



Loch Ness



GROUND PLAN OF THE CASTLE-1893.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A (PAGE 26).

DESCRIPTION OF URQUHART CASTLE, BY ALEXANDER ROSS, F.R.I.B.A., F.G.S., PROVOST OF INVERNESS.

THE Castle is built on the rocky promontory of Strone, which is separated from the hill of Cnoe-na-h-Iolaire by a low-lying neck of land. The promontory is further cut off from the mainland by a dry moat about **80** feet wide, and of considerable depth, forming with the natural escarpment of the rock on which the Castle stands a very effectual defence, the height from the bottom of the moat to the base of the walls of the Castle varying from 30 to 50 feet. The moat does not seem to have been cut down to the level of the loch, and now its original depth is very much reduced by the large quantity of *debris* which has fallen into it.

Passing along the neck of land and over the moat, we reach the rock on which the Castle stands—a mass of sandstone conglomerate, about 500 feet long by **160** broad, and having an area of about two acres. The general conformation resembles an hour-glass, the longer axis lying S.W. and N.E. The surface of the rock is very rugged and uneven, standing at the north end from **20** to **30** feet out of the water, while at the south it reaches a height of about **80** feet. The rock stood about **6** feet higher out of the water before the Caledonian Canal operations raised the level of the loch. It presents a precipitous face all round, except at the centre of the east side facing the loch, where there is an indentation, with a gravelly slope **down** to a small cove, which forms a convenient landing place for boats. Here stood the water gate, the landward entrance being opposite to it on the western side. The Castle was approached from the **land** by a raised roadway between two parapet walls, which, at a point about **60** feet from the main gateway, crossed the moat by a draw-bridge **15** feet wide. From the drawbridge there is a **rise** of about **6** feet to the gateway. The approach from the bridge to the gate does not strike directly on the doorway, but on the northern tower, which commanded the approach, and **prevented** a direct **rush** at the gate.

The old gate-house must have been an imposing structure, measuring about 40 feet by 50 on plan, and rising two stories in height. The gateway is in the centre, and is flanked by massive round towers on either side, 21 feet diameter. The portal was a circular arch about 9 feet 9 inches wide, and immediately in front of it are the grooves for the portcullis, with a bartizan and window over.

The entrance leads through a long vaulted passage in the gate-house, with stone arch ribs, at intervals, of carefully dressed freestone. On the ground on either side of this passage are the guard-rooms, each measuring 25 feet, by 13 feet, with corresponding vaulted rooms over. These rooms are finished with semi-circular ends, forming externally the flanking towers before referred to.

From the chamber on the north side of the gateway opens a second chamber, with the remains of a stair leading to the ramparts, and probably also to the passage to the sallyport on the north side of the main gate ; but this part is much dilapidated, and the arrangements are not quite clear. The mason work of the gatehouse and adjoining walls is very good, the finishings, quoins, arch ribs, &c., being of well-dressed freestone. The mortar also is remarkable, for though the building has evidently been destroyed by gunpowder, and large masses thrown into the air and made to turn complete somersaults, yet there is a large portion of the circular wall, portcullis case, chimney flues, and curtain wall, lying as it fell in a complete unbroken mass in front of the gateway.

Passing through the arched passage we reach the outer bailey or court, and in front of us on the opposite side is the water gate leading down to the small cove before referred to. On our right the rock rises towards the S.W. about 30 or 40 feet to a platform on which there seems to be some traces of a pentangular tower or other building for defence. The curtain wall on the west side from the gateway is pretty complete all the way to the extreme height at the south end. Traces of foundations are also to be seen leading along the south and east (or loch) side of the plateau, and there seems to have been detached towers or guard-rooms at various points, connected by curtain walls—portions of which still stand, and the foundations of the remainder of which can be traced all along the edge of the cliff. Continuing along the eastern face, we come to the water gate, which is a small door or postern in the outer main wall which was carried continuously round the edge of the plateau. At this point a division wall appears to have run across the narrow waist of the fortress, separating the outer from the inner court. In the inner court next the donjon were situated the larger portion

of the barracks and domestic buildings, remains of which are still seen, some of them being clay-built, of inferior construction, and of comparatively recent date. The outer walls here converge towards the donjon, giving this court a triangular shape.

The donjon tower stands at the apex, or extreme N.E. end of the triangle, and measures externally 40 feet, by 36 feet, and is about 50 feet high. The walls of three sides only remain, those of the southern face having completely disappeared, excepting a small portion of the ground floor immediately over the vault.¹ The tower consists of four storeys. Underground is the vault, which measures 16 feet 6 inches by 14 feet 6 inches, and is entered from a small postern on the N.E. face. In the vault there is a small loop-hole or window, which opens under the entrance doorway from the court to the tower. From the north side of the recess between the postern gate and the entrance to the vault rises a small stair to the hall above. The floor of the hall is level with the court, from which it is entered by a door on the west side. From the hall a wheeling stair leads to the next apartment over, and thence to the third storey, the roof of which was vaulted in stone at the level of the parapet walls, as evidenced by the portion of vault still remaining on the north side. Under this arch is the only fireplace discoverable in the keep of the Castle. A roof chamber probably existed over the vaulted one, but as no part of this remains, we can only conjecture the use made of the roof space.

Fortunately, enough remains of the walls, corbelling, and turrets to enable us to judge of the general character and style of finish. The tower had square turrets projecting about a foot over the walls at the four angles. These turrets were finished with gables and saddle-back roofs. The corbelling ran round the tower, and a bartizan projected over the main doorway, with machicolations through which missiles were discharged. As the plan of site shows, the tower was not square, but five-sided, a portion of the eastern face being curtailed to suit the contour of the rock on which it is founded.

From the N.E. angle of the tower ran the great wall of the fortress right up to the main gateway, and thence on to the S.W. angle, thus presenting a strong and continuous barrier on the landward side. From the keep to the gateway the walls are still well preserved, being of great thickness, with battlements, and path along top.

¹ Since page 211 *supra* passed through the press, the Author has discovered a letter from his ancestor, John Mackay of Achmonie, to Brigadier Grant, dated 19th Feb., 1715, in which Achmonie states—"The Castell off Urquhart is blown down with the last storme off wind, the south-west syde theroff to the laich woult [low vault]."

A curious knoll or mound is raised in the centre of the court between the gateway and the keep, the top being rectangular in form and about 30 feet high. Whether it is the site of a chapel or place of execution it is difficult to say. There are apparent traces of the foundations of a building on it.

The Castle, having a life of 600 years at least, has no doubt undergone many changes, and has had large portions of its walls built and rebuilt during its existence. It is therefore difficult to assign exact dates to the various parts; but, judging from architectural evidence, the oldest portions now standing are the donjon tower, the gateway, the curtain walls on the land side, and some fragments of walls on the south-east side, particularly near the water gate and thence on to the tower. These probably belong to the period of Edward the First, although I am inclined to think that the tower itself has undergone some modification in its upper work since that period.

The barracks built in the inner court and against the east wall, and indicated by dotted lines on the plan, are distinctly of later date, and may have been the work of John the Bard, who was taken bound by his charter of 1509 to execute certain improvements. (See page 79 *supra*).

APPENDIX B (Pages 97 and 98).

I. DETAILS OF SPOIL TAKEN FROM GLENMORISTON IN OCTOBER, 1544.

HOLDINGS AND OCCUPIERS.	Great Cattle.	Calves.	Young Cattle.	Horses.	Mares.	Ewes.	Waddlers.	Gimmers & Dinners.	Lambs.	Goats.	Kids.	Swine.	Oats.	Ecar.	Furniture.		
													Bolls	Bolls	£	s.	d.
LITTLE INVERMORISTON.																	
1. John Grant of Glenmoriston ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	20	10	0	0
2. John McIldonycht McEane boy	12	5	3	3	1	10	10	...	12	20	10	...	20	6	1	0	0
3. John McCowane	8	3	2	1	...	10	...	...	8	10	8	...	8	3	1	6	8
Total from Glenmoriston	20	8	5	4	1	20	10	...	20	30	18	...	88	29	12	6	8

II. DETAILS OF SPOIL TAKEN FROM TENANTS IN GLEN-URQUHART IN APRIL AND MAY, 1545.

(A) BORLUM (including Clunebeg, Borlum, Strone, and Boglashin).																	
1. Kenneth McGillepatrik & Donald Dow, his son	10	7	7	8	...	24	...	...	16	20	10	...	60	16	4	0	0
2. John McWille[m]	4	3	3	2	...	15	...	4	8	16	8	...	10	5	2	0	0
3. Ewen Bane, tailor	8	4	7	1	...	12	...	...	10	5	7	...	8	6	2	0	0
4. John Makmul, Bowman... ..	5	3	...	2	...	7	...	3	4	9	6	...	4	2	1	0	0
5. William McDonald	4	3	4	2	...	22	...	...	16	10	7	...	12	30	1	6	8
6. John Fage	6	5	3	2	...	10	...	4	6	12	...	...	12	6	2	0	0
7. Gillespik Mc conquhy glas	10	5	4	3	...	20	...	6	13	16	8	22	60	10	4	0	0
8. Muldonych Lay	4	3	2	3	...	...	...	...	30	16	...	...	20	6	1	0	0
9. William McCowane	6	4	2	2	...	12	...	4	12	14	10	...	12	6	2	13	4
10. John McGillecris	5	3	2	1	...	24	...	...	16	...	6	...	12	6	1	6	8
11. Donald McHucheon	6	4	3	3	...	20	...	8	8	16	6	...	16	7	1	0	0
12. Muldonych McNeill	8	3	3	5	...	30	...	10	15	20	13	...	60	18	1	0	0

SPOIL TAKEN FROM TENANTS IN GLEN-URQUHART IN APRIL AND MAY, 1545—(Continued).

HOLDINGS AND OCCUPIERS,	Great Cattle.	Calves.	Young Cattle.	Horses.	Mares.	Ewes.	Wethers.	Gimmers & Dimonts.	Lambs.	Goats.	Kids.	Swine.	Oats.	Bear.	Furniture.		
													Bolls	Bolls	£	s.	d.
BORLUM (Continued).																	
13. McIlldonych McGillecris	7	4	...	6	...	16	8	...	20	20	16	...	60	16	2	0	0
14. Donald Keir	10	5	4	6	...	40	...	...	20	10	8	...	40	16	4	0	0*
15. Patrik McFyndlaw	8	4	2	3	...	14	...	5	16	10	6	...	...	...	1	6	8
16. Duncan Glas	5	4	2	2	...	16	...	...	10	16	6	...	16	16	1	6	8
17. Gillecillum McGillecris	10	5	3	3	2	50	...	...	20	24	...	...	60	20	3	6	8
18. Donald McGillecallum	9	...	4	4	...	20	...	10	16	16	8	...	40	16	1	10	0
19. Gillecillum McComlwque	10	5	4	...	...	16	8	...	...	...	...	...	30	20	6	13	4
20. William Clerk	8	4	3	5	...	20	10	...	20	60	8	...	16	20	3	6	8
21. John McFre	4	...	3	1	...	8	...	...	6	10	6	...	8	4	...	...	...
Total from Borlum	147	78	65	64	2	396	26	54	252	334	155	22	556	246	46	16	8
(B) DIVACH (including south side of Glen Coilty).																	
1. John McNeill	16	8	6	6	...	26	...	...	20	30	16	...	60	16	4	0	0
2. Finlay McGillecallum	4	3	2	1	...	8	...	...	4	12	8	...	8	4	1	0	0
3. McEane McConquhy	30	10	8	8	...	30	...	...	20	40	30	40	80	30	6	13	4†
Total from Divach	50	21	16	15	...	64	...	...	44	82	54	40	148	50	11	13	4
(C) WESTER BUNLOIT (including Wester Grotai, Inchtelloch, and Ruiskich).																	
1. Donald ovr McEane McFindlaw	6	4	2	1	...	6	2	...	4	16	10	...	10	6	1	0	0
2. Ferquhard McSorle	6	4	2	1	...	10	4	...	5	8	8	...	10	4	1	0	0
3. John Megillecris moir Meinfuttir	6	3	2	2	...	6	2	...	4	16	10	...	10	6	1	0	0
4. Katherine nyne wikyne	3	2	...	1	...	6	4	...	5	8	...	...	...	...	1	0	0
Total from Wester Bunloit	21	13	6	5	...	28	12	...	18	48	28	...	30	16	4	0	0

* Also 60 ells cloth of linen and woollen.

† Also 24 geese.

SPOIL TAKEN FROM TENANTS IN GLEN-URQUHART IN APRIL AND MAY, 1545—(Continued).

HOLDINGS AND OCCUPIERS.	Great Cattle.	Calves.	Young Cattle.	Horses.	Mares.	Ewes.	Widders.	Gimmers & Dinmonts.	Lambs.	Goats.	Kids.	Swine.	Oats.		Bear.	Furniture.		
													Bolls	Bolls		£	s.	d.
(D) MID BUNLOIT (including Easter Grottaig, Balbeg, Inchconachar, and Tighnaherrick).																		
1. John McInlustie	10	5	...	6	...	20	...	...	16	28	16	...	60	20	1	0	0
2. John Bane McGilleglas	22	8	8	6	...	20	10	...	16	26	16	...	40	20	2	0	0	
3. Donald Mcilroy	34	8	6	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	60	20	4	0	0
4. John McEane McWilliame	6	3	2	2	...	18	...	...	12	20	10	...	10	6	1	0	0
5. Donald Mcane Bayne	20	8	8	6	...	20	...	...	12	20	10	30	80	30	4	0	0
6. Gillemartyne McConnell moir	20	6	6	6	...	12	...	...	10	20	10	...	60	20	4	0	0
Total from Mid Bunloit	112	38	30	31	4	90	10	...	66	114	62	60	310	116	16	0	0	
(E) EASTER BUNLOIT (including Lower Bunloit, Achnahannet, and Lenny).																		
1. Gillespek McNeill	12	6	3	6	...	12	8	...	10	20	10	...	40	20	5	6	8	
2. John moir McGillefatrik	20	10	6	6	...	17	12	...	16	24	...	...	60	24	5	0	0
3. Paul McGlassen	5	2	1	1	...	12	8	...	5	12	6	...	8	4	1	0	0	
4. John McEwyr	6	2	2	2	...	8	4	...	8	20	10	...	12	8	1	0	0	
5. McGillecallum Mcowyne eir	5	3	2	2	...	6	4	...	4	...	...	...	12	4	1	0	0
6. Gillimichael McFyndlaw McGillicroy... ..	10	4	3	2	...	10	6	...	10	12	...	...	12	5	1	0	0*
7. Donald McEane McFerquhard	8	4	2	2	...	15	6	...	10	12	6	...	12	4	0	13	4	
Total from Easter Bunloit	66	31	19	21	...	80	48	...	63	100	32	...	156	69	15	0	0	
(F) BALMACAAN (including north side of river Coilty, and from Lochness to Drumclune, on south side of Enerick).																		
1. John Grant ... ..	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	60	...	...	...
2. Donald, McEane McGilleis	30	8	8	...	...	12	...	6	16	16	6	...	...	...	3	6	8

* Also cloth, value £1.

SPOIL TAKEN FROM TENANTS IN GLEN-URQUHART IN APRIL AND MAY, 1545—(Continued).

HOLDINGS AND OCCUPIERS.	Great Cattle.	Calves.	Young Cattle.	Horses.	Mares.	Ewes.	Widders.	Gimmers & Dimonts.	Lamba.	Goats.	Kids.	Swine.	Oats.	Bear.	Furniture.		
													Bolls	Bolls	£	s.	d.
BALMACAAN (Continued).																	
3. Finlay owr	24	8	6	9	...	20	...	...	12	16	8	...	60	30	8	0	0*
4. Ewen Candyeh	2	1	2	1	...	5	...	...	5	12	6	...	8	4	1	0	0
5. Murchoc Breir	6	2	...	1	...	8	...	...	4	8	4	...	8	4	...	...	...
6. Donald Dow	2	2	...	2	...	12	...	8	10	...	...	...	12	6	1	10	0
7. John McGowone	6	4	3	1	...	12	...	...	6	16	10	...	10	3	6	13	4
8. John McGillecallum	4	2	2	2	...	18	...	...	6	10	6	...	12	6	1	6	8
9. Ewen McConquhy	4	2	...	2	...	10	...	...	6	...	...	...	6	3	1	0	0
10. Donald McHucheon moir	6	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	4	1	0	0
11. Mr James Ferquharson [the Parish Priest] ... ..	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	20	13	6	8
12. Gillemichell Mallycht	16	6	5	...	...	20	10	...	10	20	15	...	30	12	1	6	8
13. John McGillendris	8	3	3	4	...	10	...	...	6	8	5	...	24	12	2	0	0
14. Ewen McEwine	12	5	6	3	...	18	6	...	12	16	10	...	12	15	3	6	8
Total from Balmacaan	120	46	35	38	...	145	16	14	93	122	70	...	390	179	43	16	8
(G) DULSHANGIE (including Drumclune).																	
1. John McGilleis	8	16	24	6	...	20	10	...	16	...	...	...	100	40	...	...	...
2. Donald McGillefatrik	20	5	6	5	...	24	...	...	10	10	6	...	30	12	2	0	0
3. Duncan McGillebread	14	4	3	2	...	10	...	...	5	10	10	...	12	4	1	6	8
4. Donald McCulloch	10	4	3	2	...	12	...	...	8	10	6	...	20	4	1	6	8
5. Duncan McKynnes	14	6	3	3	...	12	...	...	6	16	6	...	20	4	1	6	8
6. Duncan McIldonycht	6	4	1	...	...	10	...	...	5	...	...	...	6	4	1	6	8
7. Gillespik McEwyne	6	3	...	1	...	6	...	6	5	...	...	...	8	4	1	0	0
Total from Dulshangie	78	42	40	19	...	94	10	6	55	46	28	...	196	72	8	6	8

* Also £12 in money.

