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HISTORY OF
THE CLAN GREGOR



A. W. SINCLAIR, PH. SC.

OLD MAC GREGOR WEAPONS & FLAG
In the possession of Sir Malcolm Mac Gregor Bart of Mac Gregor
(DESCRIBED ON PAGES 374 & 375)

~~1473~~

HISTORY OF THE CLAN GREGOR

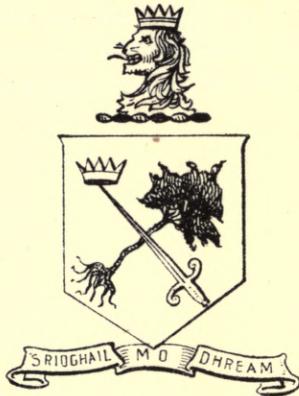
FROM PUBLIC RECORDS AND
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COMPILED

AT THE REQUEST OF THE CLAN GREGOR SOCIETY

BY ONE OF ITS VICE-PRESIDENTS

AMELIA GEORGIANA MURRAY MACGREGOR
OF MACGREGOR



VOLUME SECOND—A.D. 1625-1774.

WILLIAM BROWN
26 PRINCES STREET, EDINBURGH

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PREFACE

THE second volume of the History of Clan Gregor is now offered to the descendants of Gregor and to those who care for such records. Encouraged by the very gratifying reception accorded to the first volume, no effort has been spared to ensure as careful and accurate a compilation as possible, in the belief that the valuable matter afforded by the vicissitudes of the Clan from the surrender of the lands of Glenstray in 1624 and the death of King James VI. in 1625, to the Restoration of "the Name" in 1774, will prove interesting and acceptable. Circumstances, together with the necessity of collating the different narratives and combining genealogies derived from various sources, have occasioned some unavoidable delay, which it is hoped may be viewed with indulgence.

PERTH, *April* 1901.

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Old MacGregor Weapons and Flag,	<i>facing</i> Title-page
Rob Roy's Grave, Balquhidder Churchyard,	<i>facing</i> 335

ERRATA

- Page 4—Line 16 from foot, *for* "Cutheran," *read* "Catheran."
- " 12—Line 3, *for* "Earl," *read* "Marquis."
- " 50—Last two lines, Since going to press, it has been found that Patrick and John dhu Gearr were of the Learagan and Learan families.
- " 73—Line 15 from foot, *for* "McCandowie," *read* "M'eandowie."
- " 87—Line 3, *for* "M'candow," *read* "M'eandow."
- " 119—No. 124, *for* "Tomcarron," *read* "Tomcarran."
- " 119—No. 127, *for* "Age," *read* "oge."
- " 146—Line 14 from foot, *for* "Ailaster," *read* "Allaster."
- " 156—Line 4 from foot, a comma should follow Aulich.
- " 175—Last line, an apostrophe should follow between Balhadies and Papers.
- " 179—Line 5, *for* "Eschait," *read* "Escheat."
- " 180—Line 19, *for* "Belnacroft," *read* "Belnacroft."
- " 188—Line 2 from foot, *for* "Tamintoull," *read* "Tomintoull."
- " 190—Line 12, *for* "1679 Sep. 23," *read* "1670 2nd Sep.," MS. erroneous.
- " 190—Line 10 from foot, *for* "McPatrick in Aulich," *read* "McPatrick Aoloch."
- " 195—Line 19, *for* "1590," *read* "1690."
- " 197—Headline, date 1693 omitted.
- " 197—Line 4, date 1692 should precede the entry.
- " 222—Line 4 from foot, insert a comma after McNaughton.
- " 222—Line 2 from foot, insert a comma after McNaughton, and delete comma after Smith.
- " 227—Line 18 from foot, *for* "Athalach," *read* "Atholach."
- " 240—Last line but one, *for* "revision," *read* "reversion."
- " 247—Line 7, *for* "1799," *read* "1789."
- " 248—Line 1, insert comma after Tempar.
- " 259—Footnote, delete asterisk after 1, and *for* "Ibia," *read* "Ibid."
- " 264—Line 12 from foot, *for* "Alain," *read* "Aulin."
- " 266—Line 12, delete comma after Gregor.
- " 268—Line 8, *for* "Chavalier," *read* "Chevalier."
- " 269—Line 6 from foot, *for* "a strong cause," *read* "an urgent cause."
- " 273—Line 2, *for* "Ardlariach," *read* "Ardlaraich."
- " 276—Line 6, *for* "Broadalbane," *read* "Breadalbane."
- Page 294—Footnote, line 3, *for* "second son," *read* "third son."
- " 302—Line 13, *for* "Northern Antiquary," *read* "Scottish Antiquary."
- " 302—The first paragraph in small letters is a quotation.
- " 306—Line 12 from foot, *for* "McCouncill," *read* "McConneil."
- " 308—Line 6, after "Gregor dhu," add reference No. 1.
- " 308—Add footnote 1, "styled John Murray," see page 260, which agrees with Mr Gregorson's pedigree.
- " 308—Line 7, for reference No. 1, *read* reference No. 2.
- " 308—Footnote, add reference No. 2.
- " 322—Footnote, last line but one, *for* 1871 *read* 1870.
- " 335—Footnote, *for* reference Number 3, *read* 2.
- " 337—Footnote 3, *for* "Avonmore," *read* "Avondow," and *for* "Appendix L," *read* "Appendix M."
- " 338—Last line, *for* "Ghlan Dhu" *read* "Ghluin Dhu."
- " 354—Footnote, *for* "page 258," *read* "page 259."
- " 372—Line 15 from foot, *for* "Preston," *read* "Prestonpans."
- " 403—Line 7, *read* reference No. 1 after "Act," and add the following footnote:
 "Repeal of this Act was moved in the House of Commons by the Marquis of Graham, seconded by Mr Fraser, 17th June 1782, and was subsequently passed.—Ed."
- " 404—Line 7, after "1765," add "reference No. 1."
- " 404—Add footnote, see Appendix U.
- " 408—Footnote, after "John," add "comma."
- " 417—Line 12, *for* "elsewhere" *read* "pages 271-2."
- " 435—Footnote, last line but one, and last word but one, should *read*, "of."

APPENDIX.

- Page 459—Lines 1 and 2, *for* "Aolach, second son of Duncan Ladosach," *read* "Grandson of Duncan Ladosach."
- " 469—Line 7, *for* "Aulich" *read* "Aulich."
- " 469—Line 8, *for* "Chamchorrone" *read* "Chamcharrane."
- " 481—Line 12 from foot, add "before it."
- " 483—Line 3, add "after possession."

Chapter I

MacGregors in Braemar

THE first volume having ended with the death of King James VI. of Scotland and I. of England, in 1625, attention has now to be directed to some families of the Clan Gregor who settled in Braemar and to other transactions in the north, the narration of which was postponed to avoid interference with the more important history of the persecutions of the Clan which followed the conflict of Glenfruin.

The following account of the families said to have settled in Braemar as early as 1403 is copied from an old MS. found amongst the papers of Sir John MacGregor Murray, probably written about 1760. It is impossible to vouch for its accuracy, but the story is very characteristic of the period to which it refers, and allowance must be made for a strong bias against the Clan Farquharson who appear to have been the immediate successors of the MacGregors of Inverenzie and of Clunie.

The "Baronage" states that the third son of Gregor Mor XIV. was

"Malcolm, a man of great prudence and valour, famous for his dexterity in all manly exercises and in great esteem with Alexander Earl of Mar, at whose request he raised his patrimony from his brother, and acquired the lands of Inverey with several others in Brea-Mar, where he settled. He married a daughter of Dougal Lamont of Stiolaig, by a daughter of the family of Bute, by whom he had several children, the eldest of whom acquired the lands of Cherry, Killach, Dalcherry Balachby (Ballochbuie), &c."¹

This passage is founded on the MS., now given in full, which a note in the "Baronage" states to have been written by "John Gregory" of whom there is no further information.

"Definition of that part of the Clan of M^cGrigor that has resided in Marr since the year 1403.

¹ See vol. i., page 46.

History of the Clan Gregor

“The first of the Clan that resided there was a Brother of the Laird of Bracklach’s Ofspring who by the instigation of Alexander Stewart Earl of Marr raised his portion from his Father, wherewith he bought and possessed that part of Bremarr called Little Inverey where he lived in great harmony with— Stewart Earl of Marr. This man was the most famous Stalker and Deer Killer in his age and dexterous at all manner of hunting for which reason the Earl of Marr was never happy but when the Laird of Inverey was with him. This man married a daughter of the Laird of Lamonds, viz. Dugal Lamond,¹ who at that time had a considerable portion which her husband Inverey took care to preserve untill his and her eldest son Alexander should be provided for, and with it and some money in a present from the Earl of Marr, bought the Cluny and Kilach, Dalchork and Balachby, *i.e.* Balachbuidh, four of the best Towns in Bremarr to this day, and in which this Alexander when capable of managing was put in possession. Husbandry at that time having come no length in that highland country, and the Earl of Marr desirous to have the country improved, and always promising premiums to the best Improvers. And in his paying a visit at Kildrimmy where Alexander MacGrigor of Cluny was along with him. In taking a turn round Kildrimmy Cluny to his surprise seed them burning Lime and therewith dunging their land of which he took pretty good notice and with himself thought to try the experiment on his own Estate and soon after he came home made it his business to find out lime stone which he burnt and laid on a part of his land though laughed at by his neighbours, and to his inexpressible joy and to the astonishment of the whole country people had an extraordinary cropt on his limed ground. Now finding his proof herein, made it his business to get as much lime for his land as possible, and recommended the same to his Father, who was as diligent in procuring lime for his land, and in process of time finding their cropts turning out to so good account, they obliged their Tenents to lime so much of their ground yearly. And from their dealing so much in lime, the country people called them Gregorich an Aol, the ‘Lime M^cGrigors’ which name they bear to this day in that country.

“In this situation they went on prosperously for a number of years and were the most respected gentlemen in that country from their gallantry and bravery in managing with great success every honourable Dispute near unto them, and now being turned something numerous were the only people the Earl of Marr could trust anything to, and for their honesty and probity made them a reward by giving them as a present that land in Bremar commonly called which afterwards fell into the Lamonds by inter-marriages. Much about this time

¹ A marginal note without reference sign states—“Of Stiolog who married a daughter of the Earl of Bute’s by whom he had five daughters, one of which Alexander M^cGregor, Laird Inverey, married.”

the Stewarts

the Earldom of Marr and were succeeded by

who also lived in great friendship and harmony with the Lairds of Little Inverey and Cluny and the rest of the Gentlemen their friends who were very numerous and had the most part of the country in their own hands, some by Wadset and some by Tack. About this time and after repeated visits of their friends in where the Laird of Brachlach lived, some more of their friends, of the family of Roro, came from the Highlands and settled in the next neighbouring country commonly called Glengairn, and there bought a very snug estate, called Inverenzie, which they and their offspring have had in possession till very few years ago. Soon after their being in possession of Inverenzie, and being happy and in good friendship with the whole of their neighbours in the country, particularly the Lairds of the name of Keir in that country, who till very late maintained a part of their grounds there, and a few of the remains of that name to that day is there and thereabouts, the Laird of Inverenzie bought that part of the lands of Tullich commonly called Ballater and Kyle bhore Bhalatar, being interpreted as Ballater and Kirkton of Ballater and Cobletoun of Tullich, to which there belongs a ferryboat at this time which made a pretty good addition to his Estate of Inverenzie by which name they always went. The Lairds of Inverenzie were in opulent circumstances until at last when one of them Callum Ogg *i.e.* young Mallcom, then Laird and one of the most valiant men in his day by misfortune was inveigled in a process of Law before the Court of Session in Edinburgh in defence of which process he almost spent his all, so high was the spirit of this brave man. After being told by his Advocates that he would inevitably lose his process, though they behove to own it was just, unless he would sell some part of his estate in order to maintain the cause, so much perplexed was he that he did not know how to behave in those straitened circumstances, but upon retiring to his room in Edinburgh, and after some space of time's musing he betook himself to his pair of Trumps and there was taking a tune to himself by way of recreation. The Lawyers now finding as they thought Inverenzie would be obliged to sell his estate or at least a good part of it, they would go and advise him to advertise the same. But upon going to his lodgings and after asking if he was in at his Landlady who told he was, they desired to let him know there was some Gentlemen was to see him, who he desired might be brought in to his room. Upon their approaching the room they were confounded to see him in such top spirits as he seemed to be, however so dexterous was he at that kind of musick that the Lawyers insisted on his playing on, and after a handsome treat no doubt and some hours play they left him without ever advising to dispose of any part of his estate, and next day, or a few days after upon considering the high spirits of such a brave man gained his plea.

“But to return again to the Lairds of Little Inverey and Cluny who were

always on very good terms with the Honourable Erskines then Earles of Marr, these gentlemen were the most thriving in all the country and behaved to be so from unwearied diligence in cultivating and improving their grounds both possessed by themselves and their Tennents. In this manner they lived for a great number of years. Untill at last, their own industry began to be their cut-throat. Both them and the country began to be inveighed and courted by severalls, particularly by some of the Gly^d Farquhar's people who but a very short time before hade come to that country in order to screen himself for, some action in his own country. And no wonder though he took shelter here, this country¹ at that time perhaps was one of the best highland countries then inhabited, and from the extensiveness of its woods was fit to screen thousands, though at first there was only the same Farquhar Cam *i.e.* Gly^d Farquhar. He finding the hospitality of the M^cGrigors to exceed, made his abode in a cottage near the edge of the wood and earned a part of his bread by cutting and gathering what is called in that country wands or wodies. This he made and twined and currently carried on his back to the Low Country and sold for meal. This Farquhar finding no disturbance from his own country began to weary of a solitary life and betook himself to a wife, which at last he procured after having got some kind of cottage to put her in, from the Laird of Little Inverey. However in process of time Farquhar had a numerous family mostly of sons and having little to support them they were obliged when able to make themselves acquainted with their Highland friends who at this time were famerous Katrine, Cutheran, or cow stealers or raisers of herships so called from the number so lifted and drove of at one time. It was Farquhar's sons business, and in which they were always employed to look out and let their friends the Katrines know where the best cattle was to be found, which they did very distinctly without any suspicion for a number of years, but at last being found out by some of the Ogilvies of Angus, to whom they had done great damage, Ogilvy made a complaint to Inverey, and gave him to know the certainty of the Farquhar's behaviour, who by this time were pretty numerous in the country and by their fraudulent dealings some of them had become very rich, which made the whole people of the country believe the facts Ogilvy had informed Inverey of. However to put a stop to such villainy Inverey with the assistance of his friend the Laird of Cluny used their utmost endeavours to banish them off the country or at least that part where they had any concern in. And at the same time they were busy in contriving how to put their schemes in execution against them the Farquhars who by this time were a numerous strong party and dangerous to meddle with, but in a most cautious way; they having got some private notice of what was plotting against

¹ Marginal Note.—“Commonly called Strathspey wherein he lived near Rothiemurcus in a town called Kaanpheole, and went by the name of Muigan a Squim, and to this day his offspring bear the name of Shielle Muigan a Sequim.”

them sent immediately to their friends the Katrine and ordered a party immediately to their assistance which orders were as soon obeyed as seen, and in a short time came to Braemar on the night and having called on some of the Farquhars, that they might lay their plot how to behave in so critical a time, which was already laid and contrived against M^cGrigor of Inverey and nothing wanting but to put the same in execution. And it was thus that the Katrine should take one of Farquhar's best cows out of his fold, and kill her and bury her in M^cGrigor's peat stack which they very soon accomplished, and before daylight, darn^d (hid) themselves so as not to be seen or known of. Next morning Farquhar had one of his best cows stolen to which he behoved to have a dacre or search of the whole country and in course came to the Laird's where the dacles found the cow in his peat stack, whereupon Inverey being immediately apprehended and ordered to be carried to Aberdeen. Upon seeing this the whole of his friends turned their backs upon him. Notwithstanding his absolute refusal of his knowing any thing of the cows being stolen, or of her being put in to his stack, he was carried off for Aberdeen, where by all probability he would have suffered his life. But luckily if it may be so called, some one or two of the Katrine party having seen the usage took some remorse and followed the party who had Inverey prisoner, the length of Miln of Dinaty where he called for Farquhar and desired he should make it up and relieve Inverey otherwise he would reveal the whole affair and cause Farquhar be made the prisoner. Farquhar who was a very cunning fellow seeing his schemes very likely to be frustrated after having laid out to Inverey the dismal situation he was in, and the danger of his being brought to publick shame, told if he would renounce his all to him, he would set him at liberty, which he at first agreed to,¹ providing he would allow him a certain sum for his support for life which he as readily agreed to, upon which he, M^cGrigor of Inverey was set at liberty and all returned home, when Farquhar immediately took possession of Little Inverey with which he and his offspring has continued till this day.

“This Farquhar had another brother, who carried off the only daughter and heiress of Stewart of Aberarder and Invercauld, and in the wilds of Glencaunlich, she bore the first heir of the name of Farquhar to Invercauld, at that time a very little possession in that country, so dexterous were these fellows in cunning that very soon thereafter they came to have the whole rule of the country and had got a good deal of it in their possession, especially the M^cGrigor's share, excepting the estate of Cluny which Wasall was maintained in spite of all their art, untill about the year 1500 or 1520 at which time the King came duly to Kincarden O'Neill and renewed Heritors Charters yearly, when and where they were obliged to

¹ This Laird does not appear to have been as spirited as his predecessor who played the Pipes!—ED.

History of the Clan Gregor

attend or give a lawful reason. One of which times it happened through a great fall of rain that the river Dee and the burn of Garrowalt were both so big that the Laird of Cluny could not pass either, in any place, and was obliged to send his Charter along with Invercauld and beg he would excuse at his King's hand, who readily agreeing thereto, and promising to do with his Charter as he did with his own providing he had them, and in order to give him them, they both went to the narrowest place of the water Dee, where Cluny tied the Charters round a stone and threw them to the other side of the river to Invercauld, who was as good as his word, by getting both them and his own renewed in his own name."

Chapter II

Historical Sketch¹ and House of Glenstray

KING CHARLES I., who was born in Dunfermline, 19th November 1600, succeeded his father 1625. He married on the 11th May following, Henrietta Maria, daughter of King Henry IV. of France. In November of the same year a proclamation was made in Scotland announcing a general Revocation of Grants by the Crown, and of all acquisitions to the prejudice of the Crown. The Act of Revocation aimed at the absorption of all ecclesiastic estates which had been granted to or acquired by territorial magnates. This interference with the former settlement and with the teinds or tithes was the beginning of disagreement between the King and the people, who feared the land and revenues formerly enjoyed by the clergy would in consequence be restored. The landed proprietors and the presbyterian party were alike alarmed.

The King entered Scotland on the 12th June 1633, and was crowned King of Scotland on the 18th June. In 1637 the so-called Liturgy tumults took place in Edinburgh. The opponents of the measures of the King and Council divided themselves into "Nobles, Lesser Barons, Burgesses, and Clergy," each of these classes elected four representatives forming an executive body known in history as "The Tables." In 1638 the league called the Covenant was renewed, having been originally started in the reign of King James VI., 1581-1583. It was now signed very numerously in the Greyfriars Churchyard, Edinburgh.

In 1639 the Covenant sought to force the city of Aberdeen to join it; three or four thousand men were gathered under the command of the

¹ Taken from Burton's "History of Scotland," "Brown's Highlanders," &c.

Marquis of Montrose, with Leslie as his lieutenant, to oppose the Earl of Huntly who was named by the King as the Royal Lieutenant in the North, but Huntly was eventually decoyed by the Covenanters and committed to prison in Edinburgh. Open warfare between the King's party and the Covenant broke out and continued for several years. Later, at a period when the Scots army was disbanded and affairs in England had turned much against the King, his majesty revisited Scotland in 1641 and held a parliament in Edinburgh. About this time the Marquis of Montrose, discovering that some of the Covenanting party held disloyal sentiments, withdrew from them and thenceforward served the King with the utmost devotion.

In 1644 he was given a commission as Lieutenant-General in Scotland, and arriving secretly in Perthshire was joined by a large body of Highlanders with whom he won a series of brilliant victories, till on the 12th September 1645 Montrose's forces were defeated at Philiphaugh by the Covenanters' army under David Leslie. One of the chief victories was the battle of Kilsyth, where "the battle began with some legitimate fighting, in which the Ogilvies and other lowland cavaliers took part. But the Highland onset was again tried at the right time; the human torrent rushed down the Brae with a wild roar or yell, and carried all before it. Those who had pieces discharged them and threw them down, then all swept forward in the great rush that must be destruction either to themselves or to their enemies."¹

In England the King had sustained defeats from the Parliamentary forces. He had latterly shut himself up in Oxford, from whence on the approach of the Parliamentary army he escaped, resolved to take refuge with the Scots army under Alexander Leslie then before Newark. The King arrived there on May 5, 1646,² but soon found himself a prisoner. He remained with the army for eight months till in January 1647 he was delivered over to commissioners of the English Parliament. In 1648 an army under the Duke of Hamilton was sent from Scotland with

¹ Burton.

² The King was induced to send a letter to Montrose, 19th May thereafter, ordering him to disband his forces.

the intention of saving the King ; it was defeated by Cromwell at Preston, and the victor marched to Edinburgh and conferred with Argyle. But Scotland had no concern with the High Court of Justice in Westminster which tried and condemned their sovereign who was beheaded on the 30th January 1649.

On the 5th of February 1649, immediately after the news of the King's Execution reached Edinburgh, Charles II. was solemnly proclaimed King at the Cross as " King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland." The faction which had usurped the reins of Government in Scotland still wished to recognise the principles of hereditary Monarchy, although in England the dominant party were contemplating the arrangement of a Commonwealth. The Duke of Hamilton had been executed in England, and the Marquis of Huntly in Scotland, very soon after Charles I.'s death. Montrose who had engaged in war in Germany after the loss of his hopes at Philiphaugh, was anxious to serve the cause of the young King and landed in Scotland with a small force, but his effort failed, he was seized by MacLeod of Assynt and conveyed to Edinburgh, where his noble life was ended by the sentence of the Estates on the 25th May 1650.

Commissioners having been sent from Scotland to confer with the King he was induced to sign the Covenant, after which he landed in Scotland on 3rd July, and on 1st January 1651 he was crowned at Scone. Soon after the King's arrival Cromwell, alarmed at the apparent reconciliation of parties in Scotland, had invaded it and fought several actions, generally victorious. At the King's suggestion the Scots Army resolved to invade England in August 1651, leaving Cromwell in the neighbourhood of Perth. But the Protector dispatched orders to his commanders in England and himself rapidly pursued the Scots Army; at length on the 3rd September 1651, the Scots Army sustained a crushing defeat at Worcester, being annihilated and the King forced to fly. Meanwhile a strong parliamentary force had been left in Scotland under General Monk who, two days before the Battle of Worcester, took the town of Dundee by storm with a fearful slaughter of the innocent population. Thus the party in Scotland which began the great Civil War by rising against their Sovereign and joining

with his enemies in England found defeat under the heavy hand of Cromwell.

Scotland had to submit to the Commonwealth, and Cromwell laid down twenty-eight fortresses in Scotland with permanent garrisons. A project was devised to abolish the feudal system. "There was, among other measures, to be a restraint on the feudal powers of the territorial Chiefs, by abolishing those portions of their authority which made them judges in Courts of Law, and entitled them to the military attendance of their vassals." "The vassals holding under any deeds or charters were to continue to hold by yearly rents, services, &c, but without rendering or performing any other duty, vassalage or command whatever."¹

The King, during the period when Cromwell was in power, was driven again in exile in 1653. William Cunningham, Earl of Glencairn, applied to his Majesty for a commission to command a force to be gathered in Scotland. Several of the Clans rose, but Glencairn was soon afterwards superseded by General Middleton who had been taken prisoner at the Battle of Worcester; disputes followed. The whole affair was blundered and Monk's second in command, General Morgan, defeated the Royalist Army near Loch Garry when the expedition collapsed.

On the death of Oliver Cromwell the Protectorate was supposed to pass to his son, but a spirit of loyalty revived in both countries. Monk drew together an army and turning to the Royal cause in March 1659, he marched to London where the Presbyterian party had gained the ascendancy over the Independents and eventually both Houses of Parliament invited his Majesty to return to his inheritance.

1660. May 29. King Charles II. reached England and the news was received with joy in Scotland. The Scottish Parliament met at Edinburgh, 1st January 1661, and showed itself very strongly reactionary. The Marquis of Argyle was tried and eventually executed on 27th May 1661.² Various Acts were passed in retaliation for the excesses of the

¹ These measures do not appear to have been actually enforced.

² A number of Scottish records which had been carried off to London, were shipped thence to be returned to Scotland before the end of 1661, but were lost on the way by shipwreck.

time of the Covenant; one of these obliged all clergymen to accept episcopal collation,¹ in consequence of which a large number of ministers abandoned their benefices. Sundry oppressions drove the people of the West to insurrection in November 1666; they were dispersed by the Battle of Pentland but active discontent continued. In 1678 a commission was given to Chiefs of Clans to reduce to obedience the disaffected: the force consisted of about 8000 men and was called the Highland Host, it formed a great terror to the Lowlands, as they seem to have been allowed to pillage and maraud, though without actual slaughter. In May 1679 Archbishop Sharp was murdered on Magus Moor near St Andrews.

In the West, *i.e.* Ayr, Lanark, and Kirkcudbright, certain sectarians separating from others held what were called "Armed Conventicles" and styled themselves "The true Presbyterian party in Scotland."

On Sunday, 1st June 1679, a great Conventicle was held at Loudon Hill in Lanarkshire, when they challenged John Graham of Claverhouse, who commanded a troop of Life Guards in the district where the Conventicle was to be held. Claverhouse advanced after the service had begun, but the Covenanters, having a number of fighting men, took up a position on the farm of Drumclog, and knowing the ground, under the leadership of a young poet, Cleland, burst on the Guards and killed thirty-six while only three of the Covenanters were killed. The Duke of Monmouth, who was called Duke of Buccleuch in Scotland from his marriage with the heiress of that house, was sent to suppress the rising. In the Battle of Bothwell Bridge on the 22nd June 1679 the Covenanters were defeated, but the party remained and issued a testimony called the Sanquhar Declaration. The Duke of York was sent to Scotland as Lord High Commissioner; his first visit was quiet but he returned to preside at the Parliament of 1681. A vexed question then was the Act of Succession and as the Duke was a Roman Catholic it became a great bone of contention. In February 1685 King Charles II. died.

King James VII. was proclaimed at the Cross of Edinburgh immedi-

¹ Presentation to a benefice by a bishop.

ately afterwards. By May the insurrection of Monmouth started Civil War in both England and Scotland, though the Battle of Sedgemoor and subsequent execution of Monmouth ended it in England. The Earl of Argyle, who led the opposition in Scotland, was likewise beheaded on the 16th June 1685. A period of religious and political disputes followed till on the 4th April 1689 the Convention of the Estates of Scotland declared the throne vacant and offered the Crown to William of Orange and Princess Mary, the King's own daughter, who had been already appointed King and Queen of England.

GENEALOGICAL. HOUSE OF GLENSTRAY¹

VIII. Gregor MacGregor, eldest son of John Dhu nan Luarag, succeeded as MacGregor of Glenstray² on the death of his uncle the Chief, who was executed after the battle of Glenfruin, 1604. Gregor must at that time have been very young, and he remained in the custody of Sir John Murray, afterwards first Earl of Tullibardine. Frequent mention of him is made in vol. i. of this work, some passages of which may here be repeated.

1611. Dec. In the Treasurer's books appears "Gregour M^cGregour, now callit Laird of M^cGregour." At the same time through some confusion Duncan M^cEwne, his tutor, is spoken of in the Record of Secret Council, 3rd Jan. 1611, as "now callit the Laird,"³ and in the Record of Justiciary, 8th May 1612, Duncan is styled "The Laird of MacGregour."

Gregor in honour of either his maternal grandfather, Murray of Strowan, or of his custodian, the Laird of Tullibardine, also assumed the christian and surname of John Murray; he was thus known as John Murray of Glenstray, and in the Records is mentioned alternately as "John Murray," "Gregour Murray," and "Gregour M^cGregour."

1620. June 29. The King wrote to the Earl of Mar, Lord High Treasurer for Scotland, that he had favourable accounts of Gregour

¹ This account is condensed and revised from a MS. Memoir of the House of Glenstray by the Rev. William Macgregor Stirling.

² Mentioned vol. i. pp. 333, 392-394.

³ Vol. i. p. 369.

Murray, to whom Sir Duncan Campbell had given a Bond to enter him in the lands of Glenstray and Stronmelochan, provided he could obtain His Majesty's assent, that it was His Royal Pleasure that Lord Scone should arrange the matter in terms of the previous agreement.¹

1624. April 20. Gregor had from Sir Duncan Campbell of Glenurquhay and from Colin Campbell Fiar of Glenurquhay, a Precept of Sasine of the lands in question, as Gregor Murray, alias M^cGregour, lawful and nearest heir of Alexander M^cGregor of Glenstray, his great grandfather, who had died last seized and vested in these lands, and he was enfeoffed July 13, 1624.²

The same year Gregor sold the properties of Stronmelochquhan and Glenstray to Sir Duncan Campbell, seventh Laird of Glenurquhay, with consent of his brothers Patrick and Ewin.³ And thereafter became possessed of the lands of Seybegs in Stirlingshire.

1624. August 24. Gregor Murray, alias M^cGregor, eldest lawful son of the late John M^cGregor, brother of the late Alexander MacGregor of Glenstray, was enfeoffed in the town and lands of Seybegs in the Barony of Dunipace, Stirlingshire, upon a Charter in his favour by David Livingstone of Dunipace, 5th July preceding, Record of Justiciary. This property was afterwards sold by Gregor in 1625 to Sir Robert Spottiswood, President of the College of Justice, who had bought the Barony of Dunipace. In the Record of Secret Council, 19th March 1635, mention is made of 10,000 marks belonging to John Murray lying in Sir Robert's hands.

1626. July 15. Gregor as "Laird of M^cGregor" was prosecutor with others at the Bar of Justiciary at Edinburgh in the trial of Robert Buchanan of Leny and others for the slaughter of some of the Clan Gregor, 16th March preceding. He acted as the principal of several

¹ Vol. i. pp. 441-442.

² Vol. i. pp. 452-453. Gregor was son of John Dhu, son of Gregor Roy nan Bassan Gheal, son of Alastair V., who was enfeoffed in Glenstray 1558, vol. i. p. 54, and it appears that none of his successors were properly "seized and vested" in the lands till his Great Grandson, who was duly put in possession apparently to give him a just title to sell the property to Glenurquhay.

³ Vol. i. p. 453.

commissioners appointed by the Secret Council to confer on this subject with certain of the Clan Gregor, and on the 29th July had a gift of the escheat of one of the slain as having died intestate and without lawful issue. The particulars of the fray in question will be given in chronological order.

Gregor MacGregor, or Murray, of Glenstray married Margaret Sinclair, widow of John Grant of Carron. In the Record of Justiciary, Nov. 28, 1628, Patrick Grant of Ballindalloch and others were charged with the slaughter of John Grant of Carron,¹ having wounded him the day before his death, which took place 16th August 1628, and the pursuers were Margaret Sinclair, his relict, &c.

1631. July 29. Margaret Sinclair, spouse of Gregor M^cGregour of that ilk callit the Laird of M^cGregour, is further styled "Ye relict of umqule John Grant of Carroun." Record of Justiciary containing notice of a complaint by James Crichton of Fren draught, of the Lady of Rothiemay, and others, including besides Gregour of that ilk and spouse as quoted above, "Callum Bayne M^cGregour in Strathdone, Allaster M^cGregour M^cNeill younger, Patrick M^cGregour in Dalnabo in Strathdoun, Gregour M^cEan dowie, household man to ye Laird of M^cGregour."

"August 2. The which day George Lord Gordon compeiring personally before the Lords of Privy Council took the 21st day of Sept. next for the exhibition of M^cGregour and his wife, Gordoun, son to Ardreugnie and his oyes² alive Crookshank Redhead and John M^cEan duy in Badenoch to answer for the away taking of Fendraught's goods, to whom and to such others as the said Lord will undertake to exhibit, the Lords grants warrants and protection eight days before the day of compeirance and for eight days thereafter."—Record of Secret Council.

It was doubtless the marriage of Gregor with the widow of Carron which led to his being mixed up with the disturbances in Aberdeen-

¹ Carron was murdered 11th September 1628, by Grant of Ballindalloch, whose Great Grandfather had been slain by Carron's ancestor, John Roy Grant of Carron, natural son of Grant of Glenmorrison, about the middle of the sixteenth century. The younger Carron was nephew of James Grant, who shot Patrick Gearr MacGregor in 1632.—ED.

² Grandchildren.

shire, where, however, his kinsmen of Roro had already engaged under the Earl of Moray.

"1635. Jan. 26. John Murray, alias M^cGregor of Glenstray, 'supplicated the Secret Council,' stating that he had arrived in Edinburgh on the 11th, and had since been waiting their will and pleasure, but that having received a 'Post' informing him that his wife and children are 'presently sick of a fever' and wish to see him, he entreats leave to return home.

"19th March. John Murray produced a certificate from the Kirk Session of Comrie that his brother Patrick was 'heavilie diseased of ane fever.'"—Record of Secret Council.

"July 30. John Murray, alias M^cGregour, Patrick Murray his brother, with others, were warded in the Tolbooth of Edinburgh till they should find bail for observing the Act of Parliament conformably to the General Band."—Record of Secret Council.

"1636. 1st April. A letter from King Charles I. to the Secret Council, dated 9th March preceding, was considered by that Court. John Murray and his brother having remained many months in ward, the purport of the King's letter was that whereas 'Gregour and Patric Murrays' had made humble suit to His Majesty to be relieved from prison, to which they had been committed for not taking burthen for the 'whole name of M^cGregour,' and whereas they represented that they had no lands nor possessions in any part of the Kingdom, nor any holding lands of them, and that being by Act of Parliament prohibited from being called by that name, they had taken the name of Murray, therefore it was His Majesty's pleasure that, upon signing the General Band for themselves, and finding bail for their good behaviour and appearance before the Council when called, the Council should issue a warrant for their liberation from prison and liberty to go about their lawful affairs."

1639. Dec. 3. John Murray and Margaret Sinclair, his spouse, granted an obligation, to which the Stirlings, elder and younger of Ardoch,¹ were sureties. This is the last mention of Gregor and nothing is known of any children; there cannot have been a surviving son, at all events, as his brother Patrick succeeded him.

VIII. Patrick MacGregor or Murray, known as Patrick Roy second

¹ It is probable that Margaret Sinclair belonged to the family of Sinclair of Ardoch, cadets of the Rosslyn family. The heiress of the Sinclairs had carried Ardoch into the family of Stirling by marriage with a younger son of Stirling of Keir.

son of John dhu nan Luarag was during his minority under the care of the Laird of Grant.

1636. Patrick Murray, surnamed Roy, is mentioned in the Records of Justiciary as a juror. In March of the previous year he had been ill of a fever and in July of that year was "warded in the tolbooth of Edinburgh" with his eldest brother as mentioned above.

"1641. Sir Alexander Menzies of Weyme complained to the Secret Council that Patrick Murray who now against the Acts of Council doth also design himself M^cGregour, 'had within these fourteen days sent an imperious charge and command to the Complainer to possess the said Patrick of the Lands of Rannoch pertaining hereditably to the Complainer, and that because he, the Complainer, had refused, the said Patrick had come with forty or fifty of his lawless and broken Clan, armed with all sorts of hostile furniture and settled upon that part of the Complainer's lands called "Kennochlachrie," and other Rowmes,' where he and his followers yet remained, collecting mails and duties and oppressing the tenants."

Patrick M^cGregor married "Jeane Campbell mentioned in Record 27, August 1649, as "Relict of Patrick Murray, Laird of MacGregor. Register of Committee of Estates of Parliament.

From the last entry it is clear that Patrick's death must have taken place before 1649. But no evidence appears to show how long before. An important point hinges on this. If Patrick, styled Laird of MacGregor, was alive during the time of Montrose's wars, 1644-1645, it was he who led the Clan in those campaigns.

In the "Lairds of Glenlyon,"¹ it is mentioned that "in the Civil War they 'The MacGregors' once more raised their head and under Patrick Roy, heir of Glenstrae, fought with loyalty so unflinching, and gallantry so conspicuous as to merit the warmest thanks of the Marquis of Montrose, and obtain the written promise of the restitution of their old possessions as soon as his Majesty was restored."

The writer of that work has relied mostly on tradition, but in this case there seems to be an inherent probability of its correctness. Patrick M^cGregor left two children.

1. James, of whom later.

¹ By Mr Duncan Campbell.

2. Jean, who married Alan Cameron, brother of Sir Ewan Cameron, as is shewn by the marriage contract between Alan Cameron and Jean M^cGregor, sister of James MacGregor of that ilk, 21st August 1666, to which the said James is witness.

Ewen, the third son of John Dhu nan Luarag, has been mentioned in the books of the Lord Treasurer of Scotland as follows :—

“1603. Oct. 3. The Lairds of Tullibardine, Grant, and Murray of Strowan charged to exhibit to the Secret Council on the 25 inst^{at}, each of them that son of John Dow M^cGregour whom they have in keeping,” showing that the youngest was in the charge of his maternal grandfather, Murray of Strowan.¹ In 1631 Ewen, as lieutenant of a regiment raised by the Hon. Adam Gordon, went to Germany, then the seat of war, and died in the expedition. The following is quoted by Mr MacGregor Stirling from the “History of the Earldom of Sutherland” :—²

“1631. In the year 1631 Adam Gordon brother-german to the Earl of Sutherland having after the example of his Cousin Mackay,” Lord Reay formerly Sir Donald M^cKy, “collected a band of picked soldiers resolved to pass into Germany from a desire, partly to see that country and partly to obtain distinction under the Swedish monarch ; he went with Colonel John Monro of Obstel who was then making a second trip to Germany and appointed Adam, aged 19½ years first Captain of his regiment. Embarking at Cromarty they with a fair wind landed at Hamburgh. Alexander Gray 2d son of George Gray of Skibo and John Gordon son of Gilbert Gordon of Rein with others of note accompanied Adam. Ewan M^cGregar, son of John M^cGregar slain at Glenfruin in 1602-3, was Adam’s lieutenant.” The Latin passage in reference to Ewen MacGregor is as follows :—

“Evens MacGregor filius Johannis MacGregar occisi ad Glenfruin anno millesimo sexcentesimo, Adami Gordoni vicariam potestatem seu, ut vocant, Locum tenentesis exercuit.”

Returning to Vol. I. as far back as chapter xvi., page 168, it is mentioned that Patrick, eldest son of Duncan Abberach, who was killed at

¹ Vol. i., 334.

² Ross’s MS. Latin translation of Gordon’s “Earldom of Sutherland,” in Advocates’ Library, Edinburgh, in which, at page 134, he corrects entry on p. 450 of the printed work.

Bentoig, April 1604, carried on the representation of Duncan Ladosach and the House of M^cIan. He appears to have conducted himself quietly as his name seldom appears in the Register of the Privy Council, where his brother Robert Abroch figures so constantly. In the "Baronage" the writer of the article on MacGregor, the late Sir John MacGregor Murray, must have been in error in believing that this Patrick led the Clan joining Montrose for the support of the royal cause. The mistake,¹ in regard to the lawful successor of the Chief of Glenstray who was executed after Glenfruin, easily perpetuated itself in the supposition that the style, Laird of MacGregor, must belong to the descendant of Duncan Ladosach, but at that time there were several of the old Glenstray line still extant, and notably the contemporary Patrick, whose position the public records certify, as has been already shown. Sir John had not access to these records and had therefore to work out the problems without their light.

It is a well established tradition in the family that Patrick Aberach, who was Sir John's great-great grandfather, was with Montrose, and especially at the Battle of Kilsyth² where he is said to have fought most valiantly. His great-grandchildren, the father and uncles of Sir John, must have known correctly about his personal history and he may have had a high command, but the other Patrick was certainly held to be the Laird.

The following passages may now be quoted from the "Baronage":—

GENEALOGICAL.

"XVIII. Patrick succeeded (his Father, Duncan Aberach, who was killed at Bentoig April 1604). He was co-temporary with Malcolm³ (*see* Glenstrae) but the

¹ Vol. i., p. 331.

² In a Bond of Maintenance with the Earl of Argyle, dated August 24th, 1573, quoted in vol. i., page 169: "Robert M'Gregour sone" to Duncan Abroch is mentioned, and as Patrick was older than him, even allowing that they may have been children in 1573, they must have been past seventy in 1645.

³ A complete error in chronology—Patrick was co-temporary with the sons of John Dhu nan Luarag.—ED.

Clan unanimously followed this Patrick. . . . whose valour and conduct well qualified him for the Leader of a people. He joined the dauntless Montrose for the support of the royal cause, with above a thousand of his Clan, and, in the course of those troubles remarkably signalized himself. Mr Nisbet in mentioning the Loyalists, says 'Macgregorii insuper nullis fortitudine et laborum patientia secundi, suum ducem sequebanter.' 'The Macgregors also, a Clan inferior to none in bravery and activity followed their chiefs.' While Patrick and his Clan were in the north with Montrose, the same author informs us, that, Argathetiorum superstites fseu rerum omnium in suo agra penuria, sui pravalidi et extrema militantes Macdonaldi mentu et potentia, exterres in Macgregorios et Mácnabios, qui Montesrosano favebant, invecti sunt, et junctis sibi postmodum Stewartis qui Balcordriam incolunt, et Menegiis aliisqui mentos qui ad hunc Argathelii sequebantur fortunam, ad nile et quingentos contraxisse."

In this incursion the foederali destroyed the old Castle of Glendochart and took much booty; but Bishop Wishart elsewhere tells us, that great part of the plunder was retaken, and the Argathelians soon driven out of that country with considerable loss.

Patrick was in particular esteem with Montrose, and in several letters from him, two of which are carefully preserved, addressed to his special and trusty friend, the Hon^{ble} Patrick Laird of Macgregor,¹ that great man, in the strongest terms, expressed his hearty approbation of the Laird's unshaken loyalty, and assured him, that "His Majesty's affairs being once upon a permanent footing, the grievances of his family and Clan should be effectually redressed." But their chief hopes died with this great hero, tho' indeed, in consequence of their loyalty they were thereafter restored to their name by King Charles II. by Act of Parliament.

"The King's Majesty considering that these were formerly designed by the name of Macgregor, have during these troubles carried themselves with such loyalty and affection to his Majesty, as may wipe off all memory of their former miscarriages, and take off all mark of reproach put upon them for the same &c. Therefore, his Majesty with consent and advice of his estates of parliament, doth rescind, cass and annul, the 30th Act of the first parliament of King Charles I. entitled an Act against the Clan Gregor, and declares the same void and null in all time coming, and that it should be hereafter free to all persons come of the name and race of the Clan Gregor, to keep and make use of the said name of Gregor or MacGregor, and enjoy all the privileges and immunities as other subjects, notwithstanding of the said act, or any other acts, or anything therein contained to the contrary, &c."

¹ This was the second son of John of Luarag, the rightful representative of his uncle, the Chief at Glenfruin.—Ed.

By Marion, daughter of Macdonald of Auchtrichatan, chief of the most powerful tribe of the Macdonalds in Glencoe, he had three sons.

1. John, his heir—of whom hereafter.
2. James who was an officer in the army and eventually settled in America of whom a fuller account will be given later.
3. Duncan, died unmarried.

Chapter III

Skirmish at the Castle of Leny, 1626

FROM the "Chartulary":—¹

"1626. March 16. Skirmish at the door of the old Castle of Lany on the north bank of the Teith, less than a quarter of a mile west of the village of Callander in Menteith, between certain individuals, mostly Buchanans, headed by Robert Buchanan of Lany on one hand, and certain MacGregors on the other. Of the latter, Patrick Beg and Callum Baine, sons of the late Patrick Aldoch and commonly surnamed Levingston, and Donald M^cGregor V^cCondoquhie Aldoch were killed. Tradition gives the following account of the origin of this affair. The parties having adjusted some former difference (about the slaughter of a MacGregor in 1515),² were about entering the Castle to a refreshment prepared for them, when the landlord desired his guests to walk before him, and they begged he would show them the way. Lany's attendants being at some distance, and mistaking the courteous altercation for something serious, interfered without inquiry, when the scuffle ensued in which two Buchanans and three MacGregors were killed. Hence to the Gaelic lines regarding the feud of Glenfruin, 'The black Wether with the white Tail Better it had never been lambed' was added another 'It was worse than the mistake of Lany.'

"June 17. Horning (Graham &c versus Roy MacGregour and vtheris) Buchanans upon Duncane Roy M^cGregor brother sone to vmqle Patrik Aldoch M^cGregour, Donald M^cEane Dowie M^cGregour in Dullatrich, James M^cGregour, sone to Gillespie (Archibald) V^cAllaster in Rannach, Alexander M^cGregour sone to Dougall M^cCondochie veir, Duncane Camroun sone to John Dow M^cFaill in Argyll, Johne Gear M^cKennchirder, Neall Breach M^cGregour and Donald M^cLaryne, all friends for the time to Patrik Aldoch M^cGregour, for killing on 16 March (under circumstances already narrated) Robert Buchanan in Bochastell and Donald Buchanan in Lany."—Particulars in Register of Hornings, Perth, in General Register House, Edinburgh.

¹ Rev. W. MacGregor Stirling's Collection of Papers relating to MacGregors, called the "Chartulary" for reference—see vol. i., foot-note page 3.

² Viz.: Allastair Livingstoun in Corriechrombie, son of the late Patrick Aldoch, for whose slaughter before 26th November 1615 several Buchanans and others were, previous to this date, cited to "underly the Law" on 6th December following. Vol. i., p. 333.

"June 26. Bail Bond by Robert Buchanane of Lany for Johnne Campbell, his brother-in-law, elsewhere designed 'sone to the Barron M^cLauchlane,' and eighteen others to produce them before the Justice or his deutes on the 14. July 1626. for the slauchter of Patrik Aldoch M^cGregour, Callum MacGregour, sons apparently of 'umqule Patrik Aldoch and Donald M^cGregour vich Connachie,' dated at Edinburgh signed P. Bannantyne, J.P."—Original in the Leny Papers.

"June 26. Bail Bond by William Stirling fiar of Ardoch for the appearance of Robert Buchanane on the 14. July 1626."—Leny Papers.

"June 30. Donald M^cGregour brother to umqule Patrik Aldoch M^cGregour, Donald M^cEane Dowie M^cGregour in Dallatriche, Johnne M^cGregour sone to Gillespie M^cCondochie V^cAllaster in Rannoch, Alexander M^cGregor sone to Dougall M^cCondochie Veir (Keir?), Duncane Camerone sone to Johnne Dow M^cFarlane in Argyle, Johnne Gow M^cKinchadder M^cEan ceardeach, Neill Braik M^cGregour, Donald M^cLarene, sumtyme servandis to umqule Patrik Aldoche Dilaitit of airt and pairt of the slauchter of umqule Robert Buchanane in Ballachastell and umqule Donald Buchanane in Lany committit the 16 day of Marche in forme and manner specifiet in the criminall letters Persewaris Agnes Grahame relict of umquhile Robert Buchanane, M^cKilsythe relict of umquhile Donald Buchanane Mr William Stirling Writer sone to Henrie Stirling of Ardoch cautioner produceit the letters deulie execut and indorsate vpon the hail defenders abone-written Quhairby they ar denunceit and registrat at the horne for not finding caution &a."—Justiciary Record.

"1626. July 14. Court of Justiciary at Edinburgh. Slaughter M^cGregour contra Buchannane.

Entered.

Robert Buchannane of Lany.

Johnne Campbell his brother-in-law.

Sorlie M^cHewne M^cBeathe his servant.

Robert Buchannane

Walter Stewart

Allaster M^cGregour

} All three Servants to Lany.

Walter Roy Buchannane in Boquhastill.

Walter Grahame his brother-in-law.

Robert M^cFarlane alias M^cJames V^cPatrik.

Archibald Buchannane in Park of Menteith.

Alexander Buchannane

Patrik Buchannane

} his brothers.

Johnne M^cKenlay V^cDonald in Lany.

Duncane M^cGilliechreist cham in Buchannane.

George Stewart in Lany.

Donald Blair alias Kittoche in Aberfole.

Allaster Buchannane alias Lany in Kilmahugt.

Johnne M^cEane vayne }
 Johnne M^cMeis } servants to the Laird of Lany.

Dilaitit of art and part of the slauchter of umqle Patrik Aldoche M^cGregour, Callum M^cGregour his brother and Donald M^cGregour V^cConnochie committed in the month of March last bypast.

Pursuers.

Sir William Oliphant of Newtoun Knight.

Sir Thomas Hope of Craighall, both Advocates to our Sovereign Lord.

The Laird of MacGregour.

Janet M^cGregour the Relict of the said umqle Donald V^cConnochie

Mariorie M^cGregour the relict of the said umqle Callum M^cGregour.

Gregor and

Patrik M^cGregour as sons to the said umqle Patrik Aldoche M^cGregour.

Prelocutors in Defence.

Mr Thomas Nicolsone Advocate.

George Buchannane of that Ilk.

Mr Henry Kinroiss Advocate.

“The persewaris producet the Letteris and offerit thame selfis reddie to persew the pannell for the crymes contenit thairin and tuik instrumentis thairuponn and protestit for thair cautioneris relief as also desyret that the cautioner for the entrie of Robert Buchannane alias M^cGillespik this day might be vnlawit in respect of his nocht compeirance. The said Mr Thomas Nicolsone as procurator for the said Robert allegit that his cautioneris sould nocht be vnlawit nor he ordanit for his absence to be denuncet becaus he is lying bedfast deidlie hurt be the Clangregour the day of the said Patrik Aldoche slauchter and producit ane testimoniall subscryuit be the minister of Kilmadok and be ane number of the Elders of the parochin, Lykas the Laird of Keir elder and the Laird of Muschet being baith present affirmit and declairit the verritie of the premisses and that the said Robert Buchannane alias M^cGillespik was nocht of habilitie to travell be ressonne of his hurtis resauit the day foirsaid, the Justices in respect of the Lairds of Keir and Muschet thair declaratioun, admittis the testimoniall; Quhairvpon the said Mr Thomas Nicolsone askit instrumentis. The Laird of MacGregour with the remanent persewaris abonewritten of his name passis fra the persute of Duncane M^cGillieshris Cham, for the crymes contenit in the Letteris. George Buchannane of that Ilk become caution for his entry the third day of the next Justice-air &a.

“Mr Thomas Nicolsone stated in defence that Donald M^cGregour M^cCondochie was alive 18. March 1626. two days after his alleged slauchter. And being taken

and apprehended by the Steward Depute of Menteith for being in company with the Clangregour at the burning of the houses in Glenairtney pertaining to my lord Erle of Perth in anno 1608. &a.&a. was put to the trial of an assize before the said Stewart Depute the day foresaid. and hanged on his own confession two days after the time foresaid of his alleged slaughter ; And for verificatioun thair of producit the Rolment of Court and extract thair of beiring his dittay abonewritten and the Dome and sentence pronuncet agains him to be tane to the gallows of Doune and thair to be hangit quhill he be deid, as culpable and convict of the saidis crymes. and sua he being hanget tua days after the tyme foirsaid of his allegit slauchter, the pannel can never be callit or accuset for his death.

“2nd. That Patrik Aldocho M^cGregour and Callum M^cGregour his brother were both rebels and at the Horn for the slauchter of Johnne Buchannane, son of Robert Buchannane, alias Wattersone, in Ballachastell, for which they were charged 11 Dec. 1619. at the Thorne of Doune in Menteith called the Topalata, and on 6 Dec. 1619. at the Cross of Edinburgh, to find surety for appearing before the Justice and his deutes on 28 January following ; and for disobedience were on 29 Dec. 1619. at the Top of Lata within the Stewartry of Menteith, and on 12. January 1620. at the Cross of Edinburgh denunceit, which denunciatioun was at the last mentioned date, registered in the Books of Counsel.

“And syklyk the said Patrik Aldoche M^cGregour be vertew of criminall Letters raisit at the instance of Patrik Sqwyar in Cambuswallace, Nicoll Bryce in Tore and Andrew Mitchell thair, being chairgit vpon the 6. day of Marche 1610. yeiris to find caution for his compeirance befor the Justice and his deputis in the tolbutth of Edinburgh the 15, day of May thairestir to have underlyne the law for steiling of tua ky fra the said Patrik Sqwyer, ane young meir fra the said Nicoll Bryce and ane young cow fra the said Andra Mitchell, was for his disobedience 20 March 1610. denunceit rebel and put to the horne at the croce of Doune in Menteith callit the top of Lata and on 12 April thairefter 1610. was registrat thairat in the Stewartis buikis of the Stewartries of Menteith be James Don Clerk thereof. In lyke manner the said Callum M^cGregour for several acts of theft and the said Patrik Aldoche M^cGregour for stealing twelve ky and their calves in August 1622. and for not finding surety to answer to the charge was on 27. Dec. 1625 put to the horne And produced the four hornings.

“Diet continued to the next Justice Court of the Sherriffdom wherein the pannels dwell.”—Record of Justiciary. Williame Stirling of Ardoche is surety for said Robert Buchannane.

“1626. July 18. Commission by the Secret Council to Gregour Murray some tyme callit Gregour M^cGregour,¹ Johnne Grahame some tyme callit Johnne M^cGregour V^cEeane, Johnne Drummond some tyme callit Johnne M^cConneill

¹ Eldest son of John Dhu nan Lurag, his sale of Glenstray is mentioned vol. i. p. 453.

V^cAllaster, and Johnne Drummond in Dundorne sometye called Johnne M^cGregour to confer and intercommon with such of the ClanGregor as are rebels and at the horn for the last slauchter which fell betwyx the Buchannans and them and to deal and travel with them and with such as assist and take part with them for settling the feud foresaid & a and that the said Gregor report unto the said Lords upon Saturday the 29. of this instant what shall be proceeded and done herein. and that he bring with him to the said Lords the day foresaid Patrik his brother, &^c.

"July 25. Commissioun against Johnne M^cGregour M^ckewin, &^c for the slauchter of James Hutsoun in Buchlavie."—Record of Secret Council, Commissions.

"1626. July 28. Compeared Gregor Murray sometime called Gregor M^cGregour and declared that he had held the conference ordered, and that those of his Clan immediately concerned had promised to him that if relieved from the Horn they would submit the differences in question to the Lairds of Lawers,¹ Glenlyon, Strowan Murray,² and Mr Donald Campbell,³ or any two or three of them for their part. Compeared also the Laird of Lany and declared that he would submit the said feud to the Lairds of Keir, Cromlix, Muschet, and goodman of Ardoch,⁴ or any two or three of them for his part and that of his friends. The Laird of Lany and Gregor Murray appointed the 15, of August for a meeting of the parties in Dunblane to perfect the submission in presence of the Earls of Mar, Menteith, Perth, and the Bishop of Dunblane or such of them as shall be there for the time. The Council relaxed the MacGregors concerned from the horn till 20. of August. at night."—Record of Council, Acta.

"July 29. At Holyroodhouse.

"Ane letter made to Gregour Murray alias Makgregour his heirs and assignees one or more, of the gift of the escheet of all goods movable or unmoveable, debts, takes, steadings, acts, contracts, actions, obligations, compromises, decreets, sentences, corns, cattle, insight plenishing, sums of money, jewels, gold, silver, coined or uncoined, and other goods and gear escheatable whatsoever which pertained of before to vmqle Patrik Awloch M^cGregour son natural to vmq^{le} Patrik Awloch M^cGregour in Ardlarich And now pertaining to our Sovereign Lord, fallen and become in His Majestys hands and at his Highness gift and disposition by reason of escheat laws and practice of this realm and privelege of his Majesty's crown, through being of the said umqle Patrik born bastard and so disceasing bastard without any heirs lawfully gotten of his own body or lawful disposition made by him of his said goods, gear, sums of money and other foresaids during his lifetime. With power &^c Account amounting to 20 merks."—Reg. of Privy Seal.

"July. Item for letters of relaxation to Donald Roy M^cGregour brother to

¹ Campbell of Lawers became Leny's Father-in-law.

² Gregor MacGregor's Uncle.

³ Campbell of Ardinmuriche as appears from the Leny Papers. He was a Cadet of Dunstafnage and married Leny's Sister.—Buchanan of Auchmar's "History of the Buchannans."

⁴ Stirling of Ardoch was a Cadet of Keir and Leny's maternal Grandfather.

Patrik Aldoch and other sevin M^cGregouris for relaxing them fra the horne being aught in number, for the letters signet and drink silver xijⁱⁱ iij^a iij^d.”—Lord High Treasurer’s Books.

Thus the untoward incident at the Castle of Leny, which without any malice propense on either side had cost several lives, was brought to a peaceful arbitration, such as could never have been proposed in the late King’s time, and as Dr Masson remarks in his introduction to Vol. XV. of the register of the Privy Council:—

“On the whole, the indications are that there were relentings in the mind of the Government from King James’s policy of mere ruthlessness against the MacGregors, and a disposition to bring them back, if possible, within the pale and the privileges of ordinary society.”

From the “Chartulary” :—

“1626. August 22. Warrant for delivery of Robert Abroch and others to Colonell M^cky.

“Forasmuch as Sir Donald M^cky Knight Colonel of the Regiment lifted by him for his Majesty’s service under the charge of Count Mansfield has petitioned the Lords of Privy Council That Robert Abroch M^cGregour, Duncane Drummond and . . . some times called M^cGregours, Charles M^cCleane and Johnne Robiesoun who have been this long time bygone prisoners in the Tolbooth of Edinburgh may be delivered unto him and he will transport them out of this kingdom and employ them there in the wars. And the said Lords finding it more expedient that they shall be delivered to the said Colonell to be employed in the wars than to be detained longer in ward in the said Tolbooth Therefore the said Lords ordain and command the Provost and Baillies of Edinburgh that how soon the said Sir Donald or any in his name having his power and commission shall require delivery to be made of the persons foresaid to him That then the said Provost and Baillies shall send the persons abovementioned to the town of Leith sufficiently guarded by some of their officers who will be answerable for their not escaping and there deliver them a shipboard to the said Colonell or to others in his name as said is to the intent they may be transported furth of this realm And ordain the said Colonell and others having charge under him to have a special care that the persons foresaid escape not, as they will be answerable upon the contrary at their peril. Providing always that before the said persons be taken out of the Tolbooth they compeir before his Majesty’s Justice and his Deputes and there act themselves that they shall never return again, within this kingdom, under the pain of death And touching their jailor fee and other things bestowed upon them by Andrew Whyte Keeper of the Tolbooth the said Lords will have a care to see him satisfied

by his Majesty's thesaurer and deputy thesaurer and receiver of his Majesty's Rents."—Record S.C.

"August 24. at Edinburgh. The which day in presence of Justice Clerk, Robert Abroch MacGregour, John Robieson, Charles M^cclane, Duncane Drummond alias M^cGregour and Duncane Hay alias M^cGregour being brought furth of waird by Patrik Eleis ane of the bailzies of Edinburgh and according to an act of Privy Council 22d instant obliged themselves to depart of this country with Crouner M^cKy to serve in his Majesty's wars beyond sea and never to be found again within any part of his Majesty's dominions in time coming under the pain of death &c."—High Court of Justiciary.

"The fate of Robert Abrach after this is not known.¹

"1626. August 26. At Perth, Relaxation Roy M^cGregour and others. The above persons relaxed on finding caution for trial of their innocence say 'Donald Roy M^cGregour brother to umq^e Patrik Aldoche M^cGreour, Donald M^ceane Dowie M^cGregour in Dullatrich, John M^cGregour son to Gillespie M^cCondochie V^cAllaster in Rannoch, Alexander M^cGregour son to Donald M^cCondochie veir, Duncane Cameroun son to John Dow M^cFarlane in Argyll, John Gear M^cKinchidder, Neill brak M^cGregor and Donald M^cLarane sometime servants to the said umq^e Patrik Aldoche M^cGreour."—Particular Register of Hornings, Perth.

"August 10. Sasine of Duncane Douglas formerly called M^cGregour and Mariota MacFarlane his spouse and of Malcolm Douglas the son and apparent heir on Contact of wadset Jan. 1623.

This was Duncan M^cEwin of Moirinsche, third son of Ewin, the Tutor—he assumed the name of Douglas in presence of the Council, 30th December 1611.

Although the recent proceedings seemed to show some relenting towards the Clan Gregour, their chief persecutors contrived to get a special protection for themselves.

"Chartulary"—

"1627. May 12. Remission under the great seal of King Charles I. to Sir Duncane Campbell of Glenurchay &c.

"Charles by the Grace of God King of Great Britain France and Ireland Defender of the Faith. To all good men to whom these presents may come greeting Know ye that we have forgiven all displeasure, action &a which we might had or may in future have against Sir Duncan Campbell of Glenurquhy Knight, Colin Campbell fiar of Glenurquhy, Robert Campbell of Glenfalloch, Patrick

¹ Ewan, brother of the "Laird of MacGregor," was shipped off to the wars in Germany five years later, as appears from an entry in previous chapter, p. 17.

Campbell fiar of Culdairs his lawful sons and Patrick Campbell his natural son for the extirpation of the cursed surname and wicked family of M^cGregour.”—Mag. Sig. Paper. Register.

“1627. June 13. Horning Menzies versus M^cGillechallum. Alexander Menzies in Bellechomes upon Donald M^cGillichallum Dowie alias M^cGregour in Kynnaldie tenant to Sir Alexander Menzies of Weyme. theft.”—Hornings Perth.

“June 22. Camplait by Alexander Menzies of Bellichones against Donald M^cGillechallum dowie alias M^cGregour in Kynnaldie for steiling a black horse worth 100 merks. Sir Alexander Menzies of that Ilk who had become cautioner for the Entry of M^cGregour is fined in 100 merks for the nonappearance of the latter who is denounced rebell.

“June 25. Gregor Roy M^cGregour in Leragane, Callum Bayne M^cGregor his brother and Robert M^cGregour son to Johne M^cFatrik moir in Kilchonane, for invading and wounding complainer.

“1628. March 20. Donald M^cGregour, M^cneill sometyme dwelling in Ardwniche and Gregour M^cGregour his servant are mentioned, along with others, as rebels in a commission.”—Record of Council.

“March 28. Macgregor and Buchanans. No submission of parties had taken place so late as this date when the Council stated in their minutes that, whereas Sir Duncan Campbell of Glenurquhy and Robert Campbell his son are burthened with the entry of Duncan M^ceanduy V^cphail ‘their man’ on 23. of next month for his concurrence in settling the difference of the Laird of Lany and ClanGregour and whereas it is ‘like enugh’ that the said Duncan shall refuse to keep the said diet and ‘sua do what in him lyis to frustrat and disapoint the intendit agreement quhilk imports so neir the peace and quyes of the countrie.’ Therefore the Council give power and commission to the said Sir Duncan and his said son to pass search for and take the said Duncan &c.”—R.S.C., Acta.

“May 24. At Dunblane, Submission by Johne Grahame, Johne Campbell son to Baron M^cLauchlane and George Buchanan fear of Buchanan for himself and his friends on the ane pairt and Donald Roy M^cPhatrik Alich brother to umquhile Patrick and Callum M^cPatrick Aliches, Patrik Abroch son of umqule Duncan Abroch, Donald M^cinduy in Dulater, Duncan M^cGregor M^cRorie for himself and taking burden upon him for Johne Dow M^cGregor his brother, Allister M^cDougall M^cCondachie ower, Duncan baine M^cPhatrik voir, Patrik his brother, Callum son to John M^cPhatrik voir, John Dow son to John M^cKean vick eanedowie vikeane, Patrik M^cGregor son to Gregor Ger, Archibald M^cCondochie M^cAllaster for John Dow his son, ‘parties compromitters on the other side.’ to abide by the Decreet Arbitrall about to be pronounced by John Earle of Perth, Archibald Lord Lorn and by Sir James Campbell of Lawers equally and commonly chosen by the parties dated at Dunblane 24. May 1628. and witnessed by Sir Archibald

Stirling of Keir Knight, Mr Donald Campbell of Ardmurich, William Stirling of Auchyle, Mungo Campbell fear of Lawers, Sir George Muschet of Burnbank Knight, subscribed on the side of the MacGregors by Patrick Drumond notar public at their command 'because they cannot wreat' and on the other side by 'Merzsen Buchanane of that Ilk. Robert Buchanane of Lenie.' Perth accepts, Lorne accepts, R. Campbell of Glenfalloch accepts. Ard: Stirling of Keir witness, Mr Donald Campbell witness, Mungo Campbell witness."—Notorial Extract of Decreet Arbitral Registered at Dunblane 15 June 1658 in the Leny Papers.

"May 31. at Perth. Horning M^cEwin and Dow against M^cGregor and others.

"Finly M^cEwin in Pitlachairnie in Grantullie and John Dow M^cCherer (M^cAra) Brouster at the burn of Aberfauldie upon Duncan M^cGregour Roray in Camiserache in the Ranoche, gille Andres beg there, Patrik M^cGille Andres beg cotter there, Johne Dow M^cGregor brother to the said Duncane M^cGregor Roray, M^cAiheracher (M^cKerracher) and Duncan M^cGregor. Stealing.

"June 11. Robert Buchanan of Lany as cautioner fined for not producing Allaster M^cGregor fadrik and Patrik M^cGregor fadrik his brother, sons to Gregor M^cfatrik in Strathyre to underly the law for theft from Sir George Muschet of Burnbank. Knight."—Record of Justiciary.

"June 27. Complaint against Duncan M^cGregor Rory in Camserarche for theft."—Justiciary.

"July 24. at Perth. Horning Reid versus M^cGregors. William Reid beside Castle Campbell upon Donald Roy MacGregor brother to umqle Patrik Aldocho M^cGregour and John Dow M^cConiell Condochie V^cWilliame in Lanray in the Rannache under the Laird of Weymes Menzies. Theft.

"July 26. M^cGregor versus Comrie. Johne Grahame alias M^cGregour of Brackley against Christian Comrie Relict of M^cGregour in Glenogill, her son Pat M^cGregour having slaine Johne M^cGregour Dow M^cGregour son to John in Dullatur, sister sone to the Compliner."—Register of Decreets.

"1. September at Perth. Horning Laird Muschet versus M^cGregors.

"Sir George Muschet of Burnebank Knight upon Donald M^cEane Dowie M^cGregour in Dullatur, Allaster M^cGregour Fadrick and Patrik M^cGregour fadrik, sons to Gregor M^cFadrik in Strathaire. theft.

"1629. October 24. at Fedeil. Decreet Arbitral by John Earl of Perth, Archibald Lord Lorne, Sir James Campbell of Lawers, Knight, and Robert Campbell of Glenfalloch, Judges Arbitrators equally chosen for the parts of Robert Buchanan of Lenie, Johne Grahame, Johne Campbell son to the Baron M^cLauchlan and George Buchanan fiar of Buchanan & a on the one part; and Donald Roy M^cPhatrik Alexander M^cGregore brother to umqle Patrick and Callum M^cphatrik Auliches, Patrik Abroch son to umqle Duncan Abroch,

Donald M^cindowie in Dullater,

Duncan M^cGregor in Rora, for himself and taking burden on him for John
 Dow M^cGregor his brother,
 Alexander M^cDougall vic Condachie owir,
 Duncan bain M^cPhatrick vic Phatrick his brother,
 Callum son to John M^cPhatrick voir
 John Dow son to John M^cKein vickein
 Duncan M^cIndowie vicphaill,
 Patrick M^cGregor son to Gregor gear,
 Archibald M^cCondichie vic Allister for Johne Dow his son,

parties compromitters on the other side, anent what satisfaction the said Robert Buchanan of Lenie for himself and for all others partakers and assisters shall give to the Bairns of the said umqule Patrick and Callum Auliches and other underwritten for the slaughter of their said father, what sums shall be paid therefore, how and in what manner and at what times, and anent what form of Discharge and Letter of Slains shall be granted to the said Robert Buchanan and his foresaids therefore &a and anent what form they shall give satisfaction to the said Robert Buchanan of Lenie for the goods, geir and heirship wrongously taken from him and his tenants furth of the Lands of Lenie, in the year of God 1626. Decerns the said Robert Buchanan of Lenie to pay the Bairns of the said umqule Patrik, Callum, and Donald Auliches 1300 merks money guid and usual of this realm half to the said umqule Patrick and delivered in their names to Donald Roy M^cGregor and Patric M^cKondochie Abrochie Abroch in (*sic*) and the other half to the bairns of tha said Callum and Donald in equal parts and delivered in their names to Duncane and Johne Gordones alias M^cGregors in Rora, and the said Donald and (*sic*) Robert to be furth coming to the behoofs of the said bairns, and that at the term of Martinmas next to come whatever sum the said Robert shall bind himself to pay them under his hand shall bear adrent yearly till the said bairns be of perfect age and able to give their receipt to the said Robert. &a. Having tried the number of horse and cattle taken by the ClanGregor, in heirship from the said Robert and his tenants at the time contained in the within written submission we discern the said ClanGregor so many of them as be in life and within this realm, who committed and were the takers away of these heirships, to pay to the said Robert Buchanan of Lenie 600 merks of money of Scotland in satisfaction herefore every one of the away takers his own part according to his commission, act?, and that before the term of Martinmas next to be completely paid to the said Robert Buchanan and his foresaids before they begin upon adrent to the said Bairns Anent the claim given in by the ClanGregor for restoring of weapons and plaids, to be redelivered to the nearest of kin to them the samen pertained and that before the said term of Martinmas.

The oaths of all the M^cGregors specially contained in the act at Doune of the date of these presents to keep the peace.

“Duncan M^cindowie V^cphaill declared to be ‘quyt frie of the heirship forever’ The Buchanans ‘frie of the blood.’ The said Duncan to find surety to the said Robert Buchanan and his foresaids for the king’s peace in time coming. Both parties made to join hands in token of peace, and to drink together publicly at the market cross of Dunblane. This decreet to be registrated in the Books of Council and session or the Commissar Books of Dunblane &a ‘In witnes whereof these presents written be Pat Drumond nottar and subscribed be the saids parties we have subscribed the samen with our hands at Fedell 24. October 1629. years Beffoir thir witnesses subscribed thus. Perth, Lorne, James Campbell of Lawers, R. Campbell of Glenfalloch, Buchanan of that Ilk, Robert Buchanan of Lenie, Ard : M^cCondochie, Donald Roy M^cphatrik, Patrick Abroch, Donald M^cindowie, Duncan M^cGregor in Rora, Alexander M^cDougall V^cCondachie, Callum M^cGregor, Duncan M^cindowie vicphaill with our hands att the pen of the nottar underwritten at our command becaus we cannot wreat ourselves. Ita est Patricius Drumond notarius publicus, &a De mandate dicti Donaldi Roy, Patricii Abroch, Donaldi M^cindowie Duncani M^cGregor, Alexander M^cDougall, Malcolmi M^cGregor, Duncani M^cindowie V^cphaill, calamum tangentium et scribere nescientium ut asseruere testimonium pro prio &a Ita est Magister Jacobus Nevin in premissis requisitus ex speciali mandat Dict: &a, M. Campbell witnes, John Campbell witnes, &c.&c.”—Notorial Extract of Decreet Arbitral 24. (Oct.) 1629. Registered at Dunblane, 15. June 1658—Leny Papers.

“1630. March 4. Carolus &a Qua Nos intelligentes quoad inter alias negotiationes per nostrum quondam charissimum patrem beatissime et eterne memorie predilecto nostro consanguineo et consiliario Archibaldo Cometi de Ergyle Domino Campbell et Kintyre commiss; due speciales commissiones conesse fuerunt una earumdem contra genus et nomende M^cGregour suorumque coadjutores et participes de data apud Greenweiche vegissimo nona die mense is Aprilis anno domini millesimo sexcentesimo undecimo et altera dictarum commissionum contra quondam Jacobum M^cKonnell,” *i.e.* Argyll’s conduct ratified and approved as good service.

“1630. May 22. Bond and letter of Slaines by Duncane Gordoun alias M^cGregour in Roro and John Dow Sinclair alias M^cGregour, brothers german, to Robert Buchanan of Lenie for 325 merks the sum awarded by the Decreet Arbitral to the bairns of umqule Donald M^cGregor V^cConnachie Alick.¹ In witnes whereof these presents written &a and witnessed by William Murray of Ochertyre, Johne Campbell of Clathick, signed by Duncane Gordoun and John Dow Sinclair brother german with our hands led at the pen at our commandis because we canenot wreit ourselvis.”—Original in the Leny Papers.

¹ Aldoche or Aulach.

“ 1630. Dec. 23. Commission against MacGregor.

“ Forasmuch as the Lords of the Secret Council have received sure information from some noblemen, barons and gentlemen in Stratherne and Monteith that the persons particularly underwritten. They are to say.

1. Duncane M^cEan Dow M^cPaul
2. Johne Romach M^cPaul his brother,
3. Duncane Gow M^cGregour M^cPhatrick.
4. Patrick, Malcolme and Johne his brother,
5. Duncan Levir M^cCoull
6. Gregour M^cCoull son to Malcome M^cGregour in Glengyle.
7. Malcolme Oig M^cCoull M^cGregour son to Patrick M^cGillecallum
8. Duncane Lean M^cPatrick Dow M^cGregour
9. Patrick M^cGregour
10. Gregour son to Patrick Dow M^cCotter
11. Allaster Cas M^cEandowie our M^cGregour
12. Patrick M^cGregour Beg
13. Donald M^cEane Dowla
14. rist M^cCondochie M^cIlgarith in Arkyle

has of late broke loose themselves, numbers of broken and lawless limmers of the ClanGregour and other broken Clans in the Highlands, who by force of his Majesty's Authority were some few years bygone reduced to the obedience of the Law and Justice, have now begun to renew their accustomed and wicked trade of theft, and stouthreiff, wherein numbers of their wretched and miserable predecessors ended their lives, and they go in sorning and troops and companies athort the heads of Monteith and Strathearne where they not only commit privy stouths but open reiffs and heirships and threaten with fire and sword such of his Majesty's good subjects against whom they bear quarrel and who press to oppose and resist their thievish and lawless doings. Wherethrough the peace of the country is far disturbed and his Majesty's good subjects heavily distressed in their persons and goods to the great contempt of Law and Justice and disgrace of his Majesty's authority and Government. And whereas it is a great discredit to the country that such an infamous byke of lawless limmers shall be suffered to break loose as if his Majesty's arm of justice were not able to overtake them. Therefore the Lords of Secret Council have given and granted and by these presents give and grant full power and commission to William Earl of Monteith president of his Majesty's Council and Lord Chief Justice of the Kingdom, James Erle of Moray, John Erle of Atholl, Johne Erle of Perth, Mungo Maister of Stoomont, Sir Duncane Campbell of Glenurquhie, Colin Campbell apparent therof, Sir James Campbell of Lawers, Sir George Muschet of Burnebank, Robert Campbell of Glenfalloch, Thomas Grahame of Douchall (Duchray), Johne Grahame of Red-

nick, Campbell of Glenlyoun, James Stewart, Steward Depute of Menteith, Johne Grahame of Polder, William Grahame fear of Boquhapill, Patrick Campbell son to Glenurquhie, Duncane M^cRobert Stewart in Balquhidder and David Muschet of Calliquhat whom the said Lords also-make our Sovereign Lord's justices in that part conjunctly and severally to convocate his Majesty's lieges in Arms and to pass, search, seek and hunt, follow and pursue with fire and sword, the broken and lawless limmers above written wherever they may be apprehended &c."

"1631. June 16. Be it kend to all men be thir presents Wee Johne Grahame alias M^cGregor off Brekland, James Grahame his sone, Robert Ramsay alias Aberich M^cGregor, Patrik Aberich M^cGregor his brother, Donald Roy M^cGregor Brother to umqule Patrik Aulich, Duncane M^cGregor sone to ye said Robert Aberiche, Johne Dow¹, Duncane M^cPhatrik M^cGregor, Johne M^cKewne M^cGregor, Alaster M^cIlchetir, Patrick M^cGregor vig.

"That for sameikill as be decreit arbitrall Be John Erll of Perth Archibald Lord of Lorne, Sir James Campbell of Lawers knight, and Robert Campbell of Glenfalloch, Judges arbitrators and amicable Assessors betixt Robert Buchannane of Lenie takane burdine on him for certain other freinds and assisters and partakers on the ane part and certane or freinds and partakers on the other part, past upon the submissioun, wherupone the decreit proceidit as the said submissione of the date at Dunblane the 23. day of May 1628 yeiris and the said decreit of the date at Fedell the 27 day of October 1629 yeiris The said Judges decernit the said Robert Buchanan of Lenie to mak payment to the bairnes off umquhl Patrik and Callum Aldoch and Donald Roy M^cGregor all and hail the soume of threttein hundreth merks money of Scotland at the term of Martenmass 1629. in satisfaction and assithment to the saidis bairnes for the slaughter of the saids umqule Patrik and Callum Aldoch and Donald Roy M^cGregor V^cPatrik committit be the said Robert Buchannane of Lenie and certane his friends conforme to the said decreit. viz To the bairnes of the said umqule Patrik the just and equal half of the said soume of 1300 merks and the other half of the said soume to be equally delt betwixt the bairnes of the said umqule Callum and Donald Roy M^cGregors, and seeing we the assignees Donald Campbell of Ardinneuriche and William Stirling Achyll have Instantlie the day and date of these presents receivit reallie and with effect fra Sir James Campbell of Lawers Knight in name of the said Robert Buchannane the haill soume of nyne hundreth three-score fiteine merks quhilk is the just porciones of the above written soumes of 1300 merks belonging to the bairnes of the said umqule Patrik and Callum M^cGregors, whereof and discharge the said Robert Buchanan of Lenie, Sir James Campbell of Lawers Knight, thir heirs and assignees and all other whom it is for ever. Thairfoir we the saids Johne Graham

¹ Probably son to John M^cKean vick eanedowie, *see* page 28 &c.

M^cGregor, John Graham his sone, Robert Aberich, Patrik Aberich his brother, John Dow M^cGregor, Duncan M^cPhatrik, Duncan M^cGregor, John M^cKewne M^cGregor M^cKihether,¹ Patrik M^cGregor, viz, Here followes execution dated Edinkip 16. June 1631. Signed William Sterling of Auchil witnes

Johne Sterling witnes."—Original in the Leny Papers.

"1631. October 3. I Captane William Campbell be y^r p^{nts}, exoner and discharge Johne Roy M^cGregor in and Finlay buoy Camrone of all actiounis civill and criminell and all other actiounis qtsuemever competent and that may or can be competent to me, Againes them for thair being fugitive sojouris out of my companie fra his Majesteis service &a And that because Archibald Campbell of Dunstaffnych hes payed to me the soume of fourtie markes in name of the said Johne Roy M^cGregor and the soume of fourtie Pundis in name the said Finlay Bowie Camrone q^{of} I also discharge the said Archibald and them for ever Be y^r p^{nts} sub^t with my hand At Inverary 3 Oct. 1631. Before these witnesses George Campbell writer heirof and Donald Camerone his Servitor."—Dunstaffnage Charter Chest.

"1632. April 3. at Forden. Be it known to all men by these presents we Robert Ramsay alias M^cGregor Abroch and Donald Roy M^cpatrik Aulich that forasmuch as the Decreet Arbitral, pronounced, betwix Robert Buchanan of Leny for himself and taking burden upon him for the rest of his kin and friends on the one part, And the said Donald and sundry others persons our friends on the other part as the same Decreet dated at Forden 24. October 1628. years The said Robert Buchanan of Leny was discerned to make payment to the bairnes of umqle Patrik M^cGregor Aulich the sum of 650 merks more and the bairnes of umqle Callum M^cPatrik Aulich the sum of 325 merks more, in satisfaction of the said bairnes for the slaughter of the said umqle Patrik and Callum and seeing the said Robert Buchanan of Leny and Walter Roy Buchanan in Bochastell have given us a bond subscribed with their hands as nearest friends to the said bairns, and in thair names for payment making to the said bairns of the said sums, whensoever they were of ability to.

"Letter of Slaines for the said slaughter, of the said bond as the date of these presents bears, And therefore the said Robert Ramsay and Donald Roy nearest friends to the said bairns for ourselves and taking burden on us for our friends, assisters and partakers, or leis directly or indirectly the faith and breath of our own bodies, fully remit with our hearts and forgive the said Robert Buchanane of Leny, Walter Roy Buchanane, Rob. Buchanan servitor to the Laird of Leny, Ard : Buchanan in the Port of Menteith and his son, and John Campbell alias M^cLauchlan and all others their friends, men, tennents, assisters, and partakers, the said slaughter of the said umqle Patrik

¹ Another variety of misspelling "Dougal Ciar."

and Callum and Donald M^cGregour and hereby discharge them all actione of law whatsoever intended, or to be intended by us, or any of us, aginst them, or any of them therefore. So that the said deed and fully binds and never

be us hereafter directly nor indirectly And obliges us to live in honesty, love, society, and friendship with them hereafter Besides we acknowledge that the said deed was done only upon mere accident and no forethought of felony And therefore by these presents request our Sovereign Lord to grant to the said persons a remission for their said deed in form as accords. in witness whereof we have subscribed the same with our hands at Forden the 3. day of Aprill 1632. Before these witnesses Sir James Campbell of Lawers Knight, Johne Campbell of Clathick, George Stirling brother german to William Stirling of Ardoch, Oliver Maxtone and John Grahame servitors to the said Sir James Campbell, and Patrick Drumond notary, writer hereof.

“ 1632. July 18. The samyn day John M^cEwin M^cGregour being brocht furth of the Tolbuithe of Edinburgh as he that was apprehendid be the erle of Perth for certane capitall crymes committit be him; banished by order of the Privy Council 29. March 1632 not to returne to the kingdome without warrant from the Earl of Stratherne Justice generall or of the Earl of Perth Steward of Stratherne.”
—Record of Justiciary.

It has been stated in Vol. I. that Patrick Aolach left five sons,—Duncan, Patrick and Allastair, who all three took the name of Livingstone, Donald and John who took that of Balfour. The Records, however, mention repeatedly two others, Malcolm or Callum and Gregor. It is probable that Duncan died before the Skirmish at Leny in 1626, because Donald the fourth son acted as Head of the Family after the slaughter on that occasion of his brothers Patrick and Callum. It must be noted that Patrick natural son of late Patrick Aulach, whose escheat in July 1626 fell to Gregor Murray or MacGregor the Laird, cannot have been identical with the Patrick slain at Leny who was the first Patrick Aolach's acknowledged second son.¹

Donald M^cGregour vic Condochie, the third man slain, was probably son of Duncan Livingstone; the Advocate for the Buchannans alleged that he was alive two days after the Skirmish, but this was evidently repelled because his children obtained compensation; he seems to have been mistaken for the John M^cEwin banished 18th July 1632.

¹ Appendix A.

Chapter IV

Troubles in Moray, 1624-1634

IN 1624 one of the numerous disputes among rival clans and between Nobles and their neighbours, occasioned great trouble in the north. In Browne's "History of the Highlands"¹ the origin is thus explained:—

"The troubles in Sutherland and Caithness had been scarcely allayed, when a formidable insurrection broke out on the part of the Clan-Chattan against the Earl of Moray, which occasioned considerable uproar and confusion in the Highlands. The Clan-Chattan² had for a very long period been the faithful friends and followers of the earls of Moray, who, in consequence, had allotted them many valuable lands and possessions in recompense for their services in Pettie and Strathern. The clan, in particular had been very active in revenging the death of James Earl of Moray, who was killed at Dunibristle, upon the Marquis of Huntly; but his son and successor being reconciled to the family of Huntly, and needing no longer, as he thought, the aid of the Clan, he dispossessed them of the lands which his predecessors had bestowed upon them. This harsh proceeding occasioned great irritation, and, upon the death of Sir Lauchlan, their chief, who died a short time before Whitsunday sixteen hundred and twenty-four, they resolved either to recover the possessions of which they had been deprived, or to lay them waste. While Sir Lauchlan lived the Clan were awed by his authority and prevented from such an attempt, but no such impediment now standing in their way, and as their chief, who was a mere child, could run no risk by the enterprise, they considered the present a favourable opportunity for carrying their plan into execution.

"Accordingly a gathering of the Clan to the number of about two hundred gentlemen and three hundred servants took place about Whitsunday, 1624. This party was commanded by three uncles of the late chief."

The Earl of Moray engaged a number of Perthshire Highlanders at this time to serve under his banner, and it is understood that they were of the Clan Gregor.

¹ "History of the Highlands and of the Highland Clans," by James Browne, Esq., LL.D., Advocate, Glasgow, 1843.

² The Clan Chattan, descended from Gillichattan mor, votary of St Kattan, comprised the Macphersons, Macintoshes, and Davidsons or Clann-Chai.—ED.

1630] Monteith & Balquhiddar Men join Moray 37

The following quaint co-temporary account by J. Spalding¹ is interesting :—

“1624. The Erll of Morray, michtellie grievit at the Clan Chattan to brak out in sic disordour, himself being duelling in Moray, sendis schortlie, and bringis out of Monteithe and Balquhiddar, about thrie hundreth Hilandmen, armit efter thair awin custome. Thir people with the Erll himself, cum throw Morray to Inuerniss in battell rank. Thay stayit thair that nicht, and the Erll wes with hes good brother the Erll of Engyie² in the Castell weill intertaynde. Thir people stayit awhile in the Countrie vpon the Erllis gryte expenss, without seeing or seiking the Clan Chattan, quherfoir the Erll sent thame all back agane the get thay cam.”

A note is added from Shaw's "Memoirs of the Family of Kilravock":—

“Provoked by this usage, the Earl; not trusting to his vassals and tenants in the Low Countries, against those desperate men, brought three hundred Highlanders from Monteith and Balquhiddar, in the year 1623, and marched them into Pettie, but Highlanders are too fond of 'duchus'³ to fight against those whose only crime is to maintain it, and the MacIntoshes had withdrawn into other countries. Wherefore after these southern Highlanders had put the Earl to great charges, and done him no service, he dismissed them.”

Eventually the Clan Chattan submitted to the Earl of Moray, who had been appointed the King's Lieutenant, on condition that they should inform against such persons as had given them protection after the publication of his letters of interdiction. On the subject of these transactions, Mr Browne in his "History of the Highlanders" makes the following remarks :—

“Some idea of the iniquity of the administration of the laws at this time may be formed, when it is considered that the enormous fines imposed in the present instance, went into the pockets of the chief judge, the Earl of Moray himself, as similar mulcts had previously gone into those of the Earl of Argyle in his crusade against the unfortunate Clan Gregor! This legal robbery, however, does not appear to have enriched the houses of Argyle and Moray for Sir Robert Gordon observes, that 'these fynes did not much advantage either of these two Earles.'”

From the "Chartulary" :—

1630. Regarding the Clan Gregor in this year, Sir Robert Gordon remarks

¹ From "Memorialls of the Trubles in Scotland and in England, A. D. 1624," written by John Spalding, A. D. 1645, 2 vols., Aberdeen, printed for the Spalding Club, 1850.

² Eldest son of George, first Marquis of Huntly.

³ Usually spelt "Duchas," from the Gaelic "Duthchas," native country.—ED.

in his "History of the Earldom of Sutherland" "that notwithstanding the severities to which they were exposed they were now almost as strong as ever."

"1630. May 21. Gregour MacGregour of that Ilk¹ called Laird of MacGregour, Margaret Sinclair his spouse, and several others, mostly if not all M^cGregors, had made an inroad into Crichton of Frendraught's lands, and plundered them. Frendraught was then at feud with the relatives of the deceased William Gordon of Rothiemay, whom he or his party had mortally wounded on the 1st January, and for whose slaughter, though armed with fire and sword, he was by the award of the Marquis of Huntly, Arbitrator in the affair, obliged to pay to the widow 50,000 merks compensation. The Gordons repeatedly pillaged Frendraught's estates, and obliged him to seek personal safety in Edinburgh, where he resided some time. Numbers of ClanCameron, ClanGregor, and others had taken part with Gordon of Park and others, friends of the late Rothiemay. The Gordons now afforded settlements to some of the ClanGregor whose descendants are still in that quarter. Glenstray had as appears, obtained lands in Strathavon, Frendraught had taken out lawburrows² against him before as Principal 21st Sep. 1631¹ when Gregor M^cGregour of that Ilk presently dwelling in Dalnabo and Mr John Murray, Tutor of Strowane, probably his Cousin-german, as his surety gave a bond of 'Lawborries' to Frendraught."

1632. The Clan of the Grants had been for some years troubled by a deadly feud amongst themselves. James Grant of the Carron family connected with the Grants of Glenmorrison had slain one of the Grants of Ballindalloch, who had attacked his brother. Ballindalloch having refused any submission short of the life of James Grant, the latter became a kind of free lance and associated to himself a number of desperate men. Eventually in 1630 he was captured and imprisoned in Edinburgh, but on the 15th of October 1632 he effected his escape from the Castle and fled to Ireland, soon returning to the North, where he kept in hiding, till becoming bolder he appeared openly in Strathdon and on Speyside. The account of his farther career may be given by again quoting from Spalding.

"His wyf, James Grant's, being greyte with child took in ane littil hous in the toun of Carroun, perteing to the aire of hir husbandis lait slane brother sone, mynding thair to remane quhill scho war deliuar, and to whome hir husband wold vsuallie cum and go without ony feir. Bot being espyit by his enemeis thay await

¹ See p. 14.

² Letters of protection to person or property under the Signet.—ED,

upon him, to wit sum of the forbidden name of M^cGrigour ; brocht in the countrie by young Ballindallache aganis the said James Grant ; and wes about 14 lymmaris in company with ane cruell bloodie tyrant to thair Capitane callit Patrik Ger or M^cGrigour. Thir people waitis on whill thay saw him with his bastard sone, and ane man onlie cum quyetlie to his wyfis houss, and seeing him so few in company, thay follouit haistelly, being under cloud and silens of nicht, lap about the houss, and tryit to fir the samen. James Grant, heiring the noyss and seeing him so ombeset that he wes nother abill to keip that litle houss, nor yit to wyn away, resoluit to keip the dur the' other tua aless long as thay nicht, and shot out arrowis at tua wyndois, that few did venter to cum neir the dur except thair capitane cam feirslie forduard to persew the dur, quhilk the said James Grant perceiving and knowing him weill, quiklie bendis ane hagbut, and schootis him throw both thies, and to the ground fallis he. His men leavis the persute and loupis about to lift him wp agane. Bot as thay ar at this work, the said James Grant with the other tua loupis fra the houss and fleis, leaving his wyf behind him. Bot he is sharplie follouit and many arrowis wes schot at him, yit he wan away saiflie to ane Bog neir hand by with his tua men. This Patrik Ger deit of this schot within a schort whyll, a nottabil theif, robber and briganner, oppressing the countrie people quhair ever they cam, and thairfor thay rejoisit at his death, to be quyte of sic ane lymmar and praisit the said James Grant for cutting him of."

In the traditional account of the Family of Roro, in the Collections of the late Lieutenant Alexander MacGregor, Innerhaddon, this occurrence is thus noted :—

"In the year 1633 Roro, sent Patrick, two-named Para Garr, Captain of a party to assist John Grant, younger of Ballindalloch against James Grant of Carron, where a skirmish took place, in which Para Garr received a wound in both his thighs, of which he died, and James Grant made his escape."

Innerhaddon's MS. referring to this incursion of the ClanGregor and others to assist the friends of the late Gordon of Rothiemay, continues :—

"In consequence of this friendly service rendered to the Gordons, they prevailed on two of the sons of Roro, and other leaders of the ClanGregor to settle on their Estate. The descendants of these gentlemen are still in that part of the country, of whom are Sir James MacGregor, Director-General of the Medical Department in London, Colonel George MacGregor 59th Regt., the MacGregors of Dalvorair, and Peter MacGregor, Esq., surgeon to his Majesty King George IV., whose forefathers had considerable property in Inverness-shire, and whose names are given in succession from the Lyon Office, Edinburgh."

Fuller details will be given later, with the pedigree of the late Rev.

Sir Charles MacGregor, 3rd Baronet, grandson of the above Peter MacGregor, surgeon, of Raigmore, Inverness-shire, descended from Gregor the second son of Gregor MacGregor of Roro (apparently VII. in the Roro pedigree), by his second wife, Janet, daughter of Cameron of Letterfinlay, the said Gregor, or George, first of this branch died in 1642.

From the "Chartulary" :—

" 1633. June 28. Abstract of the Act of Parliament anent ClanGregour.¹ The preamble complains of the ClanGregour as having "of late broken forth again to the oppression of his Majesty's good subjects who dwell in the parts to which the Clan resorts, and especially in the Sherifdoms of Perth, Stirling and Clakmannan, Menteith, Lennox, Angus and Mearns. Therefore for the timeous preventing of the disorder and oppression that may fall out by the said name and Clan of MacGregor and their followers, and for further suppressing them, the Parliament ratifies and approves all Acts of Council and Acts of Parliament made and granted heretofore against the said wicked and rebellious Clan of MacGregor and further his Majesty and Estates of Parliament statute and ordain that the said name of ClanGregour and every one of them as they come to the age of sixteen years, shall thereafter yearly give their compeirance before the Lords of Privy Council upon the 24 day of July or the next lawful Council day and find security for their good behaviour and obedience in all time coming, and take to them some other name conformably to the Act of Council already made thereanent." This they are enjoined to do under the same penalty as the Council were in the habit of inflicting, of which one was death. "No minister or preacher within the borders of the Highlands or next bordering counties thereto, Banff, Innerness or Regality of Spynje or Elgin or Forres shall at any time hereafter baptise, or christen any male child with the name of Gregor or MacGregor under pain of deprivation. . . . All and whatsoever of the ClanGregor that shall happen to be within the Kingdom on the 15. March next shall appear before the Lords of Council wherever it shall happen to be, or the next Council day thereafter, to the effect that such of them as have already found sureties, but whose sureties are dead, may find new surety for their good behaviour in time coming ; and that of them as have never found surety and shall afterwards be found masterless, having neither possessions nor calling whereupon to live, nor will take themselves to service, they shall be apprehended &a. Wherever his Majesties good subjects shall happen to apprehend any of the said rebels sorning, committing theft, or slaughter and shall present them to the Lords of Council, Justice General, Commissioners above specified, the doer of that service shall have for his reward the moveable goods of the offender so taken and presented.'"—Parliamentary Record.

¹ Appendix B.

“July 23. The which day in presence of the Lords of Secret Council compeired personally Johne Murrey sometime called Laird of MacGregour, Patrik Murrey alias M^cGregour his brother, and Allaster Cameroun of Glenneveis and became acted and obliged conjunctly and severally as cautioners and sureties for Angus Camroun Tutour of Glenneveis and Allaster Stewart alias M^cGregour prisoners within the tolbooth of Perth upon occasion of a slaughter committed in Lochaber; that they shall observe our Sovereign Lord's peace and appear before the Council when charged.”—Record of Secret Council, Acta.

“September 21. Proclamation against broken Highlandmen. King's missive anent the same.

“Nov. 26. Another proclamation against the same.

“1634. Item to James Douglas maisser passend to the croce of Edinburgh with lettres and thair, efter sound of trumpet, chairgit the hail name of ClanGregour to compeir befor the Councaill 22. July to find cautioun for their good behaviour and to renunce thair names with certification to onie of his Majesties subjectis to apprehend thame and present thame to ye Judges To the intent he may present thame to the Counsaill xxiiij. ‘Said lettres to be proclomit at the mercat croces of Stirling, Dumbarton and Perth.’”

1633. In the appendix to Spalding's History, relating an argument by Sir Thomas Hope, Lord Advocate, as to the burning of Fren draught and the efficacy of torture on witnesses, mention is incidentally made of Patrick Aldoch MacGregor, as follows :—

“In the matter aganis John Maxwell of Garrarie, Patrick Aldoch M^cGrigor and George Sprote, in the quilkis caissis and ewerie ane of them, all the probationis and presumptionis war usit aganis the pairties accusit befor the tortour, and constantlie and absolutlie denyit in the tortour, and in the tortour reiterat yit put to the knowledge of ane assyse and convict, and eftir convictioun constant in denyall, till they war brocht to the scaffold and place of executioun and then confest by some of thame.”

From “Spalding” :—

“1634. In the moneth of Januar thir lawless lymmaris of the forbidden name of M^cGrigour, cam to the Laird of Fren drachtis boundis, and took or stoll away 200 wedderis as wes reportit.”

“Eftir the killing of Patrik Ger, thair brak out a number of Hieland lounis and heiryit the brayis of Morray.

A note on the same page is added in the Spalding Club edition, quoted from the Records of Justiciary “The oppressions of the broken men of the Clan Gregour,

Clan Ranald, Clan Lachlane, and other broken Clans, dwelling under the Laird of M^cGregour, the Laird of Glengarrie, &c.”

Spalding :—“Schortlie thairefter, thair cam in to the countrie about 600 Hielanders of the Clangrigour, Clan Chamaron, and utheris all footmen, and opinlie declairit thay had takin pairt with Adam Gordon of Park, Johnne Gordone of Innermarkie and vthers the friendis of the lait brynt laird of Rothiemay, and wold sie the samen revengit.”

The allusion to the “lait brynt laird of Rothiemay” refers to the sad tragedy of the burning of the old tower of Frendraught on which occasion William Gordon of Rothiemay and John Viscount of Aboyne, the Earl of Huntly's eldest son, perished in the flames, and as there had been a very serious feud with James Crichton of Frendraught, he, the owner of the Tower, was suspected of having been the author of the fire, and for many years constant disputes continued, in consequence of this fatal event.

From the “Chartulary.”

“1634. April 19. The Council issued a proclamation complaining that few or none of the ClanGregour had appeared before them on 15. March as ordered by the parliament and ‘loath to take that advantage of the said Clan which their disobedience and contempt deserves’ prorogued the term of appearance to 20. July declaring that the said Act shall stand in force against offenders.

“May 26. His Majesty wrote to the Privy Council that ‘whereas in our late parliament halden at Edinburgh there was a complaint of divers Insolencies and oppressions made in the hielandes It is our will and pleasure that we cause put in execution the Acts of Parliament 1587.’ as lykwayis the Act of our late Parliaments made anent the ClanGregour.

“June 11. Complaint Alexander Dunbar of Grange against Shaws, &c. John Roy M^cGregour in Abernethy is mentioned.”—Record of Justiciary.

“June 19. Proclamation against the ClanGregour. Forasmuch as in the Parliament held at Edinburgh upon the 28. day of June last bypast It was statute and ordained by our Sovereign Lord with advice of his Estates of Parliament that all and whatsoever persons of the ClanGregour who should happen to be within this Kingdom upon the 15. day of March last bypast should give thier compeirance that day before the Lords of Privy Council and failing thereof the next Council day thereafter following ; To the intent that such of them as have already found caution and whose cautioners are dead might find new caution for their good behaviour in time coming and renounce their names and that such of them as have not found caution might find caution with certification &c. And although it was expected that these of the ClanGregour should have embraced

his Majesty's favour shown unto them and should have given their compeirance before his Majesty's Council to the effect foresaid yet few or none of them have compeired But have neglected their duty and obedience in that point and so have justly and worthily incurred the pain contained in the certification of the said Act of Parliament against the said ClanGregour And the Lords of Secret Council being loath to take that advantage of the said Clan which their contempt and disobedience deserves They have therefore thought meet to prorogate and by the tenour of present act Prorogate the term foresaid appointed by the Parliament to the said ClanGregour for their compeirance before his Majesty's Council until the 20. day of July next to come, with this special declaration that the said Act of Parliament shall stand in full force according to the tenour thereof against all such persons of the said Clan as shall be apprehended in the Act of any lawless deed. &c."—Record of Secret Council, Acta.

"June. Note of another payment to the Macer Douglas to charge the Clan Gregour to compeir before the Privy Council at the new date fixed.

"August 1. Act in favour of certain Stewarts. That whereas they having raised letters of lawborris aganis Angus M^cDonald V^ceanē dowie v^calaster in Glenco, John Gaer M^callaster Roy there and aganis a number of otheris dissorderit and brokin lymmars, some of the ClanGregours and some other Clanns all for the most part duelling in Glenco, they can get no officer that will or daire repaire to the place where thir people duellis to charge thame."—Record of Secret Council, Decreta.

"September 17. Charges against the Chieftains of some broken Clans. Forasmuch as it is understood to the Lords of Privy Council that great numbers of sorners and broken men of the Clan Gregour, Clanlachlane, Clanrannald and other broken Clans dwelling under the Laird of M^cGregour, Patrik his brother, the Laird of Glengarie, Allane M^ceaneduy and his sons and the Captain of ClanRannald have lately very heavily infested and spoiled his Majesty's peaceable and good subjects dwelling in the Country of Murrey by committing divers herships and depredations upon them.

"September 18. Royal Commission against Gregour M^cGregour of that Ilk called the Laird of M^cGregour :

Margaret Sinclair his spouse

Callum Bayne M^cGregour in Strathdoun

Allaster M^cGregour M^cConnell there

James Moir M^cGregour, all in Duthil

John Bayne there

Angus Bayne in Rothiemurchus

Patrik M^cGregour in Dalnabo, the Laird's brother

Callum Bayne M^cGregour in Ballibeg

Gregour M^cinduy householdman to the Laird of M^cGregour
 Callum M^cAllaster and
 Callum Bayne both Vagabonds
 . . . M^cGregour in Brae of Murray
 Patrik M^cGregour in Rait in Badzenoch
 John M^cGregour in Campell
 Callum Oig Servitor and householdman to the said Laird of MacGregour
 Duncan M^cLaurie,
 Gregour M^ceanduy his man
 Donald M^cGregour in Ballibeg
 Patrik M^cGregour dwelling under the Laird of M^cGregour in Strathawin
 Callum M^cGregour father brother son to Callum Oig,
 for making an inroad into Fren draught's lands and taking away his goods 21 and
 25. May 1631."

Gregour to be taken before the King's Council in the year 1631.
 "August 1. Act in council of certain Statutes. That whereas they having
 raised letters of law against James M^cGregour M^cDonald M^cGregour
 Gregour John (son of M^cGregour R^c) and against a number of other
 and making inroads upon the lands of the said James M^cGregour
 and part dwelling in Glenelg they can not be otherwise called in
 the place where the people do the charge of the said Council.
 Therefore
 "September 17. Charges against the Children of some houses of
 Forasmuch as it is understood in the House of Lords that great numbers of
 persons and broken men in the Kingdom of Scotland have often
 broken their dwelling under the hand of M^cGregour and his
 Laird of Fifeburgh James M^cGregour and
 James M^cGregour have lately been harshly treated and spoiled of their
 and good subjects dwelling in the County of Murray in committing divers
 and depredations upon them.

"September 18. Royal Commission against James M^cGregour in that he
 called the Laird of M^cGregour
 James M^cGregour his spouse
 Callum M^cGregour in Strathawin
 Allaster M^cGregour M^cDonald M^cGregour
 James M^cGregour all in Lush
 John Bayne there
 Angus Bayne in R^c M^cGregour
 James M^cGregour in Rait and the Laird of
 Callum M^cGregour in Ballibeg

Chapter V

More Troubles in the North, 1635

IN the former volume in the genealogical notice of MacGregor of Roro the last of the family mentioned is Gregor MacGregor IV. of Roro, son of Duncan III. and it is also stated that this Duncan Gregor married the daughter of the Laird of Weem. He appears to correspond with Gregor Duncanson whose death at Roro is recorded in the Chronicle of Fortingal as having taken place at Roro 1515.¹ There seems to be no positive proof that his wife was a Menzies but tradition is the usual guide as to these alliances in the early days. In the Red Book of Menzies in recording the children of Sir Robert Menzies, who lived from 1433 to 1523, a daughter² who married the "Chief of the MacGregors" is quoted from the "Lairds of Glenlyon,"³ page 58, but that work only states that Menzies gave his daughter to MacGregor of Roro who was a Cadet of the Clan. On October 2, 1510, a Charter from King James IV. to Sir Robert Menzies mentions among the properties "The Roras and Glenlyoun,"⁴ and it appears to have been made over by the Menzies Chief to his second son William. There was an express stipulation, 2nd February 1518, as to the letting of Roro docqueted "The oblygatioun that Rorow sall nocht be set to the Campbells na Scheyff of Clan Gregor." "We William Menzies and Janet Campbell my spouse binds and oblissis vs, and the langer levand of vs twa to ane honorable man Schir Robert Menzies of that Ilk Knycht that we sal gif na takkis nor set in assedatioun the tuelf merkis land of Rorowis, with the pertinentis, liend in the Barony of Menzies ans Schirefdom of Perth quhilkis we haif of the said Robert, to nane berand surname of Campbell, nor to the Cheif of ClanGregor vndir pane of one

¹ Vol. i., page 60.

² By D. P. Menzies, Esq., F.S.A. Scot., 1894, page 161.

³ By Duncan Campbell, Esq.

⁴ "Red and White Book of Menzies," pages 160-65.

hundreth pundis to be payt to the said Robert for costis, scathis, and expenses."

But in point of fact Roro or a part of it was held by the original family for another hundred years.

In the MS. account by Lieutenant Alexander MacGregor in Innerhaddon¹ an error occurs which has been followed in the "Lairds of Glenlyon." Innerhaddon says:—

"V. Gregor MacGregor of Roro who married a daughter of Sir Colin Campbell of Glenurchy by Lady Catherine Ruthven. According to tradition he was betrayed by his Father-in-Law who took advantage of the permission he had received from the Privy Council against the Macgregors, and had him beheaded on the stump of an old tree between Taymouth and Kenmore. The song composed by his Widow on this mournful occasion will be found in Turner's Collection of Gaelic Songs. He was the immediate progenitor of the Balhaldie family."

Here there is a confusion as to individuals which can be shown. We know that Duncan MacGregor Ladosach and his son Gregor were decapitated by Colin Campbell of Glenurquhay and others, June 1552.² Also that April 1570 "Gregor of Glenstra was heddit at Belloch,"³ and in Vol. I. the probability has been discussed that the well known lament for Grigor MacGregor, "Cumha Ghriogair MhicGriogair," refers to this last MacGregor who is known to have married a daughter of Campbell of Glenlyon.⁴ It is also currently believed that the other beautiful song "MacGregor of Roro" was composed after the executions following Glenfruin in 1603.⁵

1554. January 26. Mention is made of "Death of Ewine M^cCondoquhy V^cGregor of Roro at Crythgarff in Parish of Fortingal." He is previously mentioned as Ewine M^cDonachie V^cGregour de Roro, June 1552, he having slain—Gregor—a clerk. The following year we have this entry 1556, "Death of Mariota Barre wife of quondam Gregor Duncanson of Roro and afterwards wife of M^cAllexander V^cJames."

¹ MS. collection of biographical notes by late Lt. Alex^r. MacGregor, Royal East Middlesex Reg. of Militia, residing on Innerhaddon.

² Vol. i., p. 64, "Chronicles of Fortingal."

⁴ Vol. i., pp. 158 and 160.

³ Vol. i., p. 66, "Chronicles of Fortingal."

⁵ Vol. i., Appendix E,

This shows that within the last, say, fifty years there had been a "some time MacGregor of Roro who had married a Barre," whether after or before the traditional Menzies and Campbell ladies cannot be known.

Whether a second Gregor immediately succeeded Gregor IV. or not, it appears certain from the entry of January 1554, that Ewin son of Duncan III. existed and he was succeeded by Duncan.

VI. Duncan, so numbered in Innerhaddon's collection. He is specially mentioned in a letter of Escheits Jan. 1562-3¹ and as a witness to a Deed by Gregour M^cGregour of that ilk, Nov. 1563. Also in Queen Mary's proclamation of September 1563-4.

Innerhaddon relates, "Duncan was a man uncommonly athletic and his conduct through life was the boast of his friends and the terror of his enemies, and the admiration of both. He married a daughter of M^cDonald of Keppoch by whom he had issue two sons—

Gregor.

John called dhu more MacGregor in Roro who was executed on July 29, 1612.²

VII. Gregor MacDhionchie in Roro so styled in the Act of Privy Council Feb. 4, 1589, after the murder of Drummondernoch. He is stated to have married a daughter of Duncan Campbell of Glenlyon by whom he had three sons.

1. Duncan his heir.
2. Alexander who joined his Mother's relations and was killed at the Battle of Inverloch, Feb. 2, 1645.
3. John dhu Sinclair mentioned in a Bond by his eldest brother.

Gregor married secondly Janet daughter of M^cMartin alias Cameron of Letterfinlay, by whom he had issue.

Gregor MacConaquinie in Roro is mentioned frequently in all the transactions of the Clan, *i.e.* "List in Letters of Horning 1586, with the addition of Head of House, and under the Laird of Weyme." In the proscription after Drummondernoch Feb. 1589-90. In a charge to underlie pain of Rebellion Nov. 1590. In the "Remittance of the alleged murder of Drummondernoch Jan. 4, 1591-2." In the List of Chief

¹ These dates are easily found in vol. i. Therefore to avoid constant repetition the actual pages of reference are not here given.

² Vol. i., page 401.

Families of the Clan in Letter to Sir John Murray of Tullibardine in which list he heads the three names for "The gang and Hous of Roro," and finally in the list of Executions 1604 after Glenfruin. It is evident that Gregor followed and supported Glenstray on every occasion. If it is correct that Gregor married a second time, the Lament must have been composed by Janet M^cMartin, or at least ascribed to her.

VIII. Duncan MacGregor in Roro. Innerhaddon notes regarding him "Who sold his property and granted a renunciation of the Lands of Roro in favour of Duncan Menzies of Comrie Feb. 24, 1613, but Menzies having died without filling his engagement, MacGregor entered into an agreement with his son Alexander Menzies of Comrie and granted a second renunciation dated April 24, 1633, on which day Duncan MacGregor took a wadset of the Mains of Roro from the said Alexander Menzies as security for £1000 Scots being the balance due to him for his property at that date as stated in the Records of the Register Office.

A copy of the actual Deeds here follows.

From the "Chartulary":—

"1633. April 25. Renunciation of the Lands of Roro. in Glenlyon by Duncan Gordoun alias MacGregor in Cambsericht to Alexander Menzies of Comries dated at Balloch 25. April 1633. and referring to a former renunciation by the said Alexander to the said Duncan for £1000 Scots of same date, and also to a former renunciation of the said Lands to Duncan Menzies of Comries, father of the said Alexander, dated 24 Feb. 1613.

"1633, the 11 June at Edinburgh the Renunciation underwritten was produced by Andrew Darling writer of Edinburgh and registrated in the Book of General Register of Session appointed for the Registration of Saisings, Reversions, and other writs in the 36th Book thereof and in the leafs following conform to the Act of Parliament made thereanent in anno 1617, whereof the tenour follows:—

"'Be it known to all men by these present letters Me Duncane Gordon alias MacGregor in Cambsericht forsomuch as Alexander Menzies of Comries by his hand and obligation subscribed with his hand the day and date of these presents is bound and obliged to content and pay to me and others specified in the said band upon the provisions, and conditions at length specified and contained therein, all and hail the sum of one thousand pounds money good usual of this realm as principal, together with the sum of one hundred pounds as for the annual of the samen yearly so long as the said principal sum remains unpaid together with the sum of two hundred merks money of liquidated expenses as the said band and obligation more fully purports, and also for other pleasures, gratitudes and good

deeds done by the said Alexander Menzies to me before and at the time of the making hereof, Therefore Witt ye me to have disponed, transferred, freely renounced, quytklamit and overgiven. Like as I by these presents dispone, transfer, freely renounce, quit claim and over give from me, my heirs and assignees and successors, kin and friends, claim and kindness and right from me or any preceding or succeeding me to the possession of the Lands of Roro all right, title, interest, claim of right, kindness, property, possession, occupation, setting and using of the said lands of Roro with the pertinents by and in the centre of Glenlyoun and Sherrifdom of Perth, In and to the person of the said Alexander Menzies, his heirs, executors and successors my only cessioners and assignees thereto. And grant and confess myself lawfully removed from the same and that the said Alexander's possession thereof is lawful and never shall be called nor pursued by me nor my heirs nor by any others whom I may stop or let directly by way of ejection, spuilzie, wrongous intrusion, or any other manner of way in any time hereafter, sumand and transferring the same from me and my said heirs and all others whom I may stop or let as said is in the person of the said Alexander Menzies and his foresaids together with all right, title, interest, claim, kindness, property or possession, petitor heritable or possessor which I my predecessors or successors had to the samen Lands with the pertinents in any time hereafter Surrogattand and substitand them in me and my said heirs our full right and place of the samen for ever. With power to the said Alexander Menzies and his foresaids to use, let or occupy the samen lands as his own proper Lands and heritage in time coming at his pleasure. And for the said Alexander Menzies better security I by these presents, faithfully bind and oblige me and my heirs to renew this present disposition, Renunciation and transaction or whatsoever right I can make of the foresaid lands of Roro so oft as needs be, ay and untill the said Alexander find himself sure in the premises keepand always the substance abovewritten and now as then and then as now, binds and obliges me and my heirs to warrant these presents from the facts and deeds of me my said heirs or any others whom I may stop or lett directly or indirectly in time coming under the pain of perjury and infamy Like as I oblige me and my heirs to ratify and approve this renunciation in the haill heids, clauses, articles and condition abovewritten as oft as we shall be required thereto by the said Alexander Menzies and his foresaids and for the more security I am content and consent that 'this presentis' be inserted and registrated in the Books of Council and Session to have the strength of a Decreet of the Lords thereof interponed thereto, with all letters and executionals necessary to pass thereon, and the horning to be on a simple charge of six days only, and for that effect constitutes

lawful pror^s, &c. In witness whereof written by Walter Dalgleish, Notar Public, I have subscribed these presents with my hand at Balloch the 25 day of April 1633.

before these witnesses Mungo Campbell fear of Laweris, Archibald Campbell brother german to Sir James Campbell of Laweris Knight, Thomas Mackie and Donald Stalker servitors to Sir Coline Campbell of Glenurquhy Knight and further I the said Duncan Gourdown declare hereby that these presents shall nowise be hurtful nor derogative to a former renunciation granted by me to umqle Duncan Menzies of Comrie and his heirs of the date 24. February 1613. But rather in corroboration of the samen which I have subscribed before the forenamed witnesses sic sub' Duncan Gordoun alias MacGregor above named with my hand at the pen led by the notaries undersubscrivand at my command because I cannot write myself. Ita est Walterius Dagleishe notarius publicus de mandato dicti Duncani Gordoune alias MacGregor scribere nescien ut asserint teste manu mea. Ita est Joannes Balvaird connotarius premissio etiam scribere de mandato dicti Duncani Gourdoune alias MacGregor scribere ut asseruit nescien. Test manu mea M. Campbell witness, Donald Stalker witness, Thomas Mackie witness."—Register of Sasines.

Innerhaddon continues:—

"This Duncan occasionally resided in Camuserrochd, it was during his lifetime in 1624 that the Earl of Moray brought three hundred of the ClanGregor commanded by Roro's son and MacGregor in Glengyle, from Menteith and Balquidder against the ClanChattan in order to protect his property in Morayshire from the depredations of that lawless Clan. Terrified by their appearance the ClanChattan yielded to the noble's proposals, and assured him that they would always be ready to join their good friends the MacGregors in protecting his Lordship's person and property. Glengyle's conduct on this occasion gave so much satisfaction to the Earl that he granted him a farm at the Bridge of Turk in Perthshire as reward for his services, which still remains in the possession of the family of Glengyle."

In 1629, in a conference to determine what satisfaction Lenie and others should give to the children of Patrick and Callum Aulich slain in a skirmish at Leny, the name appears of Duncan M^cGregor in Rora¹ for himself and taking burden on him for John Dow M^cGregor his brother.

In 1639, May 31, in an action of Horning Duncan M^cGregour Roray and his brother Johne Dow M^cGregor are defendants.

It has been mentioned above that Roro's son joined the Earl of Moray in 1624, and it seems probable that Duncan of Roro's brother John Dow may have been identical with the Father of Para, or Patrick,

¹ Page 30.

Gearr. Patrick Gilleroy had however also a brother John Dow; was Gilderoy also a brother of Duncan of Roro?

From Innerhaddon:—

“In Feb. 1633 Gilderoy, in attempting to avenge Para Gearr's death,¹ was apprehended by the Forbesses of Corse in July following where he was tried. In August, John-Dhu-Gearr father of Para Gearr took arms against the Forbesses and in an action at Yarmoth, Speyside, in the month of Nov. following, was shot by Alexander Anderson, and only twentyfour of his followers escaped.

“In October 1634 about 600 Highlanders of the Clan of MacGregor, Clan Cameron, and others, openly declared their intention to take part with Adam Gordon of Park, John Gordon of Invermarkie and others, the friends of the lately burnt Laird of Rothiemay, and to revenge his death on Fren draught who they believed set his house on fire on purpose to destroy Lord Aboyne and John Gordon of Rothiemay in the month of October 1630. In consequence of this friendly service rendered to the Gordons, they prevailed on two of the sons of Roro and other leaders of the Clan Gregor to settle on their estate. The descendants of these gentlemen are still in that part of the country, of whom are Sir James M^cGregor, &c.”

From the “Chartulary.”

“1635. January 13. Charges against informers anent disorders in the north. In the list of those summoned before the Lords of Council ‘Gregour M^cGregour and Patrik his brother’ not compeirand denounced rebels &c.”—Record of Secret Council, Acta.

“Jan. 26. at Edinburgh.

“Anent the supplication presented to the Lords of Secret Council by Johne Murray alias M^cGregour of Glenstrae making mention That whereas for obedience of the said Lords their ordinance he came to this burgh upon the 11. of January instant² where he has remained since attending the said Lords their will and pleasure towards him and now it is of truth that his wife and bairns are presently sick of a fever and have directed a post to him to come and visit them which journey if the supplicant had licence he would undertake and also bring and present with him his brother Patrik at such a day as they shall prescribe Humblie desiring therefore said Lords to grant unto the supplicant licence to go home Like at more length is contained in the said supplication which being read heard and considered by the said Lords and they advised therewith the Lords of Secret Council give and grant liberty and licence to the said supplicant to pass home to his own house and to visit his wife and children he acting himself for his own compeirance and for exhibiting his brother Patrik upon the 17. March next under the pain of 5000 merks.”—Record of Secret Council, Acta.

¹ Page 39.

² Brief mention of this has been made at page 15.

“ March 19. M^cGregours Act.

“ The which day in presence of the Secret Council compeired personally Johne Murrey alias M^cGregour of Glenstrae for obedience of the Act whereby he was obliged to appear himself and exhibit his brother Patrick this day And he produced a testimonial under the hand of the minister of Comrie and others bearing that his brother was heavily diseased of a fever which testimonial the said Lords find insufficient in regard the same is not made upon soul and conscience And therefore the said Lords ordain the said Johne to act himself to compeir personally and exhibit his brother Patrick before the said Lords upon the first Council day of June next and that the said Johne shall answer to any complaint to be made against him by the Earl of Rothes under the pain of 1000 merks In obedience of which ordinance the said Johne being personally present acted himself to the effect foresaid And declared that he was contented presently to assign the sum of 1000 merks addebted by Sir Robert Spotswood president of the College of Justice to him and to make the same liable and furthcoming Likeas he presently assigns the said sum to the effect foresaid. in case of his failing and nonperformance of the premises.”—Record of Secret Council, Acta.

Spalding :—

“ 1635. Vpone the tent of Marche, the ClanGrigour took ane Donald Cuming in Glenraness who wes with James Grant at the slauchter of Patrick Ger. And in the same place quhair he wes schot thay cruellie slew him with durkis. They also vpon the 18th of Merche slew Fyndlay M^cGrimmon ane follouer of Carroun’s and who wes the instrument of his death, for Carroun manteyned him aganis Ballindalloche as wes said, and he, weill worthie of deith, as a gryt Lymmer wes thus cut off.¹

“ Thir lawless M^cGrigour, wnder cullour of seiking James Grant opprest the countrie up and down, sorning and taking their meit without punitioun quhairever thay went.

“ The M^cGrigour oppressis the landis of Balveny. The Laird sendis for ane commission and in Aprile he sendis out his eldest sone with ane company, who chassit thame, and put thame all to flight, quhilk the ClanGregor forgat not as ye sall heir.”

“ Ye heir how the M^cGregour wes cheasit be the young laird of Balveny for the quhilk thay cam to the toun and landis of Avach perteining to him, and violently took and callit away, fra thrie pure tennantis occupearis thairof, thair haill horss, nolt, scheip, ky and vther goodis ; and sic bestis as wold not call thay cruellie killit, and left thame behind lying on the ground, quhilk Balveny could never get repairit.”

¹ “ 1635. 17th March. John Dow M^cGregour, Patrick Roy M^cGregour with the M^cInstalkers slew Finlay M^cGrimmon and sent in his head.”—Privy Council Records.

From the "Chartulary" :—

" 1635. March 25. Finlay M^cGrinnan's head exhibited. The which day in presence of the Lords of Secret Council compeired personally Johne Grant apparent of Ballindalloch and reported and declared to the said Lords that he was informed by a letter from his wife. That the persons underwritten viz

Johne Dow M^cGregour

Patrik Roy M^cGregour

Robert M^cGregour

M^cInstalker

and Donald M^cinstalker his brother and

M^cArthur

being in pursuit of James Grant rebel and his complices and not daring to set upon him in respect of his forces being sixteen or more in number and they only six they attended the opportunity till the said James's company should dissolve And accordingly pursued Finlay M^cGrinnan and Cuming in Belrymes of Strathdoun killed the said Finlay and sent his head here to be presented to the Council Took the said Cuming alive and carried him three miles of purpose to have caused exhibit him to the Council But the country rising and pressing to relieve him they were forced to kill him which report being heard by the said Lords and Finlay M^cGrinnans head being presented before them They all of the said persons, their taking and killing the said Finlay M^cGrinnan and Cuming, find that they have done good service there Exonerating them of all crimes and offence that may be imputed to them for this cause Likeas the said Lords ordain the bailies of Edinburgh to cause affix the said Finlay M^cGrinnan's head upon the nether bow port And the said Lords ordain Johne Earl of Traquair his Majesty's depute Thesaurer to deliver to the party bearer and inbringer of M^cGrinnan's head the sum of 100 merks in satisfaction of his hazard and charges and for encouragement of others cheerfully to go on in the like service in time coming."—Record of Secret Council.

" 1635. June 2. The which day in presence of the Lords of Secret Council compeired personally Patrik Murrey brother to Johne Murrey alias M^cGregour of Glenstrae for obedience of the Act whereby his said brother was bound for him to that effect. And the said Patrik acted, bound and obliged himself to compeir upon Thursday next under the pain of 3000 merks and to find caution that day for his compeirance in time coming without prejudice of the former Act found by his said brother for his compeirance this day."—Record of Secret Council, Acta.

" June 16. The which day Patrik Murrey alias M^cGregour compeiring personally before the Lords of Privy Council acted and obliged himself that he shall compeir personally before the said Lords upon the 28. of July next and exhibit his

brother Johne Murrey with him under the pain of 10,000 merks."—Record of Secret Council.

"July 28. The which day in presence of the Lords of Secret Council compeired personally Sir Johne Grant of Freuchie and became acted and obliged as cautioner and surety for Johne Murrey of Glenstrae and Patrik Murrey his brother that they shall compeir personally before the said Lords upon Thursday next under the pain of 5000 merks."—Record of Secret Council.

"July 30. The which day Johne Murrey alias M^cGregour

Patrik Murrey his brother

Rannald M^cRannald younger of thet Ilk

Angus Cameroun tutor of Glenneneis

Allane M^ceanduy of Lochyell

Johne Cameroun his son and

Allaster M^cDonnald of Glencoe

were committed to ward within the tolbooth of Edinburgh till they find caution for observing of the Acts of Parliament conform to the General Band and the said Lords declare them free of all arrestments during their remaining in the said ward for this cause."—Record of Secret Council.

"July. 'Item to Johnne Roy servitor to the laird of Ballindalloch for bringing in of Finlay M^cGrimmon his head as his acquittance productit vpon compt beiris lxiji vjs viijd.'"—Lord High Treasurer's Books.

"August 7. Proclamation against the ClanGregour.—Similar preamble to that of 19. June 1634. New prorogation to the 1. Dec. next 'To the intent they may be inexcusable if now they shall any longer contemn this favour Certifying all and sundry persons of the said Clan who shall not precisely keep the said diet that they shall not only be denounced rebels and put to the horn but with that they shall be pursued with fire and sword as rebels and traitors. to God and man with all rigour and extremity.'"—Record of Secret Council, Acta.

"August. Item to George West Messenger passing from Edinburgh with letters to charge the Constable of Dundie the Lairds of Powrie Fotheringham, Edzell, mylord Ogilvie and the hail name of ClanGregour at the market Crosses of Dundie, Perth, Dunkeld and Cowpar in Angus to compeir to answer for their men-tenants and servants in manner and to the effect foresaid—£14, 10s.

"Item to Robert Glen messenger passing with letters to charge Archibald Lord Lorne Walter M^cCaulay of Ardincapill, and Sheriff of Bute to compeir before the Council to the effect foresaid and with letters to denounce the name of Clan Gregour, Walter M^cFarlane and the Laird of Buchannan younger for not finding caution for their kin and friends—£14, 10s.

"The Earl of Perth and Laird of Glenurchie to answer for their tenants.

"1635. November 4. Letters of intercommoning against M^cGregors. Foras-

much as Gilroy M^cGregour, Johne Dow M^cGregour his brother and M^cinstalker M^cGregour common and notorious thieves, being wearied with the peace and quietness which of late years under his Majesty's blessed government was established in the Highlands of this kingdom and preferring the wicked and thievish trade of their infamous predecessors to the obedience of the law and to all good order and honesty they have broken loose and associated unto themselves a lawless byke of infamous and thievish limmers with whom they go ravaging athort the country and in all places where they may be master they sorn upon his Majesty's good subjects taking from them all and everything that comes nearest to their hands and where they find any opposition or resistance they threaten his Majesty's subjects with all kinds of extremity and sometimes with death and whereas the reset, supply and connivance given to these limmers encourages them to continue in their thievish doings and to sorn and oppress his Majesty's good subjects at their pleasure whereas if the Landlords and Bailies of the bounds where they haunt, did their duties and diligence in the pursuit, following and hunting of these mischants they neither durst nor would presume to run loose as they have done. Therefore the Lords of Secret Council have resolved and concluded to call these resettlers, connivers and suppliers to their answer and after trial to censure and punish them accordingly And for this effect ordain letters to be directed to command, charge and inhibit all and sundry his Majesty's lieges and subjects by open proclamation-at all places needful that none of them presume nor take upon hand to reset, supply nor have intelligence by word or writ with the said persons nor their infamous accomplices nor to furnish them meat, drink nor harborie, nor any other thing comfortable unto them, but to raise the fray, hunt, shout, follow and pursue them with fire and sword as thieves and traitors to God, their king and country ay and until they be apprehended and exhibited to their trial Certifying them that shall do the contrary that they shall be called pursued and exemplarily punished to the terror of others."—Record of Secret Council, Acta.

"December 1. 'Denunce the ClanGregour.' Preamble narrates the Acts of Parliament 1633 as on 19. June 1634 and 7th August 1635 and the different prorogations 'Qlks being callit and nane of the name of M^cGregour compeirand the Lords of Secret Counsall ordains lettres to be directed, charging officers of armes to pas to the mercat croces of Perth, Dunkelden, Cowper in Angus, Stirlie Tilliclay in Downe of Menteith, Dumbartane and other places needful and there be opin proclamatioun to denunce the said hail surname of M^cGregour our souerane Lords rebels and putt them to the horne and to escheit."—Record of Secret Council, Acta.

Chapter VI

Gilderoy, 1636

IN the memoir of the House of Roro, it is stated that:—
“1633. In Febr. Gilderoy in attempting to avenge Para Gearr's death, was apprehended by the Forbeses of Corse in July following, and sent to Edinburgh where he was tried.”

But this appears to have taken place in 1636, according to full details by Spalding.

“1636. In Februar thair wes brocht to Edinburgh aucht of Gillirois folloueris, who war notorious lymmaris, and did gryte oppressioun in the landis of Corss, Cragivar, and diuerss vther pairtis in this countrie wnder pretext of seiking James Grant for Killing of Patrik Ger.—Thir lounes war takin be the Steuartis of Atholl by persuasioun and devyss of the lairds of Cragiwar and Corss, quhairof thair wes sevin hangit altogidder at the Cross of Edinburgh, and thair heidis cut of and set up on exemplarie. The aucht man got his lyf becauss it wes confessit he was drawin to this seruice against his will. Gilliroy seeing this his men takin and hangit, went and brynt up sum of the Steuartis houssis in Atholl, in recompens of this iniurie.” Gilliroy with fyve other lymmaris war takin and had to Edinburgh and all hangit to the deith opone the 29th day of July.”

A footnote in the Spalding Club edition explains further:—

“Patrick M^cGregour, alias Gilroy, was tried before the Justiciary deputis and Archibald Lord Lorne, as their assessor, on 27th July 1636. The ‘byke of infamous lymmaris’ who were tried with him, consisted of ‘John Forbes, son of umquhile James Forbess in Strathdone, George Grant, sone naturall to James Grant the notorious rebell, callit of Carroun, Allaster Forbes brother to the said John Forbes, John M^cColme, alias Stewart, Callum Forbes, John M^cGregor M^cEane, Gillespik M^cFarlane, Allaster M^cInneir, Ewin M^cGregor, alias Accaurisch.’¹ They were convicted on their own judicial confession emitted in

¹ Possibly M^cAchain Casich in Carie.—ED. See vol. i., p. 438.

the gaelic tongue, and interpreted to the jury by James Stewart of Ardvourlich. They were all sentenced to be hanged, but a certain distinction was conferred on Gilroy and John Forbes who were ordered to be 'hangit vpon ane gibbet quhill they be deid, quhilk gibbet sall be advancit ane grit degrie heicher nor the gibbet quhair upone the rest sall suffer.'"

In the modern appendix to Spalding reference is made to the trial of Gilderoy and his "Complices":—

"Gilderoy, or as the word may be translated 'the red lad' has been celebrated in the plaintive ballad which takes its name from the hero of it; but notwithstanding the romance which is thus thrown about him, he appears to have been a mere robber and cattle lifter. A wonderful account of his adventures is given in the 'Lives and Exploits of English Highwaymen, Pirates and Robbers,' by Captain Charles Johnson, London 1842."

With reference to "Gilderoy" Mr Hill Burton writes in his History of Scotland,¹ alluding to the general indignation against the Crichtons after the "Burning of Fren draught":—

"A field of prey so inviting tempted the MacGregors from the far off banks of Loch Katrine and they appeared under their leader Gilderoy, a robber Chief of European celebrity."

with the following footnote:—

"Gilderoy² figures in the English biographies of highwaymen and robbers by Capt. Brown, Alexander Smith and others. The outlaw chief who with his army of reivers would devastate a province is there reduced to the model of the Dick Turpins, Tom Kings and other heroes of the English roads"

"Gilderoy, after defying the power of the Crown and of his enemies was hanged in 1636, the seizure was one of the feats of the great Argyle himself, and was deemed worthy of public thanks as a national service."¹

"1636. 7th July. At Edinburgh. 'Forsameikle as Archibald Lord Lorne, heritable justiciar of the South and North Ylleis, and of the Shrefdome of Argyle, out of the zeal and affectioun to his Maiester's service and peace of the cuntrey, hes carefully bestirred, and now in end successfully takin the arch rebell, Patrick M^cGregour alias Gilroy, with some of his complices be quhome his Maiesteis guid subiectis in the hielandis and north partis of this kingdome hes bene this lang tyme bygane heavilie infested in thair persones and guides, which being ane service considerable, and quhilk in the consequence thair of will greitlie conduce to the peace and quyet of the cuntrey, thairfore the Lordis of secreit counsall findis and

¹ History of Scotland, vol. vi. page 520.

² The well-known Scottish ballad of Gilderoy in Pinkerton's Collection is given in the appendix, C.

declares that the said Lord Lorne hes behaved himself as ane generous and loyall subject, and that he heas done guid, reall and acceptable service to his Maiestie and the estait, and accordinglee approves the said Lord of Lorne, his hail proceedingis in this matter, ordaining remonstrance to be made to his Maiestie of the said service and merit of the same : Lykas, the saidis lordis declaires that the said Lord of Lorne his taking of the said Gilroy and his complices within the boundis of his justiciarie, and exhibitoun of thame befor his Maiesties counsall heir, to underly thair tryell and puneishment, sall at na tyme be obtrudet agains the said Lord Lorne, nor sall impoirt ony preiudice or derogatioune to the right and priviledge of the said Lord Lorne his justiciarie, bot that the same sall stand in full force, unpreiudget or impaired be the exhibitoun foresaid ; for quhilk purpose and for preservatioun of the liberteis of his office, ordanis the Lord Lorne to sit with and be assessor to his Maiesteis justice and his deputis in the trying and censuring of the said Gilroy and such of his complices as ar apprehendit be the said Lord Lorne.'

From the "Chartulary":—

"1636. Eight of the followers of the Gilroys were brought to Edinburgh. They had been taken by the Stewarts of Atholl. Seven of them together were hanged and beheaded at the cross and their heads set up 'in exemplary places.' The Gilroys in retaliation burnt some houses of the Stewarts.

"March 8. Royal Commission against 'Shaw, Forbes' and others followers of Gilroy M^cGregour were lodged in the Tolbooth of Aberdein.

"March 11. One of the assyse on the trial of John Dow erenoch M^cPhaill alias Camerone for sheep stealing is Patrik Roy M^cGregour alias Murray."—Records, High Court of Justiciary.

"March 15. Forasmuch as it is understood to the lords of Privy Council—that Sir William Forbes of Craigivar has lately taken and apprehended Patrik Glas M^cGregour

Neill M^cPhatrik,

Duncane Roy Dick M^cGregour

Johne ——— M^cGregour.

Johne Vssan¹ M^cGregour

Johne Dow Grant

all followers and complices of the rebell Patrik M^cGregour called Gilderoy together also with one Johne Pillour and Thomas Cleriche two guides and spies unto the

¹ Hutcheon (?)

said limmers in all their robberies and depredations and whereas the exemplary trial of these limmers will greatly conduce to the discovery of their authors, abettors, and maintainers and to the peace of the country Therefore the said Lords ordain 'the said prisoners to be sent by the different sherrifs to Edinburgh Tolbooth.'

"Charges against the Resetters of Gilroy. Forasmuch as albeit there have been divers acts of Parliament and Secret Council made and published heretofore against the reset &c. as namely an Act made by our late gracious Sovereign Lord of blessed memory in his 14th Parliament whereby it is declared &c. notwithstanding the lords of Secret Council are informed that Patrik M^cGregour called Gilderoy

Johne Dow Gair M^cGregor

Patrik Glas

Neill M^cArthure

Robert M^cGregour M^ceane M^cPatrik

— M^cGregour brother to Gilderoy

— M^cinstalker

— M^cComie

with an infamous byke of other thieves and broken limmers have associated and combined themselves together, have their residence upon the lands near to the forests of Cublene Glentanar and in the mountains of Tullich, Glengarrie, Strathdie, Strathdone and Cabrach where they have a peaceable and ordinary abode and rest unmolested, challenged or pursued by any persons as if they were lawful subjects and from these parts they come in companies oft times in the darkness of the night down to the incountry, fall unaware upon the houses and goods of his Majesty's poor subjects, pursue them of their lives, spoil them of their goods, threaten them with all cruelty if they presume to complain, force them to pay black maill and being full handed with the spoil of his Majesty's good subjects, they go back again to the bounds foresaid, where they keep market of their goods peaceably and uncontrolled, highly to the contempt of our Sovereign Lord and disgrace of Law and Justice for remeid whereof in time coming the Lords of Secret Council have resolved, concluded and ordained, to putt all the Acts of Parliament and Secret Council formerly made against the said broken thieves and limmers and against their resetters, suppliers, abettors and intercomuners, to due and full execution, conform to the tenor thereof and for this effect ordain letters to be direct, &c."—Record of Secret Council, Acta.

"March 15. Sir John Hay &c. appointed to examine M^cArthure Gillichrist, prisoner in the tolbooth of Edinburgh, anent the resetting of Patrik Gilroy M^cGregour and other crimes wherewith he is charged.

"1636. March 15. A price on Johne Gair.

"Forasmuch as Gilroy M^cGregour and Johne Gair M^cGregour two common and

notorious thieves and limmers have of late associated unto themselves an infamous byke of other insolent and lawless thieves and all concurring together, in a rebellious and treasonable society, they go in troops and companies athort the country not only in the highlands but very oft in the lowlands where they commit cruel and detestable murders slaughters stouthreifs ravishing and forcing of women and all kind of impiety upon his Majesty's peaceable and good subjects highly to his Majesty's contempt, disgrace of his Majesty's government and scandal and reproach of the country, that such handfuls of miscreants and unworthy mischeants should be suffered so long to run loose without controlment, and therefore the Lords of Secret Council till some farther course and order be taken, for reducing them to obedience, have promised and by the tenor hereof promitts and faithfully promises that whatsoever person or persons will take the said Johne Dow Gair and Gilroy M^cGregours and bring and present them quick to the said Lords and failing thereof, their heads That every such person or persons shall have a thousand pounds scotch money deliverd to them in present and thankful payment for each of the said Gilroy and Johne Dow Gair, and whoever will present any of their accomplices and followers and exhibit them they being alive or their heads, shall have for their pains and travels a hundred or two hundred pounds and farther at the discretion of the said Lords. And whereas in the execution of the commission granted by the said Lords to some noblemen barons and gentlemen nominated therein for pursuit of these rebellious thieves and limmers the said commissioners will be sometimes constrained to employ persons not altogether answerable and obedient to law and justice, and the said Lords being willing if these persons shall do any worthy and memorable service that they shall have some taste of his Majesty's favour for their pains, Therefore the said Lords promise and declare that if any person or persons will bring in a more notorious and powerful limmer than himself and will find caution for his good behaviour in time coming. That every such person or persons shall have his Majesty's gracious favour and pardon for all their bygone offences and shall be otherwise acknowledged at the discretion of his Majesty's Council. And ordain Letters of publication to be directed hereupon as effeirs."—Record of Secret Council, Acta.

"March 31.

Alexander M^cGregour in Bamarrele.

Gregor M^cGregour his brother in Kinabrok under

— M^cGregour feuar thereof under Earl of Mar

Gregor M^ceadny in Strathaven in Achaakyle.

Aleaander Roy M^cGregour his brother.

Donald M^cGrègour in Glenrinnnes ;

Donald M^cGregour at Auchtie in Brae Murray.

Johne Beg M^cGregour."—Record of Secret Council.

“1636. March 31. At Edinburgh. Commission against the Resetters of Gilroy.

“Forasmuch as albeit the reset, supply, and intercommoning with Patrik Gilroy M^cGregour and Johne Dow Gair M^cGregour two common and notorious thieves and limmers and of their rebellious accomplices has been very straitly prohibited and discharged by divers acts and proclamations made and published heretofore. Notwithstanding it is of truth that the persons underwritten They are to say—&a. Commissioners appointed to try the reseters “with power likewise to them to search, seek, take and apprehend the said Patrik Gilroy M^cGregour and Johne Dow Gair M^cGregour and such as shall be actually in company with them wherever they may be apprehended and to put them in sure firmance and captivity It shall be lawful to the said Commissioners conjunctly and severally or any whom they shall employ to take and apprehend the saids Johne Dow M^cGregours or any of their rebellious accomplices, reseters, or whovres as said is.”—Record of Secret Council, Acta.

“April 1. The which day the missive letter underwritten signed by the King's Majesty and directed to the Lords of Privy Council was presented to the said Lords and read in audience of the quhilk the tenour follows :—

“Charles R. Right Reverend father in God, Right trustie and weilbelouit Cousines and Counsellors We greit you weil Whereas humble sute hath beene made to us for enlarging Gregour and Patrik Murreyes frome prison where they wer committed for not taking burdein for the whole name of M^cGregour representing that they have nather lands nor possessiones in that our kingdom nor that any of that name hold anie lands of thame and by act of Parliament being prohibited to be callit by that name they have taken upon thame the name of Morray ; It is our pleasure that upon the signing of the General band for thameselffis and finding caution for thair owne good behaviour and appearance before you at the time prefixed by the said band or at what time soever you sall call for thame you give warrant to release thame from prison to goe about thair lawful affaires for which these presents shall be our warrand We bid you farewell from our Court at Whitehall 9. March 1636.’—Record of Secret Council, Acta.

“April 1. Commission against Stewarts &a Mention is made of Donald M^cGregour sone to Duncane M^cRobert vicoul viceane M^cGregour vagabond, Duncan MacGregour vagabound, brother to Duncane M^cGregour V^ccondochie vagabound, denounced rebels.”—MS. Advocates' Library, Edinburgh.

“April 1. John Forbes of Borgs D.D. and Sir William Forbes of Craigievar employed some gentlemen of the name of Stewart in Athole against Gilroy and others at a premium of 2000 merks.”—Record of Secret Council.

“April 5. In the Court of Justiciary held in the Judgement Hall of

Edinburgh by Messieurs Alexander Colvill and James Robertoun Justiciary deutes of our Sovereign Lord the King. Entered.

Patrik Glas

Neill M^cphadrick

John Dow Grant alias Grandour

John Pillour

Duncane Roy M^cGregour

John M^cDermet

Thomas Cleiriche in Glentarvie

convict and hangit.

John M^cGilliechonell banished.

Dilaitit of the crimes specified in their dittays respective and particularly following viz the said Patrik Glas and Neill M^cphadrick for art and part and being in company of Patrik Gilroy M^cGregour a notorious rebel, sorner and oppressor declared fugitive for divers heinous crimes of theft, sorning and masterful oppression committed upon divers his Majesty's good subjects, specially for being art and part with the said Gilroy M^cGregour and in his company at the breaking and spuilzeing of the minister's house at the Kirk of Birss, committed in ane Lentroun at least since Candlemes last Item the said Patrik Glas for being in company with the said Gilroy and art and part with him at the breaking up under night of Arthur Hay his wife's house about Zule last, stealing and away-taking her haill goods and plenishing Item the said Patrik Glas for being in company with the said Gilroy and art and part with him and his complices of the spuilzie, reiff and oppression committed upon the Laird of Corss's tenants about Zule last. Item the said Patrik Glas for being in company with the said Gilroy and art and part with him, the breaking of William Mitchell his house in Auchintoule about Saint Lawrence day in summer last, stealing and away taking of his haill goods, geir, insicht and plenishing being within his said house, Item the said Patrik Glas Neill M^cphadrick

John Dow Grant

Duncane Roy M^cGregour

John M^cDermet and

John M^cGilliechonell

for being in company with the said Gilroy M^cGregour and art and part with him of the treasonable putting violent hands on the person of William Dougal of Auchinhove, taking and keeping captive of him, a certain space, and noways suffering him to go free furth of their hands until he gave hand and promise to them for payment of 200 merks of ransom for his freedom Treasonably usurping thereby his Majesty's Royal power and authority in taking of his Majesty's free subjects without warrant, power or commission. Item the said Patrik Glas for spuilzeing of certain merchants of their packs and merchandize with certain Aquavitae and tobacco namely from

one James Forbes, in their passing through the country to the markets and fairs in the north country. Item the said Neill M^cphadrik for being in company with the said Gilroy and art and part with him of the breaking of Wme . . . house in Birss immediately after the breaking of the said minister's house, stealing and away taking that night of his hail goods and plenishing furth therof. Item the said John M^cGillechonnell for being in company with the said Gilroy and art and part with him and his complices at the breaking and spuilzeing of the said minister of Birss his house the time foresaid. Item the said John Dow Grant alias Grandour for being in company and service with the said Gilroy since Whitsunday last and for art and part with him of the hail thefts, herships, sornings and oppressions committed by the said Gilroy and his complices upon his Majesty's good subjects to the time of the said John Dow Grant his taking, specially in being in company art and part with him in the treasonable taking of the said William Dougall of Auchinhove captive and prisoner, and theftuous stealing and away taking of ten horses from the said William Dougal, And of Art and part with the said Gilroy of the theftuous stealing and away taking of the Laird of Cushnie and his tenants, As also of art and part in the harry of William Mitchell.

"Item the said Duncane Roy M^cGregour took part with Gilroy in the capture of Dougal of Auchinhove. John M^cDermet was accused of the like crime capturing also Allaster Camroune 'Item the said Johnne Pillour for being in company with the said Gilroy and art and part with him as his special convoy and guide at the hership, reiff, theft and oppression committed upon the Laird of Corss his tenants, and last the said Thomas Clerich being indicted, dilaitit and accused of the contemptuous resetting of the said Gilroy M^cGregour and his rebellious associates within his dwelling house in Glentarvie, Intercommoning and consulting with him therein divers nights and days, furnishing him of meat, drink, bedding, powder, lead and all other comfortable supply expressly against the tenour of the Acts of parliament of his Majesties darest father made to the contrary.' Here follows repetition of the Acts against resetters made by King James VI. specially in 1567 and 1592. Pursuer Sir Thomas Hope of Craighall Knight Baronet his Majesty's Advocate for his Majesty's interest. A list of the Assize is here omitted." —Records, High Court of Justice.

