

HISTORICAL NOTICES

OF THE

CLAN GREGOR,

FROM AUTHENTIC SOURCES:

PART I.

COMPREHENDING

AN INQUIRY INTO THE HISTORY OF THE CLAN PRECEDING THE YEAR 1603;

A LATIN CHRONICLE AND OBITUARY COMPILED IN THE REIGN OF JAMES V.

BY JAMES MACGREGOR, DEAN OF LISMORE;

AND A TRANSLATION OF DEAN MACGREGOR'S CHRONICLE.

COLLECTED AND ARRANGED

By DONALD GREGORY, Esq.

TO BE CONTINUED.

EDINBURGH:

M.DCCC.XXXI.

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INQUIRY
INTO
THE EARLIER HISTORY
OF THE
CLAN GREGOR,

WITH A VIEW TO ASCERTAIN THE CAUSES WHICH LED TO THEIR
PROSCRIPTION IN 1603.

BY
DONALD GREGORY, Esq.
SECRETARY TO THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.

*Read to the Society 22d March 1830, and printed in the Archæologia Scotica,
Vol. IV. p. 130.*

EDINBURGH,
1831.



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THE following particulars of the History of the Clan Gregor have been taken from a voluminous collection of documents illustrative both of the genealogy and history of the Clan, and the result of long-continued investigation. It may reasonably be supposed, that papers in the possession of the descendants of many of the families mentioned in this Essay would, if examined, throw considerable light on many points still obscure. The communication, to the Author, of any authentic information thus preserved, would be esteemed a favour.

Edinburgh, 10 Ainslie Place,
March 1831.

INQUIRY
INTO THE
EARLIER HISTORY
OF
THE CLAN GREGOR.

THE History of the Clan Gregor, a race characterized by an illustrious Author, in the notes to one of his most popular poems, as "the most unfortunate and most persecuted, but neither the least distinguished, least powerful, nor least brave of the tribes of the Gael,"¹ has of late years, owing chiefly to the gifted individual above mentioned, been viewed with that romantic interest which attaches to every subject treated of by his magic pen. As, however, it is not in works of fiction, even the most interesting, that the Antiquary must look for that historical information in which he almost exclusively delights, I trust I shall be indulged by the Society, whilst, putting romance and tradition aside, I endeavour, from authentic sources, to trace the History of this Clan, with the view of accounting, if possible, for that state of insubordination in which they appear to have been for a considerable period previous to the proscription of their name.

The total want of private papers and title-deeds connected with the different branches of this family (a fact unfortunately but too easily accounted for by their sufferings for many generations), and the defective state of the earlier records of Scotland, in relation more especially to the Highlands, have made this investigation no easy task. These disadvantages, however, are compensated, in some measure at least, by the very full and very clear intimations afforded by the records during the later part of the period embraced by the proposed inquiry.

An early, if not the original seat of the Clan Gregor, a family which is generally allowed to be one of the most ancient and renowned of the Highland

¹ *The Lady of the Lake*, a Poem by Sir Walter Scott, Bart., first published in 1810.

Tribes, was the valley of Glenurchy, in the district of Lorn.² From Glenurchy, accordingly, they took their style for many generations.³

It appears that John of Glenurchy, the chief probably of the family, was made prisoner by King Edward of England at the battle of Dunbar, anno 1296;⁴ and that he had afterwards his lands and possessions restored by order of that Monarch, on condition of going to France to serve him in his wars in that kingdom.⁵ In the public instruments connected with the fate of those of the Scottish Leaders captured at Dunbar, John de Glenurchy is ranked as one of the "*Magnates Scotiæ*,"—a proof that his possessions holding of the crown were far from inconsiderable. This individual had, as would seem, died in France; for his name does not again appear in any of the transactions of the period. He left a daughter and heiress, Margaret, who carried the barony of Glenurchy to her husband, John, son of Sir Neil Campbell of Lochawe, by Lady Mary Bruce, sister of King Robert.⁶ This John Campbell, on whose mother her Royal Brother had conferred the Earldom of Athole,⁷ became in her right Earl of Athole.⁸ He fell in the battle of Halidon, anno 1333,⁹ leaving issue by his wife a child, who survived a few years only.¹⁰ On the death of this

² This district was in ancient times very extensive, stretching from Breadalbane to the sea; and in this sense it occurs in the following passage from a manuscript in Advocates' Library, Edinburgh, anonymous, but, as there is reason to think, composed by Timothy Pont (who flourished in the later part of King James VI.'s reign), and which contains some original information in regard to the History and Topography of Scotland. "Next Argyle lies Lorne, a fair, plain country, in which Argyle and his friends, and specially the Laird of Glenurchy [Campbell], have the principal lands; but the name of Macgregor is the special Clan, which is very cummersome and broken."

³ Buchanan of Auchmar's *Highland Families*, voce *Macgregor*.

⁴ *Rotuli Scotiæ*, i. 43.

⁵ *Rotuli Scotiæ*, i. 45. Trivet (301) mentions that Edward I. actually carried with him to Flanders such of the Scottish leaders as he had captured at Dunbar, with the exception of those who were considered above the suspicion of disaffection.

⁶ Robertson's *Index to Charters of the Sovereigns of Scotland, from Robert I. to Robert Duke of Albany, Regent, inclusive*, some of which (and this amongst others) are missing, 44, 7.

⁷ *Ibid.* 26, 11.

⁸ Douglas's *Peerage of Scotland*, new edition, i. 135.

⁹ *Ibid.* i. 135.

¹⁰ Rymer's *Fœdera Angliæ*, iv. 711. By an indenture dated 12th December 1335, printed by Rymer, between Edward Baliol and John Lord of the Isles, the ward of the heir of the Earldom of Athole, then a child of three years of age, was given, or to be given, to the Lord of

child the barony of Glenurchy appears to have returned to the family of Macgregor, for there is undoubted evidence of the death, so late as 1390, of "John Macgregor of Glenurchy."¹¹

I have been thus minute in tracing the history of this barony, as I conceive it to have been the last freehold possession of any consequence held by the name of Macgregor.

Glendochart is another district with which the Clan appear to have been connected at an early period. John Glendochir witnesses a charter by Malduin, third Earl of Lennox, 3d March 1238,¹² and Malcolm and Patrick de Glendochart, probably sons of John, do homage to Edward I. at Berwick-upon-Tweed, 28th August 1296,¹³ being a short while after the disastrous conflict of Dunbar. In the lists of the Scots on this occasion, printed by Prynne, Malcolm de Glendochart is mentioned twice, and in separate *pecie*, once as Malcolm de Glendochart simply, and again, in company with, amongst others, Alexander de Argyle (Lord of Lorn), as "King's Tenant in Perthshire."¹⁴ From these facts the obvious inference is, that Malcolm de Glendochart held lands both as a free baron and as a kindly tenant. That the individuals designed of Glendochart were Macgregors, appears highly probable, when, in addition to the well-known fact of the long settlement of the Clan in this quarter, we find that the names Malcolm and Patrick were common in the tribe.

But these were not the only territories in which the Clan Gregor succeeded in gaining a footing. The numbers of the name that have for centuries been found in the adjacent districts of Rannoch, Glenlyon, Glenlochay, Strathfillan, and Balquhidder, and in Breadalbane generally, to all of which there is easy access from Glenurchy, testify the ancient power of the family, and warrant the suppo-

the Isles. William Douglas, Lord of Liddesdale, had been created Earl of Athole before 1341, for in that year he resigned the Earldom to Robert, the Great Steward of Scotland. Robertson's *Index*, 48, 29. It is evident, therefore, that the issue of John Campbell, Earl of Athole, had become extinct in or soon after 1335.

¹¹ Manuscript Latin Chronicle, chiefly an obituary, composed by Sir James Macgregor, Notary Public from 1511 to 1559, and latterly Dean of Lismore; preserved along with a variety of Gaelic Poems, &c. in the archives of the Highland Society of Scotland. This interesting manuscript has been printed in the Transactions of this Society, vol. iii. part ii.

¹² *Chartulary of Lennox*, Adv. Lib.

¹³ Prynne's *History of England*, quoting the original documents in the Tower of London, iii. 654.

¹⁴ *Ibid.* iii. 656.

sition that parts at least of these ample territories were held as free baronies by the chieftains of the Clan.

If this supposition be thought not unreasonable, it will not be difficult to account for the loss of many of these possessions under the reign of Robert Bruce.

The Lord of Lorn, who married a sister of John Cumin the Black, brother-in-law of King John Baliol, took, as is well known, a very active part in favour of Baliol, and, after the dethronement of that unfortunate prince, attached himself to the Cumin party, displaying a constant and energetic opposition to the claims of Bruce. The family of Macgregor, from the situation of their principal property, Glenurchy, in Lorn, and probably through their possessions in Perthshire also, were necessarily in strict alliance and otherwise closely connected with the House of Lorn, and would naturally follow the fortunes of that very powerful family, in a question more especially admitting of so much dispute as that of the succession to the Scottish Crown. We find, accordingly, that Bruce had no sooner established himself on the throne, than the House of Lorn, with all its followers and allies, suffered severely by forfeiture.¹⁵ Nor were the Macgregors exempted from their share of the loss. Glenurchy could not be forfeited, being the property of an heiress and a minor; but the wardship and the marriage were probably given by the King to Sir Neil Campbell of Lochawe, his brother-in-law.¹⁶ Glendochart was granted to Alexander Menzies,¹⁷ who had married Egidia, sister to the High Steward, husband of the Princess Marjory Bruce. The barony of Fortingal became, by the royal bounty, the property of Thomas Menzies,¹⁸ son probably of Alexander; and part of Rannoch fell, by the same process, to the ancestor of the family of Strowan Robertson,¹⁹ who had been a staunch adherent to Bruce. To the power of the Clan Gregor these various grants must have given a fatal blow; and it is from this reign that we must date the downfall of this ancient tribe.

¹⁵ The Campbells and the Macdonalds increased very much their lands in Argyleshire about this time, and chiefly, it may be presumed, at the expense of the Lord of Lorn. Robertson's *Index*, Reign of Robert I.

¹⁶ See what has already been stated of the marriage of Margaret de Glenurchy.

¹⁷ Robertson's *Index*, 19, 98. This grant had most probably proceeded on the forfeiture of Malcolm de Glendochart.

¹⁸ *Ibid.* 19, 88. The barony of Fortingal is situate in the mouth of the romantic vale of Glenlyon. The castle of Garth is the principal messuage.

¹⁹ See history of this family in Douglas's *Baronage of Scotland*, p. 405.

Some of the Clan, however, appear to have taken the other side; for in 1293 John Baliol, then King of Scotland, issued a mandate to Alexander de Ergadia (Lord of Lorn), and to the Bailie of Loehawe,²⁰ charging them to summon "Sir Angus Maedonald, Knight, Lawmund Maegregor, and Angus son of Dunean Maegregor," to appear in the royal presence on a specified day, to do homage and various other things obligatory upon them.²¹ The first of these three individuals is evidently the son and heir of the Lord of the Isles, and the same as he who proved afterward so steady a friend to Robert Bruce. It would thus seem that Sir Angus, and the two Maegregors mentioned along with him, and who from the terms of the writ are evidently *free barons*, holding their lands of the crown, had not acquiesced in the award which placed Baliol on the Scottish throne; an inference which, as it seems perfectly legitimate, will serve to account for Glenurehy's being, as we have seen, in 1390, the property of John Maegregor. This, however, did not prevent the chiefs of the Campbells, who, by their close alliance with the new dynasty, had now commenced that rise which has been not less permanent than it was rapid, from acquiring a superiority over the Maegregors, which was improved by every succeeding generation. At what time the barony of Glenurehy was finally lost to the Maegregors, by becoming as it did the property of the Campbells, is a point on which, so far as I can learn, there is no extant evidence. Nor is it certainly known *how* the change took place. It has already been stated from good authority that John Maegregor of Glenurehy died in 1390. This individual was contemporary with Sir Colin Campbell of Loehawe, of whom I find it said, in a manuscript history of the Campbells, that he added greatly to the property of his family. The words of the manuscript are:—"But never any of that family showed himself a more worthy man than he, according to the times he lived to see; and although, by every one of his predecessors, some lands were added to the estate and honours of that family, yet none of them purchased more of both than he. In effect, he it was (as the proverb is) who broke the ice and opened a door to all the after grandeur of the family, by suppressing the Islanders, and curbing all oppressors."²² Dunean, first Lord Campbell,

²⁰ Sir Neil Campbell was now probably Bailie of Lochawe; for he appears as such three years after in the *Rotuli Scotiæ*.

²¹ Rymer's *Fœdera*, first edition, ii. 64.

²² For a perusal of this history (a copy apparently) I am indebted to the kindness of the Rev. Dr Norman Macleod of Campsie.

son of Sir Colin above mentioned, married a daughter of Robert Duke of Albany, brother of King Robert III., and many years Governor of Scotland. This Duncan Lord Campbell, long known as Sir Duncan Campbell of Lochawe, was one of the wealthiest and most powerful of the Scottish barons.²³ He held under the Jameses I. and II. the office of King's Lieutenant in Argyleshire,²⁴ which invested him with very extensive powers against rebels to the King's authority. Whether he exercised those powers to strip the Macgregors of the territory of Glenurchy, or inherited this possession from his father, are points on which, in the present state of our information, it is impossible to come to a decision.²⁵ This much, however, is certain, that he possessed Glenurchy, and gave it in patrimony to a younger son, Sir Colin, founder of the House of Breadalbane, who is mentioned in a charter by the style of Glenurchy, anno 1442.²⁶

I have now brought down the history of the Clan Gregor to the time when I find them in a situation totally different from that of any other Clan in the Highlands, namely, without an acre of land held free of the crown.²⁷ Although, however, this was a very singular situation for a clan so numerous, and so long and extensively established, I have not discovered, from any authentic source whatever, that they had at this time become distinguished any more than the neighbouring tribes for a predatory disposition. In Perthshire the crown still possessed extensive lands, on which the chieftains of the tribe were seated, nominally as crown tenants, but in reality, from the unsettled state of the country, as the absolute proprietors; their numbers and their warlike habits making it very difficult, or next to impossible, for the crown to enforce payment of the rents.²⁸ Such a state of things could not last. During the

²³ Rymer's *Fœdera*, vol. x. p. 302. At the return of James I. of Scotland from captivity, A. D. 1424, Duncan Campbell, Lord of Argyle, was one of the several hostages for payment of the stipulated ransom, and is ranked as one-third richer than most of the rest, some of them Earls; nor does this appear to be a clerical error, for the *Fœdera Angliæ* and the *Rotuli Scotiæ* agree in the statement.

²⁴ *Register of the Great Seal of Scotland*, iv. 21.

²⁵ The histories of the Campbells are silent on this point.

²⁶ *Register of the Great Seal of Scotland*, iv. 21.

²⁷ The Macdonalds of Keppoch and Glencoe can hardly be considered exceptions, as they were branches merely of a very powerful tribe the other members of which held extensive freehold possessions. The misfortunes of these two septs, however, bear a striking analogy to those of the Clan Gregor, and thus confirm the hypothesis brought forward in this Essay.

²⁸ Of the numbers of the Clan Gregor some idea may be formed, from the preamble to an

government of Albany, accordingly, and in the minorities of the four immediate successors of James I., owing to the above, and other causes not less important, these lands gradually passed into the possession of the various powerful barons in that part of the country whom it was the interest of a weak government to conciliate.