SPOIL TAKEN FROM TENANTS IN GLEN-URQUHART IN APRIL AND MAY, 1545--(Continued).

HOLDINGS AND OCCUPIERS.	Great	Calves.	Young	Horses.	Mares.	Ewes.	Widders.	Gimmers &	Lambs.	Goats.	Kids.	Swine.	Oats.	Bear.	Furniture.		
	Cattle.		Cattle.					Dimmots.							£	s.	d.
(H) WESTER INCHBRINE.																	
1. John Doy McGillemoir	40	5	10	8	...	15	...	...	10	20	12	...	Bolls 60	Bolls 30	3	6	8
2. Gillendreis	6	3	...	1	...	...	...	10	5	...	...	...	8	4	6	13	4*
3. John McFyndlaw ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total from Wester Inchbrine ...	46	8	10	10	...	15	...	10	15	20	12	...	68	34	10	0	0
(I) MID INCHBRINE.																	
1. John McConquhy McIngowin	24	10	6	3	...	16	...	...	16	14	8	...	40	16	3	6	8
2. John McConnell McFarquhair	16	8	4	5	...	6	...	...	12	12	6	...	40	20	3	0	0
3. John McConnell McGilleis	6	3	2	2	...	14	...	...	6	12	6	...	8	4	1	6	8
4. Donald McPatrik	12	5	2	4	...	16	...	...	8	12	6	...	20	8	1	0	0
5. Ferquhard McConnell McFerquhard	10	3	3	4	...	...	...	24	10	12	6	...	22	10	0	14	0
Total from Mid Inchbrine ...	68	29	17	18	...	52	...	24	52	62	32	...	130	58	9	7	4
(J) EASTER INCHBRINE.																	
1. William McAlester Grant	10	8	4	4	4	20	4	...	12	24	10	...	80	30	6	0	0
2. William McPatrik McEane vayne	11	4	3	4	...	...	8	...	6	10	6	...	20	6	1	6	8
3. Donald McCristiane	6	3	3	1	...	...	7	...	8	10	8	...	8	4	1	6	8
4. Donald McFergus	12	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	12	6	...	16	8	2	0	0
Total from Easter Inchbrine ...	39	17	10	9	4	27	12	...	36	56	30	...	124	48	10	13	4
(K) POLMAILY (including Achhababan).																	
1. William McGowyn	24	8	5	6	...	14	...	...	12	16	8	...	20	16	2	0	0
2. Duncan McWilliamae	14	6	14	3	...	10	...	10	12	...	...	...	20	10	6	0	0
3. John Bane McConnell Mc in Gowyne	16	8	4	4	...	12	...	...	8	12	8	...	20	10	3	0	0

* Also 2 plough oxen.

SPOIL TAKEN FROM TENANTS IN GLEN-URQUHART IN APRIL AND MAY, 1545-(Continued).

HOLDINGS AND OCCUPIERS.	Great Cattle.	Calves.	Young Cattle.	Horses.	Mares.	Ewes.	Wethers.	Stammers & Dinmonts.	Lambs.	Goats.	Kids.	Swine.	Oats.	Bear.	Furniture.		
													Bolls	Bolls	£	s.	d.
POLMAILY (Continued).																	
4. Donald McFerquhare	8	3	4	3	...	12	...	...	6	12	8	...	20	10	1	6	8
5. Mary McKane McFale	8	4	2	1	...	12	...	...	6	10	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Duncan McFynlaw McGillemichaell	8	4	3	3	...	12	...	...	8	6	5	...	12	4	13	3	8
7. Baak, & Gowfroy's daughter	6	3	3	2	...	10	...	...	10	8	8	...	8	4	1	0	0
Total from Polmaily	84	36	35	22	...	82	...	10	62	64	43	...	100	54	26	13	4
(L) CARTALY (extending from Polmaily to Culnakirk, and from the River to the Lovat march).																	
1. Bean McGilleis	60	20	12	10	...	50	...	...	30	30	60	...	100	20	6	13	4
2. Donald McHoustoun Gressik	6	4	3	3	...	10	...	...	6	12	6	...	20	12	1	6	8
3. John McCoill McKeane	8	3	2	2	...	10	...	...	6	12	6	...	20	6	1	0	0
4. Hustoun McClerich	2	1	...	1	...	10	...	...	5	20	10	...	10	6	1	0	0
5. Hustoun Meinclerich	10	6	4	4	...	16	4	...	12	10	8	...	20	10	1	6	8
Total from Cartaly	86	34	21	20	...	96	4	...	59	84	90	...	170	54	11	6	8
(M) CULNAKIRK (including Dalgrigack and Easter Milton).																	
1. John McEane McGilleis... ..	40	25	16	8	...	60	...	...	40	24	16	...	60	20	6	13	4
2. Donald McForsar	16	6	4	5	...	24	...	...	15	16	10	...	30	12	2	0	0
3. Duncan McForsar ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	0	13	4
4. John McFyndlaw	8	3	2	2	...	10	...	...	...	8	...	...	10	3	1	0	0
5. Donald McCewen Dow	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total from Culnakirk	68	34	22	15	...	104	...	...	55	58	26	...	100	35	10	6	8

SPOIL TAKEN FROM TENANTS IN GLEN-URQUHART IN APRIL AND MAY, 1545-(Continued).

HOLDINGS AND OCCUPIERS.	Great Cattle.	Calves.	Young Cattle.	Horses.	Mares.	Ewes.	Widders.	Gimmers & Dimonts.	Lambs.	Goats.	Kids.	Swine.	Oats.	Bear.	Furniture.		
													Bolls	Bolls	£	s.	d.
(N) ACHMONIE (extending from Culnakirk to the Bull Burn, and from the River to Kiltarlity march).																	
1. John McGilleis	20	10	6	20	10	80	40	...	40	40	20	...	100	60	15	0	0*
2. John McDequeyre	20	10	6	4	...	20	...	...	10	12	6	...	20	16	8	0	0
3. Gillepatrik McFale	12	6	3	1	...	10	...	...	6	12	6	...	8	4	1	0	0
4. John McConquhy McGlassan	6	5	4	2	...	20	...	...	20	10	6	...	20	4	1	6	8
5. Donald McGillecrist	6	2	4	2	...	6	4	...	6	12	6	...	8	6	1	0	0
6. Pall McOwarte	6	4	2	1	...	...	...	10	6	6	5	...	6	2	1	0	0
Total from Achmonie	70	37	25	30	10	136	44	10	88	92	49	...	162	92	27	6	8
(O) DRUMBUIE (extending from the Bull Burn to the Burn of Drumbuie).																	
1. Gillandreis McGillemertyne	20	6	4	6	...	12	8	...	12	10	6	...	40	16	40	0	0
2. Donald Grasycht... ..	8	4	3	4	...	10	...	...	6	20	10	...	40	15	1	6	8
3. Donald McGillendreis	10	5	3	3	...	...	...	10	6	12	8	...	40	6	0	14	0
4. John McGillendreis Candyht	10	6	4	4	...	16	4	...	10	8	5	...	40	16	1	6	8
5. John Glas McCandyht... ..	12	6	3	5	...	8	...	12	12	10	6	...	40	20	4	0	0
6. John McFatrik	8	3	3	4	...	20	...	...	12	8	6	...	30	8	1	6	8
7. John McFyndlaw wayne	6	3	3	3	...	10	...	...	6	6	4	...	40	10	1	0	0
8. John McEane McConnill	6	3	2	2	...	8	4	...	6	8	8	...	6	12	1	0	0
9. John Doy McEane McCoill	10	3	3	2	...	6	...	...	4	10	6	...	8	10	1	0	0
10. Gillendris Mc inCandyht	5	3	2	1	...	6	...	...	3	6	4	...	6	3	1	0	0
Total from Drumbuie	95	42	30	34	...	96	16	22	77	98	63	...	290	116	52	14	0

* Also 40 geese.

SPOIL TAKEN FROM TENANTS IN GLEN-URQUHART IN APRIL AND MAY, 1545—(Continued),

HOLDINGS AND OCCUPIERS.	Great Cattle.	Calves.	Young Cattle.	Horses.	Mares.	Ewes	Wedders.	Gimmers & Dinmonts.	Lambs.	Goats.	Kids.	Swine.	Oats.	Bear.	Furniture.
													Bolls	Bolls	£ s. d.
(P) KERROWGAIK (lying between the Burns of Drum- buie and Kerrowdown).															
1. Alexander Dempstare	6	4	2	3	...	12	7	...	10	...	...	...	40	10	13 6 8
2. John McEwyn	10	4	2	2	...	10	...	...	6	...	...	...	12	8	1 0 0
3. Andrew Duff	4	4	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	10	1 6 8
4. Donald McEwyn Dow	6	2	2	2	...	10	6	...	8	...	...	...	20	10	3 0 0
Total from Kerrowgair	26	14	8	10	...	32	13	...	24	...	...	...	76	38	18 13 4
(Q) KIL ST. NINIAN (including Kerrowdown, Balna- craig, St. Ninian's, and Tychat).															
1. John Glas McInnes	12	5	3	...	...	30	10	...	20	20	10	...	...	...	1 6 8
2. Fynlaw McJames ... ..	...	...	...	2	...	30	10	...	20	10	10	...	...	...	...
Total from Kil St Ninian... ..	12	5	3	2	...	60	20	...	40	30	20	...	...	...	1 6 8

In addition to the above the Laird of Grant appears to have been despoiled of the following crop and stock, which fall to be added to the totals given on page 98, viz. :—200 bolls of oats, with the fodder, 100 bolls bear, 100 great cattle, 100 calves, 40 young cattle, 10 one-year-old stirks, 8 horses, 4 mares, 4 young horses, 140 ewes, 60 gimmers and dinmonts, and 100 lambs. From the Castle was taken a large quantity of furniture, &c., including 12 feather beds, blankets, bolsters, sheets, pots, pans, brew caldrons, spits, 20 pieces of artillery, 10 stands of harness, 3 great boats, and money (see Chiefs of Grant, I., 112).

APPENDIX C (PAGES 116, 442, AND 451).

I. LEASE BY THE BISHOP OF MORAY TO JOHN MACKAY AND HIS WIFE, OF ACHMONIE. 1554. [Translated from the Latin, in MS. Register of Moray, in Advocates' Library.]

To all and sundry, sons of the mother Church, to whose notice these present letters may come, Patrick, by the mercy of God bishop of Moray and perpetual commendator of the abbey of Scone, health in the Lord everlasting : Wit ye us with express consent and assent and advice of the chapter of our Cathedral Church of Moray, chapterly assembled for the occasion, and the utility of us and of our said church of Moray being foreseen, meditated, considered, and understood, and diligent discussion and mature deliberation having been had beforehand, to have set, rented, let, and at feufferme dimitted to our lovites John McGilleis *alias* McKaye, and Katherine Euen Canycht his spouse, and the survivor of them, and their heirs and assignees and land labourers and sub-tenants, many or one, of no greater authority than themselves the principals John and Katherine, all and sundry our lands of Awchmony, with the brew-house thereof called Killmichaell, with all and sundry their pertinents, lying within the barony of Kinmylies, regality of Spynie, and shire of Inverness, for all the terms and years of nineteen years, beginning at Whitsunday in the year of the Lord 1554, and thereafter continuing together and successively from year to year and term to term to the complete course and ish of nineteen years aforesaid : To hold and to have all and sundry the before-named lands of Awchmony and brew-house thereof called Kilmichaell, with all and sundry their pertinents lying as aforesaid, to the aforesaid John McGilleis *alias* McKaye and Katherine Euen Chanycht his spouse, and the survivor of them, and their heirs and assignees and subtenants and land labourers, many or one beforesaid, of us and our successors, bishops of Moray, for all and sundry terms of the said nineteen years, as the said lands with the pertinents do lie in length and breath due and wont, in houses and biggings, with culture and common pasture, free entry and ish, together with all other and sundry liberties, commodities, profits, and easements, and their just pertinents whatsoever, far and near, to the aforesaid lands, with the pertinents and brew-house thereof, belonging or that may in any way in future justly belong, fully, quietly, wholly, honourably, well, and in peace, without any reserve, revocation, contradiction, or obstacle whatsoever : Rendering therefor yearly the said John McGilleis *alias* McKaye and Katherine Euen

Chanycht his spouse, and their foresaids, to us and our successors, one or more, and our and their chamberlains or factors, one or more, for the time, for the said lands of Awchmony and brew-house thereof, with their pertinents, the sum of three pounds usual money of Scotland, three shillings and fourpence for two firlots of dry multure, and two kids, at the two usual terms of the year, Whitsunday and Martinmas in winter, by equal portions, with the other services due and wont from the said lands of Awchmony and brew-house thereof, contained in the old rental: And we truly, the aforesaid Patrick, bishop of Moray, and our successors for the time being, do warrant, acquit, and for ever defend, all and sundry the aforesaid lands of Awchmony and the brew-house thereof, with all and sundry their pertinents, lying as said is, to the said John McGilleis *alias* McKaye and Katherine Euen Canycht his spouse, and the longer liver of them, and their heirs and assignees, and their tenants and land labourers, one or more aforesaid, during the space and terms of nineteen years, as aforesaid. In witness of the which thing, our round seal, together with the common seal of our chapter of Moray, and the manual subscriptions of us and of the canons of our said chapter, are appended, at Elgin the 31st day of March 1554. Witnesses, John Gordon vicar of Kincardine and Rothimurchus, Sir James Douglas, Sir Alexander Douglas, chaplains, James Innes of Drany, Alexander Gordon in Achortes, Mr Hugh Cragye, Thomas Seres, and Sir John Gibsoun, notaries.

PA. MORAVIEN. epus. et de Scona c'me'datari'.
 W. PAT'SON subdecanus Moraiien.
 GÜLIELMUS HEPBÜRNE rector de Dupill.
 THOMAS HAYE rector de Spynie.
 JACOBUS STRATHAUCHIN rector de Botarie.
 THOMAS WALLACE rector de Unthank.
 THOMAS GADERAR de Talaricie.

II. LEASE BY THE LAIRD OF GRANT TO DONALD CUMMING OF
 DULSHANGIE, OF MEIKLE PITKERRALD. 1660. [From
 original at Castle Grant.]