"1636. May 4. The following were accused as Resetters of Gilroy and of Johne Dow Gair.

Allaster Dow in Gaich

Callum Oig in Balquhidder

William Mitchell in the Boig in Cromar

Thomas Mechie in Glencarnie,

Patrik Mechie beside the Quhyt house in Cromar

Patrik Grant servitor to Ballindalloch

Paul Grant in Ballindalloch's zett

Jonet Grant widow in Bablahaglish,

Doul Buchenoch at the Brate of Pitcaise under Ballin Doull Buchan servitor
to John Grant of Kirkden

Johne M^cPhadrik M^cJokie in Tullich

Johne and Patrik M^cJokies his sons."—Record of Secret Council, Acta.

" 1636. June 6. Gilleroy exhibited.

"The which day Archibald Lord of Lorne presented and exhibited before the Lords of Privy Council Patrik M^cGregour called Gilleroy together with Johne Glas M^cGregour and Gilespick M^cFarlane two of the said Patrik his complices, whom the Lords ordain to be committed to ward within the tolbooth of Edinburgh and the said Lords give commission by these presents to David Erle of Southesk Archibald Lord of Lorne, &a, &a, or any two of them, not excluding any Counsellor who pleases to be present, to examine the said Patrik M^cGregour and his complices tomorrow at seven in the morning."—Records of Secret Council, Acta.

" June 7. Directions against the reseters of James Grant and Gilleroy.

"The Lords of Secret Council ordain and command his Majesty's Justice and his Deputes to give order for directing of summounds against the reseters and hounders on of James Grant and Gilleroy for their compeirance to underlie the law for the said crime."—Record of Secret Council, Acta.

" June 9. Anent the reseters of Gilroy to be fined the third of what they are worth.

"And such of them as have no lands nor goods that the said commissioners cause keep them in ward for such space as they think fitting and feed them upon bread and water during that time and thereafter cause burn them in the cheek and banish them the country And as concerning such of the said reseters as are convicted not only of the resett of the limmers themselves but of their stolen goods That they cause put two of the most notorious of the said reseters to the trial of an assize and to pronounce and cause execute the sentence of death against them conform to the laws of the kingdom and to cause fine and punish the rest according as is prescribed anent the reseters of the persons of the said limmers whereanent these presents shall be to them a warrant."—Record of Secret Council, Acta.

" June 30. Apud Edinburgh. Whereas Lord Kilpont out of his affection to his Majesty's service hes apprehended twa of Gilleroyes complices The Lords of Secret Counsall ordanis the said Lord Kilpont to present and enter the saids twa persons within the tolbooth of Edinburgh to remaine ther till they be examined anent suche things as concerne his Majesty's service and peace of the countrie. And the saids lords declares that the exhibition of the saids persons sall be without prejudice to the Earl of Airth, within whois bounds they ar tane, of his right of justiciare within the same bounds."—Records of Secret Council, Acta.

From Spalding :—See previous abstract, page 56.

“Trial of Gilderoy and his ‘complices.’

Intrantes :—

Patrik M^cGregour, alias Gilroy,

Johne Forbes, sone to umquhile James Forbes in Strathdone

George Grant, sone naturall to James Grant the notorious rebell, callit of Carroun.

Allaster Forbes, brother to the said John Forbes,

Johne M^cColme, alias Stewart,

Callum Forbes,

John M^cGregor M^cEane,

Gillespik M^cFarlane,

Allaster M^cInneir,

Ewin M^cGregor, alias Accawisch.

Dilaitit of the severall and perticuler crymes of slaughters, thiftis, reiffis, depredationes, and oppressiones respective following, viz., the said Patrik Gilroy M^cGregor, for the tressonable usurpatioun of our Souerane Lordis royal power and authoritie upoun him, in cuming to the dwelling hous of Alexander Hay in Cairnewowie and thair, with his complices, breking up the durris thair of, pat violent handis on the persones of the said Alexander and his wyfe, tuik thame captiues and prissoneris, caryed thame as captiues, tua myles fra thair awin hous, under silence of nycht, quhair thay keipit the said Alexander and his wyfe captiues the space of twa houris, and wald nocht set thame free quhill thay promiseit thame ane sowme of money for thair ransome, and libertie. Lykas, they staw, reft, and tuik fra the said Alexander, the haill guidis, and geir being within his houss, countit in wynter last, confessit be the said Patrik in his depositiones. Item, for soirning and oppression committit upone the tenents of Sir Robert Innes of Balvanie, knicht, lying upone thame dyverse dayis and nichtis, and violentlie taking of meit, drink, and uther furnitour, without payment of money thairfoir, confessit lykways be the said Gilroy, and committit within thir tua zeir. Item for airt and pairt of the thiftuous steilling of foure hens about Lambes, 1635 pertening to the guidman of Culquharnie, committit be him and be John Dow Gar, and utheris thair complices. Item for airt and pairt and being in companie with Donald M^cConachie, with Robert and John M^cInstalker, Neill M^cInstalker, Neill M^cAirhour, Donald M^cAllaster with Ewin Neill M^cPhadrik, Patrik Glas, Duncane Roy Darg, Callum Forbes, John M^cComie, and utheris broken men, at Candlemas last: and for the tressonable taking of William Dougal of Auchinhove, and certane his servandis, captiues, and prissoneris careit thame away and keipit thame prissoneris, and naways wald suffer thame to go frie, quhill thay gat band and promiseit maid of twa

hundreth merkis for thair ransome. Item for airt and pairt with his complices of the thiftuous steilling and away taking in sommer last 1655 yeiris, of fyftene nolt, furth of the landis of Glenprossin, quhilk pertenit to the laird of Fintrey his tennentis. Item for being airt and pairt, and in companie with John Dow Roy his brother, John Grahame his half brother, and utheris thevis and soirneris, and for breking of William Stewartis house in the Ile of Inchealcicoth in the Lennox, steilling and away taking furth thairof of his haill insight, plenishing, guidis, geir, writtis and evidentis pertening to him, committit in the moneth of May last. Item for the crewall slauchter of

Chamrone, in anno 1634. yeiris. Item for soirning with his complices thir thre yeirs bygane, throw the haill boundis of Strathspay, Braemar, Cromar, and countreyis thairabout, oppressing the haill commoun and pur people, violentlie taking and reifing from thame of thair meit and drink and all provisioun, with thair haill guidis, gif he and his complices had been resisted, and for commoun theft and resett of thift.

“The said John Forbes being dilaittit for airt and pairt, and being the speciall brokin man quha accompaneit James Grant callit of Charrone, &a.

“The said Allaster Forbes being dilaittit for being in cumpanie &a.

“The said Johnne M^cColmie, alias Stewart, being indytit for airt and pairt, and being in cumpanie with the said Patrik Gilderoy, Patrik Glas and thair complices, at the heirschip, reif, and oppressioun comittit by thame upone the Laird of Cors his tennentis, steilling, reveing and away taking fra thame of thair haill guidis, geir, insight plenishing, committit a tua zeir syne or thairby. Item, for being in companie with the said Gilroy and his rebellious associattis at the tressonable taking of William Dougal of Auchinhove and keeping thame captiues and prissoneris, him and his servandis tha space of tua houris, nocht suffering him, and his servandis to go frie quhill thay promiseit and gave band of tua hundreth merkis and for being airt and pairt with Gilroy of that tressonable cryme.

“The said Callum Forbes for being airt and pairt with the said Gilroy and his complices of the heirschip above written, committit be thame against the tennentis of Corss, and for being airt and pairt with thame at the tressonable taking and ransomeieing of the said laird of Auchinhove. Item, for airt and pairt and being in companie with umquhile Patrik Glas at the breking of the duelling house of the minister of the Kirk of Birss, steilling and away taking of his haill guidis and geir furth thairof. Item for airt and pairt and being in companie with the said Patrik Gilroy, John Dow, his brother, and thair complices at the spuillzie, reiffing, and thiftuous steilling at yule last, of the haill guidis, geir, insicht, and plenishing pertening to Alexander Couttis in Davach in Cromar, and last for being airt and pairt and being in companie with the said Patrik Gilroy M^cGregour and his complices at the breking of William Mitchellis house in Auchintoule, steilling and away taking furth thairof his haill guidis and geir, insicht and plenishing, apparell

and utheris pertening to him being thairintill comittit about St Lawrence Day last.

“The saidis Johnne M^cGregour M^cEane and Allaster M^cInneir being indytit for airt and pairt and being in companie with the said Patrik Gilroy, in the moneth of May last, at the thiftuous breking up of William Stewart's hous in the Ile of Inchcalzeoch in the Lennox, steilling and away taking of the hail guidis and geir insicht, plennissing, airmour, writtis and utheris pertening to the said William Stewartt than being within his said hous. Item for being in companie with the said Patrik Gilroy, John Dow M^cGregour his brother and thair complices, and for being airt and pairt with thame of the thiftuous steilling be away of maisterfull thift and stouthreif, fra the tennentis of James Duik of Lennox duelland upone his graces landis of Aber, of thair hail guidis, bestiall, and plenissing; as also for airt and pairt of the hurting and wounding of the saidis tennentis, awnweris of the saidis guidis in defending thair of.

“The said Gillespik M^cFarlane being indytit for being in companie with the said Patrik Gilroy M^cGregour, that notorious and avowit rebell and manifest oppressour dyuerse dayis and nychtis, speciallie be the space of fyve dayis and nychtis togidder, befor the said Gilroy his taking, expres agains the actis of parliament and proclamatioun of his Majesty's letters inhibeiting all maner of persones to intercommoun or keip companie with the said Patrik Gilroy rebill, under the pain of deid.

“The said Ewin M^cGregour, alias Accawisch, being indytit for the thiftuous breking of Patrik Andersones hous in Aber of Kilmarrannach in Junij last, under nycht, steilling and away taking of ane brown horse furth thair of, pertening to the said Patrik. Item for the breking of Allaster Dow Stewart his dwelling hous in Gartnaffarrow, steilling and away taking certane lynning clothes, with certane cheise and uther commodities furth thair of. Item for airt and pairt of thair steilling out of Bartie Milleris house in Junij last, under nycht, of ane pan with certane stuff for wemenis clothes togidder with certane pasmentis, ruffis, and uther commodities than being within the house. Item for steilling of ane lynning web pertening to Andro Dyn in the Roiss, in August 1635, with the said Andro his hail abuilzementis. Item for steilling of ane plaid and certane lynning claith pertening to Walter Brichane, alias M^cAndro in Blair, in somer last. 1635. togidder with ane dollour and ane half of moneyis. Item fra William Kynros in Menteith of ane plaid and ane sword committit in the moneth of Junij last. Item for steilling of certane cheise, with ane half dollar in money fra Walter M^cAndro in anno 1635. Item for breking of Thomas Mylleris house in Arochie beg, at that time, steilling and away taking from him of certane apparrell and silver with some tobacco furth thair of. And last for breking of Margaret Buchannes house in Arochiemor and steilling of certane cheise furth thair of in somer 1634. under silence of nicht.

Assisa—

James Stewart of Ardvorlich.
 Mr Johnne Murray, tutour of Strowane.
 Alexander Monteith of Ballieholecht.
 Johnne Lennox of Branchogle.
 Archibald Edmesoun in Dunraith.
 Robert Stewart of Kilbeg.
 John Grahame of Blaircesnok.
 Walter M^cFarlane of Gartavertane.
 Archibald Davidson, merchant.
 William Blitheman, flesehaur.
 Walter M^cFarlane fear of Arrochar.
 John Knielland servand to Kilsythe.
 John Byrnie, merchand, burges of Edinburgh.
 John Reid Smyt, in the Cannogait.
 Thomas Wilson, saddler, burges of Edinburgh.

quhilkis persones of assyse being resaut, sworne and admittit, eftir accusatioun of the saidis persones on pannell, of the hail crymes above written, mentionit in thair severall dittayis, thay removet altogidder furth of court to the assyse hous quhair thay electit and chosit be pluralitie of voittis, the said Mr John Murray tutour of Strowane, in chancellor, thaireftir ressonit and voittit upone the severall dittayis above writtin and the hail crymes thairin contenit, and being ryplie and at lenth advysit thairwith, re-enterit agane in court, quhair thay all in ane voice, be the repoint and judiciall declaratioun of the said chancellor, fand, pronuncet, and declaret, the hail foirnamet ten persones, upone pannell to be fylet culpable, and convict of the severall and perticuler crymes contenit in thair dittayis in respect of thair judiciaill confessioun maid be thame thairof, be the interpretatioun and expositioun of the said James Stewart of Ardvorlich, and of the said assyse, and quha was judiciaillie sworne in presence of the pannell, to be ane trew and faithfull interpreter of thair confessiouns and declaratioun, and as concerning the puneishment to be inflicted upone Allaster Forbes and Callum Forbes for thair former crymes, for the quhilk thay ar convict in respect of thair confessioun, remittis thair puneishment to the justice to consider of thair minoritie, quhairupone my lord Advocat askit instrumentis and desyret dome to be pronuncet upone thair former convictiones. For the quhilk caus, the justice, with advyce of the Lords of secreit counsall, and of the said Archibald Lord Lorne, assessor constitute in this criminal process, be the mouth of James Grant, dempster of court, decernit and adjudget the saidis Patrik M^cGregour, alias Gilroy, Johnne Forbes, George Grant, John Molcolmie, Johnne Makgregour M^cEane, Allaster M^cInneir, and Ewin M^cGregour,

alias Accawisch, to be drawin bakwardis upone ane cairt or hurle, fra the tolbutth or wairdhaus, to the mercat croce of Edinburgh, and thair to be hangit. quhill thay be deid ; and that the said Patrik Gilroy and Johnne Forbes sall be hangit upone ane gibbet quhill they be deid, quhilk gibbet sall be advanced ane grit degrie heicher nor the gibbet quhairupone the rest sall suffer ; and thaireftir the saidis Patrik Gilroy and Johnne Forbes thair heidis to be struken af frome thair bodies, with thair richt handis, and the said Gilroy his heid and richt hand to be affixt on the eist or nether bow poirt of Edinburgh, and the said John Forbes his heid and richt hand to be put upone the wast poirt thair of, and that this dome and sentence sall be put in executioun upone Fryday next, the xxix. of Julij instant, at the ordinar tyme of day to be appointet be the magistrattis of the said burgh ; and as concern- ing the saidis Allaster and Callum Forbes, and Gillespik M^cFarlane, continewis the pronouncing of dome agains thame to Fryday next, unto the tyme that the justice be advyset with the lordis of secreit counsall thairanent.

" 1636. July 26. at Edinburgh. Gilleroy's Doom.

"The Lords of Secret Council ordain and command his Majesty's Justice clerk and their Deputes to pronounce doom against Patrik M^cGregour called Gilleroy and the rest of the broken men ordaining them 'to be harled backward to the mercat croce of Edinburgh upon fryday nixt and there hanged to the death and the heads and right hands to be cut off the said Patrik M^cGregour and Johne Forbes and to be affixed upon the east and west ports of Edinburgh.'"—Record of Secret Council, Acta.

From the "Chartulary" :—

" July 28th.

"The Justice and Justice Clerk ordained, who had consulted the Lords of Council thereanent, to pronounce doom and sentence against Allaster and Callum Forbes and Gillespik M^cFarlane ; to be hanged to death the morn, in the afternoon with the rest of James Grant and Gilleroy's Complices."—Record of Secret Council, Acta.

" August 3rd.

"Grant of Freuchie and others—Dilaitit of the reset and intercommoning with rebels, specially with James Grant called of Charrone that notorious traitor, rebel and fugitive and also of umq^h Patrik Gilroy M^cGregor a heinous oppressor and notorious rebel and their complices, trial delayed."—Record of High Court of Justiciary.

" September 10th, at Edinburgh. Commission against M^cGregours.

"Forasmuch as John Dow Gair M^cGregor, Johne Dow Roy M^cGregour brother to the late traitor Patrik Gilleroy, Johne Grahame his brother uterine, Callum M^cFadrick voir, uncle to the said Patrik, M^cInstalker and Neill M^carthure alias

M^cGregour, and their rebellious complices and followers do still continue in their oppressions, herships and depradations against his Majesty's good subjects to their heavy grief and disgrace of his Majesty's Government.

"And the Lords of Secret Council understanding the good affection of James Steuart of Ardvorlich and Johne Stewart of Drumquhen and their friends underwritten, to do his Majesty service against these rebellious limmers and finding it very necessary that they shall have all lawful furtherance and assistance for their better encouragement and prosecution of this service. Therefore the said Lords have given and granted and by the tenor hereof give and grant full power, authority and commission, express bidding and charge &c."—Record of Secret Council, Acta.

"1636. October 27th, at Edinburgh.

"Forasmekle as one M^cInstalker an open and avowed rebel and sornier and one of the principal followers of the last Gilleroy and John Dow Gair M^cGregour is taken and apprehended by the Laird of Grant's servants and is presently in his custody and keeping and whereas this limmer is guilty of many murders and thefts and can discover the resettlers and abettors of himself and his rebellious complices by whom the peace of the country is so heavily disturbed Therefore &c. to be sent from Shireff to Shireff and confined in Edinburgh."—Record of Secret Council, Acta.

"November 17th, at Edinburgh.

"Forasmuch as although the Lords of Secret Council have from time to time shown great favour to Allan Camron of Lochyell, Rannold M^cDonald of Kapoche and John Murrey of Glenstrae, upon hope and promise made &c. Notwithstanding it is of truth that sundry persons of their Clans are become more loose and disobedient than they were at any time heretofore, in speciall, Robert M^cFadrick voir M^cGregour, Donald Roy M^cgregour, and Johne M^cgregour, all kinsmen, followers and dependers upon the said Johne Murrey of Glenstrae, &c. plundered Walter Kinnaird of Cowbin; said chiefs summoned."—Record of Secret Council, Acta.

"November 22nd. Commission against Johne Dow Gair.

"October 4th and November 28th.

"Contract betwixt King Charles I. at Windsor, on one part, and Archibald Earl of Argyle Lord Campbell & Lorn for himself and in name and behalf of Archibald Maister of Lorn his grandson at Edinburgh, on the other, whereby and in respect of the bygone services of the said Earl in repressing the Barbarous races of the Clangregour and Clandonald, and of the services of Archibald Lord of Lorne father to the said maister of Lorne, in repressing of the Clan of M^cEan, Macdonalds of Glenco, and apprehending that 'Notable sornier called Gillroy,' and of the other onerous causes mentioned in the said contract, his Majesty ratified the former enfeoffments granted by his Majesty's umqle darrest father of blessed memorie or his Maties selfe, to the said Earl, and to James Lord Kintyre his son, of the Lord-

ship and Barony of Kintyre, comprehending the Isle of Jura and remanent Isles, Lands, fishings &c. therein mentioned."—Parliamentary Record November 1641, when a Ratification was passed by Charles I. and his Scottish Parliament in favour of Lord Lorne; who, at the date abovementioned, had an enfeoffment also of twenty chalders of victual of the few fermes of Kintyre, to be held blensh for the payment of one penny.

"1636. 8th December.

"Commission granted to the Earle of Murray against broken men, sorners and masterfull limmers of Clancameron, ClanGregor, Clanranald and others."—MS., Advocates' Library.

"December 20th.

"Earl of Traquair, Lord Alexander, Sir John Hay Clerk Register, John Hamilton of Orbeston justice clerk and the Justice Deputes or any two of them appointed 'to examine M^cinstalker anent the reseters suppliers and hounders out and to report what they find therein.'"—Record of Secret Council, Acta.

"1637. January 12th.

"Lord Alexander Sir James Carmichael, Sir Thomas Hope, and Sir Thomas Hamilton appointed 'to revise the trial of Gilleroy M^cinstalker and others prisoners in the tolbooth of Edinburgh and to report upon Tuesday what they find proven by the depositions to the effect the Council may give order for their punishment as accords.'"—Record of Secret Council, Acta.

"January 13th. Charges against the Laird of Grant.

"Forasmuch as Robert M^cphadrick voir, a common and notorious thief, sornor and oppressor and one of the principal actors with umqle Patrik Gilleroy M^cgregour and since his death with Johne Roy and Johne Dow gair M^cgregours in all their thievish and mischant deeds, having lately repaired with the said Johne Dow gair to the town of Tulloch in Strathspey where they were reset, hoorded and entertained, as they have been oft and divers times before, by Johne Grant alias M^cJokkie in Tulloch, his two sons and daughter and the other persons underwritten &c. They, in the very meantime of their abode in the town of Tulloch, getting information that umqle Johne Steuart of Drumquhen accompanied with some of his Majesty's peaceable and good subjects were near by the said town in the execution of some points of his Majesty's service, They fiercely and cruelly set upon the said umqle Johne and those who were with him, barbarously and inhumanly slew the said Johne and Donald M^cilleith and hurt and wounded others. The Laird of Grant to exhibit before the Council the said Johne, M^cphatrick, M^cJokkies and other reseters and suppliers of the said limmers of the Clangregour."—Record of Secret Council, Acta.

"January 19th. Charge against persons suspected of the slaughter of Johne Stewart, 19th January 1637.

“Forasmuch as umqle Johne Stewart of Drumquhen being upon the 25 day of December last in the execution of some charge and service ‘concredite’ unto him against Johne Dow gair and his complices, And the said umqle Johne Stewart being informed that these lymmers were in the town of Tulloch pertaining to the Laird of Grant, he made his address there, of purpose to have apprehended them and exhibited them to their trial But he being betrayed by some of that unhappy Clan who had promised and undertaken to get the said umqle Johne upon these lymmers, The said Johne Dow gair upon notice hereof given to him assembled to him the persons following To wit

Johne Dow M^cgregour V^cPatrik

— Duncane and

James M^cgregours his brother’s sons

John Allaster V^cfinlay his servant

Robert M^cJohne v^cpatrik voir in Kellichundane under the Laird of Weme and dwelling upon his lands of the Rannanche

Johne roy M^ccondochie there

Donnald M^calaster veich M^ckewane in Camselacht under the said Laird of Weme

Duncane M^calaster his brother there

Duncane M^cRobert Abrich in Summar under S^r Donnald Campbell of Ardnamurchane

Alaster Dow M^cgregour v^cpatrik in Camselacht

Alaster M^cEan duy voir there

Malcolme our M^cCondochie v^cAlaster,

Alaster Sleaster in Tullich under the Laird of Grant,

Johne and Patrik M^cJokkeis his sons there,

Gregor Roy in Laragan under the Laird of Weme,

Alaster Guirach in Aulich,

Alaster roy son to Gregour Roy in Laragan,

Patrik M^cCondochie v^cEan duy in Camsellacht,

Neill M^cCondochie his brother,

Malcolme M^cGregour in Kinlachner,

Patrik Donde, Donche, M^cgregour v^cpatrik in Tulloch,

Johne and Alaster M^cAchyles brother bairns to the said Johne M^cJokkie,

who derved (hid) themselves and lurked in the said house until the said umqle Johne came there and as soon as they got sight of him, they set upon him with shots of haquebuts and muskets, shot him through the thighs, broke his thigh bones, cut off his fingers and cut off his head and danced and made merry about him a long time; to be exhibited before the Council.”—Record of Secret Council, Acta.

"1637. February 1st.

"John Graham of Rednoch—intercommoning with Patrik Gilroy M^cgregour and his complices, specially upon Wm. Stewart at the Isle of Inchecalloch in May 1636."—Record of High Court of Justiciary.

"February 7th.

"Denounce the reseters of broken men (M^cgregours).

"Advocate against the Laird of Grant (long paper—for not producing the murderers of John Stewart of Drumquhen—'The said Laird of Grant touching that point of the charge anent the exhibition of Johne M^cphatrik voir, declared that before he received the charge, the said Johne was hanged, there being no possibility of exhibition of him in regard of his wounds and also declared that before the execution of the said Johne, he had given order to Mr Coline M^cKenzie minister at Tulloch to examine him but had not set down his depositions in writing, neither had he examined the said Johne himself.

"The Lords of Secret Council find and declare that the said Laird of Grant has not satisfied the charge for exhibition of the said M^cphatrik voir and M^cJokkeis younger son, his wife and daughter and that he has executed the said M^cphatrik voir without a lawful warrant, for which contempt and neglect of duty, the said Lords ordain him to be committed to ward within the castle of Edinburgh therein to remain upon his own expenses till he be orderly relieved.' Several persons exhibited and others excused. Lord Lorne and others appointed 'to meet the morne at eight hours and to examine the said persons.'"—Record of Secret Council, Acta.

"February 8th.

"Walter M^cCallon M^cAulay, of Ardincaple and William Stirling of Auchyle were sureties for 'Alaster Douglas M^ccandowie als M^cgregor' under penalty of 500 merks."—Record of Justiciary.

"February 16th.

"Earl of Seafort, Lord Lorne, Lord Alexander, Lord Naper Justice Clerk and Justice Deputes or any three of them not excluding any of the rest of the Council, appointed 'to meet in the council house and to examine Johne Dow Roy and M^cinstalker and to confront them with such persons as are given up to be intercommoners and reseters with them and to put them in the torture and to examine them therein and to put Johne Dow to the torture betwix and Tuesday and to continue the torturing of M^cinstalker till the Committee report what they find by the torturing of Johne Dow.'"—Record of Secret Council, Acta.

"March 2nd.

"Seafort, Lorne, &c., or any three not excluding any of the Council who please to be present, appointed 'To convene and meet in the laigh Council house the morn at eight of the clock in the forenoon and to call before them Johne Dow Roy,

Johne M^cinstalker and the rest of the criminal prisoners now being in the tolbooth of Edinburgh and Johne M^cJokkie and his two sons and to examine them upon such interrogators as they shall think meet to demand of them and to confront them with such other persons as they shall think meet, And as they find occasion to put them or so many of them as they think expedient to the torture of the butts for the better discovery of the treasonable practices whereof they are suspected guilty and to report their proceedings to his Majesty's Council To the effect they may give farther order and direction thereanent."—Record of Secret Council, Acta.

"1637. March 7th.

"Resettlers of the Clangregor."—Record of Council, Acta.

"March 9th. Direction anent the prisoners.

"The Lords of Secret Council ordain Sir Williame Elphinston Lord Chief Justice of this kingdom to put the hail criminals presently in ward to a trial with all expedition And to begin with Johne Dow Braibner, and so to go on with the rest and that M^cinstalker be last, ordaining the said Justice after conviction to advise the Council anent the form of doom to be pronounced against them."—Record of Secret Council, Acta.

"March 14th.

"The Lords of Secret Council ordain and command his Majesty's chief Justice clerk and Justice Deputes to call before them Johne Dow Roy, M^cJokkie and his two sons and Duncane M^cgregour, wards in the tolbooth of Edinburgh and to examine them anent their bypast life and conversation and anent their resettlers and abettors and for the better trial and discovery of the truth, to cause put them to the torture of the boots."—Record of Secret Council, Acta.

"March 16th.

"The Lords of Secret Council having at length read, heard and considered the act of Council made in favour of broken men who shall apprehend and present a greater limmer than themselves They find that Johne Dow Braibner can have no benefit of the said Act and that the same extends not unto him, And therefore ordain and command his Majesty's Justice to pronounce doom and sentence against him ordaining him to be hanged to the death and his head cut off and set upon some eminent place as the Justice thinks fit.

"The Lords of Secret Council ordain and command his Majesty's Justice and his Deputes to put M^cJokkie and his younger son to the torture of the boots And the said Lords nominate Johne Erle of Mar George Erle of Seafort, Thomas Lord Binning and Archibald Lord Naper not excluding any of the Council who please to attend, to assist his Majesty's said Justice and to meet for that effect the morn at nine hours in the Council house."—Record of Secret Council, Acta.

" 1637. March 21st.

"The Lords of Secret Council for the better discovery and trial of the resetts of the broken men in the north have thought meet and expedient that Johne M^cJokkeis' youngest son, who is thought to be privy to many of their resetts, shall be examined to-morrow at half an hour to eight in the morning and that he shall be put to the torture of the boots and they have likewise ordained that the said Johne his eldest son and Johne Dow Roy shall be likewise examined at that time and as the said Lords find occasion that they be likewise put to the torture of the boots and ordain that a full number of the Council shall be present at this examination and trial."—Record of Secret Council, Acta.

" March 22nd.

"John M^cJokkie elder and his sons again to be tortured in consequence of the depositions of John M^cNair and John M^cPhaill anent the slaughter of Johne Stewart."—Record of Secret Council, Acta.

" March 23rd.

"The Lords of Secret Council Give and Grant commission and warrant by these presents to Johne Erle of Mar &c. to meet the morne in the forenoon and to examine John Dow Roy anent his resett and as they find cause to put him to the torture of the boots and ordain him and the rest of the criminals except M^cinstalker and the M^cJokkeis to be put to the trial of an Assize with convenient diligence."—Record of Secret Council, Acta.

" March 30th. Court of Justiciary.

Entered

John Dow Roy M^cgregour.

Dilaitit of the crimes underwritten—

Drawing into himself umqle Patrik M^cgregour alias Gilroy his brother with a great number of broken and lawless limmers—killing Andrew Grahame son to Wm. Graham of Downance 6th December last And siclyk in November 1636 he accompanied with John and Duncane M^cgregours sons to Patrik M^cGregour vc-phadrik, robbed James Balfour servant to Ard: Lord Lorne 1300 merks. Item in May 1636 along with his brother Patrik Gilroy stealing from the house of Wm. Stewart son to Sir Wm. Stewart of Heildoun, and in the month of April with said Gilroy and John Glas, stealing from the lands of the Earl of Mar, and at Michaelmas last, accompanied with John Dow M^cfadrik gar, John M^cInstalker John M^cAlaster M^cindlay and Dum Donald, murdered James Ross and John Gellie servants to Laird of Edzelle.

"Sentence delayed till 4th April."—Record of High Court of Justiciary.

" April 1st. Johne Dow Roy.

"The Lords of Secret Council ordain and command his Majesty's Justice Clerk and their Deputes to pronounce doom and sentence against Johne Dow

Roy M^cGregour ordaining him to be hanged to the death at the market cross of Edinburgh and thereafter carried to the Gallow lee and to hang there in iron chains."—Record of Secret Council, Acta.

"1637. April 4th.

"By Act and ordinance of the Lords of Secret Council—Johne Dow Roy to be hanged at the market cross of Edinburgh afterwards to be carried to the Gallolie betwix Edinburgh and Leith—to be hung up in "ane irone cheyngzie" and there to remain hanging thereupon until his corpse rot and consume, which was pronounced for doom."—Record of High Court of Justiciary.

"June 6th.

"Sir Wm. Elphinston &c. nominated "To meet the morn and to confront Johne Gordoun of Parke with M^cinstalker and to report their depositions upon Thursday."—Record of Council, Acta.

"June 9th.

"The 3 M^cJokkies tried and convicted."—Record of Justiciary.

"June 13th.

"John Gordon of Parke along with John Grant fear of Ballindalloch were committed to ward on 16th February 1637 for resetting and having intelligence with the broken men and rebels in the north—allowed to go home 13th June."—Record of Secret Council, Acta.

"June 21st.

"John Dow M^ceanstalker tried and convicted."—Record of Justiciary.

"June.

"The Laird of Grant was warded in Edinburgh for not following the Glan-gregor. He was soon after set at liberty and died that very day."

"July 21st.

"James M^cinteir alias Chandow convicted and hanged for being in company with Patrik Gilroy M^cgregour, John dow roy M^cgregour his brother, &c."—Record of Justiciary.

"1638. August 8th.

"John Dow Gar came with an armed party to Dr John Forbes of Corse's bounds, and plundered Strath Isla and other places.

"They carried off prisoner Mr George Forbes a tenant of Corse's. As the Forbeses had received a reward of a thousand pounds for the capture of John Dow Roy for which the late inroad was a retaliation John Dow Gar sent a message to Dr Forbes to send him the £1000 which the Council had granted to his name for 'taking of Gilderoy or then he would send his man's head to him.' Corse complained to the Marquis of Huntly, 'who quickly wrote to M^cGregor to send back Mr George Forbes again, or then he would come himself for him.' John Dow Gar, in consequence, restored his prisoner 'haill and sound,' without ransom.

Dr John Forbes of Corse, son of Patrick Bishop of Aberdeen, was Professor of Divinity in King's College, Aberdeen. John Dow Gar did 'great skaith to the name of Forbes, such as the Lairds of Corse, Lesly, and some others, because they were the instruments of Gilderoy's death,' meaning John Dow Roy.

"1638. August 14th.

"Act in favore of Alaster Grassich.

"Anent the supplication presented to the Lords of Secret Council be Alaster Grassich sometime in Invernochtie,—

"and true it is that upon the 26th day of July last the supplicant going out the highway, in his lawful affairs rancountered with one of the said John Dow Gar his special followers, named Johne Ferreis M^cGregour who having fiercely pursued the supplicant of his life he did happily in his own defence kill the said Johne as ane testificat hereupon shown to the said Lords bears, In regard whereof the supplicant is now forced to leave his country and family for these villains do seek him through all the parts where he used to remain and resort to kill him ; Humbly desiring therefore the said Lords that he may have the benefit of the proclamation foresaid for killing of the said lymmer—Declared free of the said slaughter and 100 merks modified to be paid to him for his good service."—Record of Secret Council, Acta.

Chapter VII

John Dow Gar, 1637-39

IN 1636 on June 13, George Marquis of Huntly died at Dundee. He was succeeded by his eldest surviving son, the first-born Viscount Aboyne having met his death at the Burning of Fren draught. In 1638 the "Solemn League and Covenant" was instituted or renewed in Scotland to resist King Charles I.'s attempt to introduce episcopacy, and a Civil War began. The Earl of Montrose at the outset sided with the Covenanters, and commanding an Army in Aberdeenshire, arrested the new Marquis of Huntly to whom Montrose made sundry proposals, and as Huntly could not assent to some of these he was thereafter taken to Edinburgh with his two sons and imprisoned in the Castle there.

Events in Aberdeenshire continued to be very disturbed, and Spalding gives a faithful account thereof here quoted as relating to Macgregors.

Spalding's "History" :—

"1637. Vpone the 8th day of Aprile, the Laird of Grant wardit in Edinbrugh for not following the Clangrigour, thairefter put to libertie, and vpone the foirsaid day depairtit this lyf in Edinbrugh, in his awin lodging.

"Vpone the 8 day of August John dygar¹ of whome sum mentioun is befoir, cam with his companyeouns to the Laird of Corss, professour, his boundis, and spolzeit the ground, and spolzeit Mr Thomas Forbes, Minister at Leoquhell his houss, and oppressit the Kingis Lieges grevouslie quhairever he cam, in Strylay and other places. He wald tak thair horss, ky and oxin, and caus the awneris compone and pay for thair awin geir. He gaue himself out to be the Kingis man, and sua nicht tak and oppress the Covenanteris and thair goodis at his plesour. He trublet the merchandis at Bartholemew fair and causit thame to pay soundlie. He took out of the Laird of Corss boundis also ane brave gentilman tennant and duelling thair, and careit him with thame, and sent word to the laird desyring him to send ane thousand pundis, quhill the lordis of Counsall gave to his name for taking of Gilleroy, or that he wold send his manis heid to him. The Laird of

¹ John dhu ger.

Corss raid schortlie to Strabogie and told the Marquess, who quicklie wreit to M^cGrigour for to send bak Mr George Forbes agane, or then he wold cum himself for him. Bot he wes obeyit, and cam to Strathbogie hail and sound vpon the 15th of August, quhair the laird of Corss stayit whill his returne, but without payment of any ransom. He thankit his lordschip, syne returnit home, bot this Dvgar wes slayne thairefter as ye have seen.

"1639-40. About this tyme, John Dvgar and his compleices took Alexander Forbes alias Plagne out of his owne hous in Bogsyde, spolzeit his goodis, band his handis, and took him sudine to pay ane certan soume of money, syne set him at libertie. He meinit himself to the Marquess of Huntlie who maid him frie of other, bot he wes evill acqytit thairfor as ye may see."

"This Johnne Dvgar wes the Father of Patrik Ger, whom James Grant slew as said befor. He did gryt skaith to the name of Forbes, sic as the lairdis of Corss, Leslie, Cragivar, and sum vtheris; abusit thair boundis, plunderit thair horss, nolt, schein, gudis, and geir, becaus thay war the instrumentis of Gilleroy thair friendis death; and the Forbissis concludit to watch his cuming and going, and to get him if they nicht. This maid him oppress the Forbis boundis by all the countrie."

From Spalding, regarding Montrose's injunctions to Huntly:—

"1639. April. 'He desyrit him to tak James Grant, John Dvgar and their complices &c. The Marquess ansuered he bore no publick office, nor had commissioun to that effect, quhilk albeit he had, James Grant had gottin the King's remissioun, and so could not take him; and as for John Dvgar he wold concur with the rest of the countrie to tak him, as he wes imployit, *i.e.* if the rest of the country requested his assistance.'

"The same year in June Lord Aboyne with a large party landed in Aberdeen and issued a proclamation in favour of the King; Lord Lewis Gordon, Huntly's 3rd son having collected his Father's friends and tenants to the number of about 1000 horse and foot marched into Aberdeen on the 7th June to join his brother.

"John Dvgar with his lawless follouers, wes in this company, and lodgeit in Old Abirdeen in George Kingis hous; bot he wes schortlie dischargeit as ane renegat lymmar, bloodshedder and murtherer, and in quhat soever company he wes, the same could not well prosper as wes most evident. Yit it is trew Lues knew nothing of his being in his company.'

"31st August. When a Parliament was held in Edinburgh to arrange a pacification, Spalding relates:—

'Then cumis thairin ane other more malitious complaint aganes him, Huntly, at the instans of the Lairdis of Fendracht, Lesly, Cragiwar, Glenkyndie, Alexander Forbes, alias Plagne, and dieuerss vtheris of the Forbes Factioun, his old enemies,

for alledgit recepit within his grounds of John Dvgar and remanent of his folloueris of the name of Gregouris, notorious thieffis, mörtheraris and robberis of the Kingis Lieges, and thameselfis in speciall.

“ Efter lang disputatioun the Marquess is absolut.

“ 1639. Vpone the day of November, John Dvgar, that bluidie mörtherar and oppressour, cam to Williame Stewartis hous at Spey syde accompaneit with 24 lymmaris, set out his watches, and took wp houss thair; and in the meintyme send down to the Garmochie for expenssis and spending siluer, vtheruaies he wold cum and plunder thair houssis and goodis. The people is astoneshit with this charge, bot gave the beraris fair wordis quhill the countrie wes aduertesit, who schortlie convenit. And John Dvgar, informit of thair gathering be his out watches, schortlie takis both the ferry boites, and careis over his men to the Stanneris, quhilk is in the midst of the water of Spey, and keipit the ferry boites fast besyde himself, so that thair wes no other boit nor hand to follow thame. The countrie people seeing thay wantit boites, and culd not ryd the water being great, begins to persew thame with Schottis, and they schot agane whill at last Alexander Andersone in Garmochie, standing be the water syde, schot this Johnne Dvgar vpon the saidis stanneris deid. His men seeing this, takis the flight throw the strynd to the south schoir, bot ony more skaith and hyme go thay; and the countrie people returnis to there owne houssis.

“ 1640. July. In this mein tyme, a nottabill lymmar, seeing the world go so, brak louss, callit John Dvgar,¹ ane hieland roague, and fell to in his sort of plundering; likuaies stoll, reft, and spolzeit out of the Schirefdome of Morray, a gryte number of countrie peoples horss, nolt, ky and Scheip, and brocht thame, but (without) reskew to the feildis of Auchindoun, quhair he wes feiding thir goodis peciabile. Monro heiring of this sendis out ritmaister² Forbes with good horssmen, and 24 moskiteiris to bring bak thir goodis out of Auchindoun from this robber theif, bot Johnne Dvgar stoutlie baid thame and defendit thair pray manfullie. Monro commandit to charge thame on horse bak quhilk also thay baid quhill thay schot all thair gvnis, syne fled all away, and Forbes follout no more, bot returnit; Monro wes angrie at him, that he wold not follow and tak those lymmaris. He ansuerit, it wes not ryding ground. The Laird of Auchindoun being within the place with 40 of his freindis, who fled to the samen as ane stronghold for thair refuge, seeing this pel mell betuixt Johnne Dwgar and thir soldiouris, issuis out of the place about 16 horss, and set vpon ritmaister Forbes, betuixt whome wes sum bikkering without gryt skaith. Monro, with more number of men, cums foruard to this guyss, bot Auchindoun wes forcëit to flie bak to the place forsaid of Auchindoun with no skaith. Monro perseuit not the houss, finding it difficult

¹ The son of John dhu Gearr slain in 1639, and brother of Patrick Gearr.

² Rittmeisters and “ 100 horss to ilk Regiment ” were ordered to be furnished, June 1640,

to conqess ; bot schortlie fell to plundering, and out of thir boundis took Dugaris goodis and vtheris, above 2500 heid of horss, meiris, nolt, and ky, with a gryte number of schein, and transportit with him to Strathbogie and as it is said, wes sold be the soldiouris to the awneris bak agane for xij s. iiij d. the schein and ane dolloar the nolt, bot still keipit the horss onsauld. Schortlie thairefter, the place of Auchindoun wes willinglie randerit, the men within left the same desolat, and the Keyis deliuerit to Monro. Forbes took for his part of this spoyll about 60 heid of nolt, and sent to be fed vpon the boundis of Dyss, his goodbrother's landis. Monro, heiring of this, compellit him to bring bak the same nolt fra Dyss to Strathbogie, and to sell thame to the awneris at 13 s iiij d the pece ; and thairefter worthellie casseirit him for his febill seruice in not following Dugar more stoutly then he did."

"1641. Jan^r. The Committee of the Estaites at Edinbrugh, heiring how the forbidden name of M^cGregour and thair complices brak about this tyme looss and wes sorning and trubling the Kinges leiges day and nicht, condiscendit with Robert Farquharson of Innergald (Invercauld) for ane certane soume of money, to defend the Schirefdomes of Angous, Mernis, Abirdene and Banff quhilk wes the countrie quhairin they did most iniurie and oppressioun, for ane yeir to cum from all rief and spolzie and what wes takin be thir robberis fra them he obligit to pay bak the samen to the complenar within the space foirsaid. For executing of the quhilk service, this foirsaid Robert Farquharson wes capiten himself, and gatherit togidder, out of his awin friendis and otheris, about tuo hundreth and fyftie men, and keipit the saidis four schires, both day and nicht so cairfullie, that none suffered skaith, thift, nor oppressioun, bot the countreyis levit in peace and quiyetness, Quhilkis the Estaitis perceaving, dischargit him of his service and gave him not good payment, quhilk wes apointit out of the tenthis and tuenteiths at the making of thair bargane, thinking the countrie wold be frie of ony more vexatioun. Bot thir lymmares heiring of this discharge, Johnne Dvgar agane brak out to truble and molest the countrie as ye may sie heirefter—to thair gryt greif and skaith."

"1642, August. About this tyme ane committee holdin at Elgyne vpon the tent, elevint and tuelf dayis of August ; the justice deput, the Kingis aduocat and justice clerk wes there. The Marquess of Huntlie, the Erll off Morray. the Erll of Findlater, the Schirref of Morray, the Laird of Grant and dieuerss otheris wes at this committee, and sindrie vtheris absent that sould have bene there. Thair bussiness wes to tak ordour with the Clangregour and Johnne Dvgar and otheris hieland lymmaris, and with thair receptaris. Thay sat down, and fensit thair courtis daylie, albeit thair wes not ane full quorum conventit."

"The poor cuntrie people are citat and accusit for receipt of thir lawless lymmaris and giveing of them meit, drink and harberie. Thay anserit, it wes trew, becaus thay durst not deny thame intertynnement for feir of thair lives and

spolyeing of there goodis. Bot no respect had to the good ressonne of thir poor bodeis, bot wes seveirliche fynit and pvnishit for thair recept and thir rascalt robberis them selffis left onponishit or onsocht for."

"1643. Vpone Sunday 21 Marche, at night Johne Dvgar his men cam to the Gareoche, and took out of Johnne Forbes of Leslie's boundis ane of his tennentis callit James Andersone, ane honest yeoman. The cry gois, young Leslie, with ane seruand callit James Dunbar, follouis vpon horss, killis one of the lymmaris, takis ane other, and sends him to the Counsall, whair he wes hangit; and James Andersone wes reskewit and wan saiffie home.

"Johnne Dvgar, heiring thir newis, or more trewlie Duncan Dvgar heiring of the sam, cam opone the 27th of Marche, to the toun of Birkinbreull with tua seruandis, quhair he met with Mr William Forbes of the folkis of Brux; and he hauing tua men with him also, one callit Smith and the other holdin both pretty men; bot this Mr William wes ane brave gentilman. Thay enterit in drinking, his tua men fell a sleiping, thinking vpon none evill. Aluaies thair fell out sum speiches betuixt him and this Dvgar, and suddantlie bendis ane pistoll and haldis to his breist, bot Dvgar choppis wp the pistoll, quhairby scho schootis him throw the schoolder; bot he, behind the hand with ane durk strikis this Forbes throw the bodie deid, syne killis with his awin handis his tuo seruandis sleeping and saiffie gois to the dur, and but ony more ado wynis his way with his hurt onlie in his schulder, bot ony more revenge. Lamentable to behold! Thir Dvgares boor the Forbessis, by (beyond) any other surname, at gryte indignation."

From the "Chartulary" :—

"1639. June 7th.

"Lord Lewis Gordon third son of the Marquis of Huntly, marched into Aberdeen with his father's 'ground-friends,' attended by John Dow Gar at the head of a party of his own. Lord Lewis, according to Spalding, knew nothing of his being in his company; and he was shortly after dismissed as a runnagate lymmer, bloodshedder and murderer, and in whatsoever company he was, the same could not prosper well, as was most evident."

"Autumn.

"The Marquis of Huntly who had raised forces in support of the declining fortunes of Charles I., and had, on that account, been, 20th April, committed to Edinburgh Castle, was on his release prosecuted, before the Scottish Parliament, by the Earl of Errol, by the Forbeses, and by Crichton of Fren draught, for harbouring outlaws and rebels, and chiefly John Dow Gar, one of the Clan Gregor. Fren draught was of course the keener set against Huntly, as the late Marquis of Huntly father of the latter had made him pay 50,000 marks for the slaughter of Gordon of Rothiemay.

" 1639. September 9th.

"Anent the Supplication presented by the Erle of Erroll and sundry other noblemen and gentlemen, craving redress of the disorders committed by the highlandmen ; which was subscribed, and after the subscriptions had subjoined a complaint against the Marquis of Huntly, which was not subscribed. The Lord Commissioners Grace and Lords of the Articles refuse to acknowledge that part of the supplication which is subjoined to the subscriptions, or to give answer thereto in respect it is not subscribed : And for the petition which is subscribed in respect the same is general, ordains the supplicants to condescend and be special upon the facts complained upon and upon the persons, committers and sufferers of the wrongs therein specified, and thereafter will give answer to the supplication.

"September 11th.

"Anent the supplication presented against the Marquis of Huntlie and the Highlandmen. Appoint the supplicants to condescend. Upon the time of the facts therein mentioned, that the same may be done since the pacification : otherwise the Lords Commissioners Grace refuse to acknowledge the said supplication or give answer thereto."

"September 16th.

"Two Bills from the gentlemen of the North against the Marquis of Huntly delivered to him to be seen until the morn.

"September 17th, P.M.

"Anent the Supplications presented by the Noblemen and Gentlemen for the redress of the disorders of the North and restitution of the goods taken. The Lord Commissioners Grace and Articles nominate the Earl of Lauderdale, &c., &c., &c., to consider the Supplications and hear the parties and report after meeting. And the Marquis of Huntlie to have the supplications this night that he may be ready to answer at meeting : according thereunto. Supplications were delivered to the Marquis personally present.

"September 20th.

"Anent the supplication given in by the Noblemen and gentlemen of the north craving that the Marquis of Huntly should be declared answerable for Jhone dow gar and his complices. The Supplicants and the Marquis being present with their procurators The Marquis asked instruments, that the supplicants produced certain articles for clearing the supplication, which he desired may ad longum be inserted in the instruments And protested for remeid of Law : And Sir Lues Stewart for him, asked instruments that the names of the particular persons complainers, are not condescended upon but that it is acknowledged in the Supplication that the persons grieved are not present.

"Same day.

"The Marquis of Huntly alledged the king's Advocate cannot sit in this cause

betwix him and the Noblemen and gentlemen of the North because he has consulted with the parties in this business. 2. he has consulted with the Laird of Fren draught in this business or upon a supplication of the like nature.

“The Marquis of Huntlie alledged the Laird of Auldbar cannot sit in the Articles to vote in this cause, because he is tutor to the Erle of Erroll, who has subscribed the complaint and is a party and is brother, to the Erle of Kinghorne who is also tutor to the Erle of Erroll, and has subscribed the supplication and is a party interested.

“The Advocate denied the alledgeance proponed against him.

“Remove the Laird of Auldbar.

“The L. Commissioners Grace and Articles find, That where it is libelled that Jhone dugar and his two brother's sons have these three years bygone committed great herships &c. and that during the time of the said oppressions they had, and as yet have their actual residence upon the Marquis of Huntlie's lands, where they were entertained, supplied and assisted by his Bailies, Chamberlains and tenants Find that part of the supplication Relevant, to be proven by witnesses to be presented as an article to the parliament for inferring that desire of the supplication, for exhibition of the said Jhone du gar and his brother sons before the Justice and declare they will have particular consideration of the witnesses: And ordain the Supplicants to condescend upon the lands, where the said Jhone du gar and his brother sons had their residence.

“Mr James Baird condescended that the lands where the said Jhone du gar and his brother sons had their residence the times libelled, was Cabrach, Glenrines, Auchindowne, Strabogie, Blakwater, Culbaine.”

“1639. September 21st.

“Supplication presented by the Laird of Fren draught craving reparation of the wrong and restitution of the goods taken from him and his tenants by the Marquis of Huntlie his men tenants and servants.

Appoint the Marquis of Huntlie . . . To meet with the Erle of Mar . . . To treat upon overtures concerning the settling of the present disorders in the North and securing the peace in time to come, to meet upon Monday next at six hours in the over Exchequer house and to report on Tuesday. And the Marquis of Huntlie to be convener.”

“September 30th.

“Supplication by Alex^r. Forbes Complaining upon Jhone Dow gar &c. for shearing his corns in the time of Parliament, Remitted to the Committee for the North. and delivered to the Erle of Southesk.”

“October 5th.

“The act produced by the Nobleman of the Committee for the peace of the

North, together with the three acts produced by the Barons for that effect, and an act against the M^cGregors delivered to the Marquis of Huntlie, to be shown to the Noblemen.

“1639. October 14th.

“Supplication by the Laird of Fren draught craving that the Marquis of Huntlie should find caution for his sons, kin, friends, men tenants and servants that Fren draught his tenants and servants should be harmless at their hands, as his father was acted before the Council.

“October 17th.

“The Noblemen and gentlemen appointed to give in overtures, for settling the peace of the country and taking order with broken men. The Laird of Craigievar for the gentlemen produced a roll of broken men, which was given to the Erle of Perth to advise with the Noblemen And it was urged by the gentlemen, that the former acts of parliament might be put to execution and that the Chieftains of Clans and Landlords, might be obliged to bring in all broken men, and give bands and that the country might be stented or taxed for entertainment of men to be maintained, for taking these broken men Which the Lords Commissioners' General opposed for the reasons condescended upon by him, and offered in his Majesty's name and upon his Majesty's expenses without any burden to the country to take course for bringing in all lawless rebels and broken men who shall be thought necessary and not be bound upon other men: The articles appointed the laws formerly made, to be revised And that the Noblemen and gentlemen divide the roll of broken men produced, that such of the said men as may be bound upon any nobleman or gentleman, or such as may be brought in to find caution, may be travelled with, for becoming obedient to the laws in time coming, or exhibit before the Council. And for the remanent of the said persons that the Noblemen and gentlemen be called in presence of the Commissioners Grace and Articles and declare upon their honour, as they shall answer to God and the King that they shall heartily join and truly contribute their best endeavours, for execution of the laws against these masterless broken men, within their own bounds. The Noblemen and gentlemen are appointed to attend his Grace the morne at seven hours in the parliament house.

“November 8th.

“Commission of fire and sword issued by the Privy Council against John Dow Gar M^cGregour.

“November.

“John Dow gar, having, with a party of four and twenty settled at Speyside, and made a demand of subsistence on Garmouth, was pursued by its inhabitants and having with his party taken shelter in an island of the river Spey was shot by Alexander Anderson. Whether his eldest surviving son, also called John

Dow Gar, and who, about July 1640, had made a stout defence against Major Monro and the Laird of Auchindown, headed, in 1641, a party of his Clan, in defence of King Charles I., is uncertain. Farquharson of Invercauld had been appointed by the Committee of Estates to defend Angus, Mearns, Aberdeen, and Banff Shires, against this body of the loyalists. That John Dow Gar commanded a body of his Clan in a second loyal effort that year is testified by tradition."

Chapter VIII

Montrose's Campaigns, 1645-6

FROM the "Chartulary" :—

" 1640. January 15th.

" Donald darg M^ccandow v^c donachie v^c phadrick alias M^cgregour in
some place in or near Balquhiddier, is mentioned in Record of Justiciary.

" 1640, December, and 1641, February and March.

" The courts halden be ane
nobell erle James erle of Murray
Lord Doune and Abernethie &c.
Sir Robert Innes of that Ilk Knicht Barronet,
Alex^r Dunbar of Westfeild Shireff principall of Elgin & Forres.
Thomas Mackenzie of Pluscarden
Robert Cuming of Altyr and
Robert Lesley of Funesie

within the tolbuith of Elgin upon the 9, 10, 11, 23, 24 and 25 dayis of february,
the 4, 12 and 18 dayis of mairche respective the yeir of God 1641 yeiris conforme
to ane commissione direct from the committe of estaittis the
day of December 1640 yeiris The Commission includes

James erle of Findlatter,
James Grant of Frenchie,
James Crichtoun of Frendracht,
Sir William Forbes of Cragievar,
Alex^r Abercrombie of Berkinboig,
Sir Alex^r Abercumbie, his son.

The Earls allowed to act by proxy and 5 to be a quorum—Many fined for resetting
the Clan Gregour.

" William Stewart at the boit of Boig being sworne declaires he never reset
broken men to his knowledge, except fyve of sex of them cam in the day Johne
Dow was killet, and his wyff gave them meat and drink And also confest that ane
fidler of the clangregour cam to his hous and wes at his doghters Mariage:
Convictet in twentie pundis—Thomas Crukschank in Elcheis deponet he never
reset broken men; Yet confest that Duncan gair and Johne Dow gair cam to his
hous and tuik him with them to Ar^d Stewartes hous at the boit of Skirdur stane

and keepit him their ane night and causit him drink and eit with them &c. Wm. Logane in Ardequhische being sworne confest that the day old Johne Dowe gair wes killit sex of them forcit him to put them ower the watter of Spey; And confest he zeid as commissioner for the Clangrigour to the Gairmoche to requyne ane compositione fra them in name of the said Johne Dowe gair and others his complices convictit in twentie pundis,—Robert Logane in Elcheis confest Intercommoning with Allaster M^candie Voir at the brydell in Johne M^cCagies—£10.—Original in General Register House, Edinburgh.

“1641. November 4th.

“In a report of a Committee of Parliament ‘anent the brokin men of the North,’ it is represented and desired that letters of horning be issued upon the 30th act of the Parliament 1633 anent the Clan Gregor, against those of the Clan contained in the Roll to be given in agreably to the act. Item because John M^cfadrick gar M^cgregor, Duncane M^cGregor his brother, are the chief leaders of the haill Limberis and rebels troublers of the country, and are these who writ the letters produced to Mr Joseph Brodie Minister, It is therefore desired that a price be set upon each of these three persons to be paid to any who shall apprehend or kill them, and that the apprehenders or killers of them shall also be freed of all punishment for any bygone faults, &c. A commission was passed upon the report on the 16th. The contents of the letter written to Mr Brodie are not known.

“1642. January 6th.

“Laird of Weme contra M^cGregor.

“Letters raised at the instance of S^r Alexander Meinzeis of Weme making mention that where the oppressions and barbarities committed by the Glangregour against his Majesty’s good subjects and the complainer and his tenants in special these many years bygone are not unknown to the Lords.

“Patrik Murray (who now against the acts of Council doth also design himself M^cGregour) within these fourteen days did send an imperious charge and command to the complainer to possess the said Patrik in the lands of the Rannache pertaining to the complainer and because with good reason he refused the said Patrik came upon the day of November with forty or fifty of his lawless and broken Clan armed with all sort of hostile furniture and settled himself down upon that part of the complainers lands of the Rannache called Kinolachrie and other rooms there where the said Patrik and they yet remain, uplifting the complainers maills and duties and sorning and oppressing his tenants.

“And anent the charge given to the said

Patrik Murray party and Duncan Meinzieis alias M^cGregour in Learg,

Johne M^cAlex^r Kinnes in Aulich,

Johne M^cKenzie Ure there,

Duncane M^cindow v^cCondochie in Lerane,

Donald M^cAndlay Roy in Killechoundome,
 Johnne Sinclair in Camserachtie Beig,
 Gillandreis beig in Innercomre, and
 Johnne M^cercher there, witnesses."

—Record of Secret Council, Decreta.

" 1642. March 15th.

" Duncane M^cGregour servitour to Johnne Stewart of Innerchannochan mentioned in Record of Justiciary.

" May 11th.

" Mr Alexander Colvil Justice depute and Mr Alexander Hamilton Justice Clerk depute held a Justice Court at Elgin, by way of committee, having convened the Marquis of Huntly, the lord Gordon, the Earls of Murray and Findlater, and many barons. Their errand was to agree with William M^cIntosh, alias William M^cLachlan, to raise 600 men to keep, from Dunnotter north to the sea banks, the haill countries from theft, robbery and oppression of the Clangregor, who were in companies using all violence. There was promised to him 9000 lb. Scots to save the country skaitless, during the space of a year. This agreeance was made at Elgin, as was made before at St. Johnston with James Stuart to save the country from the same Clangregors.

" June 14th.

" Horning for the fines of the Resetters of the Clangregor.

" Anent the supplication by James Earle of Murrey, James Earle of Finlater, S^r Robert Innes of that ilk and the remanent commissioners, nominated by the Committee of Estates against the Clangregor and their resetters.

" And wheras there is a Captain and threescore men put forth by commission flowing from the parliament for pursuit and apprehension of broken men and their resetters whose concurrence with the messenger may conduce much for uplifting of the said fines, &c."—Record of Secret Council, Decreta.

" June 18th.

" Sir William Forbes of Craigievar and others appeared as parties in the High Court of Justiciary against 'Jon M^cphatrick Gar Makgregour' and others for theft."—Record of Justiciary.

" July 21st.

" Donald M^cWilliam in Glenrynnes, Duncan M^cGregour there, Duncan Roy in Gardoue, charged with stealing, by Forbes of Echt; diet at Elgin prorogated and they ordained to find caution."—Record of Secret Council, Decreta.

" August 9th.

" Patrick Drummond of Culcreiff has a Royal Charter of Balhaldies. Particular Register of Sasines, Perthshire, 30th November 1642, recording Sasine 19th October, on a Precept from Chancery.

“ 1642. August 10th, 11th, 12th.

“ The Earles of Moray and Finlater, the Sherriff of Moray, the Laird of Grant, accompanied by the Justice Depute, the Kings Advocate, and Justice Clerk held a Committee at Elgin for the purpose of taking order with the Clangregour particularly John Dow Gar and with their reseters. Several of the latter were fined although they pleaded that they had acted unwillingly and from necessity.

“ 1643. February 4th.

“ Thomas M^cGregor flescher burges of Perth.”—Record of Justiciary.

“ June 23rd.

“ Jon Dow M^cphadrick M^cGregor, Duncane M^cfadrick his brother, Allaster M^ceandowie voir M^cgregor, Jon roy M^cgregor in Balvain &c. were fugitated by the High Court of Justiciary for not appearing to stand trial on a complaint by Dame Jeane Elphinstone Ladie Forbes elder for herself and in name and behalf of ‘ hir herreyet and oppressit tennentis of hir lediesehips Landis of Culhay Strathlunik wⁱⁿ the paroch of forbes.”—Record of Justiciary.

“ July 15th.

“ In the Court of Justiciary of Our Sovereign Lord the King held in the Judgement Hall of Edinburgh by Lord Thomas Hope Justice General, and Mr James Robertson Justiciary Depute.

Entered

“ Duncane M^cGregor son to Duncane M^cGregor in Rannache. Convict and hangit.

“ Dilaitit of art and part and being in company of Johne Dow Gar M^cGregor, Duncane M^cGregor his brother and others their complices all broken men at the violent taking and binding of James Andersone servitor to Wm. Forbes of Leslie in the month of March last by past carrying him bound from the town of Duncanestoun to the town of Landlandis as a captive and prisoner until the time he was followed and relieved out of their hands by the said Wm. Forbes of Leslie his Mr : Usurping thereby most treasonably upon them his Majesty’s Royal power and authority, the said James Andersone being his Majesty’s free subject And siclyke for the violent taking of Jon M^cKie in Towie of Clat as a captive and prisoner, binding him violently to the trees of the bell house of the Kirk of Cairne and not relieving him, nor loosing him until he paid five dollars which was paid in composition by one of his friends ; And last for art and part and being in company with the said Jon Dow Gar and his complices at the breaking up of the doors of Wm Donaldsone in Bankhead, stealing and away taking by way of masterful theft and stonethreiff, furth of the said dwelling house of the said Wm Donaldsone his haill guids, geir insicht and plenishing being thereinto to the avail of five hundred merks.

“ August.

“ Royal Commission to the Marquis of Montrose to raise troops in Scotland.

“Patrik M^cGregor of that Ilk soon after received from Montrose a Warrant to raise his friends and followers in his Majesty's defence, as appears from a *renewed* Warrant to that effect 3rd July 1645, referring to a former.

“1643. December 11th.

“Charter by Patrick Drummond of Culcrieff of the Lands of Culcrieff to Patrick Drummond younger of Culcrieff—enfeoffed on that day.

“November 10th.

“Jon M^cgregour in Wester Elchies mentioned in Record of Justiciary.

“1644. March 19th.

“Sasine to Janet Andersone, Spouse of John Gregorie, to George Wilson, lawful son of George W. Burgess of Aberdeen by Christian Andersone his Spouse, and to Isabella Andersone, Spouse of Mr Thomas Thoines Minister at Ednie, Heirs portioners of umquhile David Andersone at Fenzeache their Brother, in the lands of Fenzeache in the Regality of St Andrews, Parish of Monymusk, and Shire of Aberdeen, on Precept of Sasine by George Marquis of Huntlie.”—Particular Register of Sasine, Aberdeen.

“November, and December.

“The army commanded by James Marquis of Montrose as His Majesty's Lieutenant General over his whole kingdom was, on its march from the Braes of Atholl toward the country of the Marquis of Argyll who headed the insurgents, joined by the ClanGregor and the Clan Nab.

“‘Ye heard before of Montrose's march into Atholl,’ says Spalding, between 8th and 22nd December 1644. ‘He took the Laird of Wemyss, Menzies, captive, and other outstanding rebels; he goes to the Laird of Glenurchie's lands, burns wastes and destroys his country, being one of Argyle's special kinsmen.’ The Red-Book of Clanronald agrees with these intimations, and further specifies ‘both sides of Loch Tay.’

“1645. February 2nd.

“Ane band of unione amongst all his Majesty's faithfull subjects, as also of mutuall assistance and defence.

“Wheras his sacred Majestie for the vindication of his oune honor and just authoritie and the happines and recoverie of his thralld and oppressed subjects, has been from all reason and necessitie constrained to oune himself and ther miseries, by declaring by open Proclamations the horrid courses of the rebellious factione that now so raigeth within this kingdome, to be most wicked and traitorous, as they are most unjust and unnatural, willing and requiring all his Majestie's faithfull and loyall subjects to yield by no means ther o(be?)dience thereto, Bot on the contrarie to joyne themselves with Prince Maurice his Majesties Nephew and Captain Generall ower this wholl kingdome, or James Marquis of Montrose his Majesties Lieutennant Generall of the same, and to use ther best and most

vigorous oppositione, against the Actors and Instruments of all those abominable and monstrous crymes: Witt ye ws, therfor Wndersubscryners, out of the deep sense of our deutie to God, our consciences, King, and native countrie, yea to all Lawes and Justice divine and humane by these presents; To bind and obleige ourselves, Lykas we ar by God and Nature tyed, with our lyfes, fortunes and estates to stand to the mainte(na)nce of the honor and authoritie, of our sacred and native Generall, contrarie to this present perverse, and infamous factione of desperat Rebels, now in force against him, And that we shall, upon all occasions, according as we ar required by his Majestie or any having his authoritie, or as the opportunitie shall offer, be ever readie to wse all our best and most active endeavors for that effect. As also each and everie one of ws do faithfullie promeis mutuallie to assist one another herein, as we shall be desyred or the occasion requir: All which befor God and his angells, we most solemnlie, and from our Consciences, and just sense, voluntarlie and sincerlie vowe and promeis firmlic till adher to and never to suerve from As we would be reputed famous Men and Christians, and expect the blessing of Almighty God in this lyf or his eternall happines heirafter. In witness whereof we have subscrynit these presents at Killiwherme ¹ the penult dayis of January the yeir of God Ane thousand sex hundreth fourtie fyve yeirs.

- (Signed)
1. Montrose.
 2. Airly.
 3. Seaforth.
 4. Grahame.
 5. Lo Gordon.
 6. Thom: Ogilvy.
 7. L M^cLaine of Dowart.
 8. J. M^corronald of Eyellanttirrem.
 9. E. M^cDonald apirand of Glengarrie.
 10. Alexander M^cDonell.
 11. Duncane Steuart Fiar of Appen.
 12. Donald Camronne Tutor of Lochiell.
 13. Nat Gordon.
 14. J. Gordon of Knokepic.
 15. Donald Robertsonsone Tutor of Strowane.
(D. ?) M^cPheirsonsone.
 16. P. Campbell of Edinampil.
 17. P. Græme.
 18. Johnne Drummond.
 19. J. Grame.

¹ The modern Fort Augustus. It was commonly called Killiwhemen.

20. James Grant of frenchie.
21. Robert Gordon.
22. D. Farcharson.
23. J. Grant of Moyne.
24. J. Kinnard of Coulbyne.
25. G. Innes Yung^r. of Leuthars.
26. Wm. Dow of (Orchardwall?).
27. J. Gordon of Letterfurey.
28. Donald MacDonald of Ceippec from the beginning.
29. W. Gordon feyve.
30. A. Gordonne of fyvie Younger.
31. Alex. Dunbar of (Teikbork?).
32. J. Martine of Kempkairne.
33. J. Abercromby.
34. R. Gordone.
35. W. Innes.
36. P. Gordonne of Kirkhill.
37. T. M^cKenzie of Pluscardin.
38. Johne Innes of Leuthars.
39. Hugh Innes.
40. T. Mowat of Balquhol.
41. J. Gordon of Carnborrow.
- 41a. (Name illegible).
42. Patrik M^cGregre of that Ilk.
43. Murich M^cLean of Lochbuy.
44. W. Douglas Glenbervy.
45. R. M^cGwir of Montdow.
46. Wm. Chisholme fiar of Cromlix.
47. F. Hay.
48. Alex^r. Robertstone of Doune.
49. J. Robertstone fiar of Doune.
50. David Moray of Colquhalzie.
51. L. M^cPhersone.
52. J. M^ceadam."

At the time of King Charles I.'s Parliament in July 1640, or possibly the previous year, after an interview with the King at Berwick the Marquis of Montrose resolved to dissociate himself from the Covenanting party and to serve the Royal Cause. But the Covenanters having again raised

an army under General David Leslie, he accepted a command in it and started for an invasion of England. The parliamentary power learning that Montrose had formed a band at Cumbernauld to support the royal authority apprehended and imprisoned him in Edinburgh Castle; but he was liberated in the summer of 1641. Later, the Covenanters resolving to send an army again into England to join the parliamentary forces who had come to an open rupture with the Sovereign, Montrose hastened to the King early in 1643 and offered his services. In December he was given supreme command, whilst the Marquis of Huntly was Lieutenant-General, and in April 1644 he entered Scotland with a small body of Horse, but finding little support retired to Carlisle. Argyll collected a large force to oppose Huntly, with which he advanced to Aberdeen. Shortly afterwards Montrose returned privately to Perthshire, where, with the assistance of his cousin, Græme of Inchbrakie he raised the Highlanders, giving rendezvous to a body of Irish troops sent by the Earl of Antrim, under Allastair M^cColla Chiotach M^cDonald of Collonsay, to join him at Blair Atholl, where he could rely on the fidelity and loyalty of the Athollmen. Being well known to the Athollmen, Montrose was soon joined by 800 men from that district, who were at their own request put under the command of Inchbrakie, as the Earl of Atholl was at that time only 13 years of age. His first victory was at Tibbiemuir near Perth on September 1, 1644. It does not appear that any of the Clan Gregor fought on this occasion. Montrose afterwards marched to Aberdeenshire where he obtained several victories, but in spite of these successes he had to experience the defection of many of the Lowland gentlemen who had joined him at first. Argyll's army, whilst following him about, seldom came to close quarters, and Montrose withdrew again into Atholl early in November. From thence he resolved to carry the war into the enemy's own country and to make a hostile visit to Argyll.

The following quotation is taken from Canon Murdoch's "Deeds of Montrose," translated from the Latin history by Bishop Wishart, with notes by the translator.¹

¹ "Memoirs of Montrose," 1639-1650, by George Wishart, edition by Rev. Alexander Murdoch, F.S.A., Canon of St Mary's Cathedral, and H. F. Morland Simpson, 1893.

"Much of Breadalbane was in possession of Sir Robert Campbell of Glenurquhy an active Covenanter. His brother Patrick of Edinample was with Montrose and signed the Kilcummin Bond. The MacGregors and M^cNabs joined soon after," *i.e.* November 1644. "Montrose divided his army into three parties, the first commanded by the Chief of the MacDonalds and third by himself. With these he descended on the enemy's fields and ravaged the whole district" of Argyll. This devastation of Argyll "lasted from the middle of January 1644. to the end of January 1645."

Montrose's next object was to seize Inverness, but on his march he learnt that Argyll, who had been keeping himself aloof, was at Inverlochty intending to oppose him. Montrose whose army at that time consisted of only about fifteen hundred men, the rest having dispersed, was at the head of Loch Ness when he heard of Argyle's designs. By a forced march through Glenroy he arrived in Glennevis before Argyll knew of his approach, Montrose gained a signal victory over Argyll's army who were commanded by Campbell of Auchinbreck. This action, known as the Battle of Inverlochty, took place Feb. 2. 1645.

Montrose went north to Morayshire, Aberdeenshire, &c. made one or two expeditions into Forfarshire, including the storming of Dundee, but was hard pressed by the Covenanting army under General Baillie. In April of the same year he went to Dunkeld and from thence marched to Crieff with only a small party. Baillie who with a large army was lying in Perth, attempted to surprise Montrose by a rapid night march; but, discovering his purpose, the royalist leader withdrew his troops up Strathearn, while Baillie, finding it useless to pursue them into the Highlands, returned to Perth. Montrose passed the night on the Banks of Loch Earn and marched next morning through Balquhiddy as far as Loch Katrine, when, hearing that another covenanting army was preparing to attack Lord Gordon, he resolved to proceed north immediately to his assistance. He therefore returned through Balquhiddy and marched with rapid strides along the side of Loch Tay and through Atholl and Angus, being joined by the Athollmen and other highlanders, who after short campaigns loved to return home for a time. By good fortune he won another great victory at the subsequent Battle of Auldearn, May 1645.¹

¹ This account is abridged from Browne's "Highlanders."

Reference is made to the short visit to Loch Earn in the following passage.

“Montrose retreated from Crieff up the Earn by Comrie, and south of the loch to Loch Earn Head. At the head of Loch Earn three ways lay open, by Glenogle, Strathyre, or Balquhidder. By the last he recruited from the MacGregors' lands.”¹

On July 2, same year, Montrose won another victory over Baillie's Army at Alford, on the river Don, marched through Angus and Blairgowrie to Dunkeld, and was rejoined by the Highlanders according to the following narration.

“1645. July. Montrose marched through Angus, after the Battle of Alford where he met his Cousin Patrick Groeme of Inchbrakie, with his Athollmen ready for everything under his command Macdonald also joined him with Maclean also the Chief of the MacRanalds with over 500 men; and the MacGregors and Macnabs, inferior to none in courage and endurance, who after the custom of their country followed their leaders and Chieftains, but I am unable to give their exact number.”¹

Montrose for a time took up his quarters at Little Dunkeld. His prospects were now bright, the only obstacle to the entire subjugation of Scotland to the King being the army of Baillie. He was therefore anxious to attack the enemy, whose Fife regiments had lately returned home.

An interesting co-temporary account² may now be given with the details of the battle of Kilsyth in which it is known that the MacGregors bore an honourable part.

“July or August. In the mean time while Montrose entered the shire of Angus, where he met Inchbrakie at the head of the Athollmen, and MacDonald with a good number of Highlanders with whom had joined Mackclean, a powerful man in the Highlands with seven hundred men, and Glengarry, with as many; the Clans of Mackgregor and Macknab, with a good number of that of the Farquharsons of the shire of Mar, and some others of Badenoch, all which joined Montrose about the same time.

“16th August. Battle of Kilsyth.

¹ Deeds of Montrose.

² From History of the Troubles of Great Britain,—account of remarkable passages in Scotland, 1633 to 1650, and Montrose's Battles. Written in French by Robert Monteth of Salmonet. Translation by Captain James Ogilvie, printed by the Bannatyne Club.

“Montrose having resolved to pass this beautiful and rich River of Forth, he marched from Kinross, and incamped about three miles from Stirling. The next day having sent away his Foot before him, he followed them with the Horse, which he kept still in the Rear, suspecting that the enemy was pursuing him, Nor was he deceived in that suspicion ; for some spies that he left behind brought word that Bailly was advancing with a powerful Army ; and soon after his Scouts began to appear. One of the foremost having been taken prisoner and brought to Montrose confessed to him frankly, that in his opinion the Covenanters were resolved to pursue him the whole night, in order to bring him to a battle as soon as possible before the troops of Fife which by no means would pass the Forth should leave them. Wherupon Montrose having encouraged his men to continue their march, left the town of Stirling on his left hand where there was a strong garrison, and passed the river that same night about four miles above the town. By break of day he was got six miles on this side of Stirling, where having halted, he understood that the Covenanters had not passed the River the night before ; but they had incamped about three miles from Stirling on the other side. Nevertheless Montrose still marched on till he came to Kilsyth, where he incamped and ordered his troops to be in readiness, either to fight or march as occasion should offer. In the meantime the Covenanters taking a shorter and more easy way passed the river at the Bridge of Stirling, and incamped about three miles from Kilsyth. During the march of the two armies, the Earl of Lanrick having got together a thousand Foot and about five hundred horse was incamped about twelve miles from Kilsyth, and on the other hand the Earls of Glencarn, Cassils and Eglinton were hastening the levies in the Western shires, which was going on the more easily that that country had not as yet felt any of the inconveniencies that attend War. Therefore Montrose resolved to fight Bailly ; for though he was much stronger than he, and that his army consisted of six thousand Foot and eight hundred Horse, Montrose having only four thousand five hundred Foot and five hundred Horse, yet he considered that the Match would be still more unequal if he should wait there till these Earls joined him with their forces ; in which case he would be forced, with the danger of losing the reputation he had formerly gained, to betake himself to the mountains. On the other hand the Covenanters thinking that Montrose had passed the Forth more of fear than design, their chief aim was to deprive him of all hopes of a retreat. In order to compass that, by break of day which was the 15. of August, having drawn up their Army, they began to march directly to the Royalists ; which Montrose having perceived, and sensible that the good or bad success of the King's affairs in Scotland depended upon that day, he forgot nothing that a great General could do, for encouraging his soldiers. He ordered them all, as well Horse as the Foot to throw off their doublets and every man turning up his shirt sleeves, by that resolution to strike terror into the enemy and let them

know that they were resolved either to conquer or die. In the Field of Battle there were some cottages and Gardens adjoining them, Montrose drawing up his men, posted some musketeers there ; but before he had done putting the rest of his men in order of Battle, the Covenanters charged these musketeers very smartly in order to drive them out of that post ; but they received the Enemy without giving ground, and after this first heat was a little cooled, they fell upon them, put them to flight and laid some of them dead upon the spot, which so heartened the Highlanders wherof there were about a thousand in Montrose's advanced Guard, that without waiting the General's orders, they ran desperately up a little hill, within pistol shot of the Covenanters, and exposed themselves to be cut in pieces, if the Enemy's Horse had surrounded them. But their advanced Guard waiting for that of the Rear, which was advancing but slowly, Montrose had time to relieve these rash men. For as the Covenanters had caused these troops of Horse, followed by two thousand Foot to advance, in order to attack them, he ordered the brave Earl of Airley to go to their assistance with his Brigade, which he did with so great courage, that after a sharp engagement, his Horse which consisted for the most part of gentlemen of his own name of Ogilvie routed the Enemy's Horse and made them fall foul upon their Foot. This advantage continued to animate Montrose's men, so much that with a great shout, they rushed in amongst the Enemy, and charged them with so much fury, that their Horse having given ground the Foot threw down their Arms and fled. The Victorious pursued them hotly for fourteen miles, and made so great a slaughter that, about four thousand of them lay dead upon the place, and all their cannon and baggage were taken, besides a great number of Prisoners. Montrose only lost six men, three of which were Ogilvie's who paved the way to that great victory, which was a great check to the Covenant."

Montrose subsequently repaired to Glasgow and Edinburgh. Orders from the King were afterwards sent to him to proceed to the Borders to meet other Royalist forces with whom he was to watch the movements of Leslie's army. But on hearing of Montrose's intention to go south the Highlanders in a body asked leave to return home for a time which necessarily weakened him materially. On September 13, 1645, he fought the Battle of Philiphaugh and sustained a crushing and fatal defeat. Montrose returned to Atholl where he induced about four hundred Athollmen to follow him at once to the north in search of further reinforcements with the promise of the whole joining him on his return. The following is quoted verbatim from Browne's "Highlanders."

“1645. Dec. When marching through Strathspey, Montrose received intelligence that Atholl was threatened with a visit from the Campbells, a circumstance which induced him to dispatch Groeme, of Inchbrakie and John Drummond younger of Balloch to that district. The inhabitants of Argyle, on hearing of Sir Alexander M'Donald's arrival in their country after the battle of Kilsyth, had fled to avoid his vengeance and concealed themselves in caverns or in the clefts of rocks ; but being compelled by the calls of hunger to abandon their retreats they had been collected together by Campbell of Ardkinlass to the number of about twelve hundred and had attacked the MacGregors and Macnabs for favouring Montrose.”

Being joined by the Stewarts of Balquhiddier, the Menzieses and other partisans of Argyle, they meditated an invasion of Atholl and had advanced as far as Strathample, with the intention of carrying their design into execution when intelligence was brought to Inchbrakie of their approach. Inchbrakie and Balloch had by this time collected seven hundred able-bodied men, and with this force they immediately proceeded to meet the Campbells. These had laid siege to Edinample Castle, but on being apprised of the advance of the Athollmen they retired to Menteith whither they were hotly pursued by the Athollmen who overtook them at Callender, near the village of Menteith. After crossing the river Teith they halted and prepared for battle, having previously stationed a large party of musketeers to guard the ford of the river.

Having ascertained the strength and position of the Campbells, Inchbrakie ordered his men to advance to the ford as if with the intention of crossing it in order to draw the attention of the Campbells to this single point, while with the remainder of his men he hastened to cross the river by another ford, higher up and nearer the village. This movement was immediately seen by the Argylemen, who, alarmed at such a bold step and probably thinking that the Athollmen were more numerous than they really were, abandoned the position and fled with precipitation towards Stirling. As soon as the Atholl party stationed at the lower ford saw the opposite bank deserted, they immediately crossed the river and attacked the rear of the retiring Campbells. They were soon joined in the pursuit by the party which had crossed the higher ford, but as the Athollmen had performed a tedious march of ten miles that morning they were unable to continue the pursuit far. About eighty Campbells were killed in the pursuit.”

Allusion to this skirmish is made in the following¹:—

“1646. The survivors of Argyll's men driven from absolute necessity or fear of Macdonald's power and threats of annihilation had left their own country and made a raid on the MacGregors and Macnabs, Montrose's friends. . . . They laid

¹ Deeds of Montrose.

siege to Edinample but decamped and were defeated by the Athollmen near Callender."

In May 1646 the king desired Montrose to disband his army and retire into France after the disastrous battle of Naseby. In July a cessation of Arms was arranged between Montrose and General Middleton the Covenanting Commander and on the 13. July the Royalist Leader addressed his army and formally disbanded them, sailing to Norway in the following September.

From the "Chartulary" :—

"Patrik Macgregor of that Ilk, surnamed popularly Caoch, led a party of his Clan in the Battle of Inverlochy. Red Book of Clanronald, as cited in a Process in the Court of Session, MacDonald of Glengarry versus MacDonald of Clanronald, 1824-5."

"1645. June 7th.

"Wheras the Laird of M^cGregor and his friends have declared themselves faithfullie for his Majestie and doe follow ws in his service These ar therfor be power and warrand granted be his Majestie to ws to certify and assure theme, that whatsoever lands and possessions belonged justlie, to the said Laird of M^cGregor and his predecessors in Glenlyon Rannoch or Glenurchy, or whatsoever lands belonged justlie to his freinds and their predecessors and ar now in the possession of Rebels and Enemys to his Majestie's service ; They and ther Heirs shall have the same Disponed to them and confirmed be his Majestie under his hand and seal, when it shall please God to put an end to thes present troubles, Providing always that the said Laird of M^cGregor and his said freinds and their forsaid continow faithfull and constant in his Majestie's service, otherwise these presents shall be null.

"Subscribed at Kinady in Cromar the seventh day of June One thousand sex hundreth fourtie fyve yeires."

(Signed) "Montrose."

Transumpt in the Collection of MacGregor of Balhaldies.

Quotation from Spalding in a passage to be found under 1645 October, November or December.

"July 3rd, day after Battle of Alford.

"Wheras the Laird of M^cGregor hes received a former Commission from his Majestie for raising his Freinds Followers and these of his Name, We therfor by power and Warrand granted to ws be his Majestie, Doe by these presents in his Majestie's name and be his Authoritie, Renew the forsaid concession, and we do of new again give and grant to the said Laird of M^cGregor the like power and warrand to raise his wholl Freinds Followers and these of his Name for assisting of

his Majesties service Willing and ordaining him to obey and fullfill the forsaid comission and to do therein accordinglie in everie thing Subscryved at Kinady in Cromar the third day of July Ane thousand sex hundreth and fourtie fyve yeires.”

(Signed) “Montrose.”

Transumpt in the Archives of MacGregor of Balhaldies.

Note connected with foregoing voucher.

“MacGregor had, like others of the commanders of corps, retired to recruit, and had again joined the army with a greater force than he had originally furnished. An eye witness and actor, Clanronald’s Bard, after describing the battle of Alford fought 2nd July, says, ‘Alexander M^cDonnell’ (meaning Colkitto’s son, Major General since the beginning of the campaign) came from the west, with a great army of men, namely John Muidertach,¹ with a band of good looking young men of his own country and kin, and Donald his son along with him, the Clan MacLean from Mull, the Steuarts of Appin, the Clan Gregor and others. Mac Lean, according to the same author, had before the battle of Inverlochy, joined Montrose with twelve men only, for a body guard. ‘When they reached Montrose’s camp’ says this writer, ‘they were joyfully received, and made heartily welcome by him, and by all the rest, and each Clan set in proper order by itself.’ According to the Abbé Salmonet, the MacGregors joined Montrose, when he had reached Angus on his way south.’

“1645. August 5th.

“Letter of Slaines M^cGregours to Buchanens.

“To all and sundry whom it concerns to whose knowledge this present letter shall come We Duncane and Greigour M^cGreigors natural sons to umquhill Patrick M^cGreigor alias Auldache Greiting in God everlasting, Witt your (*sic*) ‘universatie’ We the said Duncane and Greigor M^cGreigors ffor ourselves and taking the burden upon us for Patrik M^cGreigor our youngest brother and for Duncane M^cGreigour son to umquhile Malcolme M^cGreigor alias Auldache and for all others, our kin, friends, men tennents, servants, assisters and partakers, for the sum of guid and usual of this realm numerated, paid and delivered to us really and in effect by John Buchanan of Bocastell for himself and in name of Robert Buchanan of Lenie, Robert Buchanan lawful son to Archibald Buchanan brother german to umquhile Robert Buchanan of Bocastell and remanent their kin, friends, men-tenants, servants, assisters and part takers To have remitted and forgiven And by the tenor hereof with express advice council and consent of ‘Patrik M^cGreigour of that Ilk cheiff of that name,’ Greigor M^cGreigor eldest lawful son to umquhile Duncane M^cGreigor of Rora, Williame M^cAphersons fiar of Inveressie and also with consent and assent of the other

¹ John Muidertach, as he was styled popularly, who signed the Bond for King Charles I., as “John M^cOrronald of Island Tirrem.” See page 92.

persons undersubscribed, for their right and interest, if they have any in the matter underwritten Remit and heartily forgive with our hearts the said Johne Buchanan of Bocastell, Robert Buchanane of Lenie, Robert Buchanan lawful son to Archibald Buchanane brother german to the said umquhill Robert Buchanane of Bocastell, and the said Archibald himself and all others their kin, friends, allies, assisters and partakers, all offence, wrong, crime, Injury, harm, hurt and leasione committed by umquhill Robert Buchanane of Lenie the said umquhill Robert Buchanan of Bocastell, umquhill Walter his son, the said Archibald Buchanane and Robert his son or any of them In hurting wounding and killing and slaying of the said umquhill Patrik and Malcome M^cGreigors alias Auldaches upon the day of 1621.¹ And of all rancour, malice, hatred, displeasure, evil will, claim, action, Instance and crime whatsoever Which we or any of us or any others our kin and friends above named, our assisters, allies, and part takers, had, have or any ways may have, conceive, or pretend against the forenamed persons or any one of them or their foresaids for the said slaughter And taking burden upon us, as said is, with consent abovementioned By these presents Discharge all letters raised in the said matter the execution thereof, haille strength, tenor, force and effect of the same with all that has followed or may follow thereupon Like as by the tenor hereof taking burden upon us and with consent as is abovementioned We faithfully promise Bind and oblige us never to Intend, move or pursue any action or plea criminal or civil by way of deed or otherwise In the law or by the law against the said John Buchanane of Bocastell, Robert Buchanan of Lenie, Robert Buchanan lawful son to Archibald Buchanan brother german to the said umquhill Robert Buchanan of Bocastell, or against the said Archibald Buchanan, or any of them, their kin, friends, allies, assisters and part takers for the same Renouncing and expressly discharging all action, feud and enmity thereanent That the same may be hidden and buried in perpetual oblivion And never remembered any more hereafter, And farther taking burden upon us, as said is, and with consent above expressed, we faithfully assure by these presents the haille forenamed persons That none of them nor their foresaids shall be any way molested, troubled, invaded, pursued, hurt nor harmed in their bodies, lands, rents, goods, gear, rooms nor possessions either in the law or by the law By us nor any of us or our foresaids or any others whom we may stop or let, directly or indirectly, for the said crime and offence, or any trouble that has followed or may follow thereupon In all time coming under the pain of perjury, defamation, outlawry, credit and estimation And that by Refunding to them of all cost, skaith, damage, interest and expenses that they shall sustain therethrough in our defaults Consenting for the greater security these presents be inserted and Registered in the books of Council and Session or Sherrif books of Perth there to have the strength of a Decreet that all letters and executorials needful may pass

¹ 1626 was the actual year.

hereupon In form as effeirs upon ten days charge only And for Registrating hereof constitutes our procurators conjunctly and severally for the greater security of the premises In witness whereof these presents written by William Ross notar in Dunkeld We and the other persons consenters have subscribed the same with our hands as follows At Dunkeld the fifth day of August 1645 years before these witnesses Johne M^cDonald lawful son to umquhill Donald M^cDonald of Glengarie, Johne Hendersone of Brabstradoran, James Banerman one of the Bailies of Dunkeld, Johne Greig of the hauch of Fengorth, Andro Burt and the said William Ros notaries.

“Duncane and Gregore M^cGregours foresaids with our hands at the pen led of the notaries underwritten at our command because we cannot write.

“Signed by Andro Burt and William Ross, Notaries Public by command of the foresaid persons unable to write as they assert.

Greigor M^cGreigor
consents

Jo M^cDonald, witness
J. Hendersone, witness
James Banerman, witness
Thom Greig, witness.”

Wm. M^cPhersone consents
James M^cPherson consents

—Original in the Leny Collections.

“August 15th.

“Extract of Red Book of Clanronald describing the Battle of Kilsyth.

“‘The men of Donald son of John Muidartach, and Patrick Caoch MacGregor’s men, made but one regiment. They gained the trenches. Donald was the first that leapt over them, and his men followed; and, by the rush of the rest of the army who followed close the great army of the enemy was routed The keys of the great castle were sent from Edinburgh, and all Scotland yielded.’

“September 24th.

“Discharge of Gregor, Patrick and Duncane sons of Patrik M^cgregor alias Aldech and Duncan M^cGregor son to umq^{ll} Malcome M^cGregor brother to the said umq^{ll} Patrik, to John Buchanan of Arnpryor, of 650 merks and 325 merks due by bond by umq^{ll} Robert Buchanan of Lenie and Walter Buchanan in Bochastell, Sir James Campbell of Lawers Kny^t cautioner, granted 3d April 1632. The discharge is dated 24th September 1645.

“1646. January.

“‘The Clangregor and Macnabis’ plunder Strathire and other lands in Perth

and Stirling Shires. Complaint to that effect by George Buchannane fear of that Ilk, proprietor of these Lands, to the Parliament 15th March 1649. See that date.

“July 24th.

“Wheras the Laird of M^cGregor has been engaged in his Majesteis service during thes troubles wherin he hes acquitted himselfe most Loyallie and Faithfullie Thes ar therfor not onlie to witnes the same but also to assure him That whensoever it shall please God to restore his Majestie and render to him his just Rights that he shall be thankfullie and amplie rewarded according to his deservings and merits Gevin at the twentie fourth day of July Ane thousand sex hundreth and fourtie sex yeires.” (Signed) “Montrose.”

Transumpt in the Collections of MacGregor of Balhaldies.

“1647. August 13th.

“Sasine, John Gregorie, in the lands and Barony of Fren draught &c., on a Precept of Chancery, dated 30th July preceding, proceeding on a Decreet of the Court of Session dated 20th July, apprising these lands from James Viscount of Fren draught, and James Crichtoun, & their Heirs, for a debt of 59,560 merks Scots of principal, by past Interest and liquidate expenses, owing by them to the said John Gregorie, and for the sum of 2,978 merks money ‘predicte Vicecomitie feodi ejusdem correspondem.’”—Particular Register of Sasines, Aberdeen, vol. xiii.

“1648. February 17th.

“Act anent Gregor M^cGregor.

“The Committee of Estates ordaines the Laird of Buchanan to delyver Gregor M^cGregor and his adherents prisoners within the hous of Buchanan to the Laird of Ardkinlass or to the Commander in Chiefe of the regiment upone the place; And ordaines the Officeris To send thame in speedilie and saiflie to Ed^r That course may be taken with thame according to Justice.”—Record of the Committee of Estates.

“May 16th.

“The Committee (of Estates) doe seriously Recommend to the Collonells and Comittees of Warre of the schyre of Perth to grant Sir Robert Campbell of Glenvrquhy, John Campbell fear their of, Colonell James Campbell of Lawers, Alexander Menzies of Comries and James Campbell of Clathik such ease in the present leveyes as thair Lands quhilk have bene destroyed ther yeires bygane, be not now Layed waist be want of tennents.”—Record of Committee of Estates.

“May 19th.

“The Committee of estaites Declaires that efter the last of this moneth They will no longer intertaine the garisons of nynescoir men q^{lks} ar within Glenorquhy, Lawers and the Laird of Weemes bounds And ordains the sojourns that ar now

Chapter IX

James MacGregor of that Ilk, 1649

FROM thé "Chartulary":—

" 1649. March.

" Act and decreet in favoures of S^r Johne Broune of Fordell knight, Againes Johne M^cEwing and otheris.

" Anent the Summondis or lybellit precept raised at the instance of S^r Johne Broune of Fordell knight and Robert Hay of Strowie for thameselffes and in name and behalff of David and Robert Brounes in Abbotisdewglie, Helene Scotland relict of vmqle Johne Broun thair, now spous to Johne Currie thair, and he for his entres, and others their tenants in the lands of Abbotisdewglie and Classdewglie againes Johne M^cewing in Condocloich, Andro Murray in Fendoche eister, Andro M^cCrae thair, Johne M^cAra in wester fendoche, Donald M^cConneill thair, donald M^cconneill in eister Feandoche, Donald M^cgregour in Dawlick, Johne M^cwilliame thair, Neill M^cinewir in middle Feandoche, Williame Gordoune thair, Duncane roy thair, Johne M^cara sometyme in Downy and now in Midlethendy and Johne dow M^cgilliechonneill in Keanadrochen Makand mentiounes That whair in the moneth of August 1645 The saides defenderes with their complices and followeres came in ane hostile way Armed with warelyke furnitour to the saides landes of Abbottisdewglie and Classdewglie perteing to the saides S^r Johne Broune and Robert Hay And thair in a violent way took, spulzied, robbed and drave away The number of Cattell, horse, nolt and schein efterspecifeit, aff the saides landes &c.—Whilkes horse, nolt, schein and vtheres abovewritten are zit detenit be the saides defenderes, or sauld and disponed vpon be thame, And zit never redelyverit be thame to the perseweres And thairfore the Committee of Estaites Ordained Messingeres of Armes conjunctlie and severallie To Summond, warne and charge the saides defenderes To have compeired befor the Estaites of parliament then ensewing—the Twentie third day of January last bypast With continuatioune of dayes &c. And Siclyke to Sumond, warne and charge witnesses to compeir befor the saids Estates of parliament the said day—To beer Leill and suithfast witnessing, in the said mater—Whilk being called in face of Parliament vpon the said twentie third day of Januar &c. And the saides S^r Johne Broune and Robert Hay Compeirand personallie for thameselves and in name of thair saides tennentes And the saides Defenderes

being called publictlie in presence of the saides haill memberes of parliament and at the vtter dore of the parliament hous and not compeirand The saides Estates of parliament—did Remitt the said mater to the Committee of parliament appoynted for Bills—Wha haveing receaved sworne and examinat sundrie famous witnesses at severall dyetts and tymes efter calling of the saides haill defenderes And they not compeirand to object againes their receiveing Reported their opinione anent the said mater in face of parliament—With the Whilk Reporte of the Committee &c. The Estates of parliament being weill and ryplie advysed They find the foirsaid Summondes &c. sufficientlie proven—And halding the saides defenderes pro confesses—And thairfore decernes and ordaines The foirnamed persones defenderes To redelyver &c. And ordaines letters of horning To pas and be direct heirvponne on ane simple chaarge of fyftene dayes poyndeing and vtheres necessar in forme as effeires.”—Parliamentary Record, March 1649, Rescinded Acts.

“ 1649. March 15th.

“ Act in favouris of George Buchannane fear of that Ilk.

“ The estates of parliament, Taking to their consideratioune The Supplicatioune given be George Buchannane fear of that ilk, Makand mentioune That James Grahame haveing conceived ane deadly hatred and malice againes the said supplicant, for his fidelitie and constant service in the publict caus, sent some of the rebelles and took away the haill guids that wer vpone the supplicantes landes, and herried the same in august 1645 Lykas in November that same yeere he came againe with his haill forces, horse and foote and brunt and waisted his haill landes murdered and begg(ar)ed his freindes and tennentes man, wyff and childring without respect of sex or age besydes his hous. Whill the Estaites sent vp for the most pairt of their Armie vnder the Command of the Erle of Callander, Generall major Midletoune and generall major Howburne, who wer ey witnesses and forced the enimie to retire And thairefter ordanit the supplicant to keepe ane garisone in his hous for the vse of the publict. Lykas also the said James grahame in the moneth of Januar thairefter sent the Clangregour and the Macnabes to the rest of the supplicantes landes of Stroshire, Strathire, and vtheris in Perth and Stirling Schires possess themselves thairin, herrieing and waisteing all whaerever they came placed tennentes of thair owne and removed his exacted in his laite Ma^{tie}'s name The haill few dewties at ten merk alledging thame to have ane gift thairof wherby ever since the supplicantes haill landis hes bene altogether vnprofitable to him &c., &c., &c.”—Parliamentary Record.

“ April 30th.

“ Duncan M^cGregor alias M^cChallum Bayne in Aulich & Grissell Stewart his spouse had a Charter dated 30th April 1649, proceeding on a Contract of Wadsett of the same date, from Neill Stewart of Granich, with consent of Grissell Farquharson, his spouse, of the lands of Aulich, under reversion of £1000 Scots; they were

infeoffed 1st May following."—Sasine recorded 20th May 1649. Particular Register of Sasines, Perth.

" August.

" In an Act of the Committee of Estates for citing a number of Robertsons, Stewarts, and others of the proprietors in Athole, to appear before the Committee on 30th instant to underly such order as shall be prescribed to them touching their keeping the peace of the kingdom, one of the persons to be cited is

' Jeane Campbell relict of umqⁿ Patrik Murray Laird of M^cGregour.'

In a similar Act, of the same date, for citing Lord Drummond and others, the following are to be cited to the same effect.

" Duncan M^cGregour in the Shereff Moore of Lerchwood, Angus and John roy M^cindowlaches in Rannoch, and a few other obscure MacGregors."—Record of Committee of Estates, vol. from January to November 1649.

To understand the persons mentioned we must now turn to

IX. James MacGregor of that Ilk, only son of Patrick Roy MacGregor, Representative of Glenstray. He was very young at the time of his father's death—*i.e.* before August 1649, as is shown by the mention of Patrick's widow in the previous entry. His tutor was Malcolm M^cGregor, alias Douglas, son and heir of Duncan M^cEwne, the tutor to Gregor MacGregor, or John Murray of Glenstray, who was uncle to James. The latter resided during his minority at the Hall in the Isle of Loch Rannoch, the authority for this statement being the "Mercurius Politicus," Cromwell's State Gazette, under date 30th July 1653; and from the mention of this residence it may be inferred that his father had successfully held some of the "Rowmes" in Rannoch, of the manner of claiming which Sir Alexander Menzies of Weyme had complained in 1641. James is probably the "Laird of Macgregor" mentioned with other Macgregors as the subjects of a Commission of Fire and Sword given to Sir James Campbell of Laweris, 23rd September 1679.

In 1671, 4th June, at "Kilmorie" on Loch Fyne, he entered into a Bond of Friendship with Lauchlan M^cFingon of Strathordell in Skye, Chief of the M^cKinnons, in which they acknowledged that they were "descended lawfully from twa Brether of Auld Descent."

The following is the text of this instrument:—

At Kilmorie, the 6th day of June, one thousand six hundred and seventy-one

years; it is mutually agreed and condescended betwixt the honourable persons underwritten; to wit, James MacGregor of that Ilk, on the ane part, and Lauchlan Macfingon of Strathardill, on the other part, in manner and to the effect underwritten. That is to say, for the special love and amitie between these persons, and condescending that they are descended lawfully from twa brether of auld descent, quhairfore, and for certain onerous causes moving, we witt ye, we to be bound and obliged; Likeas, be the tenor hereof, we faithfully bind and oblise us, and our successors, our kin, friends and followers, faithfully to serve ane anuther in all causes, with our men and servants, against all wha live or die, the King's highness only excepted, and to own all gude friendship ane to aneother, during all the days of our lifetime, and to maintain ane anuthers quarrel, hinc inde, reserving his Highness's interest as said is. And this obligement is hereby declared to be for the behoof of all our Kinsfolk, as is allenarly to ourselves. Whereat, we by our oaths and subscriptions, oblise us to abide firm and stable, under all hazard of disgrace and infamy. In witness quhairof, we have subscribed thir presents with our hands, day, year, and place, above written, before these witnesses, Patrick MacGregor of Cornleath, Duncan MacGregor of Ardrostan, Alexander Macgregor servitor to the Laird of MacGregor, Lauchlan Mackinnon of Gamboll, Charles Mackinnon his brother, Hector Mackinnon of Borraig and Lauchlan Mackinnon his brother.

(Signed) "Ja. Macgregor
Lach. Macfingon

Patrick Macgregor, witness
Lauchlan Mackinnon, witness
Duncan Macgregor, witness
Charles Mackinnon, witness.
Alexander Macgregor, witness
Hugh Mackinnon, witness

Lauchlan Mackinnon, witness "

This instrument is printed in Douglas's "Baronage," but by error it is there dated 1571 instead of 1671, a mistake which led to considerable confusion as is shown in Vol. I. of this history, page 45.¹

In the same month as this agreement was signed James MacGregor witnessed a Renunciation by his sister Jean M^cGregor, relict of Allan Cameron in favour of her late husband's brother, Ewin Cameron of Locheil. James MacGregor does not appear to have married, and the exact

¹ A letter from Mr MacGregor Stirling to Sir Evan Murray MacGregor, dated 14th April 1825, and quoted in vol. i. at page 45, explains "The accident of an inaccurate copy of a voucher dated 1571 instead of 1671 has, in the printed history of the Gregorian race, perplexed the genealogy for more than a century."

date of his death is unknown. As he left no children, the male line of Gregor Roy nam Bassingheal, became extinct in the third generation, and the succession reverted to the Descendant of Gregor Roy's brother, viz.: Gregor son of Malcolm son of Duncan son of Ewin tutor of Allaster.

It is desirable to carry on the descendants of Ewin the Tutor to the period now under consideration.

Ewin, Tutor of Glenstray, 3rd son of Allaster Macgregor of Glenstray, Generation V. He is frequently mentioned in Vol. I. In 1563-4—as “brether of Gregour M^cGregour alias Laird M^cGregour.” In January 1584-5, as Tutor of Glenstray he was summoned to appear personally before the King and Council to answer some inquiries regarding the means of suppressing “broken men.” The last mention to be found of him is in a Deed, dated 22nd December 1587, at Balloch, which is witnessed by “Ewine M^cGregour Tutour of Glenstray.”—Register of Deeds, 18th June 1591. The tutorship became hereditary in his family for three generations. He had three lawful sons, viz.:—

1. Gregor M^cEwin in Moirinsche on Loch Tay side, this place had been previously in the occupation of a branch of the Roro family, and there is no evidence as to how it changed hands. In the Records Gregor's relationship to the Tutor is not specially mentioned but it may be clearly inferred. He was one of the principal persons chosen to be answerable for the good rule of the Clan in a Bond, dated 22nd April 1601, where his name appears first on the list: “Gregour M^cEwine V^c Gregour sall be ansuerable for himself and for all discendit, and to discend of umquhile Ewine M^cGregour, his Fader.”¹ As “Gregor M^cEwine in Moirinsche, he is mentioned with his brothers John Dow, and Duncan in a list of persons for whom Colquhoun of Luss urged Argyle was answerable 25th November 1602.² In the Black Book of Taymouth “Gregour M^cEwin V^cGregour in Moirinsche” is entered 2nd on the list of those executed 1604 with Allaster of Glenstray.³ He is not known to have left any issue.

2. John Dhu M^cEwin, mentioned in the Records of the Privy Council, 25th November 1602, with his brothers. On the 17th February 1604 he

¹ See vol. i. page 271.

² *Ibid.* page 277.

³ *Ibid.* page 328.

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was tried and executed along with eight other victims at the "Mercait-croce" of Edinburgh.¹ He seems to have left a son,

Allaster M^cEandowie alias M^cGregor for whom Walter M^cAulay of Ardincaple and William Stirling of Auchyle were sureties to the High Court of Justiciary, 8th February 1637, for keeping the peace.

VII. Duncan M^cEwin, alias Douglas, of Moirinsche, Tutor of Glenstray—he was the 3rd son of Ewin the Tutor and, after the execution of his two brothers in 1604, he was the nearest male relation to the sons of John Dhu na Luarag, and their second cousin. He is several times mentioned in the Records as "now callit the Laird" to the exclusion of his ward. He appears to have headed the Clan in every adventure in 1610 and 1611, and his name appears first on the list of those for the murder of whom the pardon of all past faults was promised.² In November 1611, "in regard he was chief of thame and breker of their Society" he was pardoned, and Argyll became his surety.³ On the 30th of December same year he assumed, in presence of the Council, the name of Douglas,⁴ possibly in compliment to the Countess of Argyll who was Lady Margaret Douglas, daughter of the Earl of Morton. Duncan M^cEwin married early in 1603, Margaret Macfarlan, daughter of Malcolm Macfarlan of Gartatan.

He left two sons.

1. Malcolm, of whom later.

2. Ewin, or Hew, noticed in Record 31st March 1651 as Ewin M^cCondochenin, when he joined in a Petition by his elder brother to King Charles II. He appears about this time to have been styled Colonel, as in a Charter by Colin Campbell of Mochaster to Patrick Roy M^cGregor⁵ of the Lands of Corriechrombie, 16th June 1655, one of the witnesses is Robert Clerk, Quartermaster to "Hew Colonell M^cGregor."—In Particular Register of Sasines, Stirlingshire, October 1666.

In 1656, 27th March, Hugh M^cGrigor in Kirkhill entered into a contract of marriage with Mary Napier, daughter of William Napier of

¹ Vol. i. page 323.

² *Ibid.* page 369.

³ *Ibid.* page 390.

⁴ See Record of Privy Council, 9th June 1618—quoted vol. i. page 439.

⁵ Not Patrick, Laird of MacGregor, who died before 1649.

Ardinmoir. Five years previously, this William Napier had granted to "Hugh M^cGregor Brother to Malcolm M^cGregor in Stuckinroy an obligation for 500 merks" and on 7th July 1657 also to "Hew M^cGregor son-in-law to the said William another obligation."

"Captain Hew M^cGregor" acted as Captain of an armed Watch for protecting the cattle of the Lennox, east and south of Loch Lomond, and the Justices of the Peace at the Quarter Sessions at Stirling, 3rd February 1659,¹ decreed that the inhabitants of certain parishes in Stirlingshire, should pay to him such sums as they had bound themselves to pay for protection.—Certified Extract of Minutes of Justices at this date, quoted by Mr Macgregor Stirling as being in the possession of Archibald Edmonstone of Spittal 1831. "Hugh M^cGregor in Craigiverne" which then belonged to his wife's uncle, the first Lord Napier, had a charter from James, 2nd Earl of Montrose, in 1659, of the Twenty shilling land of Kilmanan, in the Barony of Mugdock, Stirlingshire, to him in liferent and to his son John in fee.—Register of Sasines, January 22nd, 1662, Hugh Macgregor with Mary Napier, his spouse, had a charter of the Park of Drumquhassell, in the Parish of Drymen, from William Napier, portioner of the same. In November 1662 'Ewne M^cGregor of Kilmanan' granted an obligation to Archibald Stewart of Scotstown.

The date of Ewne's death does not appear, he had two sons—

1. John M^cGregor of Kilmanan, whose natural daughter and only child "Jean" had of her father an heritable bond, dated at Kierhill, 21st October 1673, to her in liferent, and to John Buchanan, younger of Carbeth in fee, of an annuity of £20 scots out of the lands of Kilmanan.

2. Archibald, of whom later.

VIII. Malcolm MacGregor of Ewir, as he was latterly called, surnamed Douglas, succeeded to his father, Duncan M^cEwin or Douglas of Moirinch in the office of Tutor of Glenstray before 28th August 1649, on which day

¹ In a memorandum received by Sir John MacGregor Murray in November 1817—the following passage occurs: "The Captain M^cGregor to whose petition the Justices of the Peace in Stirling on the 3rd Feb. 1658-9 gave a favourable answer, was *Hew* MacGregor. The minister of Strathblane by whom a report is made of the Minute of the Quarter Session, in the statistical work had not been able to decypher the Captain's Christian name, and in spite of chronological improbability made him Roy Roy! The name was afterwards decyphered by the Rev. Dr Macfarlane of Drymen, who made a faithful copy of the whole."

he appears on record as "Kallum M^cConnochie V^cEwine Tutor to children of umquhile, the Laird of MacGregor."—Register of Committee of Estates. The names of the wards were of course James IX. Representative of Glenstray and his sister Jean.

In 1651, March, "Calum M^cCondachie V^cEwin" with his brother "Ewin M^cCondochenin" petitioned King Charles II. stating on behalf of the whole name of M^cGregor, that they having been appointed, by the Marquis of Argyll, and Lt.-General David Leslie, to defend the Passes at the Heads of Forth, had contrary to the Act of Levy, which ordained that "all Clans should come out under their respective Chieftains, been daily troubled by the Earl of Atholl and the Laird of Buchanan, for additional men, drafted from them, and praying that their men might be restored, and the Clan have a quarter assigned them for their entertainment, which petition was remitted to the Committee of Estates."—Record of the Scottish Parliament, 31st March 1651.

"1653. At the Battle of Aberfoyle, the Tutor at the head of a small force served under the Earl of Glencairn.

"October 5th. King Charles II. issued a warrant to the "Tutor of MacGregor" dated at Chantilly, to raise his friends and followers in His Majesty's defence."—Transumpt in the collections of MacGregor of Balhaldies, and of which the original was in those of MacGregor of Kilmanan.¹

1655, 24th October, "Malcolm, Tutor of M^cGregor" and the Laird of Buchanan signed jointly a Condescence at Callander to adjust an old quarrel betwixt certain of the MacGregors and certain of the Buchannans.—Original in the possession of Hamilton of Bardowie or Buchanan of Leny.

1661. 1st October. Malcolm M^cGregor, eldest son of Duncan MacGregor alias Douglas, Tutor to the Laird of M^cGregor, "Gregor M^cGregor of Roro, and Patrick Drummond alias M^cGregor in Dundurn" had a decree passed against them, as "Chieftains" for neglecting to obey a citation, 2nd August preceding, to find security in terms of the General Band.—Record of Secret Council.

1662. "Malcolm M^cGregor, Tutor to the Laird of M^cGregor," Callum

¹ Mr MacGregor Stirling quotes this in his MS. Memoir of Glenstray.

and Ewin M^cGregors, and several others under their command cited to appear before the Council, 12th June 1662.

His residence, 21st Nov. 1651, was Stuckinroy on the eastern shore of Loch Lomond, and western shoulder of Ben Lomond. Obligation of this date cited in the account of his brother.

1659, 8th December. "Malcolm M^cGregor in Dow of Glengyle" obtained of John Buchanan of that Ilk for 1000 merks, a few Charter of the lands of Portnellan, in the Parish of Callander, but the sale does not appear to have been completed.—Leny Papers. On the 20th March 1667 he renounced an annual rent from his mother's family to Macfarlan of Gartatan.

Malcolm married Mary Campbell, Relict of John M^cNab of Bovaine, who fell at the Battle of Worchester, 3rd September 1651, and daughter of Campbell of Glenlyon. In 1663, 6th March, "Malcolm M^cGregor, Tutor to James MacGregor of that Ilk," and his wife had a disposition from Alexander M^cNab of Bovaine in conjunct liferent and to the said Alexander in fee of the two Merkland of Ewir in Glen Dochart, held of the Laird of Glenurquhay. This was in compensation for the 6 Merkland of Kinnell in Glendochart, which the lady had by marriage contract, but resigned to her son by her first marriage.

Malcolm M^cGregor alias Douglas left one son—

Gregor, his successor, who eventually succeeded also to his distant cousin James Laird of MacGregor.

Chapter X

Glencairn's Expedition, 1653-4

FROM the "Chartulary":—

"1649. August 28th, at Perth.

"Anent the Precept issued fourth from the Estates of Parliament Against the persones underwritten Makand Mentioun That the Estates of Parliament taking into their consideration that the peace and quiet of the Kingdome this tyme bypast had beene much disquieted and disturbed, and manie thiftes, murthers, wronges, oppressions, burnings and depredations have been done and committed by the rebellious insolencies, outbreakings, ryseing in armes and wicked practises of Highlanders, Islesmen and uther disaffected persones in the Kingdome And Lykeweyes considering the laudable course formerly sett doune and prescryved in diverse actes of Parliat^t maid anent the quieting of disorderlie subjects in the Highlands and elsewhere; As also that the Estates of Parliament be their Act in the last Session thairof ordained Precepts to be issued fourth for citing such persons as were upon the late engagement in England, or others, as they should think expedient To Compear before them, or their Committees, To give suretie and subscribe the Bond and Declaration for keeping the peace of the Kingdome and not disturbing the peace and quiet thereof, THEREFORE the Estates of Parliament being carefull to prevent any danger that might arise to the Kingdome, and to secure the subjects from the skaith, violence, wronges and oppressions of all rebellious, lawlesse and malignant persones Did find it necessarie and ordaine That all such persones within the Isles and Highlands and other places as have been accessorie to the lait troubles of the Kingdome and all Landslords and Baillies of Lands where broken men do haunt and dwell, Chiftaines of Clannes & all Sorners or Oppressers who by the said slaughters or depredations have troubled the cuntrie bee cited to appeare before the Committee of Parliament having power and Commission for that effect, at the Toune of Perth at ane certain day or dayes to be appointed for that end with continuation of dayes To underly and obtemper such orders as the said Committee should prescryve unto them for the peace of the Kingdome, according to the power granted to the said Committee for that effect With certification if they failzied they should be esteemed as enemies to this Kingdome and proceeded against accordingly and should be ordained to be denounced Rebels, and Letters to be issued

out against them for that end ; As the Precept ordaining the persones underwritten to be charged to the effect and with certification as is before specificit personallie if the could be apprehended & failling thereof at their dwelling places where they dwell and repaire or where they dwelt and repaired of before, and at the Market Croce of the heid burgh of the Shyre or uther Jurisdiction quhere they presentlie dwell or repair or dwelt or repaired of befor ; And if there were not *tutus accessus* to their said dwelling houses at the market Croces of the heid Burghs of the Shyre or uther Jurisdiction quhere the dwelling wes or quhere they did most haunt Admitting the Charge and Citation to be used in manner foresaid to bee als valid as if they and everie one of them were apprehended at mair lenth beares AND ANENT the Charge given to

- 1 John Dow Drummond alias M^cGregor in Ardstrostan,
- 2 Patrik M^cCondochie V^cGregor in Dundurne,
- 3 Duncan Roy M^cGregor his sonne there,
- 4 Patrik M^cean there,
- 5 Duncan his sonne there,
- 6 & 7 John and Donald M^cOndy voir in Glenleidnoch,
- 8 Finlay Moreson there,
- 9 John M^cConochie V^cean there,
- 10 & 11 Patrik and Donald M^cNivens, in Glenartney,
- 12 Donald M^cEwen in Tullibannecher,
- 13 and Patrik M^cCondochie V^cGregor in Dalveich.

And siclyk anent the charge given to

- 14 John M^cGregor V^cAlaster galt now in Glenalmond,
 - 15 James M^cGregor there,
 - 16 Neill M^cconneil V^cneale there,
 - 17 Malcolme M^cGregor at the west end of Loch Earne,
 - 18 & 19 James and Robert M^cQweanes calling themselves M^cGregors in the heids of Menteith,
 - 20 and David Malloch in Corimuclach,
- at their respective dwelling places and Market croces underwritten respectively :
And in like manner anent the charge given to
- 21 Kallum M^cConnochie V^cewin Tutor to children to the umquill Laird of M^cGregor,
 - 22 Ewin M^cConnochie V^cewin in Atholl,
 - 23 John M^cEwin V^cAlaster phudrach in sonne to Kallum M^cGregor in Culchra.
 - 24 Donald M^cGregor sonne to Duncan M^cRobert V^cCole and his four brethren in
 - 25 John M^cCulcher in & his two brethren there.

- 26 John dow M^cGillespick V^cConnochie V^cGregor in Rannoch,
 27 Donald M^cGregor his brother there,
 28 sonne to oge M^cCoule V^cEwin in
 29 Alaster M^cAlester vig V^cGregor in Fernan,
 30 Gregor M^cGregor his brother there,
 31 John Dow M^cPatrik Roy V^cGregor there,
 32 Alaster M^cGregor his brother there,
 33 John Dow Findlay there,
 34 Donald his brother there.
 35 Donald M^cGilliechallum V^cGregor in Culdrye,
 36 Kallum M^cean V^cGregor there,
 37 Duncan his brother there,
 38 Duncan M^ceandowie V^cGregor in Edramuckie,
 39 Gillespick M^ceantyre in Kallilichan,
 40 Donald M^ceantyre there,
 41 Gregor M^ceandowie V^cAlaster in
 42 M^cGregor sonne to Alaster M^cConnochie V^cAllaster in
 43 John dow roy M^cGregor in Innervar in Glenlyon.
 44 John dow M^cGregor in Belnick,
 45 Gregor and sonnes to John dow M^cGregor in Belnichanick,
 46 Gregor M^cConochie V^cGregor in Rora,
 47 Ewin M^cGregor his brother there,
 48 Donald M^cGillichallum V^cGregor in Leodnick,
 49 John dow M^cGillechallum V^cGregor in Forse, Foss.
 50 Donald M^cGregor his sonne,
 51, 52, 53 Donald, Alaster and Neale M^cGregor sonnes to John Neale M^cGregor
 in Strathtay,
 54 Duncan M^cConnoch V^cConochie V^cean in Rannoch,
 55 Duncan bane M^cGregor in Fernan,
 56 Allaster M^cCoull V^cConnochie V^cGregor in Glenlochie,
 57 M^cGregor sonne to Kallum bane M^cGregor there
 58 Duncan M^cCallum bane V^cGregor in Rannoch,
 59 Gregor and John sonnes to umqule Gregor vig M^cGregor in Rannoch,
 60 John dow M^cChallum V^cneale V^cGregor in Fernan,
 61 Callum Connonach M^cGregor in Rannoch,
 62 M^cGregor his brother there,
 63 Patrik M^cConnochie V^ceandowie V^cGregor there, Leader to these and
 many more M^cGregors,
 64 Kallum M^cphaile in Forse,
 65 Angus M^cphail his brother there.

- 66 William Stewart sonne to John Stewart in Urquhillblaries,
 67 James Stewart sonne to John Stewart callit the page now in Atholl,
 68 Neale M^cConnochie V^ceanduywie in Rannoch,
 69 Duncan Clerach bedall in Killin,
 70 Finlay Clerache in Garth,
 71, 72 Duncan buy Clerach and Duncan dow Clerach his brethren in
 73, 74 Gregor M^cGregor and Duncan M^cGregor sonnes to Robert Abroch in
 75 Duncan Fletcher M^cGregor in Rannoch,
 76 John M^ceanduwie V^cEwin M^cGregor, Vagabond.
 77 John dow M^cGregor in Dundurne,
 78 Patrick M^cConnochie V^cAllaster there.
 79 M^cGregor his son there,
 80 Patrick M^cConnochie vig M^cGregor in Balquhidder,
 81 Patrick M^cConnochie V^cPatrik there,
 82 Gregor M^cConnochie V^cEancham in Rannoch,
 83 M^cGregor his son there,
 84 John dow roy M^cConnochie V^cEancham in
 his three sons,
 85 Kallum ure M^cConnochie V^cGregor in
 86 his sonne in
 87 Gregor M^cPatrik V^cConnochie Reach in
 88 Patrik dow M^cGregor in
 89 Allaster Dow M^cGregor V^cPatrik in Strathspey
 his sonnes in
 90 Duncan reach beg M^cGregor in Strathspey,
 91 John M^cCallum V^cConnachie reach there,
 92 his two brothers there,
 93 Gregor M^cPatrik aldoch in Garth,
 94 John M^cConnochie V^cPatrik Aldoch there,
 95 Kallum M^cGregor V^cCoull in Glengyle under the Laird of Buchannan,
 his nyne sons there.
 96 Duncan roy M^cGregor sonne to Donald M^cGregor alias M^cillihuas in
 97 Alaster M^cCheller alias M^cGregor in
 98 John dow M^cAlaster pudrach in
 99 John dow M^cPatrik ewin V^cGregor in Innerveik,
 100 Alexander M^cGregor his brother in
 101 Donald M^cilroy servitor to the said Kallum M^cGregor Tutor aforesaid,
 102 Duncan roy M^cGregor sonne to Patrik M^cConnochie V^cGregor at the end
 of Loch Earn.
 103 John M^cGregor M^cConnochie vaine in

- 104 John buy M^cGregor in
 105 John Glasse M^cGregor in Menteith, under the Earl of Perth,
 106 Neale M^cConnell V^cNeale V^cGregor in Glenalmond,
 107 Patrik Drummond in Ardlarich,
 108 John dow Drummond in heides of
 109 John M^cGregor V^cPatrik in Tombay,
 110 Donald M^cGregor V^cPatrik and Donald Clerach in Tombay,
 111 Robert M^cClairen in Corriechrombie,
 112 John M^cPatrik in Anie,
 113 Archibald M^cLaran his brother there,
 114 John Dow M^cRobert V^cCleran in Stank,
 115 John Dow M^cPharlan alias Ariach in Lark,
 116 Alexander Fergusone in Innervuckling,
 117 Donald Fergusone in Lagan both in Strathyre,
 118 Duncan Lamb M^cpatrik dow in
 119 M^carthur tailzeour in Bracklan,
 his two sons,
 120 John M^ceanwire in Dullater,
 121 Duncan M^cCoull in Kilmore,
 122 John M^cArlich V^cGregor and
 123 Charles M^cArlich his sonne in
 124 John M^cDuff sometime in Tom carron in Strathbrand,
 125 Donald M^cGillechrist V^cKier in Tullibannocher,
 126 John Comrie sonne to Alaster Comrie in Mewie
 127 Dougall age M^cCallum V^cCoull in Balquhannan,
 128 John dow M^cCallum V^cCoull in Innerlochlarich, in the Bray of Balquhidder,
 129 John Dow Fleiger there,
 130 Kallum his soone there,
 131 Patrik roy sonne to Neale M^cGregor there,
 132 Kallum oge M^cCoull in Craigray,
 133 John M^cGregor V^cEan in Rowfan,
 134 John M^cGillpatrik in Bray of Leny, servitor to M^cCanter ther who was at
 the burning of the house of Aberurchill
 135 Duncan and William Drummonds in Achalavich,
 136 John glasse Drummond there,
 137 Callum M^cCondoy glas V^cGregor in Garriechrew at Mewie,
 138 Gregor M^cGregor brother to Kallum M^cGregor under the Laird of Buchannan,
 likewise in Glengyle.
 139, 140, 141, 142 his foure sonnes callit John, Callum, Gregor, and Donald
 M^cGregor,

143 Callum M^cGregor guerr M^cCoull in Killeter in Glenfalloch,

144, 145 his two sonnes there,

146 John roy M^cIllmichael and

147 William M^cIllmichael under the Earl of Perth in Glenlichernie.¹

at the Market Croces of the Burgh of Dumbartan heid burgh of the Sherreffdome of Dumbartan, at the Market Croce of Sterling heid burgh of the Sherreffdome of Sterling, at the Market Croce of Dumblane heid burgh of the Regalitie thereof, at the Market Croce of Creif heid burgh of the Stewartrie of Stratherne, at Tapalitanum the Castle of Doune heid place appointed for proclamations within the Stewartrie of Menteith, and at the Market Croces of Perth and Dunkell respective quoniam non patebat tutus accessus to manie of their dwelling places, and in regard manie of them have no certaine dwelling places or places of residence To have appeared before the said Committee of Parliament at Perth at ane certaine day bigane with certification and to the effect before mentioned as in the Executions and Indorsations thereof at mair length is contained Which Hail Persones abovenamed being oftymes called at the Hail Window of the Lewetennent Generall's House in Perth, where the said Committee sate for the time And they nor nane uthers in their name compeirand And the said Committee of Estates having at length considered the said Certification and Charge given upon the said Precept in manner foresaid and being fullie therewith advised They Do Find that the foirnamed persones and ilkane of them because of their not compeirance have incurred the paine contained in the Certification And therefore the said Committee of Estates do hereby Declare the said hail abovementioned persones and ilk ane of them to bee enemies to this Kingdome and Ordaines them to bee proceeded against accordinglie Declaireing alwayes Lyke as it is hereby Declared That if betwix and the first day of November nixt the said persones shall subscribe the Band for the peace of the Kingdome enjoined bee and contained in the Act of Parliament of the 26th of Januarie last and shall in like manner subscribe the other Band enjoined bee the said Committee to be subscribed bee Landlords Chiftaines of Clannes and Baillies quhere broken men do reside and dwell bee act of the said Committee of the 27th instant and find suretie and caution for that effect as is thereby prescryved The said persones or such of them who shall so subscriye and find suretie shall be exonered Lyke as the said Committee in that caice doth hereby exoner them of this present Decreit and of all that may follow thereon."—Record of Committee of Estates, in which the foregoing paper is titled "Decreit contra the M^cGregors and uthers."¹ Vol. from Jan. to Nov. 1649.

"1649. August 30th.

"Bond of Caution by Alexander Menzies of Comrie for John M^cClaren portioner of Dulshian, James Stewart of Westerclunie, and John dow M^cGregor

¹ Appendix D.

in Belnachamick, that they shall keep the peace of the kingdome &c.; and also for himself and his tennants and servants to the same effect. He further binds himself, 'That none of the persones particularlie or generallie above expressed shall in anie tyme coming receive in their houses, supplie, shew favour, furnish meit, drinke, house or harbour or keip trystes meetings or Conventions with anie of these who formerlie were of the name of Clangregor, and who shall yet reteine the said name.' He Binds himself, to the same effect, in another Bond, for the Laird of Weyme and all his Dependens.—Record of Committee of Estates.

"1649. September 13th.

"Letter from the Committee of Estates to the Marquis of Argyll.

"Right Honourable

"Wee received yor Lo/ Letter of the 6th instant shewing us that the Clangregor desire you to mediat for them And that Mucklean and the Captain of Clan Ronald are still in Rebellion Whereto Wee returne this answer That, for the better gaining of the Clangregor into obedience and preserving the Peace of the Countrey in those parts, your Lo/ is heerby warranted to offer unto them a delay and prorogation of the Sentence given against them at Perth untill the first of November nixt Provided that, betwixt and the said tyme they subscribe the bond whereof Wee sent your Lo/ a Cobby And find ther Landlords and other Respon-sall gentlemen to be Cautioners for them Wee doe lykewyse referr unto yor Lo/ to take the Lyke bonds of those in Lochaber and Badinoch And as to the reducing of the Mackleans, and Captain of Clanronald, Wee desyre yor Lo/ to give yor opinion to the Comittee, how they may be most effectually pursued, and brought into obedience, that order may be given to the Lieut. Generall to goe about that service accordingly as yor Lo/ and he shall judge most expedient The being all we have to say for the present wee remane

Yor affect frends."

—From Copy in General Register House, Edinburgh.

"1650. February 19th.

"Commission against Gregor M^cpatrik aldoch &c.

"The Committee of Estates considering that Gregor M^cphadrick aldach and John M^cGregor with their Complices, being eighteene in number have latelie killed umq^d James Campbell of Duncrosk and John Campbell his brother And also considering that sundry acts of Parliament have beene formerly made for reducing the ClanGregor into obedience And that by ane Act of the last Session of Parliament manie of the said ClanGregor were sumonded to appear before the Committee of Parliament at Perth and for their not appearance were declared enemies to the Kingdome and to bee proceeded against accordinglie Therefore &c."

—Commission of Fire and Sword given to Lieu^t Gen^l David Leslie against the abovementioned. Record of Committee of Estates.

" 1650. March 28th.

" Commission against the ClanGregor.

" Whereas in regard &c. and sua furth the Cation as is contained in the Scroll of the Comission against Gregor M^cphadrick although the samen be scorit with the amendments till yow have done with the mentioning of the sumonding of them at Perth, And then say, And in like manner wheras the Com : of Estates be their Decreit and sentence given and pronounced against manie of the s^d ClanGregor this day, Have for the not appeerance of the said persones being sumonded to appear before the said Committee or obtempering such orders as should be enjoyned vnto them for the Peace of the Kingdome, Declared the saids persons and ilk ane of them enemies to the samen, and to be proceeded against accordinglie And have ordained them and ilk ane of them to be All Denounced rebels, and letters to be Issued forth against them for that end ; But the Committee of Estates being yet Desyrous to reclame the said ClanGregor from their wicked practises and to bring them to the obedience of the Lawes of the Kingdome Have suspended the execution of the said sentence vntill the 25th day of Aprile next To the effect the said ClanGregor may repair to Liev^t Gen^{ll} David Leslie at the day and place. And give suretie vnderwritten And that they may pretend no Ignorance thereof Have appointed Dew and Publick Intimation to be maid at the saids croces to all Landlords, baillies & Chiftains of Clanns within whose bounds or Jurisdiction the said ClanGregor or vther broken men do haunt or dwell To repaire to the said Liev^t Gen^{ll} the said day & place & give sureties as efterspecefeit Therefore the Committee of Estates Doth hereby authorize with free power and Commission to the said Liev^t Gen^{ll} David Leslie To repaire to the toun of Foulls in Stratherne upon the said Twentie fyfth day of Aprile nixt And there to receive such surety & Caution from the s^d ClanGregor as they are ordained to give, for keeping of the peace of the Kingdome As also to receive from all Landlords, baillies and Chiftains of Clanns for all the Clangregor and broken men haunting or resting in their bounds With Power also to the said Liev^t Generall or to anie having authority, from him To passe, follow, pursue and apprehend all such of the said Clangregor as shall not come in to him the said day and find surety as aforesaid wherever thes may be apprehended and their associats and followers taking part with them And if thes or any of them for aschewing of apprehension shall flee to Strengths, Houses, Castles, Iles or elsewhere Wee give power to the Liev^t Generall Or Anie haveing authoritie from him as aforesaid To beseige &c. as in the clause to Gregor M^cphadrick Livinstoun And then in the next clause And in caice it shall happen the said ClanGregor to bee pursued or their said associats And so furth &c And ordanes such of the said ClanGregor to be persued as aforesaid, Or of the said associats takeing part with them as shall be apprehended to be punished by or otherwise as the said Liev^t Gen^{ll} shall think fit

And furder findes as in Gregor M^cphadrick Cumand to the last clause wher it says of ClanGregor the said ClanGregor to be persued efter the said 25th day of Aprile next (More directions to the Clerk, which are confused and nearly all illegible) And the said Lieu^t Genⁿ Is to give in to the Parlia^t or the said Committee, all Cautions & Sureties whom he shall receive from the said ClanGregor or the s^d Landslords, baillies & Chiftanes of Clannes the said day and place for the effect abovementioned, sic subscribitur Loudoun Canllrius, Lorne, A. Johnston, A. Belsches, To. Nicolson, Arthur Ersken, W. Scotte, S^r J. Wauchope, S. T. Stewart, T. Campbell, Jo. Cheislie."—From the Original in the General Register House, Edinburgh.

"1650. March 28th. Based on the preceding draft.

"Precept of Intimation for the ClanGregor.

"Forasmuch as the Committee of Estates be their decret and Sentence given and pronuncit this day against Manie of the Clangregor Have for the not compeirance of the said Persones being cited to appear before the said Parliament or Committee of Estats or Secret Councill To vnderly and obtemper such orders as should be Prescryved vnto them for the Peace of the Kingdome find that the said Persones and ilk ane of them have Incurred the pane contained in the certification of the Precept Issued foorth against them for that effect And Therefore have declared the said Persones and ilk ane of them to be denounced rebels and l^{res} to be Issued foorth against them for that end But the Committee of Estates being yet desyrous to reclame the said ClanGregor from their wicked practises and to bring them to the obedience of the Laws of the Kingdome have suspended all execution of the said Sentence against the said Persones vntill the day of next To the end that the said Clangregor may repaire to Lieutennent Generall David Leslie as having power from the said Committee to the Kirktown of Foules the said day & give the suretie vnderwritin As the said Decreit appointing Intimation to the said Persones and to the haill Clangregor & utheris efterspecificit in manner vnderwritin at mair length bears Therefore the Committee of Estates Doth hereby ordaine and command Heralds Pursevants and Messingers of armes conjunctlie and severallie furthwith vpon sight hereof To passe to the market Croces of Perth Stirlin and Dumbartan And to the Paroche Kirks of Callander, Comrie, Balquhidder, Kinmore, Forthingall, Killin, Buchannan, Monnie, Foulis, Creiff, Monyvaird, and Muthil And there be open Proclamation efter reading of thir presents To make Intimation hereof And to warne requyre and charge the haill Clangregor except Gregor M^cphadrick aldich and his Complices against whom Commission is alreadye given before the dait hereof who are nawayes Includit herein To repaire to the said Leivetennent Generall David Leslie haveing power aforsaid in ane peaceable manner at the said Kirktown of ffoulis vpon the Twentie fyfth Day of Aprile next And

there to give such suretie for the peace of the Kingdome as hee is warranted to receive from them And siclyke to warne all Landslords Baillies and Chiftaines of Clannes within whose bounds and Jurisdiction the said GlanGregor or anie of them, Or anie vther broken men, do reside haunt or dwell To repaire in peaceable manner to the said Liev^t Gen^l haveing power as said is day and place forsaid To give such suretie for the said ClanGregor and broken men as thes are lyable to for them, according to the Lawes of the Kingdome and power given to the said Liev^t Gen^l theranent. And the Committee aforsaid Doth Declare that the said Clan Gregor, Landlords, Baillies and Chiftanes of Clannes shall be permitted to come and returne with freedome the said day & place for the effect beforementioned, the said sentences to be putt in execution against all such of the Clangregor as shall not come and give the suretie aforsaid efter the said day.”—Copied from the Scroll amongst the Parliamentary Papers in General Register House, Edinburgh.

“1650. June 4th.

“The which day Colene Campbell of Dundurne being oft times called as cautioner for reporting of our Sovereign Lord’s letters duly executed and indorsed and pursuit thereof at the instance of James Campbell of Duncroske as father, Duncane Campbell as brother, with the remanent kin and friends of umq^{le} James and Jon Campbell’s sons to the said James Campbell of Duncroske, To take surety of Gregour M^cphadrick aldoche indweller in Garthe in Atholl M^cgregour M^ceane dow patrick both vagabonds haunting within the Sherifdom of Perth for their personal copearance before his Majesty’s Justice and his deputes this day and place To underly the law for the cruel slaughter and murder of the saids &c. committed in February last in manner specified in the said letters (incomplete).”—Record of Justiciary.

“June 6th.

“Complaint Drummond of Machanie against Gregour M^cGregour M^cphadrick aldoche in the maynes of Garthe in Athol and Patrick roy M^cGregour his brother in the Rannache for horse stealing in September 1645.”—Record of Justiciary.

“June 7th.

“Harie Stirling younger of Ardoche against Gregour glas M^cGregour abrache, Duncan roy M^cCallum v^cgregour v^cphadrick aldoche, Jon M^cGregour M^ceane dowie in Dowletter, Jon M^cGregour M^cCondachie in Learachan Rannache for horse stealing in August 1648.”—Record of Justiciary.

“1651. February 12th.

“The Committee of Estaites considering that the Island of Mulloch¹ pertaining to Colin Campbell of Mochastell latelie commanded be Gregor M^cphatrick may bee a fitt and secure place for keiping and preserving such goodes and gearre as shall be putt in there by the Countrie people thereabout if some trustee and

¹ The Helen’s Isle of the Lady of the Lake.

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sufficient persone were appointed to have the command thereof &c.—John Stewart of Annat appointed Governor.”—Record of Committee of Estates.

“ 1651. March, see page 113.

“Supplication of Calum M^cCondochie vic ewen vic gregor and Ewan M^cCondochie vic ewen.

“To the King's most Ex^t Ma : and to the Honourable, and High Court of Parliament the Humble petition of Calum M^cCondachie Vic euen and Euen M^cCondochie euen for themselves and in name and behalf of the wholl Name of M^cgregor.

“ Sheweth

“That Notwithstanding by the act of Leavie it is ordained That all Clanns shall come out in the present service for defence of Religion King and Kingdome under their Chiftaines In obedience whereunto and by warrant from the Lord Marquis of Argyle, and Lieut. Generall David Leslie, your petitioners are conveened and by them appoynted to defend the passes at the heads of forth as there order thereanent here to shew will testify ; yett nevertheless the Earle of Atholl and the Laird of Buchanan contrarie to the said act of Parliament is daylie troubling us for more, May it therefore please your Ma : and the Estates of Parliament To comand the said Earle of Atholl to reliver to us whatsoever proportion wee putt furth to his Regiment, and to discharge the said Laird of Buchanan to trouble, or demand from us any more, to the effect your petitioners are actuallie employed in your Ma : and the Countries service That your Ma : and the Parliament wald assigne us a quarter for our enterteanement And your Ma : and the parliaments answe.”—Parliamentary Record, printed Edition, 1814.

“ March 31st.

“The King's Matie and Estaittis of parliament Remittis the supplicatione wⁱⁿ wreattin and desire of the Supplicants yⁱⁿ mentionat To be takin in consideratione be the comittee of estaittis w^t power to thame ather to determein p^r in thameselffis (if they find thameselffis Judges competent) or To remitt the same to any other Judicatorie competent. M. David Hay.”

—Parliamentary Record, printed edition, 1814.

“ June 11th.

“The Committee of Estates ordered ‘Callum M^cGregor and Ewin M^cGregor’ to repair to Stirling, and to bring along with them their followers and servants for the public service, and that they be at Stirling on the 17th.”—Parliamentary Record, printed edition, 1814.

“ November 21st.

“William Napier of Ardmoire to Hew M^cGregor, Brother to Malcolm M^cGregor in Stukinroy, Obligation for 500 merks Scots.”—Recorded 22nd November 1661, Register of Deeds.

“ 1653. June 14th, at Ballachastell.

“Alexander M^cGregor & John MacNab ; to William MacGregor, Brother

german to the said Alexander MacGregor in Carnoche Obligation for 226 merks Scots."—Recorded 7th June 1670, Register of Deeds.

" July 30th.

King Charles II.'s standard had on the 27th July been raised at Killin. Mercurius Politicus No. 167 states, Edin' August 1653: "We now have certain intelligence that on the 27th July Charles Stuart's standard was set up at Killing. On that day 40 horsemen, well mounted with swords and pistols, went by the house of Doune (Doune Castle) towards the Highlands and on the 28th Sir Mungo Murray went thither in the night; and Kenmore with 100 horsemen crossed the Water of Clyd, and went by Duntreth towards Killing and is returned into the South to raise more forces. On the 30th Glencairn was at Maggrigor's House in Loth Kennoth (Loch Rannoch the Hall on the Island) and listed three men there. To each he gave 2/6 and sent them for the lowlands, there to be in readiness and return on notice." See page 108.

From

"An account of the expedition of William 9th Earl of Glencairn as General of His Majesty's Forces in the Highlands of Scotland 1653-1644, written by John Graham of Deuchrie who was eye and ear witness to all that passed from first to last."¹

"The Earl of Glencairn went from his own house of Finlestone in the beginning of August, 1653 to Lochearn, where several of the Clans did meet him, viz. the Earl of Atholl, MacDonalld of Glengarie, Cameron of Lochyell, ordinarily called MacEldney, John Graham of Deuchrie, Donald² MacGregour tutor of MacGregour, Farquharson of Inverey, Robertson of Strowan, MacNachtane of MacNachtane, Archibald Lord Lorn, afterwards earl of Argyle, Colonel Blackader of Tullyallan.

"These gentlemen, after some few days consultation with his lordship, did promise to bring out what forces they could with all expedition.

"My lord, notwithstanding, did lie to and from the hills, not having any with him but the writer of this, and three servants, for the space of six weeks.

"The first forces that came to him here, were brought by John Graham of Deuchrie: they were forty footmen. Within two or three days after came Donald MacGregour the Tutor, with eighty footmen.'

"Having been joined by some eighty Horse and about the same number of Lowlandmen on foot and marched to Deuchrie, Glencairn's rising attracted the attention of the parliamentary authorities.

"Colonel Kidd,³ Governor of Stirling, being informed that the king's forces were come so near him, did march with the most part of his Regiment of foot and troop of horse, to Aberfoyle, within three miles from the place where my Lord General did lie, who having intelligence thereof, did march with the small force he

¹ Taken from published memoir, not from Sir Walter Scott's quotation.

² Malcolm.

³ The Colonel's name was Reid.

had, to the pass of Aberfoyle; and drawing up his forces within the pass, did distribute his footmen on both sides thereof, very advantageously; and the horse which were commanded by Lord Kenmure, were drawn up on the wings of the foot. He gave orders that Captain Hamilton who commanded the Lowlandmen, called Gravats with Deuchrie's men should receive the first charge, which they did very gallantly; and at the very first encounter, the enemy began to retire back. The General perceiving the same, did command the Highland forces to pursue, as also Lord Kenmure with the Horse he had. The enemy began upon this, downright to run; they were pursued very hard, they lost on the spot about sixty, and about eighty were killed in the pursuit: no prisoners were taken. My Lord General having succeeded so well, from all places men did daily come in to him. We then marched to Loch Earn, and from that to Loch Rannoch, where at the Hall in the Isle of Loch Rannoch the Clans met him.

"The Clans who met him at Loch Rannoch brought their forces with them: the Laird of Glengarie brought three hundred very pretty men—the Laird of Lochyell brought four hundred Lochaber men—the Tutor of MacGregour had then about two hundred men with him."

This is the last mention of the MacGregors in Glencairn's expedition but it is probable that they may have accompanied him in his various marches till he capitulated with General Monk, 4th September 1654. It is to be observed that although Graham of Deuchrie's account is that of one of the Earl of Glencairn's officers—yet he is undoubtedly in error in naming the Tutor of MacGregor as Donald. We know positively from the public Records that his name was Malcolm and therefore the misnomer must have been a slip of memory.

From the "Chartulary":—

"1653. October 5th.

"To our Trusty and well-beloved the Tutor of M^cGregor.

"Charles R

"Trusty and well-beloved we greet you well since the affection of our good subjects in the Highlands is now so notorious that the Rebels themselves begin to confess some apprehension of their power and the mischief would be irreparable if after so gallant an attempt to redeem their countrie from the slaverie and dishonor it groans under they should, for want of concurrence in the wholl natione be reduced to extremitie and made a prey to the bloodie and merciless English Rebels who intende ane utter extirpatione of the Nobilitie and ancient Gentrye of that kingdome We thought it fit in ane especiall maner to Recommend so important a consideration to you, and to desyre you that if upon any privat and particular reasone you have hitherto forborn to engage yourself for those who ar

now in arms for ws, that you will, as soon as they who ar entrusted by ws shall desyre you, joyne with thame And use your utmost interest and power to advance our service by drawing all our friends and Dependants to a conjunctione with thame ; and as we ar endeavouring all we cane to procure arms, ammunionne and uther supplys to be sent unto you by degrees, and in such a maner as we find most convenient, so we directed Livetennent Generall Middleton himself speedily to repair to you as soon as he cane obtaine such a supply as we hope will not requir much mor time And we doubt not but God Almighty will bless you in this enterprize, and we shall never forget the service you shall do us and the alacrity you shall express therein, and so we bid you heartily farewell.—Gevin at Chantilly the fyfth daye of October One thousand sex hundred and fyftie three years and the year of our Reigne.”

— “Transumpt in the archives of MacGregor of Balhaldies. As Malcolm M^cConochie Vic Ewin, or Malcolm Douglas, afterwards of Ewir in Glendochart, was now known as Tutor of M^cGregor, this document probably existed in the original in the archives of M^cGregor of Kilmanan, his representative, and found its way into the Balhaldies Collection, through Rob Roy, about the time of Balhaldies’s election, by Rob and others, to the station of Captain of the ClanGregor in 1714.”

“ 1655. August 15th.

“ My Noble Lords,

“ According to ane order I received from the Generall for removeing of differences and setleing of ane agriement betwixt the Buchananes and M^cgregors, I did convey the speciall men of both syds, and after conference with them, they have condescendit and agried that all differences questioned and caused, civil and criminall betwixt them ‘be settled?’ And lykwayes that surety either of the saids parties shall for themselves and behalfe of their wholl kinred and name give for peaceable liveing and Indemnitie In tyme to cum shalbe referrit and submittit to the Judgement and Decisione of yor lo^{ps} for the past p^t of the M^cgregors and to the lord Cardross and Livtennent Generall Hapburne for the p^t of the Buchanans and in caice of any difference or variance betwixt the afoir sd arbitrators they have named and chosen me to be oversman ffor determineing of all differences and their are six persones for each syd quhose names are contained in the inclosed list who are to be take burding in the sd submission and to become obleist for obsereing, performeing and fulfilling q^t ever shalbe dicernit and ordained to be done be aither of them and their name and kindred to uthers concerning the particulars before mentioned and have appoynted ane meitteing for perfecteing and subscribeing ane permissiounne for that effect to be at Dunblane the fyft day of September next wher the parties submitters whose names are contained in the inclosit list and

the freinds and arbiters chosen for them are to subscribe the submissione all qth I thought fitt to communicat to your lops entreateing you will be pleisit to keip the foirsd meiteing and contribute yor best advyce and Indeavour for setling of that busnes and I sall be willing for my part to give my best advyce and accept upoune me the decisioune of any variance or difference iff any happin to be in the foirsd matter and in the mean tym I have taken assurance and (of?) the laird of Lenie and of Callum Mccondechie w^t him and Pat. roy Mcphadrick alduch that ther sall be a cessatioune and fforbearance of all acts of hostilie and all trouble and molestatioune betwixt the forsd parties and ther names to the forsd submissione perfectit and subscribed and item thereof to be an article and conditione of the submissione and the decret in the submissione to be betwixt, and the first day of March next and I remaine

Your lops affectionate freind and servant
Argyle.