Although it be well known that the Duke of Albany, in order to strengthen his party during the captivity of James I., dilapidated the royal revenues to a very great extent, by bribing the most powerful families with grants of the crown-lands on very favourable terms in every part of the kingdom;²⁹ yet I have not been able to trace any such transactions relating to the part of Perthshire of which we speak while he held the government. It appears, however, that the governor himself, besides the lands which he held in the Highlands as Earl of Menteith, and as heir to the earldom of Fife,³⁰ acquired extensive possessions in Breadalbane. He had, in 1375, a royal charter of the lands and barony of Glendochart, proceeding on the resignation of Alexander de Menzies.³¹ A large portion of this territory, comprehending Glenfalloch, Strathfillan, and the upper half of Glendochart, was held under Albany, by Arthur Campbell of Strachur,³² the representative of a family which had long been seated in this part of the country.³³ The lands conveyed to Campbell (afterwards erected into the barony of Glenfalloch) were, in later reigns, and we may therefore presume at this time also, almost exclusively occupied by the Clan Gregor.³⁴

Act of Parliament in 1617, at which time the Clan was much broken and dispersed. It states that "the bare and simple name of Macgregor made that whole Clan to presume of their power, force, and strength." *Acts of the Parliament of Scotland*, latest edition, commenced in 1814, vol. iv. p. 550.

²⁹ Tytler's *History of Scotland*, vol. iii. passim.

³⁰ Isabell, Countess of Fife, resigned into the hands of King Robert II. (amongst other lands) the barony of Strathurd, Strathbrand, Discher, Toyer, with the Isle of Loch Tay in Perthshire, 22d June 1389. This resignation is mentioned by Sir John Skene, in his work *De Verborum Significatione*, voce *Arage*.

³¹ *Mag. Sig.* vol. i. (printed.)

³² *Ibid.*

³³ Pryne, iii. 656. Arthur Campbell, king's tenant in Perthshire, did fealty to Edward I. of England anno 1296. Iver Campbell (son probably of this Arthur) had two charters of these lands, the later dated 30th July 1340, from Alexander Menzies, son and heir of that Alexander who, as formerly mentioned, obtained Glendochart from Robert Bruce. Crawford's *Manuscript Collections*, Adv. Lib. Jac. V. 2. 14.

³⁴ *Record of Court of Session*, vol. clxix. 91.

The mischievous system, introduced by Albany, of granting the crown-lands to those families whose support he wished to gain, without reference, as may easily be supposed, to the antiquated claims of the Celtic occupants, was checked for a time under the active and vigorous sway of James I.; but, during a century after the untimely death of that Monarch, and particularly under the long minorities with which Scotland was afflicted during this melancholy period of her history, we can trace the rise of several distinguished families, through their acquisition principally of the hereditary property of the Crown. A contemporary writer of undoubted authority says, under the year 1452, "Ther wes sindrie landis gevin to sindrie men be the Kingis Secreit Counsall; that is to say, the Lord Campbell, to Schir Colyne Campbell, to Schir Alexander Hwme, to Schir David Hwme, to Schir James Keyr, and to uther sindrie, quha wer rewardit be the said Secreit Counsall, the quhilk men demyt wald nocht stand."³⁵ Many such grants having been made during the minorities of the respective sovereigns, were, on their attaining majority, revoked; whilst others, according to the influence of the grantees, were confirmed. The uncertainty attending these new titles to the crown-lands must, doubtless, have encouraged the actual occupants to despise the authority of the charters by which over-lords were imposed upon them, and, in many cases, from families with whom they had long been at mortal feud. The Macgregors, as may be supposed, soon rendered themselves obnoxious to such of the families as had been fortunate enough to obtain charters to any of these lands; and consequently it became, in almost every instance, an object of the new proprietors to expel them. Resistance, though natural enough, became in the end ruin to the weaker party; and it may, I think, be safely affirmed that, in proportion as the Macgregors, from being kindly tenants of the Crown, became subject to their neighbours, who had a greater interest and better opportunities, and were consequently more successful than the King and his Bailies had formerly been in depriving them of lands to which they could produce no better title than occupancy, the Clan grew remarkable for opposition to law and order. This position will appear to have a better foundation, if we enter a little more into detail as regards the history of the Campbells of Glenurchy, of the family of Menzies, and of others of the Perthshire families closely connected, in one way or other, with the Clan Gregor.

³⁵ *Short Chronicle* chiefly of the reign of James II., by a contemporary author; in the archives of Boswell of Auchinleck, and lately printed by Thomas Thomson, Esq. Deputy Register of Scotland.

Deals also with Lismore and the Bishop's Lismore

In the reign of James III., but in what year is uncertain, Sir Colin Campbell, first of Glenurchy, acquired the large barony of Lawers, on Loch Tay, in the hands of the Crown since the forfeiture of Thomas Chalmer, who had been executed for aiding in the murder of James I.³⁶ He acquired also the lands of Achriach or Achinrevach in Glendochart, which, along with Lawers, he gave to his youngest son John, ancestor of the Campbells of Lawers.³⁷

In 1473, John Stewart of Fortingal, and Neil Stewart his son and heir, had from the same King a nineteen years' lease of the lands and lordships of Apnaddull, Glencoich, Glenlyon, Strathbrawin, and Rannoch, all in Perthshire.³⁸ They had, besides, a royal grant, for the same term, of the office of bailiary of those lands; and it was at the same time provided, that they should have the lands of Rannoch, free of all duties and services, during the whole of the period above mentioned,³⁹—a plain proof, that so far as Rannoch was concerned, it was not expected to prove, in any other way at least, beneficial to the lessees. This lease expired in 1492; and, to Stewart's great mortification, was not renewed. A great part of the power which it had conferred on this family passed, as we shall have occasion to see, into the hands of Glenurchy.

In the minority of James IV., anno 1488, being the first of his reign, a parliamentary act was passed for the "stanching of thift, reiff, and uther inormiteis throw all the realme;" and, amongst others of the barons, the following became bound to seek out and punish such as should be guilty of those crimes in the districts over which their authority *in cumulo* extended, and they were for this purpose furnished with extensive powers, viz. Duncan Campbell of Glenurchy, Neil Stewart of Fortingal, and Ewyne Campbell of Strachur (proprietor of Glenfalloch). The districts were Disher and Toyer,⁴⁰ Glen-

³⁶ *Mag. Sig.* xx. 151.

³⁷ *Ibid.* vii. 28, 129.

³⁸ *Ibid.* viii. 57. The lands of Rannoch mentioned here must not be confounded with that part of the ancient Lordship of Rannoch, granted by Robert Bruce to the ancestor of Robertson of Strowan; the former being in fact what remained to the Crown of the lordship after that grant, and, as I believe, comprising the greater part of it.

³⁹ *Ibid.* viii. 57. The father died at Garth 10th December 1475, and the son at the same place 31st January 1499–1500. See Sir James Macgregor's Latin manuscript formerly mentioned and described. The Stewarts of Fortingal were descended of a natural son of the celebrated Wolf of Badenoch, by Johaneta de Menzies, heiress of Fortingal. See Duncan Stewart's *History of the Stewarts*, and *Mag. Sig.* under the reign of Robert II.

⁴⁰ The lordship of Disher and Toyer comprehended the lands on both sides of Loch Tay (with some exceptions), and likewise the rich valley of Glenlochay, lying between Glenlyon

*Disher and Toyer
Glenlochay and Glenlochay*

urchy, Rannoch, Apnadull, Glenlyon, and Glenfalloch.⁴¹ It is evident that, if this Act was enforced at all, it must have fallen with accumulated severity upon the landless and consequently desperate Clan Gregor. It is much to be doubted, however, if the morals of this now obnoxious race would be greatly improved by such discipline; and whether it was not rather to be expected that their feelings, in the situation in which they found themselves placed relatively to these powerful barons, must, in even a people far less high spirited, have been indignation and the thirst of vengeance.

Sir Duncan Campbell of Glenurchy, in this reign, made vast additions to the property of his family in Perthshire. He acquired the King's Lands of Balloch (now Taymouth), and others on Loch Tay, in 1492.⁴² About the same time he obtained the important office of bailiary of the crown-lands of Disher and Toyer, Glenlyon, and Glendochart,⁴³ in most of which he was, moreover, the principal tenant.⁴⁴ The acquisition of the office of bailiary was in this, as in most other cases, merely a prelude to the lands becoming hereditary in his family. Accordingly in 1502 he had a charter of the lands of Glenlyon, which he gave to his son Archibald, founder of the family of Campbell of Glenlyon.⁴⁵ Some years later he acquired, from private individuals, the barony of Fynlarig, at the west end of Loch Tay;⁴⁶ the lands of Scheane and others,⁴⁷ and the lands of Crannych,⁴⁸ all in the same district; so that before his death (in the Battle of Flodden) in 1513,⁴⁹ he had undoubtedly become one of the most influential barons of Perthshire; and, if we take into account his possessions in Argyle, there were few barons of greater power in Scotland.

Whilst the Laird of Glenurchy was thus extending the influence of his house in one part of the territory occupied by the Clan Gregor, the head of the ancient family of Menzies followed his example in another. Robert Men-

and Glendochart. Disher and Toyer are Gaelic; the former signifying a tract of country having a southern exposure, the latter a northern; and, in this instance, seem to be applied to the shores of Loch Tay, which runs nearly east and west. The district of Morar in Inverness-shire is divided into Disher and Toyer.

⁴¹ *Acts of the Parliament of Scotland*, latest edition, vol. ii. p. 208.

⁴² *Mag. Sig.* xii. 340.

⁴³ *Ibid.* xiii. 282.

⁴⁴ *Record of the Crown Rents in the Reign of James IV.*

⁴⁵ *Mag. Sig.* xiii. 539.

⁴⁶ *Ibid.* xiii. 595, xiv. 462.

⁴⁷ *Ibid.* xiv. 469.

⁴⁸ *Ibid.* xvii. 69.

⁴⁹ *Latin manuscript* by Sir James Macgregor, formerly mentioned.

Handwritten notes:
 Inverness-shire
 Disher
 Toyer
 Glenlyon
 Glenfalloch
 Rannoch
 Apnadull
 Fynlarig
 Scheane
 Crannych
 Morar
 Loch Tay
 Perthshire
 Argyle
 Clan Gregor
 Menzies
 Robert Menzies

zies of that Ilk had, in 1502, a royal charter of what remained to the Crown of the lands of Rannoch,⁵⁰ a district claimed by the Clan as more peculiarly their own.

It may naturally be supposed that these proceedings were viewed with a favourable eye, neither by the Macgregors (the actual occupants), nor by the Stewarts of Fortingal, so lately all but proprietors of Glenlyon and Rannoch. Deadly feuds immediately arose; and the ink on his charter of Rannoch had scarcely dried, when Menzies's castle of Weyme was burnt to the ground by Neil Stewart and his associates, and all his lands laid waste.⁵¹

These dissensions attracted the attention of the Government, and in 1504 the Earl of Athole a near kinsman of Stewart, Stewart himself, and the lairds of Glenurchy and Strowan Robertson, with Macgregor, were summoned to attend the Parliament on a charge of treason.⁵² What the final result was does not appear. Rannoch was still the theatre of intestine broils, nor could the chartered holder make good his title by actual possession. To strengthen himself, he in 1505 entered into a contract with the Earl of Huntly, which contained among other the following stipulations: 1. Menzies's eldest son, Sir Robert, became bound to marry Lady Jean Gordon, the Earl of Huntly's daughter. 2. The lands of Rannoch were by Menzies let to Huntly for five years, the latter binding himself to stock it with the best and most obedient tenants that could be found; and also to assist and maintain the Laird of Weyme and his son in the peaceable enjoyment of their lands in Perthshire, to aid them in all cases of need, and to help them in getting tenants for their lands.⁵³

About this time Neil Stewart resigned his lands of Fortingal to Huntly.⁵⁴

⁵⁰ *Mag. Sig.* xiii. 539.

⁵¹ *Latin Manuscript* by Sir James Macgregor, formerly mentioned. The Lord High Treasurer's Books contain the following entry under 12th October 1502. "Item to Robert Wallace, Messengeir, to pass in Stratherne to warne the Lordis of the countrie to pas to freithe the Lard of Weyme quhen Neill Stewart segit him, vij. s." Some details of the damage done on this occasion will be found in a note appended to Sir James Macgregor's MS. printed in the *Transactions of this Society*, vol. iii. part ii.

⁵² *Acts of the Parliament of Scotland*, latest edition, vol. ii. p. 255b, 256a, under 4th June.

⁵³ Transumpt of this Instrument, in Macfarlan's *Collections*, Advocates' Library, Edinburgh, *Diplomatium Collectio*, vol. i.

⁵⁴ *Mag. Sig.* xiv. 204. The person who burned the castle of Weyme, and who resigned Fortingal to the Earl of Huntly, was grandson to John and son to Neil Stewart of Fortingal.

All the power, however, of this nobleman, which the acquisition of Fortingal tended to increase in relation to the projected settlement of Rannoch, failed to put his ally Menzies in quiet possession of this turbulent territory. In 1523; Menzies having, by Janet, Countess of Athole,⁵⁵ been charged to expel thence the Laird of Macgregor and his Clan, on account of some depredations alleged to have been committed by them upon the Countess's tenants, stated to the Lords of Council that it was impossible for him to comply, "*seing that the said Macgregour on force enterit the said Robertis landis of Rannoche, and withhaldis the samyn fra him maisterfullie, and is of fer gretar powear than the said Robert, and will nocht be put out be him of the saidis landis.*" Upon this statement he was absolved from all liability till the matter should be further investigated.⁵⁶ Several years appear to have passed over before any very vigorous measures were taken against the Clan Gregor in this quarter. In 1530, the "Lard of Enoch," Menzies of that Ilk, "askit instrumentis that without sum gud rewle be fundin for the Clan Gregour, he may nocht ansuer for his landis, nor be bundin for gud rewle in the samin as he allegit." It was probably in consequence of this representation that, in 1531, John Earl of Athole was sent by the King against the offenders, and succeeded in taking the Castle in the Isle of Lochrannoch, and in expelling thence the "brokin men of the Clan Gregour." The negligence of the Government, however (which can only be accounted for from the King being engaged at this time in reducing the Islesmen to obedience), neutralized any good effects that might have been expected to result from Athole's success; for in December 1531 we find the Earl complaining that his expenses in this expedition, which he states to have been very high, had not been reimbursed to him, and that the whole charge of garrisoning and keeping the Castle, from the time of the siege, in October preceding, had been defrayed by him in addition, notwithstanding repeated applications to the Council on the subject; and finally, making a solemn protest that any inconvenience that might arise from the Council refusing or delaying to receive the Castle from him should not be laid to his charge.⁵⁷ It may be presumed that his complaints still passed unheeded, and that the Earl in disgust left the Island Fortress to be occupied by the former inhabitants; for no great time elapsed before the Laird of

⁵⁵ This Lady is omitted in both editions of *Douglas's Peerage*.

⁵⁶ *Acta Dominorum Concilii*, in General Register House, Edinburgh, xxxiii. 185, [MS].

⁵⁷ *Ibid.* 2d December 1530, and 12th December 1531.

Weyme found himself under the necessity of obtaining an exemption from answering for the police of his lands of Rannoch, on the score of the alleged untameable insubordination of the Clan Gregor dwelling therein. This state of things was in full force so late as the year 1684, when Sir Alexander Menzies of Weyme obtained an exemption of this kind, which refers to two former exemptions granted by Mary of Guise, Queen Regent, and by her daughter Queen Mary, respectively.⁵⁸ It was long after even this late period ere the family of Menzies succeeded in enforcing all the rights of free property in this large barony.