BE It kend till all men be yir prnt Ires [*i.e.*, these present letters,] Me James Grant off ffrewquhye to have sett, and in Tack and Assedatione Latten, Lykas be the tenor hereof I sett and in tack and assedatione Lett To do^d. Cuming of dulsangzie and to his aires and assyneys of no higher degree then himself is off, all and heall the plewgh and quarter of land of meikill pitkerrel, presentlie possessed be dugall m^c Rorie lait tennent of the same,

with the multures, teynds, great and small, parsonage and wicaradge, of the same, withe housses, biggings, zairds, toftes, croftes, partes, pendicles, and remanent vniversall pertinentes thereof, Lyand within the Lordship of wrqrt, parochin yroff and sheriffdom of Invernes : and that for all the dayes, yeires, space, and termes off fywe yeires nixt and imediatlie following the feast and term of Whitsunday last bypast in the zeir of God 1660 zeires, qlk shall be (God willing) his entrie to the sds lands and their pertinentes be wertewe heirof, with ffrie Ishewe and entrie thereto, and with all and syndrie uther priviledges, easments, and ryghteous pertinentes perteing or that shall be knowne to appartein thereto, weill, quietlie, and in peace, but [without] anie obstacle or Impediment to be maid in the contrar : Payand therefor yeirlie the sd. donald Cuming, likas be the tenor heirof be faithfullie Binds and obleisses him and his forsd to content and pay to the said James Grant or to his aires, exrs [executors], successors and assigneys, or to their chalmerland in their names, The number off Tuall bolles guid and sufficient wictuall, half meall half Bear, at anie place or part that the rest of the fermes of that countrie is payed at, and that preceislie at the feast and term of Candilsemaise nixt and Imediatlie following the shearing, winning, and Ingathering of the cropt, and failzieing of the sds Tuall bolles wictuall at the terme abow-speit [above specified], the pryces of the sam according to the feir and pryces payed be the remanent tennents of the countrie, at the termes of payment vsed and wount : Beginand the first zeires payt thereof at the feast and term of Candilsemaise 1661 yeires, and sua furthe zeirlie during the space forsd of fywe zeires : with ane halff custom mairt, ffour old wedders, Tuo yowng wedders heall hawed wn-clipped [*i.e.*, left wholly unshorn], Tuo stain weight of butter, sex henns, ffourtie sex shillings Scottis of land meal [mail or rent] and Stewart silver at the termes of payment vsed and wount, with service carriadge and harriadge [*i.e.*, service of carriage and ploughing] as the remanent of the tennentrie of wrqrt sall doe for anie quarter land yrof : Releiwand [relieving] the said James Grant and his forsd of the teynd and wicaradge silwer [stipend] presentlie imposed or that shall be imposed on the sds lands : Moreover, the sd donald Cuming obleisses him and his forsd to Grind their cornis that growes on the sds lands at the sd James Grant his miln of wrqrt, and to discharge and doe all manner of dewtie thereto that anie uther quarter of land within the suckin of the sd miln is obleist to, according to vse and wount : And for the mair securitie Bothe the sds parties ar content and consents that thir prntis be insert and registrat in the high court books of Justice, shireff or commissar books of Invernes, or anie uther

Judicatorie books withe in this natione, that executiones of horn-
ing, poynding, and wthers necesser, may passe heiron vpon a
singall charge of tenn dayes allenarlie, and to that effect con-
stitutes our lawfull procurators : In witnes qr off,
bothe the saids pairties have subscriue thir pntis (wreitten be Mr
Alexr. Grant, servitor to the sd James Grant) withe their hands,
at Ballachastell [Castle Grant] the ffourtein day of June 1660
zeirs, befor thir witnesses, James wrqrt, Wm. Grant, and Duncan
Grant, and the sd Mr Alexr. Grant, wreiter heirof, servitors to the
said James Grant of frewquhie.

JAMES GRANT of freuquhye.

DONALD CÜMMING.

JAMES URQUHART, witnes.

D. GRANT, witnes.

W. GRANT, witnes.

Mr ALEXR. GRANT, wreiter and witnes.

III. ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN JAMES GRANT, ESQUIRE
OF GRANT [AFTERWARDS SIR JAMES GRANT], AND JAMES
DOLLAS, MASON AT GARTHKEEN. 1770. [From the
original presented to the Author by Mr Fraser-Mackin-
tosh.]

THE said James Grant is to set to the said James Dollas the
twelve bolles pay of Wester Gartaly and one bolles pay of Easter
Gartaly called Carrachan excepting the houses and croft taken off
for the Milns, to be entered to at Whitsunday seventeen hundred
and seventy, with liberty of subsetts as he shall find proper for the
works aftermentioned, and for which ffarm the said James Dollas
is to pay Twenty five pounds sterling of yearly Rent, Three
Wedders and Reek Hens ; and in respect of carrying on the Lyme
work aftermentioned the services are passed from ; And the rent to
be payable at the usual terms with the rest of the Estate ; with
allowance for building dykes as others, As also for putting up
houses on the ffarm to the amount of Twenty five pounds sterling
of melioration ; And further the said James Dollas is to employ
proper hands and with them to carry on a Lyme work at Loan-
ghrannach, as also at Carrachan, where Lyme stone quarreys are
opened, and to take Peats for the Lyme to be burnt at Carrachan
from the moss above Culnakeerk, And to take Peats for the Lyme
to be burnt at Loanghrannach from the mosses nearest thereto ;
and the said James Dollas is to burn what Lyme he possibly can
at both the saids places, and to sell the same to the said James
Grant and his tenants and possessors of Urquhart at most at

seven pence p. boll at the Upper Lyme quarry, and ninepence p. boll at Carrachan, reckoning the boll at Four ffurlots of the meal measure of the County of Inverness, and if the said measure can be turned into weight conveniently the same to be given accordingly of the Lyme after it is harped, and to make from two to four thousand bolls in the year as the weather will allow ; and which quantity is to be yearly taken from the said James Dollas by the said James Grant and his tenants ; and the said James Dollas is to have an allowance for building a Lyme house at each kiln. And the said James Dollas is to make a Tryal of the above work for three years from this Whitsunday, certain. And for seven years if no other person shall undertake the said Lyme work, and sell the Lyme cheaper ; and no Lyme to be sold out of the said James Grant's Estate without his allowance. This is written by James Grant, Clerk at Castle Grant, and signed by the said parties on this and the preceding page at Kilmore the Eleventh day of May seventeen hundred and seventy years. Before witnesses, Alexander Innes of Breda, and the said James Grant writer hereof.

JAMES GRANT
I.D.

ALEXR. INNES witness.
JAMES GRANT witness.

The Peats and Lyme stone already laid in at the upper kiln are to be burned, and after the same are burnt James Dollas is to account to Mr Grant at the sight of Mr Willox [Mr Willox, or Macgregor, the Factor,] for what the same may burn out.

J. G.
I.D.

APPENDIX D (PAGES 116 and 442).

CHARTER BY THE BISHOP OF MORAY, TO JOHN MACKAY AND HIS WIFE AND SON, OF ACHMONIE. 1557. [Translated from the Latin, in MS. Register of Moray, in Advocates' Library.]¹

To all who shall see or hear this Charter, Patrick by the mercy of God bishop of Moray and perpetual commendator of the Abbey of Scone, everlasting health in the Lord : Know ye that we with express consent and assent of the canons of our chapter of the

¹ See Chiefs of Grant, Vol. III., for Charters of 1509 in favour of the Grants. See also pp. 77-81 *supra*.

Cathedral Church of Moray, chapterly assembled to that effect, our utility and that of our said church being on all sides foreseen, considered, and with diligent discussions and mature deliberations held beforehand, to the evident advantage of our said church and of our successors bishops of Moray, and in augmentation of our rental in the sum of 26s 8d more than the lands underwritten, with the brew-house, have paid to us or our predecessors ; also for the promotion and improvement of the common weal of the kingdom, and in contemplation of the statutes of Parliament published thereanent, and for the repair and building of the edifices, stone houses, dams, orchyards, gardens, greens, and dovecots, upon the lands underwritten, so far as they may be able to bear, also for a certain great sum of money thankfully and fully paid to us in advance by John McGilleis and Duncan McGilleis his son, wholly for the use of us and of the said cathedral church of Moray, and for other gratitudes, helps, and well deserving deeds done and performed many times to us by the said John McGilleis and Duncan McGilleis, have given, granted, rented, set, and let, to the said John McGilleis McKaye and Katherine Euene Canycht his spouse, and the survivor of them in liferent, and after their decease, have set, rented, let, and at feufferme or perpetual emphyteusis, heritably dimitted, and by the tenor of these presents do set, rent, let, and at feufferme or perpetual emphyteusis heritably demit, and by this present charter do confirm to the said Duncan McGilleis, son of the said John McGilleis McKaye, and the heirs male of his body lawfully procreated or to be procreated, whom failing to the true lawful and nearest heirs male of the said Duncan whomsoever, All and Whole our lands of Awchmony, with the brew-house thereof called Kilmichaell, with their pendicles and pertinents, lying within the barony of Kinmylies, shire of Inverness, and our regality of Spynie : which lands of Awchmony with the brew-house thereof, called Kilmichaell, and their pendicles and pertinents, were formerly let for the sum of three pounds usual money of Scotland as for the old ferme of the said lands, two kids, and three shillings and four pennies of said money for two firlots of dry multure, and for the grassum of the said lands yearly the sum of seventeen shillings and ten pence ; and now, in augmentation of our rental to the sum of twenty-six shillings and eight pence of the foresaid money more than ever the said lands, with the brew-house and others, paid to us or our predecessors : To hold and to have all and sundry the aforesaid lands of Awchmony with the brew-house thereof called Kilmichaell, with their pendicles and pertinents, to the beforenamed John McGilleis McKaye and Katherine Euene Canycht and the survivor of them,

in liferent, and after their decease to the said Duncan McGilleis son of the said John McGilleis McKaye, and the heirs male of his body lawfully procreated or to be procreated, whom failing, to the true lawful and nearest heirs male of the said Duncan whomsoever, of us and our successors, bishops of Moray, in feuferme or emphyteusis and heritage for ever, by all their just ancient meithes and marches as they lie in length and breadth, limits and bounds, on every side, in tofts, crofts, gardens, houses, biggings, woods, plains, muirs, mosses, ways, paths, waters, stanks, rivers, meadows, grasings, pasturages, mills, multures and their sequels, fowlings, huntings, fishings, peat-mosses, turf-grounds, coals, coal-heuchs, rabbits, rabbit-warrens, pigeons, pigeon-cots, smithies, malt kilns, brooms and plantings, woods, groves, shrubberies, nurseries, stone quarries, saw mills, ferries, mountains, hills, vallies, stone, and lime ; with courts and their issues, fines, herezelds, bloodwytes, and merchets of women, with culture and common pasture, and power to dig, labour, and cultivate new fields upon the lands underwritten, far and near, belonging, or which may in any way in future justly belong to the aforesaid lands of Awchmony, with the brew-house thereof called Kilmichaell, and their pendicles and pertinents, freely, quietly, fully, wholly, honourably, well, and in peace, without any withholding, revocation, contradiction, or obstacle whatever : Rendering therefor yearly, the said John McGilleis McKaye and Katherine Euene Canycht his spouse, and the longer liver of them, in liferent, and after their decease the said Duncan McGilleis and his heirs male of his body lawfully begotten or to be begotten, whom failing, the true lawful and nearest heirs male of the said Duncan whosoever, to us and our successors bishops of Moray, the said sum of three pounds of usual money of Scotland, as the ancient ferme of the said lands of Auchmony, with brew-house of the same called Kilmichaell, with their pendicles and pertinents formerly due and wont, with two kids, and three shillings four pence for two firlots of dry multure, and for the grassum of the said lands yearly the sum of seventeen shillings ten pence, and in augmentation of our said rental the sum of twenty-six shillings eight pence, extending in whole in old ferme, dry multure, grassum, and new augmentation, to the sum of five pounds seven shillings ten pence of money aforesaid, and two kids, at two terms of the year, the feasts namely of Whitsunday and Martinmas in winter, by equal half portions : Moreover, the heirs male afore written doubling the said sum of five pounds seven shillings ten pence, with two kids, in the first year of their entry to the said lands and others for the ferme of that year only, as use is, in name of doubled feuferme : And the said *John McGilleis McKaye and

Katherine Euene Canycht during their life rent, and after their decease the said Duncan McGilleis and his heirs male aforesaid, performing suit and personal presence at our three head courts held at Spynie, and likewise suit and personal presence by themselves and the inhabitants of the foresaid lands and brew-house in every justice ayre of the regality of Spynie as oft as it shall happen to be held : And the said John and Katherine during their life, and after their decease the said Duncan McGilleis and his heirs male as aforesaid, shall be faithful to us and our successors bishops of Moray, and shall do thankful service to our Cathedral Church of Moray : Also the said John McGilleis McKaye during his life and the inhabitants of the said lands, whom failing, the said Duncan McGilleis and his heirs male as aforesaid and the tenants of the said lands, shall be bound, as oft as they shall happen to be warned to that effect, to repair with us or with the bailie of us or of our successors, in the army of our sovereign lady the Queen and of her successors, to the wars, sufficiently and honestly provided, at their own expenses, with arms, apparel, warlike equipments, and other things necessary for that purpose, like other honest men their neighbours, according to the custom of the country, decree of Parliament, and statutes of the Kingdom, only for all other burden, exaction, question, secular service, or demand which from the said lands and others can in any way be justly exacted or required : And we, truly, the aforesaid Patrick bishop of Moray, and our successors who for the time shall be, shall warrant acquit and for ever defend all and sundry the aforesaid lands of Awchmony with the brew-house thereof called Kilmichaell, with their whole pendicles and pertinents, to the aforesaid John McGilleis McKaye and Katherine Euene Canycht his spouse and the longer liver of them in liferent, and, after their decease, to the said Duncan McGilleis and the heirs male of his body procreated or to be procreated, whom failing to the true lawful and nearest heirs male of the said Duncan whomsoever, as freely, and quietly, in all and by all, in form as well as in effect, as is premised, against all deadly. In witness whereof our round seal, with our manual subscription, also the common seal of our said chapter, with the subscriptions of the Canons thereof to that effect chapterly assembled, and for the time representing the chapter, in sign of their consent and assent to the premises, to this our present charter are appended, at our said Cathedral Church of Moray, in the place of the chapter thereof, on the sixth day of May in the year of the Lord 1557 : before these witnesses Mr John Gordoun vicar of Kincardin and Rothemurchus, James Innes

of Dranye, Andrew Moncreiff, younger, Alexander Innes of Plaiddis, and Sir John Gibson, notary public.

PATRICK, bishop of Moray and commendator of Scone.

ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, dean of Moray.

JOHN THORNETOUN, precentor of Moray.

JAMES GORDOÛN, chancellor of Moray.

ALEXANDER DÛNBAR, subchanter of Moray.

JOHN LESLIE, canon of Moray.

WILLIAM PATERSON, subdean of Moray.

JOHN LOKHART, of Inverkething prebendary.

WILLIAM HEPBURN, rector of Dupill.

PATRICK HEPBURNE, rector of Duffous.

THOMAS SUTHERLAND, rector of Ryne.

APPENDIX E (PAGE 190).

DONALD DONN.

THE following unpublished fragments of songs by Donald refer to localities in our Parish.

Of his retreat he sings :—

“ Ann an Uamh Ruigh Bhacain,
Cha bhiodh cùram na h-*Exercise* oirnn.”

(“ In the Cave of Ruigh Bhacain,
I had no dread of the *Exercise*.”).

Exercise was applied by the Highlanders to the regular army.

Another song runs :—

“ Nan tigeadh an samhradh,
'S gu'n sgaoileadh an duileag,
Gu'n rachainn a Rusgaich
Cho sunndach ri duine ;
Na'n cluinninn droch sgeula,
Bheirinn leum chun a' Chuilinn,
'S cha ghleidheadh luchd-Beurla mi—
Reisimeid Churrachd !

'S ann agam tha'n caisteal
 Is treis air an t-saoghal,
 Aig Inbhir Allt-Saigh
 Far an taoghal na h-aoidhean ;
 'S ged a thigeadh luchd-churrachd,
 'Us chasagan caola,
 'Us *bhombaichean sheila*,
 Cha chomhaich iad a chaoidh mi !"

("If the summer would come,
 And the leaf would open,
 I would go to Ruiskich
 As light-hearted as any man ;
 If evil news reached me,
 I would make for the Cuileann,¹
 And the English-speaking folk could not
 find me—
 The hat-wearing regiment !

It is I who have the castle
 Which is the strongest on earth,
 At the mouth of Allt-Saigh,
 Where guests will gather ;
 And, although there come the folk of the hats,
 And of the tight long coats,
 And of bomb shells,²
 They will never bring me to bay !")

Notwithstanding the above reference to guests, Donald in another song complains of the lack of society in his Cave :—

"Ged a cheannaichinn am buideal,
 Cha'n fhaigh mi cuideachd ni ol,
 Mar tig buachaill an t-seasgaich
 Ruaig 'am fheasgar o'n t-Sroin."

("Though I should buy the anker,
 I can get no one to drink it,
 If the herdsman of the *ield* cattle
 Takes not a turn in the evening from
 the Strone !")³

¹ An Cuileann—the Holly Grove—is near Donald Donn's Cave.

² The soldiers in Urquhart Castle probably had shells, which came into general use in Britain about 1634.

³ The Strone is between Allt-Saigh and Invermoriston.

In reference to his capture Donald sang :—

“ Mile mallachd gu bràth
Air a' ghunna mar arm,
An deigh a mhealladh 's an tàire fhuair mi.

Ged a gheibhinn dhom fein,
Lan buaile de spreidh,
B'annsa claidheamh 'us sgeith 's an uair ud.

Bha trì fichead 'us trìùir
Ga mo ruith feadh nan lùb,
Gus an tug iad mo luthas le luathas uam !