Rosneath, 15 August 1655.

"This is the just authentick and true copie and double of the lord marquise letter collationed and sub^t by me J. Blackwoode not. publict. ffor my Noble Lordes My Lord Drummond and my Lord Madertie."
—Leny Papers.

"September 4th.

"Precept of Clare Constat by John Campbell fiar of Glenurchie, with consent of John Campbell his eldest son and apparent heir, dated at Finlarig, 4th September 1655, in favour of Patrick Grahame sumtyme M^cGregor, eldest lawful son and nearest and lawful heir of umq^{le} James Graham sumtyme of Bracklie of the 2 merk Land of Bracklie, lying in the Barony of Glenurquhay, and Sherifdome of Argyll. On this Precept Sasine followed, by Instrument dated 6th, and recorded, 10th day of the said month and year."—General Register of Sasines at Edinburgh.

"September 12th, at Doune.

"The which day James Lord Drummond, David Lord Madertie, Judges, Arbiters and amicable compositors nominated, elected and chosen for the part of the name of Clangrigoure, David Lord Cardross, James Holburne of Menstrie, Judges, Arbiters and amicable compositors nominated, elected and chosen for the part of the Name of Buchanane on the other part, to witness their care and respect to the desire of the Lord Marques of Argyll his Lordships letter, anent the agreement of the said two Clans. In reference to what Injuries have been committed betwixt them since the last letter of the slaines anno 1631, whereby their friends had been at his Lordship and nominated his Lordship oversman in the said matter, the said noblemen, Judges foresaids, have met and convened at this time with one and others of the said two parties under subscriyvand friends and that at the special desire of the said two parties, that for establishing and keeping a true and friendly

agreement betwixt the said two Clans, In all time coming, that six more men of the said two Clans on one and either side be added and eikit to the six on one and either side nominated and listed to the said noble Lords. My Lord Marques Argyll sent hithertill his Lordship's letter, namely for the said Clangreigour, Allan M^cOnachie vic Kewin, Gregor M^cConachie Grigor in Rora, Donald Glass M^callum vic Gregor vic Doulaheir, Pat roy M^cphadrick alich, Pat M^cCondochie abroach, Pat M^cCondochie beg in Dalbeigh, in My Lord Marquiss list and added Pat. M^cCondochie vic Dowie in Rannach, Joⁿ M^cGillespik there, Jon M^cGregor roy in Leragan, Duncane M^cChallum baine alich, John Roy M^cGregor in Innervair, Pat. M^cCallister in Dunblaine, as the other six which makes up the twelve in number And for the name of Buchanane the Lairds of Buchanane, Lennie, Drummakeill, Arnpryor, William Buchanane of Ros, Duncane Buchanan of Caslie Which parties undersubscribing faithfully bind and oblige them conjunctly and severally to meet and convene at Dunblaine the twenty third day of October next to come and bring with them personally all the forenamed friends respective to bind and subscribe with them conjunctly and severally on one and other sides for keeping and observing a friendly peace in all time coming betwixt them and to sign a submission conform to the Intent of the Lord Marquiss letter as oversman and give such asithement and good security to others as the Judges shall think expedient at their meeting and in the meantime the said parties shall keep henceforth their friendly peace and good will not harming one or other of the said Clans in body or goods, Consenting these presents be registrated in any Judicatory books within this nation for preservation and constitute

their procurators In witness whereof these presents are subscribed as follows and written by Hairie Blackwood notar, day year and place foresaid Subscribed thus R. Buchanan of Lennie, W. Buchanan, J. Buchanan of Arnepryor, Wm. Buchanane, Duncan Buchanane M^cGregor, Patrik Drummond, Callum M^cGregor, Patrik roy, Pat: abroch, these three by an Notar H. Blackwood.

“Noblemen subscribed thus. J. Drummond, Madertie, Cardross, Ja. Holburne. “The above is a transumpt, modernized in the spelling, of a notarial copy by Hairie Blackwood notary public. Subscribed

H. Blackwode notar publict.”

“October 24th at Callander.

“Convened the Laird of Buchanan and Malcolm MacGrigor Tutor, and finding all former meetings ineffectual for taking away the differences betwixt their names Did condescend that three or four the especials of each particular race of their names should bind for all whatsoever came of their races, that they shall do no manner of damage, skaith or prejudice in body or goods, to any of the other name nor in any kind be art or part with those of any other, that does the same.

As likewise that the race of Buchanan of Lenie and those of Duncan Ladosich's house shall find such sureties as friends on both sides shall think fitting and condescend on the foresaid sureties and obligations," which? "are to be given by each to others any day my Lord Argyll will appoint to bothe parties after his home comeing. As likewise the Laird of Buchanan and the Tutor promises faithfully and upon oath that they will concur against and to the utmost of their power be enemies, to any whatsoever of the races that will not condescend to bind or to be bound as aforesaid. As likewise for effectuating of the premises, the rolls of those that are to be bound for the particular races are to be given in by Buchanan and the Tutor to each other betwixt and the month of December And further they condition that all differences betwixt the Buchanans of Lenie and Duncan Ladosich's house be referred to the four chosen in my Lord Argyle's letter and stating their agreement to my Lord Himself And in the meantime The laird of Buchanan and Malcolm M^cGrigor are bound for their whole respective names that they will abstain from all acts of Hostility until the premises be performed Before these witnesses Johne Stuart of Annet, Walter Stuart his brother and Captain Drumond, Day and place foresaid."

(Signed) Buchanane

Cardross witnes

The mark of the tutour M^cGregor.

S. Haldane witnes "

—Original of Letter in the Leny Collections.

"Letter from the Earl of Atholl afterwards 1st Marquis adressed ffor

Gregor M^cindowie

in Gaulauck

in Strathavene.

Those

"Assured Freind

"I am informed by Donald M^cGregor that you haue ane intentione to cum and leive in this Cuntrie and that you are mor desirus to leive in my lands then in any odyr man's Landis Therefor thos are to assure you that there is no Landis that I haue that can be spairit but you shall haue it to livee in In the mean tyme I desire you to cum and speack with me Untill which tyme I shall remaine

your ffreind

Atholl

Tu imatt May ye 6 1655."

This letter dated it is supposed from Tulimet, was copied from the Original by "John MacGregor, St Anne's Street," probably John Mac

Gregor of the Commercial Bank and sent to Sir John MacGregor Murray by him.

From the "Chartulary":—

"1655. December 28th.

"Gregor MacGregor in Gowlarich in Strathdowine¹ and John MacGregor his only lawful son had a charter of the lands of Easter Drumnacharrie extending to a 40 shilling land of old extent lying in the Earldom of Atholl Barony of Garth & Shire of Perth under reversion of 3000 merks from John Earl of Atholl dated 28th December 1655.

"Donald M^cGregor in Drumnacharrie is a witness to the Sasine, which is dated 4th April and recorded 6th May 1656, at Perth."—Particular Register of Sasines, Aberdeen.

"1656. January 22nd.

"Sasine Gregor M^cGregor of Ardoche & Agnes M^cGregor his Spouse, and to their Heirs male to be procreate betwixt them &c of the Lands of Ballabeig, in Parish of Ailleche & Shire of Aberdeen—on Charter by James Farquharson of Whythous dated Dec. 1655—Recorded 20th February 1655."—Particular Register of Sasines, Aberdeen.

"Mar. 27th.

"William Napier of Ardinmore, taking burthen for Mary Napier, his lawful Daughter, on one part; and Hew M^cGregor in Kirkhill, on the other. Contract of Marriage Tocher £600 Scots. Witnesses, Archibald Napier eldest son of the said William, & John Buchanan of Carbeth."—Register of Deeds.

"June 3rd.

"Our verie guid lord

"Yor lo/ be pleasit know that we haveing haid severall meittings both heir and elsy (elsewhere) for settling ye Buchanans & Clangregor We find they differ so far in some things It is almost impossible be ws to agree theme w^out great discontent to ather parties And therefore we remitt it to your Lo/ So far as we have with no litill paines procedit in the matter is all lying in Hew Blackwoods hands quho was or wreater in ye bussnes Quho on Demand will readilie give ye full extracts of ther Claimes & or procedis upon ye bussines We remain

Yor lor/ most humble Servants

Drummond

Madertie

Cardross

Ja: Holburne."

Dunblane 3

June 1656.

Addressed "ffor our verie guid Lord

The Lord Marques of Argyll."

—Original of Letter in the Leny Collections.

¹ See letter on previous page.

" 1656. October 3rd.

" Be it kend till all men be thir presente letteres Me Johne Grahame off Dowchray To grant my self justlie resting aweing to Alex' Cochoone Fiar of Camistroddan severall sovmes of money to himself and q^ein he stande Ingaged for me They ar to say three thousand merks stok and anvell and charge as the said band bearis q^ein my eatcheat and lyfrentt fell In his hande cautioner for ye Earll of Airth the soome of too thousand merks be contract of marriage lykwayes ye saide Alex' Colqholoone is Ingaged for me to John M^cGregor In Dunverick and to Thomas Grahame my brother germane the soome off three thousand fyve hunder merke money In warrandice and for releiff off all which soomes the saide Alex' Colchoun hes my liferent and gift of eatcheat In his Hande Therfoir witt ze me the said Johne Grahame to releiff the saide Alex' Colchoone for ye saide soomes with the hail anvell rente theroff and all cost scaith and charges he sall sustein or incurre therby be ony manner of way q^ssoever and that I sall not trouble nor molest or hinder ye saide Alex' Colchoun In ye peaceable possession of all my eatcheat-able goode or geir q^ssoever contened in ye saide gift ay and whill I fullie releiff him and pey all this soomes of money abonspecifeit as said is and see farder verifcatione heiroll I am content and consente thir pr^{ts} be Insert and registrat In the buike off cousall or ony vther buike competente within this kingdome to obtain decreite thervpon That lettere may pass as effeire on ane semple charge off sex dayes allenlarlie and for that effect constitutt my proquitor promitten decreto In witnes q^off writtin and subscribed be me ye said Johne Grahame with my hand att Averfoill the third of October In vic fyftie sex zeire befor thir witnesses Thomas and Alex' Grahame my sonne and Gilbert Grahame Fiar of Blairqvell

Jo Grahame
Tho Grahame wittnes
Alex' Grahame wittnes
G Grahame Wittnes"

—Original of Obligation in the Collection of Colquhoun of Camstraddan.

" December 18th.

" John Macgregor in Easter Innervar entered into a Contract of Wadsett with Campbell of Glenlyon whereby he acquired the 2½ merk land of Easter Innervar in the Barony of Glenlyon under reversion of 1000 merks."

" 1657. March 19th.

" Contract of marriage between John M^cGregor brother to Donald M^cGregor in Glengyle, and Margaret Menteith sister to Patrick Menteith of Arnbeg, and the said Patrick Menteith as taking burthen upon him for his sister, by which the last mentioned bound himself in consideration of the intended marriage to infest the said John and his promised spouse in the Lands of Ballanmenoch in the Barony

of Rednoche and Shire of Perth in security of an annual rent of £40 Scots. Sasine followed upon this Contract in favour of the said John and Margaret, dated 15th and recorded 30th days of April 1657."—General Register of Sasines at Ed.

"1657. July 1st.

"Gregor Macgregor in Gowlarech in Strathdown¹ had a charter from John Earl of Atholl to himself and Christian M^cWilliam his spouse in liferent and to John Macgregor their son in fee of the lands of the Sunny half of Nether Urquhielaris lying in the Barony of Garth and Shire of Perth under reversion of 937 merks upon which infestment followed dated 7th December. Patrick MacGregor in Hunthill is the Attorney for Christian, and Alex^r MacGregor alias bowie in Kirkton of Fortingall & Donald M^cGregors in Easter Drumnacharrie are witnesses to the Sasine, which is recorded 30th December 1657."

"July 7th.

"William Napier of Ardinmoire, & Archibald Napier, his eldest son; to Hew M^cGregor, son-in-law of the said William—Obligation for £200 Scots."—Register of Deeds.

"October 23rd.

"Patrik MacGregor in Avoch; to John Grant Elder of Ballindalloch—Obligation for £43 Scots. Recorded 17th May, 1663."—Register of Deeds.

"1658. April 16th.

"John MacGregor roy in Learagan in Rannoch entered into a Contract of Wadsett with the Earl of Atholl whereby he acquired right to the 2 merk land of Drumchastell in the Barony of Kinclavin and Shire of Perth under reversion of

He was infest 11th June. Malcolm M^cGregor alias M^cean v^cpatrick in Kilchonon and Alex^r M^cGregor in Learagan are Witnesses to the Sassine, which is recorded 30th June 1658."

"June 15th.

"Marriage Contract between Gregor MacGregor in Gaulurg for himself and as taking burden for John M^cGregor his eldest son on the one part and James Farquharson in Auchinheyll for himself and as taking burden on him for Elizabeth Farquharson his lawful daughter on the other part. Elizabeth's tocher is £1000 Scots to be paid by John Couper of Blackhibrick her Guidsher (Grandfather)."—General Register of Deeds.

"June 15th, at Dunblane.

"Registration in the Commissary Books of Dunblane of Submission at Dunblane 24th May 1628 by Johne Grahame, John Campbell son to Barron M^clauchlan, and George Buchanan fear of Buchanan for himself and his friends on the one part, and Donald roy M^cphatrick Alich brother to umq^h Patrick and Callum M^cphatrick

¹ See page 131.

Aliches, Patrick Abroch son to um^q Duncan Abroch, and several others Macgregors on the other side, and of Decreet Arbitral at ffe dell 24th October 1629 by John Earl of Perth, Archibald Lord Lorne, Sir James Campbell of Lawers Knight, and Robert Campbell of Glenfalloch, in virtue of the above submission."—Transumpt of a Notarial Copy by Hairie Blakwode, notary public, in the Leny Collections.

" 1658. August 25th.

"Obligation—Patrick MacGregor alias dow, Brewer in Weyme to Alex^r M^cGregor alias Roy in the Kirktown of Weymes for 100 merks Scots."—General Register of Deeds.

" 1659. February 3rd.

"At Stirling In ane quarter Sessioun held by sum Justices of his highnes' peace upon the third day of ffebruary 1658⁸ the Laird of Touch being Chyrsmen.

"Upon reading of ane petition given in be Captain M^cgregor mackand mention that several heritors and inhabitants of the paroches of Campsie, Dennie, Baldernock Strablane, Killearn, Gargunock and uthers wⁱⁿ the Schirrefdome of Stirling Did agree with him to oversee and preserve thair houses, goods and geir frae oppressioun and accordinglie did pay him and now that sum persones delay to Mack payment according to agreement and use of payment Thairfoir it is ordered that all heritors and inhabitants of the paroches afoirsaid mack payment to the said Captaine M^cgregor of their proportionnes for his said service till the first of ffebry last past without delay.

"All constables in the severall paroches are hereby commandit to see this order put in execution as they will answer the contrair. It is also hereby declared that all go have been ingadgit in payment shall be liberat after such time that they goe to Captaine Hew M^cGregor¹ and declare to him that they are not to expect any service frae him or he to expect any payment frae them. Just copie

Extracted be

James Stirling Cl. of the peace

for Archibald Edmonstone bailzie of Duntreath to be published at ye kirk of Strablane."—Copied from James Stirling's autograph in the possession of Edmondstone of Spittal, hereditary Baron Baillie of Duntreath.

" May 14th.

"Duncan MacGregor alias M^cCallum baine in Aulich disponed the 40 shilling land part of the 4 merk lands of Kinairdochie in Parish of Foss and Shire of Perth to Alex^r Robertson Merchant in Cambusfernan who was infett 16th

¹ See 28th May following, when Hew MacGregor in Craigievairn obtains a Feu-charter of Kilmanan.

May, and his Sasine recorded 30th June 1659."—Particular Register of Sasines, Perth.

" 1659. May 27th.

" Duncan M^cGregor in Glenrinnis, to Robert Ranney, Collector of the Cess in Bamf—Obligation for £80 Scots."—Register of Deeds.

" May 28th.

" Feu Charter by James Marquess of Montrose of the 20 shilling land of Kilmanan in Barony of Mugdock Parish of Killearn and Shire of Stirling to Hugh M^cGregor in Craigievairn to him in life-rent and to John M^cGregor his son in fee—Infetment 28th June."—Register of Sasines, Stirlingshire, 12 July 1659.

" November 11th.

" Alexr Robertson Merchant in Camusfernan disponed the 40 shilling land part of the 4 merk lands of Kinairdochie to Gregor and John MacGregors sons of Duncan M^cCallum baine in Aulich, who were infest 12th December and their Sasine recorded 30th December 1659."

" November or December.

" Donald M^cGregor in Camvorone is mentioned in a Preceding Sasine, in favour of Camerons.

" December 8th.

" Contract betwixt John Buchanan of that Ilk and Malcolm M^cGregor in Dow of Glengyle by which in consideration of the payment of ane thousand merks by the said Malcolm, the said John dispones the lands of Portnelland in the shire of Perth, dated at Buchanan December 8th, 1659—The Laird of Buchanan signs 'J. Buchanan'—Malcolm, by a Notary 'because he could not wreat.'

" December 16th.

" Mary Macgregor spouse to John Macgregor in Easter Innervar, had a Charter from him of the third part of these lands in liferent dated 16th December 1659—Infetment 5th April 1660, Recorded 30th April, 1660."—Particular Register of Sasines, Perth.

" 1660. March 26th.

" David Gregorie, Merchant, Burgess of Aberdeen, & Jeane Walker his Spouse—Sasine in their favour and their heirs and in the town and lands of Over Aschallache & Over Comestie, in Parish of Fergie, Barony of Frenndraught & Shire of Aberdeen, on a Charter by Mr Alexander Gregorie of Finzeache—Recorded 29 March 1660."—Particular Register of Sasines, Aberdeen.

" June 30th.

" John MacGregor Roy in Drumchastell had a Charter of the three merk land of Learagan from Sir Alex^r Menzies of that Ilk (following on a Contract of Wadsett) under reversion of _____ on which he was infest 30th June 1660. Sasine recorded 13th August 1660."—Particular Register of Sasines, Perth.

" 1660. July 12th.

" John M^cGregor in Drumchastell, Principal, & Thomas Menzies of Instrarie, Surety ; to George Drummond, Chamberlain to Abercairney—Obligation for £225 Scots. Recorded 20th July 1665."—Register of Deeds.

" July 15th.

" Robert MacGregor in Dunfermline ; to Walter Cunninghame Merchant Burgess of Edinburgh—Obligation for £18, 6 Scots—Recorded 13th January 1676."—Register of Deeds.

" August 4th.

" Gregor Macgregor in Ruskeith and Marg^t M^cNab his spouse had a Charter of the lands of Ruskeith extending to a 3 merk land lying in the Barony of Glenlyon from Robert Campbell of Glenlyon following on a Contract of Wadsett—Infertment dated 11th and recorded 13th August 1660."

Chapter XI

The Restoration

ON May 29th King Charles II. had arrived in London and the Restoration of the Monarchy took place.

From the "Chartulary":—

"1660. August 29th.

"The Sub-Com^{tee}, of Estates, appointed for drawing of the letter to be sent to the Chieftans of Clans Gave in their Report to the Committee with ane draught of the Letter and the Gentlemen's names to whom the same are to be directed Whereof the Comittie Approves and Ordaines the same to be subscribed and sent accordinglie.

"Sir, The Comittie of Estates conveyed by his Maiesties speciall warrand and authoritie being comandit by his Ma^{tie} to secure the peace of this Kingdome by all lawfull meanes. And especially to suppress any depra-dations comitted by the Hielanders and broken men in the hills and braes Understanding that severall louse ydle men in the hielands doe gather themselfes together in companies and carries away sprauchs of chattell and other bestiall to the hills & comitting many other insolencies to the disturbance of the peace of this kingdome And considering that by many Acts of Parlia^t and lawes of this Kingdome standing in force The Chiftanes & heads of Clans have been ever bund & obliged for the peaceable carriage and behaviour of all of their Clan, Kinsmen, followers and tennents They doe therefore require yow That ye tak speciall notice of all such of your Clan, Kinsmen, followers, servants and tennents and of all others travelling thro' your bounds whom you may stop or lett, that they cary themselfs peaceably and doe not in any sort trouble the peace of this Kingdom by gathering themselfs together in Bands or Companies or making of any depra-dations upon any of their neighbours or committing any other insolencys privat or publict Certifieing yow that whatever shall be comitted by them or any of them of that sort will be imputed unto yow and yow will be called to accompt for the same And ordaines yow to make ane

report of your diligence heirin from tyme to tyme to the Comittie of Estate Wee rest
your affec'nat freinds

“ This Circular is addressed to

Earl of Seaforth

Earle of Tulliebarden

Earl of Athole and in his absence to Mr Ro' Nairne of Strathurde

Earle of Airlie

Earle of Aboyne

Lord Rae

Lord Lovit

Laird of Ballingoune

Laird of Fouls

Laird of Assin M^cCleud

Laird of Glengarrie

Laird of M^cCloud

Sir James M^cDonnald

The Captane of the Clanronnald

Laird of Lochiell

Donald of Guirk

Laird of M^cIntosh

Laird of Grant

Ferquharson of Innercauld

Laird of Glenurquhie

Laird of Auchenbrek or

George Campbell Shirreff deput of Argyll in absence of the Marqueis

Callum M^cGreigour Tutor of M^cGreigour

Laird of Luss

Laird of M^cFarline

Laird of Buchanan

Lord Kilpunt

Stewart of Appin

Sir Thomas Stewart of Garntullie

and the Laird of Eggell.”

—Record of Committée of Estates.

“ 1661. January 18th.

“ Act in favour of James Viscount of Frendraught.¹

“ Forasmuch as James Viscount of Frendraught being declared fugitive for not
appeiring befor the late Comitie of Estates to answer to the complaints of Ryot
and oppression given in against him be Mr Alexander Gregorie, Will^m Hay &

¹ “ He had a protection on 11th January till 11th February.”

David Cruikshank And the Estates of Parliament having considered the petition given in be the said Viscount shewing his willingnes to answer and cleir himself of the said complaint But in regaird of the roughnes of the wether for the time and his oune indisposition to travell he was not able to keep the dyets appointed by the Committie Thairfor and inregaird that the Viscount of ffrendraught hes given band to appear and answer to the said complaint whenever he shall be lawfullie sumond therto And that he nor none whom he may stop or let shall at any time hereafter offer any violence nor wrong to the persones of the said pursuers their mentennents nor servants And that he shall not trouble them in their possessions nor goods nor in the uplifting of the maills and duties of any Lands in thair possession and which formerlie belonged to the said viscount or his father otherwise than be order of law under the paine of fourtie thousand pundis Scots The Kings Maiestie with advice of his estates of Parliament Doth hereby suspend all execution of the Act Whereby the said Viscount is declared fugitive for his not appearance as said is befor the Comitie of Estates And remits the tryell of the complaint to the Lords of his Ma^{ties} Privie Councill."—Parliamentary Record.

"1661. March 8th.

"Diverse of Frendraught's servants namelie, Robert Spence, William and Thomas Crichtouns, William Clark, George Wat, Walter Hendrie, James Howie, Alexander ffairweather, James Jarves, Will^m Sanderson, William Innes and Patrick Leslie having been declared fugitives and Rebels along with the Viscount for not appearing to answer the complaint at the instance of Alexander Gregorie and others—they crave to be reponed against the sentence of fugitation, In regaird they are ready to find caution for the indemnity of the complainers—And they are accordingly reponed against the said sentence of the Comitie of Estates—Because they have found caution each under the pain of 1000 merks.

"March 20th.

"Obligation Donald M^cGregor and Angus M^cDonald his cousin german to James Smith in Callander for 200 merks Scots. Recorded 8th January 1662."—Register of Deeds.

"April 8th at Edinburgh.

"Act in favours of the Clangregor.

"The King's Majesty considering that these who were formerly designed by the name of M^cgregor have during these troubles carried themselves with such loyalty and affection to his Majesty as may justly wipe off all memory of their former miscarriages and take away all marks of reproach put upon them for the same And his Majesty being desirous to reclaim his subjects from every evil way And to give all due Encouragements to such as live in due obedience and sub-

1661] Permission to resume name of M^cGregor 141

mission to his Majesty's authority and laws of the kingdom Therefore his Majesty with advice and consent of his Estates of Parliament Doth Rescind Casse and annul the thirtieth Act of the first parliament of King Charles the first Entituled Act anent the Clangregor And declares the same void and null in all time coming And that it shall be hereafter free to all persons come of the name and race of the ClanGregor to keep and make use of the said name of Gregor or M^cGregor and enjoy all privileges and immunities as other subjects Notwithstanding of the said Act or any other Acts or any thing therein contained to the contrary Provided that the surety's formerly given for those of that name Stand in force Ay and until the Lords of his Majesty's Privy Council take such course with them for their good behaviour in time coming As shall be done with other clans."—Parliamentary Record.

" 1661. July 18th.

" Act of the Secret Council anent Clans.

"To consider the acts of Parliament for binding the Clans and Highlanders to the peace, before next meeting."—Record of Secret Council, Acta.

" July 25th.

" Committee appointed 'To consider what is fit to be done anent the Chieftains of Clans and other branches &c.'"—Record of Secret Council, Acta.

" August 2nd.

" Chiefs of the Clans cited to find caution 1st October."—Record of Secret Council, Acta.

" October 1st.

" Amongst others 'Grigor M^cGrigor in Rora, Malcolm M^cGregor tutor to the Laird of M^cGrigor, Patrick Drummond alias M^cGregor in Dundurne—Lauchlan M^cKennen of Strathvle.'"—Record of Secret Council, Decreta.

" November 5th.

" Letter from the Sheriff of Murray stating that their are but few Chiftans of Clannes in that Sherriffdome and that theft and stealling is committed and that it is necessary that all heretors should be put under caution—ordered to send a list of the cheiftans."—Record of Secret Council, Acta.

" December 19th.

" Gregor MacGregor, afterwards of Easter Coreklet, in Drumlich entered into a Contract of Wadsett dated 19 December 1661, whereby he acquired the 1 merk land of Stronchlacher, in the Parish of Inchcalloch (now Buchanan) under reversion of 1000 merks. He was infest 10th January and his Sasine recorded 29th January 1662."—Particular Register of Sasines, Stirlingshire.

" December 27th.

" John MacGregor in Dunavevig, and Isabella Graham his Spouse had a Charter of the 40 shilling land of Wester Coreklet lying in the Parish of Inch-

cailleoch and Shire of Stirling and of the east half of the said lands in special warrandice of the west from John Buchanan of that ilk dated 27 December 1661. On which they were infest 9th and their Sasine recorded 29 January 1662."—Particular Register of Sasines, Stirlingshire.

"1662. January 22nd.

"Hugh MacGregor in Craigvarne and Mary Napier his Spouse had a Disposition of the Lands of Park of Drumquhassell in the Parish of Drymen and Shire of Stirling, by W^m Napier Portioner of Drumquhassell. On this they were infest 23rd January and their Sasine recorded 10th February 1662."—Particular Register of Sasines, Stirlingshire.

"June 12th.

"Act anent the M^cGregors.

"Malcolm M^cGregor Tutor to the laird of M^cGregor, Callum & Ewin M^cGregors and severall others of that name under their power and command to find caution."—Record of Secret Council, Acta.

"September 9th.

"Escheat of M^cerecher to M^cGrigor."—Privy Seal.

"September 9th.

"Ratification in favour of Johne Campbell of Glenurquhie of the office of Forestrie of Mamlorne, Berinakansauche alias Bendaskerlie ffinglenbeg and ffinglenmoir.

"November 6th.

"Obligation Ewine MacGregor of Kilmanan to Archibald Stewart of Scotstoun for £247 : 5 : 4 Scots. Recorded 25th May, 1664."—Register of Deeds.

"November 24th.

"Letters of agreement between Mary Campbell,¹ Relict of John M^cNab of Bowain, with consent of Malcolm M^cGregor, Tutor of James M^cGregor of that ilk and her husband, on one part ; and Alexander MacNab of Bowain her son by the said John, on the other. The mother resigns her liferent of the 6 merk land of Kinnell in Glendochart ; and the son conveys to her and her husband in conjunct liferent, the 2 merk land of Ewre in Glendochart, holden of Glenurquhay."—Particular Register of Sasines, Perth, 10th February 1664.

"1663. March 25th.

"Disposition dated at Finlarik, by Alex^r M^cNab of Bovaine, in favour of Marie Campbell his mother and Malcolm M^cGregor, Tutor of James M^cGregor of that ilk in liferent and to himself in fee of the 2 merk land of Euire lying in Glendochart on which Sasine followed 15th January 1664. See that date.

"April 17th.

"Hugh MacGregor lawful son to John MacGregor in Ardlarich and Janet

¹ See page 114.

MacGregor lawful daughter of John MacGregor of Innervar had a charter from the said John MacGregor of Innervar to themselves in liferent and to the heirs to be procreated between them in fee of the half of the 2½ merk Land of Innervar, on which they were infest 17th April 1663, and the Sasine recorded 24th April 1663."—Particular Register of Sasines, Perth.

"1663. June 25th.

"John M^cGregor in Upper Towy."—Mentioned in Record of Justiciary.

"July 31st.

"Obligation Lieutenant Colonel Donald MacGregor in Glengyle, to Mr Thos Henderson Advocate in Edinburgh for £180 Scots. Recorded 23 June 1664."—Register of Deeds.

"September 14th.

"John M^cGregour M^ceanduletrik (Tanner) in Kinchlacher in Rannoch declared fugitive for murder of Duncrosk's sons in 1650."—Record of Justiciary.

"December 15th.

"Patrick roy M^cGregor in Corriechromie fined with others for cutting the Laird of Keir's woods."—Regality Books of Menteith, in General Register House, Ed^r.

"1664. January 15th.

"Malcolm MacGregor Tutor to James M^cGregor of that ilk married Marie Campbell Relict of the deceased John M^cNab of Bovaine. By her Contract of Marriage with her first husband she was secured in the liferent of the 6 merk land of Kinnell in Glendochart, which however she gave up to her son Alexr M^cNab of Bovain, upon condition of his Disponing to her and her second husband in conjunct liferent the 2 merk land of Ewire in Glendochart, holden of the Lairds of Glenurchy; This he did by Disposition to them in liferent, and to himself in fee, dated 25 March 1663; on which they were infest 15th January and their sasine recorded in the Part^r Reg^r for Perth &c. 10 Feb^r 1664.

"Patrik M^cGregor Servitor to Malcolm and John M^cGregor in Craiglyne are Witnesses to the Sasine, based on the agreement of previous page.

"January 15th.

"Sasine, Malcolm M^cGregor Tutor of M^cGregor, and Mary Campbell, Relict of John M^cNab of Bovaine, now his Spouse, in the two merk land of Ewire in Glendochart, holden of the Lands—of Glenurchy, on Disposition by Alexander M^cNab of Bowain, her son, in virtue of an Agreement betwix them 24 November 1662, by which she renounced her liferent in the 6 merk land of Kinnell in Glendochart, in which she had been secured by her contract of marriage with the said John. Sasine recorded 10th Feb. 1664. Patrik M^cGregor servitor to Malcolm & John M^cGregor in Craiglyne are witnesses to the Sasine."—Particular Register of Sasines for Perth.

"1664. February 1st at Edinburgh.

"Obligation Patrick M^cGregor in Correchrombie to Henry Mellis writer in Edinburgh for £23: 4/ Scots. Recorded 20 December 1671."—Register of Deeds.

"February 8th.

"Alexander MacGregor son to Ewne M^cGregor in Wester Frenich had a charter of the Lands of Wester Callichra extending to a 20 shilling land of old extent from John Buchanan of that ilk, dated 4th February 1664—upon which he was infest 8 February.

He appears to have married Margaret daughter to Patrick M^cGregor of Carnlea, who after his death married Donald M^cGregor in Craignaferar in Glenalmond, and dying before 28 July 1681 left one daughter. Gregor M^cGregor in Corerklet & Duncan son to Patrick M^cGregor in Carnlea are mentioned in the Sasine which is recorded 20th February 1671."

"February 8th.

"John MacGregor in Dunaverig and Isabella Graham his Spouse had a charter of the lands of Easter Callichra lying in the parish of Callander and Shire of Perth extending to a 33/4^d land of old extent part of the 4 merk land of Callichra, from John Buchanan of that ilk dated 4 February 1664, on which they were infest 8 February 1664."—Particular Register of Sasines, Perth.

"March 2nd.

"Obligation—Lieutenant Colonel Donald MacGregor as Prin^l & Major George Grant as Cau^r to Margaret Smith relict of the deceased Harie Gib, Burgess of the Canongate for £205 Scots."—Recorded 22nd February 1664. Register of Deeds.

"June 16th.

"Act anent Francis Creighton who had been convened before the Justice General and his Deputes for the slaughter of the deceased Mr Alex^r Gregory—procured the king's letter suspending the prosecution—& made his escape out of the tolbooth. The Privy Council, notwithstanding they had begun precognition in the said matter, that they might have satisfied his Majesty's command therein, do hereby remit the said whole matter back to the said Justice General, &c."—Record of Privy Council, Acta.

"July 7th.

"Patrik M^cGregor in Dunduff ane notorious thief apprehended."—Record Secret Council, Decreta.

"July 26th.

"A petition by Gilbert Stewart of Polcalk, that he being decerned to reenter one Patrik M^cGrigor prisoner within the tolbuith of Perth. But because it was impossible for the petitioner to gett him imprisoned at Perth unless he had either

fallen in blood with the Clan of M^cGrigor who had lyen in waitt to reseve him or otherwise had run the hazard of lossing the prisoner. He is freed of his penalty 4000 merks. Patrik M^cGregor now prisoner, and in sure fermance in Edinburgh."—Record of Secret Council, Decreta.

"1664. August 1st.

"Gregour dow M^cgregour formerly ane prisoner in the Boig of Geicht (now Gordon Castle) is mentioned in Record of Justiciary.

"December 8th.

"Committee to consider who of the cheiffs of the Clanns &c charged 1661 had found caution."—Record of Secret Council, Acta.

"December 18th.

"Addition to the Committee."—Record of Council, Acta.

"December 22nd.

"Act for settling the Highlands."—Record of Council, Acta.

"1665. January 12th.

"Patrik M^cGregor sometyme in Blairvockie sentenced to be hanged for robbery."—Record of Justiciary.

"March 18th.

"Obligation Donald MacGregor in Portnellan to Patrick Campbell of Innerzeldies for 95 merks Scots—John MacGregor, Donald's brother german is a witness."—Recorded 15th November 1670. Register of Deeds.

"June 22nd.

"Act anent cheiftanes of Clanns landlords &c.—to find caution."—Record of Council, Acta.

"June 24th, at Perth. Penes Stirling of Keir.

"For the richt honourable the Laird of Keir These Right Honno^{bl} I received two of yours by accidentall berars who wer not goeing bak and so could not returne an answer Howsoever your Honno^r sall know that the M^cGregour ye desyred to sumond is wronge named in the copie of the desitione ye sent, and so Johne Stewart told me that the mares, Mayors, he imployed could find no such man but in end he founde out the mistake and the trew name was Patrik M^cGregour alias M^cean divie in Dwnane who is sumoned and caled and a procuratour hath compeired for him, offence is the taking away of cattle above three years since. Your honno^r servant
Johne Davidsoune."

"October 10th.

"Probation Patrik Roy M^cGregour against Debtors."—Regality Books of Menteith.

"October 12th.

"Patrik Roy MacGregor had from Colin Campbell of Mochaster, a Charter of the lands of Ardmacmuine, in special warrandice of the lands of Corrichrombie, in

which he was enfeoffed at the above date.¹ Recorded October 1666."—Particular Register of Sasines, Stirling.

"1665. October 16th.

"Part of the Inventory of the effects of the deceased John Robertson, Minister at Dundie.

"Item be the Laird of M^cGregor be band, the soume of j^c xxxvij lib v/ss viij d with tenenant y^c of lxxx lib."—Testamentary Register of Brechin, in General Register House, Edinburgh.

"November 10th.

"The Samyn day Patrik Roy M^cGregor, Gregor Beg M^cGregor his brother, Laighline M^cIntosch, John M^cInkir, Alister M^cGregor in Gairloch—for different crimes, not appearing are put to the horn."—Record of Justiciary.

"November 10th.

"Patrik Roy M^cGreigour mentioned in Record of Justiciary; also Gregour beg M^cgreigor, Lachlane M^cintosh, Alister M^cgregour in Gairloch &c denounced rebels."—Record of Justiciary.

"December 22nd.

"Obligation William Farquharson of Inveray and John Farquharson his son, to Gregor Moir Macgregor of Ardochie Wadsetter of part of the Lands of Ballater for 80 merks Scots. Recorded 9th September 1673."—Register of Deeds.

"1666. January 4th.

"Commission Jon M^candley.

"Geo: Dow M^cGregor sometime prisoner in the Boog of Gicht mentioned. As also upon 22nd December last 1665 Patrik Roy M^cGregor, Gregor beg M^cGregor his brother, Ailaster M^cGregor in Gairloch."—Record of Secret Council, Acta.

"January 18th.

"Trial of Lachlane M^cintosh.

"John dow in Baldornie aged 36 years or thereby married, Depones that he saw not the pannell take away the goods (*i.e.* from the Lands of Belchirrie) but the Deponer having two oxen taken out of Belchirrie he got them back by a letter sent to John M^cGregor."—Record of Justiciary.

"February 22nd.

"Marriage Contract, dated at Inver and Little Dunkeld 22nd February and 11th April 1666 between Duncan MacGregor in Sherriffmuir for himself and as taking burden on him for John MacGregor his lawful son on the one part, and Christian MacGregor lawful daughter to the deceased Neill M^cGregor sometime in Craignaferar in Glenamond and Margaret M^cAra her mother as Principals and Donald M^cAra portioner of Druiemie and Alex^r MacGregor in Buchandice as

¹ Patrick Roy M^cGregor in Corrichrombie was of Patrick Aulach's family, and quite distinct from Patrick Roy who slew Lyon of Muirenk.

cautioners for the said Margaret on the other part. Christian's Tocher is 400 merks Scots. Recorded 31st March 1674."—Register of Deeds.

" 1669. May 9th.

" Commission against Peter Roy M^cGregor &c.

" Patrik Roy M^cGregor beg M^cGregor his brother. Allaster M^cGregor in Gairloch, George Dow M^cGregor sometime prisoner in the bog of Gight &c. &c. attacked John Lyon of Muiresk, Commissioner against them—fired his house and murdered him and his son Alexander."—Record of Secret Council, Acta.

" May 28th.

" John MacGregor in Dunaverig entered into a Contract of Wadsett whereby he acquired from Thomas Graham of Duchray the £3 land of Brachern comprehending Easter and Wester Bracherne, Cloichbraik, Ballimore and Stron M^cNair lying in the parish of Inchcalzeoch and Shire of Stirling under reversion of 4000 merks. He was infest 16th June 1666. Recorded July 17th 1666."—Particular Register of Sasines, Stirlingshire.

" August 21st.

" Marriage Contract dated at Killin between Allan Cameron lawful brother to Ewin Cameron of Lochyell as Principal and the said Ewine as Cautioner, on the one part, and Jean MacGregor sister german to James MacGregor of that ilk and the said James for himself and as taking burden for his said sister on the other part."¹—Register of Deeds.

" November 22nd.

" John M^cGregor in Tilliefocke."—Record of Justiciary.

" 1667. January 23rd.

" Obligation—Lieutenant Colonel Donald MacGregor in Glengyle to Colonel James Menzies of Culdares for 500 merks Scots—Gorrie M^cGregor in Balquhiddier and Patrik M^cGregor Servitor to the said James are witnesses. Recorded 24th November 1679."—Register of Deeds.

" February 7th.

" Peter Roy M^cGregor and Patrik Drummond now prisoners at Bamff to be brought to Edinburgh."—Record of Secret Council, Acta.

" February 16th.

" Obligation—John Erskine alias Macgregor, Portioner of Wester Murray to William Forbes of Skellater for 275 merks Scots being the price of 22 bolls of bear at 12½ merks per boll. Recorded 16th September 1668"—Register of Deeds.

" March 5th.

" In the Court of Justiciary of our Supreme Lord the King held in the Judgment hall of the City of Edinburgh by Sir John Home of Rentone Clerk of Justiciary, and Mr William Murray Justiciary Depute.

¹ See page 17.

“The Court being legally constituted

Entered

Patrick Roy M^cGregor.

Patrick Drummond, prisoners within the tolbooth of Edinburgh.

“Ye are indicted and accused ffor that notwithstanding by the Laws and Acts of Parliament of this kingdom the crimes of theft, robbery, stouthreiff and resett of theft, sorning and taking black maill, wilful fire raising, taking, apprehending, incarcerating and detaining his Majesty’s free lieges, the killing and murdering of them they being in the power of the takers, and the rising and continuing in Arms of any number of his Majesty’s subjects without his Majesty’s warrant and authority, are punishable by death and forfeiture of the committers lands, goods and gear at least capitally with the loss of their escheat.

“NEVERTHELESS it is of verity that ye the said Patrik Roy M^cGregor being one of the company and associates of Lachlane M^cIntosch when the said Lachlane did reive and sorne up and down the country and did commit the hership against the deceased John Lyoune of Muireisk in his Lands of Belchirrie and the said Lachlane being accused and convicted and executed at Edinburgh for the same And ye the said Patrick Roy being also declared fugitive upon the information and prosecution of the said deceased John Lyoune of Muireisk and Letters of intercommoning and commission for fire and sword being taken out against you the said Patrik Roy M^cGregor in resentment and revenge of the said proceedings And also because the said deceased John Lyoune of Muireisk had obtained a commission for raising and assistance of the country, did conceive and bear a deadly feud and malice against him, did vow and resolve his destruction And in order thereto did divers times with your accomplices come down upon his lands and tenants of Belchirrie and did rob, plunder and drive away their goods and in end the said deceased John Lyoune of Muireisk himself having come to the country and to his lands of Belchirrie ye, the said Patrick Roy M^cGregor and Patrick Drummond with divers other broken lawless men to the number of Eighteen or Twenty persons or thereby all armed with guns, pistols, durks, swords and other weapons invasive, did come upon the seventh day of April last 1666 years To the lands and house of Belchirrie under cloud and silence of night, and the said deceased John Lyoune of Muireisk being the said night with Alexander Lyoun his secund son and divers of his servants within the house of Belchirrie And the doors of the same being shut and bolted for security of themselves and their horses and others beasts which they had been forced to bring and keep for shelter within the said house, being informed that the said rebels were in that country The said Patrik Roy and Patrick Drummond with your complices did about midnight beset the said house and did most wickedly and treasonably raise fire thereat and for that purpose did bring from the barnyard near the said house great quantities and sheaves of corn and did lay the same

about the said house and having laid trains and great quantities of powder ye and your accomplices did set fire to the said house and did shoot with your hagbuts in at the door of the same, So that the said house being set on fire and burning in several corners, the said deceased John Lyoune his said son and other persons who were within the said house, a part of the same being burnt above them and being choaked with smoke and finding that he could not stay longer was forced to come out upon quarter and capitulation and that their lives should be saved Notwithstanding whereof the said Patrick Roy M^cGregor and Patrick Drummond and your complices having carried away with you the said deceased John Lyoune and his said son prisoners, upon Sunday morning being the eighth day of the said month of April After ye had detained and carried them up and down the country with great trouble and vexation to their persons and had treated them most barbarously having robbed them at the taking of the said house of the clothes, money and anything they had about with them and having taken their horses, to the number of six or seven, with the said deceased John Lyoune his buff coat, And having withdrawn from them meat So that they were near the point of starving. At last upon Wednesday thereafter the eleventh day of the said month of April, ye the said Patrick Roy M^cGregor and Patrick Drummond and your complices did most barbarously and cruelly kill and murder the said deceased John Lyoune and the said Alexander Lyoune a young gentleman of eighteen years of age, at a sheill upon the braes of Abernethie about sixteen miles from the said John Lyoune his own house of Belchirie. And left their dead bodies there in the open fields naked and stript full of wounds with hagbuts, pistols and durks and being conscious to yourselves of so great wickedness and what ye deserved and might expect If ye should be brought to Justice did continue in arms to secure yourselves and with your associates and complices did go up and down through the country, robbing, plundering, quartering upon and oppressing the poor country people, wherever ye went and had the confidence in the month of February last by past To come down to the country near to the town of Keith within the Sherrifdom of Bamff and to send some persons commissioners for you to the said town and demand from them money or black maill And because ye were not satisfied of your desire, ye came to the number of forty men armed in a warlike manner to the said town of Keith and did assault at the said town upon the bridge thereof and in the kirkyard of the same and in other places divers of his Majesty's free lieges, inhabitants within the town and country men who were there for the time and did join to defend themselves and the place And in special Alexander Gordoune of Glengarrock and his brother Thomas Gordoune and John Ogilvie of Mylnetoune and divers others with them and did kill and wound divers of the said persons And in special did grievously hurt the said John Ogilvie of Mylnetoune and did mutilate the said Thomas Gordoune and at last ye the said Patrick Roy

and Patrick Drummond being hurt yourselves And forced to fly, were overtaken and apprehended the next day after the said ranconter which was upon the day of February last and convoyed from shire to shire hither to the tolbooth of Edinburgh where ye are now prisoners of the which crimes of sorning, robbing, treasonable fire raising, murder, being in arms without his Majesty's warrant and authority, assaulting, fighting, with wounding his Majesty's lieges in a hostile manner and other crimes abovementioned or one or other of them ye are actors art and part Which being found by an Assize ye ought to be punished in your persons and goods To the terror and example of others to commit the like hereafter Conform to the said laws and acts of Parliament.

Pursuer

Sir John Nisbet of Dirloutoun Knight his Mat^{ies} Advocate.

John Campbell of Edinample and

James Comrie Writer in Edinburgh

Sworn trinchmen and interpreters.

The pannells deny the dittay

The Justices find the dittay relevant and order the same to be put to the knowledge of an Assize.

Alex' Peirson Mer in Ed'

John Forbes of Tilligone.

Thomas Robiesone brewer.

John Neilsoun mer^d there.

James Edmonstoune mer^d there.

Ritchard Louthian mer^d there.

Mr Wm. Simpson in Dringlass.

Walter Ogilvie, merchant.

William Lorimer Mer^d

James Pollock merchant

John Sydserff Merchant.

William Blackwood Mer^d

Andrew Taffie Sklaitter

Androw Greir vintner

William Wilson stabler

"The Assize lawfully sworn no objection to the contrary.

"My Lord Advocate for probation adduced the witnesses underwritten viz

James Urquhart in Garinstoune

Alex' Cruickshank in Boigside

John Gordoune of Baldormie

Francis Gordoune his servant.

George Cowper in Byach—

their depositions follow.

“ My Lord Advocate for proving the pannells having been at Keith in manner libelled in that part of the dittay relating thereto Produced their own confessions whereof the tenour follows viz' Within the Tolbooth of laigh council house of Edinburgh the Twenty second day of March 1667 in presence of my Lord Advocate and Robert Baird one of the Baillies of Edinburgh, Patrick Roy M^cGregor being interrogated (James Comrie being sworn interpreter) Confesses that the day before he was taken he came through the town of Keith with a piper before him playing and went to the ale house beyond the bridge some time before the sun set and after the sun set about nine o'clock at night he came out of the said house and did engage in the fight with Glengarrock and the country people and that some of the country people being upon the bridge, they did fight there and also at the kirk-dike and that he himself had his sword drawn and did fight with Glengarrock himself and being asked upon what occasion or reason he came down to Keith, he answered that he was going to see friends and being interrogated what friends he went to see he could condescend upon none, confesses that he was armed not only with his sword but with a gun and being interrogated concerning the burning of Muiresk's house and taking his person and if he had seen and known Muiresk, Confesses that he was in the country the night that Muiresk's house was burnt and did lye in the hills among the heather within two miles of his house of Belchirie that night it was burnt and that in the morning being in April last about the break of day, he saw the said house burning and hearing that a party had come down and burnt the same and taken Muiresk he went to the party with whom Muiresk was prisoner and that the time he went into to that party, was about the sun rising, and that he staid with it till about Twelve o'clock that day, that he saw Muiresk there and that he enquired if letters of horning and caption and other papers concerning him had been taken and that these who had then Muiresk prisoner, said they had papers but because they could not read they could not tell whether the papers he asked for were there or not And that the party was at some miles distance from the said house when he was with them and was about the number of sixteen persons some having gone from them as he heard and that after he went from them he staid all that day and night in the moneth, mount? and being interrogated why he staid in the moneth answered that he was afraid, having heard that he was under the compass of law and letters of horning and caption were out against him—sic sub' Jo Nisbett, Robert Baird, baillie Ja: Comrie.

“ Patrick Drummond being interrogated whether he was at Keith and Patrick Roy and his complices there and when they did engage with Gordoun of Glengarrock and Ogilvie of Mylnetoune and the country people Confesses that he was in company with the said Patrick Roy, and that they were thirty men in company with the said Patrick, armed with guns, swords, durks and that they came through the said town of Keith some hours before the sun set with a piper before them playing

and that they went to an alehouse beyond the bridge, where they resolved to stay all night but that about nine o'clock at night, hearing that the country was like to rise, they came back from the said house to the bridge, where they engaged with some that was keeping the bridge and did fight with them and thereafter came to the Kirkyard dyke, where they did fight with the gentlemen and country people who were there and that the said Patrick Drummond had his sword drawn and did fight and was hurt and that some of their company were killed, and some of the other party were wounded, and that he and Patrick Roy were both hurt and escaped that night but were taken the next day, Confesses that he has been in company with the said Patrick Roy going up and down with him and his company with swords, durks, guns about the space of six months—sic subscribitur Jo Nisbett, Robert Baird, baillie.

“The Assize, Alex. Porsoune chancellor—all in one voice find the pannells guilty and culpable of the crimes contained in their dittay viz, &c.

“My Lord Justice Clerk and Justice Depute by the mouth of Hendrie Monteith Dempster of Court decern and adjudge the said Patrick Roy M^cGregor and Patrick Drummond—To be taken upon the twenty seventh day of March instant to the market cross of Edinburgh and there betwixt two and four hours in the afternoon to be executed in manner following viz. the said Patrick Roy and Patrick Drummond their right hands to be first cut off by the executioner and then to be hangit to the death and thereafter their bodies to be hung up in chains upon the gallows betwixt Leith and Edinburgh and their haill guidis to be escheat to his Majesty's use which was pronounced for doom. Whereupon Sir John Nisbell of Dirleton Knight his Majesty's Advocate asked and took instruments.

“Seventeen witnesses fined in 100 merks each for not appearing to give evidence.

“First witness swears in general as in the Indictment—that ‘Muiresk having offered to give them the letters of intercommoning and auld (all) other letters and papers he had against them if they would go away, they refused altogether and would not be satisfied unless he and they with him would render themselves—that Roy took and did wear Muiresk's own buff coat and his carabines’—that he was “maid to swear upon his durk that he should not tell wher Muiresk was or what should become of him.

“2^d witness—that Muiresk and his son were murdered without giving them meat or drink.”—Record of High Court of Justiciary.

“March 7th.

“Peter Roy M^cGregor tortured in the boots before the Council and examined upon several Interrogators who made answer thereto, ‘prout in scriptis.’”—Record of Secret Council, Acta.

"1667. March 18th.

"Patrick Roy M^cGregor sometime in Corriechrombie now in Ardwhillery granted a Renunciation of the wadsett on the lands of Corriechrombie in favour of John Campbell of Glenurchy now the Superior, dated 18th March."—Recorded 17 June 1667.

"March 20th.

"Renunciation, dated at Luss, by Malcolm M^cGregor Tutor of that Ilk, designed in the Contract of Wadset underwritten, Malcolm Douglas alias M^cGregor eldest lawful son to Duncan Douglas alias M^cGregor, of the Wadset right acquired by him and his father and mother over the Lands of Gartartan, in security of the sum of a thousand merks Scots of principal and annual rent of a hundred merks Scots. The Renunciation is recorded 28th March 1667."—General Register of Sasines at Ed^r.

"March 22nd.

Act Patrick Roy.

"The sentence of him and Drummond—their right hands to be struck off hanged and thereafter be hung in chains on the gallows betwixt Leith and Edinburgh."—Record of Secret Council, Acta.

Chapter XII

Sundry Occurrences, 1655 to 1685

A SERIES of excerpts from the Charter Room at Castle Menzies regarding the MacGregors in Rannoch, quoted from the "Red and White Book of Menzies" here follow consecutively for convenience of reference.

"1655. May 22. Obligation by John M^cGrigour in Bohespick, to become responsible for any damage the Laird of Weem might sustain through his having engaged himself under a penalty of £50 as surety to Captain James Denis governor of Belloch that John M^cGrigar in Leragane had neither done nor would do anything prejudicial to the Commonwealth of England."

"1661. June 4. Letters of inhibition at the instance of Alexander Menzeis of that Ilk against Malcolm Douglas alias MacGregor Tutor to James Murray alias MacGregor of that Ilk in his name as Principal with James Earl of Tullibardine and Mr John Murray of Coldown as cautioners forbidding them to alienate the lands of the Barony of Rannoch, or contract debts whereby the right of any of these lands & a might be apprysed from them, to the prejudice of the complainer in violation of a contract made at Perth August 6. 1657 between said Alexander Menzies on the one part and the said Tutor and the said James MacGregor as principal on the other; with James Earl of Tullibardine and Mr John Murray as cautioners: in which contract it was stipulated among other things, that an assedation should be made for a term of three years, to be followed by similar assedations for the same period, at the will of the Granter, to the Tutor of M^cGregor in name of his pupil and to his heirs male and to his subtenants 'of no heir degree nor conditione being their honest countrie tennents, excluding all assignayes quahatsom-ever' of the lands of Rannoch for yearly payment of 640 merks with 20 stone of cheese and ten stone of 'sufficient' butter &c."

It appears that the MacGregors disregarded these arrangements.

"In these acts they are said to have been secretly incited by Sir John Campbell of Glenurchy with the view of embroiling Sir Alexander in such difficulties as would force him to dispose to Glenurchy the lands to be held in feu-farm from the Menzies. These were the district of Crainich on the north side of Loch Tay and the small patch with fortalice of Belloch at the east end."

A mutual friend interposed between Clan Gregor's tutor and Sir Alexander who received a letter from the Earl of Glencairn, dated 1661. November 14. Edinburgh, advising Sir Alexander

"To defer the process against the Tutor and cautioner concerning some lands in the Rynach till the Earl of Atholl return home at which time they should endeavour to give Sir Alexander satisfaction."

1664. The Earl of Tullibardine writing to Sir Alexander Menzies dated Tulliebardine April 28. promises to meet with the Tutor of MacGregor in a few days and seek to farther the payment of the duties of Rannoch.

1666. Dunkeld. The Earl of Atholl intimates to Sir Alexander Menzies that the Earl of Tullibardine would be at Dunkeld on the morrow being "Thuirsdai the twelft instant" for settling "That business betwixt Sir Alexander Menzies and MacGregor and asks him to be present."

"1667. Bond by a number of MacGregors, Camerons and others indwellers in the Barony of Rannoch narrating that it was complained that many of the Rannoch people were 'killers and daily destroyers of deer, roes, and wild fowl and expressing the obligation of the subscribers that from that date they would not kill any deer or wild fowl in the forests or hills belonging to the Marquis of Huntly the Earl of Atholl or Sir Alexander Menzies their master under a penalty of 100 marks toties quoties dated Ardlarich 6. and Awillich 7 August."

"1669. June 19. Letter from Thomas Hay Secretary to the Privy Council to Sir Alexander Menzeis of that ilk stating A Committee had been appointed to hear the Earls of Atholl, Perth and Tullibardine anent the MacGregor Bond The last affirmed he was bound only for the rents of the Rannoch and there was nothing extant on record to make it out against him. MacGregor had been acquainted with the meeting but had not appeared."

1671. Campbell Laird of Lochnell was shot in the house of John Rowat in Inveraray apparently in a drunken fray after the candle had been extinguished. The Earl of Argyle detained Colonel James Menzies of Culdares and Meggernie, who was present and had had a disagreement with Lochbuy. After some difficulties it was found that one Duncan MacGregor a servant of Culdares had fired at Lochbuy who he supposed was offering to abuse his master but missing his aim killed Lochnell by mistake.

1671. June. The MacGregors joined by the MacDonalds of Glencoe and Keppoch entered Menzies's lands, drove out his tenants, settled their own goods, sent forth scouts and posted sentinels. In consequence of which they were on August 1 denounced rebels for not having compeared before the Lords of Council on 27. July

“To answer for their assistants and complices entering the lands of Rannoch and by force and violence taken possession of a part of the said Sir Alexander Menzeis his lands and maintaining of the same by force of arms, and committing divers other outrages.”

And notwithstanding letters of denunciation, the narrative relates, they not only continued in this violent possession of the lands of Rannoch but openly repaired to kirk and market as if they were “free leidges.”

“Commission of fire and sword under the signet of King Charles II and Lords of Council was granted to Sir Alexander Menzies of Weyme, John Campbell Younger of Glenurchy, Sir James Campbell of Lawers and Campbell of Glenlyon to apprehend certain MacDonaldis and the Laird of MacGregor and Duncan Roy M^cOshan.”

In a list of Fencible men belonging to Lord Murray among those pertaining to Woodsetters,¹ occur the following MacGregors:—

“1667. Alexander Robertson for Bellegowan 3 men of whom,
Jon M^cGregor.
Gregor M^cGregor Nether Blarish and Drumcarrie 2 men of whom,
Jon M^cGregor.²

Balquhidder

Glenowgill 3 men of whom Duncan M^cGregor.

Drumlich 1 man,

Duncan M^cGregor.

Easter Innerlochrig 3 men,

Patrick M^cGregor.

Calaine M^cGregor.

Immerreoch and Manachall mor 4 men,

John M^cGregor.

Craigruie, Calaine M^cGregor.

Leidriche, Duncan M^cGregor absent.

From the “Chartulary” :—

“1667. April 4th.

“Gregor MacGregor eldest son to Duncan M^cGregor in Aulich of Kinairdochie and Kilchonan was infest 4th April 1667 in the 2 merk land of Drumchastell and three merk land of Learagan lying in the Baronies of Kinclavin and Rannoch and Shire of Perth. John M^cGregor in Aulich, Alex^r M^cGregor there and Gregor son

¹ Chronicles of the Atholl and Tullibardine Families.

² Also Drumachastell, John M^cGregor.

to Alex are Witnesses to the Sasine—which proceeds on a Disposition by John MacGregor in Learagan ; and is recorded 6th April 1667.”—Particular Register of Sasines, Perth.

“ April 4th.

“ Margaret Robertson Spouse of John M^cGregor in Learagan in liferent and to Gregor M^cGregor their son in fee, were infest in the foresaid Lands of Drumchastell in the Barony of Kinclavin, and Learagan in the Barony of Rannoch 4th April 1667, on a Dispⁿ by the said Gregor, and their Sasine recorded 6th April.

“ Letter from the King anent Francis Creightoun. April 16th, 1667.

“ Charles R &c.—referring the matter to the examination of the Privy Council that upon their report he may declare his farther pleasure dated 26 March. The Council ordain the nearest of Kin of vmq^{le} Mr Alex^r Gregory¹ to be cited to hear and see his Majesty’s letter fulfilled or to shew a reasonable cause to the contrary.”—Record of Privy Council, Acta.

“ 1667. May 18th.

“ Ratification by Jeane Stewart Spouse to Patrik Roy M^cGregor, sometime in Correchrombie, now in Ardwhillerie, of the Renunciation granted by Patrik Roy of this date in favour of John Campbell of Glenurchie.”—Regality Books of Menteith.

“ May 21st.

“ Obligation John MacGregor in Learagane to Allan Stewart of Stragarre for 78 merks Scots. Recorded 4th March 1669.”—Register of Deeds.

“ June 4th.

Robert M^cGregor in Glencluny.

John M^cGregor in Glenmore.

Duncane M^cGregor there.

Allester M^cGregor in Killoch.

James M^cGregor there.

John M^cGregor in Lynchore.

Patrick M^cGregor in Ardachie.

Duncan M^cGregor there.

John M^cGregor in Glenlie.

“ denounced rebels along with Farquharsons and others in or near Braemar.”—Record of Justiciary.

“ July 3rd.

“ John M^cGregor in Gaich in Murray.”—Record of Justiciary.

“ August 3rd.

“ Commission anent the Highlands to the Earl of Atholl, long act.”—Record of Secret Council, Acta.

¹ He appears to have been slain by Francis Creightoun. See page 144.

“November.

“Sasine in favour of Gregor M^cGregor, son lawful to Alexander M^cGregor in Glenclunie, on charter of Resignation by John Earl of Marr, of all & hail the two oxengait of landes of the toune & landes of Auchaleter, with houses &c., with pasturages in Lettirindowie & Glencalleter in Parish of Lindrochat.”—Particular Register of Sasines, Aberdeen.

“1668. February 8th.

“Obligation Donald MacGregor in Glengyle to Ninian Graham brother german to James Graham of Bochlayvie for 100 merks Scots. Recorded 31 March 1671.”—Register of Deeds.

“April 8th.

“Commission against David Gregory in the paroch of Inverkeillor, prisoner in Dundee, for stealing.”—Record of Secret Council.

“April 11th.

“Peter Roy M^cGregor and Patrick Drummond reprieved till further order.

“Act for citing witnesses upon Peter Roy’s delation.”—Record of Secret Council, Acta.

“May 7th.

“Act for the execution of Peter Roy &c.”—Record of Secret Council, Acta.

“June 27th.

“Obligation—Robert Stewart of Tulich to John M^cGregor of Easter Damicharie, for 55 merks Scots. Recorded 12th February 1679.”—Register of Deeds.

“1669. February 16th.

“Obligation Archibald MacGregor in Gellovie to John M^cCoill v^cthomas in Wester Gellovi for £100 Scots. Recorded 8th November 1672.”—Register of Deeds.

“February 18th.

“Act anent the peace of the highlands.”—Record of Secret Council, Acta.

“April 20th.

“Obligation—Donald MacGregor in Glengoyill to John Campbell younger of Glenurchy for £30 Scots. Recorded 13th March 1684.”—Register of Deeds.

“July 8th.

“Reference anent the highlands.”—Record of Secret Council, Acta.

“July 29th.

“Proclamation anent the highlands number of acts &c. recited.”—Record of Secret Council, Acta.

“September 2nd.

“Commission to Sir James Campbell of Lawers against Camerons &c.—

‘The Laird of M^cGregor,—¹

Malcolm M^cGregor in Auchesane,

Donald M^cGregor in Glengyle,

¹ James IX. of the Glenstray Line. See page 108.

Gregor M^cGregor in Rora,
 Patrik M^cGregor M^cVicean Dowie in Dunan in Rannach—
 M^cGregor alias M^cGillespick v^cCondochy in Arlarich
 Joⁿ M^cGregor alias M^cfatrik v^ccondochy Abrich in Glenlochay,
 Patrik Roy M^cGregor alias M^cphatrik alilich,—
 M^cGregor of Braiklead,
 Callum M^cGregor in Lochern,
 Patrik Roy M^cGregor in Kelleter,
 Patrik Drummond alias M^cGregor in Cornlea,
 Patrik Drummond alias M^cGregor in Dundurne, and his sons
 Gregor Dow M^cGregor in Dunduff.”—Record of Privy Council, Acta.

“September 2nd.

“Commission to Sir James Campbell against, among others, the persons after-
 named, viz^t Callum Oig M^cGregor,

John M^cGregor alias M^cean Dowie—

— M^cGregor alias M^cCallum Bayn in Glenlochay.”— Record of
 Privy Council, Acta.

“October 19th.

“Parliament held at Edinburgh.

“Ratification in favour of James Earl of Perth of the Barony of Dundurne
 —Charter dated 20th January 1664. Acts of the Parliament of Scotland. Mag. Sig.

“October 20th.

“Marriage Contract between Patrick MacGregor, of Carnlea?, for himself and
 as taking burden on him for Margaret MacGregor his daughter on the one part and
 Alexander MacGregor of Wester Cailzechra on the other part.”—Register of Deeds.

“November 11th.

“Commission to Lawers anent the Highlands and Act anent the Highlands.”—
 Record of Secret Council, Acta.

“November 17th.

“Lieut^t Colonel Donald M^cGregor mentioned as having a Commission dated
 17th August 1669 from John Earl of Atholl his Highness’ Justice General for uplifting
 of all forfaltors fines fugitives from Court of Justiciary held at Dunkeld 11th August
 1668.”—Regality Books of Menteith in General Register House, Edinburgh.

“November 20th.

“Calum oig M^cgregour sentence to be hanged for, inter alia, taking black mail
 in Menteith.”—Record of Justiciary.

“1670. January 1st.

“Order for citing some of the Highland Clans and particularly

Allaster Bane M^cGregor

Gregor Dow M^cGregor in Dunduff,

Duncan M^cGregor V^cphatrik,
 Gregor Dow M^cphatrik M^cGregor,
 Gregory M^cNeill M^cGregor
 Donald M^cCallum Roy
 his two sons Gilchreist M^cAlpin
 John M^cGregor in Elarig
 Gregor M^cNeill V^cgregor vicneill."—Record of Secret Council, Acta.

"1670. January 18th.

"Gregor MacGregor in Dow of Glengyle entered into a Contract of Wadsett with John Buchanan of that ilk whereby he acquired right to the 20 shilling land of Easter Corerklet for an annual payment of £10. 6. 8 Scots and under reversion of 1000 merks. He was infest 1st February. Recorded 4th March, 1670."—Particular Register of Sasines, Stirlingshire.

"February 15th.

"Decreet of Removing—The Laird of Keir against Patrick roy M^cGregor in Ardwhillerie."—Regality Books of Menteith in General Register House, Ed.

"August 25th.

"Jon M^cGregor in brae of forst prisoner in Edinburgh apprehended by Campbell of Lawers."—Record of Secret Council, Acta.

"August 25th.

"Act appointing certain heads of families in the highlands to give bands for the peace.

The Laird of M^cGregor,
 the tutor of M^cGregor,
 James M^cGregor in Glenamont,
 Jon M^cGregor there
 Alex. M^cGregor in Buchintie,
 Gregor M^cGregor in Rora."—Record of Secret Council, Acta.

"November 7th.

"Obligation dated at Balloch—John M^ceandny v^cGregor in Kingart of Glenlednock to John Campbell younger of Glenurchy for £20 Scots.

"December 5th.

"Gregor M^cGregor, of Easter Corerklet, and Ann Buchanan his Spouse entered into a Contract of Wadsett with John Buchanan of that ilk whereby they purchased an annuity of £40 Scots out of the Mill and Mill lands of Stronochlacher, which had been reserved in the former Wadsett, under reversion of 1000 merks in which they were infest 8th February 1671. Recorded 28th February 1671."—Particular Register of Sasines, Stirlingshire.

"December 21st.

"Obligation—Lieutenant Colonel Donald MacGregor in Glengyle as Principal

1671] Jean MacGregor, relict of Allan Cameron 161

and John Buchanan of that ilk as cautioner to John Smollett late baillie of Dumbar-ton for 1750 merks Scots. Recorded 17th June 1672."—Register of Deeds.

"1671. January 27th.

"Obligation dated at Finlarik—Gregor M^eeandny v^cGregor in Bottuarin more, as Principal and Duncan M^eeandny M^cgregor in Carie in Ranich, to Catherine MacGregor lawful daughter to Umq^{le} Duncan Roy M^cGregor in Correcharmick, for 230 merks Scots."

"February 3rd.

"Assignment—James Allanach in Torrnonich to Alexander MacGregor in Torrvinich of a Bond dated 1st December 1668 granted by John Mackenzie of Dalmoir to said James Allanach for 1000 merks Scots.

"February 21st.

"Obligation—Donald M^cGregor in Glengyle as Principal and John Buchanan of that ilk as cautioner, to Wm. Earl of Dundonald for £1000 Scots. Recorded 13 February 1673."—Register of Deeds.

"March 28th.

"Hugh MacGregor lawful son to John Macgregor in Ardlarich and Janet Macgregor lawful daughter of John MacGregor of Innervar, had a Disposition from the said John to themselves in liferent and John MacGregor their son in fee, of the 2½ merk land of Easter Innervar, on which they were infeft 28th March 1671. Sasine recorded 17th May 1671."—Particular Register of Sasines, Perth.

"May 13th.

"Hugh MacGregor in Ardlarich and Angus M^cDonald in Auchnacochine had a Wadsett Disposition of the three merk land of Learne in the Barony of Rannoch from Sir Alexr Menzies under reversion of 2500 merks on which they were infeft 13th May 1671. Duncan MacGregor in Aulich and Duncan M^cGregor in Learne, are witnesses to the Sasine, which was recorded 1st June.

"June 6th.

"Obligation—Ewine Camerone of Lochzeill as Principal and Angus Cameron of Muirlochie and Ewine Cameron of Calderte as Cautioners to Jean MacGregor relict of umq^{le} Allan Cameron lawful brother to the said Ewine, for 1520 merks Scots. Duncan MacGregor is a witness. Recorded 20 March 1682."—Register of Deeds.

"June. Discharge and Renunciation.

"Jean MacGregor relict of umq^{le} Allan Cameron to Ewine Cameron of Lochyell.

"Be it kend till all men be thir p^{nt} L^{tres} me Jeane MacGrigor Relict of umq^{le} Allan Cameron la^{ull} broy^r to Euen Cameron of Lochyell; Forsamekle as I have beine be ane Contract of Marriage past betwixt the said vmq^{le} Allan Cameron & me w^t consent of James M^cGrigor of yⁱ ilk my broy^r germane on the ane and oyr parts qrby the said umq^{le} Allane Cameron as Prin^l and w^t him the s^d Ewin Cameron of Lochzell his lau^{ll} broy^r as Cau^r for him band and obleigt ym Con^{lie} and seal^{lie} yr aires, exers and intrors wt yr lands, rents, roumes, pones, goods and gear q^ssumever

to wair & bestow upon Lands & oyr sufficient security wⁱⁿ the Sherriffdome of pearth, argyll, lochaber, or any place convenient or elseq^r w^t consent of two of his and two of hir nearest friends all and hail the soume of six thousand m^{ks} Scots mo^e and to provyde the same to himself & me and langest liver of us twa in conjunct fie and the la^{ll} aires male procreatt or to be procreatt betwixt us And als obleist ym conn^{ie} and seal^{ie} to provyd me in caice I were the langest liver to the just and equal half of all & q^ssumever Lands, Heritages, Tacks, Steidings, Roumes, pones, fewdewties, heritable Bands &c q^ssumever yt sall come under ye name & denomination of conqueis yt ye sd umq^{le} Allane should have conqueist or acquired besyds ye sd six thousand mks qch wer to be lyfrented by me ye sd Jeane yt I should bruick, joyse & possess the just and equal half of all and qtsumever free moveables, goods & gear the tyme of his deceis in caice I survive him as the sd contract of the date at Killin the twentie ane day of Aug^t Jajvi & sextie six in it self at mair length beares

“AND NOW SEEING the sd Ewin Cameron of Lochzell as tuttor & administrator to Cameron la^{ll} son to the deceist Allan Cameron my Spouse hes really thankfully payed and delivered to me the sd Jeane M^cgrigor relict to ye said deceist Allane Camerone ane certain soume of money in full satisfiounne of the said soume of six thousands mks money forsaied of conjunct fie, and of the just and equal half of all Lands heritages, tacks steidings, Roumes &c. y^t shall come under the name and denomination of conqueis that the said Allane sh have conqueist & acquired besyds the sd six thousand mks money qch wer to be lyfrented by me the said Jeane yt I should bruik and Possess the sd just and equal half of the sd conqueiss if I wer the langest liver as said is ; and also payed and delivered to me the sd Jeane as Relict foresaid ane certain number of goods in full satisfiounne of the just and equal half of all & q^ssumever free moveable goods & gear which plenishing & oyers q^ssumever y^t I and the sd Allane Cameron my said husband had and possessed in common betwix us the tume of his deceis q^of I hold me weill satisfied and payed Therefore &c. (Discharge & Renunciation in common form of all her claims thro the Contract) In witness whereof I have subscryved this p^{nt} Discharge & Renunciacione w^t my hand as follows wtin be Duncane M^carthor at Annate in Lochyell the day of Junej Jajvj &c. seventie ane years befor thir witnesses

James M^cGregor of yt ilk and

Duncan M^cGrigor & John Cameron servitors to the Laird of Lochyell—sic
subr.

Jeane M^cGregore

James M^cGregor witness

Du: M^cgrigor witnes

Jo Cameron Witnes.

—Register of Deeds.

“ 1671. March 28th.

“ Hugh M^cGregor, lawful son of John M^cGregor in Ardlarich, and Janet

M^cGregor, lawful daughter of John M^cGregor in Innevar, had from the said John M^cGregor in Ardlarich, to them in liferent, and to John M^cGregor their son in fee, of the 2½ merk land of Easter Innevar—Infestment 28th March 1671, recorded 17th May 1671.”—Particular Register of Sasines, Perth.

“1671. 29th June.

“Remit to the Committee anent the Highlands—M^cDonalds & Clancameron.’
—Record of Secret Council, Acta.

“November 24th.

“Obligation—James Farq’sone of Camdell and Gregor Farquhar’sone his son to John M^cGregor in Geanlach¹ for 90 merks Scots.—Recorded 8th February 1699.”
—Register of Deeds.

“23rd December.

“Sasine in favour of George M^cGregor on Charter by Alexander Gordon of Cults of 2 oxgates of the twon lands of Belnabo presentlie occupied by John M^cRorie with houses &c. and garbage teinds, in Parish of Glengairne & Shire of Aberdeen under reversion on payment of 300 merks. Witnesses to the Precept in Charter, Malcolme & Duncane lawful sons to the said Grigor M^cGregor.”—Particular Register of Sasines, Aberdeen.” George and Grigor appear to be identical.

“1672. February 12th.

“Lieutenant Colonel Donald MacGregor, to William Fisher, Merchant in Edinburgh—Obligation for £80 Scots.”—Register of Deeds.

“February 15th.

“John M^cGregor in Bramforne, ?, and Archibald M^cGregor in Aird, Principals, and Callum M^cGregor in Darrincurrinach, and Archibald M^cfadden in Kilmichell Beg, Sureties; to John Campbell, Fear of Auchliharlech, Obligation for 360 merks Scots. Recorded 15th February 1672.”—Register of Deeds.

“May 25th.

“John MacGregor, now designed Portioner of Callichra, and Isabella Graham his Spouse entered into a Contract of Wadsett with the Laird of Buchanan whereby they acquired the 40 shilling land of Wester Corerklet under reversion of 3000 merks—they were infest 25th July 1672. Recorded 27th July 1672.”—Particular Register of Deeds, Stirlingshire.

“July 22nd.

“Alex^r M^cGregor sometime in Buchanty now in Ardoch to Henry Anderson Merchant one of the present Baillies of Perth—Obligation for £22 : 18 : 8^d Scots.”
—Register of Deeds.

“December 16th.

“John MacGregor in Dunaverig and Isabella Graham his Spouse entered into a Feu Contract with the Laird of Buchanan whereby they feued from him the £3

¹ Probably Gowlarich or Goulauck in “Strathdownie.” See page 132.

land of Brachern, they were infeft 12th May 1673. Recorded 3 Jun. 1673. Dougal M^cGregor in Ardonwill is a witness to the Sasine."—Particular Register of Sasines.

"1673. January 14th.

"Sasine, to John M^cGregor, Portioner of Wester Micraes, on Precept of Clare constat by Charles Earl of Marr to him as heir to the deceased John Erskine now called M^cGrigor Portioner of Wester Micraes, his father, in ten oxgates of Wester Micraes in Parish of Tulloch & Shire of Aberdeen—Allaster M^cGregoris Witness."—Particular Register of Sasines, Aberdeen.

"March 15th.

"Obligation—Patrick M^cGregor son lawful to Wm. M^cGregor alias M^cAlum in Ardvanchar as Principal and the said Wm. as Cautioner to Ludovick Grant of Frenquhy for 100 merks Scots. Recorded 1st March 1677."—Register of Deeds.

"May 20th.

"Duncan MacGregor sometime in Aulich now in Leschintullie, Grissell Stewart his Spouse, Alex^r Robertson Merchant in Camusfernan and Gregor and John Macgregors, lawful sons to the said Duncan, renounced the 40 shilling land, part of the 4 merk Lands of Kinairdochie in the parish of Foss and Shire of Perth in favour of John Stewart of Foss upon payment of the original Wadsett of £1000 Scots. Renunciation recorded 24th May 1673."—Particular Register of Sasines, Perth.

"September 5th.

"Obligation—Walter Colquhoun in Cullandie Morguill, and Duncan M^cfarlane in Achnaderach, to Patrick M^cGregor of Bracla for 448 merks Scots. Recorded 5th January 1674."—Register of Deeds.

"October 21st.

"Jean MacGregor natural and only daughter to John MacGregor of Kilmanan had an Heritable Bond from her father dated at Keirhill 21st October 1673 to herself in liferent and to John Buchanan younger of Carbeth, who is not expressly called her spouse, in fee of an annuity of £20 Scots out of the 20 shilling land of Kilmanan lying in the Barony of Mugdock, Parish of Killearn and Shire of Stirling, under reversion of 500 merks—On this Bond she was infeft 3rd November 1673. Recorded 1st December 1673."—Particular Register of Sasines, Stirlingshire.

"November 7th.

"Obligation—Patrick roy M^cGregor in Ewir¹ in Glendochart as Principal and Duncan MacGregor in Ardcrostan and Malcolm roy M^cGregor in Monechollbeg in Balquhiddier as Cautioners to Robert Stewart of Ardvoirlich for 100 merks Scots. Alex^r MacGregor of Balnacoull is a Witness. Recorded 28th January 1676."—Register of Deeds.

¹ Ewir belonged to Malcolm the Tutor and afterwards to his only son Gregor, who was the Patrick Roy here mentioned?—Ed.

" 1674. February 22nd.

"Obligation—Lieutenant Colonel Donald MacGregor to James M^cfarlane of Keithtown for £58 Scots. Recorded 7th January 1678."

The following is from the Original Bond in the Gen^l Reg^r Ho. Edin^r.

" March ijth

" Band of Cautionry for Callum and Gregour M^cGregouris.

" Be it kend to all men by these presents Major George Grant and Alexander Murray Secretary to the Earl, of, Atholl, forasmuch as the Lordes of his Majesties Privy Council be their act dated the ffyst of March instant Have given ordour & warrand for setting at liberty Callum and Gregour M^cGregouris prisoners in the tolbuith of Edinburgh for allegit theft vpon finding caution for them to the effect vnderwritten Therfore we the said Major George Grant & Alexander Murray bind and oblidge ws, aires, executouris and successouris as Cautioner and sovertie for the saids Callum and Gregour M^cGregouris for their peaceable beheaveor in tyme coming And that they shall compear personally befor the lordis of his majesties privy council whenever they shall be called vnder the paine of fyve hundreth merkes for each of them Incase of faylie by and attour the performance of the premisses And we the saidis Callum & Gregour M^cGregouris bind and oblidge us to warrant and free, relieve and skaithles keip, our cautioneris of the premisses and of all cost skaith, damage, interest and expensses they shall happen to sustean or incurr thairthrow in any sort Consenting thir presents be insert and registrat in the books of privy Council That letteres and executorialles may be direct heirupon in forme As effeires And Constituts our procuratoures In witnes quhairoff, written be George Rae &c, we have subscriyvit thir presentes with our handes at Edinburgh 11th March 1674 yeires Befor these witnesses Lieut Collonell M^cGregour & Hugh Stevinson Writer in Edinburgh, George Grant, Donald M^cGregor witnes, Alexander Murray, Hugh Stevinsone witnes.

" March 5th.

"The Lord Commissioner his Grace and Lords of his Majestie's privy Council having considered the petition of Callum and Gregor M^cGregors prisoners in the tolbuith of Edin^r as suspects guilty of theft Doe ordain the magistrats of Edinburgh to sett them at liberty In regard they have found sufficient caution acted in the Books of privy Council to underlye the pain of fyve hundreth merkes for their peaceable behaviour and that they shall appear befor the Council when they shall be called."—Record of Secret Council, Decreta.

" September 2nd.

"Commission fyre and sword against M^cLeans and others."—Record of Council, Acta.

" 1674. September 3rd.

" Sasine in favour of Gregor M^cGregor of Ardachie, Agnes M^cGregor, his

Spouse, & Gregor M^cGregor, their lawful son, on heritable Wadset Disposition by Duncan M^cGrigor of Ardachie, under reversion of 1000 merks, in $\frac{1}{2}$ town & lands of Ardachie, possessed by Thomas M^cGrigor & others, in Parish of Glengordon & Shire of Aberdeen. John M^cGrigor in Ardachie, Witness."—Particular Register of Sasines, Aberdeen.

"1675. March 24th.

"Obligation—Donald M^cGregor in Merlachbeg to Colin Campbell Servitor to the Laird of Glenurchy for 23.4/- Scots. Recorded 14th March 1684."—Register of Deeds.

"April 22nd.

"Patrik M^cGregor in Dounan, entered into a Contract of Wadsett with Sir Alexander Menzies of that Ilk, by which he acquired the 2 merk land of Dounan, & 4 merk land of Kinachlacher in the barony of Rannoch under reversion of 5000 merks. Enfeoffed 25th November, & Sasine recorded 8th December 1675."—Particular Register of Sasines, Perth.

"September 13th.

"Duncan MacGregor alias M^cIlchallum Bayne enfeoffed in the 2 merk land of Kilchownan, on Contract of Wadset with Sir Alexander Menzies of that Ilk—Sasine recorded 14th September 1675."—Particular Register of Sasines, Perth.

"September 15th.

"Obligation—James Farquharson in Milntoune of Whythouse to Alex^r M^cGregor in Inchgroundell for 300 merks Scots. Recorded 12th May 1676."—Register of Deeds.

"December 28th.

"Obligation Alex^r M^cGregor of Balnacuil to Allan M^cDonald in Inveraire in Glenlyon for £24 Scots. Recorded 10th November 1676."

"1676. January 10th.

"Obligation—Patrick M^cGregor of Bracleay to Alex^r Cameron of Caire, Carie in Rannoch?, for £80 Scots. 1676, March 1st, Commission anent the Highlands."—Record of Council, Acta.

"February 23rd.

"Pension of 40 lib sterline given to James Helene & Jenet Gregorie Children to Mr James Gregorie lawfull sone to Mr Johne Gregorie minister at"—Record of Privy Seal.

"March 14th.

"Discharge—Henry Anderson Merchant and Baillie of Perth to Alex^r M^cGregor sometime in Buchanty and now in Ardoch of a Bond dated 22nd July 1672. Recorded 3rd April 1676."—Register of Deeds.

"June 17th at Edinburgh.

"Obligation—John M^cGregor in Dalvorer and John M^cGregor natural son to

umq^o Malcolm M^oGregor in Kacarcharie to Alex^r MacGregor in Ardoch for £440 Scots. This Bond narrates another of same date, the same to the same, upon his granting a Discharge and Renunciation of his Interest in Malcolm's estate which estate the three had agreed to divide equally amongst themselves as Malcolm's nearest of kin for £560 Scots, being a third part of the value of the moveables of the said umq^o Malcolm given up by the two Johns to Alex^r by Inventory of the date of the Bond—The present Bond is for payment of £440 Scots being a third part of the valued price of the lands of Inverenzie—after the death of Jean Erskine relict of the said Malcolm, and provided she does not revoke the rights of the said Lands granted by her in favour of her said deceased husband &c, &c, &c. Recorded 24th May 1687.—Register of Deeds.

“1677. January 6th.

“Dougal MacGregor, son of Ewne Macgregor in Wester Frenich, by Disposition of John MacGregor of Brachern his Uncle with consent of Isabella Graham his Spouse, acquired the Lands of Easter Callichra lying in the Parish of Callander and Shire of Perth extending to a $3\frac{3}{4}$ land of old extent part of the 4 merk land of Callichra; on which Dougal was infest 14th July 1677. Alex^r MacGregor in Corspartek brother to John MacGregor in Brachern, is mentioned in the Sasine, and Duncan MacGregor son natural to John MacGregor in Ardmakmoyn is a Witness. Sasine recorded 8th August 1677.”—Particular Register of Sasines, Perth.

“January 6th.

“Dougal MacGregor in Blair, son to Donald MacGregor Brother to John MacGregor of Brachern was provided to the fee of the $1\frac{3}{4}$ ^d Land of Ballimore part of the £3 Land of Brachern by a Disposition granted by the said John MacGregor to himself in liferent and to his said nephew in fee. On this Disposition Dougal was infest 29th April 1679. Recorded 14th May 1679.”—Particular Register of Sasines, Stirlingshire.

“January 6th.

“Donald MacGregor son to Donald brother to John MacGregor of Brachern and Alexander MacGregor son to Ewne MacGregor in Frenich also brother to the said John had a Disposition of $1\frac{1}{3}$ ^d of the Lands of Wester Corerklet corresponding to 1,000 merks of the Wadsett which had been advanced by John, the remaining 2000 having been advanced by his wife, equally between them, on which they were infest 29th April 1679. Recorded 14th May 1679.”—Particular Register of Sasines, Stirlingshire.

“January 18th.

“Commission to Laird of Lawers anent the Highlands.”—Record of Secret Council, Acta.

“May 30th.

“Gregor MacGregor lawful son to Hugh MacGregor brother german to John

MacGregor of Brachern and indweller in Wester Frenich had a Disposition of the 20 shilling land of Cloichbraik part of the £3 Land of Brachern from the said John—on which he was infest 29th April 1679. Recorded 14th May 1679.”—Particular Register of Sasines, Stirlingshire.

“1677. June 7th.

“Sasine to John M^cgrigor sometyme in Ganelarg now in Dillanerar, & James M^cGregor his second lawful son, on Feu charter by Charles Earl of Marr to the said John as heir to the deceased Malcolm Mackgrigor of Inverenzie,¹ his uncle, the 4 oxgait or quarter of Davach of the lands of Inverenzie, with its pendicle called Belnohouses, Parish of Glengardyne, Shire of Aberdeen.”—Particular Register of Sasines, Aberdeen.

“June 11th.

“John M^cGregor in Delphocker, James M^cGregor ther, Braemar.”—Record of Justiciary.

“September 4th.

“Remitt anent the Highlands to a Committee, to report to-morrow.”—Record of Council, Acta.

“September 6th.

“Remitted to the Committee for public affairs.”—Record of Council, Acta.

“September 14th.

“Commission to Lord MacDonald and Sir James Campbell anent the Highlands.”—Record of Council, Acta.

“September 18th.

“Commission of Justiciary for the Highlands;—and, on the same day, Commission, to Argyll and others, anent the Highlands.”—Record of Council, Acta.

“December 26th.

“Commission to the Noblemen appointed by the Secret Council for convocating the Highlanders &c.”—Record of Council, Acta.

“1678. April 1st.

“Gregor MacGregor in Corerklet, entered into a Contract of Wadsett dated 1 April 1678 with John Buchanan of that Ilk whereby he acquired the Lands of Coriheichan under reversion of 1000 merks. He was infest 5th April 1678. John MacGregor in Stukinroy is Baillie, & Gregor M^cGregor Laird of M^cGregor are witnesses to the Sasine. Recorded 24th April 1678.”—Particular Register of Sasines, Stirlingshire.

“August 5th.

“Anent a petition presented by the Magistrats of Stirling shewing that whereas there is two theiffs viz. Donald M^cJohn Kennedy and Coline M^cGreigor

¹ The old M^cGregors of Inverenzie had been dispossessed *vide* page 5. This was probably a different family.

yor incarcerat in the Tolbuith of Stirling &c. praying for a warrant to remove the said thieves to Edinburgh—petition granted.”—Record of Secret Council, Decreta.

“October 10th.

“Of this date there is a long proclamation in regard the peace of the highlands —At the end of which is ‘A List of the names of the Landlords and Chieftaines of Clannes that are to compeir before the Councell upon the last Thursday of February next and upon the second Thursday of July yearly thereafter.’ In this list is ‘The Laird of M^ckgregour.’

“After this there is

“‘A List of the names of the heades and branches of families that are to come to Innerloch and give Bond to the commissioners of Councell betwixt the twentieth day of November next.’ In this list are

‘Patrick M^ckgregor in Bracklich,

Donald glass M^ckgregor now in the brae of Balquhiddel,

Dugall M^ckgregor in Kylleter

Gregor M^ckgregor in Rora.’”—Record of Secret Council, Decreta.

“1679. May 31st.

“Archibald MacGregor succeeded his brother John in Kilmanan; and, while yet a minor, entered into a Contract of Marriage, with consent of his curators, with Mr John Cochrane, Minister at Strathblane as taking burden on him for Anna Cochrane his daughter. His Curators were,

Alex^r Napier of Killcreuch,

Thomas Napier of Ballichern¹

Francis Napier writer in Edinburgh, and

John Roy M^cGregor in Stuknaroy.

This last was probably his cousin german. In the contract he bound himself to infest his Spouse in $\frac{1}{2}$ of the said lands, viz^t the 20 shilling Land of Kilmanan lying in the Barony of Mugdock, Parish of Killearn and Shire of Stirling.”—Register of Sasines, Stirlingshire, under 10th March 1680.

“August 18th.

“Obligation Duncan M^cGregor alias M^cean V^ccondochie rioch and John M^cean oig son to John Oig M^ceandny in Kilchowman as Principals and John M^cGregor of Dounan, Neill M^cGregor son to Gregor M^cGregor in Rora Finlay M^ceanoig in Inverchomrie Gregor M^cGregor in Learone and Malcolm M^cGregor in Banchar in Badenoch brethren to the said Duncan M^cGregor alias M^cean v^ccondochie rioch as cautioners to Ludovick Grant of Freuchy for 500 merks Scots. Register of Deeds.

“August 18th.

“Obligation John M^cGregor of Dounan to Ludovick Grant of Freuchy that he shall on the 15th of October 1679² present to the said Ludovick, Duncan roy

¹ Properly Ballikinrain.

² Octr. 1679. See Appendix E.

M^cphatrick ick Conachie abrich, in whose possession certain Cattle stolen from Ludovick's servants had been found; or else pay 400 merks being the expense incurred in tracing the stolen Cattle. Recorded 23rd November 1680."—Register of Deeds.

" 1680. January 11th.

" Archibald MacGregor of Kilmanan, having come of age before 11 Jan^y 1680, had, at that date, a Precept of clare constat from James Marquis of Montrose for infesting him in these Lands as Heir to his brother; which was done accordingly 3rd February 1680. His wife viz Anna Cochrane, Daughter of Mr John Cochrane, Minister at Strathblane, was infest, in terms of their Marriage Contract, on 10th February 1680. Both Sasines recorded 10th March 1680."—Particular Register of Sasines, Stirlingshire.

" February 19th.

" Contract of Wadsett between Sir Alexander Menzies of that Ilk Knight Baronet on the one part, and John M^cGregor Roy in Leragane on the other part—'the said Sir Alex^r sets in Tack to the said John M^cGregor and his heirs All and whole the 3 merk land of Leragane with the houses biggings and pertinents of the same ay and until the said John M^cGregor be completely paid of the principal sum of £1000 Scots contained in a Contract of Wadsett past between the said parties dated the day of years—For the which causes the said John M^cGregor Binds and Obliges him and his heirs and successors thankfully to content and pay to the said Sir Alex^r Menzies his heirs or Assignees or to his Factor and Chamberlain in his name yearly and each year during the non Redemption of the said Lands the sum of 5 merks Scots at the term of Martinmas—3 sufficient veals and 3 pints of butter at Beltane, or in his option 36 shillings Scots for each undelivered veal with the butter thereof, and 3 stones of cheese and 3 quarters of butter at Lammas or at his option £3. 12/- Scots for each undelivered stone of cheese and quarter of butter, and also to relieve Sir Alex^r of all Teinds and other public burdens imposed or to be imposed upon the said 3 merk land of Learagane — and to attend the said Sir Alex^r's courts to be holden within the Barony of Rannoch or Menzies with hosting, hunting, watching, warding &c. and all other services conform to the rest of the merk lands of the Barony of Rannoch—and likewise to pay yearly and each year since the Instrument of Consignation of the said sum of £1000 Scots, the sum of 25 merks Scots with all other casualties and duties contained in the said contract of Wadsett—And the said Sir Alex^r Binds and Obliges himself and his foresaids to Discharge the said John M^cGregor Roy and his foresaids of all former Decreets of removing, Letters of Ejection, Decreets of violent profits, Hornings and Captions raised thereupon and all amerciaments of Courts preceding the last Court holden upon the ground of the Lands of Rannoch in January 1680 and in particular of a Bond of 500 merks granted by the said John M^cGregor as Principal and by Gregor M^cGregor, in Lessintulloch as Cautioner

dated 1679. Contract recorded 21st February 1685."—Register of Deeds.

"1681. January 18th.

"John MacGregor fiar of Easter Drumnacharrie married a daughter of Farquharson of Auchinheyle by whom he had several children. Gregor his eldest son married Marjorie daughter to Robert Grant of Easter Elchies, and in the Contract of Marriage which is dated 18th January 1681, John MacGregor therein designed of Easter Drumnacharrie, but better known as John MacGregor of Delavorer, Bound himself to infeft his said son and spouse in these lands of Easter Drumnacharrie extending to a 40 shilling land of old extent lying in the Barony of Garth and Shire of Perth—upon which contract sasine followed dated 1st November 1681, and recorded the 21st of the same month."—Particular Register of Sasines, Perth.

"April 4th.

"Obligation—Lieutenant Colonel Donald MacGregor as Principal, and John MacGregor of Brackly, and John Smith Hammerman in Glasgow as Cautioners, to John Barrie, flesher in Glasgow, for 12 good and sufficient kyne. Recorded 13 Jul. 1681."—Register of Deeds.

"July 28th.

"Obligation—Dougal MacGregor of Ballimoir as Principal, and William M^cAlpine of Ross as Cautioner; to Donald MacGregor in Craignaferar in Glenalmond for 500 merks Scots. Among the witnesses are Duncan M^cGregor in Ardcrostan—John MacGregor in Carnlea and Duncan MacGregor in Meirie. Recorded 4th November 1662."—Register of Deeds.

"July 28th.

"Assignment—Margaret MacGregor relict of the deceased Alex^r MacGregor of Wester Cailzechra, and Donald M^cGregor in Craignaferar in Glenalmond her present husband whereby for a certain sum paid to them by Dougal M^cGregor of Ballimoir, they Assign and make over to him, his heirs and successors an annual rent of 1400 merks secured to the said Margaret by her Contract of Marriage with her first husband—said Contract to which her father Patrick M^cGregor was a Party dated 20th October 1669. Assignment recorded 20th April, 1682."—Register of Deeds.

"July 28th.

"Obligation—Dougall M^cGregor in Ballimore as Principal and Donald M^cGregor in Ardowill his brother german as Cautioner to Mary M^cGregor lawful daughter and only child in life procreated betwixt the deceased Alexander M^cGregor of Wester Cailzechra and Margaret M^cGregor his Spouse; for 500 merks Scots to be paid to her upon her attaining majority, 21 years, or being married whichever shall happen first—with Interest till the term of payment, which Interest is to be uplifted and discharged annually till then by John M^cGregor in Carnlea Uncle to the said Mary. The Bond however is granted upon the following condition which must be

fulfilled otherwise the Bond to have no effect and be void—viz^t that the said Mary shall do such Deeds in law and make seal, subscribe and deliver in favour of the said Dougal M^cGregor such perfect ample and sufficient rights and securities as shall be sufficient to secure him his heirs and successors in that 20 shilling Land of the 4 merk land of Cailzechra, which her said deceased father purchased from John Buchanan of that ilk &c., &c., &c. Recorded 6th July 1691.”—Register of Deeds.

“ 1681. November 4th.

“Obligation—Alex^r M^cGregor in Inchgrindle in the parish of Lochly to David Jolly in Balfour in the parish of Menimuir for 200 merks Scots. Recorded 24th November 1687.”—Register of Deeds.

“ 1682. March 8th.

“Contract of Marriage—between William Farquharson of Achriachan and John M^cGregor of Delavorer as taking burden on him for Anna M^cGregor his eldest lawful daughter. Wm. Binds himself to infest his Spouse in liferent in the Lands of Fineane being a plough of Land, with the Miln of Auchriachan and the two Oxgait Land be-east the said Milne all lying in the Sherriffdom of Banff, Lordship of Strathavine and parish of Kirkmichael ;—and in case of forfeiture of the said Lands he Binds himself and his successors to pay to her an annuity of 240 merks. Her Tocher is 2000 merks of which 1000 are to be paid at Martinmas 1682, 500 at Martinmas 1683 and 500 at Martinmas 1684. James M^cGregor lawful son to John is a witness. Contract dated at Tomantoul. Recorded 13th May 1693.”—Register of Deeds.

“ August 9th.

“Commission of Justiciary anent the peace of the Highlands—following the King’s instructions to the Privy Council anent the Highlands.”—Record of Secret Council, Acta.

“ September 25th.

“Obligation dated at Stronmelochane.

“Patrick M^cGregor of Brackly to Alex^r Campbell of Ardennage for 100 merks Scots. Recorded 14th March 1684.”—Register of Deeds.

“ October 19th.

“Letter from the Committee of Council for public affairs to the Commissioners for the peace of the Highlands in that division thereof at Abercharder.”—Record of Secret Council Acta.

“ December 14th.

“Letter to the King respecting the above Commission for a garrison at Lochaber.

“Letter of same date to the Commissioners.”—Record of Secret Council, Acta.

“ December 21st.

“Obligation—Alex^r M^cGregor in Balnamill and John M^cGregor in Kingart to

John M^cGibbon in Craiginche for 160 merks Scots. Recorded 29th March 1688."
—Register of Deeds.

"1682. December 27th.

"Bond by John Eastoun younger, flesher, burges of Linlithgow to John M^cGregor younger of Bracklie for 270 merks. Books of Sheriff Court of Linlithgowshire, 16th February 1683, when the Bond was recorded; and 16th November 1683, when the Assignation of 140 merks, balance unpaid, and assigned to Alexander Jack writer in Edinburgh and heirs and assigns, dated at Doune November 1683, was recorded.

"1683. January 27th.

"Disposition—Patrick M^cGregor of Braiklie to John M^cGregor his eldest lawful son of the 2 M. Land old extent of Braiklie, on which Sasine followed 25th August 1686."—General Reg^r of Sasines.

"February 22nd.

"Report of the Committee anent the Highlands—'And whereas the letters of publication requires the Commissioners for the District of Balquhider to meet the second tuesday of Julie next at Balquhider The saids Lords impower them to meet at Rannoch or any other place they shall think most usefull for the good of the countrey their adjournment being always to a certane time and place.'"—Record of Secret Council, Acta.

"March 22nd.

"Report of the Commissioners approved."—Record of Secret Council, Acta.

"April 11th.

"Carolus &c. Scoates nos &c. Ratificasse &c. dilecto nostro Joanni M^cGregor, filio natu maximo Patrico M^cG. de Braiklie, heredeibus suis et assignatis quibuscunque, Preceptum de Clare constat factum & concessum per Joannem Campbell de Glenurquhay—dicto Patricio M^cGregar, in ibidem assignato Grahame, pro Infeodatione alias tanquam heredis demortui Jacobe Grahame alias M^cGregar, sui patres, In totis & integris duabus mercates terrarum de Braiklie antiqui extentus, cum unwerses partibus, pendicules, et pertinentibus earundem in Baronia de Glenurchie et vicecomitatu nostro de Argyll jacentibus de prefato Joanne Campbell tanquam immediato ejusdem superiore tentis in feudifirma, pro solutione summe octo librarum monete scotie annuatim ad fesa Pentecostes et Sancti Martini proportionalder nomine feudifirme &c. Quodquidem Preception est de data 4^{to} Septembris 1655 cum Instrumento Sasine desuper sequentis de data 6^{to} Septembris deinde sequente, in generalo sasinarum registro apud Edinburgh 12^{mo} Septembris Anno predicto Necnon una cum dispositione per dictum Patricum M^cGregar suo filio concessa de dictis terres de Bruiklie cum pentinentiis de data 27^{mo} Januarij ultimo elapji &c., &c., &c. de data apud Edinburgh 11^{mo} Aprilis 1683 anno regni nostro trigesimo quinto."—Mag. Sig. LXIX, 81.

"1683. May 5th.

"Obligation—Duncan M^cGregor brother german to Patrick M^cGregor in Glendarden to William Forbes of Skellatur for 160 merks Scots. Recorded 30th January 1684."—Register of Deeds.

"June 1st.

"Obligation—David Farquharson in Auchnairne to Alex^r M^cGregor in Blencroft for 450 merks Scots. John M^cGregor of Mireiff is a witness. Recorded 15 December 1684."—Register of Deeds.

July 4th.

"Obligation—Robert Gray of Pitlandie and Jean Fenton his Spouse as Principals, and David Gray their eldest lawful son as Cautioner; to Hew and Ewine M^cGregors lawful sons to the deceased Neill M^cGregor sometime in Craignaferar for 200 merks Scots. Recorded 24th November 1683."—Register of Deeds.

"July.

"Obligation—John M^cGregor Yo^r of Brackly to Elizabeth Mure in Duncce for 80 merks Scots. Recorded 22nd August 1698."—Register of Deeds.

"July 19th.

"List of persons theives and broken men in Shires of Perth and Stirling.

"Perth—Alex^r M^cGregor alias Syloch sometime in Ardchollarie in Callandar Paroch."—Record of Secret Council, Acta.

"July 21st.

"Instructions to the Commissioners."—Record of Secret Council, Acta.

"November 20th.

"Obligation—John M^cGregor Yo^r of Brackly to Arch^d Cameron in Ardgowar and Hugh Cameron in Kinlochiel for £413 Scots."—Register of Deeds.

"November 21st.

"Sir, you obtained ane decreit befor ws at Creiff against John Campbell¹ of Innerar dowran Who was Latelie hear Informeing me of that particullar of yours Wherfoir I desyre ye may forbear the putting of that decreit in execu^oune against him till such tyme, As we be present together aither heir or at the nixt court to be holdine at Ballquither, Where I will endeavour to accomodat ye maitter to your satisfactioun.

I am

Sir

Drummond 21 nove^r

Your verie assured friend

1683.

PERTH.

Addressed ffor

The Laird of Camstrodane."

—Copied from the Original in the archives of Colquhoun of Camstraddan.

¹ John M^cGregor.

“November 22nd.

“Commission to Bradalban for the Highlands.”—Record of Secret Council, Acta.

“1683. November 24th.

Obligation of Relief—

Gregor M^cGregor in Learone as Principal and

Gregor M^cGregor portioner of Roro

Donald M^cGregor in Glengyll

Malcolm M^cGregor in Camusearich beg,

Gregor M^cGregor in Camiserachmore,

John Oig M^cGregor in Kenochlacher,

John M^cGregor in Drumchastell,

John M^cGregor in Learone

John M^cGregor in Aulich,

Duncan dhu M^cGregor in Learogan

Gregor M^cGregor there

Duncan M^cGregor his brother there,

as Cautioners to Sir Alexr Menzies of that ilk knight and Baronet. Recorded 1st February 1586.”—Register of Deeds.

“December 14th.

“Obligation—Robert Campbell of Glenlyon to Duncan M^cGregor lawful son to Archibald M^cGregor in Ardlarich, for 400 merks Scots. Recorded, 12th December 1690.”—Register of Deeds.

“1684. January 10th.

“Obligation—John M^cGregor of Dalavorer and Gregor Farquharson of Wester Candell to John Grant of Achnakyle for 300 merks Scots. Recorded 6th November 1691.”—Register of Deeds.

“March 3rd.

“Passport by Earl of Perth to Balhaldies—

James Earl of Perth

Lord Drummond and Stobhall

Lord High Chancellor of Scotland.

Whereas the bearer Alexander Drummond of Balhaldies is about to travel into the kingdom of England and particularly to the City of London, about his lawful affairs.

“These are to desire you to permit him to pass and repass without any let or molestation, he behaving himself as becometh a good subject. Given at his Maj^{ties} Palace of Holyroodhous this 3rd of March 1684.

PERTH.

To all Governours Commanders of his Maj^{ties} forces, To all Magistrates, Justices of the peace, Constables, and all els whom it may concern.

MacGregor of
Balhaldies papers.”

“March 26th, at Finlarg.

“Obligation, dated 26th March and 11th April 1684, recorded 22 March 1686—George M^cGregor in Row, Patrick M^cGregor of Brackley, and Donald M^cGregor in Glengyll to Duncan Campbell in Balloch for £111, Scots.”—Register of Deeds.

“May 8th.

“Sasine to Robert Willocks, Merchant, Burgess of Fraserburgh in a Tenement there, on Charter by Alexander Lord Salton.”—Particular Register of Sasines, Aberdeen.

“July 1st.

“Sasine to Janet Mackgregor, Spouse of Angus Gruar, Portioner of Auchalleter, on charter by her said husband, in an oxgait of the town's lands of Auchalleter, occupied by himself & Duncan & Malcolm Royes, in Parish of Kindrochat. Alexander M^cGrigor in Torinbuik Procurator. Witnesses, John M^cGregor son to Alexander M^cGregor in Abercherder & John M^cG. son to Alexander M^cGr the Procurator. Registered 16 Jul. 1684.”—Particular Register of Sasines.

“July 24th.

“Anent a petition given in by Sergeant Calder Shewing that ‘Alester Roy M^cGreiggar having gotten ane personall protectione to appear at the Court of Creiff, yet did not take the benefite of the same for thrie dayes tyme, being oftime called upon, Bot most contemptuously appeared upon the street of Creiff in face of some of the Commissioners’ Allaster was killed in a scuffle by one of the Sergeant's men, and the present application made for exoneration ;—the desire of the petition granted.”—Record of Secret Council, Decreta.

“July 2nd.

“Sasine to Alexander M^cGrigor in Torre Which, on Charter by Jean (John) M^cGrigor, under reversion, in lands of Lynchork, Parish of Tullichor, Shire of Aberdeen—Witness to Sasine Grigor M^cGrigor in Lyncork.”—Particular Register of Sasines, Aberdeen.

“November 10th.

“Obligation—Gregor roy M^cGregor in Cailzechra as Principal and Duncan Stewart in Mochaster as Cautioner to William Stewart in Craigtoun for 50 merks Scots. Recorded 27th December 1697.”—Register of Deeds.

“November 20th.

“Anent a petition presented by Alex^r Menzies of that ilk shewing that where the Petitioner is required by the Commissioners of Justiciary for the highlands to give band for the tenants and possessors of his lands, and the petitioner having a twenty pound land in the Rannoch which is occupied and possessed by divers persons of the clan Greigour who have no dependence upon him and whom he

cannot possibly reduce to a regular deportment and obedience to the laws, nor is he able to uplift the rents and farms payable to himself as heretofore and the said persons being altogether lawless and independent, his sacred Majesty's Royal progenitors have always been in use to free and exempt the Petitioner's predecessors from giving band or answering to Justice airs or Justice Courts for the tenants and possessors of the name of Clan Greiggour dwelling upon the said lands in Rannoch, And the Petitioner produces two grounds of exemption, the one under the Signet and Subscription of Mary Queen Regent, dated 7th of February 1557, and the other under the Signet and Subscription of Queen Mary dated last August 1566 And the Petitioner as he firmly resolves to demean himself with all loyalty and humble submission to his Majesty and the Laws of the Land, so he humbly presumes that the Council will indulge him the same privilege and favour allowed to his predecessors, And therefore humbly supplicating the Council would seriously consider the premisses and to grant the Petitioner the same privileges and exemption from giving band or answering to Justice Courts or other Judicatories for the Clan Greigour in Rannoch or such as depend upon them which his Majesty's Royal progenitors were graciously pleased to bestow upon the Petitioner's predecessors The Lords of his Majesties Privy Council having considered the foresaid petition and papers passed under the hands of his Majesties Royal progenitors Do confirm thereto, exeem the petitioner from giving band or answering to Justice Courts or other Judicatories for the Clan Greigour in Rannoch or such as depend upon them and that for the space of one year after the date hereof, only unless the same be prorogate."—Record of Privy Council Decreta.

"1684. November 25th.

"Obligation—Jean Douglas Lady Glenbucket as Principal and Mr Wm. Ferguson in Blackhillock as Cautioner to John M^cGregor of Dallavoraire for 200 merks Scots—James M^cGregor son lawful to the said John is a witness. Recorded 8th February 1699."—Register of Deeds.

"December 30th.

"The Judge holds Gregor Roy M^cGregour confessed conforme to the clame persewit againis him be David Robertstone, In respect of his absence and personal citatioun."—Books of Stewartrie of Menteith.

1685. February 6th.

King Charles II. died and was succeeded by his brother, King James VII. of Scotland and II. of England.

Chapter XIII

The Revolution and Killiecrankie

FROM "Chartulary":—

"1685. February 26th.

"Campbell of Lawers to give an account of the state of the highlands."—Record of Secret Council, Acta.

"March 6th, Stirling.

"Alexander Drumond de Balhadies, hæres Duncani Drumond de Balhadies patris, in quarta parte villae et terrarum de Sherdaill vocata Craighead, cum dimidio molendini granarii de Dollorshyre vulgo vocati Rackmilne, in parochia de Dollar, et regalitate de Dunfermling."—Retours.

"March 12th.

"Commission granted to the Marquis of Atholl for securing the peace of the Highlands—Garntullie, Weyme, Fascallie, Assintullie, Struan, M^cFarlane & Leanie to assist him."—Record of Secret Council, Acta.

"March 24th.

"Obligation—John M^cGregor Portioner of Brackley and James Campbell in Tarbat, to John MacGregor Indweller in Buchanan for 170 merks Scots—Recorded 17th November 1692."—Register of Deeds.

"March 26th.

"Adjudication Henderson against Patrick M^cGregor alias M^cVicean Dowie in Downans."—Decrees of the Court of Session.

"May 1st.

"Adjudication, Robertson against John M^cGregor of Bracklay & John his eldest son.

"May 4th.

"John MacGregor in Mines; to William Anderson in Glencarrie—Obligation for 185½ merks Scots."—Register of Deeds.

"May 7th.

"Anent a petition presented by Alexander Gordon of Abergeldie James M^cGregor and others."—Record of Secret Council, Decreta.

"August 13th.

"Escheat, liferent of Alex^r Gordon of Aberzeldie; James M^cgregar in Glen-

callater, James M^cgreigat y^r, Alex^r M^cgregar y^r, James M^cgrigar y^r, to Charles Earl of Marr, fferquharstone of Innercald & M^cintosh Lady Innercald his moy^r."—Register of Privy Seal.

16 "August 13th.

16 "Eschait Liferent of Alexander Gordon of Aberzeldie, James M^cgregar in Glencallater, James M^cgreigar ther, Alexander M^cgrigar ther, James M^cgrigar ther, given to Charles Earl of Marr,— fferquharstone of Innercald & M^cintosh Lady Innercald his mother."—Record of Privy Seal.¹

16 "August 15th.

"Obligation—Donald and Patrick M^cGregors in Ardrostan to Robert Stewart of Ardworach² for 40 merks Scots. Recorded 15th August 1688."—Register of Deeds.

"September 3rd.

"Kings orders to Commission for the Highlands."—Record of Secret Council, Acta.

"September 30th.

"Obligation—John M^cGregor eldest lawful son to Lieutenant Colonel Donald M^cGregor in Glengyle, and Duncan M^cGregor in Monachalbeg ; to Arch^d Edmiston Merchant in Doune, who had arrested John M^cGregor in Bonrannoch for a debt of £82. 10/- Scots that they will present the said John to the said Arch^d Edmiston at and against the term of Martinmas 1685, and failing thereof to be liable each in a penalty of £100 Scots, over and above payment of the debt. Recorded 15th April 1686."—Register of Deeds.

"November 9th.

"Gregor M^cGregor Merch^t in Aberdeen a Juryman."—Record of Justiciary.

101 "November 10th.

"Gregor M^cGregor in Kilmahug and Gregor M^cGregor younger mentioned."—Regality Books of Menteith in General Register House Edinburgh.

"November 10th.

"The Judge decernis Gregour M^cGregour in Kilmahuig to pay to Gregour M^cGregour £16 Scots, price of ane lyard horse received be him fra the persewer in harvest last."—*Ibid.*

101 "1686. August 19th.

101 "Obligation—Alexander M^cGregor in Coyndochan of Glenalmond to Tho^s Low of Newtown of Baldenie for £50 Scots. Recorded 25th November 1686."—Register of Deeds.

101 "October 15th.

101 "Sasine dated 25 August 1686. John M^cGregor eldest lawful son to Patrick M^cGregor of Braicklie upon Disposition by his father dated 27th January 1683 of

¹ Entered in two different departments.

² Ardvorlich.

'All and Haill the Lands of Braicklie extending to ane (two) merkland of old extent with the pertinents.'—General Register of Sasines.

"1686. October 21st.

"'Resig: ad Remanentiam dated 28th August 1686. John M^cGregor of Brackley and Patrick M^cGregor alias Grahame his father to John Earle of Braidalbane of the Lands of Brackley and Pertinents extending to ane two merkland of old extent. Instrument of Resignation subscribed in the said noble Earl his house of Castle Kilchurne and in the Northmost chamber of the said House.' The Disposition upon which the Resignation proceeds is dated 25th August 1686."—General Register of Sasines.

"November 30th.

"Gregor M^cGregor in Lany mentioned in Regality Books of Menteith in General Register House Edinburgh.

"1687. February 15th.

"Gregor roy M^cGregor in Calzechra, Gregor Dow M^cGregor in Kilmahug."—Regality Books of Menteith in General Register House, Edinburgh.

"February 21st.

"Obligation—Alex^r Lindsay of the East mill of Glenisla to John M^cGregor eldest lawful son to Allaster M^cGregor in Belnocroft for 500 merks Scots. Recorded 9th June, 1693."—Register of Deeds.

"February 22nd.

"Obligation—Dougal M^cGregor in Gartherachine as Principal and Mr James Buchanan Minister of Balfron as Cautioner to John Buchanan of Garnstarrie for 200 merks Scots. Recorded 21st January 1695."—Register of Deeds.

"March 26th.

"Obligation—John M^cGregor fiar of Brackly to John Bryce Notary Public for £82. 10/- Scots. Recorded 15 September 1697."—Register of Deeds.

"July 9th.

"Adjudication—M^cGregor agt M^cGregor.

"Anent the summons of Adjudication raised and pursued Before the Lords of Council and Session At the instance of Alexander roy M^cGregor Against John M^cGregor as only son Lawful aire and representative of umq^{ie} Alex^r Roy M^cGregor of Balnacoull And also against James Earle of Perth Lord Drummond &c. Superior of the lands and others underwritten The which summons makes mention That where upon the 10th March 1686 The pursuer obtained a Decreet at his instance before the Commissioners of Justiciary appointed by his Majesty for securing the peace of the highlands within Balquhiddar Against John M^cGregor, above designed, Decerning and ordaining the said John M^cGregor lawful son to the said Alexander roy M^cGregor his father as only representative and heir at least apparent heir to him to make payment and satisfaction to the said pursuer for his relief of the sum

of £400 merks Scots money of principal 100 merks of expenses and two years a rent of the said principal sum preceding the term of Martinmas 1685 and yearly and termly in time coming &c., &c., as the said Decreet bears, whereupon the said pursuer raised letters of special charge to enter heir at his instance and by virtue thereof caused duly and lawfully command and charge the said Defender to enter heir in special to his said umq^le father in All and Sundry the Lands and others underwritten and to obtain himself infest therein to the effect &c mentioned in the Letters of special charge &c. Nevertheless neither will the said Defender give security or make payment to him of the said sums without further diligence being used against him Necessary it is therefore that the said pursuer ought and should have the Lands and others aftermentioned pertaining or belonging to the said John M^cGregor heritably or in any other manner of way viz^t all and hail the 20 shilling land of the fourth part of Dalmaglen alias Balnacoull with house biggings &c. lying within the Parish of Comrie, Stewartry of Stratherne and Sherriffdom of Perth &c. &c., &c., And anent the charge given to the said Defender and also the said pursuer for his interest being lawfully summoned and not compearing Therefore &c., Decreet of Adjudication of the said Lands in common form.”—Decrees of the Court of Session.

“1688. January 9th.

“Tack—whereby William Earl of Menteith for the yearly rent of £34 Scots, lets for 11 years to Robert M^cGregor in Dalderine All and Hail the Roume and Lands of Dalevie. Recorded 23rd December 1691.”—Register of Deeds.

“February 8th.

“Obligation—John M^cGregor in Innervar as Principal and Lieu^t Colonel James Menzies of Culdares as Cautioner to Grissel Cameron in Clarish for £100 Scots. Recorded 31st January 1695.”—Register of Deeds.

“March 15th.

“Tack between Archibald M^cNab of Mulion and Callum M^cGregor in Douglas-toun whereby the former sets to the latter, his Lands of Burmiston lying within the parish of Rogertoun—for 5 years and crops from Whitsunday and Martinmas 1688. Rent 25 merks Scots and six poultry yearly. Recorded 13th December 1688.—Record of Deeds.

“March 22nd.

“Alexander M^cGregor, Chapman in Aberfeldie, to John M^cCulloch, late Provost of Stirling. Obligation for £157 Scots. Recorded 6th September, 1692.”—Register of Deeds.

“June 19th.

“Compeared Gregour M^cGregour in Ardmackmuyan; and, being solemnly sworne & interrogat, Depones negative to the libell, killing of Deer & Roe in Glenfinglas, Quhairfour assoilzied—Dougall M^cGregour there.”—Books of Stewartrie of Menteith in General Register House.

“1688. June 26th.

“Gregor M^cGregor in Ardmakmunean and Dougall M^cGregor there.”—Regality Books of Monteith in General Register House, Edinburgh.

“October 7th.

“Sasine in favour of Donald M^cGregor, sometyne in Glenclunie, now in Auchallater, on Charter by Earl of Mar, on Resignation by Angus Grewar, Portioner of Achallater, in an oxgate of the lands of Auchalatter. Witness George M^cGrigor Portioner of Achalletter. Recorded 22 November 1688.”—Particular Register of Sasines, Aberdeen.

“October 24th.

“Sasine to Robert Willock Merchant, Fraserbrough, & Janet Grig, his Spouse, in a tenement, on Charter by William Master of Salton.”—Particular Register of Sasines, Aberdeen.

December 12th. King James VII. fled from Great Britain and was considered by his opponents to have thereby abdicated.

HISTORICAL SKETCH.

1688. June 10. James Prince of Wales was born. A great joy and satisfaction to King James VII. and the Royalist party, and great disappointment to Prince William of Orange and Princess Mary, but the Prince of Orange was determined to invade England, on the invitation of a large protestant party who were alarmed at certain arbitrary measures on the part of the King.

In Scotland there was much dread of the contemplated foreign invasion, and the Privy Council in obedience to the King's command, dispatched an army to England early in October. It consisted of two divisions, one of Foot under General Douglas, and the second of Horse under Graham of Claverhouse, as Major-General; the latter was created Viscount Dundee on November 12. Both divisions joined the English army under the command of Lord Feversham.

After some weeks of struggle, many officers having deserted to the Prince of Orange who had landed in Devonshire in November, King James VII. fled from Great Britain and joined his wife and child at the Castle of St Germain, December 28, 1688.

1689. March. A convention of the Estates was held in Edinburgh. The King's friends, finding their efforts in his favour were quite unavailing, decided to repair to Stirling for a separate convention, but this intention

was not carried out. Viscount Dundee, having received warning of an attempt to murder him, left the Convention suddenly and rode off from Edinburgh with forty or fifty troopers on March 18, proceeding to his residence, Didhope, near Dundee. The Edinburgh Convention thereafter declared the throne vacant, and appointed a committee to draw up an Act to settle the crown on William and Mary, which was accordingly carried out in May 1689.

General Hugh MacKay, an officer who had served chiefly abroad, was appointed commander of the Revolution army in Scotland, which consisted of the Scottish brigade from Holland, some dragoons from England, and a levy of militia raised by proclamation. Dundee, who possessed the confidence of the Highland Clans, resolved to make a vigorous attempt to restore the exiled monarch, and went to the Duke of Gordon's country where he was joined by many followers.

1689. May. The Edinburgh authorities made an attempt to apprehend Dundee, but he repaired to the Gordon country; for some weeks he continued in the Highlands, sometimes at Inverness, sometimes in Atholl, puzzling and outwitting MacKay, who in June returned, but in July went north to Stirling and Perth, whilst Dundee had in the meanwhile, been strengthening himself in Atholl and other parts of the Highlands.

July 26. MacKay resolved to march from Perth into Atholl at the head of 4500 men; he encamped opposite Dunkeld and next morning marched onwards through the Pass, at the head of which the Highland army was waiting for him, and the Battle of Killiecrankie was fought in which MacKay was signally defeated by Dundee and the Highlanders. But unhappily Dundee himself, the gallant leader, was killed, the victory therefore led to no permanent success.

General MacKay returned to Stirling, but learning the death of his antagonist he proceeded again to Perth. Cannon, who succeeded to the command of the Highland forces, was ill fitted for the duties which devolved upon him, and notwithstanding some vigorous efforts on his part, the cause of King James became desperate, especially after the defeat of the King at the Battle of the Boyne in Ireland, July 1, 1690.

1691. August. King James allowed his officers and Chiefs of Clans to

submit to the Government of William of Orange and make the best terms they could.

The Clan Gregor appear to have joined Dundee early in his campaign and it is therefore probable that they fought at Killiecrankie, but actual proof of this has not been found. The account of their joining Dundee occurs in the "Grameid," "an heroic poem descriptive of the campaign of Viscount Dundee in 1689, by James Philip of Almerieclose, 1691. Translation from the Latin verse and notes" by Canon Murdoch of Edinburgh.¹

"After this, stalwart Glendessary, Cameron, with his company advances over the plain and with applauding shouts he unfurls mid his Clansmen his ruddy banner, with ancestral rite. Him the tribes of Lonach² and the widely spread Clan of M^cGregor³ accompanied as their leader. Then followed Macnabs, Cowals and Gibbons."

Unfortunately the Latin poem ends abruptly before the Battle of Killiecrankie.⁴

From the "Chartulary":—

"1689. February 8th.

"Sasine to Allaster M^cGrigor sometime in Balnacroft now in Tornawarran, on heritable bond by Alexander Gordon of Aberzeldie, under reversion of 1,000 merks, in the lands of Tornawarran—Witnesses, Gregor M^cGregor in Belno, Robert & John M^cGregors, sons to John M^cG., Portioner of Wester Micrae. Recorded 16 February 1689."—Particular Register of Sasines Aberdeen XIII, 259.

"February 28th.

"Sasine to John M^cGregor, eldest son to Allaster M^cGregor sometime in Balnacroft now in Tornawarran, as assignee of his father, in the lands of Tornawarran. Recorded 22 March 1689."—Particular Register of Sasines, Aberdeen, XIII, 271.

"March 29th.

"To our trusty and well beloved the Laird of M^cGregor.

James R.

"Trusty and well beloved we greet you well Whereas the wickedness of our

¹ Edited from the original manuscript with translation, introduction and notes by the Rev. Alexander D. Murdoch, F.S.A.Scot. Printed for the Scottish History Society, 1888.

² "The Lonach tribe I take to be the Lennox tribe, chiefly the scattered tribe of the M^cGregor between whom and the Camerons there was great friendship, owing to the kindly attitude of old Alan M^cConnel at the time of their greatest calamity. Old Alan's son, another Alan, married in 1666 Jean M^cGregor, sister of the Laird of M^cGregor." *Ibid.*

³ *Quem Lonochaea tribus, lateque effusa Gregori Progenies stipata Ducem, tum deinde secuti Nabide prognati, Cowloque et Gibbone.* *Ibid.*

⁴ See Appendix F.

Enemys hes reduced our affairs to the necessitie of requiring the assistance of our good subjects These are to will and require you with all your freinds and followers to be readie upon a call to come to our assistance at such tyme & place as you shall be appoynted And we heirby assure you that what Expenses you may be at, shall stand to our former declarations in favours of the protestant Religion, The Liberty and Property of our subjects, all which we will fully secure to them and that we will reward abundantly such as serve us faithfully and such as do not this duety as becometh good subjects, we will punish so as shall terrify others in after tymes from the like wicked attempts.

“We expect your ready obedience and therefore shall send you our Commissions with power to you to name your other officers. In the mean time for what you shall doe in obedience to thes our royall commands for raising arming and training of Men for serving us and opposing our Enemys with your utmost force, These shall be to you and all others a sufficient warrand And so expecting from your Loyalty and Fidelity all the assistance you can give us, We bid you heartily farewell. Given at our Court at Dublin Castle the Twenty-ninth day of March One thousand six hundred and eighty-nine years, and in the fifth year of our Reign.

By his Majesty's Command.

MELFORT.”

—Transumpt in the Collections of MacGregor of Balhaldies.

“May 17th.

“Commission by James VII of Colonel to the Laird of MacGregor.¹

James R.

“James the Seventh by the Grace of God King of Scotland, England, France and Ireland Defender of the Faith, to our trusty and well beloved the Laird of M^cGregor We reposing especiall trust and confidence in your Loyalty Courage and Conduct doe by these presents Constitute and appoint you to be Colonell of a Regiment of Foot of our ancient kingdom of Scotland Hereby giving you power to name and appoint your Lieu' Colonell, Major, Captains, Lieutenants and Ensigns in your said Regiment. You are therefore to take the said Regiment as Colonell into your care and charge and duely to exercise as well the officers as the soldiers thereof, and to your utmost endeavours to keep them in good order and discipline and we heirby comand them to be obedient to you as their Colonell and you to obey such orders and directions as you shall from tym to tym receive from us, according to the Rules and Discipline of War and in pursuance of the Trust we have hereby reposed in you.

“Given at our Court at Dublin Castle the seventeenth day of May One thousand six hundred and eighty nine years in the fifth year of our Reign.

By his Majesty's comand.

MELFORT.”

—Transumpt in the Collection of MacGregor of Balhaldies.

¹ Gregor MacGregor, who died in 1693.

"1689. June 3rd.

"Robert Campbell of Glenlyon; to Alexander M^cGregour in Balantyr—Obligation for £107 Scots."—Register of Deeds.

"June 8th.

"Duncan Campbell in Dundurne Surety for Gregor M^cGrigor in Artrostane that he shall carie himself peaceable & deutfullie to King William & Queen Mary under a penalty of 500 merks Scots, & that he sall appeir before the Council when callit &c. Signed Grigor M^cGrigor &c. Bond."—Original in General Register House, Edinburgh.

"June.

"Keeping of the Peace.

"Gregor M^cGregor principall & Colin Campbell in Dundurne Cautioner, Penaltie 500 merkes. Bond to the Privy Council in Register House Edinburgh. The Council 11th August 1690 ordered it to be recorded, and the party to be charged as not having renewed his Bail."—Inventory in General Register House, Edin^s.

"Keeping of the Peace.

"Patrik M^cGregor principall, and Colin Campbell Cautioner. Penaltie 100 lb. Stirling. Do., do. same order by Council at the same date.

"August.

"Keeping of the Peace.

"Bond by Duncan M^cGregor principall, and Campbell of Clatheck Cautioner, Penalty 1000 merkis. Original in Register, and ordered by the Privy Council 11th August 1690 to be recorded."—Inventory in General Register House, Edin^s.

"August 2nd.

"Order for liberation of Duncan M^cGregor from Edinburgh tolbooth, he swearing the oath alledgiance and to appear when called under penalty 1000 merks."—Record of Secret Council, Acta.

"August 10th.

"Duncan M^cGregour in Dunnira. John Campbell of Clathek, his Surety—Bond."—Original in Gen^l Reg^r Ho. Edin^s.

"December 21st.

"John M^cGregor in Dalvorer, Principal, & Gregour M. Gregor of Drumcharie, his eldest lawful son, Surety; to William Farquharson of Invercauld. Obligation for 135 merks Scots."—Register of Deeds.

"September.

"Keeping of the Peace.

"Bond by L^t Coll. Midletowne principall & Robert Milne Massone and Adolphus Durhame Cautioners, Penalty 200 lib. Sterling. Council, 11th August 1690, orders it to be recorded and the Party to be charged as not having renewed his bail."—Inventory in Gen^l Reg^r Ho. Edin^s.

"1690. January 3rd.

"Act for sequestrating the Rebels Rents—among their names 'Coll Donald M^cGregor M^cGrigor of Braikley.'" — Record of Secret Council, Acta.

"January 4th.

"Sasine, to Elizabeth M^cGrigor, eldest lawful daughter to John M^cGregor in Recarthrie, & Spouse to Duncan Keir at the Mylne of Straneaten, by her husband, in implement of marriage contract, in the toun & lands of Straneaten, in Parish of Glengairdine—Witnesses Malcolm & John M^cGrigors in Recharchrie. Recorded 22 January 1690."—Particular Register of Sasines, Aberdeen.

"February 13th.

"The Lords of his Majesties Privy Council having heard a petition given in to them by Liv^t Co^{ll} Donald M^cGrigor, they do hereby grant warrant to the Magistrates of Edinburgh and keeper of their tolbooth to give the petitioner open prison They being always answerable for his safe custody."—Record of Secret Council, Acta.

"March 14th.

"John MacGregor of Easter Corerklet by Disposition dated 14th March 1690 was infeft 2nd April 1690 in the 20 shilling land of Easter Corerklet. Recorded 25th April 1690."—Particular Register of Sasines, Stirlingshire.

"March 14th.

"John MacGregor of Corerklet, as he was subsequently designated, by Disposition dated 14th March 1690 was infeft 25th April 1690 in the 1 merk land of Stronochlacher in the parish of Inchcalleoch. Recorded 25 April 1690."—Particular Register of Sasines, Stirlingshire.

"March 14th.

"Alexander M^cGregor, by Disposition of this date, was enfeoffed 3rd April 1690, in the Lands of Coriheichan. Sasine recorded 25th April 1690.

In the times of insurrection and Civil War the chief proprietors in different districts had to call out the vassals and men dependent on them, to provide protection for the country and be ready for all emergencies whichever side they eventually took up. The following orders were issued by Lord Murray, eldest son of the 1st Marquis of Atholl, and afterwards 1st Duke of the same.

"1689. June 29. Lord Murray issued the following orders for Glen Almond.¹ 'These are ordering you John Roy in Milne Rodgie to be one of our Captains in

¹ From "Chronicles of the Atholl and Tullibardine Families," compiled by John, Duke of Atholl, K.T., printed for private circulation, 1897. All quotations from this work are by permission.

Glen Almond and William Roy in Downie his Levetenant for the east end of the cuntrie.

“And John Roy M^cGregor in Dalmore to be Captain for ye west end of the Glen.

“and John Dow M^cGregor Yr your Levetenant.

“You are to convene the cuntrie and make choice of fourtie of the ablest men in the cuntrie, every captain and his Levetenant is to command 20 for preserving of our cuntrie from Roberie, theft and depredations, and to obey whatever orders ye receive from us.

“Every man to have 48 hours provisions with their arms to be always ready when required by their Captains under the pain of fourtie shillings for ilk time they are absent, and we ordain the officer to go upon the Captain's order to poynd therefore and ordains those that are not listed by the Captains to goe out, that they pay in their proportione of the fourtie eight hours provisions at ye rate of 2 pecks of meal in the week for ye fourtie men.’

“Bond of Association dated the Castle of Blair 24th August 1689.

“Wee Lord James Murray, Patrick Stewart of Ballechan, Sr John M^cLean, Sr Donald M^cDonald, Sr Ewan Cameron, Glengarie, Bembecula, Sr Alexr M^cLean, Appin, Enneray, Keppoch, Glencoe, Strowan, Calochele, L. Coll M^cGregor, Bara, Large, M^cNaughton doe hereby bind and oblige ourselves for his Maties Service and our own safeties to meitt all the day of Sep. next and to bring along with us of fencible men, that is to say”

the number of men which every subscriber was to bring follows. and Lt Coll M^cGregore's quota was 100 men. The paper continues,

“Bot in case of any of the rebels shall assault or attaque any of the above named persons betwixt the date hereof and the aforesaid day of rendevouze, wee doe all solemnlie promise to assist one another to the utmost of our power, as witness these presents signed by us at the Castle of Blair the 24th day of August 1689 years.’

Amongst the signatures is^d that of “Do; M^cGregor,” *i.e.* Donald M^cGregor in Glengyle.

13th june 1690

“Produced by his Maties Advocate.”¹

“Bond of Association dated Tamentoul 15th Jan. 1690.

“Wee under Subscibers In testimonie of our Loyaltie to our Sacred and dread

¹ The Acts of Parliament of Scotland printed by command of his Majesty King George the Third, vol. ix., appendix. Quoted in Browne's Highlanders, vol. ii., p. 183.

Soveran & for securite of our friends and good neighbours vows and protests befor the Almighty God and on our salvation at the great day, to goe on secreitlye and with all the power & strenth wee have, to strike and bide by one another, and when any of us heir underscibers shall be stressed or anywayes molested by anie partie or enime whatsomever, wee shall repair to their aid with all our strenth and pour and that upon the first call without any further moor or delay & that we shall never be byesed or broken of this association without the consent of his Majesties General, and the major part of ourselves, so helpe us God. Wee have subscribed thir presents the 15th day of January 90 at Tamentoul, now Tomintoul.

Amongst the names of the subscibers is that of "Johne M^cGregor." As Glen-gyle's son and successor was John it is probable that this was the John who signed.

Chapter XIV

Gregor Laird of MacGregor

IX. GREGOR MACGREGOR only son of Malcolm the Tutor succeeded James MacGregor of that Ilk his third cousin, the date of whose death is not known.

Sometime before 1676, when still very young, Gregor, having the Marquis of Atholl as his surety, took from Sir John Colquhoun of Luss a piece of ground called Gregoriestoun. On the 2 April 1678, he witnessed a deed of mortgage from John Buchanan of that Ilk to Gregor M^cGregor in Portnellan. The same year, August 10, the Laird of M^cGregor "with several" landlords and Chieftains of the Clanne was cited to attend the Secret Council on the 2nd Thursday of July in the following year.

1679, Sep. 23. Sir James Campbell of Laweris obtained a commission of fire and sword against "The Laird of M^cGregor, Malcolm M^cGregor in Auchesane, Donald M^cGregor in Glengyle, Gregor M^cGregor in Roro, Patrick M^cGregor Vic Ean duy in Dunan in Rannoch, John M^cGregor alias M^cPatrick Vic Condachie Abrich in Glenloch, Patrick Roy M^cGregor alias M^cPatrick in Aulich, and . . . M^cGregor of Brackland."

1689. King James VII issued a warrant from his Court in Dublin Castle to the "Laird of M^cGregor" to be ready at a call with all his friends and followers to come to his Majesty's assistance. May 17, the King sent to the Laird of M^cGregor "the Commission of Colonel of Foot in his ancient Kingdom of Scotland with power to appoint his officers." Notwithstanding these Commissions it does not appear that Gregor ever took the field. Sir Humphrey Colquhoun of Luss in a petition to the Secret Council Dec. 15, 1691 describes him as "The Laird of M^cGregour, a lawbydeing man, regularly paying maill and duty for Gregoriestoun" and craves the Council to assist in bringing certain

defaulters of the Clan Gregour to Justice.—Petition in the General Register House, Edinburgh.

Gregor MacGregor, who died Feb. 9, 1693 without issue, was buried in the Island of Inchcailleach in Loch Lomond. He was succeeded by the only surviving son of his uncle Ewin or Hew M^cGregor of Kilmanan.

Over his grave is a raised slab on which is roughly sculptured the MacGregor Arms, simply a Scots fir, and the sword and crown which lie across the stem near the foot. Above the shield appears the motto, incorrectly spelt—

IN DIW AND SPAIR NOT.

and below the shield the Inscription—

HEIR LYES GREGOR M^cGREGOR
OF THAT ILK. WHO ENDED TH
IS LIFE ON THE 9 DAY OF FEB
RWARIE 1693 AND OF HIS
AGE 32.¹

From "Chartulary" :—

"1691. December 15th. Act Colquhoun of Luss anent M^cGregors. Petitioner having a peice of ground called Gregoriestoune—his uncle sett the same to the laird of M^cGrigor, who is a law bydeing man and hes hitherto ffound the Marqueiss of Atholl cautione for his good behavviour And which Chifitan of that Clan hes paid the petitioner mail and duety And the petitioner being informed that six M^cGregors, whose names are John M^cAllaster M^cGrigor and Duncan M^cAllaster M^cGrigor in Innersnate,

Grigor M^cGrigor in Innersnate and
Duncan M^cGrigor in Rosekennach,
Alexander M^cPhadrik M^cGregor, his brother

use to haunt upon the said lands of Gregoriestoun (which lyes at the heid of Lochlowmond) withes the concurrence of the laird of M^cGregor, who is Chiftain of the clan & lives upon the place, to put these broken men off hes ground."—Record Secret Council, Decreta.

¹ The grave was visited and the Inscription copied by Sir John MacGregor Murray in 1810, and in June 1900 by the Editor, who found the date somewhat obliterated and scratched, but the Rev. William MacLeod, Minister of the Parish of Buchanan in which the Island is situated, afterwards courteously informed the Editor by letter, that the date 1693 could still be distinctly traced although some boys a few years ago had hacked and carved upon the stone. The situation of the grave-yard is very beautiful. There were other MacGregor grave stones but most were quite modern and the old ones undecipherable.—Ed.

From the "Chartulary":—

"Particular Register of Sasines, Stirlingshire.

"1690. March 15th.

"Act in favours of Duncan M^cfarline and others. Duncane M^cGregor tenant to the Earle of Monteith—prisoner."—Record of Secret Council, Acta.

"April 2nd.

"Gregor M^cGregor, second lawful son of Gregor M^cGregor of Easter Corerklet, had a Disposition of an Annuity of £20 Scots from the Lands of Comermore, 2nd April 1690, from Malcolm M^cfarlane sometime in Wester Brachern, and now in Ledard, on which he was enfeoffed 3rd April 1690. Sasine recorded 25 April 1690."—Particular Register of Sasines, Stirlingshire.

"October 15th.

"Thomas Mitchell Merchant in Fraserburgh to Evan M^cGregor, Merchant in Leith, Master of the Caird work. Recorded 5th February 1596. Obligation for £48 Scots."—Register of Deeds.

"December 1st.

"Be it kend till all men be thir present Lettres Me S^r Robert Murray of Abercairney fforasmuch as the Lords of their Ma^{ties} privy Councell be their act of ye date ye eightein day of Nover Lastbypast Have ordained the Magistrats of Edinburgh and Baillies of the Cannongate And keeper of the Tolbuith therof To sett Donald Allane in Connachan John M^cillgarrow in Buchantie, Greigour M^cGreigour alias M^cNeill there Malcolme M^cGreigour there Alexander M^cGreigour in Condichloch in Logiealmond And Donald M^cGreigour in Newtoun of Glenalmond Att libertie furth of the said Tolbuith vpon my giving bond &c.—Binds himself to produce these to the Lords of privie Councell att any day betwixt and 1st March next when required by the Lord Rollo on 14 days premonition or at any other time under penalty of 300 merks for each. The Sureties bind themselves to free Sir Robert of all damage—Dated at Ed^r & Canongate Tolbuith 1st December 1690.

Donald Allane

R. Moray

The rest sign by Notary because they cannot write

James Rollo witnes (writer in Ed^r)

Geo. Stalker witnes

Ja. Brotherstanis witnes."

—Original in General Register House, Edinburgh.

"December 2nd.

"Warrant for processing Liv^t Co^{ll} M^cGregor.¹ Recommended to their Majesties Advocate or his Deputes to raise and follow a process of treason before the Lords of Justiciary against Leiv^t Coll^{ll} M^cGreigour now prisoner in the tolbooth of Edin-

¹ Donald M^cGregor in Glengyle.

burgh for being in rebellion against their Majesties and for depradation, theft and Robbery.”—Record of Secret Council, Acta.

“1691. 12th February, at Edinburgh.

Sederunt—D. Hamilton,
 E. Crawford,
 E. Sutherland,
 E. Mortoune,
 E. Cassillis,
 E. Leiven,
 E. Kintour,
 L^o Raith,
 Lo Cardross,
 Lo Beilhaven,
 Lo Ruthven,
 Lo Justice Clerk,
 L^o Ravelrig,
 Lo ffuntainhall,
 Laird Grant,
 Laird Blackbarrony,
 Laird Stevenson,
 Laird Leyes.

“Anent a petition given In to the Lords of their Ma^{ties} privy Councill Be William Cochrane of Killmaronock.

John Houstoune of that ilk
 James Craig of Baleun
 Gilbert Craig of Ledriegrein
 Robert Douglas of Barloch
 James Lyle of Dornbruoch
 Eduard Buchanan of Spitthill
 John Buchanan of Craigiverne
 John Buchanan of Arnpryo^r
 Robert Adam of Midleboig
 William Govan of Drumwhassell and
 Mr James Buchanan of Cremanan

“Gentlemen hereto’s in the westend of the Shirrefdome of Stirling and within the shire of Dumbrittaine Lying on the braes of the Highlands Shewing That q’ the petitioners and their Ground and tennents are dayly harrassed and oppressed by the Incursiones of theives and broken men from the highlands q’by the petitioners ground is Laid waste And now are utterly destroyed and disabled aither to subsist with themselves and families or to pay Supplies to the government Imposed by

authority And that John M^cGrigor in Glengyle and Archibald M^cGreigor in Killmonan are Content to Ingadge to keep a watch for their security In manner contained in Certain articles condescended on betwixt the petitioners and them If they were therto authorized be the said Lords their authority And therefore Humbly Craving the saids Lords To Grant warrand to the s^d John and Archibald M^cGreigors for keiping of the said watch in the termes aggried on betwixt them As the said petition bears.

‘The Lords of their Ma^{ties} privy Councill Having Considered the above petition They heirby allow the petitioners to keep a watch for their security In the bounds abovespecifeit The saids William Cochrane of Kilmaronock, John Houstain of that ilk and remanent persones abovenamed, being alwayes bound and obleist Lykeas They and ilk ane of them by the quality and acceptation heirof Binds and obleidges them Conjunctly and Severally their airs and executors That they and the other petitioners abovenamed shall pay and Intertaine the persones who shall be Employed in the keeping of the said watches on their oune propper charges and expenses And that the saids persones to be Employed as said is, shall Live peaceably and with all submission to the present government under their Ma^{ties} King William and Queen Mary And that they shall not Act, Consult nor Contryve any thing in prejudice therof And that they shall not Intercomune, Converss nor Correspond with any rebels And that all and Every one of their saids Ma^{ties} Loyall subjects shall be free saife and sure from all thifts, robbries and other damnadge to be Committed or done Against them By any of these persones sua to be Employed as said is And if they doe in the Contrair That the saids William Cochrane and remanent persones abovenamed shall ansuer and be Lyable therfore And bound and obleist to refund and repaire the same And the saids Lords heirby authorize and Impouer the forenamed persones, petitioners forsaid And such as shall be Employed be them in the said watch for keeping the Country from robbing and stealing. PRIMO To apprehend all vagrant and Idle persones and to putt them under Sufficient Cautione to Live peaceably And upon their refusall to send the saids persones to the next prisone And ordaines the Mag^{rats} in the place wher the saids prisoners are To receive these persones and detain them in prisone till furder ordo^s SECUNDO They heirby Grant warrand to the persones, petitioners forsaid And such as shall be Employed by them In the said watch to Seize upon all the boats in Lochlomond and to putt the keepers therof under Caution that the saids boats shall be Locked in the night tyme from Sun to Sun And that they shall not ferrie any goods in the day tyme But such as the owners therof shall have a Pass for, from a knouen Hereto^f in the Country That the samen are honestly Come by, TERTIO The saids Lords doe heirby authorize and Impouer the saids persones petitioners forsaid and such as shall be Employed by them in the saids watch To search the bounds Committed to their Charge for stolen goods without Concur-

rence of the Heritor or Landlord QUARTO If any considerable body of men shall Come into the Country Committed to the saids petitioners their charge which their watch will not be able to resist In that caise The saids Lords Doe heirby authorize and Impoure the saids persones and their said watch To call the fencible Armed men in the Country to their assistance And in case it shall happen In prosecutione of the Commission abovewryten any of the petitioners abovenamed or persones to be Employed by them to mutilat, wound, kill or hurt unto death any persone or persones or to raise fyre in houses or Cottadges kepte out or maintained in opposition to his Ma^{tie} and Government or in resistance of the execution of the above Commission That they shall be Indemnified therof And declared quyte and free therfrae And the samen be holden and repute as good service done to his Ma^{tie} And they discharged of any pursuite that may be Intended at the Instance of his Ma^{ties} Advocat or any oy^r persone Against them for the same Sic Subscribitur Hamilton, Southerland, Cassilis, Mortoun, Leiven, fforfarr, Kintor, Beilhaven. C. Campbell, L^o Aberuchill, Tho: Burnet, Laird of Leyes, A^r Murray, Laird of Blackbarronie."—Record of Privy Council, Acta.