A proof of the tenacity with which, amidst all their sufferings, the Clan Gregor adhered to the claim thus kept up by successive generations of "broken men" to the ancient possessions of their race, is to be found in a certificate from the great Marquis of Montrose, King's Lieutenant in Scotland, to the Laird of Macgregor of the period, who had followed the fortunes of that accomplished leader with unshaken fidelity, and who distinguished himself by many gallant actions in the course of these wars. In this certificate, which is dated 7th June 1645, the Marquis, after bearing testimony to the services performed by this gallant gentleman and his Clan, promises, in name of his royal master, restitution to them of "whatsoever lands and possessions belonging justly to the said Laird of Macgregor and his predecessors in Glenlyon, Rannoch, or Glenurchy, or whatsoever lands belonging justly to his friends and their predecessors that are now in the possession of rebels and enemies to his Majesty's service,"⁵⁹ when it shall please God to put an end to these troubles.⁶⁰

The Clan Gregor had during the reign of James V. become very numerous in Balquhiddy, and in the adjacent district of Strathearn, and, as may well be supposed, were proportionally annoying to the Lowlands next to that great natural boundary by which the Highlands are so strikingly defined. This appears from several passages in the Justiciary Records, and likewise from a deposition made before the Lords of Council on 2d December 1530, by John Drummond of Innerpefferay, and William Murray of Tullibardin, to the following effect: "That Sir John Campbell of Caldor, Knycht, be autorite, supple and help of the Erle of Ergile, may cause the Clan Gregour to keep gude

⁵⁸ *Record of Secret Council*, anno 1684.

⁵⁹ The Lairds of Glenurchy and Weyme, and the gentlemen of their families, are evidently the persons here alluded to.

⁶⁰ Transcript of this certificate, in the author's possession.

rewle within thair boundis, siclik as uther pacifeit landis adjacent to them ; and that the Kingis liegis may lief in rest and pece for onie skaith to be done be the said Clan Gregour, the said Sir John bindand him thairfoir with support of the said Erle as said is."⁶¹ This proceeding was two days after followed by a respite to the Clan Gregor from all criminal actions for the space of ten days, with licence to them to appear before the King and Council within that time, " to wirk and mene for thaim of all attemptatis bigane, and to geif plegeis and sufficient securitie for gud rewle in tyme to cum."⁶²

In making such incursions, the Macgregors did nothing which others of the Highland Clans were not more or less in the habit of doing. But as their depredations were generally committed in the neighbourhood of Perth or of Stirling, where the Secret Council often met, and the Sovereign frequently resided, so they became peculiarly the terror of the Government, and subject consequently to the operation of measures which, from their extreme severity, as well as from the conflicting interests of the great barons employed in putting them into execution, failed in producing the desired effect, and only succeeded in forcing this devoted Clan to further acts of desperation. By this time, indeed, many of the principal Macgregors were, under one pretext or other, denuded of every lawful mean of supporting themselves and their families. Is it therefore to be wondered at that they should have perpetrated frequent spoliations, impelled as they were by the most stern necessity? Such results, however deplorable, flowed naturally and necessarily from the system, alike impolitic and inhuman, pursued with lands alleged to belong to the Crown; and by which, as we have seen, a numerous tribe was driven from one degree of privation to another, to *struggle for existence* against those who had law, no doubt, as well as power, but hardly justice, on their side.

About the year 1560 arose a deadly feud between the Macgregors on one side and Sir Colin Campbell of Glenurchy⁶³ on the other.⁶⁴ From the representations on this subject to the Secret Council, a commission of fire and sword was in 1563 issued to sundry noblemen and barons, against the Clan

⁶¹ *Acta Dominorum Concilii.*

⁶² *Ibid.* 4th December 1530.

⁶³ This individual, in addition to the extensive estates inherited by him, acquired from the Laird of Macnab considerable lands in the lower part of Glendochart; and, at a later date, added to his possessions the barony of Glenlochay in Breadalbane, comprehending a great portion of the ancient Lordship of Disher and Toyer. *Mag. Sig.* xxxi. 181, xxxii. 486.

⁶⁴ *Record of the Privy Seal*, xxxi. 52.

Gregor.⁶⁵ Of this most anomalous production (the precursor of many such, in later times, and which, in the preambles, indulge like this in the most unqualified abuse of the unfortunate race against whom they were directed), a prominent feature is the strict manner in which it is directed that the Clan be expelled from all the districts in which they dwelt, or to which they were in the habit of resorting, without specifying or so much as hinting at any other district into which they might be received. The impolitic and remorseless severity of this measure, which could only have been carried into effect by a universal massacre, naturally rendered it abortive. Another commission was accordingly next year (1564) issued to *two* only of the *nine* former commissioners;⁶⁶ from which we may infer that the former had not answered its purpose.

Sir Colin of Glenurchy had, about the date of the first of these commissions, been individually armed with a separate and additional commission of fire and sword against the *Harbourers* of the Clan Gregor, in whatever part of the kingdom,⁶⁷—a proof that the Secret Council not only neglected to provide a place to which the Clan Gregor might, when ejected from their homes, retire, but absolutely attempted to exclude them from every spot on which they might, on retiring, seek shelter, or even existence. Sir Colin, under colour of his individual commission, perpetrated on the lieges, as appears, atrocities not inferior to those alleged against the Clan Gregor; and, in consequence of a regular complaint by the barons and landlords of Strathearn, was, in the following year, threatened with the loss of his commission,⁶⁸ and in 1565, having been deaf to remonstrance, and persevering in the most intolerable outrages, actually deprived of it.⁶⁹

As Glenurchy had been thus pre-eminent in severity against all whom he

⁶⁵ *Record of Secret Council* ad annum 1563. The commissioners, and the districts over which they had control, were as follows:—The Earl of Moray in Braemar, Badenoch, Lochaber, Strathnairn, and Strathdearn; the Earl of Argyle in Argyle, Lorn, Lennox, and Menteith; the Earl of Athole in Athole, Strathardill, Glenshee, and Dunkeld; the Earl of Errol in Logyalmund; Lord Ogilvy in Brae of Angus; Lord Ruthven in Strathbrawin; Lord Drummond in Strathearn; Colin Campbell of Glenurchy in Breadalbane and Balquhidder; and John Grant of Freuchy (Laird of Grant) in Strathspey, Strathavon, and Brae of Strathbogy.

⁶⁶ The Earls of Argyle and Athole. *Record of Secret Council* ad annum 1564.

⁶⁷ *Record of Secret Council* ad annum 1563.

⁶⁸ *Ibid.* 1564.

⁶⁹ *Ibid.* 1565.

chose to suspect of tenderness towards the persecuted Clan Gregor, we may fairly presume that his conduct towards the latter was not remarkable for moderation. In the manuscript history, indeed, of the Campbells of Glenurchy, and in a passage written by order of his son and successor, it is expressly asserted of him that "he wes ane greit Justiciar all his time, throch the quhilk he sustenit that deidly feid of the Clan Gregour ane lang space; and, besides that he causit execut to the death mony notabill lymmaris, he beheidit the Laird of Makgregour himselff, at Kenmor, in presence of the Erle of Athole, the Lord Justice Clerk, and sindry other nobill men." With the assistance, as appears, of Macdonald of Keppoch, he invaded Rannoch, the Clan Gregor's stronghold. His proceedings, however, on this occasion were formally complained of by the Laird of Weyme;⁷⁰ whence we may infer that, in this, as in other instances, Glenurchy had overleaped the limits of his double and but too ample commission.

There occurs in the history of the Clan at this time a singular instance of the weakness of Government, and of the difficulty of administering the laws in the then state of the Highlands. A number of the best disposed of the Macgregors had, on being charged to that effect, given hostages and found security for their good behaviour. While still under this obligation, one of them lost his life in a private feud with some neighbouring Highlanders. His kinsmen, eager for revenge, but at the same time deterred by the penalty in the bond from taking it on the spot, applied to the Sovereign (Queen Mary), and obtained, not the trial of the alleged culprits, but a warrant to relieve themselves from their obligation to keep the peace, seeing, as the warrant expresses it, "that nane ar mair mete for persecutioun of the tressonabill murthouraris of the said umq^{le} Gregor nor the foirnamit persones hauing thair neir kinsman slane quhilkis dar nocht put on armes and persew the said murthouraris be ressoun of thair souerteis standand undischargeit."⁷¹

It cannot be surprising that the disorders of the Clan Gregor, far from being suppressed, should, under such a Government, have increased with each succeeding year. I find, accordingly, that in the year 1566, the tenants and feuars of Menteith presented to the Government a supplication praying to be relieved

⁷⁰ *Record of Secret Council*, 1564. The tutor of Glennevis (Cameron) also assisted Glenurchy upon this occasion.

⁷¹ Warrant preserved in the books of Adjournal, dated in June 1565.

from payment of their rents and duties, the whole Lordship having, as stated in the complaint, been laid waste by the Clan Gregor.⁷²

That the Clan Gregor were in many instances the tools merely of their more powerful neighbours is highly probable. The celebrated George Buchanan, in a political pamphlet, printed and circulated in 1571, alluding to the Hamilton Faction, introduces, as illustrative of this theme, a passage descriptive of the then known state of society in Scotland. "Howbeit," says he, "the bullcrant blude of a King and a Regent about thair hartis quhair of the lust in thair appetite gevis thame little rest, dayly and hourly making neu provocation; yit the small space of rest quhilk thay haue beside the execution of thair crewaltie thay spend in devising of generall unquyetness thro' the haill countrie; for, nocht content of it that thay thamesclffis may steal, bribe, and reave, thay set out ratches on euerie side to gnaw the pepillis banes, after that thay haue consumit the flesch, and houndis out, ane of thame the Clan Gregour, another the Grantis and Clanquhattane, another Balcleugh and Fairnyhirst, another the Johnstounis and Armstrangis."⁷³ The peculiar circumstances, doubtless, in which the Clan Gregor had so long been placed in relation to their ancient possessions, must have disposed them to enter with alacrity into every plan, however violent and rapacious, by which they might have the slightest chance to better their condition; and more particularly as, in any event, they had nothing to lose.

In 1581 an act of the Legislature, reprehensible for its glaring iniquity, was passed under the title "*Ane additioun to the Actis maid aganis notorious Theiffis and Sornaris of Clannis*."⁷⁴ By this it was made lawful for any individual who might happen to sustain damage from a notorious thief, or from a ruffian insisting to be an inmate of a family, living at its expense, and on the best it could produce,⁷⁵ provided the actual delinquent could not be laid hold of, *to apprehend and slay the bodies, and arrest the goods, of any of the Clan to which the culprit belonged*, until satisfaction was made to the injured party by the rest of the said Clan. This act must have been severely felt by the Clan Gregor, whose feud with the family of Glenurchy still continued to rage with unabating animosity. About this time, accordingly, Gregor Macgregor

⁷² *Record of Secret Council*, 1566.

⁷³ *Admonitioun direct to the trew lordis*.

⁷⁴ *Acts of Parliament of Scotland*, latest edition, vol. iii. p. 218.

⁷⁵ Such is the definition of the technical word *sorner*.

of Glenstray, Laird of Macgregor, was executed by Duncan Campbell, younger of Glenurchy.⁷⁶

As there is something singular in the history of the Macgregors of Glenstray, the noticing of a few particulars concerning them may be not irrelevant.

Soon after the extinction (whether real or apparent) of the very ancient family of Macgregor of Glenurchy, I find a branch of the Clan Gregor holding the small estate of Glenstray⁷⁷ (20 merks old extent) as vassals of the Earl of Argyle.⁷⁸ The Macgregors of Glenstray were allied matrimonially to most of the principal families of the name of Campbell; and so long as they continued to hold their lands of the Argyle family, they appear to have flourished so as to become, in process of time, the most consequential house of their Clan. On the other hand, when the Earl of Argyle had conveyed the superiority of Glenstray to Campbell of Glenurchy⁷⁹ (which he did in 1554), these Macgregors shared the wretched fate of the rest of the Clan, as it was obviously the great aim of the Glenurchy family to get rid of every vassal of the name of Macgregor. They refused to enter Gregor Macgregor of Glenstray as heir to his father, on the ground possibly of his being a rebel in the eye of the law; and after the death of Gregor (who, as formerly mentioned, was executed by Campbell younger of Glenurchy), they denied the proper feudal investiture to his son Allaster,⁸⁰ who in 1590 was legally ejected from the lands of Glenstray, on the assertion that he was merely tenant of these lands against the will of the proprietor, as Sir Duncan Campbell was pleased to style himself.⁸¹ We see, then, that at this time the leading family of the name of Macgregor was in no better situation than others of the landless Clan.

⁷⁶ History of the family of Glenstray, in the *Book of Taymouth*.

⁷⁷ Glenstray lies to the north-west of Glenurchy, and between that valley and the mountainous ridge of Cruachan. At the mouth of the glen, and near to the Castle of Kilchum, is Stronmelochan, the principal messuage, which occupies a very commanding station.

⁷⁸ *Earl of Argyle's Book of Casualties* in the beginning of the 15th century. See also Sir James Macgregor's Latin manuscript.

⁷⁹ *Record of the Privy Seal*, xxxvii. 107.

⁸⁰ From the investiture of Allaster's nephew, John Murray, otherwise and properly Gregor Macgregor, who was restored to these lands in 1624, it appears that neither Allaster nor his father were infeoffed in Glenstray; and the *Sheriff Books of Perth* mention, under 3d May 1598, that Glenurchy appeared in court to oppose Allaster's service, in which, however, no farther steps were taken.

⁸¹ *Record of Secret Council*, 1590.

*Kilchum
(Kilchum)*

In January 1584-5 the Secret Council summoned several of the Highland Chiefs and Barons connected with Perthshire and Argyleshire, and amongst the rest Ewin Macgregor, Tutor of Glenstray, to appear personally before the King and Council, to answer to such things as should be inquired at them touching the suppression of the Lymmars and broken men of the Highlands, by whom the countries of Lennox, Menteith, Stirlingshire, and Strathearn had, as alleged, been cruelly harassed.⁶² What proceedings, if any, were adopted by the Council, does not appear. It is probable, however, that they now commenced the draft of a long act of Parliament, vulgarly called "*The General Bond*," and which was passed in 1587. By one of the many sections of this voluminous act, it was declared that theft committed by landed men should be reckoned treason, and punished as such. It was further ordained, that the Captains, Chiefs, and Chieftains of the Clans, both Border and Highland, be noted in a roll, and obliged, under pain of fire and sword, to surrender to the King and Council certain pledges or hostages, liable to suffer death if redress of injuries were not made by the persons for whom they lay.⁶³ We shall presently have occasion to see the attempts made, under the operation of this act, to reduce the Clan Gregor to obedience.

The slaughter of Drummond of Drummondernoch, Under King's Forrester of Glenartney, said to have been committed in 1589 or 1590, by some of the Clan Gregor, induced the Secret Council to grant, in 1590, a commission of fire and sword to various noblemen and gentlemen, for pursuit of the whole Clan, of whom nearly 200 are mentioned *nominatim* in the commission;⁶⁴ and which is said to have been executed with extreme severity, in the district of Balquhidder especially, and around Lochearn.⁶⁵

In July 1591, Sir Duncan Campbell of Glenurchy had a commission of fire and sword against the Clan Gregor, who are described as being for the most part rebels, and at the horn, for diverse horrible crimes and offences committed

⁶² *Record of Secret Council*, January 1584-5.

⁶³ *Acts of the Parliament of Scotland*, latest printed edition, vol. iii. pp. 461b to 467a.

⁶⁴ *Record of Secret Council*, 1589, 1590. The commissioners were the Earls of Huntly, Argyll, Athole, Montrose; the Lord Drummond, the Commendator of Inchaffray, the Lairds of Lochnell, Glenurchy, Calder, and Ardkinlass (Campbells), Mackintosh, and Macfarlane; Sir John Murray of Tullibardine and Sir George Buchanan of that Ilk, Knights; and the commission was to endure for three years.