Dhia ! gur ann orms' bha nàir'
'N uair a ghlachd iad mi slàn,
'S nach tug mi fear bàn no ruadh dhiu !”

(“ A thousand curses for ever
On the gun as a weapon of defence,
After the deception and disgrace I have experienced

Although I should get as my own
A fold full of cattle,
More dear to me would have been a sword and
shield in that hour !

There were sixty and three
Pursuing me among the bends,
Until with their speed they deprived me of my
strength.

God ! but it was I who was ashamed
When they seized me alive,
Without my bringing down one of them, fair-
haired or red !”)

And of his approaching execution he said :—

“ Bithidh mi maireach air cnoc gun cheann,
'Us cha bhi baigh aig duine rium—
Nach truagh leat fhein mo chaileag bhrònach,
Mo Mhairi bhoidheach, mheall-shuileach!”

(“ To-morrow I shall be on a hill, without a head,
And no one will have sympathy for me—
Have you no compassion on my sorrowful maiden—
My Mary, the fair and tender-eyed !”)

APPENDIX F (PAGE 211).

PROCEEDINGS BRIGADIER GRANT AGAINST ALEXANDER MAC
UISDEAN GLASS, IN BUNTAIT, AND HIS MOTHER. [From
Mr Fraser-Mackintosh's "Antiquarian Notes."]

WILLIAM, LORD STRATHNAVER, Sheriff-Principal of the shire of Inverness, to our officers in that part, conjunctly and severally constituting, greeting : This precept seen, you pass and lawfully summon, warn, and charge to compear before us or our deputes, one or more, within the Tolbooth of Inverness, in ane Sheriff Court thir to be holden the and days, in the hour of cause for first and second diets, to answer, at the instance of Brigadier-General Alexander Grant of Grant, in the matter under-written, that is to say, that whereupon the day of seventeen hundred and eight years, or ane or another of the days of the month of that year, there was away taken out of one of the vaults of the Castle of Urquhart, belonging to the said pursuer, ten ton cake lead at two thousand pound weight each ton, which ten ton lead was a pairt of the lead with which the said Castle of Urquhart, belonging also to the pursuer, was covered ; as also, about the time before mentioned, there was away taken furth of the said Castle, some deals or parts of the partitions of the chambers in the said Castle, which lead and deals being for some time amissing, and diligent search made for the same, there was found of the said ten tons of lead and quantity of timber or deals, in the said defenders their houses and barns in Buntait, or in their possession, upon the day of seventeen hundred and seventeen years, a lump, piece, or cake of lead, or two or three pieces of a cake of lead, which was taken out of the said vaults, as also one or other of the said defenders used all the said deals or partitions, at least a part of them, for making chests, girnels, or some other household or necessary materials, by which it is averred that the said defenders, or either of them, were the way takers of the said whole lead and partitions, and therefor ought to make payment of the same ; Albeit it is of verity that the said pursuer, and others in his name, have frequently desired the said defenders to make restitution of the said ten tons of lead and two hundred deals as part of the said partitions ; nevertheless they refused, &c., and therefore the said defenders, to hear and see themselves, decerned *in solidum* to make payment to the said pursuer of one shilling Scots per pound for every pound of the said ten tons lead, computing two thousand pounds weight to each ton, extending in all to one thousand pounds Scots money, as also

six shillings Scots for each deal of the said two hundred deals being partitions, extending to sixty pounds Scots money foresaid, after the form and tenor of the laws of Scotland as in like cases, or else to allege a reasonable cause to the contrair; and sicklike that ye fence, cross, and arrest all and sundry the said defenders, their readiest corns, cattle, horses, nolt, sheep, insight plenishing, debts, sums of money, and all other goods and gear whatsoever, wherever or in whose hands the same may or can be apprehended within the bounds of our office and jurisdiction, to remain under sure arrestment unloosed at the said pursuer's instance, ay and while sufficient caution be found, acted in the Sheriff Court books of Inverness that the same shall be made furthcoming to him as law will with certification as effeirs, according to justice, etc. Given under the hand of the Clerk of Court at Davochfour the twenty-ninth day of October 1718 years.

(Signed) JOHN JACKSON.

On the third day of November 1718, Alex. Mac-Uisdean Glass, in Buntait, and Elspet nin Uisdean-Mhic-Fereichar, there, his mother, are cited as defendants.

Inverness, 13th January, 1719.—Mr Alexander Clark, Sheriff-Depute, *Actor* Alex. Munro, John and Alex. Baillie. George Forbes, for the defenders, denies the libel. The pursuer offered to prove the libel, and craves a day may be assigned for citing witnesses, and a warrant for that effect.

The judge admits the libel to the pursuer's probation, and grants diligence for that effect against the day of next.

(Signed) ALEX. CLARK.

Inverness, 24th February 1719.—Mr Alexander Clark, Sheriff-Depute, in the proof Brigadier Grant against M'Hutcheon Glass in Buntait.

The witnesses following being charged by virtue of letters of diligence, are admitted in the terms of the last interlocutor, viz., William vic Allaster, vic William, vic Vurrich, in Buntait, a man unmarried, aged twenty-six years or thereby, purged of partial counsel, duly sworn and interrogat—What he knows of the defenders or either of them their away taking of the lead and timber libelled, and what quantities of either he saw or knows to be in the defender's or either of their possession and custody, whether in house, barn, or any other place. Depones negative as to the lead and timber, which is the truth, as he shall answer to God, and depones he cannot write.

(Signed) ALEX. CLARK.

John Miller, a married man, aged thirty years or thereby, purged of partial council, was cast, because he owned he had malice and ill-will against the defender.

(Signed) ALEX. CLARK.

Ferquhar Urquhart, aged forty years or thereby, and married, objected against, that he cannot repeat the Lord's Prayer, Creed, and Ten Commandments, which he did. Depones—That at the time libelled, he made a chest to the defender M'Hutcheon Glass, which the said defender himself told the deponent the timber was of the deals of the Castle of Urquhart, and depones the chest would hold a boll of meal or thereby. Depones he knows nothing of the lead *causa scientiæ patet*; and further depones, the deals used to the chest were formerly made up of either in lofting or a partition, and this is the truth, as he shall answer to God, and depones he cannot write.

(Signed) ALEX. CLARK.

William M'Hector, an unmarried man, aged twenty-two years or thereby, purged of partial council, duly sworn and interrogat, *ut supra*. Depones that in the beginning of last summer, he saw in the widow's house, one of the defenders, the bigness of a shoe sole of lead, and in that form, of a thin lump, but does not know from where it came, *causa scientiæ patet*. Depones he knows nothing of the deals, which is truth as he shall answer to God, and cannot write.

(Signed) ALEX. CLARK.

Donald Noble, aged twenty years or thereby, purged of partial counsel, duly sworn and interrogat. Depones that about a year ago he saw in a byre belonging to M'Hutcheon Glassich, two pounds of lead, in the form of a slate, and in the form thereof, and about the thickness thereof, or of a cow's hide. Depones he knows not from whence it came, and knows nothing of the deals, *causa scientiæ patet*; and this is the truth, as he shall answer to God. Depones he cannot write.

(Signed) ALEX. CLARK.

The pursuer's procurator craved a further diet for adducing the other witnesses, and a warrant for apprehending their persons, and if that be not granted, that they be not straitened in the dyet, so as they may have letters of diligence and supplement from the Lords of Session.

[At this stage the proceedings drop.]

APPENDIX G (PAGE 239).

ACCOMPT LUDOVICK COLQUHOUN OF LUSS, WITH THE PUBLICK, FOR THE PURCHASE MONEY OF THE ESTATE LATE OF JOHN GRANT, LATE OF GLENMORISTON, ATTAINED. [From the original in the Register House, Edinburgh].

		Sterling Money.
DEBITOR.		
To the Purchase money of the Estate late of Glemoriston bearing Interest from Whitsunday 1730 per Minute of Sale the 3rd day of December 1730.	£ s. D. 1086 0 0	
To Interest at 5 per cent. two years from Whitsunday 1730 to Do. 1732	108 12 0	
	<u>£1194 12 0</u>	

		Sterling Money.
CREDITOR.		
By the Principal Sume of 2000 Merks Scots Decreed to Alexander Grant of Sheugly, and assigned by him to the said Ludovick Colquhoun ...	£111 2 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	
By another principal Sume of £200 Scots Decreed and assigned as above	16 13 4	
Interest of the last mentioned Sume from 24th June 1716 to Whitsunday 1730	11 11 6	
	<u>£139 7 0$\frac{3}{4}$</u>	
To be deduced the yearly rent of £40 Scots for the lands of Glenfad, of which Sheugly was in possession from the Attainder to Whitsunday 1730	46 6 0	
Remains	£93 1 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Interest of said remaining Sume at 5 per cent. from Whitsunday 1730 to Do. 1732	9 6 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	
	<u>102 7 1$\frac{11}{12}$</u>	
By 3000 Merks Scots due to Æneas Grant of Duldreggan, for which he was in possession of lands and is now assigned to the Accomptant, Principall and Interest at Whitsunday 1732	183 6 8	
By 500 Merks Scots of Principal and Interest to Whitsunday 1732 Assign'd by William Martin Creditor on the said Estate to the Accomptant being £85 7s 7 $\frac{1}{6}$ d Sterling, but in regard the price of the Estate falls short of paying the personal Debts, the proportion due the Accomptant is only	62 2 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	
By £74 13g 4d and 240 Merks Scots due to Alexander Duff of Drumuir, with Interest to Whitsunday 1732, Assigned to the Accomptant, being £61 4s 7fd Sterling. The proportion is only.	44 11 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	
By £234 13s 4d Scots due to John Baillie, with Interest from the purchase to Whitsunday 1732, Assigned to the Accomptant, being £21 10s 2 $\frac{2}{3}$ d Sterling, the proportion is only.	15 13 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
By 2000 Merks Scots due to William Frazer, with Interest conform to the decree to Whitsunday 1732, Assigned to the Accomptant, being £977 8s 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ d Sterling, the proportion is only...	711 7 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	
By the Feu Dutys payable to the Crown, out of the said Estate due from the year 1688 to the year 1715, which the said Ludovick Colquhoun has given Security to pay if his Majesty does not discharge the same, being	75 3 4	
	<u>£1194 12 0</u>	

(Signed) JOHN CLERK.
 (") GEORGE DALRYMPLE
 (") THOS. KENNEDY.
 (") EDW. EDLIN.

Exchequer Chamber, 21st July, 1732.
 (Signed) LUD. COLQUHOUN.

APPENDIX H (PAGE 280).

(The originals of these papers are at Castle Grant).

I. A LIST OF THE PERSONS IN URQUHART WHO WERE CONCERNED IN THE REBELLION, SURRENDERED THEMSELVES PRISONERS TO SR. LUDOVICK GRANT, AND WERE BY HIM BROUGHT IN TO INVERNESS. 1746.

1. Evan Dow¹ in Corrymony. Forced to the North by the Rebels. An Honest Man.
2. Donald Roy² in Carnach. Forced. An Honest Man.
3. William Grant there. Forced. An Honest Man.
4. Donald McMillan in Tulloch. Forced. Returned home soon. Honest.
5. William McAlister in Polmale. An Honest Man.
6. James Cumming in Pitcherrel-Begg. Forced, but Reckon'd a plunderer in the North.
7. Archibald Grant in Achtemerak. Engaged willingly, and went with the Rebels South and North.
8. William Dow³ there. Forced. An Honest Man.
9. Donald Fraser *alias* Gardiner⁴ there. A very Industrious Honest man. Forced.
10. Alexander McConachy oig in Bunloit. Forced. An Honest man.
11. Alexander Grant *alias* Bain⁵ there. Not forced. Reckon'd a plunderer in the North.
12. John McAlister vic Ian Roy in Clune Begg. Was in the North with the Rebels, and not under the Character of An Honest Man this severall years.
13. Donald Dow⁶ there. Forced. An Honest Man.
14. Duncan Bain⁷ in Aughtuie. Engaged with the Rebels meerly for want of Bread to his poor family, and is an honest man.
15. Duncan Cuming went with the Rebels the day before the Battle of Culloden, and never Received Arms or Pay. Is an honest man.
16. Alexander Roy⁸ in Corimony. An Honest man. Forced.

LIST OF REBELLS IN URQUHART APPREHENDED BY SR. LUDOVICK GRANT, AND BY HIM SENT TO INVERNESS.

17. John Bain⁹ in Corimony. Forced with the Rebels for two or three days, but desearted them befor they left the parish. An honest man.

¹ Black Evan. ² Red Donald. ³ Black William. ⁴ Fraser was a gardener.
⁵ Bain, fair-haired. ⁶ Black Donald. ⁷ Fair-haired Duncan. ⁸ Red Alexander.
⁹ Fair-haired John.

18. Donald Bain¹ there. Forced the day before the battle of Culoden. Honest.
19. Alexander Bain² there. Forced said day. Is an honest man.

That the above Observations and Characters are Just, according to my best Information and my own Reall Oppinion, is at Inverness the tenth day of May, One thousand seven hundred and forty six years, attested by me, John Grant, Minister of the Gospell at Urquhart.

(Signed) JOHN GRANT, Minr.

N.B.—None of the above List Engaged in the Rebellion till the Close of Febry. last, excepting Archibald Grant above specified.

(Signed) JOHN GRANT, Minr.

II. A LIST OP ALL THE MEN IN GLENMORISTON THAT SÜR-
RENDER'D THEMSELVES TO SR. LUDOVICK GRANT, MAY THE
4TH, AND BY HIM DELIVERED TO HIS ROYALL HIGHNESS
THE DUKE OF CUMBERLAND, MAY THE 5TH, 1746.

1. John McCallum in Coinachan. A Volunteer. Of a fair Character before the Rebellion.
2. Hugh Miller there.³ A Volunteer and Noted Thieff.
3. Peter McHomash in Craskie. Made his Escape from the South in Harvest. Again forced out, and Escaped after Travelling four miles with the Rebels, and a third time Escaped from the North. Very Honest.
4. John Roy Grant there. Desearted before Glds-muir. Forced in November last by Glengary's son, and Disearted from Perth at Chrismass. Continued at home till Spring, when he again Escaped from the North, and so was in no Engagement. Of a fair Character.
5. John Mitchell there. Pressed. Disearted twice, and was in no Action. Of a fair Character.
6. Donald McCoil Duy there. Pressed by Glengary's Son, and disearted twice. Of an honest and fair Character.
7. John McInteyre there. A Volunteer. Suspected a Thieff.
8. Angus Buy⁴ there. Pressed three times, and Disearted. Never Inclinaire to Useing Arms, and Honest.
9. Donald Roy in Bellindrom. Pressed by Glengary's son. Of a fair Carracter.
10. Allan Roy there. A Volunteer and a thieff.

¹ Fair-haired Donald. ² Fair-haired Alexander. ³ Hugh wag a miller by trade. ⁴ Yellow Angus.

11. Donald McCoil vic Ian Duy. Pressed, and Disearated after travelling twenty four miles with the Rebels. Honest.
12. John McEvan there. Pressed. At no Engagement, and of a Suspected Carracter.
13. William Buy there. Pressed to the North in March last. A thief.
14. John Grant in Belnagarn. Pressed twice by Glenmoriston. He made his Escape from the South, and [was] Returned by the way by a party of the Rebels that stoped the passes. He defyed them to bring him to the North in March last. Honest.
15. Donald Grant there. Never in Arms till pressed March last, and Disearated in a fortnight's time. Honest.
16. Donald Grant in Ballintombuy. Pressed twice. Upon Disearating was pursued to the Hills. Always shewed the Greatest Aversion to the late Unnaturall Rebellion. An Honest Man.
17. Peter Campbell there. Influenced by his Superior [Glenmoriston] to rise in arms. An Honest Man.
18. Peter Grant in Tullocheichart-more. Pressed, and three times Disearated. Never at any Action. Honest.
19. John McAlister *alias* Grant in Belnagarn. Never in Arms till pressed, and Disearated in a fortnight's time. Honest.
20. Duncan Grant in Vester Dundregon. Pressed and Honest.
21. Duncan McWilliam there. Pressed by Glengary's Son, and Disearated twice. An Honest Man.
22. John Mclan vic farquhar there. Disearated after Falkirk Skirmish, and he Defyed them afterwards to Rise in Arms. Honest.
23. Farquhar Mclan Mcfarquhar there. Never in Arms till pressed in March last, and was at no Engagement. Honest.
24. Angus Grant there. Pressed by Glenmoriston and Lochgary at Different times. At no Action, and no ways Inclyned to Rebellion. Honest.
25. John McCoil Roy there. Pressed. Of a Peaceable Disposition. Honest.
26. Alexr. McEvan Roy there. A Volunteare. Honest.
27. Donald Grant there. A Volunteer. Honest.
28. Thomas McCay there. Withstood severall atacks, but at length was Pressed. Honest.
29. Evan McCoil vic William there. Pressed. Honest.
30. John Grant in Inverwick. Of a Valueable Charraeter, and always Showed an Aversion to Rebellion tho Obliged to be in Arms. Upon the Rebels Return to the North he Defyed all Solicitations to Rise any more in Arms.