"February 5th. Anent a Petition given in to the Lords of his Majesties Privy Councill be Donald M^cGregour Shewing That the Petitioner having been apprehended in January 1590 by the Laird of Killmaronock and brought in to the Tolbuith of Edinburgh quhair he hes continoued Prisoner ever since And nothing being laid to the Petitioners charge except that he was accessory to the taking away the goods of the lands and tennents of Killmaronok And seing the Laird of Killmaronok not only does not insist against the petitioner, but, as he understands, is willing the Petitioner be set at liberty upon sufficient cautione And therefore humbly craving your Lordshipps to appoynte the Petitioner to be sett at liberty upon his finding sufficient caution to appear when called And in the mean tyme to keep the peace and not to Joyne with rebells or robbers as the said petition bears The saids Lords of thair Majesties Privy Councill having considered the above petition They give ordour & warrand to the Magistrates of Edinburgh and Keeper of the tolbuith therof to sett the Petitioner at liberty furth of their tolbuith He first finding sufficient caution acted in the Books of privie Councill That he and Robert & John M^cGrigouris his sones, & Malcolme M^cGrigour his brother son sall live peaceably & with all submission to the present government under their Majesties King William and Queen Mary And that they shall not act consult nor contrive anything in prejudice thereof And shall not intercomune, converss or correspond with any rebells And that they shall not joyne nor associat themselves with any robbers or depredatours, nor doe any thing in prejudice to their Majesties Government or their Loyall subjects And that they shall appear before the Lords of their Majesties Privy Councill when called for under the penalty of ten thousand merks."—Record of Privy Council, Acta.

"May 18th. John Campbell of Clathick, Principal & Donald M^cEuen in Clathick, Surety, to Patrick M^cGregor in Wester Dundurne. Obligation for 400 merks Scots. Recorded 29th August, 1695."—Register of Deeds.

"August 26th. Letter from the King anent the highlands and the Clann Greigor.

"As also for the better repressing thifts which have been chiefly carried on by the Clann Greigour who have little proppertie or inheritance to be a pledge for them we have thought fitt to require and authorize you to emitt another proclamatione certifying our good subjects of the dainger they Incurr by intertaining that clan; Requiring all heretors who have any M^cGreigours living upon their ground to give up true lists of their names to the Clarks of our Privie Counsell and to find sufficient suretie for all the thefts or depradationes that shall be committed by any of that Clann whom they harbour upon their ground without prejudice of what the law requyres from Cheifstanes and heretors in other cases And wee doe Recommend it to your care to see these bonds exactly given and performed by all these who will adventure to entertaine that Clann—and not doubting of your ready obedience &c. &c. 27 August 1691."—Record of Secret Council, Acta.

"August 27th. Proclamation anent the Clann Greigour—agreeably to above Instructions."—Record of Secret Council, Acta.

"October 1st. Act of liberation Leiv^t Co^{ll} M^cGreigor—takes the oath of allegiance—any little means he had, spent—his wife lately dead, he liberated without payment of house or servants dues."—Record of Secret Council, Acta.

"December 3rd. John M^cGregor of Westermuir; to John Farquharson of Westoune. Obligation for 86 merks. Recorded 26th December 1693. Robert M^cGregor, son to the said John, is the Writer of this Deed, and one of the Witnesses."—Register of Deeds.

"1692. February 15th. Callum M^cGregor of Ballater in Aberdeenshire—and Alaster M^cGregor sometime in Strathdown son to Pat^t M^cGregor sometime in Tullich in Banffshire — mentioned as broken lawless men." — Record of Justiciary.

"March 5th. When Lochiell comes down, to Scotland, you will have your eye upon him, for disappointment may induce him to turne about again, which he was never so slow to do as lately when he had too much encouragement."—Extract of Master of Stair's Letter to Colonel Hill, Governor of Fort William, dated at London 5th March 1592 and signed Jo: Dalrymple, from Transumpt among the Stair papers in General Register House, Edinburgh.

"March 14th. Gregor M^cGregor in Dunnone, to James Lees, Merchant in Glasgow. Obligation for £40. 6. 8^d Scots. Recorded 9 August 1693."

"May 12th. James Herring in Callie; to Elizabeth M^cGregor in Kincaldrum. Obligation for 100 marks Scots. Recorded 13 May 1700."—Register of Deeds.

"June 13th. Malcolme M^cGregor of Balater, Alex^r M^cGregor sometime in

Clachenturne now in Tilliechurder. Indyted along with Gordon of Abergeldie &c. at the instance of Robert Stewart of Innerchat for burning his house &c."—Record of Justiciary.

"July 11th. Alexander Graham nephew of Isabella Graham relict of John MacGregor of Bachern and now Spouse of Meliss Graham in Dunaverig had a Disposition of the 20 shilling Land of Easter and Wester Brachern (being part of the £3 land of Brachern) along with the Lands of Stron M^cnair (also part of the said £3 Land of Brachern) from the said Isabella dated 11th July 1692 on which he was infest 12th July 1692. Recorded 22nd July 1692."—Particular Register of Sasines, Stirlingshire.

"July 11th. Alexander Graham nephew of Isabella Graham relict of John M^cGregor of Brachern and now Spouse of Meliss Graham in Dunaverig, had a Disposition from the said Isabella, with consent of her said husband, dated 11th July 1692 of the $\frac{1}{8}$ th of the 40 shilling land of Wester Corerklet (to herself in life-rent and him in fee) corresponding to 500 merks part of the 2000 advanced by her upon the wadsett on which he was infest 12th July 1692. Sasine Recorded 22nd July 1692."—Particular Register of Sasines, Stirlingshire.

"November 9th. Dougal M^cGregor of Easter Callichra, after having been served heir to his Brother, Alexander M^cGregor son to Ewne M^cGregor in Frenich, in $\frac{1}{8}$ of the 40 shilling Land of Wester Corerklet corresponding to 500 merks, had a precept of clare constat from James Marquis of Montrose with consent of James Graham of Orchill his Tutor dated 9th November 1692. Donald M^cGregor the Wadsetter of the other $\frac{1}{8}$ having resigned it in the hands of the Superior had a precept of Resignation conjoined with the above precept of clare constat. On this conjoined Precept they were infest 20th January 1693. Recorded 10th February 1693."—Particular Register of Sasines, Stirlingshire.

"November 14th. James M^cGregor in Chanorie."—Record of Justiciary.

"December 6th. Robert Grant, Merchant in Crockins, in the Parish of Crockemnoch; to Callum M^cGregor of Ballater. Obligation for £46 Scots. Recorded 7 November 1693."—Register of Deeds.

"1693. January 20th. John M^cGregor of Easter Corerklet & Catherin Graham, his Spouse had, from Dougal M^cGregor of Easter Callichra, and Donald M^cGregor, Wadsetter of another $\frac{1}{8}$ of Easter Callichra, to themselves in life-rent, and to Dougal M^cGregor, their eldest son, in fee, of $\frac{2}{8}$ of Easter Callichra, 20 January 1693, when they were enfeoffed. Sasine recorded 10 February 1693. Ewin M^cGregor in Wester Frenich was still alive, & designed sometime in Frenich & now in Comer."—Particular Register of Sasines, Stirlingshire.

"February 9th. Died Gregor M^cGregor of Stucknaroy, aged 32, *s.p.*

Chapter XV

Archibald, Laird of MacGregor

X. ARCHIBALD MACGREGOR of Kilmanan 2d son of Captain Hew MacGregor succeeded his First Cousin Gregor.¹ As the penal laws against the Clan Gregor had been revived June 15. 1693 by the Government of William and Mary. he was known as Archibald Graham of Kilmanan; he was born before January 11 1659.

On^a May 31 1679, whilst in minority, with consent of his Curator Alexander Napier of Culcreuch, Francis Napier of Ballikinrain, and John Roy M^cGregor in Stuknaroy, he entered into a Contract of marriage with Mr John Cochrane minister of Dunblane and bound himself to infeoff Anna Cochrane his intended wife in half the lands of Kilmanan.—Particular Reg. of Sasines, Stirlingshire. In 1680, Jan. 11, having attained majority, he obtained from James 4th Marquis of Montrose a Precept of Clare Constat for enfeoffing him in the lands of Kilmanan as heir to his brother John M^cGregor of Kilmanan eldest son of Captain Hew M^cGregor. He was accordingly enfeoffed Feb. 3 following, and his wife on the 10th instant.

Archibald M^cGregour in Kilmanan received a commission, 1691 Feb. 12, with other proprietors for an armed watch for the protection of his and other estates, being nominated a "Keeper" and armed with the power of fire and sword. In 1693 May 27, directly after his succession to the representation of Glenstray, he obtained for a money consideration from Sir Humphrey Colquhoun of Luss Bart. a disposition of the ten pound land old extent of Craigrostan and the mill lands with pertinents with the office of Baillery and power of holding Courts.—Original Deed in the

¹ In a history of "Rob Roy and his Times," by K. MacLeay, M.D., first published in 1819—and which is chiefly traditional—it is stated that Archibald was a natural son of Gregor instead of his first cousin, and also alleged that Archibald's son Hugh survived him, and making a bad marriage left his estates to Rob Roy, but this is erroneous, as is proved by Archibald of Kilmanan's Charter of Craigrostan to Rob Roy.—ED.

Leny papers. He is designated as above in the body of the Deed, but signs there and in other places as "M^cGregor." He had a son Hugh and at least one other son, but they predeceased him, and in consequence he sold off most of the Lands.

1694. Jan. 4. He impignorated to Gregor Roy M^cGregor in Pullichroe, and failing him, his eldest lawful sons Malcolm and John, in succession the town and lands of Caliness, extending to a forty shilling land old extent with the mill of Stuknaroy, in the parish of Inchcalzeoch, now Buchanan. At the same date as Archibald M^cGregor of that Ilk he impignorated to Robert M^cGregor, brother to John M^cGregor in Glengyle, and Mary M^cGregor his spouse, "the three pound land old extent of Inversnait in the parish of Inch Calzeoch."

1701. Dec. 9 and 15. Archibald Graham, formerly surnamed M^cGregor of Kilmanan, heritable proprietor of the lands and Barony of Craigrostan, entered into a contract with "Robert Campbell, formerly surnamed M^cGregor of Inversnaid," whereby the said Archibald, with consent of "Hugh Graham his eldest son," resigned in favour of Robert Campbell the whole of his land as purchased of Colquhoun of Luss together with the ten-pound land old extent of Craig Rostan.

1704. Jan. 10. William of Orange gave a warrant approving the measures of the Scottish Privy Council with the Highland Clans. One of the Chiefs summoned to attend the Council is — Grahame, formerly M^cGregor of Kilmanan.

1706. June 7. Archibald M^cGregor or Graham gave Robert Campbell of Craigrostan a confirmatory Charter of the Lands of Craigrostan, with the office of Baillerie as possessed by Kilmanan. Robert M^cGregor, afterwards known as Rob Roy through his Mother a Campbell of Glenlyon, was First Cousin to the late Gregor M^cGregor Laird of M^cGregor, Archibald's first Cousin and predecessor, this connection may probably have influenced the disposition of the property. The exact date of the death of Kilmanan is unknown,—An account of the family of Ardlarich, written by Lieutenant MacGregor, Innerhaddon, states that he died in Ireland. It must have been after 1706, the date of the above confirmation, and before 1714.

A very curious side light is thrown on the succession of Archibald by a letter from the Marchioness of Atholl to her eldest son, Lord Murray, afterwards 1st Duke of Atholl, dated 15th November 1693.¹ From the documents extant and public records it seems natural that on the death of Gregor MacGregor without issue his first cousin should succeed him, but there seems to have been another claimant who was too diffident to put himself forward.

“For y^t concerning y^e M^cGrigors, My L^d saies you may be sur it is much against his will y^t such a hott headed fellow, and one depends upon an other shud be cheefe but it is not in his power to help it for John Roy was y^e man y^t made the lair M^cGrigor chuse him against My Lord’s will and for his thankes he has cheated him, and yet y^t Roy is such a bruit and soe timerous y^t he will not accept of being cheefe notwithstanding all ye paines my L^d has taken with him and tho’ my L^d hector’d ye other before him, yet he has basely submitted to him, for ye other has gott ye right of ye money and ye name of M^cGrigor, and all have own’d him under their hands as cheafe, and all through y^e simplicity and cowardice of John M^cGrigor, who my L^d believes, was frightened out of his little witts.”

The lady appears faithfully to have conveyed her Lord’s strong language against John Roy, who may possibly not have been so unwise as he was deemed. Archibald of Kilmanan was a vassal of the Marquis of Montrose and the Marquis of Atholl would have preferred his own man; but what was John Roy’s claim? He was possibly “John M^cGregor alias M^cPatrick Vic Condachie Abrid in Glenloch,” head at that date of the House of Ladasach and mentioned in Record 1679, 23^d September.

A strange instance of Kilmannan’s “hot-headedness” occurred a year after he succeeded, showing that he was addicted to drink and had apparently on such occasions a touch of madness. The following incident also shows how little heed the authorities took of private acts of bloodshed.

From Chronicles of the Families of Atholl and Tullibardine.

“Declaration be the People in Glenalmond anent Kilmannan’s
Shooting his own man Malcolm M^cCurich.”

“On Munday the 1st of October 1694. about xij hours in the fornoon Kilmannan came to William Roy’s at the bridge end of Haly milne and sent for Alexander Menzies at Buchantie, John Roy at Milnrodgie and the said William

¹ Atholl and Tullibardine Chronicles.

Roy who was then in the fields att the leading of some corn and after the saids persons came to him which was about 3 afternoon, Milnrodgie having come at twelve, there past some general discourse only, in that space he took his pistolls and tryed if they were charged, and lookt if they were pryed and put one of them beneth his oun belt, and another he caused his man put beneath his and efter the said company and he had drunk six pints of ale, and three gills, he took horse about halfe an hour befor sunsett and rod streight to Milnrodgie. This the said three persons that were in his company declaire and they did not think he was concerned with drink till he mounted. After he lighted at Milnrodgie he went in and saw Milnrodgie's wife, Milnrodgie being come that length on foot, and she offered him a drink, which he refused, then he went out to the yeard with his men, and as he was going over the dyke his foot sliped and he fell in the leed, and after his man took him out of the leed he pursued his man through the yeard with a drawn sword in his hand, and took his leave of Milnrodgie's wife. This, Milnrodgie's wife and John Robertson alias Alaster, in Buchantie declair.

"John Robertson in Buchantie declaires after he crossed the burn at Milnrodgie he drew the pistoll, and his man bid the said John goe and shift for himself other ways he would either kill the said John or him and accordingly the said John went immediately and heard the shott.

"After that he had gone from Milnrodgie, being about sunsett he rod about midway betwixt it and Litle Dounie, and there John Herris Milnrodgie's herd, being about two pair of Butt's distant from Kilmannan, did see him offer to ryde towards Litle Dounie and saw his man take his horse by the bridle and lead him to the rod that lead up the Glenn and immediately he saw him draw his pistoll and fire at his man and after the shott he heard the man cry o hon, o hon, and after a litle he fell and his master rod twice or thrice about him and then lighted and bid him rise and take the gat with him. And after that he heard the hue and cry he immediately took his horse and rode with a drawen sword in his hand up the hill of Dounie.

"Donald Stewart, Wm Roy's herd declaird he saw done all that the other herd did declair after Kilmannan fired the pistoll.

"Kathrine Maloch and Mary Malcolme, Wm Roy's and John M^cCleishe's women came immediately to the dying man after Kilmannan rod away and the saids two herds who all declaire that they asked at him if he would be glad if his master were taken and he said that he did not wish it, for it would doe no good for his master was not as he used to be and that he would doe harme before he were taken.

"David Allan servant to Arch: M^cCleish in Wester Fendoch came next to him and asked what was betwixt him and his master and he said it was nothing but drink made his master use him so.

“John Murray in Mikle Dounie came to him next and asked him what was his name, and he said Malcome M^cCurich, litle matter what he was. And he asked him if he was able to walk to some house and he said he would never be able to sett foott on ground, and the said John said he would not be able to carie him. After that William the officer and John M^cCleishe in Litle Dounie, Andrew Sorell there and Thomas Sorell and Patrick, in Mikle Dounie came all to the man together and asked at him if he had been in drink and he said not a drop drink was on him, and that he had drunk no aquawitie for 8 dayes befor and then he prayed them to send to Buchanty for his cosine Nicoll M^cCurich which accordingly they did but he did not come. Then he prayed them to take him to some house and when eight men were carieing him to it in his plad he choaked with blood and dyed but befor he dyed he desired they would give him a drink of water, and because thay wanted a cup they gave it him in one of his shoes.

“Patrick Stewart in Newton declires that about three hours after sunsett Kilmannan came to his door and beatt at it and they in the house being feared that it was a druken drover they held to the door and he beat so strongly they were forced to open it, and he came in and almost fell in the fyre being so drunk wanting his hatt and cloack, having tyed his horse to a sted at the door, but the said Patrick all this time did not know what he was till James Murray there came in, and desired if he pleased if he goe take a bed in his house, but he said to him ‘goe rascall, I will not goe out of this house this night.’ so the said James caused his herd take Kilmannan’s horse to his stable and sate down with Kilmannan and he said he was ill beholden to his man that left him and suffered him to loss his hatt and cloack and he desired the said Patrick and James to rise early and search for the things he had lost and immediately went to bed. and he rose early befor break of day and went out and came in again and asked for James Murray’s house and went and wakened James Murray and bid him goe and seek his hatt and cloack &^c and he went himself alongst he on the one side and the said James on the other side of the water the length of Dalich and the said James went to the place where the corps were and when he saw the man dead he sent one Greigor to tell Kilmannan that his man was dead which when Kilmannan got notice of he immediately took horse and rod doune through Monzie and West Strathearn, His corps lay all mundays night all Tuesday and Tuesday’s night near to the place where he was shott and on Wednesday morning some of the forsaid persons with John Roy in Milnrodgie and his sone John, Alexr Menzies at the bridge of Haly mill, John M^cCleishe and Wm Roy in Litle Dounie and Alexr Kirkwood, with severall others did see the corps and saw the mark of six small ball in his breast. About ten hours he was putt in a cofin and the countrie people did carie him to the kirkyeard of Monzie.”

From the "Chartulary":—

"1693. February 11th. Obligation—Gregor M^cGregor of Roro as Principal and Archibald M^cGregor of Kilmanan and John M^cGregor in Stuckgowne as Cautioner to Malcolm M^cfarlane in Tarbett for 70 merks Scots. John M^cGregor of Balnacuill is a witness. Recorded 22 March 1695."—Register of Deeds.

"February 16th. Obligation—dated at Rowardennan. Dougal M^cGregor of Callichra as Principal and Gregor his brother as Cautioner to Donald M^cGregor in Callimore for £100 Scots. The Deed is written by Gregor MacGregor of Clochbraicks. Recorded 7 January 1697."—Register of Deeds.

"April 6th. Mary M^cGregor, lawful daughter of Alexander MacGregor of Wester Callichra, by, as would seem, Marg^t, daughter of Patrick M^cGregor of Carnlea & who after his death married Donald M^cGregor in Craignaferar in Glenalmont, had a Precept of Clare Constat as Heir to her Father in the 20/-land of Wester Callichra from James Marquis of Montrose now the Superior with consent of James Graham of Orchill his Tutor. On this Precept she was infest 15th May 1693. Recorded 19th May 1693."—Particular Register of Sasines, Stirlingshire.

"May 5th. The abovementioned Mary M^cGregor married Alexander M^cGregor with whose consent she Disponed these said lands to Dougal M^cGregor of Ballimore by Disposition dated 5th May 1693, to which John M^cGregor late Schoolmaster at Buchanan is a witness. Dougal entered into a Contract of Wadsett with his Cousin german, and brother of Alexander the first possessor, viz^t.

"May 5th. Dougal M^cGregor of Easter Callichra son of Ewne M^cGregor in Wester Frenich, and Hugh and Gregor sons of the latter, entered into the foresaid contract of Wadsett whereby they acquired the foresaid 20 shilling land of Wester Callichra under reversion of 600 merks, which was increased to 850 merks by a Bond and eik granted by Dougal of Ballimore dated 5th December 1693. Dougal M^cGregor of Easter Callichra and his sons were infest in the Lands of Wester Callichra 15th May 1693. Sasine recorded 19th May 1693."—Particular Register of Sasines, Stirlingshire.

"May 11th. Obligation—Gregor M^cGregor of Roro, to Tosheoch of Monyvaird for £44 Scots. Patrick M^cGregor in Glemaick and Duncan M^cGregor in Corriechrombie are witnesses. Recorded 6th December 1693."—Register of Deeds.

"May 17th. John Graham of Corerklet lately surnamed M^cGregor had a Disposition from Isabella Graham relict of John M^cGregor of Brachern and now Spouse of Meliss Graham in Dunaverig of the $\frac{1}{2}$ of the 40 shilling land of Wester Corerklet, corresponding to 1500 merks of the money advanced by her, dated 17th May 1693 (to her in liferent and to him in fee). He was infest 6th July 1695. Recorded 24 July, 1695."—Particular Register of Sasines, Stirlingshire.

" May 19th. John MacGregor in Learane as lawful son and heir to umq^{le} Hugh M^cGregor in Learane had a Precept of Clare Constat dated 19th May 1693 from Sir Alex^r Menzies of that ilk, on which he was infest 24th May 1693. Gregor M^cGregor in Learane is a witness to the Sasine, which is recorded 10th June 1693." —Particular Register of Sasines, Perthshire.

" May 23rd, and 24th. At Buchanan and Glengyle the twentie third and twenty fourth days of May Im vic and nynty three yeires, Wee Livetenant Collonell M^cGregor in Glengyle and John Buchanan of Arnpryor considering that it is agreeable to the Law of God and also to the Laws of this Keingdome, that all persons especiallie such as are Freinds and Relations should live together Cristianly in Freindshipe and in peace, And considering also that our predecessors have been joyned together by allayances and relationes, and have interteaned ane inteire Freindshipe together, And wee being willing to continow the same keindnesses and Freindshipe heirafter amongst ourselves and those descended of our Families Therfor I the sd Livetennant Collonell M^cGregor for myself and for all those descended of my Familie comonly called Clan Duill chere: And I the s^d John Buchanan of Arnpryor for myselfe and for all those descended of my Familie of Mochaster Doe faithfully promise to observe and keepe the following artichels in so far as they are agreeable to our duties as good Christians and consistant with the obligations that lys upon ws to give obedience to the knowne Laws of this Kingdome In the first place we doe sincerely Promise and ingadge That we will live peaceably and orderly and that we will doe nothing that may disquyte the publict peace of the Kingdome. 2^{do} That wee shall keepe ane enteire amitie and good correspondence amongst ourselves in so far as is agreeable to the nature of ane sincere Freindshipe and honest conversatione. 3^{do}. That wee shall not doe any wrong or prejudice aither one of us to ane wther or to our Tenants or servants aither in person, goods, geire or esteats, And that wee will not suffer uthers to doe the same without order of Law in so far as we can hinder it. 4^{to} That each of us shall in a lawfull maner mainteine and defend one ane uther our Tennants and servants in persons, goods, geire, and esteats, against all those that will injure ws whenever any of us shall be required to do the same and that upon the charges and expenses of the person or persons who shall require it. 5^{to} That each of us shall with our best counsells and advisses assist one ane uther in every lawfull mater that may tend for our peace security and advantage. 6^{to} In caise any differance shall happne to fall out betwixt any of us, that wee shall endeivour to cause them submitt and referre the same to the determinatione of two honest judicious Men one of each surname; with power to them in caise of discrepance to choise ane judicious honest Gentleman to be oversman.

"Lastly we declare That it is not our Intentione heireby to enter into any unwarrantable league, bond or combinatione q^{ch} are discharged by the Laws of

this Realme, but that we should live in ane enteire Freindshipe and good correspondence amongst ourselves for the mentenance defence and protectione of our persons goods and Esteats conforme to the Law of God and the Statutes of this Keingdome. (Signed) J. Buchanan. Do: M^cGregor."

—Register of Deeds.

"August 12th. Obligation—Dougal M^cGregor of Ballimoir to James Graham of Orchill, Tutor of Montrose, for 500 merks Scots. Recorded 24th November 1693."—Register of Deeds.

"Obligation—John M^cGregor of Micras as Principal and Robert M^cGregor his eldest son as Cautioner, to Gregor M^cGregor of Drumcharrie for £100 Scots. Recorded 17th June 1695."—Register of Deeds.

"December 9th. Malcolm Macfarlane younger of Lurgine who had married Catharine M^cGregor daughter of Dougal M^cGregor of Ballimore acquired the 13/4^d Land of Ballimore, being part of the £3 Land of Brachern, in fee by Disposition dated 9th December 1693, on which he was infeft 27th December 1693. Catharine was infeft in said Lands at the said time upon a Disposition by Malcolm in security of annuity of £40 Scots in case she should have no children, and £24, in case she should have children. John and Duncan MacGregor in Ballimore are Witnesses to the Sasine. Dougal M^cGregor of Ballimore occurs as Dougal Graham shortly after this period, and John his son is also mentioned. Recorded 24th January 1694."—Particular Register of Sasines, Stirlingshire.

"December 21st. Heritable Bond dated at Glasgow 21st December 1693.

"Archibald M^cGregor of that ilk, alias of Kilmanan, to Sir Humphry Colquhoun of Luss for 3000 merks Scots, being part of the price of the Lands of Craigrostan viz' 6500 merks. Deed signed thus 'M^cGregor.' Recorded 6th September, 1697."—Register of Deeds, based on the following date.

"May 27th. Contract betwixt Sir Humphry Colquhoun of Luss Knight and Baronet and Archibald M^cGrigor of Kilmanan, in which the said Sir Humphry, for the sum of 6500 merks and 240 lb Scots at Martenmass yearly in name of feuferme duty to be paid by the said Archibald, sauld and dispoined the ten pound land old extent of Craigrostan, comprehending various Lands in the parish of Inshcalleoche viz Rouskeneishe, Knockyle, Rouchoishe, Stuknaroy, Clackbuy, Innersnaid, Polichra, Myln of Craigrostan, myln lands multure, and sequells thereof. The whole woods upon the Islands and any part thereof, fishings and other privileges, housebiggings, yairds, orchyards toft, croft, moors, meadows, pasturage, outset grassings and shellings, parts, pertinents and pendicles of the same whatsoever with the office of Bailzierie and the power and privilege of holding Courts, unlawing and punishing delinquents, and uplifting the amerciaments of Court to the feuars own use.

“Kilmanan in the body of the writ is designed ‘MacGregor of Kilmonan,’ but signs ‘M^cGregor,’ and on the back is designed ‘of that ilk.’ Witnesses John Colquhoun of Tullicheuin John Colquhoun of Camistroddan, John Graham of Douglaston, Robert Robertson Writer in Glasgow, who draws the instrument, Archibald M^cLauchlane. Original penes Buchanan of Leny or Hamilton of Bardonie.”—Sasine recorded 2nd January 1694.

“1693. December 21st. Heritable Bond betwixt Archibald M^cGregor of that Ilk alias of Kilmanan, to Sir Humphry Colquhoun of Luss for 3000 merks Scots, being part of the price of the Lands of Craigrostan, viz^t, 6500 merks. Deed signed ‘M^cGregor.’ Recorded 6th September 1697.”—Register of Deeds, Duplicate or Repetition with different Office number.

“1694. January 4th. Heritable Bond by Archibald M^cGregour of that Ilk to Gregor Roy M^cGregour in Cullichra and failyand him be deceis to Malcolm MacGrigor his eldest lawful son, and failyand of the said Malcolm be deceis to John M^cGregor his second lawful son for 1000 pounds Scots. Therefore he sells wadsetts and dispones to them the town and lands of Clackbuie, lands of Calines, extending to ane furtie peny land of old extent; mill of Stuknaroy in the parish of Inchcailloch and shire of Stirling, dated at Stuknaroy January 4, 1694.

Signed ‘M^cGregor.’

Witnesses Duncane M^cGregor sone to Donald M^cGregor in Glengyll,
John M^cGregor in Nether Corierklet.

Sasine dated 4th January 1694. Recorded 24th January 1694.”—Particular Register of Sasines, Stirlingshire.

“January 4th. Instrument of Sasine in favour of Gregour roy M^cGregour in Cullichra and Malcolm and John M^cGregour his sons on the Bond by Archibald M^cGregor of that Ilk.”—Paper in the Leny Collection.

“January 25th. Obligation—Duncan M^cGregor alias M^cewine voir M^cGregor, and John and Malcolm M^cewine voirs M^cGregors brethren, as Principals and Gregor MacGregor of Roro John M^cGregor in Kenachlacher in Rannoch, Gregor M^cGregor in Corriechrombie and Gregor dhu M^cGregor in Leny as Cautioners to Thomas Graham of Duchray for 200 merks Scots. Recorded 13th April 1694.”—Register of Deeds.

“May 20. John M^cGregor v^ceanduy v^callaster with consent of Gregor v^ceanduy v^callaster his eldest son and of Marjorie Grant Spouse to the said Gregor, by Disposition dated at Delivoir 20th. May 1694, disponed the lands of Easter Drumnacharrie extending to a 40 shilling land of old extent lying in the Earldom of Atholl Barony of Garth and Shire of Perth to Colonel James Menzies of Culdres who was infest thereupon Sasine dated 26th January 1700. John M^cGregor brother to Gregor, and Gregor Farquharson of Wester Camdell brother-in-law of John, and John Farquharson his eldest son, are witnesses to the Dis-

position. Sasine recorded 1 February 1700."—Particular Register of Sasines, Perth.

"1694. May 20th. John MacGregor of Delavorer disposed the Lands of the sunny half of Nether Urquhielaris lying in the Barony of Garth and Shire of Perth to Colonel James Menzies of Cudares in the same Disposition with the Lands of Easter Drumnacharrie, on which Sasine followed 26th January 1700. In this Disposition the Lands are called the south half of Nether Blarish. Sasine recorded 1st February 1700."—Particular Register of Sasines, Perth.

"May 26th. Obligation—Donald M^cGregor of Leragane and Evan M^cGregor in Learen son to Gregor M^cGregor in Leragan (Learen ?) as Principals and the said Gregor M^cGregor as Cautioner to Donald M^cpherson in Erigg for £126 Scots. Malcolm M^cpherson of Breakachie is a witness. There is another obligation of the same date by the same parties to Donald M^cpherson for 190 merks Scots. Recorded 20th November 1699."—Register of Deeds.

"May 29th. Obligation—John M^cGregor in Stollikellne as Principal and Archibald M^cGregor of that Ilk as Cautioner to Duncan Campbell son to Donald Campbell in Strowdabane for 200 merks Scots.

"Patrick M^cGregor servitor to Archibald, writes this Deed and is a Witness. Recorded 23rd April 1696."—Register of Deeds.

"July 5th. Obligation—dated at Fortingall, John M^cGregor of Dalvorare to Alexander M^cGregor in Tofts parish of Foulis, for 300 merks Scots.

"Witnesses—Arch^d M^cGregor of that Ilk, Malcolm M^cGregor in Craiguie and Gregor M^cGregor the Writer of the Deed. Recorded 2nd June 1697."—Register of Deeds.

"July 19th, Edinburgh. Warrant to Kings Advocate for processing Corresponders with King James.

"December 12th. Obligation dated at Invercald, Callum M^cGregor of Ballater to John Farquharson of Invercalds for 700 merks Scots. Recorded 3 July 1697."—Register of Deeds.

"1695. January 4th. Agnes Graham sister of John Graham in Gartnerinloch entered into a Contract of Marriage 4 January 1695 with Alex^r Graham in Corerklet whereby he was bound to infest her in an annuity of £40 Scots out of the said Lands of Coriheichan. She was accordingly infest 23rd January 1695. Recorded 18 February 1695."—Particular Register of Sasines, Stirlingshire.

"December 19th. Robert M^cGregor prisoner in Glasgow with others sent to Flanders."—Record of Secret Council, Acta.

"1696. January 9th. Obligation—Alexander Macandra alias M^cDonell in Ratlach to Gregor M^cGregor in Dalnabo for £116, 6/ Scots. Recorded 11th February 1697."—Register of Deeds.

"March 7th. Obligation — Donald M^cintailzeor alias M^cGregor and John M^ccherlich alias M^cGregor both indwellers in Auchinchiealdine in the parish of Glenurchy to Andrew Thomson Merchant in Doune for 500 merks Scots. Recorded 15 June 1696."—Register of Deeds.

"April 6th. John M^cGrigor prisoner in the tolbooth of Glasgow to be sent abroad."—Record of Council, Acta.

"May 7th. A safe conduct to Archibald Grahame of Kilmanan and Hugh callit M^cGregor his servant, to attend the Lords of His Majesty's privie Counsell or other committee on 2nd June next anent the affairs of the government was signed by a Quorum. Extract of it is sent to the Laird of Luss."—Record of Secret Council, Decreta.

"May 20th. Callum M^cGrigor of Dellad, to Ludovick Grant of Grant, Obligation for 280 merks Scots. Recorded 25th June 1700."—Register of Deeds.

"December 30th. Dougal MacGregor, now Graham of Callichra, with consent of Hugh and Gregor MacGregors, now Hugh and John Grahams, his sons Disponed these Lands under reversion as abovementioned in favour of Dougal of Ballimore to John Graham in Stuik of Callichra by Disposition dated 30th December 1696, on which he was infest 28th January 1697. Recorded 26th February 1697."—Particular Register of Sasines, Stirlingshire.

"1697. July 27th. Recommendation to the Lord Advocate to draw a proclamation against 5 highland fugitives.

"Duncan Steuart alias Shankie, Patrick M^cilglass Ferguson, John M^cGrigor in Ranoch, Duncan Roy M^cIlphatrick late M^cGrigor in Polokro, John M^cclaron buy in Torrie,—denounced by the Commission for settling the peace of the Highlands, as guilty of capital crimes."—Record of Secret Council, Acta.

Proclamation recorded

"August 3rd. Patrick M^cilglass Ferguson, John late M^cGrigor in Rannoch &c. £10 for each of them dead or alive."—Record of Secret Council, Acta.

"September 22nd. Sasine to Gregor M^cGregor in Gaularie & Marjorie Grant, his Spouse, on Bond by John Gordon of Abergeldie, in the lands of Clough & others, in security of 4,000 marks. Witnesses, Callum M^cGregor of Dalfad, Alexander M^cGregor his eldest lawful son, to the Bond. Witnesses to the Sasine, Alexander M^cGregor in Dellavorar &c. Recorded 19th October 1697."—Particular Register of Sasines, Aberdeen.

"1698. January 13th. Obligation — John Gordon in Glenurchie to John M^cGregor in Egie for 100 merks Scots. Witnesses, Callum MacGregor of Ballater and Gregor M^cGregor in Belno. Recorded 25th March 1698."—Register of Deeds.

“1698. February 22nd. Commission—Laird of M^cIntosh against M^cDonalds &c. amongst others Alester M^cAlester vig, head possessor in Rannach.”—Record of Council, Acta.

“1699. November 28th. Act releasing from the horn Donald Cameron alias M^cCoil Roy, and others and indemnifying them. Witnesses—Alex^r Menzies late Grigor M^cGrigor &c. under fugitation.”—Record of Council, Acta.

“December 8th. Large Parcel of Committee Reports anent the Highland Commission and Cheiftains of Clans, amongst the unsearched Papers in General Regr Ho. Edin^r.

“1701. August 1st. Charter by ‘King William III of England, & II of Scotland’ to Evan MacGregor of Newhaven,¹ and heirs male begotten by him & Mariota Gray his present Spouse, of the lands of Newhaven.”—Mag. Sig. LXXVII, 94.

“December 9th and 15th. Feu Contract betwixt Archibald Grahame formerly surnamed M^cGregor of Kilmanan heritable proprietor of the lands and barronie of Craigrostone and Robert Campbell formerly surnamed M^cGregor of Inversnaid, in which the said Archibald, with consent of Hugh Graham his eldest lawful son in consideration of the payment of 1200 merks and 40 lb Scots entrie money, sells and dispones in feu ferm lets and dimitts to the said Robert Campbell the town and land of Knockeild in the parish of Inchkailloch and Sherriffdom of Stirling, dated at Buchanan and Killern December 9th, and 15th, 1701.

(Signed) A. Graham

H. Grahame fiar of Kilmanan

R. Campbell.

“1704. January 10th. Warrant approving of the Council anent highland Clans, &c.

“Among the chiefs summoned ‘Grahame formerly M^cGreigor of Kilmanan.’”—Record of Secret Council, Acta.

“1705. March 12th. Act of Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty’s Treasury and Exchequer, granting the Prayer of the Petition of John Hay William Adam and Evan M^cgrigor, with their partners in the Caird Manufactory at Leith.”—Printed Paper in the General Register House, Edinburgh.

“1706. January 10th. Sasine in favours of Robert Campbell of Innersnait in disposition by Archibald Graham of Kilmanan in the lands of Craigrostan.

“May 14th. Charter by Sir Humphray Colquhoun of Luss, Superior, on the resignation of Archibald Grahame of Kilmanan 3rd June 1705 of the Lands of Craigrostan extending to a ten pound land of old extent, comprehending the Lands of Rouskinach, Knockeald, Rouchoish, Stuknaroy, Clackbuie, Innersnait, Pullo-

¹ A descendant of Alpin, third son of Duncan Abborach, a MS. note in copy of the Baronage states that in 1695 Sir Evan MacGregor was given leave to resume the family name, but that the privilege was not continued to his posterity.

chroe, with mill and mill lands of Craigrostan with multures and sequels with the whole woods &c. lying within the regality of Lennox and parish of Incheailzeoch and shire of Stirling in favours of Robert Campbell of Innersnait, 'dilecto meo Roberto Campbell de Innersnait'. (Signed) H. Colquhoun.

Witnessés

James Colquhoun of Auchintorlie

James Williamson of Chappeltown.

Mungo Buchanan, W.S."

—Original in the Leny Collection.

" 1707. 13th February. Anna Dei gratia &c. Sciates Nos cum sacramento &c. Ratificasse Approbasse et Confirmasse ac pro Nobis et Successoribus nostris in perpetuum confirmasse &c. Dilecto nostro Milcolumbo Murray, filio legitimo natu maximo Joannis Campbell nuper M^cGrigor in Innerardauran in Strathfillan hereditibus &c. feudifirmum contractum & perfectum inter Joannem Ducem de Athole Marchionem de Tullibardine, hereditarium proprietarium terrarum aliorumque infra dispositorum cum consensu Catherine Ducesse de Athole ejus spouse ab una parte dictumque Milcolumbum Murray ab altera parte de date 7th February 1707 per quem, pro causis nube contentes, dictus Joannes Dux de Athole cum consensu predicto &c dictusque Dux suscipiens onus in se pro illa et illi ambo uno consensu dederunt &c in feudifirma &c dicto Milcolumbo Murray hereditibus &c Totas & Integras duo mercatas Terrarum de Mannahilbeg modo possessas per Duncanum Beg Murray, aliamque duo mercatas terrarum ejusque modo possessas per Duncanum Fergusson, sexdecem solidos et octo denariatas terrarum de occidentali Innernantie, modo possessas per Johannem Murray aliamque sex decem solidat et octo denariatas terrarum dicti Innernantie dimidium occidentalis Drumulik modo possessas per Dougallum Grahame et Patricium M^cIllnish jacentes infra parochiam de Balquhiddar. Regalitem de Athole et Vicecomitatum de Perth. Mag. Sig. LXX."

The following letter relates to a piper of the name of MacGregor:—

" Letter of Menzies of Garth to the Duke of Atholl ¹

" Shestill Sep. 27th 1706.

" May it please your Grace. I doubt not but your Grace heard what incroachment was made by ye Laird of Weyem and his great Counsilar in apprehending your Grace's piper and myne at a public market, or near by on Queen's Rod, where he was put in the thief's Holle threatened to be kept there unless he would ingage immediatlie in his service. qch he absolutely refused and prayed 'God bless Duke Atholl' he was not feared to be wronged and that before mylord Torphican and a great many strangers in the Hall of Weym.

¹ "Chronicles of the Atholl and Tullibardine families."

"I hope your Grace will not forget to enquire annent the true mater of fact which I can assure your Grace they will be at least found infamous, malicious and the height of incivilitie and evill neighbourhood, and your Grace will be informed none of your Grace's men durst be present when he was imprisoned, which Glenlyon can inform yr Gr. of part of the mater, and of them yt might advise him not being imprisoned. Ther mett him to take him prisoner but six men & fourtie of Glenlyon and Fortingal men mett him who never opposed them except Alex: Robertson and Patricke M^cLean qch I suppose M^cLean was a little late but my misfortune keped me yt I was not at the merket to sie who for ther very lives durst lay their finger on him.

"Mr Robertson with your Grace's officer waited very punctuallie wt me till he was sett at liberty and I suppose they will not be very weil pleased wt the Minister's talk.

"I will not trouble yr Gr. wt any more, but I hope yr. Gr. will examine the mater and after wreat to the Laird of Weyme & Captain James of ther uncivilitie.

"Capt. Ard was present at all this business, which I am sure he shall set a fair face on the busines for ther vindication, qch Sir James cannot doe.

"All I hop and expect yt yr Gr. will not sitt wt troubling your men who lived this five year under yr Gr. Wishing God to send yr Gr. success in all your undertakings, and a safe returne to yr own men and friends remain &a signed Alex. Menzies."

Postscript to Letter Sep. 27, 1706.

"I would not give them ye satisfaction to seeke him from them, but told it would be my master ye first man I should seeke him from, whom I said was obliged to protect me and all my men. Leaves the rest to Campbell to report."

"Sep. 30th. The Duke of Atholl who was on his way to Edinburgh to attend the last Scottish Parliament wrote from St Ninian's to his Duchess with the following passage in reference to the case of the Glenlyon piper.

"Receive enclosed two letters wh I desire you will send by an express to Weyme and the other by some other occasion. It is very unaccountable that Weyme has taken such a method, But I have ordered the man to be brought down to Dunkeld, I desire all particulars may be sett down in writing by Mr Neile, and then sent me, that I may kno what course to take in it.'

"'Menzies of Weem to the Duke of Atholl.

"'Menzies Oct. 5. 1706. May it please yr Grace. I had the honour of your Grace's letter last night concerning Pat: M^cinSkelich¹ I won't trouble your Gr. with

¹ One of a race of pipers "two-named" Mac an Sgeulaiche, the ancestor's name meaning "Narrator of Tales."—ED.

the particulars of that mater til meeting, further than that MⁱⁿSkealich has been my piper ever since you gave him a pass and whoever informed you of that bussiness I think did it not so much with a design to serve yr Gr. as to create differences which I sal stil endeavourz to prevent. I am & A. Menzies."

In another letter from Weem to the Duke Aug; 21 1707. writing in explication of a disturbance at Fortingall Market, A Menzies adds, "My Uncle tells me that your Grace writ him that I punished one Patrick Mⁱⁿskialach piper who committed some abuses at Dul Merkat I must beg leave to tell you that the man was mine at that time and ought to be mine yet, though I wou'd not be uneasie to your Grace for him for I shal always make it my chief bussiness to live in good friendship with your Grace and ever be & A Menzies."

Chapter XVI

Genealogical

THERE is distinct evidence to show that from John dhu M^cEan chaim op apud Stronmelochan 1415, Founder of the House of Glenstray and Dowlagneir, to Archibald MacGregor alias Graham of Kilmanan who died not long after 1707, the line of representation can be traced ; *i.e.* for a period of nearly 300 years. The Fortingal Obituary and the Black Book of Taymouth prove the links to the death of Gregor Roy in 1570, and the Public Records of Privy Council &a continue the chain to the death of Archibald of Kilmanan, whose ancestor was Alastair the Father of Gregor Roy. This main stem has perhaps never been distinctly demonstrated till the present work and was certainly not known to the writer of the Memoir in the "Baronage." In Vol I, chapter v, where a genealogical table is given,¹ the remark is made that it is not known which of John Cam M^cGregor of Glenurchay's two sons, Gregor M^cAne Chaim, or John dhu M^cEan chaim, was the senior, but through circumstances, at all events, the race of the latter established the position of Captain and eventually of Chief which title after Glenfruin and the subsequent severe measures, was reduced to that of Laird of M^cGregor. Granting the distinction achieved by the line of John M^cEan chaim, yet on the death of its latest representative Archibald son of Ewin, son of Duncan M^cEwen of Moirinshe, son of Ewin first Tutor of Glenstray son of Alastair,² it can be affirmed that the Chiefship by right of blood devolved on the representative of Duncan Ladosach Great Grandson of Gregor M^cAne chaim VicGregor.

¹ Vol. i., page 51.

² The descendants of John dhu nan Luarach ended with James MacGregor of that Ilk after which the representative of the Tutor became Laird—Although the Tutor's family had been well-known for more than a hundred years, it is quite possible that their claim may have been doubtful, although accepted in the public records, there were no lands requiring legitimate proof of claims to succession. The Baronage ignoring the race of John na Luarag, states "Gregor the Bastard

We return to Patrick eldest son of Duncan Abborach. He is stated to have fought under Montrose and to have been very active at the Battle of Kilsyth but he was not the leader of the Clan on that occasion, Patrick Laird of M^cGregor having had the command. Patrick, son of Duncan Abborach, married Marion daughter of MacDonalld of Auchatrichatan Chieftain of a tribe of the MacDonallds in Glencoe, by whom he had three sons.

From the "Baronage" :—

"MacGregor of MacGregor.

- 1 John, heir and successor of Patrick XVIII.¹
 - 2 James a Major in the Army, he went to America and there married, he was eventually killed by a party of rebel Indians but is said to have left descendants since flourishing at New York.
 - 3 Duncan who was reckoned one of the bravest men of his time, he died unmarried."
- XIX. 'John of MacGregor who was like his father a steady loyalist. In the year 1689 he joined the royal party with his Clan, they continued in arms till the other Highland Clans dispersed.'

"Soon afterwards an Act was made by King William intituled an 'Act for erecting a justiciary in the Highlands' at the end of which a short clause was thrown in rescinding King Charles II's act restoring the MacGregors to their name."

The following paragraph is also taken from the "Baronage"—

"The Clan of MacGregor being of new provoked by the said Act resolved to be revenged of a great family in their neighbourhood, and to put John in the possession of the Estate of his predecessor in resentment of the cruel oppressions they brought on the clan ; But John however sensible of their misfortunes yet unwilling to be the cause of so much bloodshed or to make the sons suffer for the horrid actions of their fathers, argued the Clan out of their resolution.

By Ann, daughter of MacGregor of Roro he had a son

John his heir

and several other children of whom Mr Robert M^cAlpin, Gregor MacAlpin an eminent planter in Antigua, Donald, a Captain in the

having died, Ewan or Hugh his son, and after him Malcolm, his brother's son, whose son Gregor and after him Archibald MacGregor of Kilmanan severally claimed the Chiefship." Several generations are here skipped, and the three latter names only are correct ; the erroneous view as to the succession after Glenfruin possibly related to the Tutor's line.

¹ See page 18.

Royal Americans of whose bravery and conduct General Murray made mention in some of his letters to the Secretary of State."

"The exact time of John's death is not known."

MACGREGOR OF ARDLARICH.

This Family in Rannoch claimed to be closely connected with the House of Glenstray, which is probable, although no direct evidence to that effect can be adduced.

"One MS. account states that 'In the year 1500 the 32 merkland of the Slios Mhin or north side of Loch Rannoch was divided into three divisions. the western division consisting of Dunan, Kinchlacher &a comprehending the 11 merkland west of the river Ericht, was held by Alexander mor a younger son of Roro and notwithstanding the Charter possessed by Sir Robert Menzies Sep. 1, 1502, to the 32 merkland, Alexander More and his descendants maintained their right of occupancy until April 22, 1675, when Patrick MacGregor in Dunan took a wadset from Sir Alexander Menzies of the 2 merkland of Kinchlacher under reversion of 500 merks scots.

"The middle division, consisting of the 12 merkland comprehending Ardlaraich, Kilchonon &a was possessed by Gregor MacGregor who died in the island of Loch Rannoch July 31. 1526, he was the son of John M^cEwne vich Allester MacGregor brother of Glenstray. The last of this family was Captain Robert MacGregor who commanded the MacGregor company raised in Rannoch for Prince Charles' army 1745.'"

The details of the family of John M^cEwne vic Alastair are given in Vol. I.¹ of this Work quoted from the Black Book of Taymouth with additional particulars regarding his sons, the youngest of whom is mentioned as having died 1526 as stated. Mr MacGregor Stirling adopting the view of the MS. given above calls this Gregor the ancestor of Ardlaraich. The impossibility of this theory is proved.² Another account by some of the Ardlaraich family claims near relationship with the old family of Glenstray, but allows that the actual link is wanting. Colonel Hugh MacGregor's MS. remarks :—

"The first of whom, MacGregor of Ardlaraich, is said to have been an

¹ See vol. i., pp. 53, 54, and 123. Alastair M^cAlastair in 1572 when he was slain with his young son Gregor and his brother Duncan.

² Vol. i., Index, p. 476, Gregor's elder brother was a child in 1528.

illegitimate son of the Laird of MacGregor. About the 13th century MacGregor of Ardlaraich assisted by Duncan Robertson of Strowan banished from the north side of Loch Rannoch a tribe called Clann an Lea, who were in the Baliol interest."

This lays claim to a very early descent, but the action could not have been before the 15th century considering the records given in the Chronicle of Fortingal.

The following account is compiled from a memoir by Lieutenant Alexander MacGregor in Innerhaddon, with additional notes from the Records in explanation.

"It is universally admitted by the oldest MacGregors in Rannoch in their traditional histories that the Family of Ardlarich is no other than the identical family of MacGregor although it is not easy at this remote period to ascertain with any degree of certainty when or how they got possession there.

"It is however affirmed by tradition, that a succession of the Lairds or Chiefs of MacGregor lived in Ardlarich. That it was from Ardlarich, Alexander Roy of Glenstray marched with his men to the memorable but disastrous Battle of Glenfruin, is recorded by Sir Robert Gordon in his history of the family of Sutherland published in the year 1651.¹ That the principal MacGregors of Rannoch were amongst the pledges proposed to the Earl of Argyle for the good behaviour of the Clan. That it was one of the Lairds of MacGregor living at Ardlarich who founded the Island of Loch Rannoch which is a collection, or immense cairn, of loose stones laid upon cross rafters of wood joined together. This island was built at immense trouble and expense for the purpose of building a storehouse thereon where to deposit his most valuable effects during times of trouble. And moreover, that when Major MacGregor the last of the Family of Glenstrae² died in Ireland possessed of considerable property and his heir being advertised for, we heard of no other but Robert MacGregor of Ardlarich laying claim to it. The said Robert, commonly called Rob MacDhionich Mhic Ghileasp Ruaidh of Ardlarich, having procured testimonials of his being the true and legitimate heir of the deceased, and representative of the name and family of MacGregor, from his Grace the Duke of Atholl, Sir Robert Menzies of that Ilk, and most of the gentlemen of any note, the Campbells excepted, in that part of the country; he proceeded herewith to claim the property as shall be shown hereafter and it is highly probable although it is difficult to trace it out now or to fix the lineal descent with any degree of accuracy before that of Gillespie Ruadh."

From other sources we find mention, however, of "Duncane M^cAllester

¹ Gordon's History relates that Glenstray started from Rannoch without naming Ardlarich.

² Kilmanan.

wict Allester 1595." His name appears in an action by Robertson of Strowan warning him and other M^cAllesters alias M^cGregours to flit from his lands in the Barony of Fernan on Loch Tay side.

His name gives presumption that the following four brothers may have been his sons :—

1. Archibald dhu M^cCondachie Vic Allaster mentioned in Bail Bond given by Glenstray to Argyle, 22nd April 1601. He is evidently identical with the "Gillespa Ruadh," first known head of the House of Ardlarich. He is mentioned June 28, 1602 and again in July 1612 as "Archibald dhu M^cCondachie vic Allaster in Ardlarich," when he adopted the surname of Menzies. He was living 24th October 1629.—Leny Papers.
2. Allaster M^cCondoqhie M^cAllaster is mentioned in the Roll of 1586, but except his patronymic of "Son of Duncan" there is no other link.
3. John dhu M^cCondochy V^cAllaster "occupear of the 6 merk land of Ardlariche in Rannoch." Decreet of Court of Session 24 May 1595. He had a son Hugh who married Janet, daughter of John M^cGregor of Easter Innervar in Rannoch. He was enfeoffed with his cousin Angus MacDonald in the 3 merkland of Lerne, Rannoch, and had a son Hugh who was enfeoffed with his parents 17th May 1671 in Easter Innervar, and had in 1693 from Sir Alexander Menzies a Precept of Clere Constat of Lerne.
4. Donald Dhu M^cCondochy V^cAllaster in Rannoch.¹

Innerhaddon styles the first head of the house "Ruadh" instead of "dhu"—the first may have been from his own complexion, whilst he and his brothers took dhu from their father.

I. Gillespie Ruadh MacGregor of Ardlarich was married and left two sons. There is mention of an elder son, Gregor Gillespie Vic Connachie as well as of

1. John dhu M^cGillespie in Ardlarich who was alive in 1655.

¹ Donald had a son Angus MacDonald in Auchnachoichine who was enfeoffed with his cousin Hugh in Lerne, and had a son John Roy M^cGillichonnell who in May 1671 was enfeoffed in the Lands of Dualt.

2. Donald, of whom hereafter, being the founder of another Family called "Sliochd Domhnuil Mhic Patrick."¹

II.² John who was also married and left issue two sons and three daughters.

1. Gilespa Ruadh, who succeeded him.

Ewan of whom hereafter

One daughter who eloped with MacDonald of Achnancoithichan in Lochaber

Another daughter married Patrick the 5th Representative of Dunan.

The third was married first to M^cGregor of Lerigan 2dly to Jan og MacGregor in Camuserocht, all of whom had descendants.

Ewan as above, married Janet daughter of the Laird of Duilletter in Strathbran by whom he had two sons. Her Father was called Ian dubh ruadh, but of what tribe or family has not been ascertained.

1. John who succeeded him

2. Duncan who went to reside in Strathspey but left no issue it is believed.

This Ewan's wife is said to have carried on an intrigue in her husband's lifetime with one Gregor more, in Learan. On the occasion of a funeral passing from the west of Errocht to Killiechonan, a noted thief of the name of Stewart called MacDhonnch'mhic Ian uidhir was observed by some of the funeral party to be sitting upon an eminence to the east of the river Errocht, upon which the said Ewan, Gregor More and others pursued him. He took to the hill crossed and recrossed the river after which he took an easterly direction towards the marchburn of Killiechonan hotly pursued all the time. Ewan led the van of the pursuit and Gregor at his heels encouraging him on. The thief being much exhausted with running, on coming to the above burn, stood, and called to Ewan to stand back, upon which Ewan who had a gun fired at the thief and broke his thigh bone. The thief who had also a gun cautioned Ewan to stand back or he would serve him the same way but Gregor who was anxious to have him out of the way, pressed him to his ruin, upon which the thief fired and killed him on the spot. Whether the thief died of his wounds or was dispatched by his pursuers is not known but certain it is that he died there and was buried by a burn side near the scene of the action, where his grave is still to be seen, pointed out by two or three small stones laid upon it. Ewan's body was carried to the burial ground of Killiechonnann. His widow was married afterwards to the said Gregor more, and it is said that he was shortly after hanged at Crieff. The wife was a strange woman and in one of her jealous fits cropped off one of her servant maid's ears with a knife which made her name proverbial in the country as 'Nighean duibh ruaidh thug a chluas da sear-

¹ It does not appear why this Donald should be called M^cPatrick.

² Chiefly from Innerhaddon's MS.

bhanta.' Ewan's eldest son John married a woman of the family of Lerigan by whom he had no children. He resided first in Liaran, was of a cross and troublesome nature and very fond of hunting; many anecdotes are related of him, he was scarcely ever seen in company but he fought with some person. He removed to Cameserochd and afterwards to Corr Dunan where he died."

III. Gillespa Ruadh eldest son of John II of Ardlarich married first Annabella Stewart daughter to Dougal-dialan-Mac-Tighearna na-h-Appin by whom he had two daughters.

He married secondly a daughter of John MacGregor of Drumlich in Balquhidder by whom he had two sons.

1. Duncan who succeeded him
2. John and several daughters.
3. Alexander who eventually succeeded to Ardlarich

He married 3dly Ann daughter to John dubh MacGrigair in Cambuserrocht by whom he had Elizabeth who married and left children

Marjory who married Alexander Fletcher in Camuserochd to whom she had issue.

John the 2d son of Gillespa Ruadh married a daughter of Rob-an-fhraoich by whom he had two daughters¹ He was known as Ian MacGillespa, and was for some time in the Black Watch after it was raised.

IV. Doncha MacGhilespa Ruadh of Ardlarich. He married 1st Elizabeth daughter to Gregor MacDhoncha-mhic-Geal-Challum by whom he had one son John who died young.

He married 2dly Jean daughter to Patrick, brother to John MacGregor of Drumlich his Cousin by whom he had three daughters.

1. Sussie Ghorrach married to Duncha-Mac-Challum Oig in Ardlarich to whom she had two sons who went to America. 2. Janet married to Gregor MacEughain of the tribe of Clan Allister Auaidh by whom she had several sons and daughters One of his daughters Isabel married Donald MacGregor in Edinburgh to whom she had 1, John who died leaving 2 sons Robert, and Donald; 2. Malcolm the notorious claimant of Miss M^cNeill and her jolly M^cGregors,² he married Miss Robertson from Strathbran by whom he had 13 children who all died before himself; 3. Duncan married in London. Many anecdotes are told of this Ghrigair M^cEughain, he died at last by the road side upon the hill of Drumuachter while hunting the deer.

¹ One daughter married James Campbell in Dall, the other Robert Dewar, Tominteold, and had a daughter married to John MacDonald in Raiver, mother of James M^cDonald, Drummond Park, Logiealmond.

² The clue to this allusion has not been found.

Doncha MacGilespa married 3dly Mary, daughter to Archibald MacDonald of Dalness by whom he had three sons¹ and two daughters

1. Robert who succeeded him
2. Gillespa who died young
3. James

His eldest daughter Margaret married Duncan MacGregor and had a son Robert.

James the third son went into the army and married but it is not known whether he left children.

V. Robert MacDoncha Mhic Ghilespa of Ardlarich. He joined the interests of Prince Charles in the Rising of 1745, while still very young and was a Captain in the Battalion raised by Captain Menzies of Shian in which also Callum MacGregor of Liaran was Lieutenant, Robert was a very tall handsome young man of great promise.

“Sir Robert Menzies of that Ilk jealous of his still enjoying the ancient family title of ‘Fear Ardlarich’ removed him from thence to Kinchlachair where he gave him half a mark of land rent free with a promise that as soon as he could manage to stock it he would get another half mark upon the same conditions during his lifetime in consideration of his having removed so peacefully from Ardlarich the ancient seat of the family whom he represented.

“It was about this time that Major MacGregor of Glenstrae² died in Ireland, at least that his legitimate heir was advertised for and that the testimonials formerly alluded to were given by His Grace the Duke of Atholl, Sir Robert Menzies and other gentlemen of the County³ that he was the lineal heir and representative, with which he set off for Ireland and proceeded as far as Achtou in Balquhidder, where he took ill and died. He was unmarried, and was therefore succeeded in the representation by his paternal uncle Allaster MacGilespa ruaidh of Ardlarich, of whom hereafter.

“This circumstance of the certificate, together with that of MacGregor of Balhaldies having in the year 1714 offered to this Robert’s father the sum of 2000 merks Scots for his individual suffrage to the Chieftainship, which although at the time in comparatively poor circumstances he refused with disdain, confirms the belief⁴ that they were certainly the lineal representatives of the Lairds of MacGregor as well as that of Ardlarich.

¹ Duncan also left an illegitimate son, called Alister Ban. He was grandfather to Alexander of the Union Hotel, Edinburgh.

² Kilmannan probably died some time previously.

³ As title-deeds were scarce, it is difficult to understand how the neighbouring proprietors could vouch for the genealogy of the claimant.

⁴ Innerhaddon’s own belief, the wording of the narrative has been slightly altered to make it clearer, and avoid the personal pronoun.

"It is further presumptive from the circumstance that Robert's Father having waited upon Lord Breadalbane to claim the Title Deeds of the lands of Glenstrae which had fallen unjustly into his Lordship's hands, Breadalbane produced the same deeds and laid them upon the table preparative to their being presented to him when in the course of conversation which ensued Duncan unluckily said something in allusion to the manner in which his Lordship got possession of them which so annoyed his Lordship that he laid them up again and it does not appear that they were ever subsequently so claimed except by the celebrated Rob Roy to whom his Lordship replied that he himself knew well who had the best right to them namely Duncan MacGregor of Ardlarich and therefore that he, Rob Roy, should never soil them with his fingers."

These notes of the family traditions of the Ardlarich House furnish one of the many instances in which tradition, although very interesting and often valuable, drifts into inaccuracies, especially in questions of date and of individuals.

The Earls of Breadalbane had lawfully acquired the lands of Glenstrae by purchase about 100 years previously, viz. 1624, yet in addition to the impossibility of the above incident regarding the title deeds, Innerhaddon relates another to the effect that James MacGregor, "Laird of Glenstray," which he never was, was poisoned for the sake of these Charters which caused his brother, presumably Kilmannan, to flee to Ireland! Great caution must therefore be exercised in accepting the truth of many of these statements, which are unintentionally erroneous.

Robert V having died unmarried, as did his brother James, he was succeeded by his paternal uncle

VI. Alexander 3d son of Gillespa Ruadh I, whence he was called Alastair Mac-Gillespa Ruaidh, he married Rachel¹ daughter to Neil MacGregor of the family of Dunan, by whom he had one son and eight daughters. Of the latter

- 1 Mary married Duncan Cameron son of Doncha mor in Invercomrie and had issue.
- 2 Catherine married Donald MacGregor by whom she had a son John a Lieutenant in the 4th Veteran Battalion and three daughters.

¹ Probably from this Rachel the gift of second sight came into the family, and was the inheritance of every Rachel, especially of Ruaidh. Many still living can vouch for the truth of this statement in regard to the later ones.—ED.

- 3 Margaret married Alexander Cameron commonly called Corrybhiurich by whom she had a numerous family.
- 4 Ann, married to Hugh Cumming Schoolmaster in Stratherie by whom she had a numerous family.
- 5 Elizabeth married to Archibald Campbell Schoolmaster at Kinlochrannoch who also had a very large family.
- 6 Rachel Ruadh who died at an advanced age unmarried.
- 7 Janet who also died unmarried.
- 8 Marjory married to Duncan MacGregor IX of Learagan by whom she had five sons.

Gillespa Ban Alastair's only son died before his Father. He married Margaret Burden by whom he had two sons

James
Gregor

both died before their father. He had also two daughters

- 1 Catherine married to Mr Symon Fraser House Builder Edinburgh, after whom Symon Square is named, and left two daughters.
- 2 Mary married to John MacGregor tenent in Druimearn to whom she had a numerous family.

On the death of Alastair Ruadh VI without surviving issue the representation of the family devolved on the descendant of the second son of Gilespa Ruadh I whose name was Patrick¹ Donald. The following were the generations of this branch.

I Donald who had married and left a son

II Patrick

III Donald who married first a daughter of Donul-ban-laidie of the Stewarts of Bohespic residing then at Drumchastil in Rannoch he was of the tribe called Dubh Shuilich, "Black eyed." By his first wife Donald had two sons

- 1 Para more, his heir
- 2 Doncha ban.

Donald married secondly Elizabeth daughter to Donald Robertson a Cadet of the family of Clachan by Grizel daughter of Donald Robertson of Auchleeks, by whom he had nine sons and three daughters.

3 Ewan 4. Alister ban, 5 6 Robmore & Donald Og, twins.

1 Catherine married to Ranald M^cDonald in High Bridge Lochaber, no family.

2 Margaret married M^cNaughton Smith in Kinloch Rannoch. and secondly Duncan M^cGregor in Culdar more and left a family.

3 Janet married M^cNaughton Smith, in Kinloch Rannoch.

IV Para more, a very athletic and brave man of whose valour many anecdotes

¹ See page 218.

are still retained. He married Cirstan daughter to Donald MacGregor commonly called Fear-fada-choin-uidhir, by whom he had six children, two sons and four daughters.

1 John the heir.

2 Patrick who died young

1 Cirstin married Duncan M^cIntosh and left a family.

2 Elizabeth married Malcolm M^cIntosh and left a family

3 Margaret a poetess of no inconsiderable merit, married Donald Gow in Auchinruidhe and had issue

4 Janet married Donald Stewart in Glasgow

Para mór lived in Camuserochd in his younger days but subsequently removed to Ardlaraich where he died. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

“VII Ian mac-Phara Mhoir, who upon the death of his distant Cousin Alister MacGilespa ruaidh, was held to be the lineal representative of the family of Ardlaraich. He was a powerful man of undaunted spirit, and many anecdotes are still related of his prowess and daring feats, both while in this country and after he emigrated to America. At one time he took the grazing farm of Stronchon from Mr Robertson of Auchleeks and had many notable frays with Doncha-buidhe Laird of Trinafour about marches. He married first a daughter of Fear nan Coirechan in Argyleshire with whom he went to America and settled in the Province of New York previous to the breaking out of the American War in the year 1775. The Revolters offered him a Captain's commission in their own service but he preferred joining the British, upon which his whole property was seized and confiscated. The British offered him a Captaincy also, which he accepted and was generally employed with the Commissary General's department where he had many opportunities of being revenged upon the Americans for the treatment he had received at their hands which so annoyed them that they offered a handsome reward for his head dead or alive, and he had many hairbreadth escapes from them. He owed his life more than once to the swiftness of the mare which he rode. Upon one occasion her mane was perforated in several places by the American balls but like Tam o' Shanter's grey mare Meg, she brought off her Master hale. The British Army was on one occasion much straightened in their quarters for provisions, being quite surrounded by the Enemy's land forces on the one side which cut their foraging parties, and the French Fleet lay moored before them round an Island, nor were they in a condition to attack either till re-inforced. In this dilemma a Council of War was called to devise what was best to be done, when it was resolved they could not do better than surrender. John was present and was much displeased at the above resolution and offered that if he was allowed a proper party he would attempt some of the Enemy's transports which lay close to the above mentioned island. His name for bold and daring exploits had by this time become

proverbial in both camps. He was readily allowed a party of his own selection and being favoured by the darkness of a boisterous winter night he quite succeeded in cutting the cables and carrying off one of the Enemy's ships laden with oxen &c unobserved. The consternation of the Enemy in the morning upon discovering their own loss and upon seeing their ship safely moored in possession of the British was bordering upon madness, and the Admiral is said to have exclaimed in his phrensy that 'There was not a man in the British Camp who would dare to make the attempt if the notorious MacAlpin had kept away.' This was overrating his bravery perhaps but it happened to be the notorious MacAlpin that had done it. At the commencement of hostilities, it was held out as an inducement for the inhabitants to join the British Standard that the British Government would indemnify them for any loss they might sustain in consequence from the Americans. At the conclusion of the War John preferred his claims accordingly which were very considerable, his family having been plundered seven times. But from the magnitude of his claims the Government demurred and subsequently rejected them altogether, which put him to a good deal of Trouble and expense before he could establish them. He was obliged to present himself in London three times and ultimately upon procuring testimonials of his brave and eminent services from the General officers who commanded, his claims were allowed in full and a salary equivalent to a Captain's full pay settled upon him for life. He afterwards published an account of all his difficulties and of the share he took in the War. He was still alive in 1831 when he was about eighty years of age and in good circumstances near Halifax. He had four wives by whom he had four sons."

Chapter XVII

MacGregor of Roro

IT may be accepted as generally recognised, that this House descended from Gregor who, obit at Glenurquhay 1415, was known as Gregor Aulin, the ancestor of Duncan Ladosach, to which House Roro is understood to have been junior.

In Vol. I.¹ we have mentioned

I. Gregor, or more probably Duncan, 1st traditional Founder of the House.

II. John "Ian dhubh nan Lann."

III. Duncan MacGregor of Roro, brother of the above, said to have married Elizabeth, daughter of M^cNaughton of Dun-da-ramh.

IV. "Gregor of Roro² who married Miss Menzies, daughter of the Laird of Weem, by whom he had issue several sons, of whom was Patrick who got possession of Dunan in 1480, and Duncan who got Lerigan about the same time. Also James who settled in Banffshire early in the 14th century, and was progenitor of the Gregories of Kinardie."

"It is probable that the lady of the Menzies family mentioned was the daughter of the Sir Robert Menzies whose death is mentioned in the Fortingal Chronicle as having taken place August 12 1523. Sir Robert had a Charter of the two Roros and Glenlyon in 1510. The two Roros and Glenlyon are mentioned in a Charter to Sir Robert in 1510, but MacGregor and his family kept possession of the property for a hundred years longer.

"Gregor Duncanson died at Roro 1515,³ which corresponds with the date."

The MS. memoir of the Family makes mention of his successor as V. Gregor, stating that he married a daughter of Sir Colin Campbell by Lady Katherine Ruthven, adding that he was beheaded by his Father-in-

¹ Vol. i., p. 113.

² Vol. ii., p. 45.

³ Obituary of Fortingal.

law, and that the song composed on the sad occasion by his Widow is in Turner's collection of Gaelic Songs, but this is evidently a confusion with Gregor MacGregor of Glenstray who was beheaded April 1570 as is proved by History. The Laird of Roro of this generation is said to have been the immediate progenitor of the Balhaldie Family.

VI. Duncan MacGregor of Roro succeeded his father and is particularly mentioned in Queen Mary's Proclamation 1563.

Duncan was uncommonly athletic and his conduct was the boast of his friends, the terror of his enemies and the admiration of both. Many anecdotes are related of him and of his wife. He married a daughter of M^cDonald of Keppoch.

VII. Gregor mentioned as Gregor MacDhionchie in Roro, and John dubh his brother, in the Act of the Privy Council Feb: 1589 after the death of Drummondearnach. John dubh Mor MacGregor in Roro was executed July 28 1612. Gregor is said to have married a daughter of Campbell of Glenlyon by whom he had three sons

1. Duncan his heir.
2. Alexander who joined his Mother's relations and was killed at the Battle of Inverlochay Feb: 1645.
3. John dubh Sinclair MacGregor mentioned with his eldest brother in a Bond May 22. 1630.

Gregor married secondly Janet daughter of M^cMartin alias Cameron of Letter finlay, by whom he had issue George¹ Progenitor of the MacGregors of Raigmore.²

VIII. Duncan MacGregor in Roro, who sold his property and granted a renunciation of the Lands of Roro in favour of Duncan Menzies of Comrie and granted a second renunciation Feb. 24. 1613. as already stated, but Menzies having died without fulfilling his engagement, MacGregor entered into an agreement with his son Alexander Menzies of Comrie and granted a second renunciation dated April 24. 1633. on which day Duncan MacGregor took a wadset of the Mains of Roro from the said Alexander Menzies as security for £1000 scots being the balance due to him for his property at that date. as stated in the Records of the Register Office.

"This Duncan occasionally resided at Camuserrochd, it was during his lifetime 1624. that the Earl of Moray brought 300 men of the Clan Gregor commanded by Roro's son and MacGregor in Glengyle from Menteith and Balquhiddie against the Clan Chattan to protect his property in Morayshire from the depredations of that Clan. Terrified by their appearance the Clan Chattan yielded to the noble Earl's proposals and assured him that they would always be ready to join their good friends the MacGregors in protecting his Lordship's person and property. Glen-

¹ Evidently a mistake for Gregor.

² Family archives of MacGregor of Raigmore.

gyle's conduct on this occasion gave so much satisfaction to the Earl that he granted him a farm at the Bridge of Turk in Perthshire which long remained in the family of Glengyle.

"Duncan married a daughter of Robertson of 'Faschoille,' Fascal, in Atholl, she was the widow of Stewart of Appin and had been previously married to Campbell of Glenlyon. By her Duncan had two sons.

1. Gregor his heir.

2. John dubh who married and had eight sons

1. Malcolm

2. Hugh

3. Alexander

4. Duncan

5. Gregor

6. John

7. Donald

8. Patrick, two named 'Para-Ruadh-nan-Craicnan' or 'nan Seach-danan' who was executed at Edinburgh March 27. 1667.

Duncan was succeeded by his eldest son.

IX. Gregor MacGregor of Roro, who soon after his Father's death signed a letter of Slains with Patrick MacGregor of that Ilk approving of an agreement between Leny and the sons of the late Patrick Athalach dated 5 August 1645.

"Gregor paid to Commissioner John Campbell of Glendaruel April 25 1673 the sum of £1000 scots in addition to what his father paid to Alexander Menzies for the Mains of Roro and the contract for these sums was registered in Perth.

"Gregor accompanied the first Lord Breadalbane in the expedition against the Sinclairs in the reign of King Charles II and was of very essential service to him on that occasion. He married the sister of Captain Menzies, who succeeded to the Estate of Culdares, and left two sons.

1. John his heir.

2. Duncan Roy who married and had three sons.

1. John who died in England without issue.

2. Hugh Roy whose descendants eventually carried on the line.¹

3. Donald of whom little is known.

Ann, the eldest daughter, married John MacGregor of MacGregor.²

It was probably in the time of Gregor that the Battle of Killiecrankie took place; in the Memoir of Locheil it is mentioned that "on the third day after the battle which was the same on which the rendezvous had been appointed by Lord Dundee they were joined by 500 of Locheil's

¹ To be given later.

² See page 214.

men, 200 of the Stewarts of Appin, and a party of the MacGregors commanded by M^cGrigor of Roro &c."

X. John MacGregor of Roro who burdened the estate considerably during the Rising of 1715 by eagerly espousing the House of Stewart and had embarked his whole fortune in the attempt of their Restoration. He married Miss Robertson of Tullybelton by whom he had a son Duncan in whose favour he made a disposition of his property dated 14. March 1721 conveying to him and his heirs the whole of his property as stated in the wadset date 25. April 1633 and in the Bond of corroboration 25. April 1673 and Feb. 2. 1686. These are recorded in the Register Office, Edinburgh. He was succeeded by his only son.

XI. Duncan MacGregor of Roro who joined Prince Charles in 1745. by which he was so much reduced in circumstances that he was under the necessity of acting in the capacity of clerk to his uncle Tullybelton at Perth.

Before leaving the country he borrowed a sum of money from his friend John MacGregor then residing at Lagfearn and in security deposited with him the wadset right of Roro which John through simplicity or inadvertency gave to Mr Campbell of Achallander (Achallater?), then factor, to Lord Breadalbane for perusal. Mr Campbell afterwards delivered it up to Lord Breadalbane who caused the wadset to be paid off and obtained a renunciation of the Mains of Roro in his own favour April 1. 1760 signed by Duncan Campbell alias MacGregor and others in Perth where the renunciation is recorded.¹

Duncan married Miss Isabella Forster and died Sep: 11 1763. leaving two sons and two daughters.

1. Gregor who went abroad and was not heard of after June 12 1744 at which time he was on board of his Majesty's ship Captain at Spithead. bound for India.

2. Alexander who was in the E.I.C.'s service and was not heard of after Oct: 26. 1754.

Christina who died unmarried.

Catherine who married Donald M^cAndrew at Tynaline to whom she had several children: she died at Perth June 4 1809 in the 88th year of her age. and was the last of that family.

Commission to Duncan MacGregor of Roro.

"Charles Prince of Wales Regent of Scotland England France and Ireland and the Dominions thereunto belonging To Duncan MacGregor of Rorow

"These are empowering you and authorizing you furthwith to raise and com-

¹ See Appendix G.

MacGregor or Drummond of Balhaldies 229

mand all the men of your own name followers or dependants you find in Glenlyon or the adjacent Country, and in case of refusal to use them with all rigour and severity and when you have so raised them, carry them to our Army wherever they shall happen to be for the time. Given at Holyrood House the 24 day of Sep. 1745.

By his Highness Command.

(signed) J Murray."

"John Earl of Mar Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Forces in Scotland.

"These are ordering you and requiring you forthwith to raise all the fencible men of the name of MacGregor you can with their best arms and accoutrements within the Shyre of Perth whose Masters are not already in the King's service and to march them with all possible speed to joyn his Majesty's Army wherever it shall happen to be for the time. For doing whereof this shall be to you and all concerned a sufficient warrant, Given at the Camp at Perth the 3d of Dec. 1715

(signed) Mar."

"To Duncan MacGregor of Dunan & Gregor MacGregor of Rora."

MacGregor or Drummond of Balhaldies, an offshoot of Roro.¹

In the Chronicle of Fortingal the following entries occur.

"1505. Oct. 20. Death of Eugenius, Ewine or Hugh, MacGregor son of Gregor Duncanson in Roro.²

"1524. Feb. 9. Death of John Malloch M^cHustone at Tullichcamin; he was buried at Killin."³

The designation "Malloch" followed the family through centuries It comes from the gaelic Mala or Malach an eyebrow, and may have been given on account of shaggy eyebrows, or, in the sense it is sometimes used 'surly.'

John Malloch M^cHustone appears to have had two sons, There is a probability that the eldest was named

1. Gregor.

2. Neil, Father of Gregor M^cNeil V^cIanvallich in Ardewnaig mentioned Feb. 4. 1589-90 after the death of Drummondearnoch⁴ This Gregor M^cNeill in Ardewnych is also mentioned 2d of the "Gang of the House of Roro" in a list of principal men. Therefore it is possible that his father was the eldest son. Donald M^cGregor V^cNeil, evidently son of Gregor V^cNeil, is mentioned in 1628. but the line does not appear again.

III Gregor M^cInvallich assuming the first name from the patronymics of his son Duncan, see below—

¹ Adapted from a memoir by Mr MacGregor, Stirling.

² Vol i., page 59.

³ *Ibid.*, page 61.

⁴ *Ibid.*, pp. 180 and 208.

“In the roll of 1589-90 there is mention of
Hugh, Ewin, Maceanvallich in Ardewnaig¹ and of
John Roy Maceanvallich also in Ardewnaig.¹ Of whom these two were
sons, there is no indication.

IV. Duncan M^cInvallich in Comrie is mentioned in the roll of 1589²-90 as also Donald Maceanvallich,² specified as his brother. Duncan is also among the principal men of the Clan proposed by Glenstray as pledges in the Bond to the Earl of Argyle April 22. 1601³ He is mentioned again as Duncane M^cGregour alias M^cInvalliche and now Drummond In August 1603. when the gift of his escheat was given to a follower of the Earl of Montrose, Duncan having been put to the horn for a debt.⁴ His being styled Duncan M^cGregor has led to the supposition that his father was named Gregor but in this instance his Clan name may have been given him. Duncan appears to have taken the name of Drummond, as the first of the Clan to adopt a new surname in accordance with the Order in Council 1603. This Duncan was certainly direct ancestor of the House of Balhaldies.

V. Patrick Drummond alias M^cInvallich, who August 1617. obtained of James Drummond of Drumdewie a Charter of five eighths of the Lands of Pett in the Stewartry of Stratherne in special warrandice of the lands of Culcreiff and was accordingly enfeoffed in the former, Oct. 28. following.⁴ He had a royal Charter of the lands of Balhaldies in the same Stewartry and in the Parish of Dunblane August 1642.⁵ which estate must have belonged previously to Cunningham of Drumquhassel.

“Patrick Drummond of Culcreiff had three sons. The mother of the youngest was Janet Stewart who may have been the only wife, or the second.

¹ Patrick Drummond younger of Culcreiff who had of his father a Charter of the lands of Culcreiff &c Dec. 11. 1643 for fulfilment of a contract of marriage 18. Nov. preceding entered into by the father and the son on the one part and Duncan Campbell of Tagrinscheoche, and Alexander Campbell his brother, for themselves and taking burthen for Isabella Campbell their sister, and future spouse of the said Patrick younger on the other. The said Patrick and the said Isabella were enfeoffed in the said lands Dec. 11 1643.⁶ Patrick predeceased his father.

² John who July 2. 1646. was served heir to his brother the late Patrick

¹ Vol. i., pp. 180 and 208.

² *Ibid.*, page 208.

³ *Ibid.*, page 271.

⁴ Particular Register of Sasines, Perthshire.

⁵ Inquisition at Inverness, 9 March 1554-5. Roll of Stirlingshire, mention of Cunningham of Drumquhassel's lands of Bohaldy.

⁶ Particular Register of Sasines, Perthshire, 1st Jan. 1644.

Drummond Younger of Culcreiff 'in the Glebe and land of the Parish Church of Monzievaird with the tithes called Ibert.¹

3 Duncan who succeeded his Father.

VI. Duncan Drummond of Balhaldies. He was Dec. 10. 1656, as Duncan Drummond alias M^cGreigor, enfeoffed in a house and yard in Dunblane afterwards known as Balhaldies house, and at this time in a disposition by John Chisholme of Cromlix, Janet Stewart mother of Duncan is mentioned. Duncan was served heir to his brother John, March 17. 1658. with 16 acres and 3 roods of land comprehending two tenements within the burgh of Abernethie in addition to the lands quoted above, as belonging to John.¹ Duncan was served heir to his Father in the lands of Balhaldies July 29. 1666.¹ He gave a disposition of these lands to his only son August 15. 1669.² The lands of Glassingall Beg and Ramuile in the Parish of Dunblane were disposed to him in 1673 by Duncan Sinclair of Byres to whom they had been adjudged from Alexander Chisholme and Jean Chisholme in Dunblane.³

"Duncan Drummond of Balhaldies is said to have been a just and benevolent character, and an improver of his paternal soil, much esteemed and beloved. The name of his wife has not been found, he had a son and one daughter.

Alexander his heir.

Helen who married Ninian Drummond of Glassingall wester grandson of Mr Ninian Drummond minister of Kinnoul.

VII. Alexander Drummond of Balhaldies had of his Majesty King Charles II. a gift of the ward and nonentry money of Balhaldies² Feb. 22 1684, and was served heir to his father in the fourth part of the lands and village of Sherdaill called Craighead, with the half of the grain mill of Dollarshire commonly called Raikmilne in the parish of Dollar and Regality of Dunfermline March 4. 1685.¹ Alexander Drummond of Balhaldies married March 26, 1686. Margaret eldest daughter of Sir Ewen Cameron of Locheil, knight. A full memoir of Balhaldies will be given in another Chapter.

MacGregor of Roro, Younger Branches. MacGregor of Dunan.

"Patrick a younger son of MacGregor of Roro, whether he or Learagan was the elder is not known. Various traditional particulars of Patrick MacGregor of Dunan are given in Vol. I.⁴ He was succeeded in Dunan by his son.

¹ Retours, Perthshire.

² Inventory of Writs of Balhadies.

³ *Ibid.* Also noted in the particular Register of Sasines, Perthshire.

⁴ A curious traditional account is added in Appendix H.

⁵ A MS. lent by Dr Cameron styles him as Allaster Mor son of Duncan Lionach MacGregor and states that he settled at Dunan about 1500, he and his followers possessing the 12 merk land west of the river Erachd.

- II. Alexander ⁵ of whose history little can be known at this remote period but that he was succeeded by his son.
- III. Ian-dubh-MacAllister who seems to have had three sons
1. Donald his heir
 2. John, and
 3. Patrick. They were both among the pledges proposed by Glenstray to the Earl of Argyll and suffered with their Chief Glenstray in Edinburgh. Donald died before his father who was therefore succeeded by his grandson.
- IV. Duncan mentioned in a Decreet 1612. as Doncha mac Ian-duibh in Rannoch, at which time he was a prisoner in the hands of the Laird of Grant. Doncha MacIan duibh in Camuserrochd occurs in the records 1616 and 1619 as Chieftain of the Clann Mhic Alastair in Rannoch, in Dunan. He appears to have been a man of good account in his Clan and is styled repeatedly in the Record as one of the principal of that name. It is said that after the conflict of Glenfruin when he and his brother were denounced, they fled into Ireland accompanied by Doncha Abrach of the family of Ardchoille and Doncha-buidhe-mac-a chombuich, a lad who had been brought up in Duncan's family and that they remained for three to seven years in voluntary exile. The following traditional tale is related:—

“Duncan married a daughter of the Laird of Duneaves supposed to be a Cameron and after the Battle, upon being demanded and made to shift for his own safety, before he expatriated himself, he sent his wife to her brother to see if he would undertake to give him shelter, but his brother-in-law having accepted a commission from the Privy Council to extirpate the whole race of MacGregors told his sister, that the only remedy he could prescribe for both herself and her husband was to cut their own throats. The poor woman returned to her husband both dejected and exasperated, against her ruthless brother, giving her husband an account of the bad success of her mission, upon which he immediately set off for Ireland. He left his wife in possession of Cambuserrochd and during his absence, the then Laird of Menzies got a Charter of MacGregor's lands and gave a grant of Cambuserrochd to one Kennedy from Lochaber known by the name of Gillandhurstbeg from whom the Kennedys or Clann Ghillandhurst in Rannoch are descended.

“Duncan's wife was not only dispossessed of the lands which her husband occupied, but was also very much oppressed by Gillandhurstbeg, and made to perform the most servile work for her maintenance. Upon her husband's return, accompanied by his fellow fugitives, he found her engaged in pulling heather for Gillandhurst, at a place called Sron-ruidh-chloidh above Camuserrochd, and having learnt the usage she was receiving he instantly, it is said, houghed no less than sixteen of her oppressor's cattle. Upon which Gillandhurst set off to Weem to

complain to the Laird of Menzies where he was followed by MacGregor. Upon being admitted to the Castle the Laird of Menzies said "Suidh sios a Mhic Grigair 's leig le Gillandhurst suidhe suas" "Sit down MacGregor and let Gillandhurst sit up" to which Duncan replied "Suidhe th'usa sios a Gillandhurst bhig 's leig an MacGrigair suidhe suas." Sit you down Gillandhurst and let the MacGregor sit up" and suiting his words by his deeds he took Gillandhurst by the cuff of the neck and threw him towards the door. The Laird of Menzies is said to have then offered him his own right to the lands on the west of Errocht, consisting of 12 merks, upon very moderate terms which he refused, considering his right of occupancy good enough tenure for them; so he returned home and occupied them as before, having expelled Gillandhurst. It is related that while Duncan was in Ireland on one occasion when shifting his clothes, a dairymaid was in the family who happened to cast her eyes upon his back, when she gave a terrible scream and fainted, which alarmed him considerably. Upon her recovery he demanded the cause of her agitation to which she replied that she had in her younger days been nurse to MacGregor's eldest son who had a black spot upon his shoulder similar to one she observed upon his which brought him to her remembrance and was the cause of her being so much startled. He then acknowledged that he was the identical person she alluded to, under a pledge of secrecy and before his departure it is said she gave him a charmed stone a "Clach-buaghach" which would protect his person in battle."

V. Patrick the only son born after his father's return from Ireland is styled "Patrick MacDhonnch-Mhic-Ian-duibh in Dunan in Rannoch," in the Records of the Privy Council. His name appears in the Leny papers Sep. 1655. He purchased the wadset of the 2 merklands of Dunan and the 4 merklands of Kinnichlachar on April 22 1675 under reversion of 5000 merks and the Sasine, and the said wadset from Sir Alexander Menzies is recorded Dec. 8. 1675. Patrick married first a daughter of MacDonald of Achtrichatan by whom he had two daughters, 1. Ann married to a Cameron in Sliosgarbh, May married also to a Cameron in same place.

"Patrick married secondly a daughter of Gregor MacDhonnch'mhic-Geal Chalum, then residing in Lassintullich by whom he had four sons.

- 1 Ian-dubh-og who succeeded him
- 2 Duncan-og
- 3 Gregor
- 4 Callum

"Patrick married thirdly a daughter of John MacGregor of Ardlaraich whose name occurs in a decree, against the Tenants of Sliosmhin, dated May 24 1595 wherein he is designed Ian-dubh, mac-Dhonnch-Mhic Alister, the brother of Gillespa Ruadh first designed of Ardlaraich. By the third wife he had one son

- 5 Neil, and a daughter
Patrick had also three illegitimate sons, John more, Donald, and Patrick.
- VI. Ian dubh-og-Mac-Phadrig, "It was this Ian dubh whom his uncle Donul MacGrigair Mhic-Dhonch-Mhic-Geal Challum, brother of his Mother, deprived of his cattle which he carried to Lassintullich where he himself resided and it was the removal of these cattle which gave origin to the proverb 's fada chluinte geum bo, air lon mor Lassintulloch,' the cause of this unfriendly and unfeeling act towards his nephew was that they had both been joint securities for a sum of money, for which they were allowed the pleasure of paying the piper; the uncle having at first been obliged to lay out the whole, his nephew afterwards refused to bear any of the loss which obliged Donald to have recourse to these harsh but legal (?) steps with his nephew, to get reimbursed, for which they were never afterwards reconciled. Ian-dubh married a daughter of Mac-Martin Mhic Mhartin na Leitrich in Lochaber, a Cameron by whom he had one son who succeeded him."
- VII. Duncan, His mother after his father's death married Campbell of Roro in Glenlyon to whom she had a family, Duncan signed the Bond electing MacGregor of Balhaldies to be his Chief 1714. He married Margaret daughter to MacGregor of Drumlich in Balquhiddy by whom he had no children. "Becoming poor in circumstances as the effect of his father's cattle, in which his chief treasure then consisted, being driven away, and other causes he left Dunan and went to reside with his stepfather's family in Roro where he died shortly afterwards, and where they were to have buried him without giving his friends in Rannoch any notice. The Rannoch MacGregors heard of his death however, in time to frustrate their designs and having proceeded in the course of the night, with Alister-Mac-Dhonach-og at their head, they lay in ambush, betwixt his domicile and the burying ground until the funeral arrived, when they relieved them of the charge carrying his body to Killiechonan, where he was interred. This Duncan was the person who surrendered Dunan to the family of Menzies and the last of the original family who resided there." He was succeeded in the representation by his Cousin Alexander.
- The second son of Patrick Mac-Dhonch V in Dunan was Duncan Og who married Catherine daughter of Gillespa Ruadh of Ardlaraich by whom he had two sons
- 1 Alexander,
 - 2 Patrick who married and left no son.
- VIII. Alister MacDhonch-og Mhic-Phadrig succeeded Duncan VII who was his first cousin He married Janet Cameron in Camuserrochd by whom he had one son Alexander and two daughters of whom one died young and the other Janet Ruadh married John MacGregor from Strathfillan, who was burnt to death in a barn in Kiinnichlachar.

IX. Alister-Mac-Alister in whom the line of Dunan is said to have been extinct as far as could be collected from Rannoch Traditions. "Allister left one illegitimate son. He himself died at Loch 'Tayside on his way to Rannoch in the middle of winter, and was buried at Killin. Upon this coming to the ears of his son he set out immediately accompanied by his attached mother and another relative and having procured a cart they in the dead of night disinterred the body and had him conveyed to Rannoch, and gave him a second burial along with his ancestors by candlelight."

"This dutiful son was killed by a fall over a rock on Loch Errochd side in the summer of 1802."

MacGregor of Dunan, Younger Branches.

Patrick V's younger sons were

- 3 Gregor who married Marjory Menzies from Fearnacraobh by whom he had three sons and one daughter all of whom died young.
- 4 Callum married a daughter of Tearlach og M^cKinnon of Scalpa by whom he had one son Duncan who died a Pensioner in Edinburgh leaving no children.
- 5 Neil son of the third wife married Catherine daughter of Ewen MacGregor in Camuserrochd by whom he had several sons who died young and two daughters First Catherine who died young and second Rachel who married Alister MacGillespa ruadh of Ardlaraich

The descendants of Patrick of Dunan's illegitimate sons are here arranged from Innerhaddon's notes.

"John Mor 6th son of Patrick V married and left one son

Donald who married Mary Cameron a daughter of Donald Ban in Dunan
He had two sons and one daughter

1. John Mor, married Sarah Kennedy of the tribe of Gillandhurs Beg by whom he had also two sons
John who married Mary, daughter to Gillespa ban, Ardlaraich.
Callum mor who married Isabel, natural daughter to John MacGregor Sheriff Clerk in Inverness and emigrated to America in 1801. where he had a numerous family.
2. Donald og 2d son of Donald, son of the first John Mor married Janet Cameron by whom he had two daughters and one son
Patrick married to daughter of Callum MacGregor in Learan by whom he had seven sons and four daughters.

"Donald 7th son of Patrick V married a daughter of Ewen MacGregor in Camuserrochd, sister to his half brother Neil's wife by whom he had six daughters and two sons

- 1 John who married a daughter of Gregor Mor MacGregor or Drummond in Little Fandui Strathbran by whom he had four sons
 - Alexander minister of Balquhiddy, a bachelor
 - Donald a L' in the 73d Reg^t killed at the Siege of Pondicherry
 - Lewis who died in the West Indies
 - Duncan who married and had four children.
 - 2 Alexander second son to Donald M^cPhadrig married a woman from the low Country by whom he had two daughters. He was amongst the first in Rannoch to join the Black Watch when it was embodied.
- "Para dubh 8th son of Patrick V married and left two daughters.

MacGregor of Roro, Younger Branches, MacGregor of Learagan.

"In Vol. I. a short sketch of 'Donnacha dubh Liomhnach' the first of the family who was possessed of Learagan, younger son of Gregor MacGregor IV of Roro is given. This

- I. Duncan is said to have married a daughter of M^cPherson of Nadmore a cadet of Cluny and was succeeded by his eldest son Malcolm. The property of Learagan in Rannoch consisted of eleven merks of Land extending from Aldcherdie to the Clachglas near the east end of Loch Rannoch.
- II. Malcolm MacGregor called Callum Glas or pale-faced, a brave warrior and an excellent sportsman. He had a narrow escape at the Battle of Pinkie Sep. 10. 1547 when the Laird of MacGregor had 700 of his own men on the field, of whom 400 were either killed or wounded. Malcolm was always in high favour with the Earl of Atholl on account of his gallant conduct and good address. He kept a kennel of the finest dogs whose swiftness attracted universal notice and procured him much fame in that part of the country. Malcolm married Ann Stewart from Atholl by whom he had four sons and several daughters.
 1. John Bane his heir.
 2. Gregor Gar (gear), short, mentioned in Commission of the Privy Council Feb. 4 1589-90.¹
 3. Patrick Gar proposed as a pledge 12 August 1600 His son John dhu Gar was the noted adventurer mentioned by Spalding in his account of the Troubles in Morayshire.²
 4. Malcolm who resided in Learagan in 1595 and had a numerous family.³

¹ The younger sons of Callum Glas are given from another copy of Colonel Hugh's MS.

² Pp. 51, 79, where it is stated that John dhu Gearr was the father of Para Gearr slain by James Grant, both mentioned by Spalding.

³ Malcolm M^cCallum Glas, John M^cCallum his son, and John Bane all in Learagan are decerned to flit in a Decreet Menzies against Glenstray, "pretendit tenant and occupier of the 32 markland of Rannoch and sub Tenant, May 24, 1595."

- III. John Bane MacGregor in Learagan, one of several sureties for Alexander Roy MacGregor of Glenstray in a Bond of Peace between the Marquis of Montrose and other Lords, and Glenstray on the other part Feb. 1, 1590, and was charged along with other sureties for refusing to apprehend several of the Clan for an alleged serious difference between them and Graham of Fintry. John married 1st a daughter of MacPherson of Breachdachai in Badenoch by whom he had one son
1. Alexander his heir.
- He married secondly Jean M^cPherson of Phoness by whom he had two sons
2. Gregor, of the Coat of Mail.
 3. Malcolm ban in Lerigan.
- IV. Alexander M^cGregor who succeeded his Father John in the possession of Learagan; but in 1502 all the lands the MacGregors had in Rannoch had become the property of Menzies of Castle Menzies by Charter. The MacGregors however maintained their right of occupancy till 1680 when they agreed to pay a small sum yearly for their possessions. Alexander was fond of martial achievements. He and his brother accompanied Glenstrae to the Battle of Glenfruin 1602. The name of Alexander's wife is not preserved; He was succeeded by his eldest son
- V. Duncan M^cGregor or "Donnocha-du-na-gealaiche," Duncan of the Moon, which appellation was given him because he often expressed a wish that he had the Michaelmas moon enclosed in a bag, in order to deprive the thieves of the advantage of its light which enabled them the more easily to discover and drive off his cattle. He was a rich man and those in his neighbourhood who lived on the public used always about that time to pay him an unwelcome visit. He was twice married, First to a daughter of Duncan Stewart of Drumvurlagan by whom he had a son
- 1 Donald his heir
and a daughter Christian who married Cumming.
- He married secondly a daughter of Robertson of Bohespich by whom he had four sons.
- 2 John who resided in Torrachruidh.
 - 3 Malcolm who resided at Aulich.
 - 4 Alexander.
 - 5 Hugh.
- VI. Donald MacGregor eldest son of Donnacha dubh succeeded his father. He was a loyal man and much attached to the interests of the Stewart family. He and the rest of the MacGregors of Rannoch joined the Marquis of Montrose at the Battle of Kilsyth August 15, 1645 where the Clan Gregor severely suffered. They were commanded by Patrick of that Ilk, called "caothaich" from his eccentric valour, who added considerably to the success of the day.

“ Donald married a daughter of Robertson of Bohespic, niece to his stepmother and had issue six sons.

- 1 Duncan his heir.
- 2 John.
- 3 Hugh.
- 4 Alexander.
- 5 Gregor born 1712. died unmarried.
- 6 Donald born 1714.

VII. Duncan MacGregor succeeded his father. He like most of his ancestors was a man of military genius and served under the command of Lord Viscount Dundee in the Army of King James, and fought at the Battle of Killiecrankie. He gave every assistance in his power to the Royal Cause. Duncan accompanied the MacGregors of Dunan and Ardlarich with a few of their followers from Rannoch to join Rob Roy MacGregor in the year 1715, but soon after the Battle of Sherriffmuir they returned to their home. Duncan married Janet MacGregor his own paternal cousin, by whom he had three sons and three daughters,

- 1 John his heir.
- 2 Donald born 1733.
- 3 Alexander born 1739.

VIII. John MacGregor born in 1730. At the time of the Rising in 1745 he put himself under the direction of Captain Robert M^cGregor of Ardlaraich, a man of great abilities and much respected, who commanded the MacGregors from Rannoch on that occasion. He distinguished himself at the Battle of Prestonpans Sep. 21, 1745, and at the Battle of Falkirk Jan. 17, 1746, where Lord George Murray thanked him on the field of battle for his personal courage, and for the gallant conduct of his men. The MacGregors of Rannoch were always loyal to their King and true to their Chief. John married in 1757 Janet MacLean from Glenerrochy and died at Achtarsin in Rannoch in 1802, leaving four sons

Duncan his heir, Alexander, Gregor and Donald.

IX. Duncan MacGregor succeeded his father. He married in 1791 Marjory daughter of the late Alexander M^cGregor Representative of the House of Ardlaraich and resided at Innerhaddon having 5 sons

- 1 Alexander born 1792.
- 2 Archibald born 1794.
- 3 Gregor born 1796.
- 4 Donald born 1798.
- 5 John born 1802.

MACGREGOR OF LEARAGAN, YOUNGER BRANCHES.

Malcolm II or Callum Glas had three younger sons.

2. Gregor Gar. He is mentioned as brother of "John Bane Macgilchallum Glas in Rannoch" in the proscriptive List 1589-90 together with "John M^cNeill his brother also and Gregor Bane thir brother's son." In 1621 James Master of Maddertie is charged to exhibit before the Council Gregor Ger M^cGregor together with others who had adopted the name of Drummond.

Patrick M^cGregour Ger is mentioned December 1621 as having been denounced rebel the previous September; he was probably son of Gregor Gar.

3. Patrick Gar, His name appears in a Decreet of Alexander Menzies of that Ilk against Alexander MacGregor of Glenstray and his sub-tenants in Rannoch May 24, 1595, when mention is made of Patrick and John Garris the plural evidently of Gar. The directions to flit do not seem to have been carried into execution. Patrick Gair was tried and executed after Glenfruin March 1604.

"Johnne M^cPhatrik Gar in Laren and Duncane M^cPhatrik Gar his son thair" were fined for wild fowl shooting at the instance of the Marquis of Huntly. March 26 1622.¹

"Gregour M^cCondochie V^cEan in Lerrane" was fined for shooting wild fowl, July 1619. There is no clue to the identity of this last.

John M^cPhatrik Gar, called John dhu gearr, was father of Patrick, two-named Para Gearr, who in 1633 was sent by Roro as Captain of a party to assist John Grant Younger of Ballindalloch against James Grant of Carron, when a skirmish took place in which Para Gearr² received a wound in both his thighs of which he died; in August 1633, John dubh Gearr father of Para Gearr took arms against the Forbeses, and in an action at Yarmouth, Speyside, in the month of November³ following, was shot by Alexander Anderson, when only twenty-four of his followers escaped.

John Gearr junior,⁴ son of the deceased John, accompanied by a number of his friends from Speyside, made his appearance in Morayshire and oppressed the Forbeses, he took their Cattle and destroyed their effects in revenge for the injury done to his family.

¹ Vol. i., p. 448.

² This vol., p. 39.

³ P. 51.

⁴ Pp. 79, 80-86.

John III had by his second wife two sons Gregor and Malcolm.

Gregor known by the name of Griogair-ruadh na Luraich, Red Gregor of the Coat of mail from his frequently wearing this armour. He was remarkable for his corporeal strength and martial exploits and was killed at Inver na h-aun in Badenoch defending the Marquis of Huntly against the King's troops. He had three sons.

1. Alexander who married a Miss Stewart from Bunrannoch and had five sons viz Patrick, Duncan, John, Gregor and Donald; their descendants are known in the country by the name of Clann Alastair Ruaidh.
2. John, married Miss Robertson of Strowan, issue a son who died young and two daughters one of whom married John M^cGregor, *i.e.* Iain mhic Dhonachai mhic-gheal-Challum.
3. Malcolm, married Marjory M^cGregor from Glenlyon. Of him are descended the M^cGregors of Dunkeld known by the name of Clann Challum Ruaidh.

The following is from a MS. memoir in possession of R. W. D. Cameron, Esq^{re}. M.D., Sanitary M.O. for Wigtonshire.

"Malcolm Mac Iain mhic Challum ghlais—third son of John III., was known as John Menzies, he is mentioned as 'Malcolm ban in Lerigan' in a list of persons charged with carrying weapons 30th Nov^{br} 1619."¹—Record of Privy Council.

"He married first Miss MacDonald from Glencoe by whom he had no family, secondly a daughter of Robertson of Calvine by whom he had a son.

"Duncan Riach, designed frequently in Record, Duncan MacChallum Bain in Aulich, and known as Duncan MacGregor of Kinnairdochie, and subsequently of Kilichonan; he married Grizel, daughter of Stewart of Coinachan; he and his wife acquired in 1649 from Niel Stewart of Graniche, a wadset of the 40 'sgillin,' being part of the 4 merk land of Kinnairdochie in the Parish of Foss, and shire of Perth, in security of £1000 Scots. The contract of Wadset is dated April 30th of that year. By disposition dated May 4th 1659, Duncan with consent of his spouse, disposed these lands to Alexander Robertson, Merchant, in Camusforan; who by his disposition 11th Nov^{br} following, disposed them to Duncan's sons Gregor & John. On May 10th 1673 a renunciation of the wadset of Kinnairdochie was granted to John Stewart of Foss by Duncan MacGregor, sometime in Aulich, now in Lassintullich, Grizel Stewart his Spouse and his two sons. Duncan MacGregor alias M^cIllechalum Bain, 1st Feb^r 1675, entered into a contract of wadset with Sir Alex^r Menzies of that Ilk, Baronet, in virtue of which he acquired the lands of Kilichonan, amounting to two merk land in the Barony of Rannoch, under revision of £1000 Scots.

¹ Vol. i., p. 441.

“Duncan Riach had two sons, Gregor and John, whose descendants were known in the country as ‘Clann Donnachaidh Mhic gheal’¹ Challum’

1. Gregor, he married Miss MacPherson from Badenoch and resided at Kilichonan. Issue one son

Donald who married Eliza daughter of Stewart of Foss by whom he had one son Malcolm, and several daughters.

Malcolm married his Cousin Miss Stewart of Foss. Issue two sons Duncan and John and several daughters.

1. Duncan born 1739 or 1741 married in 1770 or 1771 Miss Margaret Stewart of Crossmount. He died at Polrossie in 1818 without any surviving son but left four daughters 1 Susan born 1782 who married Murdoch M^cKenzie Esq; 2 Margaret born 1778, who married, Dec. 26 1818, Lieut. John M^cGregor 24th Reg.
 2. John 2nd son of Malcolm married in London and had three sons, John, James and Robert.
2. John “Iain mhic Dhonachai mhic gheal Challum” 2nd son of Duncan Riach by Miss Stewart from Coinachan, he resided at Liaran² in Rannoch and married as noticed on previous page a daughter of ‘John MacGhrigair ruadh na Luaraich issue two sons Gregor and Donald.

1. Gregor with his Father and 11 other sureties of the name gave to Sir Alex^r. Menzies, 24 Nov. 1683, a Bond of relief from responsibility for the said Gregor and subtenants in the rounge of Learan and particularly from any Sum that might be decerned against the said Sir Alex^r. as Landlord, at the instance of the Marquis of Atholl or Tenants, for an offence alleged to have been committed by the said Gregor or Tenants. He succeeded his father in Learan and married Ann Robertson from Clachan Strowan or Blairfettie. He died in 1717, leaving one son Malcolm and a daughter.

Malcolm born 1713, a man of great respectability in the country.

He was appointed Lieut. in the M^cGregors’ Company from Rannoch in 1745. He afterwards served for some time in the 42^d Reg. He married Margaret Menzies from Cambusfearnan or Camusurny. He died in 1798 at Learan, leaving four sons and six daughters. His sons were

1. John born 1748 bred to the Law and died in America.
2. Duncan born 1754 killed at the siege of Charleston North America serving as an ensign in the 71. Regiment.

¹ Dr Cameron’s MS. gives their designation as “Mhic Gillechalum.”

² Another account states that he resided at Kilichonan.

3. Robert born 1756 who died in Gibraltar, Captain in the 10th Reg., leaving an illegitimate son Gregor who married Fraser from Drumachine by whom he had a son Dougal.
4. Malcolm Og born 1761 married 1797 Mary daughter of Dr Drummond Physician in Cordhunan and afterwards resided at Killichonan having one son, Robert born 1798 who went to Trinidad in 1821, and several daughters.
2. Donald 2d son of John "Iain mhic Dhonachai mhic Gheal Challum" was born in 1672,¹ he resided at Learan² where he died in 1770 at the advanced age of 98. He married Elizabeth Dow from Atholl, issue three sons and five daughters. His two younger sons died without descendants. His eldest son

Duncan was born 1733, known as "Donach-maol a chronain," he resided at Killichonan and married Susan M^cGregor from Fernan and died in 1778 in Sleaghach at the back of Birun Chualach. He had three sons and five daughters. 1st John, 2d Gregor who died young, 3d Malcolm born 1777 afterwards Captain in the 78th Reg. His career to be given later.

The eldest son, John, born 1765, was a Captain in the Royal Clan Alpin Fencibles, and afterwards Cashier in the Commercial Bank, Edinburgh. He married in 1786, Mary the only daughter of Duncan M^cGregor Esq. of Glencarnoch and Widow of Paul Esq. The details as to John's career and his children, to follow later, but it may be mentioned that he was Father of the late General Sir Duncan MacGregor, K.C.B.

Younger sons of Donnacha-du-na-Gealaiche V.

2. John MacDhonacha dui eldest son by the second wife. resided in Torrachruidh and married a daughter of Robertson of Clachan, Strowan, issue five sons and several daughters.
 1. Duncan born 1705. He married 1st, 1744, Grace Menzies by whom he had one son John and 2dly Janet Cumming in 1752 by whom he had Donald, Alexander and Hugh and one daughter.

¹ Donald was a man of eccentric habits, an excellent traditional historian, he composed many laughable and satirical songs. He occasionally acted as forrester or gamekeeper to Menzies of Weem, and was usually followed by a dun greyhound, and being a tall figure was known by the name of "Fear-fada-a choin uidhir," "Tall man with dun dog."

² The other MS. says Killichonan.

1. John born 1746, name of wife not recorded. He died at Newburgh in 1820 leaving three sons and one daughter.
2. Donald born 1752 died unmarried in 1793.
3. Alexander born 1754 married Janet Robertson from Glenrichy and had 2 sons 1. John born 1790, 2d Duncan born 1802, and several daughters.
2. Malcolm 2d son of Iain MacDhonacha dui born 1708, married 1743 a daughter of Stewart of Tulloch and died in 1789. He had five sons, John, Alexander, Donald, Duncan, Hugh and two daughters.
 1. John born 1746 married but left no issue.
 2. Alexander born 1748. No issue.
 3. Donald born 1749, married in 1781 May Robertson, issue John, Alexander and three daughters.
 4. Duncan born 1752, married Jean Lovick. One son and 3 Daughters.
 5. Hugh born 1754, married in 1792 Janet Sinclair and died at Perth in 1821 leaving one son John and three daughters.
3. Alexander third son of Iain mhic Dhonacha dui born 1712, married in 1747 and died without issue. He was a Lieutenant in the MacGregor's company from Rannoch in 1745, and resigned in favour of his Brother John after the Siege of Blair Castle.
4. Hugh born 1718, fourth son of Iain Mhic Dhonacha dui, succeeded his Father in Torrachruidh and married in 1748 Eliza Stewart from Drumvurlagan, issue three sons.
 1. Duncan born 1748, married in 1783 Marjory Robertson of the family of Strowan and resided at Aulich having five sons and six daughters.
 - John born 1796 who married in 1821 Christian M^cDonald.
 - Hugh born 1799.
 - Donald born 1802.
 - Alexander born 1804.
 - James born 1806.
 2. John born 1754 died unmarried 1778.
 3. Alexander born 1763 died unmarried.
5. John youngest son of Iain MacDonacha duibh, born 1720. He was liberally educated and was always true and zealous in the interests of Prince Charles. He joined the MacGregor company from Rannoch as a Lieutenant in the year 1746, in which capacity he was extremely serviceable. This Company was commanded by Captain Robert M^cGregor in Ardlaraich and under the direction of Archibald Menzies of Shian who commanded all the men from Sir Robert Menzies's Estate. They were attached to Lord George Murray's regiment which suffered considerably at Culloden on the

16th April 1746. When the Regiment was on its march to lay siege to the Castle of Blair on the 16 March previous Captain M^cGregor found his men very dissatisfied. They stated that they were not accustomed to fight but under their own banners and that they would be most happy to give him proof of their courage and loyalty, at the same time expressing a strong wish to join their proper leader Glencarnock who was then in the field with three hundred men of his Clan under his command. They remained in this dissatisfied state for twenty-four hours when they were at last prevailed upon to join the Regiment. John married in 1761 Eliza the only daughter of Hugh Roy Stewart in Tempar, Bunrannoch, and resided in Badenoch till Mrs M^cGregor's death, after which he returned to Aulich in Rannoch where he died on June 15. 1804, leaving three sons Alex^r, Donald, Hugh, and two daughters Janet and Barbara.

1. Alexander born 10. Dec. 1761 became a merchant in Shrewsbury, New Jersey.
2. Donald born 13 June 1767, a man of great courage and bravery, who distinguished himself repeatedly in India where he died Jan. 1811, then a Major in the 11th Regiment Native Infantry Madras establishment, much and justly regretted by his friends and acquaintances. He had three sons and one daughter.
 1. James born 1799 who was an officer in the 1st Regiment of Foot and married Miss Ann Stevens at Madras May 1821.
 2. John born 1801 was in the Chief Engineers Office Madras.
 3. Hugh born 1805.
 - Barbara.
3. Hugh born Oct. 3 1777 received his first commission in the Royal Clan Alpin Fencibles. Hugh entered the regular service in 1804, was promoted to a company in the 79th Regiment in 1806, served in Portugal and Spain and France with the Army under the command of his Grace the Duke of Wellington, and was on August 12 appointed Major in the 63 Regiment. Of whom hereafter, vol. iii.
- 3 Malcolm third son of Donnacha Dubh resided at Aulich and married M^cIntosh from Kinloch Rannoch, issue seven sons and two daughters.
 - 1 John who was born 1706 married Elizabeth M^cGregor by whom he had two sons and four daughters.
 - 1 Duncan born 1761 who married 1793 and had one son John.
 - 2 Malcolm who married Sarah Harvey from England, issue a son John and three daughters.
 - 2 Duncan born 1709 married a daughter of Stewart of Killicrankie but left no children.

- 3 Alexander died young.
- 4 Donald born 1717 and served his Majesty for many years, latterly resided in Perth where he died without issue.
- 5 Hugh died young.
- 6 Malcolm died young.
- 7 Patrick born 1729 married 1758 Margaret M^cGregor, issue four sons and one daughter.
 - 1 Malcolm who served in the Army and died on a voyage to the East Indies.
 - 2 Alexander born 1762 died at London 1810 serving in his Majesty's Life Guards.
 - 3 Duncan died young.
 - 4 Donald born 1770 married 1799 Susanna M^cPherson from Strathbran, and resided at Perth, having five sons and two daughters.
 - 1 Donald born 1800.
 - 2 William born 1806.
 - 3 James born 1809.
 - 4 Peter born 1811.
 - 5 Mungo born 1814.
- 4 Alexander fourth son of Donnacha dubh married Stewart, issue two sons and two daughters.
 - 1 Duncan who married M^cGregor nic Ghriogair mhic Eobhain by whom he had one son Alexander who went abroad and was never heard of again.
 - 2 Hugh born 1734 and married first in 1758 Christian M^cGregor of the House of Ardlaraich, by whom he had three sons
 1. Alexander born 1759 and married 1796 Margaret M^cFarlan, issue one son Hugh born 1806 and three daughters.
 2. Donald born 1761, married in Nova Scotia, and left children.
 3. Duncan born 1764 married 1801 Jean Stewart from Innerhaddon and died at the Braes of Foss in 1821.
 Hugh married secondly in 1785 Christian MacGregor his own paternal cousin by whom he had two sons
 4. John born 1786 married 1818 Catherine Menzies and resided at Innerhaddon, issue one son Hugh born 1819 and one daughter.
 - 5 Malcolm born 1790 married 1818 Margaret Cumming from Carie, issue two sons.
 - 1 Hugh born 1818.
 - 2 Duncan born 1819 and one daughter.
- 5 Hugh the fifth son of Donnach dubh married Campbell and died in 1743. He had three sons and six daughters

1 Duncan born 1719, married Eliza M^cGregor nic Iain mhic Dhonacha duibh. No issue.

2 Donald born 1721 died young.

3 Alexander born 1735 married 1759 Janet M^cGregor and died 1817 in America, leaving three sons and one daughter.

1 Duncan born in 1760. He accompanied his father to America and carried with him "Clach brataich tigh Learagain" which was believed in former days to be possessed of the virtue of preserving from wounds the person who carried it, and those of the House of Learagan under his command. The charm was conveyed by sprinkling the water in which the stone had been immersed upon the whole of the party before going to battle. Duncan married in 1792 Margaret Kennedy by whom he had

1 Alexander born 1795 who married Mary Cumming from Rannoch and resided in America.

2 Hugh born 1797, with other 3 sons and 5 daughters.

2 Donald born 1766 who married 1800 Catherine Cameron and resided at Edinburgh. He had several children.

3 Hugh born 1769 who married 1802 Grace Dunwoodie and resided at Gartincaple having three sons and one daughter.

1 Charles born 1809.

2 Hugh born 1811.

3 Alexander born 1813.

"Returning to Donald VI of Learagan, his second son John was born 1704 married in 1733 Janet Campbell, issue five sons.

1 Duncan born 1734, died unmarried.

2 Donald born 1736 married 1769 Catherine daughter of Alexander M^cGregor representative of the House of Ardlaraich, and died at Killiechonan in 1808, leaving one son and three daughters.

John born in 1778 married 1818 daughter of Duncan M^cGregor formerly at Polrossie. He was a Captain in the Royal Veteran Battalion.

3 Gregor born 1742 married Ann M^cGregor sister of John M^cGregor, Cashier of the Commercial Bank, Edinburgh, and died at Crieff leaving two sons and three daughters.

1 John, Edinburgh, married and had several children.

2 Duncan unmarried.

4 Hugh born 1749 married Christian Campbell and lived at Achtarsin, having six sons and one daughter.

1 John born 1785 married Ann Forbes, Achtarsin, issue one daughter.

2 Duncan born 1787.

3 Donald born 1789 married 1817 Margaret M^cCallum and resided in Badenoch having three sons Hugh, Donald and John.

4 Gregor born 1793.

5 Alexander born 1795.

6 Hugh born 1798.

5 John born 1753 married in 1799 Janet M^cGregor his own Cousin and resided at Innerhaddon having one son Donald born 1793 and four daughters.

"3 Hugh 3d son of Donald VI was born in 1708, married in 1744 Anne MacGregor his own paternal cousin and died at Learagan in 1760 leaving four sons and one daughter.

1 Donald born 1745 married 1783 Janet Cumming by whom he had two sons and one daughter.

1 Donald born 1788, a Teacher in Fifeshire.

2 Hugh born 1780 who died young.

2 Duncan born 1751, married in 1789 Christian Stewart and died at Kinloch Rannoch leaving three sons and one daughter.

1 Hugh born 1795.

2 Alexander born 1798.

3 Gregor born 1803.

3 John born 1753 married in 1787 Catherine Thomson from Monteith. He died at Newcastle-on-Tyne in 1817, leaving a son Hugh and nine other children.

4 Gregor born 1755 died unmarried in 1800.

"4 Alexander fourth son of Donald VI was born 1710, married Christian Menzies, issue two daughters, Eliza who married Donald Dewar, Glengowlandy and died at Dull 1819, and Mary who married John Robertson, Schoolmaster of Weem.

"5 Gregor fifth son of Donald VI born 1712 and died unmarried.

"6 Donald youngest son of Donald VI, born 1714, married Eliza M^cIntosh by whom he had two sons and one daughter.

1 Gregor who died unmarried.

2 Duncan who married and lived in Edinburgh.

"2 Donald second son of Duncan VII was born 1733, married 1759 Margaret MacGregor nic Eobhan Mhic Donacha Duibh and died at Achtarsin in Rannoch in 1802, leaving two sons and two daughters.

1 Duncan born 1760 married 1789 Ann Campbell by whom he had ten children all of whom died young except Duncan, born 1801, and a daughter Janet.

2 Alexander born 1775 married 1817 Christian Dewar from Tempar Bunnanoch, issue one daughter Margaret.

"3 Alexander youngest son of Duncan VII was born in 1739, married in 1773 Margaret M^cGregor his paternal Cousin and died at Learagan in 1782, leaving three sons and one daughter.

1 Hugh born 1774.

2 Duncan born 1777.

3 John born 1780.

"2 Alexander second son of John VIII was born 1762, married 1794 Margaret M^cDonald and resided at Bohespic having one son John, born 1794, and four daughters.

"3 Gregor third son of John VIII was born 1762 died unmarried in the West Indies serving His Majesty.

"4 Donald fourth son of John VIII born 1774 joined his namesake in the Royal Clan Alpin Fencibles in 1798, where he was much esteemed and respected by the Commanding officer who never lost sight of a deserving soldier, and on all occasions proved a friend and acted as a Father to his Regiment. Donald married in 1802 Miss M^cGregor in Colrain in Ireland, where he resided on his own property, and had three sons and six daughters.

William born 1803 afterwards a carpenter in America.

John Duncan born 1810.

Gregor born in 1810.

MACGREGOR OF RORO YOUNGER BRANCHES. MACGREGOR OF RAIGMORE INVERNESS.

I George¹ MacGregor son of Gregor MacGregor of Roro by his second wife Janet daughter of M^cMartin alias Cameron of Letterfinlay, obit 1642. He was succeeded by his son

II Robert MacGregor who was one of the Bailies of Fraserburgh where he settled. He married a daughter of Hay of Dalgathie by whom he had a son. He died in 1673.

III Robert MacGregor alias Willcox succeeded his father as Bailie of Fraserburgh where he had considerable property; he married Janet daughter of Bailie Greig of Fraserburgh and died 1704.

¹ It seems more probable that his name was Gregor, but the Raigmore Pedigree calls him George.—Ed.

- IV John MacGregor of Raigmore married Helen daughter of Captain John Gordon, Ardoch. He died 1735.
- V. John MacGregor of Raigmore who married Elizabeth daughter of John Grant of Dalbrachnie, Strathspey and died 1760.
- VI James MacGregor, an officer of the army; he recorded the genealogy of his family Dec; 11 1782. He married Marjory daughter of Grant of Tullochgorum by whom he had a family of whom the eldest son was Patrick afterwards surgeon to King George IV as will be related at a subsequent date.

Chapter XVIII

MacGregor of Glengyle or House of Dougal Ciar

THIS notice is compiled from a very careful Memoir MS. by Mr MacGregor Stirling, quoting all the Public Record notices (corrected as to the generations of Gregor a chnoic by Professor Gregory), and in addition an account by another writer, to be quoted later, has been studied.

The Ancestor of this House is believed to have been a younger son of Gregor Aulin, who died at Glenurquhay 1415. This Dougal was distinguished as Dougal Ciar from some peculiarity, probably grey or mouse-coloured hair and eyes. It was universally believed by the rest of the Clan that the House ranked fourth or fifth in point of seniority. The immediate ancestor is not mentioned in the Chronicle of Fortingall. They were a very turbulent race and seem generally to have acted independently. Taking the Founder to have been :—

I. Dougal Ciar.

The first mention in the Records of the tribe is in 1533.¹

1. Malcolm, of whom hereafter.
2. "Duncanus M^cGregour et
3. Petricius M^cGregour, fratres," fugitated.—Record of Justiciary.

This reference does not necessarily connect them as Malcolm's brothers, but in 1546 there is mention of Duncan M^cCoulcherry, "son of Dougald M^cGregor" in Corroclaid, who with a party the previous July had killed fifty of the Governor's servants at Dumbarton.²

¹ Vol. i., p. 88.

² *Ibid.*, p. 89.

II. Malcolm M^cCulchere was, as above, put to the horn with Duncan and Patrick Nov. 15, 1533. He appears to have married Findlay glas M^cEantyre. In a decree of horning Feb. 15 1589-90 "Tullibardin against his tenants," mention is made amongst these of "Findlay glas M^cEantyre, Relict of umquhile Malcum M^cCoulcheir," a presumption that her husband had been tenant of Sir John Murray of Tullibardine at the farm of Carnlea. of which Malcolm's widow is stated to be possessor. Malcolm had seven sons and one daughter.

1. Dougal, believed to have been the eldest son because he is mentioned "in Glengyle" 13 Aug. 1586, roll of 1589-90, Aug. 31, 1590. Dougall M^cCoulkeir M^cGregour in Glengyle under the Lord of Buchannan is mentioned in the list of principal Householders of the Clan Gregor; although the Dougal Ciar family is not counted as one of the principal Houses.¹ If this Dougal left any posterity they must be extinct.
2. Gregor, see later.
3. Malcolm M^cCulkeyr, younger in Innerlochlarig in Balquhidder, whether he or Gregor was the elder, is doubtful; his history will be given later.
4. "Duncan M^cCulquheir M^cGregor in Drummiliche" mentioned in the letters of horning, 13 Aug. 1586.² He was executed in Edinburgh July 28, 1612,³ for the burning of Achallater, &c.
5. "John M^cCulquheir in Drummiliche," mentioned August 13, 1586.² He was escheated with others for not appearing before the Secret Council, Sep. 1569⁴ to answer for the slaughter of two Stewarts of Balquhidder; was mentioned in the roll of those denounced Feb. 1589-90, after the death of Drummond-earnach. John was proposed as one of the pledges to be answerable for "The raice present and to come of the Clan Dowgal Keir," April 22, 1601. As "Johnne M^cCoullchere in the Brae of Balquhidder," he was tried in Edinburgh with his brother and nephew, Duncan M^cFadrick, for "intercommoning with the Laird of M^cGregor sen the raide of Glenfrune,"

¹ Vol. i., p. 231.

² *Ibid.*, p. 178.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 401.

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 148.

March 2, 1604,¹ he was acquitted while his relations were condemned to death. He was also tried for slaughter of the Clan Lauren in Balquhidder some fortysix years syne and other deeds including the "slaughter of Hew Stewart servant to my Lord Athole about 1574," but was "found clene innocent and acquit of the said crymes."² John had a son Gregor M^cEan V^cCoulchere who was executed at Edinburgh with his uncle Duncan and other relations July 28, 1612.³

6. Patrick Roy M^cCulquheir M^cGregor in Strathyre, so styled in Record August 13, 1586,⁴ when his escheat was forfeited for non-appearance before the Council. He was executed in Edinburgh with several others "for being in company with Duncan M^cEwen M^cGregor at the Burning of Abruchill," June 22, 1613.⁵

Besides the early sons of the House found in the Records, others are mentioned in a Band of Manrent with John Campbell of Glenurquhay at the Castle of Glenurquhay, June 2, 1547, in "Black Book of Taymouth"

Donald M^cGillekeyr
 Finla M^cGillekeyr his son
 Duncan broder of Finla
 Neill M^cCoull V^cIllekeyr and
 Malcum his broder
 Fynla M^cAne V^cindlo
 Donald M^cHewan V^cIllekeyr
 Jhon oyr M^cCoull V^cIllekeyr.

Patrick Roy had four sons.

1. Duncan M^cPatrick V^cCoulchere mentioned in proscription roll Feb. 1589-90. James Commendator of Inchaffray was called upon August 1590 to be surety for him amongst others. On Nov. 15, 1592,⁶ Sir John Murray of Tullibardine got the escheit of Duncan M^cPadrik Maccoulcheir MacGregor in Innernantie for not removing from the said land. Duncan was one of the

¹ Vol. i., p. 326.

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 178

² *Ibid.*, p. 327.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 414.

⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 401.

⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 235.

pledges proposed in 1601, and was one of Glenstray's pledges to the Council, January 1604. He was executed for intercommoning with the Laird of M^cGregor March 2, 1604.¹

2. John dhu Lean M^cPatrick V^cCoullchere, he was on the roll of 1589-90 and was complained of by name to the Council with some others by Colquhoun of Luss, Nov. 22, 1602. In 1611 he was pursued by a military party under the Government and a private soldier sustained wounds in the pursuit.² In March 1612 in a skirmish at Tomzarloch amongst the killed is John Patrick Nadidin MacGregor V^cCulchere, probably the same.³

3. Patrick M^cPhadrick V^cCoulchere in roll Feb. 1590.

4. Gregor ger M^cPhadrick V^cCoulchere denounced in same roll. James Drummond, Commendator of Inchaffray, the following August became surety for him. In 1613 a letter from the King mentions Gregor is to be delivered with Robert Abrach to the charge of the Earl of Perth and the Master of Madderty. The two sureties were summoned to exhibit their charges Feb. 1614, but it was stated that "Gregor Gair was in Ireland."⁴ He appears to have had a son

"Dowle Oig M^cGregor Ger" apprehended by "Scogy M^cIntyre" who in March 1614 received a reward for the service, and Dowle Oig was "thirefter execute to the deid."⁵

7. Finley Keir M^cCulquheir M^cGregor in Calzuit, so styled August

¹ Vol. i., p. 327.

² In June 1602 "Duncan Macfarlan" received from the Royal Treasury £66, 18s. 4d. in compensation for the wounds sustained by his brother, in pursuit of "John Dhu Lean M^cGregor."

³ Vol. i., page 398.—It is impossible to interpret the term "Nadiden," corrupted probably from some more intelligible word.

⁴ Vol. i., page 429.

⁵ This is quoted by MacGregor Stirling in a MS. Memoir of the House of Dougal Ciar from the "Lord High Treasurer's Books," but is not given elsewhere.

13, 1586 when escheated. "Finla Keir M^cGregor in Colcarach" is denounced in the roll of 1590, and was probably the same man.

Malcolm M^cCulchere's sons are thus enumerated 13th August 1586 when the Earl of Montrose got their escheit.¹

Malcolm M^cGregor in Innerlochie,
 Duncan M^cCulquheir M^cGregor in Drummiliche,
 John M^cCulquheir M^cGregor in Drummiliche,
 Dougal M^cCulquheir M^cGregor in Glengyle,
 Gregor M^cCulquheir M^cGregor in Keylettir,
 Patrick M^cCulquheir M^cGregor in Strathyre,
 Finley M^cCulquheir M^cGregor in Culgart.

III. Gregor dhu known as "Gregor M^cGillichallum M^cCuill" in Glengyll,² May 4 1581,³ and as "Gregor M^cCulquheir in Kyleter,"⁴ August 13, 1586.⁵ It is not positively known whether this Gregor or his brother Malcolm was senior, but the presumption from his being recorded as in Glengyll &c is that Gregor was the eldest. By a daughter of Thomas Buchanan of Carbeth by a daughter of the Laird of Buchannan, Gregor dhu had five sons.

1. Malcolm his heir.

2. Gregor.

3. Duncan mentioned as Malcolm's brother and as alive Sep. 24, 1621.

John M^cGregour V^cCoulchere, denounced in Roll, Feb. 4, 1589. It is inferred that he was son of this Gregor, because this House was wont only to call themselves MacGregor if the father had the Christian name.

Donald Gramoch M^cGregor V^cCulchere killed in a skirmish at Tomzarloch, March 1612.⁶ Duncan Beg M^cGregor V^cCulchere,

¹ Vol. i., p. 178.

² A MS. memorandum early in the nineteenth century styles him "Gregor Dubh Murstar, the first who went to Glengyle." He was married to a daughter of Buchannan of Carbeth—the Laird of Buchanan was the proprietor of Glengyle and gave asylum to the said "murderer" who slew "Para Dubh more of Glenbuckie."

³ Vol. i., p. 171.

⁴ Caol-letir in Glenfalloch.

⁵ Vol. i., p. 178.

⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 398.

probably a natural son, was one of Glenstray's Council Jan. 1604, and executed at Edinburgh Feb. 17 following.¹

IV. Malcolm Oig M^cGregor dhu, called younger in reference to his Uncle in Innerlochlarig. He is mentioned in the Bond given to the King's Lieutenant, April 22, 1601,² as "Malcome oig M^cGregour V^cDougall Keir for the raice and house present and to come of the Clan Dowgall Keir" showing that he was the Chieftain of that house, although his uncle Malcome M^cDougall Keir is also on the list. May 12 of the same year he is mentioned as Malcolme M^cGregour in Glengyll,³ where his Father appears to have resided in 1581, though latterly at Kyleter. At the date in 1601 he signed the Bail Bond "with his hand led at the pen." Callum M^cGregor Dhu V^cCulcheir was complained of, with Glenstray and others, Nov. 25, 1602,³ by Colquhoun as being under the charge of the Earl of Argyll and unruly; Jan 31, 1611,⁴ a reward offered for his head as one of the leading insurgents. It was Callum Oig who, whilst shut up with the Clan on the island on Loch Katrine in 1611, shot one of the Besiegers dead with a long barrellled gun.⁵ In June 1612⁶ Buchannan of Drummikill was appointed by the Earl of Argyll "To travel with Callum M^cGregour to bring him to his Majesties peace and service," with what result does not appear. June 26, 1613⁷ the Laird of Buchannan became bound to present to the Council the two sons of "Young Malcolm M^cGregor M^cCoull" whenever required. Malcolm took the name of Stewart, as we find that, Feb. 25, 1619,⁸ Malcolme M^cGregor V^cDougall, alias Stewart, in Auchnaharde in Glenfinlas, is a witness with Duncane M^cGregor V^cDougall, alias Buchanan, in Portnellan in Glengyll in a sasine of Sir Duncan Campbell of Glenurquhay. Callum M^cGreigour M^cCulcheir, "with Duncan his brother and M^cGilliechallum M^cCulcheir sone to the said Callum," were put to the horn, Sep. 24, 1621. At the request of the Earl of

¹ Vol. i., p. 324.

² *Ibid.*, p. 272.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 277.

⁴ *Ibid.*, pp. 367, 369.

⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 375.

⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 400; this anecdote and others was gathered early in the nineteenth century from Mr Donald M^cGregor, schoolmaster and elder, parish of Luss, and native of Strathfillan.

⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 417.

⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 440.

Moray, on whose lands he lived, and whose surname he had assumed, he led in 1624¹ 300 of the Clan Gregor in arms to Morayshire to expel the Clan Chattan from the Earl of Moray's Lordship of Petty. For his services on this occasion the Earl gave Callum a small farm at Bridge of Turk for a quit rent. Malcolm Oig M^cGregor dhu, the time of whose death is not known, married a daughter of MacDonald of Keppoch by whom, besides a daughter married to her second cousin Gregor dhu, known as John Campbell of Kyleter, he had two sons—

1. Donald the heir.

2. Gregor. Both brothers were styled "M^cGilliechallum M^cCoull keir." In 1630, Dec. 23, he is styled "Gregor M^cCoull sone to Malcome M^cGregor in Glengyll." Gregor had taken the name John, thus "John M^cGregor brother to Donald M^cGregor in Glengyle" and "Margaret Monteith his appearand spouse" on the 15th April 1657 were vested in an annual rent of forty pounds out of the lands of Balledmenoche in the Barony of Rednoch and parish of Port, belonging to Patrick Monteith of Arnbeg, upon a contract of marriage betwixt the said John and Margaret, March 19, preceding.

V. Donald Glas or Pale. Sep. 12, 1655—"Donald glas M^cCallum V^cGregor V^cDougal Keir" was a party to a minute of agreement between the Buchannans and the MacGregors in reference to the incident at Leny. July 31, 1663—"Lieutenant Collonell Donald M^cGregor" granted an obligation for some money. Sep. 2. 1669—in company with the Laird of M^cGregor and others, Donald M^cGregor in Glengyle was the subject of a letter of fire and sword to Sir James Campbell of Lawers. August 17, 1669, Lieut. Col. Donald M^cGregor had from John Earl of Atholl, his Highness's Justice General, a commission for gathering all fines of fugitives from a Court of Justiciary at Dunkeld, August, 11, 1668.² Dec. 1670—Lieut. Col. Donald M^cGregor in Glengyle granted a money obligation to John Smollet, late Baillie of Dumbarton. Oct. 10, 1678³—Patrik M^cKrigror in Brachlich, Donald Glas M^cKrigror now in Brae of Balquhiddel," &c, &c, were, as "Headis and branches

¹ Vol. ii.

² Regality Books of Menteith.

³ Register of Deeds.

Donald Glas M^cGregor in Glengyle 257

of families in the Highlands," cited to attend the Commissioners of Council at Innerlochy betwixt and Nov. 20, to give Band in terms of law.¹ Nov. 24, 1683—"Grigor M^cGrigor in Learone as Principal and Gregor M^cGregor portioner of Roro, Donald M^cGregor in Glengyle," &c, as sureties granted to Sir Alexander Menzies of that Ilk, Baronet, a Bond of Relief from a threatened prosecution by the Marquis of Atholl and his tenants, on account of an alleged trespass by Sir Alexander's tenant, the said Grigor M^cGrigor in Learone,² "Gregor M^cGregor in Roro, Patrick M^cGregor of Brackly, and Donald M^cGregor in Glengyle" granted an obligation to "Duncan Campbell in Balloch," dated March 26, and April 11, 1684²—Lieutenant Colonel Donald M^cGregor in Glengyle witnessed a Sasine of Margaret M^cGregor, spouse to John Leckie of Coryleckie, in an annual of £60 out of the town and lands of Coryleckie upon her Contract of marriage, dated July 14, 1677, and an heritable Bond by the said John Leckie, dated May 27, 1686. He was Attorney for the said Margaret.³ Lt. Col. Donald M^cGregor in 1689, in defence of King James VII., acted in the Field for apparently "The Laird of MacGregor" who was his wife's nephew, and along with some military leaders at the Castle of Blair, August 24, signed a Bond of association, by which he bound himself to furnish a hundred men.⁴ The following month he was taken prisoner by some of the Government soldiers while, as alleged, in the act of plundering the lands of the Laird of Breachly and Kilmorenochs.⁵ He was soon after lodged in the Tolbooth of Edinburgh and menaced with a trial for treason but was liberated Oct. 31, 1691, after he had taken the oaths to William and Mary.¹ His rents had been sequestrated. Jan. 3, 1690¹—Lieut. Col. Donald M^cGregor in Glengyle and John Buchanan of Arnprior entered into a bond of friendship, founded as particularly stated, on consanguinity, Donald's paternal grandmother having been a daughter of Buchanan of Carbeth, by a daughter of the Laird of Buchanan, in which bond Lt. Col. Donald became

¹ Record of Council.

² Register of Deeds.

³ Particular Register of Sasines, Stirlingshire.

⁴ Parliamentary Record, June 13, 1690, when the Deed was produced by the King's Advocate.

⁵ Printed Proceedings of the Estates of Parliament, 1689.

bound "for himself and all those of his family commonly called the Clan Duillechere" on one part and Arnprior "for himself and all those descended of the family of Mochaster" on the other.¹ The time of Lt. Col. Donald's death is unknown. He married a daughter of Campbell of Glenlyon.² He had a daughter married³ to Alexander M^cDonald 2d son of the M^cDonald of Glenco who lost his life in the Massacre of Glenco; and three sons.

1. John his heir.

2. Duncan mentioned on record August 1689, when the Council gave an order to liberate Duncan M^cGregor from the Tolbooth of Edinburgh on his taking the oath of Allegiance and binding himself to appear before the Council when charged, under a money penalty. March 15 following, the Council passed an order in favour of Duncan M^cGregor tenant of the Earl of Menteith and prisoner. "Duncan M^cGregor son of Donald M^cGregor in Glengyle witnessed a bond of impignoration of certain lands by Archibald M^cGregor of that Ilk to Gregor Roy M^cGregor in Pollichroe, Jan. 4, 1694.⁴

3. Robert afterwards the celebrated Rob Roy of whom a memoir will subsequently be given.

VI. John M^cConnel Glas, eldest son of Lt. Col. Donald Glas M^cGregor in Glengyle, granted along with Duncan M^cGregor in Monchalbeg, to Archibald Edmiston merchant in Doune in Menteith, who had arrested John M^cGregor in Bunrannoch for a small debt, an obligation to present the said John to the said Archibald against the term of Martinmas under penalty of £100. Feb. 12, 1691,—“John M^cGregor in Glengyle” and “Archibald M^cGregor in Kilmanan” were appointed to command a watch for the protection of the Estates of

¹ See p. 204.

² She died during Col. Donald Glas's imprisonment about 1691.—Record of Council, 31st Oct. 1691.

³ The authority quoted for this marriage is to be found in the Report of the Commission of Inquiry into the slaughter of Glencoe where it is mentioned that Glenlyon's niece and her husband Alexander 2d son of Glencoe had shewn the uncle much attention.

⁴ Leny Papers. This mention of Duncan as son of Donald M^cGregor in Glengyle affords the presumption that the latter was alive in 1694.

certain heritors in the western part of Stirlingshire and the eastern part of Dumbartonshire with power of fire and sword in pursuance of a Commission from the Privy Council, enjoining the Heritors to keep a watch. John M^cConnel Glas died about 1700. He married first a daughter of Drummond of Comrie by whom he had no family and secondly a daughter of Campbell of Duncaved by whom he left a daughter, Catherine, married to Walter Graham of Brachern, and two sons,

Gregor his heir

Donald who died without issue.

VII. Gregor M^cGregor of Glengyle, born in 1689, who in his own name but with that of his uncle Robert or Rob Roy as his Attorney obtained from the Marquis of Montrose afterwards first Duke, a feu charter of the Estate of Glengyle¹ of which they had previously been only tenants. 25th May 1703—Gregor thereafter assumed in civil life the name of James Graham in compliance with the proscription of the name of MacGregor. His subsequent life will be noticed later, but it may here be mentioned that having a dark spot on one of his knees he was familiarly known amongst Highlanders as Gregor Ghluñ Dhu, or Black Knee.

HOUSE OF DUGAL CIAR, YOUNGER BRANCHES.

“Reverting to Malcolm II of the line, his third son, supposing this one to be junior to Gregor, was Malcom M^cCulchere called Younger in reference to his Father. He was Tenant of Innerlochlarig in Balquhiddel under The Earl of Tullibardine. With twelve others of the Clan Gregor he was escheited, Sep. 8, 1589, for the slaughter of two of the Stewarts of Glenbuckie,² he was denounced on the roll of 1589-90.³ April and August 31 following, James Commendator of Inchaffray was called upon to be surety for amongst others ‘Malcum M^cDougallkeir in Balquhiddel.’⁴ In 1593 Feb. 1. he was cited with sixteen principals of the Clan Gregor to

¹ See Appendix I*.

² Vol. i., p. 140.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 208.

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 211. It is important to distinguish Malcolm of Innerlochlarig from his nephew Malcolm Vig M^cGregor V^cDougall Keir: the latter is usually mentioned as “in Glengyle” and the former in Balquhiddel.

appear before the King in the bounds of the Clan to answer to such things as shall be laid to their charge. Malcolme M^cCoulkeir M^cGregour in under the Lord of Tullibardine is mentioned in the list of principal Householders of the Clan, immediately above the name of his Brother Dougall in Glengyle. The name of holding left blank was Innerlochlarg.¹ He signed the Bond 'with his hand led at the pen' of the notar May 12. 1601,² and was one of the pledges for Glenstray's return from England 1 Jan. 1604, he was executed March 2, 1604.³ He left two sons.

1 Gregor mentioned in Record of Great Seal April 2d, 1614, when "John Murray formerly called Gregor M^cGregor M^cCallum V^cCulchere in Bray of Balquhidder" obtained the Royal pardon for the Burning and slaughter of Aberuchill: His descendant, son or more probably grandson, was Donald Murray of Craigrue who it is said was by some considered to be the Head of the Clan Dougall Ciar. This Donald had two sons

1. Malcolm a Captain in the Duke of Perth's battalion in the Field of PrestonPans where he was mortally wounded Sep. 21, 1745, as will be narrated at that date, and
2. John Murray who enlisted in the Scots Greys and lived latterly on a pension at Jedburgh.

2 Dougall M^cCallum V^cDougallkeir also styled Dougal M^cGregor in Kyleter who with "Donald M^cGregor now on Brae of Balquhidder" was cited to attend the Commissioners of Council at Inverlochy Oct. 1678. "to give Band in terms of Law." He had two sons.

1. Malcolm of whom nothing special has been recorded.
2. Gregor dhu MacDhugail celebrated as brave and generous and as a social friend."

The following account of him from an old paper is interesting⁴:—

"INNERARDORAN FAMILY.

"This Family resided from time immemorial in Caol-letir the very Head of Glenfalloch, a mile south from Crionlarich and two miles west from Innerardoran,

¹ Vol. i., p. 237.

² *Ibid.*, p. 272.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 324-330.

⁴ MS. Account of the Innerardoran Family, by Donald M^cGregor, Schoolmaster, Duchledge, near Rossdow, Parish of Luss,

till about the beginning of the year 1700, when Grigair MacDhughail, who may be said to be the Founder of the Innerardoran Family and John his brother, their Mother &c were all in Caol-letir, and the Lady of Glenfalloch demanded one stone of cheese from Gregor's Mother more than any former rents which they were accustomed to pay, which she peremptorily refused and the dispute went a great length with the two women till at last their two sons engaged in the quarrel, viz. Archibald Campbell, one of Glenfalloch's sons, not the eldest, and Gregor MacDhuil appointed a time and place to decide the affair with their swords. Campbell though in many respects a worthy and brave man yet was inferior to Gregor both in the strength of his arm and the endowments of his mind and he knew well who he had to encounter and was apprehensive of his danger. However he scorned to let his Father or any other person know what he had undertaken but wrote a letter and gave it to one of the servants to deliver to his Father at a certain hour informing him in the event he would not return where they might search for him. The two met without seconds in a Glen called Fionaghlean, and Gregor was greatly his superior and wounded him in the right arm and the sword fell out of his hand, but Gregor's humanity was equal to his bravery he bound his arm with his handkerchief and delivered him to some safe hand, but it is worthy of remarking here the opposite characters of the two men When Gregor was leading Archibald down to the Strath of Glenfalloch, he asked him what treatment he would give him if he were in his power as he was? He replied he would make a 'football' of his black head. Gregor mildly replied 'I will send your fair head home in safety to your Mother.' Soon after this Gregor MacDhugail and his brother left Caol-Letir and exchanged with M^cCallums that were in Innerardoran; for in those days it was easier to a good tenant to get a farm than to a Laird to get a good tenant. It was reported that Gregor found some hid treasure, which enabled him to buy the lands of Blarenich and some adjoining farins in Balquhidder and he was thence called Marchfield, in gaelic 'Ledcrich.' Gregor MacDhugail was allowed to be possessed of many noble endowments of the mind particularly sincere friendship.