⁶⁵ *Quarterly Review* for 1816; Review of the Culloden Papers.

by them; and also against their harbourers; with power to convocate the lieges of Breadalbane and the adjacent districts to aid in the execution. The various noblemen and barons of these countries are enjoined, under severe penalties, to aid Sir Duncan with all their power. The King, as stated in the commission, had been informed of certain bonds of maintenance subsisting between Sir Duncan on one part, and some of the more leading individuals of the Clan Gregor on the other, and between the last mentioned and sundry others of the noblemen, barons, and gentlemen; and which, if suffered to remain in force, might, as was thought, hinder the execution of the commission. All such bonds, therefore, were declared void and null, and Glenurchy strictly prohibited from entering into any engagements of this nature.⁸⁶ Six months, however, had scarce elapsed, when Sir Duncan obtained his Majesty's licence to enter into bonds of friendship with the Macgregors, including an oblivion of all past animosities, and authorizing him to liberate such of the Clan as were then in his custody,⁸⁷ in consequence, as may be presumed, of his fidelity in the discharge of his late commission against them. In virtue of the royal licence, a contract was entered into by the principal barons in the Highlands of Perthshire,⁸⁸ amongst others Sir Duncan Campbell on one part, and Allaster Roy Macgregor of Glenstray, having 26 of the leading persons of the Clan Gregor as his sureties, on the other. The parties became bound to abstain from mutual slaughters and depredations; and, in any disputes that might arise, to renounce their own jurisdictions, and submit to the commissariat of Dunblane.⁸⁹ The youthful Laird of Macgregor soon found, to his confusion, that he had undertaken a task beyond his strength; nor was it long ere he incurred the usual penalties of the law for non-fulfilment.⁹⁰

On 1st February 1592-3, Archibald, seventh Earl of Argyle, *whilst yet in nonage*, had, from the King and Council, a commission "aganis all and sindrie of the wicked Clan Gregour and the Stewartis of Balquhiddier;" with power to charge them by his precept to appear before him, to find surety, or to enter

⁸⁶ *Record of Secret Council, 1591.*

⁸⁷ *Ibid. 1591-2.*

⁸⁸ These were, John Earl of Montrose; John Earl of Menteith; Patrick Lord Drummond; Alexander, Master of Livingston; James, Commendator of Incheaffray; Sir Duncan Campbell of Glenurchy, Knight; Sir John Campbell of Lawers; Sir James Chisholme of Dundurne; Colin Campbell of Ardbeth; Colin Campbell of Glenlyon; Donald Robertson of Strowan; Harie Shaw of Cambusmoir; and Alexander Reidheuche of Cultebragane.

⁸⁹ *Record of Hornings for Perthshire.*

⁹⁰ *Ibid.*

andreich

*Callanoid Castle
(now site of house)*

*Cambusmoir
near Callanoid*

Cultebragane, near Conrie,

pledges for the preservation of peace and order, as the Earl should think most expedient. Recusants were given over to the discipline of fire and sword; and Argyle empowered to convocate the lieges within the sheriffdoms of Bute, of Tarbet, and of so much of those of Perth and Stirling as lay within 21 parishes specified,⁹¹ for pursuit of the persons of the Clan Gregor and the Balquhidder Stewarts. A proclamation, accordingly, was issued to all the barons and landed gentlemen within the districts above mentioned, to assist with their whole force; whilst 15 principal householders of the name of Macgregor were ordained to be charged to appear before Argyle, as his Majesty's Justice General and Lieutenant in those parts, on a certain and early day, to answer to such things as should be laid to their charge touching their obedience to the laws, under pain of being held "part-takers" with the "broken men" of the Clan in all their wicked deeds, and punished accordingly.⁹²

About this time, those barons and gentlemen who had the Clan Gregor as tenants, and who in the Records are forensically styled "landlords of the Clan Gregor," forced by the severe enactments of the General Bond, which made every landlord answerable for the misdemeanours of his tenants, began to take measures for an universal ejection of the Clan from their possessions; and, as far as the forms of law could go, numerous ejectments did in consequence take place,⁹³—to such an amount, indeed, that when, in July 1596, the Laird of Macgregor appeared personally before the King and Council at Dunfermline, and bound himself for the good behaviour of his Clan, there was, as may confidently be affirmed, scarce a single farm occupied by a Macgregor, unless by force, and in defiance of the proprietor. On this occasion the Chief, after acknowledging his past offences, and expressing his contrition, promised to remain in attendance on the King, as a hostage for the obedience of his tribe.⁹⁴ He seems, however, to have soon become tired of this unwonted thralldom,

⁹¹ These parishes were, Fortingal, Maclagan, Inchadin, ^{Ardeownay} Ardeownay, Killin, Strathfillan, Rannoch, Balquhidder, Comrie, Tullichettle, Strowan (in Strathearn, Perthshire), Monyvaird and Monzie, the Port, Callander, Kilmahog, Lany, Aberfoyle, Luss, Drymen, and Inchcalzeoch (now Buchanan).

⁹² *Record of Secret Council*, 1593.

⁹³ *Record of Sheriff Court of Perthshire*; *Register of Hornings for Perthshire*; *Register of Decrees of the Court of Session*.

⁹⁴ *Record of Secret Council* regarding the order of the Borders and the Isles.

where he found himself out of his natural element, and to have made his escape to the mountains.

Situate as this unfortunate Gentleman, and his no less unfortunate Clan, now were, they appeared to Argyle (who, though yet only a youth, had already begun to distinguish himself by that crafty policy which marked the whole of his long and crooked career) fit instruments for extending his power and influence in the Highlands, and for avenging his private quarrels, as will be illustrated in the sequel; and it will scarcely be believed that *distant tribes under the order of this nobleman plundered and laid waste the lands occupied by the Clan Gregor*, in order, no doubt, that the measures of retaliation which the latter were expected to adopt might still farther widen the breach between them and the constituted authorities, and make them more ready to follow the perfidious counsels of this arch-dissimulator.⁹⁵ The Laird of Macgregor, however, took the uncommon step of resorting to a court of law for redress, being induced to this, probably, by the persuasions of his real friends, or by the heavy penalties under which he lay. He succeeded in obtaining a sentence of the court for a large sum of damages; but, as may be supposed, it was easier to obtain the sentence than to put it in execution in a state of society of which some notion may be formed from the terms of a protest taken by Macgregor's counsel in this suit, "*that the Laird of Macgregor and his kyn wer the first sen King James the First his tyme THAT CAM AND SOCHT JUSTICE.*"⁹⁶ This assertion cannot be taken literally, but there must evidently have existed good grounds for making it.

In May 1599, the barons on whose lauds any of the Clan resided were charged to produce before the King and Council, on 3d July, each of them the persons of the name of Macgregor for whom he was bound to answer; and the chief and his whole Clan were charged to appear on the same day, "to uuderly such order as should be taken with them touching the weal and quietness of the country."⁹⁷ On 25th July "Offeris for Allaster Makgregour of Glenstray" were in his name presented to the King by Sir John Murray of Tullibardine, Knight, Sir Duncan Campbell of Glenurehy, Knight, and John Grant of Freuchy (known as Laird of Grant). This document is as follows:—

⁹⁵ See the Laird of Macgregor's Declaration, Appendix A.

⁹⁶ *Record of the High Court of Justiciary.*

⁹⁷ *Accounts of the Lord High Treasurer of Scotland.*

“ Becaus it is impossible to the said Allaster to find inland caution upoun the conditionis of the General Band conform to the act of Parliament, in respect nather is he responsall in the sowmes whereupoun the caution is fundin, and that na inland man will be caution for him in respect of the bipast enormiteis of his Clan; thairfoir it is offerit that the said Allaster, for satisfactioun of his Majesties honnour, sall cum in his Hienes will for onie offens committit be himself, and that he sall deliver to his Majestie thrie plegeis of sax, to be namit be his Majestie oute of the thrie houses of that Clan, his Majestie nameand tuo for everie hous, John Dow Macgregour [brother to Allaster] being alwaies exceptit, to be placit quhair his Majestie and Counsall sall appoint, to remane as plegeis for the gudc rewle and obedience of the haill Clan and name of Macgregor; and for suche of the said Clan and name as be inobedient, he sall ather entir thame to his Hienes or his Justice, or else use justice upoun thame himselff, he having his Majesteis commissioun to that effect. Mairattour we obliiss us to present ourselfis befor his Majestie and his Counsall upoun the 28th instant, and geif a resolute ansuer to his Majestie and his Counsall, anent the dew performance of thir offeris in everie respect.

(Signed)

TULLIBAIRDIN.

DUNCANE CAMPBELL off Glenurquhay.

JOHNE GRANT off Freuchie.⁹⁸

In pursuance of these offers, various proceedings took place, in which the anxiety of the Council to reduce the Clan Gregor to obedience without undue severity is very manifest. All their good intentions, however, were secretly frustrated by Argyle, who undid in the Highlands what had been done at court; whilst the whole blame, meanwhile, rested upon the unfortunate Laird of Macgregor, who was charged by the Council with having dishonourably violated his most solemn engagements. For proof of this assertion, reference is made to the dying declaration of Macgregor, which is appended to this paper; and likewise to a statement made by the gentlemen who had become his sureties, that the “ default of the not entrie of the said Allaster with his said plege, at the peremptour day appointit to that effect, wes not in thame [the sureties], bot proceidit upoun sum occasionis quhilk intervenit and fell oute befor the day of his entrie, quhilkis discourageit and terrifeit him to keip the first dyet.”⁹⁹

At last the King and Council, in despair of reducing the Clan to the obedience of the laws by the existing plan, constituted the Earl of Argyle his Majesty's Lieutenant and Justice in the whole bounds inhabited by the Clan Gregor,

⁹⁸ Original of this paper in the General Register House, Edinburgh.

⁹⁹ *Record of Secret Council*, ad annum 1601.

and invested him with the most ample powers, extending over as well the harbourers of the Macgregors as the Macgregors themselves ; and it was provided that the former should be responsible for the crimes of those of the latter to whom they might give shelter and protection. The commission was to continue in force for a year, and longer if not specially discharged ; and the King promised not to show favour or to grant pardon to any of the Macgregors during the continuance of the commission, but to remit them and their suits to the Earl's disposal.¹⁰⁰

Under Argyle's administration, the Clan, as might be expected from the policy pursued by that nobleman, became daily more troublesome to the Lowlands, and to such of the proprietors more particularly as had the misfortune to be at feud with Argyle. The Laids of Buchanan and Luss suffered severely from the incursions of the Clan Gregor ; and those of Ardkinlass and Ardincaple escaped assassination only by the Laird of Macgregor's refusal to execute in *their* cases the revolting fiats of the King's Lieutenant.¹⁰¹ Finally, in the spring of 1603, at the instigation of Argyle, couched probably in the most imperious terms, Macgregor, with his men of Rannoch, invaded the Lennox, and fought the celebrated conflict of Glenfrune, opposed by the Colquhouns and their friends and dependants ; and having routed these with great carnage, ravaged the whole district, and carried off an immense booty.¹⁰²

¹⁰⁰ *Record of Secret Council*, 1601.

¹⁰¹ See the Laird of Macgregor's Declaration, appended to this Essay, Appendix A.

¹⁰² *Ibid.* The following extract from Mr Pitcairn's *Criminal Trials*, vol. ii. p. 431, is here introduced in justice to this much calumniated race:—"The popular accounts of the conflict of Glenfroun charge the Macgregors with two atrocities, committed after the battle, viz. the murder of Sir Humphrey Colquhoun, who had fled from the field of battle, and had taken refuge in the castle of Bannachrea ; and the slaughter of a number of defenceless boys, from the Grammar School or 'College' of Dumbarton,¹ who, from curiosity, came to see the fight, and had by Colquhoun's order been put into a barn for safety, where, on the success of the Highlanders, they were said to have been murdered. In justice to the Clan Gregor, it is but fair to mention, that, on investigating this subject, it clearly appears that Sir Humphrey was murdered in his castle of Bannachrea in July 1592, above eleven years before this conflict, by *his own brother John*, with the assistance of some of the Macfarlanes, under circumstances of extreme atrocity. He was succeeded by his brother Sir Alexander, who was alive anno 1610. The then Laird of Luss must therefore have fled from the field of battle, leaving his vassals

¹ So called, probably, from their education being conducted in the Collegiate Church there, or under the auspices of the Clergy of that establishment, by virtue of some charitable endowment.

The King and Council, horrified by the intelligence of this hostile inroad, proceeded to take the most severe measures for bringing the offenders to justice. A series of sanguinary enactments against the unhappy Clan Gregor was crowned by that of the proscription of the names of Gregor and Macgregor, under pain of death, which bears date 3d April 1603.¹⁰³ Argyle was the first to turn upon the unfortunate chief, whom, and several gentlemen of his Clan, he betrayed in circumstances peculiarly infamous;¹⁰⁴ and all inquiry into the origin of the Raid was studiously stifled to save the Earl.¹⁰⁵ The Declaration, however, of his victim, produced on the trial, and preserved in the original, distinctly charges Argyle with having caused Macgregor not only to violate the engagements under which he had come to the King and Council in 1599, as above detailed, but to commit many of the crimes for which he was about to suffer death.¹⁰⁶

I have thus, in the preceding pages, endeavoured to show that the causes of the proscription of the Clan Gregor were closely connected with the impolitic system on which the ancient crown lands were managed; and that this Clan suffered more severely under that system than others from having lost their early freehold possessions, or at least the greater part of these, by forfeiture, as early as the reign of King Robert Bruce, and being thus deprived of that

to be cut to pieces by their victorious antagonists. As to the slaughter of the schoolboys, it is enough to state that this circumstance forms no point of any of the dittays against those of the Macgregors who were tried for their share in this battle, although every criminal act which could possibly be adduced against each of them is carefully inserted in their indictments. Such an atrocious fact could not have escaped the notice of all his Majesty's Advocates for such a length of time, and there was no lack of informers."

¹⁰³ See *Excerpts of Record of Secret Council* in the Earl of Haddington's Manuscript Collections, preserved in Advocates' Library, Edinburgh. The volume or volumes whence these Excerpts for the years 1603-4-5 were taken are unfortunately missing.

¹⁰⁴ See Sir Robert Gordon and other contemporary historians.

¹⁰⁵ This is evident from there being a packed Jury on the trial of the Laird of Macgregor, notwithstanding the notoriety of the crimes charged, and from the indecent haste which marked the whole of the proceedings in Edinburgh; not to mention what appears from Calderwood's *History*, and other sources, that seven gentlemen of the name of Macgregor were executed along with the Laird of Macgregor, *without a trial*, although, as asserted by the candid historian, "reputed honest for their own parts."

¹⁰⁶ See the Laird of Macgregor's Declaration, Appendix A.

weight in the Councils of a rude nation which uniformly accompanies the possession of extensive land-property. This view is farther confirmed by a fact which I have lately discovered, that King James V. actually proscribed the Clan Chattan, by acts equally severe with those directed by his grandson against the Clan Gregor.¹⁰⁷ Yet the proscription of the former has been forgotten, whilst the effects of that of the latter are still felt. Wherein consisted the difference between the two Clans? The answer is obvious. The Captain of the Clan Chattan, and several of the chief gentlemen of his tribe, held extensive possessions under the Crown, and were thus in a measure independent of the great families in their neighbourhood. How different the case was with the Clan Gregor we have already seen; and the fate of the Macdonalds of Glenceo (who in other respects were much more favourably situated) is nearly parallel to that of the Macgregors, and may be traced to the same causes.

Having now brought down the history of this family to the date of the proscription of their name, I may on a future occasion, should the present attempt meet with the approbation of the Society, give a sketch of the history of the Clan during the proscription; which, as may be supposed, possesses considerable interest, and for which the records offer abundant materials.

I cannot conclude without expressing my obligations to Thomas Thomson, Esq. Deputy Clerk Register, to Alexander Macdonald, Esq. and to the Rev. William Macgregor Stirling, for the assistance these gentlemen have afforded me in my investigations on this and similar subjects.

¹⁰⁷ See Appendix B.

APPENDIX.

(A.)