31. Archibald Campbell *alias* McAllister there. A Volunteer. An Honest Man.
32. Duncan Rioch¹ there. A poor harmless fellow. Draged out.
33. John ffraser there. Volunteer. Honest.
34. James Grant in Wester Inverwick. Resisted all Sollicitations till forced to the North in March last, but soon Returned. Honest.
35. Alexander Grant in Wester Inverwick. Pressed Sevrall times and always Disearated. He Detested Rebellion, for which he was Ubraided by some for Cowardice and all the Most Opprobious Names. Honest.
36. Alexander Grant there, Boatman. Forced twice. Honest.
37. Peter Grant in Easter Achlein. Pressed by Glenmoriston and Glangary's son at Different times. At no Action. Honest.
38. John Grant there. Pressed, and still Disearated. Honest.
39. Alexander Dow McDonald in Wester Auchlein. Pressed. Honest.
40. Donald Grant in Blairy. Volunteer. Honest.
41. James Grant there. About 60 years of age, yet forced in March last, but soon Disearated. Honest.
42. Donald Chisholm there. Volunteer. Honest.
43. Alexander Ferguson there. Pressed. Honest.
44. Duncan Grant in Livicie. Pressed. Honest.
45. Angus McGilphadrick there. Pressed. Honest.
46. Alexander McAlister Vic Evan there. An Old Sickly man. Pressed to Supply the place of his Son who hapned to be Indisposed March last. Honest.
47. Alexander Grant there. Volunteer. Honest.
48. Donald McAlister vic Evan there. Never in Arms till forced to the North in March last. Honest.
49. John McAlister Oig there. Volunteer. A noted thieff.
50. Alexander Buy McDonald in Achnagoneren. Frequently pressed, and Disearated. Never in Action. Honest.
51. Donald Farquharson and
52. Alexander Farquharson there } Both pressed, and of Good
Charracters.
53. William Farquharson there. Never in Arms till forced to the North March last. Honest.
54. James Cumming there. Pressed. Honest.
55. Peter Farquharson there. Never in Arms till forced in March last. Honest.
56. Donald Farquharson } Both Influenced by their Superior.
in Aldsay and } The said William Returned after
57. William McEvan in } Gladsmuir and never Rose any
Invermoriston. } more in Arms. Honest.

¹ Speckled Duncan.

58. Alexander Grant in Delcaitack. Joined the Rebell Army in passing the Country, and returned befor they Reached Stirling. Always bore an Utter Aversion to this Rebellion. Honest.
59. John Fraser, and } Forced when the Pretenders Son landed,
60. John McFarquhar } but Returned after Travelling about
there. } sixteen miles. Honest.
61. George Buy McDonald there. }
62. Donald McAlister Duy there. } All Pressed and Honest.
63. Duncan Grant there. }

N.B.—The people of Delcaithack were Ill treated by three different persons, and in Particular Glengary's son sent a party 3 miles Distance in Novr. last to burn their all If they Refused to Rise in Arms.

64. James Grant, Smith. Pressed by Glenmoriston. Honest.
65. Donald McGilchrist in Livisie. Frequently Shunned Solicitations to Rise in Arms. Honest.
66. William Bain in Wester Dundregon. A Volunteer of a Suspected Character.
67. John McAlister vic Coil vic Conachie McDonald. Volunteer. Honest.
68. John Buy Stewart in Kily-Chuimen [Fort-Augustus]. A Baggage boy.

N.B.—In Novemr. last Colle M'Donald of Barisdell wrot to Dundregon to have the Men of Glenmoriston Convened and Ready to march with him to Perth against he pass the Country, otherwise he will Destroy and Burn it Stoop and Roop, but the said Dundregon Disregarded his threatnings, and would not in the least Concern himself that way.

That the above Observations and Characters are Just, according to my best Information, and my own Real oppinion, is, att Inverness, this tenth Day of May, One thousand Seven hundred & forty Six years, attested by William Grant, Missionary Minister of the Gospell att Glenmoriston.

(Signed) WILLIAM GRANT, Minr.

III. LIST OF ARMS SURRENDERED TO LUDOVIOK GRANT AT BALMACAAN, MAY, 1746.

FROM the original List, which is at Castle Grant, it appears that the Glenmoriston men surrendered 61 firelocks, 7 bayonets, 26 swords, 7 pistols, 1 Lochaber axe, 2 dirks, and 12 belts; and that the Urquhart men surrendered 8 firelocks, 1 sword, 2 dirks, and 4 belts. These arms were delivered by Ludovick Grant to the Duke of Cumberland on 5th May.

APPENDIX I (PAGE 292).

REPORT OF THE CATTLE AND OTHER EFFECTS TAKEN BY THE
ARMY FROM THE COUNTRY OF URQUHART IN 1746.
[Original at Castle Grant.]

KILLMICHEL, the 23rd day of January, 1747, In Presence of John Grant of Ballintome, Baillie of that part of the Regality of Grant called the Lordship of Urquhart, Compeared John Shaw, writer, Inverness, and represented that Cattle and other Effects had been last summer carried off by a partie of the Duke of Kingston's Light Horse, and that as they were to make a representation to the Government for redress, as they were Loyall Subjects, Craved the Baillie might take their Depositions upon the Losses by them sustained ; which the Baillie did.

Accordingly Compeared John ffraser in Divach, Who Depones that there was taken from him Twenty-eight Cows, each of which was worth Twenty-eight merks Scots money, two mares and two foals worth One hunder'd merks, One hundered Sheep at four Shillings sterling each, ffty Goat at ffour Shillings Sterl. each, and Household ffurniture to the Extent of three hundred merks ; Which is truth as he shall answer to God, and Depones he cannot write.

(Signed) JOHN GRANTT.

[Then follow the Depositions of the other Tenants ; and from the " Report" is made up the following " Accompt," which is also preserved at Castle Grant.]

ACCOMPT OF CATTLE, &C., TAKEN BY THE DUKE OF KINGSTON'S LIGHT
HORSE OUT OF THAT PART OF SR. LUDOVICK GRANT'S ESTATE CALLED
THE LORDSHIP OF URQUHART.

	£ Sterling.	£	s.	D.
John Fraser in Divach had taken from him—				
28 cows at 28 merks Scots money each	£43 11 1½	}	95	15 6½
2 mares and 2 foals at 100 merks	5 11 1½			
100 sheep at 4 sh. Ster. Each	20 0 0			
50 goats at 4 sh. Ster. Each	10 0 0			
Household furniture value 300 merks	16 13 4			
John McDugald in Clunemore had taken from him—				
12 cows at 28 merks each	£18 13 4	}	37	19 6½
5 horses at 40 merks each	11 2 2½			
41 sheep at 4 sh. Ster. each	8 4 0			
Dugald McDonald in Borlumore had taken from him—				
6 Cows at 24 merks Each			8	0 0
James ffraser in Divach had taken from him—				
24 Cows at 28 merks Each	£37 6 8½	}	54	10 8½
3 horses at £2 Ster. Each	6 0 0			
56 sheep at 4 sh. Ster. Each	11 4 0			

	£ Sterling.	£ s. D.
John Mcfie in Divach had taken from him—		
20 cows at £1 4/ Ster. Each	£24 0 0	} 44 0 0
4 horses at 2 0 Ster. Each	8 0 0	
60 sheep at 0 4 sh. Ster. Each.	12 0 0	
Donald McDugald in Borlumore had taken from him—		10 10 0
7 cows at £1 10/ Ster. Each		
John Macdonald in Borlumore had taken from him—		
5 cows at £1 8/ Ster. Each	£7 0 0	} 9 10 0
1 mare 1 foal £2 10 Ster	2 10 0	
Christian Cameron in Borlumore had taken from her—		4 10 0
2 Cows & 1 horse £1 10/ Ster. Each		
John Cameron in Clunebegg had taken from him—		
15 cows & 2 horses at £2 0 0 Ster. Each		34 0 0
Donald Cameron in Bunloit had taken from him—		
8 Cows at £1 4 Ster. Each	£9 12	} 20 4 0
28 Sheep at 0 4 sh. Ster. Each	5 12	
2 horses at 5 0 Sterl.	5 0	
Anne Fraser in Belimacan had taken from her—		
42 sheep at £0 4 sh. Ster. Each		8 8 0
William Grant in Belimacan had taken from him—		
6 Cows at £1 5 Ster. each	£7 10	} 11 10 0
20 sheep at 0 4 Ster. each	4 0	
Donald McDonald in Divach had taken from him—		
12 Cows at £1 5 Ster. Each	£15 0	} 33 0 0
5 horses at 2 0 Ster. Each	10 0	
40 sheep at 0 4 Ster. Each	8 0	
Dugald McDonald in Bunloit had taken from him—		
6 Cows at £1 5/ Ster. Each	£7 10	} 30 10 0
9 horses at 2 0 Ster. Each	18 0	
25 Sheep at 0 4 Ster. Each	5 0	
John McWilliam in Bunloit had taken from him—		
9 cows at £1 4 Ster. Each	£10 16	} 32 0 0
7 horses at 2 0 Ster. Each	14 0	
36 Sheep at 0 4 Ster. Each	7 4	
Samuel Cameron in Clunebeg had taken from him—		
11 Cows at £1 5 Ster. Each	£13 15	} 24 7 0
5 Horses at 2 0 Ster. Each	10 0	
3 Sheep at 0 12 Ster.	0 12	
John Cameron, Bunloit, had taken from him—		
10 Cows at £1 5 Ster. Each	£12 10	} 34 10 0
5 horses at 2 0 Ster. Each	10 0	
60 Sheep at 0 4 Ster. Each	12 0	
Samuel Cameron in Clunemore had taken from him—		
9 Cows at £1 5 Ster. Each	£11 5	} 31 5 0
6 horses 12 0 Ster.	12 0	
40 Sheep 0 4 Ster. Each	8 0	
John Cameron in Bunloit had taken from him—		
43 Sheep at £0 4 Ster. Each	£8 12	} 10 12 0
1 horse at 2 0 Ster.	2 0	
Evan McDonald in Bunloit had taken from him—		
13 Cows at £1 5 Ster. Each	£17 5	} 35 17 0
9 horses at 2 0 Ster. Each	18 0	
3 Sheep 0 12 Sterl	0 12	
John McDonald in Pitcherrel had taken from him—		
4 Cows £5 0 Ster.	£5 0	} 22 4 0
7 horses 14 0 Ster.	14 0	
16 Sheep 0 4 Ster. Each	3 4	

	£ Sterling.		£ s. d.
Donald McDonald in Clunemore had taken from him—			
16 Cows at £1 5 Ster. Each	£20 0	}	34 0 0
2 horses at 2 0 Ster. Each	4 0		
50 Sheep at 0 4 Ster. Each	10 0		
Donald Fraser in Bunloit had taken from him—			
6 Cows £8 0 Ster.	£8 0	}	28 0 0
5 horses 10 0 Sterl.	10 0		
30 Sheep 6 0 Ster.	6 0		
20 Goats 4 0 Ster.	4 0		
Donald Noble in Belimacan had taken from him—			
8 Cows at £1 5 Ster. Each	£10 0	}	28 0 0
90 Sheep at 0 4 Ster. Each	18 0		
Alexander Grant in Bellimacan had taken from him—			
36 Sheep at £0 4 Ster. Each			7 4 0
John Macdonald in Divach had taken from him—			
4 Cows £5 0 Ster.		}	19 12 0
7 horses 14 0 Ster.			
3 Sheep 0 12 Ster.			
Duncan Cameron in Divach had taken from him—			
8 Cows £10 0 Ster.		}	20 4 0
3 horses 6 0 Ster.			
21 Sheep 4 4 Ster.			
James Grant in Kilmore had taken from him—			
5 horses £13 0			13 0 0
	Total		<u>£743 2 9½</u>

APPENDIX J (PAGE 298).

EXTRACTS FROM BISHOP FORBES' "LYON IN MOURNING."

[MS. in Advocates' Library.]

"Six or seven weeks after the battle of Culloden the party commanded by Major Lockhart in Glenmoriston shot two old and one young man, a son of one of the former,¹ when they were harrowing, and expecting no harm. Grant of Daldrigian, who took no concern with the Highland army, was ordered by Lockhart (his house being surrounded by soldiers) to gather his own and all the cattle in one part of the country, while Lockhart was harrowing [harrying] and burning the other part ; which being impossible for him to do against the time that Lockhart came back, he ordered him to be bound in hand and foot, erecting a gallows, stripped him naked, and carried him to the foot of the gallows, with the three corpses of the men they had killed the day before, like sacks,

¹ The names of the men are given elsewhere in the *Lyon*. See p. 295 *supra*.

across on three horses, and hung the three bodies by the feet on the gallows; and they, at the same time, would have killed Daldrigan, had not Captain Grant, in Loudon's regiment, prevented it. They would hardly allow his wife time to take the rings off her fingers; but were going to cut off her fingers, having stripped her of her clothes, her house and effects being burned. And in the braes of Glenmoriston, a party there ravished a gentlewoman big with child, and tenants' wives, and left them on the ground after they were ravished by all the party; and Lockhart, in his way to Strathglass, shot a man,¹ wading a water, with the Whig teacher's protection in his hand to shew him, without speaking one word: and the whole party ravished there a woman big with child, and left her on the ground almost dead. All these are certain facts, which may be depended on, being known by a person of good credit." [Narrative by Rev. James Hay, Inverness].

"True, said Patrick Grant, that said Isabel Macdonald [wife of Alexander Macdonald] was ravished . . . in the Brae of Coiraghoth [Corri-Dho] about two miles from the Cave, and about six weeks before Lammas; and that one Flora Macdonald, wife to John Macdonald, was ravished by the same party, at the same time, and at the same place. . . . The parties that thus came a ravaging to the Braes of Glenmoriston after the Battle of Culloden, stript the women and children of all the cloaths that could be useful to them (the sogers), and left them only the rags."

APPENDIX K (PAGE 317).

THE SEVEN MEN OF GLENMORISTON.

THE following notices of the Seven Men may be of interest :—

In 1751, Patrick Grant informed Bishop Forbes that ALEXANDER MACDONALD was then dead. (Lyon in Mourning). Some time after Culloden, a son was born to him, whom he named Charles after the Prince. Charles was the grandfather of the late Duncan Macdonald of Torgoil (from whom the Author took down interesting traditions, and many lines of unpublished Ossianic poetry), of the late Bailie Duncan Macdonald, Inverness, and of Charles Macdonald, now tenant of Knocknagael, near Inverness, and of Balnacarn, in Glenmoriston.

¹ The man's name is given elsewhere in the *Lyon*. See p. 296 *supra*.

ALEXANDER CHISHOLM, according to Grant, was also dead in 1751. He had a son John, whose son William emigrated to America, and lived in Glenmore, Glengarry, Canada, in 1832.

DONALD CHISHOLM lived at Blairie till 1769, when he emigrated to Canada, where he died. In 1832, several of his children were living in Canada, one of them being Lewis Chisholm, captain 1st Regiment of Glengarry Militia, who resided on the Black River, Glengarry.

HUGH CHISHOLM spent many years in Edinburgh, where he was known to Home, the historian of the Rebellion, and to Sir Walter Scott, "who subscribed, with others, to a small annuity, which was sufficient to render him comfortable." (*Tales of a Grandfather*). In his old age he returned to Glenmoriston, where he was remembered by persons who communicated what they knew of him to the Author (see foot-note, p. 317, *supra*). In his latter days he lived in Balnabruich, Strathglass, where he died. He had a son Alexander, who had a son Donald, who emigrated from Achlain, Glenmoriston, to Canada, about 1820. Donald and his family lived in 1832 at Lochiel, Glengarry, Canada. Hugh had another son Charles (named after the Prince), who lived at Druinach, Strathglass, till his death about 1820. Charles' descendants are still in the district. Hugh's sword was taken to America, where it came into the possession of Dr Stewart Chisholm, Royal Artillery. It is now in the hands of Dr Chisholm's son, Captain Chisholm of Glassburn, Strathglass.

GRIGOR MACGREGOR was alive in 1751, and, according to Patrick Grant, "as ready for a good ploy as ever." He was taken prisoner some time after the Prince left, in connection with an attack on soldiers, and seizure of cattle; but he made his escape, and returned to Glenmoriston.

