William Lesly, Earl of Ross, who had no children except her and a son called

**Alexander.** This Alexander was married to the Duke of Albany's daughter, left no issue but one daughter named Eupheme. She being very young, the governor, her grandfather, took her to his own family, and having brought her up, they persuaded her by flattery and threats to resign her rights of the earldom of Ross to John, his second son, Earl of Buchan, as it was given out, and *that* much against her will. But others were of opinion she did not resign her rights; but thereafter she was bereaved of her life, as most men thought by the contrivance of the governor. Donald, Lord of the Isles, claimed right to the Earldom of Ross, but could get no other hearing from the governor but lofty menacing answers; neither could he get a sight of the rights which the Lady Eupheme gave to his son John. The governor thought that his own sway and strength could carry every thing according to his pleasure in the kingdom, still hoping for the crown, the true heir thereof (James I., nephew to the Duke of Albany) being prisoner in England. He likewise was at enmity with the Lord of the Isles, because Sir Adam Moor's daughter was his grandmother, knowing right well that he would own the true heir's cause against him. The Lord of the Isles told the governor he would either lose all he had or gain the Earldom of Ross, to which he had such a good title. The Duke replied, he wished Donald would be so forward as stick to what he said. Donald immediately raised the best of his men, to the number of 10,000, and chose out of them 6600, turning the rest of them to their homes. They thought first they would fight near to Inverness, but, because the duke and his army came not, Donald's army marched through Murray, and over the Spey. The governor, Alexander Stewart, Earl of Murray, and John Stewart, Earl of Buchan, the governor's son, having gathered an army of 9700 men, desired the Lord of the Isles to stay, and that they would meet them near Inverness and give him battle; but he would not leave his own men foraging in his own country of Ross. Therefore he marched forward, resolving to take his hazard near their doors, assuring himself of victory. Huntly, who was Macdonald's friend, sent him a private message, desiring him to commit no hostilities in his country, by the way of assuring him he would not own the governor's quarrels, and wishing Macdonald good success, and desiring him to be of good courage. The Lord of the Isles went forward till both armies met at Harlaw, a place in Garrioch, in the Braes of Buchan. There came several in the governor's army out of curiosity to see Macdonald and his High-

landers routed, as they imagined; others came to be rewarded by the governor, as they did not expect to see any other king in all appearance, but he and his offspring; others came through fear of the Duke's great authority. Macdonald set his men in order of battle as follows. He commanded himself the main battle, where he kept the most of the Islanders, and with the Macleods, John of Harris, and Roderick of Lewis. He ordered the rest to the wings, the right commanded by Hector Roy Maclean, and the left by Callum Beg Macintosh, who that day received from Macdonald a right of the lands of Glengary in Lochaber, by way of pleasing him for yielding the right wing to Maclean, and to prevent any quarrel between him and Maclean. MacIntosh said he would take the lands, and make the left behave as well as the right. John More, Donald's brother, was placed with a detachment of the lightest and nimblest men as a reserve, either to assist the wings or main battle, as occasion required. To him was joined Mackenzie, and Donald Cameron of Lochell. Alister Carrick was young, and therefore was much against his will set apart, lest the whole of the brothers should be hazarded at once. The Earls of Marr and Buchan ordered their men in a main battle, and two small fronts: the right front was commanded by Lords Marishall and Erroll; the left by Sir Alexander Ogilvie, Sheriff of Angus. They encountered one another; their left wing was forced by Maclean, and the party on Macdonald's right was forced to give way. There was a great fold for keeping cattle behind them, into which they went. The Earl of Marr was forced to give ground, and that wing was quite defeated. Marr and Erroll posted to Aberdeen, the rest of Macdonald's men followed the chase. There were killed on the governor's side 2550. The Lord Marishall was apprehended safe, and died in his confinement of mere grief and despair. Sir Alexander Ogilvy, Sheriff of Angus, was killed, with seven knights, and several other gentlemen. On Macdonald's side Maclean fell; he and Irvin of Drum fought together till the one killed the other. Drum's two brothers, with the principal men of that surname, were killed, so that a boy of the name, who herded the cattle, succeeded to the estate of Drum. Two or three gentlemen of the name of Munroe were slain, together with the son of Macquarry of Ulva, and two gentlemen of the name of Cameron. On Macdonald's side were lost in all 180. This battle was fought anno 1411. Macdonald had burnt Aberdeen, had not Huntly dissuaded him from it, saying, that by his victory in all appear-

ance he gained his own, yet it was ridiculous in him to destroy the town, and that citizens would always join with him who had the upper hand. Now, to prove these fabulous and partial writers, particularly Buchanan, it is well known to several men of judgment and knowledge, that Macdonald had the victory there, and gained the Earldom of Ross for four or five generations thereafter, and that MacIntosh, whom they say was killed, lived twenty years thereafter, and was with the Earl of Marr when Alexander Macdonald, Lord of the Isles, was captive at Tantallon, in the battle fought at Inverlochy against Donald Balloch, Alexander's cousin-german. This Donald Balloch was son to John More, brother of Donald of the Isles, and Earl of Ross. Now, it happened that this same Callum Begg MacIntosh was with King James I. after his releasement from his captivity in England, in the same place where the battle was fought. The king asked him how far they followed the chace? MacIntosh replied, that they followed it farther than his majesty thought. So the king, riding on a pretty pace, asked MacIntosh if they came that length? He answering, said, that, in his opinion, there was a heap of stones before them, and that he left there a mark to shew that he followed the chace that length; and with that he brought a man's arm with its guntlet out of the heap. The king, beholding it, desired him to be with him that night at Aberdeen. The king, upon his arrival there, going to his lodgings, MacIntosh said, in presence of the bystanders, that he had performed his word to the king, and now he would betake himself to his own lodgings; whereupon he immediately left the town, for he dreaded that the king would apprehend him. Patrick, Earl of Tullibardin, said, as the other noblemen were talking of the battle of Harlaw, we know that Macdonald had the victory, but the governor had the printer. The rights which Alexander and John, who were Donald's successors, gave, shew by their date that they were wrote at Dingwall, as some of them bear to be given under our hand, at our court of Dingwall, in presence of our worthy friend and counsellors Macleod of the Lewis and John of Isla. Surely the Regent's party had not the advantage of the field, but those, who, as I formerly mentioned, fled on the Regent's right wing and went into the fold, the rest of Macdonald's army missing them, and following the chace, when they were out of sight, those in the fold came out and plundered all they could get hold of, which must be of very little value. After the battle Macdonald returned again to the Isles, no opposition being made to him all his lifetime in Ross.

When his father died, he and his younger brothers were left minors under the tuition of their eldest brother Ranald, who, with other illegitimate children, were infested in their patrimonies previous to their father's death. John More received 120 merks lands in Kintyre, and 60 merks lands in Isla. Alexander Carrick refused the country of Trotternish in the Isle of Sky, preferring to it the forrest lands of Lochaber, and so received the lands beyond the river Lochy, Mamore, and Glen Spean. Now John More married the heiress of the Glens in Ireland, being John Bissett's daughter, the fifth in descent from the Bissett who was banished from Scotland for the slaughter and murder of Walter Cumin, Earl of Athol, and, although the queen and some of her train attested that he was among the residue of her attendants the night on which the murder was committed; yet the Cumin was such a potent name, that he was forced to leave the kingdom for Ireland, where he procured a good estate for himself. The Frasers and others enjoyed his inheritance. About this time lived the subtle and wicked councillor, the Green Abbot Finnon, by whose daughter John More had a natural son called Ranald Bain, of whom descended the house of Lairgy. MacLean fostered Donald Balloch, John More's eldest legitimate son, by the abbot's advice, who told John More that he had but a small portion of his father's estate, and that he would seize upon all that was beyond the Point of Ardnamurchan southward. The abbot being a subtle eloquent man, brought over to his side the chief of the MacLeans and MacLeod of Harris, to get the Islands for themselves from the Lords of the Isles, who, hearing a rumour of the insolence of the new faction, raised some powerful forces, viz., the men of Ross, MacLeod of Lewis, his own brother Alister Carrick, MacIntosh, Mackenzie, the chief of the Camerons, the Islanders, the men of Urquhart and Glenmoriston, the Glencoe people, and Macneill of Barra. Now John and his party could not withstand the forces of his brother; so, leaving Kintyre, he went to Galloway. Macdonald followed them. John went from Galloway to Ireland, and remained in the glens. Donald returned to Isla. John More and his faction seeing that both they themselves and their interest were like to be lost, unless Macdonald pardoned himself, and spared the rest, for his sake, thought it their best course to go to Isla, where Macdonald resided in Killcummin. Upon John More's coming in his brother's presence, and prostrating himself on the ground, his brother rose and took him up, and embraced him kindly. This sedition was

owing to MacFinnon and his kinsman, the Green Abbot. MacFinnon being found guilty, and convicted, was hanged, and the abbot was all his lifetime confined at Icolumkill, his life being spared because he was a churchman, where he built a stately tomb for himself, which is still to be seen. His children were so wicked and covetous, that they killed a son of MacFinnon's, who was fostered with Donald Ferguson, grandchild of Baron Ferguson. Afterwards, by the help of MacFinnon, the Fergusons killed the abbot's two sons. All these broils being quailed, MacFinnon was reinstated in his own, getting Maosinish in exchange from Macdonald for the lands of Ross, in Mull, which lands belonged formerly to the church, and MacFinnon had more convenient passage from Strath in Sky to Maoshinish than to Ross in Mull. Macdonald enjoyed the Earldom of Ross all his lifetime without any competition or trouble, he being the king's near cousin; but as long as the king was captive in England, the Duke of Albany the Regent used all his power to oppose him and impair his greatness, being vexed that he lost the battle of Harlaw; and he and his son having an eye to the crown of Scotland, thought such a man as Macdonald might be a great hindrance to their designs, and would not forsake the king his cousin on their account. Moreover, he was a man that would not be tainted or troubled with any hazardous or difficult enterprises; and, finally, he was one of the best spirited men of the nation in his time, and especially of his own name; for any man that is well known and read in history, will know the king's issue were the greatest traitors and oppressors in the kingdom. Donald had three or four children who died very young. He died himself at Ardhorinish in Morvairn, in the forty-fifth year of his age, and was buried at Icolumkill, after the rites and ceremonies of his predecessors. Alexander his son succeeded to his father's estate, and was proclaimed Earl of Ross and Lord of the Isles after the accustomed manner, a man born to much trouble all his lifetime. First, he took to him the concubine, daughter to Patrick Obeolan, surnamed the Red, who was a very beautiful woman. This surname Obeolan was the surnames of the Earls of Ross, till Farquar, born in Ross, was created earl by King Alexander, and so carried the name of Ross since, as best answering the English tongue. This Obeolan had its descent of the ancient tribe of the Manapii; of this tribe is also St Rice or Rufus. Patrick was an abbot, and had Carlebay in the Lewis, and the church lands in that country, with 18 merks lands in Lochbroom. He had two

sons and a daughter. The sons were called Normand and Austin More, so called from his excessive strength and corpulency. This Normand had daughters that were great beauties, one of whom was married to Mackay of Strathnavern; one to Dugall MacRanald, Laird of Mudort; one to Macleod of Assint; one to MacDuffee; and another, the first, to MacLean of Bororay. Patrick's daughter bore a son to Alexander Lord of the Isles and Earl of Ross, who was called Austin,\* or, as others say, Augustine. She was twice brought before the king, as MacDonald could not be induced to part with her, on occasion of her great beauty. The king said, that it was no wonder that such a fair damsel had enticed MacDonald. At last, by the king's persuasion, he married Margaret Livingston, daughter to Sir Alexander Livingston, the Regent, who bore to him John and other two, who died in their infancy. Many malicious and ignorant writers impute to Alexander several mischievous actions, whereof he was innocent. The courtiers about King James, and especially the offspring of Robert the Second, who were defeated by his father Donald at Harlaw, and disappointed in their designs, became his mortal enemies. These being always in the king's ears, made him believe that MacDonald's power was so extensive, that he ought to be crushed in time. At that time he possessed and governed all the lands between the Mull of Kintyre along the sea coast, and Strathnavern, with the Western Isles: Whereupon the king summoned him to compear, but as he was about to go, was privately warned by the family of the Douglasses, the Lords of Hamilton and Crawford, who were against the king, and dreaded that the opposite party would bring MacDonald to their own side. Macdonald having waited for some time at Inverness, the king sent thither privately Sir William Crichton, William Hay, and Stewart of Atholl, with a strong party, who, leaving their men in the hill all day, went into town, pretending to have a private message from the king to him; but when it was night, their men came into town, and surprised Macdonald. They carried him off a prisoner to the king, who, finding nothing hurtful laid to his charge, freely discharged him. Though Macdonald took this sort of usage as a slight offence and disgrace, yet he contented himself, being innocent. He contracted hisson John to the Earl of Orkney, and

\* That this is false can be proven from a charter granted by his father to Austin, wherein is mentioned that the Earl of Huntly's daughter was her mother, who was likewise married to Alexander.



Alexander Lord of the Isles, as they happened to be at meat in Edinburgh, some sort of pudding was laid before them. Macdonald pressed the Earl of Orkney to eat, who said he would not eat light. Macdonald replied, that, as he himself was not used to such light, he would eat of it. The Earl of Orkney asked what sort of light was wont to be burnt in his presence. Macdonald, turning about, and seeing Lauchlane Maclean behind him, desired the earl to enquire at that man standing. MacLean said there was no other light but wax burnt before Macdonald. Upon this subject they discoursed until such time as the Earl of Orkney invited Macdonald to breakfast with him next morning. Macdonald invited the Earl of Orkney rather to breakfast with him, who answered, that his breakfast would be sooner ready. Macdonald said, not so. Wagers being laid, and pledges given on both sides, in the night time the Earl of Orkney sent twelve men through the town, desiring that none should dress or make meat ready for Macdonald that night, and likewise should supply him with no fuel for firing early in the morning. MacLean getting up by times next day, could get no fuel, and remembered what happened the preceding night between the Earl of Orkney and his own master ; whereupon he cutt so many bows in their company, of which he made fire, and prepared a veneson breakfast. Orkney being disappointed when called to breakfast with Macdonald, and much incensed, said to Macdonald, do you think to equal or cope with me in power and authority ? Macdonald said, he had a young son at home, who would be his equal and match in the full, and would undertake to harrass his country, if he himself would procure liberty from the king. The Earl of Orkney said, if Macdonald would undertake to fulfil his engagements, he would procure the king's leave. These promises being ratified, they went home. At this time Macdonald gave the Isle of Tirie to MacLean, and sent his son Austine, with all the young heritors of lands, to harrass the Orkney inhabitants, who expected and waited for their arrival, and had encamped in a little promontory pointing out in the sea, thinking the islanders would land there, and be defeated on their landing. But Austine took another course ; for there was another point directly opposite to that, in which the people of Orkney were encamped, separated by a long arm of the sea ; here he landed his men. The Orcadians had to go round the head of this bay before they could come at their enemies. At first they came on furiously, but being as bravely resisted, they fell back in confusion, on which a great slaugh-

ter ensued, for the common people there are said to be no great warriors, whatever their gentry are. One of their best soldiers, called Gibbon, was killed. The Earl of Orkney himself was killed, single hand, by one of William MacLeod of Harris's men, called Murdo MacCotter, who was afterwards MacLean's ensign-bearer. Having routed the enemy, Austin and his party began to ravage the country, that being the only reward they had for their pains and fatigue; with which having loaded their galleys, returned home. Austine having halted at Caithness, he got a son by the Crowner of Caithness' daughter, of the name of Gun, which at that time was a very flourishing name there, descended of the Danes. This son was called Donald Gallich, being brought up in that country in his younger years; for the ancient Scots, until this day, call the county of Caithness Gallibh. Alexander of the Isles afterwards went to Edinburgh, fearing no mischance. At that time there happened to be a Spanish gentleman-traveller in town, of whom, after he returned to his own country, it was asked what was the greatest wonder he had seen in Scotland? He said it was a grand man, called Macdonald, with a great train of men after him, and that he was called neither Duke nor Marquis. At the time, however, he was made prisoner by the king, and sent to Tantallen. His mother was secured, and sent to Milcollum's Inch. The king proposed he should hold of him. Macdonald replied, that what rights his grandfather got from the king, when he married his daughter, he was willing to renew, with what he had on the continent, which was holden of the Crown of Scotland; but as for the Isles, he held them of the Crown of Denmark; yet he was as ready to assist the king with his men and fortune against the invasion of strangers, or any other peril that would threaten his majesty, as any subject in the kingdom. Yet [this] could not satisfy the envy and malice of those who stood in opposition to Macdonald, his power and grandeur being the only thing pernicious to his cause, to which his correspondence with the Douglasses, Hamiltons, and Lindsays, did not help a little, these being the greatest pillars, and the most dangerous to be offended of any in the nation. These inconsiderate writers who affirm that Macdonald was a traitor, do not demonstrate what his treason was; for the king can make any subject a traitor at pleasure, he being the law. Indeed, every opposition against him is rebellion, and rebellion is treason. We know and read of many kings who pronounced their subjects traitors on purpose to come at their estates. Alexander of the Isles proposed to re-

fer the decision of the controversy about the Isles to the arbitration of foreign princes. The king said, as he was a subject, he would not refer the decision of the cause to any other prince. There is nothing for the subject, in such a case, to be done, but to pray to God that he would relent the king's heart to mercy, and to remain patient in hopes his successors may be more merciful. There are few subjects, who see themselves in any power or capacity when they are brought to the brink of destruction by mere oppression, but will go all the lengths they can for their own defence, and either lose all or win all their estates. In the meantime, the king sent John Campbell, to know if John More of Kintyre, Macdonald's uncle, would send to take all his nephew's lands; but it was a trap laid to weaken them that they might be the more easily conquered. James Campbell sent a man with a message to John of Kintyre, desiring him to meet him at a point called Ard-du with some prudent gentlemen, and that he had matters of consequence from the king to be imparted to him. John came to the place appointed with a small retinue, but James Campbell with a very great train, and told of the king's intentions of granting him all the lands possessed by Macdonald, conditionally he would, if he held of him and serve him. John said he did not know wherein his nephew wronged the king, and that his nephew was as deserving of his rights as he could be, and that he would not accept of those lands, nor serve for them, till his nephew would be set at liberty; and that his nephew himself was as nearly related to the king as he could be. James Campbell, hearing the answer, said that he was the king's prisoner. John made all the resistance he could, till, overpowered by numbers, he was killed. His death made a great noise through the kingdom, particularly among the faction in opposition to the king, viz. the Hamiltons, Douglasses, and Lindsays. The king at last being much ashamed of what had happened, he pursued James Campbell as the murderer; and although Campbell protested he had the king's authority for so doing, yet the king denied having given any other orders than that of apprehending him, if he would not come into the terms proposed to him; and because Campbell had no written order from the king to produce in his defence, he was taken and beheaded, which shews the dangerous consequences of undertaking such a service without due circumspection. All those about the king wished to impair Macdonald's estate and diminish his grandeur, to which the king himself was not very averse. They thought it now a convenient time, Macdonald

being in prison and his uncle dead, to seize on the lands of Lochaber. Whereupon Alexander Earl of Marr, having received a grant of those lands from the king, did levy a great army by the king's directions, viz. Huntley, Allan Lord Caithness, Fraser of Lovat, MacIntosh, MacKay of Strathnavern, the Grants, the Chief of the Camerons, who enticed the rest of Macdonald's vassals, by making them great promises to join with them, and that the rights they formerly held of Macdonald would be confirmed to them by the king. The vassals and freeholders looking upon Macdonald's power as altogether gone and ruined, and believing they would never more see them installed in their possessions, thro' greed and covetousness joined the king's party. So, coming to Lochaber, they pitched their tents near the Castle of Inverlochy. Fraser of Lovat was sent to harass the country of Sunort and Ardnamurchan with 3000 men, for provision for the army and camp. Macdonald had got information hereof, and finding an opportunity, sent a message from Tantallan to the Highlands, desiring all those whom he trusted most to face the enemy, though they never would see a sight of him. So Donald Ballich, his cousin-german, (John More's son being at this time but 18 years of age,) being fostered by MacLean, gathered all those who faithfully adhered to Macdonald's interest, came to Carna, an Island in Loch Sunart, where meeting with the Laird of Ardnamurchan, Allan, son to Allan of Muidort, and his brother, Ranald Bain, for these were the most principal men of the name, who were with them, picked out the best of their men, to the number of 600, mostly gentlemen and freeholders, and came in their galleys to Invershipinish, two miles south of Inverlochy. Now Alister Carrick, Macdonald's younger uncle, held the lands of Lochaber, east of Lochy, and whose posterity are yet there, took possession of the hill above the enemy, with 220 archers, being unable, by the smallness of his number, to face them, but expected that some of his friends would at last come to his relief. Upon seeing his nephew, Donald Ballich, he was much animated. Now, as Donald Ballich drew near, Lord Huntly stepped into the Earl of Marr's tent, where he and MacIntosh were playing at cards. Huntly desired them to lay up their cards, for their enemys were near hand. They asked if they were numerous. Huntly answered, they were not very numerous, but he understood by them, they were bent on fighting. Well, said MacIntosh, we'll play this game, and dispute with these fellows afterwards. So Huntly looked out again, and saw the enemy driv-

ing on furiously towards them : he goes a second time to the tent, saying, gentlemen, fight stoutly, or render yourselves to your enemies. MacIntosh replied, they would play that game, and would do with the enemy what they pleased ; that he knew very well the doings of the big-bellied carles of the Isles. Whatever they be, said Huntly, they will fight like men this day. MacIntosh said, that tho' he himself should assist them, their party would defeat them both. Huntly in a rage went out, and said he would fight none against them that day, so drew his men to a side by themselves, and was rather a spectator than of either party. Then joining battle, Donald Ballich made a main battle and a front of his men. The front was commanded by MacEan of Ardnurchan, and John MacLean of Coll ; the main battle by Rarnald Bain, son of the foresaid John More, killed by James Campbell, a natural son of Donald Ballich being progenitor of the family of Largy, and Allan, son to Allan, Laird of Muirdart, of whom descended the ancient family of Knoydart, and MacDuffee of Colonsay, and MacQuire of Ulva, and MacGee of the Rinds of Isla. As they faced one another, Alexander aforesaid came down the brae with the 220 archers, and shot their arrows so thick on the flank of the earl's army, as to force them to give ground. Allan Lord Caithness was killed, a son of Lovat, and 990 men. Hugh Mackay of Strathnaver was taken, who married thereafter a daughter of Alexander Macdonald of Keppoch, of whom descended the race of MacKays, called Slioc Ean Abrich. On Donald Ballich's side was lost 27 men. The Earl of Marr was wounded in the thigh by an arrow, and was in the hills, accompanied only by his servant, for two nights, in a starving condition, they having no victuals. At last he fell in with some women, who were looking after cattle, who happened to have a little barley meal for their own use, with which they relieved the earl and his servant, mixing it with a little water in the heel of the earl's own shoe. After he and servant had satisfied their hunger, he composed the following verse in Gaelic :

“ Sma an coch dira an Pacris smeirg a ni taleuis air biadh

“ Fuarag oirne a sail mo bhroige biadh is fear a huair mi riamh.”

The earl gave his own clothes to the woman, that he might disguise himself, and travelled in the night time till he came to a little house belonging to a poor man, on a spot of land called Beggich, who was an Irishman, by name Obirrin ; that he was one of the Earl of Marr's followers, and that necessity

obliged him to disguise himself for fear of being known. The poor man got a cow from the camp, and beginning to slaughter it, desired his guest, as he termed him, to hold the cow. The earl was more willing to obey his landlord's orders than skillfull to act as butcher. The landlord, not pleased with any assistance that he gave him, cursed those who took such a block-head abroad to be a soldier. At last he cut out some collops, of which he gave some to the earl to dress for himself, which the earl could not very well do, until his landlord did it for him, by roasting them upon the coals. At going to bed, he washed the earl's feet in warm water, cleaned and washed his wound. When the earl laid himself down, he could not sleep with cold, being very scarce of bed clothes. Obirrin got up, took the cow's hide, and warming it to the fire, wrapped it about the earl, which warmed him so much, that he perspired during the whole night. In the morning, after such refreshment as they had, the earl said he would go to Badernoch. Obirrin asked if he knew the way, who answered in the negative, but would do his best to get there. Obirrin desired him to take some flesh in his pocket, and went himself three or four miles, to shew him the way. As they were about to part, the earl desired him, if his case thereafter should be low, he should remember to go to Killdrummin, the Earl of Marr's seat, and ask for Alexander Stewart, and that he would cause the Earl of Marr reward him for his good offices to him. Thus bidding him adieu, he proceeded on his journey. It happened in process of time, that Obirrin was reduced to a very low situation, went to Killdrummin, and knocking at the gate, the porter asked what he was, or what he wanted. Obirrin said that he wanted to speak to Alexander Stewart. The porter said he was a fool, there was no such man there; but Obirrin continued to knock till the Earl of Marr heard him, and calling to the porter, asked who it was that stood knocking at the gate. The porter replied, that he was some fool enquiring for Alexander Stewart. The earl, musing a little, starts up, and looking stedfastly at the man, presently knew him to be Obirrin, caused the gate to be opened to him, and kindly embraced him. Being come in, he composed to him the following verse in Gaelic:

“ Oiche dho bhi an 'theach air mhoran bidhidh is air bheag idich

“ Huaris sadh mhor do dh'fcoil air droch bhrich uadh Obirrin sa Bhaggech.”