"His son Malcolm was foolish in the extreme and did many things which gave grief and trouble to his Father. He was once apprehended by a party of soldiers and they were going to Perth with him, and his father was concerned for his safety, and he overtook the party on the banks of Tay, near Balnacearde, Balnaguard, the lady of which had armed her tenants and dependants in order to rescue him. The Party seeing the armed force at a little distance and Gregor himself accosted them, and told them, the soldiers, their danger and they thought prudent to give Gregor, his son, without resistance but Gregor was in consequence outlawed for sometime and had to abide in the hills, during which time one of the MacNicols said 'Bu chompanach maith stoip, an'Grigair dubh ged tha e 'n diugh, 'g ol a bhuirn': 'The black Gregor was a good stout companion though today he is drinking only water.'

"After his Father's death Malcolm continued foolish and extravagant and married Isobal Daroch a gentlewoman from Cintyre, who was as extravagant as himself if not more so, and he sold the land his father had purchased and had a numerous family and little to maintain them, and Malcolm seeing no way of recovering his lost fortune and being brokenhearted resolved to go abroad to America. and set out to Oban a place of great American trade at that time, and before he went on board, he died at Oban and his friends brought his corpse to Strathfillan, the burialplace of his family. Mrs Murray his widow continued in Innerarderan all her days and died in very advanced age."

Another account states that

"Malcolm MacGregor otherwise Murray of Marchfield had as Malcolm Murray eldest son of John Campbell in Innerardan in Strathfillan received from John, Duke of Atholl, with consent of Katherine Duchess of Atholl his wife Feb. 7, 1707, a feu charter of the four mark land of Manahilbeg, the three and thirty shilling land of Wester Innernentie and the half of Wester Drummilich all in the parish of Balquhidder and which were afterwards named generally Marchfield or Ledcriech." Malcolm left several sons who will be mentioned later.

The second son of Gregor MacDhugail was called Donald MacGregor of Kyletter, the style of his grandfather Dougal, see page 259.

The second son of Gregor Dhu or Gregor M^cIlle challum M^cCuill in Glengyle, III of the line was

Gregor styled Gregor a Chnoic, *i.e.* of the Rock.¹ He left a son—

Gregor oig or Gregor M^cGregor in Dow of Glengyle so mentioned Jan. 18, 1670, when he acquired from John Buchanan of that Ilk the land of Easter Corerklet and in 1678 the lands of Coriheichen, he left three sons. He is said to have bought "Stronchlachair, two Coirairclets, Inversnaid, 'Leitter Riach odhar agus Druimnasonnan' from the Laird of Buchanan."

1st John Graham of Corerklet, who by a disposition of his Father Gregor

M^cGregor March 14, 1690, acquired the lands of Easter Corerklet.

Jan. 20, 1693, John M^cGregor of Easter Corerklet, called by his own

¹ His posterity were styled "Sliochd Grigair a Chnoic"—Mr MacGregor Stirling applied the term of "Rock" to Gregor dubh III. and confused Gregor M^cGilliechallum M^cCoull Keir with "Gregor in Dow of Glengyle," but Professor Donald Gregory in a signed note corrects the errors, and gives the genealogy as stated above. The recollections of Mrs MacGregor at Stron Garualry taken down in 1815, when she was 91, confirm this.

name in spite of the penal laws,¹ and Catherine Grahame his spouse, had of Donald MacGregor brother of John M^cGregor of Bracherne and of Dougal M^cGregor of Easter Callichree, both wadsetters of Wester Corerklet, a joint disposition of one third of those lands to himself and his wife in liferent and to Dougal, their eldest son in fee. Soon after he took his wife's name of Graham and on July 16, 1695, was enfeoffed in the 40 shilling land of Wester Corerklet on a disposition by Isabella Graham relict of John M^cGregor of Brachern, to whose lands she had succeeded. She settled Brachern on herself in liferent and on her nephew Alexander Graham in fee, and probably Catherine Graham on whom she settled her other property may have been the said Alexander's sister. March 10, 1698, John Graham of Corerklet was enfeoffed in the two mark land of Pollochroe on a contract of mortgage betwixt him on one part and Archibald Graham of Kilmanan with consent of Hew Graham his eldest son on the other. Robert Campbell in Glengyle, known as Rob Roy, Dougal Graham in Cromer, Rob's brother-in-law, son of Ewne M^cGregor late in Wester French, afterwards in Comer, and a brother of John M^cGregor of Brachern; also John Graham of Callichra, were witnesses.² The lineal descendant and representative of John Graham of Corerklet is Gregorson of Ardtornish³ whose ancestor sold his lands in Perthshire and whose family was intermediately styled of Aucharn.

2 Gregor M^cGregor 2d son of Gregor M^cGregor of Easter Corerklet had a disposition of an annuity of £20 out of the lands of Comermore from Malcolm MacFarlane sometime in Wester Brachern now in Ledard. Gregor's daughter Mary married Robert M^cGregor otherwise Campbell first of Innersnait, and afterwards of Craigrostan, commonly called Rob Roy. Gregor's son Dougal Graham in Comer had from Archibald Graham of Kilmanan a mortgage right of the 3 lb land of Innersnait, John Graham of Corerklet and Robert Campbell witness the sasine Jan. 23. 1695.

¹ Which had been re-enacted 15th June 1692.

² A MS. account states that John had a son James who sold the lands named above to the Earl of Montrose when James married a daughter of Campbell of Airds.

³ See notice farther on.

3. Alexander, 3d son of Gregor M^cGregor, was known as Archibald Graham of Coriheichen of which lands he had a disposition March 14, 1690. "Alexander M^cGregor son to Gregor Oig of Corerklet" was bailie in enfeoffment of Archibald M^cGregor of Kilmanan in the ten pound land of Craigrostan Jan. 1694. As Alexander Graham in Corerklet Jan. 4, 1695, he entered into a contract of marriage with Agnes Graham sister of John Graham in Gartnerinoch.

The well-known History of the Clans by William Buchanan of Auchmar first published in 1723 falls into a distinct error in regard to the Clan Gregor. He writes that at that time the "surname" was divided into four families—the first that of the Laird of MacGregors then "in a manner extinct"—referring evidently to Kilmanan; the next "that of Dugal Keir of whom the principal person is MacGregor of Glengyle, whose residence and interest is at the head of Loch Cattern"; the third family that of Roro, the fourth that of Brackly. The Chronicle of Fortingal and the Privy Council Records prove that amongst the Cadets of the Family the House of Roro was certainly senior, as their ancestor is mentioned as early as 1477. There is no distinct mention of any of the Dougal Ciar family in the Chronicle of Fortingal, and in the Records not before 1533. From this silence of earlier records, another inference might be drawn, viz., that Dougal Ciar was son of a later Chief than Gregor Alain and might therefore be nearer in descent, but what is known of subsequent chiefs precludes it.

But Auchmar gives Glengyle a different claim in addition, stating "that on the death of Kilmanan those few who pretend nearer relation to him, being of mean repute and circumstances, made as is reported a formal renunciation in favour of Gregor MacGregor of Glengyle who is lineally descended from a son of the Laird of MacGregor." It appears that when Kilmanan made over to Robt. Campbell of Inversnaid the property of Craigrostan, a theory was raised that the Chiefship was also made over, and that Rob Roy for his nephew, then a minor, relinquished this claim in favour of Balhaldies whose election took place in 1714, 9 years before the publication of Auchmar's book, but as this election was kept

a profound secret he was of course ignorant of it. Singularly enough the writers of popular memoirs of Rob Roy although they must have been aware that his nephew Gregor was the head of his House, style him a Chief!—Auchmar's error has been perpetuated freely and maintained by the family of Glengyle—but none of the rest of the Clan ever acquiesced in it. In the official list about 1587 the House of Dougal Ciar is not mentioned among the three "principal Houses" of the Clan though several of the family are named among the principal Householders.¹

¹ Vol. i., pages 236, 237.

Chapter XIX

Election of Balhaldies

THE various most important branches of the Clan Gregor have been passed in review in the previous chapters. The last of the descendants of Alastair V of Glenstray through his second son, the Tutor, brother of Gregor nam Bassingal, ended with Archibald MacGregor of Kilmanan, whose death took place between 1707 and 1714. The House of Ard-laraich may have been related to this line but there are some links wanting as to their ancestor. Whatever may have been the original claims of "John Makewin V^cAllaster M^cGregour" mentioned in the Black Book of Taymouth to the position of Chief, which distinction remained in his line for nearly two hundred years ; after the death of Archibald of Kilmanan the line of Duncan Ladosach was certainly by birthright the representative of the old Chiefs and of Gregor, Aulin M^cAne Chaim vic Gregor who died in 1415.

That representative was at this period

From the "Baronage":—

"XX John Og, of MacGregor alias Murray son of John XIX. He was commonly designed of Glencarnoch a man of great prudence and sagacity who amassed a very considerable fortune. It is said he was of essential service to the attempt in 1715 but was cautious of embarking publickly, and therefore none of his Clan took arms excepting Dugald Ciar's tribe under Rob Roy who, as he was known to be personally brave, gave proof at Sherriff muir that he could not withstand a golden bait. This Rob Roy being ill-used by some great families in the neighbourhood was in use to take revenge in his own way to which, though by no means justifiable, he was spirited by another powerful family who was at variance with them.

"By these means however, practices of that kind became natural to him and he did not even spare those of his own name, for this John having purchased an estate in Balquhiddel where Robert and some of his friends were tenants, he kept them

five years out of possession by open violence and one way with another put him to an expence and loss of above 30,000 merks.

“But what was still worse, though he never had above a dozen of fellows with him and those always of the tribe of which he was himself, yet his continual depre-
dations in all corners of the Country made people believe that the whole Clan were
equally bad with himself, tho’ in fact by no people were his practices more heartily
detested.”

John married Catherine Campbell of Lix by whom he had five sons

- 1 Robert his heir
- 2 Peter who married and left one daughter married to Mr John
Gregorson an officer in the 2d Royal Americans.
- 3 Duncan sorely wounded at the Battle of Preston 1745 by which
he was lame of a leg. He eventually became representative of
the family.
- 4 Evan, of whom afterwards
- 5 John, do., do.

John of Glencarnock died 1744 as appears from the inscription on a
flat stone in the little Burying Ground at Invercarnock at the Head of
Loch Doine, Parish of Balquhidder

Here

Lies

John M^cGregor of Glenk
who died 18th Sep. 1744 aged 76
years. a man in high esteem
for all virtue. he built this Chapel
for himself and family and spouse
Cath; Camp; dr of H. Campl
of Lix and of Beatrix Camp^l
dr of Arch^d Camp^l of Torrie, son to
Dunstaffnage, by Janet Buchanan
of Leny heiress of Leny
and niece of the 1st Earl of Louden
She died 14th May 1774 aged
92 years a woman of
excellent virtue.

John the rightful Chief, as remarked above did not embark publicly in the Rising of 1715, but there were those in the Clan who were impatient of inaction. As early as 1707 an emissary from James VIII, or the old Chevalier, was sent to Scotland to sound the leaders in anticipation of a landing which the Chevalier proposed to make in Scotland in August of that year, but the French King postponed his assistance from time to time on various pretences. In March 1708 a French Fleet under command of the Chavalier Forbin set sail from Dunkirk with the Chavalier on board the principal ship. They had arrived off the firth of Forth with the intention of landing somewhere near Stirling, when the arrival of the English Fleet and a violent storm of wind in their teeth, compelled the French vessel to return to Dunkirk.

It has been shewn that MacGregor of Roro was, as is believed, the nearest Cadet of the Clan, that is to say entitled to succeed to the Chiefship if all the race of Duncan Ladosach came to an end, and in like manner if Roro and all its numerous junior branches became extinct, Macgregor of Balhaldies would rank as the Cadet of Roro, but except for such a contingency Balhaldies had no inherited right of blood whatever. It has been already stated that Alexander Drummond of Balhaldies VII of his house was served heir to his father, March 1685. He married, 1686. Margaret eldest daughter of Sir Ewan Cameron of Locheil. Balhaldies was a man of great talent undoubtedly devotedly attached to the Stewart interests, and thoroughly loyal. He is said to have engaged in trade in Stirling in his youth and was a rich man. About the period above mentioned, when Jacobite plans were much dreaded by the Government, certain of the Highland Chiefs had pensions bestowed upon them by Queen Anne to secure their interest.

The following, taken from "A collection of Original Letters relating to the Rebellion 1715," a pamphlet printed at Edinburgh 1730, gives particulars as to this.

"Account of the Bounty money bestowed by Queen Anne on the Chiefs of the Highland Clans.

"Sir

"I give you this trouble, in order to satisfy you in that affair you was desirous

to know of me.—I heard there was a desire of settling a pension upon the Heads of the Highland Clans a thing very much for the service of and security of her Majesty's Government ; there was likewise a list of them made. I never enquired or heard further of that affair, until the end of Nov. 1711 coming from the north to Edinburgh, I received a Letter by a footman from Stewart of Appin ; telling me that Her Majesty had been pleased to cause put me, in the List, with the other Clans ; and that I was desired to be against a certain day at Innerlochy, where all the rest of the Clans were to meet, in order to sign a letter of thanks to her Majesty, a Draught of which letter of thanks, he said, was sent them from Court, together with a Letter to them from my Lord Treasurer Oxfoord assuring them of his friendship and protection. I wrote back to Appin that I would set out in a few days for London where I should have an occasion to see their Letter of Thanks to her Majesty.—And after I had been about three weeks at London mylord Duplin sent for me to his House and presented me the said letter to sign which I did accordingly. In April 1712, I returned to Scotland ; some few Weeks thereafter there came orders down for each of the Heads of Clan to receive from Sir P. M.¹ of A,—Three hundred and sixty Pounds Sterling and a draught of the receipt, which was in these terms 'I A. B. grants me to have received Three hundred and sixty Pound Sterling as a compleat Years Payment of the Bounty money Her Majesty has been pleased to bestow upon me.' I have reason to believe all of them received on May 1712. the like sum. Soon after I was surprised to hear that Allan Cameron brother to Locheil, was carrying an Address through the Highlands to be signed by all the Clans ; for hitherto Stewart of Appin had been intrusted with the management of their affairs at Court. The said Allan having got all his subscriptions to the 'Sword in hand address' as it was commonly called, he carried it to London and presented it to her Majesty, being introduced by my Lord Treasurer and had ever afterwards the Trust of the Clans' affairs. at Court.

This system of pensions appears to have existed for some time, as even the gallant old Chief, Sir Ewan Cameron of Locheil, is said to have accepted an annuity from the government, against whom he had fought since 1690. It became a strong cause in the minds of half-ruined men, why a strong Chief should put in a claim and draw a subsidy. It must be supposed that certain MacGregors considered the Chiefship to be elective, and even Rob Roy, who, as a younger son of a Cadet House could have no possible Blood Claim, is said to have intended to put himself forward, but is asserted to have been bought off by "The much

¹ Sir Patrick Murray of Auchtertyre.

Honoured Alexander M^cGregor of Balhaldies," who for some time formerly went under the name of Drummond, and was elected by fourteen of the Clan to be their hereditary Chief. He obliged himself and heirs to pay to Gregor M^cGregor of Glengyll, Gregor M^cGregor of Brackly and Gregor M^cGregor of Roro, "If it shall please the Government to give him a pension as other Chiefs get, then and in that case he shall bestow and designate a third part thereof to each of them, as a just and equal share of the said pension."

The following is a copy of the original document of Balhaldies election.

"Be it kend till all men be thir Prn^s We the heads of the families of the Clan of MacGregor and others of our said Clan undersubscribing—Seriouslie weighing and considering the many sad sufferings, the dismall heavie calamities and oppressions we groan under, the many affronts and indignities put upon us espescially by such as did desert their lawfull sovereign at the tym of the late unhapie revolution and still continue in rebellion against him and Albeit on all occasions we the said Clan sealed our loyaltie with our blood and the death of our best men in every battle fought by our thin gracious sovereigns of ever blessed memorie, or their Generals having their commission, which we are able to document by written testimonies under their hands, yet so great was and is the crueltie of our implacable enemies as that they used and still use their utmost endeavours to root out and render our name so extinct, as that there should not be a memorie of our Clan in this, or after ages and now the said Heads and others of our Clan of M^cGregor being deeply sensible that all this and more has befallen us in and through, our want of a sufficient and well qualified Chief able to protect and defend us from the malicious intendments, cruelties, oppressions and insults of these our inveterate enemies Therefore and for many other weighty considerations moving us, We the above designed heads of families of the said Clan of M^cGregor and everie one of us, for ourselves and taking burden in and upon us, for all descended of us and our families and their successors, from generation to generation; Do most cordially with all our hearts and souls with one mind, consent and assent, elect, nominate, appoint and make choice of the much honoured Alexander M^cGregor of Balhaldies, who for some time formerlie went under the surname of Drummond, our Rightful, Lawfull and undoubted Governor, Head, Chief and Chiftain of our Clan of M^cGregor, during all the days of his life as the onlie proper and fit person of our whole Clan to represent us, as head and Chief; and William M^cGregor younger of Balhaldies his eldest lawfull son and apparent heir, and his lawfull aires and successors to be hereditarie our Chiefs and Chiftains, and we the said Heads of

Families of the said Clan of M^cGregor solemnlie declare and protest, as in the presence of God, that it shall never be in any of our powers; nor in the power of any of our successors for ever, to alter this Chiefship as presentlie by us made and appointed, from the said Alexander M^cGregor of Balhaldies our now present Chief nor from his lawfull heirs and successors, but that the samen shall hereditarie continue in the said Alexander M^cGregor his family and posteritie in all time coming so long as sun and moon endures, obliging ourselves to stand fast and hold firm be the said Alexander M^cGregor our Chief and his foresaids; Giving him and his foresaids all dutifull submission, subjection and obedience as becomes a submissive and dutifull Clan to their Chief and Chiftain and shall obtemperate and obey him in all cases and causes lawfull against all deadlie, the lawfull Sovereign always excepted, most humble and cheerfully submitting ourselves and our foresaids, to his and his foresaids, their determination and decision in any disputes, debates, quarrels and controversies whatsoever that shall happen to be betwixt us or any of our foresaids, As we Bind and Oblige us and our foresaids to attend him and his foresaids, at hosting and hunting, on tymous advertisement; Lykas We bind and oblige us and our foresaids to maintain his Chiefship, and his foresaids their authority over us, and our whole Clan, and shall pay him such casualties as shall fall due. And in case the said Alexander our Chief or his foresaids shall happen to be commanded be the lawfull Sovereign to rise in arms and repair to the lawfull Sovereign his Standard We the said heads of families above named, oblige ourselves and our foresaids on lawfull warning to repair with all haste and diligence to any place our said Chief appoints us, and all of us as one man to appear in our best cloathes and arms not only to join our said Chief or his foresaids but also to stand be him and feight under his banner to the last drop of our blood. And Farder we the Heads of Families of the said Clan of M^cGregor and as taking burden as aforesaid beseich and oblist the said Alexander M^cGregor of Balhaldies to accept of this our decision, election, free and voluntair choice and to become our Chief all the said days of his lifytyme and his aires and successors our hereditarie Chiefs and Chiftans and we the said heads of families and our foresaids sincerely and faithlie vow and promise to hold firm & stable to every article we oblige ourselves and our foresaids unto, as above written. For the which causes and on the considerations, provisions and conditions above exprest, the said Alexander M^cGregor of Balhaldies Accepts and hereby becomes Chief of the said Clan of M^cGregor, faithfully binding and obliging him and his foresaids to protect and defend the said Clan and ilk ane of them to the utmost of his power so far as Justice, Equity and Law will allow and Finallie the said Alexander and his foresaids obliges themselves, as much as in him or them lyes to maintain the said Clan in their rights and priviledges and in all respects to behave himself towards his said Clan as a faithfull and loving Chief ought to do,

and as a demonstration of his tender and earlie care of and love and favour to his said Clan he obliges himself and his foresaids that if it shall please the Governement to allow him a pension as other Chiefs get, that then and in that case, he shall bestow and destinate a third part thereof on the Heads of Families of the Clan of M^cGregor, as after designed viz to Gregor M^cGregor of Glengyle Head of the familie of Clanduilkeir, To Gregor of Bracklie head of the familie of Bracklie, and to Gregor M^cGregor of Rora head of the familie of Rora, to each of them a just and equal share of the third part of the above said pension, if the same be obtained and allenalie. And for the more Securitie both parties consent to the Registration hereof in the Books of Council and Session or any other Judges Court Books, competent within the kingdom to have the strength of ane decreet of either of the Judges interponed hereto so that Letters of Horning and all others needfull may, on ane simple charge of six days onlie, pass hereupon For that effect Constitutes thir Prers &c In witness whereof thir presents written be Mr Duncan Comrie Minister of the Gospel for parish of Innerallan at Auchinshcallan the twentieth day of July and at Dunblain the twentieseventh day of July 1714 years Before these witnesses John Cameron of Locheil and the said Mr Duncan Comrie.

Gregor M ^c Gregor of Rora head of the familie of Rora.	Gregor M ^c Gregor head of the familie of Clan- dulchier	Gregor M ^c Gregor head of the familie of Bracklie
Donald M ^c Grigor consents	Robert M ^c Gregor of Craigrostan consents	Rob. M ^c Gregor consents
Duncan M ^c Gregor of Dunan consents	Gregor M ^c Gregor in Ardmackmuir con- sents	Duncan M ^c Grigor con- sents
Duncan M ^c Grigor con- sents	Donald M ^c Gregor of Kyleter consents Ma: M ^c Gregor of March- field consents	
John M ^c Grigor of ye familie of M ^c Grigor con- sents	Alex; M ^c Grigor of ye familie of M ^c Gregor consents John M ^c Gregor of ye familie of M ^c Grigor consents	M ^c Gregor of that Ilk Will: M ^c Griegor accepts

J Camerone witnes, Lochiell.
Mr D Comrie witness

This Bond of Election was kept a profound secret from the rest of the

Clan. Gregor in Ardmackmuir, Donald in Kyleter, and Malcolm of Marchfield were all of the Glengyle family—Ardlariach and Leragan did not sign and probably did not hear of the proceedings. The family of Bracklie were a junior branch of Ladosach. A question arises who are the three signatories “of the familie of M^cGrigor?” It may be stated decidedly that they were not of the Ladosach family amongst whom there was no Alexander—neither were they of Ardlaraich. In the original signatures, “M^cGregor of that Ilk, Will: M^cGregor accepts” appear in one handwriting, possibly “Younger” was omitted and that the names both belong to William son of Alexander of Balhaldies.—The latter may have signed “M^cGregor of that Ilk” his son signing underneath but in the original, the handwriting of both appears to be the same. If so, the central “Alex M^cGrigor of ye family of M^cGregor” must have been Balhaldies in virtue of his new title, and one signature that of “John” his brother, the other that of his son.

ROBERT MACGREGOR COMMONLY CALLED ROB ROY.

Another very prominent figure of the Clan must now be brought under special consideration.

Robert M^cGregor, otherwise Robert Campbell of Inversnaid and afterwards of Craighrostan, the third son of Lieut.-Colonel Donald M^cGregor of Glengyll, known as Donald Glas. Rob Roy, so called from the colour of his hair, was born in 1660 in the Parish of Callander, and was baptised in the Parish of Buchanan, by the Minister of Buchanan, with the special permission of the Kirk Session of Callander.¹ He was undoubtedly a man of singular intrepidity, courage and ready resource. His qualities were such as to attract the admiration of brave and generous men and, taken with his romantic life and the fame to which he was raised by Sir Walter Scott's enthralling novel, have made him a most popular hero, especially in the Clan Gregor. Rob Roy lived in difficult times, acts of violence which might be condoned at the period of the fierce and unjust persecution of the Clan, were now more contrary to the changing moral sense of the country and his characteristics belonged rather to a past century. Embittered by

¹ Information from the Rev. Wm. Macleod, minister of Buchanan, 1900.

personal troubles his hand was turned against every man; precluded from living a peaceful life there are doubtless many excuses to be made for him; and kindness to the poor was one of his virtues. The greatest weakness of his character as alleged in more than one transaction was his vacillation as a Jacobite, and his acceptance, as is strongly suspected, of bribes. Unfortunately, however, it cannot be said that he was altogether singular in this respect among his contemporaries and compatriots. In 1691, whilst his father was lodged in the Tolbooth of Edinburgh, Rob headed a party in arms in a raid commonly called "The Her'ship of Kippen." The following particulars about this incident are abridged from a "History of Rob Roy," by A. H. Millar, F.S.A.Scot., Dundee, 1883.

In this work, which does not quote its authorities, it is stated that King James VIII. on the application of Rob Roy granted him a warrant "to plunder the rebel Whigs," and that, armed with this power, Rob summoned his personal following to meet him in battle array in Balquhiddy at the close of harvest time 1691. Much of the land in Stirlingshire belonged to Sir Alexander Livingstone of Bedlormie, a scion of the family of the Livingstones of Callander. The race once devoted to the Stuarts had now turned to the side of William of Orange.

Rob Roy "had received intelligence that a valuable herd of cattle belonging to Livingstone was to pass through Kippen on the way to Stirling on a certain day and he resolved to intercept it. Taking the south road by Aberfoyle his party crossed the Forth and entered Bucklyvie by a circuitous path. No tidings had reached this spot of the expected booty and as the road to Kippen lay through the town Rob ordered his men to await its arrival there. He disposed of his men in convenient positions to effect his purpose of carrying off the cattle of Lord¹ Livingstone." But the inhabitants were alarmed at the incursion and "silently prepared to defend their hearths and homes, Messengers were sent to Kippen and Balfron warning the Countryside of the raid and asking for assistance against the Reivers. They gradually gathered from all quarters into Buchlyvie, ready to resist the first attack upon them. As the day wore on and no signs of his intended prey appeared Rob Roy decided to leave the town and encamp on the Muir of Kippen for the night. He could not fail to mark the increased numbers of the country people who were entering the place nor to notice the menacing attitude which they had

¹ From what precedes there is no information that the cattle belonged to Lord Livingstone, but rather to Sir Alexander.

assumed. Prudence dictated that he should abandon the lanes and narrow alleys of the town and lead his men to the heath where danger might be seen approaching so he speedily withdrew before a blow had been exchanged."

"The villagers of Kippen meanwhile had been aroused by exaggerated reports of the foray and were rapidly advancing towards Bucklyvie armed with such agricultural weapons as their agricultural pursuit supplied. Rob Roy thus found himself placed betwixt two parties eager to attack him but with whom he had no quarrel. He sought to avoid a contest, knowing that the imperfect weapons they brought against him were unequally matched with the claymores of his own hardy mountaineers, but fate decided it otherwise. Just as the sun was sinking in the West the cattle of Lord Livingstone for which he had waited so patiently all day were seen slowly approaching the place which he occupied. One word to his men set them flying forward with speed to capture the quarry which had brought them from their own mountainous retreat.

"The impetuous charge of the MacGregors was met by the Kippen Band who interposed between them and the herd, threatening them with scythes and clubs with which they had hastily armed themselves. Irritated by an opposition which they had striven to avoid the Highlanders sought to drive their assailants back by using only the flat of the sword; but their efforts were in vain and in self defence they were compelled to cut and thrust as well as to parry. Thoroughly roused now and with their northern blood all afire they rushed upon their opponents. In a brief space the road was cleared before them, and the helpless Lowlanders fled in dismay leaving the herd of cattle in the roadway undefended. The Keeper to whom they had been committed made a feeble attempt to resist the spoilers but he was remorselessly cut down and left lifeless on the ground. The purpose of the Highlanders was accomplished when they gained possession of the 'Guidis and gear' of the Whig Lord.

"Rob Roy's fiercer passions had been inflamed by the uncalled for interference of the Lowland Band so he decided to teach them forbearance in the future. Detaching a company of his men to guard the spoil he made his way to the village of Kippen which he found almost deserted, the panic that had seized upon its defenders had not abated, and they were afraid to return to their homes, where the head of the Band would seek them. Rob changed his conduct towards them when he saw their cowardice and taking the cattle from every Byre in the village which he could easily reach he made one vast herd of bestial and drove all before him to join his companions. By speedy by-ways and secret paths with which he was thoroughly familiar his party returned home to Balquhiddy elated with their success, and laden with booty. Seldom had a Highland raid been so productive, yet so bloodless."

In the following letter mention is made for the first time by Lord

Murray, eldest son of the Marquis of Atholl, and afterwards 1st Duke of Atholl, of Robert Campbell alias MacGregor or Rob Roy. Extract¹:—

“May 21 1695. It was late when I writ last on Saturday to my father, which made me omitt to take notice of what his lp writt in a former letter concerning a soldier of mine called Menzies that I spoke to at Dunkeld & another man was with him. it was not concerning aney of Broadalbane’s men but about one Rob: Cample, a son of that Livt Coll M^cGregor who cheated my father, and he & his family have continued to doe all they coud against me. My father is in the right that Menzies is a rogue, at least he was one, & it is hard to mend them, but I have good surety yt he will cary himself honestly in times coming. I have sent a party to aprehend that Rob: Campbel I have not yett hard wt they have dine. I belive Bread: indeed is his friend because he has taken that name & his lp has espoused his interrest when he was persued before the justiciary court, wherfor I wish none of his lps frends at Dunkeld may gett notice I imployed about him. I wish I had not seen the men at yt place, but having missed me at Hunting-touer they came there.”

Rob Roy having obtained private notice of the dispatch of the party, contrived to evade them, but he must either have been captured or surrendered himself soon afterwards, as the following bond² shows he made submission to Lord Murray a month later.

“Be it known to all men Be thir presents me Robert Roy Campbell, sometime M^cGrigor, sone to Lievt Col M^cGrigor, ffor as much as ane noble Lord, John Lord Murray, is pleased to receive me into his Lops favour, notwithstanding of my many ungratefull deportments and undecent cariages for some yeares by past, Therefor I the said Robert Roy Campbell as principal and Alexr M^cDonnell, Laird of Glengarrie and Alexr M^cDonald, brother german to John M^cDonald of Glencoe, as cautioners for me, Be thir presents hereby bind & oblidge us con^{tie} & sa^{llie}, our aires excutors & successours, That the s^d Robert Roy Campbell shall hereafter, & in all time coming, not only behave himselfe as a loyall & dutifull subject under this present government but also as ane honest, faithfull & obedient servant to the noble Lord and shall present himselfe to his Lop when ever required. & shall live honestly, peaceably & quietly in all time coming, and that under the penalty of ane thousand pounds scotts money, to be payed to his Lop by us in case of failzie, and I the said Robert Roy Campbell hereby oblidge me and my foresaids To relieve my saids Cau^{rs} and their forsaid of anie charges or expenses they shall happen to incurr by or through their said cautionerie and Wee the said Cau^{rs}

¹ “Chronicles of the Atholl and Tullibardine Families.”

² *Ibid.*

as named also oblige us and our forsaidis to relieve each of us the others of our sd
 caw^{rie} proportionally and prorata. Consenting thir presents be registered in the
 Books of Counsell or Session, or others competent to have the strength of ane
 decreit of the Lords or Judges thereof interponed thereto that horning on six
 dayes & others necessar, as efferes pass hereupon. and constitute our
 pro^{ss} yrfor ;

“In witness whereoff Wee have sub^t thir presents, written by Alex. Kirkwood,
 servant to his Lop att our desire, with our hands at Edr the twentiesecond day of
 June 1695 yeares, before thir witnesses—

Leonard Robertstone of Straloch, Lievtennant Simon Fraser of Beawfort, and
 the s^d Alex^r Kirkwood.—

Leo. Ro'sone, witnes

Sim Fraser, witness

Alex Kirkwood, witnes

Robert Campbell

Alex^r M^cDonel Cau^r

Alex^r M^cDonell Cau^r

Notwithstanding this submission and promises of amendment, Rob
 seems to have been again in trouble the same year.

1695. Dec. 19. The Privy Council ordered “Robert M^cGregor prisoner
 in Glasgow to be sent along with some others to Flanders.” Probably he
 in some manner or other contrived to escape this sentence, but we have
 no particulars on the subject.

The popular histories of Rob Roy, based for the most part on tradition,
 much of which may be true, but which, as everyone's experience shows, is
 often highly coloured by prejudices and imagination, relate very remark-
 able tales of Rob Roy's strength, presence of mind and hairbreadth escapes
 whilst he was still a very young man, but as dates are seldom given it is
 probable that these incidents were spread over a large part of his life.
 Rob commenced life as a cattle dealer and is said to have taken a large
 tract of land in Balquhiddar as a grazing. He is supposed to have been an
 authorised member of a Watch Company¹ for the protection of the district
 at one time: at all events he enforced contributions of “Black Mail”
 for the benefit of himself and followers. The rescue of fifteen head of
 cattle carried off from Finlarig by a party of Macras and restored by Rob
 to the owners was one of his first exploits. Rob Roy married Mary

¹ There is no evidence that he was ever officially appointed to the charge of a Watch Company,
 and it seems more probable that he banded together his followers for his own purposes.

M^cGregor, daughter of Gregor M^cGregor of Comermore, and she survived him several years. Her father was Gregor MacGregor, second son of Gregor M^cGregor of Easter Corerklet.¹

It has been already stated that in 1701 Archibald M^cGregor or Graham of Kilmanan, with consent of his eldest son, resigned in favour of Robert Campbell or M^cGregor the lands of Craigrostan which he had purchased from Colquhoun of Luss. In 1704 he impignorated also to Rob Roy the lands of Inversnait, and in June 1706 gave him a confirmatory charter of Craigrostan. In the Atholl Papers there is incidental mention of Rob in a letter from Mr Scott, an agent to the Duke of Atholl, dated Edinburgh, Feb. 22, 1704.

“I am sorry Robert Roy’s declaration was so ill writt. I did it in hast not thinking it would be sent away. He is not now in town so cannot make it up and I really took it for stories of his own making & not materiall, which made me write it so carelessly and that it was all hearsay, Kilmanan is still in town and I have been several times calling for him & either miss’d him or found him so drunk as I could not understand what he said. If I remember, all Robert Roy’s stories was hearsay from him, or a man I think of, one Graem, in the head of Monteith, and what I remember most material if true, was that Beaufort being sollicitid to write, Robert Roy answered he could not trust him, for that he would deliver him up to your Grace, But I know he was actually writ to by Beaufort but that he happened at the time to be out of the country.”

Letter from Rob Roy to the Duke of Atholl.

“Glengyle, ye 20. of May 1704.

“My Lord,—May it please Your Grace, In Your Grace’s absence Fownab prest tuo of your men & sent them to Ed’ for recreits; y’ names be John & Duncane M^cEune Voire, late M^cGrigore in Glenlyone. Duncane, liveing at ye time under ye Earle of Bradalbin was brought back. John remains still there. Your Grace was pleased to protect these two men formerly. Therefor I humblie beg that y’ Grace may be pleased to liberat this poor man, who hath left a wyfe and maney smal children behind him. If not, Fownab May heirafter dispose of yr Grace’s men as if they were his oun. beging pardon for this I am My Lord, yr Gr/s most humble and most oblidged servantt,
Ro: Campbell.”

“1704. Febr. 2d. The Duchess of Atholl wrote to the Duke from Holyrood House that she had seen Rob Roy who had given her some information about the

¹ See page 263.

plot, and that she was convinced he could tell enough if he liked."¹—Atholl and Tullibardine Chronicles.

The Marquis of Montrose gave Rob Roy considerable countenance in his occupation of cattle dealing and advanced him sums of money, Highland cattle at that period met with a ready sale in England, and Rob became very well known throughout the country, his business dealings being honourable and straightforward.—But eventually business failures involved him in much trouble, he was unable to meet the claims of the Marquis of Montrose, to whom he was eventually forced by Law to give up his lands under Wadset, and never recovered them.

In the Rev^d William MacGregor Stirling's notes to Nimmo's "History of Stirlingshire" 2^d edition 1817 and 2^d volume, the Story is succinctly given. Craigrostan had belonged to another family of MacGregors, whose representative now bears the name of Gregorson.² Mr MacGregor of Craigrostan had become security for money borrowed by a friend, and his estate was purchased by the lender the Marquis of Montrose.

"Robert Campbell of Inversnait, had with one MacDonald, borrowed in 1708, a sum, of the Duke of Montrose, for buying cattle. Campbell's partner fled with the money; and Inversnait with all pertinents was adjudicated for payment." The Duke of Montrose's "Chamberlain, Graham of Killearn, over zealous in his master's service," pushed matters very cruelly and being evidently a man of savage instincts brutally insulted Rob Roy's wife in his absence. "The date of the outrage is not known. It was probably in 1708 or the year after." "The husband, being on his return, informed of what had taken place in his absence, withdrew from a scene which he could no longer bear and vowed vengeance. He seized part of the Duke's rents, as the only way in which as he argued, he could regain any part of his own estate. On the unmanly insulter of his wife he took a personal satisfaction which marks the mildness of his character. Killearn was collecting rents at Chapellaroch, a place in Stirlingshire, when Robert arriving with an armed force, demanded his tythe. The Chamberlain endeavoured to conceal the money by throwing it upon a loft, above the room he sat in. Robert however insisted on having what he called his share; and on the pleasure besides of Mr Graham's company to the Highlands. Carrying him to Loch-Kettern, now known as Loch Katherine, he confined him three days on a desert island near Glengyle."

¹ Some cabal intended to undermine the duke at Court.

² See later.

Letter to the Duke of Atholl from his agent in Edinburgh, Mr Douglas.

“Edin. 25th, 1712.

“May it please Your Grace,— I cannot forbear giving y^r Gr/ an account of q^t I hear concerning y^r Gr/ affaires. And I no sooner came to town than I heard that ‘Rob Roy’ M^cGreigour had gone off w^t a great dale of My Lord D. Montrose, & other gentle men’s money and accordingly is insert by My Lo/ Montrose his order, in the gazette as a vagabound.

“The common Report goes y^t he has gone off w^t 1000^{lb} ster; & made the best of his way over to the Pretender, & y^e storrie for this w^h concerns y^r Gr/ is that he should have bein w^t y^r Gr/, ye M. of Huntly & a great many others of the Highland Clans. It is reported by those who ar non of y^r Gr/ friends that you should have conversed w^t him after he was publickly in the gazette & known to be a declared fugitive q^{ch} I am confident is altogether false, & I doe nott believe y^r Gr/ hes seen him att all. For to my certain knowledge I have heard y^r Gr/ had no kindness for y^t fellow. But in case y^r Gr/ hes att any time seen him, I am hopefull it was only by accident, & befor anything of this hes been discovered anent him, & ye more becaus I hear y^t Montrose is making all y^e search imaginable of his wayes & conversation since he went away.

“Y^r Gr/ would doe me y^e honour as lett me know if he was near y^r Gr/ or the least keind of ground for this storrie, so as I can inform those who give ear to it of the groundless aspersion. I am in all duty &c. Jo Douglas.”

Letter from Rob Roy to the Duke of Atholl.

“Port’nellan, 27th Jan^y 1713.

“May it please Your Grace,—I am hopefull your Grace Has heard how y^e Duke of Montrose is offering to ruine me upon the accompt of cautionrie y^t I engadged to his Grace. I have offered to him the whole principle soume with a yeirs rent, which he positively refuses ye same. The reasone why he did refuse it was, he sent me a protectione, and in the meantyme y^t I had y^e protectione, his Grace thought it fitt to procure ane order from the Queen’s advocate to Funnab, to secure me, and had a partie of men to put this order in executione against me. This was a most rediculous way to any nobleman to treat any man after this manner.

“Funnab is still promeseing to put this order in executione; but if I can, his Grace & he both will not doe it: God knowes but their is vast differs between Dukes. Blessed be God for that its not ye Athole men that is after me, Altho it were if your Grace would send to me the Least foot Boy I would come without any protectione. Your Grace was alwayes charitable and kynd to me beyond my deservings. If your Grace would speake to y^e advocate to countermand his order,

since its contrary to Law, it would ease me very much off my troubles, and I beg pardone for this trouble and for the superscription hereof, and I am

Your Grace's servant while I am alive, Rob Roy."

From the "Chartulary":—

"1713, February 28th. Adjudication Sir John Shaw of Greenock Baronet against Robert Campbell of Inversnate.

"August 3rd. Three Adjudications, viz. Duke of Montrose, Mungo Grahame of Gorthie, James Graham Writer in Glasgow against Robert Campbell.

"August 12th. Adjudication Campbell of Blytheswood against Robert Campbell of Inversnait.

"1714, February 6th. M^cFarlane & Buchannan against the same.

"March 3rd. Montgomery against Robert Roy M^cGregor alias Campbell.

"At Huntingtower April 5th 1715,¹ In presence of John, Duke of Atholl, Sherriff prin^o of Perthshire, Lord of the Regalities of Atholl and Dunkeld, Steward prin^o of the Stewartys of Fife and Huntingtower.

"Grigor Murray, sometime M^cGrigor, son to Alex^r Murray in Coynachan in Glenalmond, being Interrogate if he the said Grigor of himself, or by giving commission to any other, boug^t any arms or amunition at Edin^r or els where these five or six months by past, and if the said Grigor was desired to list himself in the service of Robert Roy Campbell or any others, answered :

"That he had not been in Edin^r these seven years bypast, neither has he of himself, or by giving commission to any other, boug^t either arms or amunition these 12 months bygone, except seven Targets he boug^t for the s^d Robert, being Employed by him, about Candlemas last, to buy Targets for his use, but he the s^d Grigor hearing afterwards that the s^d Robert became suspected to the Government by drinking the Pretender's health, did dispose of the s^d Targets to his Grace's Tennents in Glenalmond, and that he has neither seen nor heard from the s^d Robert, since the s^d time, and further that the s^d Robert did never list him or any other in his hearing either to his own or any other service whatsoever. All which he declares to be of truth and that he is willing to depone upon the uerity of the same. In witness whereof he has subscribed these pres^{ts} &^c &^c

Grigor Murray."

¹ Atholl and Tullibardine Chronicles.

Chapter XX

The Rising of 1715

Historical Sketch—

THE death of Queen Anne, August 1, 1714, ended' all pensions given by her, but lent hope to the Stewart interest to which most of the Highland chiefs were in heart pledged. Immediately after the death of the Queen, Prince George, Elector of Brunswick Lunenburg, was proclaimed King, according to a previous Act of Settlement. James VIII. set off from his residence in Lorraine to Paris to crave the aid of Louis XIV., but the latter declined to interfere. Certain movements among the friends of the Chevalier in Scotland, indicated to the Government that an insurrection was intended. George I. arrived in England, Sep. 1714. On this occasion the Earl of Mar presented himself at Court, and many of the Highland Chiefs addressed to him a letter professing a welcome to the new King. All the while preparations for an attempt in favour of the exiled monarch progressed, and the Earl of Mar, who had not been well received in London, in August 1715 set out for Scotland. A hunting party was convened at Aboyne which gave the Jacobite leaders an opportunity of meeting and concerting their future plans. The Marquis of Tullibardine arrived unexpectedly at Blair from London on the 13th August, but found his father bound to the service of George I. The Marquis and his brother, Lord George Murray, started again, ostensibly for Hamilton to visit their grandmother, but the first day went no farther than Faskally and thence to the meeting in Braemar. On Sep. 6 the Earl of Mar set up the Standard of King James VIII. at the Castleton of Braemar, and three days later issued a Declaration. On the 1st Sep. an event occurred very fatal to the success of the undertaking, viz. the death of Louis XIV. of France whose support at times had been very

valuable to the Jacobite cause. On receipt of this intelligence a Council of War was called, but the majority of the Jacobite leaders considered they had gone too far to recede with safety; an appeal to arms was therefore resolved upon and a manifesto issued. Lord Mar moved southward with his forces, and on Sep. 28 took up his quarters in Perth. Early in October he sent 2020 men under Brigadier M^cIntosh of Borlum to march through Fife, cross the Firth, and join the Jacobites who were gathering in the North of England. Part of the expedition was driven back from the Forth and two boatloads captured, amongst the captives was John Stewart of Glenbuckie in Balquhiddar. The party who succeeded in joining the English Jacobites eventually marched with them to Preston, but whilst they were there the town was invested by the Government troops who set fire to the outlying houses, and on the 14th Nov. induced the Jacobites to capitulate, a proceeding which enraged the Highlanders amongst them.

Meanwhile the Earl of Mar remained mostly at Perth. The Duke of Argyle had early in Sep. been appointed Generalissimo of the Government army encamped at Stirling to oppose Mar and the Jacobite troops. General Gordon in support of the latter had raised the MacDonalds, MacLeans and Camerons, and marched towards Inverary, his "Black Camp," as it was styled, keeping the Campbells in perpetual alarm from trifling causes. But on one of these occasions, concluding from the amount of firing in the Castle of Inverary, that they had received reinforcements, General Gordon withdrew towards Perth.

From Rae's History of the Rebellion, 1715.¹

"About the 6th of October the Earl of Ilay was sent by the Duke of Argyle, his brother to command the loyal posse of that country, at the earnest desire of that people who requested that one of the stock of that family would come to head them. About the same time M^cDonald Captain of Clanronald with about 700 men came to Strathphillen in Perthshire where Glengarry, who sometime before was reinforced with 300 of the M^cgregours and Glenco-Men together inforc'd with the Rebels formerly with him, join'd him.

¹ History of the Rebellion Raised against His Majesty King George I., by the Rev^d Mr Peter Rae, 2^d Edn. London, 1746.

“This Clan of the M^cGregours had about the End of September, broke out in Rebellion under the Command of Gregor M^cgregiour of Glengyle, Nephew to that notorious Robber Rob Roy, and in a considerable Body made an excursion on their neighbours, especially on Buchannan and the Heads of Monteith, and, coming on them unawares disarmed them. Upon Michaelmas day they made themselves Masters of the Boats on the Water of Enrick and LochLomond, and about seventy men of them possessed themselves of Inchmurrin, a large Isle in the said Loch whence about midnight they came ashore on the Paroch of Bonhill three miles above Dumbarton but being alarmed by the ringing of bells in several paroches, and the discharge of two great Guns from the Castle of Dumbarton, to warn the country, they made haste to the boats and returned to the Isle where they did considerable Damage. And having taken up all the boats on the Loch and drawn them up on the land at Innersnaat, soon after they went in a body, with their fellows to Mar's Camp, but in a few days after, returned to Craigoyston and the adjacent places on the North-East side of LochLomond, where they mustered their forces, on the 10th October. Upon this it was resolved by his Majesty's friends in those parts, to retake the Boats from them, if possible, by which they kept the country round in a terrour, not knowing where they might make their Descent: In order to which, three long Boats and four Pinnaces were brought from the Men of War then lying in the Firth of Clyde with four Pateraroes, two gunners, and about 100 Seamen, stout and well armed, under the command of Captain Field, Captain Parker, and four Lieutenants, and a large Boat with two screw Guns under the command of Captain Clark, came over from New-Port-Glasgow and rendezvouzed with them at the Key of Dumbarton, on the 11th at night; and being joined by three large Boats belonging to that place, next morning about Nine of the Clock they put off from the Key, and being drawn up the River Levin, by Horses, to the Mouth of the Loch, the Pasley Volunteers, in number about 120 Men, commanded by Captain Finlayson, assisted by Captain Scot, a half Pay Officer, who had been posted at Dumbarton for some time before, and as many more as the Boats could conveniently stow, went on Board. And at the same time the Dumbarton Men, under the command of David Colquhoun and James Duncanson of Garshaik, Magistrates of that Burgh, with the Men of Easter and Wester Kilpatrick, Rosneith, Rew, and those of Cardross, marched on Foot up the North-West Side of the Loch and after them on Horseback the Honourable Master John Campbell of Mamore, uncle to His Grace the Duke of Argyle, attended by a fine train of the Gentlemen of the Sire, viz Archibald M^caulay of Ardincaple, Aulay M^caulay his eldest son, George Naper of Kilmahew, Walter Graham of Kilmardinny, John Colquhoun of Craigtoun, James Stirling of Law, James Hamilton of Barns, with many others, well mounted and armed.”

“At Night they arrived at Luss, where they were joined by Sir Humphrey

Hanoverians on Loch Lomond Side 285

Colquhoun of Luss and James Grant of Pluscarden his Son-in-Law, followed by forty or fifty stately fellows in their short hose and Belted Plaids, armed each of them with a well fix'd Gun on his shoulder, a strong handsome target, with a sharp pointed steel of above half an ell in length screwed into the Naval of it, on his left Arm; a sturdy Claymore by his side, and a pistol or two with a Durk and Knife on his Belt. Here the whole company rested all night, and on the Morrow being Thursday the 13th, they went on in their expedition, and about noon came to Innersnaat, the Place of Danger, where the Pasley Men, and those of Dumbarton, and several of the other companies, to the number of 100 men, with the greatest Intrepidity leap'd on shore, got up to the Top of the Mountains, and stood a considerable time beating thier Drums all the while, but no Enemy appearing, they went on in quest of their Boats, which the Rebels had seized, and having casually lighted on some Ropes, Anchors, and Oars hid among the Shrubs; at length they found the Boats drawn up a good way on the Land, which they hurled down to the Loch; Such of them as were not damaged, they carried off with them and such as were they sunk or hewed in pieces, The same night they returned to Luss and thence next day to Dumbarton, from whence they had first set out, bringing along with them the whole Boats they found in their Way, on either side of the Loch, and in the Creeks of the Isles, and moored them under the Canon of the Castle.

During this expedition, the Pinnaces discharging their pateraroes, and the Men their small arms, made such a thundering Noise through the multiplied rebounding Echoes of the vast mountains on both sides of the Loch, that the M^cgregiours were cowed and frighted away to the rest of the Rebels, who were encamped at Strathphillen, about 16 miles away from the Head of the Loch, where, being all joined as above, they continued till the 18th of October: about which time they were also joined by Stuart of Appin with 250 men, Sir John M^cLean with 400, M^cDougal of Lorn with about 50, and a part of Breadalbine's Men, making up by the modestest computation 2400 Men."

The continuation relates to the general history of the campaign, the Rev. narrator of the Loch Lomond pursuit, though faithful in the main facts, probably drew a good deal on his own imagination as to the effect produced on Glengyll's men by the hideous noises of the "Pateraroes."

The Earl of Seaforth, with the northern Clans, reached Perth early in Nov.¹ General Gordon by that time had reached Drummond Castle on his return from Inveraray with the Western Clans on the way to Perth. Mar dispatched an Express to him instructing him to join the main

¹ Condensed from the account in "Browne's Highlands," vol. ii.

Highland army on the March to Dunblane, it having been resolved in a Council of War on the 9th Nov. to leave Perth. Accordingly the Army marched to Auchterarder on the 10th and was joined by General Gordon on the 11th; the Earl of Mar ordered Gordon with 3000 men of the Clans and some horse, on the 12th, to go forward and take possession of Dunblane; whilst the rest of the Army were ordered to parade on the Muir of Tullibardine, and the Earl of Mar went to Drummond Castle to have an interview with the Earl of Breadalbane. Argyle's forces had been almost doubled by reinforcements from Ireland, and he had received intelligence of Mar's advance from his spies, but not being strong enough to hold the Forth, which was now beginning to freeze, he determined to offer battle to the enemy before they could reach the river. His advance guard seized Dunblane; Gordon, on learning this, halted and sent an express to General Hamilton who forwarded it to Mar, and halted near the Roman Camp at Ardoch. On Mar's return, the Jacobites marched to the Bridge of Kinbuck, while Argyle formed his army in battle array on a rising ground above the house of Kippenross. The two armies bivouacked within three miles of each other, only separated by the Sheriffmuir, but Mar was completely ignorant of Argyle's close vicinity, imagining him to be still at Dunblane. On the 13th Nov. 1715, the Battle of Sheriffmuir commenced. The results of the Action were undecisive, the right of Mar's army having defeated Argyle's left, whilst Mar's left was overthrown by Argyle's right. Both sides therefore claimed the victory, but to the Earl of Mar, it was followed by the defection of many of the Clans: he consequently abandoned his intention of crossing the Forth and retired upon Perth. "The MacPhersons and MacGregors did not join in the contest at all, but looked on as if unconcerned about the result."¹ The fact is only a portion of the Clan, chiefly such as were followers of Rob Roy or of his nephew Glengyle, took up arms on this occasion, and for some reason Rob Roy chose to stand aloof. It is said that he stood on a hill in the centre of the Highland position when the right wing had cut to pieces Argyll's left wing, while the Clans on the left of Mar's army were

¹ Browne's Highlands.

completely routed, yet Rob Roy could not be prevailed on to charge.¹ Jacobites have always believed that the reason of Rob's conduct was a subsidy from the Duke of Argyle, and great colour was lent to this supposition by the conduct of his followers who are said to have plundered the baggage and the Dead on both sides after the battle. It is probable that whether money entered into the question or not, Rob Roy must have been averse to act contrary to the Duke of Argyll's wishes, as after the quarrel with the Duke of Montrose, Rob Roy had been at pains to please Argyll.

The capitulation at Preston occurred the day before Sherriffmuir, and at the same time Inverness was captured by the Government troops. In the middle of Sep. the Chevalier himself started from Dunkirk attended by the Marquis of Tynemouth, son of the Duke of Berwick, and Lieutenant Allan Cameron, a son of Locheil. The Chevalier landed at Peterhead on Dec. 22. He remained several days at Fetteresso, the house of Earl Marischal, and there received on the 27th a body of gentlemen who rode out from Perth, and after kissing the King's hand, they proclaimed him at the gates of the house. On the 6th Jany. 1716 the Chevalier made his entrance into Dundee. He slept one night at Fingask and then took up his abode at Scone. On Monday 10th Jan. the Chevalier made his public entry into Perth. From Scone several proclamations were issued, and it was intended the Coronation should take place there on the 23rd Jan., but before that date arrived, the Chevalier and his friends had resolved to abandon the contest as hopeless, Argyll received large reinforcements from abroad, whilst the Jacobite forces and ammunition had diminished; the weather was very severe and the troops in Perth were entirely cut off from coals, as they had been obliged to relinquish all the towns they had secured on the Banks of the Firth of Forth. The Duke of Argyll was advancing on Perth, and after a Council of War held at Scone by the Jacobite leaders it was resolved to march the Highland army northwards and then disband them. The march to Montrose was commenced on Jan. 31, they arrived there on Feb. 3, and to keep up their hope that they were only moving to a stronger position, the troops were ordered to continue on, in the direction

¹ Sir Walter Scott's Introduction to "Rob Roy."

of Aberdeen the same night. Meanwhile the Chevalier was induced to leave the country; it was pointed out to him, that his followers might obtain better terms if he went away, and although he was very averse to leaving those who had risked their all in his service, the Prince was prevailed upon to depart on board a small French vessel with a very few followers. Meanwhile the Jacobite army received at Aberdeen a letter from the Chevalier thanking them for their services and explaining that he was forced to give up the attempt at that time. The troops marched on to Badenoch and there quietly dispersed. Thus ended the Rising of 1715.

Notwithstanding Rob Roy's caution at Sheriffmuir he was included in the Act of Attainder and the house in Breadalbane which was his place of retreat, was burned by General Lord Cadogan who marched through the highlands to disarm the Clans. "But upon going to Inverary with about forty or fifty of his followers, Rob obtained favour by an apparent surrender of their arms to Colonel Patrick Campbell of Fannah who furnished them and their leader with protections under his hand. He established himself again at Craigrostan and resumed his old quarrel with the Duke of Montrose keeping a force of some fifty men in his employ."

From the "Chartulary," quoted from an old pamphlet—Edinchip Papers:—

"1715, October 4th. Letter from the Earl of Mar to Lieutenant General Gordon, who had got charge of the expedition which had for its object to seize Inverary House and Town, and plant a garrison there. The Letter is dated from the Camp at Perth October 4th, 1715.

"Sir,

"I had the favour of yours of the 30th September last night, and am very glad you expect to be joined soon by those who ought to have been with you long ago.

"I have ordered as you desired, Glengyll, Rob Roy, Ballhaldie, and the M^cGriggars with them, to join you, and to follow the orders you give them.

"Your Chief his Highlandmen were last night in Stratharle &c.

"After you have done me the work at Inverary, which upon resistance, I think you had better do by Blocad than Storm, you may proceed Westward conform to former Orders; but by reason of my not marching from hence so soon as I had intended, you would not march so far that way, but that you can join us upon occasion nearer than Monteth, if there should be need for it, &c. My service to Glengary and Glenderule, &c.

(Signed) 'Mar.'

“Letter from the Earl of Mar Directed to the Laird of Glengyll

““Sir

“‘I am very well pleased with the account of your securing the Boats on Loch Lomond and the other good services you have done since you was with me; General Gordon, Glengarry and Glenderule are desirous of having you, your uncle the bearer and the men with you with them on the Expedition they are going about, therefore you must lose no time in going to them and follow such orders as you shall receive, since your uncle is the bearer I need say no more.’

(Signed) ‘Mar, from the Camp at Perth Oct. 14.’

“October 14th. Mar to the Earl of Breadalbane from the Camp of Perth October 14th.

“‘I just now hear from Monteith, that the Earls Islay and Bute are certainly in Argyleshire, and that there were two men of war come into Clyde, who were sending their long boats to retake the boats on Lochlomond which Glengyle had seized. I wish with all my heart this could be prevented &c.’

“October 14th. ‘Honoured Sir,

“‘When I came to Argour I wrote to Lochyeal to tryst me where to meet him; he desired me to go to Achnacar, and said he would see me there in two days; But he has met with such difficulties in raising his men in Morvan, who are threatened by Argyle’s friends, to be used with utmost Rigour if they rise with their Chief; he is so fatigued and angered with them, that he is rather to be pitied than quarrelled for his Longsomeness. He is mightily ashamed for his not being with you before this time. His people in Lochaber are threatened after the same manner who was mightily disheartened by people on purpose sent amongst them. He is to take other measures with them than he did at first with the Morvan men, and is resolved to be with you next week. Since I have here staid so long I incline to come along with Lochyeal. I presume to trouble you to offer my humble service to Glengary and the other Gentlemen with you. I am, to the utmost of my power, Honoured Sir, your most humble and obedient Servant,’

(Signed) ‘M^cGregor.’¹

‘Achnacar October 14th, 1715.’

“October 22nd. ‘At the side of Lochfine October 22, 1715.

“‘Much Honoured

“‘I was honoured with yours of this date desiring to return an Receipt thereof, and by the Memorandum sent to your Excellency with Mr Duncan Comrie (which by this time is at you) tis evident that the Boat and the Freight seized will fall in the Enemies Hands, if I instantly march the men that are here, since there is no security for a small party to guard the same, the Enemies knowing of your being in this Place, neither is there any Possibility to carry what was seized this night to

¹ Balhaldies.

the Camp; Therefore, for the above Reasons, I presume to send this Express to wait your further orders, and if it shall be to march all Night, you shall find that I shall be very ready to obey.

“‘Pardon my freedom in this, and I allowing to subscribe myself your Excellencys most humble servant.’ (Signed) ‘GREG. M^cGREG.’

Addressed

‘To Lieutenant General Gordon
at the Parks of Inverary.’¹

“‘Sir,

“‘Upon sight hereof, return with your own and Uncle’s men to the Camp, and leave Glenco’s with himself. I am Sir your humble servant.

‘ALEX. GORDON.’

‘October 22.

Ten o clock.’

(Addressed)

‘To the Laird of Glengyle.’

“‘November 4th. Extract Mar from ‘Huntingtour Friday morning November 4th, 1715.’ ‘To Lieutenant General Gordon at Auchterarder.’

“‘I wonder what keeps Rob Roy from coming to Perth, as I ordered him. Pray send him there immediately, for I want very much to speak to him; and if there be no alarm from the enemy, I would have you to come to Perth to-morrow morning, that I may concert some things with you as to our March.’

“‘Original Order of which the following is a copy

“‘John Earl of Mar & a Commander of in Chief of his Majesty’s Forces in Scotland These are ordering you and requiring you with the Battalion of the name of MacGregor, to go to the Adjacent Country of Cambus Wallace where you are to put yourselves as you shall find most convenient, for this service and there you are by all possible means to prevent any party of the Enemy’s carrying off any forage as provisions &c from that Country and the neighbourhood and if necessary you are hereby empowered to call for a reinforcement from the Garrison of Braes, in case you shall not find yourself in a condition to prevent the Enemy’s carrying away the forage and Provisions mentioned, you are to drive them off and bring them into the Camp for the use of his Majesty’s forces in Scotland. These are ordering you and requiring you upon sight hereof forthwith to call in all the parties you have out as in Garrisons or elsewhere, or order them immediately to join you on your march and to march with them and the whole garrison under your command to Naughton and in conjunction with that Garrison to march to the water side of Dundee, where boats will be ordered to be in readiness to transport you to Dundee, and there you are to observe and obey such other orders as shall be transmitted to you. This

¹ Glengyle.

you are to do with all possible care and expedition as you shall answer to his Majesty's at your highest peril.

“Given at the Court of Scoon this 27. January 1715. 16.’

(Signed) ‘Mar.’

Directed to the Laird of Glengyll Commanding
Officer of the Garrison of Falkland.

The above letters show that Gregor MacGregor, the Laird of Glengyll, was of essential service throughout the Campaign.

From the “Chartulary” :—

“List of persons attainted of High Treason by the Parliament of Great Britain for being concerned in the Rebellion 1715.

“The Duke of Ormond and Viscount Bolingbroke unless they shall surrender themselves to justice by 10th September 1715.”—Parliamentary Record An. 1 Geo. R. Sess. 2. Parl. 4.

“Thomas Forrester Esquire and William Mackintosh commonly called Brigadier Mackintosh having escaped from prison after receiving their indictments.”—Parliamentary Record An. 1. Geo. R. Sess. 1. Parl. 5.

“William Murray Esquire commonly called Marquis of Tullibardine and James Drummond commonly called Lord Drummond.”—Parl. Record An. 1. Geo. R. Sess. 1. Parl. 5.

“An Act declaring the persons following to stand attainted of High Treason from 13th November 1715 unless the surrender themselves to Justice by the last day of June 1716.

George Earl Marischal

William Earl of Seaforth

James Earl of Southesk

James Earl of Panmure

William Viscount of Kilsyth

James Viscount of Kingston

Robert Lord Burleigh

Kenneth Lord Duffus

James Ogilvie commonly called Lord Ogilvie

William Sutherland Laird of Roscommon brother to the Lord Duffus

Lieutenant General George Hamilton

Major General Thomas Gordon Laird of Auchintoul

Colonel John Hay son of the Earl of Kinnoul

Major William Clephan

Sir David Threipland of Fingask

Sir Hugh Paterson of Bannockburn

Sir Donald Macdonald of Slate
 Mr John Paterson of Prestonhall
 Sir John Mackenzie of Coull
 Mr James Malcolm of Grange
 Mr John Stuart of Innernytie
 Mr Alexander Robertson of Strowan
 Mr John Walkingshaw of Scotstown
 Mr George Mackenzie of Delvin
 George Mackenzie of Ballamachie
 Alexander Mackenzie of Fraserdale
 Roderick Mackenzie of Fairburn
 Alexander Mackenzie of Applecross
 Donald Mackenzie of Kilcowie
 John Mackenzie of Avach
 John Sinclair Esquire commonly called Master of Sinclair
 Alexander Farquharson of Inveray
 Colin Campbell of Glendaroul
 John Cameron younger of Locheil
 James Stirling of Keir
 William Graham of Duntroon
 Robert Campbell alias Macgregour commonly called ROB ROY
 John Oliphant late Baillie in Dundee
 Robert Stuart of Appin
 Hugh Ross Laird of Clova
 John MacDowall of Lorn
 John Grant of Glenmoriston
 John Mackinnin Laird of Mackinnin
 Roderick Chisholm of Strathglas
 Alexander MacDonald of Glenco
 Alexander Mackenzie of Davachmaluack
 John Mackra of Davachcarty
 Alexander MacDonald Laird of Glengary
 Ronald Mackdonald Captain of Clanronnald."

—Parliamentary Record, An. 1. George I., Sess. 1. Parl, 5.

It is remarkable that Balhaldies, who had been so recently elected by certain of the Clan to be their Chief, does not appear to have taken an active part in the field in this campaign as far as is mentioned in contemporary memoirs and dispatches, although the letter signed "MacGregor" in accordance with that election, shows that he was in

some way employed. His devotion to the Jacobite cause was strong and faithful, and he was probably considered as of most use as a private diplomatist and organiser.¹

But a little Pamphlet, entitled "Dunblane Traditions," published in 1835 and reprinted in 1887, after stating that Balhaldies as a mere youth was conspicuous for his gallantry at Killiecrankie, gives an account of his conduct at Sheriffmuir, where

"his blows are reported to have been equally fatal ; He was however among the retreating division in that action ; but he disputed every inch of ground with his foe till most of his vassals and tenantry who rallied round him were numbered with the slain. Unable to resist the force of numbers he was latterly singly and alone, under the necessity of taking shelter at his own mansion House which stood within a mile of the line of retreat. Thither he had been followed by some dragoons who seeing him unattended made sure of their victim and justly, wounded as he was, and with such odds against him, had he not been so fortunate as to succeed in saving his life by throwing himself into his own 'kail yard' where he lay concealed among the 'lang green kail' until the attention of the pursuing party was directed otherwise. Luckily this detached party of Argyll's dragoons had been perceived by a retreating party of Stair's horse, who quickly rallying, attacked them with the utmost fury and in a few moments annihilated them horse and man. This affair happened near to the spot where Balhaldie Inn now stands. The heroic warrior at last rose from his uncomfortable place of concealment with the sword still in his grasp, naked and bloody as when he first left the battle ground. He found himself so weak, benumbed and stiff from the excessive fatigue which he had undergone, that it was with difficulty he could walk upright and his hand had so much swollen in the basket of his broad sword, that part of the iron had to be removed by the file, before it could be disengaged from the blood-dyed weapon."

In a memorial to be afterwards given, the descendant, representative, of Balhaldies, distinctly says that his ancestor did not take the Field in 1715, but as he alludes to William, younger of Balhaldies, and does not appear to have been very well versed in the history of his predecessors, one is inclined to think there is likely to be some truth in the local tradition, although adorned with startling and even absurd features by the narrator.

Of Rob Roy's conduct at Sherriffmuir the traditions are unfavourable.

¹ As far back as 1689, Viscount Dundee, on leaving the "Convention" in Edinburgh, had spent the night of March 19th at Dunblane at the house of Alexander Drummond of Balhaldies, who cheered him with favourable accounts of the loyal disposition of the Clans—as is mentioned in the "Memoirs of Lochiel," written by John Drummond (or MacGregor) son of the said Alexander.

After the rising in the interests of James VIII. had miscarried Balhaldies continued to correspond with friends of the Stuart Family, and was greatly trusted by all. He educated his eldest son William for the service of the Royal Exile and sent him over to Paris and Rome in December 1739. James VIII. created Alexander MacGregor of Balhaldies a Baronet of the ancient Kingdom of Scotland on March 1740. He appears to have died before Dec. 23, 1743.

Alexander Drummond or Macgregor of Balhaldies married March 26, 1686, Margaret eldest daughter of Sir Ewan Cameron of Lochiel; and had five daughters and six sons.

- 1 William his heir.
- 2 Ewin, no descendants.
- 3 John who wrote the Memoirs of his Grandfather Sir Ewan Cameron,¹ and left no descendants.
- 4 Duncan, no descendants.
- 5 Alexander, no descendants.
- 6 Donald, born Sep. 12, 1713, bred a sailor, resided at Pitceapsy, New York. When emigrating with other Loyalists to Nova Scotia in 1782 he lost what property he had acquired. He married Miss Ann Grosbeck of New York and by her had a son Alexander who died in the West Indies unmarried and five daughters.
 - 1 Ann married Lt MacGibbon and left children.
 - 2 Margaret died unmarried.
 - 3 Mary married Christmas 1781, the year before her family left New York, her paternal Cousin German Alexander MacGregor of Balhaldies.
 - 4 Jacobina married Lt Dougald Campbell of the 42d Regt and left children.
 - 5 Susanna married to Captain M^cLean and left children.

¹ In the appendix of Napier's "Memoirs of Dundee," vol. iii., Mr Napier states that Lochiel's Memoirs were written by "John Drummond of Bohaldy, grandson or great grandson of Lochiel's son-in-law." This is a genealogical mistake, for John Drummond was the second son of Lochiel's daughter and son-in-law.

Mrs Ann Grosbeck, relict of Donald Drummond MacGregor, died in 1818, aged 84 years.

“1740. March 14th. Patent of a Baronety to Alexander Macgregor of Balhaldies.

James R

“James the Eight. By the Grace of God King of Scotland England France & Ireland Defender of the Faith &c. We Taking into our Royal consideration the constant & unshaken Loyalty of our Trusty & Well-beloved Alexander MacGregor of Balhaldies as well as the eminent services done & performed by him to Us on all occasions from his early youth to an advanced old age, of which we being truly sensible, are resolved to confer on him as a mark of our Special & Royal favour the Title & Precedency hereafter mentioned, which after him will we hope descend to our Trusty & Well-beloved William MacGregor his eldest son of whose Loyalty & attachment to our Royal person and cause We have essential proofs by his signal services & indefatigable endeavours to promote our Interest and Service. Our Will & Pleasure Therefore is That Letters Patent pass under our Great Seal of Our Ancient Kingdom of Scotland, in due and competent form Making & Creating as We hereby Make & Create the said Alexander MacGregor a Knight & Baronet of our Ancient Kingdom of Scotland, To Have & To Hold to him & the lawful heirs male of his own body, with all the privileges, precedencies, & other advantages thereunto appertaining, in as full and ample manner as any other Knight & Baronet of our said ancient Kingdom holds and enjoys the same. And we hereby Dispense with all informalities (if any be) herein contained, and Ordain the said Letters Patent to pass the Great Seal of Our said Ancient Kingdom of Scotland persaltum, without passing any other Register or Seal, & for so doing this shall be a sufficient warrant. Given at Our Court at Rome this 14th day of March 1740, In the 39th year of Our Reign. J. R.”

—Original in the archives of MacGregor of Balhaldies, copied from the same by Rev^d. William MacGregor Stirling.

Chapter XXI

The Skinner or Cortlandt MacGregors

"¹ WILLIAM MACGREGOR cousin of John of Glencarnock having taken arms on the Stuart side was wounded in 1715. Going to Liverpool he was concealed by Mr Skinner whose name he took: He afterwards went to Philadelphia, but returned in 1721 and by the advice of Bishop Robinson took Holy orders.

"Another account mentions that William MacGregor or Skinner went to Holland where he remained some time with Lord Balmerino. He afterwards travelled through France and Italy for several years, he then went to the West Indies and from thence to North America. Having received a University Education he determined by the advice of his friend Dr Robinson then Bishop of London, with whom he corresponded, to enter into Holy Orders, and for that purpose returned to England in 1721; After having been ordained he went back to America and was appointed in the year 1725 Rector of St Peter's in the Parish of Amboy, New Jersey, where he resided till his death. He was a profound and elegant scholar, in manners he was a perfect gentleman and was highly respected as a man of worth.

"He married in 1727 Elizabeth Cortlandt daughter of Stephanus Van Cortlandt of Cortlandt Manor, in the Province of New Jersey, which in the year 1760 furnished a Regiment of Militia and sent a Representative to the House of Assembly and upon Colonel Cortlandt's death the Rev^d Rector in Right of his Wife succeeded to a share of his Father-in-law's valuable property which was equally divided among the Colonel's ten children. The Rev. William MacGregor Skinner gave his family name to several parts of his new estates as 'MacGregor Cove' &c. He left four sons and one daughter.

- ¹ Cortlandt who was at first in the Army but left it and became a lawyer, he was for many years Attorney General and Speaker of the House of Assembly new Jersey. On the Revolt of the Americans in consequence of being a Loyalist he was obliged to take refuge on board a British Ship of War, where he remained till the arrival of the British troops.

¹ Compiled from notice by Sir John MacGregor Murray and from a statement sent by the actual Representative of Wm. MacGregor or Skinner to Sir John who calls William MacGregor his Cousin, but without stating his Parentage.

Sir William Howe then gave him command of all the Forces raised or to be raised, in the Province of New Jersey with the rank of Brigadier General. His Brigade consisted of six Regiments of 500 men each He served during the War and died in England in the year 1799 having sacrificed his large hereditary and acquired possessions, and his high Civil appointments in America to his attachment to his Sovereign and to his public Duty. Brigadier General Cortlandt Skinner MacGregor who was a man of brilliant talents was much respected and esteemed by the successive Commanders in Chief of the British Forces in America during the contest and from his local knowledge and great influence was enabled to render them important services in carrying on the war. He married Miss Elizabeth Hearney, died 4th Jan. 1810, of the Family of Hearney of Garretstown in Ireland and had five sons and seven daughters.

- 2 William who died a Major General in the British Service. He married a daughter of Admiral Sir Peter Warren, K.B., by whom he had one Child, Susanna Maria who married Jan. 11 1789 Henry 3d Viscount Gage. She died April 1821 leaving descendants.
- 3 Stephen who married a Miss Johnston in America and had one daughter.
- 4 John who died a Major in the Army having married Miss Hearney and had two sons in America.

Daughter, Gertrude married Parker a lawyer in America and left six children.

“ Returning to the children of Brigadier General Cortlandt Macgregor Skinner, his sons were

- 1 William died a Lieutenant in the British Navy.
- 2 Phillip a Colonel in the British Army.
- 3 John a Lt in the Navy and commanded one of the Dublin and Holyhead Packets.
- 4 Cortlandt married Isabella Macartney daughter of Captain Macartney of the Royal Navy and had seven children.
- 5 Downs married Miss Williams of Jamaica and had one daughter named Bonella.

Daughters

- 1 Elizabeth married Tyrrell Esq^{re} and had children.
- 2 Susan married Farmer Esqr of New York and had children.
- 3 Gertrude married Captain S. Meridith and had children.
- 4 Isabella married Dr Fraser of Bath and left children.
- 5 Euphemia married Major Barbari and left children.

- 6 Catherine married Robinson Esqr Dep: Commissary General.
- 7 Maria married 14th Nov. 1797 Lt General Sir George Nugent, G.C.B., of Waddesdon Berks. She died Oct. 24, 1834, and left children."

The paper from which most of this is taken was sent to Sir John MacGregor Murray with the following additional paragraph:—

"Cortlandt MacGregor alias Skinner Esqr residing at Belfast in Ireland fourth¹ Grandson of the said Rev. Rector William MacGregor, Skinner, by his said eldest son General Cortlandt Macgregor alias Skinner, is desirous to resume the arms of his proper name of MacGregor either plainly or blended with Skinner as shall be deemed most appropriate, adopting in the MacGregor Arms the Oak Tree used by Lord MacGregor of Old as resumed by Sir John MacGregor Murray the present head of the Family and with whose entire approbation these arms are solicited."

There is no date to the paper, but it mentions the daughter of Major General William MacGregor Cortlandt as the "present Dowager Lady Gage." Her Husband died in 1808, and she died in 1821, therefore the date must have been between those two years.

With this paper was an extract of a letter from Mrs Robinson to her sister Lady Nugent, dated Halifax, May 24, 1811:—

"I must tell you a curious circumstance which occurred a few days since, I was driving with Elizabeth, when the carriage broke down: we were fortunately near a Mr M^cAlpin, where I went till the Coachmen could return to town for another carriage. The man of the House was very civil and after a few minutes said he had much wished to see Mr Robinson as he remembered his family in New York and that he himself was a Captain in the Army during the American War. I said 'Possibly you might have known my father General Skinner' I wish you could have seen his face, his eyes sparkled with joy, 'Then Madam' he said 'You have no reason to be ashamed of the blood in your veins, you are a MacGregor and so am I' He immediately entered into a long history of the Family, knew every branch of it, could tell me all their names, shewed me the MacGregor Arms and said that in the year 1780 he went from England and carried a letter to my Father to introduce a Colly MacGregor, from Mr Archibald Campbell, I thought we would never have parted, as he said he could talk to me for seven years. King Alpin was not forgotten he proved himself a true Member of the Clan. Was it not a curious circumstance?"

¹ His elder brothers leaving no descendants, Cortlandt became the representative of the Family.

In later years Lady Nugent met Lady Elizabeth Murray MacGregor in India and a cordial friendship ensued. The following is Lady Nugent's account of her Forefathers.

"Her Great, great Grandfather's name was MacGregor He was killed in Battle, when Viscount Dundee adopted his son and had him educated in his Family. He also died on the Field of Battle. His Son, Grandfather of Lady Nugent after Battle of went in the Suite of the Spanish Ambassador to the Continent and from some connection of his Mother's took the name of Skinner. Returning to London he was there secreted by Bishop Robinson: but returning to America there married a coheiress and became a person of distinction. He was all along silent regarding his true surname, which however after his death, which occurred suddenly by a stroke of apoplexy, was discovered by his family in certain letters which he left behind. Among the relics there was part of a ring which he had broken with the Head of his Clan, and which as appeared from a little document attached was some day to prove his identity. There were letters either to his Father or Grandfather from Lords Monk and Dundee soliciting the return of the person to whom they were addressed, to this country, but labelled with an answer in the Negative.

Lady Nugent probably had a less accurate knowledge of her grandfather's family than her brother, by whom the other account was written. He does not mention the two ancestors killed on the field of battle, and there are some inherent improbabilities about that part of the story. At all events her brother states that the Rev. William MacGregor or Skinner went abroad after 1715. It is much to be regretted that his exact Forbears cannot be traced. Lady Nugent tells the very interesting episode of the broken ring which is still in the hands of Mr Cortlandt MacGregor's Representative, and a broken ring amongst the relics now at Edinchip is believed to be its counterpart.

A typewritten account¹ of this family contains additional particulars, with some repetitions which will here be omitted.

"Upon the 4th June 1814, the King's birthday I had the honor to dine with Captain Courtland M^cGregor Skinner, Head Storekeeper to the Customhouse in Belfast and one of the Magistrates of the Town from whom I had the following account of himself and his progenitors. He said that his Grandfather was a

¹ The source of this paper has been forgotten, therefore the name of the writer cannot be given, but the mention of the "target" at New York shows that Major Cortlandt MacGregor refers to this paper in his letter of Nov. 1889 to Alex^r. MacGregor Crosshill, quoted farther on.

MacGregor, he thinks of the family of Glengyle, who having espoused the cause of the Stewarts in the year 1715 and on their being defeated at Sheriffmuir, was obliged to leave Scotland to avoid the fate of other rebels, upon which he fled to Liverpool, where he was befriended by a Mr Skinner of that town, whose name he took, the better to pass without observation. He remained with him for some time but in what capacity is unknown. Whilst there he fell in with the unfortunate Lord Balmerino, another rebel whom he accompanied in his travels through France, and other countries abroad. When the heat of persecution was a little cooled Lord Balmerino's family procured a remission of his sentence and he returned home in the year 1740 as appears in his speech on the scaffold before he was beheaded, but being fraught with revolutionary principles he joined the Stewart interest again in 1745, for which he suffered in the Tower the following year.

“On separating from his travelling companion Mr Skinner set off for the West Indies, where he settled as a clergyman of the Church of England, and married a Miss Courtland by whom he obtained great possessions of land. During his residence there,” in America not the West Indies, “he kept up a correspondence with his friends in Scotland. On his death, his son succeeded to his property,— was a Member of Congress as well as General Officer in the Republican Army, but on the American War breaking out in the year 1775 he joined the Royalists from whom he obtained the rank of Lieut. General, as he had before, but all his Estates and Effects were confiscated by the Republic, and amongst other things he lost his father's Target and Broadsword on which he put great value and which are still to be seen in the New York Museum. His Father gave him also the one half of a ring telling him that if ever he returned to Scotland, he would find the other half with the Chief of the Clan. It was the half of a sixpence having the centre cut out and divided thus between them as a token of remembrance but this was lost amongst his other effects. On the conclusion of the War, General Skinner returned and settled in Ireland with his family where he acquired a very considerable property in lands.”

Some details follow about his children, and the narrative continues as follows:—

“The correspondence which Mr Skinner had been carrying on with his friends in America during his residence in America had by some chance or other fallen into the hands of Sir John MacGregor Murray on his accession to the Chieftainship, which enabled him to trace Mr Skinner's descent and on his going over to Ireland with the Clan Alpin Fencibles in 1799 and meeting with Captain Skinner, he related to him the above narrative which coinciding exactly with the account he had received from his Father, a friendship was formed between them which lasted during their lives. Sir John pressed Captain Skinner to resume his ancient

family name, and the latter being perfectly satisfied that that was MacGregor, replied that he was quite ready to do so in any manner that Sir John himself did. That is Sir John took that of MacGregor only, giving up that of Murray he would do the same by quitting that of Skinner, but that if Sir John retained the adjection of that of Murray he would do so of Skinner, which I find is still the case: his sons are now all MacGregor Skinners, and he has written to his brothers to take the name also, but I find that neither of them have done it yet. Colonel Alexander MacGregor Murray, brother to Sir John, sent him a patent for using the name with an exact copy of the ClanGregor Arms from the Lord Lyon's office. Captain Skinner was in the Army for twelve years where he obtained his rank, he married a lady of the name of M'Cartney, he has a good landed property and is Agent or Factor on several estates as well as his appointment as Storekeeper in the Custom House.

The paper sent to Sir John MacGregor Murray, from which the details of General Courtland MacGregor's children were taken, was probably a copy of his 4th son and representative's application to the Lyon Office for Arms.

In a letter dated Nov. 1889 to Alexander MacGregor, formerly of Crosshill, Glasgow, by Major Courtlandt A. MacGregor, son of Cortlandt MacGregor, who wrote the genealogical paper, he says

"In an account of the life of my Great Uncle John MacGregor Skinner mention is made of George Skinner who as one of the Scottish Chiefs was taken in the 1715 at Preston and lodged with his servant in one of the London Prisons. . . . I have verified this in the British Museum. it is recorded in the London Gazette 9. & 10 Dec. 1715. I think my Great Uncle must have told this to his biographer Mr Sparrow, who is dead. That William MacGregor was a MacGregor is certain, we have letters from his daughter who says he admitted it often. But the target my Grandfather refers to was I think W. Skinner's father's whoever he was, because the Arms impaled for the wife are not those of the Van Cortlandts.

"William Skinner died in America aged 71 in 1758. He was therefore born in 1687.

"He was ordained in 1722 by the Bishop of London and his record of ordination says he was born at Banff educated at the Grammar school there and afterwards at King's College Aberdeen."

It might be possible that the Mr Skinner who protected William Skinner at Liverpool was taken prisoner at Preston Pans or soon after the Battle, and that his name may have been George; that of the fugitive MacGregor being certainly William.

In the "Scottish Antiquary," No. 37, notice of the Cortlandt Macgregors is given under the heading of "the MacGregor Family," signed by W. D. Hoyle. The writer does not profess to be versed in the history of the Clan, and makes the mistake of supposing that a MacGregor killed in battle and adopted by Viscount Dundee was the father of two sons—

One the Father of John MacGregor of Glencarnock and that the other son married first a Miss Skinner a Yorkshire lady and secondly Lady Elizabeth Fanshawe, he being killed like his Father in battle.

Putting aside these singular suppositions, there is a very interesting account of a silver shield in the Museum of New York, presented, as stated by the writer, to the Museum by Gertrude, only daughter of the Rev. Wm. MacGregor Skinner, and wife of Mr Parker. A sketch of the shield is given in the "Northern Antiquary" notice with the following description:—

"Argent, an oak tree, in pale, surmounted by a sword in bend dexter; in dexter chief point, an antique crown, with points; impaling 'Argent, an inescutcheon gules, charged with a crescent of the first; around the inescutcheon is an orle of eight martlets'; name unknown. This oval belt is surrounded with a belt, whereon is the motto 'Pro rege et grege' and a date MCXLVII (I do not understand this unless D is left out intending it for 1647).¹ On the top of the belt is an heraldic ducal coronet Upon it rests a knight's helmet, with mantling surmounted by the MacGregor crest."

Then the supporters and two mottoes are described, ending with the addition—

"Suspended from the oval shield is a small oval medallion, surrounded with rags or points: it bears 'gules, a cross moline, or flory, argent.'"

The writer of this notice goes on to explain that the shield was "brought from Scotland by a MacGregor who changed his name to Skinner," the father of Mrs Parker, and relating the anecdote of the broken ring, it is stated in this article that it was of "bloodstone."

The following observations on the shield must now be made. It is possibly identical with the "target" mentioned in the letter of Major A. Cortlandt MacGregor, Nov. 1889, though a silver target would be an anomaly. It is, at all events, highly improbable that a fugitive from the

¹ Remark interpolated by the writer of the notice.

Highlands after the "15" would carry with him to America a piece of silver plate, and none of the Clan were in a position to possess more silver than possibly a quaich or the mounting of a weapon or snuff mull. The arms are full of discrepancies, which show positively that they did not belong to the Rev. William MacGregor Skinner before he left Scotland. It may not be very generally known that only the chief of a clan himself has a right to supporters—his sons do not inherit them except the eldest, when he becomes chief. In England no Commoner has a right to them, but it was conceded in Scotland to Highland Chiefs. The coronet under the helmet is another anomaly. The letter of 1889 states the wife's arms (in pale) are not those of the Van Cortlandts—are they those of Miss Hearney, Brigadier Cortlandt MacGregor's wife? This is a point which can probably be ascertained. The motto on the belt round the arms in itself shows that the origin of the shield is not early Highland. "For King and People"—a very appropriate motto for the loyalist General in America, and the little medallion suspended below the arms looks very like the badge of some order to which possibly the motto and date applied. From all these indications we may conclude that the silver shield did not come from Scotland, and that it most likely belonged to General Cortlandt MacGregor Skinner, who may have had the arms drawn according to such examples as could be procured, without strict rule.¹

This sketch, like others in the present volume, is not carried down to the present time, as the intention is that the nineteenth century should follow later.

¹ The magazine was sent to the editor in 1897—by Dr Carroll Dunham of Irvington on Hudson, New York, himself a descendant of the Rev^d Will^m Skinner, of Perth Amboy, New Jersey, and anxious for all information on the subject.

Chapter XXII

Other Branches of MacGregor

SEVERAL other well-known families remain to be noticed, but the details in regard to them are less full.

MACGREGOR OF BRACKLY OR BREACHDSLIABH.

The lands of Brackly in Argyleshire belonged to Gregor Aulin XII., whose second son John is the first designed of Brackly. On his succession to his eldest brother Malcolm as MacGregor of that Ilk the lands passed to his second son Gregor, afterwards known as Gregor Mor XIV., the father of Duncan Ladosach who gave Brackly to his youngest brother John the actual founder of the family of that Designation.¹

The name is not heard of again till it appears in the list of chief families of the Clan Gregor, sent to Sir John Murray of Tullibardine the end of the 16th century, where the first name under the "House and Gang of Gregour M^cAne" is that of "Gregour M^cAne in Brackley in Glenurquhy." He was Captain of the Castle of Glenurchay under Sir Colin Campbell, 1570.² The next mention is 1629,³ July 26th, when "Johne Grahame alias M^cGregour of Brackly complained against Christian Comrie, Relict of — M^cGregour in Glenogill, her son Patrick M^cGregour having slain Johne M^cGregour Dow M^cGregour son to Johne in Dullatur, Sister Sone to the Complainer." In 1655, Sept. 4th, "Patrick Graham sumtyme M^cGregour, eldest son and nearest heir of umq^{le} James Graham sumtyme of Bracklie" has a precept of "Clare Constat" of the two merk land of the same. This Patrick figures in several little borrowing transactions or "obligations." In 1674 Patrick M^cGregor of Brackly gives an

¹ Vol. i., pp. 12, 22, 44, 46, 47.

² *Ibid.*, p. 237.

³ The later references are easily found by their dates in the present vol.

obligation and his name appears in a list of families summoned to Inverlochy to give a Bond to the Commissioners of Council 1679, while in Sep^r of that year "M^cGregor of Brackland" is named in a Commission of Fire and Sword given to Campbell of Laweris against the Clan.

In 1682, Patrick M^cGregor of Bracklie gave a disposition of the lands to John his eldest son. In a Latin confirmation of this disposition, April 11th, 1683, it is stated that Patrick M^cGregor had inherited Bracklie from his father, James Graham or M^cGregor, of whom no other mention is made. In 1685 there occurs an adjudication against John M^cGregor of Braiklie and John his eldest son. As the following year John obtains Sasine of the estate, on the previous disposition, it is to be inferred that Patrick died about this time.

In 1686, 28th August, Resignation of the lands of Bracklie by John MacGregor of Bracklie and Patrick Graham his father,¹ to John Earl of Breadalbane.

In 1687, March 26, there is an obligation by John MacGregor Fiar of Braiklie—and in 1690 in an act for sequestrating "Rebels' Rents" "M^cGrigor of Braikley" is amongst the names, which shows he must have been on the Loyalist side in the previous wars.

In 1714, when Balhaldies was elected chief, he bound himself "if the Government were pleased to allow him a pension to destinate a third part of it to the following Heads of families"—Glengyle, Gregor M^cGregor of Bracklie, head of the Family of Bracklie, and to Roro. "Gregor M^cGregor, head of the family of Bracklie, signs the Bond of Election to Balhaldies," and some persons overlooking the fact that Bracklie was given to a younger son some generations previously, infer from this signature that the older family—*i.e.* the House of Duncan Ladosach—agreed to the Election. Bracklie however was a junior branch, and had not in reality any prominent position in the Clan.

MACGREGOR OF DUNDURN.

This property is situated on the right bank of the River Earn near where it emerges from Loch Earn, and near the hill of Birran or Dundurn,

¹ Appendix J.

north of Glen Artney Deer Forest. The first mention of the family who held it is in the Record of Justiciary, August 14, 1527, where the names appear of "Patrik Duncansoun in Dundwrne and James his brother."¹ It is possible that Alexander M^cPhadrick Roy, and Duncan his son, killed in 1529 by Duncan Brek, as recorded in the Chronicle of Fortingal,² may have been of this family; also later, in 1589, Duncan M^cPatrik alias M^cGregour on the Lands of James, Commendator of Inchaffray.³

In the lists of Horning 1586,⁴ and of proscription after the death of Drummondearnock, Feb^r. 1589-90,⁵ we find in the first Johne MacGregor in Dundurn and Duncan Roy his brother, also Duncan MacAllaster in Dundurn and John his brother there: in the second, Patrick Maceanroy MacGregor in Dundurn; whilst, April 7th, 1590,⁶ the Commendator mentioned above was charged to be surety, amongst others, of "Duncane M^cAllaster in Dundurne, John M^cAllaster his brother yair," who were already named in the proscription. In March 1612, Duncan and John Drummond in Wester Dundurn, also Malcolm M^cAndrew⁷ took part in a skirmish under the Earl of Perth against certain other MacGregors. In Nov^r. of the same year Duncane Drummond M^cAllaster in Dundurn was fined by the Justices of Perth for shooting Roebucks,⁸ July 18th, 1626.⁹ Johnne M^cCouncill V^cAllaster and Johnne Drummond in Dundorne, sumtyme called Johne M^cGregor, were placed on a Commission for the reconciliation of MacGregors and Buchannans. In 1647 Haldane of Gleneagles complained of Duncan Roy Drummond, Patrick M^cEane Drummond and Duncan, Patrick's son—all in "Dundurren." In 1661 Patrick Drummond alias M^cGregor in Dundurn was charged, with certain other Chieftains, for neglecting to obey a citation. In Sep^{ber}. 1669, "Patrick Drummond alias M^cGregor in Dundurne" is named in the Commission of Fire and Sword given to Sir James Campbell of Laweris against the Clan. In 1669, Oct^r. 19, at the Parliament held in Edinburgh, a Ratification in favour of James, Earl of Perth of the Barony of Dundurne, Charter dated 20th Jan^r. 1664. "Duncan Campbell in Dundurne," June

¹ Vol. i., p. 86

² *Ibid.*, p. 87.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 182.

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 177.

⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 209.

⁶ *Ibid.*, 211.

⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 398.

⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 404.

⁹ The references in the present vol. are to be found under their dates.

8th, 1669, was surety for Gregor M^cGrigor in Ardtrostane that he "should carry himself peaceably and deutfullie to King William and Queen Mary." In the same month "Gregor M^cGregor principall," evidently the same "Gregor in Ardtrostane," and Coline Campbell in Dundurne, cautioner, that the peace shall be kept.

This is the last entry regarding Dundurn found in these Records, possibly more may be forthcoming later.

MACGREGOR OF CORERKLET AFTERWARDS GREGORSON OF ARDTORNISH.

The first proprietor of Corerklet, or more correctly Coirairclet was "Gregor M^cGregor in Dow of Glengyle" son of Gregor styled "a chnoic," *i.e.* of the Rock, 2^d son of Gregor Dhu in Glengyle III. of the line.

On Jan^r. 18th, 1670, Gregor oig or Gregor M^cGregor in Dow of Glengyle acquired from John Buchanan of that Ilk the land of Easter Corerklet. He left three sons, John, Gregor and Archibald—the details as to the properties acquired by the eldest son John are given in the account of the Younger Branches of Glengyle, pages 261-262, and it is there stated in a note that, according to a MS. account, John had a son James who married a daughter of Campbell of Airds and sold his lands to the Earl of Montrose. The second son of Gregor oig was the Father of Rob Roy's wife. It has also been stated, page 262, that the lineal descendant of John Graham or MacGregor of Corerklet was Gregorson of Ardtornish.

In 1829, John Gregorson,¹ Head of that Family, had a correspondence with Sir Walter Scott regarding the story of a massacre of Students at Glenfruin alleged to have been perpetrated by Dugal Ciar, who lived more than 100 years previously. Mr Gregorson warmly denies the possibility of his ancestor having been guilty of such an outrage, which has already been discussed in vol. i., and relates his own ancestry in the following words :—

"My Grandfather James M^cGregor of Correctlet (*sic*) was of the 7th generation born there. His Father was John M^cGregor Oig, a man celebrated for his probity and justice and activity in repressing all lawless proceedings within the sphere of his influence. John's Father was Gregor Oig whose Father was also Gregor, and the Father of this last Gregor was John the Grandson of Dugal Ciar."

¹ This correspondence was kindly copied by Miss Gregorson, his daughter, for the Editor.

The generations quoted by Mr Gregorson agree very well with those in the Memoir previously given, as may be here shown :—

On Professor Gregory's Authority.

Mr Gregorson's Pedigree.

	I Dougal Ciar, Founder of House	
II Malcolm		II Name not given
III Gregor dhu		III "John Grandson of Dougal Ciar"
IV Gregor a Chnoic		IV Gregor ¹
V Gregor Oig 1st of Coirarklet		V Gregor Oig
VI John Graham of Easter Coirarklet		VI John
VII James		VII James

The chief discrepancy is in the third generation where Mr Gregorson gives a John instead of a Gregor.

Mr Gregorson's letter to Sir Walter continues :—

"My Ancestors were proprietors of Craigroistan. The Hero, that is Rob Roy, of your Novel, first got Craigroistan as an assumed Curator of my Grandfather who unfortunately by the death of his excellent Father John in pupilarity, and engagements for Rob Roy, and his mismanagement of his affairs, obliged my Grandfather to part with his interest in Craigroistan and to call up from Montrose money held in Wadset. Having previously married Marjory Campbell daughter of Alexander Campbell of Airds in Argyllshire, my Grandfather about a hundred years ago went into Argyllshire and received the reversion of his property in a wadset of the lands of Clocha and Balnagown in Lismore from his brother-in-law Campbell of Airds. He died in the 63^d year of his age in 1759 being born in 1696 and the 8th in the descent lineally from Dugald Ciar." There follows an argument on the number of generations to show the approximate date when Dugald Ciar flourished. Referring to that well known Ancestor, Mr Gregorson continues—"He was a son of M^cGregor of Glenorchy and acquired large possessions in the braes of Buchanan and Craigroistan and from him are descended the Glengyle family and my ancestors the M^cGregors of Correctlet and Craigroistan as well as many others." "There is a correct account of his origin in Buchanan of Achmar's Surnames; and Douglas's Baronage of Scotland will show that my Uncle Lieut. Alexander Gregorson was the representative of the MacGregors of Craigroistan and the 'Cean tìghe' of that Family."

¹ See page 262.

Another portion of this letter may be quoted:—

“I beg leave also to state that the wife of Rob Roy who you represent as a horrid Fiend both in your works of fiction and professed truth, was a woman of totally different character. It is a fact that in the days of her widowhood and adversity the tenants' wives of Craigroistan were in the habit of going to her with Kaine Sheep, Hens, and eggs, and this tribute of respect they paid to her, as being herself a descendant of the MacGregors of Craigroistan as much as being the widow of Rob Roy who had only an ephemeral interest in the lands of Craigroistan.”

The answers of Sir Walter Scott were naturally most courteous.¹

THE GREGORIES OF KINAIRDIE.²

- I. A gentleman of the name of MacGregor, a son of Roro in Glenlyon, came down to the Boyne, Anno 1500, and married a daughter of the Laird of Finlater. By her he had two sons:—
- II. James surnamed Gregorie “and settled by Finlater as his Chamberlain at Woodland in the parish of Udney.” He married Agnes More, Sister to William More of Ferryhill, and died in Dec^{ber.} 1584 leaving
 - 1 James
 - 2 Thomas
 and a daughter Janet.
- III James was a Saddler in Aberdeen and several times Deacon Convener. He married Margaret Barber, a Merchant's daughter, by whom he had two sons,
 - 1 John, born 1598, and
 - 2 James. “This last was a merchant in Aberdeen in 1701 aged 90 years.”
- IV. John was educated at Schools and College of Aberdeen, and studied Theology at St Andrews. “He was minister of Drumoak from the 22^d year of his age, and died in 1652 aged 54 years.” He married Janet Anderson, daughter to David Anderson of Finzauch, and left
 1. Alexander.
 2. David.
 3. James, of whom later, and two daughters.

¹ See Appendix K.

² Abridged from a MS. Memoir, Edinchip Papers.

- V. Alexander, born 1623, married Jean Ross, daughter of a minister in Aberdeen. He was murdered by Francis Crichton, brother to the Viscount Frendraught, in March 1664, and left no issue.
- V. David, born 1625. "He was bred a merchant in Holland, where he spent a great part of his life." He returned to Scotland in his latter years. He married, 1st, Jean Walker, daughter to Patrick Walker of _____, merchant in Aberdeen. He married, 2dly, Isobel Gordon, daughter to John Gordon, Bailie and Merchant in Aberdeen. By his first wife he had fifteen children and by his second wife fourteen. "He lived to the age of ninety-three, and had the singular fortune of seeing three of his sons, David, James, and Charles, all Professors of Mathematics at the same time in British universities."

1. David.

2. James.

and 2 daughters, the others having died young or unmarried.

By 2d marriage

1. John.

2. Charles.

3. George.

"and four daughters who came to age, of whom Margaret was mother of the celebrated Dr Reid of Glasgow."

- VI. David received the early part of his education at Edinburgh. "Being possessed of the mathematical papers of his Uncle James, of whom afterwards, he soon distinguished himself likewise as the heir of the genius of that celebrated man. In 1683, when in the 23d year of his age, he was elected Professor of Mathematics in the University of Edinburgh, and had the merit of being the first who introduced the Newtonian Philosophy into the schools by his public lectures at Edinburgh. In 1691 he was elected Savilian Professor of Astronomy, and died in 1710 at Maidenhead in Berkshire, in the 49th year of his age. To his genius and abilities the most celebrated mathematicians of the age have given ample testimonies." He was born at Kinairdy, Banffshire, and in 1695, he married Elizabeth, daughter of Mr Oliphant of Langtown in Scotland, by whom he had four sons.

- VII. David, the eldest, was appointed "Regius Professor of Modern History at Oxford by King George I., and died in 1767 at an advanced age, after enjoying for many years the dignity of Dean of Christchurch in that University."
- VI. James, second son of David (No. 5 above), "succeeded his brother David in the Professorship of Mathematics in Edinburgh in 1691, which office he held for thirty-three years, and retiring in 1725 was succeeded by the celebrated MacLaurin. In 1698 he married another daughter¹ of Oliphant of Langtoun, and by her had two sons and five daughters."
- VI. Charles Gregory, third son of David (No. 5 above) and brother of the two preceding professors, James and David, was created Professor of Mathematics in St Andrews in 1707 by Queen Anne. This office he held with reputation and ability for thirty-two years, and resigning in 1739 was succeeded by his son
- VII. David Gregory, "a gentleman of great worth and agreeable manners and remarkably endowed with the talent of communicating the knowledge of his science to his pupils." Professor David Gregory of St Andrews died in 1763.

We now return to the uncle and granduncle of the five preceding Professors.

- V. James, third son of John² (No. 4 above)—one of the most distinguished mathematicians of the seventeenth century, born at Aberdeen 1638. His grandfather, Mr David Anderson of Finzauch, possessed a singular turn for mathematics and mechanical knowledge. This mathematical genius was hereditary in the family of the Andersons and from them seems to have been transmitted to their descendants of the name of Gregory. "The mother of James Gregory inherited the genius of her family and observing in her son, while yet a child, a strong propensity to mathematics, she instructed him herself in the elements of that science." In 1663, at the age of 24, he published "Optica Promota," in which he described his invention of the reflecting telescope, to which we owe many triumphs of modern discovery. This was followed in 1667, during his residence at Padua, by his

¹ Sister of his brother David's wife.

² The minister of Drumoak.

“Vera Circuli et Hyperbolæ Quadratura,” wherein he devised a new method of ascertaining the areas of orbits. Professor Gregory, upon his return to England, was elected a member of the Royal Society, to the “Transactions” of which he contributed several valuable papers. He also wrote various treatises on mathematical subjects, which were highly esteemed. The attention these publications received throughout Europe brought their author into correspondence with the leading scientists of his day, including Newton, Huygens, Halley and Wallis. “In 1668 he was elected Professor of Mathematics in the University of St Andrews, an office which he held for six years. While there, he married Mary, the daughter of George Jameson the celebrated painter. By her he had a son, James, and two daughters. In 1674 he was called to Edinburgh to fill the chair of mathematics in that University. This place he held for little more than a year, when, in October 1675, being employed in showing the satellites of Jupiter through a telescope to some of his pupils, he was suddenly struck with total blindness and died a few days after at the early age of 37.” His only son

VI. James, born in 1674, was “Professor of Medicine in the University of Aberdeen, and married, first, Katherine, daughter of Sir John Forbes of Monymusk, by whom he had only one son who lived”

1. James.

He married, secondly, Anne Chalmers, daughter of Principal Chalmers of King’s College of Aberdeen, by whom he had two sons

2. George.

3. John, born 1724.

VII. James, upon the resignation of his father a short time before his death, was appointed to succeed him in the Professorship of Medicine in King’s College, Aberdeen. He died in 1755. His brother

VII. George, “a young man of the most promising abilities, in the course of a very liberal education to the profession of medicine, went to France in 1741 and died of a consumption at Amiens.”

VII. John, the youngest son of Dr James Gregory (No. VI. above), after studying medicine for several years at Edinburgh and Leyden, was elected Professor of Philosophy in the University of Aberdeen in

Drs John and James Gregory of Edinburgh 313

1747. "He resigned this in 1749—his views being turned chiefly to the practice of physic. In 1752 he married Elizabeth, daughter of William Lord Forbes. On the death of his brother, James, he succeeded him in the Professorship of Physic in Kings' College of Aberdeen, to which office he had been elected while he was in London where he had practised for about a year with success. He remained in Aberdeen till the year 1764 when he changed his place of residence for Edinburgh. In 1766 he was elected Professor of the Practice of Physic in that University, and was appointed first physician to his Majesty for Scotland the same year. He died on the 9th Feb^r. 1773 leaving three sons "

1. James.
2. William, Dean of Canterbury, "he died in 1803 leaving four sons
 1. James, assistant clergyman in one of the Episcopal Chapels in Edinburgh.
 2. George, a physician in London.
 3. William, an engineer in His Majesty's service.
 4. John, in the Commissariat Department."
3. John, who died in 1783.

VIII. James, eldest son of Dr John Gregory, M.D., was born 1753, "he became first Professor of the Theory and afterwards of the Practice of Medicine in the University of Edinburgh,¹ and was first physician to His Majesty for Scotland." He married, in 1796, Isabella, daughter to Donald M^cLeod, Esq^r, of Geanies. He died in 1822 leaving seven children

1. John, an advocate, born 1797.
 2. James, a student of medicine, born 1801.
 3. William, also a student of medicine
 4. Donald, studying the law
 5. Duncan, born 1813.
- and two daughters.

Their subsequent careers belong to a later period

¹ His name has been given to the compound known as Gregory's Powder.

Chapter XXIII

Rob Roy—And Events, 1716 to 1719

AFTER the dispersion of the Highland Army in the spring of 1716,¹ General Cadogan was employed in chasing some hostile bands of the Clans in the remoter parts of the Highlands. Professor Miller relates that Rob Roy at this time led his men from place to place in the north Lowlands and greatly harassed the Whig Lairds of Fife and Stirlingshire. The Hanoverians having captured Finlarig Castle, belonging to the Earl of Breadalbane, garrisoned it, and Rob Roy went to Balquhiddier to watch events. It appears that Rob Roy's wife at the time occupied the house of Auchinchallan in Glen Dochart. Hearing that Cadogan had ordered a party to burn the house of Auchinchallan, Rob Roy sent his wife to Glengyle, and posted himself with some followers in ambush near Auchinchallan, whilst he sent for his principal Lieutenant, Alastair Roy, to bring more men from Craigoistan. But in the meantime a party of Swiss mercenaries led by a guide reduced the house to ashes. Although in a hopeless minority, Rob Roy at last could not resist firing, and his men joined in the combat, but they were obliged to yield, and Rob Roy was made to feel such indignation as he had often inflicted on others. Professor Miller appends a letter on this transaction.

Letter from Graham of Killearn to Mungo Grøeme of Gorthie—

“Killern 11 April 1716.

“Sir—I was enquiring about Rob Roy's story, which is, as it comes from his own freinds, that on Wednesday last he was informed that a partie was to be sent from Finlarig to his house, he sent of ane express immediatelie to his people in Craigoistan to come as quicklie to his assistance as they could and thought fitt to absent himself when the party came because he found he had not force to resist.

¹ See Appendix L.

The party caryed off his whole plenishing and goods, except a few wild beasts that ran away with the fying, and burnt all his houses save one little barn. But Robert was not able to bear all this without attempting some revenge. Therefor with a few of these he could gett readiest, his Craigrostan folks not having tyme to come up, he fyled from some rocks and passes upon the partie and killed two or three, and has wounded ten or twelve, ther's lykwise one of his killed and severall wounded, but all the booty was carryed off. This is the most distinct account of the matter that I have yet gott. Now its certain this partye has not been commanded by P. Robieson, for they returned to Finlarig: if it had been Robison he would have marched to Glenguyle, soe that you see that concert failed, wherfor its most necessar you consider hou to make a new application to the Generall to take a course with these villains whose insolence is not to be born any longer. They have just now stolen a good deall of sheep of the Muir of Blane above Duntreth, and daylie threatens more mischief to all the country."

The house of Monacaltuarach, which Rob Roy occupied in Balquhiddel, was on the property of the Duke of Atholl and not on that of the Duke of Montrose as Professor Millar apparently supposed. Also the Duke of Atholl was the feudal Lord of Balquhiddel, and most of its inhabitants were loyal to him, which makes various stories of encounters with him in Balquhiddel difficult to understand, and rather takes the point out of them.

By Lt. Coll. Russell Commanding at Finlarig Castle.¹

"I doe hearby Certifie that John Oge Campbell has bought and payd for all the Cattle which was brought or taken from the House of Rob Roy by the party sent thither from Finlarig Castle, and if any of the said Cattle strayed from the party as they came along which severall of them did, the said John Oge Campbell is intitled to them as his owne proper goods soe may take ym up as such.

"Given at Finlarig Castle. this 5th of Aprill 1716.

(Signed) Chris. Russell.

"I doe likewise oblige myselfe yt the said John Oge Campbell shall not have ye said Cattle taken from him by any who shall pretend a writ by Law, or otherways as mony due to ym by the said Rob Roy any manner of way. Chris. Russell."

Outside this original paper is an old doquet as follows:—

"Lyes inclosed Rob Roy's Discharge to me for my possession of Corriecherich & Innervonchall."

In Dr M^cLeay's Memoir of Rob Roy, of which a reprint was brought out in 1881, many feats are related, the accuracy of which cannot be

¹ Edinchip Papers, John Oig must have been John MacGregor or Murray of Glencarnock.

traced, such as a conflict between Drummonds and Murrays, at Drummond Castle, which certainly did not take place in Rob Roy's time or in the circumstances narrated. The Memoir also relates in much exaggerated form, the surrender of Rob Roy to John 1st Duke of Atholl from whose custody he skilfully escaped. The History by A. H. Millar, F.S.A. Scot., has reproduced M^cLeay's Memoir and adds to the capture of Rob Roy, sundry picturesque details, the source of which is not specified, but both writers have evidently taken as their text the scarce and curious Tract entitled "The Highland Rogue," published in London during the lifetime of Rob Roy himself and mostly favourable to him, it is now considered to have been the work of Defoe.¹ The later author of the Trials of Rob Roy's three sons, published in 1818, characterises some of the tales in this tract as "whimsical exaggeration," "if not entire fiction," and it pertains to the literature of romance. From various passages in Mr Millar's Book he appears to have been unaware that the Duke of Atholl, who he supposes to have vacillated, was a consistent "Whig" throughout, and was from youth opposed to the Stuart interests, partly, doubtless, because his wife Lady Katharine Hamilton was a very strong presbyterian.² Several of his sons however, as also his brothers, were loyal to the Jacobite cause. A graphic account—taken, with embellishments, from "the Highland Rogue"—describes Rob Roy's arrival at Blair Castle where he was taken to the "Library"—a room which did not exist at Blair at the time, but that is a matter of trivial detail. It is very doubtful if on this occasion Rob Roy went to Blair Castle, for on the 3rd June the Duke had gone from Dunkeld to Huntingtower where he left the Duchess, his second wife, who therefore could not have been present at the interview. The Duke wrote about the capture of Rob Roy on the following day, June 4th, and the following letters are here given from the Atholl papers by permission of the present Duke:—

Extract of a letter from John 1st Duke of Atholl to L^t-Gen^l Carpenter.³

"Logyraite, June 4th, 1717.

"Yesterday Robert Campbell, commonly called Rob Roy, surrendered himself

¹ See Appendix M.

² Her life is given in the "Ladies of the Covenant."

³ Atholl and Tullibardine Chronicles.

to me, who I sent prisoner to this place, where he is keep't in custody. He says he has not lain three nights together in a house these twelve months. I have wrote to Court that he is now my prisoner."

Letter from Lord Justice Clerk to Duke of Atholl.

"Edin^r., 5th. June 1717.

"My Lord—I cannot express the joye I was in upon Receipt of your Grace's, and hopes it shall be most luckie that this man has fallen in your Gr/s hands. I dispatcht your Grace's letters by a flying pacquet within less yⁿ ane hour after they came to my hand, and I'm confident it will be most agreeable news at Court.

Y^r Gr/ will excuse me to plead that Rob Roy may be brought over hither to the Castle; the prison of Logerait is at too great a distance from the troops, & I have procured a order from Mr Carpenter to the comāding officer at Perth to send a strong detachment to bring him over. The officer is ordered to concert with your Gr/ the time your Gr/ shall cause delyver the person of Rob Roy to him. He's to use him civilly, meantime to keep a good guard upon him.

I must be allowed to say 'tis fitt Rob Roy be in good keeping for he's in no smale danger if his old friends cane possibly be masters of him, and I'm perswaded they will lay all irons in the fire to Rescue him, yrfore I hope y^r will be no difficulty proposed agst his coming hither, & he shall be putt in the Castle which is the best prison the King has. Ad: Cockburne."

Mr Douglas, the Duke's Edinburgh agent, wrote privately to explain that the Lord Justice Clerk had received certain information of an intention to relieve "Rob Roy" out of the Duke's custody, particularly by some of Argyll's folks and that it was simply for the Duke's good that he had ordered a detachment of troops to conduct the prisoner to Edinburgh and not out of any disrespect or mistrust.

Duke of Atholl to General Carpenter.

"Huntingtower June 6, 1717.

"S^r,—As I was coming from Dunkeld to this place, about two hours since, I mette Captain Lloyd with a party, who showed me his orders from you, but had no letter to me, In which orders he is appointed to receive Robert Campbell alias "Roy," who is my prisoner att Logerate. Butt since I have wrote to the Duke of Roxburgh principall Secretary of State, to acquaint his maj^{tie} that 'Rob Roy' had surrendered himself to me, and that I expected his maj^{ties} commands about him, I hope you will excuse my not delivering him untill I have a return with his Maj^{ties} pleasure about him which I doubt not will be in a few days, since I desired my Lord Justice Clerk to send my letter by a flying pacquett to Court.

I am &c.

Atholl."

“The Duke of Roxburgh wrote from London saying that he had that night received his Grace’s letter which he had delivered to the King who was ‘mighty well pleased with his Grace’s care and diligence on this occasion’ and that his Majesty commanded him to say that he would have written to his Grace himself to thank him for so good a service if it had not been so late.”

Duke of Atholl to General Carpenter.

“Huntingtower, June 7th 1717.

“Sir,—About an hour after I writ to you yesterday I had the misfortunate accompt that ‘Rob Roy’ had made his escape from the prison he was in at Logyraite yesterday, betwixt ten and eleven in the forenoon, which was two hours after I met Captain Loyd with his party, so that they could have been of no use, tho’ they had marched on, for no doubt he has had intelligence of their march whenever they came out of Perth, which I understand was about five o’clock in the morning, and it was betwixt 12 and one o’clock before the party reached the boat at Dunkeld where I mett them. I cannot express how vexed I am for this unlucky affaire, but I assure you I shall leave no method untryed that can be done to catch him, & I have already given orders to sixty of my Highlanders to follow him wherever he can be found, and those that command them, have undertaken to me, to bring him in if he keeps to Scotland. I have sent for all the arms I had of my own in my houses to (torn) among my men, but they do not serve them. If you can order Fifty fusils & as many swords or bagonets for me, I shall oblige me to restore them on demand. I send you a copy of the orders I left for guarding him at Logyraite, which I did think was sufficient for one that had surrendered, for I think there can hardly be an instance of any that had done so that made his escape immediatly after. I have made the Jailor prisoner, but nothing can retrieve this misfortune butt apprehending him, which I am very hopefull may be done, and then I shal acquaint the garrison of Perth to receive him.

“I am &c”

Atholl.”

General Carpenter to the Duke

“Eden” June 9th, 1717.

“My Lord,—I have rec’d yr Gr/s of the 7th and am extremely concern’d at the ill fortune of Robroy’s escape. Yesterday I sent an order for Captⁿ Loyd to come hither, that if he has been to blame he may have his just reward. I have look’t over the copy of my order for the party to march from Perth and find it very exact, with a paragraph to lett none know where or on what occasion the Party march’t. ’t was also sent hence with secrecy and all the dispatch possible.

“L^d Justice Clerk writt by the express to yr Grace which indeed I did nott, because I had nott then rec’d yr Gr/s letter, which came to my hand after the express was gone.

"I shall be mighty glad yr Gr/ could gett Robroy taken & am &c."

"Geo: Carpenter.

"Enclos'd is an order for the armes yr Gr/ desires to have."

The story of how Rob Roy contrived to escape from the prison at Logierait may be taken from the following narrative. From the letters, quoted above, Rob's captivity can only have lasted from the 4th, or possibly 3d, to the 6th June.

"His grace left Rob at Logyrait under a strong guard till yt party should be ready to receive him. This space of time Rob had imployed in taking the other dram heartily with wt the Guard & qn all were pretty hearty Rob is delivering a letter for his wife to a servant to whom hw most needs deliver some private instructions at the door, for his wife, where he is attended wt on the Guard. When serious in this privat conversation he is taking some few steps carelessly from the door about the house till he comes closs by his horse which he soon mounted and made off." — Extract from a letter 2^d July 1767 from Rev^d. M. Murray of Comrie to Rev^d. Colin Campbell, Ardchattan, among the Papers of John Gregorson of Ardtornish, part of the said letter having been published by Sir Walter Scott in the Appendix to his Introduction to "Rob Roy," 1829.

"Extract of letter from Lord James Murray of Garth to his Father the Duke of Atholl.¹

"London 11th June 1717.

"Mr Murray has likewise told me that 'Rob Roy' has surrendered to yr Gr. I wish it may not be fatal to him for by what I can understand he has little reason to expect any mercy."

Letter from the Duke to his Son Lord James.

"Dunkeld June 18. 1717.

"Dear Son I am so fatigued that I have scarce time to writ to you. I had not heard from you since I wrot an account of 'Rob Roy's' surrender but also I acquainted you with his unlucky escape & that I had taken all means to get him again. I have to that end employed ye person you recommended to me in Glen Tillt and hope his diligence in the affair will give me a handle to do for him, but he is to go about it in ye most private manner & not to be known that he is gone from me, not even to his own family since this stratagem may perhaps do better than ye others.

" I'm more and more convinced that if ye troops had not been sent before I had been some time acquainted with itt to have kept ye knowledge of itt from Rob Roy all had done well enough, but ye surprise of itt so soon made

¹ Atholl and Tullibardine Chronicles.

him goe off, as I am informed there was intelligence sent him from Perth that morning tho' ye officer did it secretly yet they were all suspecting it even before that march."

"On June 19th Mr John Douglas wrote telling the Duke that he had got information that on the 12th two of his Grace's men had sent intelligence to Rob Roy, otherwise Donald Stewart would have seized him the next morning, also that he heard that Rob was lying ill of a rose in his thigh swelled so big that he is unable to walk, but where he was he knew not."

"Declaration Rob Roy to all true Lovers of Honour and honesty.

"Honour and Conscience urge me to detest the Assassins of our Country, and Countrymen whose unbounded Malice prest me to be the Instrument of matchless villainy by endeavouring to make use of false Evidence against a Person of distinction whose greatest Crime known to me was that he broke the party I was unfortunately of.¹ This worthy proposal was handed to me first by Graham of Killerne from his master the Duke of Montrose with the valuable offer of Life and fortune, which I could not entertain but with the utmost horror. Lord Ormiston who trusted me at the Bridge of Cramond was not less solicitous upon the same subject, which I immediately shifted till once I got out of his Cluches fearing his Justice would be no Check upon his Tyranny.

"To make up the Triumvirate in this bloody conspiracy the Duke of Atholl resolved to outstrip the other two if possible, who after having coyducked me in his conversation, immediately committed me to prison, which was contrary to the Parole of Honour given to me by my Lord Edward in the Duke's name and his own who was privy to all that passed btwixt us. The reason why the promise was broke was because I boldly refused to bear false witness against the Duke of Argyle. It must be owned if just Providence had not helped me to escape the barbarity of these monstrous Purposes my fate had certainly been most deplorable for I would undoubtedly be committed to some stinking dungeon where I must choose either to rott, dye or be damned. But since I cannot purchase the sweet offer of Life and Liberty and Treasure at their high price I advise the Triumvirate to send out one of their own kidney who I'll engage will be a fit tool for any cruel or cowardly enterprize.

"To narrate all the particular steps made towards this foul Plott and the persecution I suffered by the Duke of Montrose's means before and after I submitted to the Government would take up too much time. Were the Duke of Montrose and I to be alone to debate our own private quarrel which in my opinion might be done. I would show to the world how little he would signify to serve either King or Government.

¹ Duke of Argyle.

“And I hereby solemnly Declare what I have said in this is positive truth and that these were the only persons deterr’d me many times since my first submission to throw myself over again in the King’s mercy.”

“Rob Roy MacGregor.

“At Balquhiddel 25th June 1717.”¹

Notwithstanding many good qualities which Rob Roy is said to have possessed, it is impossible to believe this Declaration, and Rob Roy was not the kind of man whose word could be implicitly trusted. There are excuses for him smarting under his hardships and, like many another, unable to see how much he had brought them on himself.

Before the subsidence of the Jacobite Campaign in Feb^r. 1716, the prisoners who had been taken at Preston the previous Nov^{ber}. and who were all members of good families were tried, and were shot in December, most of them having been officers in the service of the Government. Lord Charles Murray received a pardon through the interest of his friends. Other noblemen were impeached for high treason in the spring and were thereafter executed, George I. proving most implacable. Some of the Western Clans, after cruising about amongst the islands, disbanded, their leaders escaping to France. In 1717 an Act of Pardon was passed, with certain exceptions, for those who had passed beyond the seas and who attempted to return without a licence. “All persons of the name and Clan of MacGregor mentioned in the act of the first parliament of Charles I. were also excepted.”

A war with Spain broke out in August 1718, which revived the hope of the Jacobites. The Duke of Ormond repaired to Madrid and concerted an invasion of Great Britain. The Chevalier, quitting Urbino where he had been residing, proceeded to Madrid where he was cordially received and treated as King of Great Britain. On the 10th of March 1719 a fleet, with some 5000 men on board, started to make a descent upon England and Ireland under command of the Duke of Ormond, the King of Spain sending declarations that, for many good reasons, he had sent forces into England and Scotland to act as auxiliaries to King James. The expedition never reached its destination, the fleet having been dispersed and

¹ Copy in Edinchip Papers.

disabled off Cape Finisterre by a violent storm of twelve days' duration. Only two ships reached the coast of Scotland, and had on board the Earls Marischal and Seaforth, the Marquis of Tullibardine, some field officers and arms for 2000 men. This small force landed in the West Highlands, and was joined by some Highlanders—chiefly Seaforth's men.

Very few details of the expedition of 1719 are to be found. A letter, without address, from the Marquis of Tullibardine, dated on board the "Fidele" in Garloch, April 6th 1719, stated that they arrived in those parts on the 25th March.¹ On the 23^d April M^cPhersone of Killyhuntly wrote to the Duke of Atholl the following letter.

" For ought I can understand those whom y^r Gr/ writes of are landed at Pollow in Kintail, and most part of these went abroad. Their favourites give out that the number of forces along with them is 5000. I have had ane other account, somewhat more particular, reckoning them 1500, and they expect their whole Fleet's landing in the West of Scotland. All the boats on the water of Ness and Murray Firth are brought to Inverness, in order to hinder their passage, and it is said the town are hovering to brake down ane arch of the Bridge."

Captain Campbell of Fonab wrote to the Duke from Edinample a letter undated "I doe not hear that the landing in the north has occasion the least disturbance in the West Highlands; 'tis easie judging y^t them landed in the north cannot be numerous by ther not attacking Inverness upon ther first landing. I doe not hear y^t 'Rob Roy' who went north some days agoe is returned yit."²

The middle of May two men of war battered the Castle at Eilean Donan where there was a Spanish Captain and forty-four men—the soldiers mutinied and delivered up themselves and their Captain to the men of war when the Jacobite forces left their camp and burnt their stores. On June 10th the Battle of Glenshiel was fought which ended in the defeat of the Jacobite Forces.

A full account of the expedition in 1719 in Lord Mar's handwriting, but believed to have been communicated by Lord Tullibardine, was forwarded at the time to Lord Nairne, brother of the Duke of Atholl, and is now preserved at Gask, a co-temporary copy of it, is printed in the

¹ The original is among the Gask Papers and is printed in the Appendix to "the Jacobite Lairds of Gask," 1871.

² Atholl and Tullibardine Chronicles.

appendix to the "Jacobite Lairds of Gask." It contains a memorandum of every occurrence and the following abstract is taken from it :—

The Marquis of Tullibardine held a commission as L^t. General which occasioned some friction with Lord Marischal. They sailed from Honfleur on the 20th March 1719 and landed in the "Louis" (Lewes), 2nd April. April 4th, they sailed to the Mainland but could only fetch Garloch. On the 13th they anchored off Eilandonnan but could not get the arms on shore before the 28th. On May 4th a messenger brought news of the disaster to the fleet and advice from Edinburgh to re-embark their men and get off as quietly as possible. But most of the ships having gone, there was no retreating and they had to wait for the arrival of Locheil and Clan Ronald, to whom Campbell of Glenderuell had been sent, and to consult with them what was best to be done for the King's service. The chief stores of ammunition were put into the vaults of Eilean-donnan under a small guard. On the 10th three English ships fired on the Castle and the Spaniards surrendered to the ships' boats, but although some ammunition at the Crow of Kintail was blown up a good deal was saved.

On the 8th June, having been joined by several of the Clans, Lord Tullibardine marched from the Crow to Little Glensheal, to defend it against the Government troops who, under General Wightman, were marching down from Inverness. On the evening of the 10th the Battle of Glensheal took place and resulted in some loss to the Jacobites, who were driven from one hill to another till night fall. The following morning it was proposed that the Highlanders should keep in a body with the Spaniards, and march through the country till another opportunity presented itself, but owing to the difficulty of obtaining provisions, &c., the men resolved to capitulate. Most of the officers retired to the western islands and afterwards escaped to the Continent.

The document from which the above account is taken mentions "40 of Rob Roy's men in the Pass," and says, "they with the volunteers, Mackinnons and others were sent for to assist the Mackenzies but before they could arrive Lord Seaforth was wounded and most of his people gone off."

Early on the 11th "Rob Roy" went and blew up the magazine so that nothing fell into the enemy's hands.

Professor Miller's account of this affair is carefully given, and he appends a plan of the Battle of Glenshiel drawn on the spot by Lt. John Bastide and published in Miller's book with the permission of the Duke of Marlborough. Mr Miller states that the plot for the expedition in 1719 was communicated to Rob Roy by Lord Tullibardine and Campbell of Glenderuell. He remarks that at this time L^d. Tullibardine engaged his younger brother Lord George Murray in the Jacobite cause, but does not allude to Lord George having been already "out" in the /15. Miller remarks that Lord George by his brother's direction met Rob Roy and arranged that he was to bring "as many MacGregors as he could muster" to Kintail. The contemporary document only mentions forty of them as present at Glenshiel, and it is remarkable that no MacGregors are mentioned in a return of "The names and numbers of those who were in the Rebellion and engagement of Glenshiel the 10th of June 1719," sent to Lord Carpenter by "Mr Wightman," July 1719.

Chapter XXIV

Events in Balquhiddier 1720 to 1730, and Death of Rob Roy 1734-5

IN February 1720 an attack was made by some MacGregors on a Sergeant and party of the Royal Scots Fusiliers who were escorting a prisoner to Edinburgh as related in the following letters.¹

Duke of Atholl to Colonel Reading.

“Huntingtower March 1. 1720.

“Sir,—Having heard accidentally some days after the barbarous murder was committed at Kirktown of Balquhiddier, in the late Earl of Perth’s Interest, I sent immediately a servant to that place to bring me an account of it, and if possible to get information who were the actors. He returned last week and acquainted me of the horrid circumstances of that affair, that it was done by some loose men that uses to frequent that country, but have no fixed residence, who shott in at a window upon the souldiers who were quartered there. But could not get information of the rogues’ names, the people of the country being affraid to discover them, Lest they might also murder them in the night time. But told my servant that if they were cited in a legal manner and put to their oath, they were willing to declare whatever they know as to the loose men and Rogues that haunt that country, or were concerned in that affair. Whereupon I immediately sent my Sherriff officer to cite before the Sherriff Court of Perth tomorrow severall of the late Earle of Perth’s tennents and also of mine who border upon his Interest that I may both get the best informatione and prevent rogues being harboured, and I design to be at Perth myself tomorrow at the Court to examine them in the strictest manner and also to take the most effectual course to prevent rogues being harboured in these countries in tyme coming ; and I desire that you’l be pleased to send an officer here or to Perth tomorrow with the information, that the party that was in the Kirktown of Balquhiddier can give in that barbarous affair, and to concert the most proper measures with me how to apprehend the actors, and I assure you there shall be nothing

¹ Chronicles of the Atholl and Tullibardine Families.

wanting in me that is necessary both to discover and punish the actors of so barbarous an action.

“I cannot omit to acquaint you that I had ordered my Baily in Balquhiddier to apprehend one M^cMillan a loose man and Rogue who uses to harbour in that country ; he was accordingly apprehended and delivered to a party of his Majesty’s forces at Loch Earn, commanded by Sergeant Rouk, with iron shackles on the hands, and the Baily desired him only to keep him one night, till he should provide a party of my men to carry him down to me, but next morning when the Baily came to receive him, he had made his escape as it is said by some of the Rogue’s friends drinking with him in the night time. I desire that the truth of this matter may be enquired into and if you find that the Sergeant has been negligent in his duty you will doe to him as you think fit. My Baily writes to me that next morning he waited upon the party and offered them a guard down the country towards Stirling and horses to carry off their wounded. I desire to know if it was not so.

Major Jones to the Duke.

“Stirling March 2. 1720.

“My Lord. Coll; Reading being gone for England, I had the honour of your Grace’s letter last night about nine a’clock and immediately desired a Magistrate to take the depositions of the four wounded men left here, two of whose lives are despair’d of, but he refused it in the following express terms.—‘there is nothing that seems to require anything to be done by the Magistrates of Stirling in that affair, and tho’ they be willing to serve the Government upon all occasions, yet they do not see how they can take depositions in the affair at Major Jones’s verbal desire, without a special commission from such as are empowered to grant the same, which is only suppos’d would be, to take precognition in such affair.’ There seems to be incoherence and nonsense in this answer, but it is his very words, after reading your Grace’s letter.

“They were a party of the Royall Scots Fuzileers from Fort William The Sarg^t with one wounded man and the rest of his party are gone to Edinburgh, where doubtless Brigadier Preston will order them to give what information your Grace thinks requisite. Your Grace’s intention of having these barbarous villains discovered if possible is much to be praised, and doubtless the people of the country can do it if they will. I shall make a strict enquiry into Serg. Rooker’s behaviour in letting that Rogue escape, and if I find it was by his neglect he shall be severely punished for it. I am, &c.

“On March 4, Sheriff Craigie wrote to his Grace from Edinburgh sending by desire of the Lord Justice-Clerk the following declaration made by the sergeant commanding the company.

“Declaration of Daniell M^cKay Serjant, concerning the insult committed upon a party of his Majesty’s forces at Balwhidder, 1720.

“In presence of Mr Walter Stewart, his Majesty’s deputy Advocate, compeared Daniell M^cKay, serjeant in Captain Plendergerst his company of the Royall Regiment of Fuzileers, now in Garizen at Fort William, who upon being examined concerning the insult and violence committed upon a party of his Majesty’s forces under his command at Kirktown of Balquhiddel, Declares that the Declarant, accordant to Major James Cunninghame Lieut Governour of Fort William his order, marched the 14th ultimo with twelve men under his command to guard the person of Andrew Greg, as suspected guilty of the murder of Alex. M^cBain, souldier in the said Regiment, to Edin., and that he marched the first day to Glencoe, the second day to Derry beg, and the third being on his march entering Strathfillan, he discovered on a sudden severall men under armes, who immediately took to their healls and disappeared, making their escape through a Glen; that the Declarant’s charge being of the afores’d prisoner, he made no search after them, But pursued his march to the house of Malcolm M^cGrigor in the afors’d strath, where he lodged his party that night it being the most convenient place in that part. But the Landlord being from home all night Isobell Aitkine his wife began to ask the prisoner severall questions, which the Declarant thinking unproper, confined him to a separate corner of the house to the charge of two sentinells with orders not to allow him any converse. But about ten of the Clock the Landlady on pretence she had cloaths stolen from her by a woman which she had lodged the night before, dispatched two of her men-servants about five in the morning as they pretended in quest of her, whereof one went by the name of James Grahame who the Declarant has been informed was 14 or 15 weeks in the tolbooth of Edinburgh as suspected one of Rob Roy’s followers. But the Declarant and his party judged it was rather to alarm the country upon y^{em}.

“On Weddensday the declarant and his party marched from the afores’d M^cGrigor’s house to the Kirktown of Balwhiddel and lodged there in the house of Patrick Stewart, who was himself all night from home; and there, were well accomodated till three of the clock in the morning, at which time one of the guard having gone to the door was attacked of a sudden by severall men in arms, and was wounded in the right hand and shoulder in making his escape to advertise the guard—whereupon the declarant immediately secured the door with four men in arms, the rest being in the best posture that could be thought upon, with the prisoner in the back room. But they finding they could have no access at the door, repaired to the window of the room where the prisoner and the rest of the men were, and there fired in severall shot at once, which broke the window in peices, and wounded four of the declarant’s men; upon which sudden surprize the Declarant ordered his men to keep continuall firing out of the window, still expecting the second onsett, which caused him to keep the men under arms till daylight, at which time the enemy disappearing, he dispatched ane order to the Ser-

geant commanding at the head of Loch Earn for his assistance to escort him to Kilmahog, who immediately sent a Corporall and seven men, and the Declarant also wrote to Mr Stewart, one of the Duke of Atholl's Baillies for his concurrence in providing horses and carriages for the wounded, who immediately came along with Mr Robertson, Minister of Balwhidder, and from whom the Declarant gott ready assistance accordingly.

“Depones that before the declarant and his party left Patrick Stewart's house, the said Patrick had come home about eight in the morning, after the attack was over, and appeared to be in drink, and beleives that neither his wife nor servants had any accession to what happened, and knew none of their names, and further declares that from Patrick Stewart's house they came Thursday's night to Kilmahog, and Friday to Stirling, where the declarant left four of his party very ill wounded under the care of Mr Miller, Chirurgien to Collonell Clayton's regiment. And the declarant further sayeth, that the day they came to Stirling, they were informed that there were fourty men of the name of Macgrigor, about Stewart's house at the Kirktown of Balquhidder, the night that he and his party were attacked, and that Robert Royes pyper had been there the night before—all of which he declares to be truth, and that he knows no more of the affair.”

Duke of Atholl to Brigadier Preston.

“Huntingtower March 5 1720. Sir,—On Wednesday I went again to Perth, and as Sheriff did examine several of the late Earl of Perth's tennents in the Kirktown of Balquhidder and some of mine that live nixt it, as to what they know of loose persons haunting that country, the day before and after, that barbarous action at the said Kirktown, which examination I send you enclosed. You will find it discovers the persons' names who no doubt were guilty of that villaneouse action. I also send you an act I have made in the Sheriff Court discharging all in that country to harbour them, or any louse men, under penalty of a hundred merks for every time, and if they should force their entry to their houses, the rogues being generally armed, that in that case they shal give immediat advertishment to the nixt party of his Majesty's forces or to my Bailie, and I have also given private orders to my Bailie, that in case they come again to that country he doe his utmost to apprehend them, and to desire the concurrence of the party of the King's forces there, and if you please to send orders to concurr with my Bailie when required. But to make it more effectual that some of these rogues be apprehended, I think the government in so extraordinary a case should allow you to promise a reward of twenty or thirty pound to any person that apprehend any of these rogues who shot in at the window on the King's souldiers; but this must not be done by publick proclamation, which would rather make them keep out of the way, but by imploying fit persons privately, and if this be agreed to you may imploy any persons you think fit and I shall doe the same.

"For if there be nothing done that these rogues be apprehended there is none of the King's forces in safty travelling in these countries, for you know these houses are all low and their windows so as any may shoot in at them in the night.

"I would also suggest to you whether or not you will think it more proper that the party lying at the end of Lochearn be removed to the Kirktown of Balquhiddar or that you will think fitt to settle a party there also, it being the high road by which the partys march to and from Inverlochy, and where the Edinburghe post to and from Inverlochy, passes weekly. I should think this were a very proper place for building a Barrack to contain a company; which I beleive would not cost above five or six hundred pounds, there being ston and also leime ston abundance in the country & the firr wood of Glenlyon for deals and timber at no great distance.

"I received the favour of yours of the 2d in answer to mine, and the Serjeant M^cKay according to your orders came here yesterday, who showed me a copy of his declaration concerning the barbarous action in Balquhiddar. You will see the enclosed precognition I took from the country people agrees with it in several things but the information he had that the rogues were forty must be a mistake, for by all the accounts I can have, there were not above five or six of them the night before or nixt morning in the country, and if there had been that number it's probable they would have made further attempts to releive the prisoner, which it seems they designed, he being called Greig, which name was formerly of the MacGrigors.

"I shall add no more but to assure you that I am as much concerned to have justice done on these Rogues as if they had done it to my own people, and when I know your opinion what method is to be taken for apprehending them I shal not be wanting to follow your directions. I am &c."

Enclosure.

"Complains unto your Lordship I Gilbert Gardiner Fiscal of Court, upon Patrick Stewart in Kirktown of Balquhiddar, Malcolm M^callum there, Robert Stewart in Stronvar, and John Drummond at the Mill of Caller, Duncan Murray in Inner Loch'ig and Donald Murray there in manner following, That where albeit of late there were many Louse and Broken men who haunt and frequent that country where the defenders live, and from the Intertainment and Incouragement they meet with from the defenders and other inkeepers there, who afford them readily Liquors and other necessars, they take occasion the more frequently to resort thither, and many in the neighbourhood have not only their bestial and other goods stolen by such loose and Broken men, but also their lives often in danger by them, and are in continual apprehensions of the greatest dangers, yet it is of verity that the said Defenders and every one of them under the pretext and colour of selling and vending Aquavite and other liquors do constantly harbour and Resett, Intertain, cheris & abett such Broken & Loose persons, who have no fixt or certain place of

abode & Particularly John Roy alias M^cGrigor, Alex. Roy alias M^cGrigor his brother, Donald Bain alias M^cCallum, Hugh M^cIntyre, Piper, Callum M^cIlchallum, Robert Stewart & John M^cMillan who are notourly known by the said defenders & all the country to be Louse & Broken men, & notorious Rogues capable of committing the worst of crimes and wickedness, & some of them notorious thieves and which is the more Remarkably Criminal, that the said defenders have harboured & resett all the Louse Persons above named upon Wednesday the 17th of Feb. last, on which day a most horrible Crime was committed under silence and cloud of night at the said Kirktown, in the house of the said Patrick Stewart, on a party of his Majestie's souldiers quartered there, severals of them being very ill, if not mortally wounded by such Loose & Broken men, whereof the said Persons are suspected to be the committers and notwithstanding the said Defenders have harbour'd, Resett and Intertain'd them about the same time, and before and since, and therefore the premisses being found to be of verity, the said defenders and every one of them ought and should be punished in their Persons and Goods and ought to find caution to be enacted to forbear the like practices for the future and to desist from selling spirits to such persons, whereby they are Incouraged to resort to that countrey.

“Perth 2 March 1720. Patrick Stewart, in Kirktown of Balquhiddier, confest that on Thursday the 18th Feb. last, being the day after the crime was committed in the said Kirktown in his House upon a party of his Majesty's soldiers There came to the Confitent's House John & Alex: Roys alias M^cGrigors, Brothers, Donald Bane alias M^cCallum, Callum M^cCallum and Hugh M^cIntyre piper, Having arms and abode there for the space of half ane hour, and the piper playing, and During their being at the Confitent's house They challenged any Body to say or own they had committed the foresaid Crime, & confessth that while they were at his House they took Drink and paid Nothing for it and about 12. a clock at night it being Friday the 19th Feb. last, all the said persons came again to the door of his house, calling and threatening to Brake it open, if they were not allow'd access to the house & thereupon the Confitent opened the door and all the persons having enter'd his house with arms, they drew durks and Swords and obliged the Confitent to give them drink and to stay in their company about ane hour, and then he went to bed, Leaving them drinking, But knows not how long they stayed but they were gone before he arose next morning, and he did not see them since. Confesseth the said persons have no certain Residence, & are all look'd on as Broken and Loose persons. Declares he was not at home when the forsaid crime was committed But was in Strathearn Paying his excize, and produces Declarations to that effect, but when he returned home the said Thursday heard thereof.

“Malcolm M^cCallum in the said Kirktown, confesseth that on the said Thursday

the 18th Feb. last, John & Alex. Roys alias M^cGrigors, Donald Bain alias M^cCallum, Callum M^cCallum & Hugh M^cIntyre Piper and Robert Stewart, Bearing arms and the piper playing, came to the Confitent's house & one of them with a Durk beat him on the Head because he refused them drink, But they abode a Little and then went off. Confesseth they were at the door of his house the night before, & that some of them frequents his House, But others of 'them he did not see before. Confesseth they are Loose and Broken persons and have no certain Residence.

"John Drummond at the Miln of Callar, confesseth that on Tuesday the 16th Feb. last John and Alex. Roys alias M^cGrigors, Donald Bain alias M^cCallum, and Hugh M^cIntyre as he believes came to his House, Where they abode about ane hour Drinking Aquavite, but saw them not since, but they have been at some time at his House before the said day, Confesseth they are all Louse persons, Having no Dwelling, and while they were at his House they had two guns.

"Robert Stewart in Stronvar, confesseth that on Tuesday the 15th of Feb. last John & Alex. Roys alias M^cGrigors, and Donald Bain alias M^cCallum came to his House, where they abode all that night & next Day untill Hugh M^cIntyre and Callum M^cCallum, & Robert Stewart Piper, came up to them, & in the evening they went all together from the Confitent's house, having Arms, but they were never before in his House together, but has seen them at his House severally in the company of others. Confesseth they are Louse Persons and have no residence.

"Duncan Murray, in Inner Loch'ig more, confesseth that he hath sometime seen the persons mentioned in the other Persons' confessions, But not these three weeks Bygone, and Declares he hath not seen John M^cMillan since he was apprehended by the Duke of Atholl's orders.

"Donald Murray there, Declares the Louse Persons mentioned in the complaint never haunted his House.

"Act of the Sheriff Court of Perth by his Grace the Duke of Atholl Sheriff principal.

"Perth March 2. The sherrif Having considered the Defenders' confessions & understanding that the vending and Retailing of Aquavite and spirits in so many different Houses Gives much occasion to Louse Persons to Resort to that place of the country, and to the Defenders' Houses, Ordains Patrick and Robert Stewarts, Malcolm M^cCallum and John Drummond, to enact themselves under the pain of ane hundred merks to be paid by each of them to the Fiscal in case of Faillie that they shall not vend or retail Aquavite or other spirits, to any Louse or Broken men, nor shall they receive them in their house but shall either apprehend them, or acquaint the Garrison or the Bailie of the Regality, or the Sherrif and his Deputs, when such Louse men haunts the countrey, to the effect they may be apprehended."

The foregoing correspondence shows in what a disturbed state some

parts of the country still were, a state which, a hundred years before, would have been normal and found most Highlanders prepared at any moment for a fray; but law and order had begun to prevail and, to succeed in carrying it on, it was necessary that the authorities should take strong measures and discourage all actions by which private individuals sought to right or avenge their wrongs by private means.

From the "Chartulary":—

"1720. February 16th. The Testament Dative & Inventory of the Debts & Sums of Money quhich were owing to umquhile John M^cGregour Fiar of Braiklie And the deceased Gilbert M^cPherson sometyme in Glencrachie theirrefter in Ardlewie both within the Parochines of Arriequhair & Tarbert the tyme of their respective deceases as eftermentioned ffaithfully made and given up by John Campbell alias M^cGregour, son lafull & nearest of kin to the said deceast John M^cGregour of Braiklie his father, & by Donald M^cPherson son lafull & nearest of kin to the said deceast Gilbert M^cPherson, Executors Dative decerned to the saids two defuncts by Decreet of the Commissar of Glasgow of this date."

Inventar.

"There was justly adebted to the saids deceased John M^cGregour & Gilbert M^cPherson the time of their respective deceases the Sum of One hundreth & three pound Sterling money of England principall threttie pound money foirsaid of penaltie And annual rent of the said principal soume from 25 November 1692 to September or October 1708, in either of which the above John M^cGregour & the said Gilbert M^cPherson died, by Bond granted by William Palmer of Plumgam Matthew Turner of Scailby Couly & Seally, 17th November 1632. Follows Bond of Cautionry—Malcom Murray alias M^cGregour of Marchfeild is Cautioner for John Campbell alias M^cGregour, who is Cautioner for Donald M^cPherson. Robert M^cfarlane of Calliecherrane is Cautioner for the said John Campbell alias M^cGregour 31st December 1719."—Commissary Books of Glasgow.

"Letter from the Duke of Atholl¹ to Lieutenant John M^cPherson.

"Blair Castle Aug. 22, 1721. "Sir,—I am very well pleased to hear that there is a party of the King's forces gone to Rannoch, & shall be very ready to concur with them all that's in my power for suppressing of theft, & for that end I desire you will either come or send one of your number with what orders you have. The bearer, Neil Robertson, a tennent of mine near this place, had six cows stoln from him a year ago & he has ground to believe that Duncan M^cGregor alias "our" in Killiechonan in Rannoch was the stealer of them, whom I desire you will apprehend

¹ Atholl and Tullibardine Chronicles.

and send prisoner to me to this place, but that you will be sure to have intelligence about him before you send the party for him, for in case you miss him now he will not be easily got again.—I am &c.”