JOHN MACDONALD or CAMPBELL was also implicated in the attack on the soldiers, and was for a long time kept in prison in Inverness. There was no sufficient evidence against him, and he was in the end liberated. He was known as "Os Ean," from the Prince's mistake in thinking that was his name. The explanation given by Grant of the error is that John's companions were in the habit of addressing him "Aos Ean," or, more correctly, "Eisd, Iain!"—"Harken, John!" John is stated by Sir Walter Scott and other historians to have been hanged for stealing a cow—he who scorned the £30,000 bribe! The statement is incorrect. It appears from the *Scots Magazine* for 1754, that in May of that year, "John Mac Ewan Vic William, *alias* Macdonell, some time residenter in Ballado, in Glenmoriston," was hanged at Inverlochy for theft. This man, on being apprehended, gave out that he was one of the Seven Men. The result was that efforts were made to save his

life, but unsuccessfully. In 1756, Patrick Grant explained the true circumstances to Bishop Forbes. His old companion, John Macdonald, whose real name was Campbell, was alive then, and for many years thereafter. He was supported by Glenaladale until the latter's death. In 1762, Macnab of Innishewen collected money for him. He was then about sixty years of age, and had a sickly wife and young family. He lived in Glenmoriston, but wandered about a good deal. In 1770, he walked to Ballachulish to meet Bishop Forbes. "When making ready to go to the foresaid storehouse for worship," records the Bishop in his Journal, under date "July 8th, 4th Sunday after Trinity," "I spied an old, venerable, gray-headed man, looking wistfully at me, and solicitous to carry books, or any other thing. In setting out for the boat, Stewart of Invernahyle met us, and, after common compliments, told me that this was John Os Ean Mack Donell, the principal of the eight noted Glenmoriston men in 1746, who had come thirty six long miles to see me. Upon this, making up to him to take him by the hand, he fell flat upon his face to the ground, in the Eastern manner, from which I soon raised him up, the Tear starting in my eye as well as in his, and asked by an Interpreter, as he could speak nothing but Gaelic, how he had found me out. He answered that hearing I was in the Country, he well knew that Ballachelish would be my Head-Quarters, and therefore he had come hither. Old Ballachelish, turning about just as we were ready to go on Board the Boat, and pointing to the Valuable Hero, said, *There is the man that did more for HIM, Sir, than us all!* I gave him some small thing to bear his Charges in footing the Journey, but not so much as I inclined, not having it to spare, from the unexpected Jaunt to Argilshire. . . . The Reason why John had taken such a Journey to see me is that for some years past I had been as lucky as to make up a small Pension of five £ a-year for him, which pays his Farm. This makes poor John very easy in his circumstances, and I transmit it to him thro' the Hands of Ballachelish, Junior, who told me that Mr Seton of Touch, happening to be in the country, after purchasing the Estate of Appin, when John chanced to come for his Pension, gave him three guineas." Less prosperous times fell on John, and on 8th June 1775, the Bishop writes :—"Poor Os Ean, upon failing of his usual moiety, joined the emigrants in August last, to seek a grave in a foreign land [Canada], where his merit is not known, and would be little regarded."

PATRICK GRANT appears never to have got over the loss of his cattle and destruction of his property in 1746. In 1751 he arrived in Edinburgh in a state of poverty, on his way to the Continent to visit the Prince. As Gaelic was his only

language, he was persuaded not to proceed further. He had interviews with Bishop Forbes (then the Rev. Robert Forbes of Leith) who took down from him long accounts of events after Culloden, which are recorded in the Lyon in Mourning. "I gave Patrick Grant a certificate," writes Mr Forbes, "desiring him to try if he could make any Thing for himself among Friends in and about Edr., to whom Donald Macdonald (his Interpreter) would direct him, and even attend him." The certificate ran as follows :

"Leith, Octr. 18, 1751.

"That the Bearer hereof, PATRICK GRANT, is one of the GLENMORISTON MEN so noted for the amazing Preservation of ONE in the greatest Extremity of Danger and Distress, at the manifest Hazard of Life and all, THE IMMENSE SUM notwithstanding, is attested by

(Signed) "ROBERT FORBES, Clergyman.

" N.B.—The Bearer can speak Erse only."

Forbes also had Patrick's portrait painted, from which probably the miniature now in Glenmoriston's possession was taken (see p. 314, *supra*). In 1759 Patrick was pressed into the army, and he served for some years in North America. In 1763 he returned to Glenmoriston, in the enjoyment of a Chelsea pension, and he there passed the remaining years of his life.

Bards have sung, in Gaelic and English, of the Seven Men of Glenmoriston ; and the Prince and themselves in the Cave have been made the subject of many a painting. Is it not time, however, that painters should cease to call their pictures "Prince Charles in *the Robbers' Cave* ?"

APPENDIX L (PAGE 319).

NOTICES OF THE PRINCIPAL FAMILIES OF THE PARISH.

IT is not intended to give full accounts in these Notices of the families to which they refer. The Author regrets that the space at his disposal does not admit of any attempt to give detailed genealogies.

I. CONACHAR MAC AOIDH, AND HIS DESCENDANTS.

The story of Conachar, son of Aodh or Aed, is given on pages 11 to 14 *supra*. He flourished about 1160, and is the first person on record said to have been proprietor of Urquhart. From him are descended the Mackays (descendants of Aodh or Aed) ; the

Forbeses, who took their name from Forbois in Aberdeenshire, where they settled; and the Urquharts, who took their name from Conachar's Glen (Urquhart). Conachar's son, Alexander, settled in Caithness and Sutherland, and became the first Chief of the Clan Aoidh, or Mackays. That clan, however, continued to be known in Glen-Urquhart. The Rev. James Fraser, minister of Kirkhill in the seventeenth century, records that there were Mackays in the Glen in the thirteenth century; and in the sixteenth we find members of the clan large holders of land in the Glen. See under Mackays of Achmonie.

II. THE DURWARDS.

THOMAS DURWARD, son of Malcolm of Lundin, became proprietor of Urquhart early in the thirteenth century. The history of his family's connection with the Parish is given on pages 15 to 17 *supra*. "The Durwards, or *Ostarii Regis*," says Mr Cosmo Innes (Thanes of Cawdor p. 1), "though hardly mentioned in our books of pedigree, were a family of great power and possessions. The first of them, who took his name from his office, styles himself 'Thomas filius Malcolmi de Lundin hostiarius domini Regis' (cir. 1220). He inherited through his mother, who must have been a daughter of an Earl of Mar, large estates in the lower division of that great Earldom. His munificent donations to the Church show him as proprietor of lands in the parishes of Skene, Echt, Kinerny, Banchory, Midmar, Kincardine Oneil (where he built a bridge over the Dee), Lumfanan, Alford, Coull, and Leochel. He had property in Moray also, and was Sheriff of Inverness in 1226. Gilbert . . . had some right to the lands of Boleskine, and the family were also proprietors of lands at Urquhart. Thomas's son and heir, Alan Durward, was a person of great consequence in Scotland, holding the office of Great Justiciary from 1223 to 1251, and again in 1255. Besides their Northern possessions, the Durwards had lands in Angus—Lintrathen and others, and it was at the Abbey of Cupar in Angus that Alan chose his place of burial. But it is only in the fastnesses of Mar, and round their old Castle of Coull, that the memory of those great lords has lingered in popular tradition. The Cromar peasant still believes that the Kirk-bell of Coull rings of its own accord when a Durward dies. It is not known whether Gilbert was a son of Thomas Durward, nor can we do more than conjecture into what families the three co-heiresses of Alan, the Great Justiciary, carried his immense possessions."

III. THE CUMMINGS.

After the death of Alan Durward the Cummings appear to have got possession of Urquhart Castle and its domain, and to have retained them till the time of the War of Independence, although, probably, they had no right of property in them. Sir Alexander Cumming held the Castle for a time for Edward I. See Chapter II. See under Cummings of Dulshangie.

IV. THE PRINCIPAL FAMILIES CONNECTED WITH THE PARISH DURING THE 14TH AND 15TH CENTURIES.

These were the FORBESES, RANDOLPHS, LAUDERS, CHISHOLMS, the WOLF of BADENOCH, and his son the EARL of MAR, the LORDS of the ISLES, and the MACLEANS. Their connection with the Parish is narrated in Chapters II., III., and IV. The heads of the family of Macleans became proprietors of Dochgarroch, but some of the name are still tenants in Glen-Urquhart. Mr Allan Maclean of Aberystwyth is the present head of the family.

V. THE LAIRDS OF GRANT.

The "Chiefs of Grant" contains a very complete history and genealogy of the family of Grant of Grant, and the history of their connection with Urquhart is fully given in the foregoing pages. No more than a list of them is, therefore, required here.

JOHN THE BARD (1st), who acquired the Barony of Urquhart in 1509, and held it till his death in 1528, was descended from John le Grant, proprietor of Inverallan in 1316, and probably son of Sir Laurence le Grant, Sheriff of Inverness in 1263.¹ The Bard married Margaret Ogilvy. The following are his successors, proprietors of Urquhart :—(2nd) JAMES GRANT (m. 1st Elizabeth Forbes, and 2nd Christian Barclay), son of the Bard, proprietor from 1528 to 1553 ; (3rd) JOHN (m. 1st Lady Margaret Stewart, and 2nd Lady Janet Leslie), son of James, 1553 to 1585 ; (4th) JOHN (m. Lady Lilius Murray), son of Duncan, son of John (3rd), 1585 to 1622 ; (5th) Sir JOHN (m. Mary Ogilvy), son of John, 1622 to 1637 ; (6th) JAMES (m. Lady Mary Stewart), son of Sir John, 1637 to 1663 ; (7th) LUDOVICK (m. 1st Janet Brodie, and 2nd Jean Houston), son of James, 1663 to 1699, when (although he lived till 1716) he resigned Urquhart to his son, Brigadier Alexander Grant ; (8th) Brigadier ALEXANDER GRANT (m. 1st Elizabeth Stewart, and 2nd Anne Smith), son of Ludovick, 1699 to 1717 ; (9th) Sir JAMES (m. Anne Colquhoun), brother of the Brigadier, 1719 to 1747 ; (10th) Sir LUDOVICK (m. 1st Marion

¹ See Chiefs of Grant I., pp. 8-15 and 499.

Dalrymple, and 2nd Lady Margaret Ogilvie), son of Sir James, 1747 to 1773 ; (11th) Sir JAMES (m. Jane Duff), son of Sir Ludovick, 1773 to 1811 ; (12th) Sir LEWIS ALEXANDER (who succeeded to the title and estates of Seafield), son of Sir James, 1811 to 1840 ; (13th) FRANCIS WILLIAM, Earl of Seafield (m. 1st Mary Anne Dunn, and 2nd Louisa Emma Maunsell), brother of Lewis Alexander, 1840 to 1853 ; (14th) JOHN CHARLES, Earl of Seafield (m. the Hon. Caroline Stuart), son of Francis William, 1853 to 1881 ; (15th) IAN CHARLES, Earl of Seafield, son of John Charles, from 1881 to 1884, when he died unmarried, leaving his estates to his mother, CAROLINE, Countess of Seafield, the present Proprietrix. He was succeeded in the titles by his uncle, the Honourable JAMES GRANT, who, on his death in June, 1888, was succeeded by his son FRANCIS WILLIAM. The latter died in December, 1888, and was succeeded by his young son JAMES, the present Earl.

VI. GRANTS OF CORRIMONY.

The pedigree of this family is given in "The Chiefs of Grant," Vol. L, p. 515—the issue of James Grant, 7th of Corrimony, by his first wife, being, however, omitted. The first Grant of Corrimony was (1st) JOHN (son of John the Bard, Laird of Grant), to whom the estate was granted in 1509. His wife is said to have been a daughter of Strachan of Culloden. He died in 1533. The following are his successors:—(2nd) JOHN, his son (married Marjory Grant), died about 1593 ; (3rd) JOHN, son of the latter (m. Christian Rose), died before 1663 ; [WILLIAM, son of John (3rd), who predeceased his father] ; (4th) JOHN, son of William (m. Katherine Macdonald), died before 1724 ; (5th) JOHN, son of John (4th) (m. Mary Keith), died 1726 ; (6th) ALEXANDER, son of John (5th) (m. 1st Jane Ogilvie, 2nd Catherine Fraser, 3rd Alicia Macdonald), died 1797 ; (7th) JAMES, advocate and author, born 1743, died 1835 (see p. 405). In 1825, James sold that portion of his estate of old called Meiklies and Craskaig, thereafter Lakefield, and now Kilmartin, to Patrick Grant of Lochletter and Redcastle ;¹ and in 1833 Corrimony proper was sold to Thomas Ogilvy.²

¹ The following have been the proprietors of Lakefield, now Kilmartin, since its sale by James Grant :—Patrick Grant, 1825 to 1836 ; Miss Hannah Fraser, Bruiach, from 1836 to 1838 ; Thomas Ogilvy of Corrimony, 1838 to 1852 ; Archibald Henry Foley Cameron, 1852 to 1884, when the estate was purchased by the present proprietor, Alasdair Campbell of Kilmartin and Blackhall.

² The following have been the proprietors of Corrimony since its purchase by Mr Ogilvy :—Thomas Ogilvy, 1833 to 1874, when he conveyed it to his son, John Francis Ogilvy (Mr Thomas Ogilvy died in 1877) ; John Francis Ogilvy, 1874 to 1887 ; David P. Sellar, from 1887 to 1888, when the estate was purchased by Lachlan Andrew Macpherson, the present proprietor.

James Grant (7th) was twice married. By his first wife, Elizabeth Robertson, he had several children. His successors in the representation of the family are, his son, Captain JOHN GRANT, born 1790, died 1861 ; JAMES GRANT, the novelist, son of Captain John Grant, born 1822, died 1887 ; and RODERICK GRANT, son of the novelist, born 1860, now a Roman Catholic priest in London.

The second wife of James Grant (7th) was Katherine Baillie Mackay. They had eight sons and two daughters. The representative of this marriage is Sir JAMES ALEXANDER GRANT, M.D., M.P. for Ottawa, son of James Grant, M.D., son of James Grant (7th).

VII. GRANTS OF SHEWGLIE.

The pedigree of this family is given in "The Chiefs of Grant."

ALEXANDER GRANT, 1st of Shewglie (married Lilius Grant), was a son of John Grant, 2nd of Corrimony. According to a family tradition, he was his father's eldest son and heir, but was in some manner over-reached by his brother John, who consequently became proprietor of Corrimony. Certain transactions between Alexander and the Laird of Grant, in course of which Alexander was served heir-in-general to his father, would seem to show that the story is not without foundation. Alexander died about 1630. His successors have been his son (2nd) ROBERT (married Margaret Fraser), died about 1650 ; (3rd) Robert's son, JAMES, who fought at Killicrankie, and was killed at Corribuy in 1691 or 1692 (see p. 222 *supra*), (m. 1st Janet Maclean, and 2nd Hannah Fraser) ; (4th) ALEXANDER, son of James (m. 1st Margaret, daughter of The Chisholm, and 2nd Isabel, daughter of Glenmoriston), died in London in 1746 (see p. 288 *supra* ; (5th) JAMES, son of Alexander (m. Marjory, daughter of Fraser of Dunballoch), died in 1791 ; (6th) JAMES of Shewglie and Redcastle, son of James, appointed Resident at Hyderabad by Warren Hastings, died in 1808, unmarried, succeeded by his cousin (7th) Colonel ALEXANDER GRANT (m. Jane Hannay), son of Patrick Grant of Lochletter (m. Katherine Baillie), son of Alexander Grant, 4th of Shewglie. Colonel Grant died in 1816, and was succeeded by his son (8th) PATRICK of Redcastle (m. Catherine Sophia, daughter of Charles Grant, the E. I. Coy. Director). Patrick died in 1855, and was succeeded by his son (9th) the Rev. ALEXANDER RONALD GRANT, Canon of Ely, and Rector of Hitcham, Suffolk, the present representative of the family (m. Jane Sophia Dundas, daughter of his uncle, William Grant of Hazel Brae).

Colonel Grant of Redcastle's sons, WILLIAM, HUGH, GREGOR, ALEXANDER, JAMES, and CHARLES (late of Hazel Brae) were all well known, and are still well remembered, in the Parish.

James Grant (3rd of Shewglie) had a son PATRICK (married a daughter of Hugh Fraser of Erchit), who was alive in 1683. Patrick's son, ROBERT (m. — Chisholm) had a son, ALEXANDER (m. Margaret, daughter of Donald Macbean, tenant of Aldourie), who was "out" in the Forty-Five, and was known as the Swordsman. See Chapter XV. Alexander's son, CHARLES (m. Jane Fraser) became Director and Chairman of the East India Company. Charles' elder son, CHARLES, became the well-known LORD GLENELG (died unmarried), while his second son was the almost equally noted Sir ROBERT GRANT (m. Margaret, daughter of Sir David Davidson of Cantray). Sir Robert's son, Sir CHARLES GRANT, now represents his branch of the Shewglie family. (See pp. 406-7 *supra*).