The earl sent for a taylor, and ordered a suit of clothes to be made for Obirrin. He desired Obirrin also to bring his

wife and son to Kildrummin, but he told the earl that his wife was old, and would not be prevailed on to leave her native country. The earl having entertained Obirrin at Kildrummin for some time, sent him home, with sixty milch cows, enjoying him to send his son; who came sometime thereafter, and was made a laird of a small estate, which has fallen since to a gentleman of the name of Forbes, whereby it may be seen, that a good turn to a generous or noble person is not always lost. Now Macdonald, being liberated from Tantallen, came to Angus, by the mediation of Douglas, and Lord Hamilton, Crawford, and many other noblemen. He knew very well that he was rather confined and secured for his greatness, than for any other crime laid to his charge, and that his liberty was owing not only to the intercession of the above mentioned noblemen, but likewise to the disturbances which were feared from the rest of his clan. Those partial writers who say that Donald's head was sent to the king from Ireland, never were at the trouble to examine into the reality of what they advanced. For Donald Ballich\* was then but 18 years of age at most, and it was five years thereafter that he married Cunn O'Neill's daughter, who was of the Clan-Buys in Ireland, by whom he had all his children. It is of him that most of the Macdonalds in the south are descended, as those of Antrim, Sanay, &c. Besides that, he had as strong a country as any in Ireland, to protect him from the pursuit of his enemies, the seven proportions of the glens being his property; at the same time, he was much more beloved in Ireland than the King of Scots, for generally those Irish who were not very obedient to the Crown of England, cared very little for that of Scotland; and his own tribe and kindred were so strong, that none durst undertake the beheading of him. Those likewise who say that the king came to Dunstaffnage after the battle of Inverlochy, and that 300 of Donald Ballich's followers were executed, are very much mistaken; for no such thing ever happened, and none of them were ever missed, or as much as lamented in the isles, or in any other place. Besides, they had their choice, in case of being pursued, either to betake themselves to the hills, or to go to Ireland. That Donald Ballich died after another manner can be proved by four contemporary writers, who say that he died on an inch in a loch in his own country, called Lochdunord. After the death of King James, Macdonald being set at liberty, as above mentioned, was very wroth that the king disposed of the lands of Lochabber to Huntly, which were formerly his,

\* See Note E.

and which were possessed by his predecessors for a long time back. Lawyers, on the other side, pleaded, that as these lands were his uncle Alexander's patrimony, they were forfeited for his rebellion, he having fought against the king's party at Inverloch. Macdonald said, that what he had done was only in his just defence, the king having unjustly assigned these lands to the Earl of Marr, which were given by King Robert Bruce to his predecessors after the forfeiture of the Cummins, and afterwards confirmed to them by King Robert the Second. How could MacIntosh claim the lands of Glenroy, which he held of the Lord of the Isles, for his services in the battle of Harlaw, where he fought against the king's or regent's party, Macdonald himself having forfeited (by way of argument) his right to them by his conduct there? Yet the king, after Macdonald's resignation to him, confirmed all the rights granted formerly by Macdonald to all the vassals and freeholders under him; from which may plainly be understood, that Macdonald was only envied and hated for his greatness and power, and not for any treason or guilt committed by him. After all this, Macdonald went with 3000 men to the king to the siege of Roxburgh, who was very well pleased at his arrival. Yet it was impossible to satisfy the humour of the king, or the caprice of the courtiers, or to convince them that Macdonald would still join with the Douglasses, Hamiltons, and Lindsays, after he was relieved from his last captivity. Afterwards, when he came home to Aros in Mull, he held a great feast, to which most of the Islanders, and many of the Mainland people, resorted. One John Macdonald, tutor to Roderick his nephew, Laird of Mudort, and Maclean and some other gentlemen conversing, MacLean kept silent for a time; at which John Macdonald asked the reason of his silence? He replied, he had no occasion to speak. The tutor said, he knew very well MacLean's office was to set the Macdonalds in order to-morrow at dinner, and that he should see all the principal men there placed according to their rank and station; but if MacLean would give him a black hound he had, he would supply his place the next day. MacLean consented to this, and gave the hound. At dinner time next day, John stood at the end of Macdonald's table, and desired the Laird of Ardnamurchan to sit down. This family, indeed, might claim to be lords since King David Bruce's time; but the old Scots were careless of their prerogatives. Then he desired MacFinnon and MacQuire to sit, for MacQuire was an ancient Thane. Then desired Beatton, the principal physician, then MacMur-



rich, the poet, to take their seats. Now, saith he, I am the oldest and best of your surnames here present, and will sit down ; as for these fellows who have raised up their heads of late, and are upstarts, whose pedigree we know not, nor even they themselves, let them sit as they please. MacLean, MacLeod of Harris, and MacNeill of Barra, went out in a rage, and very much discontented. MacLeod of Lewis remained within ; the other three were determined, as soon as an opportunity offered, to be fully revenged of John Macdonald for the affront, as they thought, he had given. After this, MacLeod of Harris and the family of Mudort were never intimate or in good terms. MacLeod of Harris, upon his return home, ravaged and plundered the families and Isles belonging to Mudort, which was revenged by that family. Thereafter John was made prisoner by the MacLeods, and lost his sight during his confinement at Dunvegan, and was thereafter called John Daul, or Blind. He wanted his sight for a whole year before it was known. Concerning this Macdonald in Ross, of whom some were pleased to write, many things were omitted for want of information, which ought to have been mentioned. None can justify the actions laid to his charge. Although the Macdonalds might be as guilty as any others, yet they never could expect common justice to be done them by a Lowland writer. But he that committed the fact was a cousin-german of John Macdonald, of whom we spoke lately, being the natural son of Dugall, the son of Ranald. His chief being in Isla, he went with a set of loose fellows to Ross, as often the custom then was with the Highlanders. It was this man that injured the widow, and if he had not been apprehended before his chief's return from Isla, he would have hanged him, together with all his followers. After this, Alexander Lord of the Isles sought to punish his vassals, and those who fought against him at the battle of Inverlochry, as MacIntosh, the chief of the Camerons, MacLean, &c. With that intention, he came with a strong party through Lochaber, Badenoch, and the Braes of Murray, partly to chastise his vassals, and partly to support the faction of the Dougllasses, Hamiltons, and Lindsays. The chief of the Camerons fled to Ireland, and the verses sent by Cameron from that place, composed to Macdonald during his exile, are still extant, and Macdonald's answer to these verses. At this time, Macdonald gave to the Laird of Coll a right of the 40 pounds lands of Locheill, and gave Largey to Ranald Bain, for his active and faithful services at Inverlochry battle, for it was none of John More's patrimony. At last he went to Ire-

land, where he died, and was buried with great funeral pomp, leaving only two sons, who came to manhood, Austin and John, who succeeded him. John succeeded his father, a meek, modest man, brought up at court in his younger years, and a scholar, more fit to be a churchman than to command so many irregular tribes of people. He endeavoured, however, still to keep them in their allegiance, by bestowing gifts on some, and promoting others with lands and possessions; by this he became prodigal and very expensive. He had a natural son, begotten of MacDuffee of Colonsay's daughter, and Angus Ogg, his legitimate son by the Earl of Angus's daughter. He gave the lands of Morvairn to MacLean, and many of his lands in the north to others, judging by these means to make them more faithful to him than they were to his father. His son, Angus Ogg, being a bold, forward man, and high-minded, observing that his father very much diminished his rents by his prodigality, thought to deprive him of all management and authority. Many followers adhered to him. His father being at Isla, he went after him with a great party, forced him to change seven rooms to lodge in, and at last to take his bed, during the whole of the night, under an old boat. When he returned to his house in the morning, he found his son sitting with a great croud about him. MacFinnon rising up, desired Macdonald to sit down; who answered, that he would not sit till he would execute his intention, which was to curse his son. So, leaving Isla with only six men, he went to the mainland and to Inverary, and having waited without till one of the Argyle gentlemen came forth in the morning, who, observing Macdonald, went in immediately, and told Argyle of the matter, who could scarcely believe him, saying, if he was there, he would certainly send some person to inform him before hand. With that he started up, and going out, finds Macdonald, and having saluted him, and brought him in, he said, I do not wonder at your coming here; but I am surprised you did not warn me before your arrival, and that your retinue is so small. That is little, said Macdonald, to the revolutions of the times, and thou shall be the better of my coming; and so, after dinner, he bestowed on him the lands of Knapdale Rilisleter, from the river Add to the Fox-burn in Kintyre, 400 merks lands, and desired Argyle to convey him to Stirling, where the king was at that time, and for his son's disobedience, he would resign all his estates to the king. So they went to Stirling, and from thence to Air, in company with the king, when John resigned all into his hands, excepting the barony of

Kinloss in Murray, of Kinnaird in Buchan, and of Cairndonald, in the west, which he retained to support his own grandeur during his lifetime. Angus Ogg Macdonald, his son, followed his former courses, came to Inverness, and demolished the castle. When his brother Austin saw how matters went on, and that John had resigned all to the king, he goes to Edinburgh, and takes his charters from the king for all his patrimony which his father and mother bestowed on him formerly, in favor of his heirs-male, legitimate or illegitimate; which patrimony consisted of North Uist, the parish of Hough in South Uist, Canna, Benbicula, Slate, Trotternish, and Lochbroom. But Angus Ogg, his nephew, continuing his former pretensions, resolved not to surrender any of his father's lands to the king, or to his father himself. The Earl of Athole was ordered with a party against him. He joined others in the north, who had the same injunctions from the king, viz. the Mackays, Mackenzie, the Brodies, some of the Frasers and Rosses. Angus Ogg came from Isla and Kintyre to the west, and raising some of his own name, viz. Alexander Macdonald of the Braes of Lochabber, John of Glengarry, the Laird of Knoydort, and some of the Islanders, he goes to Ross, where, meeting Athole and his party near Lagebread, he gave them a defeat, killing 517 of their army. Mackay was made prisoner; Athole and Mackenzie made their escape. The Earl of Crawford afterwards was ordered by the king to go by sea, and Huntly with a party to go by land, to harass and discourage Angus Ogg's adherents; but neither of them executed their orders. Argyle and Athole were sent to the Islanders, desiring them to hold of the king, and abandon Angus Ogg, and that the king would grant them the same rights they had formerly from Macdonald. This offer was accepted by several. But when the Macdonalds, and heads of their families, saw that their chief and family was to be sunk, they began to look up to Angus Ogg, the young lord. About this time Austin, his uncle, died, and was buried in Sand in North Uist. The Lords and principal men in the Isles gathered together in the Sound of Mull, and Angus Ogg, after an interview with his father, Argyle, and the Earl of Athol, was on the north side of Ardnamurchan with his men detained by bad weather for the space of five whole weeks, and in very great want of provisions; at last, the weather changing, he got round the Point. In the meantime, the Laird of Ardgour, coming through the Sound, and perceiving Macdonald and his party, displayed his colours

in his galley, which Macdonald took for Maclean's; upon which he steered directly towards him. They on the other side left their own harbour to the relief of Ardgour, such as Maclean, William Macleod of Harris, and Macneill of Barra; the rest of the faction, seeing themselves in danger at least of losing their galleys, thought best to enter their harbour. Macdonald coming on as swiftly as he could, accompanied by Donald Gallich of Sleat, Austin's son, and Ranald Bain, Laird of Mudort's eldest son, the last of whom grappled side to side with Macleod of Harris's galley. There was one called Edmond More Obrian along with Ranald Bain, who thrust the blade of an oar in below the stern-post of Macleod's galley, between it and the rudder, which prevented the galley from being steered. The galley of the heir of Torkill of the Lewis, with all his men, was taken, and himself mortally wounded with two arrows, whereof he died soon after at Dunvegan. Angus Ogg and Allan Laird of Mudort attacked Macleod, and took him prisoner, with a great slaughter of his men. Angus Ogg would have hanged Maclean immediately, had he not been prevented by the Laird of Mudort saying, he would have none to bicker with if Maclean was gone. Sometime thereafter, giving his oath of fidelity, he was pardoned. Macneill of Barra made his escape about Coll, and three galleys in pursuit of him. After this conflict, the Earl of Athole, being provided with boats by Argyle, crossed over privately to Isla, where Angus Ogg's lady, daughter of Argyle, was, and apprehended Donald Du, or "the Black," a child of three years of age, and committed him prisoner to Inch Chonnill, so called from the builder, Connill, son of the first Dougall of Lorn, where he remained in custody until his hair got grey. Yet Angus Ogg, Donald Du's father, was still advised by the Earl of Angus and Hamilton to hold out and maintain his rights. After this, John of the Isles gave up to the king all these lands which he formerly held back for the support of his grandeur, and betook himself to the fraternity of Paisley, where he lived a monasterial life for two years previous to his death. He ordered, when on his death-bed, himself to be buried a-side King Robert. Sometime thereafter, Angus Ogg went to Athol, apprehended the earl, and imprisoned him in Isla for a year. Some writers affirm that he pillaged and burnt a church in Athole, where he apprehended the earl, where he took sanctuary, and that, in consequence of this, he sometime thereafter got mad, which is absolutely false, and advanced only by those who had no good will to the Macdonalds; yet he made no apology for him. If we search antiquaries,

we will find few names in Scotland that mortified more lands to the church than the Macdonalds did. However, I cannot deny but his father's curse seems to have lighted on this man. He took a journey south, where he killed many of the Macalisters in Arran, and also of his own name, for seizing and intromitting with some of his lands without his consent. Returning through Argyle and Lochaber, he came to Inverness. Mackenzie was like to be killed, or at least banished, by Macdonald, because he was always against him, contriving all the mischiefs he could, least, upon recovering his own, he would deprive Mackenzie of these lands which he held of the king. There was another circumstance which shortened Macdonald's days, viz. there was a lady of the name of Macleod, daughter of Rory, surnamed the Black, who was tutor to the lawful heir of the Lewis, married to the Laird of Muidort. The tutor, her father, being resolved not to acknowledge, by any means, the true heir of the Lewis, and engross the whole to himself, was displaced by Macdonald, and the rightful heir put in possession. This lady having a spite at Macdonald for dispossessing her father, together with John Mackenzie, contrived his death in the following manner: There was an Irish harper of the name of Art O'Carby, of the county of Monaghan in Ireland, who was often at Macdonald's, and falling in love with Mackenzie's daughter, became almost mad in his amours. Mackenzie seeing him in that mood, promised him his daughter, provided he would put Macdonald to death, and made him swear never to reveal the secret. This fellow being afterwards in his cups, and playing upon his harp, used to sing the following verse, composed by himself in the Irish language:—

“ Tanmin do dhia a mharcruich neich crichd Bhalbhrichd  
 “ Gu bheil tanmin an cansiort mata puinsuin an Gallfit;”

meaning, that the rider of the dapple horse was in danger of his life, (for Macdonald always rode such a one,) if there was poison in his long knife, which he called Gallfit. As Macdonald went to bed one night, there was none in the room along with him but John Cameron, brother to Ewan, Laird of Lochell, and Macmurrich the poet. This John had some rights from Macdonald of the lands of Mammore in Lochaber, written the day before, but not signed by Macdonald. The harper rose in the night-time, when he perceived Macdonald was asleep, and cut his throat, for which he was apprehended, but never confessed that he was employed by any body so to

do, although there were several jewels found upon him, which were well known to have belonged formerly to Mackenzie and the lady of Muidort. The harper was drawn after horses till his limbs were torn asunder. After the death of Angus, the Islanders, and the rest of the Highlanders, were let loose, and began to shed one another's blood. Although Angus kept them in obedience while he was sole lord over them, yet, upon his resignation of his rights to the king, all families, his own as well as others, gave themselves up to all sorts of cruelties, which continued for a long time thereafter. We know, and might easily prove, that the Macdonalds are accused by many ignorant and malicious writers of treasons, rebellions, and such like crimes, for which they have no other grounds to go upon than that of their magnanimity in opposing some of the king's descendants, who wished to deprive them of their natural rights, and who were greater traitors towards the Macdonalds than the Macdonalds towards them; as any man versed in the affairs of the kingdom may easily discern. But had the law of Appenins in France been practised in Scotland as it had been there, the kingdom would have enjoyed more peace, and been at less trouble with our kings, than it generally has. There were many kings murdered in Scotland since Collan Uabhais came from Ireland, yet we could never learn to this hour that Macdonald had a hand in any of their deaths, which, if he had, it could by no means be concealed. The following kings lost their lives in this manner: Constantin the 1st, Conranos, Eugenius 8th, Fergus the 3d, Donald the 5th, Malcolm 1st, Duffus, Culenus, Kenneth the 3d, Grimus, Malcolm 2nd, Duncan 1st, and two Jameses, 1st and 3d; Queen Mary and her husband, with the attempts on her son; King Charles 1st of England, with banishment of his two sons. Neither can any one say that a Macdonald ever signed that unhappy convent against Charles 1st, although few in Scotland suffered more than they did, severals of them having lost their own lives and those of their followers for his sake. If any writer hereafter writes that the Macdonalds were guilty of such acts of treason, he certainly must advance what no preceding author has ventured to do. How much times are changed when men commit no treason against the king, but what is committed against the Parliament and Council. In any rebellion, the king's party are called traitors when weakest. There are few names in Scotland who have not been some time or other guilty of treason, although their names have not been eternized to posterity with infamy and disgrace,

as many have attempted to do of the Macdonalds. But to return to our subject.

John of the Isles aforesaid had a base son called Gillespig,\* by MacDuffee of Colonsay's daughter, to whom his father left as his patrimony Slias Rittachi, the one side of Strathford in Sutherland, Lochcarron, and Lochailsh, with other lands in the Braes of Ross, and the Lairdship of Kildin. In his latter years he became blind. He had a son called Alexander, and three daughters, of whom one was married to Ewan Mac-Allan, Chief of the Camerons; another to Chisholm of Strathglass; and the third to Mr Robert, Earl of Sutherland's son. As Archibald was one day hunting in the Braes of Ross, having a leash of hounds in his hands, upon their scenting the deer they rushed forward and threw him against the stock of an old tree, some of the branches of which piercing his side occasioned his death. He got Alexander by his father's brother's daughter, and finding no clergyman to marry them, he cohabited with her all his lifetime against the consent of all his friends. This Alexander thought he became heir to the Earldom of Ross and the Isles upon his uncle's death Angus Ogg, his cousin-german, Donald Angus Ogg's son, being then prisoner in Inchconnil. Alexander had a natural son called Angus Roy, got in Ireland by a daughter of Ranald Bain, first Laird of Lairgy. This Angus died in Ross. He had to wife Hugh Fraser's daughter, by whom he had two sons, John Caum and Angus. Alexander was married to Lovat's daughter, by whom he had three daughters and a son called Donald Gauld. The eldest of the daughters was first betrothed to Alexander Macdonald, son of Dugall, first Laird of Morar. Alexander of Glengarry, third Laird of that family, married first a brother's daughter of his grandfather. Angus Reavick, who was mother to Allan, of whom descended Lundy and Pitmain, who are not legitimate of that family, and having turned her off, he married the second daughter. The third was such an idiot, that she was sent to Heiskier, a remote island, lest she should be seen of strangers, to the care of a gentleman living there, a Macdonald called Donald Du Maclauchlane. Now Alexander, after the death of his uncle Angus Ogg, was infested in his father's lands in Ross, because his father was infested there before the resignation of his grandfather: and not content with this, he bethought himself of possessing all Macdonald's lands, or, as he pretended, to hold them in tutelage,

\* See Note F.

for Donald Du, the son of Angus Ogg, who was detained prisoner in Inchconnil; Gillespig Du, the wicked murderer of his brother, ruling the family of Sleat after the death of his father Austin Macdonald. Alexander, of whom we spoke above, went to Ross with a small body of the Ross people, having Alexander of Glengarry his son-in-law in company. This Alexander of Glengarry having dismissed his lawful wife, Angus Reavick's daughter, he ravished Alexander MacGillespig's daughter, merely to advance his fortune, his estate at that time being very small, possessing only the plain side of Glengarry, his cousin-german the offspring of Angus having the rugged side. Laggan Achadrom was one of the first holdings that Mackenzie had. Abertarf belonged of right to the Frasers. At that time the lands of Knoidart did not belong to him, for they were possessed by a younger branch of the family of Muidort. Alexander, as I mentioned above, going to Ross, many men gathered to him from the Isles and adjacent country. Alexander of Keppoch was going to his aid with 240 men, but young Mackenzie gathered together a number of Ross people, and that of the north, particularly such as held Macdonald's lands, at that time of the king; he had commission to oppose Alexander, in case he aimed to regain Macdonald's lands, and fearing for himself to have those whom he formerly offended as his neighbours, he got all those who then held of the king to join him. Alexander thought that Mackenzie would by no means venture to attack him, but Mackenzie knowing that if Alexander obtained any kind of superiority or advantage over him, that he would be reduced to a very low condition, became desperate in the attempt, and surprised Alexander and his people while in their beds resting in security and safety as they thought in Park. Their confusion became so great, that more were drowned in the river Connil than killed; 43 perished in all, but when Keppoch arrived with his men, he plundered Mackenzie's lands, who at that time kept the fort of the Island Donnen. Alexander MacGillespig joining afterwards, came south to Collonsay to raise more men to recover his lands in Ross, but was, contrary to humanity or justice, killed by John Brayoch MacEan of Ardnamurchan and Alexander Macdonald of Isla and Kintyre, at Oronsay, being then well stricken in years. The reason assigned for this was, that if he possessed Macdonald's ancient heritage, he would without doubt lessen those estates which they possessed at that time. Now Donald Gauld, Alexander MacGillespig's son, was in a very low condition; he had a dauvich of lands



from his uncle Lovat. He gathered a great many necessaries, such as seed, &c., among the best men in Ross, for his being a great man's son. There was a common fellow in his company, Paul, who gathered together his thigging in Ross. This man asked Donald Gauld what he meant to do with all the trash he was gathering? Donald Gauld answered, That mean and low as that was, he could do no better, and as it was God's will to reduce him to that low and despondent state, he ought to be content. Then, says Paul, if you will be advised by me, you will sell all your seed and thigging, for you will never raise yourself to any notice or respect by continuing a farmer; therefore, it is your interest to make money of all you have gathered, and hire as many men therewith as you can, to apprehend, in the first place, the Laird of Raisay, being the weakest and least powerful of all the island Lairds, and after succeeding in this, you can act according to circumstances. This advice being followed, they came to the Isles, apprehended Raisay, to whom they communicated their intentions. Raisay goes along with them to the Lewis, and remained that night within the castle of MacLeod of the Lewis. After that, Raisay had a consultation with his chief, the Laird of Lewis. It happened that night that a great many whales ran ashore in the Bay of Stornoway. MacLeod in the morning goes out to behold the diversion, and to kill them with broad swords. Donald Gauld and his company go out likewise. Raisay advised Donald Gauld, when MacLeod began to strike at the whales, to keep close at his heels to assist him; to which advice Donald invariably adhered. MacLeod having gone home, asked what that young man was who assisted him in killing the whales. Being informed he was Donald Gauld, MacLeod said, that it was reasonable and proper that he should be assisted to some honour and preferment. After this, MacLeod of the Lewis, and some others of the Islanders, held a meeting at Kyleakin. Alexander of Kintyre came there for Donald Gruamach, son of Donald Gallick, to make him Lord of the Isles, and imparted his sentiments on the subject to MacLeod. MacLeod said he was willing that Donald Gruamach should be made Lord of the Isles, and that he was nearer related to him than Donald Gauld. Alexander of Kintyre had a double meaning in this offer. He well knew it did not belong to himself by right, and had a greater respect for Donald Gruamach, who had a greater right to that title, than for Donald Gauld, who, according to his opinion, was not so fit for the place, either by his actions or friendship; besides, he did not

wish to prefer Donald Gauld, he himself having a hand in his father's murder. Upon this, MacLeod spoke to Donald Gruamach upon this subject, who answered, that it was a cause not very easily carried through; that he doubted much the loyalty of the Islanders; and that he would no ways have a hand in that affair so long as Donald Du, Angus Ogg's son, was alive. Alexander of Kintyre undertook this journey to create Donald Gruamach Lord of the Isles, fearing that if Donald Gauld succeeded, he would revenge his father's death, of which he was a partaker. This Alexander of Kintyre being married to John of Ardnamurchan's daughter, was easily induced by his father-in-law to stand as heir, and to look for great honour and preferment, if Alexander MacGillespig was cut off. John of Ardnamurchan's purpose was to set them by the ears, in case he himself might get some of their lands to purchase. Donald Gruamach rejecting the offer made him of being created Lord of the Isles, the MacLeods thought to make Donald Gauld Lord of them. With this intention going to Morveirn, where they met Maclean, Alexander of Kintyre being also in company, comporting with the times, because he formerly told his mind to these men, they proclaimed Donald Gauld Lord of the Isles. When Brayack of Ardnamurchan was desired to compear, Maclean sent him a private message not to come, to which he paid no attention, but appeared, and was paid the same deference as any of the rest. As he sat in the tent, his son, John Sunoirtich, expressed his surprise that all the gentry of the Isles were called to Macdonald's tent, and he not treated as the rest. His father observed, it was his own fault, by having a hand in Donald's father's death. His son said, if his advice was followed, they would attack Macdonald's tent; but his father said, they were too weak against Donald Gauld's party. In the meantime, he ordered one of his men to look to the shore, and see if his galley was afloat; upon this there came a black sheep into the tent, and the person sent to see the galley came back with a salmon fish wanting an eye, telling him his boat was not afloat. John Brayack asked what was the place's name in which they were? Being answered it was called Ballepaig, he said that three things had come to pass, of which the old woman who nursed him desired him to be aware, viz. The black sheep, the salmon with one eye, and Ballepaig, wherein she warned him never to remain a night; and now, said he, the last period of my life must certainly be at hand. At that very moment one rushed out of Donald Gauld's tent, crying out, Kill, and do not spare the

MacEans; which commands were instantly obeyed. MacEan fled for the space of a mile, but was overtaken by Mr Allan Morison, and killed by the Laird of Raisay. His son John was killed, together with a young son called Angus: in short, all of them that could be taken. This happened at a place called Craiganairgid. In the evening thereafter, Alexander of Kintyre observing that the death of Donald's father was amply revenged, because it was John of Ardnamurchan that apprehended him; but Donald Gauld said that his father's death was not yet fully revenged, while Alexander, who was equally guilty with John Brayach, was in life. Alexander hearing this, slipt away privately in the night time, and left them. Donald Gauld after this went to Tyree, and died in the Inch of Teinlipeil, five weeks after he was proclaimed Lord of the Isles. Alexander of Kintyre and his two sons, one of whom was called John Cathanach, were afterwards by the King's orders hanged at the Borrowmuir, near Edinburgh, because, after the resignation of John of the Isles, they neither would take their rights from the King, nor deliver up to him those lands which Macdonald had in Isla and Kintyre.