Lieutenant M^cPherson to the Duke.

“Invercomry, Sep. 11, 1721. “My Lord,—Sunday afternoon I had the honour of Y^r Grace’s letter and accordingly informed myself how best to lay hands upon that Duncan M^cGregor alias “oure” in Killiechonan. I have many other advyces anent him both before & since I came to Rannoch, but cannot get hold of him. I was truly assured by my best informers he has not been one night in his house since my coming here. He was seen once or twice in the day tyme yet keeps a particular watch whyle there. I am also told he has been often in ward formerly which makes him be the more on his guard. The other I have here but by reason of so many of my detachment being away from me these eight days cannot venture to diminish them until some return from a pursuit of horses stolen from this country. I am told they will be here against tomorrow by some who have returned last night. How soon they do I will do myself the honour to accompany him with a small party to Y^r Grs dwelling.

“My lord if there is any possibility of my diligence being of use to y^r Lop.s’ people, there shall be no man more reddie then &c.

Gregor Murray or MacGregor, one of the Duke of Atholl’s tenants is so frequently mentioned in the Chronicles of the “Tullibardine and Atholl families” that some notes in regard to him are here put consecutively. He was probably descended from the “Ammonachs or Glen Almonds” frequently quoted in vol. I. of the Clan Gregor history.

“1712. The duke signed a commission of forestry to Gregor Murray son to Alexander Murray alias MacGregor in Coynachan for keeping the grazings of Glenalmond, and allowing no bestial which are not allowed to pasture in the same, and to exact three pound Scots for every ox, cow, horse, mare and follower and a merk Scots for every sheep and goat after Whitsunday. He also signed an allowance to the said forester of two pecks of meal per week of board wages, and at the rate of 24 pound Scots per annum of wages.”

1715. Grigor Murray sometime M^cGrigor, was interrogated about purchases of arms for Rob Roy which entry has been already given.

“1723, Sep. The duke granted a fresh tack to Gregor Murray of the mill of Blair called Catherine’s Mill and Ruidhchlaerie to pay £50 sterling, two good and sufficient mill-swine, twelve capons and four bolls of meal. mortified by the

late Marquis of Atholl to poor old and decayed tenants of the parish of Blair Atholl.”

Letter from Robert Stewart, Bailie in Balquhiddel, to the Duke.¹

“Ballquidder 11 Aug. 1722. May it please yr Gr. These are signifying that upon Wednesday last, being the 8th instant, John Campbell of Glencharnek did come to the lands of Easter Innerlochlareg shoon in ye morning with thirtty armed men, two messengers, and two other sub officers, for to uplift the whole goods of the said town, & Robert Roy M^cGrigor havinge a kindnesse and favour for the M^cIntyres of Innercharnek, notwithstanding of the favour he had to his own kindred, those of Innerlochlareg, did lie a night before John Campbell came with his men, in ambush with his lads, and seeing John Campbell come with his men, went out to meet them, & apprehended ye two messengers and two sub officers, with other three of the partie, and disarmed them & took them prisoners & kept a guard upon them 24 hours, and at last kept their arms & did let them go, taking a promissary oath of them that they would never come againe upon that occasione.”

1724. March 18. John Campbell MacGregor of Glencarnock sold to John Murray eldest son of Duncan Murray in Innerlochlargmore and his wife Mary MacGregor a tack of the seven merkland of Innerlochlargmore. The witnesses were James Campbell in Innerarderan and Mr Finlay Ferguson Minister of the Gospel in Balquhiddel.²

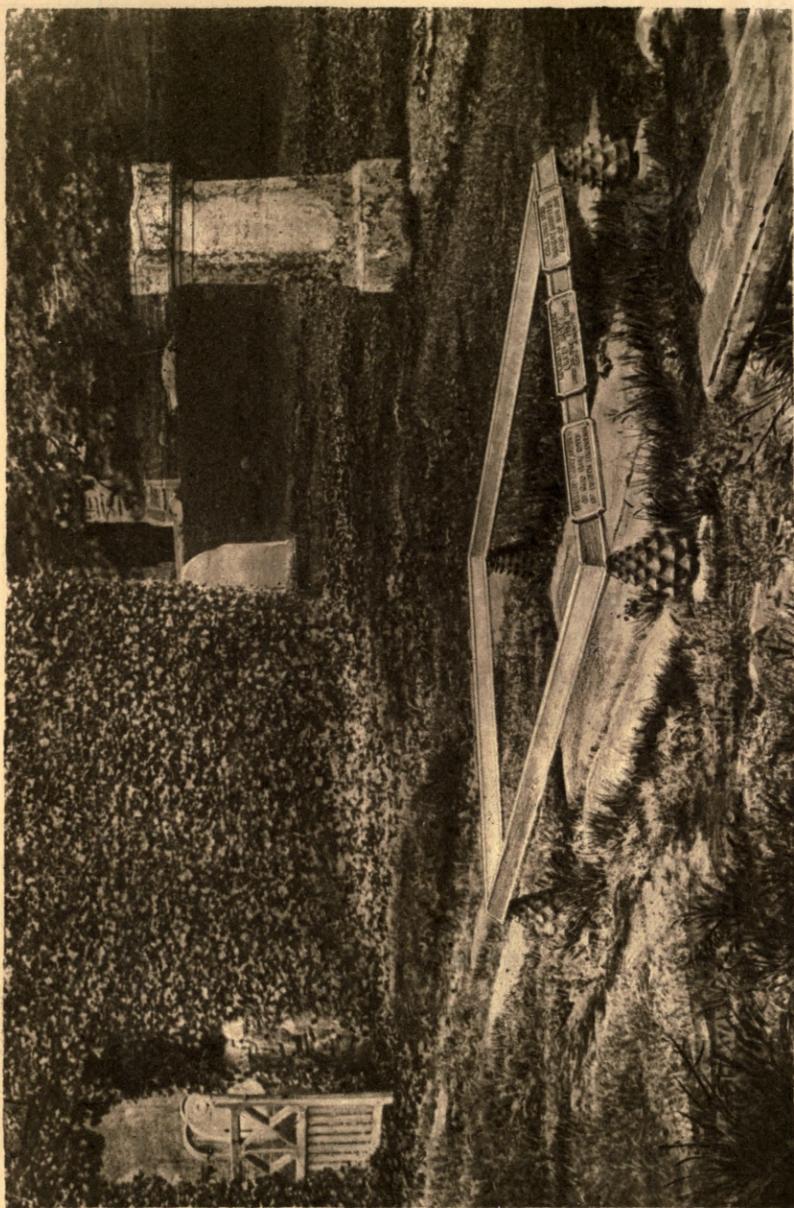
1725. Letter from Robert Campbell alias M^cGregor commonly called Rob Roy to Major General Wade (afterward Field Marshall Wade) Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Forces in Scotland.³

“Sir,—The great humanity, with which you have constantly acted in the discharge of the trust reposed in you, and your having ever made use of the great powers with which you are vested, as the means of doing good and charitable offices, to such as ye found proper objects of compassion, will, I hope, excuse my importunity in endeavouring to approve myself not absolutely unworthy of that mercy and favour your Excellency has so generously procured from His Majesty for others in my unfortunate circumstances. I am very sensible nothing can be alledged sufficient to excuse so great a crime as I have been guilty of, that of Rebellion; but I humbly beg leave to lay before your Excellency some particulars in the circumstances of my guilt which I hope will extenuate it in some measure. It was my misfortune at the time the Rebellion broke out, to be lyable to legal diligence and caption, at the Duke of Montrose's instance, for debt alledged due

¹ Atholl and Tullibardine Chronicles.

² Edinchip Papers.

³ Copy in Edinchip Papers, and the letter has been frequently published in different Memoirs.



A. W. SINCLAIR, PH. ES.

ROB ROY'S GRAVE, BALQUHIDDER CHURCHYARD.

to him. To avoid being flung into prison, as I must certainly have been, had I followed my real inclinations in joining the King's Troops at Stirling. I was forced to take party with the adherents of the Pretender; for, the country being all in arms, it was neither safe, nor indeed possible, for me to stand neuter. I should not, however, plead my being forced into that unnatural Rebellion against his Majesty King George, if I could not at the same time assure your Excellency that I not only avoided acting offensively against his Majesty's forces upon all occasions, but on the contrary, sent his Grace the Duke of Argyle all the intelligence I could from time to time, of the strength and situation of the Rebels; which I hope his Grace will do me the justice to acknowledge. As to the debt to the Duke of Montrose, I have discharged it to the utmost farthing. I beg your Excellency would be persuaded, that, had it been in my power, as it was my inclination, I should always have acted for the service of his Majesty King George; and that one reason of my begging the favour of your intercession with his Majesty for the pardon of my life is, the earnest desire I have to employ it in his service, whose goodness, justice, and humanity are so conspicuous to all mankind. I am, with all duty and respect,

"Your Excellency's most &c.

"Robert Campbell."

"When Rob Roy was nearly exhausted and worn out by the vicissitudes of a restless life, and confined to bed in a state of approaching dissolution, a person with whom in former times he had a disagreement, called upon him and wished to see him. 'Raise me up,' said he to his attendants, 'dress me up in my best clothes, give me my sword, and place me in the great chair, that fellow shall never see me on my deathbed.' With this they complied and he received his visitor with cold civility. When the stranger had taken leave Rob exclaimed, 'It is all over now, put me to bed; call the piper and let him play "Cha t-phill mi tuille," "I'll return no more," as long as I breathe.' He was faithfully obeyed and calmly met his death which took place at the farm of Innerlochlarig-beg among the Braes of Balquhider in 1734 in the 64. year of his age."¹

The special edition of the *Caledonian Mercury* of Jan. 9, 1735, gave the following notice, which a few years ago was reprinted.

"Rob died on 31 Dec. 1734. 'On Saturday was se' night died at Balquhider in Perthshire the famed Highland partizan Rob Roy.'²

Robert MacGregor or Campbell was buried in the Churchyard of the

¹ Several different accounts agree as to this narrative.

² A great grandson of Rob Roy—late Mr Gregor M^cGregor, Hill Street, Glasgow—gave the following dates: "Rob Roy was born 7th March 1671, married Jan. 1703, and died 28th Dec. 1734."

old parish Church of Balquhidder in a very beautiful situation. An ancient slab of stone on which is carved the figure of a man and of a sword covers the grave. For the further preservation of Rob Roy's resting place, a suitable bronze rail supported on four bronze fir cones was placed round it in 1890 by the Clan Gregor Society. The grave is represented in the accompanying photogravure.

The admirable romance of Rob Roy has not been quoted in the present history of the Clan, as everyone is familiar with it, and the incidents are not strictly historical; there is, however, much interesting information in Sir Walter Scott's introduction to the novel. In his later editions he recanted the error which ascribed a Murder of Students to Dougal Ciar, but several errors remain, such as the presence of Sir Humphrey Colquhoun of Luss at the Battle of Glenfruin, etc., etc.

A kindly tribute from the Rev. Alexander M. MacGregor, long Minister of the Parish of Balquhidder till his death in 1888, may now be quoted from a letter which he addressed to a Great Grandson¹ of the famed Rob, dated April 14, 1864.

"I believe Rob Roy to have been very unjustly treated in his own time and unfortunately as unjustly treated in the representations which are often given of him. He was unquestionably the first pacificator of the Highland Border. The Black Mail paid to him was no robbery but a compensation as justly due for protection afforded to the lands and farmers of the low country as the police money of the present day. And after his time the Government which denounced him was constrained to take up his self constituted office and establish the far-famed Black Watch. In regard to his Son Robert, I look upon his execution as one of those judicial murders which were the disgrace of a period when a judge could utter the boast, 'Give me a good jury and I will hang any man.'"

Such was the lenient view taken by a Highland Minister who lived a hundred years after the events in question.

Rob Roy was survived by his Widow² and left five sons.

"1. Coll a man of high Character He was tacksman of the Kirkton of Balquhidder, he died in 1735 a few months after his Father. Coll married in Dec. 1721 Margaret eldest daughter of John Campbell, or MacGregor in Kerletter in Glenfalloch *i.e.* Caol-letir."

¹ See note 2, previous page; he was a grandson of Ronald, Rob Roy's 2nd son.

² Appendix N.

In the MS. Collections of Colonel Hugh Macgregor (compiled, it is understood as regards Glengyle, chiefly by Alexander Campbell the Editor of "Albyn's Anthology" at the request of Miss Eliza or Betsey, a daughter of "Ghlun dhu," who resided in Glasgow and lived to a great age), an error was made in regard to Coll's wife, as she was stated to be a daughter of Robert MacGregor of Glencarnock, although his only daughter, so far as is known in the Glencarnock family or Papers, was Christian, and who married Captain John Graham of the 42nd Regiment, a brother of Duchray. The mistake has been repeatedly copied in genealogies since, till the contract of marriage, or rather discharge in which it is mentioned, was found among the Edinchip Papers during the compiling of the present work.¹ Coll married a second time, but the name of his wife is not known, and by her he had no family. He left by his first wife two sons and one daughter.

- " 2. Ronald. He became in 1732 joint tacksman of part of the Kirktown of Balquhidder, and in a memorial to the Government some years afterwards, he claimed to have cultivated it in a very careful and liberal manner.² He married his Cousin Jean or Janet, daughter of Gregor MacGregor of Glengyle, "Ghlun dhu," and had two sons and one daughter.³ He died in Balquhidder about 1786.

" In 1747, Ronald MacGregor or Drummond appeared before George Miller Esqr Sheriff depute of the County of Perth, and an officer of the exchequer at Callander, and producing the tack between the Trustee of James Drummond of Perth and Ronald's father Rob Roy and himself, proved his right to the property and got full compensation for the loss of house and cattle, because the one was burnt and the other carried away by the King's troops in 1745, on the day after the expiration of the warrant authorising the troops to commit such ravages.⁴

" 1 Gregor, who eventually commanded a ship trading between the Clyde and the West Indies. He left two sons, Gregor and Dugald, who were merchants and ship owners in Greenock where both died, Gregor in 1830 and Dugald in 1823. They married and had families who left Greenock.

¹ Appendix O.

² Appendix P.

³ The greater part of the details as to Rob Roy's descendants has been kindly supplied by Mr Skene of Avonmore, who obtained it from Mr Lee, Editor of "Notes and Queries," who derived it from Mr Gregor MacGregor in Glasgow, son of Captain Dugald mentioned above, see Appendix L.

⁴ In a modern house in the Kirkton of Balquhidder part of the wall of Ronald's original building, burnt down, still remains.

Donald died unmarried in 1814, and was buried in the grave of his Grandfather Rob Roy.

Jean married Alexander MacGregor from Rannoch. She died in Balquhider about 1794, when her husband and family emigrated to Canada.

"3 James commonly called mor, who assumed the name of Drummond. He accompanied his Cousin MacGregor of Glengyle with 12 men in 1745, and took the Fort of Inversnait; they found only 12 soldiers in the garrison, the rest having been working at roads; but they secured the whole of them in the name of the Prince and marched them, 89 in number, to the Castle of Doune."

James Mor afterwards fought bravely as a captain in the MacGregor Regiment at the Battle of Prestonpans. He died at Paris, Oct. 1754, leaving a family of fourteen children. One son, Gregor Drummond, carried on the business of a butcher in Edinburgh. He married and left a son, who was in the army, and a daughter.

4 Duncan left no family.

5 Robert commonly called by Lowlanders Roy, though of a dark complexion, but by Highlanders Rob Og or Junior, in reference to his father. He married first a sister of Graham of Drunkie, and secondly Jean Key, relict of Mitchell. His career will be given later. He was executed Feb. 17, 1754 and left no family.

John, eldest son of Coll, became a Captain in the 60th Foot. The name of his wife is not given. He left two sons, James and Robert, also a daughter. His eldest son

James was a Major-General in the H.E.I.C.S. He married Miss Dunbar. His eldest son

Robert Guthrie, Major in the Bombay Artillery, was father of Major-General Sir Charles Metcalfe MacGregor, K.C.B., who died in 1887, of whom later. His brother

Norman MacGregor, Esq., of Lloyds, is now the representative of Rob Roy, and also chief of the House of Dougal Ciar since the death of the last descendant of Ghlan Dhu of Glengyle who died in 1896.

Chapter XXV

Affairs in Balquhiddel 1730 to 1736

ABOUT this period there appears to have been a meeting at Blair Atholl of the Clan Gregor and Clan Grant, no traces of it occur in the Atholl papers, but, if conducted at the Inn, it might doubtless be omitted in the Castle Records. The only notice of the meeting is now quoted from the "Baronage":—

Referring to the assertion that the Grants are said to be descended from Gregor, second son of Malcolm, Morear nan Castal, text continues

"The Grants are thought to be MacGregors, they carry the same Suaitheantas or mark of distinction, *i.e.* a branch of fir, and as the Macgregors carried an imperial crown proper, in the shield, this Gregor's descendants assumed three crowns, as a mark of cadency. So true it is they esteem themselves one people, that not 50 years ago there was a celebrated meeting between those Clans at Blair-Atholl which lasted for fourteen days, in order to bring it about that they should assume one surname.

"1725 or 6.¹ At this meeting it was unanimously resolved that application should be made for restoring the name of MacGregor and if that failed the MacGregors agreed that either MacAlpine or Grant should be the common name,² but insisted at all events that MacGregor should be Chief of the united Clan; while it was represented for Grant that as he had now greater interest at Court, it was more proper to choose him Chief, but the Mother Clan would not hearken to these terms; and such a proposal being made, together with the Laird of Grant's having only attended by proxies, displeased the MacGregors and prevented a

¹ This date is given in a Note on Baronage in Professor Gregory's handwriting, it may be only a calculation.

² Marginal note in Baronage, printed, quoting "Letters from persons yet alive who were at that meeting, certifying these facts."

general agreement, tho' some gentlemen of both Clans at that time assumed the ancient name of MacAlpin.¹

Protest and dissent by John MacGregor of Glencarnock unless the Chiefship was settled upon him as heir male of the Family of MacGregor penes eund.—Marginal Note in "Baronage."

Account by Rev. Wm. MacGregor Stirling based on the above.

"In the end of 1725 and beginning of 1726, the MacGregors, and the Grants, on their joint faith in the foregoing tradition, held a numerous meeting of both Clans at Blair in Atholl, during fourteen successive days, for the express purpose of forming a joint Clan. The MacGregors present, whose surname was now proscribed, were willing to take that of Grant, providing that John M^cGregor of Glencarnock lineal male representative of MacGregor of Breachdsliabh, as the heir male of the Laird of MacGregor, was made Chief of the united Clan, but upon no other condition whatever." "And, I remember" (continues a person who was present at the meeting, and addressed a letter upon the subject to John Murray Esq^r afterward Sir John MacGregor Murray Baronet, dated at Edinburgh 30th August 1769) "that a protestation or dissent was offered in the said John your grandfather's name, declaring that nothing done at the said meeting should prejudice his undoubted right of Chiefship of the MacGregors, which he declared he would not give up to the Laird of Grant, or any other person, who were all come of his ancient Family, and that these protests, with the Laird of Grant's not being personally present, hindered the agreement. There are," he adds, "many people as well as me, who must remember this."

The following papers, ending with the offer of £50 reward for apprehension of the murderer of Innerenty, are quoted from the Atholl Papers.

"Att Innerlochlarck beg the first of April 1729 years it is minuted and agreed upon betwixt the pairties following to witt Donald Murray² of Innerlochlarckbeg and Robert Murray younger of Glencarnock on the one and oy^r pairty."

"Donald Murray sells half of Craigruie, presently possess by Dougall Murray and subtenants being a two mark land & a all lying in the paroch and Lords^h of Balquidder, regaltie of Atholl and shirifdom of Perth, declaring his entry to be at the term of Whitsunday next to come, also to deliver Disposition of said lands to

¹ Grant of Rothiemurchus, Duncan MacGregor a son of Breacksliabh & c took the name of MacAlpin on this occasion.—Footnote in "Baronage."

² This Donald Murray was the Father of Captain Malcolm MacGregor or Drummond mortally wounded at Prestonpans in 1745.

the said Robert Murray betwixt the date hereof and the 10th April—and to enter the said Robert Murray and his foresaids Vassall to his Grace the Duke of Atholl, superior of the said Lands.”

The Paper is signed by Donald Murray and R^d Murray before these witnesses—Robert Campbell in Innerlochlarigbeg and James Drummond Tacksman of Coriechormich.

Abstract of “Instrument of Resignation of above in favour of Rob. Murray 1729.

“At Dunkeld 15th day of April 1729. Donald Murray in Kinchraggan appeared as proxy for & in name of Donald Murray of Innerlochlarigbeg—in the personal presence of His Grace James Duke of Atholl, Superior of the Lands, and the said Donald Murray in Kinchraggan by virtue of his proxy surrendered and gave over the Lands *i.e.* the half of Craigrue into the hands of the said Duke as superior, the land being presently possess by Dugall Murray and his subtenants, as it was sometime possess by Malcome Murray that a new infestment of the same might be given and granted back again by His Grace to the said Robert Murray and his heirs &c.” It is signed by Alexander Murray Factor and Thomas Bissett before Alex^r Fergusson witness and Paul Shaw in Kinchraggie, witness.

“At Logierat the 7th day of January 1731 In presence of Mr Alex. Murray Baillie of the Regalitie of Atholl Compeared John M^cLaren Writter in Easthaugh as Proxie for and in name of the after-designed Robert Murray and gave in the Commission afterwritten Desiring it might be insert and registered in the said Regality Court Books there to remain for conservation, which desyre the said Baillie finding reasonable He decerned and ordained and hereby decerns and ordains the same so to be done, and whereof the tenor follows viz We James Duke of Atholl &a Heritable Lord of the Regality of Atholl, Considering that our Lordship of Ballquidder is at a great distance from Logierait Head Burgh of the said Regality and the seat of the Courts thereof, And so, inconvenient for our vassals and tennents in Ballquidder to come that length with all their Civil and criminall causes, Doe therefore for their further ease and convenience, judge it proper to constitute a Baillie among themselves, and having confidence in the fidelitie of Robert Murray Younger of Glencarnock, and his qualifications, to discharge the said Trust Doe hereby make constitute and appoint the said Robert Murray one of our Baillies of the Regalitie of Atholl, In so far as extends to our said Lordship of Balquidder, With power to him to assise and hold Courts of Regalitie in anie part within the said Lordship, and to judge in all matters Civil and criminal, as fullie in all respects, as anie of our other Baillies of the Regalitie of Atholl can doe. As also with power to him to create and appoint Clerks, Fiscals, Officers, Dempsters and other members of Court for whom he is to be answerable. And we hereby assign and dispone to our said Baillie all the fees, emoluments, fines, amerciments and Confiscations of Court, He being obliged out of the same to defray the charges of prosecutione and to satisfie

the other members of Court for their paines. And we hereby except and reserve to us all fines and confiscations exceeding fifty pounds Scots, And we declare this our commission to continue during our pleasure allendarlie and untill we recall the same. And for the more securitie, we consent to the Registration hereof in the Books of Council and Session or others competent therein, to remain for Conservation and to that effect, we constitute John M^cLaren writer in Easthaugh our Prior &a In witness whereof ther presents, consisting of this and preceding page are written on stamped paper by Paul Shaw Servitor to Thomas Bisset Commissar of Dunkeld, and subscribed by us at Dunkeld the 5th day of Jan. 1731, before these witnesses Alexander Murray our Factor and the said Thomas Bissat 'Sic Subscribitur,' Atholl &c. Extracted by me Thomas Bissat."

"Be it known to all presents Me James Grahame of Glengyle, where Duncan and John Murrays, Tacksmen of Innerlochlagmore, whereof the Lands of Lechrhonie after mentioned are a part, did set to certain parties named the said lands for the space of thirteen years qrof there are ten years yet to run from Whitsunday next, and that my share and proportion was so much; and seeing that Robert Murray of Glencarnock heritable proprietor of these lands, has instantly made payment to me of such and such a sum for my granting these presents in manner underwritten therefore witt ye that I hereby constitute and ordain the said Robert Murray his heirs &a my favourable assignies to the tack during the whole years yet to run, substituting the said Robert Murray in my full right and place of the premises, so far as it extends to my equal half.

"Signed at Inercharneg the 3d day of May 1735 before these witnesses signed Ja; Grahame.

"Donald Murray of Monachiltuarach.
Patrick Murray in Innerlochlar more."

"1734. Dec. 30. Neil Stewart in Tullochcroisk, of the Shierglas family, having the previous year had two cows stolen, one his own and one belonging to James Roy Stewart in Kynachan, being informed that the thief was one Duncan Ban, son to Donald Ban Beag, alias M^cGregor, in Lawers, accompanied by James Roy, Loch Tay, he accordingly went to Lawers accompanied by James Roy Stewart and called for Duncan Ban to the Alehouse there kept by William Man. After settling the affair they consumed a bottle of spirits, and Duncan Ban then offered to lodge Neil Stewart in his house for the night. On their way there it appears they quarrelled, as Duncan Ban ran back to the alehouse, and dropping down expired of a stab in the stomach before he could say who had done him the injury. Both the Stewarts were arrested and imprisoned at Killin."

Stewart of Innerhyle to Alexander Murray Factor to the Duke of Atholl.

“Innernenty March 13th 1736. Sir,—Upon the 4th instant there happened a most barbarous action in this country in the hands of Rob Roy’s youngest son. He came with a gun and pistol to the Town of Drumlich where John M^cLaren Baron Stoibchon, and Wester Innernenty liv’d; and the said Baron with two of his neighbours being att the pleugh, this youngest son of Rob Roy’s called Robert, came to the pleugh, and without any provocation, as the Baron was holding the plough, shott him behind his back of which wound he dyed that night.

“Tho’ this wretch was the unhappy executioner, yet it is thought he was sett upon by his brothers and others of their adherents to committ this tragicall action as will appear by their conduct, for upon the 9th they not wearying of their vile practices, hough’d and kill’d upwards of thirty stotes belonging to Donald M^cLaren, Drover in Innernenty, and threaten frequently to shoot himself and some others of his Clann.

“I happening to be in this country att the time, and being desired by Stoibchoin’s friends to represent these vile practices, that you might fall on proper methods to curb such vilious practices, and acquaint his Grace of all that happen’d in this affair, and in the mean time that you send express orders to your Baillie here to make closs search for the malefactor and impower him to raise the whole country for that effect.

“It is the generall opinion that this hellish plot hath been concerted by Rob Roy’s three sons and their adherents, and I humbly think they should all be seas’d if possible and be banish’d the country. I doubt not his Grace will endeavour to free his country of such vile wretches.

“In the mean time I am hopefull you’ll have regard to the present dangerous situation of severall people in this country that have been threaten’d by these wretches and cannot safely come out of their houses without arms, and are obliged to watch their houses and catle least they suffer the same gate with the stotes, which doubtless will happen if the Superior of the country does not immediately quell this affair. Expecting your answer p^r Bearer I conclude with compliments to you and am Dr Sir Yr humble Servt.” (Signed) “Alexr Stewart of Innernahyle.

“John Stewart brother-in-law to the defunct
Do: M^cLaren att Innernentie.”

“The same day sir William Murray of Ochtertyre wrote to Alexander Murray saying he understood the murderer was still at large in the country and threatening to shoot any one that should either labour or possess that mailling, and that he thought Mr Archibald Stewart should get an order to the Commander of the independent company at Crieff to be helpful in seizing him.

“March 15th. Alexander Murray forwarded Sir William’s letter to Mr Archibald Stewart with a letter saying: ‘These rogues ought to be extirpate off the face of

the earth. This young fellow that shott John M^cLaren of Inernanty, his Gr's vassal, is Rob Roy's youngest son not above fifteen years old but a mad rascal.'

"March 18th. Mr Archibald Stewart informed the Duke that Mr Hugh Forbes Advocate Depute had applied to Mr Moyle the Commander in Chief for aid of troops which he absolutely refused.

"March 23. Mr Alexander Murray wrote to Mr Archibald Stewart that he heard from Sir William Murray that two of Rob Oig's brethren and two other accomplices had been apprehended and sent to Perth.

"March 25th. The same correspondent informed Mr John Murray 'The only provocation the murderer had to kill M^cLaren was that he had entered in to a tack at Whitsunday next of the possession the deceased Rob Roy had in tack from his Gr's vassal Malcolm Murray Fuer of Innerlochlarg more tho' Rob's tack was out.'

"April 27. Mr Alexander Murray reported that Stewart of Appin had advertised an offer of £50 to any one who would apprehend the murderer of M^cLaren of Innernenty,"

It is evident that although Rob Roy MacGregor himself had both honourable and merciful feelings in spite of his wild life, his younger sons and especially Rob Oig the youngest were "barbarous," to use the old term, without apparent redeeming features. They must have lived amidst scenes of bloodshed from their earliest youth. Happily the eldest son Coll was of a different stamp.

The following particulars of the crime narrated above are taken from "The trials of James, Duncan and Robert M^cGregor Three Sons of the Celebrated Rob Roy" published in Edinburgh 1818. The Writer expresses himself most unfavourably against the Clan Gregor in general, and may be considered decidedly inimical; but the account of the M^cLaren affair appears to be authentic and, as such, necessary to be included in the history of the Clan.

"Rob Oig, or the younger as the gaelic word signifies, appears from his earliest youth to have shewn a turbulent and reckless disposition. He is said to have been rather of a slender and feeble make, but the weakness of his body was more than compensated by the fierceness of his spirit. A person of the name of M^cLaren, a kinsman of the M^cGregors though of a different tribe, had given them offence by his proposal to take a lease of some land in the possession of the M^cGregor family. Rob Oig, who was then between 16 and 17 years of age went deliberately with a loaded gun to a field where M^cLaren was ploughing, and wounded him so severely

that he died the same evening. As the circumstances have been grossly misrepresented, we shall give a summary of the proceedings as they appear upon record.

“It seemed improbable that a lad of Rob’s years should have committed a crime of this nature, and in revenge of a family quarrel, without the countenance of his relations. Various circumstances also transpired which appeared to implicate James and Ronald the brothers of the actual murderer; and accordingly they were all indicted along with Callum M^cInlister, a retainer of the same tribe against whom also there existed strong grounds of suspicion. The murder was charged as having been committed by a conspiracy among the pannels; and the motive assigned for the enterprise by the prosecutor was the interest which Ronald had as the tenant of Kirkton to prevent the deceased from competing with him for the lease. The indictment stated that the pannels had, on more than one occasion before the murder was committed, threatened that Rob would shoot John M^cLaren so soon as he got from Doun a gun which had belonged to his father Rob Roy. The pannel M^cInlister was also charged with having threatened to kill the deceased with a dirk if he attempted to get a lease of Ronald’s possession. The libel then stated that the said Callum came on the day when the murder was committed along with Robert M^cGregor to the field where the deceased was ploughing: that they had with them a gun with powder and slug shot: that Callum charged the gun, and laid it down beside Robert, who immediately took it up, approached the spot where the deceased was ploughing, fired upon him, and wounded him so severely in the thigh that he soon thereafter died. Callum was a pretender to skill in surgery; and upon being sent for to dress the wound of the deceased he refused to interfere, on pretence of being ignorant of the species of shot with which the gun had been loaded: and this too, although he had just before charged it with his own hands. The libel then stated that Robert after perpetrating the deed, retired to his Mother’s house in the neighbourhood where he boasted that he had drawn the first blood of the M^cLarens. That James M^cGregor and Callum M^cInlister afterwards expressed their warm approbation of the crime, and their wish that one Donald M^cLaren a friend and kinsman of the deceased had shared the same fate; and that they threatened vengeance on the M^cLarens if they should dare to bring the murderer to punishment.

“The pannels were charged besides as being notorious thieves and reseters of stolen goods; and special acts of theft alleged to have been committed by them were enumerated. James was charged with having stolen a cow from one M^cCallum in Strathfillan, and having broken the prison to which he was committed for this offence. Ronald was accused of having stolen a horse from one Duncan Miller, other two horses from a woman of the name of Eupham Ferguson, and a Cow from one John Stewart, and with having threatened the man’s life when he attempted to reclaim his property. These offences were recapitulated not as substantive charges

under the indictment, but as a matter of evidence with regard to the general character of the pannels, and do not appear to have been very regularly introduced into the indictment: But a heavier and more pertinent charge against the pannels still remained. They were accused of having, soon after the murder of John M^cLaren, houghed and killed under cloud of night 40 head of young cattle belonging to his kinsman Donald, a crime which the prosecutor contended was rendered capital by a special statute on which the indictment was founded.

“Rob Oig the principal party in this accusation did not appear, and was accordingly outlawed; but James and Ronald, together with Callum M^cInlister, were apprehended and brought to trial. Their defence appears to have been conducted with great legal ability; nor is the slightest vestige to be found in the proceedings of that spirit of partiality and oppression which has been so hastily insinuated. Duncan Forbes of Culloden was the prosecutor and his name alone is a triumphant refutation of that idle calumny.

“The defence pleaded for James to the charge of murder was that he had no direct participation either by word or act in the horrid transaction and that he had been absent from the scene and removed at the time to a distance of 40 miles in Argyleshire. The defence made for Ronald against the same charge was nearly of a similar nature, that he had no immediate connection with the deed and that if he did chance to see his brother before and after the murder it was by mere accident and in the house of their mother.

“Such was the defence maintained in point of fact, but a long and learned argument was also offered for the pannels upon the law of the case and the relevancy of the indictment. In this pleading it was contended that the previous threats alleged to have been uttered by the pannels did not apply with precision to the facts charged in the indictment, that it was quite irrelevant and inadmissible in a libel for murder, to charge the accused with being habite and repute thieves; that the youth of Robert M^cGregor the actual murderer was a circumstance of no importance to infer the guilt of conspiracy against his relations for it is in youth that all the passions are most intemperate: That the alleged approval of the murder after the fact had been committed did not warrant a charge of art and part by the law of Scotland and that the previous menaces were of no weight in raising a presumption against the accused because they were to be executed only if the deceased obtained possession of Kirktown; an event which never happened.

“Ronald also offered to prove as a separate defence that he had warned the deceased of the danger to which he was exposed from the ungovernable and impetuous temper of his brother Rob. Both the pannels besides insisting much on the irrelevancy of the charge of their being habite and repute thieves, denied the particular acts of theft alleged, James denied also that he had ever broken prison and stated that on the occasion alluded to he had been confined not in a

prison but in an ale house, from which he had been discharged by an order from the Commander in chief. As to Eupham Ferguson's horses which Ronald was charged with having stolen it was alleged that they had been lawfully purchased by his father Rob Roy and afterwards publickly sold in open market, while Stewart's cow was said to have been seized not theftuously but in virtue of the law of hypothec, which the M^cGregors possessed as the proprietors of Stewart's farm.

"The Court pronounced a special interlocutor upon considering this debate, finding the more serious charges made against the pannels relevant, as they certainly were, and giving effect to their defence against some of the minor and more irregular charges made in the indictment.

"The evidence taken upon the trial leaves no vestige of doubt as to the guilt of Rob Oig in the murder of M^cLaren, whatever opinion may be entertained with respect to the participation of the pannels his kinsmen.

"Dugald Keir, the first witness examined, swore that he saw Rob with a gun on the day of the murder; that suspecting he had some bad purpose in view, he took it from him and spilt the priming; That soon after he heard the report; and on turning round he saw M^cLaren fall: That he pursued and came up with Rob but durst not apprehend him, as the latter drew a pistol from his side and threatened to fire upon him; That at this time Rob said 'Let M^cLaren take that for disturbing my mother in her possession.' The same witness swore that the wound inflicted on M^cLaren was of a very serious kind; and that the pannel Callum when applied to in his chirurgical capacity came without his instruments, and probed the wound with a 'kail castik' which the witness swore was no uncommon practice among highland surgeons of that period.

"Many other witnesses established the guilt of Rob. Robert Murray of Glencarnock, who indeed had been a victim of the oppressions of the M^cGregors and entertained no friendly disposition towards them, but whose evidence was received by the Court 'cum nota,' as it is called, swore that he had examined the wound of which M^cLaren died; That the same night he called at the house of Rob Roy's widow: That he saw Rob Oig there with a gun: That he asked him why he had shot M^cLaren? To which Rob answered that the deceased had attempted to get his mother's possession and that if the M^cLarens persevered in giving offence, their misfortunes were only beginning. The witness stated however that he had heard from the deceased himself, that Ronald had warned him of the danger he ran from the violence of Rob's temper, which the witness described as 'mad and quarrelsome and given to pranks.' He swore besides that the gashes inflicted upon Donald M^cLaren's cattle must have been given by a stronger arm than Rob Oig's.

"A good deal of evidence followed with regard to the threats uttered by Ronald against the deceased and of which it is not easy to collect the import; as on the one hand it is clear that menaces of some sort had been expressed by the pannel

against M^cLaren ; and on the other, it is not less certain that Ronald had given the deceased warning of the desperate projects of his brother Robert.

“There is also a good deal of evidence as to the character and reputation which the pannels held in their own country. Donald and Patrick Stewart and Alexander M^cLaren swore positively that the pannels were reputed bad men, common thieves, and harbourers and resetters of thieves. Other witnesses were more reserved on this point: John Stewart swore ‘That the pannels have bad characters and have beasts not rightly come by, and that might be speered after.’ And Mungo Campbell ‘that the pannels were thought in the country to be resetters of stolen goods ; but that they were not in the rank of the most notorious thieves.’

“Some other particulars of a curious nature transpired in the course of the evidence ; Patrick Stewart swore that sometime after M^cLaren’s death, he heard the pannel Ronald say that he would support his brother Rob so far as the law would permit ; although from the detestation he felt for his conduct, he had hitherto avoided all communication with him. The same witness stated that he was present at a conversation betwixt the pannel Callum and Alexander M^cLaren when Callum proposed that M^cLaren should grant his bond not to prosecute the murderer, and promised that in the event of his complying no more mischief would be done him by the M^cGregors ; but M^cLaren having refused, Callum remarked that he might repent it. The same circumstances were sworn to by another witness, John Fisher, who represented Callum as having said ‘That if that daft laddie Rob were ta’en up mair ill might follow.’ It appeared from the evidence of Eupham Ferguson that her horses had been forcibly seized by the M^cGregors in the first instance, although some promise of paying for them was subsequently made, which however was never fulfilled. John Stewart again swore expressly that his cow had been violently taken from him by Ronald ; but Elizabeth Fisher, the single exculpatory witness adduced by the pannels, cast some doubt upon the nature of the transaction.

“The jury by their verdict found the accession of the pannels to the murder of John M^cLaren not proven ; they found also the charge of houghing Alexander M^cLaren’s cattle not proven. They found in the same terms as to the special acts of theft libelled in the indictment ; but they were unanimous in thinking that the charge of being habite and repute thieves was made out against the pannels James and Ronald M^cGregor ; whom the Court accordingly by their judgment ordained to find caution each to the amount of £200 for their good behaviour for seven years. The pannel Callum M^cInlister was dismissed from the bar.

“The evidence taken in this trial can leave no doubt on any rational mind as to Rob Oig’s guilt of the murder of M^cLaren with which he was charged but as he did not appear to take his trial he was of course outlawed. It is curious to observe

how much the facts of this case have been misunderstood and misrepresented. In a note to "Campbell's Journey from Edinburgh to the North" it is gravely stated that Rob Oig was acquitted of the murder of M^cLaren; although in point of fact he was never tried for that crime. It has been also stated that Rob Oig was outlawed when only 12 years old; because by an unlucky accident his gun went off and wounded a relation and this sentence of outlawry has been mentioned as a proof of the violence with which the M^cGregors were persecuted. The proceedings in the trial prove that Rob was not 12, but betwixt 16 & 17 years of age when he was outlawed and that it was no unlucky accident with which he had been connected but a deliberate and premeditated murder.

"This desperado when he found that his conduct was to be made the subject of a serious inquiry was advised to retire to France and from the proceedings in a subsequent trial it appears that he was present at the Battle of Fontenoy.

"His brother James having been acquitted from the Charge of conspiring in the murder of M^cLaren, remained in Scotland."

Chapter XXVI

Robert MacGregor or Murray of Glencarnock

ROBERT of Glencarnock, younger, to James Duke of Atholl.¹
“Glencarnock Feb. 14th 1741.—“My Lord In obedience to your Grace’s orders to me to stop any of yr Gr/s people of this Lo^p; that were summoned to the Stewart Court of Strathearn from compearing, I prevented yr Gr/s vassal Donald M’Laren of Easter Innerenty and Lachlan M’Lachlan a tennant of my own and a decret has gone out against them, and both charged thereon which charge was sent to M’ Stewart yr [Gr/s doer to raise suspension on. If your Grace intends to dispute the Stewartrie of Strathearn’s authority to pass decreets against yr Gr/s people you write, Mr Stewart pressing about it, for the family of Perth will dispute every particular to mantain their jurisdiction, which if they succeed, will ruin yr Gr/s Regality in this country, for I am told that they are determined to pursue the whole people of the Lo^p; even upon penal statutes. What else occures with respect to yr Gr/s Interest I shall take due care to represent.

“I’ve writ repeated letters to yr Gr/ in behalf of Evan Murray my Broy’, to which I had no answer yet, I hope yr Gr/ will please order the desired answer, begging yr Gr/ will pardon this tedious letter, I am with all submission and esteem My Lord yr Gr/s most ob; and most faithful humble servt

“Ro Murray.”

This refers to a dispute as to the respective jurisdictions, and it is probable that as the Earl of Perth was a strong Jacobite and the Duke a Hanoverian, it was specially important to exercise their respective rights, in anticipation of future troubles.

The notice of Robert Murray or MacGregor, eldest son of John Og of Glencarnock, is now given from the article in the Baronage by his nephew Sir John MacGregor Murray.

¹ Atholl and Tullibardine Chronicles.

Robert MacGregor of Glencarnock 351

XXI. "Robert of Glencarnock,¹ the twenty first generation in direct male line of the honourable House of MacGregor," succeeded his Father in 1744, "assumed the name of Murray at the request of His Grace the late Duke of Atholl," James, 3rd Duke, "of whom he held his estate and by whom he was greatly esteemed. He was a man of education, of great honour and probity, but invariably attached to the interest of the Stewart family. He engaged in their cause in 1745, had the command of a Regiment of his own Clan, and mortgaged his whole fortune to forward it, which soon after his death was the means of carrying off the estate.

"When the Duke of Cumberland went north, being informed that the MacGregors were in Badenoch, Mr William Gordon, Minister of Alva, himself of the name, was by the Duke's order sent to treat with this Clan to lay down their arms and return home, with power from his highness to assure them if they complied they should be restored to their name and otherways favoured and countenanced by the Government; or if they would join his royal highness, that their commanders should have the same rank, and their promotion be esteemed the peculiar care of his royal highness.

To which embassy, after holding a Council of War, Glencarnock returned for answer, "That he and his Clan thought themselves highly obliged to his royal highness for the honour he had done them, but, that having embarked in this affair, they could not now desert it, whatever they might suffer, should it misgive. That on the one hand, though his highness might love the treason, he must needs hate the traitors; and on the other, they would justly incur the odium of their own party; that therefore they chose rather to risk their lives and fortunes and die with the characters of honest men, than live in infamy, and hand down disgrace to their posterity."

Omitting parts of the Memoir narrated from other sources, the "Baronage" is again quoted, though abridged.

"Glencarnock married first, Christian, daughter of John Campbell alias MacGregor of Roro by whom he had one daughter, Christian married to Captain John Graham of the 42^d Reg^t brother of Thomas Graham of Duchray. She had a son afterwards L' General Graham Stirling of Duchray and Auchyle, who married the only daughter of Colonel Moncreif, R.E. leaving issue; and also a daughter, Miss Graham, who married Captⁿ Robert MacGregor,² Bengal Army, Persian Interpreter to Lord Lake, who fell gallantly in the Battle of Futpur Gunge, leaving issue L^{ts} Robert & John MacGregor of the Bengal Establishment.

"Glencarnock married 2^{dly} 1732, Robina daughter of Major Donald Cameron, son of Sir Ewen Cameron of Lochiel, the said Major Donald having left two

¹The right gaelic spelling of this property in Balquhiddier at the head of Loch Voil is Glencarnaig, but the Baronage and some legal papers spell the name as above.—Ed.

² Brother of Major-General James and grandson of Rob Roy. See p. 338.

daughters, Robina the eldest, and Isabel who married Sir Archibald Sinclair. Glencarnock by his 2^d wife had several children, all of whom died young except John, of whom later.

“Glencarnock married 3^{dly} Barbara Mary Drummond,¹ daughter and sole heiress of William Drummond of Hawthornden.”

The date of his marriage must have been 1751 as appears from a Bond of Annuity. Glencarnock died in Edinburgh, October 1758, and was succeeded as Chief of the Clan by his next brother Duncan.

Abstract of Contract of Marriage betwixt Robert Murray of Glencarnock and Mistress Robinah Cameron, 1732.²

“At Carrandel the 21st June 1732 years. It is appointed, matrimoniallie contracted, finally ended and agreed Betwixt Robert Murray of Glencarnock Heritable Proprietor of the Lands and others underwritten on the one part, and Mistres Robinah Cameron Lawful Daughter to the Deceast Major Donald Cameron, son to Sir Ewen Cameron of Lochiel, with the special Advice and Consent of Donald Cameron of Lochiel his Cousine German, &c.”

The properties are thus enumerated :—

“The Six Merk Lands of Invercarnock, and Miln thereof; the seven merk land of Inverloch Larigmore, the half of Immeriach, the haill four merk lands of Craiguie, all lying in the Parish and Lordship of Balquhiddel, Regality of Athole and Shirrifdom of Perth.

“The lady's Tocher was ‘Two Thousand Five hundred Merks Scots Money.’ The Contract is signed by ‘Ro. Murray, Robina Cameron and Donald Cameron before these witnesses William Drummond Younger of Bohaldie, John Cameron, Donald Cameron of Cluns, and M^r Skeldoch, Minister of the Gospel in the Parish of Kilmaniveg.”

A parchment “Instrument of Sasine, 4th May 1745,” when a further Disposition of Annuity was given to “Robina Cameron, Spouse to Robert Murray of Glencarnock.” In addition to the lands mentioned before, the following are named :—

¹ This lady married 2dly in 1760, Dr William Abernethy, a Bishop of the Episcopalian Church, who took his wife's name of Drummond, he was the youngest son of Alexander Abernethy of Corsbie, Banffshire. They had one daughter Jean, who died 11th Feb. 1777, aged 13. Mrs Barbara Mary Drummond died 11th Feb. 1789 and dispoed her estate burdened with her husband's liferent to Mary Ogilvie her Cousin, 2d daughter of Mr Ogilvie, Physician in Forfar. This lady married Captain Forbes, R.N., nephew of Dr Abernethy, who also took the name of Drummond and left two daughters, Mary and Margaret.

² Edinchip Papers

“The Six merk Land of Inncarnock Milne and Miln Lands thereof, the Seven Merk Land of Inner Loch Larig More, the three and a half Merk Land of Inner Loch Larig Beg, the three and half Merk Land of Easter Drumlich, the two and a half Merk Land of Wester Drumlich, the half of Wester Inncernentie commonly called Blarevich.” “Gregor Murray in Innerlochlarig more” is the attorney. The Parchment is docketted

“Life Rent Sasine in favours of
Lady Glencarnock, Younger.”

Shewing that the Widow of John late Glencarnock, was still living.

Copy of Original Warrant for raising the whole Lands of Balquhidder for the King's service, addressed to Alexander Steuart of Glenbucky and Robert Murray of Glencarnock dated Camp at Blair, Sept. 2, 1745.

“This to empower and authorise you Alexr Steuart of Glenbucky and Robert Murray of Glencairnaig to be aiding and assisting to one another in raising for his Majesty's service my vassals of Balquhidder and Tennants there upon my property Which I desire & require you may, with all expedition & Dispatch to Join the Army under his royall Highness Command Friday next at Perth or wherever the royall Standard may be for the time and this you are to perform with all diligence & care as you shall be answerable to

(Signed) “Atholl.”

“Camp at Blair Septr 1745.”

This paper bears a docquet in Sir John's handwriting with a note “Glencarnock & Glenbuckie had taken the other side of the question before the date of the Warrant.” But this note is evidently written under the erroneous impression that the Duke of Atholl who signed the Warrant was Duke James instead of Duke William.

The Marquis of Tullibardine, Duke James's eldest brother, had landed in Scotland with the Prince in July 1745, and had taken up the hereditary title of Duke of Atholl, of which an Attainder had deprived him. To distinguish him from his brother, the *de facto* Duke, he is known in the Atholl family as “Duke William.” He occupied Blair Castle in Sept. 1745, and on the same date sent similar warrants to other vassals. This warrant was for the service of King James VIII., with directions to join the army under “His Royal Highness” Prince Edward's command, and Glencarnock and Glenbucky heartily responded.

GLENGYLE.

VII. Gregor M^cGregor of Glengyle who acted a principal part in the History of the Clan in the 18th century was born in 1689, and had a feu charter of that estate, dated 25th May 1703, whilst he was still a minor¹ under the guardianship of his uncle Rob Roy he was carefully educated, and was a man of intelligence and honour. In 1714, by the advice of his uncle he signed the Bond electing Balhaldies as Chief of the Macgregors and afterwards adhered to that action. In the Rising of 1715 he did good and faithful service to the Stewart cause; in the preceding pages, letters and orders from the Earl of Mar show that Glengyle was even at the age of twenty-six a commanding-officer who merited confidence. Notwithstanding the conduct of Ghlun Dhu (as he was called) at this time he does not appear to have been forfeited afterwards, but it is said that the House of Glengyle was burnt by Hanoverian soldiers quartered at Finlarig. From 1720 to December 1744, "James Graham" headed a watch for defending the cattle of parts of Perthshire and Stirlingshire, and in the latter part of that time his eldest son was associated with him.

¹ See page 258.

Chapter XXVII

Events Immediately Preceding the '45

Historical Sketch.

AFTER the failure of the attempt of 1719 certain commissioners were appointed to transact any business of the Chevalier in Scotland. In 1721 a defensive alliance was entered into by Great Britain, France and Spain, which was very detrimental to the Jacobite interest, yet in 1722 there appears to have been a conspiracy which caused the Hanoverian government to try Atterbury, Bishop of Rochester, and get him banished from the kingdom.

In 1725, Duncan Forbes of Culloden brought in a bill for disarming the Highlanders, with a clause prohibiting the wearing of the Highland Garb. This and some other clauses were dropped. But an Act in the first year of the reign of George I., entitled "for the more effectual securing the peace of the Highlands" had rendered it unlawful for any person or persons except certain carefully described "to have in custody, or to use, or bear, broad sword or target, poniard, whinger or durk, side pistol or side pistols, or gun or any other warlike weapon in the Fields or in the way coming to or going from, or at, any church, market, fair, burial, huntings, meetings or any occasion within the bounds of the countries enumerated, or to come into the low countries, armed as aforesaid." These provisions were again recited in 1725 with additional directions as to causing such arms to be delivered up, preventing their concealment, giving legal notice, and empowering search and seizure. After consultation and application to the Chevalier and his emissaries, the Highlanders resolved to offer no opposition to this severe measure, only those of the west took good care to conceal the most valuable arms.

The Chevalier had in 1725 married Princess Clementina, granddaughter of John Sobieski, King of Poland, and by her he had two sons, Prince Charles Edward and Prince Henry Benedict, afterwards known as Cardinal York. In 1725 Princess Clementina, displeased at certain of her consort's courtiers, especially Colonel Hay and his wife, retired to a convent leaving the Chevalier to bring up his two sons as best he could. Mr James Murray, created by James VIII. Lord Dunbar, had been appointed tutor to the young Princes, and he also was obnoxious to their mother.

George I. died 27th June 1727, his son quietly succeeded as George II.

The Chevalier was anxious to take advantage of any possible reaction in his own favour but was dissuaded from coming over to Scotland.

Various measures soon after George II.'s accession were unpopular, and there were also rumours of another war with Spain. Early in 1740 a small meeting of Jacobite leaders was held in Edinburgh from whence they dispatched "Drummond of Balhaldy, nephew to Lochiel," to Rome, there to deliver to the Chevalier a Band of Association with a list of the Chiefs favourable to the cause. From thence Balhaldie was sent to Cardinal Fleury at Paris, requesting the Court of France for assistance. A general assurance of conditional support was all that could be obtained. In 1742 Balhaldy arrived privately in Edinburgh to sound certain Jacobites as to the prospects of a fresh invasion. Various negotiations ensued, the Chevalier considered Balhaldy "an honest and sensible man" but by most of the Jacobites he was not thought to be of sufficient standing for the trust reposed in him. Eventually it was settled that an expedition should take place with the assistance of France and that as James VIII. did not incline to accompany it in person, his son Prince Charles Edward Stuart then in his twenty-third year should go in his stead.

Accordingly on the 9th January 1744, Prince Charles set out from Rome for Paris in disguise. From thence after a private interview with the French King and an interview with Marshall Saxe and other officers appointed to the expedition, the Prince set out incognito for the coast of Picardy, but at Antibes he had been recognised, the English Government realising their danger made a remonstrance to the French Ministry, to

which however no direct answer was given. The Hanoverians becoming aware of the preparations that were in progress on the French coast adopted every means of defence and protection. Roquefeuille the Commander of the French Fleet arrived off Dungeness. Sir John Norris the British Admiral came up, hoping to engage them, but the tide failing had to anchor two miles off. Mr de Roquefeuille after sunset, wishing to decline battle, retired to Brest, hastened by a violent gale which also wrecked the transports which were just leaving Dunkirk. After this discomfiture the French Court abandoned the enterprise and resolved to postpone the expedition. Prince Charles, himself sanguine of success, failed to persuade Marshal Saxe to re-embark his troops, and thereafter retired to Gravelines where he lived privately for some months under the assumed name of the Chevalier Douglas, as the French Court was anxious that he should not remain under his own name.

War was declared between Great Britain and France, March 1744.

William MacGregor or Drummond of Balhaldies must have succeeded his father before the end of 1743 as appears from the date of the following Commission from King James VIII. which does not style him "Younger." He had early in 1740 carried to Rome an Instrument signed by his Cousin German Donald Cameron of Locheil and six other persons of distinction solemnly binding themselves to endeavour in Arms the Restoration of the exiled House of Stuart.

Commission of Colonel to William MacGregor of Balhaldies.

"James By the Grace of God King of Great Britain and Ireland Defender of the Faith & To our Trusty and well beloved William MacGregor of Balhaldies Esqr Greeting. We reposing especial Trust and confidence in your Loyalty Courage and Good Conduct Do hereby constitute and appoint you to be a Colonel in our service, and to take your Rank in our Army as such from the date hereof. You are therefore carefully & diligently to discharge the duty and trust of Colonel aforesaid by doing and performing everything belonging thereunto And we hereby require all and sundry our Forces to respect and obey you as such & yourself to observe and follow all such orders directions and commands as you shall from time to time receive from us the Commander in Chief of Our Forces or any other Superior Officer, according to the Rules and discipline of War In pursuance of the

power and trust hereby reposed in you Given at our Court at Rome the 23d day of Dec. 1743, In the 43d year of our Reign. J. R."

The following Memoir by William MacGregor of Balhaldies gives a narrative of his actions relative to the last effort to restore the House of Stuart to the Throne of Great Britain:—

"Balh: came to Paris Decemb: 1739 from thence he arrived at Rome the beginning of Feb: 40, where he had been expected by the King of Brittain his master, as one intimately known to the state and inclination of his Ma: friends in Scotland, and fully instructed in what they were willing and able to doe for his restoration, particularly the chiefs of Scots highlanders, of which the S:¹ de MacG is one, who had united themselves in concert with some of prinl Nobility of the low country, to increase and direct his Ma.'s interests in the low country, untill it should be known, if the small assistance they wanted, to put them in a condition soon to make an end of the long rebellion in their own country; and then assisting powerfully to reduce the rebels of England, if that were wanted, could be obtained of H M C M (his most christian Majesty) of whom they had ever expected or even wished for their delivrance from the usurpations, oppressions and tyranny of ane usurper and his parliments. Le Roy son Master was soon satisfied in the certainty of what he informed him and the unexceptional manner of proving it to the Court of France. H M C M therefore returned the sd Sieur¹ de MacGregor to Paris with a letter to Lord Sempil to introduce him to the Cardinal Fleury the Chief minr, which he accordingly did the beginning of May, 40. The Cardinal being informed of all the Sieur had to say, and having laid it before the King, returned for answer that he could not but applaud the zeal of the Scots. and that H M was ready to grant the small assistance the Scots desired so soon as he was satisfied that the English Royalists would take arms in the manner they informed they were ready to doe. About this time the English Royalists had sent many to sollicit the assistance of the french Court, one after another, such as the Duchess of Buckingham, Collonell Brett and several others, and now the Earl of Barrymore was frequently with the Card: Fleury on that subject, who at last proposed that the King should send some one who he confided in, to be an eyewitness of the zeal and readiness of the people to take arms, to turn off the usurper, which was the general bent of the kingdom. This was agreed to, and the Cardinal could think of none so proper for it as the Marechal De Clermont Tonners, by reason of his speaking English and his intrigue with Madam Knight who was then in England which gave a cover to his journey without any suspicion. The Maershall was accordingly soon after sent to England, where he diverted himself for a month or two, and after brought for answer that there were indeed some discontented Jacobites in England

¹ Sieur, diminutive of Monsieur.

but there was neither number, or disposition to found anything upon. Neither King nor Cardinal were satisfied with this answer knowing well that this was through the timorousness of the English and want of a due confidence hindered its being clear in an authentic manner. The Sieur de Mac became uneasy to have been so long detained by this message of the Marshall's. His most C.M. thought it then necessary to send out the fleet under Mr D'Antin's command to the west Indies to cover the better the design upon England and the Sieur de MacGregor was dispatched for Scotland to inform the concert there of the disappointment by Marschal Clermont, notwithstanding which his M. was ready to grant them more than they desired, to wit 6000 men instead of 1500 with money, arms and ammunition if they inclined to act alone. When I arrived at Edr and had got my friends of the Concert mett, To I let them know that had passed since my parting with them, particularly H M C M's offer, His Majesty's goodness to the remains of his Ancient allys so inflamed their hearts, that they immediately agreed to write to the Cardinal under their hands and seals, binding themselves to make good all I had engaged for, in their names; accepting the offer made them, if it was thought desirable by the King and expressing their regret. All above is made good by the several memorials and letters of the s^d concert to Card: Fleury in the Bureau des Affaires Etrangères, Besides H M C M will remember the most of it. The Dutchess of Buckingham came a second time over the summer 1740 to sollicit the invasion of England, but to no purpose, she not having it in her power, or perhaps will, to prove what she asserted. However this detained me till winter that I was sent over to converse some of our scots friends, and if advisable some of the leading English Jacobites, I soon after got myself introduced to some of them as a highland chief, who managed for the Scots Court, such as the Earls of Orrery and Barrymore, The Chevalier Watkin Williams, and the Chevalier Hyndcotton, who opened themselves to me with great freedom, admiring the loyalty and zeal of the Scots as well as their union. I answered that there was no difficulty in uniting them in the same manner and them with us, so as to act in concert one kingdom with the other. They could not see the possibility of doing that safely, nor could I venture to explain the maner of the Scots union, only observed to them to begin, there was a necessity of ten or twelve of the leading men of the kingdom who had a just confidence in one another, to consent together, and that they would soon fall on means to influence and lead all the rest to make a state of the nation, by which they would see themselves what they could do with safety and consequently satisfy any they inclined should know it. Some time after I returned to France, spring forty two, and Lord Sempil and I by a memorial informed his M C M of the growing zeal of the Scots to go to arms, and the disposition of the English which I made no question could be improved to a great height, and his Maj^{tie} made certain of the real state of it. The beginning of winter forty two, finding that

nothing had been done as to England nor executed I offered myself to Mr Amelot to goe over and to endeavour to sett their affairs on a right footing, providing H M C M would send a person of confidence to see and vouch the truth of what I should advance when I should inform that things were ready for him which was agreed to. I immediately after Dec. 1742. went to London where I found the English Jacobites in great spirits and in more confidence with one another than formerly and that they had united themselves into a body of ten or twelve leaders in whom all the others had an entire confidence. I then asked them if they thought it advisable that I should draw up a state of the kingdom beginning at the City of London, which they should have to reject or approve of, as they judged best and amend or cancel what they thought fit. They agreed I should, and seemed much obliged by the offer I had made, promising to examine with care what I should write and be particularly carefull that nothing should pass but was literally true, which they would all vouch. This became a tedious labour of six months to finish, beginning with the City of London, after the Peers that were engaged by them, and then the state of each particular province with the names of those that led them. When this enquiry was over and fully examin'd I then wrote to Lord Sempil begging that he would apply to his M C M to send over some Frenchmen of honour and distinction who I engag'd should be fully satisfied. Lord Sempil made answer that Mr Butler the Ecuyer was soon to be with me under cover of buying horses. I begged of him to renew his instances with the King that a Frenchman of distinction should be sent because Mr Butler might be suspected of partiality. The King answered that he was certain Mr Butler would not deceive him, and that he could be sent with so good a cover. Mr Butler arrived soon after to whom I gave the different states I had prepared and showed him in what maner he could with absolute security examine the truth of them assuring him that we had no use for the least indulgence. H M C M was not deceived in him, for he went about his affair with so much diligence and discretion and covered that activity with so much appearing attention and seemingly continued application to buy right horses for hunting, that we were soon ready for the horseraces where we mett with severals of the English concert who were in our secret and they soon satisfied us of the superiority of the Royalists at least ten to one, and their zeal to take arms when the occasion should offer. After passing sometime in this manner we returned to London about the latter end of Sep. 1743. On my arrival I was asked if my friends had concern in the Caraccas. I answered that I then knew not, but the next day I should be able to tell him. And then asked for what reason he demanded the question. "Why" says he in great confidence "concern for the success of your affairs, I assure you that it is determined by the Regency in Council to attack and destroy the Caraccas. Commodore Knowles is to command the expedition and

has orders to prepare everything for it, ane affair will be executed because we are well known to be at present almost defenceless and without so much as any tolerable provis of warlike stores. I learnt that night that France had a concern for many millions in it particularly the people about Bordeaux, Bayonne, Rochelle and Nantes for which reason I wrote immediately to Lord Sempil to advise Mr Amelot at that time minister of Foreign affairs of what I wrote, and if he thought it proper the P of Campo Florida then Ambassador of Spain, that measures might be taken to disappoint the expedition, there being full time for it. Mr Butler and I returned to Court in Oct. well satisfied with our success. and there gave to Mr Amelot a long memorial of the whole transaction for ten moneth with all the papers relating to it, to wit, the state of the City of London, a list of the people of England in our interest well vouched by the English Concert, as likeways a state of the provinces equally vouched by the same, all which left no exception against what was informed for them. On which His Most Christian Majesty took a resolution to grant what was demanded for England, and for that end fixed the invading of that Kingdom for the 15th of Jan. 1744. His Mother¹ thought it necessary that the P of Wales should come to head the expedition in the greatest possible incognito and for that end marked out a route for his journey by the Valteline from that to Coire the chief town of the Grisons and so on to where a chaise and guide would be waiting him to bring him in the same incog: to Paris, by which, whenever his having left Rome should be known it could not be guessed where he had gone. And I was directed to goe immediately to Rome with a gentleman to trace out the route for him along with me who should be able to guide him in his journey through Switzerland, all which I did and arrived at Rome about the 19th Dec. 1743. The King my master at last consented to the Prince setting out the later end of Jan. And I took post the 25th of Dec^r and arrived in Paris the 3d of Jan: 1744. H M C M was satisfied with my success and dispatch I had made but I was soon after mortified enough by our Eng: friends refusing the expedition at that season of the year, in time of parliament while absolutely in the Governments hands to lay them up in different prisons, and thus disappoint them. This put a necessity on me to goe over which I did the 11 Jan: 1744, and after sometime reasoning on the affair they agreed that the invasion should take place the middle of Feb. and that they, at least as many of them as was possible, should put themselves aboard of the French Fleet and the rest either save themselves by going to the country or concealing in London till the P. and troops were landed. I returned to Versailles the 7 or 8 of Feb; to beg the King to send out the fleet immediately to take or destroy three or four ships that were in Portsmouth Bay and two or three in the Downes, which would render it impracticable for the Government to make any movement even to hinder or in the least obstruct the landing of

¹ *i.e.* the Prince's mother.

the P. and troops. But alas the fleet was ordered out to dance in the Bay of Biscay where they were beating the waves for some time in very bad weather, in so much that the Carvels that were sent out with orders to the Admiral were obliged by stress of weather to return to their Ports and this to the 23 Feb.

“In the meantime I had orders to conduct the Prince to Graveline, there and all along, in the strictest incognito, till such time as the troops should be aboard and ready to sail. At which time H H was to own his character and go aboard. His Highness was likewise ordered by the King his father to obey literally H M C M' directions We arrived at Graveline the 18th Feb. where and all along H H was as careful and anxious to keep the incognito and to obey the K's orders as I was. I went next day to Dunkirk and conversed with Mr Segent the commissary for the expedition, who not being able to inform what was become of the French Fleet told me plainly that none of the carvels sent to find it out had as yet done it by reason of the roughness of the weather, and they were at a loss how to proceed. At last a corvette fell upon the fleet with their orders the 23 or 24th Feb. who when he was endeavouring to execute his orders and had sent off to Dunkirk some frigates who were to conduct the transports, the storm came upon them and handled them so roughly, as necessitated their making their ports to refitt, and the transports were so beat by the storm, one of them stranded, that nothing could be further done. H R H the Prince of Wales however stayed at Graveline with the same eagerness to keep the Incognito until at last the beginning of May that he was desired by the King to return to Paris in the same incognito till such time as another expedition could be formed for him. This he strictly continued to do and seemed inclined to have continued. But the arrival of Mr Sheridan his under Governour and Mr Kelly soon changed his conduct first by allowing them to introduce all the Irish Priests and others of that Countrey to him and then going openly to public spectacles and after visiting some of his acquaintances such as Cardinal Tencin who told him ‘qu'il etoit assez malheureux sans etre en obligation de se cacher comme un Larron.’ Lord Sempil and I made him many remonstrances which only served to embitter Mr Sheridan and Kelly so as to conceal from us everything they were about, for which end we were ordered no more to go to Court to solicit the King our Master's affairs. This continued untill a new letter of Credit reestablished our Credit at Court. The Prince in the meantime was desired to go to Fitz James in the Countrey where Kelly formed.”

This paper, which breaks off abruptly, was copied from an Autograph MS. of William MacGregor of Balhaldies by the Rev. Will. MacGregor Stirling, in 1816, the MS. having been lent to Sir John MacGregor Murray for his information by a member of the Balhaldy family.

It is unnecessary to follow in detail the disputes which were carried on among the Stewart Courtiers. The above narrative shows Balhaldies to have been a man of ability and an active organiser devoted, as there is every reason to believe, to the service of James VIII. and to that of the prince, his son; but jealousy and personal ambition were inevitable amongst the various members of the party, giving rise to many bickerings and disputes, a source of great regret and anxiety to James VIII. In the Appendix to Vol. II. of the "Highlands and Highland Clans" the details and letters on the subject are given, but mention of Balhaldies is only incidental, and his own narrative, it is believed, has not hitherto been published.

Chapter XXVIII

The Rising of 1745-46

THE battle of Fontenoy in which the French obtained a victory over the Allies, having taken place on the 11th May 1745, Prince Charles considered the moment favourable for the prosecution of his designs, and resolved to carry out an expedition to Scotland, though he concealed the knowledge of it from his father's agents in Paris.

On the 21st of June 1745, Prince Charles embarked with a few trusty followers on board the *Doutelle* at St Nazaire, and on July 4th at Belleisle was joined by another ship, the *Elizabeth*, with Marines and arms. This last ship was disabled by an encounter with a British man-of-war and obliged to return to France while the *Doutelle* safely continued her voyage to the West Highlands. On the 23 July the Prince landed at the island of Eriska off South Uisg. But returning the next day on board the *Doutelle* he eventually landed at Borodale in Arisaig on the 25th July.

August 19th. The Royal Standard was raised at Glenfinnan in Loch Shiel by the Marquis of Tullibardine, *i.e.* Duke William of Atholl. The Prince marching by Invergarry Castle, the Pass of Corrayaick, and Dalnacardoch took possession of Blair Castle on August 31. General Cope, the Hanoverian General, having avoided any engagement retired to Inverness. On Sep. 3 the Highland army marched to Dunkeld and on Sep. 4th took possession of Perth where the Prince was joined by Lord George Murray. He and the Duke of Perth were appointed generals of the Prince's Army, whilst Duke William remained at Blair raising the Athollmen. On Wednesday, August 10, the Prince left Perth for Edinburgh, slept that night at Dunblane, and marched the following day to the Park at Keir.

The sketch of the Prince's progress up to this period, brings us to the time, when we have got a distinct and reliable account of the part taken by the Clan Gregor in this campaign. The narrative was written by Duncan MacPharrie, himself a combatant on the occasion, and as we are informed a subordinate officer with the regiment under Robert Murray or MacGregor of Glencarnock. The original MS. is amongst the Edinchip papers and was written to the late Sir John MacGregor Murray, eldest son of Major Evan MacGregor whose gallant conduct is particularly noticed.

Journal of the Clan of MacGregor and Transactions of the year 1745, from the Braes of Balquhidder, till they returned, by Mr Duncan MacGregor.

"The Duke of Perth, Glencarnock, Glengyle, Glenbuckie and Arnprior,¹ had a meeting in the Kirkton of Balquhidder upon the 30th August, and the resolution of this Council of War was to raise their men with all expedition against that day eight days and join in one column at the foresaid place, and to march in a body to Callander.

"According to promise Glencarnock, Duncan and Evan, his two oldest brothers and eight of our good men came to the place appointed at 12 o'clock. Glencarnock raised the MacGregor Standard, and none of the rest of the gentlemen appeared yet, about 3 o'clock came Steuart of Glenbuckie and forty men, and as Arnprior was before them, MacGregor of Glencarnock and Steuart of Glenbuckie and Ronald² MacGregor from Kirktown with forty men marched straight for Callander so that they would get Arnprior to join them at Callander: Arnprior met us at Kilmahog, no more with him but a single man. He invited Glencarnock and Glenbuckie up to Leny House that night; Glencarnock said that he and his men would be together at Callander, Glenbuckie went with him (Arnprior) to Leny that night, and shot himself before the morning. This made a confusion amongst us, such a thing happening so early. The Stewarts got him coffined, set off with him on their shoulders and got him tombed that night, and they never joined us more.

"James³ Mor MacGregor as Captain, joined Glencarnock at Callander with forty men from Glengyle, and forty-five Soldiers that Glengyle apprehended at the roads on Loch Lomond side, and he took the garrison of Inversnaid and demolished

¹ Francis Buchanan afterwards attainted and executed 17th Oct. 1746.

² Rob Roy's 3d son.

³ Rob Roy's 2d son.

it. Glencarnock and James Mor marched up the hill above Callander by Glenartna and by Comrie and by Crieff. The Duke of Perth joined us there with three hundred more; then Ronald joined the Duke. Then we marched on to Glen Almond where we met the Prince, the MacDonalds and Camerons &c. There we were benighted and encamped that night at Dunblane. The Prince, Lochiel and Glencarnock took their quarters with MacGregor of Balhaldie there; the next morning we marched straight to Doun: the Bridge of Stirling was cut, then we marched to Thornhill and the Ford of Frew. Our enemies created a scheme to sow many thousands of Crowtoes in the Ford in thoughts to stop us from going through. But all in vain. We came, that night to Seaton of Touch. He left the house personally: he ordered his lady to invite Glencarnock and Lochiel to her house that night and she gave the Camerons and MacGregors three great oxen and so many hundreds of oat loaves, pots and cauldrons to boil our beef in, and we were greatly envied by the rest of the Clans. When Glencarnock and Lochiel were at breakfast in the morning, they heard shooting on the brow of the hill, Lochiel said to Glen 'What shooting can be in the hill?' Glencarnock answered 'I shall tell you that the Camerons are shooting sheep on the hill.' 'God forbid' said Lochiel 'it is the MacGregors.' Says Glen 'I shall lay forfeit one hundred guineas that it is not the MacGregors.' With this the two left breakfast, and drew their pistols and vowed if they were Camerons that Lochiel would shoot them and if MacGregors that Glen would shoot them; and by great fortune, passing the head of the avenue, there was a Cameron with a sheep upon his back; Lochiel fired at the fellow, and shot him thro' the shoulder, there he fell, the two went on a good way further but they got not a MacGregor yet.

"Then we marched by the back of Stirling by Cambusbaron, James Mor Campbell¹ was at Stirling Castle and knew the MacGregor colours and made them fire their canons at us, and he never fired one shot at any other but ours; the villain lost his shot in vain. Straight to Bannockburn we went, and were informed that two regiments of the Black Horse were there, viz. Gardiner's, if I remember, and Hawke's, and they fled for Falkirk; we took that night's rest at Bannockburn. Sir Hugh Paterson invited the Prince and his nobles to his house yt night, and ordered the Glencarnock men to guard him. That was the first night of the MacGregors upon Guard. We found out that Gardiner and his Horse were flying before us, and we pursued as fast as we could, thro' Falkirk and a little east from that. Captain Evan MacGregor was informed by a butcher of the name of MacGregor that there was a store of arms in the House of Callendar; the Captain drew out forty men and goes in search of arms, and he got twenty guns and fifteen swords and all very good, and thought ourselves very happie. Off we go thro' Linlithgow, the MacDonalds received information that there was a store of arms

¹ No clue as to his identity.

there, that were gathered two days before, for a militia ; one hundred stand both guns and swords ; we got information that a great store of powder and ball was at Burrowstoneness, waiting the enemy ; we took as much as we could make use of ; and we came to Winchburgh that night and formed a camp there and believed that we would fight tomorrow, the citizens and City Guard got to arms and were rendezvousing, thinking to make collops of the Highland army. We came that night to the brow of Borroughmuir south from Edinburgh ; Glencarnock and Ardsheil, them two, joined the MacGregors and Stewarts of Appin in one camp under the MacGregor colours. The MacGregors were increasing, we had two hundred, and Stewart of Ardsheil had only seventy good men. About one o'clock we got orders to march, being the 17th September, we came in at the Netherbow port, the MacGregors had the route, and Glencarnock, Ardsheil, Captain Evan and Captain William Stewart, they did this and all the Highland army followed ; this happened about the dawning of the day, straight to the City Guard, and apprehended the Guard and took all their arms ; then we planted a Guard upon the West Port and the Weigh house. Captain Evan MacGregor was not two hours in town, when he got private information of a great store of no less than seven hundred stand of arms which the Highland army rejoiced at. That night Captain Evan was promoted and made Aide-de-camp by the Prince's desire. This commission was not agreeable to the Clan MacGregor because by this promotion he was as often from us as we had him. The next morning came sure word that Colonel Gardiner, Hawke's Dragoons, Loudon and John Cope had joined ten miles east from Edinburgh, and were advancing like heroes. The Prince and his Clans got to the Field and left Edinburgh, the King's army camped on a flat near the sea below Gardiner's house, when our army appeared upon the head of the hill ; they played with field pieces on us but none were hurt or wounded ; we took a long gun of eight feet in length from the house of Callendar, she was so heavy that no man could carry her above a mile at once. Captain Evan came to me, got the long gun, and we got Gregor MacGregor and we goes down as far as we could. The Captain fired the first shot, I fired the second, and Gregor fired the third ; so we killed one man and broke another man's arm : the English removed. The Prince thought much of this, that we got the first blood of them. The night came on and we lay bewest Seaton town. The Prince, Perth, Glencarnock and Ardsheil lay at the foot of a beanstack, Your Father and I slept none at all ; but going the rounds about the middle of the night, we sent Donald Dow, Glen's servant for thirty bottles of rum, Donald and the bottles came and Your Father and I gave and ordered three Goes Down to every man, and gave our leavings to Ardsheil's men. At break of day, we got to arms, without pipe or drum, as privately as we could, some jumped the ditch below and some waded it and we were set in battle order, three men deep. The MacDonalds got the right hand, the Duke of Perth

got next, the MacGregors next, the Stewarts next, the Camerons next, we marched on in this form upon our trot all the way. The enemy observed us, and began to play upon us with their cannons, nothing stopped us, till we came within forty or fifty yards to them; then we fired and gave a loud huzza, we left our guns, drew our swords and targe like lions, yet we were obliged to draw our pistols and break the first rank; then they broke and we hashed them and slaughtered at them like fury. I must turn and inform you of our right-hand neighbours Perth's men,¹ when they came within one hundred yards to the Enemy they stood like as many oxes, but forty MacGregors viz Captain Malcolm MacGregor and all the MacGregors that he commanded, left Perth and joined Glencarnock in the very heat of the battle. The whole Regiment stood stock still, till one Major Steuart called out "We are affronted, go and we shall secure Cope's baggage, so they secured the baggage; you will observe that the MacGregors were greatly hurt by this stoppage for we had to fight for Perth's Regiment till James Mor MacGregor gave a great call to the MacDonalds to close in to the left, so they observed and closed up the slap that was betwixt Perth's men and the MacGregors. So Captain Duncan MacGregor was wounded through the thigh, Captain James Mor MacGregor was wounded thro' the thigh, Captain Malcolm² MacGregor got his two legs broken, twenty one private men were wounded and one shot dead upon the spot. We pursued the retreating army a mile and a half, killed and wounded the foot and took a few prisoners but none escaped," referring probably to the prisoners, "there was a good many horse killed, the rest fled. The Prince came and took Glencarnock in his arms, and Captain Evan, and told them to gather the whole Clan MacGregor upon the middle of the Field of Battle. There was a table covered and the MacGregors guarding him at dinner, every man got a glass of wine and a little bread. Your Father and Uncle sat down with him, the rest of the Chieftains took it amiss that the MacGregors got this honour, but it was dear bought by the mishap that had occurred. If the MacDonalds had kept their distance, every soul of us would have been killed on the spot. . . . Glencarnock, your Father and a few of the men went and carried your uncle, Captain Duncan up to Tranent. I and the rest of the men, interred the man that was killed, and carried in carts the wounded. We stayed that night at Tranent, early the next morning we prepared for Edinburgh. We got a litter for Captain Duncan, and your Father and Uncle kept close by him and I waited upon the men, and went to Edinburgh. We lay at Edinburgh six weeks. Glengile and sixty men had been placed upon Castle of Doune as Commander in Chief in Scotland, being an old man. Ludovich Cameron was also left; he had seventy men yet under the command of Glen. Glengile went to Edinburgh, got your Father and half a dozen

¹ It has been thought best to give this passage as written, such misadventures may sometimes occur—and other circumstances not narrated may have been the real cause. Pique and jealousy often affected Highlanders.—Ed.

² See page 372.

more that is too tedious to mention, with the hurry that they were in, going to meet Cope, and Glengile did not get all his men gathered. We gathered in David Murray in Cougal." "The officers were not named till that day, and Glenguile in my presence offered to Glencarnock Lieutenant Colonel and his brother Evan to be Major, the rest of the officers to be divided equally; when I left them, they were talking of casting lots, whether it happened or not I cannot say. I know Glencarnock was a very sensible man and did not choose to rise Glengile's corruption as he was sometimes stark mad. I observed that Glencarnock yielded his point to Glenguile for fear of the consequence. Glencarnock had thirteen men more than Glenguile, the Colours belonged to Glencarnock, so he had a better title one way, and all ways, yet he did not choose to rise a dispute with a mad man, and a good man when himself. Glenguill goes to Doun.

"Glencarnock and Major Evan MacGregor went with the army to England in the beginning of November, straight to Kelso and by Jedburgh and straight to Carlisle. This fortress yielded at the very first, I shall drop the English road for I have forgot their names, only we went to Derby and returned, but we killed about 120 dragoons and Light Horse. We came to Dumfries, Sir William Gregorson came and took the Colonel and Major to his house and was very kind for that night. We marched to Glasgow, and from thence to Kilsyth; I was sent by the Colonel to Inverlochlarig to his lady and I received 500 guineas and I raised 17 men and I met with the Colonel at Cambusbaron south from Stirling, Glengile and MacKinnon joined our Corps that night and we made a grand appearance. We got orders to march next evening to Falkirk, that General Hawley was approaching with his troops. With pipers playing and colours flying the MacGregors moved, on the advance Guard, but the Light Horse was before us, the MacDonalds next. We marched on till we came to the Water of Lairburn, there we spied at the west end of Falkirk, the English troops advancing up the hill, we crossed the water and up the hill, and we got orders to have the right hand of the Prince's army and the MacDonalds upon the left. When we came to the top of the hill, we halted, Munro's dragoons were upon the King's left opposite to the MacGregors, we advanced from both sides, the King's army fired first, we fired next, and we brought down 135 with the first fire we gave them, then gave a loud huzza and put them to flight. 500 of the Glasgow Militia were hacked down. The MacGregors and the MacDonalds pursued with all their might, and we did not lose a single man. What saved us, was the Dragoons came upon us over the head of a hill and we were low, and they fired over our heads, we were sure to level our guns better at them. We were benighted and we pursued them to Falkirk, they left their Cannons and Tents, and Camp Kettles boiling. The next day we pursued them with a picquet and found both men and horse dead of their wounds. Colonel MacGregor and Colonel MacDonald and MacKinnon were invited next day to breakfast and thanked

them for their behaviour. We returned the following Monday to Stirling and began against the Castle. The MacGregors, and MacDonalds, Camerons, Frasers &c were not troubled with that seige, it was continued 15 days, when accounts were received of the approach of Cumberland with a great army, 6000 Hessians 17 Regiments of Foot and Three of Horse. Then we marched for the North by the ford of Frew, by Doun, and Dunblane. I was sent from Doun to Balquhiddier. The Colonel and Major and the rest of our officers went off with the Prince. Ronald MacGregor and I went off to rise a few men that went off with the plunder and trash that they gathered at Falkirk and we went off by Glenbeich, Ardonach, by Taymouth and joined the Regiment at Cosheville, we marched on by Dalnacardoch and Garavamore and straight to Inverness. Lord Loudoun was there and 1600 men: He had boats in readiness as we appeared upon the head of the hill above Inverness, he and all his men were ferried to the other side. We halted at Inverness till the Prince came round the Seashore, by Montrose, Inverurie &c. Against that day eight days they arrived with a very good army. The Prince and Colonel Sullivan voted to send the MacGregors with Coll: Ban Barrisdale his Regiment and the Earl of Cromartie his Regiment, in pursuit of Lord Loudoun which was a task as Lord Loudoun had taken all the boats within ten miles of him. We had to gather boats, twenty miles down the Sea Side but got them at last. Then were ferried and we pursued Lord Loudoun, we came to the next ferry, Major Evan MacGregor got private information that there was a company of Lord Loudon's men under Major MacKenzie at a village called Dornoch; the Major made the Regiment halt, and he picked 100 good men, and marched before us to that village, and by the time the Regiment came up to that place, Major MacGregor had Major MacKenzie prisoner and 70 men. We had the Major and his men to be sent to Inverness and a strong party with them. We advanced on till we came to another ferry; it happened to be in that Bay there were four small ships going with provisions to supply the Forts, one with clothes, arms and ammunition, another with beef, pork, &c, and the other two with coals. The wind was against them and they could not move to the eastward; we began to fire on them with our small arms and we cut a good deal of their cords and as they foresaw that they could not make it better, and hoisted a white flag and ordered their small boats to carry us into the ship. There was 100 men ordered, 25 upon each ship. The Colonel got on board the ship that the clothes and arms was on, the Major on the ship that had the beef and pork, we continued there one month. The MacDonalds and MacKenzies were on the other side of the Bay. Then we removed, we got notice that the Earl of Sutherland's factor had a thousand men of Militia raised. Lady Munro of Foulis petitioned the Prince if he would be so kind as to order the MacGregors to guard the Castle of Foulis and her lands, as she knew the MacDonalds and MacKenzies would plunder and pillage her house and lands: these two parties

was at enmity with the Munros for some time before. So her petition was granted and we were ordered to guard the Castle of Foulis. Our Colonels were so very discreet that they ordered but one company to quarter day about, and although we were there, they (the two other Clans) made several attempts but all in vain. We continued there 15 days, then marched towards Sutherland and we were informed that the Sutherland factor was increasing strongly; we were willing to meet him. There came an express to the MacGregors and MacDonalDs to burn the factor's house and barn and put them to ashes; we were not pleased with this work we would fight rather than burn his house, his Lady and children were in the fever at the time. We were ordered to carry out all the plenishing and furniture and set them in the close, the beds and bedclothes in the middle of the plenishing, we moved the Lady and children and laid them in their beds and kept a guard that nothing should be stolen or carried away. Then we came to the barn, there was in it 200 bolls of bear, we carried every grain out of the barn before we put it aflame. This factor lay on the hill, himself and his men looking on all the time. Then we marched on till we came within ten miles of Johnnie Groat still in pursuit of Lord Loudoun. He went to Lord Rae's Country. Then came an express to turn back to Inverness to meet Cumberland, we turned, the MacDonalDs got the route, we crossed the first ferry safe, and we came and passed the next ferry safe, the Earl of Cromartie went to pay his respects to Lady Sutherland at the Castle of Dunrobin, there he was made prisoner. His men marched on to the ferry where one half of them were boated, there was a Kirk hard by the ferry full of Sutherland Militia, they poured out on Cromartie's men, and killed, drowned or wounded between 3 and 400 of them, so see what comes of cruel wretches, they but a sill (*i.e.* seol, tribe) of men given to thieving and robbing. Our men were billeted in threes and fours among the tenants and never touched; we were rather watching the country than hunting any person or persons; as the Cromartie men were so hashed and slashed at this ferry they never joined us more. The MacDonalDs still had the route and we came that night to Dornoch, where your Father had apprehended Loudoun's men. The next day we got the melancholy news that the Battle of Culloden was fought and that we lost. We came that night to the ferry and with difficulty we could make Inverness, but were informed that all was wrong before us: Cumberland knew that we were in the North and sent four Regiments of Horse up the water of Ness to attack us. They marched up the water side on the South side and we marched up the North side and they durst not venture the fords, and we did not venture for fear the Horse should attack us in the water tho' we would fain have at them. We and they marched seven complete miles opposite to one another and they returned. We came that night to the Castle of Dunie, Lovat's apartment; next night to Cullichie Lochgarry's house. There we parted with our good friends the MacDonalDs and the fine fellow Dr Cameron. The next morning

met the Duke of Perth at Ruven of Badenoch, He and our Colonel parted there with tears. We marched to Garviemor and straight to Rannoch, still with flying colours thro' Glenlyon into Breadalbane and took refreshment at Killin. The Argyle Militia was in the Castle of Finlarig and they durst not move more than pussies. We came straight to the Kirk of Balquhidder. Then every man to his own house and did not know well where it was.¹ It is needless to enlarge further upon this subject, there is no more but James Mor Campbell's² intrigues about the burning of Glencarnock's Estate, his deceitful letters and his cruelty afterwards."

This account is signed by Duncan M^cGregor, and dated Cuill 12th Feb^r. 1788, nearly forty-three years after the campaign. In other papers the writer is styled "Duncan M^cPharie," showing that his father's name was Patrick, and he is mentioned as a person of undoubted respectability. A marginal note in family copy of the "Baronage" in Sir Evan Murray MacGregor's handwriting calls the writer "the Standard Bearer of the Clan." This narrative has not been published hitherto in full, extracts from it were sent to M^r Home, author of the "History of the Rebellion," but were not adopted. The Rev^d. W^m. MacGregor Stirling quoted largely from M^cPharie's MS. in the notes to the 2^d Edition of Nimmo's "History of Stirlingshire."

The following memorandum gives additional details in explication of Duncan M^cPharie's MS. account of the Battle of Preston.

"On the 21. Sep. 1745, the MacGregor Corps under Glencarnock, the Clan Gregor not having been of those who had lost their arms by the disarming acts of 1716 and 1725, had its station on the Field of Prestonpans, third from the left of the Prince's army and on the right of the Appin Stewarts and the Camerons, the latter of whom formed the extreme of the left wing. In the Drummond Corps which stood fourth from the left of the army and immediately on the right of the MacGregor Corps was the company already mentioned of the MacGregors on the Perth Estate, armed with scythes fixed on the end of poles and commanded as formerly stated by Captain Malcolm Drummond. When within a hundred yards of the enemy the Drummond Regiment, instead of advancing to the charge as the other Regiments did, had, owing to what cause does not appear, halted; when Malcolm with his company advancing obliquely and quitting the Regiment, effected under a heavy fire a junction with Glencarnock's men, in which desperate attempt, which but for his company's having been next to the latter had been impossible,

¹ Alluding to the condition in which the country was in consequence of the conflagration.

² Apparently the same man that fired on the MacGregors from Stirling.

he had both legs broken and two balls through the body. He died soon after the Battle, in consequence of his severe wounds.

“The MacDonalds advancing in the same diagonal direction filled up the wide interval and whilst they supported the left flank of the MacGregors had their own supported by the latter. The charge indeed had in less than ten minutes decided the conflict.

“On the 26. Glengyle with a considerable body of MacGregors met a party of horse attached to the Prince’s cause and led by James Hay, Writer to the Signet at Glasgow.”

This account among the Edinchip Papers is entitled “MS. by an actor and eyewitness.”

In an Itinerary of Prince Charles Edward Stewart from his landing in Scotland, July 1745, to his departure in September 1746, compiled by Walter Biggar Blaikie, Esq., published by the Scottish History Society, 1897, amongst the notes with which it is enriched, an estimate of the strength of the Prince’s army at Prestonpans is given, with the following remarks:—

“James More MacGregor or Drummond, not a very reliable authority, in a Letter to the Prince from Paris in 1753 states that he commanded a corps of his own at Preston Pans and that ‘he joined no Corp with his men.’ The official Jacobite report of the Battle mentions ‘One body of the MacGregors with Glencairneg, and the rest of the MacGregors with the Duke of Perth’s men under Major James Drummond.’ Only one body of MacGregors is figured in Home’s plan of the Battle that in Perth’s battalion, but it is evident there must have been two. MacPharrie states that in the night march to the Nether Bow of Edinburgh, the MacGregors joined Ardshiel’s Stewarts who only turned out 70 men for this service while there were 200 MacGregors but in the face of other Records this must be received with reserve.”

Regarding the above, the following considerations may throw additional light.

MacPharrie states in regard to James Mor MacGregor that he “as Captain joined Glencarnock at Callander with forty men from Glengyle and forty-five soldiers that Glengyle apprehended at the roads of Loch Lomondside,” and Glencarnock and James More marched over the hill “to Crieff, James’s brother Ronald with his forty men there joined the Duke of Perth.” Later, an incidental mention shows that at the Battle of Prestonpans James Mor was fighting in the same corps as Glencarnock’s men because it was he who gave a great shout which warned the MacDonalds to close up to protect the MacGregor flank.

From "Memoirs of the Rebellion of 1745," by the Chevalier Johnstone.

"Captain MacGregor of the Duke of Perth's Regiment for want of Arms, procured scythes which he sharpened and fixed to poles of from 7 to 8 feet long; with these he armed his company and they proved destructive weapons."

"At Prestonpans MacGregor's company did great execution with their scythes, they cut the legs of the horses in two and their riders through the middle of their bodies. MacGregor was brave and intrepid but at the same time whimsical and singular. When advancing to the charge with his company he received five wounds, two of them from balls that pierced his body through and through. Stretched on the ground with his head resting on his hand, he called out to the Highlanders of his company 'My lads I am not dead and by —— I shall see if any of you does not do his duty.'"

This anecdote has been very frequently quoted in histories of the Campaign, in sermons even, and always erroneously attributed to James Mor, in consequence of a footnote added by the Chevalier Johnstone, "James Drummond alias MacGregor was son of the famous Rob Roy MacGregor." This, however, was a mistake as has been already stated—the Captain Drummond who commanded a body of MacGregors from the Perth Estates was misnamed James by a clerical error in the Returns at the time. He was Malcolm Drummond or MacGregor, eldest son of Donald Murray or MacGregor of Craigruidhe in Balquhidder, another branch of the Dougal Ciar family, of which Glengyle was the head. In the Edinchip papers it is positively stated that it was this Malcolm. Hamish Mor only claims to have had his thigh broken at Prestonpans, where this other MacGregor had five wounds of which he died.¹

The following account of the entry of the Jacobite troops into Edinburgh is given in Browne's "Highlands."

"The Highlanders stationed at the Gate, stood prepared to enter, and as soon as it was opened to let out the Coach (an accidental circumstance) the whole party headed by Captain Evan MacGregor a younger son of MacGregor of Glencairnaig, rushed in, made themselves masters of the gate, and disarmed the Guard in an instant."

The frontispiece to the present volume represents several relics preserved at Edinchip. The Dirk was given by Prince Charles to Major Evan MacGregor on this occasion. On the silver mounting of the heather-wood scabbard is engraved:—

¹ Appendix Q.

EVAN MACGREGOR
 Aid de Camp
 to
 H.R.H. PRINCE CHARLES
 Holyrood House
 Sep^{ber}
 1745

The flag represented was borne by the MacGregor Regiment throughout the Campaign of 1745, and Duncan M^cPharie frequently alludes to the "MacGregor Colours." It is a good deal worn and the arms have become very faint.

The powder horn is of an older date than the Dirk; on the one side is incised the date 1668—in the next division a tree upright with a sword across it, to the left of the same two crowns, and below them is written "Jhon M^cGregor." In the end division this:—

GEORGE ST
 = E MAR
 WITH MY HAND

The inner curve of the horn has bevelled edges on one of which is engraved:—

"To sike my Horne it is a shame ∴ Where this wrought."

Beyond the silver band which serves for hanging the horn is the word "And" partially covered by the modern silver setting. On the upper edge of the curve, reading the opposite way to the other sentence is "Never despair, rely on God and He Vill send the help thogh it seem chance to the."

In addition to these is a Broad Sword; on the old steel hilt the following inscription is engraved, one line on each division of the hilt:—

"Two handed in the Battle of Glenfruin April 1602
 Cut down in 1745 by Evan MacGregor Esq^r Major in the Highland Army
 and Aid de Camp to His Royal Highness Prince Charles Edward."

Chapter XXIX

Additional Incidents 1745-6¹

THE following commissions, &c., are now grouped together for convenience of reference.

To Robert MacGregor or Murray of Glencarnock

No. 1. Permit to bear arms.

George Wade Esq^{re} Lieutenant General
And Commander-in-Chief of all his Majesty's
Forces, Castles, Forts and Barracks in
North Britain &c.

"By Virtue of the Power and Authority to me given by his Majesty, I do hereby permit and authorise you Robert Murray Jun^r Late M^cGregor of Glencarmig in the Parish of Balquider in the shire of Perth to keep, wear, and carry with you, upon any your lawfull occasions from the date hereof to the twentieth day xx of September 1730 y^r following weapons,² viz. a Gun, Sword and Pistol. . . . You behaving in all that Time as a faithful Subject of His Majesty, and carrying yourself peaceably and quietly towards the people of the country.

"Given at Edinburgh the 20th of July 1727.

George Wade."

"No. 2. Warrant from William Duke of Atholl authorising Steuart of Glenbuckie and Murray of Glencarnock to raise Men for the Service of King James VIII. dated Camp at Blair 2^d Sep^r 1745.

"This is to empower and authorise you, Alex^r Steuart of Glenbuckie and Robert Murray of Glencairnaig to be aiding and assisting to one another in raising for his Majesty's Service my vassalls of Balquidder and Tennants there upon my property. Which I desire & require you may do with all Expedition & Dispatch

¹ Appendix R.

² Marginal Note.—"Recommended by Sir Duncan Campbell." The form, as in most of these documents, is printed, the names, dates and weapons being filled in by hand. The Royal Arms are stamped at the left hand corner ending with wafer seal of General Wade's arms at the foot.

to join the Army under his royall Highness' Command Friday next at Perth or wherever the royall Standard may be for the time and this you are to perform with all Dilligence & Care as you shall be Answerable to Atholl.

"Camp at Blair

"2^d Sep^{ber}. 1745."

This warrant was issued by "Duke William" the attainted eldest brother of Duke James. He occupied Blair Castle in Sep^{ber} 1745 and on the 2d Sep^{ber} sent similar warrants to other vassalls.¹

No. 3. Commission from Prince Charles 1745.

"Charles Prince of Wales &c, Regent of Scotland, England, France and Ireland and the Dominions thereunto belonging To Robert M^cGregor of Glencarnock Esq^r greeting. We Reposing Especial Trust & Confidence in Your Courage, Loyalty and Good Conduct, Do hereby constitute and appoint you to be Lieut Collonel, your rank in the Army as such from the date hereof, You are therefore carefully and Dilligently to Discharge the Duty and Trust of a Lieutenant Collonel, aforesaid by, doing and performing everything which belongs thereto, And we hereby require all and every the Officers and Soldiers of our forces to obey you as a Lieut Collonale, And your self to observe such Orders, Directions and Commands as you shall from time to time receive from us, Our Commander-in-Chief for the time being or any other your Superior Officer according to the Rules and Discipline of War. In pursuance of the Trust hereby reposed in you. Given at our Palace of Holyroodhouse the 29th day of October 1745. C. P. R.

The originals of the three preceding papers are at Edinchip.

Commission from Prince Charles to Evan MacGregor, Younger Brother of Glencarnock, 1745.

"Charles Prince of Wales &c, Regent of Scotland, England, France and Ireland and the Dominions thereunto belonging To Evan M^cGregor Brother to Robert M^cGregor of Glencarnok, Greeting. We Reposing special Trust and (two lines missing from the Document, they must have carried out the same form as the preceding) as such, from the date hereof, You are therefor carefully and Dilligently to Discharge the duty and trust of a Major aforesaid by doing and performing everything, which belongs thereto, And We hereby require all and every the Officers and Soldiers of Our forces, to observe, and obey you as a Major

¹ This warrant, from the Original at Edinchip, is also printed in the Atholl and Tullibardine Chronicles.

. and yourself to observe and follow all such Orders, Directions and Commands, as you shall from time to time receive from us, Our Commander-in-Chief for the time being or any other your Superior Officer According to the Rules and Discipline of War. In pursuance of the trust hereby reposed in you Given at our Palace of Holyroodhouse the 29th day of October 1745. C. P. R.

The next five—Commission and letters relating to Glengyle—are copies in a MS. formerly in the possession of Colonel Hugh MacGregor sometime in the 91st Regt.

Commission to Glengyle from Prince Charles.
Charles P. R.

“Charles Prince of Wales and Regent of Scotland, England, France and Ireland and the Dominions thereunto belonging, to our Trusty and well beloved Gregor MacGregor Esq^r We reposing especial trust and Confidence in your Loyalty, Ability, Courage and good Conduct do hereby constitute and appoint you to be Colonel and Commandant of the Fortress of Down, Cardross, and Balinton, and to take your Rank as Colonel in the Army from the date hereof, you are carefully & diligently to discharge the duty and trust hereby committed to your care and to perform everything which belongs thereto in as full and ample a manner as any Commandant of any Fort or Castle in Scotland is vested with, and you are to follow such orders, directions and Commands as you shall from time to time receive from us, our Commander in Chief or any of our Generals, or any such Orders as you shall receive from our Secretary's Office.

“Given at our Palace of Holyrood House the 15th day of October 1745

“By his Highnesses Command Jo Murray.”

Letter from Viscount of Strathallan¹ addressed to the “Laird of GlenGyll.”

“Perth, Oct. 23, 1745.—Sir,—I received your letter of this date and am glad His Royal Highness has made choice of you for the Government of Down. It will be abundantly necessary to have a constant eye on Stirling Castle that no parties or strollers come abroad unobserved, and to be upon your guard against people disguised in the Highland dress and white Cockades, if you hear of any such having past you by stolen marches, it will be proper to send immediately intelligence. I have nothing further to recommend, but that you would endeavour to reinforce your Garrison as much as possible, as you Command a post of great consequence, our close Correspondence will be absolutely necessary. and I am Sir &c
“Strathallan.”

¹ Lord Strathallan had been appointed Governor at Perth early in October.—Ed.

Letter from Colonel Henry Kerr to the same.

"Alloaye, 26 Oct. 1745.—Sir,—His Royal Highness sent me here to secure the pass for his Grace the Duke of Atholl and his convoy and if his Grace should be obliged to pass this way its desired that in case you cannot get boats sufficient to transport them, that you will cause build a Bridge to facilitate their passage and it is apprehended the Men-of-War and armed boats in the Firth will endeavour to interrupt the passage here, It is not to be doubted but that there will be an attempt from Stirling Castle to cover their designs, for which you will use your best endeavour to keep them in, by drawing some of your troops that way in order to make a diversion. If anything happens here, you shall be acquainted with it and its hoped that you will communicate anything worth notice to Sir &c

"Hn Kerr."

Order by His Grace the Duke of Perth Lieut. General of the Forces of
His Royal Highness Charles Prince of Wales.

"These are desiring you to send thirty men and an officer three or four miles south of the ford of Frews as an escort to Allen Cameron who goes with dispatches of importance for His Royal Highness.

"Given at Drummond the 30th Dec. 1745 years. Do it immediately upon your arrival at Down."

Letter from Secretary Murray to Colonel M^cGregor of Glengyle or
Commander of Down.

"Bannockburn, Jan. 9, 1746.—Sir,—In consequence of certain intelligence His Royal Highness has received, that the enemy have sent a considerable body of troops aboard ships now seen in the river to seize the cannon at Alloa, orders are sent to Dunblain to send a large detachment to reinforce the troops there and it is likewise thought necessary that you send what troops you can spare from your garrison you are likewise desired to take care to apprehend any deserters that may pass. If your people make haste they may be all at Alloa before the tide. I am &c

Jo. Murray

Original¹ Commission, somewhat tattered, with the Prince's Seal.

"Charles P. R. Charles Prince of Wales Regent of Scotland, England France and Ireland. and the Dominions thereunto belonging; To John M^cGrigor (designation illegible), Greeting. We Reposing special Trust and confidence in your Courage Loyalty and good conduct Do hereby Constitute and appoint you to be a Lieutenant Collonel of his Majesty's Forces in the Regiment of Commanded by and to take your Rank in the Army as such from the date hereof. You are therefore carefully and diligently to discharge the duty and trust of

¹ Edinchip Papers.

Lieut. Collonel aforsaid by doing and performing everything which belong therto, And we hereby require all and every the officers and soldiers of our forces to observe and obey you as a Lieut. Collonel and yourself to observe and follow all such orders and direction as you shall from time to time receive from us, our Commander in Chieff for the time being or any other your superior Officer. according to the rules and discipline of War in pursuance of the Trust hereby reposed in you. Given at Carlisle the twenty-first day of Nov. 1745. C. P. R."

The above Commission is designed for Mr M^cGrigor in Mailler More Glentartney for the present Capt. Commandant in Crieff.

This John M^cGregor was M^cGregor or Drummond, Balnacuil, his parentage has not yet been traced, but he left a son, Alexander MacGregor, at Loch Catherine side, whose daughter, Henrietta, was the second wife of James X of Glengyle.

It is unnecessary here to dwell on the Battle of Culloden, 16th April 1746, and on the cruelties which followed it. The Prince's wanderings in the Western Highlands and the faithful loyalty of the Highlanders in whom he trusted are safe to be remembered with admiration and interest by friend and foe. With the departure of Prince Charles from Lochannaugh on Sept. 20th, 1746, for France, the short lived Romance came to an end. Many of his Chief adherents were executed and others driven into exile.

The following quotations are from the "Scots Magazine."

"About the middle of Nov. 1745 the London Newspapers contained the following list of the Army of Prince Charles Edward.

Regiments.	Colonels.	Men.
Locheil	Cameron of Locheil	740
Appin	Stewart of Ardsheil	360
Athol	Lord George Murray	1000
Clanronald	ClanRonald of ClanRonald jun ^r	200
Keppoch	MacDonald of Keppoch	400
Glencoe	MacDonald of Glencoe	200
Ogilvie	Lord Ogilvie	500
Glenbucket	Gordon of Glenbucket	427
Perth	Duke of Perth, Pitsligo's Foot	750

Regiments.	Colonels.	Men.
Robertson	Robertson of Struan	200
MacLachlan	MacLachlan of MacLachlan	260
Glencarnich	MacGregor	300
Glengarry	MacDonald of Glengarry Jun ^r	300
Nairn	Lord Nairn	200
Edinburgh	John Roy Stewart & Lord Kellys	450
In several Small corps		
Horse	Lord Elcho	
	Lord Kilmarnoch	160
Lord Pitsligo's Horse		140

Total 7587

—From the "Scots Magazine" for Nov. 1745.

"1746. January. After the troops that guarded the Fords of Forth had moved to Edinburgh, Glengyle with the help of floats, the boats having been all destroyed, passed the river at the Frew and placed a guard on the South side, London Gazette."—See "Scots Magazine" for Jan. 1746.

"About the end of May 1746 Glengyle with a party of MacGregors were in the hill between Crieff and Dunkeld, and attempted to levy public money But they were obliged to make off upon Brigadier Mordaunt's detaching 300 men in quest of them.

"June 7. A body of 700 men entered Balquhider, and proceeded to the Braes of Monteith. But not finding Glengyle and his party they burned his house and all the houses in Craigrostan possessed by the MacGregors, and carried the Cattle to Crieff."—"Scots Magazine."

The following particulars as to the conduct of Gregor Murray of Coinneachan and the conflicting directions he received from the two Dukes are interesting.

"1745.¹ In August Duke James had sent orders to Gregor Murray at Coinneachan to raise the Glen Almond men and join Cope as he passed which he accordingly did at Amulrie. When the army reached Tay Bridge Gregor and his men left and proceeded to Blair to get further orders from Graham of Fintry the factor. He accompanied them back to the army which they rejoined at Dalnacardoch; but as Cope would allow them no pay with which to support themselves, they dispersed there and returned to their homes."

¹ Atholl and Tullibardine Chronicles.

During the Prince's stay at Blair Castle which was from Aug. 31 to Sep. 3, Duke William sent the following orders to Glen Almond.

Duke William to Gregor Murray of Fogfield (Coinneachan).

"Camp at Blair 2d Sep. 1745.—This to Impower you and authorize you Grigor Murray of fogfield upon sight hereof to raise for his Majesty's use my Tennents and Wadsetters of Glen Almond, which I desire & require you may do with all expedition and dispatch, to join the army under his Royall Highness's command friday next at Perth. or wherever the Royall Standard may be for the time, and this you are to perform with all diligence and care as you shall be answerable."
(Signed) "Atholl."

Elizabeth Campbell to Gregor Murray of Conneachan.

"Milne Rodge, Sep. 17, 1745.—Sr, My husband has bin this fiftin days in search of siven cous that was stolen out of the Bres of Lioeyn, and hei has got two of them, and is gone a gene in sherch of the rest, and if his sone would return to his busines hie wold be satisfied to get a man a five pounds, but he is shure that his Grass the Duke of Atholl yould not desire his son and monye tou, but if Mungo be determined to go and wants his father's faver, hie will sie to get his indenters discharged from his master, which will be easier to be had nou then after, which if hie dous not get whill the Hillandmen is in town it will return on his father and afterwards be his oun los, and my frind lives this to your care, and wei live him to be directed by God and his oun mind, for I should be sorey if hie shou'd due ane thing that shou'd be for his oun los. this withe my serves to your self and Mungo. and I ever am your humbell Serv ;"
(Signed) "Elizabeth Campbell."

This letter was taken amongst Gregor's papers Feb. 1746, as also the following orders.

By William Duke of Atholl, Commander in Chief of his Majestie's Forces benorth the River of Forth.

"These are requiring and ordering you to raise a man on the Merk Land of our property of Glen Almond, and to march with them to this place so as you and they may be here friday next the 27 currt as you shall answer upon your and their peril.
Atholl.

"Signed at Blair Castle, Sep. 25. 1745.

"To Grigor Murray of Coinneachan.

Order from Duke William to the same.

"Being just noe necessarily detained in these parts about affairs of consequence and desiring much to have the pleasure of seeing the Laird of Monzie who I cannot wait upon where he is, these are requiring you to acquaint him of it, and at the

same time let him know that you are positively ordered without losing a moment's time as its necessary for the King and Country's service, to tell him that He must directly come along with you to this place or wherever I may be at the time.

"Therfor, as you'l be answerable, neglect not in the safest, speediest and most convenient manner, to wait on and conduct the above Laird of Monzie to our quarters. For the punctual executions of which this shall be to you and all concerned a sufficient warrant. Given under our hand and seall at our Castle of Blair, the second day of Oct. 1745." (Signed) "Atholl."

John MacGregor to Gregor M^cGregor or Murray of Coinneachan.

"Coynachan, 3d Oct. 1745.—Dear Sir,—I came here last night in order to have concerted with you and our friend James MacGregor of Balnachoille the proper means of drawing our Clan into a body, so that they may be entitled to all the benefites and priviledges that His Majesty and his Royal Highness designs for the other Clans.

"They are to be henceforth the onely standing troops of the nation; every Chief is to have a Collonel's commesseon, and all the other officers and souldiers to be just upon the same Regulations and to have the same pay as our Regular Troops commonly have, with this difference that the clans are not to ster from home except on muster days, and when the Service of the Crown makes it necessary.

"Now if the M^cGregors continue dispersed as they are they can expect no more than to be a nameless people.

"My Brother has been carefull to inform the Prince of the misfortunes, sufferings, loyalty, and Bravery of the M^cGregors, and he has Interest enough with his Majesty and Royal Highness to raise onr Clan to yr ancient wealth, power, and reputation. I therefore beg that you be pleased to Raise as many of the name, without respect to particular families as possibly you can, wherever you discover them and to march them to the Army in what manner you please.

"Give them as much time to take care of their harvest as the circumstances of affairs will allow. But so as to be with us before His Royall Highness leaves Edin^o. I am Dear Sir, Yours most affectionately John M^cGregore.

In a footnote the Duke of Atholl adds, "The writer was probably Balhaldie's second brother." This is possible from the allusion to the writer's brother having influence with the Prince.

Neil M^cGlashan to Gregor Murray.

"Blair Castle, Oct. 7, 1745.—Dr Grigor,—His Grace orders that you, with the whole Glenalmond men 'twixt sixteen and sixty, officer as well as others, be at Dunkeld tomorrow night or early Wednesday, except John Drummond in Newtoun

who is allowed to remain at home for certain reasons, unless you have it in view to execute the orders you got from his Grace in a day or two in which case you are to wait, but otherways you, nor the men are not.

“He’s to march from this place to-morrow morning.

“Till meeting I add no more but that I am ever yrs N. M^cGlashan.”

William Duke of Atholl &c under the Prince Regent Commander-in-Chief
of his Majestie’s Forces.

“These are ordering and requiring you upon sight hereof to seize the horses and arms of disaffected persons or others who have not joined his Royal Highness’s Standard. wherever they can be found. For which this shall be to you and all concerned a sufficient warrant.

“Given at Perth the twenty first day of Oct. 1745. Atholl

“To Grigor Murray in Coynachan and party.”

Viscount Strathallan to Gregor Murray.

“Machany, Oct. 31, 1745.—Gregor Murray,—You are hereby ordered to make all the heast possible with what men you can bring, in to Perth this night, where I am goeing with assistance of all I can. The bearer will give the reason of it.

“Strathallan.”

Footnote by the Duke of Atholl.

“The reason for the above order was that on Oct. 30 being King George’s birthday a mob of persons rang the bells and lighted bonfires in Perth, and besieged Oliphant of Gask in the Council House till 8 a.m 31. he being Deputy Governor in charge of the City during Lord Strathallan’s absence. In response to his Lordship, 90 of Lord Nairne’s men, over 60 of Logiealmond’s and Gregor Murray with 17 Glenalmond men, proceeded to Perth and secured the peace of the town.”

Colonel Robertson of Drumachan to Gregor Murray at Coinneachan.

“Logierait, Nov. 23, 1745.—Sir,—Some days ago I had a letter from Lord Strathallan desiring to acquaint you per express to repair to Perth immediately with as many men as you could get together; but the storm was so high I could find none to undertake the journey before this day. I hope you will lose no time in performing this; but in the meantime that you are raising the men.

“I think you should send express to Perth to know my Lord’s further pleasure. I am alwise w^t complements to the bonny wife.

“Dear Gregor your most humble servant. D. Robertson.”

Duke William to Gregor Murray, Coinneachan.

“Blair Castle, 7 Feb. 1746.—Sir,—Herewith is enclosed a general ‘Crosstarie’¹ order for raising all the able bodied men in Glenalmond: this order is executing through all Atholl, with the utmost exactness and expedition; and providing you

¹ The “Fiery Cross.”

have a mind to efface the three different times you have forsook me, you'll without loss of time come here, & bring at least 50 good men with you. I am well assured there are arms for that number in the country, so that I shall reckon you greatly wanting in your duty if you do not bring them all armed.

"The bearer being chose out as a trusty expeditious person, this is earnestly requiring you to get all the accounts & intelligence you can of the Enemy's motions, and without loss of time send it to me by this express, which shall ever be remembered to your advantage. After you have made use of the 'Crosstarie' order, if you can find a trusty person, pray send it directly to Donald MacLaren¹ Drover in Balquhiddel, as an answer from me to what James Stewart of Clunes heard of his hearty disposition towards our present honest concerns from Touch, dated Jan. 26. It will also be a valuable service rendered our King & country at this critical juncture. If you intend to oblige me at present in earnest, you will no less faithfully than diligently, execute what is here required & justly expected of you by one who shall ever accordingly be found in the most agreeable manner

"Sir your affectionate humble Servant. Atholl."

"To Gr Murray or any other honest man in Glenalmond."

Gregor Murray to Mr Mungo Murray.

"Conachon, Feb. 8, 1746.—Sir,—I received his Gr/s orders and immediately sent an express for the officer, who lives four miles distance from this place, and on his way spoke to so many tennents, for we durst not make use of the Crosstarie for alarming the enemy, for there is above 200 of them laying at Crieff and Monizie, and a trup of horse at Drummond Castle, besides a partie of the Campbells, who comes up the king's road every day for information. By all accounts the enemy who marched to Perth on Thursday last is reckoned to be 12000 men, foot and horse, and I had certain information this evening that a part of the enimie was to be at Dunkeld this night.

"As our frindes marched through this countray on Munday and Tuesday last, they both plundered and carried off a great many horses, and severals of them is not returned as yet. If the officer and I can gett the men raised we shall come straight to Blair or wherever His Gr/ shall be. I am Sr &c. Gri: Murray.

"P.S. We are every night within four miles of the enemy in the Waster Glen, and the Easter Glen within two miles of them. You may consider what situation we are in. I sent off the express to Ballquhiddel just as the berer went from this be four a clock in the morning."

Thursday, 6th Feb., Prince Charles arrived at Blair Castle. Feb. 9, Duke James of Atholl sent out from Perth to summon the Atholl vassals

¹ Innerenty.

to go to Dunkeld and Kirkmichael to join the troops which were to be sent there to disarm and apprehend "the Rebels." Prince Charles on hearing that Duke James was to be at Dunkeld on the Saturday, and that a large body of the Government troops were passing the West Boat of Dunkeld, retired with his forces from Blair, 10th Feb., to the North. A day or two afterwards Sir Andrew Agnew advanced from Dunkeld and took possession of the Castle.

Feb. 18. The Prince reached Inverness, and on the 20th the Castle of Inverness surrendered to him, H.R.H. having been joined by Lord George Murray and the column which had marched by the East Coast. Lord Loudoun who had been holding the North for the Government retired into Ross-shire on the approach of the Jacobites, and it was in pursuit of Loudoun that Glencarnock was sent off with the MacDonalds, Camerons, &c.

"Feb. 22. Duke James having been informed that 'one Grigor Murray alias MacGrigor, tenant of Conachon, one of the rebel Captains was skulking in Glenalmond sent out a party of his tenants to search for and secure him. Feb. 23 the party returned carrying with them the said Grigor who was committed to the prison of Dunkeld.

"Feb. 26, 1746. Memoriall for Grigor Murray from Glenalmond, present Prisoner in the Tolbooth of Dunkeld.

"That I am confin'd to a house of Prison from a suspition, I understand, of being disaffected to the Government which creates no small pain in me. considering my deportment under the various occurrance and vicciseitudes of the present unhappy Rebellion. and if duely weighted I hope will in some measure account in my vindication. That before this commotion I liv'd a peaceable subject to his Majestie and a faithfull servant or Tennent to his Grace the Duke of Atholl.

"That when this Rebellion was breaking out and growing to some height Generall Cope with an Army coming to Crieff, and on his way to the North to quell the same, I was imploy'd by his Grace to raise his men of Glen Almond and join Generall Cope, which upon the first notice I did with all allacrity and expedition, and joined him at Amulree, the confines of our country, and alongs marched till we came to Tay Bridge, when we seperate and went for Blair to receive orders from Fintray our Factor, who attended us till we rejoined the main Corps twixt Trinafuair and Dalnacairdach.

"In the course of that march wee were severall nights by the way, each living

upon his own pocket, and wherein this fell short I supplied till meeting the main body, when I was reduced to a sixpence. I applied Mr Robertson of Trinafuair to bespeak Major Cawfield for money, the Major returned for answer he could doe nothing then. I at length applied Fintry, offering my security, who refusing me, from this necessity the men withdrew and dispersed themselves. In this dispersion, and upon my returning home meeting with Commissary Bissatt I intimated to him the straits I was in and the convencies I mett with, and his advice in caise of an overturn who very wisely advised me not to cede to the other syde, and gave what carried me home, and this advice I did not altogether reject by the sequell of my conduct, and then I lived quietly and peaceably till attacked by the Brother of the Duke and the Army that came alongs with him to our countrey, who as the Elder Brother assuming a right to us, made several insinuations and we as many refusalls, at length threatened with Military Execution and Devastation, I to eschew these impendent threatenings, took up arms and witnessed the raising of the men and with reluctancy marched, and all the journey was to Crieff, about two miles from our own country, where wee gradually dispersed. Thereafter orders upon orders came to raise and rally again, and as often as wee received them, so often did wee at tymes make a show and at other tymes wink att to peraffe the tyme; and severall orders came to me to apprehend Persons of Distinction and doe other th'ward work, tho' I was not in a military commission, which I neglected to doe and look't over and all this stirr of ours happened before Hallowmas last, wee all the tyme after living quietly att home till the army's Return from England. And during their stay att Stirling the Duke of Atholl's Brother, in his way home, comeing through our countrey sett us again on foot, and in a march for Perth, where I gave it as advice every man to make way for himself, upon which wee again dispersed and ever since continue peaceably att home. And when his Gr/s orders were issued to bring in all our arms on or before then 24. Feb. current, my Resolution was and can be made appear, I intended to obey that day. But was intercepted by a party on the 22.

“And this is the genuine account of the whole steps I and the other Tennents of Glenalmond have trode in during this unhappy Rebellion. From which it will appear I acted as far as I could in behalf of the Government syde, amongst the first in Arms of the Highlanders. That what I did on the other syde was not from zeale to the cause, But rather from compulsion and meer force putts, and that it proved only a shew to avoid Devastations and other mischiefs that our country was threatened with.

“It's then hoped from a just consideration of this my conduct, I may be sett att liberty upon Baile or at least a Liberty for eight days, that I may provide my faimly necessarys & seed to the ground.”

Chapter XXX

Robert MacGregor of Glencarnaig and his Brothers

FROM the "Scots Magazine":—

"1746. Sep. 9. James Campbell M'Gregor, Glengyle's Piper, pleaded guilty of having been engaged in the Rebellion 1745 and was executed accordingly. Patrick & Duncan MacGregor, who had surrendered under the Duke of Cumberland's proclamation were acquitted.

"Malcolm Groeme MacGregor was discharged. From his place of residence at the North east of Ben Lomond he was called Callum Comar; and was soon after active under the direction of Nicol Graham Esq of Gartmore in exterminating Reivers.

"John MacGregor of Perthshire and of Perth's Regiment was executed at York on the 8. Oct. 1746.

"William Drummond of Balhaldie otherwise Bohaldy, Gregor MacGregor otherwise James Graham of Glengyle, Robert Murray of Glencarnock, were with many others excepted from the Act of indemnity, William Drummond's indictment was returned "Ignoramus," Glengyle's a True Bill. No Bill of Indictment had been presented against Glencarnock. On the 18. August Alexander Earl of Kelly, Alexander Cameron of Dungallon, Alexander MacDonald of Glencoe, John MacDonald of Glengarry and Robert Murray of Glencarnock petitioned the Court of Justiciary praying for letters of intimation to be made to the King's Advocate that they be brought to trial within sixty days or set at liberty. This the Lords granted. After running their letters the petitioners were liberated on the 11. Oct. 1749.—"Scot Mag"; They had all lain in Edinburgh Castle since 1746 on suspicion of treason.

Robert Murray or MacGregor of Glencarnaig, who with his brother Evan had been wandering among the hills since April, surrendered to General Campbell, afterwards Duke of Argyll, on the Sep. 18, 1746, and was imprisoned in the Castle of Edinburgh for three years, *i.e.* till Oct. 11, 1749. He was uninfluenced by feelings of ambition or of gain. Like

many other Highlanders, he embarked in the cause of his hereditary Sovereign because he believed it to be his duty, and although he suffered severely in fortune, his loyalty ennobled the sacrifice.

During Glencarnaig's incarceration, several of the Government officers whom he had befriended when they had been prisoners at Inverness, wrote strongly in his favour, which letters are here given as showing that he had a kind heart as well as a brave spirit.

Letter from Mr Campbell of Carsaig to Mr John Campbell, Deputy
Chamberlain of Argyle

"Sir,—You'll remember how that I and several other gentlemen of Argyleshire Levies were surprised and taken prisoners last year by the Rebels and were carried to Inverness where we were confined in a mere dungeon. In this situation we continued for some days and we are very certain Robert Murray of Glencarnaig gave himself a great deal of trouble and used his kind endeavours to get us removed to a better prison nor indeed did he rest here but continued to us good offices thereafter, & supplied to my certain knowledge some of us with money. I know Mr Murray surrendered himself to General Campbell last harvest, and as I now learn that he is called from thence I thought it my duty to let you know this of the gentleman & please return him my grateful acknowledgements for his kind offices. I am Sir &c

David Campbell.

"Carsaig 14. Feb 1747."

Letter from Dugald Campbell, Brother to Inveraw to John Campbell Provost of
Inverary and which he gave to General Campbell Sep. 17. 1746.

"I always entertained grateful sentiments of the good offices Robert Murray of Glencarnaig did for me and the other officers of the Argyleshire Levies who were taken at Rannoch and kept prisoners at Inverness. When we came to Inverness we had no money, anything that was about us, even part of our clothes being taken from us when apprehended. We were put into a dungeon without any subsistence for some days & lay there neglected. Mr Murray was the first who invited us, of the rebel officers & the only one who took compassion on our circumstances He gave us money, regretted greatly to find us in such a miserable prison & never ceased his importunity till he got us removed from it, wherein had he not prevailed we could not live there, nor was his care confined to us, he visited & supplied our private men with money & when notwithstanding he gave them money they could get no meal for it, he also procured that for them. Now that I understand he has surrendered himself to General Campbell I could not forbear doing the man the

justice to mention this to you, earnestly entreating you'll acquaint the General of it, I think this the least I can do in return to his good offices to the other officers and myself & herewith send you to be given to him, the money I had from him myself.

Letter from Mr Campbell of Ballachoyle to John Campbell, Deputy Chamberlain of Argyle and which he gave to General Campbell 16 Sep. 1746.

“You know I had the misfortune amongst others of the Argyleshire levies to be taken prisoner at Rannoch by the Rebels and was carried to Inverness where I and the other officers were most inhumanly treated and confined in a dungeon. There we lay for some days neglected without either subsistence or money to procure it as when we were apprehended all our money was taken from us. In this miserable condition the first, and I may say the only person, who commiserated our circumstances was Robert Murray of Glencarnaig He liberally supplied not only us the officers with money & laboured with all his power to remove, and at last prevailed to get us removed, from the dungeon where we lay to an easier prison, where he visited us & continued to supply us. I understand he has now surrendered to General Campbell. I could not allow myself to dispense with informing you in hopes of your communicating it to the General, of this goodnatured behaviour of the man and assuring you that but for his good offices, I really believe some of our private men and even of us officers, must have starved which was very near being the case, when he first noticed us. If he should now stand in need of money gratitude obliges me to desire you to supply him which I shall repay you.

Glencarnaig married a third time in 1751, and as his wife, Miss Drummond of Hawthornden, was an heiress, his circumstances may have again been comfortable.¹ His only son John went out to America

“as a volunteer about 1756, under the eye of General Lord Loudoun, he highly distinguished himself upon several commands and was appointed a Lieut in Colonel Fraser's Regiment of Highlanders. At the Siege of Louisburg 1758 he gave signal proofs of his bravery, but having with more boldness than prudence jumped upon the breastworks to view the enemy he was laid prostrate on the bed of honour by a cannon ball which carried off his head; deservedly regretted by all his acquaintance and most sincerely lamented by all relations.”—“Baronage.”

Excerpts from the only letter from John, only son of Robert Murray or MacGregor of Glencarnaig, which has been preserved.

“My dearest Sir,—About six weeks ago I wrote from Boston by Captain Noble bound for Clyde, I was sent from Halifax to Boston to provide quarters for Collonel Fraser's Regt who I believe My Lord Loudon intends should winter there,

¹ See Appendix S.

but he has since ordered them here where I expect them daily, and I believe they will winter either at Philadelphia or this place. I long vastly to see Collonel Fraser to thank him for his kindness in appointing me one of his officers and in hopes of receiving letters from you by him, As I have not had one single line from any of my friends since I arrived on this continent which I assure you my dear Papa has given me very great uneasiness often, I hope I shall not for the future have the same cause. In my last by Captain Noble I gave you my journal since my arrival in this country since which letter nothing remarkable has happened me, My Uncle¹ is very well and writes you by this packet, but of an older date than mine, he is about forty miles above this, on his way to Albany where I believe the Regt will quarter this winter, as will likewise Lord John Murray's who are all well and at present between Albany and Fort Edward. In short every body that I recollect and that you are acquainted with are in perfect good health, As for me I never was better in my life than since I came to this country Except one Touch of Dissentry, altho I have gone through some very quick transitions of Climate first from heat to cold and then from cold to heat And indeed every body that I know are in the same way, for there never was such a number of Troops together with so few deaths amongst them as there is here. As for news I entirely refer you to the Publick Papers, indeed there is none, for everything is in the greatest tranquillity here at present, except now and then a Back Settler scalped by the Indians which we are so familiarized to, as to think nothing of it, I dare say not near so much as most people at home do. It is very usuall for people who come to a strange country to make some remarks about the inhabitants, their manners, Customs, & trade &c &c. But you have seen many much more distinct accounts of all these things than I could pretend to give as my unsettled way of Life and the Company I mostly kept have prevented my coming to the thorough knowledge of them.

"However that I may not seem entirely ignorant of the people amongst whom I have lived above a Twelvemonth I will sett down a few things that must appear obvious to every person who comes here.

"The face of the country in general is woody but very fertile when cleared which is but a very small proportion of the whole, yet is for the most part very pleasing to the Eye, The produce I dare say you are thoroughly well acquainted with therefore will not detain you on that head.

"Just now I received a letter from my Uncle he is extremely well. In the list of Captains for Lord John Murray's additional Company there is one James Murray which I think is very probably my uncle as there is not a James Murray in the army, some think it is Lord John's Nephew. But a little time will soon determine us.²

¹ John, see page 393.

² Lord John Murray was the half brother of Dukes William and James of Atholl—the James Murray mentioned as Captain, was Lord John's nephew, second son of Lord George Murray.—Ed.

“It is reported here that there is to be another Highland Regt to be raised and the command to be given to Locheil who I'm told is at London, If so I should imagine it was possible to procure me a company in it But of this and the method how to apply for it, you are the best Judge.

“Believe me my dear Sir the greatest pleasure it would give me would be that I should be enabled to assist you in your difficulties, I pray God you may have no need of it, But I beg you may do me the justice to believe that if it shall be ever in my power I will perform it with a grateful and dutiful heart.

“I hope this will find you reconciled to Mr Drummond and Sir John Miln as I dare say it would extricate you out of some of your difficulties, I beg you will write me by every packet let me hear how your affairs are and how you and Mama keep your health with everything else concerning you and my other relations, as I assure you your long silence has given me great uneasiness, I always untill I met my uncle flattered myself with the hopes of your letters having been miscarried But he informed me neither you or he ever wrote any.

“If it were convenient for you to get a letter of recommendation from Mr Hugh Forbes to his brother the Coll; who is Adjutant Generall here I should be greatly obliged to you and I believe it might be of service to me, not that I think it could procure me a step, but it may be of use in severall other cases, I am pretty well acquainted with him, and go pretty often to see him he is at present very well. I have not heard one word from Mrs Brand since I came here yet, and very seldom of her. I beg you may remember me to all my relations, friends, and acquaintances in the proper manner and with my duty, love to &c &c. I am My fat^rs most affec^{te} & loving son

John Murray.

“New York Oct. 18th 1757.

“PS.—Always send your letters by the Packet and direct them for me To Lieut John Murray of Collonell Fraser's Reg. at New York, North America If they are so directed they must come to hand, provided you pay the postage to Falmouth, and the freight from thence here. This is my fourth letter. Since I wrote the rest of my letter I am ordered by Lord Loudon, to go to Connecticut Collony and take up quarters for Col. Fraser's Regt as they are to be cantoned in several different villages in that Government this winter, Adieu once more my dear Fat^h

“Oct. 20.

John Murray.

Doquet

“1757 20th Oct. My Cousin John, Younger of Glencarnock, Lieutenant in Frasers Regiment New York,”

in Sir John's handwriting, when young.

Glencarnock did not long survive his son—He died in Edinburgh, Oct^{ber}. 1758.

The military career of another John MacGregor, uncle of the officer killed at Louisberg, and youngest brother of Glencarnock, will appropriately follow here.

“John fifth son of John Oig of Glencarnock,¹ ‘betaking himself to a military life when very young, signalized himself under General Wentworth in 1740, he was an officer in Lord Loudoun and Lord John Murray’s Regiments and had much of the countenance of the first of these. Thereafter he was put in as Captain-Lieutenant to Col. Perry’s Regiment in America. In the last war in the unlucky attack of the French Trenches at Ticonderago 1759, he received two musket wounds yet could not be prevailed upon to retire but marched on sword in hand with the boldness of a lion encouraging his brave men, till a third ball killed him on the spot; deservedly regretted by all his acquaintances for his amiable character and by his superior officers in command ‘as a Brave and experienced officer’ nor less by the soldiers for his humanity and benevolence.”—“Baronage.”

XXI. Duncan Murray or MacGregor succeeded his brother in the representation of the Family of MacGregor. As has been seen he was out in the “45” with his brothers, and was severely wounded at the Battle of Preston Pans.² His heel was shot away which left him permanently lame. He had been brought up to the Law in Edinburgh and continued to make it his profession. He married Beatrix MacNiven, daughter of Mr David MacNiven, a branch of the family of MacNaughtane,³ and had two children.

1. “John, who was an officer in the Royal Navy, proceeding to the East Indies he attained the rank of Commodore in the Bombay Marine, and received the thanks of Sir Eyre Coote for his services on the coast of Coromandel. Returning from Bencoolen, whither he had conveyed his cousin Alexander,⁴ he landed at Batavia to wait upon the Governor and died there after 24 hours’ illness.” This took place 23rd March 1784. John left everything of which he died possessed, to his Sister’s son John Paul, with the condition that he should take the Surname of MacGregor.

2. Drummond Mary. She married first Mr Paul whose family name had been M^cPhail, by whom she had a son Lt.-Colonel John Paul Mac-

¹ See page 266.

² He had eleven wounds.

³ Her mother was Mary, fourth daughter of Hugh Campbell of Lix and she was therefore first cousin to Duncan, whose mother was Catherine Campbell, see page 267.

⁴ Afterwards Col. Alexander Murray, next brother to Sir John Macgregor Murray.

Gregor, who assumed the latter name in pursuance of his Uncle's Will. He was afterwards Deputy Auditor-General of the Bengal Army and will be noticed later.

Drummond Mary married secondly John MacGregor of the Commercial Bank, and had a son Major Duncan MacGregor, 78th Reg., also to be noticed later. They had two other sons, Alexander and James, and two daughters Mary and Felicite.¹

Duncan MacGregor of MacGregor died in Feb. 1787, and was succeeded by his nephew afterwards 1st Baronet. Several of Duncan's letters are extant. A great deal of the family history in the Article in Douglas's Baronage was communicated to his nephew Sir John, by him. In one letter Duncan alluding to some reproduction by a Mr Auld, remarks that there is no harm in it, but that he is entirely averse to "republishing what relates to the Clan in the Baronage"

"for several reasons, First because all the subscribers are served with their numbers already and who are only gentlemen who mind very little any errors that may happen to be therein, which almost every publication is liable to in less or more degree, being furnished with materials from a variety of people who may through inadvertency or willfully mislead an Author without any sinister design of his." Duncan adds "it is well known that I am always ready to serve any of the name without distinction on every occasion in a lawful way."

"Dun. MacGregor."

Evan, fourth son of John Oig of Glencarnaig, was born in 1710, "he was of a very active and martial spirit" and was a brave and distinguished officer. He married early in life Janet MacDonald youngest daughter of John Macdonald, son of Sir James Macdonald of Slate by his second wife, Evan's marriage must have taken place in 1739, the marriage contract framed several years after is dated 1744.²

When the Standard of James VIII. was raised in Scotland and Evan's eldest brother Robert MacGregor of Glencarnaig took the Field in command of a Regiment of MacGregors Evan was attached to it as Captain, and in the narrative by Duncan MacPharrie it has been related

¹ These particulars are taken from notes by Sir Evan Murray MacGregor in Family copy of Baronage.

² Appendix T.

that he brilliantly distinguished himself at the Battle of Preston Pans, after which Prince Charles made him his Aid-de-camp and he became Major in the Corps. When the campaign was over he had to wander among the hills with his brother Glencarnoch for some months, at which time both brothers destroyed almost all their papers from motives of precaution, Major Evan must eventually have effected his escape from the neighbourhood.

A situation in the French service was kept open for him for some time, but he declined it both because he felt resentment at the Prince's having been duped by the French Government and because he would not serve any foreign power against his own Country. After suffering various distresses he was appointed an officer in the 88th Reg., in the seven years' war.

This war, it may be remembered, commenced in 1756 between Austria with her allies, France, Russia, Saxony and most of the States of the Austrian Empire, against Frederick the Great, King of Prussia, who had the alliance of Great Britain through the Hanoverian connection. In 1757 the British and Hanoverians in West Germany kept France at bay. The coalition of great Powers having dissolved from various causes and Austria being unable to maintain the struggle alone, The Peace of Hubertusberg, in Saxony, ended the war in February 1763.

Some letters from Major Evan, mostly to his wife, during the war refer to this period, and the following excerpts are interesting.

Letter to John MacKenzie of Delvine.

"Kirkdinker Camp 13. July 1761.—Dear Sir,—Our army has been for twenty days past marching from place to place in order to bring the French to a general action but hitherto they have declined to face us. There have been small skirmishes frequently, in which the Enemy was always beat back and yesterday afternoon they sent 3 or 4 thousand men with several pieces of cannon, with an intention I apprehend to surprise us in camp; but being observed by some of our reconnoitering parties, Lord Granby in person came and ordered out the two Highland Regiments to attack them, which was done accordingly with the greatest resolution and steadiness; and though the enemy were placed in a Bush of wood with their Cannon in their front playing upon us, they were soon put to flight. In this skirmish poor Capt. Gunn was killed, Capt. Gorrie, Lieuts George MacKenzie and Rose wounded

but not dangerously. Lord Granby was eyewitness of the Highlanders performance and approved greatly of their bravery."

Letter to Mrs Murray or MacGregor.

"Camp at Sando 11th August 1761. This is my fourth letter since I had the satisfaction of yours of the 17 June which makes me quite uneasie as you wrote me that you was in a bad state of health, I pray God this may find you and your young folk in a good way.

"There has been nothing extraordinary that has happened since the 15 and 16 July, Excepting two smart attacks that the two Highland Regiments and some other Reg: had with M: B: last week. In both of which we succeeded without any loss from the two Highland Corps except 5 men wounded. Our army has been ever since in motion, and this day we have marched about twenty miles and we are now in sight of the Enemy, Both officers and men are in good spirits and we have the good fortune to be commanded by experienced Generals, so that I am hopeful one hearty blow will at least afford us some time to rest, if not a peace.

"I wrote to Lady Margaret M^cDonald the other week, and thanked her ladyship in regard to Sandie,¹ of whom I long to hear. I likewise wrote Mr M^cKenzie of Delvin and sent it with Major Wedderburn to London, I should be glad if you wait on him without loss of time as it concerned some business that I intend to put into execution and which will not admit of any delay; Mr MacKenzie will let you know the affair when you see him and in case he approves of the scheme and that he does not choose to solicit the gentleman that I made mention of, Mr James Scott Merchant in the Lockenbooth is a most proper hand to procure the letter I wanted from Sir Alexander Dick of Breastfield² to his nephew Col: Keith; I am very well with the Col. myself, but a letter from his uncle would go a great length; I likewise desired you in one of my letters to procure a letter from Col; Beckwith's Lady who is a third Cousin of mine and told you the proper persons to apply to. Likewise a letter from Mr Alex: Maxwell Wine merchant in Leith to his brother Col Maxwell would be of use to me, I am pretty well acquainted with the Col. and dined with him and Major Preston yesterday who is very civil to me, owing to my good friend Abernethie in procuring a letter in my favour from the Major's sister. In short I am very lucky, as to good companions and the officers of the Regiment I belong to regards me much beyond what I merit. I wrote Mrs Drummond Abernethie,³ some time ago to whom and the Doctor please offer my dutifull compts as also to &c &c. Make my compliments to Capt: Campbell of the City Guard and tell him his son who is a pretty lad, and Lord Colin Campbell are both well, as all the other officers are and those that were wounded upon the 15th and 16th are mend-

¹ Alexander, 2nd son of Major Evan.

² Prestonfield.

³ His brother Glencarnock's widow.

ing fast. You can see a copy of the thanks that the Duke was pleased to give to the two Battalions of Highlanders for their bravery with Capt Campbell of the Guard. I thank God I never had my health better, but I am plagued with a severe pain in my back owing to fatigue."

(Messages to the young folk follow.)

From the same to the same.

"Frankenberg Camp at Rilpenrote Nov. 17. 1762. I dare say my long silence has caused you apprehend that I forgot you entirely but the case with me all this campaign has been such, that I had scarce time to sitt down owing to the continual hurry and fatigues our Brigade has been exposed to and my own disorder made me almost thoughtless. I thank God I have now got the better of my ague thoroughly and am beginning to turn lusty, Sandie is very well and likewise excusable for not corresponding with you having the same reasons that I make use of, Excepting that of being in a bad state of health ; he has marched every step all the campaign and has no complaints of the fatigues he has undergone ; as there has been no vacancy in Col. Keith's Reg^t he is as yet unprovided for however I have the pleasure to tell you that Lord Granby has been pleased to promise to do for him whether there is peace or war, I am to dine with him tomorrow when I shall put his Lordship in mind of him, the boy has the goodfortune to be pretty well known to the first men here and vastly well liked, which you may believe affords me no small satisfaction. I've not allowed him to touch one single farthing of his pay since he joined his Regiment so that he can safely say he is the only one of his rank who has done the same. I had my own reasons for this, not that I had too much cash to line his pockets. Col. Keith dined with me this day and is to carry Sandie with him the first day he pays a visit to Lord Granby, no man can be more desirous of promoting his volunteer than he is ; be his luck what it will I don't repent nor grudge sending for him. I would write to you after the 21 Sep. had I been with the Regiment but being ordered with a detachment from the Guards, the two Highland Regt. and 100 Hanoverians, in whole making 200 privates and five officers which I had the honour to command, to reinforce one Capt. Kruse of the Brittanick Legions 'who was appointed Governor of the town Amineberg with 300 of the Legions under his command ; twixt the 17 and 20th of Sep. the enemy made several fruitless attacks and on the morning of the 21. do, they opened a battery of eight pieces of 24 pounders and four large howitzers upon the place and at the same time endeavoured to force a pass at a Bridge, where we had a post ; the attack upon both the town and the Bridge was made about 5 oclock in the morning and lasted till 9 at night without the least intermission In short it was allowed the like was never seen by any person in life. The French at this time,

found that it was impracticable for them to force their way being so nobly defended by the British, and a Regiment or two of Hanoverians & Hessians that relieved in turns, but after the firing ceased at the Bridge they continued cannonading the town and throwing shells which made several Breaches. I had the charge of the Ramparts round the whole place and notwithstanding that the Enemy made a very formidable attack thinking to storm the town, I had the good fortune to repulse them, killing thirty-three on the spot and took a Captain and 50 private prisoners, the officers and men I had with me behaved with the greatest coolness and bravery and they are pleased to report me to their Commanding officers, greatly beyond what I could pretend to merit, however this affair did me no hurt, the next morning about 10 o'clock Prince Soubize the Commander-in-Chief of the French Army summoned the Governor to surrender the place, giving him to understand that all the deserters he had would not suffer, that the officers' and soldiers' effects would not be touched, but they behooved to be prisoners of War. Upon receiving this message Captain Kruse sent for me to inform me of the proposals made by Soubize and insisted upon my opinion, as this was a critical case I was somewhat backward about giving him any, and told him that he no doubt knew what orders he had received from Duke Ferdinand and for my part that I was determined to maintain my post to the last Extremity provided he had no objection. This made the Gentleman a good deal uneasy, finding me so unwilling to give up the place, I knew well that the place could not hold out for any time having nothing but small arms within to guard it, but my chief view was that it would oblige the French to separate the army they had, with an intention to cross the Bridge. Consequently that Lord Granby's Corps would be more able to maintain their position, making use of these arguments. The Captain sent to Soubize to demand of him that he and all the Garrison would be allowed to march out of the town with all the Honours of War, but this being refused he accepted of the former. I was three days a prisoner of War but Lord Granby was good enough to procure my parole the third day, the other gentlemen did not receive theirs so soon, the french General and Officers showed the greatest civility to us. I procured my Leave to go home this winter but as a cessation of arms is this night published by the Duke to the whole army, I have reason to think the whole British troops will be ordered home very soon, in that event I wo'nt go till the whole goes, I write to Lady Erskine and her Brother Col. Wedderburn in favours of Sandie to see and get him in to an old Corps, and I wish you to get Lady Chesterhall to second my application, Wait on Mrs Beckwith and thank her in my name, Col. Beckwith has shewn the greatest friendship to me and Sandy, and will go any length to serve us, meantime if Mrs Beckwith would not think it troublesome, would she repeat her desire in doing for Sandy, it is unlucky for me the peace happened so soon. Serg^t M^cGregor is in perfect good health and begs to tell his wife that he sent her £5 by one Serj. Farquharson who went home with

Captain Farquharson and with him I sent Old Duncan Aberoch¹ and the silver mounted sword Belt I had, which I dare say the lad delivered carefully. Assure Jackie² that I have the same regard for him as if I corresponded with him, however I think he ought to write to me frequently, Remember me to my old Mother and Brother³ and I am glad his son is sent to sea. Evan Murray."

From the same to the same.

"Frankenburg Nov 20. 1762. I wrote you the 16, current which I delivered to Lord Granby's Secretary but there has been no messenger sent off by his Lordship to England since. I'm afraid the letter will not reach you so soon as I intended, I wrote you a long letter wherein I told you how far I had the luck of having the Countenance of Lord Granby and all his suite, to whom I can never return all the Civility they always shewed me, and in consequence of such good acquaintances, not that my merit deserved their favour, I have the satisfaction to inform you that Sandie is recommended by Lord Granby for a Pair of Colours in the 50th Reg. which indeed is by far the genteelst Corps of Officers I know in any one Reg whatever, I expect his notification in a fortnight at farthest when he'll have I dare say a call to join his Reg. You may believe it affords me infinite pleasure to have him provided for at the beginning of a peace and the more so, to be appointed with such a fine Corps of Gentlemen; and I am very hopefull if he lives that he will turn out a credit to his friends, You may believe that equipping him out will be very hard upon me, however I shall not fail to fitt him out, I doe assure you Coll. Keith is as glad of his being provided for, as I can be and likewise all my good friends here, I have very great reason to thank God that I was preserved from the many dangers I have been exposed to since I left you and now in good health, which, and the assistance of my worthy freinds here, procured Sandie such genteel livelihood, I may indeed call them my friends though not my relations The whole army decamped yesterday and the Brigade I belong to is thus far on our way to Winter Cantonments which is to be in Munsterland and against the 1. Dec. we arrive at the different Quarters appointed for us, we seem to be afraid to be ordered how soon we land in Britain, to go to the right about, for which I am using all my little interest to try and get into an old Regiment or some other better berth than a broken officer, as I forsee that half pay will not enable me to support you and our family, till I have it in my power to clear my debt, which takes many hours rest from me but I shall always live in good hopes."

As Major Evan, who in the British army only ranked as a lieutenant,

¹ Evidently referring to the two handed Broadsword which Major Evan had cut down, see page 375.