Of the Shewglie family is also descended Miss C. J. Chambers and Miss A. C. Chambers, Polmaily (see footnote p. 413), who are daughters of the late Lady Chambers, daughter of Mrs Wilson, Polmaily, daughter of the said Patrick Grant of Lochletter.

VIII. GRANTS OF GLENMORISTON.

The pedigree of the Glenmoriston Family is fully given in "The Chiefs of Grant." The first of the family was the famous IAIN MOR, natural son of John the Bard. His story is told in chapters V. and VI. He married 1st Elizabeth or Isabella Innes, and 2nd Agnes Fraser. On his death in 1548 he was succeeded by his son (2nd) PATRICK (m. Beatrice Campbell of Cawdor), from 1548 to 1581; (3rd) JOHN (m. Elizabeth Grant), son of Patrick, 1581 to 1637; (4th) PATRICK (m. Margaret Fraser), son of John, 1637 to about 1643; (5th) JOHN (m. — Fraser), son of Patrick, from about 1643 to 1703; (6th) JOHN (m. 1st — Baillie, and 2nd Janet Cameron), son of John (5th), from 1703 to 1736; (7th) PATRICK (m. — Grant), second son of John (6th), from 1737 to 1786; (8th) PATRICK (m. Henrietta Grant of Rothiemurchus), son of Patrick, 1786 to 1793; (9th) Lieut.-Colonel JOHN GRANT (m. Elizabeth Townsend Grant), son of Patrick, 1793 to 1801; (10th) PATRICK, son of John, 1801 to 1808; (11th) JAMES MURRAY GRANT (m. Henrietta Cameron), brother of Patrick, 1808 to 1868; [Captain John Grant, son of James Murray Grant, m. 1st Emily Morrison, and 2nd Anne Chadwick, predeceased his father in 1867]; (12th) IAIN ROBERT JAMES MURRAY GRANT (the present Laird, m. Ethel Davidson), son of Captain John Grant, succeeded his grandfather in 1868.

From the Grants of Glenmoriston were descended the Grants of Craskie and Duldreggan—a family of great influence in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, Alexander Grant, last of

Duldreggan, had three sons, who all settled in British Guiana, and died unmarried, and four daughters, two of whom, Marjorie and Mary Ann, still survive. His daughter, Agnes Shaw, became the wife of Peter Anderson, solicitor, Inverness, author, along with his brother, of Anderson's "Guide to the Highlands." Her son, Mr P. J. Anderson, Secretary of the New Spalding Club, is a distinguished antiquary; and her daughter, Miss Isabel H. Anderson, is the author of "Inverness before Railways."

IX. MACKAYS OF ACHMONIE.

The tradition of the Parish regarding the origin of the Mackays is embodied in the bard's lines :—

“Rugadh air a’ mhuir a’ cheud fhear
O ’n do shiollaich Clann Mhic Aoidh—
Conachar mor ruadh o ’n chuan.”

“He was born on the sea
From whom the Mackays are descended—
Great Conachar the Red, from the ocean.”

Conachar and his descendants have already been referred to. (See p. 505 *supra*). The first of the family of Achmonie whose name has come down to us is (1st) GILLIES MACKAY, who flourished in the end of the 15th century and beginning of the 16th, and from whom the family took the patronymic of Mac Gillies. He was succeeded by his son (2nd) JOHN MAC GILLIES MACKAY, whom we first meet in 1539, when he witnessed the sasine of John Chisholm of Chisholm, in the barony of Comarmore, Strathglass. (Sasine at Erchless Castle). In 1554 he and his wife, Katherine, daughter of Euen Canycht (Ewen the Merchant), obtained from the Bishop of Moray a nineteen years' lease of Achmonie (Appendix C). Ewen Canycht was one of the tenants of Balmacaan at the time of the Great Raid of 1545. John, in that year, possessed Achmonie, and was also principal tacksman of Dulshangie. His son, Donald, had a share of Balmacaan; his brother, Bean Mac Gillies, was the principal tenant of Cartaly; and his nephew, John Mac Donald Mac Gillies, had a share of Inchbrine. In 1557, the Bishop granted a perpetual charter (Appendix D) to John and his wife, and their son (3rd) DUNCAN. Duncan married Margaret, daughter of the said John Chisholm, and, on 13th May, 1592, “for the singular favour and love which I have and bear towards Margaret Chesholme, my dearest spouse, and for other reasonable causes moving my mind thereto,” granted to her the liferent

of the estate in the event of her surviving him.¹ He was alive in 1597. He was succeeded by his son (4th) JOHN MAC GILLIES, who was alive in 1645. John was succeeded by his son (5th) GILLIES, who was served heir in 1656. It was Gillies who killed the factor, and who was consequently deprived of the estate. (See pp. 191-193 *supra*). His eldest son (6th) JOHN, as well as another son Donald, were solicitors in Inverness. John was solicitor for Brigadier Grant of Grant, and got re-possession of Achmonie on the death of William Grant of Achmonie, about the end of the seventeenth century, although he did not get a written title till 1721 (See p. 193). He married, when a comparatively old man, Elizabeth Grant, daughter of ~~Robert~~ Robert Grant of Shewglie, who was killed at the fight of Corribuay. (See p. 222). He died in 1726, leaving a considerable fortune in bonds by neighbouring proprietors, and a settlement, by which he nominated Alexander Grant of Shewglie and James Fraser of Belladrum,

James

¹ The Disposition (Latin) in Margaret's favour is now in the possession of the Author, to whom it was presented by the late James Sutherland Chisholm of Chisholm. Few families can boast of so illustrious a pedigree as the small lairds of Achmonie had through Margaret Chisholm. It perhaps deserves a corner as a more than usually good specimen of the proverbially long "Highland pedigree." The following were her Chisholm ancestors, the figures indicating the periods at which they lived:—Her father was John Chisholm (1542), son of Wiland (1513), son of Wiland (1460), son of Thomas (1398), son of Alexander (1368), son of Sir Robert Chisholm, Governor of Urquhart Castle (see p. 40 *supra*). Through Sir Robert, Margaret was descended from the lords of Roxburgh and Berwick, and from Sir Robert Lauder, Governor of Urquhart Castle, and the Lauders of the Bass. Through the said Thomas Chisholm's wife (Margaret, daughter of Lachlan Mackintosh of Mackintosh by his wife Agnes, daughter of Hugh Fraser of Lovat) the Achmonie family were descended from the families of Lovat and Mackintosh. Through the same Thomas, another line of ancestry can be traced to the ancient Earls of Stratherne, and Angus, and Atholl, as well as to the powerful Earls of Orkney and Caithness, and their remote ancestors in Norway. Thomas' mother, Margaret of the Aird, was a daughter of Wiland of the Aird, by his wife Matilda, daughter of Malise, Earl of Stratherne (1334), son of Maria, daughter of Magnus, Earl of Orkney and Caithness (1320), son of Earl John (1300), son of Earl Magnus (1260), son of Earl Gilbride (1250), son of Earl Gilbride (1240), son of Gilbride, Earl of Angus, and his wife, a sister or daughter of John, the last Norse Earl of Orkney, who died in 1231 without male issue, and who was son of Harold Maddadson, Earl of Orkney (1139 to 1206); who was son of Maddad, Earl of Atholl, and his wife Margaret, daughter of Hakon, Earl of Orkney (1100), son of Paul, Earl of Orkney (1090), son of the famous Earl Thorfinn (see p. 9, *supra*), son of Sigurd the Stout (slain at Clontarf, 1014), son of Hlodver, Earl of Orkney (970), son of Thorfinn Hausakliuf, Earl of Orkney (950), son of Torf Einar, Earl of Orkney (910), son of Rogvald, Earl of Mœri in Norway (died 890), Son of Eystein Glumra, son of Ivar Upplendingjarl. A brother of the said Torf Einar was the conqueror of Normandy, and ancestor of William the Conqueror. (See Anderson's "Orkneyinga Saga," cxxxii., *et seq.*; and Skene's "Notes on the Earldom of Caithness," Proceedings of Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, Vol. XII. p. 571).

tutors to his young children. These were (7th) ALEXANDER, James, Patrick, John, Janet, and Anne, and a son, Donald, who was born after his death. Before 1731 his widow married Alexander Grant, brother of John Grant of Glenmoriston (Iain a' Chragain).

After Alexander Mackay (7th) attained majority, he raised an action of count and reckoning against Shewglie and Belladrum, and a long litigation and arbitration followed. He actively interested himself in The Forty-Five on the side of the Prince. (See Chapter XIV.). He sold the estate to Sir James Grant in December, 1779, and settled in Nairn—in a house which he called, and is still known as, "Achmonie Place"—where he died in 1789 without male issue. By his first wife, Mary Grant, he left twin daughters, Jane and Elspet or Isabella (born 1st January, 1753). He had no family by his second wife, Angus, daughter of Colonel Angus Macdonell of Glengarry, who commanded the Glengarry men in The Forty Five, and was killed at Falkirk. (See pp. 252, 269 *supra*.) His brothers James, Patrick,¹ and John all predeceased him without male issue, and he was succeeded as representative of the family by his youngest brother DONALD, who was transported to Barbadoes for the part he took in The Forty-Five, and, escaping, assumed the name Macdonald. (See pp. 273 and 289 *supra*.) Donald, who died in 1791, left the following children by his wife, Mary Macfie—JOHN MACKAY MACDONALD, who succeeded him; Duncan; Mary; and William, who died in Demerara, unmarried.

John Mackay Macdonald was a planter in Jamaica and Berbice, and for some years resided at Lakefield. He afterwards settled in Cork, where he died. By his first wife (an Irish lady, Catherine Maria, who died at sea), he had four sons, William, John, James, and Peter, and a daughter Jane. By his second wife, also an Irish lady, he left a daughter, who married Robert O'Callaghan of Blackrock, near Cork, and left issue. John's male line became extinct on the death of his grandson, DONALD MACKAY MACDONALD, who died at Cork about thirty years ago. Donald was succeeded as representative of the family by WILLIAM MACKAY, Blairbeg (see footnote p. 289), only son of DUNCAN, second son of the first mentioned Donald Mackay Macdonald and Mary Macfie. Duncan, who was born at Kerrowgair (now called Drumbuie) on 18th June 1773, and married Mary Gibson, died at Lewistown in 1849, leaving a son (the said William) and a daughter, Mary. William (born at Cork 30th October, 1803), married on 7th June, 1825, Christian Fraser

¹ Patrick, who was for a time in the army, was tenant of Polmaily. He went to Pictou with a number of Urquhart people, but after some years returned to Scotland.

(born 4th June, 1805), daughter of Charles Fraser, tacksman of Ruiskich. He died at Blairbeg, on 28th May, 1887, and she there on 15th October, same year—having thus lived together for the long period of sixty-two years. Their eldest son DUNCAN, who settled many years ago in the Argentine Republic, now represents the family of Achmonie.

X. CUMMINGS OF DULSHANGIE.

XI. GRANTS OF DULSHANGIE.

Charles Maclean is said to have married a daughter of Cumming of Dulshangie in the end of the 14th century or beginning of the 15th (see p. 49 *supra*), but no person of the name appears as occupier of Dulshangie or any other lands in the Parish at the time of the Great Raid. (See Appendix B). The Cummings of Dulshangie were, however, an old family, and of great influence, notwithstanding that they never owned lands in the Parish—holding only on lease or wadset. In addition to Dulshangie, they also for some time possessed Inchbrine, and Meikle Pitkerrald or Allanmore. Between 1600 and 1634 James Cumming of Dulshangie appears. He was dead before 1653. He was succeeded by his son Donald, who is described in 1634 as “apperand of Dulshangie.” He took a lease of Meikle Pitkerrald in 1660 (Appendix C), and was alive in 1665. He was dead in 1677, when his brothers, William Cumming, Sheriff-Clerk of Inverness-shire, and George Cumming, merchant in Inverness, had a dispute with Corrimony, who had erected a “dask” over a gravestone belonging to them in Kilmore Church. Donald was succeeded by his son James, who was dead in 1691, when his son Alexander was in possession. Alexander was succeeded by his son James, who was in possession in 1710, and as late as 1721. The date of his death is not known, but he was probably the last Cumming who helped Dulshangie, for in 1744 James Grant appears as tenant of the farm. James was of the Ballindoune family in Strathspey, and long occupied Dulshangie. By his wife, Liliast Grant, he had several children. He was succeeded in the farm by his son Duncan, who was for many years factor of Urquhart, and who died in 1803. (See p. 379 *supra*). Notwithstanding the trouble into which Duncan got in connection with the meetings and removal of Duncan of Buntalt, and the untoward circumstances that in the eyes of the superstitious accompanied his death, his letters show that he was a man of a very kindly disposition. He was an enthusiastic officer of the Urquhart Volunteers, and a hearty supporter of Sir James Grant in his exertions to improve agriculture and the condition of the

people. After his death the farm continued to be occupied by his widow and children, until 1883, when his daughter, Miss Agnes Shaw Grant, died. His youngest daughter—Mrs Corstorphan, now in her 90th year—still survives.

APPENDIX M (PAGE 343).

LETTERS OF COLLATION BY THE BISHOP OF MORAY IN FAVOUR OF SIR JOHN DONALDSON TO THE CHAPLAINRY OF ST NINIANS. 1556. [Translated from the Latin in "Chiefs of Grant" III., 122. See "Chiefs" III., 121, for Presentation by Mary Queen of Scots in favour of Sir John Donaldson, dated 26th August, 1556.]

PATRICK, by the Divine mercy bishop of Moray, and perpetual commendator of the Monastery of Scone, to a discreet man, Sir James Duff, rector of Bolleskyne, and our commissary within the deanery of Inverness, or to any other chaplain, curate, and non-curate, celebrating divine service within our diocese of Moray, and upon the execution of these presents, duly required, greeting, with divine benediction. Whereas the chaplainry of Saint Ninian being for a long time past vacant, with 40s of the lands called Pitkarell, and one croft belonging to the said ehaplainry, together with another croft, and relict of the crucifix of Saint Drostan, within the parish of the parochial church of Urquhart, and our diocese of Moray, being in the hands of our most serene Lady, Mary, by the grace of God, Queen of Scots, by the decease of umquhile Sir Duncan Makolrik, sometime chaplain and possessor of the same, belonging and falling by full right to the presentation of the said most serene Mary our Queen, and to our admission and ordinary confirmation—there compeared before us a discreet man, Sir John Donaldson, presbyter of our diocese of Moray, and exhibited and presented to us to be read a certain presentation of our said most serene lady, Queen of Scots, granted thereupon by her dearest mother Mary, dowager of the kingdom of Scotland and Regent thereof to the said Sir John himself, with all and sundry houses, rights, fruits, lands, crofts, relics, rents, teinds, oblations, emoluments, and profits, which having been seen, considered, and perused, we have been asked and required, with due instance, not only by our aforesaid most serene Lady the Queen, in her right of patronage of the said chaplainry, but also by the same Sir John

Donaldson, the presentee, that forthwith we should be pleased to receive and admit the said Sir John, so, as is premised, nominated, elected, and presented, in and to the said chaplainry, with crofts, lands, oblations, and relics of Saint Drostan, belonging to the aforesaid chaplainry, and to confer upon him, Sir John, our ordinary admission, and other provisions necessary, according to the force, form, content, and effect, of the said presentation, to us thereupon directed and presented, of the date, at Elgin, the 26th day of the month of August in the year of the Lord 1556, and of the reign of the said most serene Lady the Queen, the 14th year : and we, forsooth, regarding these requisitions and askings to be just and consonant to reason, and willing to fulfil, as we are bound, the mandate of our said Lady the Queen, contained in her letters of presentation, do, on account of his merits and fitness, admit the said Sir John, so, as is premised, by our oft said most serene Lady the Queen, elected, nominated, and presented, as chaplain of the said chaplainry of Saint Ninian, with 40s of the lands called Petkarrell, with croft belonging to the said chaplainry, together with another croft, and relics of the crucifix of Saint Drostan, within the said parish of Urquhart—and the said presentation, in so far as it is lawfully made, we deem to be approved and confirmed, as by the tenor of these presents, and by our authority ordinary, we do approve and confirm ; committing by these presents the cure and administration of the said chaplainry, in the chapel thereof, to the said Sir John, provided that by Sir John himself personally, or by another capable presbyter, it shall be duly exercised therein, lest the souls of the founders thereof should be defrauded of their prayers due and wont : you therefore, and each of you, in virtue of holy obedience, and under pain of suspension from divine things, which we, by these presents, do threaten on you and everyone of you if ye delay what we command, straitly charging that forthwith ye give and deliver, induct, and institute, the said Sir John Donaldson or his lawful procurator in his name, in real, actual, and corporal possession of the aforesaid chaplainry, with all and sundry its rights, crofts, oblations, annual rents, and relics of the crucifix of St Drostan, and other pertinents whatsoever, used and wont to be paid, by whatever name called, belonging or that may in any way justly belong to the oft said chaplainry of Saint Ninian, called Petkarall, by delivery of chalice and mass book, and the ornaments of the altar thereof ; and that ye cause to be answered to him and his factors, and to none other, of all and sundry fruits, rents, crofts, oblations, lands, relics of Saint Drostan, and other commodities of the same ; straitly inhibiting therefrom gainsayers and rebels, if any there be, by our authority ordinary : In witness whereof, we

have ordered and caused these presents to be corroborated by the appending of our round seal, together with the subscription manual of the notary public underwritten, notary in the premises ; upon which all and sundry the premises, the said Sir John Donaldson admitted, craved from me, notary public underwritten, one or more public instruments to be made to him : These things were done in the garden of the said reverend father, situated at the palace of Spynie, about the fourth hour after noon of the second day of the month of September in the year of the Lord 1556, the fourteenth indiction, and second year of the pontificate of the most holy father in Christ, and our lord, Paul IV. by the divine providence, Pope : there being present, Mr David Trumpbill, chaplain of the said reverend father, and William Wallace his servant, witnesses called and required to the premises.