## NOTES.

## Note A.

This MS. history of the Lords of the Isles, now for the first time printed, is a very favourable specimen of the productions of the ancient Sennachies. Full of traditional anecdotes, both of public events and of the private history of families, in general wonderfully accurate, they furnish a curious addition to the history of the Scottish Highlands. The genealogical accounts of the various families contained in these MSS. is, however, frequently full of errors, principally intentional, and arising from the prejudices and active partizanship of the Sennachy, who being always devoted to one particular family, shared his patron's animosity against the Clans with whom he was at feud, and his jealousy of the other families of his own Clan, between whom there existed a rivalry. The Sennachy seldom scrupled to subserve his patron's jealousies, by perverting the history of their families, and this he, in general, accomplished either by actually perverting the genealogy, or by an extensive bastardising of the heads of the family, probably proceeding upon a principle not unknown to the present day, that a fact, however notoriously false, if perseveringly asserted for a certain length of time, will at length be received as true.

The writer of this MS. was a staunch adherent of the Slate family, and therefore his statements, with regard both to the Clans with whom the Clan Donald were at feud, and to the rival branches of that great Clan, must be received with great caution. The bastardising of Dugall, reputed to be the progenitor of the Macdugalls, is a good illustration of the above remarks, for there is no doubt whatever that he was the eldest legitimate son of Sommerled by his marriage with the daughter of Olave the Red.

## Note B.

The Sennachy has here confounded the history of Angus More with that of his son Angus Ogg. It was Angus Ogg who was the active partizan of Bruce, and consequently, the Alexander here mentioned was the son, and not the brother, of Angus More.

## Note C.

This Reginald is confounded with another Reginald, son of Roderic, son of Allan, son of Roderic, who was a son of Reginald, son of Sommerled. It was this latter Reginald who was slain at Perth, in 1346. The words, *Armin of the Lord*, are plainly miswritten for *Armin or the Lord*; see page 297.

The name *Angus* has been, by an error of the press, omitted before the word *Ogg*, in the commencement of the sentence.

## Note D.

The Gaelic word expressive of the men who held their lands in factory, is evidently omitted after the word freeholders.

## Note E.

The Donald who fought Inverlochy is here improperly confounded with another Donald Ballich, the son of John Mor of Isla. They were cousins-german.

## Note F.

This is a mistake, for Gillespie was undoubtedly son of Alexander, Lord of the Isles, and brother of Austin, before mentioned. He was likewise called Celestine and Archibald, under which latter name he is mentioned a few lines further on.

## EXTRACTS FROM THE NORSE SAGAS.

*(Concluded.)*

## IV.

## LAUDNAMABOK.

ERP was a slave of Audur. He was the son of Meldun, an earl in Scotland, who was slain by Earl Sigurd the Rich. The mother of Erp was Myrgjol, the daughter of Gljomal, King of Ireland; Sigurd Jarl took them prisoner and enslaved them.

Another son of Ottar's (son of Bjorn, son of Ketil Flatnose) was Helgi. He made war upon Scotland, and carried off prisoner Nidbjorga, the daughter of King Bjolan, and of Kadlinar, daughter of Ganga Rolf.

## V.

## OLAF TRYGGVASONAR SAGA.

## CHAPTER XCVI.

## CONVERSATION BETWEEN EARL ROGNVALD AND HIS SONS.

Earl Rognvald heard eastward in Norway the slaughter of his brother Sigurd, and that Vikings had taken possession of his lands both in Shetland and Orkney. Then sent he westward Halladr, his son, and King Harald gave him the title and dignity of an earl. Halladr had a great army, and when he came

to Orkney he took possession of the lands, but in autumn and spring Vikings still ravaged the Islands. They made promontory plunders, and hewed strand-hewing, (drove the cattle of the country down to the shore, and slaughtered them for victualling their ships.) Then Earl Halladr got weary of occupying the Islands. He resigned the earl's dignity, and received a farmer's right, (contented himself with the rank of a farmer,) and then went back to Norway. Rognvald, his father, was ill pleased with his expedition, and said that his sons would be unlike to his parents. Einarr, one of his sons, thus answered his father:—I have little love of thee, and have grown up here in such small esteem, that I am but little sorry to lose it. It may be that I may elsewhere not less succeed to promotion than here. Now I will go west to the Islands, if thou wilt give me some aid. I shall promise thee that which will be to thee a matter of great joy, that I shall never come back to Norway. The earl's answer was, That I like well that thou comest not back. I have little hope that thy relations will have honour of thee, for all thy maternal kindred is thrall born. The earl gave to Einarr one long ship, tolerably well manned. Einarr sailed west in the autumn, but when he came to Orkney, he fought with the Vikings, who had settled in the Islands. He killed them, and then became Earl of the Islands. He became a great and wealthy chieftain, (hofthingi.)

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## CHAPTER XCVII.

### EARL EINARR AVENGES HIS FATHER'S DEATH.

The sons of King Harald Harfagre became men of great violence when they grew up. They deprived of life the kings, earls, or other rich men. One spring they, viz. Haldan Haleggr, and Guthrödr Liomi, went with a great number of men northward to Maeri. They came on Earl Rognvald unawares, broke down the house above him, set fire to it, and burnt him within with sixty men; then Guthrödr took possession of that domain which the earl had had before, and a little while after he reconciled himself with his father, and gave himself up to his power. Then King Harald gave to Thorer, the son of Earl Rognvald, the whole of his patrimony,

an earl's title along with it, and married to him his daughter Olof, called the Year's Improver. Haldan took two long ships and manned them. He sailed westward over the sea immediately after the burning of Earl Rognvald. Haldan came to the Orkneys unawares. Earl Einarr fled instantly out of the Islands, and returned the same autumn on Haldan unawares, and the result was, that the earl took Haldan Hallegr's life, as is related in the Saga of the Earls of Orkney. Shortly after, King Harald went with his army westward to the Orkneys, but when Earl Einarr heard that King Harald was come from the east, he went over to Nes, then the Earl sung this stanza :—

Many a one becomes guilty of slaying sheep,  
 Many a man with a fair beard,  
 But I (am outlawed) from the Islands,  
 For the Sovereign's young son's slaughter.  
 Men say that I am in danger  
 With the high-souled monarch,  
 In Harald's shield a break  
 I have hewed, that's undoubted.

Then men and messages went between the king and the earl, and they reconciled themselves on that condition, that the Orkney men should pay to the king six merks in gold. The Bonde thought the pay too much. Einarr offered to the Bonde that he alone should pay this money, but that, in return, he should have all the allodial possessions in Orkney. The Bonde consented to this, and that the more readily, as all the poorer men had but small lands, while those who were wealthy said they would redeem their allodial possessions when they pleased. Then the earl paid all the money to the king. The king sailed in the autumn to Norway, and the Earl had after that all the allodial lands in Orkney all the time, until Earl Sigurd Lodverson returned the allodial lands to the Bonde. Earl Einarr governed Orkney a long time, and died of sickness. He had three sons; one was called Arnkel, another Erlend, a third Thorfinn, the Skull-cleaver. The brothers, sons of Earl Einarr, Arnkel and Erlend, were killed in England with King Erick, the Bloody-axe, as was before written. But their brother Thorfinn was a long time Earl in Orkney. He was a great chieftain, and unfriendly to war, and died of sickness. His sons were five; Arnfin, Havard, Liotr, Skuli, and Lodver. Arnfin was married to Ragnhilda, a daughter of Eyrek, and Gunnhilda, as before was mentioned. Ragnhilda contrived the death of Earl Arnfin, her husband, and went to



marry Havard, his brother. Havard was a good chieftain, and prosperous. Earl Havard and Ragnhilda were not long together before Ragnhilda incited the earl's sister's son, of the name of Einarr, who was called Kliningr, to kill Earl Havard. She promised to Einarr, if he did this, that he should become Earl over the Islands, and that she would marry him; but when Einarr had killed the earl, Ragnhilda would not marry him, and said it was the greatest lie that she had been in any scheme as to the earl's death. Then Ragnhilda sent for another sister's son of Earl Havard; he was called Einar the Hard-chopped. Ragnhilda requested him to avenge the earl's death, and offered him the same as she had offered to the other before; but when Einar the Hard-chopped had killed his relation, Ragnhilda would not marry him. Then she married Liotr, a brother of Havard and Arnfin. Liotr became then Earl over the Islands, and a great chieftain. According to Ragnhilda's advice, he had Einar the Hard-chopped slain. Skuli, the brother of Earl Liotr, went up into Scotland, and the King of Scots gave him an earl's title. Earl Skuli went down to Katanes, and strengthened himself from thence, in respect of army; from thence Earl Skuli went out to Orkney, and fought for dominion with Earl Liotr, his brother, and was defeated. He fled over to Nes. Another battle they had in the glens on Katanes; then Earl Skuli was slain, but Earl Liotr subjected under him the whole of Katanes. Earl Liotr was the greatest warrior. The last battle he had was with that Scottish Earl who was called Margbiodr, and Liotr had more than a half less army. But then Liotr advanced so boldly, that the Scots yielded before him, and the battle was short, ere they fled who wished to save their life. But many were slain. Earl Liotr got the victory, but received such wounds as brought him to his end. Then Lodver, his brother, took the earldom of Orkney, and was a great chieftain. He was married to Edna, daughter of Kiarval, King of Ireland. Their son was Sigurd the Stout. Earl Lodver died of sickness, but Sigurd his son took the earldom after him. Sigurd became a rich earl, and wide landed. He kept with violence Katanes from the Scotch, and had every summer an army ready for service. He made war in the Sudreys, on Scotland, and on Ireland. It was one summer that an earl, who was called Finlay, came down from Scotland with an overwhelming army. Finlay marked out a battle-field to Earl Sigurd on Skida Myre, in Katanes, and fixed the day for the battle. Earl Sigurd drew an army together. The Orkneymen were

not willing to fight against odds, for it has been said that there would not be less odds than seven Scotsmen against one of Sigurd's men. The Earl got then no assistance from Orkney before he restored to the Bonde their allodial lands in the Islands, in order to have assistance from them. Then Earl Sigurd went to battle with Finlay, and Sigurd got the victory, but the Bonde recovered their allodial possessions in Orkney.

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## VI.

### OLAP TRYGGVASONAR SAGA.

#### *Johnstone's Edition.*

Earl Thorfinn had five sons; one was called Havard the Prosperous; another Lodver; a third Liotr; a fourth Skuli; a fifth Arnfinn. Ragnhilda, the daughter of Eyrik, contrived her husband Arnfinn's death at Myrkhol in Katanes. But she married Havard the Prosperous, his brother. Havard took the earldom, and became a good chieftain, and prosperous. There was a man called Einar Kliningr; he was Havard's sister's son, and a great chieftain. He had a great retinue; and was engaged in warlike expeditions during summer. He received a banquet at Havard's; and, during that banquet, Ragnild and Einar spoke much together. She said that such a man was well suited to be a chief, and much more fit for the earldom than Havard his relation; and she said that that woman would be well married who had such a man. Einar requested her not to make such speeches; said that he was the noblest man in the islands, and she quite well married. Ragnild answers, "Short will be my and Havard's cohabitation after this, and it is true that men will be found in the islands in whose eyes every thing will not appear big, (who will not shrink from venturing on bold achievements,) if you stand in your own light, so that you will not receive the dignity." By such persuasions, Einar's mind inclined to avarice and treason against his relation; and they then agreed among themselves that he should slay the Earl, and that she should marry him: and, a while after, Einar prepared himself for that journey. But then said a soothsayer who accompanied him, "Do not this work to-day, but rather to-morrow, else

the result will be slaughter of relations in your kindred." Einar did as if he heard not this. Havard was then at Steinsnes in Rossey. There took place the meeting and battle between him and Havard, and it lasted not long ere the Earl was slain. The place is now called Havardsfield. And when these tidings spread, it was thought that Einar had become a base traitor by this work. Then Ragnhild would have no connection with him, and said it was nothing but a lie that she had made any promises. Then she sent for Einar the Hard-chopped; he was a son of another sister of Havard. And when they met, she said it was a shame that he had such relations as would not avenge his death. She said that she would do any thing if the earl's death was avenged. "But that is manifest," says she, "that that man will be most esteemed by all good men who avenges the earl's death. He too will have gained his dominions." Einar said, "It is said, lady, that you sometimes speak other things than you harbour in your mind, but he who does this work will likely have that in return, that you shall keep the dominions in subjection to him, and, along therewith, other things which will appear of no less importance." Thus they finished the conversation. After this, Einar the Hard-chopped attacked Einar Klining, (the Besmearer,) and killed him. But Ragnhild sent for Liotr their brother, and married him. Liotr took the earldom, and became a great chieftain. Einar the Hard-chopped had now killed his relative, but was not then nearer the earldom than before; and he was now mightily ill pleased with his lot, and thus he wished to procure followers to himself, and attack the Islands with armed force. He found it difficult to procure men, because the Orkney men would serve the sons of Thorfinn the Scull-cleaver, and, a short time after, Earl Liotr had Einar the Hard-chopped slain. Skuli, the brother of Liotr, now went to Scotland, and received there an Earl's title from the King of Scots. Then he went over to Katanes and gathered an army there, and went from thence to the Islands, and contended there for dominion with his brother Liotr. Liotr gathered an army and went out to meet Skuli, and got the greater number of followers. But when they met, Skuli would nothing but fight. A severe battle took place, and Liotr obtained the victory. But Skuli fled over to the Nes, and thither Liotr went pursuing him, and dwelt there a while, and got many men. And then Skuli rode down from Scotland with a great army which the King of Scots and Earl Magbiodr had given to him; and the Scots were extremely

ardent in the beginning of the battle. Liotr desired the men to protect themselves, and yet stand immoveable. But when the Scots could effect nothing, Liotr excited his men, and was himself the most eager; and when it had thus gone a while, the line of the Scots broke, and after that they fled. But Skuli continued the battle; yet at last he was slain. Earl Liotr then subjected to himself Katanes; and then there were quarrels between the Scots and Earl Liotr, for the Scotch were ill pleased with their defeats. When Earl Liotr was in Katanes, Earl Magbiodr came from Scotland with a great army, and Earl Liotr and he met on Skida Myre in Katanes, and Earl Liotr had not so great an army; yet Liotr went on with so much prowess that the Scotch yielded, and there was a battle ere they fled who wished to save their life, but many were wounded. Liotr returned with victory, but his army was much wounded. Earl Liotr had got a wound which brought him to his end.

OF EARL LODVER AND EARL SIGURD THE STOUT, HIS SON.

Lodver took the earldom after Liotr, and was a great chieftain. He was married to Audur, the daughter of Kiarval, King of the Irish. Their son was Sigurd the Stout; Lodver died of sickness, and was entombed in Hofn in Katanes. Sigurd his son took the earldom after him, and became a great chieftain, and wide landed. He kept Katanes by main force from the Scotch, and had every summer an army ready for service. He made war in the Sudreys, on Scotland, and on Ireland. It happened one summer that Finlay, the Earl of Scots, marked out a battle field to Sigurd on Skida Myre on a certain day. But Sigurd went to consult his mother; she was wise in many things, (a magician.) The earl said there were no less odds than seven men against one. She answered, "I would long have fostered thee in my wool-basket, if I had known that thou wouldst live for ever, and fortune decides as to a man's life, and not circumstances. It is better to die with honour than to live with dishonour. Receive a standard which I have made with my whole knowledge, and I expect it will be victorious to him before whom it is carried, but the bane of him who bears it." The standard was wrought with much manual art and exquisite elegance. It was made in likeness of a raven, and, when the wind blew on the standard, it appeared as if the raven was hastening on its flight. Earl Si-

gurd got angry at the words of his mother, and restored to the Orkney men their allodial possessions for their assistance, and went to Earl Finlay on Skida Myre, and both arrayed their army. And, when the battle came to close quarters, the standard-bearer of Earl Sigurd was shot dead. The Earl called another man to bear the standard, and, when they had fought a while, he was killed. Three standard-bearers of the Earl were slain, but he got the victory; and the Orkney men then received back their allodial possessions according to his promise, and he went to marry the daughter of Malcolm King of Scots.

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## VII.

### NIALA SAGA.

#### CHAPTER LXXXIV.

##### THE OUTJOURNEY OF THE SONS OF NIAL.

Now here begins the narrative that Grim and Helgi, the sons of Nial, went from Iceland on the summer, when Thramd and his followers went abroad, and they were in the ship with Olaf Ketilson of Elda, and Bardi the White. They got so strong northern winds that they were driven southward in the sea, and so great darkness came over them that they knew not which way they went, and they had a long voyage; then they came into great shallows, and they thought that they knew that that would be near land. The sons of Nial asked whether Bardi knew at all what lands they would be nearest. "There are many lands," says he, (possible,) "considering the storms which we have had, the Islands, Scotland, or Ireland." Two nights after that, they saw lands on both sides, and a large breaker within in the Fiord. They cast anchor outside the breaker. Then the tempest began to calm, and in the morning it was calm. Then they saw thirteen ships coming out to them. Then said Bardi, "What counsel is now to be taken, for these men will attack us?" Then they consulted whether they should defend themselves or give themselves up. But, before they had determined, the Vikingr came up to them; then each party asked the other's names, and who their rulers

were. Then the chieftains of the merchants stated their names, and asked again who ruled over the other army. The one called himself Griotgardr, and the other Snækolfr, sons of Moldan, from Dungalsbae in Scotland, relations of King Melkolf, King of Scots: "And we offer two conditions," says Griotgardr, "that you go on land, while we will take your money: the other is, that we will attack you, and kill every man whom we get." Helgi answers, "The merchants wish to defend themselves." Then said the merchants, "Speak, thou very miserable! What defence shall we offer? And money is less valuable than life." Grim then began to shout to the Vikingr, and prevented them from hearing the murmurs of the merchants. Bardi and Olaf said, "Think ye not that the Icelanders will scoff at your behaviour? Rather take your arms and defend yourselves."

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## CHAPTER LXXXV.

### OF KARA SOLMUNDARSON.

The Vikingr shot at them, and then a battle commenced, and the merchants defended themselves well. Snækolfr runs on Olaf, and thrusts him through with a spear. Grim thrusts at Snækolfr with a spear, and with such force that he fell overboard. Then Helgi turned against them with Grim, and they drove down all the Vikingr; and the sons of Nial were always where it was most needed. The Vikingr cried and requested the merchants to surrender. They said they would never surrender. In this moment they happened to look out towards the sea, and they saw vessels coming from the southward part of the promontory, and they were not fewer than ten. They rowed fast, and directed their course thitherward. There was in them shield on shield, but on that vessel which went foremost a man stood at the mast. He was in a silken jacket, and had a golden helmet, but the hair was both long and fair. This man had a gold-studded spear in his hand. He asked who have here such an equal play. Helgi announced himself, and said, that against him were Griotgardr and Snækolfr. "But who are the captains?" said he. Helgi answered, "Bardi the Black, who is still alive, but another is dead, who is called Olaf." "Are you Icelanders?" said he.

“Certainly,” said Helgi. He asked whose sons they were; they told him. Then he recognised them, and said, “You are renowned men, both father and sons.” “Who art thou?” said Helgi. “My name is Kara, and I am the son of Solmund.” “From whence comest thou?” said Helgi. “From the Sudreys.” “Then thou hast arrived opportunely,” said Helgi, “if thou wilt somewhat assist us.” “Assist you as much as you need,” said Kara; “but what do you require?” “That you do attack them,” said Helgi. Kari said that should be done. Then they attacked them, and a battle commenced a second time. But, when they had fought a while, Kari boarded the ship, and Snækolfr turns against him, and hews at him. Kara leapt over a beam which lay across the ship backwards. Snækolfr hewed into the beam, so the sword quite sunk into it. Kara hewed at him, and the sword hit him on the shoulder, and it became so great a blow that he cleft away the arm, and Snækolfr had instantly his death. Griotgard threw a spear at Kari. Kari saw it, and made a bound in the air, and the spear missed him. In that moment Helgi and Grim had joined Kari. Then Helgi runs on Griotgard, and thrusts a sword through him, and that became his death. Then they went over all the ships. Along both boards the men then asked for quarter. They then gave quarter to all, but took all the money. After that they lay all the ships out under the islands.

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## CHAPTER LXXXVI.

### OF EARL SIGURD.

Earl Sigurd ruled over Orkney. He was the son of Lodver Thorfinnson the Skull-cleaver, the son of Torfeinar, the son of Rognvald Earl of Maeri, the son of Eistein Glumru. Kari was a courtier of Earl Sigurd's, and had taken tribute of the Islands from Earl Gilli. Kari desired them now to go to Rossey, and said the earl would receive them well. They agreed to that, and went along with Kari, and came to Rossey. Kari accompanied them to meet the earl, and told what men they were. “How did they happen to meet thee?” said the earl. “I found them,” said Kari, “in the fiords of Scotland, and they were fighting with the sons of Earl Moldan, and de-

fended themselves so well, that they usually threw themselves between the timbers, and were commonly there when the danger was greatest. Now, I wish to request for them reception at court." "You shall be the master of that," said the earl, "you have taken so much in hand with them before." They then staid with the earl during the winter, and were much esteemed. In the latter part of the winter, Helgi was taciturn. The earl wondered what the cause might be, and asked why he was silent, and asked what he was thinking of, or do you not think it well here? "I like it well here," says Helgi. "What are you then thinking of?" says the earl. "Have you any domain to take care of in Scotland?" says Helgi. "It is likely that we think so," says the earl, "but what about that?" Helgi says, "The Scotch must have killed your agent, and prevented all news, that none should pass over the Pentland Firth." The earl said, "Art thou a soothsaying man?" He said that is not much tried. "I shall increase thy honour," said the earl; "if this be so, else thou wilt suffer for it." "He is not a man of that kind," says Kari, "and he will tell the truth in this matter, for his father is a soothsayer." Then the earl sent men southward to Stromej, to Arnbot his agent. After that, Arnbot sent men southward, across the Pentland Firth, and there received news, and heard that Earl Hundi and Earl Melsnati had slain Havard of Threswick, brother-in-law to Earl Sigurd. Then Arnbot sent word to Earl Sigurd that he should come southward with a great army, and drive these earls from the territory. When the earl heard of this, he drew a vast army together of all the Islands.

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## CHAPTER LXXXVII.

### A BATTLE BETWEEN THE EARLS.

Then the earl went southward with the army, and Kari was along with him, and also the sons of Nial. They landed in Caithness. The earl had these rikis in Scotland, Ros and Moray, Sudrland and Dali. There they were met by men of these territories, who said that the earls were a short way from thence with a great army. Earl Sigurd then turned thitherward with his army. It is called Dungallsnip above



which the meeting took place, and it broke out in a great battle between them. The Scotch had allowed some part of the army to march loose, and it came in the open shields (from the side or behind) of the earl's men, and there was a great slaughter till the sons of Nial turned against them, and fought with them, and brought them to flight, then there was a severe battle. Helgi and his followers now passed the earl's standard, and fought well. Now Kari turns against Earl Melsnati. Melsnati threw a spear at Kari. Kari took it in his hand, and threw the spear again, and sent it through the earl. Then fled Earl Hundi, but they pursued the fugitives till they learned of Earl Melkolf that he drew an army together in Dungallsbae, then the earl consulted his men, and all thought it would be best to return and not fight against so great a mainland army. Then they returned; but when the earl came to Stromey, they there divided the booty, and then he went northward to Rossey. The sons of Nial and Kari followed him. The earl made them a great banquet, and at that banquet the earl gave to Kari a good sword, and a gold studded spear, but to Helgi a golden ring and a tunic; but to Grim a shield and sword. After that he made Grim and Helgi his courtiers, and thanked them for their prowess. They remained with the earl that winter and the summer till Kari went into an expedition; they went along with him. They made war in many places during the summer, and were everywhere victorious. They fought against Godred, King of Man, and vanquished him, and then returned, and had got much money. They still remained this winter with the earl; in the spring the sons of Nial begged leave to go to Norway. The earl said they might go where they pleased, and gave them a good ship and valiant followers. Kari said that he would this summer come to Norway with the tribute of Earl Hakon, and that they would then meet; and, finally, they made this agreement. Then the sons of Nial departed, and sailed to Norway, and landed northwardly in Dronteim.

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## VIII.