THE LAIRD OF MAKGREGOUR'S DECLARATION, *producit the tyme of Convictioun*.¹

I, ALLESTER MAGRIGOUR of Glenstra, confesse heir before God, that I have bein persuadit, movit and intysit, as I am now presentlie accusit and trublit for; also, gif I had usit counsall or command of the man that hes Intysit me,² I wald have done and committit sindrie heich Murthouris mair; ffor trewlie, sen I was first his Majesteis man,³ I euld never be at ane eise, by my Lord of Argylls falsiete and inventiones; for he causit McClaine and Glenehamrowne⁴ committ hersehip and slauehter in my roum of Rennoehe, the quhilk causit my pure men thereafter to bege and steill: also, thereafter, he moweit my brother and sum of my freindis to commit baith hersehip and slauehter upone the Laird of Luss: Alsua, he persuadit myselve, with message, to weir⁵ aganis the Laird of Boquhanene, quhilk I did refuse; for the quhilk I was contentowalie bostit⁶ that he sould be my unfreind; and quhen I did refuse his desire in that point, then he intysit me with uther messingeris, as be the Laird of M^cknaeh-tane and utheris of my friendis to weir and truble the Laird of Luss; quhilk I behuffit to do for his fals boutgaittis.⁷ Then, quhen he saw I was at ane strait, he cawsit me trow⁸ he was my guid freind; bot I did persave that he was slaw⁹ therin: Then I made my moyan¹⁰ to pleis his Majestie and Lords of Counsall, baith of service and obedienee, to puneisehe faultouris and to saif innoesent men; and quhen Argyll was maid foresein¹¹ thereof, he intysit me to stay and start fra thay eonditiouns, eausing me to understand that I was dissavit, bot with fair wordis; to put me in ane

¹ The original of the very interesting and important paper now given (which has been printed by Mr Pitcairn in his valuable and interesting criminal trials, in the appendix to the trial of the Laird of Macgregor, ii. p. 435) is preserved in the General Register House, and is in the hand of the then Clerk of Secret Council, James Primrose. It is marked as "PRESENTIT BE MR WILLIAME HAIRT" (of Levilands), as an article of evidence of Macgregor's guilt at his trial. This person officiated as Justice-depute on the occasion.

² The Earl of Argyle, King's Lieutenant in the bounds of the Clan Gregor since July 1596. (*Record of Secret Council*.)

³ He had taken the usual oath to be his Majesty's 'house-hald man' 27th July 1596, as appears from the *Record of Secret Council*.

⁴ Clan Cameron.

⁵ Wage war.

⁶ Threatened.

⁷ Deceitful courses; literally, 'round about ways.'

⁸ Believe.

⁹ Slow, slack.

¹⁰ Did my endeavour, *moyen*.

¹¹ Advertised, informed.

snair, that he mycht gett the lands of Kintyre in feyell¹² fra his Majestie, begane to putt at me and my kin : The quhilk Argyll inventit, maist schamfullie, and persuaudit the Laird of Ardkinlaiss to dissave me, quha was the man I did maist trest into ; bot God did releif me in the mean tyme to libertie maist narrowlie.¹³ Neuertheless, Argyll maid the oppin brutt,¹⁴ that Ardkinlass did all that falsheid by¹⁵ his knowlege ; quhilk he did intyse me, with oft and sindrie messages, that he wald mak my peace and saif my lyfe and landis, only to puneis certane faltouris of my kin, and my innocent freindis¹⁶ to renunce thair sirname, and to leif peaseable. Vpone the quhilk conditiouns, he was suorne be ane ayth to his freindis ; and they suorne to me ; and als, I haif his warrand and handvrytt therevpon. The quhilk promiseis, gif they be honestlie keipit, I let God be Juge ! And at our meting, in oure awin chalmer, he was suorne to me, in witnes of his awin freind. Attour,¹⁷ I confess, befor God, that he did all his craftie diligence to intyse me to slay and destroy the Laird Ardinkaippill, McKallay,¹⁸ for ony ganes kyndness or freindschip that he mycht do or gif me.¹⁹ The

¹² Fee, feu-farm. This refers to the royal promise of reward to Argyle, after February 7, 1603, for apprehending Glenstray ; which reward, as he had earned it, he afterwards received ; and it was confirmed to him by the Parliament 1607.

¹³ His escape, which forms a very romantic incident in his melancholy history, is thus narrated by a contemporary but anonymous chronicler, whose MS. is preserved in the Advocates' Library, A. 4. 35.

" Now, on the second day of October (1603), the Laird of Arkinles takis in hand to the Erll of Argyll, to tak the Laird of Macgregour ; and callis him to ane bankatt¹ in his hous, quhilk hous stuid within ane loche ; and thair takis him prissoner to send him to Argyll. And putting him in ane boitt, with fyve menne with him, by² thame that rowit the boitt ; he seeing himself betreisit,³ gettis his handis lowse ; and striking him our burd that wes narrest to him, he lowpis in the watter and out sowmis⁴ to the land."—Pitcairn's *Criminal Trials*, vol. ii. p. 434.

¹⁴ Report. French, *bruit*.

¹⁵ Without, contrary to his knowledge.

¹⁶ Such of them as were innocent of the crimes charged against the Clan generally.

¹⁷ Moreover.

¹⁸ Awlay Macawlay.

¹⁹ In *the Lord Treasurer's Books* of Scotland, November 1802, is the following entry : Item, to Patrik McOmeis, messinger, passand of Edinburghe, w^t Lettres to charge Ar^d Earle of Argyle to compeir personallie befor the Counsall the xvj day of December nixt, to ansuer to sic thingis as sal be inquirt at him, tuiching his lying at await for the Laird of Ardincapill, vpone set purpois to have slane him, xvj li.

¹ Invites him to a banquet.

³ Betrayed.

² Forbye, over and above, besides.

⁴ Outstrips the boat by his swimming.

quhilk I did refuis, in respect of my faithfull promeis made to M^ckallay of-befor.²⁰ Also, he did all the diligence he culd, to mowe me to slay the Laird of Arkyndlas in lyk maner; but I neuer grantit therto;²¹ throw the quhilk he did invy me gretumly.²² And now, seing God and man seis it is greidenes of warldlie geir quhilk causis him to putt at me and my kin, and not the weill of the realme, nor to pacifie the samyn, nor to his Majesties honour, bot to putt down innosent men, to cause pure bairnes and infantis bege, and pure wemen to perisch for hunger, quhen they ar heriet of their geir: The quhilk, I pray God, that thais faltis lycht not upon his Majestie heirefter, nor upon his successione.²³ Quherfor, I wald beseik God that his Majestie knew the weratie, that at this hour I wald be content to tak Baneisment, with all my kin that was at the Laird of Lussis slauchter,²⁴ and all utheris of thame that ony falt can be laid to their charge. And his Majestie, of his mercie, to lat pure innosent men and young bairnes pas to libertie, and lerne to leiff as innosent men: The quhilk I wald fulfill, but ony kynd of fail,²⁵ quhilk wald be mair to the will of God and his Majesteis honour nor²⁶ the greidie, crewall forme that is devysit, only for leuf of geir, haueing nather respect to God nor honestie!

(B.)

ACT OF PROSCRIPTION OF THE CLAN CHATTAN, dated 22d June 1534.²⁷

Item, it is ordanit and statut, that for [samekle as the Capitane of the] Clanquhattane, callit Makintosche wt [his kyn, freindis, assistaris, and pairt]takaris, hes bene doaris, committaris of grete slauchteris, heirschippis, birningis, mur[thouris]. . . . barnys, preistis, byrning of kirkis, and uther grete crymes within this realme, and speccialie upoun the Inhabitantis of Ar[der]sere pertaining to the Bishop of Ross; and wes nevir profitable to the Kingis grace nor realme in weir nor pece;

²⁰ Glenstray and Macaulay had entered into a bond of Clanship May 27, 1591, in which the latter owns his being a cadet of the house of the former, and promises to pay him 'THE CALP.'—*Paper in the General Register House*.

²¹ Ardkinlass, as appears from the *Book of Taymouth*, was Glenstray's near kinsman. He had been at feud with Argyle for some years, on account of his alleged share in the murder of Sir John Campbell of Calder (who at the time of his death was guardian to the Earl). It is probable that Ardkinlass hoped to make his peace with the Earl, by apprehending the Laird of Macgregor.

²² Bore a great or mortal grudge at me.

²³ This prayer seems almost prophetic.

²⁴ The Laird of Luss not having been killed at Glenfroon, these words must mean "at the slaughter of the Laird of Luss's friends." See Note 102, p. 28.

²⁵ Without failure or evasion.

²⁶ Than.

²⁷ *Acta Dominorum Concilii et Sessionis*, v. 31.

thairfoir that lettreis be direct till the sheriffis and thair deputis of Abirdene, Banff, Elgen, Forres, Cromarty, Nairne, and Innernes, to command and charge all and sundrie our Souerane Lordis liegis that nane of thame tak upoun hand to naime or obey to this Makintosche, callit Capitane of the Clanquhattane nor to nane utheris in tyme to cum, nor that nane be namit nor chosen Capitanis of that Clan, nor nane callit of the Clanquhattane fra this furth; becaus the Kingis Grace, with awiss of the Lordis of his Counsaile, hes dischargeit and cryit doun perpetuallie the said Capitane and Clan and name of Makintosche, and all uther maner of heid or chiftane of that sorte of the Clanquhattane; bot thai to serve the Lord or Laird under quhome or upoun quhais landis thay duell, as utheris the Kingis liegis dois; and that all our Souerane Lordis liegis be chairgit heirto under the pane of deid; and that it be anc point of dittay, in the Justice-air gif onie cumis in the contrair heirof; and ordainis the Justice Clerk present and to cum to tak dittay heirupoun as effeiris &c.

[This act follows some instructions, much obliterated, to the Earl of Huntly for repressing the Clanchattan. These instructions appear, from the few words which can still be read, to have been particularly severe; yet they do not seem to have produced much effect. William Macintosh, Captain of the Clanchattan, was executed in or about the year 1550 by the Earl (or as some say the Countess) of Huntly. It can hardly be supposed, however, that this was in consequence of an act of council, dated 16 years before, and while Macintosh was in minority.]

SHORT LATIN CHRONICLE,
BEING CHIEFLY
An Obituary relating to the Highlands,
AND
*COMPILED EARLY IN THE SIXTEENTH
CENTURY.*

BY JAMES MACGREGOR, DEAN OF LISMORE.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND
BY DONALD GREGORY, ESQ. SEC. 24TH JANUARY 1831.

[FROM THE ARCHÆOLOGIA SCOTICA, VOL. III. P. 317.]

SHORT LATIN CHRONICLE

RELATING TO
THE HIGHLANDS.

INTRODUCTORY NOTICE.

THE document, of which a copy is now laid before the Society, is preserved in the Archives of the Highland Society of Scotland, and had previously formed part of the valuable library called the Kilbride Collection, which is understood to have been the only library of Gaelic M.SS. ever brought together in the Highlands.

It is written in Latin; and consists of a few leaves, commencing with the 190th, of a small quarto volume of considerable thickness, containing principally Gaelic Poems, some of them of a very ancient date; interspersed with occasional prayers, aphorisms, &c. in Latin. It is not necessary here (even were I intimate enough with the subject to do so) to offer any remarks on the Gaelic part of this interesting volume; although there is every reason to think that some of its contents would be of great use in enabling us to form a correct decision on the merits of the Ossianic controversy.

On the 27th leaf of the volume, we find written, in the same hand as the rest of the book, ‘*Liber Domini Jacobi MacGregor, Decani Lismoren.*’ This of itself proves no more than that the book was his property; but I have collected a few notices regarding Dean MacGregor, which lead to the conclusion that the whole collection, both Gaelic and Latin, was made by his own hand.

In the end of the reign of King James IV. Sir James MacGregor (who, like most churchmen of a certain rank at that period, was one of what were called the Pope’s Knights) appears as a notary public in the districts of Strathtay and Breadalbane, and apparently under the patronage of the Campbells of Glenurchy, a family of great power in those districts (*a*); and his descendants, under the patronymic of *Macindene* or *Deneson*, are to be traced in that part of the country for some generations after this time (*b*). Now it will appear, on referring to the Obituary, that it is more minute in regard to the deaths of families in Strathtay and the neighbouring districts, than in any other part

(*a*) *Registrum Mag. Sig. xvii. 69; and Acta Dom. Con.*

(*b*) *Record of Secret Council.*

of the Highlands. There are also several songs by Sir Duncan Campbell of Glenurchy, and several members of his family, among the Gaelic poems. MacGregor had, I presume, been advanced to the Deanery of Argyle, or Lismore, by the interest of the family of Glenurchy; at least this is rendered highly probable from the fact that, in the year 1574, Dugal MacGregor, Chancellor of Lismore, and son to the Dean, is found conveying part of the temporalities of his benefice to Patrick Campbell, a younger son of Sir Colin of Glenurchy (*a*).

A very slight inspection of this Chronicle will make it evident that there must have existed early ecclesiastical records in several, if not all the parishes, comprehended in the dioceses of Argyle and Dunkeld; to the former of which, from his office, Dean MacGregor must have had ready access, as well as to those preserved at the Episcopal Seat, which would more naturally come under his observation. As none of these records are now known to exist, having been probably dispersed and lost at the Reformation, this little M.S. may be thought worthy of a place in the Transactions of the Society, as giving much useful information to family Historians and Genealogists.

In conclusion, it may be stated, that the only liberty that has been taken with the original has been to arrange the Notices chronologically, instead of allowing them to remain as in the M.S., where, with the exception of the deaths of the kings and dates of the great battles, they appear to have been put down as they were collected.

The latest date in the Chronicle is 1542, which may be assumed as nearly the period of Dean MacGregor's death.

I have added a few notes; some of them with a view to point out discrepancies between the dates as given here and those fixed upon by the learned Author of 'Caledonia.' Others are merely illustrative; and will, I trust, be found not altogether devoid of interest. The text has been very carefully collated with the original, by the kind permission of Charles Gordon, Esq. Secretary to the Highland Society of Scotland.

CHRONICON DOMINI JACOBI MACGREGOR, NOTARII PUBLICI, AC
DECANI LISMORENSIS, QUI OBIIT CIRCITER A. D. 1542.

1092. Nov. 13. Obitus Malcomi Kenmoir senioris (*b*) regis Scocie apud Aln-
vicum Anno Domini millesimo four scoir and xij zeiris: Et regnavit
xxxv annis et octo mensibus: Qui obiit xij Novembris . . .
— Nov. 16. And Queine Margret heirand the deid of hir husband died
wyt'in thre dais thairefter Anno ut supra. Transitus Margarete Regine
erat Anno Domini millesimo nonagesimo secundo.

(*a*) Decree of Session, under 26th February 1589-90.

(*b*) So called in contradistinction to Malcolm IV.; see onward under 1165. Chalmers places the death of Malcolm Kenmoir under 13th November 1093; Caledonia, i. 420.