² His eldest son afterwards Sir John MacGregor Murray.

³ Duncan, Head of the Family—his son John had entered the East Indian Company's Navy.

rightly anticipated, he found on his return to Great Britain that he could only drift more hopelessly into difficulties on half pay. Early in the spring of 1763 he applied to friends to try and obtain for him something of a factorship, but a friend wrote that that appointment which appeared to answer to that of steward in England, was in that country generally given to an attorney. His anxiety for work and his difficulties are well explained in the following memorial and letter which Lieut. Evan addressed to Capt. Murray of Strowan in July 1763.

Copy of letter from Lieutenant Evan Murray, dated Edinburgh, 20th June 1763, to Captain Murray of Strowan, eldest son of Lord George Murray, and afterwards 3rd Duke of Atholl, from the Duke of Atholl's Papers.

“Honrd: Sir,—You may remember sir, that I did myself the honour of waiting on you at London in March last, when I told you that the situation of my family required a better support than a Lieutenant's half pay, and beg'd of your honour to take the trouble of to look for a more advantageous berth for me, to which you was pleased to tell me you should be glad to serve me. it's true Sir, my misfortune is to be but slightly known to you, but you'll take the trouble to ask my Character of your Cousin Major Murray, he can inform you about me. I have used the freedom to inclose you a sketch of a memorial, which will inform you more particularlie what difficulties I have wrestled throw, which I hope you'll please take the trouble to inforce with his Grace the Duke of Atholl,¹ and the Lord privie Seal, who I dare say will visit you. The Office which the Memorial mentions, I was told a letter from the Duke, or from the Lord privy Seal to the Provost and Magistrates of this City (at whose disposal the said Office will be when it falls vacant) and which it is thoght will happen soon, would obtain the request. But if his Grace and you should be scrupulous in asking a favour of this kind, dare I use the freedom to intreat of you to scheme some thing or other for me, that will make me to support my small family, and whatever station you will be pleased to appoint for me in the character of a gentleman, will be satisfying, and will ever be grateful for it, which at present is all in my power, in hopes you will pardon this freedom as nothing but mere Necessity would force me to presume it, I beg you'le do me the justice to believe that I am with profound respect to his Grace, Lady Charlot and you.

“Honrd: Sir

“Your most obedient and most obliged Hu^{ble}: Servt:

“Edr: 28: July 1763.

Evan Murray.

¹ Captain Murray of Strowan's uncle and father-in-law.

“PS.—pray excuse the unconcetness of this long narration being in great hurry if I am honoured with a return please direct for me at Forest's Coffee house here.”

“Memorial for Lieutenant Evan Murray of
Colonell John Campbells highland Regiment, and
Brother German of the deceast Robert Murray of
Glencarnoch.

“The Memorialist, who was not in very opulent circumstances, married Mrs Janet MacDonald daughter to the late John MacDonald of Balcony Esquire, second son of the deceast Sir James MacDonald, a family of a respectable Character; By his said Spouse the memorialist has a numerous family, none of whom can do for themselves for some time to come.

“That though the Memorialist thus married when but in low circumstances, yet he had a good deal of Credite, and was likely to thrive and provide for his family in a genteel way, but when he was in hopes of wrestling through the world with some satisfaction, was kicked in the face by Madam Fortune, and embarassed in a series of misfortunes, one in particular was, that he had his House which consisted of 14 fine rooms, and was neatly furnished together with a pretty large sum of money all destroyed by accidentall fire.

“By this and many other misfortunes, the memorialist was reduced to very indigent circumstances, in so much that it was with the utmost difficulty he could get credite for as much as maintained his Family, and continued in that situation till the above Regiment was raised, in which he got a Lieutenantcy; His recruiting men laid the memorialist deeper under water than he was before, as there was no levy money allowed for that Regiment, and each man cost the memorialist at least six guineas.

“The memorialist served in the said regiment as a Lieutenant, and was in Germany with it till the whole British Forces came home, and the above regiment was broke at Linlithgow upon the ninth day of May last; and it could not be expected he could live on a Lieutenant's pay in the Seat of War, a Foreign Country, and where all necessaries of life must have been extravagantly dear, while at the same time he was obliged to maintain and educate his family in Scotland, so as to make them as useful members of Society as possible.

“In these perplexing circumstances the memorialist's at a loss how to behave, and knows not what to turn his hand to, in order to support his family in a decent way, and if possible to do his benefactors justice, which it is impossible he can do in his present Situation having nothing to depend upon but his half pay. There is a berth that in all appearance will soon fall vacant in this City, vizt: a Captaincy in the Town Guard and which would suit the Memorialist's circumstances very well, and might enable him to maintain his family in a decent manner and through time do justice to his Creditors.

“This Berth he makes no doubt might by the application of well disposed people of weight be obtained for him, from the Provost & Magistrates of Edinburgh, at whose disposal the said office will be when it falls vacant.”

After some little time a lieutenancy fell vacant in the 41st regiment for invalids at Jersey, and Major Evan, through the interest of the Marquis of Granby and friends of the Marquis of Rockingham, obtained the much-coveted berth. There he and his wife lived in retirement, but comfortably. Before April 1776 their sons, who had employments in India, discharged all their father's debts, which was a great relief to his mind. Major Evan died in Jersey, Oct. 29, 1778.

The following inscription was copied from a stone over the grave in the Churchyard of St Heliers in 1856, but in 1869 the stone could no longer be found, as the graves had all been removed, and the bodies taken to a new Cemetery :—

“Here lieth interred the Body of
Evan MacGregor
Lieutenant of Invalids
who departed this life
29 October A.D. 1778.
Aged 63 years
He was an indulgent Father ;
A tender and affectionate Husband
and universally beloved.

This Stone was erected by his disconsolate Widow
Janet MacDonald Daughter of John MacDonald Esqre
of Balcony.”

Major Evan MacGregor left four sons, viz:—

1. John, who eventually on the death of his Uncle Duncan, succeeded to the Representation as Chief of the Clan, and in June 23, 1795, was created a Baronet of the United Kingdom. His memoirs belong to Vol. III.
2. Alexander, eventually Colonel Commandant of the Clan Alpin Fencibles, and left issue, to be mentioned in next vol.
3. Peter, a Colonel in the H.I.C.S. See eventually Vol. III. He married, but left no children.
4. Robert, an officer of the Bengal Cavalry, and afterwards Lt.-Col. in the Clan Alpin Fencibles. He left two daughters.

Chapter XXXI

Jacobites in Paris after 1746

Historical Sketch—

AFTER the Battle of Culloden very severe measures were taken with all the Jacobite Leaders who fell into the power of the Government, and most of those who escaped were attainted, and their estates forfeited. After a number of executions, an Act of indemnity was passed in June 1747, but with very numerous exceptions.

The disarming Act passed in the reign of George I., was renewed by George II., with additional clauses to ensure its enforcement, the date on which the arms were to be delivered up was fixed for August 1st, 1746, and a highly offensive enactment was made against the Highland dress. After August 1st, 1747,

“Any person, whether man or boy, within Scotland, excepting officers and men in his Majesty’s service, who should on any pretence whatsoever, wear or put on the clothes commonly called the Highland clothes, namely the plaid, philabeg, trews shoulder belts, or any part of the Highland garb, or should use, for great coats, or for upper coats, tartans or party-coloured plaid or stuff should be imprisoned, without bail for six months”;

and on being convicted for a second offence, “should be liable to be transported to any of his Majesty’s plantations abroad for seven years.” The term for discontinuing the dress was extended by a subsequent Act to the 1st August in the following year.

In 1747 an Act was also brought in to abolish the heritable jurisdictions. By this Act all heritable jurisdictions of justiciary, all regalities and heritable baileries and constabularies, excepting the office of High

Constable; and all Stewartries and sheriffships of smaller districts, which were only parts of counties, were dissolved, and the powers vested in them were ordered to be executed by such of the King's Courts as these powers would have belonged to, if the jurisdictions had never been granted. The sheriffships of counties were resumed and annexed to the Crown. As by the Treaty of Union such offices and jurisdictions were reserved to the grantees as rights of property, compensation was ordered to be made to the holders by a grant of money. This Act broke up the power of Landlords and Chiefs as regards calling out their "Fencible Men" compulsorily, and curtailed it in many other ways.

After Prince Charles's return to France in October 1746 he was kindly received by King Louis XV., and eventually the French Court bestowed a gratuity or "gratification" for the relief of such of the Prince's adherents as had arrived in France, but neither Louis nor his Ministers were inclined to forward the Prince's views as to another expedition. In January 1747 the Prince retired to Avignon somewhat chagrined at the unwillingness of the French Government to support his projects. Peace was signed between Great Britain and her Confederates, with France at Aix-la-Chapelle, March 1748, which destroyed all the Jacobite hopes of an immediate Restoration. The elder Chevalier James VIII. died at Rome, December 1766, after which event the Prince, who had been residing chiefly at Avignon, returned to Italy. He lived at Albano in great seclusion till 1772, when he married Princess Louisa Maximilina Carolina of Stolberg-Guerderan, and under the title of Count of Albany lived near Florence. The marriage was unhappy and was soon followed by a separation. On the 31st January 1778 the Prince died, aged 67. His brother the Cardinal of York renounced all claim to the titles which his father had assumed and accepted a pension from King George III. He died 1807 in his eighty-second year, when the male line of the Royal House of Stuart became extinct.

William MacGregor or Balhadies, although stated in the Dunblane Traditions to have been at home when the Prince slept at his house, 12th

September 1745, appears to have remained abroad at the time, Locheil the cousin of Balhaldies, was with the Prince on the occasion. From the correspondence which follows Balhaldies is shown to have remained in the full confidence and to have been a kind friend, to all the exiled Jacobites.

Balhaldies married in 1757 Janet, daughter of Laurence Oliphant of Gask, by whom he had an only son, Alexander, born October 17th, 1758, of whom hereafter, and died at Corbeil, near Paris, 1765.

Letter from King James VIII. to William MacGregor of Balhaldies.

“Rome Dec. 1748.—I received last week yours of the 4. Nov. I had already heard of Lochyels death, it is a loss to the Cause & I am truly sorry for it; If my recommendation to the Court of France comes in time & has its effect, young Lochyel will have his Father's Regiment & on this and all other occasions I shall be always glad to show him the great sense I retain of the merits of that Family. Poor Lochyel did not long outlive his friend Lord Sempil, in whom I have also lost a very zealous subject & who had given many proofs of his being so, I wish I had been more able to have been more kind to his family, But the truth is my straits were never so great as they are now, and therefore I cannot authorise you keeping up a correspondence, the expenses of which I am not able to defray, The Prince in his present situation can best judge of what use it may be, and I shall always approve of what you may do in that respect, by his directions. I desire Lochyel's Lady, his brother & his son, may find here my compliments on their late loss, which I sincerely share with them and have nothing else to add at present but to assure of my constant kindness and regard for yourself.

(Signed) James R.”

“For Mr MacGregor.”

Another letter believed to be from King James VIII. to Balhaldies.

“I write you this my dear friend, without any body knowing anything of it & I desire that in what you may write to me you take no notice of what I here say. I as soon as I got the sorrowful account of our most valuable friend poor My Lord Sempil's death, charged my nephew to let you know my grief & the thoughts of my heart upon the melancholy event, and I charged him also to do the same upon the great loss we have sustained by that of Lochyell. Upon Lord Sempil's death I found it was impossible to get the 2000 livres a year given him by the King continued to his family, I did however what I could for it & at last insisted hard for at least a 1000 livres a year for the Sister but I was not able to bring it higher than 600 which though small, will keep her from want, and it will be paid as long as the

King lives. Tho' I could not be affected with a deeper sorrow than I was for good Lochyel, yet I was glad to receive the letter I mention from Major Ogilvy on that melancholy occasion. I made such use of it & without loss of time, that I got H.M. to make as strong a recommendation as possible to the French Court for the Regiment for young Lochyel, which I cannot doubt but that it will have the desired effect, if it comes in time, as I hope it may. I only tell you all this to shew you that tho' now I am able to do so little, yet I do not neglect to do that little with a good heart and a good intention, and on two such cases, if I could have done more I would have gone through fire and water to do it. After this, all I shall say is, that if you saw my heart, as I believe you do, you would find it full of the most sensible concern for our present melancholy situation, I can do nothing to help it, I always continue the same.

“ May God help us all, and comfort us and preserve you whom I embrace with all my heart. Yours unalterably, J. E.¹

“ Pray don't let Abbé or Lord Sempil know any thing of what I here say, for I am sorry to find by what he now writes that he has not the same sense and prudence his good & worthy brother had.”

There is no address but a docket “ Letter J^s VIII on the death of My Lord Sempil to Wil^m MacGregor Esqre 1748.”

Letter docketed Marchfield and addressed.

A Mademoiselle Mademoiselle Forbes²

vis a vis La Grande Allée Doula?

Rue de Harpe (?) Fauxbourg St Germain

tenes à Monsieur W. Thomson

A. Paris.

London March 30. 1754.

“ Dr F.,—I acknowledged the favour of yours by a long letter but have not since had the pleasure of hearing from you I have been thinking of whom to apply to here for the you gave me in making use of your credit, but unless your so well acquainted with Mr Drummond the Banker at Charing Cross or Mr Berkeley the Quaker an eminent Linendraper in Cheapside who is your near Relation, so as to recommend me to either of them for Credit, I cannot of myself think of any other way in this place, neither would offer to make use of your name untill I have the pleasure of hearing from you : After his long attendance and expectations here some days ago James³ was offered his pardon with good encouragement, in certain conditions that he refused to accept of on which he was ordered to depart this realm forthwith, and accordingly has set out this day for Dover under the care of a messenger who is to see him landed at C End? where he is to deliver up the

¹ The E was possibly adopted as the initial of “ eighth.”

² Probably the daughter of Bishop Forbes.

³ Alluding to James Mor whose correspondence is given later.

King's Licence which empowered him to pass and repass hither, he said that he would go to Ypres where he would remain untill he could hear from his Chief.

“ Dr Sir,

“ I have the honour to be with due regard your most obliged and faithful friend.”

No Signature.

Letter simply directed “ For My Chief.”

“ Pondicherry Feb. 14 1755.

“ Dear Sir,—I deferred writing from day to day until I could have an opportunity to speak with Mons Godheve, I found it yesterday, I asked the favour of him to be sent to Bengal which he agreed to but with a restriction that if the service actually required my staying here that I should not goe, if I part, it will be in the month of March. Donald Murray goes in this Ship, as by my letter to my Brother Gregor, I consulted if there was occasion to send another procuration then that which I gave when I left France, & I was told there was none other necessar. I beg you will endeavour if possible Sir to have the whole sent to my Brother Gregor.

Since the Peace an officer's state is so miserable here that I do not desire Duncan should apply for a commission to come to this country ; unless the project I talked of to the Company could take, if Mons Deplix has not altogether lost his Credit with the Company, he would be the most fitt person to support and propose such a proposition, he told me when I arrived here that he knew the offer I had made, that he'd rather have a hundred Highlanders sent him here, than all the Germans they could send tho' they were ten thousand ; It was a great loss to me his being relieved. According to the way Duncan is in, you will know how to advise him, at any rate if he proposes to come here he must not think of bringing his wife with him. Please forward my Brother Gregor's letter and be so good as make my compliments to Captⁿ John and all other friends, I shall have the honour to write to him by the Ship the “ Chouet ” which is ready to sail in 8 or 10 days hence & at the same time to my brother Duncan ; I mind nothing else to trouble you with at present but that I have the honour to be Dear Sir

“ Your most Affectionate & most obedient servant

To the Laird of MacGregor.

“ John MacGregor.”

Letter from John MacGregor to his Brother.

“ At Gingy Feb. 15 1755.

“ Dear Brother,—A severe sickness hinder'd my writing to you by the October Ships of which thank God I am perfectly recovered, It is three month's past since I have been in Garrison in this fort, the Capital of the Kingdom which bears the same name, it is situate in the middle of hills, it's extremely strong being defended by three high rocks one of which is impregnable in O¹ which dominates the others

¹ Referring probably to a plan not now extant.

as well as most of the hills around ; but the air is so unwholesome here that few escape the trembling fever which reduces most people attacked by it to the last extremity. I have been so lucky as escape it & have reason to hope that I shall not be attackt by it as my time to be here is very near over and that the bad season is past ; I wrote to you by the Ship in which past the . . . of Brother Daniel's success, to wit La Compagnie de Indostan, in which past likewise, Mons Godheve who was sent here as King's Commissary & who was the occasion that I did not touch the money here, which I could have employed in such a manner as it would have produced you some benefit, I hope you have recovered it ere now by means of our worthy Chief, whose care of our family can never be gratefully enough acknowledged. On receipt do not neglect to send me a special person from the family to enquire into and oblige by Law, the King's Governor General here to render an account of the manner in which he took the inventory of Brother Daniel's effects, money, papers &c, the said gentleman having refused absolutely to acknowledge me as the Brother of Captain Murray having no proof that could make me appear as such, because I have discovered that he has dealt fraudently in that affair. Monsieur Dupliex's leaving this country has been very pernicious to me and unless he returns or is expected I am affraid I shall be a long time in India before I can be of much service to my family which is a thought very much grieves me, however I must trust in Providence & I hope God Almighty knowing my good intentions will perhaps enable me to follow there, where there is the best hopes.

"Pray write to me and let me know something of my family news as well as the Publick and if I can expect I can appear, I hear but one ship to go off this season from Pondicherry who has received orders to start in two days hence & as I am about 60 miles off, am obliged to finish much sooner than I could wish that I may not miss the occasion. Make my appology to Margaret and the rest of our Family to whom I have not time to write: my duty to Sister & the bairns and believe me for ever

"your most affectionate and most obedient brother while J. MacGregor."¹

To Mr Gregor Drummond &c.

"Pondichery March 10 1755.

"Dear Sir,—I am ordered to the Country in dilligence wherefore I cannot write so fully to you as I would incline, I inclose you a letter for my Brother Duncan & the copy of another I have sent to Monsieur de one of the Directors, please on receipt send the last to the Principal Gordon that he may show it to mylord Marshall to whom I have writt to be so good as support my reasons for advancement, which are literally true. I have sent his Lordship a small present of chique of the best this country can afford, the next season I shall have the honour to send you something of this country's products and I shall not forget the Principal nor my Lord Nairne & Gask's moche (mocha?) if possibly I can get any

¹ Apparently John Captain in the French Service, brother of Gregor Boyac, sons of Malcolm of Marchfield. See p. 450.

person that will take charge of it. I have no occasion to tell you Sir that you are the person I mean should be advised to by Mr Gordon in my letter to De venseur in case the Company has a mind to send the Highlanders proposed here; you see by that I would incline to be fully master of them as to discipline, Detail &c. as to the pay, please insist upon 12 Rupees a month for each soldier, cloathing included, and the officers at least on the same appointments with the German Officers. who are to have, if possible more. My dutiful respects to Captain John, Compliments if you please to all friends particularly Mademoiselle Forbes, I have the honour to be with all due respect Dear Sir

“Your most affectionate & obedient humble Servant

“John MacGregor.”

Letters from Patrick or Peter M^cGregor to Balhaldies.

“Dunkerquer Oct. 21. 1758.

“Dear Chieff,—I have sent you inclosed Mr Gregory's note which you'll pay to his Banquir at Paris, I have sent off the Cheese and barley to Mr Gordon's care I have only taken one sack of barley which a hundred & fifty five pund betwixt My Lady Gask and your lady, because of its being so dear, the price over £22. 15. the duty you shall find upon the along with the cheese and barley, the shirts, I have already said, by the Mr Chey come to seven livres the shirt.

“According to your orders I wrote to Donald MacGregor, have had one in answer some days ago, with his most humble thanks to his Chieff, for your care of some of your poor people, he writes to me that he was quite well and continues with his master in Dillon's Regiment, As to the servant I wrote you of, I am uncertain of him as yet, as he has not quit his master & if he do quit I shall be sure to ingedge him as I am sure he will fit you. I am very sorry to think that it will not be in my power to have the honour of comming to see my Chieffis and my young Chieff, God Almighty bliss them both and I wish you joy of your son & your Clan of the young Chief which I wish they had with them in Scotland, as I am afraid that the nurses of this country is not good for him; may the Almighty God spare him to lead his Clan and do honour to his country: I have sent this account to beg you to writ to Dolphiny the Taylor that you'l pay him; as he has been tormenting me with letters and threatens to complain of me to Mr Keith, if he does I shall be sure of the reason: as from the gratification I have paid all my debts in this country. As for Tудie the taylor I do not ow him so much as he says, however I shall do my endeavour to pay him so soon as I can & then I shall be out of debt.

“For God's sake Dear Chief save me from prison in writting to Delphiny that you'l pay him at my wish, your own, and desire him to writ to me upon Receipt of your letter that I may be out of fear. Honour me with a few lines to let me nou how my lady is and the young gentleman, favour me with my most dutiful

respects to my lady and the most honourable families; I am Dear Chief Yours to command
"Pat. MacGregor."

Appended is "Accompt of money laid out for my Chief since the year 1753." the total for sundries amounting to £265, 4s.

Docketed "Peter MacGregor Oct 21 1759 with Mr Gregories acct," the above having been probably on a separate paper and copied on one page. The letter was addressed "A Monsieur Gordon Principal du College Ecosais, Rue du Fosse St Victor pour faire tenir a Monsieur MacGregor De Balhaldy A Paris."

Letter from Patrick MacGregor to Balhaldie.

"Dunkerque April 21 1759.

"Dear Chief,—I would have answered yours upon receipt, were it not that I should not get any accompt of wine that could please Mr Gregorie or me but now we have got some that are very good, but will come very dire to what the wine was win to cost here, however it will be delivered for 30 souls at St De Nis, as I have no person ther that I know, I beg you'l get from the Abbot the adress of his governant's sister who lives there and send it to me upon receipt of this, that I may send off your wine, I have only taken two dozen of it, if you think I should take more let me now; I shall defer paking of it till I hear from you; as for the sugar it is very dier; and not a possability of getting it out of this; both letters are sent of inclosed to Edinburgh, as for my lady Gask's bundel ther has no accomp of it as yet, if it should come before the wine goes of I shall send it along; Mr Gregorie is very desirous to send a boney (bonus), to his young Chieff, but dis not know what kind to send, if you please to ask the ladies overley what kind they thought proper and let me nou, it shal be sent immediately, I am very much afraid that my lord Lois has put a stope to the Commissions as they are not comed and my brevet lickeys, if you'd be so good as to writ to Monsieur Mongardey, and beg of him to know the reason why, it is not comed out before now and if possible to get it Expediat imediately, if he takes this trouble it will do ane infinit service I beg my most dutiful Resp^t to the Hon^{ble} family, my deir yong Chieff and except of the same from Dear Chieff your most humble Servt
Pat MacGregor."

Addressed to Balhaldie at Gask's house as before. This letter bore a seal of red wax representing the MacGregor arms; Pine and Sword with crown, in saltier, a mullet in the right side of the Shield. Supporters stags; branch of tree for crest. Motto, Non deficit alter.

"PS.—Your suit of cloths wer sould at hunder and sixty wan Liver, to ane Ingelis gentelman which he was to pay to Dolphin when the cloths were mad up for him."

“Dunkerque May 29 1759.

“Dear Chief,—I was obliged to delay so long of writting to you about the wine till I would get word from St Omair, Mr Gregorie received an answer last night wherein his Correspondent telles him that the wine will be at Denis the thirty of this month, but he has not marked nothing about the carriage so I can't tell you what money to pay, only tell Joseph to pay nothing but what is marked upon the Letter de voiture; you'll please tell my lady Mr Gregory here or his brother at Canipvere has got no bundle as yet from London but if it should come, I shall forward it immediately; I have heard nothing as yet about my brevet or commission, so if you have heard any word from Mr Mongendy I pray let me nou what he says, as I am very unhapy about the consequence of them My Lord Ogilvie's Commissions has come some time ago and they were given in after was said to have been given in. About eight days ago I lost my horse, he broke loose in the stable and got into a corn bag that was behind him & eat of the corn till he bursted I got two or three hors farriers for him, but nothing could save him; I have been told here by lawyers that if I pleased to pursue the landlord to whom the corn belonged, I make him liable for my hors, the poor man has lately married and has little or nothing, for which reason I have tould him he has nothing to fear from me, I am poor it is true but I shall never hurt a poorer than myself. For God's sake let me hear upon receipt of this how you and my dear young Chieff keeps your healths I am over joyed to learn by yours that his teeth cost him so little, I pray God all other distempers that he lies subject to at his age, may be as easie to him as that of his teeth, I hoop they will, as the happinesss of your poor people depends upon God's sparing his life and yours till he come to yeares to do for himself and with my most dutiful respects to the Honourable families of Gask and Strowan my compliments to the Abbot of St Hier (?), Mr Gregory joins in compliments to you and young Chieff, your most obedient and most humble servant

Addressed, “A Monsieur Monsieur MacGregor Balhaldy “Pat MacGregor.”
chez Monsieur Oliphand de Gask a Corbile.”

Letter from Mr David Gregorie.

“Dunkerque July 3. 1759.

“Sir,—I was extremely glad to hear by your kind favour of the 10th of last month that the Malaga wine sent was so much to your taste. I have according to your desire bespoke two dozen bottles more of the same sort which are to be sent forward to you tomorrow via St Omer, addressed as formerly so you may expect it at St Denis against the 24 or 25 of this month. as it is rare to find such excellent wine I thought it best to secure this quantity of it for you, fearing that against three or four months hence I might not be able to gett any so good, and there is no probability of its becoming cheaper withal. The charges of duty and carriage which you paid for the former hampers is no more than common.

“The accounts you gave me about your son are vastly agreeable, I heartily wish he may be spared to be a comfort and support to your old age and in time renew and re-establish your House. I hope I need not repeat that it will always give me the most sensible pleasure to be of use either to you or him. Our friend Peter MacGregor nor I could find out no Scots girl in this town that would have been proper to attend the said young gentleman, I therefore sent forward your three letters for Scotland and took the liberty to add a postscript to yours for Mr Wright of (Dunblane?) intimating that he might recommend the servant he was to ingage, to Mr Gilbert Mason att Leith & desire him to send her forward by the first opportunity to my Brother att Campvere which last, in answer to what I wrote him on that subject & ‘writs me to return you his choice compliments and to acquaint you he has already desired Mr Mason to take charge of any girl Mr Wright of may send here to give her his best advice in what manner to gett over to Holland,’ so that you may rest satisfied she will meet with all manner of assistance there and when she arrives att Campvere my Brother is to send her forward to me as I will again do to you, by any conveyance you judge proper I am most respectfully

“your most obedient and most faithfull humb; Servt ;

“David Gregorie.”

Addressed, “A Monsieur Monsieur MacGregor Dè Balhaldie
chez Monsieur E Olyphant De Gask, Corbeil.”

From Patrick MacGregor to the same.

“Docketed 3 July 1759.

“Dear Chief,—I have received yours some time ago Mr Gregorie and I could not think of any in this place, for which reason Mr Gregorie sent off Looss along with the others, I have writ my lady Looss (or Loop) and Mrs Morequet in as strong terms as I could concerning my young Chief and the care they should take in sending a right nurse for him, to send the tartan and a dozen of triple drawn whisky as ould as they could get it, hope Mr Montgardy has been with you by this time, if he is not for God’s sake writ to him to be so good as speak to Mr Charles to get my Brevet, we are really to be granted or not, or when the concessions are to be sent to the Reg. If he pleases to ask the reson the others will surely tell him, please let me know this if possible, we have no news here worth repeating. I am dear Chief yours to command

“Pat. MacGregor.”

Letter from David Gregorie to Balhaldies.

“Dunkirque March 15 1760.

“Sir,—I have yet to acknowledge your last favour of the 8. which did not reach me till the 20. ultimo when I immediately sent your letters for Britain to my Brother, who desires to return you his kind compliments and to acquaint you he

has covered these letters to his Correspondents att London and Edinburgh and when the returns to these come docketted in the manner you mention, he will send them forward to me. You could not give your friends a more proper address than you did, so I made no change in that particular.

“I got the two Casketts with each a dozen bottles of Malaga wine which you ordered for Lady Gask sent off by way of St Omer above a fortnight ago, so that they will be arrived at St Denis about the time this letter arrives to your hands. Inclosed is the Merchant’ account which comes to £34. 12. 6. you’ll please to send it to Lady Gask & receive from her when convenient, as I shall charge your account with itt. I wish this wine may please as much as the former cargo tho’, entres-nous, I do not think it of quite such a high quality but it was absolutely the best I could find and perhaps may pass if you keep the secret; as to your Burgundy Wine you may send it forward whenever you please directed to lie att Dunkirque, for I do not think it necessary to have it addressed to any one at St Omer, However in case the “Chartier” that takes itt should insist upon a direction to St Omer you’ll please address “à Monsieur Lobay Facteur des Voitures a St Omer” and att the same time acquaint me that I may writt him about itt.

“The want of “Rouilliers” going direct to Paris has prevented me from sending forward your son’s Bounty, and now I am determind to send it by St Omer in a trunk that comes to Lady Locheil which will likewise contain the old sheets of Chambers Dictionary which I sometime ago wrote for att your desire and have lately received from London.

“Our friend Peter tells me he mentioned to you a Debt due me by Lady Locheil for money advenced her late son Col. James chiefly for her Ladyship’s behoof. You will oblige me by putting her Ladyship in mind of itt att a proper time when you think she may conveniently pay it which she may do att any time, to Messrs Sulivan and Foley on my account whose receipt shall be as valid as my own, untill I can send up her son’s note. When your wine arrives here and is a little settled I will tell you what I think of it and endeavour to sell it by the hogshead, for as to unloading it in bottles, I own I am not very fit for itt, having never been in that way of business, however if the wine be good I perhaps may come as near your purpose the other way if you will only let me know for my . . . about what price it stands you, all charges included, I was glad to hear you had such good recoverie from your late indisposition, I heartily wish this may find you in perfect good health and a long continuance of itt, our Peter desires to offer you his choice compliments—he is busied trying Horses and fitting him self out for the Campaign.—I remain

“Sir

“your most obedient humble & most faithful humble Servt

“David Gregorie.”

Address “a Monsieur Monsieur MacGregaire, Balhaldie
“au College Ecossois, Rue Victor, Faubourg St Germain, Paris.”

On the folding down flaps of this letter the following is written :—

“PS.—I send you Mr Gregorie’s letter to read with the inclosed account of mylady Gask’s wine which be so good as give to her when you have read the letter & please return to me by the bearer. I wish you a safe and agreeable arrival att Corbeil where I beg to have my very affec^{te}. Compliments made to Gask and my Lady Mac, it were to trouble them with letters about what you are advised of, from him who is entirely Yours to serve
M. M. G.”

Letter from P. MacGregor to the same.

“ In the Camp of Melinenburgh,
“ Aug. 5. 1761.

“ Dear Chieff,—Att my leaving Dunkirque I had the honour to writ to you without having any answer I once more take the liberty to beg the favour of you dear Chieff to let me have but two lines from your hand that I may know how you keep your helth and my dear littel Chieff My only concern has been since in this country to think myself so unhappy as to be forgot by him, who is deir to me, For God’s sake let me hear from you upon receipt of this and if I have done anything to merit your displeasure for God’s sake let me know and I give you my word that tis been ignorance in me if I have done anything could disoblige you.

“ I am now L. of Grenadiers and has My Lord his promis upon O’Scorbe’s (?) retret I shall have the place of second Captain, that is to say if I meet with no misfortune, we are in most part detached from the Reg. as they were last year very much fatigued during walking, our Briggad is at present under one De Brayl’s orders, how long God knows, in the Country likeest the Highlands that I ever saw in my life, nothing but woods and hills and little Glens upon the south side of Warbourg ; as to pretend to give you news from this place its what I canot do for the Army is so dispersed that one Brigade does not know what passes in the other. All friends here are well, Grant joins in his most dutiful compliments to you and my dear little Chieff God bles him. I am Dear Chieff Your most obedient humble Servt while
P Macgregor.”

These letters to Balhaldies were lent to Sir John MacGregor Murray about 1816 by the mother of the then representative with express permission to copy and make such use of them as he saw fit, but Sir John considered that they ought not to be published, till all those closely interested had passed away.

Chapter XXXII

Young Balhaldies' Memorial to Counsel, 1799

ALTHOUGH framed at a much later date, the following Memorial may show the services to the Stuart Cause, of the Balhaldies family, and clear up still further the election of Alexander as Chief in 1714.

“ Memorial

“for William MacGregor Esquire of Balhaldies Captain in his Majesty's 65th Regiment of Foot with consent of Sir William Stirling of Ardoch Baronet, William Graham Esquire of Orchil, Laurence Oliphant Esquire of Gask, and Ebenezer Oliphant Esquire of Condie his Curators.

“The Memorialist and his predecessors for a period of six¹ generations from father to son considered themselves to be the chiefs of the Clan MacGregor but a gentleman having lately appeared who lays claim to that honour in preference to the family of Balhaldie the Memorialist is now to submit the state of his case to Counsel learned in the Law for advice how to conduct himself in vindicating or securing the right handed down to him by his ancestors.

“The Memorialist is sensible that the right of chieftainship is not now what it was in those days, when the different branches of the Clan held their land under the chief by the tenure of Ward (‘warrant’?) and when the chief was not only their leader and protector in war but by the enjoyment and exercise of a civil and often a criminal jurisdiction was in some degree the arbiter and disposer of their lives and fortunes.

“Those powers have ceased but in many parts of the country there is still connected with the idea of chieftainship a certain degree of attachment and respect. In the case of a convulsion in the State many of the Clan would still follow their chief, and it is accounted an honour to be chief independent of solid advantage. In the case too of common levies for his Majesty's service, if the chieftain takes the field himself the younger part of the Clan or those immediately connected with his

¹ The Great Grandfather of William Oliphant MacGregor, the Memorialist, was the person elected, therefore the number of generations was four not six.—ED.

family, will take the field along with him without other inducement than a sense of duty and the desire of serving their Chieftain.

“Mr Douglas in his ‘Baronage’ gives a history of the chieftains of the Clan MacGregor which however is not to be wholly relied upon as the Memorialist will have occasion to show in the sequel.

“Mr Douglas begins his account with Gregor third son to King Alpin who reigned about 787 and he carries it down almost wholly in a direct line from father to son to Alexander the 16th Laird of MacGregor who was murdered in the reign of King James VI.

“This Alexander according to Douglas having no lawful issue his bastard son Gregor took the title of chief and Mr Douglas accordingly sets him down as the 17th chief but deserts his children and runs back to John MacGregor the 13th chief in order to trace the pedigree of the Memorialist’s competitor from him in the collateral line.

“The Memorialist shall first state his own title to the chieftainship and shall then take the liberty to make some observations on the claim of his rival.

“Upon what authority Mr Douglas sets down Gregor the son of Alexander as a bastard is not explained by him, the Memorialist has been at pains to enquire into that matter and he could not even find a tradition in support of it.¹ On the other hand it appears from various circumstances that Gregor was the lawful son of his father Alexander. In the first place he not only enjoyed the chieftainship but Douglas himself acknowledges that his son Evan claimed as his successor and after him his brother’s son Malcolm, also that Malcolm’s son Gregor laid claim to the same distinction as did likewise Gregor’s nephew Archibald MacGregor of Kilmannan It was singular if these gentlemen were of a bastard race that 5 of them in succession should have enjoyed the right of chieftainship 2dly Mr Buchanan of Auchmar in his history of the Clans does not treat this branch as bastards but observes that the principal branch “became extinct in the reign of King Charles II. the chiefship devolving upon Malcolm MacGregor descended of a collateral branch of the Chief’s Family whose son Gregor MacGregor in the reign of King William dying without issue was succeeded by Archibald MacGregor of Kilmannan” This is evidently the family whom Douglas bastardises tho’ Mr Buchannan’s account of them is more compendious than his.

Mr Buchannan proceeds that “Archibald M^cGregor of Kilmannan’s male issue being all dead and those few who pretend nearest relation to him of mean repute and circumstances, made as is reported a formal renunciation of the chieftainship in favour of Gregor MacGregor of Glengyll who is lineally descended of a son of the Laird of MacGregor” with which agrees Mr Douglas who says “to one of

¹ This matter is fully explained in the History of the Clan Gregor, vol. i., and it is there proved that Gregor was *not* the son of Alexander, or Alastair, but the lawful son of his brother John Dhu nan Luarag.

whom Glengyle, it was pretended Archibald who had no heirs male gave a renunciation of the chiefship."

"The report which had reached both authors was incorrect tho' not entirely void of foundation. It was hardly a resignation but also an election of a new chief by the principal families of the name by whom two solemn meetings were held for that purpose and who were doubtless surrounded by the whole body of the Clan on so interesting and important an occasion, the period of time in both authors agrees. also with the fact which the Memorialist is now going to state.

"By a formal Bond of Clanship bearing to be granted by the Heads of Families of the Clan MacGregor and others of the same Clan the said subscribers and every one of us &c."

The full text is given elsewhere, but the following remark is added by the Memorialist.

"The Clan appear to have been most anxious to provide against any future election which they seemed to have been sensible was not congenial to the notion of chieftainship and might be attended with evil and distracting consequences tho' absolutely necessary upon that occasion as appears from the narrative of the Deed," referring to the disturbed state of the country. &c.

"The Deed was thus subscribed at Inchcallan upon the 20th July 1714, and at Dunblane upon the 27th of the same month. John Cameron of Locheil and Mr Daniel Comrie minister at Inchcallan, the writer of it, being witnesses. The Clan who had been prohibited by the Act of Charles I from bearing the name of MacGregor had assumed the names of those great families under whose protection they lived such as Drummond, Murray, Graham, Stewart and the like, yet upon this occasion they all subscribed by the name of MacGregor; Alexander MacGregor of Balhaldies being at this time advanced in life his son William a gentleman of talents and information was the person looked up to. It was he who signed the acceptance to the Bond of Clanship and he and his descendants were ever afterwards considered as Chiefs.

"The family of MacGregor having lost their landed possessions at a very remote period it is impossible now to trace them by sasines and services There are some documents still left applicable to the Chief of the Clan.

"Of this description are the Commissions granted to the Laird of MacGregor in 1645. mentioned elsewhere.

"Of this kind there are many documents in favour of the Memorialist's family. His Ancestor William of Balhaldie tho' attached to the Stewart cause did not take the Field in 1715 but allowed the Clan to follow Glengyle and his Tutor Rob Roy. At the same time the Earl of Mar makes mention of him in a letter to General Gordon of the 4th October 1715. in which his Lordship says "I have ordered, as

you desired, Glengylle, Rob Roy, Balhaldie, and the MacGregors with them to join you and to follow the orders you give them.

"After the attempt miscarried, Alexander kept up a correspondence and intercourse with the friends of the Stewart family and had educated his son William with the view to the service of King James VIII as he imagined him to be, by whose desire William went over to Paris in December 1739 and from thence to Rome in February 1740 where, says the family narrative of his proceedings, he had been expected by the King of Britain his master as one intimately known to the State and inclination of his Majesty's friends in Scotland and fully instructed in what they were willing and able to do for his restoration particularly the chief scots highlanders of which the Sieur De MacGregor is one.

"From Rome William was sent to Paris with dispatches to Lord Sempill by whom he was in the beginning of May 1740 introduced to Cardinal Fleury Chief Minister of his most Christian Majesty. Upon his representation the Cardinal, by the King's command sent the Marshal De Clermont to England under pretence of private business or pleasure to report upon the state of the party there and after the Marshall's return dispatched MacGregor to Scotland with an assurance that he would furnish 6000 men with money arms and ammunition in proportion, in case the Scots should choose to act alone or independent of the party in England who were not in readiness to take the field. This the Scots Leaders undertook with ardour and Balhaldies carried back with him an Instrument to that purpose under their bonds and seals which was deposited in the Bureau des affaires etrangères at Paris.¹

"Mr MacGregor afterwards went and came several times between Paris and Rome having been for years engaged in most important and interesting negotiations with some of the first characters of the times in that interest But it would not be proper to detail these negotiations here, suffice it to say that he gave entire satisfaction to his employer by whom Alexander his Father was created a knight Baronet of his ancient kingdom of Scotland, the patent herewith shewn dated 14th March 1740 which proceeds upon 'the conviction of constant and unshaken loyalty as well as the eminent services done and performed by him to us on all occasions from his early youth to an advanced old age.'

"The Patent expresses a hope that the title thereby conferred will 'descend to our trusty and well beloved William MacGregor his eldest son of whose loyalty and attachment to our Royal Person and cause we have essential proofs by his signal services and indefatigable endeavour to promote our interest and service.'

"William was afterwards appointed a Colonel by the Commission herewith shewn. . . .

"William did not come over to Scotland in 1745 to put himself at the head of his Clan which led uninformed people to consider Glengylle as chief, but the Memorialist cannot find that his competitor's ancestor was ever regarded as such.

¹ See Balhaldies' Memoir, page 359.

“In the absence of their Chief the MacGregors ranged themselves under different heads The principal part rose with Glengylle, Glencarnoch levied the next body and James MacGregor Rob Roy's son raised a third. Glengylle marched into Argyllshire to facilitate the junction of MacLauchlan and his Clan but when Glengylle joined the army he bore the title of Colonel, Glencarnoch that of Lieutenant Colonel and James Roy MacGregor that of Major: and none of them had written commissions so far as the Memorialist can learn.¹ They did not even fight as a separate body, Glencarnoch fell in with the Keppoch's Regiment of MacDonalds and James MacGregor who went by the name of Drummond fell in with the Duke of Perth's Regiment as did Glengylle with Keppoch's, after he joined according to a sketch or lye draft which is given in the Scots Magazine of the order of Battle both of Falkirk and Culloden. There is no mention of the MacGregors as a separate body and although it is said in the Magazine that one body of the MacGregors with Glencarnoch and the rest of the MacGregors with the Duke of Perth's men under James Drummond were in the left wing of the Highland Army at the Battle of Preston it may still be doubted if a scheme of the Battle had been given, whether we should have seen the MacGregors drawn up as a separate body of men.

“William was all this time universally acknowledged as Chief The Memorialist is possessed of not fewer than a dozen of Letters from James Roy MacGregor all of which are addressed to the said William MacGregor the said Memorialist's Grand father as Chief of the name. He has also some letters of the same kind from another Refugee residing in France.

“Many persons would seem to have fallen into the same mistake that Buchanan made and Douglas humoured, that Glengylle had been accounted the Chief.

“On this subject it appears that James Roy MacGregor had written to Glengylle himself who was his Cousin german and that he received the following answer:—

““Glengylle 20th May 1754. Dear Cousin I received yours dated from London the 24th March and am not a little surprised of my old friend Colonel Sullivan to give himself any concern with respect to our Clan. I remember that John Murray, Secretary and O Sullivan spoke to me & desired I would take upon me the title of Chief. You may remember that in the presence of these two gentlemen and the Duke of Perth I solemnly declared Balhaldies was unanimously allowed to be Chief by the voice of the whole Clan and for my part I desired no more than my birthright and deū. You may tell Sullivan had the prince carried along with him Balhaldies to Scotland probably he would see him at the head of a more numerous Clan than any appeared at that time I hope if ever an opportunity offer that our Clan will behave neighbour like if not exceed, several, who, I understand have met with more favourable returns

¹ An error.

for their services, Make offer of my best compliments to Bohadies and let him know from me that I expect he entertains more favourable sentiments than I would, from that to which I ought to adhere. I refer you farther to what Ronald has wrote you and I am dear Cousin your affectionate Cus and servant signed James Graham of Glengylle. It falls to be noticed that this gentleman who was a successful Leader in almost every enterprise that he had strength to undertake is the same Gregor MacGregor who with his uncle Rob Roy commanded such of the Clan as took the field in 1715. and after the suppression of the Rebellion in 1745 he took the name of James Graham.¹ This declaration therefore made upon such an occasion is a very striking circumstance in the Memorialist's favour.

"There is preserved among the Memorialist's papers a Contract of Lease of a house and garden & a possessed by his Grandfather at Corbeil in 1758 in which contract he gets the title of *Sieur*² and his Lady that of Dame de MacGregor. This Deed is subscribed W de MacGregor, Janet Oliphant de MacGregor, it is material as shewing that he like his ancestors took upon him the title of Chief.

It is needless to multiply proofs and the Memorialist shall only mention two writings more, Cameron of Locheil was Colonel of the Regiment of Albany which he had been allowed to raise by the King of France and which consisted mostly of the Scots Refugees, Locheil had made choice of Macpherson of Clunie to be his Lieutenant Colonel but Clunie choosing to remain in Scotland tho' in danger of his life, Locheil applied by letter to Monsieur le Comte D'Angenson with the King's permission to appoint Balhaldies Lieutenant Colonel of the Regiment in Clunie's place. The Memorialist is possessed of copies of that Memorial and letter which last after doing justice to Balhaldies' merit and services concludes in these words 'Au reste Monsieur de MacGregor est chef du tribu de son nom qui est un des plus braves et nombreux de notre pais ce qui m'aidera beaucoup à completer et a entretenir le Regiment toujours rempli de bons sujets. Comme il m'a été, d'un très grand secours jusqu'a present depuis que le Roi m'a honoré de son agrement pour la levée de mon Regiment.'

"Upon the death of Locheil in November 1748 the Memorialist's Grandfather communicated the accounts of it to his Prince at Rome, whose answer dated the 3d December 1748 is still preserved. While the answer contains a most affecting picture of the distress of the fallen monarch it shews at the same time the esteem and respect in which the Receiver was held by him. After mentioning that the King had recommended young Locheil to the Court of France for his father's

¹ Gregor of Glengyle had adopted the name of Graham for many years.—Ed.

² Although the Memorialist appears to understand French, he here makes a curious mistake. "*Sieur*" is the diminutive of Monsieur, and is applicable to anyone, while "*de*," although implying a certain distinction, has no possible resemblance to that of a Highland Chief.—Ed.

Regiment the letter concludes thus. 'The Prince in his present situation can best judge of what use it may be and I shall always approve of what you may do in that respect by his directions I desire Lochyel's lady, his brother and his son may find here my compliments on their late loss, which I sincerely share with them and have nothing else to add at present but to assure you of my constant friendship and regard for yourself.'

"From the change of sentiment that afterwards took place in the Highlands more particularly after the accession of his present Majesty to the Throne there has happily been little occasion for the Chief to distinguish himself from the common men. In 1766 the said William MacGregor sent home his infant son the late Alexander MacGregor of Balhaldies, to be educated in his own country. Alexander afterwards entered young into his Majesty's service rose to a Captain in the 65th Regiment of Foot and lost his life in the West Indies in 1794 defending his King and Country.

"The right of chiefship having thus opened to the Memorialist his honourable Curators agree with him in thinking it a duty which he owes to himself as well as the Clan to vindicate his title to it.

"The Memorialist flatters himself there cannot a doubt remain either that his ancestor was solemnly elected Chief in 1714 upon the Resignation of old Archibald MacGregor of Kilmannan in whom the right of Blood was and whose male issue had by that time failed, or that his predecessors above named were regarded as Chiefs and acted up to the character, it only remains therefore to make some observations tending to show that the title of his competitor is not preferable to his."

It is unnecessary to copy out these observations, the Memorialist detects certain errors, which have been elsewhere allowed, but he had not the means of sifting the subject thoroughly.

The Memorial continues farther on—

"The Memorialist cannot doubt of the validity and effect of his ancestor's election, which has been since confirmed by the possession of the title for near a century¹ during all which time it will be permitted to observe that no person has appeared who can show a preferable right.

"It is said that the competitor on his coming home from India twelve or thirteen years ago was called upon by 800 or 1000 of the Clan to assume the title of Chief and that upon his last return to his native country within these years he has received an address from 360 of the name offering to follow him as their Chief-tain to any part of the kingdom in case of invasion.

"In answer to this the Memorialist has been informed that the gentleman has been of signal service to many persons of the name at home and abroad and that

¹ From 1714.

others of them would be glad to follow him in hopes of deriving advantage from it. But all this is foreign to the point of right."

"There is no room for an election and although the same persons were again either to solicit him to take upon him the title or were to hail him as already their Chief he could not thereby be their Chief unless the right were vested in him. The Memorialist finds that the Arms and supporters of the Chief were engraved by his ancestors on the Family plate and he is also possessed of the Banners under which the Clan anciently fought.

"In these circumstances he wishes to be advised by his honoured and right Honourable Counsel

"1st Whether the Memorialist has a right to use and bear the arms, title and designation of MacGregor of that Ilk.

"2dly Whether he can hinder any other person from using and bearing the said Arms title and designation &c

"3dly What the best and most effectual method is for the Memorialist to vindicate his right to the said Arms, title and designation or to the character of Chief of the House if he has no right to the Arms."

Two letters added as testimony to Balhaldies Memorial.

"Patrick Drummond MacGregor Declares That the year 1745 when the declarant resided at Mull of Feddall, he was called out by James Drummond MacGregor of Balnacuil and taken away by him to meet his Chief William Drummond MacGregor of Balhadies and went the length of Down with him for that purpose. that Balhaldie the Chief was then every day expected to arrive from France but he never came home, that the MacGregors of the parish of Comrie, as their Chief did not arrive, went out under Drummond of Perth and Murray of Glencarnoch so far as the declarant thinks and went out also under Drummond of Perth; and after the house of Rorry¹ became extinct Drummond of Balhaldie was held by the deponent and all the MacGregors as far as the declarant ever heard to be the Chief of the MacGregors; says that the declarant believes that either Alexander or Patrick Comrie in Tullyvennechar was along with declarant when he went down as above mentioned, and will be able he believes to corroborate the above. Declares he was acquainted with Alexander MacGregor father to William Drummond and laboured the Milne of Balhaldie for behoof of the said Alexander MacGregor in the year 1741 that by this time the Rorry family was extinct and Alexander was held as the Chief of the MacGregors. The Declarant is 82 years of Age.

Pat: Drummond.

"Orchill 26th February 1799."

¹ Balhaldies was a cadet of the House of Roro, but the House of Roro did not become extinct.

Opinion of Counsel on Memorial 423

Hugh MacEwan aged eighty who was servant to Batnamulle (Balnacuil?) in the 1745 and two years afterwards corroborates every fact set down in Patrick Drummond's declaration and remembers perfectly well going with his master to join Balhaldie as Chieff of the MacGregors then, and taking the said Patrick Drummond out of the Milne of Feddal and carrying him to Down along with them for said purpose. But the said Patrick Drummond went no further than Down, and he the Declarent went the length of Derby which is supposed to be about a day's journey only from London.

Hugh MacEwan.

"Orchill Feb: 28 1799."

Opinion on the Memorial for William MacGregor of Balhaldies and his Curators.

"I have considered this Memorial with the various papers and documents therein referred to. If it is judged by the Memorialist and his friends to be a matter worth their while to establish his right to assume and bear the name and arms of the Family of MacGregor and to exclude others from interfering with his supposed rights, I apprehend that it would be competent for him to obtain both these objects by complaint to the Lyon Office who has the primary and original jurisdiction in all matters of genealogy and descent, and the form of proceeding would be directed by what took place in a dispute of this kind, the year 1759 and subsequent years, between the Families of Dundas of Dundas and Dundas of Fingask, which after having originated in the Lyon Court was removed by advocacy into the Court of Session and appears to have undergone a full discussion before their Lordships from the most eminent Counsel then at the bar.

"But I apprehend that upon the evidence now laid before me the Memorialist could not make out such a case as could be entertained in the Lyon Court, or in which, if entertained, he could ultimately succeed. He must be able in any supposed complaint at his instance to state that he is the Lineal successor by descent to the head or chief of the Family, and that others descended of Cadets of that Family are endeavouring to usurp the distinction to which he is exclusively intitled. It is evident however that this the Memorialist can not do, on the contrary the most material document laid before me, namely the Bond dated 20 and 27th July 1714, would in its production distinctly prove the very reverse, and that whoever may be head of the Family, he obviously is not so by descent tho' his predecessor was by this very anomalous proceeding voted at the time into the Chieftainship, this may, whilst the other families chuse to acknowledge him as their head, entitle the Memorialist by their courtesy to that appellation, But I apprehend can convey no legal effect whatsoever which the Lyon Court could pay any regard to. This of itself appears to be an unsurmountable objection to the instituting any such proceedings, as would be competent to a person having it in his power to state and

prove that he was by descent the head of a family. It is therefore perhaps unnecessary to observe farther that although a variety of documents laid before me are extremely curious and fit to be preserved in the private repositories of the Memorialist and his family, yet they are of such a nature as could not be held in evidence in any Court of Law, and would in my opinion be rejected as inadmissible. Even although they contained, which they do not, evidence of the Memorialist's family being esteemed and reputed head of the Family of MacGregor by descent and not by election, upon the whole I am clearly of opinion that, however unfounded the claims of other competitors may be, the Memorialist would not succeed in making good his preferable title to this distinction, and that it would be unadvisable in him to involve himself in any lawsuit on the subject.

"The opinion of [illegible] (Signed) R Dundas.

"George Square

"24 July 1799."

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Chapter XXXIII

The Trial of three of Rob Roy MacGregor's Sons, 1752-3-4

THERE are no accounts of James nor MacGregor or Drummond in the few years immediately after the "45." He does not appear to have been molested by the Government, and was included in the act of indemnity. In December 1750, however, in company with his outlawed brother Robert, he committed a very serious offence against the laws of the land. Rob Oig had returned to Scotland from France, where it appears he was present at the Battle of Fontenoy, and had become a widower, his first wife having been of the family of Graham of Drunkie ; he resolved to seek his fortune by a second marriage with a young widow, Jean Key, heiress of Edinbelly and relict of John Wright. It is not known whether Rob had tried in lawful ways to obtain the lady's hand, but he with the aid of his brother James, succeeded in carrying her off and marrying her forcibly. For this crime the offenders were subsequently seized and brought to trial, beginning with James who was the first seized and tried, before the High Court of Justiciary, Edinburgh, July 13th, 1752.¹

The Indictment states that "Upon the 8th day of Dec^{ber} 1750 years, in the evening thereof, under cloud and silence of night" "Jean Key daughter and sole heiress of the deceased James Key, portioner of Edinbelly, and relict of John Wright, lawful son of John Wright of Easter Glins, who had died in the month of October preceding, leaving the said Jean Key his widow, then a minor, going in the 19th year of her age, (who) was then living at her own house at Edinbelly, in the parish of Balfron, and shire of Stirling, where she was lying and rising, nightly and

¹ From "The Trials of James, Duncan and Robt. M^cGregor, three sons of the celebrated Rob Roy, before the High Court of Justiciary, 1752, 1753, and 1754. Edin. 1818."

daily, under the protection of Almighty God and of his Majesty's laws, and had then with her in her house, Janet Mitchell her mother, and Thomas Key, Tenant in Balquhan, her Uncle, or father's brother, and Annabell Mitchell, relict of John Fairlie, her Aunt, or mother's sister, with servants and other members of the family; and then and there, the said house was beset, invaded and violently entered by a crew of lawless ruffians, armed with guns, swords, durks, pistols, or other warlike weapons; amongst whom was the said James M^cGregor, alias Drummond, alias James More; and Robert M^cGregor, alias Campbell, alias Drummond, alias Rob: Oig; and Ronald M^cGregor alias Campbell, alias Drummond—all three sons of the deceased Robert Macgregor, commonly called and known by the name of Rob Roy; and which Robert, brother to the said James Drummond, at that time stood declared an outlaw and fugitive from the laws, by a sentence of fugitation pronounced against him by the High Court of Justiciary, upon the 16th day of July 1736, for not appearing to underly the law, for the murder of John M^cLaren of Wester Innerenty, in the Parish of Balquhidder and shire of Perth: and the said James Drummond and his said two brothers, were then and there accompanied by Duncan M^cGregor alias Drummond, in Strathyre, and then prisoner in the Tolbooth of Edinburgh, and a number of other persons, armed as aforesaid, his accomplices in a most lawless and barbarous and wicked enterprise, to attack and invade the said Jean Kay in her own house, and violently and forcibly to carry her away from the same, in order to compel her to be married to the said Robert M^cGregor &c &c brother to the said James; and in prosecution of the said wicked design, he the said James M^cGregor alias &c &c with his accomplices, and armed as aforesaid, came at the time and place aforesaid, to the house of the said Jean Key, and having placed guards at the doors and windows of the said house, in order to prevent the said Jean from escaping, or any assistance being brought to her, he the said James, and the said Robert and Ronald, brothers to the said James, and others of his accomplices, did violently and forcibly enter the house of the said Jean Key, and not finding her in the room where the said James first entered, he or some other of his accomplices, did, with many horrid oaths and imprecations, threaten to murder every person in the family, or to burn the house and every person in it alive, unless the said Jean Key should instantly be produced to him; which obliged the said Janet Mitchell her mother, to bring her out of a closet to which she had retired in great fear and terror, in order to conceal herself; and that as soon as she was brought into the presence of the said invaders, he the said James M^cGregor, in a daring and violent manner told her, that he and his accomplices, were come there, in order to marry her to the said Robert, his brother. And upon her desiring to be allowed till next morning or some few hours, to deliberate upon the answer she was to give to so unexpected and sudden a proposal as a marriage betwixt her, then not two months a widow, and a man with whom she had no

manner of acquaintance, after some further discourse or expostulation he, the said James M^cGregor, or one or other of his accomplices laid violent hands upon the said Jean Key, within her own dwelling house as aforesaid, and in a most barbarous, cruel and most unbecoming manner, dragged her to the door, while she was making all the resistance in her power, and crying out for help and assistance, and uttering many bitter lamentations; and after she was thus dragged to the door, the said James M^cGregor or one or other of his accomplices did, with force and violence, most barbarously and inhumanly lay the said Jean Key upon a horse, on which the said Robert M^cGregor or one or other of his company, was mounted, placing her body across the horse upon the fore, or fore part of the saddle, after having tied her arms with ropes; and during all the time these horrid and barbarous outrages were acting, he, the said James M^cGregor or one or other of them, did threaten with execrable oaths, immediately to murder any person who should offer to give the said Jean Key the least assistance; and after having posted some of their number with their arms, as guards upon the said Jean Key's house, to remain for some time to prevent any persons coming out to alarm the neighbourhood, and procure assistance to rescue the said Jean Key, the said James M^cGregor and his accomplices, or some or other of them did in a violent, barbarous and cruel manner, carry off the said Jean Key from her own dwelling-house as aforesaid lying across the fore part of the saddle, with her arms tied, while she was crying out for help and assistance, and making many bitter lamentations, to the house of John Leckie, maltman and brewer at the Kirk of Buchanan, about six miles distant from Edinbelly, where the said Jean continued to give all the evidence in her power of the deepest grief and sorrow at her unhappy fate, and from thence, in a few hours the said James M^cGregor and his accomplices carried her by force and violence to a place called Rueindennan, and from thence by water to some part in the Highlands, about the upper end of Loch Lomond, out of the reach of her friends and relations, where she was detained in captivity, and carried from place to place for upwards of three months; and during this captivity, whilst her person and life were in the power of the said James M^cGregor or his accomplices, he and they, or some or other of them, in further prosecution of the wicked purpose, for which they were guilty of the hamesuckin and violent abduction aforesaid, caused to be celebrated the form of a pretended marriage betwixt him the said Robert M^cGregor alias &c &c brother to the said James M^cGregor, and outlaw and fugitive for murder as aforesaid, and they without the free consent and against the will of the said Jean Key."

The indictment goes on to quote certain documents.

" 1st. Sentence of fugitation pronounced in a Circuit Court of Justiciary held at Perth 25th May 1751 against the said James, his Brothers Robert and Ronald & five other accomplices for failing to stand trial," " 2^{dly} the sentence of fugitation pro-

nounced by the High Court of Justiciary at Edinburgh 16th July 1736 against the said Robert for not appearing to underly the law for the murder of the deceased John M^cLaren." "3^{dly} the judicial examination and declaration of the said Jean Key subscribed by her hand in presence of the Lord Justice Clerk and one of the Lords of Justiciary, 20th May & 4th June 1751." "Lastly a piece of evidence to prove that a pretended marriage was celebrated betwixt the said Robert, and the said Jean Key, two bills of suspension in which Robert is designed Jean Key's husband, seeking apparently to get disposal of the estate, and at which time James came to Edinburgh and acted as agent, solicitor or manager." The pannel was remitted "to the knowledge of an assize."

In the "Books of adjournal" is recorded a warrant, dated 18th March 1751, for the sequestration of Jean Key, the Court desiring to protect her from Robert M^cGregor and his party, and ordaining her to remain at the house of John Wightman of Maulsley in the Potter Row, near Edinburgh, till the 4th day of June next to come, in view of all possible contingencies, but to allow her mother and relations to have access to her. Jean Key, it appears, died 4th Oct^{ber}. 1751, but the cause of death is not specified. James MacGregor was brought from Fort William a prisoner to Edinburgh 18th Dec^{ber}. 1751.¹ While the evidence as to the forcible carrying off the young widow is perfectly clear, the witnesses give contradictory testimony as to whether or not, she afterwards became reconciled to her determined captor—the marriage it seems took place at Ruindennan (Rowardennan?), a minister having been sent for to perform the ceremony. The following deposition by Henry Home of Kames, Esq^{re}, one of the senators of the College of Justice, and afterwards Lord Kames, is interesting on account of his eminence at the Bar, in Literature, Agriculture, &c.

"That a few days before the date of the second Bill of Suspension, the deponent was applied to by Mr Alexander Stuart writer to the Signet, on behalf of Robert M^cGregor alias Campbell, who was fugitate by the Court of Justiciary; and he was told by the said Mr Stuart; that Jean Key, Robert's wife was come to town to solicit for him. The deponent having heard of the violent abduction, scrupled at all to engage in such an affair until he should know the woman's own sentiments and her present disposition: That there was a meeting in the house of Mr David Græme Advocate, who was employed as a lawyer in the said affair: None present but the woman, Mr Græme, Mr Stuart and the deponent. The conversation began

¹ Abridged from the trial.

upon the force and violence used in carrying her off which she did not deny, though she endeavoured to alleviate, but as the principal point was the woman's present disposition which the deponent wanted to know, in order to determine himself whether he would engage or not; he put any particular and pointed questions to her upon that head, exhorting her withal in the strongest terms to speak her mind freely; and for her encouragement promising her absolute protection and security. The result of the whole questions was this answer: That however matters were carried on, she was now absolutely reconciled to her husband, loved him and was thoroughly satisfied with her present condition. The deponent upon this having no doubt of her sincerity, agreed to serve her and Robert M^cGregor alias Campbell, and accordingly the consultation went on; the particulars of which the deponent does not now remember." "Depones that the woman appeared sensible and sedate, and cheerful, and answered the questions put to her, so as to satisfy the deponent, as he has said above, that she was quite well pleased with her present condition. Depones, That though he was satisfied from common report, that there had been very unjustifiable violence used in carrying off the young woman from her own house, yet willing to hear what she had to say on that subject, he put a few questions to her; she wanted to excuse it as much as she could; but finding that she embarrassed herself, and could not make her story consistent, he dropt that subject and applied himself more particularly to inquire into her present condition and disposition of mind, as he has above deponed upon.

"William Baird maltman at Glasgow, depones that he, along with Mr Graham, merchant in Glasgow, being possessed with a warrant to apprehend the pannel and his brother, they met with young Glengyle and acquainted him thereof¹ and that they wanted to have some conversation with the pannel and his brothers upon the subject of the said Jean Key's being carried away from her own house by them, and suggested to Glengyle that he intended to propose to them, that Jean Key should have leave to go to Glasgow to see her friends, leaving it in her choice, either to stay with them or to return to Robert Campbell her Husband as she should think fit: that Glengyle relished the proposal, and wrote a letter to the pannel, which he sent by his own servant to him; in consequence of which the pannel and his brothers met the deponent and Mr Graham, at Callander of Monteith next day, and Jean Key came along with the brothers. But he before the said letter was dispatched, gave his parole of honour to Glengyle, that none of the said brothers should be taken up for 48 hours from that time: That at this meeting which was in Donald Macnab's, there were present, besides the brothers and Jean Key the deponent, Mr Graham, Glengyle, Mr Fairfoull of Braindam, when the deponent renewed the fore-said proposal; adding that their agreeing to it would remove all objections, and

¹ From another deposition it appears this was on January 5, 1751.—Ed.

they will get Jean Key and the rights of the estate, and if they refused it they might repent it; to which the pannel answered, that he was in a worse condition, in the year 1745 when he was flying before the King's Army, carried in a litter; but since, that the strength of his own country and friends protected, and would protect him; adding, that he did not believe Jean Key would go to Glasgow and leave her husband: that he himself was satisfied she should go, and would advise her to do so."

The conversations ended in nothing, as although Jean Key wept sorely at not being allowed to go to see her mother, the two brothers would not agree to it. Witnesses for the defence were heard, and the case was closed, the pannel James M^cGregor being carried back to prison on the 5th August 1752. It was found proven that James M^cGregor with his brother Robert M^cGregor had forcibly carried off Jean Key.

"But they also all in one voice find it proven, for alleviation of the pannel's guilt in the premises, that the said Jean Key did afterwards acquiesce in her condition; and finally the assize all in one voice, find the forcible marriage and rape not proven."

Certain persons of the jury afterwards addressed a letter to the Lord Justice Clerk to explain that their unanimous design in using the expression of alleviation was to exempt the pannel from capital punishment.

"On the 6th August 'The Lawyers for the pannel specially desired of the Court that they might be allowed an opportunity to inform upon the debate.' Consequently it was decided 'to supersede advising verdict and debate' till the 20th Nov^{br}. same year."

On that day the said "James Drummond not compearing nor brought to the pannel,"

"It was resolved that the Magistrates of Edinburgh and the Keeper of their tolbooth should be called. George Drummond Esq^{re} late Lord Provost of Edinburgh and James Robb Keeper of the prison 'severally declared that in Sep^{ber} last having received anonymous letters acquainting them that the said James M^cGregor's escape from the tolbooth either by force or fraud was intended' made application to the Lord Justice Clerk for a warrant to commit him to the Castle of Edinburgh, and that he was delivered over to a party of the City Guard who delivered him over to the Deputy Governor; 'and that on the 16th instant he had made his

escape.' Warrants were issued for his apprehension, precognitions relative to the manner of his escape were taken and the 'Diet was continued from time to time' till 10th March 1755 when it was adjourned 'ay and until the said James M^cGregor's apprehension.'"

The following particulars as to James M^cGregor's escape were published in the "Scots Magazine" for November 1752:—

"James M^cGregor, alias Drummond, under trial for carrying off Jean Key of Edinbelly, made his escape from Edinburgh Castle on the 16th Nov^{ber} 1752. The manner of it is thus related. In the evening he dressed himself in an old tattered big coat put over his own clothes, an old night cap, an old leather apron, and old dirty shoes and stockings so as to personate a cobbler. When he was thus equipped, his daughter, a maid servant who assisted and who was the only person in the room except two of his young children, scolded the cobbler for having done his work carelessly, and this with such an audible voice as to be heard by the sentinels without the room door. About seven o'clock while she was scolding, the pretended cobbler opened the room door, and went out with a pair of old shoes in his hand, muttering his discontent for the harsh usage he had received. He passed the guards unsuspected; but was soon missed, and a strict search made in the Castle, and also in the City, the gates of which were shut, but all in vain. The sergeants and some of the soldiers on duty, were put under confinement &c."

"In the same Magazine for Dec^{ber} 1752. it is added 'A return from London to the report of the proceedings of the Court Martial appointed to inquire into the manner of James Drummond's escape, arrived at Edinburgh Dec^{ber} 30th. In consequence of which two Lieutenants, who commanded the guard the night Drummond escaped, are broke, the sergeant who had the charge of locking the Prisoner in his room is reduced to a private man; the porter has been whipped and all the rest are released.'"

"Duncan M^cGregor alias Drummond, in Strathyre" was tried on January 15th, 1753, for the same offence, but as it appeared that he had joined his brothers "not thinking he was going about anything criminal," he was acquitted.

"When James M^cGregor made his escape from Edinburgh, he travelled in disguise, and directed his course towards England. On the Evening of the fourth day he found himself benighted upon a moor in Cumberland and heedless of his steps, which he could no longer guide, he retired into a wood. He heard the sound of voices at a distance, and ignorant whether his pursuers might not be at hand, prepared to stand on the defensive. Observing a ray of light to issue from the spot from which the sound proceeded, he cautiously advanced towards it and observed

an old woman holding a torch to three men who were placing panniers on their horses. Among these men he recognised an old acquaintance, a tinker of the name of Marshall, whom he had befriended in the North, and who now returned his good offices by protecting and sumptuously entertaining him for three days in his Cave and afterwards accompanying him till he got safe on board a ship and departed for the Isle of Man. From this place he retired to France.”¹

The trial of “Robert M^cGregor, alias Campbell, alias Drummond, alias Robin Oig,” the actual abductor, took place on 24th December 1753. An attempt was made to show that previous to the “pretended hamesucken,” etc., a courtship had been carried on between the parties, and that the marriage was solemnised with the lady’s free will and choice, but this plea was not established.

“Compeared Henry Home of Kames Esq. one of the Senators of the College of Justice, who adhered to his former deposition; and being interrogate for the prosecutor Whether or not, after the 18th day of March 1751 when Jean Key was sequestered in the house of Mr Wightman of Maulsley, he continued to give her his assistance as a lawyer? Depones that having heard that after she got in among her friends and was under their protection, she told her story in a very different manner from what she had done to him; that therefore he declined to be thereafter any further concerned in her affairs.”

The pannel was unanimously found “guilty, art and part, of entering with other lawless people armed, the house of Edinbelly, which belonged to the deceased Jane Key, designed in the Indictment, in which she and family then dwelt; and in a forcible and hostile manner, within the said house, did attack, invade, and lay violent hands upon the person of the said Jean Key, and did carry her out and away from the said House.” The sentence pronounced against Robin Oig was that he should be hung.

The following account of the execution of Robert M^cGregor is taken from the *Caledonian Mercury*, 17th February 1754:—

“Yesterday Robert Campbell, alias M^cGregor alias ‘Rob Roy,’ was executed in the Grassmarket, pursuant to his sentence, for the forcible carrying away of the deceased Mrs Jane Key, the heiress of Edinbelly. He was very genteely dressed, read on a volume of Gother’s² works from the prison to the place of execution and for a considerable time on the scaffold. He behaved with great decency, and

¹ From the Introductory Memoir preceding the “Trials of James, Duncan and Robert, Edin^r 1818.”

² *Sic.*

declared he died an unworthy member of the Church of Rome. And further said, That he attributed all his misfortunes to his swerving two or three years ago from that Communion; acknowledged the violent methods he had used to obtain Mrs Key, for which he has been condemned; and hoped that his suffering would put an end to the further prosecution of his brother James Drummond, for the part he acted in that affair. His body was delivered over to his friends, which they put into a coffin and conveyed away to the Highlands."¹

Several facts as to Rob. Oig's life after he was outlawed in 1736 can be gleaned from an "Information for James Drummond at the time of his Trial." Robert it appears went abroad to push his fortunes; having remained abroad till 1744 he then enlisted with General John Campbell to serve His Majesty in the wars in Flanders; he was wounded at the battle of Fontenoy and taken prisoner by the French: returning home in 1746 he rejoined the Regiment, and served there till he obtained his Colonel's discharge. Thereafter he married his first wife with consent of her friends, a sister of Mr Graham of Drunkie. "He was either ignorant of or did not apprehend any bad consequences from that sentence of outlawry pronounced in absence so many years before, as he was at no time afterwards challenged for that alleged murder, so during these latter years he appeared as a free subject"—the recital of these circumstances being supposed to show that he was an equal match to Jean Key, and that her fortune could be no temptation to him to involve himself and his friends in such enormities.

Quoted in the "Trials."

Chapter XXXIV

Letters of James Mor MacGregor to Balhaldies in 1754

THE large number of Jacobite gentlemen who followed their Prince's fortunes to France after the "45," had to live in forced idleness, in poverty, in weary expectation of a favourable turn in the Prince's affairs, and in waiting some unknown good fortune. The stirring events which had stimulated their virtues of loyalty, courage, devotion to a great cause, and scope for their military talents, were over. Patience alone was the quality now called for, and the old feelings of ambition and restless energy could only prey upon themselves. No wonder that amongst the nobler spirits there were others who fell under temptation, and even deteriorated into the despicable office of a spy—false to God and man.

Amongst these it is supposed that James Mor¹ MacGregor or Drummond had a place, but if so, it seems to have arisen from the circumstances of crime and wretchedness, in which he had early been involved. His reputation had not much to lose, and therefore although glad that the researches of Mr Lang clear "Hamish Mor" from the aggravated treachery of the character who signed himself "Pickle the Spy," one cannot but regret that the black correspondence should now be traced to a Highland Chief of another Clan, who had hitherto been respected. James Mor's last letters are undoubtedly pathetic, and his faults brought him no gain. There seems reason to believe that he utterly repudiated the offer made to him by the Government, which possibly involved personal treachery to his Prince and to his friends in France. Writers view matters very differently—one mentions Hamish Mor's miserable death, alone and starving in Paris, as a point against Prince Charles and those for whose cause he

¹ Gaelic for big or great; this word has frequently been incorrectly spelt "mohr," when the adjective applies to a feminine noun it takes by aspiration an h, thus "mhor."

suffered, while another fastens eagerly on the supposed infamy of the unhappy James. In connection with this, the following is quoted from a footnote in Mr Lang's book "Pickle the Spy":—

"Some of Pickle's letters were published by Mr Murray Rose in an essay called "an Infamous Spy James Mohr MacGregor" in the *Scotsman* March 15th 1895. This article was brought to my Notice June 22d 1896. As the author identifies Pickle with James Mohr MacGregor, though Pickle began to communicate with the English government while James was a prisoner in Edinburgh Castle, and continued to do so for years after James's death; it is plain that he is in error, and that the transaction requires fresh examination. Mr Murray Rose in the article cited does not indicate the provenance of the documents which he publishes. When used in this work, they are copied from the Papers of the Pelham Administration, The transcripts have been for several years in my hands, but I desire to acknowledge Mr Murray Rose's priority in printing some of the documents, which in my opinion he wholly misunderstood, at least on March 15th 1895. How many he printed, if any, besides those in the *Scotsman* and in what periodicals I am not informed."

It must be left to the experts who have been at the pains to rake amongst such disagreeable material, to form a competent judgment as to the apportionment of guilt, but the writer of the letter in the *Scotsman*, to which Mr Lang refers, went out of his way to affirm that the alleged conduct of James Mor MacGregor "must leave a stain on the Clan to which he belonged." It is needless to allude further to the letter, except to remark that the gentleman appears to have been in error as to the individuality of the criminal, and was assuredly mistaken as to the responsibility of a Clan for the delinquency of one member.

Memoire in favors of James MacGregor 1753. Translation from the French.¹

"To mylord the Marquis of Saint Conte &c, Minister and Secretary of State.

"James Drummond or Macgregor, son of Rob Roy MacGregor who distinguished himself in the year 1715.

"Most humbly sheweth to your Highness.

¹ These letters were amongst the Balhaldie Papers. They were given publicity about 1818 by Dr M^cLeay, M.D. in Crieff, to whom they had been merely lent by the custodian, Mrs MacGregor of Balhaldies, for perusal, and it was considered that the time was quite immature for their publication, when near relatives were still alive, as also without the sanction of the young proprietor, then in India.—Ed.

“That on the arrival of the Prince of Wales in Scotland, he made himself master of the Fort of Inversnaite; That he joined the Prince with 200 Macgregors, who in the absence of their Chief had followed him and joined the Reg. of James Duke of Perth, in which the petitioner served in the Rank of Major; That he had a thigh broken at the Battle of Preston; That having caused himself to be conveyed to the Fort of Inversnaite he preserved it at his own charges and expenses, in spite of the repeated efforts of the enemy, till the Battle of Culloden, in which he again had the misfortune to be wounded; That all his goods have been plundered, burned or confiscated; That he would not have come to shelter himself in France but on account of what he did when the Prince was in Scotland and because it was absolutely impracticable for him to remain in Scotland, his Enemies being absolutely in quest of his life, as much for services which he had done the Prince, as in consequence of his refusal of a higher rank in their service.

“He dares to hope that your Highness will be graciously pleased to put him on the List of the Scots who receive a gratuity from the Court, in regard of his services, his losses, and the deplorable situation in which he now finds himself, and he would not cease to offer his prayers for your Highness’s health and prosperity.”

Letter from James Macgregor to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

“Paris Sep. 20 1753.

“Sir,—The violence of your Royal Highness’s enemies has at last got the better of the Resolution I had taken after the unhappy Battle of Culloden never to leave the Country but stay at home, and be as useful to your Cause as I possibly could, even after they had got me into their hands; I continued firm in this resolution they having no new treasons, as they name it, to prove.

“Your Royal Highness’s Friend advised my escaping from Prison to shun certain death, This the Advocate made no ceremony to shew he had orders from Court to bring about, at whatever rate or lies or by whatever means. And the method he took of me on obsolete Acts of Parliament and packing up a Jurie of the most envenomed Scots made my fate certain if by God’s assistance I had not saved myself by escaping, I was ever unwilling to come abroad to be troublesome either to your Royal Highness or your friends but necessity now obliges me to beg your directions how or to whom to apply I having trayed avery way I could think of, or was advised, without as yet having any hopes of success, this is not the only reason now of giving your Royal Highness this trouble, the Route I took to get here by the Isle of Man and the coast of Ireland put it in my way to learn what must be of great consequence to the Cause upon a proper occasion, but is put out of my power to be communicated save to your Royal Highness, The King your Father, and my Chief of Balhaldies who wishes he had a chance of informing your Royal Highness of what must be of so much use to your cause, I have in vain hitherto endeavoured to find out the means of laying myself

at your Royal Highness's feet which necessitates my now writing this and that your Royal Highness may have no mistake about me I am James Drummond MacGregor, Rob Roy MacGregor's son, who joynd no Corps with his men at the Battle of Preston pans and had his thigh broke in the action which incapacitated him from following you into England, but upon your return Joynd the Army with six companys of MacGregors which the Duke of Perth engaged me to add to his Reg; untill my Chieff Balhaldies arrived from France. when I continued to serve as Major to the unhappy Culloden. I ever am with greatest respect

"Sir

"Your Royal Highness's most humble and faithful servant

"James Drummond MacGregor."

"It appears that the Memorial with the date of 1753 without month, preceded this Letter to the Prince, because of the date of the following which refers to the Memorial."

Letter from James Drummond MacGregor addressed to M^cGregor of M^cGregor, i.e. Balhaldies.

"Paris 8. Sep. 1753.—Dr Chief,—I have sent the Inclosed Memorial which I shou'd to Lord Marichall this morning, and he put one his amendments which Mr Gordon was satisfied with. I have Engaged to let his Ldship know how soon the memorial is presented to the Minister at which time he was so good as promise to Engage all his friends in my interest, the Cobby herewith sent you is the one that's to be presented to the Minister, as it is so clear wrote, L: Mariechall desired that I would waite on my Lady Lesmore and try to get Sir John Sullivan to present both me and the memorial. I dare say this Rejoyesing Season may be favourable, as now at a time when the King's family have Increas'd and that a young Prince is com't to the world, for there will be rejoyesings over all the faces at Court, but for my part I know no more than to receive your commands and obey whatever you direct; so that I have sent the bearer on purpose that you may be pleased to let me know what step I now must follow, I am quite run out of Cash. I shou'd also the English Memorial wrote at your house to L^d Mariechall and y^{by} give him Reason to tell me that he thought that Glengyle was my Chief, and not you, which obliged me to relate to his Lordship a little of that History by which I have convinced him of his error, more of which I shall let you know at meeting, that will make you laugh, as did his Ldship. I hope you'll do me the Justice as to be always assur'd of the grate Respect with which I have and ought to honour you and yours and that shall continue.

"Dr Chief.

"Your own to command while "Jas. Drummond."

"PS.—I understand that the Bishop of Cambutch (?) lives at present within one league of Paris if I can get a little cash to borrow, I shall wait on him tomorrow."

Letter from James Drummond MacGregor, addressed Monsieur Gordon Principal au College Ecossais, Rue Victor, à Paris pour tenir à Monsieur MacGregor de Balhaldies, à Beauvoir, à Paris.

“Dunkirke April 6, 1754.—Dear Chief,—No doubt you'd be surprised to hear of my being openly in London, and that I did not acquaint you of my intention before I parted with you. I was not sure at that time whether I could go there or not, and besides there was a particular reason why I did not think you ought to know, or to be known, to the project I intended then to put in execution as much on your own account as mine if not more so, otherwise you might imagine me to be the most ungrateful person on earth considering the Parently usage I had the favour to receive from you & when I have the pleasurs of seeing you, you will be perfectly satisfied on that head. I fell upon ways and means to procure a Licence from under George's own sign manuel and after I appeared before the Secretaries of State and delivered my case to be laid before the Ministry and had also delivered the inclosed case for my broy' who suffered conforme to his sentence and the way and manner I represented my own case as well as my Brother's, the Ministry seemed favourable untill the Duke of Argyll interposed and also the grand Advocate for Scotland, the Duke positively entered your Clan in general the most disaffected in Scotland and after a very odious manner he represented also the whole Clan was Popish. It's certain my Brother being openly Roman Catholick hurt me much and gave the Ministry a very bad impression. I was at the time much indisposed of a fever, otherwise would have a better chance to save my Broy' and myself, Squair Corret (?) made me a party on your account and told that he thought it a favour done to himself to serve any of your Clan After I had recovered my illness about 19 days agoe I was sent for by the Under Secretary who gave me to understand by the Earl of Holderness orders that with great difficulty his Lordship had now procured for me handsome bread in the Government service and that I was to go off soon to Edinburgh where a sham tryal was to pass upon me to satisfie the Publick, he then acquainted me with the Employ I was to have, which I thought proper not to accept of and I desired that he would acquaint the Earl of Holderness that I was born in the Character of a Gentleman that I never intended to accept of that, which would be a disgrace to my family as well as a scourge to my country, nor did I think when his Lordship would consider with more patient deliberation, upon the offer made me but that he would forgive my refusing it, but if his Lordship thought me a proper subject to serve on any station in which other gentlemen of honour served, that I was very well satisfied and no other ways. The same Secretary sent for me the next day when he gave me to understand that it was the Ministry's orders to me to retire out of his Majesty's dominions within three days, upon which there was a mess' sett over me for fear I would return to Scotland, the Mess' was ordered to see me landed on this side upon their own charges. I could not have

time to wait on my friends as the Mess' attended me so close, only saw Gregor Drummond who knew my whole transactions with these; our friends who spoke against me sometime, proving what brought me thither, began now to speak in the most favourable manner, They then knowing the treatment I had received from the Ministry, though the offer made was very advantageous as to the purse, as I stood to my resolution it was approved by every body even of some of the other side. This job was very expensive upon me yet had I the luck to save my poor Brother, I would not grudge anything. Before I went to London I received from Major Buchanan £103 and he still owes me 30 which is to be paid against Martinmas next. All that I have saved of the whole I carried with me is about £40 and £16 I have sent my wife, I thought it my duty to let you know of this that you'd be so good as write me next step you may think I ought to take, I am advised if I could carry on a small trade in this place and had some credit, with the little money I have I might make some good bread but would do nothing till I would hear from you. I would be glad to know if you had an answer to the letter you know the draught of, sent from me to a certain great man and also what method you think most proper to procure the gratification. I thought better to remain here as I am not well received, rather than go up to Paris not knowing that You'd approve of my settling here, which seems to be very feasible, yet as you are my head I leave you to dispose of me as you shall see fit and proper and yrfor shall wait your orders if you please to advise by yours. Ane ample account of the project which procured the Licence and ane account of that worthy employ offered me, you shall have in full in my next. I beg pardon for this long letter and that I have the honour of manifesting my gratitude is the sincerest wish of Dr Chief

"your own to command.

J^{as} Drummond.

"PS.—Adress to J^{as} Drummond care of Miss Fitzgerald at the sign of the Blue Anchor Olnken Street Dunkirk if you send."

From James MacGregor Drummond to Balhaldies.

"Dunkirk May 1st 1754.

"Dr Chief,—I had the honour of yours some time agoe and would have made a return ere now but that these eight days past I have been taken ill of an ague which continues.

"I am glad to have your approbation as to my settling here, I make no doubt our friends the Stewarts will endeavour to make a handle of my being in London, but I leave you to judge if it would be reasonable for me to make an attempt tho' never so hazardous, if I could expect to be of service or relief to my Brother, or procure my own liberty to support my distressed wife and numerous small family.

"The way and manner I procured the Licence to return to Great Britain was this, Captain Duncan Campbell who is nephew to Glengyle and my near relation

wrote me in June last about Allan Breack Stewart¹ and inq'r'd if there were any possibility of getting him delivered in any part in England, that if I could be of use in the matter that I might expect my own pardon. I returned him answer, often I was in Paris, that I would use my interest to endeavour to bring Stewart the murderer to justice, but that as I could not trust any with the secret, that I could not act alone so well as if I had a Trustee to support me ; after receipt of this both Capt: Duncan and the present Glenuir wrote me in a most pressing manner, which letters I still retain, and desired of me to acquaint them upon receipt of these letters, and if I desired that a trustee and money should be sent me to support the carrying of the project ; I wrote for this person to support me. After this gentleman came to Paris I waited upon him, he showed me proper recommendations he had from the Earl of Albemarle upon whom he waited and disclosed the matter to his Lordship and told his Lo^{sp} at the same time nothing could be done without me, nor could the murderer be brought to England unless his Lo^{sp} would procure a Licence to me for that purpose. His Lo^{sp} frankly consented to send express for the Licence to London, which being come at the same time, and David Stewart Brother to Glenbuckie who, with little Duncan MacGregor whom you recommended to Lord Ogilvie, put Allan Breack the murderer so much on his Guard that the very night I intended to have carried him of, made his escape from me after stealing out of my cloak bag several things of cloathes, linnens and 4 snuff boxes, one of which was G. Drummonds, all this was enacted in presence of your shoe maker his wife and daughter. After the murderer made his escape my friend went to Lord Albemarle and acquainted him of what had happened, his Lo^{sp} sent for me and I told his Lo^{sp} the way and manner he made his escape, his Lo^{sp} told me had I been luckie enough to have succeeded, that were I guilty of ever so much treason, that I might shuredly expect my pardon, I acquainted his Lo^{sp} that I was not guilty of treason for that I was not only freed by the Act of Indemnity, but that in the year 1747 I had received a pass from Andrew Fletcher Lord Justice Clerk then for Scotland, and as your Lo^{sp}, meaning Albemarle, commanded in Scotland at that time, your Lo^{sp} gave consent to my having said pass which I then produced, and his Lo^{sp} remembered the affair very well. He then inquired into my case which I laid before his Lo^{sp} and the distress that my wife and family was in. This other gentleman told my lord that I had 14 children, great many of whom were very young, this other gentleman moved that now as there was a licence procured for me to return into Great Britain, that as I used my utmost endeavours to bring the murderer to justice, that I might be allowed by his Lo^{sp} to go to London to represent both my own and my Brother's case, and beg'd his Lo^{sp} Recommendation for that purpose, to which his Lo^{sp} answered that he was afraid that tho' he would incline to do me service and have it done for me, that all those of the Clan

¹ See Sir Walter Scott's narrative farther on.

MacGregor were too zealous Jacobites, but that if he thought that I could be trusted that he did not know but something might be done for me and my numerous family, upon which his Lo^{sp} wrote a letter to the Earl of Holderness in my favours, and allowed I should go to London, upon which I parted and went to wait on Major Buchanan and from thence to London, how soon I waited on the Earl of Holderness, his Lo^{sp} desired me to put my case in writing and that he would lay it before the Ministry but at the same time that I behaved to lodge in a Messenger's House where I would be entertained at the King's expence. That lodging there was not meant as any restraint upon me but for some other reason Neither should any restraint be put upon me but have my liberty conform to my Licence. Eight days after I was called to the Earl of Holderness's house where I was examined in a most civil manner but was so much sifted with questions and cross questions that I was like to be put in confusion but upon mustering up all my spirits having nothing else for it I endeavoured that they could not throw stones and at the same time made such Compliance answers as I thought suited best their subject. I understood some time after that Secretary Murray was in the next room, the excuses I made for not answering the questions put to me, and that I plainly assured them that Secretary Murray was both a Liar, villain, and a very great coward, and that at the time he was mostly employed by the young Pretender, as I then called him, which I thought made some favourable impression upon both the Chancellor and Holderness none else being present. I was dismissed and a few days after I contracted a fever and gravel which continued till the middle of March and what happened after that I have acquainted you with in my last, this is all the whole affair from the beginning, and considering Glenure's being so nearly related to me and my wife, and that the Stewarts had shewn themselves on all occasions the cut-throats of all our people, no mortal needs be surprised if I should endeavour to bring my friend's murderer to justice Besides that very family of Barcaldin is the greatest support your Clan has in our part of Scotland, I mean the parts I formerly lived in and yrabouts, now I leave you to judge whether I acted right or not in keeping my design secret from you. My reason you may judge, but when I parted with you I was not sure of going to England, now if you find my conduct amiss, you may chastise me without control as you may think proper, for as I am your own it is no other person's business what you do with any of your Clan. I was informed by Patrick M^cGregor who went lately for Scotland that people speak much against me, and as I know they'll incline to make a handle of my being openly at London, I beg you'll put a stop to it only by telling Lord Nairn, Gask, Mr Gordon the principal, that I can answer for what I have done, for tho' the attempt was bold and hazardous, I thank God I came off with great honour as I refused yr terms. Let no mortal know of my attempt upon the murderer for I'm determined to deny it as I did not succeed, and as he ran off with my money and goods I may charge him for

theft. I understand Stewart the murderer has openly declared that if ever I return to France that he would murder me, I think when a proof of this is to be had, he ought to be put into close custody, of this I leave you to judge. I would have wrote before now but eight days ago I had the misfortune to be taken ill of an ague which continues. To be a stabler¹ here which is the freedom of the town is of the greatest service and no man can carry on a trade without it, the way to proceed to be a stabler is to procure an order from the Minister of France to Mr De Sechelle now residing in Lille, by which means Mons De Sechelle the Intendent will send an order to the Magistrates of this place to receive me as such, I am very little acquainted with the people, If you'd be so good as write to some of your acquaintance in this place that as I intend to settle here that you would take as done to yourself whatever friendship was shewn me, that the best people here knowing I had your countenance would greatly help me in our business I could expect to drive on. You give no notice to that part of Rob's case that is about the murder. It was made up in answer to a part of the Advocate's speech against him of which they had no proof to the contrary. I send you the petition as well as the case. As I never expect to get home any more I now take my own name by which I am known here, please direct for me care of Mr Robert mercht in Rue du Quay, Dunkirk. I beg whatever you have to do here that you'll favour me with your commands if you think it will be in my power to be of the slightest use. I leave entirely to yourself to manage about getting me a gratification for without one I see plainly I'll turn out a beggar or bankrupt and as for my part I much rather turn out an early Beggar than a late bankrupt I have signed a sheet of clean paper so you'll please write to my old mother in whatever style you think most agreeable and add in pairt, from the other letter or just as you think fitt and proper, and any time you think my presence of use I shall surely come upon a call, I beg manage matters with Mr Gordon at any rate, I owe some postage of letters to the Rector of the Scot's College I do not Know just now what way to send it but if I knew would by the first opportunity, I have wrote to Mr Gordon, and you told him nothing of my affair further than I had acquainted you with, which I hoped would be satisfying to him once he saw you. I beg pardon for this long letter and I hope you'll believe me to be forever Dr Chief yours to command
Jas Macgregor.

"PS.—I have deferred writing to Mr Gordon as you was to see him yourself which would be better than that I would write."

From the same to the same

"Dunkirke 8th June 1754

"Dr Chief,—I wrote you according to your desire of the 25. April, and the packet I swelled so as that I paid the postage here, and you've as genuine confession of what I had done as if I was before my Father Confessor, and if my

¹ Probably "Stedeling," the Dutch for Townsman.—ED.

behaviour is faulty no doubt you are the only man that has a right to chastise me, I am affraid you disapprove of what I have done, as I had not the honour of hearing from you since, but I hope when you will consider of both my past conduct and behaviour to my Prince and what baits and encouragement I had offered me from the contrary party which I had refused, that you'll imagine I am not to be suspected in any thing else than that I profess, I can very easily prove by people of undoubted character that my fidelity was as much put to the tryal as any whatever, and at the same time make appear, that I never violated that trust that was reposed in me in my greatest misery, and in a forrin country without friends that I will be upbraided and suspected of mistrust I think my fate very hard, especially when it is evidently known how much I have served my Prince, and what I suffered in his service besides the loss of all my effects which to me was no small article And now if by my going to England and having a conference with those I have already wrote you, has lost me your countenance it's hard when in my opinion what I did was not dishonourable or hurtful to any one on earth.

"Pray dear Sir would you have me presume to tell you a lye, or was I not to let you know everything as I valued myself on your being my Head and my support, and now if I am not to expect that friendship to whom can I apply, no doubt if I have lost yours, the World will say, tho' unjustly, that I have been guilty of some villainous thing otherways my Chief would never desert me, but let the case be as it will, I pray God an occasion worthy woud offer which might show the Deserts of man, and it is very possible, for all the misfortunes I have laboured under, that I would show by my friends and followers that a Chief would have very good reason to have some value for me, Sir forgive me to tell you that I have done a great dale of honour once in my time to you and your Clan and I hope in God to do more ere I die.

"Ever since I came here I was very bad of the fever and ague and still continues which makes me of no service to myself, but on the contrary I spends the little thing I have which if gone, God knows what will become of me If you'd be so kind and favour me with a letter on receipt of this that I may not labour under the Doubts of your Displeasure, otherwise I will not presume to give you further trouble till once time will satisfie you of the verity what I have already wrote you; And I ever am with a gratefull submission and deu Respect

"Dr Chief your own to kill or cure Jas MacGregor"

"Dunkirke July 7. 1754.

"Dr Chief,—The within are the questions put to me in so far as I well can remember, but there were a great many more and cross questions put to me but this is the import of the whole, only not so good language which cannot be expected from me, I do not know whether you'll approve of what I said of you or not, but if it's amiss I hope you'll forgive me as I intended it for your good and thought it

my honour if it was in my power to be of the lest use to you, and if no opposition would be made against me I dare venture to say both you and I might have gone home ere now, I have got nothing done since I came as I am not a stadlin or free man in this place, and besides my indisposition made me spend a great part of what little money I had and if nothing is done for me I am now worse than ever, I thank God that you are satisfied with me as for every body else I am partly indifferent, as I have the satisfaction to have your countenance which I will study to preserve while I live, I beg the favour of you to let me hear from you upon receipt of this, and whether you approve of what I have said of yourself to the Chancellor. I do not think of writing to Mr Gordon as my writing can be but of little weight in respect to what you can doe, yrfor I beg you'll try him once more, Believe Dear Sir that I have been as ingenious with you as if I was before my great Judge, which maxim I incline to follow while I live as I think every body else should to their Chief were they so happy in that point as Dr Chief

“Your own to command.

Jas. MacGregor.

“Direct to me care of Mr Robert Walker
merchant in Rue du Quay. Dunkirke.”

Same to the Same.

“Dunkirk July 28 1754.

“Dear Chief,—As you promised to write to me before you left the Country I send this, inclosed under cover to Captain John, in order you would not forget me that I may expect to have pleasure of seeing you and chate a little more serious than time permitted when last I had the pleasure to wait on you, As my whole dependance is upon you alone, your not seeing me now will oblige me to waite on you up the country as I doe not know how to behave or do anything without your assistance and interest. I shall be glad to my soul to hear a good account of you, and your cussine Captain Cameron, and that both will compleat ane ounion which may be for the happiness of your familys, God send me this happy news for nothing could give me more pleasure than to heare of your being settled that I might expect a young Chief of your Offspring, which would also be a great satisfaction to the whole of your Clan in general. If this is the case do me the honour to make offer of my duty to both the Ladies, and always believe to be with gratitude, Duty and respect and with the greatest submission shall be acknowledged by Dr Chief.

“Your own to command.

Jas. M^cGregor.

“Direct for me to care of Mr John Hennan
Merchant in Dunkirk.”

Letter from James Mor Drummond M^cGregor to Balhaldies containing copy, partly to appearance interpolated, of letter from Gregor Glun dhu MacGregor commonly called James Grahame of Glengyle.

“Dunkirk Aug. 7. 1754.

“Dr Chief,—When I was in London I wrote old Glengyle,¹ and acquainted him that Sir John O’Sullivan told before a publick company, he looked him to be the Chief of the Clan M^cGregor and that the Prince and all his friends knew no other Chief but him. John was no friend of ours but reather wanted, if in his power to lessen your credit and interest with the Royal Family, yrfor Desired that he would clear himself of the aspersion by leting me have the contrair from under his own hand, as I well knew he never pretended any such, and I also wrote my Brother Ronald² to wait upon Glen, and see that a proper answer would be sent me so as I might confront Sir John by shewing under Glen’s hand the contrair of what he asserted. The reason why I wrote in so strong terms to Glen is that I knew it would irritate him against Sir John, and last night I received Glen’s answer, a copy of which is here subjoined.”

“Glengyle 20. May 1754.

“Dr Cussine,—I received yours from London the 24. March, and I am not a little surprised of my old friend Coll ; O’Sullivan to give himself any trouble with respect to our Clan. I remember that John Murray the Secretary and O’Sullivan spoke to me and desired I would take upon me the title of Chief: you may remember that in presence of these two gentlemen and the Duke of Perth, I solemnly declared Bohaldies was unanimously allowed to be Chief by the voice of the whole Clan, and for my part I only desired no more than my birthright and dew. You may tell Sullivan had the Prince carried along with him Balhaldies to Scotland probably he would see him at the head of a more numerous Clan than any appeared at that time, and I hope if ever an opportunity offers That our Clan will behave neighbourlike if not exceed severals who, as I understand, have met with more favourable returns for their service. Make offer of my best compliments to Balhaldies and let him know from me that I expect he entertains more favourable sentiments than that I would deviate from that to which I ought to adhere. I refer to what Ronald has wrote you and I am Dr Cussine

“Your affectionate Cuss and Servant.

“Jas; Grahame of Glengyle.”

Continuation of Letter by Jas. Drummond.

“Dr Chief,—The Original of this copy I keep till I have an opportunity to see Sir John, to confront him, or if you please I shall send it to you in order that you confront him yourself, yet I think it was more seasonable that one of your friends that would take him by the beard for his misbehaviour would rather present this than you, as you have severals of your Clan that may equal him in any shape. The Head ought to be spared. I thought proper to acquaint you with this as it came to my

¹ Glengyle was then sixty-five, having been born in 1688, but he had resigned Glengyle to his oldest son about 1740.

² Ronald married a daughter of Gregor Glun Dhu.

hands. I refer you to my last, I hope you'll do me the honour to let me hear from you and I ever am with due respect and submission

"Dr Chief

"your own to command.

Jas. Drummond.

"To William MacGregor of that Ilk at his house in Baivre

"To care of Mr John Gordon Principal of the Scots College, Paris."

The Same to the Same.

"Saturday morning.

"Dr Chief,—I came here last night and thought it my duty to let you know that I was obliged to leave Dunkirk for my safety, for Lochgerry last week, as I was informed, had lodged ane information against me to the grand Baillie letting him know I was sent on purpose from England to be a spy, I was advised by some friends to withdraw for fear I should be laid up on suspicion as I had no friends yr to support my innocence. and as the officers of the place had received orders to take me up I was obliged to come off in such a hurry, that it confused me intirely so as I was oblidge to come off with little cash in my pocket and tho' I had full time I had not a great dale more, as I was put to so much charge by my illness and keeping company with the English Gentleman I was with at St Omer's who would have made my fortune had not Lochgerry come to him and given the worst character of me possibly could be given to any, be all appearance I am born to suffer Crosses & it seems that yr not at ane End for such is my wretched Case at present that I doe not know earthly where to goe or what to do, as I have no subsistence to keep Soul and body together. All that I have carried here is about 113 livers and has taken a room at my old quarters in Hotel St Pierre Rue de Cordier. I send you the bearer beging of you to let me know if you are to be in town soon that I may have pleasure of seeing you for I have non to mak application to but you alone. and all I want is if it was possible you could contrive where I could be Employed so as keep me in life without going to intire beggary, this probably is difficult yet unless it is attended with some difficulty you might think nothing of it, as your long head can bring about matters of much more difficulty and consequence than this. If you disclose this matter to your friend Mr Butler it's possible he might have some employ wherein I could be of use as I pretend to know as much of breeding and riding of horses as any in France besides that I am a good hunter either on horseback or by fouling, you may judge my reduction as I propose the meanes things, to serve a turn till better cast up: I am sorry that I am oblidge to give you so much trouble but I hope you are very well assured, that I am gratefull for whatever is done for me, I leave you to judge of my present wretched case and believe that I am and shall for ever continue Dr Chief

"your own to command

Jas. M^cGregor.

"PS.—If you'd send your pips by the bearer and all the other little trinkims

Hamish Mor and Alan Breck Stewart 447

belonging to it I would put them in order and play some melancholy tunes which I may now with safety and in real trweth. Forgive my not going directly to your house for if I could shun seeing of yourself I would not choice to be seen by my friends in my wretshedness nor by any of my acquaintance.

Addressed on the back,

“A monsieur M^cGregor de Bohaldies au Baivre.”

This letter amongst Balhaldies' papers is docketed “Letter from James Macg: on his arrival in Paris the week before he died Oct. 1754.”

With reference to Hamish Mor's undertaking to deliver to Government a fellow Jacobite, as very little mention of Alan Breck Stewart, brother of Ardshiel, appears in contemporary history, a few words about him are here added. In the Introduction to “Rob Roy,” Sir Walter Scott relates that “Mr Campbell of Glenure, who had been named factor for Government on the forfeited estates of Stewart of Ardshiel, was shot dead by an assassin as he passed through the wood of Lettermore after crossing the ferry of Ballachulish. A gentleman, named James Stewart, a natural brother of Ardshiel the forfeited person, was tried as being accessory to the murder, and condemned and executed upon very doubtful evidence, the heaviest part of which only amounted to the accused person having assisted a nephew of his own, called Alan Breck Stewart, with money to escape after the deed was done.” Sir Walter proceeds with the account of Hamish Mor's attempt to capture the supposed homicide taken from Hamish's own letter of May 1st, 1754. In a note Sir Walter Scott states that Allan Breck survived till the beginning of the French Revolution, and about 1789 was a tall thin old man living in Paris very quietly on his little pension.

The brilliant novelist, the late Robert Louis Stevenson, in his interesting tales of “Kidnapped” and “Catriona,” has revived the name of Alan Breck, but with artistic licence he connects Hamish Mor with Alan's adventures at the time when Hamish was imprisoned in Edinburgh Castle, to which he was conveyed 18th December 1751; though as is shown by the above letters it was not till 1753 that Hamish tried to capture Alan and failed in the attempt. There is no evidence that they had ever been acquainted in Scotland.

Chapter XXXV

Restoration of the Name of MacGregor, 1774

IT is now necessary to bring the notices of MacGregor of Glengyle up to the latter part of the eighteenth century.

VIII. Gregor MacGregor of Glengyle, who has been already mentioned, acquired the lands of Glengyle by Charter 1703, signed the Bond of Election to Balhaldies in 1714. The tendency to look upon himself as Chief did not appear till considerably later, and was possibly not entertained by him personally. In a letter, already quoted, to his Cousin Hamish mor, he expressly repudiated the wish to take anything but what was his birthright and "due," his meaning however being evidently only an expression of loyalty to the son of the man whom he had helped to elect Chief. Allowing that Glengyle did not intend by that letter to repudiate whatever he might consider to be his personal claims, there does not appear to have been any just ground for the descendants of Dugald Ciar to aspire to any distinction beyond that of Chief of their own particular House, and although they were, as is believed, a junior branch, there is no doubt they always liked to act independently, whilst in common dangers they might unite with the rest of the Clan.

Gregor was a distinguished man, "fond of arms, and well educated," he had adopted the name of James Grahame, and his gaelic "twoname" was Glun dubh, in reference to a black mole on his knee. He commanded bodies of the Clan in 1715 and 1745, when he was appointed Colonel, and the Royal Commissions granted to him have been already quoted. In gratitude to his Uncle Rob Roy he took part in some of his quarrels, and befriended his sons. After the "45" he suffered hostility

from the Government, like other Loyalists, but he left a reputation for upright conduct, and "his memory was held in great respect by friend and foe."¹ He married when still quite young Mary, daughter of Hamilton of Bardowie, by whom he had five sons and three daughters.

1. John, Younger of Glengyle, born 1708, a man of great honour and integrity. Early in 1745 the Hanoverian Government secured him, and he was kept prisoner in the Castle of Edinburgh until the troubles were over. The Family Estate was happily preserved by being vested in the person of John several years before 1745. By his attention to the affairs of the family he greatly improved the estate, which had been encumbered in consequence of his father's spirited exertions in favour of the Royal Family of Stuart. He predeceased his father, and died in 1774,² having married Jean, daughter of Wm. Buchanan of Craigvairan, by whom he left two sons and a daughter.

1. James, who eventually succeeded his grandfather.

2. John, who went to Philadelphia.

Daughter Janet, who married Alexr. M^cNair of Lodrick.

2. Robert, 2d son of Glun dubh, married 1st a daughter of Graham of Drunkie, by whom he had a son who died young; and 2d. a daughter of Stewart in Balquhidder, by whom he had a son, Duncan, a sailor, who died in the King's service.

3. James, a sailor, who died in the King's service.

4. Malcolm, who died at Port-Glasgow.

5. Donald, who went to sea with his uncle, Captain Hamilton.

1. Catherine, married Malcolm MacGregor, descended from a former Glengyle, and left a family.

2. Jean, married to Ronald 3d. son of Rob Roy.

3. Elizabeth or Eliza, died unmarried in Glasgow.

Gregor of Glengyle died on the 21st August 1777, aged 89, at Portnellan, a farm a little to the east of Glengyle, in the house of his

¹ This account is derived from MSS. collected by Col. Hugh MacGregor, Mr MacGregor Stirling, &c.

² This date shows that John IX. in descent predeceased his father Gregor.

daughter Mrs Campbell, then a widow. On his tomb in the Family Burying Ground at Glengyle, on Loch Katrine side, is the following inscription :—

“ Sacred to the Memory of Gregor M^cGregor, who died 21st August 1777
“ Aged 88.

“ Not with vain flattery to insult the dead,
We place this stone above thine honour'd head,
But that, while wandering here, the good and brave
May, sighing, pause, and mark thy silent grave ;
And, awful, o'er thine ashes as they bend,
Think on their Chief, their Father, and their Friend.
Speak of thy steady soul, and martial flame,
Which burnt for Truth and Virtue more than fame ;
And tell their sons to hold thy Mem'ry dear,
Thy footsteps follow, and thy name revere.”

Malcolm¹ MacGregor or Murray of Marchfield or Ledcriech, a branch of Glengyle, left three² sons—

1. John who was a Captain in the French service died s.p.
2. Duncan who married a daughter of Campbell of Glenfalloch and also died s.p.
3. Gregor known as Gregor M^cCallum V^cGregor V^cDougall V^cCallum, called personally from his good looks “Gregor Boyac” (boidheach, or beautiful), he was in the Black Watch and was presented to George II. He was afterwards Captain and Adjutant of the West Middlesex Militia, and was known as Captain Drummond.³ Encouraged by his acquaintance with some official people, he drew up a successful petition for the repeal of certain Acts of Parliament against the Clan, and for the Restoration of the right to bear the name of MacGregor, for which service he undoubtedly earned the gratitude of the Clan, although the Restoration must soon have been otherwise granted.

¹ See page 261.

² From letter on page 408 there appears to have been another son, Daniel, who died before 15th Feb. 1755.—Ed.

³ Appendix X.

“ ACT. AT THE PARLIAMENT BEGUN AND HOLDEN AT WESTMINSTER THE 29TH DAY OF NOV. 1774.

“ An Act to repeal Two Acts made in the Parliament of Scotland, the 28th day of June 1633 intituled Act anent the Clan Gregour and the 15th day of June 1693 intituled Act for the Justiciary in the Highlands, so far as relates to the MacGregors ; and to revive an Act of Parliament of the 26th day of April 1661 relative to the People called MacGregours.

“ Whereas in the Parliament of Scotland being the first Parliament of King Charles I. holden at Edinburgh the 28th day of June 1633 an Act intituled Act anent the Clan Gregour, ratifying and approving all Acts of Council and of Parliament made theretofore against the Clan of MacGregour, and ordaining the Clan of the people of the name of Gregour or MacGregour, and every one of them on arriving at the age of Sixteen to give Security to the Privy Council of Scotland for their good behaviour and obedience ; and that the said Clan Gregour should take to them some other surname ; and that upon their failure to appear, it should be lawful to any of His Majesty's Lieges to take and apprehend them to be presented to the Privy Council. there to be taken order with ; and if it should happen any of the said Clan Gregour to be hurt, mutilated, or slain the Party so doing and their accomplices should no ways be subject or liable to Law therefore, nor incur any Pain of Skaith in Body or Goods, and should be free of all pursuit, Criminal or Civil, and the same should be holden as good service done to His Majesty ; and that for the better extinguishing and extirpating the said Clan, no minister or Preacher within the Bounds should at any time hereafter baptise or christen any male child by the name of Gregour and that no clerk or notary at any time coming should make or subscribe any Bond or other security under the name of Gregour : And whereas in the first Parliament of King Charles the Second holden at Edinburgh 1661 bearing date the 21st day of April in that year, whereby His Majesty considering that those who formerly designed by the name of MacGregour had during the troubles carried themselves with such loyalty and Affection to His Majesty as might justly wipe off all memory of their former Miscarriages, and take off all mark of Reproach put upon them for the same ; and His Majesty being desirous to reclaim his subjects from every evil way and to give all due encouragement to such as lived in due obedience to His Majesty's authority and Laws of the Kingdom, therefore His Majesty with advice and consent of His Estates of Parliament, rescinded, cassed, and annulled the Thirtieth Act of the First Parliament of King Charles the First, intituled Act anent the Clan Gregour and declared the same void and null in all Time coming ; and that it should be hereafter free to all persons come of the name and race of the Clan Gregour to keep and make use of the same name of Gregour or MacGregour, and enjoy all Priveleges and Immunities as other subjects, notwithstanding the said Act or other Acts or anything contained

to the contrary: And whereas in the Reign of King William and Mary an Act passed in the Parliament of Scotland the 15th of June 1693 intituled Act for the Justiciary in the Highlands whereby their Majesties with the advice and consent of the Estates of Parliament revived the Act of Parliament of 1633 against the Clan Gregour notwithstanding the same was rescinded in the year 1661, which Act recisary Their Majesties did by this Act annul, and make void: And whereas those persons who were the objects of the aforesaid Acts did generally give obedience to the Law by assuming other surnames and many of the descendants of those persons now bear the names that were by them so assumed; And whereas the causes inductive of the Acts for suppressing the name of Gregour or of MacGregour are now little known and have long ago ceased, and those Acts being incapable of execution ever since the powers of the Privy Council of Scotland were abolished many persons considering them to be ineffect and for the most part obsolete, do now use the name of MacGregour: And whereas many persons of the name or Surname of MacGregour have found divers Inconveniencies arising to them from the said Acts of the Parliament of Scotland, particularly by being disabled and apprehending themselves disabled thereby, from suing and defending in their own true names in Courts of Law and Justice in North Britain, and are desirous to re-assume the real Name of their Ancestors and Families, but are unwilling to do so while there is the appearance of a legal prohibition standing against them; and for as much as they cannot be fully relieved without the authority of Parliament, may it therefore upon the humble petition of Gregor Drummond Esquire, for himself and others that it may be enacted; and be it enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons in this present Parliament assembled and by the Authority of the same; That from and after the passing of this Act the said Act of Parliament of Scotland of the 28th day of June 1633 and the said Act of the Parliament of Scotland of the 15th Day of June 1693 so far as respects the Clan Gregour or MacGregour shall be and stand repealed, rescinded, annulled and made void, to all Intents and purposes whatsoever.

“And it is hereby further enacted That the said Act of the Parliament of Scotland made the 26th Day of April 1661 be and the same is hereby revived, and declared to be in full Force and vigour in Time coming.”

“To the King's most Excellent Majesty

“The humble Address of Gregor MacGregor, late Drummond, Esquire for himself and at the request of a numerous Body of the ancient Surname of MacGregor.

“May it please your Majesty.

“The Ancestors of Your Majesty's Loyal Subjects, the present MacGregors, having upwards of a century ago become obnoxious to some of your Majesty's Royal Predecessors, certain Acts of the then Parliament of Scotland were made for

1774] Memorial offering Levy of Clan Gregor 453

proscribing and prohibiting them from using their true names, and disabling them in many respects from enjoying the same privileges and immunities common to other people, whereby their innocent descendants finding themselves aggrieved were advised to apply to the present Legislation for Relief: and your Majesty having been graciously pleased lately to give your Royal Assent to a Repeal of those Acts, the present MacGregors therefore in order to shew their grateful sense and hearty acknowledgements of your Majesty's Royal goodness and benevolence towards them, beg leave by this sincere Address to assure your Majesty, that none of your Subjects can exceed the MacGregors in their firm attachment to your Majesty's Government, your Royal Person and family, and that nothing could be more agreeable to them than an opportunity of Exerting themselves as an united body in your Majesty's service, on any suitable Emergency, in support of your Government and the Rights of the great Community over which God in his Providence has been pleased to place your Majesty, as the undoubted and supreme Sovereign: and that your Majesty may be long preserved as a comfort to your Realms cannot be wished or prayed for by any of your loyal subjects more ardently or more sincerely than by the MacGregors."

"To the Right Honourable Lord Viscount Barrington His Majesty's Secretary for War.

"The humble Memorial of Gregor MacGregor late Drummond Esqre for himself and as authorized by a numerous Body of the Ancient Surname of MacGregor.

"Sheweth

"That His Majesty having lately been graciously pleased to give his Royal Assent to an Act of the last Session of Parliament for repealing certain old Acts of the Parliament of Scotland which affected and greatly aggrieved the MacGregors and who by such Act of Bounty and Benevolence of his Majesty apprehending themselves in a peculiare manner bound to show their gratitude and firm attachment to his Majesty's Royal Person, his Family and Government, do hereby humbly request your Lordship to make known to his Majesty that on any Public Emergency requiring an extraordinary Levy or Aid of Men for his Majesty's Service, the MacGregors can and cheerfully will, if authorized by his Majesty, raise in a very short time a respectable and numerous Regiment for his Majesty's Service, without the Expense of Levy money or the tedious delay that usually attends the raising of men by recruiting, Provided his Majesty will be graciously pleased to appoint the Colonel and other officers of such Regiment from among Gentlemen of the MacGregor name and Race.

"Your Memorialist therefore Humbly prays
your Lordship to lay this Memorial before his
Majesty for his Majesty's Gracious approbation
and Directions."

Both signed, Gregor MacGregor or Drummond.

Letter from Captain Gregor MacGregor to Major Evan Murray or
MacGregor.

“Dear Evan,—I wrote you some time before I set out for the Highlands to acquaint you with my intended journey and to receive your commands for that Country but find by your last letter of the 15th July which my wife sent after me to Scotland, that you had not then received mine. I am now returned safe and sound in better health than I had enjoyed for ten years past which I believe will be the most agreeable News to you and Mrs MacGregor that I can send of myself, and that you should be fully acquainted with all my manovers for the Honor and Benefit of the Clan, herewith I send you a Copy of the MacGregor Address to the King and Secretary of War which I had always in view from the time our Bill received the Royal Assent, but waited for a favourable opportunity to present them. Consequently on the first account of the American Conflagration a few days before I set out for Scotland I waited on Lord North with both the Addresses of which his Lordship approved very much indeed and was pleased to tell me that he would lay our Address before the King which his Majesty would receive very graciously, and directed me at the same time to wait on Lord Barrington with the Memorial. I have seen neither of the above Lords since my return from the Highlands, but have been to the War Office where my good old acquaintance the Under Secretary told me that there is no word of raising any new Levies yet. Mean time showed me a List of several that have offered to raise new Levys in which List the MacGregors are notified, so that I dont think it prudent to stir any more on that Head till we see farther after the Meeting of the Parliament, whether any new Levys shall be wanted ; be that as it will, the King and Ministry will for the Future have the MacGregor on Record to raise men when wanted, which at any rate must be an additional Feather to the Fir Tree

“I very sincerely congratulate you on the most agreeable and promising accounts that your Sons send you, as doth my Clerk who joins me in wishing you both long life and health that you may enjoy the pleasure of seeing your offspring in Prosperity and believe me to remain as before

“Dear Evan

“Your very affecte Cousin and assured humble Servt

(Signed) “Gregor MacGregor.

“Houndslow 25th Sep; 1775.

“N.B.—I have had no farther accounts of my Son and Nephew since my last to you.”

Thus "THE NAME"—the talisman so powerful to all of the Clan Gregor, was officially restored. Thenceforward the Clan, loyal and true, never crushed by the sorest hardships, could take its part with other Highlanders in the duties of the now United Kingdom ; and its sons, with all their inherited courage, energy and endurance, could win their way to distinction in the field, the forum, the Church, the governorship of states, without any obstacles, only retaining out of the brotherhood of their misfortunes the feeling of kinship implied in the word "Clannish!"

It is hoped in a third volume to give the careers of distinguished members of the Clan, and to trace the descendants of families already mentioned, down to the present time.

The Great Migration

The Great Migration was a significant demographic shift in the United States, primarily involving African Americans moving from the rural South to the industrial cities of the North and West. This movement was driven by a combination of factors, including the search for better economic opportunities, escape from racial discrimination and violence, and the desire for improved living conditions. The migration began in earnest during the 1910s and continued through the 1970s, with millions of people relocating across the country. The impact of the Great Migration was profound, shaping the cultural, political, and social landscape of the United States. It led to the growth of major cities like Chicago, Detroit, and Los Angeles, and contributed to the development of a distinct African American identity in the North and West. The migration also played a crucial role in the Civil Rights Movement, as it brought a large, concentrated population of African Americans to the forefront of the struggle for equality.

The Great Migration was a complex phenomenon with many facets. One of the primary drivers was the economic pull of the North, where industrial jobs were abundant. The boll weevil infestation in the South, which devastated the cotton industry, further pushed people to seek work elsewhere. Additionally, the rise of the Ku Klux Klan and other white supremacist groups in the South created a hostile environment for African Americans, making life there increasingly difficult. The migration was not a single event but a long-term process that unfolded over several decades. It involved a network of agents and recruiters who lured people to the North with promises of high wages and freedom from the South's racial oppression. The migration also had a significant impact on the cultural life of African Americans, leading to the development of new musical styles like jazz and blues, and the emergence of a more integrated and diverse society in the North and West.

The Great Migration was a defining moment in American history, one that reshaped the nation's demographics and culture. It was a testament to the resilience and determination of African Americans in the face of adversity. The migration not only changed the lives of the individuals involved but also had a lasting impact on the entire country. It paved the way for the Civil Rights Movement and the eventual passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. The Great Migration is a story of hope, struggle, and the pursuit of a better life, a story that continues to resonate with Americans today. The legacy of the Great Migration is a testament to the power of human agency and the ability to overcome the odds. It is a story that reminds us of the importance of seeking a better future and the role of community in that journey.

Appendix

Appendix

A.—Page 35. Patrick Adholach or Aolach, second son of Duncan Ladosach, and brother of Duncan Aborach, was executed with Glenstray, January 1604. The numerous notices about his turbulent sons are here given consecutively; it is not known if any descendants are now living.

In 1605, Duncan and Patrick, the two elder sons, were "resettled" by M^cLarrane in Blarquarry. In 1606 the Earl of Argyle was cautioner for Patrick. In 1611 Allane M^cEan duy of Lochaber was charged to exhibit Duncan, Patrick, and Gregor the following January. On the 9th January 1612, they were denounced rebels, but on 12th February same year Livingstown of Westquarter became cautioner for Duncan and Allastair the third son. June 2nd, 1612, Duncan, Patrick, and Alexander, having taken the name of Livingstone, obtained a remission. Duncan and Allastair, both living in Callander, July 1612, were charged with the slaughter of Robert M^cPhatrik Oig in Strathyre. July 24th, same year, Balfour of Currie was surety for Donald and John Balfours, sons of Patrick Aldoch. Duncan and Patrick said to have been apprehended by Duncan the Tutor, October 1612. In 1613 Duncan was ordered to be exhibited by Westquarter, Patrick by Livingstone of Belstane, Allastair by Westquarter, John by Pottischaw. Allastair was slain by John Buchannane before 1615, although his name is occasionally mentioned erroneously later; his residence was Corriechrombie. In 1619, Carmichael was to search for Patrick, and the same year, it was alleged by Westquarter, Duncan's cautioner, that Duncan was tenant to "Sir Donald Gorm of Slait." This is the last mention of him, but he appears to have left a son Donald M^cGregour Vic Condochie, slain at Leny in 1626; his widow was named Janet. Callum was charged with the slaughter of John Buchannan, February 1620. Patrick, John, and

Donald said to have "broken loose," 1621. In December of that year, rewards were offered for the heads of Patrick and Donald. Both broke loose again in 1624. Patrick and Callum were slain at Leny, 1626. Patrick left two sons, Gregor and Patrick. Callum left a widow, Marjorie. Gregor and John are not mentioned latterly. Donald, the fourth son of Patrick Aolach, acted as head of the family after the death of his brothers, Patrick and Callum. Although on page 35 it has been assumed that this Patrick slain at Leny was legitimate, there is rather strong evidence against this assumption.—ED.

The following account of a raid by MacGregours on Leny Castle appears in the "Chartulary" under date 1626 (November), and explains the object of the conference which ended in a scuffle.

"The MacGregors plundered the Lands of Lany ; when Lany Castle, situate on a small knoll on the river edge less than a quarter of a mile west of the village of Callander, was burnt by the Laird of Leny himself, who finding his lady had locked the gate and hid the key to prevent a sally on the invaders of his Lands, set fire to the gate, the flames from which overspread and consumed the whole edifice."

"Information communicated by the Proprietor Francis Buchannan Hamilton M.D. of Lany and Bardowie 1828. The (subsequent) house of Lany built half a mile farther north, bore date 1688. The plundering of the Lands of Lany in November 1626 is evinced by the Lany Papers, Submission at Dunblane, 24 May 1628."

B.—Page 40.

KING CHARLES THE FIRST.

First Parliament, *i.e.* 1633, June 28.

30. Anent the Clan-Gregour.

Our Sovereigne Lord, and three Estates of this present Parliament understanding that albeit by the great care of his highness' umwhile dearest Father of eternal memory, the Clan-Gregour was suppressst & reduced to quietnesse ; yet of late they are broken forth again to the heavie oppression of many of his Majesties good subjects, who dwell near to the part where they resort, & specially in the Sherifffdoms of Perth, Sterling, Clackmannan, Monteith, Lennox, Angus and Mernes, Therefore for the timeous preventing of the disorder, & oppression that may fall out by the said name and Clan of Mac-Gregour, & their followers, & for farther suppressing of them Ratifie & approve all Acts of Council & Acts of

Parliament made & granted heretofore, against the said wicked & rebellious Clan of Mac-Gregour, And further, his Majesty & Estates of Parliament, statute & ordaine, that the said name of Clan Gregour, & every one of them as they come to the age of sixteen yeares, shall hereafter yearly give their compearance before the Lords of Privie Council, upon the twenty fourth day of July, if it be a lawful Council day ; and failyieing thereof the next Council day thereafter & there find caution for their good behaviour & obedience in all time coming ; And to take to them some other surname, conform to the Acts of Council already made thereanent ; And if they faile in not compearance, as said is, & go to the Horn, that then it shall be lawful to any of his Majesties Lieges, to take and apprehend them, & present them to the Sheriff of the Shire, or his Deputes, to the effect they may be presented before the Lords of the Privie Council, there to be taken order with as effeiris. And if it shall happen any of his Highnesse' good subjects in taking any of the said Clan-gregour, being put to the Horn as said is, to hurt, mutilate or slay any of them, the partie who shall happen so to do, & their complices, shall no wayes be subject nor lyable to Law therefore, nor incurre any paine or skaith in body or goods, & shall be free of all pursuit criminal or civil to be intended against them, at the instance of his Highnesse' Advocate, or any other partie : But the same shall be holden & repute as good service done to his Majesty. And further our said Sovereigne Lord, & Estates foresaid for the better extinguishing & extirpating of the said wicked & lawlesse Limmers : Statute & ordaine that no Minister nor Preachers within the bounds of the High-lands, or next bordering countreys thereto, Bamffe, Inneres, or regalitie of Spynie or Elgin, Forres, shall at any time hereafter baptize & christen any male childe with the name of Gregour, under the paine of deprivation, & that no Clerke or Notar in any time coming, shall make or subscribe any band or other securitie under the name of Gregour, or MacGregour, under the paine of deprivation. And siklike, statute & ordaine that all & what so ever of the said Clan-Gregour, that shall happen to bee within the said Kingdome, upon the fifteenth day of March next to come, shall give their compearance before the Lords of privie Council at Edinburgh, or where it shall happen them to bee for the time, or the next Council day thereafter, To the effect that such of them as have already found caution, & whose cautioners are dead, may finde new caution for their good behaviour in time coming. And such of them who have never found caution, may finde caution & suretie for their obedience in time coming, with certification to them if they doe not compeare, & that the Lords of the privie Council, for their disobedience, shall direct letters of horning against them, or any of them, & that they therefore be put to the horne ; that then it shall be lawful to any of his Majesties good subjects to take & apprehend them, where ever they may bee had, and put them to the next Sheriffe, Stewart, Bayliffe of regalitie,

or their deputes; To any of the Justices of peace or to the Provest & Bayliffes of Burrowes to the effect they may present them before the Lords of his Majesties privie Council, that such order may bee taken with the said rebels, as the said Lords shall thinke expedient. And farther, our said Sovereigne Lord declares, that if any of his Highnesse good subjects shall happen in taking of the saids rebels, to hurt, mutilate, or slay any of them; the partie who shall happen so to doe, & their complices, shall no wayes be subject nor ly-able to law therefore, nor incurre any paine or skaithe in their bodie or goods, & shall be free of all persute criminal or civil, to be intended against them, at the instance of his Highnesse Advocate, or any other partie; But the same shall be holden as good service done to his Majestie. And likewise, his Majestie & Estates foresaids, statute & ordaine that if any of the said Clan-Gregour, who shall happen to have compeared, & found caution in manner above-specified, be found masterlesse in time coming, having neither possessions nor callings, whereupon to live, nor will not take them to service, That it shall bee lawful to any of his Highnesse good subjects, to take & apprehend, & present them to the nixt Sherife, Stewart, Bayliffs of Regalitie, & their deputes, or to the Provest & Bayliffes of Burrowes; & that they may present them to the Lords, & others of his Highnesse Council, there to bee taken order with, as they thinke meete. And sicklike, his Majestie & Estates of Parliament, statute & ordaine, That if any of the said Clan-Gregour shall happen to be put to the horne by letters of horning direct against them by the Lords of Council, for the cause above-written: And that publication bee made thereof by the saids Lords, to all his Majesties Lieges, & at all places needful: That then whatsoever person or persons shall receive, supply or intercommoun with the saids rebels, or any of them, or supply them with meate, drink, lodging, or weapons, directly or indirectly, or any other necessaries, shall be punished in their bodies, goods & geare, as intercommuners with rebels & sorners, conform to the laws of this Kingdom against intercommuners & sorners. And also his Majesty, with consent of the Estates foresaids, statutes & ordaines & commands all Sheriffs, Stewarts, Provests, Bayliffes of Burrowes, & Regalities, & all & sundrie his Majesties good subjects, to assist & concurre with any of his Highness good subjects who shall happen to be in persute of the saids rebels; And sicklike statutes & ordaines the said Provests, & Bayliffes of Burrowes, and Bayliffes of Regalitie to receive from the hands of his Highnesse good subjects, the said rebels, who shall happen to be apprehended by them in manner foresaid, put, keepe, & deteine them in sure ward & firmance, aye & while they be presented before his Majesties Council or Justice. And lastly, his Majestie & Estates foresaids, for suppressing of the said lawlesse limmers & Clan of Mac-Gregour nominate & appoints the Sheriffes of the Sheriff

domes of Perth, Dumbartane, Angus, Mernes, Sterling, & Stewarts of Stewartries of Stratherne, Menteith, Bamffe, Innernesse, Elgin, & Forres, & their deputes, & the Sheriffe of Cromartie & his deputes, & the Provests & Bayliffes of the Burrowes there. The Earles of Errole, Montrose, Athol, Perth, Tullibairdin, Sea-fort, Viscount of Stormonth, Lord Ogilvie, The Lairds of Glenurquhy, Lawers, Garntullie, Weymes, Glenlyon, Glenfalloch, Edinampil, Grant, or any of them, his Majesties Justices in that part, for setting, trying, & doing Justice upon the saids rebels of Clan-Gregour, or any of them & their complices, who shall be apprehended by any of his Highnesse good subjects; for theft; sorning or slaughter, with power to them to hold Courts, proceed & minister Justice upon the saids rebels apprehended, as said is, as accords. And wherever his Majesties good subjects shall happen to apprehend any of the said rebels sorning, committing theft or slaughter, & shall present them to the saids Lords of Councel, Justice or Justice-general, or Commissioners above specified, or either of them—the doer of that service, shall have for his reward, the moveable goods & geare of the offender, taken & presented by him in manner foresaid.

B 2.—Page 50. Line 10 from bottom of page. Although no reference letter has been printed on page 50 the following curious anecdote relating to this period is here given, quoted from the "Highland Note Book," by Dr Robert Carruthers, M.D., who states that a dinner was given at Doune to the Commissioner of the Earl of Moray's estates, on a date not mentioned.

"He attended this rural festivity, through the courtesy of the Gentlemen acting as Stewards; the Chair was taken by Mr MacGregor of Glengyle. . . . As illustrating the ancient connection between the MacGregors and the noble family of Moray, the following anecdote was related: 'At a time when the Chief and his Clan were in their severest extremity, proscribed by Government, the Earl exerted himself to obtain redress for them. As a proof of his confidence, he employed the Chief to go to Inverness-shire to overawe some of his tenants who had refused to pay their rents. MacGregor took 11 bold fellows of his Clan, and succeeded in his object, believing that after such a service his pardon would be granted. At Aberfeldie on their way homewards an officer of the King's troops arrogantly demanded why MacGregor's Men wore claymores by their sides and pistols at their belts; a scuffle ensued, and one of the Highlanders laid the "Sirdir derg" or red soldier dead at his feet. MacGregor saw the fatal encounter and hurried on his Clansmen. At Killin they were surrounded by a party of the Military, and had to cut their way through a superior force. They reached Donibristle, the seat of the

Earl of Moray, but the unfortunate affray at Aberfeldie paralysed the Earl's endeavours to procure a pardon for the Clan Gregor. Soon afterwards however the happy day arrived. Lord Moray became Chancellor of Scotland, and obtained a full and free pardon for the proscribed Sept; and still further to mark his sense of the obligations conferred on him by Glengyle the Chief, he bestowed on him and his heirs for ever the Farm of "Bridge of Turk," on which very farm the venerable brother of their Chairman, Mr MacGregor the Chief and Representative of the ancient Clan Alpine then resided."

Like many another tale of the kind this anecdote is incorrect except in one or two points. Referring to page 50, it is there stated that Glengyle together with Roro commanded 300 MacGregors whom the Earl Moray took to the North in 1624, and that in satisfaction with Glengyle's conduct the Earl gave him the Farm of Bridge of Turk, which is an acknowledged fact, but Glengyle was only chief of his own house; the Chief of the Clan at that time was "Gregor of that Ilk" styled "Laird of MacGregor," who made an inroad into Fren draught's lands 1630—see page 38. There is no evidence to disprove the account of the affray at Aberfeldie or Killin, two places curiously out of the road from Morayshire to Donibristle, except the doubt whether any regular soldiers were likely to be quartered in those parts at that period, but what is certain is that the Chancellor Moray never had a hand in procuring a pardon for the Clan Gregor which was not given till an act of the first parliament of King Charles II., April 1661. On the contrary, a specially strong act reviving all previous acts against the clan was passed in June 1633.—ED.

C.—Page 57.

GILDEROY.¹

Gilderoy was a bonny boy,
 Had roses till his shoon;
 His stockings were of silken soy,
 Wi garters hanging doun.
 It was, I ween, a comelie sight
 To see sae trim a boy:—
 He was my joy, and heart's delight,
 My handsome Gilderoy.

¹ From the Ballad in Pinkerton's "Select Scottish Ballads." 1783.

O sic twa charming een he had!
 Breath sweet as ony rose:
 He never ware a highland plaid,
 But costly silken clothes.
 He gain'd the luvè of ladies gay,
 Nane eer to him was coy;
 Ah wae is me, I mourn the day
 For my dear Gilderoy.

My Gilderoy and I were born
 Baith in ae toun together;
 We scant were seven years befor
 We gan to luvè ilk ither:
 Our dadies and our mamies thay
 Were fill'd wi mikle joy,
 To think upon the bridal day
 Of me and Gilderoy.

For Gilderoy, that luvè of mine
 Gude faith, I freely bought
 A wedding sark of Holland fine,
 Wi dainty ruffles wrought;
 And he gied me a wedding ring
 Whilk I receiv'd wi joy:
 Nae lad nor lassie e'er could sing
 Like me and Gilderoy.

Wi mickle joy we spent our prime
 Till we were baith sixteen,
 And aft we past the langsame time
 Among the leaves sae green:
 Aft on the banks we'd sit us thair,
 And sweetly kiss and toy;
 While he wi garlands deck'd my hair,
 My handsome Gilderoy.

Oh that he still had been content
 Wi me to lead his life!
 But, ah, his manfu heart was bent
 To stir in feats of strife.

History of the Clan Gregor

And he in many a venturous deed
 His courage bauld wad try ;
 And now this gars my heart to bleed
 For my dear Gilderoy.

And when of me his leave he tulk,
 The tears thay wat mine ee :
 I gied him sic a parting luik !
 " My benison gang wi thee !
 God speed thee weil mine ain dear heart,
 For gane is all my joy ;
 My heart is rent, sith we maun part,
 My handsome Gilderoy."

My Gilderoy, baith far and near,
 Was fear'd in every toun ;
 And bauldly bare awa the geir
 Of mony a lawland loun.
 For man to man durst meet him nane,
 He was sae brave a boy ;
 At length wi numbers he was tane,
 My winsome Gilderoy.

Wae worth the louns that made the laws
 To hang a man for gear ;
 To reave of life for sic a cause
 As stealing horse or meir !
 Had not their laws been made sae strick
 I neer had lost my joy ;
 Wi' sorrow neer had wat my cheek
 For my dear Gilderoy.

Gif Gilderoy had done amiss,
 He ought hae banisht been ;—
 Ah what fair cruelty is this,
 To hang sic handsome men !
 To hang the flower o Scottish land,
 Sae sweet and fair a boy :—
 Nae lady had sae white a hand
 As thee, my Gilderoy.

Of Gilderoy sae fear'd they were,
 Wi irons his limbs thay strung ;
 To Edinborow led him thair,
 And on a gallows hung.
 They hung him high aboon the rest,
 He was sae bauld a boy ;
 Thair dyed the youth wham I lued best,
 My handsome Gilderoy.

Sune as he yielded up his breath
 I bare his corse away,
 Wi tears, that trickled for his death,
 I wash'd his comelie clay ;
 And siker in a grave right deep
 I laid the dear lued boy :
 And now for ever I maun weep,
 My winsome Gilderoy.

D.—Page 120.

Remarks on the names of MacGregors charged to keep the peace, August 28th, 1649.

In the previous century, the lists of names were much more complete, and a new generation having grown up since the executions after Glenfruin, it is difficult to trace the parentage of the individuals here cited.

No. 1. Ardtrostan is at the west end of Loch Earn, near Dundurn. John Dow Drummond was evidently one of the Dundurn family, as also Nos. 2, 3,¹ 4, 5. Gregor M^cGrigor in Ardtrostan is mentioned on page 307.

Nos. 77, 78, 79 are stated as in Dundurn.

6, 7. The Glenleidnoch family descended from Patrick M^cCondachie son of Duncan M^cCoull Ciar in Innerzeldie ; they are frequently mentioned in Vol. I. ; 8 and 9 belong to the same group.

12 and 13. Not identified. Tullibannecher is near Comrie. Dalveich is on the northern shore of Loch Earn, at the entrance to Glenbeich. The first thirteen on list were on the Earl of Perth's ground.

¹ Footnote p. 306.

14, 15, 16. In Glenalmond. No. 14 must have been a descendant of Allaster Galt, brother of Gregor Roy nam Bassan gheal.

17. Not identified.

18, 19. Not identified.

20. As a Malloch, he must have been of the same family as Balhaldies.

21. Malcolm MacGregor, son of Duncan M^cEwan the Tutor, and himself Tutor to the children of the late Patrick, Laird of MacGregor.

22. Ewin or Hugh, brother of the above, first proprietor of Kilmanan.

23. Great-grandson of Allaster Pudrach, in Balquhidder, through his son Ewin, mentioned in Vol. I., pages 261, 277.

24. In Vol. I., page 339, it is mentioned that Robert M^cColl, in 1604, with his sons John, Malcolm, and Patrick, had changed his name to Buchannan; he was a son of Allaster M^cRobert Moir in Strathyre; also at page 348 Duncan M^cRobert changed his surname to that of Dougall; V^cCole is evidently V^cCoull; thus Donald and his "four brethren" appear to have been of this Strathyre family.

26 and 27. John Dhu M^cGillespie in Ardlaraich, alive 1655, page 217, and Donald, his brother, page 218.

28. Not identified.

29 to 34. Not identified, but all lived in Fernan¹ on Loch Tay side.

35, 36, 37. Not identified, they lived at Culdrye.²

38.³ In 1630 Duncane M^cEan Dow M^cPaul is mentioned in a list of broken men going about Monteith and Strathearn, see page 32. A Duncan M^cEandowie, under the Laird of Enzie, is mentioned in 1614, Vol. I., page 428.

41, 42. Gregor M^cEandowie is mentioned as "Household man to the Laird of MacGregor in 1634, page 44. Most of the V^cAlasters belonged to Ardlaraich.

43, 44, 45. Belonged to Glenlyon, do not appear to be mentioned elsewhere.

¹ The Thirty Merk Land of Fernan forms the west portion of Drummond Hill and the N.E. end of Loch Tay stretching from the Laweris to Belloch.

² Probably Culdres, which was spelt Culdrie; Culdar More and Beg are in Glenlyon, between Fernan and Glenlyon House.

³ Edramuckie in Moranish, north side of Loch Tay, under Glenorchy at the date quoted.

46. Gregor IX., son of the Duncan who sold Roro. The genealogies do not mention a brother Ewin, but he had a nephew of the name.

48, 49, 50. These M^cGillichallums may have been of the Leragan family or of the Dougal Ciar family, but their names do not fit in.

51, 52, 53. In Vol. I. several Neills and M^cNeills are mentioned about Loch Tay, these probably belong to the same family.

54. Gregor M^cCondochie V^cEan, in Aulich 1622, is mentioned, Vol. I., page 447, and a M^cConneill V^cEan Roy in Chamchorrone in 1618.

55. Not identified.

56, 57. See 95.

58. Duncan Riach, or Duncan MacChallum Bain in Aulich, see page 240.

63. Patrick V., of Dunan, who was styled "Patrick MacDhonnch Mhic-Ian-duibh" in Dunan in Rannoch.

68. Patrick, 63, had a son Neil.

69, 72. Several of the name of Clerach are mentioned in Vol. I., but these cannot be identified with them.

73, 74. "Duncan M^cRobert Abroch in Summar, under Sir Donald Campbell of Ardnamurchane" in 1637 is mentioned at page 72.

80, 81. Both in Balquhidder, not identified.

82 to 86. Not identified.

87. Duncan Riach of the Learagan family was well known, the genealogies do not mention a son Patrick, but it is evident that this Gregor was Duncan Riach's grandson.

89 to 92. The Strathspey family have not been traced, they appear to be connected with Duncan Riach.

93, 94. Descendants of Patrick Aulach.

95. Compare 56, 57. There is also 121, 127, 128, 132, 138 to 142, all of the House of Dougal Ciar. 95 appears to be Malcolm oig M^cGregor IV., alive 1630, the date of whose death is not known, but the lists give him nine sons, whilst the genealogies only mention two, see page 256. No. 127 was styled in Kyleter, see pages 128, 255, 260. Gregor, or John, in Innerlochlarich, see page 260. No. 132 probably was Malcolm, son of Dougal 127, see page 260. 138 Gregor, a son, a Chnoic brother of 95. His

four sons are not known in the genealogies. 143, son of 127, probably identical with 132.

96, 97. Not identified.

98. Of the Pudrach or Balquhidder family.

99. Not traced ; residence at Innervic in Glenlyon.

100, 101. Not identified.

102. Of the Dundurn family.

103. May be a repetition of No. 9.

106. May be a repetition of No. 16.

107. There were Patricks in the second branch of Ardlaraich, but in the Genealogy no dates are given.

108, 109, 110. Not traced. Not MacGregors apparently till 121.

The other MacGregors are chiefly of the house of Dougal Ciar, except 133 not traced.—Ed.

E.—Page 169.

Letter about Gilbert M^cAlpin alias John M^cGrigor's pistol, 1679, from the Collections of David Smythe, Esq^{re} of Methven.

“To the Lady Meffene These
Madam

Beeing informed that your ladishipe has ane pistol of Gilbert M^cAlpin's in keeping since he was apprehended in Meffene, and that ye haue no stop in delivering it but to be assured that my oye (grandson) shall not ask for it any more, therfor these are desiring the favor of your lap: as to deliver the pistoll to the bearer John M^cGrigor and you shall never be sought for it no more, which is all at present from Madam

your very humble Serv^t

Glentendill
the 22 of October
1679

Alex^r Campbell

Endorsed “ Letter Alex^r Campbell of Glentindell for John M^cGrigors pistoll '79.’”

F.—Page 184.

THE BLOODHOUNDS USED FOR TRACKING THE MACGREGORS.

It is a well-known fact that in the anxiety of the Privy Council of Scotland to hunt down the Clan Gregor, they directed that bloodhounds

should be employed. Amongst the relics belonging to Sir Malcolm MacGregor of MacGregor at Edinchip is a gun bearing an oval silver plate with the following inscription:—

“This is the Fuzee with which
the last of the Blood-Hounds used for tracking
the
MacGregors
is said to have been killed!
It afterwards belonged to
the celebrated and heroic
Lord Viscount Dundee.”

How this weapon came to be in the possession of Viscount Dundee is not explained, but it is said that the dog was shot by “Malcolm IV. in Glengyle,”¹ on the slope of the hill at the N.W. corner of Loch Earn, facing the hotel, and just at the entrance to Glen Ogle, which hill will be found marked on the Ordnance Maps—“Meall a Mhadaidh, or Hill of the Dog, from Meall, hill; and Madadh, a “dog or any wild animal of the dog species.”

G.—Page 228.

RENUNCIATION ETC. BY DUNCAN CAMPBELL.