## ORKNEYINGA SAGA.

## CHAPTER I.

It is said that in the days of Harald Harfagre the Orkneys began to be inhabited, but formerly they were a den of pirates. The first earl in Orkney was called Sigurd. He was a son of Eystein Glumru, and brother to Rognvald, Earl of Maeri. After Sigurd, (ruled) Guttorm, his son, one winter. After him, Torfeinar, the son of Earl Rognvald, took the earldom, and was a long time earl, and a wealthy man. Halfdan, the Long-legged, son of Harald Harfagre, attacked Torfeinar, and drove him from the Orkneys. Einar returned, and then killed Rognvald (Halfdan) of the island. After that King Harald went with an army to Orkney. Einar fled then up on Scotland. King Harald made the Orkney men swear him oaths, and all their allodial possessions. After that the earl and Harald reconciled themselves, and he became the king's man, and took land and fiefs of the king, but was not to pay tribute therefor, because the country was much exposed to warlike invasions. The earl paid to the king sixty merks of gold, then Harald made war on Scotland, as is stated in the Glumdrapa. After Torfeinar, his sons, Arnkell, Erlend, and Thorfinnr the Skull-cleaver, ruled over the land. In their days, Erik the Bloody-axe came from Norway, and the earls were then bound to assist him with military force. Arnkell and Erlend were killed on an expedition, but Thorfinnr ruled over the land, and lived to an old age; his sons were Arnfin, Havadr, Lodver, Liotr, and Skuli;—their mother was Grelaugra, daughter of Earl Dungadr of Katanes;—her mother was Groa, a daughter of Thorstein the Red. In the days of Earl Thorfinnr, there came from Norway the sons of Erik the Bloody-axe, when they had fled from Earl Hakon. Then they did many violent deeds in the islands. Earl Thorfinnr died of sickness; after him his sons ruled over the country, and there are great histories of them. Lodver lived longest of them, and then ruled the country alone; his son was Earl Sigurd the Stout; he was wealthy, and a great warrior in his days. Olaf Tryggvason returned from a western expedition with his army, and landed in Orkney. He took captive Earl

Sigurd in Rorvik, lying there before him in one ship. King Olaf offered his life's redemption to the Earl if he should receive the right faith and baptism, and become his man, and propagate Christianity throughout all Orkney. King Olave took as hostage his son, who was called Hundi, or the Whelp; from thence Olaf went to Norway, and became king there, and Hundi was with him some winters, and died there; but after that Earl Sigurd paid no allegiance to King Olave. He went to marry the daughter of Melcolm, King of Scots; and their sons were Earl Thorfinn the elder, Sumerled, Brusi, and Einar. Five winters after the slaughter of King Olaf, Tryggvason, Earl Sigurd, went to Ireland. He put his elder sons over the land. Thorfinn he sent to Scotland to the King of Scots, his mother's father. In this expedition Earl Sigurd was killed in the battle of Brian. But when this news came to Orkney, his sons Sumarled, Brusi, and Einar, were made earls, and divided the lands between them in thirds. Thorfinn, the son of Sigurd, was then five winters old when his father was killed; but when the earl's slaughter was reported to the King of Scots, the King of Scots gave to Thorfinn his relation Katanes and Sutherland, and an earl's title along with it, and gave him men to rule the domain along with him. Earl Thorfinn was very precocious in his education, and in every improvement. He was a strong man, and ugly, and of great stature. When he grew up it was manifest that he was avaricious, harsh, and cruel and sagacious. The brothers, Einar and Brusi, were unlike each other in their temper. Brusi was a very peaceful man, and clever, eloquent, and had many friends. Einar was stern and taciturn, harsh, avaricious, and a great warrior. Sumarled resembled Brusi in his temper; he was the oldest, and lived the shortest of the brothers: he died of sickness. After his death Thorfinn claimed the part of the Orkneys. Because Thorfinn had Caithness, and Sutherland the domain which his father had had; and Einar said that that was much more than a third of Orkney, and he would not allow any portion to Thorfinn. But Brusi did not object to the division as far as he was concerned; and I will not covet, says he, to have more land than that third which justly belongs to me; then Einar subjected to himself two parts of the islands. He became then a wealthy man, and had many followers;—he was often in expeditions during summers, and had great levies in the country. But as to gain after expeditions it was very different, (at different seasons.) Then the Bonde became tired of this work; but the earl con-

tinued with violence all his imposts, and made it not safe for any man to contradict him. He was a man of the greatest violence. Then much scarcity arose in the islands by means of the labour and expense to which the Bonde were subjected. But in that part of the land which Brusi had there was peace and prosperity; he was well liked by the Bonde.

Now Thorfinn became a great chieftain, one of the largest men in point of stature, ugly of aspect, black haired, sharp featured, and somewhat tawny, and the most martial looking man; he was a contentious man, and covetous both of money and dignity; victorious and clever in battle, and a bold attacker. He was then five winters old when Malcolm, King of the Scots, his mother's father, gave him an earl's title, and Caithness to rule over; but he was fourteen winters when he prepared maritime expeditions from his country, and made war on the domains of other princes. So says Arnold Jarla Skald—

In the storm of the helmets  
 The prince reduced the edge of the sword:  
 Before he was fifteen winters old  
 Boldly he went.  
 He considered himself mature  
 To protect the land,  
 And to attack others.  
 None under the canopy of heaven  
 Is more bold than Einar's brother.

Earl Thorfinn had great assistance from the King of Scots, and this much promoted his power in Orkney, that that assistance was so near him. The King of Scots died when the brothers had reconciled themselves. Then succeeded to the crown of Scotland Kali Hundason. He thought that Caithness belonged to him as well as to the former kings, and he would have tribute of it as of other places, but Earl Thorfinn thought that he had not too great an inheritance from his mother's father, though he had Caithness, and he also thought that at an earlier period it was given to him, and he would therefore pay no tribute of it. Now from this arose great enmity, and the one made war against the other. King Kali wished to put a chieftain in Caithness, whose name was Moddan; he was his sister's son, and he gave him an earl's title. Then Moddan rode down from Scotland, and strengthened himself as to forces in Sudrland. News of this reached Earl Thorfinn; he drew then an army together about Caithness.

Then Thorkell Fostri came from the Orkneys with a great army to meet Earl Thorfinn, and they had then manifestly a greater army. When the Scots knew that Earl Thorfinn had a greater force they were slower in the invasion, and after that rode up into Scotland. Earl Thorfinn subjected to himself Sutherland and Ros, and made war far and wide in Scotland, and returned from thence again to Caithness. But Thorkell went out to the islands. The conscript forces returned home. The earl resided in Caithness, in Dungalsbae, and had five long ships, and frequently inspected his forces to see that they were well manned. Moddan visited King Kali in Berrik, and told him of his unsuccessful journey. King Kali got very wroth that his territory was invaded. He instantly embarked, and had eleven long ships, and a great army, and took his course northwards along Scotland. He sent Moddan again to Katanes with a great army, and he rode through the Highlands in Scotland. It was intended that he should descend from thence, and that Thorfinn should be enclosed in the angle. Now, that is to be related of King Kali, that he did not stay till he came to Caithness, and then there was a short distance between him and Earl Thorfinn. Then Earl Thorfinn adopted this expedient, that he embarked in a ship and went out in the Pentland Firth, intending to go to Orkney, and there was a short space between them, and they saw the sails of King Kali when they sailed into the firth from the east and pursued them. Earl Thorfinn and his followers took their course eastward along the islands, and intended to reach Sandrick. He turned up eastward below Dyrnes, and sent word to Thorkell that he should gather a force. Earl Thorfinn lay off Dyrnes, having arrived there late, but on the morrow when it was light they knew of nothing, ere King Kali rose upon them in eleven ships. Then there were two conditions before their hands; the one to run on land, and leave the ships to their enemies, and all the money; the other to lay themselves against the king, and make fortune decide. Then Earl Thorfinn calls on his men, and bade them prepare their weapons, said he would not flee, desired them to row briskly, then both parties fastened their ships together. Earl Thorfinn did then greatly exhort his army, desired them to be brisk, and make the first attack very severe, said that few of the Scots would stand. This battle was both severe and long. So says Arnor Jarla Skald—

I think that the warriors  
 Of the land protecting prince  
 Recognised again Kalli,  
 Conspicuous by his armour,  
 A little way east of Dyrnes.  
 With a steadfast mind  
 The flight shy warrior steered five barques  
 Forward against the king's eleven galleys.

The men joined their ships, observe,  
 The army fell on the deck :  
 The iron swam in the miserable blood  
 Of the Scots : the boards were covered  
 With it :—the bow-strings yield,  
 The steel bit, the gore flowed,  
 The dart flew—bright spear points were opposed :  
 (Behold) the leader's courage.

Earl Thorfinn did now vehemently exhort his army, and there was a very severe battle. The Scotch did not make much stand before the mast on the king's ship. Then Earl Thorfinn leapt up behind on the quarter-deck, and forward on the ship, and fought most valiantly, and when he saw that the king's crew was thinned, he exhorted his men to come on board : and when King Kali saw that, he desired them to cut the joining ropes, and be off with all the ships as quick as possible ; and they took their oars and set off. Then Earl Thorfinn got boarding hooks on the king's ship. Then Thorfinn desired them to bring up the standard, and with it followed a great multitude of men. Then King Kali run off his ship with such men as still were standing, but the greatest part were fallen on that ship. King Kali leapt into another ship, and desired them to lay hold on their oars. Then the Scotch fled, but Thorfinn pursued them.

King Kali rowed off southward to Breidafiord, and landed there, and gathered an army of new. Earl Thorfinn returned after the battle. Thorkell Fostri came to meet him, and had a great army. Then they sailed southward to Breidafiord, after King Kali and his followers, and when they reached Scotland, they commenced plundering. Then they were told that Earl Moddan was in Caithness in Thorsa, and had there a great army ; he had also sent to Ireland for forces, for he had there many relations and friends, and waited for those forces. Then they adopted this plan, that Thorkell went northward to Caithness with some part of the army, but Earl Thorfinn lay behind near Scotland, and plundered there. Thorkell went

concealedly, for all the people in Caithness were true and faithful to him. There came no news of him before he arrived in Thurso, at night, and broke down the house on Earl Moddan, and brought fire to it. Moddan slept in an upper story; he ran out, and as he leapt down from the beams of the upper story, Thorkell hewed with a sword after him, and it hit the neck, and took off the head. After that the men surrendered, but some escaped by flight. A great number of men were killed there, but quarter was given to some. Thorkell stayed there a short while ere he went to Breidafiord, and he had there with him all that army which he got on Caithness, and about Sutherland and about Ross, and there he met Earl Thorfinn in Moray, and told him what had taken place in his journey. The Earl thanked him for his work, and both of them lay there for a time. Now we have to relate of King Kali, that he went up into Scotland, after the battle with Earl Thorfinn, and strengthened himself again as to forces. He drew an army together from the south of Scotland, from the west and from the east, and all the way from Satiri. Then there also came to meet him that force from Ireland which Earl Moddan had sent for. He sent then far and wide to chieftains for assistance, and brought all this army against Earl Thorfinn. Their meeting took place in Torfnes, south of Baefiord. There was a severe battle, and the Scotch had a greater army. Earl Thorfinn was in the foremost part of his division. He had a gilt helmet on his head, and was girt with a sword, a spear in his hand, and he hewed and cut on both sides. It has been related that he was the foremost of all his men. He attacked first there where the division of the Irish was. He was so vehement along with his followers, that they instantly gave way, and never got righted again. Then King Kali had his standard borne forward against Earl Thorfinn. Then there was a severe battle for a while, and the conclusion of it was, that the king fled; but some say he was slain. So says Arnor—

The wolves bit (sword) reddened its edges  
 In the place called Torfnes.  
 A young ruler was the cause.  
 This happened on a Monday,  
 In this congress, south of Eckial,  
 The thin (well-sharpened) swords sung  
 When the valiant prince fought  
 Against the ruler of Skotland  
 High bore the Shetland Lord  
 His helmet in the psalm of spears

Foremost in his division,  
 The encreaser of terror,  
 Reddened his spear point  
 In the Irish.  
 My liberal lord made use of his might  
 Under his British shield.  
 The relation of Lodver took  
 Warriors captives. The  
 Conflagration raged.

Earl Thorfinn drove the fugitives all the way upon Scotland, and laid the land under him wherever he went, and all the way south to Fife, but sent Thorkell Fostri from him with some part of the army. But when the Scotch knew that the Earl had sent away from him some part of the army, those who before had submitted to him attacked him, and when Earl Thorfinn perceived their treachery, he gathered together his men and met them, then the Scotch were slower to attack, when they perceived the Earl was prepared. Earl Thorfinn immediately gave battle to the Scotch, when he met them, but they would not defend themselves, but fled immediately into deserts and woods, and when Earl Thorfinn had driven the fugitives away he gathers together his men, and says, that he will have the whole district to burn, because he wanted thus to pay the Scotch their treachery; then the Earl's men went over hamlets and farms, and burnt every where, so that not a cot remained. They killed such men as they found, but women and old men crept away into deserts and woods with howling and whining—some they whipt before them and made captives. So says Arnor Jarla Skald—

The dwellings were destroyed  
 When he burnt (that day  
 Peril was not wanting)  
 As in a dry reed red fire,  
 Sprung into the kingdom  
 Of the Scotch. The slaughter  
 Teacher paid the men his  
 Injuries, on one (summer)  
 Three times they were overcome  
 By the prince.

After this, Earl Thorfinn went north along Scotland to his ships, and subdued the country wherever he went. Then he went north to Caithness, and resided there during the winter, but every summer after that he fitted out an expedition, and made war during the summer with his army.



## OF THE DEATH OF EARL THORFINN.

Earl Thorfinn held all his *rikis* till the day of his death, so that it was said that he was the richest of all the Earls of Orkney. He was possessed of nine earldoms in Scotland, the whole of the Sudreys, and a large *riki* in Ireland. Earl Thorfinn was five winters old when Melkolf, King of Scotland, his mother's father, gave him the title of earl, and he was earl for *seventy* winters. He died in the end of the reign of Harald Sigurdson, and was buried in Christkirk, in Birgisheradi, which he had caused to be built. He was much lamented in his own lands, but, in those lands which he had subjected to himself by conquest, the natives were no longer content under his government; consequently, many *rikis* which the earl had subjected fell off, and their inhabitants sought the protection of those native chiefs who were territorially born to rule over them; so that the loss arising from the death of Earl Thorfinn was quickly apparent.

## THE BEGINNING OF THE GOVERNMENT OF PAUL AND ERLEND.

The sons of Earl Thorfinn now took the *riki* after him. Paul was the eldest, and likewise the wisest. They did not divide the lands between them, but were content to possess them without division.

Ingibiorg, the mother of the earls, (and widow of Earl Thorfinn,) married Melkolf, King of Scotland, who was called Langhals. Their son was Dungad, King of Scotland, the father of William, who was a good man. His son was William the Noble, whom all the Scots wished to take for their king.

## IX.

## SAGA OF SAINT OLAVE.

EARL Thorfinn, son of Sigurd, was the most distinguished of all the earls in the Islands, and had the greatest *riki* of any

Earl of Orkney ; he possessed Shetland and the Orkneys, the Sudreys ; he had likewise a great riki in Scotland and Ireland. Thorfinn was a great warrior. He took the earldom when five winters old, and remained in it *sixty* winters, and died in the latter days of Harald Sigurdson.

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X.

MAGNUS SAGA.

CHAPTER XX.

Now we have to commence where we left off, before that King Magnus prepared his journey from the country. He had along with him his son called Sigurd. Gisl Illugason went with the king, and many other distinguished men. He had both a large and a joyous army, and excellent ships. King Magnus went with that army westward over the sea, and first to Orkney. He took captive the Earls Paul and Erlend, and sent them both east to Norway, but left as a chieftain over the Islands his son Sigurd, and gave a counsel to him. Thorkell Hawar Skald says, that King Magnus went west over the sea.

The victual provider of the wolves,  
 Being bold, turned his journey  
 Westward, (the king destroyed peace,)  
 The sturdy keels broke the breakers.

King Magnus had along with him from Orkney the sons of Earl Erlend, Magnus and Erling, and Hakon the son of Pal, and a great army besides. He went with his whole army to the Sudreys ; but, when he came there, he commenced plundering immediately, burnt the inhabited places, killed the people, and pillaged wherever he went. But the people of the country fled to various places, some up to Scotland, or into the Fiords, some southward to Satiri, or to Ireland ; some submitted to King Magnus, and received pardon. He first conquered Liodhus, and burnt the inhabited places there. After that, he made war on Ivist, and burnt there, and plundered all money. So says Bjorn the Crookhanded—

The distress of the brooms (fire  
 Played in the fig trees of Liodhus ;  
 It mounted up to heaven ;  
 Far and wide the people were driven to fight.  
 The fire gushed out of the houses ;  
 The liberal king went with the fire  
 Over Ivist. The buendar (lairds) lost  
 Life and property ; (the king) gained  
 Much gold, (slander of the sunbeams.)

Then he made war on Skidi, and, after that, he gained the islands of Tyrvist and Myll. As Bjorn says—

The decreaser of the vulture's hunger  
 Made war on Skidi ;  
 Within Tyrvist the cheerful wolf  
 Reddened his tooth in many a wound.  
 The Lord of Greenland made  
 Many a maiden weep  
 Southward in the islands.  
 (The plunger down of the Scotch  
 Prospered highly.  
 The people of Myll  
 Ran till they were fatigued.)

King Magnus came with his army to the Holy Island, and gave quarter and peace to all men that were there, and to the property of every body. It has been said that King Magnus opened the smaller church of Kollum-Killa, but did not go into it. He immediately locked the door, and said that no man should be so bold as to go in there, and that church has never been opened since. Then King Magnus went with his army to Ila, made war there, and burnt. And, having won that country, he went south to Satiri, (Kintyre,) and made war there on both countries, both upward on Scotland, and outward on Ireland. He went in a warlike manner all the way south to Man, and made war there as elsewhere. So says Bjorn—

The valiant king bore far and wide  
 The shields upon the plain  
 Isle of Sandey. There  
 Was smoke on Ila  
 When the prince's men  
 Were encreasing the conflagrations.  
 The men's children of the nation of Satiri sunk  
 Under the edges, and after  
 That the improver of victory  
 Contrived the slaughter of the men of Man.

The son of Godred, King of the Sudreys, was called Logmadr. Logmadr had been placed as guardian of the land in the Nordereys, but, when King Magnus came to the islands, and made war there, Logmadr fled hither and thither about the isles; but ultimately the followers of King Magnus caught him, along with his ship's crew, as he was attempting to fly to Ireland. The king put him in irons, and had him watched, as Bjorn says.

Also Gisl Illugason mentions that King Magnus made war on the islands, and made Lagnaan captive, and had him in his power. He sung—

The terror of kings  
Took the ruler of Ivist  
Before Sky, but the Scotch  
Fled. The prosperous king  
Had King Logman among  
His army.

After that, King Magnus went with his army to Britain, and laid himself in the sound of Anglesay. There he was met by a great army from Britain. This army was governed by two earls—Hugo the Modest, and Hugo the Stout. They were both of Welsh kindred.

The earls immediately commenced battle, and there took place a severe onset; so says Gisl, and glories in having been in this battle with King Magnus. In the beginning the Norwegians made a great shower of missile weapons. Hugo the Modest was completely clad in armour, nothing being unprotected on him but the eyes. King Magnus shot with a hand bow, as well as also another man of Hauli, who stood by him. They shot both at once at Hugo the Modest, and one of the darts struck the nose-guard of the helmet, and the nose-guard bent over to the other side; so says Gisl. But the other shot hit the earl's eye, and it flew through the head, and out at the back of the head, and most men attributed this shot to the king, as Biorn says. And Thorkell Hawarskald, too, says clearly that King Magnus slew the earl; although Gisl seems to point the other way in the poem just quoted. There was slain Earl Hugo the Modest, and a great army of the Britons; because King Magnus shot with great vehemence, and his whole army fought most valiantly, as Gisl says. Then all the Britons fled who still survived, and King Magnus got a great victory in this battle. He got then possession of Anglesay, being as far south as any Norwegian King had con-

quered before. Anglesay is the third part of Britain, (Wales.) After this battle, King Magnus returned with his army, and went first to Scotland, then men interceded between Malcolm King of Scots and him, and they made a reconciliation between them in that manner, that King Magnus should get possession of all the Islands to the west of Scotland, between which and the Mainland a helm-carrying ship could pass. King Magnus brought his ships up to the south of Satiri, then he had a small ship drawn across the ridge Satiri, and the helm laid across in its proper order. The king himself sat down in the poop, and took hold of the *helm ball*, and thus he got possession of all the country lying on the larboard side. Satiri is a great country, and better than any island of the Sudreys, Man excepted. There is a narrow sandy ridge between it and Scotland, so that ships are often drawn across it. King Magnus went from thence to the Sudreys, but sent his men into the Fjords of Scotland, and made them row in along the one coast and out along the other, and thus got possession of all the islands west of Scotland, both inhabited and uninhabited. There were then along with King Magnus many feifed men of Norway, who had followed him the summer before from the east. But when King Magnus came to the Sudreys in the autumn, he announced to the army that he would reside there during the winter, but allowed those to return home whom he considered to have more necessary causes. But when the army knew of this, they murmured much about their absence, and became home sick. The king then had conversation with his council, and inspected the wounds of the people. Then he also came to Kali, and asked about his wounds; he said they were not much healing, and said he did not know what the end would be. The king asked his advice. Kali said, Is not that the case now, my lord, that a greater number of your friends are going off than you have given leave? The king said, he thought that was not the case. Kali then desired him to have a muster, and review his army. The king did so, and then he missed many men, and told Kali. Then Kali sung—

What is the reason that the people desert thee?

The King—

In distributing my wealth among this people,  
I have made a bad use of it.

After that, King Magnus watched that the men should not dart away from him. Gisl mentions, that those men sailed

eastward to Norway in the autumn, to whom King Magnus had given leave to go home.

King Magnus obtained for the hand of Sigurd his son Biadmoryo, the daughter of Myriarkark Thialvason, King of Connaught in Ireland. Sigurd was then nine years, but the maiden five years. That same winter, when King Magnus was in the Sudreys, Kali died of his wounds. Early in the spring, the king went from the Sudreys first to Orkney, then he heard from the east of Norway of the death of the earls. Earl Erlend had died at Nidaws, (Dronteim,) and was buried there, but Paul in Bergen. Then the king, as compensation for the loss of his father, married Gunnhild, the daughter of Erlend, to Kol the son of Kali, and as a dowry she got possessions in Orkney, and a farm in Papay. At the bridal feast, Kol became King Magnus' feifed man, as his father had been. Then he went east to Norway with the king, and hence to Agver with his wife, and settled at his farms. King Magnus made his son Sigurd ruler of all those domains which he had gained to the west of the sea, and gave him a king's title; but King Magnus went in the summer eastward to Norway with all his army.

It is said that when King Magnus came from his western expedition, that he adopted those manners in dress which were in use in the western countries, and likewise many of his followers, that they went about bare-legged, having short kytles, and also upper garments, and thence many men called him Bare-legged or Bare-foot, (synonymous.)

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## XI.

### FLATEY BOOK.

WILLIAM, the King of Scots, heard that the Earl Harald was killed, and along with that, Earl Harald Madarson had subjected to himself the whole of Caithness, without consulting him. The King of Scots became very wroth at this, and sent men to the Hebrides to Rognvald, the son of Godrid, King of the Hebrides. The mother of Godrid was Ingibiorg, the daughter of Earl Hakon Palson. King Rognvald was then the greatest warrior in the western lands. There were three winters that he lay in ships of war, so that he entered

not under a sooty beam. When this message came to Rognvald, he gathered an army from the whole kingdom of the Hebrides, and from Satiri. He had also a great army from Ireland. Then he went northward to Caithness, and subjected to himself all the country, and dwelt there a while. Earl Harald remained in the Orkneys, and heeded not the king's movements; but as the winter advanced, King Rognvald prepared to go home to his kingdom in the Hebrides. He left behind on Caithness three commissioners; one of them was Mauri, the son of Olaf; Rafn, the lawman; Hlifolfr the Alli the third was called. A little after, when King Rognvald went to Sudrey, Earl Harald sent a man over to the Nes, and said that he would think his errand good if he could slay one or two of the commissioners. This man was brought over the Pentland Frith. He went till he found Rafn the lawman, and Rafn asked whither he was going? He said few words of that. Rafn then said, I see on thee that Harald has sent thee for some evil hither on the Nes; but I cannot bring myself to have thee killed, because thou art my relation. Thus they parted, and he went away from thence to Hlifolfr, and this was the result of their intercourse, that he slew Hlifolfr. Then he went away out to the Orkney Islands to find the Earl Harald, and told him what he had done.

#### HARALD TORMENTED A BISHOP.

Harald prepared himself now to leave the Orkneys, and when he was quite ready, he went first northward to Thurso, and there disembarked. A bishop was in the borg at Skara Volstad, and when they saw the army of the Earl Harald, the men of Caithness saw that he had so great an army that they could by no means withstand him. They were told that the Earl was in such an *evil state*, that it was uncertain what he would be at. Then the bishop spoke and said, If our transactions go well on, he will give you peace. All was done as the bishop prescribed. Harald rushed from the ships up to the borg. The bishop went to meet the earl, and received him with kind words, but their transactions went on so that the Earl Harald had the bishop taken, and his tongue cut out, and then he ordered a knife to be stuck into his eyes, and had him blinded. The bishop John invoked the Virgin Saint Trodlheima during his torments. Then he went up on a hill when they set him at liberty. There was a woman on the

hill, and the bishop desired her to help him. She saw that blood fell from his face, and said, Be quiet, my lord, for I will willingly help you. The bishop was brought to that place where Saint Trollheina rests. There the bishop got recovery both of his speech and sight. Then Harald went up to the borg, and they immediately surrendered it in his power. He punished the men severely, and heavily fined those of whom he thought that they had been most treacherous against him, and then he took oaths of subjection of all the Caithness men, whether they liked or not. Then he subjected to himself all those possessions which those commissioners had had, which were gone over to the King of Scotch. Then Harald resided on Caithness with many people.

#### OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

Now, we have to relate of the commissioners. They went six together up in Scotland, and found there the king in the winter about advent. They told distinctly what had taken place at Caithness in Earl Harald's expedition. The king became very wroth, but said that he would pay twice over to those who had suffered any loss. The first day they were with the King of Scots, he ordered twenty-five ells of cloth be given to each of them, and, moreover, a mark English for their pocket money to each of them. They remained with the King of Scots past Christmas, hospitably treated; but, immediately after Christmas, the King of Scots sent word to all chieftains in his kingdom, and gathered together a vast army to march down to Caithness against Earl Harald. The King of Scots had a great army, and marched till he came to Eysteins-dal, there are the boundaries of Caithness and Sutherland. The camp of the King of Scots stretched along the valleys, and that is a very long road. The Earl Harald was on Caithness when he heard this news. He immediately gathered an army, and it is said that he got six thousand men, and yet he could by no means make any resistance to fight with the King of Scots. Then he sent men to the King of Scots to treat for reconciliation between them. But, when that was brought before the king, he said they needed not treat of reconciliation, unless he had every fourth penny of Caithness, of all that there was in the country. But, when this message came to Earl Harald, he called to a conference with himself the men of the country, and other chieftains, and sought counsel from them; but, in-



asmuch as they saw they had no means, they accepted their terms of reconciliation, that the men of Caithness should pay one-fourth of all their property to the King of Scotland, except those men who had gone to seek the king in the winter. Earl Harald went out to Orkney, and he was to give up the whole of Caithness which he had had before, but Earl Harald the Young was to hold it as a fief of the King of Scotch. In these quarrels, Thorfinn, the son of Earl Harald, had been blinded. He had been received as a hostage by the King of Scotch. After their treaty the king went to Scotland. Earl Harald was now alone chieftain in Orkney. It was late in the days of Earl Harald that Olaf his brother-in-law, and John the son of Halkell, gathered forces from Orkney, and went eastward to Norway against King Sverer. They made King Sigurd, the son of King Magnus. Erlingson, with this army, joined many of the noblest born men in Orkney. It was a very strong army. They were for a while called Islanders and Golden Legs. They fought at Floravagr against King Sverer, and were defeated. There were killed both John and Olaf, as also their king and the greatest part of the army. After this, King Sverer became very hostile to Harald, and accused him of being the cause of the forces being raised. At last, Earl Harald went from the west, and the Bishop Biarne along with him. The earl gave himself into the power of King Sverer, and made him alone decide and determine between them. Then King Sverer judged that Earl Harald should give up the whole of Shetland, with taxes and dues, and the Earls of Orkney have never had it since. Earl Harald was five winters old when he got the title of an earl. He was twenty winters earl in company with Earl Rognvald the Saint. After the slaughter of Earl Rognvald, Earl Harald was earl in Orkney forty-eight winters. He died in the second year of the reign of King Ingi Baurdaron. After Earl Harald, his sons John and David succeeded to him. Heinrek his son possesses Ros in Scotland. These have been the most powerful of the Earls of Orkney, by the account of these men who made relations of it. Among them is named Sigurd the son of Eystein; Earl Thorfinn, the son of Sigurd; Earl Harald Madadaron; the brothers John and David both ruled over the lands after their father, till David died of a disease, in the same year as Hakon the Mad died in Norway. Then John took the title of an earl over all the islands.

## XII.

## ORKNEYINGA SAGA.

## LAST CHAPTER.

## THE BURNING OF BISHOP ADAM.

WHEN Bishop John died in Caithness, whom the Earl Harald had mutilated, there was made bishop in his place one called Adam, whose descent nobody knew, for the child had been found at the door of some church. The men of Caithness thought him rather hard in his episcopal government, and chiefly attributed that to a monk who was with him. It was an ancient custom that the bishop should have a spann of butter of twenty cows. This every proprietor on Caithness was to pay.—He more who had more cows, and less he who had fewer, and every one was to pay according to the proportion of the number.—But Bishop Adam wanted to increase the impost, and have a spann of fifteen cows. And that being obtained, he would have it of twelve cows; and this too being granted, he would have it of ten cows. But that all men thought monstrous. Then the men of Caithness went to Earl John. He was then on Caithness, and they complained of this before the earl. He said that he would not meddle with this. He said that it was *not* difficult, that there lay two evil conditions before them, that this was intolerable. But, as to the other, he would not state it. Then the Bishop Adam was in the high church in Thorsdale, but the Earl John was a short way off from thence. The men of Caithness held then a meeting on a mountain above the farm where the bishop was. Rafn the lawman was along with the bishop, and requested him ather to yield a little to the people, and said he was otherwise afraid how matters would end. The bishop requested him to be cheerful, and said that the bonde would moderate themselves. Then message was sent to Earl John, and he requested that he would reconcile the bishop and the people. But the earl would have nothing to do with it. Then the bonde run down from the mountain greatly excited, and when Rafn the lawman saw this, he requested the bishop to take

some measure for his own safety. The bishop and his followers were drinking in an upper apartment, and when the bonde came to the upper apartment, the monk came out to the door, and he was immediately hewn across the countenance, and fell dead into the room; and, when this was told to the bishop, he said this was not done sooner than might be expected, for he commonly gave ill advice in our transactions. Then the bishop desired Rafn to say to the bonde that he would make peace with them, and this being told to them, all the wiser men among them rejoiced at it. Then the bishop went out, intending to make peace with them. But, when the worst men, who were the most furious, saw this, they took bishop Adam, and brought him to a small house, and put fire to it, but the house burnt so fast that those who wanted to save the bishop could not accomplish it. Then bishop Adam died, and his body was not much burnt when it was found. Then the body received an honourable interment, and suitable preparation. Then those men who had especially been the bishop's friends sent messengers to the King of Scots. The King of Scots was Alexander, the son of Saint William. But the king was so displeased at these tidings, that the persecutions which he made, after the burning of the bishop, in mutilations, and slaughter, and confiscations, and outlawries from the country, have been long recollected. And now we cannot more distinctly relate the transactions concerning the Earls of Orkney than we have here done.

## GENEALOGIES OF THE HIGHLAND CLANS,

EXTRACTED FROM ANCIENT GAELIC MSS.

2. *Gaelic MS. written circa A.D. 1450 continued.*

Since the Extracts from this MS. were printed in the first number of the Collectanea, (page 50,) the Editor has been enabled, by means of a chemical process, to restore the writing which was so much decayed as to be in many parts illegible. He has again gone carefully over the whole MS. and has thus been enabled to correct a few names which had been erroneously read, to fill up many blanks, and to add a whole column which had been from the above cause entirely omitted. To the Genealogies in the First Part the Editor now makes the following corrections and additions.

Page 52, line 4, }  
 — 53, — 7, } pro Dlait lege Conlait.

— 52, — 17, pro M'Neill lege Mc Gillroid a quo clann Gillcamsroin agus Clann Maelanfaig o fuiled. Clann . . . . . i. Clann Maelanfaig . . . . sroin ic Gillaanfaig ic Gilla-mardun og ic Gilla . . . . ic Gillamartan moir ic Gilla cam-sroin.

## TRANSLATION.

Son of Gillroid, from whom descended the Clan Cameron and Clan Millonoy. The Clan . . . . . or children of Millonoy of Stron, son of Gillony, son of Martan og, son of . . . . . son of Martan mor, son of Gilla Cameron.

Page 52, line 18, pro Gillamartan, &c. lege Eogan ic Gillapoil mc Eacada mc Gartnaid ic Digail ic Pauliac mc Art ic Angus moir ic Erc ic Telt.

## TRANSLATION.

Ewen son of Paul, son of Eacada, son of Gartnaid, son of Digail, son of Pauliac, son of Arthur, son of Angus mor, son of Erc son Telt.

Page 53, line 3, pro "of Cowall," lege "the one-eyed lad."

— line 19, pro "MacMillans," lege "Clan Millonoy." <sup>1</sup>

Page 54, line 23, pro "Gille . . . ." lege "Gillanaemb."

Page 54, line 28, dele "ic . . . . ."

Page 56, line 1, pro "Gallaam . . ." lege "Gillaamardrias."

Page 56, line 3, pro "Nicaill ic Nicaill," lege "Nicaill ic Maine."

*Column 5th omitted in the First Part, but now decyphered.*

Mc renabarta in gamor McEodgar ic Gillandres  
ic Eatgar mc Ath.

Clann on igerne Betain ic Ubusan ic Conor ic . . . . ic . . . .  
ic Becir .i. Mougailain<sup>2</sup> mc Gillpadruig ic Cormaig ic Gille-  
padruig ic Barru ic Eogan ic Arailt ic . . . . mc . . . . ic  
Murechach ic . . . . Mc Eogan ic Lanisai mc Tremoit mc . . . .  
ic . . . . ic Maine ic Ile.

. . . . mc Cuirc<sup>3</sup> Ion mc Baltair ic . . . . llanus ic Murechach  
mc Amlaim og mc Amlaim moir mc Marius Atair Mailduin  
mc Maine ic Cuirc ic Luit mc Oillila ic Fiach mc Enadritor  
mc Modha Nuadhat.

Genelach Clann Ladus . . . . Robert ic . . . . ic Eoin ic  
Gillacoltm ic . . . . mc Gilleasp ic Ferchair mc Dunsleibe ic  
Buire ic Anradan ic Gilleabeirt rig eilan Sidir ic Muredag ic  
. . . . ic Domnaill ic Jamar. a. r. mc Martan Donn mc Neill-  
gusa Aberice.

Genelach ic Gillemaoil Gillecolm mc Gillecolm moir ic  
. . . . mc Eoin . . . . mc Gillchrist mc . . . . mc Cormac  
mc Oirbertaigh.

Genelach ic Gillalament Murechach ic Fearchair mc Coll  
mc ic Murechach ic Fearchar mor mc Donch ic Nicaill mc  
Gillaagam mor o fuilid Clann mc Cormac mc Oirbertaigh.

Do Genelach Clann Gilleain<sup>4</sup> Lachlan ic Eon ic . . . . mc  
Maelsig mc Gilleain mc Icrat ic Suan ic Neill ic Domlig i.  
Ablesanid Sanobi mc Ruingr mc Sean Dubgall Airlir mc  
Fearchar Abr. mc Feradach ic . . . . mc Neachtain mc Colman  
mc Buadan, &c.

## TRANSLATION.

Son of . . . . called . . . . son of Eadgar, son of Andrew, son of Eadgar, son of Ath.

Clan . . . . . Beaton, son of Ubusan, son of Conor, son of . . . . . son of . . . . son of the Vicar or Votary, son of Patrick, son of Cormac, son of Patrick, son of Barru, son of Ewen, son of Harold, son of . . . . son of . . . . son of Murdoch, son of . . . . son of Ewen, son of Lanisai, son of Tremoit, son of . . . . son of . . . . son of Maine, son of Ile.

(The Genealogy of) the son of Corc, John son of Walter, son of (Fleance?) son of Murdoch, son of Aulay Og, son of Aulay mor, son of Marius the father of Maelduin, son of Maine, son of Corc, son of Luit, son of Oillila, son of Fiach, son of Enadritor, son of Modha Nuadhat.

Genealogy of the Clan . . . . . Robert son of . . . . son of John, son of Malcolm, son of . . . . son of Gillespic, son of Ferchard, son of Dunsleve, son of Burc, son of Henry, son of Gilbert king of the Western Isles, (Isles of the Sudreys,) son of Murdoch, son of . . . . son of Donald, son of Ivor, from whom the Clan is named, son of Martin the Brown, son of Neillgusa of Lochaber.

Genealogy of the MacMillans—Malcolm son of Malcolm mor, son of . . . . son of John . . . . son of Gillchrist, son of . . . . son of Cormac, son of Oirbertaigh.

Genealogy of the Lamonds—Murdoch son of Ferchard, son of Coll, grandson of Murdoch, son of Ferchard mor, son of Duncan, son of Nicail, son of Gillaagam mor, from whom descend the Clan Ilwam, son of Cormac, son of Oirbertaigh.

Genealogy of the Macleans—Lachlan son of John, son of . . . . son of Maelsig, son of Gilleain, son of Icrath, son of Suan, son of Neill, son of Domlig, son of Ruinger, son of Old Dugall, son of Ferchard, son of Feradach, son of . . . . son of Neachtan, son of Colman, son of Buadan, &c.

Page 56, line 22, post "marle" lege Donald ic.

line 27, pro "Bean" lege "B."

Page 57, line 27, after "Duncan" add, "brother-german

of Donald, son of Malcolm, son of Dugall," &c.

line 34, instead of " Bean" read " B."

3. *Garlic MS. written circa A. D. 1550, penes Highland Society of Scotland.*

Genealach. mac Cailin Gillespic mac Cailin anann mac Gillespic mac Cailin mac Gillespic mac Donch anagha mac Cailin mac Gillespic ruoidh mac Cailin oig mac Neill mac Cailin moir mac Gillespic mac Dubgail mac Gillespic mac Donch mac Gillacolum mac Duibne mac Feradoig mac Smerbi mac Artuir mac Ambrois mac Considin mac Amgcel mac Toisid mac Conmuic mac Considin mac Artuir na l . . . . mac Larnailin mac Toisid mac Artuir laimdearg mac Benbriot mac Artuir mac Allairdaid mac Artuir. h. e. mac Lamdoid mac Fionlug mac Artuir oig mac Firmara mac Artuir moir mac Banebriot mac Briotus mac Briotain a quo Braodn mac Fergusa leith dearg mac Nemid mac Adnamuin mac Fergusa mac Seara mac Sru mac Esiru mac Gaidil .g. mac Niuil mac Feniusa mac Bataid mac Ibenataid mac Gomier mac Jafet mic Nae mic Laimiac mic Maisailin mic Enog mic Iaret mic Maililiac mic Cainien mic Enos mic Set mic Adaim mic De.

TRANSLATION.

Genealogy of MacColin (Campbell) Gillespic son of Colin son of Gillespic son of Colin son of Gillespic son of Duncan the Fortunate son of Colin son of Gillespic the Red, son of Colin Og son of Neill son of Colin Mor son of Gillespic son of Dugall son of Gillespic son of Duncan son of Malcolm son of Duino son of Feradach son of Mervin son of Arthur son of Ambrose son of Constantine son of Amgcel, son of Toisid son of Conmuic son of Constantine son of Arthur son of Larnallan son of Toisid son of Arthur of the red hand son of Benbriot son of Arthur son of Allardaid son of Arthur son of Lamdoid son of Finlay son of Arthur og son of Firmara son of Arthur Moir son of Banebriot son of Britus son of Briotan from whom descend the Britons son of Fergus of the red side son of Nemedius son of Adnamuin son of Fergus son of Seara son of Sru son of Esru son of Gathelus son of Niuil son of Fenius son of Bataid son of Ibenataid son of Gomer son of Jafeth son

of Noah son of Lamech son of Maisailin son of Enoch son of Jaret son of Maililac son of Canaan son of Enos son of Seth son of Adam son of God.

Genealach macleod anso . . . . . mic Leod  
 o. r. mic Oloir mic Oib mic Olmoir mic Iamar oig mic Sin  
 Iamar mic Sgoinne sg. l. mic Jamar atacliat mic Connla mic  
 Conaill Cl. dearg mic Ceallach mic Mardoid re. r. in. mic l.  
 mic Ceallach Catluanaid mic Cuilinah mic Conla mic Dearg-  
 dian Sgotheg mic Manuis oig mic Mangnus na luingi-l. mic  
 Mangnus aire ise ro gah. IIII mic Macam in leomar mic Jamar  
 uallach mic Dergi mic Arailt mic Jamar nan breatal mic Ubaid  
 mic Arailt mic Aspuig mic Ceallach mic Conla mic Lamus  
 mic Lungbaird mic Lamus mic Loclan mic Arailt mic Laigh  
 laidare o. r. Clann l. mic Fergusa leit dearg.

## TRANSLATION.

The genealogy of Macleod<sup>5</sup> . . . . . son of  
 Leod from whom the Clan is named son of Oloir son of Oib  
 son of Olmoir son of Ivor og son of old Ivor son of Sgoinne  
 son of Ivor of Dublin son of Connla son of Conaill of the red  
 sword son of Ceallach son of Mardoid son of Ceallach the  
 warrior son of Cuilinan son of Connla son of Deargdian son of  
 Manus og son of Magnus of the ships son of Magnus son of  
 Macam son of Ivor the expert son of Dergi son of Harald  
 son of Ivor son of Ubaid son of Harold son of Aspuig son of  
 Cellach son of Conla son of Lamus son of Lungbaird son of  
 Lamus son of Lachlan son of Harold son of Laigh the Strong  
 from whom are named the Clann Laigh son of Fergus of the  
 red side.

## NOTES.

<sup>1</sup> The Gaelic name "Clann Maelanfaig" was in the first part erroneously translated MacMillans. They are, in fact, the Camerons, of whom the Sept of the Camerons of Strone were always known in Gaelic as the Siol ic Maolonoy, or ic Gillonoy.

<sup>2</sup> Mougailan, the Editor takes to be derived from the old Gaelic word Moidgeallad, a vow. This clan, it is to be presumed, are the MacVicars of Argyllshire.

<sup>3</sup> This is the most singular genealogy of all those recovered by the chemical process from the MS. It is the old traditional genealogy of the Stewarts, whom the Sennachies brought from a certain Corc Mac-Luit, king of Munster, in Ireland.



\* This genealogy of the Macleans agrees pretty exactly with the old genealogy of that Clan preserved by the Beatons, their hereditary Senachies, with this exception, that, in place of the "Maelsig" of the MS., they have Malcolm; and this chief was probably known under both names, as we find in the Records, Anno 1296, a Malcolm Maculian in possession of lands in Kintyre.

This genealogy, it will be observed, commences with Lachlan, the progenitor of the Dowart family, and thus proves the seniority of this branch over that of Lochbuy, descended from a brother of Lachlan. The MS. having been written during the lifetime of the two brothers, it may be held as settling this question.

\* This genealogy appears to have contained the names of Leod's descendants for six generations; but they have been carefully erased from the MS., probably by some partizan of the head of that branch of the Clan whose pretensions to the seniority it overthrew.

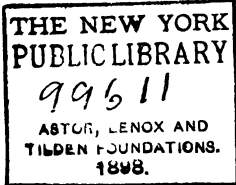
THE END.

TRANSACTIONS  
OF  
THE IONA CLUB.

INSTITUTED 27<sup>TH</sup> MARCH 1833.

VOL. I. PART I.

[ Edinburgh ]  
[ 1847 ]



OFFICE-BEARERS OF THE IONA CLUB,  
*Elected June 2, 1834.*

**President.**

HIS GRACE GEORGE WILLIAM DUKE OF ARGYLL.

**Vice-Presidents.**

THE MOST NOBLE CHARLES MARQUIS OF NORTH-AMPTON.

THE HON. MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL THE RIGHT HON. SIR GEORGE MURRAY, G.C.B., M.P.

WILLIAM FORBES SKENE, *Treasurer*, 46, Moray Place, Edinburgh.

DONALD GREGORY, *General Secretary*, 10, Ainslie Place, Edinburgh.

JOHN MORISON, *Resident Gaelic Secretary*, 27, Elder Street, Edinburgh.

**Councillors.**

ARCHIBALD M'NEILL, Esquire.

JAMES ROBERTSON, Esquire.

ROBERT PITCAIRN, Esquire.

**Gaelic Committee.**

The Rev. NORMAN MACLEOD, D.D.

The Rev. THOMAS ROSS, LL.D.

The Rev. MACINTOSH MACKAY, LL.D.

TRANSACTIONS  
OF  
THE IONA CLUB.

THE objects of the IONA CLUB are, to investigate and illustrate the History, Antiquities, and early Literature of the HIGHLANDS OF SCOTLAND;—and the manner in which it is proposed to accomplish these objects, will be best understood by perusing the Miscellany printed and circulated by the Club, under the title of *Collectanea de Rebus Albanicis*. The intention of the gentlemen who, in 1833, united to form this association, was to supply an hiatus in the Historical Literature of Scotland, which had long been observed and regretted; and, at the same time, to bring together, in one work, all the documents illustrative of Highland History, as a necessary step towards substituting an authentic history of this interesting portion of Scotland, and of the literature, manners, and character of its inhabitants, for the fables and errors which have so long prevailed on these subjects. The support which the Club has already met with, upon a bare statement

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of its views, proves that these intentions were properly appreciated, and that nothing was wanting to secure the success which the promoters of this association so confidently anticipate, except the commencement of the *Collectanea*, in such a manner as to point out to the members how much might be done in every thing connected with the past history of the Highlands—shewing them, at the same time, how each might best contribute to carry into effect the general objects, for the prosecution of which the Club was instituted. This has now been done by the circulation of the First Part of the *Collectanea de Rebus Albanicis*; the perusal of which will doubtless suggest to many of the Members sources of information which may be of use to the Club. This work will be continued half yearly, and many materials have already been collected for this purpose. The Committee will, notwithstanding, feel obliged by the communication of additional materials, as well as of remarks relative to obscure passages, words, &c., occurring in the *Collectanea*; but they beg, that where assertions as to matters of fact are made, they may be supported by a reference to good authority, as it is their fixed determination to admit nothing apocryphal into the *Collectanea*.

The portion of the works of the Club, entitled the *Transactions*, will be devoted to brief dissertations and illustrative observations, arising out of the documents printed in the *Collectanea*; to extracts from, and remarks upon, various family histories, and similar

works of *secondary* authority, but still containing many curious facts connected with the Highlands; and to short statements of the public business of the Club.

The first general meeting of the Club was held upon Saturday the 25th day of May 1833, when HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ARGYLL was elected PRESIDENT of the Club, the other office-bearers were named, and a number of Members admitted.

In order to celebrate the institution of the Club, a meeting was held in the ISLAND OF IONA, upon the 7th day of September 1833. This meeting excited great interest in the Highlands, and was numerously attended, both by the members and by strangers, anxious to learn the objects of the Club. Many new members were admitted, and there can be no doubt that the meeting in Iona has done much to forward the views of the Club. Permission having been obtained from HIS GRACE THE PRESIDENT to make such excavations in the Island as the Club might deem necessary, a search was made in the ancient cemetery called *Relig Oran*, for such tomb-stones as might in the process of time have been concealed by the accumulation of rubbish. The result of these operations was, that a considerable number of finely-carved tomb-stones was brought to view, which none of the inhabitants had ever before seen. These have now been placed on the surface of the cemetery. Several of them bear inscriptions, which, although not at present very legible, may ultimately be deciphered, and give some useful information. Measures were at the same

time taken, with success, for getting rid of the abuse of erecting *modern head-stones* among the ancient tombs in this most interesting spot. The excavations made by the Club have also proved the fallacy of a notion, generally entertained, that there were subterraneous vaults or chambers in that part of the cemetery where the tombs of the Kings are situated. The Committee think it proper to state that their attention will always be directed, in an especial manner, to the preservation and illustration of the numerous interesting relics of antiquity still to be found in Iona.

The second general meeting of the Club was held at Edinburgh, upon the 27th day of January 1834, when the Most Noble the MARQUIS OF NORTHAMPTON was elected one of the Vice-Presidents, in room of the late Sir William Macleod Bannatyne. Several new Members were at the same time admitted.

The third general meeting of the Club was held at Edinburgh, upon the 2d day of June 1834, when Robert Pitcairn, Esquire, was elected a councillor, in room of Cosmo Innes, Esquire, who went out of office by rotation: and several new Members were admitted.

At this meeting an honorary diploma was conferred upon PATRICK FRASER TYTLER, Esquire, F.R.S.E. and F.S.A. Scot. the author of a History of Scotland, now in progress, being the first work of the kind in which the History of the Highlands has been assigned a place, at all commensurate to the importance of the subject.

The Committee are happy to have it in their power

to announce to the members of the IONA CLUB, that the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND has most liberally offered the use of its spacious hall in the building of the Royal Institution, Edinburgh, for the two half-yearly meetings of the Club.

All communications connected with the *Collectanea* are to be addressed to Mr Gregory, the Secretary, 10, Ainslie Place, Edinburgh; and the Committee particularly request that such communications be forwarded *free of expense*.

The Committee think it proper to draw the attention of Highlanders, and those interested in the Highlands, to the fact, that the circulation of works printed by the Club will necessarily be confined *to the Members*, as no copies are to be printed for sale. Those gentlemen, therefore, who may wish to possess themselves of these works can only do so by becoming Members of the Club, which is not limited as to numbers.

Part II. of the *Collectanea* will be circulated in January 1835. It is intended in this Part to commence a series of *Contracts of Friendship, with Bonds of Maintenance and Manrent*. A very considerable collection of these curious documents has already been made, to which the Members and others are requested to add such specimens as may have come to their knowledge, either by allowing inspection of the original deeds themselves, or by transmitting to the Secretary accurate copies of them.



The following is an abstract of the principal REGULATIONS of the Club:—

I. The Club is called the IONA CLUB, in commemoration of the Monastery of Iona, the ancient seat of Scottish learning.

II. There are two general meetings of the Club in the year; one during the session of the General Assembly, the other in the end of December. The election of Members shall take place at these general meetings, or at special meetings called for the purpose. Candidates for election must be recommended, in writing, by two members of the Club, and shall then be balloted for, the approval of three-fourths of the Members present being necessary to the admission of a candidate.

III. The entry-money payable by *Ordinary Members* is fixed at *One Guinea*, payable on admission; and the annual subscription at *One Guinea*, payable on the 1st of December annually, for the preceding year. Each Member not generally residing in Edinburgh must name an agent there, to whom application may be made for his subscription as it falls due; and if the treasurer report that any Member has failed to pay his yearly subscription, such Member shall forfeit all his privileges until his arrear is paid up.

IV. The office-bearers of the Club are a President, three Vice-Presidents, a General Secretary, a Gaelic Secretary, a Treasurer, and three Councillors, making in all a Committee of ten, who have the entire management of the affairs of the Club, subject to the approval of the general meetings; and the Minute-Book of this Committee shall at all times be open to the inspection of Members. The first of the Councillors goes out of office annually, and is not eligible again for a year. The election to supply the place of the Councillor, who goes out by rotation, takes place at the general meeting of the Club held during the session of the General Assembly, annually.

V. Besides the Ordinary Members, from whom alone the office-bearers are to be selected, there has been formed a class of Members, denominated *Associates*, and consisting exclusively of *the Clergy*, embracing, however, those of every denomination and rank in Scotland. The Associates are entitled to all the privileges of Ordinary Members (except the holding of offices in the Club), upon payment of an annual subscription of *Half-a-Guinea*; and are not charged with the payment of entry-money.