1107. Obitus Edgari Regis Scocie apud Dundee (*a*) Anno Domini millesimo centesimo septimo : Et regnavit novem annis et tribus mensibus.
1124. Obitus Allexandri Primi Regis Scocie in Striweleich (*b*) Anno Domini M^{mo} centesimo xxiiij : Et regnavit xvij annis et tribus mensibus.
1153. May 24. Obitus David Primi Regis Scocie apud Carleolum (*c*) Anno Domini M^{mo} centesimo quinquagesimo tertio : Et regnavit xxix [annis] et xx diebus : Qui obiit ix kalen. Junij et sepultus in Dunfarmlyne ante Magnum Altare.
1165. Obitus Malcolmi Junioris (*d*) Regis Scocie in Gedwart (*e*) Anno Domini M^{mo} centesimo sexagesimo quinto : Et regnavit [duodecim] annis sex mensibus et viginti diebus.
1213. Obitus Wylllelmj Regis Scocie apud Streulyne Anno Domini M^{mo} ducentesimo xiiij (*f*) : Et regnavit quinquaginta uno annis.
1247. Obitus Alexandri Secundi Regis Scocie apud Kerueroy (*g*) Anno Domini M^{mo} ducentesimo quadragesimo septimo : Et regnavit xxxv annis.
1250. Translatio eiusdem Margarite [Regine Malcolmi Kenmoir] erat Anno Domini M^{mo} cc^{mo} et quinquagesimo (*h*).
1285. Obitus Alexandri Tertii Regis Scocie apud Kyngorne Anno Domini M^{mo} ducentesimo octogesimo [quinto] : Et regnavit xxxvi annis et octo mensibus.
1314. Bellum de Banakburn, Anno Domini M^{mo} cc^{mo} xiiij.
1328. Obitus Roberti Primi Regis Scocie apud Cardros Anno Domini M^{mo} trecentesimo vicesimo octavo (*i*) : Et regnavit viginti tribus annis.
1333. Bellum de Halydon Hill Anno Domini M^{mo} cc^{mo} xxxiiij.
1345. Bellum de Durayme Anno Domini M^{mo} cc^{mo} xlv.
1370. Obitus David Secundi Regis Scotie apud Edynburgh Anno Domini M^{mo} trecentesimo septuagesimo : Et regnavit quadraginta tribus annis.
1388. Bellum de Ottyrburn Anno Domini M^{mo} cc^{mo} lxxxviiij.

(*a*) The Register of St Andrew's has *Dunedin*.

(*b*) Stirling.

(*c*) Carlisle.

(*d*) So called in relation to Malcolm Kenmore.

(*e*) Jedburgh.

(*f*) The true date is 4th December 1214, according to Chalmers; Caledonia, I. 634.

(*g*) An Island on the coast of Lorn, near to the Castle of Dunolly.

(*h*) The remains of Queen Margaret, according to Fordun, vol. i. were removed to the neighbourhood of the high altar of the Church of Dunfermline, from another part of the same edifice. Some writers say she was first interred at Forfar.

(*i*) The true date of the death of King Robert Bruce was 7th June 1329; Caledonia, I. 819.

1390. Apr. 19. Obitus Johannis Gregorii (*a*) de Glenvrquhay apud Glen-
vrquhay : Et sepultus in Dysart (*b*) ex parte borientali Altaris Summi
xix Aprilis Anno Domini M^{mo} CCC^o lxxxx.

— Obitus Roberti Secundi Regis Scocie apud Dundownald Anno Domini
M^{mo} trecentesimo nonagesimo : Et regnavit xix annis et duobus mensi-
bus.

1396. Bellum Sexaginta Hominum apud Pertht Anno Domini M^{mo} CCC^o
nonagesimo sexto.

1402. Bellum de Homylton Anno Domini M^{mo} cccc^o ij^o.

1405. Obitus Roberti Tertii Regis Scocie apud Rosay Anno Domini M^{mo}
cccc^{mo} quinto (*c*) : Et regnavit triginta uno annis.

1411. Bellum de Hayrlaw Anno Domini M^{mo} cccc^o xj^o.

1415. Obitus Gregorii M'Anecham (*d*) in Glenvrquhay : Et sepultus ut
prius notatum est (*e*) in Dysart Anno Domini M^{mo} cccc^{mo} xv.

— Obitus Johannis Dow (*f*) M'Anecham V'Gregar (*g*) apud Stronme-
lachane : Et sepultus in Dysart Anno Domini M^{mo} cccc^{mo} xv.

1425. May 27. Obitus Domini Murdaci Ducis Scocie et Filiorum eius Wal-
teri et Alexandri xxvij Maij Anno Domini M^{mo} quadringentesimo xxv.

1431. Bellum de Inwerlocha (*h*) Anno Domini M cccc^{mo} xxxj.

1435. July 26. Obitus Alexandri Comititis de Mar et Garweach Locum-tenen-
tis Domini Nostri Regis xxvj Julij Anno Domini M^{mo} cccc^{mo} xxxv^{to} :
Et est sepultus in Inuerness.

1436. Jan. 17. Obitus Magistri Roberti Cardny Episcopi Dunkeldensis xvij
Januarij 1^m cccc xxxvj.

— Feb. 21. Obitus Jacobi Primi Regis Scocie apud Pertht xxj Februarij
Anno Domini M^{mo} cccc^{mo} trigesimo sexto : Et regnavit triginta vno
annis.

1440. Apr. 20. Obitus Malcolmi filii Johannis Nigri M'Gregar apud Glen-

(*a*) This is the proper Latin form of MacGregor.

(*b*) Clachan Dysart, now the Church of Glenurchy, close to Dalmally.

(*c*) The true date of the death of King Robert III. is 4th April 1406 ; Caledonia i. 828.

(*d*) M'Anecham means the *Son of One-eyed John*.

(*e*) i. e. Ex parte borientali altaris summi ; see under 19th April 1390.

(*f*) Dow, properly dhu, i. e. black.

(*g*) Genitive of M'Gregar.

(*h*) This battle was fought between Donald Balloch, uncle to Alexander Earl of Ross and Lord of the Isles, and the Earls of Mar and Caithness. The latter were defeated, and the Earl of Caithness killed.

- vrquhay xx Aprilis Anno Domini millesimo cccc^{mo} xl: Et sepultus est ut supra (a).
1443. Obitus Joannis Gorm Stewart qui interfectus fuit in insula borientali de Pertht in Die Nativitatis Sancti Johannis Baptiste Anno M^{mo} cccc^{mo} xliij.
1452. Oct. 8. Obitus Willielmi Cardny Domini de Foss viij Octobris Anno Domini i^m iiij^c liij: Sepultus in Dunkeld.
1460. Aug. 3. Obitus Jacobi Secundi Regis Scocie apud Rossburch tertio Augusti Anno Domini M^{mo} cccc^{mo} sexagesimo: Et regnavit xx tribus annis. Tumulatus in Dunedino.
- Coronatio Jacobi Tertii Regis nostri moderni Regni Scocie apud Kel-sow Anno Domini M^{mo} cccc^{mo} sexagesimo.
1461. Apr. 20. Obitus Patricij M'Gregor Domini de Glenschrey apud Stronemelochane: Et sepultus in Ecclesia de Dysart ut dictum est Anno Domini M^{mo} quadringentesimo sexagesimo primo.
1463. Dec. 20. Obitus Johannis Stewart Domini de Lorne apud Dunstaffnicht xx^{mo} Decembris Anno Domini M^{mo} cccc^{mo} sexagesimo tertio.
1475. Sep. 26. Obitus Colini Campbel de Glenvrquhay militis Anno Domini M^{mo} cccc^{mo} septuagesimo quinto: Et sepultus est in Kilmertyne (b) vicesimo sexto Septembris.
- Dec. 10. Obitus Johannis Stewart de Forthergill apud Gartht x die Decembris Anno Domini M^{mo} cccc^{mo} septuagesimo quinto: Et sepultus est in Dunkeld.
1477. Feb. 17. Obitus Duncani Beg M'Gregor apud Rorow xvij Februarij Anno i^m cccc^{mo} lxxvij.
1482. Jul. Suspensus fuit Cochrane apud Lawder in mense Julij Anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo octuagesimo secundo.
- Aug. 30. Obitus Johannis Grant filij et heredis Domini Duncani Grant de Freuquhy militis apud Kindroichit in Mar penultimo die Augusti: Et sepultus in Ecclesia Cathedrali Murrauiensi Anno Domini M^{mo} cccc^{mo} octuagesimo secundo. Qui obiit ante patrem tres annos.
1483. Feb. 4. Obitus Donaldi Robertstone de Keirquhin 4^{to} Februarij i^m cccc^{mo} lxxxij^o.
1488. Obitus Patricij M'Nab de Bowayne apud Auchlyne Anno Domini i^m cccc lxxxvij.

(a) See under 19th April 1390.

(b) In Douglas's Peerage, *vide* Breadalbane, Finlarg on Loch Tay, which was not acquired by this family till 1508, is erroneously assigned as the place where Sir Colin was buried. Kilmartin is on the coast of Lorn.

1488. Obitus Jacobi Tertij Regis Scocie apud Bannakburn in die Sancti Barnabe Apostoli Anno Domini millesimo cccc^{mo} lxxx^{mo} octavo: Et regnavit xxvij annis et vltorius.
- Bellum de Stirling vbi interfectus fuit Jacobus Tertius Rex Scocie Anno Domini m^{mo} quadringentesimo octuagesimo octavo.
1491. Mar. 10. Obitus Johannis Duncansone M'Gregor apud Bellycht (a): Et sepultus in Inchadin (b) ex parte borientali Magni Altaris decimo die Marcii Anno Domini m^{mo} quadringentesimo nonagesimo primo.
1493. Aug. 14. Obitus Katrine Cardny filie Domini de Foss et vxoris quondam Johannis Duncanson M'Gregor: Et sepulta in Ecclesia de Dul ante gradum Magni Altaris decimo quarto Augusti Anno Domini m^{mo} cccc^{mo} [nonagesimo] tertio.
1494. July 24. Obitus Terloch Keir filij Duncani M'Gregor Anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo nonagesimo 4to xxiiij Julij: Et sepultus in Dysart.
- Oct. 17. Obitus Donaldi M'Cawss in ly Crag xvij Octobris Anno Domini i^m cccc^{mo} nonagesimo 4to.
1496. Nov. Obitus Margarete Douglas Domine de Glenvrquhay in mense Novembris Anno Domini m^{mo} [quadringentesimo] nonagesimo vj.
1498. Apr. 23. Obitus Donaldi M'Qhene apud Fothergill xxij Aprilis Anno i^m cccc^{mo} nonagesimo viij.
- Jun. 22. Obitus Malcolmi Makgregor filij et heredis Johannis MacGregor de Glenschray apud Glenlyone: Et sepultus in Dysart ex parte australi Altaris in cista lapidum (c) xxij Junij Anno Domini m^{mo} cccc^{mo} nonagesimo octavo.
1499. Jan. 31. Obitus Nigelli Stewart apud Gartht: Et sepultus in Dunkeld vltimo Januarij Anno Domini i^m quadringentesimo nonagesimo nono.
1502. Sept. Combustus fuit Veyme per Negellum Stewart Anno Domini m^{mo} quingentesimo secundo in mense Septembris (d).

(a) Probably Balloch, now Taymouth

(b) Now Kenmore.

(c) In taking down, many years ago, the Old Church of Dysart, several Stone Coffins were found at the north part of the east end of the Church, where the M'Gregors appear chiefly to have buried. Several of their old tomb-stones, much defaced, were likewise discovered, which are still appropriated by such of the Clan as bury in the Church-yard.

(d) The Raid that ended in the burning of Weyme, and plundering of Sir Robert Menzies's lands, arose out of a dispute between Menzies and Neil Stewart of Fortingall regarding the lands of Rannoch, of which Menzies had got a grant, dated 1st September 1502; and from an incidental notice in the Lord High Treasurer's accounts, would appear to have taken place in October of that year. That this was a very destructive inroad will be seen from the following statement, which is likewise curious

*It is now within the bounds of the new castle
The old church-
yard is still
there.*

1503. July 25. Ingressus Margarete Regine Scocie sponse Jacobi Regis 4ti
Scotie xxv Julij Anno Domini M^{mo} quingentesimo tertio.
- Sept. 10. Obitus Gregorij Duncabegson apud Morinch x^o Septembris
Anno 1^m v^c iij.
1505. Mar. 18. Obitus Allexandri Robertstone de Strowane apud Dunmak-
carf xvij Marcii Anno Domini M^{mo} v^c quinto : Et sepultus in Dunkeld.
1507. Obitus Andree Cardny Domini de Foss apud Inchewin : Et sepultus
est in insula [Niniani?] Anno Domini millesimo v^c septimo.
1509. Mar. 31. Combusta fuit Insula de Lochtay ex negligentia servorum in
Sabato Palmarum ultimo die Marcii Anno Domini M^{mo} quingentesimo
nono (a).
1510. Oct. 27. Obitus Jonete Stewart Comitisse de Huntlie apud Strathbogy
xxvij Octobris Anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo decimo : Et sepul-
ta in Ecclesia de Strathbogy.

as shewing the warlike furniture of a Baronial Mansion in the Highlands of Perthshire at the commence-
ment of the 16th century. This I have taken from the decret of the Lords of Council in an action of
damages raised by Menzies against Stewart. The latter bad attempted to get rid of the action by pro-
ducing a discharge of all damages which he had forced Sir Robert Menzies, then his prisoner, to sign. This
plea failing him, he was ordained by the Lords of Council to pay the following sums by way of damages :—

£200 for the House.	20s. for pannis.
£10 for twa stand of Harness.	20s. for gurdellis.
£20 for twelve Jakkis.	8 merks for caldronis.
£8 for certane Splentis.	6s. 8d. for spetis.
14s. for ane brest splent.	£10 for the clothing of the said Robert and his ser- vants.
28s. for twa sellatis and gorgeatis.	£10 for butter and cbeese.
20s. for ane Howmond (Helmet.)	12 merks for 12 bollis of mele and malt.
40s. for certane stele bonettis.	32s. for twa bollis of quhete.
48s. for twentie-four speiris.	54s. for thre martis.
40s. for foure culveringis.	40 merks for utber victuale and geir pertaining to the said Robert and his servandis.
8 merks for certane bowis and arrowis.	£40 for Oxin.
12 merks for certane suerdis bucklaris and gluvis of plate.	400 merks for 50 chalder of aittis wt. the fodder.
£3 for certane burdellatis and cowbellis.	12 bollis of beir wt. the fodder at 16 merks the Chalder.
£3 for a powder weschell.	
£5 for pottis.	
10s. for Cbandillaris.	

all byrnt distroyit spulzeit and takin away be the said Nele and his accompliceis anno 1502.—To the above
items were added very large sums of money as compensation for the presumed loss occurring through the
lands of Weyme Cambusarney and Apnadull &c. lying waste in consequence of this bership ; and also
as the value of a number of borses, mares &c. with their furniture, carried off at the same time ; and
the whole amount was declared to be a real burden upon Stewart's barony of Fortingall.—Acta Domino-
rum Concilii (in Gen. Reg. House) Vol. 16. fol. 219--228.

(a) There was a Nunnery, the ruins of which are still to be seen, on the Island at the east end of
Lochtay.

1510. Nov. 28. Obitus Gregorij Patriksone xxviiij Nouembris Anno Domini 1^m v^c decimo apud Innerchattane.
1511. June 3. Obitus Gilberti Duncanson vicarij de Kilmartin tertio Junij Anno Domini 1^m v^c xi.
- Jul. 22. Obitus Katrine Neyndonil (*a*) vxoris Dugalli Johnsone apud Tullychmvllin xxij Julij Anno Domini M^{mo} quingentesimo xj : Et sepulta est in choro de Inchadin (*b*) ex parte australi Altaris. Litera Dominicalis E.
- Oct. 9. Obitus Willielmij Johnsone M^{ac}Gregor apud Gartht nono Octobris Anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo vndecimo : Et sepultus in Inchadin ex parte australi Altaris. Litera Dominicalis E.
1512. May 2. Obitus Gregorii Neilsone apud Crannycht Anno M^{mo} quingentesimo xii et secundo Maij.
- May 13. Obitus Patricij M^{ac}Carb xiiij Maij Anno &c 1^m v^c xij.
- Jul. 13. Obitus Duncani M^{ac}Cowle qui interfectus fuit Anno Domini 1^{mo} v^c xij qui fuit filius et haeres Alexandrj M^{ac}Cowle de Dunnolych : Et Duncanus sepultus in Archattane xiiij Julij.
- Sep. 15. Obitus Johannis Stewart Comitis Atholie xv^{to} Septembris Anno 1^m v^c xij.
1513. Sep. 9. Obitus Jacobi 4ti Regis Scocie apud Northumberland prope Branstone in Anglia ix die mensis Septembris 9 Anno Domini millesimo v^c xiiij. Litera Dominicalis A. Et regnavit xxvj annis et iij mensibus et octo diebus : Quo die in campo prædicto interfecti fuerunt plures Nobiles ex ambabus partibus. Ex parte Scocie diversi Episcopi Abbates Domini Milites Nobiles et alii Armigerj.
- [Obitus Secundi Domini de Glenvrquhay.]
- Quo die interfectus fuit prudentissimus Dominus Archibaldus Comes de Ergyle Dominus Campbell & Lorn Duncanus Campbell de Glenvrquhay John Campbell de Laweris : Quorum animabus prospiciet Deus.
1515. Apr. Obitus Gregorij Duncanesoun apud Rorow Anno Domini millesimo v^c decimo quinto in mense Aprilis : Et sepultus est in Killin.
1516. Apr. 7. Obitus Willielmi Strowane Robertsone qui fuit decapitatus apud Tulymat septimo die Aprilis Anno Domini M^o quingentesimo xvj. Litera Dominicalis B.