Recorded in the Particular Register of Sasines for the County of Perth,
1st April 1760:—

At Perth the first day of April 1760 the discharge, renunciation and Grant of Redemption under written, being presented by Duncan Robson Writer in Perth betwixt the hours of 9 & 10 forenoon is Registrate on the 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, & 105 leaves of the foresaid Register whereof the tenor follows viz. Be it known to all men by these presents me Duncan Campbell late MacGregor sometime designed of Mains of Roro now Residenter in Perth eldest son of John Gordon alias MacGregor in Roro deceased who was the eldest son of Umq^{le} Gregor MacGregor in Roro with consent of Ann Campbell Relict of John Campbell of Roro as Factor for Robert Campbell only lawful son in life of the said deceased John Campbell and heir served and Retoured to the deceased Archibald Campbell of Roro his elder Brother German the Conform to Factory dated the 19th day of Jan^{ry} and Registrate in the Books

¹ Mentioned as living between 1601 and 1624, see page 255.

of Sasine to be holden of the Reverser; and several other clauses and conditions & containing £150 Scots of mutual penalty more fully bears, And by heritable Bond granted by the said Commissary John Campbell & Cautioner after named of date the said 25th of April 1673 years upon a recital of a Bond and obligation granted by the deceased Alexander Menzies of Comrie, as principal and Mungo Campbell fiar of Lawers as cautioner to Umq^l Duncan Gordon alias MacGregor in Camuserich and his children and heirs therein mentioned for the sum of £1000 Scots of principal 200 Marks of liquidate Expences in case of faille & annual rent during the not payment, the said Duncan and his foresaids always performing the Conditions prestable on their part by the said obligation which is dated the 25th day of April 1633 years, & that he the said Commissary John Campbell had acquired the irredeemable right of the whole Lands of Roro and pertinents with the burden of payment of the said sum of £1000 Scots contained in the said obligation and that the said Gregor MacGregor designed Tenant in the Lands of Roro Second lawful Son of the said Duncan Gordon alias MacGregor and second person of the Tailzie Nominate in said Bond & to whom the progress of the samen Tailzie the said principal sum and annual rents thereof had now accesssed and befallen had of that date corroborated the Renunciation therein mentioned granted by his father, to said Alexander Menzies, of all right and kindness to the Lands of Roro in favors of the said Commissary Campbell as now heritor of the lands, therefore the said Commissary John Campbell became bound as principal, and with him Sir James Campbell of Lawers as Cautioner in Corroboration of the obligation above mentioned to make good and thankful payment, to the said Gregor Macgregor and the Heirs Male of his body, whilks failing to his other nearest heirs and Assignies whatsoever of All and Haill the said principal sum of £1000 money foresaids with the ordinary annual rent therefore conform to Law yearly and termly, and that against any Term of Martinmas they should please to require the samen at, upon the Requisition therein mentioned with the said sum of 200 Marks Scots of Liquidate Expenses in case of Failzie, contained in the said principal Bond and the ordinary annual rent of the said principal sum after said Term of Payment, so long as the samen should remain unpaid, the said Gregor MacGregor and his foresaids, always at such payment performing all the obligations and prestations expressed in, and incumbent on them by the said original Bond which is thereby corroborated by them, on these terms by the said Commissary John Campbell as come in vice and place of the said Alexander Menzies and for the said Gregor MacGregor and his foresaids their farther security anent the payment making to them of the said principal sum and annual rent thereof yearly and termly, always upon the terms and conditions above exprest the said Commissary John Campbell bound and obliged him, his heirs and successors, duly and sufficiently to infest and seize the said Gregor MacGregor

and his foresaids in all and hail an yearly annual rent of Three score pounds Scots money Corresponding to the said principal less or more conform to the Laws for the time yearly to be furthcoming, uplifted and uptaken at two terms in the year Whitsunday and Martinmas in Winter by equal portions furth of All and hail the equal half Lands of the Forty shilling Land of the Mains of Roro lying within the said Barony of Menzies and Sheriffdom of Perth foresaid with the Houses, Biggings, Yeards, Tofts, Crofts, Grasings and pertinents thereto belonging to be holden blench of the said Commissary John Campbell and his foresaids in manner therein expressed as the said Heritable Bond containing obligation to grant Charters and others in ample Form, Clause of absolute, Warrantice, Clause of Redemption on payment of the said sum of £1000 Scots in manner therein mentioned, and upon the conditions therein expressed with discharge of all Acts for Retention Compt and Reckoning, and a clause bearing that the said Commissary John Campbell besides uplifting in the annual rent above mentioned had entered and possessed the said Gregor and his subtenants in his name to the actual and peaceable possession of the said Lands with the pertinents and to the uplifting the mails and duties thereof during the not Redemption with power to them in compensation and satisfaction of the said yearly annual rent yearly to uplift the said Mails and duties of the said half lands, sett, Raise, output and input tenants yerin at their pleasure with absolute Warrantice but the said possession should infer no other Right or title to the said Lands but only for the said annual rent together with a precept of Sasine and several other clauses more fully bears: By Virtue of which Contract of Wadsett and Heritable Bond and Precepts of Sasine respectively therein contained, the said Gregor MacGregor was duly infeft in the said Wadsett Lands and in the said yearly annual rent Conform to the two Instruments of Sasine taken thereon both dated the 18th and Registrate in the particular Register of Sasines at Perth the 19th days of July said year 1673: And whereas I the said Duncan Campbell MacGregor have now Right to the hail premisses and stand infeft and seized in the said Wadsett Right and yearly annual Rent above specified in virtue of a precept of Clare Constat granted by John Earl of Breadalbane the Superior for infefting me in the said Wadsett Lands with the grazings and pertinents above mentioned as nearest and lawful heir to the said deceased Gregor MacGregor my Grandfather, and for infefting me as nearest lawful heir male to him in the yearly @ rent above written, upliftable as aforesaid under Redemption as above, Conform to the said precept of Clare Constat dated the _____ and my instruments of Sasine following thereon dated the _____ and Registrate _____ as in the said several Writes more fully is contained: And now seeing the said John Earl of Breadalbane has at the term of Marts: last 1759 years by the hands of John Campbell of Achallader his Chamberlane, made payment to me the said Duncan Campbell MacGregor at

the sight and with concurrence of the other persons above named, consenters hereto of the above sum of £1000 Scots money contained in the said Wadsett Right and of the said like sum of £1000 Scots contained in the Heritable Bond above recited in order to the Redemption of the premisses of which sums I acknowledge the Receipt and that all the @ rent falling due on the above sums, are compensated satisfied &- paid by possession of the said Lands & others above mentioned. Therefore Witt ye me the said Duncan Campbell MacGregor as having right in manner above specified with consent of the other persons above named, & they for themselves & taking burden as aforesaid for all right title or Interest competent to them or either of them or their foresaids in manner above expressed, not only to have discharged as we the said Duncan Campbell & the other persons above named with mutual advice & Consent as aforesaid hereby exoner and discharge the said John Earl of Breadalbane his Heirs & Successors & all concerned of the said sum of £1000 Scots of principal & liquidate penalty above mentioned specified & contained in the Contract of Wadsett above recited and of the said like sum of £1000 Scots of principal 200 Marks of liquidate penalty obliged therefor & @ rents thereof at all time bygone contained in the said Heritable Bond of Corroboration & original Bond thereby corroborated & of the said Wadsett right & original Bond & Bond of Corroboration themselves and Rights & Conveyances thereof above mentioned whole heads, clauses & effect thereof with all that has or might be competent to follow thereon for ever, but also to have renounced as we with mutual advice & consent for our respective Rights & Interests & taking burden as aforesaid hereby renounce quit claim & simpliciter over give to & in favour of the said John Earl of Breadalbane and his Heirs Male and of Tailzie and successors succeeding to him in the Estate and Earldom of Breadalbane whereof the lands and others above mentioned are a part, All and Hail the said just and equal half of Lands of the Forty Shilling Lands of the Mains of Roro, with the grazings and pertinents above mentioned all lying as aforesaid as also the said yearly @ rent of £60 or other @ rent effering to the said principal sum of £1000 Scots yearly to be uplifted and taken in manner foresaid furth of the other equal half lands of the said forty shilling Lands of the Mains of Roro with the pertinents lying as aforesaid, together with all right, title, Interest, claim of right, property or possession that we or any of us, or our predecessors or Constituents respectively had, have or anyways might have claim, or pretend to the said Wadsett Lands and yearly annual rent or any part or portion thereof in time coming and we hereby grant and acknowledge the same to be duly and lawfully redeemed by the said Earl from me the said Duncan Campbell MacGregor, and the other persons named for their Interest for making payment as aforesaid of the sums of money above written and we declare the said Lands with the pertinents to be fully freed and disburthened of the said Wadsett right and heritable Bond respectively and loosed and outquit

thereof in all tyme coming and of the Infestments aforesaid taken thereon and all following thereupon in the same Manner and as fully and freely in all respects as if the same had never been made nor granted and for the more effectual extinction thereof I Duncan Campbell MacGregor foresaid with consent foresaid do hereby constitute and ordain

And each of them conjunctly & severally my very lawful, undoubted & irrevocable Prors for me and in my name to resign, surrender, upgive & deliver, as I by these presents with consent foresaid & with mutual advice & taking burden as above resign, surrender simpliciter overgive & deliver All & Whole the said just & equal half Lands of the forty shilling Land of the Mains of Roro with the grazings & pertinents above mentioned all lying as aforesaid as also the said yearly @ rent of £60 or other @ rent effeiring to the said principal sum of £1000 Scots yearly to be uplifted & taken in manner foresaid furth of the other equal half Lands of the said forty shilling Land of the Mains of Roro with the pertinents lying as aforesaid together with all right title Interest Claim of right property or possession that we or any of us or our predecessors or constituents respectively had, have or any ways might have claim or pretend to the said Wadsett Lands & yearly @ rent or any part or portion thereof in time coming in the hands of the said John Earl of Breadalbane immediate lawful superior of the same, and that *ad perpetuam remanentiam* to the effect my right of property thereof may be consolidated with the right of superiority thereof in the person of the said Earl and remain & abide therewith inseparably in all time coming acts instruments & documents one or more in the premises as need bees to ask, raise & lift, and generally all & sundry other things requisite there anent to do use & exercise that I might do myself if personally present, or that to the Office of Procurator in the like cases is known by law to pertain and belong, promising to hold firm and stable : And I the said Duncan Campbell alias MacGregor by these Presents Bind and oblige me my Heirs and successors to warrant, acquit and defend this present discharge and renunciation and the resignation to follow hereupon to be good valid and sufficient to the said John Earl of Bredalbane and his foresaids at all hands and against all deadly as law will, And I the said Ann Campbell Bind and Oblige my said Constituent and his Heirs to warrant the said discharge and renunciation from all facts and deeds of his or his said Brothers or their successors, in prejudice hereof, And we the other persons above named Oblige us and our Heirs respectively to warrant the same from all facts or deeds done by us or our respective predecessors above named prejudicial hereto or to be done by us or any of our or their successors and against all trusts in our persons, or theirs, or any of them : And we have herewith given up to the said Earl the said Contract of Wadsett and Heritable Bond of Corroboration with the Bond thereby Corroborated and the two Sasines thereon and Precept of Clare Constat and Instrument of

Sasine thereon with such other writs as we have in relation to the premisses, All to be Kept used and disposed of by the said Earl and his foresaids at pleasure in time coming: And we consent to the registration hereof in the Books of Council and Session, Register of Sasines, renunciations and others competent, therein to remain for preservation: And if need bees that all execution necessary may pass hereon in form as effeirs: And thereto we Constitute Our Procurators, etc.: In Witness thereof these presents written upon this & the eleven preceding pages of Paper duly stamped by David Ross servitor to Robert Watt Writer in Edinburgh Are subscribed by us as follows, by us the said Duncan Campbell, John Robertson, Alexander Menzies, Duncan M^cAlpine & Donald Campbell at Perth the eight day of February 1760 years before these Witnesses John Robertson of Tullibelton Donald MacAndrew in Tynaline John Young Merchant in Perth Joseph Crombie & James Campbell both Writers in Perth, by me the said Ann Campbell at Perth the same day Month & year before these witnesses the said Donald MacAndrew & James Campbell, and by me the said John M^cNab alias Campbell at Perth the 28th day of March & year foresaid before these Witnesses the said John Robertson of Tullielbelton & James Campbell & we the said subscribers do also take burden on us for the said John Menzies the respective places & dates of our subscriptions Witnesses names and designations being all insert & filled up by the said James Campbell Writer in Perth (signed) Duncan Campbell, John Robertson, Alexander Menzies Duncan M^cAlpine De Mandate dict Donaldi Campbell in Glenlochay sribers nesciens ut asseruit act calamum tangen Nos Gulielmus Austin et Joannes Rutherford co-Nottarii publici pro illo subscribimus

Jo Rutherford, *N.P.*

Will Austin, *N.P.*

A Campbell, John Campbell alias M^cNab, Jo Robertson Witness, Donald M^cAndrew Witness, John Young Witness, Joseph Crombie Witness, Ja. Campbell Witness, Donald M^cAndrew Witness, Ja. Campbell Witness, Jo. Robertson Witness, Ja. Campbell Witness.

H.—Page 231.

MACGREGOR OF DUNAN.¹

The Laird of Roro in Glenlyon had three sons, and to the eldest he gave forty cows with their followers and said, "You have now come to man's estate. This is your portion and you must go forth and find grass and holding for yourself." He set his face north-westward, and camped for a time on a hill-side on the Struan Estate called *Leacainn na bo gile*. About this time a party of Stewarts from Appin had been on an excursion towards Perth, and returned by way of Rannoch.

¹ This is a fuller account than that of Innerhaddon in Vol. I., page 122. It was given by an old Rannoch man, and communicated to the Editor by John Robertson, Esq., Old Blair.

At Dunan, about three miles beyond the head of Loch Rannoch, and on the left or north bank of the water of Gaur, there dwelt at this time a sept or tribe (of Stewarts, I think) called *Clann I'n Bhuidhe*, whom the Appin men came athwart on their way, and from whom they received scant hospitality and rough handling; but they held on their way westward, and camped about the side of Loch Luidan, in no grateful mood towards Clann I'n Bhuidhe. Here the leader espied the encampment on the south side of the wide valley, on *Leacainn na bo gile*, and he sent a man or two across to ask passing hospitality, in the hope of meeting with the customary courtesy extended to civil strangers. They reached MacGregor's camp and told their tale, and he gave them not only bread, but sent one of his beeves as a present to their leader. On the return of the party, Stewart questioned his men, and on getting their report he said, "This is no ordinary man. He has given us not only ordinary hospitality, but has sent a generous present. I must go and see him, and thank him in person." And across the moor with a few attendants Stewart made his way to MacGregor's camp. MacGregor received him courteously, and informed him that he was only camping there for a time with a view to move on in search of suitable grazing whereon to settle with his men and cattle. Says Stewart, "We have passed through very fine grazing ground between this and Loch Rannoch, which is now held by a bad race called *Clann I'n Bhuidhe*. They treated us very badly on our way westward, but we were few in number, and therefore unable to cope with them, but your party and mine combined would more than match them; and as you have dealt so handsomely by us, we shall be glad to go back with you to Dunan. We shall not leave a man alive of Clann I'n Bhuidhe (*Cha'n fhag sinn ceann air amhaich dhiubh*), and at Dunan you and yours shall settle." Combine the two parties did, and they were as good as their word in dealing with Clann I'n Bhuidhe. A bloody fight took place at a burn near Dunan called to this day *Caochan-na-fola*. Not a man of Clann I'n Bhuidhe was left alive, and MacGregor settled at Dunan, and there founded the first of the three MacGregor "Houses" in Rannoch. He prospered at Dunan, and in no long time his two younger brothers followed him from Glenlyon to Rannoch, and he succeeded in settling the one at Ardlarich and the other at Lerigan, and these became the other MacGregor "Houses" in Rannoch, thus possessing among them the whole north side, or "*Slios Mìn*" of Loch Rannoch.

A considerable time after the eldest MacGregor had settled at Dunan he had gone to a great hunting to Dūn Seilg, in Argyle. At this hunt two hounds of MacGregor's surpassed all the other hounds so much that the Chief of Argyle made particular enquiry, and said, "The owner of such dogs as these must be a man of mark. Who is he? I should wish to see him." The reply was, "The owner of the hounds is MacGregor of Dunan, in Rannoch," and straightway

"*Fear Dhunan*" was introduced to Argyle. After some conversation, Argyle asked him on what tenure he held his lands. "On *this* tenure," said MacGregor, touching his sword. Said Argyle, "*That* tenure is good, and good enough at present; but, mark my words, the day is coming and is not far distant, when *that* will not suffice you. The law is day by day drawing nearer to us, and the man who cannot shew '*coir righ*' (king's title) for his lands will assuredly lose them: and as I should wish to befriend you, I will, if you wish it, apply to the King and obtain for you a lawful title to your possession." MacGregor thanked him warmly, but said that he was quite contented with his rights as they stood, and that he would make them good against all comers; and he and his hounds returned to Dunan.

"Menzies of Weem ('the Menzieses were always wise in their generation,' says MacGregor!) knew the wild but good grazing district of Rannoch and knew also that the MacGregors had no *written* rights to their holdings there; so to Scone he hied and easily got from the King a title to this outlying and little known wilderness. In due time he established a settlement at *Cinnachlachair*, near where Rannoch Lodge now stands, and asserted his legal rights against the MacGregors, but little cared they for a time for him and his 'writings' and they held their own, at the very least, against him, until at last, wearied and worried, he consulted a leading man of his own clan in Appin of Dull called the 'Crowner' as to the expediency of maintaining his fruitless fight with the MacGregors. 'Hold your ground,' says the "Crowner." They may harass you for sometime yet, but the law is daily becoming stronger, and if you persevere, you will wear them out through time.' This worldly-wise advice was followed and prevailed, and the Menzieses held and still hold their ground in Rannoch."

I.—Page 259.

From the "Chartulary":—

"Abstract¹ Copy of Feu Contract between James Marquis of Montrose and Robert Campbell in Innersnaid, formerly surnamed MacGregor, Tutor of Law to James Grahame eldest lawful sone to the deceased John M^cGregor in Glengyle. 1000 Merks Scots p^d in name of Feu entrie—for which cause and the aftermentioned be granted to the said Rob^t Campbell for the behoof of the said James Grahame, his heirs and assignies, all & hail the Toune and Lands of Glengyle, extending to an two Merk Land of old extent, with all Houses, biggings, Yards, orchards, mosses, muires, meadows, grass pasturages, woods, fishings, sheillings, infields, outfields, annexes, connexes, and all other parts, pendicles and pertinents thereto pertaining or quhilk may be rightsomlie known to appertain and belong to the s^d two merk lands, according as the same are presentlie possessed by the said Rob^t Campbell

¹ Edinchip Papers.

Patrick M^cillchallum and are lyand in the Baronie of Buchanane, Stewartrie of Doun. parish of Callander & Sherifffdom of Perth. feu duty sixty pounds Scots at ilk term of Martinmas, and each heir or assigny paying 120 pounds Scots as the double of the feu Duty at their entry. To follow the Marquis and his successors in all lawful wars and expeditions of hosting and hunting when required siklyke and in the same manner as anie other of the s^d noble Marquis his vassals shall doe.

And moreover if it shall happen the said James Grahame and his forsaidis at anie tyme hereafter to be denounced Rebels and put to the Horne Q[']by (whereby) the lyferent escheat may fall and become on the hands of the said noble Marquesse and his fors^{ds} as superiors yrof. In that caise the said Noble Marquesse hereby binds and oblidges him and his fors^{ds} to grant speciall and particulare gifts of the escheats, also often as they shall occur and bees yrto requyred, In favors of the said James Grahame and his forsaidis or anie other persone they pleize to name for their behoofe, and that upon payment to him of the soume of five pundis Scots money sa oft as the same shall fall, they always relieving him of the causes, the escheats does fall and paying for forming of the rights and writs they to be signed by him thereanent, and the noble Marquesse is to be at noe furdur trouble or expenses but to signe the samine and to grant warrandice from his own fact and deed allanerlie.

Clause that though the feu duty shall fall six years in arrears it shall be no objection of nullitie or expiration, or reduction of this present Charter and infestment to follow thereupon but the samine feu right to stand in full force, without prejudice to the Marquesse, and if the feu dutie run into the seventh year the above clause shall be in no way obligatory.

(Signed) Montrose
 Ja: Grahame
 R^t Campbell
 R. Buchanan, witness
 Will^m Buchanan, witness
 John Reid, witness
 John Groeme, witness

The first heir is to be entered gratis
 Montrose
 Mungo Groeme, witness

Copy Original Charter of Confirmation of the s^d Contract dated at Glasgow the 25th May 1703 subscribed before these witnesses John Grahame of Killearne, Kentigerno, Grahame of Gorthie.

(Signed) Montrose
 John Grahame, witness
 Mungo Groeme, witness
 John Reid, witness.

Copy Instrument of Sasine on a Charter of Confirmation by James Marquis of Montrose to Robert Campbell, formerly denominated M^cGregor, as attorney for, and in name of James Grahame his pupil, lawful sone of John Macgregor in Glengyle and his heirs whatsoever, dated the 25th March 1703, of the two merk land of old extent of Glengyle, with Houses, yards, orchards, woods, fishings, shielings and all other parks, pendicles and pertinents—witnesses John Grahame of Killearne, Kentigerno, Mungo Grahame de Gorthie and John Reid—notary public—who also took the instrument of Sasine. Signed “Montrose, John Groeme witness, Mungo Groeme witness, John Reid witness.”

The Sasine is dated 1st July 1703 second year of the reign of Queen Anne and was taken in presence of Robert Campbell of Glenfalloch, Thomas Macfarlane in Innernylish, Millcollumbo MacDonal filii Johannis MacDonal in Glenlyon and John Grahame in Rurganane signed

J. Campbell witness

Thomas M^cFarlan witness

Malcome M^cDonald witness

J. Grahame, witness

—Registered in the Register of Sasines at Edin^r: the 27th day July 1703 by R. H. Foulis.

There is no express mention in the sasine of the feu-duty and terms, they are only alluded to as expressed in the Charter upon which the sasine followed.

DOUGAL CIAR'S FAMILY.

A M.S. by Donald M^cGregor, Schoolmaster, Duchleda, Rossdow, Parish of Luss.¹

“It is generally agreed that Dougald Ciar's family was the fourth principal family of the MacGregors but how this is supported by any evidence it is very difficult to ascertain for it does not appear that this family ever had a standard (Bratach), or any landed property, as Glensratha, Brackly and Ruaghshruth had; but what Robroy and his father usurped when the other Chief's families were low. This family resided further south than the rest of the principal families, for the family chiefly resided about Lochcatharine and in Glenarklet, Glenairclet, the pass between Lochcatharine and Loch Lomond and in Craigrstan, and a feu as far north as Glenfalloch & Strathfillan. Glengoil² family is not very ancient for it is said the founder of the family at first got an heritable tack from the Laird of Buchanan and still holds from the Duke of Montrose and for the original rent. The principal of that family was Malcolm,³ commonly called Calum MacGrigair

¹ This traditional account sent to Sir John MacGregor Murray about 1818, is interesting although not strictly reliable.—ED.

² Glengyle is a corruption of this spelling.

³ Malcolm Oig M^cGregor dhu IV. See page 255.

Ghlinagoil, who suffered very much some time after the battle of Glenfroom, and it is said he killed one of the Black Hounds.¹ The Earl of Argyle was once after him with an army and came to Glengoil, and he made his escape to an island in Loch-cathrine a little below Glengoil, and Argyle and his men could not get at him, for he found means to secure all the boats on the Loch, if there were any more than the one he had himself, and Argyle and his men encamped on the opposite shores and thought they would starve him as the Island was small and barren and they remained there several days waiting the event and Glengoil was almost starved. One day as one of Argyle's men kindled a fire and made a smoke no doubt to make ready some victuals for himself, Glengoil had an excellent gun and he took his aim and shot the man and killed him and exclaimed "Thugagh thall a chrom na geridh."² Argyle and men knowing the man to be a shoe maker and the distance so great that they all concluded that Glengoil had the second sight and so they decamped and went home and never returned any more and Glengoil died in peace at a very advanced age. His son Donald, Rob Roy's father was a very turbulent man as appears from the account that is related of him for he was very busy in the affairs of the Clan as well as state matters, for in his days it appears that he and others of Dougal Ciar's family set up a new chieftain but who this man was whether he was of Dougal Ciar's family or of some other family is very difficult to know at this distance of time Who ever he was it is evident that he became vassal to the Laird of Luss: for the Laird of Luss gave him the Lands of Craigrostan at £24 per annum, which sum was after the lands became the Duke's property till late Duke of Montrose, Sir James Colquhoun made an exchange for some lands which held of the Duke of Montrose: After this the Lands became the Duke's property and the Duke of Montrose holds the lands of Craigrostan now of the Crown. When this Chief was set up is very uncertain or how long it was after the battle of Glenfroom is not known but it appears from a journal wrote by John Graham of Duchra, that the first Chieftain was dead before the year 1654 for he who was then called the Laird of MacGregor was a minor that year, and that this Donald M^cGregor was his tutor and that he joined the Earl of Glencairn at the pass of Aberfoil with 80 men where they beat the usurper's troops and that a little afterwards he joined the Earl with 200 men at Lochearnhead, being the ancient quota of men, that the ancient Chiefs furnished for the King's service. It appears that this Chief died in the year 1693 without issue and that Rob Roy took possession of the lands of Craigrostan and kept it for some time till he came one night to Chapelarach and robbed the Duke of Montrose's factor of the rents of Monteith. After this robbery the Duke of Montrose summoned Rob Roy before the Court of Session but Rob Roy failing to appear the Court passed a sentence of outlawry

¹ See Appendix, page 471.

² See Vol. I., page 375. The literal translation is "Take" or "get yonder greasy crook"—"crom" is applied to a shoemaker and "geireach" means greasy.

against him under which he remained for some time and in order to remove the sentence of outlawry Rob Roy gave the Duke of Montrose the lands of Craigrostan which his heirs have still in possession."

J.—Page 305.

From the "Chartulary" :—

1720, Feb. 16. The Testament Dative and Inventory of the Debts & Sums of money which were owing to umquhile John M^cGregour Fiar of Bracklie And the deceased Gilbert M^cPherson some tyme in Glencrachin thereafter in Ardlewie both within the Parochines of Arroquar and Tarbert the tyme of their respective deceases as eftermentioned faithfully made and given up by John Campbell alias M^cGregour, son lawful and nearest of kin toe the said deceast John M^cGregour of Braiklie his father & by Donald M^cPherson son lawfull and nearest of Kin to the said deceast Gilbert M^cPherson Executors Dative decerned to the saids two defuncts by Decreet of the Commissar of Glasgow of this date.

Inventar

There was justly adebted to the saids deceased John M^cGregour & Gilbert M^cPherson the time of their respective deceases the sum of one hundreth & three pound Sterling money of England principall, threttie pound money foresaid penaltie And annual rent of the said principal soume from 25 Nov. 1692 to Sep. or Oct. 1708 in either of which the above John M^cGregour & the said Gilbert M^cPherson died, by Bond granted by William Palmer of Plumgam, Matthew of Scailly Couilly & Seally, 17th Nov. 1632. Follows Bond of Cautionary, Malcolm Murray alias M^cGregour of Marchfield is Cautioner for John Campbell alias M^cGregour, who is Cautioner for Donald M^cPherson, Robert M^cFarlane of Calliecherrane is Cautioner for the said John Campbell alias M^cGregor Dec. 31, 1719. Commissary Books of Glasgow.

1742, March 5. The Testament Dative and Inventory of the sums of money that were indebted and owing to the deceast John Campbell alias M^cGregor of Brackly, Residenter in Collychippen within the Parish of Luss and of Janet M^cFarlane also Residenter in Collinchippen and Relict of the deceast John Campbell alias MacGregor of Brackly father of the above designed John Campbell, the time of their respective deaths, which John Campbell Younger died in the month of Nov. 1739 years and the said Janet M^cFarlan upon the 21 day of the month of Dec. thereafter, faithfully made and given up by Robert and Malcolm Campbell alias M^cGregour, Children lawfully procreat betwixt the said deceast John M^cCampbell alias M^cGregor elder of Brackly and the said deceast Janet M^cFarlan spouses And brether german to the said deceased John Campbell younger Residenter in Colly-

chippen and Executors qua nearest in Kin decerned by the Commissary of Glasgow his substitute To the said John Campbell alias MacGregor younger and the said Janet M^cFarlan upon the 15 day of August 1741 as an Decreet Dative pronounced thereanent in itself maketh mention.

The Inventory of sums of money is not interesting, but from the Bond of Cautionary it appears that the two brothers and next of kin of the deceased John, Younger of Brackly, were Robert Campbell now having his residence in Dunoon and Malcum Campbell alias MacGregor having his residence in Strathfillan, the latter of whom could not write.

K.—Page 309.

Letter from Sir Walter Scott, Bart., to John Gregorson, Esq^r of Ardtornish.

Sir,—I had your letter some time ago but without any other date than the name of your Mansion so I could not reply to it not knowing. If you had had an opportunity of looking at the work itself instead of Extracts I believe you would have seen the circumstance only mentioned as an account given by the Lochlomond People from tradition and at variance with others who ascribed the Slaughter of the Students to other persons. As I was disposed to adopt your authentic correction I took an opportunity when I had again an allusion to make to the Clan Gregor to mention the date at which the Ciar Mohr flourished and its inconsistency with the tradition quoted in the notes of Rob Roy which it seems to me is all that can be said on the subject as thirty thousand copies of the Book are dispersed and the same number of the correction will be published next week in a note attached to the Sequel of Montrose.

It is thirty or forty years since I heard tradition in the vicinity of Glenfruin and the "Leac-an-Mhinisteir"¹ as I think they call it Dr Macfarlane gave me another edition in which there is the blame of the massacre laid on one Duncan Lean and a gillie named Charlioch to which I have given the preference in point of probability to that which implies the cruelty to Ciar Mohr.

I allow for your feelings as a Highland gentleman on the subject of your ancestors but I should suppose no one nowadays would indulge either malice or calumny by devising fictions about the Ciar Mohr either to blacken his memory or hurt the feelings of his descendant. I at least have done what I can to clear his memory if I have been the involuntary means of aspersing it.—I am, Sir, Your most obedient Servant

WALTER SCOTT.

Edinburgh, 26th January 1830.

L.—Page 314.

Petition of Donald M^cLaren, Piper in Balquhiddier 1713.

"To ane high and Mighty Prince, John Duke of Atholl, &c. The Supplicatione of Donald M^cLearn—your Grace's pyper."

¹ The Ministers' flag-stone.

Humbly Sheweth,—That he (being to his great grief) bereft of your Grace's Flag and other ornaments your Grace was pleased to adorn & honour him with, by some malicious person, and the petitioner, to procure a new Flagg &c. : has been at a great deal of expense and travell in going thru to Edinburgh and the charges are so heavy that they will sink the poor petitioner (as the accompt and bills herew^t produced will testifie) unless he be relieved by your Grace, for the petitioner to bear his charges and pay off ye bills was necessitate to borrow money, payable at Martinmas last, for paym^t whereof his Creditors are very pressing, which he is not able to pay, unless your Grace be pleased to order pay^t of his wages due to him, & to give him whatever help besyd as consists with your Grace's pleasure, on which the petitioner depends.

May it please your Grace to consider the premisses, and grant a favourable answer, and your petitioner shall ever pray.¹

Amongst the prisoners marched from the prisons of Blackness & Stirling to Carlisle in Sep^r 1716. was

Duncan M^cLaren—alias MacGregor—Duke of Atholl's piper, Balquhidder.

And also a Donald M^cLaren—particulars not known.

M.—Page 316.

ROB ROY AND HIS DESCENDANTS.

In 1870 a curious discussion about Rob Roy MacGregor appeared in the publication "Notes and Queries," from which some excerpts are here given.²

4th Series, Vol. 533, "Daniel Defoe and Sir Walter Scott." In M^r Lee's List of the various publications by Defoe is one entitled "the Highland Rogue or the History of Rob Roy." Now by the Introduction to Scott's novel of Rob Roy Sir Walter speaks of a "catchpenny publication"—a "pretended History" of Rob which appeared in London during his lifetime "bearing in front the effigy of a species of ogre with a beard a foot in length." Curiously enough Scott adds "It is a great pity so excellent a theme for a narrative of the kind had not fallen into the hands of Defoe, who was engaged at the time on subjects somewhat similar." Which is right M^r Lee or the Novelist?

Signed C—— but "with M^r Carruther's compliments Inverness March 26."

¹ "Atholl and Tullibardine Chronicles."

² Taken from certain "Manuscripts and Letters as to Rob Roy and his Descendants" from the Library of the late Wm. Lee, purchased from Mr Wm. Brown, Publisher, Edinr., by Alexander Skene, Esqr., of Avondow by whose kindness the Editor has permission to quote them in this work.

4th S. V. 534. A letter signed M. Lloyd, Exeter, inquires if any "North British Correspondent" can give information as to whether any undoubted descendants of Rob Roy still exist.

Mr Gregor M^cGregor, Hill Street, Glasgow, at this time wrote to Mr Lee a private letter, of which the following is the substance:—

To William Lee Esq^r. Author of the Life of Defoe.

Feb^r. 24th 1870. Having read Life of Defoe find you have certified that he was the Author of the "Highland Rogue" alias Rob Roy—begs to be furnished with any information on this latter subject." In a work called "the Trials of the Sons of Rob Roy" published at Edin^r 1818 and supposed to be from the pen of Sir Walter Scott, there are a few extracts given from the "Highland Rogue" but Sir Walter does not appear to have known who the Author was, see his introduction to his novel of Rob Roy. . . . "The fact that Defoe had been in Scotland, and in the employ of the Government both there and in England during Rob Roy's lifetime must have given him many opportunities of getting an insight into the doings of the Highland Outlaw." "A copy of the Highland Rogue is in the Library at Abbotsford, but I am not aware of any other copy in Scotland. As I claim descent from Rob Roy I am anxious to learn if possible what Defoe says of his (Rob's) education, grandeur and sudden misfortune, &c."

Answer to the foregoing from M^r W^m Lee, 14 Westbourne Grove Terrace, Walswater, London, 11th March 1870.

"The book entitled 'The Highland Rogue' though written by Defoe is undoubtedly a 'catchpenny publication' as stated by Sir Walter Scott. It is very meagre in its details, strung together apparently from hearsay, and making up a small octavo of sixty-three pages including title, preface and introduction, fourteen pages. I have a copy and there is one in the British Museum. Neither of them have any portrait or plate, nor is there any reference on title or otherwise thereto. I should therefore incline to think the print, if any, in Sir Walter's copy has been 'inserted.' I have never seen any other copy except the two above-mentioned. The description in words, on the first page of the narrative is perhaps what Sir Walter refers to, when he says 'bearing in front' I will endeavour to have the pamphlet transcribed and sent to you shortly."

In a letter from Mr Gregor MacGregor to Mr Lee, 17th March 1870, he promises to send a copy of "The Trials of Rob Roy's Sons," adding:

"The Work is now very scarce and I believe it had no great sale when brought out. I have no authority for saying that it is a production of Sir Walter Scott's¹

¹ See page 425. From the style of the work, the idea seems very improbable.

and the idea that he had something to do with it arose from the introductory part bearing much resemblance to some portions of the Review of the Culloden Papers, which appeared in the *Quarterly Review* for, I think, Jan^r. 1816. Sir Walter was the author of that Review. Then when the 'Heart of Midlothian' was published, the Public was favoured with the 'Trials of Porteous &^a. &^a. &^a. All given as was the Trials of Rob Roy's Sons to assist the fame and sale of the Novels."

In *Notes and Queries* 4th S. vi., July 9th, 1870, Mr Lee answers Mr Lloyd's inquiry as to the Descendants of Rob Roy and gives particulars chiefly based on information in letters from Mr Gregor M^cGregor. The facts derived from these and kindred sources have already been given on page 337. Mr Gregor M^cGregor became for some months a diligent correspondent of *Notes and Queries*—writing in one number a question on some subject in which he had an interest, and in the next, obligingly writing the answer. He wrote with the *nom-de-plume* of "One of the Clan," "Virginia," and even "Concraig," the name of a Drummond chieftain.

N.—Page 336. The following lines were written regarding one of the sad incidents of the Life of Rob Roy's Wife.

"Fare ye weel, my ain Balquhidder,
Fare ye weel, Loch Lomond Fair,
Green Craigrostan, dark Glenfalloch ;
I maun never see ye mair !

Though the road be lang and dreary,
Though the norlan' blast may blaw,
Down the Glen baith faint and weary
I maun wander far awa'.

Oh ! gin he were noo beside me
I wad heed nor sleet nor snaw ;
But what fate will here betide me
While frae me he's far awa'.

Fare ye weel, sweet hame o' gladness,
Ance sae dear to mine and me ;
Wintry days bring dule and sadness,
An' my weird I soon maun dree !"

“‘Mary MacGregor’s Lament Rob Roy’s Wife’ when her Homestead burnt, and herself and children turned out in the snow! by the Duke of Montrose’s Factor—Græme of Killearn.”¹

“Inventory of the Personal Estate of Rob Roy, 1735.”²

The Testament Dative and Inventory of the goods, gear, cattle, Household plenishing and others which pertained to the Deceased Robert Roy Campbell in Innerlochlarigbeg within the parish of Balquhidder and Commissariot of Dunblane the time of Decease which was in the moneth of December last. Faithfully made and given up by Mary M^cgrigor alias Campbell the Defunct’s Spouse only Executrix Dative, Decerned as Credetrix to her said Deceas’d husband For payment and satisfaction to her of the sum of Four hundred and thirty-six pounds ten shillings and four pennies Scots money, Expended and Deburs’d by her on the Defunct’s funeral and for Master’s rents and Servants fees and for medicaments and other necessaries furnished during his Sickness Conform to a particular Accompt and Several Instructions thereof produced, Whereon she made faith as use is. As also for payment of the expenses of Confirmation hereof By Decreet of the Commissary principal of the said Commissariot, as the samen of the date of these presents in itself more fully Bears.

There were pertaining and belonging to the said Defunct the time of his decease foresaid the goods gear and others after mentioned of the values after express’d According as the Samen were valued in Virtue of the said Commissary’s Warrant Vizt. Imprimis Two Tydie Cows at eight pound Scots per piece Inde Sixteen pound Item Two Yeald Kine estimate at Six pound Scots pr. piece Inde Twelve pound Item Two old Kine with a Stirk estimate at Six pounds thirteen shilling and four pennies Scots per piece Inde Thirteen pound Six Shilling and eight pennies Item Two Forrow Kine with a Stirk estimate at Seven pound Six Shilling and eight pennies Scots pr. piece Inde fourteen pound Thirteen shilling and four pennies Item Two six quarters old queys estimate at Two pound thirteen shilling and four pennies Scots per piece Inde five pound six shilling and eight pennies Item a ten quarter year old quey estimate at three pound Item Thirteen Ews and one Ram estimate at fourteen pounds It. Seven hoggs estimate at three pound ten shilling It. fourteen Goats with a Buck estimate at Twenty pound It. eight Minchaks³ estimate at four pounds Item Ane old Mair with a

¹ These lines, believed to be by Sir Walter Scott, were given to the Editor by the late Mrs Small Keir of Kindrogan with the explanation following them.

² Inventory entered in the Books of the Commissariat of Dunblane, copy given to the Editor by Gregor MacGregor, Esq., S.S.C., Edinburgh.

³ Young goat.

still be plainly seen the name of its old master, Rob Roy, written with a thick substance similar to paint or white lead. The first letter of the name has been torn away, but the remaining ones are plainly and distinctly written in a bold round hand. The weapon was worn and used by Rob Roy MacGregor, and has been preserved in the family of MacGregor until the present time. It was on exhibition at the Centennial in Philadelphia in 1876, and is now exhibited at the Long Island Society, through the courtesy of John MacGregor, Esq^r of this city. The claymore was also used in the Wars of the Covenanters and Cavaliers by Colonel Donald MacGregor of Glengyle, father of Rob Roy."

O.—Page 337.

MARRIAGE CONTRACT OF COLL CAMPBELL (ROB ROY'S ELDEST SON).¹

"Be it known to all men be these presents, me Coll Campbell Son to Robert Campbell late of Inversnaid Forasmuch as in the month of December last bypast there was a marriage betwixt me and Margaret Campbell eldest lawful daughter to John Campbell in Kerletter in Glenfalloch with consent of her said father solemnized and completed, at which time there being no Contract of Marriage past betwixt us, the said John Campbell now my father-in-law did by a verbal promise and paction betwixt him and me bind and oblige himself to content and pay to me the Soume of two thousand merks Scots money in name of Tocher good with his said daughter, And seeing the said John Campbell my said father-in-law hath really before the granting of these presents made good and thankful payment to me of the said soume of two thousand merks money fors^d wherewith I hold me well contented, satisfied and payed, renouncing all exceptions and objections on the contrar for now and ever Therefore will of me to have exonered and discharged, Lykeas I hereby exoner, quit clime, and simple Discharge the said John Campbell his heirs executors and of the said Soume of two thousand merks money fors^d of Tocher good promised by him to me with my said Spouse in manner foresaid and also of all bairnes part of Geir portion natural and others which may anyways access, fall, pertain and belong to me or my said Spouse in, by and through the decease of my said father or be and through the decease of Katherine Campbell his Spouse my mother-in-law Excepting their own good will allernarly and I hereby oblige me my heirs and successors to warrand this my discharge at all hands against all deadly as Law, and if need require to reiterate and renew these presents ay and while the said John Campbell and his successors find themselves sufficiently secured keeping allways the Substance above written and for the more securitie I am content and consents the presents be insert and registrat

¹ Edinchip Papers.

in the Books of Council and Session or other competent therein to remain for preservation and thereto constitutes my procurators In witness whereof these presents consisting of this and the preceding written upon stampe paper by Angus Campbell writer in Inverary the 21st day of Feb. 1721 years before these witnesses Charles Stewart and Colin Campbell both writers in Inveraray.

(Signed) Coll Campbell."

P.—Page 337.

From the "Chartulary"—

"1760. Unto the Right Honourable the Commissioners for managing the forfeited annexed Estates in Scotland The petition of Ronald Drummond at the Kirktown of Balquhidder

Humbly sheweth

That your petitioner for upwards of thirty years past has possessed one quarter of the Kirktown of Balquhidder and the Miln and Miln Lands thereof.

That in the above period he has made the most substantial Improvements hitherto attempted by any person in that part of the country, by building a good House with stone and lyme upon his possession Consisting of two stories high, and by inclosing the whole of the above Miln lands which was the only part of his farm that could be inclosed, as he had only a mixed possession with his neighbours of his quarter of the Kirktown of Balquhidder, which was the reason that he did not extend his improvements thereto.

That besides these improvements your petitioner has of late years been in use of lyming his ground by which means had improved his small possession so far as to make the same yield double the quantity of grain that it formerly used to do, And particularly this last year had as much bear as all the other three quarters put together.

That your petitioner has also made great improvements upon said Miln having often repaired the same And brought fanners to it from the Low Country at a considerable expense a conveniency till then unknown in that corner.

That your Petitioner thinks himself at more liberty to make an application as his Neighbours are scarcely able to keep their possessions Much less to make the Improvements that will be under taken by your Petitioner.

That in these circumstances the Petitioner has laid the premisses before the Honourable Board with a humble Intention of praying your Honours would grant him a lease of said Farm of Kirktown of Balquhidder with the Miln and Miln Lands thereof for or any number of years your Honours will think meet And your Petitioner will undertake to Improve the same according to any Regulations laid down to him by your Honours.

That your Petitioner has herewith produced a Certificate of his being formerly

attached to his Majesty's person and Government both in Church and state And also of the improvements he has hitherto been carrying on as already mentioned.

May it therefore please your Honours to grant your Petitioner a lease of the said farm of Kirktown of Balquhidder with the Miln and Miln Lands thereof for _____ or any other term of years your Honours thinks proper and your Petitioner shall ever pray.

(Signed) Ronald Drummond.

(Indorsed) Petition for Ronald Drummond, 1760."

Q.—Page 374.

Copy¹ from an original paper written by "Duncan Macpharie" the narrator of the Clan Gregor's campaign in 1745-6.

Memorandum for the head of the Family of Dugal Keir.

"Donald Murray of Craiguie and Inverlochlarraigbeg was acknowledged by the whole Clan Maculekeir that this Donald was the head of y^r family. he Died and his son succeeded, his name was Callum oge, Callum was Captain in Perth's Batalion in prestonpans and he was mortaly wounded and Died his wife being a widow having Two sons James and Ludovick & Daughter. James died in Craigneck near Drummond Castle, bred a Doctor, Ludovick was bred a Miln Wright and Died in Jamaica.—Now this branch is clean out.

This Donald had a younger brother that Listed in the Gray horse, they cald him John Murray, he lived some time ago upon his pension in the South country in a vilage called Yedbrouch if he or his be in life they are the head of Clan Dugal Kear, I shall defy any man living to Dispute this for its truth."

R.—Page 376.

Anecdotes of the forty-five collected by Sir John MacGregor Murray.¹

The Broad Sword and Bayonet.

"In the pursuit of the King's forces by the Highland Army at the Battle of Preston Major Evan MacGregor overtook a Grenadier whom he required to surrender. That gallant man however deeming himself an overmatch with his fixed bayonet, for a swordsman, charged and made several furious lunges at the Major but he being an active young man, got within the point of the Grenadiers bayonet and cut him down by a stroke which cleft one his cheeks to the Chin.

The Grenadier was put under medical treatment and recovered.

¹ Edinchip Papers.

The Broad Sword and Dirk against the fixed Bayonet

On the same occasion one Highlander came up to another who was engaged in single combat sword in hand against a soldier of the King's Army with his fixed bayonet. The second Highlander reproachfully asked the first why he allowed the fellow to live so long and calling out in gaelic "let me be at him" he advanced with his sword in one hand and his dirk in the other parrying with his sword the Bayonet, till he got within its point and then rushing on he put the soldier to death with his dirk.

These facts tend to show that it is perhaps only in close line or column and not in single combat man to man that the Bayonet is superior to the Broadsword.

Anecdote of Glengyle.

When Glengyle was in the Castle of Doune of which, and of Cardross, he was Governor by commission from Prince Charles, Thomas Cadell a highland Pistol maker in the village of Doune waited upon him and suggested that as then the Prince's Treasury was not overflowing Glengyle should quarter his men on some of the inhabitants of the village who were disaffected to the Stuart cause. The Governor having dismissed Thomas with thanks for his zeal immediately sent a steady non-commissioned officer with a small party of men to quarter on Thomas Caddell and Thomas very soon remonstrated against the hardship of quartering men on the Prince's own friends. Glengyle reminded him of the advice he had himself given and added that he Glengyle was willing to try how his own friends might like the experiment before he should extend it to others.

Note.—The Village of Doune had been long celebrated for its Highland pistol makers. Since the disarming act and the substitution of the Bayonet for the Broadsword this class of artificers has been extinguished.

Glengyle was subject to a variety of Spirits but during his command in Monteth he conducted himself with such propriety that his name has been always mentioned with respect even by such of the gentlemen of that district, whose political principles were different from his."

S.—Page 390.

A statement of the losses sustained after the Campaign was subsequently made out by Glencarnock, and may be interesting. It is signed by himself in 1752. It appears that from the destruction and waste of land, &c., the rents of the property were very much reduced for several years afterwards, and the whole family, including his brothers, were placed in difficult circumstances.¹

¹ Edinchip Papers.

“ June 15th 1756. Amount of Glencarnock's Loss by the Burning of his Estate and away carrying his own Cattle and furniture.

	Sterling Money.
To the Mansion house, furniture yrof included	£150 0 0
„ A few cattle valued at	45 0 0
To the House of Glencarnock and all the y ^e houses and barns upon the Estate being three hundred and sixty four couples all at	813 0 0
„ The Croft of Innerlochlarig more and begg	50 0 0
To my Brother Duncan's whole Cattle and plenishing	200 0 0
To seventy bolls, steel boll Carse & ^c and five bolls d ^o beer sowed and harrowed in the best of the Land valued at	141 0 0
	<hr/>
	£1399 0 0
To the Rent of the Estate from Martinmass 1744 to Martinmass 1750 Inclusive Casualties being 29 l. 14. 6 $\frac{2}{3}$. of yearly rent	1780 7 4
To spent of my own proper money before my surrender upon the 18 th Sep ^{ber} . 1746	400 0 0
To spent in prison from the said 18 th Sep ^{ber} . 1746 until the 11 th Oct ^{ber} . 1749	450 0 0
To my family's expense during my confinement	150 0 0
	<hr/>
	4179 7 4
To interest upon the Rents from Martinmas 1745 until Martinmas 1752	531 0 6
To interest upon my personal expence and my family's keeping from Martinmas 1746 until Martinmas 1750	350 0 0
	<hr/>
	5060 7 10
B. That there was about a hundred pounds a year from Martinmas 1747 to Martinmas 1750 with interests from the paym ^{ts} . thereof until Martinmas 1752 to be deducted from the above charge, that was recovered of rents out of the Estates.	
To my Tennants loss of Cattle, Crofts, and Household furnitures as near as it could possibly be computed amounted to	1500 0 0
The above is made out from other acc ^{ts} . upon the 27 th Nov ^r . 1752, by me (Sign ^d) Ro. Murray.”	

T.—Page 394.

Contract Murray and MacDonald 1744 ¹

“ Att Mugstot the 10. day of Jan. 1744 years it is agreed betwixt Evan Murray brother german to Robert Murray of Glencarnock and Janet MacDonald lawful

¹ Edinchip Papers.

daughter to John MacDonald of Balcony on the one and the other part that is to say for as much as the said Evan Murray and Janet MacDonald are already married, yett there having been hitherto no contract betwixt them the said Janet MacDonald is not sufficiently provided in any jointure nor are the children of the marriage provided, or the tocher with said Janet MacDonald given to the said Evan Murray, according as was considered and agreed upon betwixt the said parties before their marriage, in contemplatin whereof and of the tocher after mentioned, the said Evan Murray obliges him to make up the sum of thousand merks Scots money qch together with the tocher after mentioned, making up in all 4000 merks money forsaied he hereby provides in liferent for a jointure to his said spouse and to the children to be procreated between them in gold, but it is hereby specially provided that two thousand merks of the said four soe provided in gold, shall pertain and belong to the eldest son of the marriage over and above a bairns part of the remaining 2000 merks and that he shall be intituled to a share of the said Evan Murray his moveables, executry as well as any other child to be procreated of the marriage, qch sum of 4000 merks money foresaid, the said Evan Murray binds and obliges him to employ and lay out upon well holden lands or in the hands of sufficient and responsible persons taking always the securities thereof when in liferent, and to the children of this marriage in fee, and the said Evan Murray hereby binds and obliges himself not to call for the tocher after mentioned or uplift the same out of the hands of Sir Alex. MacDonald of that Ilk, during the life tyme of the said spouse, unless that he make up the sum of thousand merks and add it thereto to be liferented by his spouse, as said is, in qch case he may freely call for and uplift the tocher after mentioned provided allways that the sum of 4000 merks Scots money is lodged in a responsible person's hands and the securities thereof taken as above and the said money lodged and laid out with the approbation of the nearest male relation of the said Janet MacDonald of the father's side, and its hereby declared that the said Evan Murray shall have right and title to call for and uplift the tocher after mentioned upon his finding at any time hereafter sufficient competence for making forthcoming the said sum of 4000 merks to the said Janet MacDonald in liferent during the days of her lifetyme in case she should survive him and to the children of the marriage in fee as aforesaid is, provided allways that the said caution be accepted by her nearest male relation of the father's side and no otherwise, and the said Evan Murray binds and obliges him and his heirs to make due and thankfull payment to the said Janet MacDonald or yearly interest of the said sum of 4000 merks free of all burden at two terms in the year Whitsunday and Martinmas by equal portions, beginning the first term's payment thereof at the first terme of Whitsunday or Martinmas next, and immediately following the said Evan Murray's decease, for the half year preceding that terme and soe forth thereafter during her lifetyme, and after it is agreed betwixt the said parties, that if the said Janet MacDonald shall happen to survive the said Evan

Murray he hereby dispones to her one third of all his moveables whatsoever over and above the liferent above provided to be taken out of the movables before payment of any debts provided there is no child of this present mariage at the dissolution thereof by the death of the said Evan Murray but if there shall happen to be one or more children at the dissolution thereof as above, then and in that case the said third of movables is to be taken out of the whole after the debts are first payed but in case the said Evan Murray shall not make up the said 2000 merks and add the same to the tocher after mentioned and would employ and lay out the same in maner above expressed then and in that case the s^d Evan Murray hereby dispones to his said spouse the just and equal half of all his goods and gear whatsoever, whether heritable or movable in qch his said spouse's tocher if not uplifted is to be included and he hereby in _____ of these _____ dispones to her one hundred of sheep and goats without division if he shall happen to be possessed of said number at the tyme of his deceiss and no more qch provisions above mentioned in favours of the said Janet MacDonald she hereby accepts of and by these presents assigns and dispones to the said Evan Murray and his heirs or assignys secluding his executors, all and heall the sum of 2000 merks money fors^d contained in a Bond granted to her by Sir Alexr MacDonald of that Ilk of the date the _____ day off _____ 1730 years and life rented by Alice MacKenzie spouse to Doctor James MacLean, Fisitien (physician) in Inverness with all that has followed or may follow therein surogating and substituting Janet Murray in her full right and place of the same qch assynatione she binds and obliges her _____ and executors to warrant from all facts and deeds done or be done by her or her foresaids prejudiciall heretoe, and the said Evan Murray hereby accepts of the s^d 2000 merks contained in the said bond and obliges them to performe the premisses consenting to the Registration hereof in the books of Counsell and Session or any other Judge's books competent to have the strength of a Decreet of any of the Judges thereof, interponed thereto, that letters of horning in six days charge and all other execution necessary may pass hereon in forme as and thereto consentus their procurators in witness whereof, they have signed these presents written on this and the two preceding pages of stamped paper by Alexr MacDonald of Kingsborer and the three double hereof being written by John MacLeod of Taliska, place day and year of God above written, before these witnesses for Alexander MacDonald of that Ilk, Mr Hugh MacDonald minister of the Gospell at Portry and Alexander MacDonald of Kingsborer writer hereof, and John MacLeod of Talisker

Evan Murray
Jannet M^cDonald

Alexr MacDonald witness
Hugh M^cDonald witness
John MacLeod witness
Alexr M^cDonald witness

U.—Page 405.

Continuation of Family of Balhaldies.

IX. Alexander only son of William VIII. entered the British army and became a Captain in the 65th Regiment of Foot, he was distinguished for gallant conduct at the capture of Martinique and Guadeloupe. He died of "military fatigue" in the West Indies in 1794. He married, 25th December 1781, his cousin-german Mary Drummond or Macgregor, daughter of Donald Drummond of New York, sixth son of Alexander Macgregor of Bohaldies, elected Chief in 1714,—and left five sons and four daughters.

X. William the eldest son, born 1782, was made an ensign in his father's Regiment at fourteen years of age. He submitted to Counsel the Memorial, pages 415 to 424. To be mentioned again in Vol. III.

The following excerpts are from Bohaldie's letter to King James VIII., to which the letter dated Rome, December 1748, is in answer—Bohaldie's letter is given in the Appendix to Browne's history of the Highlands and was signed "Malloch"—

PARIS, 4th Nov. 1748.

SIR,

"It is so long since the situation of affairs I had any concern in permitted my troubling your Majesty directly with accounts from this place, that it becomes cruel in me now to be obliged to begin to inform you of the loss your Majesty has of the most faithful and devoted subject ever served any Prince, in the person of Donald Cameron of Locheil. He died the 26th of last month of an inflammation within his head at Borgue, where he had been for some time with his Regiment, and where I had the melancholy satisfaction to see all means used for his preservation but to no valuable effect." The letter goes on to give much praise to Locheil and enters into the subject of who is to succeed to the command of Locheil's Regiment in the French Service. It thus concludes:—

"I am (likewise) afraid that I shall not be able to continue the connexion and correspondence Lochiel and I had with the Highlands—that was easy for us to have done while he lived, and had a regiment without putting your Majesty to any expense; but now I am done without means or assistance to do anything. Tho' I had a million I am as ready as ever to employ the last farthing and every hour I have to live in your Majesty's service, which your Majesty's most gracious countenance and indulgence to my weakness made so bewitching, that dangers, difficulties, and fatigue never stood in the way of going on in what appeared to serve best the end aimed at. I am ever, with the most profound respect,

Sir,

Your Majesty's most faithfully humble and zealously devoted servant,

MALLOCH."

X.—Page 450.

Excerpt from *The Glasgow Mercury*, dated 4th February 1779.

“On the 5th ult died at Gosport, Gregor Macgregor, Esq. of Inverrarderan, Captain of the Middlesex regiment of militia, much and justly regretted by his numerous friends and acquaintance, and, in a particular manner, by his disconsolate widow and family. This gentleman joined the Royal Highlanders, now the 42nd Regiment, some time before they were regimented, about the year 1739, and was one of the two gentlemen chosen out of that regiment, sent from Scotland, and presented, in the ancient Highland garb, to His Majesty King George the second, who had expressed an anxiety to see a specimen of those martial heroes. They were graciously received by his Majesty and ministers, and by the noble and crowded company who were assembled on that occasion. In the year 1743, he went abroad in the service of his King and country, where he served with honour and reputation during the year which then subsisted, and, for some time after his return, was appointed Captain and Adjutant in the Middlesex militia. Justly actuated by laudable motives, and urged to it by the bondage under which he and the clan Macgregor had laboured for many years, he set on foot a bill for repealing some severe acts of Parliament which had passed against them. In this he was successful, and obtained an act of Parliament in the year 1775, rescinding all former acts against the clan Macgregor, and restoring them to their name and privileges. Sensible of the obligation thus conferred by Parliament upon him and the clan, he in return, made offer, and gave in proposals to raise a regiment for the service of government. This proposal was graciously received by his Majesty and ministers and would have taken effect but for his bad state of health which then ensued, and continued till his death. These circumstances alone, so highly meritorious in themselves, independant of many other generous and benevolent actions, cannot fail to reflect the greatest honour on his memory, and to place him in the character of a firm and zealous friend, worthy of the remembrance of his relations in general, and particularly of his ancient and once opulent clan.”

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¹ The genealogy of this family is difficult to sift, the two Johns of succeeding generations are distinguished by their patronymics, but the two Hughs or Ewans cannot be positively defined. On page 217, taken from MS. there is a distinct error in the statement that the son of Hugh and his wife Janet had a son also Hugh—his name was John in the infetment.

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¹ The statement quoted on page 220 as to the probable time of Robert's death is erroneous.

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 John M^cGregor, 2d son of do., 206.
 John Graham, in Stuik of Callichra, has disposition of the lands of Callichra from Dougal and his two sons, 1697. (Same as 2d son of Gregor Roy, ?) 208.
 John Graham of Callichra, and John MacGregor of Bracherne, witnesses to a deed, 1698, 263.
 Cambus or Camuserrochdmore, Gregor in, 175.
 Gille Andres beg in, Patrick M^cGilleandres beg, cottar, 29.
 M^cKerracher and Duncan M^cGregour, 29, 175.
 Camuserrochd beg, Malcolm, in, 175.
 Janet, 2d dr. of John MacGregor, in Ard-laraich, and relict of Donald M^cGregor of Lerigan, md. 2dly Ian Og MacGregor in Camuserrochd, 218.
 John Dhu in, his daughter md. Gillespa Ruadh, 111, 219.
 Clan Gregor, 36, 37, 40, 41, 42, 51, 54, 55, 91, 94, 101-103, 121-124, 128, 132, 176, 177, 184, 196, 214, 237, 264, 266.
 — Act in favour of, April 8th, 1661, 140, 141.

¹ On page 203, 5th paragraph, Hugh and Gregor in acquiring Wester Callichra are entered as if they were sons of Ewne, the last name mentioned, but this is an obvious mistake.

Clan Gregor, Chief of, 45.
 — meeting with the Clan Grant, 339.
 Clan of MacGregor, 145, 270, 271, 284, 321, 365, 367, 415.
 Carnocke, Alexander MacGregor in, 125, 126.
 — William, his brother, 125, 126.
 Craiglyne, John M^cGregor in, 143.
 Cam Pell, John M^cGregor, 44.
 Family of Corerklet, *i.e.* Corriearklet, near Loch Arklet, between Inversnaid and Stronachlachar.
 Gregor a Cnoic, 2d son of Gregor M^cIlle-challum M^cCuill, in Glengyle, III. of the line, 254, 262.
 Gregor Oig, or Gregor M^cGregor in Dow of Glengyle, son of Gregor a Cnoic, he acquired Stronachachar, 1661, and Easter Corerklet in 1670 from Buchanan of that ilk, and Coriheichan near it in 1678, 141, 144, 160, 168, 262, 263, 278, 307.
 Three sons—
 1. John M^cGregor of Easter Corerklet, eldest son of Gregor, had a resignation of the lands from his father, 1690; took his wife's name of Grahame; his wife Catherine Grahame was probably niece of John of Brachern's widow, and sister of Alexander Graham, as Brachern's widow divided her lands between the two. She enfeoffed John MacGregor in Wester Corerklet, 1695, when he took the name of Graham, he also acquired from Archibald Graham or MacGregor of Kiltmanan, Pollochroe, 203, 262, 263, 301, 308.
 2. Gregor, 2d son of Gregor M^cGregor of Easter Corerklet, had part of the lands of Comermore from Malcolm Macfarlane in Wester Brachern, afterwards in Ledard, 192, 263.
 Mary, dr. of Gregor in Comer, married Rob Roy, 263.
 3. Alexander 3d, son of Gregor of Easter Corerklet, was known as Archibald Graham of Coriheichan, and Alexander Graham in Corerklet; he married Agnes, sister of John Graham in Garterinnoch, 187, 263.
 Dougal, eldest son of John Graham of Easter Corerklet, 263.
 James appears to have been the son who succeeded to Corerklet, and married Marjory, dr. of Alexander Campbell of Airds, in Argyleshire, 307, 308; *see* Gregorson.

Comer, Dougal in, son of Ewan, 263.
 Comer, Malcolm Græme,¹ called Callum Comer, residing N.E. of Ben Lomond, discharged after 1745, 388.
 Craigray, Craigrue, Kallum oge M^cCoull in, (*see* Dougal Ciar), 1649, Malcolm, 1697, 119, 207.
 — Calaine in, 1667, 156.
 Gregor M^cGregor M^cCallum V^cCulchere, in Brae of Balquhider, afterwards called John Murray, 260.
 — Dougall Tenant of half, 1729, 341.
 Donald Murray of, 260, 374.
 — Malcolm, his son, bore the name of Drummond, Captain, Prince Charles' army, 1745, 260, 368, 372, 373, 374.
 — John Murray, 2d son of Donald, in Scots Greys, 260.
 Coynachan or Coinneachan, in Glen Almond, about 5 miles to the west of Newton Bridge.
 Alexander MacGregor, in, 179, 281, 333.
 Grigor, his son, 281, 333, 381-387.
 Cornleath, under Murray of Tullibardine, Malcolm M^cCulchere II., supposed to have been there, 251.
 — Patrick of, 109, 144, 159.
 — Duncan, his son, 144.
 Margaret, his daughter, married Alexander of Wester Callichra, 144, 159, 203.
 Craignaferar in Glen Almond, Donald MacGregor of, married widow of Alexander of Wester Callichra, 144, 171.
 Corrimuclach, David Malloch, in, 116.
 Culdry, Donald M^cGilliechallum, 117, 468.
 Kallum M^cean V^cGregor, there, Duncan his brother, there, 117.
 Culcrieff; *see* Balhaldies, 91.
 Corrichrombie, Gregor in, 206.
 Corriechormich, Jas. Drummond, tacksman of, 1729, 341.
 DALBEITH or Dalbeigh, the Haugh below Glenbeigh, north side of Loch Earn; Patrick Condochie Beg in, 130.
 Dalnabo, Gregor M^cGregor in, 1696, 207.
 Dullatrich or Dulater in Kinclacher Rannoch, Donald M^cEane Dowie in, 1628, 21, 22, 27, 28, 29, 143.
 — His wife was sister to John Grahame *alias* M^cGregor of Brackly, 29.
 — John, son of Donald, 1629, slain by Pat. M^cGregor in Glenogle, 29.
 John M^cEane Dowie in, 1650, 124, 143.
 Dundearn or Dundurn, near outlet of Loch Earn, 305, App. 467.

¹ He could not have bought both Corerklets as supposed at page 262, because it remained in another family till later.

MACGREGOR OF DUNDURN,

- Patrik Duncansoun in Dundwrne, and James his brother, 306; *see* Vol. I.
 Alexander M^cPhadrick Roy, and Duncan his son, conjectured to belong, 306.
 Duncan M^cPatrik *alias* M^cGregour, 1589, do. do., 306.
 Johne MacGregor in Dundurn, 1589-90, 306.
 Duncan Roy or Duncan M^cAllaster his brother, there, 306.
 For all the above, *see* Vol. I.
 John M^cConneil V^cAllaster, and John Drummond in Dundurne, formerly John M^cGregor, 1626, 24, 25, 77, 118, 306.
 Patrick M^cEane Drummond *alias* M^cGregor in Dundurne, 1669, 113, 116, 141, 159, 306.
 Duncan, son of Patrick, 116, 306.
 Duncan Roy Drummond (not identical), all in "Dundurren," 104, 306.
 Coline Campbell in Dundurn, 186, 306.
 Duncan Campbell in, 186.
 Wester Dundurn, Patrick, in 1691, 196.
 Patrick M^cConnochie V^cAllaster in Dundurn, 118.
 M^cGregor his son, there, 118.
 Duncan Roy M^cGregor, son to Patrick M^cConnochie V^cGregor, at the end of Loch Earn, 118, App. 470.
 Dunnira, Duncan M^cGregor in, 1689, 186.
 Mewie (Duneira), Duncan in, 171, App. 477-479.
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 I. Patrick MacGregor of Dunan, younger son of Roro, 231, App. 478; *see* Vol. I.
 II. Alexander, his son, 215, 232.
 III. Iain dubh M^cAllister, 232.
 Donald, his eldest son, predeceased his father, and left a son, 232.
 IV. Duncan or Doncha Mac Iain duibh in Rannoch, 232, 233.
 Wife dr. of laird of Duneaves, 232.
 John, 2d son of Iain dubh, 232.
 Patrick, 3d son of Iain dubh, 1603, 232.
 Neale M^cConnochie V^cEan dowie, another son (List 1649), 118.
 V. Patrick-MacDhonnch-Mhic-Iain duibh, 1675, Wadsett of Dunan and Kinachlacher, 1674, 117, 130, 145, 159, 166, 190, 215, 233, 234, 235, 236, App. 469.
 1st wife dr. of MacDonald of Achtrichatan, 233.
 2d do. dr. of Gregor MacDhonnch Mhic Geal Challum, 233.
 3d wife dr. of John, or Iain dubh M^cGillespie in Ardlaraich, 233.
 Ann, dr. of Patrick by his 1st wife, md. Cameron in Sliosgarbh, 233.

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- May, do. do. md. another Cameron there, 233.
 Duncan Og, 2d son of Patrick by his 2d wife, md. Catherine dr. of Gillespa Ruadh of Ardlaraich, 233.
 VI. Ian dubh-og-Mac Phadrig, 1679-1693, 169, 206, 208, 234.
 wife dr. of MacMartin Mhic Mhartinn na Leitrich, she md. 2ndly Campbell of Roro, 234.
 VII. Duncan (1714). He surrendered Dunan to the family of Menzies, d. s. p., 234, 269, 272.
 md. Margaret, dr. of MacGregor of Drumlich, 234.
 VIII. Alister MacDhonnch og, son of Duncan og, succeeded Duncan VII. his first cousin in the representation, 234.
 Wife Janet Cameron in Camuserrochd, 234.
 Daughter Janet Ruadh md. John Macgregor from Strathfillan, 234.
 IX. Alister MacAllister only son, and last of the direct line, 234.
 Left an illegitimate son who died in 1802, 234.
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 Gregor, 3d son of Patrick V. by his second wife, md. Marjory Menzies from Fearn-craobh, 3 sons d. young, 235.
 Callum, 4th son of Patrick, md. dr. of Tearlach og M^cKinnon of Scalpa, 235.
 Duncan only son of Callum a Pensioner in Edinburgh, d. s. p., 235.
 Neil, 5th son of Patrick V. by 3d wife md. dr. of Ewen MacGregor in Camuserrochd and d. s. p., 117, 234, App. 469.
 John Mor, 6th son (illegitimate) of Patrick, 235.
 Donald, son of above, md. Mary Cameron dr. of Donald Ban, in Dunan, 235.
 John Mor, eldest son of Donald, md. Sarah Kennedy, left 2 sons, 235.
 John, eldest son of 2d John Mor, md. Mary dr. of Gillespie ban, 235.
 Callum Mor. md. Isabel natural dr. of John MacGregor, Inverness, 235.
 Donald og, 2d son of Donald and brother of the 2d John mor, md. Janet Cameron, and left one son, 235.
 Patrick who md. dr. of Callum M^cGregor in Learan and left seven sons, 235.
 Donald, 7th son (illegitimate) of Patrick V., md. dr. of Ewen MacGregor in Camuserrochd, left two sons, 235.
 John, eldest son of Donald above, md. dr. of Gregor Mor MacGregor of Little Fandui, Strathbran, and left four sons, 236.
 Alexander, minister of Balquhider.

¹ See traditional account of Family, Appendix, 477 to 479.

- Younger branches of Dunan—*contd.*
 Donald Lieut. 73d Regt. killed at Pondicherry, 236.
 Lewis, d. in West Indies, 236.
 Duncan, who md. and left four children, 236.
 Alexander, 2d son of Donald M^cPhadrig, in Black Watch, md. a Lowlander, two daughters, 236.
 Para dubh, 8th son (illegitimate) of Patrick V., md. and left two daughters, 236.
 Duchledge near Ross dhu, Donald M^cGregor schoolmaster, 260.
 Dalveich, Loch Earn Side, 116, App. 467.
 Drumnacharrie, in the Barony of Garth in Atholl.
 Gregor M^cIndowie in Gaulach or Gaularie in Strathdon.
 Charter from John Earl of Atholl of Sunny Half of Nether Urquhilaris, 1657, woodsetter, Nether Blarish and Drumcarrie, 1667, 131, 132, 134, 156.
 Christian M^cWilliam his Spouse, 134.
 John M^cGregor styled V^eeanduy V^cAllaster, his eldest son, known as John of Dalvorer in Aberdeenshire, Fiar of Easter Drumcharric, which he disposed to Menzies of Culdaraes, 1694, also disposed Nether Urquhilares to Culdaraes, 1681, 132, 134, 171, 186, 206, 207.
 Wife Eliz. dr. of James Farquharson in Auchinheyle, 134, 171.
 Gregor M^cGregor of Drumcharrie his eldest son, 1695, 171, 186, 205, 208.
 Wife Marjorie dr. of Robert Grant of Easter Elchies, 171, 208.
 John brother to Gregor, witness, 1694, 206.
 Drumnacharie, Donald M^cGregor in, witness, 132, 134.
 Easter Damiecorrie, probably Drumcharrie, John M^cGregor in, 158.
 Drumcastell in Barony of Kinclavin, John M^cGregor Roy in, 1659. *See* Learagan, 134, 136, 175.
 Gregor son of John M^cGregor Roy infest in Drumcastell, also in Learagan, 1668, on disposition by another Gregor eldest son of Duncan MacGregor in Aulich, 156, 157.
 John M^cGregor in Drumcastell, 1684, 175.
 Dunblane, Allaster in, 130.
 Darrincurrinach, Callum or Malcolm (probably in the North), 163.
 Douglastoun, Callum M^cGregor in, gets tack of Burmiston in Parish of Rogertoun, 1688, 181.
 Dalderine, Robert M^cGregor in, tack from Earl of Menteith of Lands of Dalevie, 1688, 181.
 Dunduff, probably in the North, Patrick M^cGregor sometime in Blairvockie, sentenced to be hung 1664, 144, 145.
 — Gregor Dow M^cGregor in, 1670, 159.
 Dumfermline, Robert MacGregor in, 1660, 137.
 Drumlich in Balquhider, 156; *see* also Vol. I.
 — Duncan M^cGregor in, woodsetter, 1667, under Lord Murray, 156.
 — Duncan Murray MacGregor¹ of, his 2nd wife was Flora Campbell, dr. of John Campbell of Duncanson, a very handsome man, 16 children by 2 wives.
 Robert, his youngest son, left Scotland, 1745 or '46, returned from West Indies (to which he went on board a privateer), and settled in Cornwall, md. a Miss Herring, he died about 1794, aged 75, leaving a daughter, afterwards Mrs Armstrong, who wrote to Sir John MacGregor Murray, 1810, to ask some particulars about her family, and furnished the above information.
 She had an uncle Peter who went to the East Indies.
 Another uncle James.
 An aunt Margaret or Peggy.
 Her father's uncle, under the name of Campbell, escaped from prison, place unknown, in woman's clothes.
 Duncan og of Drumlich had a brother Malcolm, whose grandson, John, left a widow, Mrs MacGregor, at Stroingarvalry, Loch Katrine side, 1814, about 90, and a son and four daughters living at that time, her son John was a Captain in the Clan Alpin Fencibles. She stated that Duncan of Drumlich's eldest son Gregor sold the property, Duncan had another son Peter, a goldsmith, in Edinburgh.
 EDINBURGH, Donald M^cGregor in, md. Isabel MacEughain, 219.
 John, eldest son of above, who left two sons, Robert and Donald, 219.
 Malcolm, 2d son of the above Donald, reference to Miss M^cNeill, etc., 219.
 He married Miss Robertson from Strathbran, 13 children who predeceased him, 219.
 Duncan, 3d son of Donald, md. in London, 219.
 Elarig, John M^cGregor in, 1670, 160.

¹ From this Duncan Murray MacGregor to "Peter a goldsmith in Edinburgh" is additional information on the family of Drumlich, not in text or appendix.

- Edramuckie in Morinch, Desser, on Loch Tayside, Duncan M^cEandowie V^cGregor there, 117, 468.
- FEARNAN, Alaster M^cAlaster vig V^cGregor, 117, App. 468.
- Gregor his brother, 117.
 - John dow M^cPatrick Roy V^cGregor, 117.
 - Alaster his brother, 117.
 - John Dow Finlay, 117.
 - Donald his brother, 117.
 - Duncan bane, 117.
 - John Dow M^cChallum V^cNeale, 117.
- Forse, *i.e.* Foss, John dow M^cGillechallum V^cGregor in, 117.
- Donald his son, 117.
 - Challum M^cPhaill in, 117.
 - Angus M^cPhaill his brother, 117.
 - John, in Brae of, prisoner in Edinburgh, 160.
- Fortingall, Kirkton of, Alexr. M^cGregor *alias* Bowie in, 134.
- GARTHERACHINE, Dougal in, 180.
- Glen Almond, John M^cGregor V^cAllaster Galt in, 1649, 116, 160, App. 468.
- James M^cGregor there, 116, 160, App. 468.
 - Neill M^cConneil V^cNeale there, 116.
 - Neale M^cConnell V^cNeale V^cGregor in, probably same as above, 119.
 - Neille M^cGregor deceased, 1666, sometime in Craignaferar, in, 146.
 - Margaret M^cAra his wife, 146.
 - Christian his daughter, md. Duncan M^cGregor in Sheriffmuir, 146, 147.
 - Hew and Evan, 1683, sons to Neill M^cGregor deceased, 174.
 - John Roy of Milne Rodgie, appointed Captain in, 1689, 187, 188.
 - Willm. Roy his Lieut. east end of country in, 1689, 188.
 - John Roy M^cGregor in Dalmore, Captain of west end in, 1689, 188.
 - John Dow M^cGregor, Jr., Licut. in, 1689, 188.
 - Newtoun of, Donald M^cGregor in, 1690, 192.
- Logie Almond, Condichloch in, Alexander M^cGregor there, 1690, 192.
- Glen Leidnoch, John and Donald M^cOnde voir in, 116, App. 467.
- John M^cConochie V^cEan there, 116, App. 467.
- Glenlochie or Glenlochay, Allaster M^cCoull V^cConochie V^cGregor in, 117.
- M^cGregor, son to Callum Bane M^cGregor there, 1649, 117.
 - M^cGregor *alias* M^cCallum Bane in, 1668, 159.
- Glenlyon, Innerveck in, John Dow M^cPatrick Ewin V^cGregor in, 118.
- Alexander his brother in, 1649, 118.
 - Ruskeith in Barony of, Gregor M^cGregor and Margaret M^cNab his wife, 1660, 137.
 - John and Duncan M^cEune Voire, late M^cGregor, in, 1704, 278.
- Glenogill or Glenogle, M^cGregor in, 29.
- Christian Comrie his Relict, 1649, 29.
 - Patrick M^cGregor, her son, slew son of Dullater, 29.
 - Duncan in, 1667, 156.
- Gellovie, Wester, Archibald M^cGregor in, 1668, 158.
- John M^cCoill V^chomais in, 158.
- Greig, Janet, wife of Robert Willcock, merchant, Fraserburgh, 82.
- Greig or Grig, Andrew, in Balquhidder, 1720, 327, 329.
- Gillerooy or Gilderoy, Patrick M^cGregor *alias*, executed 1636, 50, 51, 55-71, 73-77. App. 464-467.
- John Dow Roy M^cGregor,¹ his brother, 50, 52, 53, 55, 59, 66, 67, 69, 73-77.
 - John Grahame, his half-brother, 66, 69
 - Callum M^cFadrik voir, his uncle, 69
 - John M^cPhatrik voir, probably brother of above, 73.
 - Robert M^cPhatrik voir, do., 71.
 - Neill M^cPhatrik, 58, 62, 63.
 - Donald Roy M^cGregor, kinsman to Robert M^cPhadrik voir, 1636, 70.
 - John, do. do., 71.
 - Patrick Glas M^cGregor, 58, 59, 62, 63, 65, 74, 75.
 - Duncan Roy Dick or Darg M^cGregor, apparently son of Patrik M^cGregor V^cPhadrik, 58, 62, 63, 65, 74, 75.
 - John, his brother; same as John Dow MacGregor V^cPatrik?, 72, 75.
 - Duncan and James, sons of John Dow MacGregor V^cPatrik's brother, 72.
 - Robert M^cGregor M^cEane M^cPatrik, 59
 - John Glas, 64, 75.
 - John M^cGregor M^cEane, do., 65, 67, 68.
 - Ewin M^cGregor *alias* Accawisch, do., 65, 67, 68, 69.
 - Patrick M^cInstalker *alias* M^cGregor, do., 69, 70, 71, 72, 73.
 - John M^cInstalker, do., 59, 65, 74, 75.
 - Neill M^cInstalker, do., 65.
 - Robert M^cInstalker, do., 65.
 - Neil M^cArthur *alias* M^cGregor, do., 59, 69, 70.
 - M^cComie, do., 59.
 - Donald M^cConnachie, do., 65.

¹ The persons enumerated from John Dow Roy to John Dow Braibner, next column, were Relations and Followers of "Gilderoy."

- John Vssan M^cGregor, do., 58.
 John Dhu Ger, in revenge for his son's death, ravaged Aberdeenshire, was shot on river Spey, Novr. 1639¹; *see* Learan, 50, 51, 59, 60, 61, 65, 69-72, 76-80, 82, 84, 85, 87, 88.
 Patrick or Para Gairr, son of above, sent to Aberdeenshire by Koro, slain 1633, 39, 41, 51, 52, 56, 79.
 John Dow Gair, his brother, difficult to distinguish from the father of same name, 80, 81, 82, 85, 86, 90.
 John Dow M^cfadrik Gar, probably natural son of Para Gairr, 39, 75, 88, 89, 90.
 Duncan M^cFadrick, his brother, 88, 90.
 Two sons of a brother of John Dugar (apparently the elder), mentioned with him, *Septr.* 1639, 84.
 John Dow Braibner, one of the same party, 74.
- GLENGYLE, HOUSE OF DOUGAL CIAR, *see* Vol. I.; 226, 227, 250, 251, 254, 264, 265, 273, 300, 308.
- II. Malcolm M^cCoulchere, 1533, 250, 251, 254
 Findlay Glas M^cEantyre, his wife, 251.
 Duncan et Patricius, supposed to be brothers of Malcolm II., fugitated 1533, 250.
 Dougal og, supposed eldest son of Malcolm II., the first mentioned in Glengyle, no posterity known, 250, 251, 254.
- III. Gregor dhu or Gregor M^cGillechallum M^cCuill in Glengyle, 1580, and in Kyletter, 1586, son of Malcolm II., 1581, 254, 262.
 Wife dr. of Thomas Buchanan of Carbeth, 254.
 Duncan M^cCulquheir in Drummiliche, a brother, executed 1612, 251.
 John M^cCulquheir in Drummiliche, brother also, 251, 252.
 Gregor M^cEan V^cCoulchere, son of John, executed 1612, 252.
 Patrick Roy M^cCulquheir in Strathyre, 6th son of Malcolm II., 252, 254.
 Finley Keir M^cCulquheir in Calzuit, 1586, or in Colcarach or Culgart, executed 1613, 7th son of Malcolm II., 253, 254.
 Duncan M^cPatrick V^cCoulchere in Innerentie, Balquhider, eldest son of Patrick Roy, executed 1604, 252, 253.
 John dhu Lean M^cPatrick V^cCoull chere, 2d son of Patrick Roy, probably same as John Patrick Nadidan (na Didean, of the Fort ?), 253.
 Patrick M^cPhadrick V^cCoulchere, 3d son of Patrick Roy, 253.
- Glengyle, House of Dougal Ciar—*contd.*
 Gregor Ger or Gair M^cPhadrick V^cCoulchere, 4th son of do., 1614, 253.
 Dowle Oig M^cGregor Ger, son of Gregor Ger M^cPhadrick, 253.
 Others mentioned in Black Book of Taymouth, not identified.
 Donald M^cGille Keyr, 1547, 252.
 Finla M^cGille Keyr, his son, 252.
 Duncan, broder of Finla, 252.
 Neill M^cCoull V^cIlle Keyr and Malcum his broder, 252.
 Fynla M^cAne V^cindlo, 252.
 Donald M^cHewan V^cIlle Keyr, 252.
 Jhon oyr M^cCoull V^cIlle Keyr, 252.
- Also not identified, Dougal M^cGregor in Corroclaid and Duncan M^cCoulcherry, his son, 1546, 250.
- IV. Malcolm oig or vig M^cGregor dhu or Stewart in Auchnaharde, 1649, and in Glengyle, eldest son of Gregor III., given farm at Bridge of Turk, footnote, 9 sons, 50, 118, 255, 256, 259, App. 471.
 Wife, dr. of MacDonald of Keppoch, 256.
 Gregor, 2d son of Gregor III., under Laird of Buchanan in Glengyle, 119, 254; *see* Corerklet.
 Duncan, 3rd son of Gregor III., living 1621, 254.
 John M^cGregor V^cCoulchere, another son, 1589, 254.
 Donald Gramock M^cGregor V^cCoulchere, killed at Tom-zarloch, 1612, 254.
 Duncan beg M^cGregor V^cCulchere, executed 1604, 254, 255.
 Gregor, 2d son of Malcolm IV., styled "M^cGilliechallum," M^cCoull Keir, eventually took the name of John, 32, 133, 134, 256.
 Md., 1657, Margaret dr. or sister to Patrick Monteith of Arnbeg, 256.
 Dougal og M^cCallum V^cCoull in Balquhannan, 1649, 118.
- V. Donald Glas (or pale) M^cCallum V^cGregor V^cDougal Keir, Lt.-Colonel in 1678, in Glengyle, eldest son of Malcolm IV., mentioned as "in Brae of Balquhider," assumed to have been alive in 1694, 130, 133, 143, 144, 147, 158, 159, 160, 161, 163, 165, 171, 175, 176, 179, 187, 188, 190, 192, 196, 204, 205, 206, 256, 257, 258, footnote 258, 259, 273, 270.
 Wife daughter of Campbell of Glenlyon, 199, 258.
 A daughter of Donald Glas V. md. Alexr. M^cDonald, 2d son of the M^cDonald of Glenco, who perished in the Massacre, 258.

¹ Innerhaddon gives erroneous date of his death as in 1633; *see* p. 51.

- Glengyle, House of Dougal Ciar—*contd.*
 Duncan, 2d son of Donald Glas V., tenant of the Earl of Menteith, 206, 258.
 Robert, 3d son of Donald Glas V., 258, 259; *see* Rob Roy.
- VI. John M^cConnel Glas in Glengyle, eldest son of Donald Glas V., he died about 1700, 179, 189, 194, 199, 258, 259.
 First wife, daughter of Drummond of Comrie, no family, 259:
 2d wife, daughter of Campbell of Duncaved, 259.
 Only daughter of John M^cConnel Glas VI. md. Walter Grahame of Brachern, 259.
 Donald, 2d son of John VI., d. s. p., he possessed Monachaltuarach,¹ 259.
- VII. Gregor MacGregor of Glengyle, of which he obtained a feu-charter, born 1689, afterwards adopted name of James Graham, and known as Ghlun Dhu, signed election of Balhaldies, 1714, 259, 264, 265, 270, 272, 284, 286, 288, 289, 290, 291, 337, 338, 354, 365, 368, 369, 373; commissions from Prince Charles, &c., 378, 379, 381, 388, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 429, 439, 444, 445, 448, 449, 450, App. 493; he died 1777.
 Wife dr. of — Hamilton of Bardowie, 449.
 Robert, 2d son of Glun dubh, 449.
 1st wife, dr. of Graham of Drunkie, 449.
 2d wife, dr. of — Stewart in Balquhidder, 449.
 Duncan, son of the above Robert was a sailor, and died in the King's service, 449.
 James, 3d son of Glun dubh, a sailor, and died in the King's service, 449.
 Malcolm, 4th son of do., died at Port-Glasgow, 449.
 Donald, 5th son, went to sea, 449.
 Catherine, eldest dr. of Glun dubh, married Malcolm MacGregor, 449.
 Jean, 2d daughter, md. Ronald 3d son of Rob Roy, 449.
 Elizth. or Eliza, 3d dr., died unmarried in Glasgow, 337, 449.
- VIII. John, yr. of Glengyle, b. 1708, predeceased his father, 1774, 449.
 Wife, Jean dr. of Wm. Buchanan of Craigvairan, 449.
 James, the eldest son, eventually succeeded his grandfather, 449.
 John, 2d son, went to Philadelphia, 449.
 dr. Janet married Alexander M^cNair of Lodrick, 449.

- House of Dugal Ciar, younger branches, 259.
 Malcolm, 3d son of Malcolm M^cCulchere II., in Innerlochlarig, in Balquhidder, 1589, executed 1604, 254, 259, 260.
 Gregor, eldest son of Malcolm, called John Murray, formerly Gregor M^cGregor M^cCallum V^cCulchere, in Bray of Balquhidder, 260, 308; *see* Craighuic.
- Younger branches of Glengyle.
 Robert, 3d son of Donald Glas V., was known as Robert Campbell of Inver-snaid and Craigrostan, but commonly as Rob Roy, b. 1660, signed election of Balhaldies 1714, attainted after 1715, surrendered to John 1st Duke of Atholl 1717, and escaped from Logierait, p. 316; died 31st Decr., 1734, p. 335; 128, 198, 199, 207, 209, 210, 221, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 269, 272, 273-281, 284, 286, 287, 288, 290, 292, 293, 308, 309, 314-321, 323, 324, 325, 327, 334, 335, 336, 337, 343, 344, 345, 354, footnote 365, 374, 417, 418, 420, 425, 426, 435, App. 487-490.
 Wife, Mary dr. of Gregor M^cGregor of Comer More, 277, 278, 279, 314, 319, 345, 347, 487, 488.
 Coll, eldest son of Rob Roy, in Kirkton of Balquhidder, d. in 1745, he married first Margaret, dr. of John Campbell or MacGregor, in Kerletter, and married a second time, name of wife not known, and no family, 336, 337, 338, App. 490, 491.
 John, eldest son of Coll, a Captain 60th Foot, 338.
 James, eldest son of John, Major-General H.E.I.C.S., 338; married Miss Dunbar, 338.
 Robert Guthrie, eldest son of General James, Major Bombay Artillery, 338, 351.
 Major - General Sir Charles Metcalfe MacGregor, K.C.B., eldest son of Major Robert MacGregor, died 1887, 388.
 Norman MacGregor, Esq., of Lloyds, now representative of Rob Roy, and also of Glengyle since 1896, unless a more direct descendant may exist in America, 338.
 Ronald MacGregor or Drummond, second son of Rob Roy, tacksman of part of Kirktown of Balquhidder 1732, died there about 1786, 337, 345, 346, 347, 348, 365, 366, 370, 373, 426, 427, 445; App. 491, 492; married his cousin, Jean, dr. of Glen Dubh of Glengyle, 337, footnote 345.

¹ Authority, Mrs Armstrong.

Glengyle, Younger branches of—*contd.*
 Gregor, eldest son of Ronald, a ship's commander, 337.
 Gregor and Dugald, his sons, shipowners, Greenock, their families left Greenock, 337.
 Gregor M^cGregor, living in Hill Street, Glasgow, 1870 son of Captain Dugald and great-grandson of Rob Roy, 335, 337.
 Donald, 2d son of Ronald, died unmarried 1814, 338.
 dr. Jean, wife of Alexr. MacGregor from Rannoch, died in Balquhider 1794, family emigrated to Canada, 338.
 James Mor, 3d son of Rob Roy, took the name of Drummond, known as Hamish Mor, wounded at Prestonpans, 1745, died, Oct. 1754, name of wife not known, left fourteen children, 338, 344-349, 365, 366, 368, 373, 374; footnote 406, 419; trial, 425-433; letters, 434-437.
 Gregor Drummond, the only son traced was a butcher in Edinburgh, he married and left a son, who was in the army, and a daughter, 338.
 Duncan, 4th son of Rob Roy *alias* Drummond in Strathyre, d. s. p., 338, 344, 425, 426, 431.
 Robert, 5th son of Rob Roy, known as Rob Og, executed Feb. 1754, left no family, 338, 343-349, 425-430, 432, 433.
 His first wife was a dr. of Graham of Drunkie, 338, 425, 433.
 His second wife, whom he abducted, was Jean Key, heiress of Edinbelly, relict of John Wright son of John Wright of Easter Glins, 338, 425-430, 432, 433; her mother Janet Mitchell, and Thomas Key, the uncle, 426.
 Glengyle's men, 1715, 285.
 Glengyle's piper, James Campbell M^cGregor, executed after the "'45," 388.
 Clan Duall Chere (Dhougail Ciar), 204, 255, 264, 265, 272.
 Glengyle, House of Dougal Ciar—names not actually identified.
 Alexander M^cGregor son to Dougall M^cCondochie veir (Keir?) 1626, 21, 22.
 Alexander M^cGregor son to Donald M^cCondochie veir, evidently same man, his father Dougal may have been son of Duncan in Drummilich, 1612, 27.
 Alaster M^cIlchetir, 33.
 Duncan Levir M^cCoull, 32.

Glengyle, House of Dougal Ciar—*contd.*
 Donald, son to Duncan M^cRobert V^cCole (V^cCoull) and his four brethren, 1649, 116, App. 468; *see* Vol. I.
 John M^cCulchere and his two brethren, 1649, probably same as Gregor 2d son of Malcolm IV., as it is mentioned that he took the name of John, 116.
 Malcolm Oig M^cCoull M^cGregor, son to Patrick M^cGillechallum, probably a son of Patrick Roy in Strathyre, 6th son of Malcolm II., 32.
 — son to oge M^cCoull V^cEwine, no first name, 117.
 Younger Branches of Glengyle, *see* previous page.
 John M^cGregor V^cCoul chere, son of Malcolm IV., may have been identical with Gregor, 2d son of Malcolm IV., he had Innerenty, and was ancestor of the family of Ardmackmuine, 119.
 Glengyle, Mr MacGregor of, App. 463, 464.
See remarks on names belonging to the House of Dougal Ciar, App. 469, 470.
 GLENSTRAY, MACGREGOR OF, 215, 221; *see* Vol. I.
 John Cam M^cGregor, 213.
 John dhu M^cEanchaim, 213.
 John M^cEwin VicAllaster, 1528, 266.
 V. Allaster or Alexander MacGregor of, 13, 213, 266.
 VI. Gregor Roy nam Bassan Gheal, 13, 46, 110.
 VII. Allaster Roy of, the Chief at Glenfruin, 12, 13, 213, 226, 266, 251, 253, 416.
 John dhu nan Lurag, his brother, 12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 19, 24, 213.
 VIII. Gregor MacGregor, last possessor of the lands of Glenstray, son of John dhu nan Lurag and successor to his Uncle as Chief, d. s. p. about 1639, 12-15, 23, 24, 25, 38, 41, 43, 51, 52, 53, 54, 61, 70; footnote 416, App. 464.
 His wife, Margaret Sinclair, relict of John Grant of Carron, 14, 15, 38, 43.
 VIII. Patrick Roy MacGregor or Murray, brother of last Gregor, succeeded as representative and was styled Laird of MacGregor, lived at Dalnabo in Strathdon, died before August 1649, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 41, 43, 51, 52, 53, 54, 61, 88, 91, 93, 100, 101, 104, 237, 417.
 Wife, Jean Campbell, mentioned as relict of Patrick, August 1649, 16, 108.
 Ewen, 3d son of John dhu nan Lurag, banished, 17, 27.
 IX. James, only son of Patrick Roy VIII., not known to have married, d. s. p. apparently before 1679, 16, 17, 108, 109, 110, 113, 141, 142, 143, 154, 156, 158, 160, 161, 162, 190, footnote 213, 221.

Glenstray—*contd.*

- Jean, sister of James IX., md. Alan Cameron brother of Sir Ewan Cameron of Lochiel, 16, 17, 109, 113, 147, 161, 162.
- Glenstray, Tutors of, *see* Vol. I.
- Ewin, Tutor of Glenstray, 3d son of Allaster V., 27, 110, 213.
- Gregor M^cEwin in Moirinsche, eldest son, executed 1604, 110.
- John Dhu M^cEwin in Moirinsche, 2d son, executed 1604, 110, 111.
- Allaster M^cEandowie *alias* M^cGregor, son of John Dhu, 111.
- VII. Duncan M^cEwen *alias* Douglas of Moirinsche, Tutor of Glenstray, 3d son of Ewin the Tutor, 1611, 12, 27, 108, 111, 112, 153, 213.
- Wife (1603), Margaret, dr. of Malcolm Macfarlane of Gartatan, 27, 111, 153.
- VIII. Malcolm M^cGregor *alias* Douglas of Ewir, and in Stuckinroy, and in Dow of Glengyle, eldest son of Duncan, 27, 108, 111, 112, 113, 114, 116, 125, 126, 127, 129, 130, 131, 136, 141, 142, 153, 154, 155, 160, 190, 416, App. 468.
- Wife, Mary Campbell, relict of John M^cNab of Bovaine, killed at battle of Worcester, 1651, 114, 142, 143.
- VIII. Ewine or Hugh in Craigievairn and of Gartatan, 2d son of Duncan M^cEwin, Charter of Kilmanan, 111, 112, 113, 116, 125, 132, 134, 135, 136, 142, 198, 213, App. 468.
- Wife, Mary Napier, niece of the 1st Lord Napier, 112, 132.
- IX. Gregor of Stucanroy, only son of Malcolm VIII., had Gregoriestoune, succeeded his third cousin James IX. as laird of MacGregor, died unmarried, 1693, aged 32, 114, 146, 168, 184, 185, 190, 191, 197, 199, 200, 257, 416.
- John M^cGregor of Kilmanan, eldest son of Ewine or Hugh VIII., d. before 1679, left an only daughter, illegitimate, Jean, who had an annuity out of Kilmanan; she apparently md. John Buchanan, yr. of Carbeth, 112, 136, 164, 169, 198.
- X. Archibald Graham or M^cGregor of Kilmanan, 2d son of Ewine VIII., succeeded his first cousin Gregor IX. as laird of M^cGregor, acquired Craigrostan, 1693, gave up Craigrostan to Robert MacGregor or Rob Roy, 1706, this Archibald was the last of the race of "Captains of Glenstray," 128, 169,

Glenstray—*contd.*

- 170, 191, 194, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 213, 216, 220, 221, 258, 263, 264, 266, 278, 416-417.
- Wife Anna, dr. of Mr John Cochrane, minister at Strathblane, 169, 170, 198.
- Hugh M^cGregor, son of Archibald X., predeceased his father, 199, 209.
- John Roy MacGregor in Stucinroy, Baillie, 1677, possibly connected with this family, but no trace of his ancestry, 168, 169, 198, 200.
- MacGregor, Lairds of, 264.
- Gregorie or Gregory¹ of Kinnardie in Banffshire.
- I. James MacGregor, son of Gregor IV. of Roro, said to have settled in Banffshire early in the 14th century, an evident mistake for the 15th century. A MS. Memoir states he came in 1500 to the Boyne, 225, 309.
- Md. dr. of the Laird of Finlater, 309.
- II. James, surnamed Gregorie, d. 1584, 309.
- Wife, Agnes, sister of Wm. More of Ferryhill, 309.
- Thomas, 2d son, and a daughter Janet, 309.
- III. James, eldest son, in Aberdeen, 309.
- Wife, Margaret Barber, 309.
- 2d son, James, Merchant in Aberdeen, died in 1701, aged 90, 309.
- IV. John, eldest son, Minister of Drumoak, d. 1652, 91, 104, 309, 312.
- Wife, dr. of David Anderson of Finzauch, three sons, 309, 312.
- V. Alexander Gregorie of Finzeache, gave Charter of some lands in Barony of Fren-draught, 1659, to David Gregorie, his brother; slain by Francis Creighton, brother of Viscount Fren-draught, March 1664, 136, 139, 140, 144, 157, 309, 310.
- Wife, Jean Ross, dr. of a Minister in Aberdeen, no family, 310.
- V. David Gregorie, born 1625, brother and successor of Alexander, Burgess of Aberdeen, 1659, 136, 310.
- 1st wife, Jean, dr. of Patrick Walker, Aberdeen, by whom 15 children, 136, 310.
- 2d wife, Isobel, dr. of John Gordon, Aberdeen, by whom 14 children, 310.
- VI. David, eldest son of David V., celebrated Mathematician, Professor of Mathematics, Edinburgh University, died 1710, 310.

¹ Since this volume has been in print the Editor has read an excellent Memoir "The Academic Gregories by Miss Grainger Stewart," the main facts and genealogies given at page 309, etc., agree perfectly. Only Professor Donald Gregory's name is not mentioned.

Gregories—*contd.*

- Wife, Elizth., dr. of — Oliphant of Langtoun, four sons, careers not known, 310.
- VII. David, eldest son of David VI., Regius Professor of Modern History at Oxford, d. 1767, 311.
- VI. James, 2d son of David V., succeeded his brother David VI. as Professor of Mathematics in Edinburgh, 1691, 311.
Md. also a dr. of Oliphant of Langtoun, two sons and five drs., 311.
- VI. Charles Gregory (spelling changed), 3d son of David V., Professor of Mathematics at St Andrews, 1707, resigned in 1739, 311.
- VII. David Gregory, succeeded his father as Professor at St Andrews, 1739, 311.
- V. James, third son of John IV., Minister of Drumoak, also a celebrated Mathematician, Professor first at St Andrews, then at Edinburgh, d. 1675, 312.
Married Mary, dr. of George Jamieson the celebrated painter, 312.
- VI. James, only son of the above Professor James, Professor of Medicine, University of Aberdeen, 312.
1st wife, Katherine, dr. of Sir John Forbes of Monymusk, 312.
2d wife, Anne, dr. of Principal Chalmers of King's College, Aberdeen, 312.
- VII. James, eldest son of the above, succeeded his father as Professor of Medicine, Aberdeen, he died 1755, 312.
- VII. George, 2d son of Dr James VI., a student of Medicine, died 1741, 312.
- VII. John, youngest son of Dr James VI., Professor of Physic, Aberdeen, in succession to his eldest brother, and afterwards in Edinr., died 1773, 213, 312.
Md. Elizth., dr. of William Lord Forbes, left three sons, 313.
- VIII. James, eldest son of Dr John VII., M.D., born 1753, Professor of Medicine, Edinr. University, First Physician to the King for Scotland, and a celebrated Physician in Edinburgh, d. 1822, 313.
Md. 1796, Isabella dr. of Donald McLeod of Geanies, 7 children, 313.
John, an advocate, born 1797, 313.
James, Student of Medicine, born 1801, 313.
William, do. do., } twins born,
Donald, Student of Law, } 1803, 313,
Duncan, born 1813, careers to be given later, 313.
And two daughters, 313.
William, 2d son of Dr John Gregory VII., Dean of Canterbury, died 1803, leaving four sons, 313.

Gregories—*contd.*

- James, clergyman in one of the Episcopal Chapels in Edinr., 313.
George, a physician in London, 313.
William, an engineer in His Majesty's Service, 313.
John, in the Commissariat Department, 313.
John, 3d son of Dr John Gregory, died 1783, 313.
- Other Notices of the Name.
David Gregorie, parish of Inverkeillor, 1668, 158.
James, Helen, and Janet Gregorie, children to Mr James Gregorie, lawful son to Mr John Gregorie, Minister at . . . 1674, 166.
David Gregorie, Wine Merchant, etc., at Dunkirk, 409 to 413.
Professor Donald Gregory—his career to be given hereafter, 250, footnote 262, 339.
John Gregorie, writer of the MS. notice of the Clan Gregor residing in Marr, 1.
- Gregorson, Sir William at Dumfries, 368.
Gregorson, formerly of Craigostran, later of Ardtornish, 279.
Gregorson, James MacGregor of Corerklet, married Marjory, dr. of Alexander Campbell of Airds in Argyleshire, sold the lands, 307, 308.
Lieut. Alexander Gregorson, his son, 308.
John Gregorson, brother of above officer in the 2d Batt. Royal Americans, md. Catherine, only dr. of Peter Murray, brother of Glencarnoch, 267.
John Gregorson of Ardtornish, son of above, 307, 308.
- HAY, Duncan, *alias* M^cGregor, 28.
Hugh MacGregor, Colonel, 215; *see* Learagan Index, p. 517, 1st Column.
- INNERARDORAN in Strathfillan, John M^cGregor of, *alias* John Campbell, 1683, *see* Inner-
nentic, 174, 210.
— James Campbell in, witnessed a tack of Innerlochlarigmor, 1724, 334.
Innerhaddon, Lt. Alexander MacGregor in, 1812, 39, 46-50, 199, 216, 220.
Innerlochlaraig, Balquhider, John Dow M^cCal-
lum V^cCollin in, 1649, 119.
— Patrick Roy, son to Neale M^cGregor there, 119.
— Easter, Patrick in Woodsetter, 1667, probably identical with above, 156.
— Calaine or Colin in, 156
Innerlochlaraigmore, Duncan Murray (Mac-
gregor), in 1720, 329, 334.
— Donald Murray there, 1720, 329, 331.

- Innerlochlaraigmore, John Murray, eldest son of Duncan, bought tack of the lands from Glencarnock, 1724, 334.
- Mary MacGregor, wife of John, 334.
- Duncan and John Murray, mentioned as tacksmen under James Graham of Glengyle, who assigns remainder of tack to Robert Murray of Glencarnock, heritable proprietor, 1735, 342.
- Patrick Murray in, is a witness, 1735, 342.
- Gregor Murray in, is attorney, 1745, 353.
- Innerlochlaraigbeg, Donald Murray of, had half of Craigrue, 1729, 340, 341, App. 492.
- Malcolm (probably father of Donald), formerly possessor of, 341.
- Captain Malcolm Drummond or MacGregor, 1745, son of Donald, footnote 340, App. 492.
- Donald Murray in Kinchranggan, proxy for Donald in, 341.
- Innernentie in Balquhiddel, Malcolm Murray or MacGregor, eldest son of John Campbell (MacGregor) formerly in Innerardoran, acquired Innermentie and Drumlich, 1706, also Monachilbeg and Craigrue, all in Balquhiddel, he was also feuar of Innerlochlaraigmore, which *see*, 210, 344.
- Innersnate or Inversnaid, John M^cAllaster M^cGregor, 1693, 191.
- Duncan M^cAllaster M^cGregor in, 1693, 191.
- Grigor M^cAllaster M^cGregor in, 1693, 191.
- Innervair or Innervar in Glenlyon, John Roy M^cGregor in, acquired wadsett of Easter Innervar, 1656-1663, 130, 133, 136, 161, 163, 181.
- Mary M^cGregor, his spouse, 136.
- Janet M^cGregor, dr. of John M^cGregor in, md. Hugh, son to John M^cGregor in Ardlaraich, and had part of Innervar, *see* Learan, 143.
- Innerveik, John dow M^cPatrick Ewin V^cGregor in, 118.
- Alexander M^cGregor, his brother in, 118.
- Innerzeldies in Glenleidnoch, *see* Vol. I., Patrick Campbell, probably a M^cGregor, 145.
- KILCHONAN or Killiechonan in Rannoch, 215.
- John M^cfatrik moir in, 1627, 28.
- Kilchonan, Robert M^cGregor, his son, 1627, 28.
- Malcolm *alias* M^cEan V^cPatrick.
- Duncan *alias* M^cilchallum Bayne in Aulich, enfeoffed in, 1649, 166.
- Gregor M^cGregor, his eldest son, enfeoffed in Learagan, which *see*, 1667, 156.
- Duncan M^cGregor *alias* "our," in, 1721, 332, 333.
- Kilmahog near Callander, Gregor M^cGregor and Gregor M^cGregor younger, in, 1686, 179, 180.
- Kincaldrum, Elizabeth M^cGregor in, 196.
- Kinchlacher or Keanaclachair in Rannoch, Malcolm M^cGregor in, 1637, 72.
- John Oig, in, 1684, 175.
- Kingart in Glenleidnock, John M^cEan Dowie in, 1670, 159, 160, 172.
- Kelletter, Kyletter (Caolletter) in Glenfalloch, near Criarlaraich, *see* Gregor dhu III. in Glengyle and Kyletter, 1586, 254.
- Patrick Roy M^cGregor in, 1670, 159.
- Dougal M^cCallum V^cDougal Moir in, 1678, 260.
- Malcolm his son, 260.
- Gregor Dhu MacDhugail, 2nd son of Dougal, exchanged Caolletter for Innerardoran, bought lands of Blairenich in Balquhiddel, and was thence called Ledcriche or Marchfield, 256, 261.
- He married his 2nd cousin, dr. of Malcolm IV. of House of Dugald Ciar, 256.
- Donald, 2d son of Gregor MacDhugail, styled of Caolletter, he signed the Election of Balhaldies, 1714, 262, 272, 273; *see* Ledcriche.
- LEARAN, John M^cPhatrik Gar in, called in Aberdeenshire, John dhu Gar, slain 1639¹. (Son of Patrick Gair in Learagan, executed 1604; *see* Vol. I.). *See* Index, "Gilderoy's Followers," 50 etc., 239.
- Duncan his son there, 1622, 239.
- Gregor M^cCondochie V^cEan in, 1619— not identified, 239.
- Patrick two-named Para Gair, son of "John dhu Gar, sent by Roro to assist Grant of Ballindalloch, slain 1633; *see* Index, "Gilderoy's Followers," 14, 39, 41, 239.
- John Gair, junior, brother of Para Gair, also fighting in Aberdeenshire, 80 etc., 239.
- This branch of Learagan seems to have ceased with the John Garrs. Other descendants of Learagan, of Ardlaraich and of Aulich afterwards possessed it, 239.

¹ The date of his death, page 51, is an error, and some of his actions have been erroneously attributed to John Ger, junior. *See* Index, "Gilderoy's Followers."

Learan, Hugh or Ewan, son of John dhu M^cCondochie V^cAllaster, in Ardlaraich, had a wadsett¹ of Learan, 1671, he married Janet, dr. of John M^cGregor of Innervar, 161, 204, 217.

— Angus MacDonald his cousin was enfeoffed with him in, 161, footnote 217.

John² their son, infest in Easter Innervar, 1693, 204.

— Gregor, eldest son of Iain Mhic Dhonachie, a junior branch of Learagan, occupied Learan, 1679-1693, and witnessed John's Sasine, he died, 1717, he married Ann Robertson from Clachan, Strowan, or from Blairfettie, 169, 175, 207, 241.

— Evan M^cGregor in Learan, son to Gregor in Learagan or in Learan, 1694, mentioned in Register of Deeds, but omitted in traditional or M.S. accounts, 207.

Malcolm, son of Gregor in, lieut. in the M^cGregor Company from Rannoch, 1745, afterwards in 42nd Regt., died 1798, 220, 241.

Wife, Margaret Menzies, from Cambusfearnan or Camusurny, four sons, 241.

John, born 1748, died in America, 241.

Duncan, born 1754, Ensign 71st Regt., killed at Charleston, N. America, 241.

Robert, born 1756, Captain 10th Regt., died at Gibraltar, left an illegitimate son, Gregor, who md. a Fraser from Drumachine, and had a son, Dougal, 242.

Malcolm og, born 1761, resided at Killichonan, md. Mary, dr. of Dr Drummond at Cordhunan, left a son Robert who went to Trinidad, 242.

Donald, 2nd son of Iain Mhic Dhonachai, born 1672, lived at Learan, md. Elizith. Dow from Atholl, three sons, the two youngest left no descendants, died 1770, 242.

Duncan, "Donach-maol a chronain," eldest son of Donald, lived at Killichonan and died 1778, 242.

Md. Susan M^cGregor from Fearnan, three sons, 242.

John, the eldest son, born 1765, Captain in the Royal Clan Alpin Fencibles, afterwards Cashier in the Commercial Bank, Edinburgh, 131, 242.

He md. Mary, only dr. of Duncan MacGregor of Glencarnoch and widow of — Paul, Esq., 242.

General Sir Duncan MacGregor, K.C.B., his son, 242.

Learan—*contd.*

Gregor, 2d son of Donach Maol, died young, 242.

Malcolm, 3rd son of do., born 1777, Captain 78th Regt., 242.

Leny, Brae of, John M^cGillphatrik in, servitor to M^cCantor there, who was at the burning of Aberurichill, 1649, 119.

LEARAGAN IN RANNOCH, Younger Branch of Roro, 273.

I. Duncan or Donnacha dubh Liomhach, younger son of Gregor M^cGregor of Roro IV.; see Vol. I., 236.

Wife, dr. of M^cPherson of Nadmore, 236.

II. Malcolm MacGregor or Callum Glas, was at Pinkie, 1547, 236.

Wife, Ann Stewart from Atholl, four sons, 236.

III. John Bane in Leragan, 1655, 155, 237, 239, 340.

1st wife, dr. of M^cPherson of Breachdachai, one son, 237.

2d wife, Jean M^cPherson of Phoness, three sons, 237.

IV. Alexander, was at Glenfruin, his wife's name is not known, 237; Learagan passed to Menzies, but occupied by family till 1680.

V. Duncan or Donnacha-du-na Gealache, 1683, 175, 237, 242.

1st wife, dr. of Duncan Stewart of Drumvurlagan, 237.

A daughter, Christian, married — Cumming.

2d wife, dr. of Robertson of Bohespic, four sons, 237.

VI. Donald, out with Montrose,³ 1694, 207, 237, 238, 246.

Wife, dr. of Robertson of Bohespic, niece to his stepmother, six sons, 237, 238.

VII. Duncan, fought at Killiecrankie and at Sheriffmuir, 238.

Wife, Janet M^cGregor his cousin, dr. of John M^cGillespa in Ardlaraich, three sons and one dr., 238.

VIII. John, born 1730, out in the "45," under Capn. Robert M^cGregor of Ardlaraich, died 1802, 238.

Wife, Janet M^cLean from Glenerrochy, four sons, 238.

IX. Duncan MacGregor, resided at Innerhaddon. Wife, dr. of Alexr. M^cGregor, Representative of Ardlaraich, five sons, 238.

Alexander, Archibald, Gregor, Donald, John, 238.

¹ The occupancy of the Ardlaraich family in Learan appears to have been on wadsett.

² Entered on page 217, as Hugh instead of John by error. Also Innervar is in Glenlyon not in Rannoch.

³ From the dates more probably his father, Donnacha-dhu.

Learagan Younger Branches—

Gregor Gar, 2d son of Callum Glas II., took name of Drummond, 28, 236, 239.

Patrick M^cGregour Ger, 1621, probably his son, 28, 30, 239.

Patrik Gar, 3d son of Callum Glas, ancestor of Patrick and John dhu Gear, executed, 1604; *see* Learnan, 239.

John dhu Gar or M^cPhatrik Gar, slain in Aberdeenshire, 1639, probably son of above; *see* "Gilderoy's Followers."

Malcolm M^cCallum Glas, 4th son of Callum Glas, resided in Learagan, 1595, and had a numerous family not traced except.

John M^cCallum his son, 1595; (*see* Vol. I.), 236.

Besides the four sons of Callum Glas II. mention also of

John M^cNeill, Gregor Gair's brother, 239.

Gregor Bane his brother's son, "nephew of John Bane M^cIlchallum Glas," 239; *see* Vol. I., 209.

Patrick M^cGregor Gar, probably son of Gregor Gar, 239.

Gregor, or Griogair-ruadh-na Luraich, 2d son of John III., he left three sons, 237, 240.

Alexander, 1st son of Gregor, md. a Stewart from Bunnannoch, 240.

His five sons, Patrick, Duncan, John, Gregor, and Donald, their descendants "Clann Alastair Ruadh," 240.

John, 2d son of Gregor, md. a Robertson of Strowan, no surviving son, 240.

Malcolm, 3d son of Gregor, md. Marjory M^cGregor from Glenlyon, 240.

Descendants the M^cGregors of Dunkeld, known as Clann Challum Ruadh, 240.

Malcolm MacIain Mhic Challum Ghlais, 3d son of John III., took name of Menzies, mentioned as Malcolm ban in Learagan, 1619, 28, 237, 240.

1st wife a MacDonald from Glencoe, no family, 240.

2d wife, daughter of Robertson of Calvine, one son, 240.

Duncan Riach, called Duncan MacChallum Bane in Aulich and Duncan Menzies was in Kinnairdochie, acquired Kilchonan, 1675, and was afterwards in Lassintullich, 88, 117, 166, 169, 240, 241.

Wife Grizel, dr. of Stewart of Coinachan, two sons, 240.

Their descendants known as "Clann Donnachaidh Mhic gheal Challum," 241.

Gregor, eldest son of Duncan Riach, lived at Killchonan, 241.

Wife a MacPherson from Badenoch, one son, 241.

Learagan, Younger branches—*contd.*

Donald, son of Gregor, md. Eliza, dr. of Stewart of Foss, one son, 241.

Malcolm, who md. his cousin a Stewart of Foss, two sons, 241.

Duncan, son of Malcolm, died at Polrossie, 1818, having md. Margaret Stewart of Crossmount, 241.

No surviving son, four drs. of whom one married Lt. John M^cGregor, 24th Regt., 241.

John, 2d son of Malcolm, had three sons, John, James, and Robert, 130, 134, 241.

John "Iain Mhic Dhonachai Mhic gheal Challum," 2d son of Duncan Riach, appears to have lived at Learnan, which *see*, 124, 241.

He md. his cousin, dr. of Griogair-ruadh-na Luraich, two sons, 241.

Younger Sons of Donnacha-du-na-Gealaiche V.

John Iain MacDhonacha dui, eldest son by the 2d wife, lived in Torrachruidh, 242.

Md. a daughter of Robertson of Clachan, Struan, five sons, 242.

Duncan, Iain's eldest son, born 1705, md. Grace Menzies, one son, 242.

Md. 2d. Janet Cumming, three sons, 242.

John, son of Duncan, died at Newburgh, 1820, left three sons, 243.

Donald, 2d son of Duncan, died unmarried, 1793, 243.

Alexander, born 1754, md. Janet Robertson from Glenereochty, 243.

Two sons, John, born 1790, Duncan, born 1802, 243.

Malcolm, 2d son of Iain, born 1708, died 1789, md. dr. of Stewart of Tulloch, five sons, 243.

1. John, born 1746, no family, 243.

2. Alexander, born 1748, do., 243.

3. Donald, born 1749, md. May Robertson, two sons, John and Alexander, 243.

4. Duncan, born 1792, md. Jean Lovick, one son, 243.

5. Hugh, born 1754, md. Janet Sinclair, died in Perth, 1821, one son John, 243.

Alexander, 3d son of Iain, born 1712. Lt. in the MacGregor's Company from Rannoch, 1745, no family, 243.

Hugh, 4th son of Iain, born 1718, succeeded his father in Torrachruidh, md. Eliza Stewart from Drumvurlagan, three sons, 243.

Duncan, eldest son of Hugh, lived at Aulich, married Marjory Robertson, five sons, 243.

John, eldest son of above, md. Christian M^cDonald, 243.

Hugh, 2d son, 243.

Donald, 3d son, 243.

Learagan, Younger branches—*contd.*

- Alexander, 4th son, 243.
 James, 5th son, 243.
 John, 2d son of Hugh Mac Iain, died unmarried, 1778, 243.
 Alexander, 3d son do. do., 243.
 John, 5th and youngest son of Iain Mac Dhonacha dui, born 1720. Lt. in the MacGregor Company from Rannoch, 1746, died in Aulich, 1804, 243, 244.
 Md. Eliza, dr. of Hugh Roy Stewart in Tempar, Bunrannoch, three sons, 244.
 Alexander, eldest son of John M^cIain, born 1761, merchant in New Jersey, 244.
 Donald, 2d son of John M^cIain, born 1767, major in the Madras Native Infantry, died 1811, three sons, 244.
 James, born 1799, eldest son of Donald, officer 1st Regt. of Foot, md. Miss Stevens at Madras, 244.
 John, born 1801, Chief Engineers' Office, Madras, 244.
 Hugh, youngest son of Donald, born 1805, 244.
 Hugh, 3d son of John M^cIain, born 1777, first Commission in Clan Alpin Fencibles, later Captain 79th Regt., eventually Major 63d Regt. and known as Colonel Hugh, 215, 244, 449.
 Malcolm, 3d son of Donnacha du na Gealache V., lived at Aulich; md. a M^cIntosh from Kinloch Rannoch—seven sons, 244.
 John, eldest son of Malcolm born 1706, md. Elizth. M^cGregor, two sons *i.e.*, 244.
 Duncan, son of John, born 1761, who left a son John, 244.
 Malcolm, 2d son of John, md. Susan Harvey from England, a son John, 244.
 Duncan, 2d son of Malcolm MacDhonnacha, born 1709, md. dr. of Stewart of Killiecrankie, no children, 244.
 Alexander, 3d son of do., two sons Hugh and Malcolm died young, 245.
 Donald, 4th son, born 1717, in the army; died in Perth, no family, 245.
 Patrick, 7th son, born 1729, md. Margaret M^cGregor, four sons, 245.
 Malcolm, eldest son of Patrick, in the army, 245.
 Alexander, 2d son of do., served in the Life Guards, died 1810, 245.
 Duncan, 3d son, died young, 245.
 Donald, youngest son, born 1770, md. Susanna M^cPherson from Strathbran, resided at Perth, five sons, 245.
 Donald, eldest son of Donald, born 1800, 245.
 William, born 1806, 245.

Learagan, Younger branches—*contd.*

- James, born 1809, 245.
 Peter, born 1811, 245.
 Mungo, born 1814, 245.
 Alexander, 4th son of Donnacha dubh, wife a Stewart, two sons, 245.
 Duncan, eldest son, md. — M^cGregor nic Ghriogair Mhic Eobhain, and had one son, Alexander, who died abroad, 245.
 Hugh, 2d son of Alexander, 1st wife Christian M^cGregor of the Ardlaraich family, three sons—
 1. Alexander, who md. Margt. M^cFarlan, one son, Hugh, born 1806, 245.
 2. Donald, md. in Nova Scotia, and left a family, 245.
 3. Duncan, md. Jean Stewart from Innerhaddon, died 1821, 245.
 Hugh, son of Alexander, md. 2dly Christina M^cGregor, his cousin, two sons, 245.
 John, born 1786, who md. Mary Menzies, and lived at Innerhaddon, one son, Hugh, 245.
 Malcolm, born 1790, md. Margaret Cumming from Carie, two sons; Hugh, born 1818, and Duncan born 1819, 245.
 Hugh, 5th son of Donnacha dubh, md. a Campbell, died 1743, three sons, 245.
 Duncan, born 1719, md. Elizabeth M^cGregor nic Iain mhic Dhonacha duibh, 246.
 Donald died young, 246.
 Alexander, born 1735, died 1817 in America, md. Janet M^cGregor, three sons, 246.
 Duncan, eldest son of Duncan, son of Hugh, went to America and took with him the "Clach brataich tigh Learagain," a reputed "charmed stone," md. Margaret Kennedy, two sons, Alexander and Hugh, 246.
 Donald, 2d son of Alexander, born 1766, md. 1800 Catherine Cameron, lived in Edinburgh, and left a family, 246.
 Hugh, 3d son of Alexander, born 1769, md. Grace Dunwoodie, lived at Gartincapple, three sons, Charles, Hugh, Alexander, 246.
 John, 2d son of Donald VI., born 1704, md. Janet Campbell, five sons, 246.
 1. Duncan, born 1734, died unmarried, 246.
 2. Donald, born 1736, md. Catherine, dr. of Alexander M^cGregor of Ardlaraich, died at Killiechonan 1808, one son, 246.
 John, born 1778, captain in the Royal Veteran Battalion; he md. a dr. of Duncan M^cGregor, formerly at Polrossie, 246.
 3. Gregor, born 1742, died at Crieff, md. Ann, sister of John M^cGregor of the Commercial Bank, Edinburgh, two sons, 246.
 John and Duncan, 246.

Learagan, Younger branches—*contd.*

4. Hugh, son of John, son of Donald VI., born 1749, lived at Achtersin, md. Christian Campbell, six sons, 246.
John, who md. Ann Forbes, Achtersin, 246.
Duncan, 247.
Donald, born 1789, md. Margaret McCallum, resided in Badenoch, three sons, Hugh, Donald, and John, 247.
Gregor, Alexander, and Hugh, younger sons of Hugh, son of John, 247.
 - John, youngest son of John, son of Donald VI., md. his cousin Janet McGregor, lived at Innerhaddon, a son, Donald, 247.
 - Hugh, 3d son of Donald VI., born 1708, md. his cousin Anne MacGregor, died at Learagan, 1760, four sons, 247.
 1. Donald, born 1745, md. Janet Cumning, two sons, Donald a teacher in Fife-shire, and Hugh, 247.
 2. Duncan, born 1751, md. Christian Stewart, died at Kinlochranoch, three sons, Hugh, Alexander, Gregor, 247.
 3. John, born 1753, died at Newcastle-on-Tyne 1817, md. Catherine Thomson from Monteith, a son, Hugh, and nine other children, 247.
 4. George, born 1755, died unmarried 1800, 247.
 - Alexander, 4th son of Donald VI., born 1710, md. Christian Menzies, two daughters, Eliza, wife of Donald Dewar, Glengowlandy, and Mary, wife of John Robertson, schoolmaster of Weem, 247.
 - Gregor, 5th son of Donald VI., born 1712, died unmarried, 247.
 - Donald, youngest son of Donald VI., born 1714, md. Eliza McIntosh, two sons, Gregor and Duncan, who lived in Edinburgh, 247.
- Younger children of Duncan VII.
- Donald, his 2d son, born 1733, died at Achtersin 1802, md. Margaret MacGregor nic Eobhan mhic Donacha Duibh, two sons, 247.
 - Duncan, eldest son of Donald above, born 1760, md. Ann Campbell, one son Duncan, born 1801, survived him, 247.
 - Alexander, 2d son of Donald, born 1775, md. Christian Dewar from Tempar, Bunrannoch, no son, 248.
 - Alexander, youngest son of Duncan VII., born 1739, died at Learagan, 1782, md. Margaret McGregor, his cousin, three sons, Hugh, Duncan, John, 248.

Learagan, Younger branches—*contd.*

- Younger sons of John VIII. :
- Alexander, his 2d son, born 1762, lived at Bohespic, md. Margaret McDonald, one son, John, born 1794, 248.
 - Gregor, 3d son of John VIII., born 1762, died unmarried, West Indies, 248.
 - Donald, 4th son of John VIII., born 1774, joined the Clan Alpin Fencibles, md. Miss McGregor in Colrain, Ireland, and settled there, three sons, William, a carpenter in America, John Duncan, and Gregor, 248.
- Sons of Duncan IX. no details obtained.
- The following not identified on account of discrepancies in dates—
- John McGregor Roy in Learagan, 1655, acquired Drumcastell 1658, had Charter of Learagan 1660, can he be identical with John Bane III., John Roy's spouse was Margaret Robertson, 130, 134, 136, 137, 157, 170.
 - Alexander McGregor in Learagan, witness, probably Alexander IV., 134.
 - Gregor, son of John McGregor in Learagan, was infest in Drumcastell, which *see*, as also Aulich, 157.
 - Duncan McIndow V^cCondochie in Lerane, 88.
 - Duncan McGregor *alias* M^cean V^cCondochie rioch, 1697, 169.
- Lany or Leny, Gregor dhu McGregor in, 1686, 180.
- Leadnick, Donald McGilliechallum V^cGregor in, 117.
- Ledriche or Marchfield, in Balquhider.
- Duncan McGregor in, woodsetter under Lord Murray, 1667, 156.
- Malcolm, son of Gregor dhu MacDhugail, *see* Kyletter, he signed election of Balhaldies 1714, had a feu charter of Monachilbeg, Wester Innermentie, and half of Drumlich, forming together Ledriche, 1707, sold his lands, died at Oban and was buried at Strathfillan, 262, 272, 273, 450.
- Married Isabel Darroch from Kintyre, 262.
- John, son of above, Captain in the French service, wrote from Pondicherry, 1755, 407, 408, and footnote 409, 450.
- Duncan, brother of John, md. dr. of Campbell of Glenfalloch, d. s. p., 408, 450.
- Daniel Murray, another brother, died before 15th Febr. 1755, 408, 450.
- Gregor Drummond¹ in Black Watch, known as "boyac," also a brother of John, 407, 408, 450.
- His address to King George III., 452, 453.

¹ He left a son, Daniel, father of Sir Gregor MacGregor, Caiique of the Poyais in South America, early in the 19th century; career to be given later.

Lederiche—*contd.*

- Margaret, sister of John, mentioned in his letters, 408.
- Letter unsigned, docketed Marchfield, dated London, 30th March, 1754 406, 407.
- Other persons not identified mentioned in John's letters, or believed to be connected—
 - Patrick or Peter Murray at Dunkirk, 1758, Lt. of Grenadiers, apparently in the French service, 1761, 409, 410, 411, 412, 414.
 - Donald Murray at Pondicherry, Febr. 1755, 407.
 - David Gregory at Dunkirk, 409, 412, 413.

MACGREGORS, 99, 128, 196, 269, 283, 325, 329, 339, 368, 369, 370, 373, 383, 449.

MacGregor Standard, 365.

— Colours, 366, 368, 375.

— Corps, 372.

Act of Parliament annulling the suppression

of the name, 451.

Restoration of the name, 455.

MacGregor, name of, and name of Gregor forbidden by Act of Parliament, 1633, 40, App. 460-463.

Clan Gregor, Act, reign of King Charles II., granting freedom to use the name, April 8th, 1861, 140, 141.

MacGregors, bloodhounds employed to hunt them; and fuzee, with which the last hound was shot by, it is said, Malcolm IV. in Glengyle, App. 470, 471. See MacNab in Index.

MACGREGOR OF MACGREGOR, House of Duncan Ladosach:

XIV. Gregor Aulin M^cAne Chaim, Vic Grigor or Gregor Mor, *see* Vol. I., 1, 213, 225, 250, 264, 266.

XV. Duncan Ladosach, *see* Vol. I., beheaded June 1552, 18, 46, 131, 213, 225, 266, 268, 273, App. 459.

XVI. Gregor, son of above, beheaded June 1552, 46, App. 459.

XVII. Duncan Abrach, eldest son of Gregor, *see* Vol. I., slain at Bontoig, 1604, 17, 18, 30, footnote 209, 214, 232, 399, App. 459.

See Patrick Aulach, second son of Gregor XVI.

Alpin, stated as third son, footnote 209.

XVIII. Patrick Abrach, eldest son of Duncan Abrach (*see* Vol. I.), 17, 18, 19, 20, 28, 29, 30, 31, 33, 34, 130, 135, 159, 214.

Wife, Marion, dr. of Macdonald of Auchtrichtan, in Glencoe, 20.

Robert Abrach, called Ramsay, brother of Patrick Abrach, *see* Vol. I., banished and sent to the wars, 1626, his name is mentioned later in agreements with

MacGregor of MacGregor—*contd.*

Buchanans, possibly in error. He had two sons, 18, 26, 27, 33, 34.

Duncan M^cRobert Abrich in Summar, 33, 72, 118, App. 469.

Gregor M^cGregor, "son to Robert Abroch," in —, 118, 124.

Gregor Glas M^cGregor Abrache, 1650, 118, 124.

XIX. John "M^cGregor *alias* M^cfatrik Vic Condachie Abrich, in Glenlochay," 1670, 20, 159, 190, 214, 215, 227, 266, 375.

Md. Ann, dr. of Gregor MacGregor IX. of Roro, 214, 227.

James, his brother, 2d son of Patrick Abrach, Major in the Army, 20; killed in America, married, and left descendants at New York, 214.

Duncan, 3rd son of Patrick Abrach or Duncan Roy M^cPhatrick vic Conachie Abroch, died unmarried, 170, 214.

John MacGregor XIX. had several younger children, Robert M^cAlpin, Gregor M^cAlpin in Antigua, Donald captain in the Royal Americans, 214, 215.

XX. John og MacGregor of MacGregor *alias* Murray, eldest son of John XIX., styled of Glencarnoch in Balquhider, which he acquired, born 1668, died 18th Sepr. 1744, 214, 266, 267, 268, 296, 334, 340, 350, 374, 393, 394.

Md. Catherine, dr of Hugh Campbell of Lix, living 1745, 267, 353, 399.

Five sons, Robert, Peter, Duncan, Evan, John.

Peter Murray or MacGregor, 2d son of John XX., m., and left one dr., wife of John Gregorson, 2d Royal Americans, 267.

John 5th, and youngest son of John XX., Capt. Lieut. Perry's Regt.; killed at Ticonderago, 1759, 276, 391, 392, 393.

XXI. Robert MacGregor or Murray of Glencarnach, eldest son and successor of John og XX., Bailie for James Duke of Atholl in Balquhider 1731, took the field in 1745, and commanded a body of MacGregors in Prince Charles's service, died Oct. 1758, 267, 337, 340, 341, 342, 347, 350, 351, 352, 353, 365-370, 372, 373, 376, 377, 381, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 419, App. 493, 494.

1st wife, Christian, dr. of John Campbell *alias* MacGregor of Roro, 351.

Christian MacGregor, their daughter, md. Capt. John Graham, of the 42d Regt., brother of Thomas Graham of Duchray, 351.

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MacGregor of MacGregor—*contd.*

- 2d wife, Robina, dr. of Major Donald Cameron, son of Sir Ewen Cameron of Lochail, several children who died young except John Younger of Glencarnoch, Lt. Fraser's Regt. of Highlanders, killed at the Siege of Louis-berg, 1758, 351, 352, 390, 391-2.
- Robert, md. 3dly, Barbara Mary Drummond, dr. and sole heiress of Wm. Drummond, the last of Hawthornden, she married secondly, 1760, Bishop Abernethy, and was thenceforward known as Mrs Drummond Abernethy, 352, 390, 391, 396.
- XXI. Duncan, 3d son of John Og XX., and next surviving brother of Robert XXI., succeeded to the representation of the Family and as Chief of the Clan, educated for the Law, Captain in his brother's MacGregor Regt., 1745, wounded at Prestonpans, died 1787, 243, 267, 365, 368, 393, 394, 399.
- Md. Beatrix, dr. of Mr David MacNiven, one son, one daughter, 393.
- John, only son of Duncan, was in the East India Company's navy, and Commodore of the Bombay Marine, died at Batavia, 1784, predeceasing his father, 393, 394.
- Drummond Mary, daughter of Duncan, md. first Mr Paul, formerly M'Phail, by whom she had a son, John Paul, who took the name of MacGregor, in accordance with the will of his Uncle John, to whom he was heir, was known as General Paul MacGregor,¹ and was Deputy Auditor General of the Bengal Army, 394.
- Drummond Mary, Mrs Paul, md. 2dly, John MacGregor, known as cashier of the Commercial Bank, *see* Learing, their eldest son was the late Genl. Sir Duncan MacGregor, two other sons, Alexander and James, and two daughters, 394.
- Evan Murray or MacGregor, 4th son of John og XX., and next brother to Duncan XXI., was born in 1710, out in "the '45" with his brother Glencarnock, headed party first into Edinburgh at the Netherbow Port, 17th Sep^{ber}. 1745, promoted Major and A.D.C. to the Prince after Battle of Preston Pans, served as an officer in 88th Regt. in the 7 Years' War, letters written from the Camps in Germany, 1761-62, men-

MacGregor of MacGregor—*contd.*

- tion of his sword "old Duncan Aberroch," p. 399; as a Lieut. in the army appointed to the 41st Regt. (Invalids) in Jersey, and died there Oct. 29th, 1778, 257, 350, 365, 371, 374, 375, 377, 388, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 454, App. 492, 494-496.
- Wife, Janet, youngest dr. of John MacDonald of Balcony, son of Sir James MacDonald of Slate by his second wife, 394, 399, 401, 402.
- Left four sons and two daughters.
- 1st, John MacGregor Murray, who went to India in 17 , and afterwards succeeded his uncle Duncan as Chief of the Clan, created Baronet (*see* Vol. III.), 18, 19; references to him, 1, 112, 132, 296, 298, 300, 301, 340, 350, 353, 362, 365, 394, 404, 414, 415.
- 2d, Alexander MacGregor Murray, Colonel, afterwards commanded the Royal Clan Alpin Fencibles, 393, 397, 398, 399, 402.
- 3d, Peter, Col. H.E.C.S., d. s. p., 402.
- 4th, Robert, Bengal Cavalry, afterwards an officer in the Clan Alpin Fencibles, 402.
- Sir Evan Murray MacGregor, only son of Sir John, 109, 392, 394.
- Lady Elizabeth Murray MacGregor, his wife, 299.
- MacGregor, Mrs, at Stron Gualruary, footnote 262.
- Monachil and Immerich in Balquhider, John in, 1667, 156.
- Monachilbeg, Malcolm Roy in, 1672, 164.
- Duncan beg Murray in, 1691, disposed to Innerardoran, 1706, 179, 210, 258.
- Menteith, now Monteith, John Glass M^cGregor in, under Earl of Perth, 119.
- "The Heids of," 1649. James and Robert M^cQweanes, calling themselves M^cGregor in, 116.
- Malcolm or Callum M^cGregor, West end of Loch Earn, 116, 159.
- M^cNeill V^cGregor Vicneill, Gregor, 1670, 160.
- NEWHAVEN, Evan MacGregor of, descended from Alpin 3d son of Duncan Abrach, in the "Caird" Manufactory at Leith, received Charter from William III. of England and II. of Scotland, 1701, and was knighted.
- Mariota Gray, his spouse, 192, 209.

¹ His eldest son was the late General Sir George MacGregor, distinguished in the First Afghan War, Indian Mutiny, &c.

PATRICK AULACH OR ADHOLACH.

Patrick, 2d son of Gregor XVI., and younger brother of Duncan Aberach, *see* Vol. I.; executed with Glenstray, 1604, 21, 22, 25, 35, App. 459.

Duncan, eldest son of Patrick, took name of Livingstone, *see* Vol. I.; where the last mention of him is in 1619, 35, App. 459.

Donald M^cGregor VicCondochie, son of Duncan, slain at Leny, 1626, whose widow's name was Janet M^cGregor, 20, 22, 23, 30, 31, 35, App. 459.

John M^cConnochie V^cPatrick Aldoch in Garth, 1649, possibly brother of Donald, 118.

Patrick Beg, 2d son of Patrick Aulach, *see* Vol. I.; took name of Livingstone, he was slain at Leny, 1626, at page 25 he is called "son, natural to late Patrick Auloch in Ardlarach," 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 28, 30, 33, 34, 35, 41, 50, 134, App. 459, 460.

Gregor, son to "said late Patrick, or Gregor M^cPatrick Livingstone, 23, 122, 123, App. 460.

Patrick, his brother, Patrick Roy M^cGregor *alias* M^cPhatrik aulich, 23, 129, 130, 259.

Allaster, 3d son of Patrick Aulach, also called Livingstone, he was in Corriechrombie and was slain before 1615, *see* Vol. I.; his name was mentioned erroneously later, 21, 29, 35, App. 459.

Donald Roy, 4th son of Patrick Aldoch, took name of Balfour, he acted as head of the family after the death of Patrick, 22, 26, 35, 134, App. 459, 460.

John, 5th son of Patrick Aulach, took name of Balfour (*see* Vol. I.); 35, App. 460.

Malcolm or Callum Baine, son of Patrick Aulach, slain at Leny, 1626, Callum left a widow, Marjorie, 21, 22, 23, 24, 28, 30, 33, 34, 35, 43, 50, 134, 135.

Gregor, another son of Patrick Aulach, (mentioned Vol. I.); 35.

Duncan, Gregor, and Patrick, apparently natural sons¹ to late Patrick Aulach, slain at Leny, 23, 101, 103.

Gregor M^cPatrick Aldoch, apparently the above in Garth, 1649, 104, 118, 124.

Duncan M^cGregor, son to late Malcolm, son to late Patrick or Duncan, 103, 124.

Patrick Aulach or Adholach, Family of—*contd.*
Roy M^cCallum V^cGregour V^cPhadrik Aldoch, 134.

Duncan Roy M^cGregor, brother, son to late Patrick Aldoch I., 21.

Patrick Roy M^cGregour, brother of Gregor M^cPatrick Aldoch "in the Rannache," 1645, 124, 159.

Patrick Roy MacGregor, of the Patrick Aulach family, Charter of Corriechrombie, with Ardmacmaine, afterwards in Ardwhillery or Ardquhallarie, 1665, 1670, renounced Corriechrombie to John Campbell of Glenurchie, 1668, 111, 143, 144, 145, 153, 157, 160.

Jeanne Stewart, spouse to Patrick Roy M^cGrigor in Ardwhillery, 157.

Alexr. M^cGregor *alias* Syloch sometime in Ardhullarie, Callander Parish, 174.

Patrick Roy M^cGregor *alias* M^cPhatrik Aolach,² in list, 1670, 159.

Patrick Roy M^cGregor in Kelleter, do. do., 159.

Patrick Roy M^cGregor in Ewir in Glendochart, 164, also footnote same page (*see* page 143 as to Malcolm, Tutor of M^cGregor).

Patrick M^cGregor in Glenmaick (not Glenmuich in Braemar), 1693, 203.

Pat M^cAn Skeulach, Piper M^cGregor, 210, 211, 212.

Patrick M^cGregor, servitor to James Menzies of Culdares, 1667, 147.

Polokro or Polichro, Duncan Roy M^cIlphatrik, late M^cGregor in, 1697, 208.

— Gregor Roy in, 1694, 258.

Patrick M^cGregor, Servitor to Malcolm and John M^cGregor in Craiglyne, 143.

Patrick or Para Ger,³ *see* "Followers of Gilde-roy," also Roro and Patrick M^cGregor *alias* Dow, Brewer in Weyme, 1658, 50, 51, 135.

Alexr. M^cGregor in the Kirkton of Weymes, 135.

Patrick M^cGregor, in Hunthill, attorney for Christian, wife of Gregor M^cGregor in Gowlerech, in Charter for Urquhielaris, 134.

Pudrach, John M^cEwin V^cAllaster phudrach in —, son to Kallum M^cGrigor in Culchra— it is probable that "in Culchra" is here a mistake for "Coulchere," 116, App. 470.

John Dow M^cAlaster pudrach, mentioned again alone, 118, App. 470.

Patrick M^cGregor, 32, 34.

Patrick M^cGregor Beg, 32.

M^cPatrick Dow M^cGregor, Duncan Lean, *see* House of Dougal Ciar, 32.

¹ This definition seems to prove that the doubt on the subject stated on page 35 is an error.

² Correct as to name and date, Record of Secret Council. On page 190, quoted from a MS. by Mr MacGregor Stirling, the date of List is erroneously given as 1679, and also this name erroneously stated as "M^cPatrick in Aulich."

³ Grandson of Patrick Gair in Leragan, executed 1604, which *see*, as also Learan.

Portnellan, Donaldin, 1665, John his brother, 145.
 Patrick Roy or Peter M^cGregor in the North, 1665, amongst those who slew Lyon of Muir-
 esk, 1635, condemned to be hung, 1667, Act
 for execution, May 1668, 52, 53, 146, 147,
 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 159.
 Patrick Drummond, companion of the above,
 probably a MacGregor, prisoner in Banff,
 condemned with Patrick Roy, 1667, 147-153.
 Gregor Beg, brother of Patrick Roy, 146,
 147.
 Patrick Dow M^cCotter, Gregor son to above, 32.
 M^cPhatrick M^cGregor, Duncan Gow, 32.
 — Patrick, Malcolm and John, his brothers, 32.
 M^cPhadrick, Duncan, 33, 34.
 V^cPatrick, Donald Roy M^cGregor, 33.
 M^cPhatrik Voir, Duncan Bayne, probably
 Learagan family, but mentioned as "brother
 to Alexr. M^cDougall Vic Condachie," 1629,
 28, 30.
 Patrick, brother of Duncan Bayne, 28.
 M^cPatrick voir John, Callum son to, 28, 30.
 Robert M^cFadrick voir M^cGregor, 1636, 70.
 Patrick and Duncan MacGregor, family not
 mentioned, surrendered under the Duke of
 Cumberland's proclamation after the "45,"
 388.
 M^cPaul or Vicphail, Duncan M^cEan Dow,
 1630, uncertain whether a MacGregor or not,
 30, 31, 32.
 — John Romach, his brother, 32.
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Gregor M^cEughain of the tribe of Clan Alister Anaidh, he died on the hill of Drumachter, deer-hunting, 219.

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¹ A copy of the Pedigree was given by Lt.-Colonel Charles R. MacGregor, C.B., D.S.O., Indian Staff Corps, to the Editor, who also possesses a copy of the Patent of Arms from the Lyon Office, 1782. The pedigree given in the latter states that the ancestor Gregor was eldest son of Roro, by Janet M^cMartin. This is easily reconciled with the Roro history, where it is stated that Janet M^cMartin was the 2d wife. Roro's eldest son by his first wife was Duncan, who succeeded him in that property.

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I. George (or Gregor), son of Gregor VII. of Roro, by his 2d wife Janet, dr. of M^cMartin *alias* Cameron of Letterfinlay, died 1642, 226, 248.

II. Robert MacGregor, a Baillie of Fraserburgh, died 1673, md. a dr. of Hay of Dalgathie, 248.

III. Robert MacGregor *alias* Willcox, also a Baillie of Fraserburgh, died 1704, md. Janet, dr. of Baillie Greig, of same place, 248.

IV. John MacGregor of Raigmore, died 1735, md. Helen, dr. of Capt. John Gordon, Ardoch, 249.

V. John MacGregor of Raigmore, died 1760, md. Elizabeth, dr. of John Grant of Dalbrachnie, Strathspey, 249.

VI. James MacGregor, an officer in the Army, who recorded the genealogy of his Family, 1782, md. Marjory, dr. of Grant of Tullochgorum, 249.

VII. Patrick his eldest son, surgeon to King George IV., created Baronet, 1828, and died July same year, md. dr. of John Glennic, further notice to be given hereafter.

Representative his grandson, Sir William Gordon MacGregor, present Baronet,¹ son of the Rev. Sir Charles, mentioned, 40; Col. George MacGregor, 59th Regt., mentioned by Innerhaddon, 39.

Sir James M^cGrigor, Director-General of the Medical Department, London, created a Baronet, 1831, descended also from one of Roro's sons, 39, 51; further notice to be given hereafter.

His grandson, Sir James Rhoderic Duff M^cGrigor, is the present representative.

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I. Rev. William MacGregor, Rector of St Peter's, Amboy, New Jersey; four sons, one daughter, died 1758, aged 71, 296, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303.

His wife Elizabeth, dr. of Stephanus Courtlandt, or Cortland, of Cortlandt Manor, New Jersey, 296, 300.

William, his second son, Major-General in the British Service, md. a dr. of Admiral Sir Peter Warren, 297, 298, left one child.

Maria, who md. 1789, Henry, 3rd Vist. Gage, she died 1821, leaving descendants, 297, 298.

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John, 4th son, a Major in the Army, married Miss Hearney, and left two sons in America, 297.

Gertrude, daughter of Rev. William MacGregor Skinner, md. Mr Parker, a lawyer, in America, and left six children, 297.

II. Cortlandt, eldest son of Rev. William MacGregor Skinner, Brigadier-General of the British Forces in New Jersey, and greatly distinguished in the American war, he died 1810, five sons, seven daughters, 296, 297, 298, 303.

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William, eldest son of Brigadier-General Cortlandt Macgregor Skinner, a Lieut. R.N., d. s. p., 297.

Philip, 2d son, Colonel in the Army, d. s. p., 297.

John, 3d son, Lt. in the Navy, 297.

Cortlandt MacGregor *alias* Skinner, 4th son, eventual representative of the family, applied for confirmation of his arms, he was in 1814 captain and head store-keeper, Custom-House, at Belfast, seven children, 297, 298, 299, 301.

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Downs, 5th son of the Brigadier-General, md. Miss Williams, of Jamaica, and left one daughter, 297.

Elizabeth, eldest dr. of the Brigadier-General, md. — Tyrell, Esq., 297.

Susan, 2d dr., md. — Farmer, Esq., of New York, 297.

Gertrude, 3d dr., md. Captain S. Meridith, 297.

Isabella, 4th dr., md. Dr Fraser, of Bath, 297.

Euphemia, 5th dr., md. Major Barberi, 297.

Catherine, 6th dr., md. — Robinson, Esq., Deputy Commissary - General, 298.

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— his sons in, 118.

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— Patrick M^cGregor fadrik also, his son, 29.

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— Donald M^cGregor V^cPatrick in, 119.

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¹ Term applied to those who had no leader or landlord answerable for them.

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¹ Called in Gaelic "Coin-dubh," or Black dogs. The Fuzee with which the last was shot was in the possession of Francis MacNab of MacNab, 1816, as appears from a note by Sir John Macgregor Murray, who probably obtained the relic from him.—ED.

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