VI. The entry-money and annual subscription payable by an *Ordinary Member* may be compounded for by a single payment of £10, 10s., and the annual subscription payable by an *Associate* may be com-

pounded for by a payment of £5, 5s. If the composition is effected at any time before the expiry of the fifth year, the previous payments are to be included, but not otherwise.

VII. There has likewise been formed a class of *Honorary Members*, comprehending ladies of rank and influence representing Highland families, or who take a warm interest in the Highlands. These ladies are admitted Honorary Members, upon being recommended by a majority of the Committee, without the usual formalities of an election by ballot; and the Club is to present to each a copy of its *Collectanea*, as the work proceeds.

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NOTICE.

*A Committee having been appointed, at the last General Meeting, to consider of an appropriate SEAL and MOTTO for the Club, the Members of the Committee are desirous, before reporting on the subject, to inspect authentic impressions of the Seals, both of the Abbot of Iona and of the Bishop of the Isles.—The communication of both or either of these Seals, which are to be looked for among old charters of church lands in the Isles, will confer a favour on the Committee.*

LIST OF MEMBERS  
OF  
THE IONA CLUB,

FROM ITS INSTITUTION, ON THE 27th MARCH 1833, TO THE PRESENT  
MONTH OF JUNE, 1834.

---

I. ORDINARY MEMBERS.

ARGYLL, His Grace George William, Duke of  
Aynsworth, James, *of Clanmagherry.*

BANNATYNE, Sir William Macleod, *Whiteford House, Edinr.\**

CAMPBELL, Sir Duncan, *of Barcaldine, Bart.*

CAMPBELL, Sir Robert, Bart., Director, E.I.C.

Callander, James Henry, *of Craigforth and Ardkinlass, M.P.*

Cameron, Ewen Alexander, *Edinburgh.*

Campbell, Alexander, *of Monzie.*

Campbell, Donald, *of Dunstaffnage.*

Campbell, James Archibald, *of Inverawe.*

Campbell, John, younger *of Airds.*

Campbell, John, *of Otter.*

Campbell, John Archibald, W.S., *Edinburgh.*

Campbell, Richard, *of Auchinbreck.*

\* Died in 1833.

Campbell, Walter Frederick, *of Islay*.  
 Campbell, William, *Inverary*.  
 Chambers, Robert, *Edinburgh*.  
 Chisholm, Alexander William, *of Chisholm*.  
 Colquhoun, Robert G., *of Fincastle*.

Downie, Robert, *of Appin*.  
 Dundas, David, younger *of Dunira*.  
 Duncan, W. J., *Glasgow*.

ELPHINSTONE, The Honourable Mountstuart  
 Ewing, James, M.P.

FORBES, Sir Charles, *of New and Edinglassie*, Bart.  
 FORBES, Sir John Stuart, *of Pitsligo and Fettercairn*, Bart.  
 Farquharson, James, younger *of Invercauld*.  
 Finlay, Kirkman, *of Toward Castle*.  
 Forbes, Charles, *of Kingerloch*.  
 Forbes, George, *Fitzroy Square, London*.  
 Forbes, John, 15, *Harley Street, London*.

GORDON, His Grace George, Duke of, G.C.B.  
 GRAHAM, The Right Hon. Lord Montague William  
 GRANT, Sir James, *Portobello*.  
 Gregorson, John, *of Ardtornish*.  
 Gregory, Donald, Joint Sec. to the Antiquaries of Scotland,  
*Edinburgh*.

Hill, D. O., Sec. Scottish Academy, *Edinburgh*.  
 Hunter, John, *of Hafton*.

Innes, Cosmo, Advocate, *Edinburgh*.  
 Izett, Chambers, *late of Kinnaird, Edinburgh*.

Laing, David, *Edinburgh*.  
 Lamont, Neill, S.S.C., *Edinburgh*.  
 Leith, Alexander Wellesley, Advocate, *Edinburgh*.

Leslie, John G., *Edinburgh.*

Loch, James, M.P.

MACDONALD, The Right Honourable Godfrey William, Lord

MACKENZIE, The Right Honourable Holt

MACGREGOR, Colonel Sir E. J. Murray, *of Macgregor*, Bart.,  
K.C.H.

MURRAY, Lieut.-Gen. The Right Hon. Sir G., G.C.B., M.P.

Macallan, James, W.S., *Edinburgh.*

Macdonald, Ranald, *of Staffa*, Principal Secretary to the  
Highland Society of Scotland.

Macdonald, Reginald George, *of Clanranald.*

Macdonnell, Lieutenant-Colonel, *Edinburgh.*

Macdougall, Allan, W.S., *Edinburgh.*

Macdougall, Captain, *of Macdougall*, R.N.

Macdowall, William, *of Garthland.*

Macgregor, J. A. Bannatyne, younger *of Macgregor.*

Macintyre, Captain Angus, late 41st Regiment.

Mackenzie, Captain A. W., *Edinburgh.*

Mackenzie, James Alexander Stewart, *of Seaforth*, M.P.

Mackenzie, John Whitefoord, W.S., *Edinburgh.*

Mackenzie, Roderick, W.S., *Edinburgh.*

Mackenzie, Sutherland, *Edinburgh.*

Mackenzie, Captain William, *Edinburgh.*

Mackillop, James, *London.*

Mackinlay, John, Collector of Customs, *Borrowsto'ness.*

Mackintosh, Æneas, younger *of Mackintosh.*

Macneil, Lieutenant-Colonel Roderick, *of Barra.*

Macneill, Captain Alexander, younger *of Collonsay.*

Macneill, Archibald, W.S., *Edinburgh.*

Macneill, Duncan, Advocate, Sheriff of Perthshire.

Macneill, Forbes, H.E.I.C.S.

Macneill, John, *of Collonsay.*

Macneill, Lachlan, *of Drimdrissaig.*

Macniven, Major T. W. O.

Macpherson, Ewen, *of Cluny Macpherson.*

Macrae, John, *Edinburgh.*

Moray, James, *of Abercairney*.  
 Morison, John, Solicitor, *Edinburgh*.  
 Maclaine, Major, *Royal Regiment*.  
 Maclean, Hugh, *younger of Coll*.  
 Munro, Major George Gun, *of Poyntzfield*.

NORTHAMPTON, The Most Noble Charles, Marquis of

ORDE, Sir John P. *of Kilmorey*, Bart.  
 Oliphant, J. B., *of Gask*.

Pender, Thomas, *Edinburgh*.  
 Pitcairn, Robert, W.S., *Edinburgh*.  
 Ponsonby, William, *of Kilcooly, Co. Kilkenny*.

RIDDELL, Sir James Milles, *of Ardnamurchan*, Bart.  
 Robertson, Captain James A., *82d Regiment*.  
 Robertson, James, Solicitor, *Edinburgh*.  
 Ross, Captain Horatio, *of Rossie*, M.P.

STEWART, Sir John A. *of Grandtully*, Bart.  
 SUTHERLAND, His Grace George Granville, Duke of, K.G.\*  
 Sceales, Adolphus M., *Leith*.  
 Shaw, Lieut. Claudius, h. p. R.A. *Edinburgh*.  
 Shortrede, Andrew, *Edinburgh*.  
 Simson, Alexander, Solicitor, *Leith*.  
 Sinclair, Alexander, 133, *George Street, Edinburgh*.  
 Skene, Andrew, *Advocate*.  
 Skene, Lieut.-Col. William, H.E.I.C.S.  
 Skene, William Forbes, Joint Sec. to the Antiquaries of Scotland, *Edinburgh*.  
 Stewart, Charles, *of Balachulish*.  
 Stewart, Duncan, *Edinburgh*.  
 Stewart, John, *of Fasnacloich*.  
 Stuart, John, *of Belladrum*.

\* Died in 1833.

Trail, George, *younger of Ratter*, M.P.  
 Trevelyan, Walter Calverley, *younger of Wallington*, *Nor-*  
*thumberland.*  
 Turnbull, W. B. D. D., Advocate, *Edinburgh.*

WILLOUGHBY D'ERESBY and GWYDIR, The Right Hon. P.  
 Drummond Burrell, Lord  
 Webster, George, Solicitor, *Westminster.*

## II. ASSOCIATES.

Anderson, Rev. Alexander, *Carinish.*

Baird, The Very Rev. George H., D.D. *Principal of the*  
*University of Edinburgh.*

Buchanan, The Rev. Hamilton, *Edinburgh.*

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Hughes, The Rev. Jas. Henry, *St John's Chapel, Edinburgh.*

Irvine, The Rev. Alexander R., *of Foss.*

Kelly, The Rev. Daniel, *of Campbelltown.*

Kennedy, Rev. Alexander, *of Jura and Collonsay.*

Maccoll, The Rev. Alexander C., *Paisley.*

Macdonald, The Rev. Robert *of Fortingall.*

Mackay, The Rev. Mackintosh, *of Dunoon*, LL.D.

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Macleod, The Rev. Norman, *of Campsie*, D.D.

Macleod, The Rev. John, *of Morvern.*



M'Calman, Rev. Hugh, *Collonsay*.  
 M'Alpine, Neil, Student of Divinity, *Islay*.  
 Monro, James, Schoolmaster, Carradale, *Kintyre*.  
 M'Murchy, Rev. Mr, Preacher of the Gospel.

Ross, The Rev. Thomas, of *Lochbroom*, LL.D.

### III. LADIES, HONORARY MEMBERS.

SUTHERLAND, Her Grace Elizabeth, Duchess Dowager of  
 HASTINGS, The Most Noble Flora, Marchioness Dowager of  
 WILLOUGHBY D' ERESBY and GWYDIR, The Right Hon.  
 Clementina, Lady

MACKENZIE, The Hon. Mrs Stewart, of *Seaforth*.  
 FARQUHARSON, Mrs, of *Invercauld*.  
 MACLEAN, Mrs Clephane, of *Torloisk*.

### IV. HONORARY MEMBER.

Tytler, Patrick Fraser, F.R.S.E., F.S.A. Scot., &c. &c.

TRANSACTIONS  
OF  
THE IONA CLUB.

INSTITUTED 27<sup>TH</sup> MARCH 1833.

VOL. I. PART II.



OFFICE-BEARERS OF THE IONA CLUB,

*Elected June 1, 1835.*

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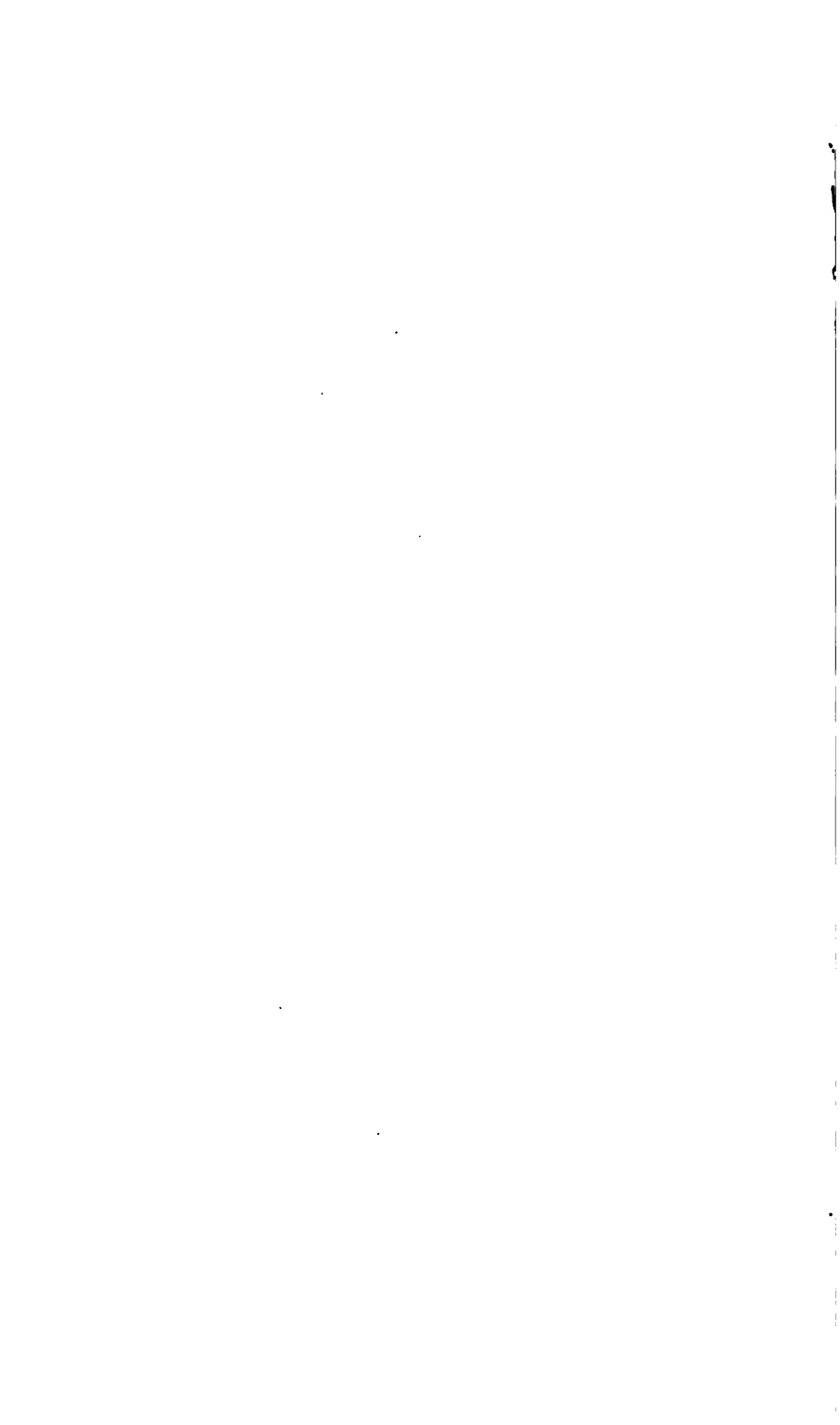
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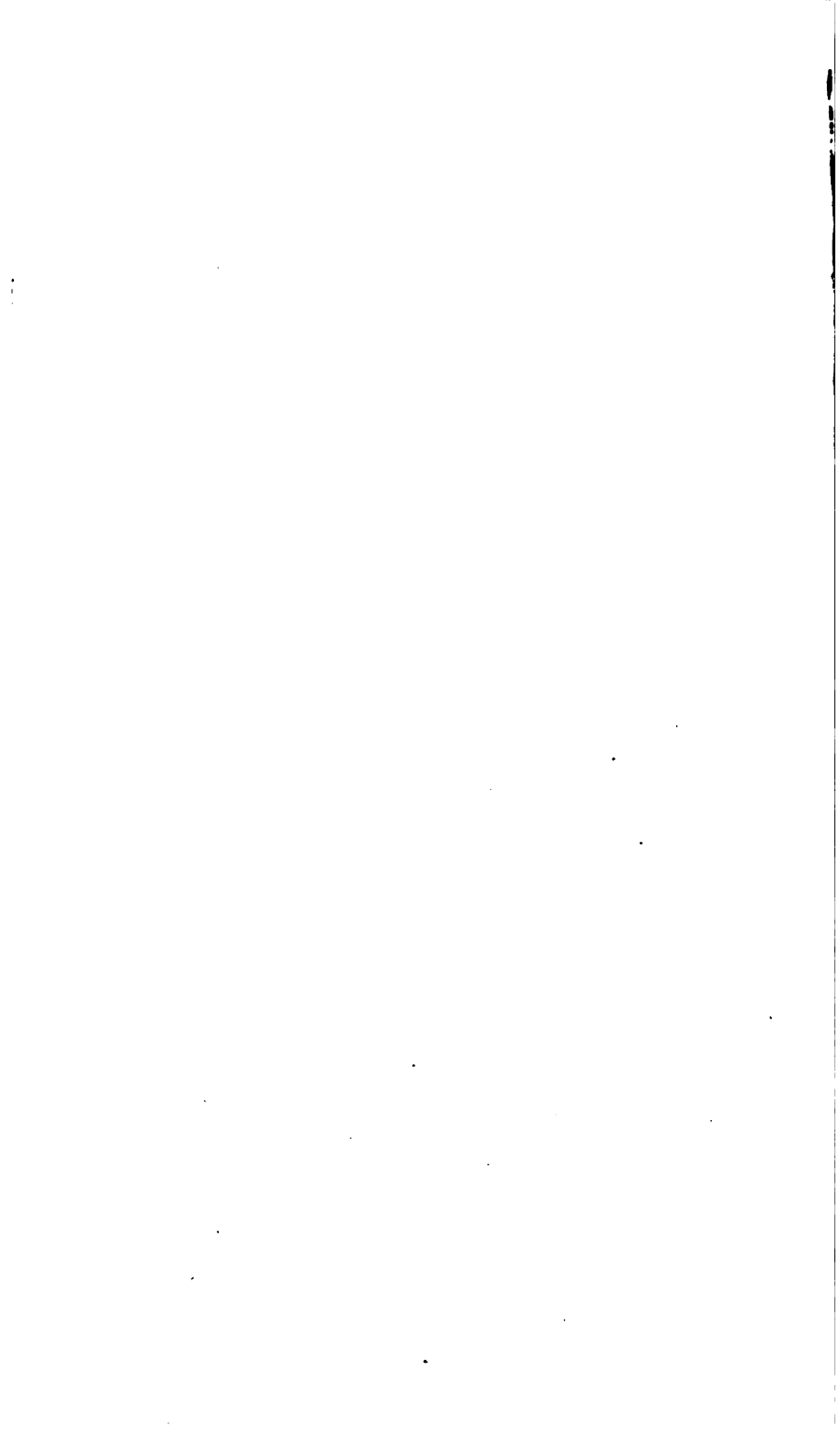
OF

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TRANSACTIONS  
OF  
THE IONA CLUB,

(Continued from p. 16.)

A MEETING of the Club was held at Fortwilliam upon Wednesday the 27th day of August 1834, when a number of new members were admitted ; and the Committee have much pleasure in stating, that the objects of the Club seem to be duly appreciated in that part of the Highlands of which Fortwilliam is the centre.

The Fourth General Meeting of the Club was held at Edinburgh upon the 1st day of June 1835, when several new members were admitted. At this meeting, a Committee, consisting of Dr Macleod, Mr A. Macneill, Mr Skene, Mr Morison, Mr Robertson, Mr Laing, and the Secretary, was appointed to make all the necessary enquiries, and to report on the propriety of publishing *an edition of the select works of the best Gaelic Bards, with illustrative notes*, under the auspices of the Club. It is obvious that, for compiling a work of this nature, the Club possesses advantages which are beyond the reach of any individual collector; and as such an edition of Gaelic poetry is still a desideratum in our national literature, the Committee con-



fidently anticipate that, with the assistance of the members of the Club, and of those who are friendly to the objects of the institution, this deficiency may be, ere long, supplied in a manner gratifying to every Highlander. Communications on this subject may be addressed to any member of the Committee.

The Secretary having reported that Part II. of the *Collectanea de Rebus Albanicis* was now ready for circulation, and that Part III. was at press, and would be ready for circulation about midsummer, it was unanimously resolved that the works printed for the Club should now and in future be presented to the Libraries of a certain number of public Institutions in Great Britain and Ireland, and likewise to the Royal Society of Antiquaries of the North at Copenhagen. A list of the Institutions with which it was proposed that the Club should enter into correspondence was then read over and approved of, and the Secretary was directed to communicate the works printed for the Club to the Secretaries or Librarians of these bodies, and to report.

The following is a List of the Members of the Club in June 1835:

LIST OF MEMBERS  
OF  
THE IONA CLUB,

JUNE 1835.

---

I. ORDINARY MEMBERS.

ARGYLL, His Grace George William, Duke of  
Aynsworth, James, *of Clanmagherry.*

CAMPBELL, Sir Duncan, *of Barcaldine, Bart.*

CAMPBELL, Sir John, Bart., *of Airds and Ardnamurchan.*

Callander, James Henry, *of Craigforth and Ardkinlass.*

Cameron, Ewen Alexander, *Edinburgh.*

Cameron, Donald, *Strone, Fortwilliam.*

Campbell, Alexander, *of Monzie.*

Campbell, Donald, *Captain of Dunstaffnage.*

Campbell, James Archibald, *of Inverawe.*

Campbell, John Archibald, W.S., *Edinburgh.*

Campbell, Richard, *of Auchinbreck.*

Campbell, Walter Frederick, *of Islay, M.P.*

Campbell, William, *Inverary.*

Chambers, Robert, *Edinburgh.*

Chisholm, Alexander William, *of Chisholm, M.P.*

Colquhoun, Robert G. *of Fincastle.*

Downie, Robert, *of Appin.*

Dundas, David, younger of *Dunira*.

Duncan, W. J., *Glasgow*.

ELPHINSTONE, the Honourable Mountstuart

Ewing, James, of *Dunoon*.

FORBES, Sir Charles, of *New and Edinglassie*, Bart.

FORBES, Sir John Stuart, of *Pitsligo and Fettercairn*, Bart.

Farquharson, James, younger of *Invercauld*.

Finlay, Kirkman, of *Toward Castle*.

Forbes, Charles, of *Kingerloch*.

Forbes, George, *Fitzroy Square, London*.

Forbes, John, 15, *Harley Street, London*.

GORDON, His Grace George, Duke of, G.C.B.

GRAHAM, the Right Hon. Lord Montague William

GRANT, Sir James, *Portobello*.

Gregorson, John, of *Ardtornish*.

Gregory, Donald, Joint Sec. to the Antiquaries of Scotland,  
*Edinburgh*.

Hill, D. O., Sec. Scottish Academy, *Edinburgh*.

Hunter, John, of *Haften*.

Innes, Cosmo, Advocate, *Edinburgh*.

Izett, Chambers, *late of Kinnaird, Edinburgh*.

LINDSAY, the Right Honourable Lord

Laing, David, Sec. to the Bannatyne Club, *Edinburgh*.

Lamont, Neill, S.S.C. *Edinburgh*.

Leith, Alexander Wellesley, Advocate, *Edinburgh*.

Leslie, John G., *Edinburgh*.

Loch, James, M.P.

MACDONALD, the Right Honourable Godfrey William, Lord

MACGREGOR, Colonel Sir E. J. Murray, of *Macgregor*, Bart.,

K.C.H.

- MACKENZIE**, the Right Honourable Holt  
**MURRAY**, Lieut.-Gen. the Right Hon. Sir G., G.C.B.  
**Macallan**, James, W.S., *Edinburgh*.  
**Macdonald**, Reginald George, *of Clanranald*.  
**Macdonald**, Angus, *of Glenaladale*.  
**Macdonnell**, Lieutenant-Colonel, *Edinburgh*.  
**Macdonnell**, Captain John, *Killichonate, Fortwilliam*.  
**Macdonnell**, Angus, *Inch, Fortwilliam*.  
**Macdougall**, Allan, W.S., *Edinburgh*.  
**Macdougall**, Captain, *of Macdougall, R.N.*  
**Macdowall**, William, *of Garthland*.  
**Macgregor**, J. A. Bannatyne, younger *of Macgregor*.  
**Macgregor**, James, *Fortwilliam*.  
**Macintyre**, Captain Angus, late 41st Regiment.  
**Macinroy**, James, *of Lude*.  
**Mackenzie**, Captain A. W., *Edinburgh*.  
**Mackenzie**, James Alexander Stewart, *of Seaforth, M.P.*  
**Mackenzie**, John Whitefoord, W.S., *Edinburgh*.  
**Mackenzie**, Roderick, W.S., *Edinburgh*.  
**Mackenzie**, Sutherland, *Edinburgh*.  
**Mackenzie**, Captain William, *Duddingston*.  
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**Mackinlay**, John, Collector of Customs, *Borrowsto'ness*.  
**Mackintosh**, Æneas, younger *of Mackintosh*.  
**Maclaine**, Major, *Royal Regiment*.  
**Maclean**, Hugh, *of Coll*.  
**Macneil**, Lieutenant-Colonel Roderick, *of Barra*.  
**Macneill**, Captain Alexander, younger *of Collonsay*.  
**Macneill**, Archibald, W.S., *Edinburgh*.  
**Macneill**, Duncan, Advocate,  
**Macneill**, Forbes, H.E.I.C.S  
**Macneill**, John, *of Collonsay*.  
**Macneill**, Lachlan, *of Drimdrisraig*.  
**Macneill**, Malcolm, *Lossit, Islay*.  
**Macniven**, Major T. W. O.  
**Macpherson**, Ewen, *of Cluny Macpherson*.  
**Macrae**, John, *Edinburgh*.

Moray, James, *of Abercairney.*

Morison, John, Solicitor, *Edinburgh.*

Munro, Major George Gun, *of Poyntzfield.*

NORTHAMPTON, the Most Noble Charles, Marquis of

ORDE, Sir John P. *of Kilmorey, Bart.*

Oliphant, J. B., *of Gask.*

Patrick, William, W.S., *Edinburgh.*

Pender, Thomas, *Edinburgh.*

Pitcairn, Robert, W.S., *Edinburgh.*

Ponsonby, William, *of Kilcooly, Co. Kilkenny.*

RIDDELL, Sir James Milles, *of Ardnamurchan, Bart.*

Robertson, Captain James A., *82d Regiment.*

Robertson, James, Solicitor, *Edinburgh.*

Ross, Captain Horatio, *of Rossie.*

Ross, Lieut.-Col. David, H.E.I.C.S., *Tiernadrish.*

Reid, John, *Glasgow.*

STEWART, Sir John Drummond *of Grandtully, Bart.*

SUTHERLAND, His Grace George Granville Leveson Gower,  
Duke of

Sceales, Adolphus M., *Leith.*

Seton, Ranald Macdonald, *of Staffa and Touch, Honorary  
Secretary to the Highland Society of Scotland.*

Shaw, Lieut. Claudius, h. p. R.A., *Edinburgh.*

Shortrede, Andrew, *Edinburgh.*

Simson, Alexander, Solicitor, *Leith.*

Sinclair, Alexander, *Edinburgh.*

Skene, Lieut.-Col. William, H.E.I.C.S.