(a) *Neyn* is the female form of 'Mac.'—Thus, *Neyndonil* is the 'Daughter of Donald.'

(b) The ancient name of Kenmore.

*Not of Kenmore but of an old
clapnet belonging to the
the present day
Joey m...
the chapel was...
placed in the...
...*

1516. Dec. 12. Obitus Elizabet Neyn Donald V'Causs apud Gartht xij die Decembris Anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo decimo sexto.
1517. Dec. 15. Obitus Johannis Domini Gordon et Badyenocht apud Killoss xv die Decembris Anno Domini millesimo v^c decimo septimo: Et sepultus est in monasterio de Kinloss.
1518. Jul. 9. Obitus Patricij M'Gregor apud Aychinchallane ix die mensis Julij Anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo decimo octavo: Et sepultus est in Dysart in Glenvrquhay.
- July 19. Obitus Duncani M'Gregor custodis Castri de Glenvrquhay Ibid. xix die mensis Julij Anno &^{ca} v^c et decimo octavo; sepultus in Dysart.
1519. May 24–26. Obitus Johannis Dow Patricij M'Gregor de Glenschraye apud Stronemelochane xxiv die mensis Maij: Et sepultus est in Dysart ex parte borientalij Magni Altaris in cista lapidum xxvj die mensis Maij Anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo decimo nono. Litera Dominicalis B. Quo die Planetus Magnus erat in Glenvrquhay (a). Pater Katherine eie nyn Gregor.
1521. June 9. Obitus Donaldi McNacht vicarii de Forthergill nono die Junij Anno, &c. v^c xxj^o.
1522. Jul. Obitus Comitiss de Errolle in mense Julij Anno Domini M^{mo} v^c xxij.
- Sep. 16. Obitus Magistri Johannis Laycok Canonici Dunkeldensis xvj die mensis Septembris Anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo xxij. Litera Dominicalis E. Cuius Anime prospiciet Deus.
- Mar. (b) Obitus Johannis M'Nicoll in mense Marcij Anno v^c xxij: Et sepultus in Inchadin ex parte australi Summi Altaris.

(a) In the Gaelic part of Dean M'Gregor's M.S. there occurs the genealogy of this John M'Gregor of Glenstray as under:—

' Eone Macphadrick vec voylchallum vec Eonedoef vec Eone vec Gregor vec Eoine vec woilchallum vec Conquhy veg vec Conquhy a Strwlee vec illethane vec Ey Urquhaych vec Kennane vec Alpen. agis in Kennane sen bee Ardree Albin gi daywin ansi morsin agis in teone soo an in tean dwn deyk von Kennan so id dowirt me. Agis Duncha Doyroclych M'Dowle vec Oyne Reywich di skreyve so a loywrow Shenheych nyn reig roo zenyt Anno Domini 1512.'

The first part of the above extract is simply genealogical, and deduces the descent of John MacGregor from *Kenneth MacAlpin*; in doing which, it is obvious that a number of generations are omitted, not even excepting the ancestor who gave his name to the clan. The omission of generations is by no means an uncommon feature in traditional genealogies. The passage quoted then goes on to say—at least such is the opinion of Gaelic Scholars to whom the passage has been submitted:—'And this Kenneth was High King of Alpin; and this John is the eleventh in descent from Kenneth'—and concludes by charging an individual called Duncan Doyroclych, &c. (probably the Bard of Glenstray) to deliver this genealogy in writing to the King's *Seannachie*, in the year 1512.

(b) It is proper to observe here that, till 1600, the year began on the 25th of March.

Duncan Dowrie
of Glen
Young Duncan
Duncan
the Bard of Glen
Duncan is a name of
the Glenstray
of the Glenstray

1523. Aug. 12. Obitus venerabilis viri Roberti Menzies militis apud Veym xi Augusti Anno &ca v^c et xxij : Et sepultus in Ecclesia de Veyme.
- Aug. 12. Obitus Colini Campbell militis Domini de Glenvrquhay apud Castrum de Glenvrquhay xij Augusti Anno v^c xxij^o : Et sepultus [in] Capella de Finlarg.
- Sep. 1. Obitus Gilberti Borricht vicarij de Dysart apud Eddergoill primo Septembris Anno v^c & xxij : Et sepultus est in Inchadin ex parte australi Ecclesie prope hostium Chori. Cuius anime prospiciet Deus.
- Sep. 21. Obitus Domini Johannis Stewart de Stuekis militis xxj die mensis Septembris Anno Domini m^c v^c xxij : Et sepultus in Dunkeld.
- Oct. 31. Obitus Magistri Valteri Leslye in Dunkeld ultimo Octobris Anno &c. v^c xxij.
- Nov. 6. Obitus Vicarij de Inchadin Domini Duncani M'Nachtane qui obiit apud Perth sexto die mensis Novembris et sepultus in Inchadin — die mensis ejusdem ex parte boreali Summi Altaris Anno &c. v^c xxij. Litera Dominicalis D. Cujus anime prospiciet Deus. *Amen.*
- Feb. 9. Obitus Johannis Malloch M'Hustone (a) apud Tullichcamin ix die Februarij Anno Domini m^{mo} quingentesimo xxiii : Et sepultus in Killin. Litera Dominicalis C.
- Mar. 4. Concordacio Johannis M'Gregor et Domini Johannis St Johne ejus filii et Mariote ejus filie apud Killasse Anno 1^m v^c xxij 4to Marcij. Litera Dominicalis B (b).
1524. Jul. 26. Obitus Marjorie Stewart Domine de Glenvrquhay xxvj Julij apud Insulam de Lochtay : Et sepulta in Capella de Fynlark prope maritum m^{mo} v^c xxiiij. Litera Dominicalis B.
- Nov. 9. Obitus Nigelli filij Duncani M'Gregor in Glenvrquhay ix Novembris in Castro de Glenvrquhay Anno Domini millesimo v^c xxiiij. Litera Dominicalis C.
- Feb. 15. Obitus Cristine neyn Varrone M'Kerross vxoris Johannis Dougalsone apud Ardtrasgart quae obiit Anno Domini 1^{mo} v^c xxiv, xv die Februarij.
- Mar. 15–17. Obitus providi et famosi viri Gregorij McAnemoill apud Estir Inverwar in Glenlyone xv die Marcij Anno xxiv summo mane :

(a) This individual was of the Clan Gregor, and ancestor of a pretty numerous tribe in Breadalbane and Strathearn; among his descendants may be particularised, the MacGregor Drummonds of Balhaldies, and David Mallet, the Poet, whose name was originally spelt Malloch.

(b) There seems some confusion about the Dominical letter for this year; the dates, however, are quite distinct in the M.S.

Et sepultus in Killin xvii die mensis ejusdem ex parte australi Summi Altaris. Litera Dominicalis B.

1525. April 13. Obitus Finlaj M'Nab de Bowayne apud Illarayin (a) xiiij die Aprilis id est feria quinta in Cena Domini Anno Domini m^{mo} quingentesimo xxv : Et sepultus in Killin.

— Apr. 19–21. Obitus Hwgonis M'Ewin V^cNeil apud Fernay xix mensis Aprilis : Et sepultus xxj die mensis ejusdem in Inchadin ante gradum Magni Altaris ex parte australi Ecclesie m^o v^c xxv. Litera A.

— Aug. 17–18. Obitus Johannis More M'Ane vek Coulyz alias Maknecht apud Ewchirvlairis decimo septimo die mensis Augusti Anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo xxv : Et sepultus est in Inchadin ante gradum Chori ex parte australi Ecclesie die xvij. Litera Dominicalis A. Cuius anime prospiciet Divina Trinitas.

— Oct. 16. Obitus Johannis Neilsone apud Fernay xvj Octobris : Et sepultus apud Inchadin Anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo xxv. Cujus anime prospiciet Deus.

1526. Jan. Obitus Malcolmi M'Wilzam in mense Januarij Anno 1^m v^c xxvj : Et sepultus est in Branvo.

— April 12. Obitus Roberti Cokburne apud Dunkeld in palacio ejusdem xij die mensis Aprilis Anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo xxvj : Et sepultus in Choro Dunkeldensi.

— Jul. 31. Obitus Gregorij filij Johannis M'Gregor alias M'Evine M'Al-lester de Glenschray apud insulam de Lochrannich : Et sepultus est in Dysart in cista lapidum ex parte boreali Summi Altaris de Glenschray ultimo die mensis Julij Anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo xxvj. Litera Dominicalis G. Cujus anima requiescat in pace.

— Sep. 3. Bellum prope Gleny^{ch}ow alias Lithkow percussum per Dominos Willielmum Dowglas et Johannem Comites de Angus et Arran ex vna parte et [Johannem] Comitem de Lennox vbi interfectus fuit dictus Comes de Lennox et etiam interfecti fuerunt alij plures ex parte Comitum de Lennox iij die mensis Septembris m^o v^c xxvj. Litera Dominicalis G.

1527. Oct. 31. Obitus Mariote Forester Domine Laweris et vxoris Jacobi Campbell de Laweris que obiit bone memorie apud Fordew in Strathearin : Et sepulta est in Ecclesia parochiali de Stirling in Insula Sancti Andreae hora vij post meridiem vltimo Octobris Anno Domini millesimo v^c xxvij. Cujus anima requiescat in pace. Litera Dominicalis F.

(a) Ilanrau, an island at the west end of Lochtay, near Killin.

Illarayin =
Ilanrau

Glenschray =
Lithgow

1528. Apr. 12. Obitus Johannis M'Evine Capitanj tribus Gregoriane de Glenshray qui obiit bone memorie apud Achachalladur in Glenvrquhay xij die mensis Aprilis id est in die pas[chali] Anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo xxviiij: Et sepultus est in Dysart ut alij solebant. Cujus anime prospiciet Deus.
1529. May 25–28. June 4. Obitus sive interfectio Allexandri M'Phatriek Roy xxv die mensis Maij et Duncanij ejus filij per Duncanum Brek apud Vester Cwldar Anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo xxix: Et sepulti sunt in cemeterio de Forthergill prope fenestram Summi Altaris: Et dictus Alexander fuit sepultus xxviiij Maij et Duncanus quarto Junij. Litera Dominicalis C. Quorum animabus prospiciet Deus. *Amen.*
- Sep. 29. Obitus Willielmij Robertstone de Kerquhwin apud eundem in die Sancti Michaelis Archangeli: Et sepultus in Inchadin in Navi Ecclesie ex parte boreali prope Hostium Chori. Cujus anime prospiciet Deus. Litera Dominicalis C. Anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo xxix.
- Oct. 9. Obitus honorabilis viri Colini Campbell Comitiss Ergadie Domini Campbell et Lorne qui obiit apud Innuerira nono die mensis Octobris et sepultus est in Killmon Anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo xxix. Cujus anime prospiciet Deus. *Amen.* Litera Dominicalis C.
1530. April 18. Obitus Finlaj M'Vorrycht xviiij Aprilis Anno &c. i^m v^c xxx.
1531. Aug. 11. Obitus Duncanj M'Conill Gorme apud Rayn in Eddirzowill xj Augusti Anno v^c xxxj: Et sepultus est in Ecclesia de Inchadin ex parte borientali hostij Chori.
1536. Sept. 5. James the Fyft King of Scotland passit and salit in France accompaneit w Archibald Erle of Argyle, Erle of Rothess, Sir Johne Campbell of Calder schipit wt diuerss Lordis and Knychtis bot nocht returnit to his Kingdome to the v day of September Anno &c v^c xxxvi zeiris.
1538. June 1. Obitus Cristine Stewart Domine de Gartht primo die mensis Junij Anno Domini m^{mo} quingentesimo xxxviiij apud Garth: Et sepulta apud altarem Niniani [in Dul?]
1542. Oct. 30. Anno Domini i^m v^c xliij erat magna congregatio Scotorum apud Gedwart ad bellum contra Saxones regni Scocie invasores qui ibi manserunt per xv dies et redierunt sine bello xxx^o Octobris.
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TRANSLATION
OF
DEAN MACGREGOR'S CHRONICLE.

BY DONALD GREGORY, Esq.

A. D.

1092. Death of Malcolm Kenmoir the elder,* King of Scotland, at Alnwick.
*And Qweine Margret heirand the deid of hir husband, died
wy'in thre dais thairefter,* in the said year. The translation of
Queen Margaret was in the year 1092.
1107. Death of Edgar, King of Scotland, at Dundee,* in the year 1107; he
reigned nine years and three months.
1124. Death of Alexander the First, King of Scotland, in Striweleich,* in
the year 1124; he reigned eighteen years and three months.
- 1153, May 24. Death of David the First, King of Scotland, at Carlisle, in
the year 1153; he reigned twenty-nine years and twenty days. He
died on the 9th of the Kalends of June, et was buried [at Dun]
fermlyne, before the Great Altar.
1165. Death of Malcolm the younger,* King of Scotland, in Gedwart,* in
the year 1165; he reigned [twelve] years, six months, and twenty
days.
1213. Death of William, King of Scotland, at Streulyne, in the year 1213;
he reigned fifty-one years.
1247. Death of Alexander the Second, King of Scotland, at Kerueroy,* in
the year 1247; he reigned thirty-five years.
1250. The Re-interment of the said Queen Margaret [Queen of Malcolm
Kenmore] took place in the year 1250.*
1285. Death of Alexander the Third, King of Scotland, at Kyngorne, in the
year 1285; he reigned thirty-six years and eight months.
1314. Battle of Bannockburn, in the year 1314.
1328. Death of Robert the First, King of Scotland, at Cardross, in the year
1328;* he reigned twenty-three years.
1333. Battle of Halydonhill, in the year 1333.
1345. Battle of Durayme, in the year 1345.

A. D.

1370. Death of David the Second, King of Scotland, at Edinburgh, in the year 1370 ; he reigned forty-three years.

1388. Battle of Ottyrburn, in the year 1388.

1390, April 19. Death of John Macgregor of Glenurquhay, at Glenurquhay ; he was buried in Dysart,* on the north side of the High Altar, on the 19th of April, in the year 1390.

— Death of Robert the Second, King of Scotland, at Dundownald, in the year 1390 ; he reigned nineteen years and two months.

1396. Combat of the sixty men at Perth, in the year 1396.

1402. Battle of Homylton, in the year 1402.

1405. Death of Robert the Third, King of Scotland, at Rosay, in the year 1405 ;* he reigned thirty-one years.

1411. Battle of Hayrlaw, in the year 1411.

1415. Death of Gregor McAnecham,* in Glenurquhay ; he was buried, as is above noted,* in Dysart, in the year 1415.

— Death of John dhu McAnecham V^cGregor, at Stronmelochane ; he was buried in Dysart, in the year 1415.