Skene, William Forbes, Joint Sec. to the Antiquaries of Scot-  
land, *Edinburgh.*

Smith, John, youngest, Sec. to the Maitland Club, *Glasgow.*

Stewart, Charles, *of Balachulish.*

Stewart, Duncan, *Edinburgh.*

Stewart, John, of *Fasnacloich*.  
 Stewart, Captain Robert, *Ardsheal*.  
 Stuart, John, of *Belladrum*.

Traill, George, *younger of Ratter*.  
 Trevelyan, Walter Calverley, *younger of Wallington, Northumberland*.  
 Turnbull, W. B. D. D., Advocate, *Edinburgh*.  
 Tasistro, Count Fitzgerald.

WILLOUGHBY D'ERESBY and GWYDIR, the Right Hon. P.  
 Drummond Burrell, Lord  
 Webster, George, Solicitor, *Westminster*.

## II. ASSOCIATES.

Anderson, the Rev. Alexander, *Carinish*.  
 Baird, the Very Rev. George H., D.D. *Principal of the University of Edinburgh*.  
 Buchanan, the Rev. Thomas, of *Logierait*.  
 Campbell, the Rev. Donald, of *Kilfinichen*.  
 Campbell, the Rev. Dougall Neill, of *Kilmore*.  
 Goldie, the Rev. Thomas Smith, of *Coldstream*.  
 Hughes, the Rev. Jas. Henry, *Magdalen College, Oxford*.  
 Irvine, the Rev. Alexander R., of *Foss*.  
 Kelly, the Rev. Daniel, of *Campbelltown*.  
 Kennedy, the Rev. Alexander, of *Jura and Collonsay*.  
 Maccoll, the Rev. Alexander C., *Paisley*.  
 Macdonald, the Rev. Robert of *Fortingall*.

Macintyre, the Rev. John *of Kilmanivaig.*  
 Mackay, the Rev. Mackintosh, LL.D. *of Dunoon.*  
 Maclaine, the Rev. Angus *of Ardnamurchan.*  
 Macleod, the Rev. John, *of Morvern.*  
 Macleod, the Rev. Norman, D.D. *of Campsie.*  
 M'Alpine, Neil, Student of Divinity, *Islay.*  
 M'Calman, the Rev. Hugh, *Collonsay.*  
 M'Murphy, the Rev. Mr., Preacher of the Gospel.  
 Monro, James, Schoolmaster, Carradale, *Kintyre.*

Ross, the Rev. Thomas, LL.D. *of Lochbroom,*

### III. LADIES, HONORARY MEMBERS.

SUTHERLAND, Her Grace Elizabeth, Duchess Countess of  
 HASTINGS, the Most Noble Flora, Marchioness Dowager of,  
 and Countess of Loudoun.  
 SURREY, the Right Hon. Charlotte, Countess of  
 WILLOUGHBY D'ERESBY and GWYDIR, the Right Hon.  
 Clementina, Lady  
 MACKENZIE, the Hon. Mrs Stewart, *of Seaforth.*  
 FARQUHARSON, Mrs, *of Invercauld.*  
 MACLEAN, Mrs Clephane, *of Torloisk.*

### IV. HONORARY MEMBER.

Tytler, Patrick Fraser, F.R.S.E., F.S.A. Scot., &c. &c.

*Notices of the Highland Dress and Armour, collected  
from various sources, and arranged for the Trans-  
actions of the Iona Club.*

No peculiarity of the Scottish Highlanders has been the subject of so much controversy as their *dress*. It is not at present intended to enter into a detail of the opinions that have been at different times expressed on this subject, as it is conceived that, to enable the enquirer to come to a satisfactory conclusion, the best method is first to place before him, in juxtaposition and in chronological order, the various descriptions of the costume of the Highlanders, which can be gathered from books or manuscripts. To these will be added the descriptions of their *armour*, defensive and offensive, which it would be difficult in most cases to separate from the former. When this series of authorities is brought to an end, it will be followed by a brief Dissertation on the Dress and Armour of the Highlanders, for which it will serve as a foundation.

The earliest allusion to the Highland dress which the Editor has met with is in *Magnus Berfaet's Saga* (the history of that celebrated Norwegian king, written



shortly after his death), under the year 1093, being the year in which he conquered the Western Isles, or rather forced them anew to acknowledge the supremacy of Norway, which some late Kings of the Isles had affected to disclaim. The following passage is literally translated from the Norse Saga:—

A. D. 1093.—It is said when King Magnus returned from his expedition to the west,\* that he adopted the costume in use in the western lands,† and likewise many of his followers; that they went about barelegged having short tunics‡ and also upper garments;§ and so many men called him Barelegged or Barefoot.

A period of upwards of three centuries now intervenes before we meet with any description of the Highland dress or armour.

*Andrew Wyntown*, Prior of Lochleven, who wrote about 1420, speaks on more than one occasion in his metrical Chronicle of “the wyld wykkyd Helandmen;” and under the year 1396, in reference to the celebrated combat of thirty Highlanders against thirty, fought on the North Inch of Perth in that year, in presence of King Robert III. and his court, in order to settle the disputes of two contending clans, he uses these words (vol. ii., p. 374):—

At Sanct Johnestone besid the Freris  
 All thai entrit in Barreris  
 Wyth Bow and Ax, Knyf and Swerd  
 To deil amang thaim thar last werd.

\* In orig. *Vestr Viking*. A piratical expedition is meant.

† In orig. *Vestr londum*.

‡ In orig. *Kyrtlu*.

§ In orig. *Yfirhafnir*.

*Abbot Bower* or *Bowmaker* (the continuator of Fordun's *Scotichronicon*) wrote in the reign of James II. of Scotland; and, in describing the arrangements for the above-mentioned noted combat in 1396, says (vol. ii. p. 420) that it was to be fought—

triginta personis adversus triginta de parte contraria, gladiis tantum, arcubus et sagittis, absque deploidibus vel armaturis aliis, praeter bipennis: et sic congregientes finem liti ponerent et terra pace poteretur.

## TRANSLATION.

by thirty men against thirty of the opposite party, armed only with swords, bows and arrows, without mantles or other armour except axes; and thus encountering that they should end their disputes, and that peace should be established in the country.

The Historian *John Major*, who wrote in 1512, notices the Highland dress in two different parts of his work. At p. 34 (Edit. *Edinburgh*, 1740, 4to), talking of the Highlanders generally, he thus describes their dress and armour:—

A medio crure ad pedem caligas non habent, chlamyde pro veste superiore et camisia croco tincta, amiciuntur. Arcum et sagittas, latissimum ensem cum parvo halberto, pugionem grossum ex solo uno latere scindentem sed acutissimum, sub zona semper ferunt. Tempore belli loricam ex loris ferreis per totum corpus induunt et in illa pugnant. In panno lineo multipliciter intersuto et coerato aut picato cum cervinae pellis coopertura vulgus sylvestrium Scotorum corpus tectum habens in praelium prosilit.

## TRANSLATION.

From the middle of the thigh to the foot they have no co-

vering for the leg, clothing themselves with a mantle instead of an upper garment, and a shirt died with saffron. They always carry a bow and arrows, a very broad sword with a small halbert, a large dagger, sharpened on one side only but very sharp, under the belt. In time of war they cover their whole body with a shirt of mail of iron rings, and fight in that. The common people of the Highland Scots rush into battle, having their body clothed with a linen garment manifoldly sewed and painted or daubed with pitch, with a covering of deerskin.

At p. 302, after mentioning the defection of the Clanchattan and Clanchameron from Alexander Lord of the Isles, who in 1429 had raised the standard of rebellion against James I., *Major* thus describes the customs of these Clans, and it may be presumed of the Highlanders at large :—

Laetos dies in ocio ducunt, de pauperum bonis victitantes. Arcu, pharetra et halbarda optime scindente, quia bonas mineras ferri habent, utuntur; grossos pugiones sub zona positos ferunt; frequenter nudis tibiis sub cruribus; in hyeme chlamydem pro veste superiori portant.

TRANSLATION.

They pass their days merrily in idleness living upon the goods of the poor. They use a bow and quiver, and a halbert well sharpened, as they possess good veins of native iron. They carry large daggers placed under the belt; their legs are frequently naked under the thigh; in winter they carry a mantle for an upper garment.

In the *Accounts of the Lord High Treasurer of Scotland* in August 1538, we find the following entries regarding a Highland dress made for KING JAMES V., on the occasion of that Monarch making a hunting excursion to the Highlands:—

ITEM in the first for ij elnis ane quarter elne of variant cullorit velvet to be the Kingis Grace ane schort *Heland* coit price of the elne vj<sup>lb</sup> summa . . . . . xij<sup>lb</sup> x<sup>s</sup>.

ITEM for iij elnis quarter elne of grene taffatyis to lyne the said coit with, price of the elne x<sup>s</sup> summa . . . . . xxxij<sup>s</sup> vj<sup>d</sup>.

ITEM for iij elnis of *Heland tertane* to be hoiss to the Kingis grace, price of the elne iiij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup> summa . . . . . xij<sup>s</sup>.

ITEM for xv elnis of holland claith to be syde\* *Heland sarkis* to the Kingis Grace, price of the elne viij<sup>s</sup> summa . . . . . vj<sup>lb</sup>.

ITEM for sewing and making of the said sarkis, . . . . . ix<sup>s</sup>.

ITEM for twa unce of silk to sew thame, . . . . . x<sup>s</sup>.

ITEM for iiij elnis of rubanis to the handis of thame, . . . . . ij<sup>s</sup>.

The following passage, shewing how the Highlanders came to be denominated *Redshanks*, is extracted from the curious letter of *John Elder*, a Highland Priest, to King Henry VIII., anno 1543. The letter itself has been printed at full length in the *Collectanea de Rebus Albanicis*, vol. i., pp. 23 to 32:—

Moreover, wherfor they call us in Scotland Reddshankes, and in your Graces dominion of England, roghe footide Scottis, Pleas it your Maiestie to understande, that we of all people can tollerat, suffir, and away best with colde, for boithe somer and wyntir, (excepte whene the froest is most vehemonte,) goynge alwaies bair leggide and bair footide, our delite and pleasure is not onely in huntynge of redd deir, wolfes, foxes, and graies, whereof we abounde, and have greate plentie, but also in rynninge, leapinge, swymmynge, shootyng, and thrawinge of dartis: therfor, in so moche as we use and delite so to go alwaies, the tendir delicatt gentillmen of Scotland call us Reddshankes. And agayne in wynter, whene the froest is mooste vehement (as I have saide) which we can not suffir bair footide, so weill as snow, whiche can never hurt us whene it cummes to our girdills, we go a huntyng, and after that we

\* *Syde*, i. e. long, or hanging low.

have slayne redd deir, we flaye of the skyne, bey and bey, and settinge of our bair foote on the insyde therof, for neide of cunnyge shoemakers, by your Graces pardon, we play the sutters; compasinge and mesuringe so moche therof, as shall retche up to our ancklers, pryckynge the upper part therof also with holis, that the water may repas when it entres, and stretchide up with a stronge thwange of the same, meitand above our saide ancklers, so, and pleas your noble Grace, we make our shoois: Therfor, we usinge such maner of shoois, the roghe hairie syde outward, in your Graces dominion of England, we be callit roghe footide Scottis; which maner of schoois (and pleas your Highnes) in Latyne be called perones, wherof the poet Virgill makis menciuon, sayinge, That the olde auncient Latyns in tyme of warrs uside suche maner of schoos. And although a greate sorte of us Reddshankes go after this maner in our countrethe, yeit never the les, and pleas your Grace, whene we come to the courte (the Kinges grace our great master being alyve) waitinge on our Lordes and maisters, who also, for velvettis and silkis be right well araide, we have as good garmentis as some of our fellowis whiche gyve attendaunce in the court every daye.

In the account of the campaigns of the French auxiliaries in Scotland in 1548–1549, given by *Monsieur Jean de Beaugué*, one of the French officers, and first published at Paris in 1556, under the title of “L’Histoire de la Guerre d’Escosse,” the dress and arms of some Highlanders who were present at the siege of Haddington by the French in 1549 are thus described (fol. 22, b.):—

Quelques Sauvages les suyvirent, ainsi qu’ils sont nuz fors que de leurs chemises taintes et de certaines couvertures legeres faites de laine, de plusieurs couleurs; portans de grands arcs et semblables épées et boucliers que les autres.

## TRANSLATION.

Several Highlanders [or Wild Scots] followed them [the Scottish army] and they were naked except their stained shirts, and a certain light covering made of wool of various colours; carrying large bows, and similar swords and bucklers to the others, *i.e.* to the Lowlanders.

In the year 1552, an *Act of Privy Council* was passed for the levy of two regiments of Highlanders, to form part of a body of Scottish auxiliaries about to proceed to the assistance of the King of France; and the Earl of Huntly being Lieutenant of the North Highlands where these men were to be raised, was directed to see that the Highland soldiers were

Substantiouslie accompturit with jack and plait, steillbonett, sword, bucklair, new hois and new doublett of canvouse at the lest, and slevs of plait or splenttis, and ane speir of sax elne lang or thairby.

*Lindsay of Pitscottie*, who wrote his history about the year 1573, says of the Highland dress:—

The other pairts [of Scotland] northerne ar full of montaines, and very rud and homlie kynd of people doeth inhabite, which is called the Reidschankis or Wyld Scottis. They be cloathed with ane mantle, with ane schirt saffroned\* after the Irisch manner, going bair legged to the knee. Thair weapones ar bowis and dartes, with ane verie broad sword and ane dagger scharp onlie at the on syde.

An *Act of Parliament*, anno 1574, under the reGENCY of the Earl of Morton, directing a general *weaponshawing* throughout Scotland, makes a distinction between the arms of the lesser gentlemen and yeomen in the Lowlands and those in the Highlands, as under:

\* One MS. of Pitscottie's History reads *fashioned*, another *saffroned*, as in the text. The latter is undoubtedly the correct word.

*Lowland Arms.*

Brigantinis, Jakkis, steilbonettis, slevis of plate or mailye, swerdis, pikkis or speris of sex elnis lang, culveringis, halbertis or tua handit swerdis.

*Highland Arms.*

Habirschonis, steilbonettis, hektonis, swerdis, bowis and dorlochis,\* or culveringis.

*John Lesley*, Bishop of Ross, who published his work “*De origine, moribus et rebus gestis Scotorum*” at Rome in 1578, thus describes the arms and dress of the old Scots, which were still in his time used by the Highlanders and Islanders (pp. 56, 58):—

In praeliis vero hostilique concursu vel lancea vel sagitta adversarium petebant. Gladio quoque utebantur ancipiti; pedites oblongo, equites brevi, utriusque lato, ac acie longè acutissimo, ut primo conatu hominem facile dissecaret medium. Lorica hamis ferreis conserta muniebantur, hanc tunicae coriacea non minus firmae, quam eleganti (nostri Acton dicunt) superinduerunt. Omnis denique armatura illis levis, ut facilius si eo angustiarum detruderentur, ex hostium manibus possent elabi.

\* \* \* \* \*

Vestes ad necessitatem (erant enim ad bellum in primis accommodatae) non ad ornatum faciebant: Chlamydes enim gestabant unius formae omnes et nobiles et plebei (nisi quod nobiles variegatis sibi magis placebant) et illas quidem demissas ac fluxas, sed in sinus tamen quosdam, ubi volebant, decenter contractas. Has Brachas a veteribus appellatas facile equidem crediderim. His solis noctu involuti suaviter dormiebant: habebant etiam, cujusmodi Hibernenses et hodie sibi placent, villosas stragulas, alias ad iter, alias ad lectos accommodas. Reliqua vero vestimenta erant, brevis ex lana tunicella, manibus inferius apertis, uti expeditius cum vellent, jacula tor-

\* *Dorloch*, a Gaelic word, properly *Dornlach*, a quiver.

querent, ac foemoralia simplicissima, pudori quam frigori aut pompae aptiora. Ex lino quoque amplissima indusia conficiebant, multis sinibus, largioribusque manicis foris ad genua usque negligentius fluentia. Haec potentiores croco alii autem adipe quodam, quo ab omni sorde diutius manerent integra illinebant: assuefacere enim se perpetuis castrorum sudoribus consultissimum putabant. In his conficiendis, ornatus out artis omnino cura non videbatur neglecta, siquidem silo cerico, viridi potissimum aut rubeo, indusiorum singulas partes artificiosissimé continuabant.

Mulierum autem habitus apud illos decentissimus erat. Nam talari tunicae, arte phrygia ut plurimum confectae amplas chlamydes, quas jam diximus, atque illas quidam polymitas, superinduerent. Illarum brachia armillis, ac colla monilibus elegantius ornata, maximam habent decoris speciem.

## TRANSLATION.

In battle and hostile encounter their missile weapons were a lance or arrows. They used also a two-edged sword, which with the foot soldiers was pretty long, and short for the horse: both had it broad, and with an edge so exceeding sharp that at one blow it would easily cut a man in two. For defence, they used a coat of mail woven of iron rings, which they wore over a leather jerkin, stout and of handsome appearance, which we call an acton. Their whole armour was light, that they might the more easily slip from their enemies' hands, if they chanced to fall into such a strait.

Their clothing was made for use (being chiefly suited to war) and not for ornament. All, both nobles and common people, wore mantles of one sort (except that the nobles preferred those of several colours). These were long and flowing, but capable of being neatly gathered up at pleasure into folds. I am inclined to believe that they were the same as those to which the ancients gave the name of brachae. Wrapped up in these for their only covering, they would sleep comfortably. They had also shaggy rugs, such as the Irish use at the present day, some fitted for a journey, others to be placed on a bed. The



rest of their garments consisted of a short woollen jacket, with the sleeves open below for the convenience of throwing their darts, and a covering for the thighs of the simplest kind, more for decency than for show or a defence against cold. They made also of linen very large shirts, with numerous folds and wide sleeves, which flowed abroad loosely to their knees. These the rich coloured with saffron, and others smeared with some grease to preserve them longer clean among the toils and exercises of a camp, which they held it of the highest consequence to practice continually. In the manufacture of these, ornament and a certain attention to taste were not altogether neglected, and they joined the different parts of their shirts very neatly with silk thread, chiefly of a green or red colour.

Their women's attire was very becoming. Over a gown reaching to the ancles, and generally embroidered, they wore large mantles of the kind already described, and woven of different colours. Their chief ornaments were the bracelets and necklaces with which they decorated their arms and necks.

*George Buchanan*, in his history of Scotland, first published in 1582, gives the following description of the dress and armour of the Highlanders, (Edit. *Ultrajecti* 1669, 8vo, p. 24):—

Veste gaudent varia ac maxime virgata. Colores amant maximé purpureum, ac ceruleum. Majores sagis versicoloribus plurifariam distinctis utebantur, ut adhuc plerique mos est. Verum plures nunc magis fuscas, et ericæ frondes proximè imitantes, ne in ericetis cubantes luce florida vestis agnoscî possint, ferunt. His involuti potius, quam tecti, saevissimas tempestates sub dio tolerant ac interdum nivibus obruti somnum capiunt.

\* \* \* \* \*

In bello autem quibus corpora tegunt arma sunt, cassis ferrea et lorica ferreis annulis confecta, plerumque ad talos usque demissa. Tela adversus hostem arcus, et sagittæ maxima ex parte hamatæ ferreis utrinque barbulis eminentibus, quæ nisi

vulnere late patefacto è corpore extrahi non possunt. Sunt qui ensibus latis aut securibus pugnant.

The above passages in Buchanan's history have been translated as follows by the author of "*Certain matters concerning the Realme of Scotland, composed together as they were Anno Domini 1597, London, 1603, 4to;*" who again has been literally followed by *John Monypenny* in his abridgement of the Scottish Chronicles, first printed in 1612:—

They delight in marled clothes, specially that have long stripes of sundry colours; they love chiefly purple and blew. Their predecessors used short mantles or plaids of divers colours sundry waies devided; and amongst some, the same custom is observed to this day: but for the most part now they are browne, most nere to the colour of the hadder; to the effect, when they lie amongst the hadder, the bright colour of their plaids shall not bewray them; with the which, rather coloured than clad, they suffer the most cruel tempests that blowe in the open field in such sort, that under a wrythe of snow, they sleepe sound.

\*   \*   \*   \*   \*   \*

Their armour wherewith they cover their bodies in time of warre, is an iron bonnet and an habbergion, side\* almost even to their heeles. Their weapons against their enemies are bowes and arrowes. The arrowes are for the most part hooked, with a barble on either side, which, once entered within the body, cannot be drawne forth againe, unless the wounde be made wider. Some of them fight with broad swords and axes.

*Nicolay d'Arfeville*, Cosmographer to the King of France, published at Paris, in the year 1583, a volume entitled "*La Navigation du Roy d'Escoce Iaques*

\* *Syde*, i. e. long, or hanging low.

Cinquiesme du nom, autour de son Royaume, et Isles Hebrides and Orchades, soubz la conduite d'Alexandre Lyndsay excellent Pilote Escossois." There is prefixed a description, evidently by d'Arfeville himself, of "the Island and Kingdom of Scotland," from which the following is an extract:—

Ceux qui habitent la partie Meridionale du mont Grampius sont assez civilz, et traictables, et parlent le langaige Anglois; mais ceux qui sont Septentrionaux sont plus rudes, agrestes et fascheux, pour ceste raison sont appelez sauvages. Ils portent comme les Irelandois une grande et ample chemise saffraanee, et par dessus un habit long jusques aux genoux, de grosse laine à mode d'une soutane. Ils vont teste nuë et laissent croistre leurs cheveux fort long, et ne portent chausses ne souliers sinon quelques uns qui ont des botines faictes à l'antique, qui leurs montent jusques aux genoux.

Leurs armes sont l'arc et la flesche, et quelques javellotz qu'ils tirent fort dextrement, et une large espee avec le poignard pointu, qui ne taille que d'un costé. Ils sont fort legers à la course, et n'y a cheval si viste qui les puisse devancer, comme j'en ay veu la preuve plusieurs fois, tant en Angleterre qu'en Escosse.

#### TRANSLATION.

Those who inhabit Scotland to the south of the Grampian chain, are tolerably civilized and obedient to the laws, and speak the English language; but those who inhabit the north are more rude, homely, and unruly, and for this reason are called savages [or wild Scots.] They wear, like the Irish, a large and full shirt, coloured with saffron, and over this a garment hanging to the knee, of thick wool, after the manner of a cassock. They go with bare heads, and allow their hair to grow very long, and they wear neither stockings nor shoes, except some who have buskins made in a very old fashion, which come as high as their knees.

Their arms are the bow and arrow, and some darts, which they throw with great dexterity, and a large sword, with a single-edged dagger. They are very swift of foot, and there is no horse so swift as to outstrip them, as I have seen proved several times, both in England and Scotland,

In a *MS. History of the Gordons*, by W. R. preserved in the Advocates' Library (Jac. 5th, 7, 11), the following anecdote is given, as occurring about the year 1591 or 1592:—

Angus, the son of Lauchlan Macintosh, Chiefe of the Clanchattan, with a great party attempts to surprise the Castle of Ruthven in Badenoch, belonging to Huntly, in which there was but a small garrison; but finding this attempt could neither by force nor fraude have successe, he retires a little to consult how to compass his intent. In the meantime, one creeps out under the shelter of some old ruins, and levels with his piece at one of the Clanchattan *cloathed in a yellow warr coat\** (which, amongst them, is the badge of the Cheiftanes or heads of Clans), and, peircing his body with the bullet, stricks him to the ground, and retires with gladness into the castle. The man killed was Angus himself, whom his people carry away, and concealls his death for many yeirs, pretending he was gone beyond seas.

In 1594, when Red Hugh O'Donnell, Lord of Tirconall in Ulster, was in rebellion against Queen Elizabeth, he was assisted for some time by a body of auxiliaries from the Hebrides. These warriors are described in the following terms in the Life of Hugh O'Donnell, originally written in Irish by *Peregrine O'Clery*, and since translated by the late Edward O'Reilly, Esq. The curious extract from Mr O'Reilly's

\* In another and later copy of the MS., the Editor finds *waist coat* instead of *warr coat*.

translation which follows, was communicated to the Editor by John D'Alton, Esq., Barrister-at-law, Dublin.

These (the auxiliaries from the isles) were afterwards mixed with the Irish militia, with the diversity of their arms, their armour, their mode, manners, and speech. The outward clothing they wore, was a mottled garment with numerous colours hanging in folds to the calf of the leg, with a girdle round the loins over the garment. Some of them with horn-hafted swords, large and military, over their shoulders. A man when he had to strike with them was obliged to apply both his hands to the haft. Others with bows, well polished, strong and serviceable, with long twanging hempen strings, and sharp pointed arrows that whizzed in their flight.

*Camden* in his *Britannia*, first published in 1607, gives the following description of the Highland dress and armour:—

Hibernicorem more virgatis sagulis induti, capillitio denso et longiori. In bello casside ferrea, lorica ferreis annulis contexta, arcubus, et hamatis sagittis et machaeris utuntur latioribus.

TRANSLATION.

They are clothed after the Irish fashion, in striped mantles, with their hair thick and long. In war they wear an iron head-piece and a coat of mail woven with iron rings; and they use bows and barbed arrows and broad swords.

*John Taylor*, “the King’s Majesties Water Poet,” made an excursion to Scotland in the year 1618, of which he published an amusing narrative under the title of “*The Pennylesse Pilgrimage*.” He describes the dress of the Highlanders in the following account he gives of his visit to Braemar for the purpose of pay-

ing his respects to the Earl of Mar and Sir William Moray of Abercairney.—(*Taylor's Works, London, 1633, folio*):—

Thus, with extreme travell, ascending and descending, mounting and alighting, I came at night to the place where I would be, in the Brae of Marr, which is a large county, all composed of such mountaines, that Shooters hill, Gads hill, Highgate hill, Hampstead hill, Birdlip hill, or Malvernes hills, are but mole-hills in comparison, or like a liver, or a gizzard under a capon's wing, in respect to the altitude of their tops, or perpendicularitie of their bottomes. There I saw mount Benawne with a furr'd mist upon his snowy head instead of a night-cap; for you must understand, that the oldest man alive never saw but the snow was on the top of divers of those hills, (both in summer as well as in winter.) There did I find the truly noble and Right Honourable Lords John Erskine, EARLE OF MARR, James Stuart, EARLE OF MURRAY, George Gordon, EARLE OF ENGYE, sonne and heire to the Marquise of Huntley, James Erskin, EARL OF BUGHAN, and John LORD ERSKIN, sonne and heire to the Earle of Marr, and their Countesses, with my much honoured, and my best assured and approved friend, Sir William Murray, Knight, of ABERCARNY, and hundred of others, knights, esquires, and their followers; all and every man in generall, in one habit, as if Licurgus had been there, and made lawes of equality. For once in the yeere, which is the whole moneth of August, and sometimes part of September, many of the nobility and gentry of the kingdome (for their pleasure) doe come into these Highland countries to hunt, where they doe conforme themselves to the habite of the Highland men, who, for the moste part, speake nothing but Irish; and in former time were those people which were called the *Red-shanks*. Their habite is shooes with but one sole apiece; stockings (which they call short hose) made of a warme stuff of divers colours, which they call tartane. As for breeches, many of them, nor their forefathers, never wore any, but a jerkin of the same stuffe that their hose is of, their garters being

bands or wreathes of hay or straw, with a plaed about their shoulders, which is a mantle of divers colours, much finer and lighter stuffe than their hose, with blue flat caps on their heads, a handkerchiefe knit with two knots about their necke; and thus are they attyred. Now, their weapons are long bowes and forked arrowes, swords and targets, harquebusses, muskets, durks, and Loquhabor-axes. With these armes I found many of them armed for the hunting. As for their attire, any man of what degree soever that comes amongst them, must not disdaine to weare it; for if they doe, then they will disdaine to hunt, or willingly to bring in their dogges; but if men be kind unto them, and be in their habit, then are they conquered with kindnesse, and the sport will be plentifull. This was the reason that I found so many noblemen and gentlemen in those shapes. But to proceed to the hunting.

My good Lord of Marr having put me into that shape, I rode with him from his house, where I saw the ruines of an old castle, called the castle of Kindroghit. It was built by king Malcolm Canmore (for a hunting house) who raigned in Scotland when Edward the Confessor, Harold, and Norman William raigned in England; I speak of it, because it was the last house that I saw in those parts; for I was the space of twelve dayes after, before I saw either house, corne-field, or habitation for any creature, but deere, wild horses, wolves, and such like creatures, which made me doubt that I should never have seene a house againe.

*Defoe*, in his "Memoirs of a Cavalier," written about 1721, and obviously composed from authentic materials, thus describes the Higland part of the Scottish army which invaded England in 1639, at the commencement of the great civil war. The Cavalier having paid a visit to the Scottish camp to satisfy his curiosity, proceeds (Edit. 1809, p. 201):—

I confess, the soldiers made a very uncouth figure, especially

the Highlanders: the oddness and barbarity of their garb and arms seemed to have something in it remarkable. They were generally tall swinging fellows; their swords were extravagantly and I think insignificantly broad, and they carried great wooden targets, large enough to cover the upper part of their bodies. Their dress was as antique as the rest; a cap on their heads, called by them a bonnet, long hanging sleeves behind, and their doublet, breeches, and stockings, of a stuff they called plaid, stripped across red and yellow, with short cloaks of the same. These fellows looked, when drawn out, like a regiment of Merry-Andrews, ready for Bartholomew fair. There were three or four thousand of these in the Scots army, armed only with swords and targets; and in their belts some of them had a pistol, but no musquets at that time among them.

In the beginning of 1678, a body of Highlanders, "the Highland Host," as it was called, amounting to about 10,000 men, were brought from their native mountains and quartered upon the western counties, for the purpose of suppressing the field meetings and conventicles of the Presbyterians. But their irregular and disorderly conduct, soon made it necessary for government to disband them; and therefore we need the less wonder that they should on this occasion be represented in satirical colours. The following is an extract from a letter (*Wodrow MSS. Advocates' Library*, 4to, vol. xcix, No. 29), dated February 1, 1678, and evidently written by an eye-witness. The entire letter will be found in Blackwood's *Edinburgh Magazine*; April 1817, p. 68.

We are now all quartered in and about this town, [Ayr?]



the Highlanders only in free quarters. It would be truly a pleasant sight, were it at an ordinary weaponshaw, to see this Highland crew. You know the fashion of their wild apparel, not one of them hath breeches, yet hose and shoes are their greatest need and most clever prey, and they spare not to take them every where: In so much that the committee here, and the Counsel with you (as it is said) have ordered some thousands of pairs of shoes to be made to stand this great spoil. As for their armes and other militarie accoutrements, it is not possible for me to describe them in writing; here you may see head-pieces and steel-bonnets raised like pyramids, and such as a man would affirme they had only found in chamber-boxes; targets and shields of the most odde and antique forme, and powder horns hung in strings, garnished with beaten nails and burnished brass. And truly I doubt not but a man, curious in our antiquities, might in this host finde explications of the strange pieces of armour mentioned in our old lawes, such as bosnet, iron hat, gorget, pesane, wambrassers, and reerbrassers, panns, leg-splents, and the like, above what any occasion in the Lowlands would have afforded for several hundreds of yeers. Among the ensignes also, besides other singularities, the Glencow men were very remarkable, who had for their ensigne a faire bush of heath, wel-spredd and displayed on the head of a staff, such as might have affrighted a Roman eagle.

*William Cleland*, Lieutenant-colonel to the Earl of Angus' regiment, who was killed whilst gallantly defending his post at Dunkeld against a party of Highlanders, soon after the Revolution, wrote a satirical poem upon the expedition of the Highland Host in 1678, from which the following extracts are taken (Collection of Poems, &c. 12mo, 1697, p. 12):—

But to discribe them right surpasses  
The art of nine Parnassus Lasses.

\* \* \* \* \*

Their head, their neck, their legs and thighs  
 Are influenced by the skies,  
 Without a clout to interrupt them  
 They need not strip them when they whip them;  
 Nor loose their doublet, when they're hang'd  
 If they be miss'd, its sure they're wrang'd.

\* \* \* \* \*

But those who were their chief Commanders,  
 As such who bore the pinnie standarts,  
 Who led the van, and drove the rear,  
 Were right well mounted of their gear;  
 With brogues, trues, and pinnie plaides,  
 With good blew bonnets on their heads,  
 Which on the one side had a flipe  
 Adorn'd with a tobacco pipe,  
 With durk, and snap work, and snuff mill,  
 A bagg which they with onions fill,  
 And, as their strick observers say,  
 A tupe horn fill'd with usquebay;  
 A slasht out coat beneath her plaides,  
 A targe of timber, nails and hides;  
 With a long two-handed sword,  
 As good's the country can afford;  
 Had they not need of bulk and bones,  
 Who fight with all these arms at once?  
 It's marvellous how in such weather,  
 Ov'r hill and hop they came together;  
 How in such stormes they came so farr;  
 The reason is, they're smear'd with tar,  
 Which doth defend them heel and neck,  
 Just as it doth their sheep protect;  
 But least ye doubt that this is true,  
 They're just the colour of tar'd wool.

*William Sacheverell*, Esq. Governor of the Isle of Man, who was employed in 1688 in the attempt to recover the stores of the *Florida*, one of the great vessels of the Spanish Armada (which was blown up and sunk

in the harbour of Tobermory in Mull, exactly a hundred years before), made in that year an excursion through the Isle of Mull, and thence to Icolmkill. In 1702 he published at London an account of this excursion, along with an account of the Isle of Man. At p. 129 of this volume, he thus describes the dress, armour, and general appearance of the Highlanders as he saw them in the Isle of Mull in 1688:—

During my stay, I generally observed the men to be large-bodied, stout, subtle, active, patient of cold and hunger. There appeared in all their actions a certain generous air of freedom, and contempt of those trifles, luxury and ambition, which we so servilely creep after. They bound their appetites by their necessities, and their happiness consists, not in having much, but in coveting little. The women seem to have the same sentiments with the men; though their habits were mean and they had not our sort of breeding, yet in many of them there was a natural beauty and a graceful modesty, which never fails of attracting. The usual outward habit of both sexes is the pladd; the women's much finer, the colours more lively, and the squares larger than the men's, and put me in mind of the ancient Picts. This serves them for a veil, and covers both head and body. The men wear theirs after another manner, especially when designed for ornament: it is loose and flowing, like the mantles our painters give their heroes. Their thighs are bare, with brawny muscles. Nature has drawn all her stroaks bold and masterly; *what is covered is only adapted to necessity*—a thin brogue on the foot, a short buskin of various colours on the legg, tied above the calf with a striped pair of garters. What should be concealed is hid with a large shot-pouch, on each side of which hangs a pistol and a dagger, as if they found it necessary to keep those parts well guarded. A round target on their backs, a blew bonnet on their heads, in one hand a broadsword and a musquet in the other. Perhaps no nation goes better armed; and I assure

you they will handle them with bravery and dexterity, especially the sword and target, as our veterane regiments found to their cost at Gillecrankee.

*The Rev. James Brome*, in his travels over England, Scotland, and Wales, published at London, in 1700, 8vo., gives, p. 183, the following description of the Highland dress and armour, which, although partly translated from Buchanan, has yet in it something original, which induces the Editor to admit it here. It seems doubtful, however, if Mr Brome himself saw the dress he professes to describe:—

The Highlanders who inhabit the west part of the country, in their language, habit, and manners, agree much with the customs of the wild Irish, and their chief city is Elgin, in the county of Murray, seated upon the water of Lossy, formerly the Bishop of Murray's seat, with a church sumptuously built, but now gone into decay. They go habited in mantles striped or streaked with divers colours, about their shoulders, which they call pladden, with a coat girt close to their bodies, and commonly are naked upon their legs, but wear sandals upon the soles of their feet, and their women go clad much after the same fashion. They get their living mostly by hunting, fishing, and fowling; and when they go to war, the armour wherewith they cover their bodies, is a morion or bonnet of iron, and an habergeon which comes down almost to their very heels; their weapons against their enemies are bows and arrows, and they are generally reputed good marksmen upon all occasions; their arrows for the most part are barbed or crooked, which once entered within the body, cannot well be drawn out again, unless the wound be made wider; some of them fight with broad swords and axes.

In Martin's description of the Western Isles of Scotland (2d Edit. *London*, 1716, p. 206), we find the fol-

lowing minute account of the dress formerly worn by the Islanders:—

The first habit wore by persons of distinction in the islands was the *leni-croich*, from the Irish word *leni*, which signifies a shirt, and *croich*, saffron, because their shirt was dyed with that herb. The ordinary number of ells used to make this robe was twenty-four; it was the upper garb, reaching below the knees, and was tied with a belt round the middle: but the islanders have laid it aside about a hundred years ago.

They now generally use coat, wastcoat, and breeches, as elsewhere; and on their heads wear bonnets made of thick cloth, some blue, some black, and some grey.

Many of the people wear *trowis*: some have them very fine woven, like stockings of those made of cloth; some are coloured, and others striped: the latter are as well shaped as the former, lying close to the body from the middle downwards, and tied round with a belt above the haunches. There is a square piece of cloth which hangs down before. The measure for shaping the *trowis* is a stick of wood, whose length is a cubit, and that divided into the length of a finger, and half a finger; so that it requires more skill to make it than the ordinary habit.

The shoes anciently wore were a piece of the hide of a deer, cow, or horse, with the hair on, being tied behind and before with a point of leather. The generality now wear shoes, having one thin sole only, and shaped after the right and left foot; so that what is for one foot will not serve for the other.

But persons of distinction wear the garb in fashion in the south of Scotland.

The *plad*, wore only by the men, is made of fine wool, the thred as fine as can be made of that kind; it consists of divers colours; and there is a great deal of ingenuity required in sorting the colours, so as to be agreeable to the nicest fancy. For this reason the women are at great pains, first to give an exact pattern of the *plad* upon a piece of wood, having the number of every thred of the stripe on it. The length of it is com-

monly seven double ells; the one end hangs by the middle over the left arm, the other going round the body, hangs by the end over the left arm also: the right hand above it is to be at liberty to do any thing upon occasion. Every isle differs from each other in their fancy of making plads, as to the stripes in breadth and colours. This humour is as different through the mainland of the Highlands, in so far that they who have seen those places are able, at the first view of a man's plad, to guess the place of his residence.

When they travel on foot, the plad is tied on the breast with a bodkin of bone or wood (just as the *spina* wore by the Germans, according to the description of C. Tacitus). The plad is tied round the middle with a leather belt; it is pleated from the belt to the knee very nicely. This dress for footmen is found much easier and lighter than breeches or trowis.

The ancient dress wore by the women, and which is yet wore by some of the vulgar, called *arisad*, is a white plad, having a few small stripes of black, blue, and red. It reached from the neck to the heels, and was tied before on the breast with a buckle of silver, or brass, according to the quality of the person. I have seen some of the former of an hundred marks value; it was broad as any ordinary pewter plate, the whole curiously engraven with various animals, &c. There was a lesser buckle, which was wore in the middle of the larger, and above two ounces weight; it had in the centre a large piece of chrystal, or some finer stone, and this was set all round with several finer stones of a lesser size.

The plad being pleated all round, was tied with a belt below the breast; the belt was of leather, and several pieces of silver intermixed with the leather like a chain. The lower end of the belt has a piece of plate, about eight inches long and three in breadth, curiously engraven; the end of which was adorned with fine stones, or pieces of red coral. They wore sleeves of scarlet cloth, closed at the end as men's vests, with gold lace round them, having plate buttons set with fine stones. The head-dress was a fine kerchief of linen strait about the head, hanging down the back taper-wise; a large lock of hair

hangs down their cheeks above their breast, the lower end tied with a knot of ribbands.

. . . . .

The ancient way of fighting was by set battles; and for arms some had broad two-handed swords and head-pieces, and others bows and arrows. When all their arrows were spent, they attacked one another with sword-in-hand. Since the invention of guns, they are very early accustomed to use them, and carry their pieces with them wherever they go: they likewise learn to handle the broadsword and target. The chief of each tribe advances with his followers within shot of the enemy, having first laid aside their upper garments; and after one general discharge, they attack them with sword-in-hand, having their target on their left hand (as they did at Kelicranky), which soon brings the matter to an issue, and verifies the observation made of them by your historians:—

*Aut Mors cito, aut Victoria leta.*

The following is the description of the Highland dress given by *Captain Burt*, an English officer of engineers, employed under Marshal Wade on the military roads through the Highlands, begun in the year 1726. It is taken from his amusing work, “*Letters from a Gentleman in the North of Scotland*,” (2d edition, *London*, 1759), to which such frequent reference has been made in the works of Sir Walter Scott:—

The Highland dress consists of a bonnet made of thrum without a brim, a short coat, a waistcoat, longer by five or six inches, short stockings and brogues, or pumps, without heels. By the way, they cut holes in their brogues though new made, to let out the water when they have far to go and rivers to pass; this they do to prevent their feet from galling.

Few besides gentlemen wear the trowze, that is, the breeches and stockings all of one piece and drawn on together; over this habit they wear a plaid, which is usually three yards

long and two breadths wide, and the whole garb is made of chequered tartan or plaiding; this, with the sword and pistol, is called a full dress, and to a well-proportioned man, with any tolerable air, it makes an agreeable figure; but this you have seen in London, and it is chiefly their mode of dressing when they are in the Lowlands, or when they make a neighbouring visit, or go any where on horseback; but those among them who travel on foot, and have not attendants to carry them over the waters, vary it into the quelt, which is a manner I am about to describe.

The common habit of the ordinary Highlanders is far from being acceptable to the eye; with them a small part of the plaid, which is not so large as the former, is set in folds and girt round the waist to make of it a short petticoat that reaches half way down the thigh, and the rest is brought over the shoulder, and then fastened before below the neck, often with a fork and sometimes with a bodkin or sharpened piece of stick, so that they make pretty near the appearance of the people in London, when they bring their gowns over their heads to shelter them from the rain. In this way of wearing the plaid, they have nothing else to cover them, and are often barefoot, but some I have seen shod with a kind of pumps made out of a raw cow hide with the hair turned outward, which being ill made, the wearer's foot looked something like a rough footed hen or pigeon: These are called quarrants,\* and are not only offensive to the sight, but intolerable to the smell of those who are near them. The stocking rises no higher than the thick of the calf, and from the middle of the thigh to the middle of the leg is a naked space, which being exposed to all weathers, becomes tanned and freckled.—(Vol. II. p. 183.)

The plaid is the undress of the ladies at Inverness, and to a genteel woman who adjusts it with a good air, is a becoming veil. But as I am pretty sure you never saw one of them in England, I shall employ a few words to describe it to you. It is made of silk or fine worsted, chequered with various lively

\* *Quarraint*, a Gaelic word, properly *Cuaran*, a shoe of untanned hide.



colours, two breadths wide, and three yards in length; it is brought over the head, and may hide or discover the face according to the wearer's fancy or occasion: it reaches to the waist behind; one corner falls as low as the ankle on one side; and the other part in folds hangs down from the opposite arm. (Vol. I. p. 100.)

The ordinary girls wear nothing upon their heads until they are married or get a child, except sometimes a fillet of red or blue coarse cloth, of which they are very proud; but often their hair hangs down over the forehead, like that of a wild colt.

If they wear stockings, which is very rare, they lay them in plaits one above another, from the ankle up to the calf, to make their legs appear, as near as they can, in the form of a cylinder; but I think I have seen something like this among the poor German refugee women and the Moorish men in London.—(Vol. II. p. 194.)

The same author thus describes the arms:—

When any one of them is armed at all points, he is loaded with a target, a firelock, a heavy broadsword, a pistol-stock, and lock of iron, a dirk; and besides all these, some of them carry a sort of knife, which they call a *Sheen-occles*, from its being concealed in the sleeve near the armpit.—(p. 222.)

The blade [of the dirk] is straight, and generally above a foot long, the back near an inch thick; the point goes off like a tuck, and the handle is something like that of a sickle. They pretend they can't well do without it, as being useful to them in cutting wood, and upon many other occasions; but it is a concealed mischief hid under the plaid, ready for the secret stabbing, and in a close encounter there is no defence against it.—(p. 174.)

Mr Gough, in his additions to Camden's *Britannica* (Edit. *London*, 1789, Vol. III. p. 390), gives the following accurate description of the Highland dress and armour, as they were to be found in the district of Bredalbane previous to the proscription of the dress:—

The dress of the men is the *brechan* or plaid, twelve or thirteen yards of narrow stuff wrapped round the middle, and reaching to the knees, often girt round the waist, and in cold weather covering the whole body, even on the open hills, all night, and fastened on the shoulders with a broche; short stockings tied below the knee; *truish*, a genteeler kind of breeches, and stockings of one piece; *cuoranen*, a laced shoe of skin, with the hairy side out, rather disused; *kelt* or *fillebeg*, g. d. little plaid, or short petticoat, reaching to the knees, substituted of late to the longer end of the plaid; and lastly, the pouch of badger or other skins, with tassels hanging before them. The *Lochaber* axe, used now only by the Town Guard of Edinburgh, was a tremendous weapon. Bows and arrows were in use in the middle of the last century, now as well as the broadsword and target laid aside since the disarming act, but the dirk, or ancient *pugio*, is still worn as a dress with the knife and fork.

The women's dress is the *kirch*, or white linen pinned round behind like a hood, and over the foreheads of married women, whereas maidens wear only a *snood* or ribbon round their heads; the *tanac* or plaid fastened over their shoulders, and drawn over their heads in bad weather; a plaited long stocking, called *ossan*, is their high dress.

The following detail of the complete equipment of a Highland chief, and instructions for belting the plaid, were communicated by a Highland gentleman to *Charles Grant, vicomte de Vaux*, &c. &c. by whom they were printed in his "Mémoires de la Maison de Grant," in 1796, (pp. 6, 7):—

COMPOSITION DE L'EQUIPEMENT COMPLET D'UN SEIGNEUR  
DES MONTAGNES D'ECOSSE.

- No. 1. A full-trimmed bonnet.  
2. A tartan jacket, vest, kilt, and cross-belt.

- No. 3. A tartan belted plaid.  
 4. — pair of hose, made up [of cloth].  
 5. — pair of stockings ditto, with yellow garters.  
 6. Two pair of brogs.  
 7. A silver-mounted purse and belt.  
 8. A target with spear.  
 9. A broad-sword.  
 10. A pair of pistols and bullet-mould.  
 11. A dirk, knife, fork, and belt.

#### METHOD OF BELTING THE PLAID.

Being sewed, and the broad belt within the keepers, the gentleman stands with nothing on but his shirt: when the servant gets the plaid and belt round, he must hold both ends of the belt, till the gentleman adjusts and puts across, in a proper manner, the two folds or flaps before; that done, he tightens the belt to the degree wanted; then the purse and purse-belt is put on loosely; afterwards, the coat and waistcoat is put on, and the great low part hanging down behind, where a loop is fixed, is to be pinned up to the right shoulder, immediately under the shoulder-strap, to be pinned in such a manner that the corner or low-flyer behind, hang as low as the kilt or hough, and no lower; that properly adjusted, the pointed corner or flap that hangs at the left thigh, to be taken through the purse-belt, and to hang, having a cast back very near as low as the belt, putting at the same time any awkward bulky part of the plaid on the left side back from the haunch, stuffed under the purse-belt. When the shoulder or sword-belt is put on, the flyer that hangs behind is to be taken through, and hang over the shoulder-belt.

N.B.—No kilt ought ever to hang lower than the hough or knee—scarcely that far down.

**TRANSACTIONS**  
**OF**  
**THE IONA CLUB.**

**INSTITUTED 27<sup>TH</sup> MARCH 1833.**

**VOL. I. PART III.**



OFFICE-BEARERS OF THE IONA CLUB,  
*Elected December 15, 1838.*

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TRANSACTIONS  
OF  
THE IONA CLUB.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 52.)

AN Extraordinary General Meeting of the IONA CLUB was held within the Hall of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, upon Thursday, the 17th November 1836, for the purpose of electing a Secretary in room of the late Donald Gregory, Esq.—Archibald McNeill, Esq. in the Chair.—The following resolution was proposed and unanimously agreed to, viz.—

*Resolved*,—“That the Club regard, with feelings of the deepest sorrow and regret, the loss they have sustained by the lamented death of their Secretary, Donald Gregory, Esq. to whose talents and unwearied exertions on their behalf they owe so much, and whose loss will long be felt by them, as well as by all who were on habits of friendship with him, or take an interest in the history and antiquities of their native country; and direct that this expression of their feelings of regret for his death, and of respect for his

## TRANSACTIONS OF

memory, be recorded in their Minutes, and communicated to his family."

The Meeting then appointed William F. Skene, Esq. Secretary of the Club, in room of the late Donald Gregory, Esq.; and Archibald M'Neill, Esq. a Councillor in room of William F. Skene, Esq. The Secretary stated to the Meeting, that he would immediately proceed to prepare Part IV. of the *Collectanea*, which would probably be ready in the course of the winter, and would complete the first volume.

The sixth General Meeting of the Club was held at Edinburgh, upon Saturday, the 15th December 1838. J. W. Mackenzie, Esq. in the Chair.

The Meeting elected Alexander Sinclair, Esq. a Councillor, in room of Robert Pitcairn, Esq. who goes out by rotation.

The Secretary then laid upon the table the Fourth Part of the *Collectanea*, which now completes the first volume. The Treasurer read a report as to the state of the funds, from which it appeared that the balance in hand, together with the arrears which would probably be recovered, would do little more than defray the expense of the part now printed, while he was of opinion that but few subscriptions would in future be obtained.

The following Resolutions were then moved and seconded, and unanimously agreed to:—

- I. That the meeting look back upon the past labors



## THE IONA CLUB.

of the Club with satisfaction,—and although they have been unable in every respect to carry out the original intentions of the Club, yet the objects of its institution have on the whole been obtained. They have been the means of awaking a more general attention to the Ancient Literature of the Highlands, and the unpublished documents illustrative of its history. They have laid before the public a vast variety of valuable papers connected with the ancient history of the Highlands, which would otherwise have remained unknown and unemployed. And, lastly, they have secured the preservation of the valuable and extensive collection of documents made by the late Mr Donald Gregory.

II. That it is inexpedient at present to demand any further subscriptions from their Members, or to continue the publication of the Collectanea, until a more general desire should be expressed for its continuance, and a greater support be given to the Club ; and that for the purpose of resuming its publication, the Secretary may at any time call a general meeting of the Club, upon a requisition signed by ten Members.

III. That the collections of the Club shall be accessible to all Members of the Club, and every facility given for their consultation; and for this purpose the following Gentlemen—viz. the Secretary, Treasurer, and present Councillors of the Club, shall be

**TRANSACTIONS OF THE IONA CLUB.**

appointed Trustees, with full power to make any regulations regarding the use of the MSS. or for their being deposited with any public body, should that be deemed advisable.

IV. That the Members of the Club entitled to this privilege shall consist of those only who have contributed, or whose contributions shall, within six months from this date, have amounted to *Five Guineas*, and that these Members alone shall be entitled to receive Part IV. of the Collectanea.

V. That the same rule shall apply to those Associate Members of the Club who shall have contributed One Guinea.

VI. That after six months from this date, the names of all those Members who shall have made no contribution whatever to the Club shall be struck out of the list of Members.

The Meeting then adjourned *sine diē*.

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Y