1425, May 27. Death of Lord Murdac, Duke of Scotland, and his sons Walter and Alexander, on the 27th of May, in the year 1425.

1431. Battle of Inverlocha,* in the year 1431.

1435, July 26. Death of Alexander Earl of Mar and Gareoch, Lieutenant of our Lord the King, on the 26th of July, in the year 1435 ; he was buried in Inverness.

1436, January 17. Death of Mr Robert Cardny, Bishop of Dunkeld, on the 17th of January, in the year 1436.

— February 21. Death of James the First, King of Scotland, at Perth, on the 21st of February, in the year 1436 ; he reigned thirty-one years.

1440, April 30. Death of Malcolm, son of John dhu Macgregor, at Glenurquhay, on the 20th of April, in the year 1440 ; he was buried in the manner formerly mentioned.*

1443, June 24. Death of John Gorm Stewart, who was killed at the north Inch of Perth, on the birth-day of St John the Baptist, in the year 144[3].

1452, October 8. Death of William Cardny, Laird of Foss, on the 8th of October, in the year 1452.

*Clashed
Dysart
Dundownald*

A. D.

1460. Death of James the Second, King of Scotland, at Roxburgh, in the year 1460; he reigned twenty-three years. He was interred in Dunedin.
1461. Death of Patrick Macgregor, Laird of Glenstray, at Stronemelochane; he was buried in Dysart, in the way before mentioned, in the year 1461.
- 1463, December 20. Death of John Stewart, Lord of Lorn, at Dunstaffnage, on the 20th of December, in the year 1463.
- 1475, September 26. Death of Sir Colin Campbell of Glenurquhay, Knight, in the year 1475; he was buried in Kilmartin,* on the 26th of September.
- December 10. Death of John Stewart of Fortingal, at Garth, on the 10th of December 1475; he was buried in Dunkeld.
- 1477, February 17. Death of Duncan Beg Macgregor, at Roro, on the 17th of February, in the year 1477.
- 1482, July. Cochrane was hanged at Lauder, in the month of July, in the year 1482.
- August 30. Death of John Grant, son and heir of Sir Duncan Grant of Freuchy, Knight, at Kindrochit in Mar, on the penult day of August; he was buried in the Cathedral Church of Murray, in the year 1482, having died three years before his father.
- 1483, February 4. Death of Donald Robertson of Keirquhin, on the 4th of February 1483.
1488. Death of Patrick Macnab of Bowayne, at Auchlyne, in the year 1488.
- June 11. Death of James the Third, King of Scotland, at Bannockburn, on the feast of Saint Barnabas the Apostle, in the year 1488; he reigned twenty-seven years and upwards.
- Battle of Stirling, where James the Third, King of Scotland was killed, in the year 1488.
- 1491, March 10. Death of John Duncanson Macgregor, at Bellycht;* he was buried in Inchadin,* on the north side of the Great Altar, on the 10th of March 1491.
- 1493, August 14. Death of Katrine Cardny, daughter of the Laird of Foss, and widow of the late John Duncanson Macgregor; she was buried in the Church of Dull, before the step of the Great Altar, on the 14th of August 1493.



A. D.

- 1494, July 24. Death of Terloch Keir, son of Dnncean Macgregor, in the year 1494, on the 24th of July ; he was bnried in Dysart.
- October 17. Death of Donald McCawss, in the Crag, on the 17th of October, in the year 1494.
- 1496, November. Death of Margaret Donglas, Lady of Glennrqnhay, in the month of November, in the year 1496.
- 1498, April 23. Death of Donald Macqneen, at Fortingal, on the 23d of April, in the year 1498.
- June 22. Death of Malcolm Macgregor, son and heir of John Macgregor of Glenstray, at Glenlyon ; he was buried in Dysart, sonth of the Altar, in a stone coffin,* on the 22d of June, in the year 1498.
- 1499, Jannary 31. Death of Neill Stewart, at Garth ; he was bnried in Dnnkeld the last day of Jannary, in the year 1499.
1502. Weyme was bnrent by Neill Stewart, in the month of September 1502.*
- 1503, July 25. Entrance [into Scotland] of Margaret Qneen of Scotland, sponse of King James IV. on the 25th of Jnly, in the year 1503.
- September 10. Death of Gregor Duncanbegson, at Morinch, on the 10th of September, in the year 1503.
- 1505, March 18. Death of Alexander Robertson of Strowan, at Dunmakearf, on the 18th of March, in the year 1505 ; he was bnried in Dnnkeld.
1507. Death of Andrew Cardny, Laird of Foss, at Inchewin ; he was buried in the Aisle of [St Ninian], in the year 1507.
- 1509, March 31. The [Religious House on the] Island of Lochtay* was burned, owing to the negligence of servants, on Palm Snnday, being the last day of March, in the year 1509.
- 1510, October 27. Death of Janet Stewart, Countess of Hnntly, at Strathbogy, on the 27th of October, in the year 1510 ; she was bnried in the Church of Strathbogy.
- November 28. Death of Gregor Patrickson, at Innerchattane, on the 28th of November, in the year 1510.
- 1511, June 3. Death of Gilbert Dnncanson, vicar of Kilmartin, on the 3d of Jnne, in the year 1511.
- July 52. Death of Katrine Neyndonil,* wife of Dougal Johnson, at Tullichmullin, on the 22d of July, in the year 1511 ; she was buried in the Choir of Inchadin,* on the south side of the Altar. Dominical letter E.

A. D.

1511, October 9. Death of William Johnson Macgregor, at Garth, on the 9th of October, in the year 1511; he was buried in Inchadin, on the south side of the Altar. Dominical letter E.

1512, May 2. Death of Gregor Neilson, at Crannych, on the 2d of May, in the year 1512.

— May 13. Death of Patrick McCarb, on the 13th of May, in the year 1512.

— July 13. Death of Duncan Macdougall, who was killed in the year 1512; who was son and heir of Alexander Macdougall of Dunollych. This Duncan was buried in Ardhattan, on the 13th of July.

— September 15. Death of John Stewart Earl of Athole, on the 15th of September 1512.

1513, September 9. Death of James the Fourth, King of Scotland, in Northumberland, near Branstone in England, on the 9th of September 1513. Dominical letter A. He reigned 26 years, three months, and eight days. On which day there were slain in the said field many noblemen on both sides. On the side of Scotland divers Bishops, Abbots, Lords, Knights, Nobles, and other Gentlemen.

Death of the second Laird of Glenurquhay.

On which day were slain the most prudent Lord, Archibald Earl of Argyle, Lord Campbell and Lorne; Duncan Campbell of Glenurquhay, and John Campbell of Lawers. May God have care of their souls.

1515, April. Death of Gregor Duncanson, at Roro, in the year 1515, in the month of April; he was buried in Killin.

1516, April 7. Death of William Strowane Robertson, who was beheaded at Tulymat on the 7th of April, in the year 1516. Dominical letter B.

— December 12. Death of Elizabeth neyn Donald VcCauss, at Garth, on the 12th of December, in the year 1516.

1517, December 15. Death of John Lord Gordon and Badenoch, at Killoss, on the 15th of December, in the year 1517; he was buried in the Monastery of Kinloss.

1518, July 9. Death of Patrick Macgregor, at Auchinchallane, on the 9th of July, in the year 1518; he was buried in Dysart, in Glenurquhay.

A. D.

1518, July 19. Death of Duncan Macgregor, Captain of the Castle of Glenurquhay, on the 19th of July, in the year 1518 ; he was buried in Dysart.

1519, May 24-26. Death of John dhu Macgregor of Glenstray,* son of Patrick, at Stronmelochane, on the 24th of May ; he was buried in Dysart, north of the Great Altar, in a stone coffin, upon the 26th of May, in the year 1519 ; on which day a great meteor was seen in Glenurquhay. Dominical letter B.

Father of
Katherine eie
nyn Gregor.

1521, June 9. Death of Donald McNacht, Vicar of Fortingall, on the 9th of June, in the year 1521.

1522, July. Death of the Lord Earl of Errol, in the month of July 1522.

— September 16. Death of Mr John Laycock, Canon of Dunkeld, on the 16th of September, in the year 1522. May God have care of his soul. Dominical letter E.

— March.* Death of John Macnicoll, in the month of March, in the year 1522 ; he was buried in Inchadin, south of the High Altar.

— August 12. Death of a venerable man, Sir Robert Menzies, Knight, at Weyme, on the 12th of August, in the year 1523. He was buried in the Church of Weyme.

1523, August 12. Death of Sir Colin Campbell, Knight, Laird of Glenurquhay, at the Castle of Glenurquhay, on the 12th of August, in the year 1523 ; he was buried in the Chapel of Fynlarg.

— September 1. Death of Gilbert Borricht, Vicar of Dysart, at Eddergoill, on the 1st of September, in the year 1523 ; he was buried on the south side of the Church, near the door of the Choir. May God have care of his soul.

— September 20. Death of Sir John Stewart of Stuekis, Knight, on the 21st day of September, in the year 1523 ; he was buried in Dunkeld.

— October 31. Death of Mr Walter Leslie, in Dunkeld, on the last day of October, in the year 1523.

— November 6. Death of the Vicar of Inchadin, Sir Duncan McNachtane, who died at Perth on the 6th of November, and was buried in Inchadin on the day of the same month, on the north side of the High Altar, in the year 1523. Dominical letter D. May God have care of his soul.

A. D.

1523, February 9. Death of John Malloch McHustone,* at Tullicheamin, on the 9th of February, in the year 1523; he was buried in Killin. Dominical letter C.

— March 4. Agreement of John Macgregor and of Sir John St John his son and Mariot his daughter, at Killasse, on the 4th of March, in the year 1523. Dominical letter B.*

1524, July 26. Death of Margaret Stewart, Lady of Glenurquhay, on the 26th of July, at the Island of Loch Tay; she was buried in the Chapel of Finlarg, near her husband, in the year 1524. Dominical letter B.

— November 9. Death of Neill, son of Duncan Macgregor, in Glenurquhay, at the Castle of Glenurquhay, on the 9th of November, in the year 1524. Dominical letter B.

— February 15. Death of Christian neyn Varrone McKerross, wife of John Dougalsen, at Ardtrasgart, who died on the 15th of February, in the year 1524.

— March 15-17. Death of a provident and famous man, Gregor Macanemoill, at Easter Innervar, in Glenlyon, on the 15th day of March, in the year 1524, early in the morning; he was buried in Killin, on the 17th day of the same month, on the south side of the High Altar. Dominical letter B.

1525, April 13. Death of Finlay McNab of Bowayne, at Ilanran,* on the 13th of April, in the year 1525. He was buried in Killin.

— April 19-21. Death of Hugh McEwin VcNeill, at Fernay, on the 19th of April: he was buried on the 21st of the same month, in Inchadin, before the step of the Great Altar, on the south side of the Church, in the year 1525. Dominical letter A.

— August 17-18. Death of John more McEan Vek Coulyz, alias Maknecht, at Ewchirvlairris, on the 17th of August, in the year 1525; he was buried in Inchadin, before the step of the Choir, on the south side of the Church, on the 18th of August. Dominical letter A. May the Holy Trinity have a care of his soul.

— October 16. Death of John Neilson, at Fernay, on the 16th of October; he was buried at Inchadin, in the year 1525. May God have a care of his soul.

A. D.

1526, January. Death of Malcolm Macwilliam, in the month of January, in the year 1526; he was buried in Branvo.

— April 12. Death of Robert Cokburne, at Dunkeld, in the Palace there, on the 12th of April, in the year 1526; he was buried in the Choir of Dunkeld.

— July 31. Death of Gregor, son of John Macgregor, alias McEwine McAllaster, of Glenstray, at the Isle of Lochrannoch; he was buried in Dysart, in a stone coffin, on the north side of the High Altar of Glenstray, on the last day of July, in the year 1526. Dominical letter G. May his soul rest in peace.

— September 3. Battle near Glenvchow, alias Lithkow stricken between the Lords William Douglas and John Earls of Angus and Arran on the one side, and Earl of Lennox, where the said Earl of Lennox was slain; and there were also slain many others on his side; on the 3d of September, in the year 1526. Dominical letter G.

1527, October 31. Death of Mariot Forester, Lady Lawers, wife of James Campbell of Lawers. She died of good memory, at Fordew in Strathearn, and was buried in the Parish Church of Stirling, in the Aile of St Andrew, at 7 p. m. on the last day of October, in the year 1527. May her soul rest in peace. Dominical letter F.

1528, April 12. Death of John Macgregor McEwine, Captain of the Clan Gregor of Glenstray, who died of good memory, at Achallader in Glenurquhay, on Easter day, the 12th of April, in the year 1528; he was buried in Dysart, as others of his name used to be. May God have care of his soul.

1529, May 25-28; June 4. Death or slaughter of Alexander Mcphatrick roy, and Duncan his son, by Duncan Brek, at West Culdar, on the 25th of May, in the year 1529; they were buried in the cemetery of Fortingall, near the window of the High Altar. Alexander was buried on the 28th of May, and Duncan on the 4th of June. Dominical letter C. May God have a care of their souls. Amen.

— September 29. Death of William Robertson of Keirquhin, at that place, on the day of St Michael the Archangel; he was buried in Inchadin, in the nave of the Church, on the north side, near the door of the Choir, on the 29th of September, in the year 1529. May God have care of his soul. Dominical letter C.

A. D.

- 1529, October 9. Death of an honorable man, Colin Campbell, Earl of Argyle, Lord Campbell and Lorn, who died at Inverary on the 9th day of October, and was buried in Kilmun, in the year 1529. May God have care of his soul. Dominical letter C.
- 1530, April 18. Death of Finlay McVorrycht, on the 18th of April, in the year 1530.
- 1531, August 11. Death of Duncan McConnilgorme, at Rayn, in Eddirgowill, on the 11th of August, in the year 1531; he was buried in the Church of Inchadin, on the north side of the door of the Choir.
- 1536, September 5. *James the ffyft King of Scotland passit and salit in France, accompaneit w^t Arch^d. Erle of Argyle, the Erle of Rothess, Sir John Campbell of Calder, schipit w^t diuerss Lordis and Knychtis, bot nocht returnit to his kingdome to the 5th day of September, anno 1536 zeiris.*
- 1538, June 1. Death of Christian Stewart, Lady of Garth, on the 1st of June, in the year 1538, at Garth. She was buried at the Altar of St Ninian [in Dul?]
- 1542, October 30. In the year 1542, there was a great army of Scots at Jedburgh, to fight against the Saxons, invaders of the kingdom of Scotland; they remained there for fifteen days, and returned without fighting on the 30th of October.

Eddirgowill

NOTE.—Since writing the Introductory Notice to this Chronicle (see p. 37), I find that I have committed an error in stating absolutely that the MS. had formed part of the Kilbride Collection. This, no doubt, is highly probable; but all that is certainly known of it is, that it came to the Highland Society along with other MSS. from the late Mr John Maekenzie of the Temple, Secretary to the Highland Society of London.—See the Highland Society of Scotland's Report on Ossian, page 300.

It is proper to notice, what appears from the same source, that the authors of the report give a different translation from that ventured above in Note (a), page 45, of the last sentence of the Gaelic passage taken from Dean MacGregor's MS. Their translation is subjoined (in order that the two may be compared, and the correct translation settled), and runs as follows:—‘*Duncan, son of Dougal, &c. wrote this out of the books of the History of the Kings, in the year of our Lord 1512.*’

It has not been considered necessary to reprint in the Translation the notes appended to the Latin Chronicle; but the star (*) shows where the notes ought to come in; and they will be easily found by a reference to the dates.

The passages printed in Italics being in the vernacular tongue in the original, required no translation.

ERRATA.

Page 45, Note (a), line 4, for *illehane* read *illelane*.

47, Note (a), for *Ilanrau* read *Ilanran*.

FINIS.