And I, William Douglas, presbyter of the diocese of St Andrews, notary public ; whereas at the production of the foregoing presentation, and admission thereupon granted, etc.

And I, truly, Sir John Paulson, junior, vicar of Kilmaly, presbyter of the diocese of Lesmore, and notary public, executor of the before written letters of collation, together with the afore written Sir John Donaldson, principal, went personally to the chapel of Saint Ninian and parochial church of Urquhart, of the diocese of Moray, and there inducted, instituted, and invested, as the manner is, the same Sir John to the chaplainry and service of Saint Ninian, Drostan, and Adampan, with the 40s of lands called Petkerral, with the croft of Saint Adampan, relics of the crucifix, and croft belonging to the said chaplainry, together with the croft and relics of Saint Drostan, situated and founded within the parish of Urquhart, as is before written, by delivery of the horns of the high altar, and ornaments of the same, keys of the doors, and ropes of the bells of the aforesaid churches, and the said Sir John Donaldson himself in and to the actual, real, and corporal possession of the rights and pertinents of the afore written chaplainries, according to the terms of the aforewritten collation : And the said Sir John Donaldson, inducted, instituted, and invested in the same chaplainries, with the fruits thereof, I have dismissed in peace, nobody gainsaying : In witness of the which thing, this present institution, written with my own hand, and subscribed, and with sign, surname, and subscription, on the 11th June, 1559, 17th indiction, and second year of the pontificate of the most holy father and lord in Christ, our lord Paul fourth, by divine providence Pope :¹ there being present

¹ There is an error in these dates. If the year 1559 is correct, it should be the 2nd indiction and fourth year of the pontificate of Paul IV.

John Dow M'Gorwin, Donill M'Innes, parish clerk, Johtt M'Kandoch, John M'Evyn M'Villiam, and me, notary underwritten, with divers others.

So it is, Sir John Paulson, vicar of Kilmaly, of the diocese of Lesmore, and notary public, and executor of the aforewritten collation, and giver of institution, in faith and testimony of the premises, all and sundry—witness my hand.

APPENDIX N (PAGES 347 AND 392).

STIPEND OF THE PARISH MINISTER AT VARIOUS PERIODS.

IN 1572 there was no minister, but Mr James Farquharson, the old parish Priest, was exhorter, at a salary of £40 per annum. (Register of Ministers and their Stipends—MS. in Advocates' Library).

In 1574 the following entry appears in the Register of Assignations for the Ministers' Stipends (MS. Advocates' Library) :

" Reidare at Urquhart, his stipend xx markis, wt the Kirklands, to be payit out of the chancellarye of Murray be the takkismen or parochinaris of Urquhart [or] be the chancellare, as the Redare sall choose.

" Reidar at Glenmoreistown, his stipend xx m'ks, wt the Kirklands, to be payit out of the chancellarie of Murray be the takkismen or parochineris of Glenmoreistown, or be the chancellare, as the reidare sall choose."

In this Register there is a blank space for the Minister of the Parish and his stipend. In the Rev. John Grant's time (1740 to 1792) the stipend was 800 merks, with 50 merks for communion elements, the Minister being also entitled to 600 loads of peats, or 3d for each load not delivered (Presbytery Records). In 1796 it was raised to the value of £100, and £5 for communion elements (Old Statistical Account). In 1821 it was fixed at 16 chalders of victual, " half meal half barley," with £8 6s 8d for communion elements, a chalder being equal to 16 bolls. In 1860 the number of chalders was increased to 18, and in 1883 to 21, the allowance for communion elements remaining at £8 6s 8d (Teind Records).

APPENDIX O (PAGE 416).

SELECTIONS FROM THE PRODUCTIONS OF THE BARDS.

I. COIRIARAIDH.

(By Ewen Macdonald.)

THIS old and beautiful, if somewhat extravagant, song, in praise of Coiriaraidh in Glenmoriston, was taken down by the Author in 1871, from John Macgillivray, Tornabrack, Glen-Urquhart, who was probably at the time the only person alive who could repeat it. In December, 1886, the Author gave a copy of it and of the songs of Alasdair Mac Iain Bhain, which he had also taken down from oral recitation, and printed in the Transactions of the Gaelic Society of Inverness for 1883, to the late Rev. Allan Sinclair, who printed them in "The Grants of Glenmoriston," published in 1887

Mo run Coiriaraidh 'sam bi an liath chearc,
 'S an coileach ciar-dhubh is ciataich pung,
 Le chearcag riabhach, gu stuirteil fiata,
 'Us e ga h-iarraidh air feadh nan torn.
 An Coire rùnach sam bi na h-ubhlan,
 A fàs gu cùbhraidh fo dhrùchdaibh trom,
 Gu meallach sughmhor ri tim na dùlachd,
 'S gach lusan ùrair tha fàs air fonn.

'S e Coire'n ruaidh bhuic, 's na h-eilde ruaidhe
 A bhios a cluaineis am measg nan craoibh,
 'San doire ghuanaeh le fhalluing uaine,
 Gur e is suaicheantas do gach coill ;
 Cha ghabh e fuarachd, cha rois am fuachd e,
 Fo chomhdach uasal a là sa dh'oidhch';
 Bith' 'n eilid uallach 'sa laogh mu'n cuairt dhi
 A cadal uaigneach ri gualainn tuim.

Buidhe tiorail, torrach sianail,
 Tha ruith an iosail le mheilsean feòir,
 O 'n chlach is isle, gu braigh na criche,
 Tha luachair mhin ann, 'us ciob an lòin.
 Tha luachair mhin ann, 'us ros an t-sioda,
 'Us luaidhe mhilltich 'us meinn an òir,
 'S na h-uile ni air an smaoinieh d' inntinn,
 A dh' fhaodas cinntinn an taobh s' 'n Roimh.

Tha sgadan garbh-ghlas a snamh na fairg' ann
 Is bradain tairgheal is lionmhor lann ;
 Gu h-iteach meanbh-bhreas, gu giurach mealgach,
 Nach fuiling anabas a dhol na chòir,
 A snamh gu luaineach, 's an sàl mu'n cuairt dha,
 'S cha ghabh e fuadach o 'n chuan ghlas ghorm,
 Le luingeis eibhinn, a dol fo'n eideadh,
 Le gaoth 'ga 'n seideadh 'us iad fo sheòl.

Tha madadh ruadh ann, 'us e mar bhuachail
 Air caoraich shuas-ud, air fuarain ghorm ;
 Aig meud a shuairceas, cha dean e 'm fuadach,
 Ge d' bheir thu duais dha, cha luaidh e feòil;
 Gum paigh e cinnteach na theid a dhìth dhiubh
 Mur dean e 'm pilltinn a rithist beò,
 'S ged 's iomadh linn a tha dhe shinns' reachd,
 Cha d'rinn iad ciobair a dh'fhear de sheòrs'.

Tha 'n Leathad-fearna, tha 'n cois a bhràighe
 'Na ghleannan àluinn a dh'arach bhò,
 Toilintinn àraich, a bhios a thamh ann,
 Cha luidh gu bràch air a ghaillinn reòt ;
 Bith' muighe 's càis' ann, gu la Fheill-Martuinn,
 'S an crodh fo dhàir a bhios mu na chrò,
 Air la Fheill-Bride bith cur an t-sìl ann,
 Toirt toraidh cinnteach a rìs na lorg,

Gu dealtach féurach, moch maduinn cheitein,
 Tha 'n Coire géugach fo shleibh-tean gorm,
 Bith 'n smeorach cheutach air bhar na géige,
 'S a cruith ga gléusadh a sheinn a ceòil ;
 Bith 'n eala ghle-gheal, 's na glas-gheoidh 'g eubhachd,
 'S a chubhag eibhinn bho meilse glòir ;
 B'ait leum fein, bhi air cnoc 'gan eisdeachd,
 'S a ribheid féin ann am béul gach eòin.

Ged tha mo chomhnuidh fo sgail na Sròine,
 'S e chleachd o m' òige bhi 'm chomhnuidh thall
 'Sa Choire bhoidheach, le luibhean sòghmhor,
 Is e a leòn mi nach eil mi ànn ;
 Mo chridh' tha brònach, gun dad a sheol air,
 'S a liuthad sòlais a fhuair mi ann,
 'S bho 'n dhiult Ian Og dhomh Ruigh'-Uiseig bhoidheach
 Gur fheudar seòladh a chòir nan Gàll.

Ged fhaighinn rioghachd, a ni 'sa daoine,
 Cha treig an gaol mi a tha na m' chom,
 A thug mi dh'aon, 'th'air a chur le saoir,
 An ciste chaoil, a dh'fhag m'inntinn trom.
 Na 'm biodh tu làthair gu'm faighinn làrach,
 Gun dol gu bràch as, gun mhàl gun bhonn—
 A Rìgh a's àirde, cuir buaidh 'us gràs air
 An linn a dh' fhàg thu aig Hanah dhonn.

II. ORAN DO DHOMHNUILL BAN MAC DHOMHNUILL DUIBH, LE
 MRS CAMERON, BEAN NAN CLUAINEAN, 'S A BHIADHNA.
 1746.

Air fhonn fhein.

(By Janet Grant of Shewglie, wife of Cameron of Clunes.)¹

Beir mo shoruidh le durachd
 A dh' fhios na duthcha so dh' fhag mi,
 Gu ceannard Lochabar,
 E thigh'nn dhachigh gu sabhailt :
 O na chaidh tu air astar
 'S gun d' aisig thu 'n Fhraing uainn ;
 'S gun cluinninn deagh-sgeul ort
 Ann cliu 's ann céill mar a b'abhaisd.

Is a Dhomhnuill Bháin Abraich,
 Gur a farsuinn do chairdeas ;
 'S laidir lionmhor do Chinneadh,
 Anns gach ionad n do thàmh iad ;
 Na 'n cuireadh tu feum orr'
 'S gun tigeadh eiginn na càs ort,
 'S iad gun deanadh do fhreagairt
 Le piob spreageanda laidir.

'S ann fìor-thoiseach an Fhoghair
 A dh' fhalbh uainn Tagha nan Gàel ;
 'S tu gun reachadh air t' adhart.
 'S cha b'ann mar chladhaire sgathach !
 Le d' phrasgan treun cinnteach
 Nach ciobradh gu brách ort,
 'S nach tilleadh an aodunn
 Romh chaonnag an Namhaid.

¹ See p. 414. This song is taken from an old MS. copy of it—supposed to be in Mrs Cameron's own handwriting—printed by the Rev. Dr Stewart, Nether-Lochaber, in the *Inverness Courier* of 14th October, 1887.

Gu bheil mise fo mhi-ghean
 'S fo thiamhachd gu bráth dheth,
Mu 'm chleamhnean mór, priseil,
 A bhi 'dhith orm an trath sa,
 Luchd a bhualadh nam buillean
 'S nach fhuiligeadh támailt ;
 Sibh a b' urrainn sa' chruadal
 An àm buannachd na lárach.

Fhuair uaillsean do chinnidh,
 Ann 's an iomairt so 'n ciúrradh,
 Co dh' eirgheadh sa' chás sin,
 Na dh'fhagadh an cliu iad,
 'N àm rúsgadh nan claidheamh,
 Sibh nach gabhadh an diulta,
 'S a rachadh air thoiseach
 Ann an toiteal an fhúdair.

'N am eigheach an latha
 A Chraobh do'n athull bu Chinntich'!
 Tha thu shliochd nam fear guinneach
 A bha gu fulangach rioghail,
 Ged a thuit sibh gun mhasladh
 Ann ann aicsion an Rìgh so,
 Tha mo dhuil anns an Athair
 Gun dean iad fathasd dhuit cinntinn.

'Nuair a shaoil le Diuc Uilleam
 Gu 'm buineadh e cis diot,
 Gun tugadh e steach thu
 Le *protection* a sgrìobhtadh ;
 'S tu nach gabhadh a mhasladh
 Gun t'fhacall bhi cinnteach
 Do'n Chrún a bha dligheach
 'S ga 'm bu chubhaidh bhi priseil.

Ge do loisg iad do dhuthaich,
 'S ge do spùill iad t' fhearann,
 A Rìgh dhuilich is airde !
 'S tu dh'fhuasglas trath as gach caingeann,
 Tha thu nise 'san Fhràing uainn
 Neo-air-thaing do na Gallaibh,
 'S bi'dh tu fathasd ann uachdar,
 A dh'aon uabairt gam faigh thu.

'Nuair a thainig an Rìgh sum
 'S a liobhraig e 'stannart
 'S tu 'fhuair e gu dileas
 'S nach do dhibir do ghealladh ;
 Dhiult Mac Coinnich 's Mac Leòid sibh,
 Dhiult Mac Dhomhnuill 's Mac Ailein,
Beir mo mhallachd gu leir dhoibh
Nach d'eirich iad mair dhuit.

Ghlac thu misneach, 's bu dual duit
 A bhi gu cruadalach, gaisgeil ;
 Gun robh meas aig fir Alb' ort,
 Ga do shnàs thu le graide,
 O 'n a chuir thu do dhuil ann
 'S nach bu diù leat a sheachnadh,
 Ge do gheibheadh tu 'n rioghachd
 'S tu nach diobradh air t'fhacall !

Cha 'n 'eil thus' ach na d' leanamh
 Laimh ri d' sheanair 'sa' chàs ud,
 Ann am foghaintear pearsann
 'Nuair a ghlacadh e 'n t-àrdan,
 'S e 's garradh a naimhdean
 'S a bhuineadh buaidhlarach,
 Gach aon la mar Raon-Ruairi,
 Gun robh buaidh air 's gach aite !

An là sin Chuilfhodair,
 Na fosaibh ri innse,
 Na gabhaibh as masladh
 Cha be bhur 'n aicsion a dhibir ;
 Ach bhur daoine bhi sgapta :
 Nam prasgan 's gach tir uaibh,
 Is nach tug Morfhear Deorsa
 Dhuibh an t'ordugh bu mhiann leibh.

Gur e là a' chruaidh-fhortain
 A chuir an t-olc feadh na rioghachd
 'S ioma fear bha gu bochd dheth,
 Neo-shocrach na inntinn ;
 Dh' fhag e mise fo mhulad
 Nach urrainn mi innse,
 Gu bheil t'oighreachd is t'fhearann
Air an ceangal do'n Rìgh so.

Ma gheibh thusa saoghal
 Nan daoine bho 'n d'thainig,
 Gun cuir thu fir Shasann
 Fo smachd mar a b'aill leat ;
 Bu tu 'n Leomhann 's an Curaidh,
 A chraobh mhullaich thar each thu ;
 C'àite bheil e air talamh
 Na thug barrachd air t'áilleachd !

III. SACRED SONG.

(By John Grant, Aonach.)

Gu'r a mise tha truagh dheth,
 Air an uair-s' tha mi eràiteach ;
 'S cha 'n e nitheanan saoghalt',
 A dh' fhaodas mo thearnadh,
 No 's urrainn mo leigheas
 Ach an Lighich' is airde ;
 Oir 's E rinn ar ceannach,
 Chum ar n-anam a thearnadh.

Gu ar tearnadh o chunnart,
 Do dh' fhuiling ar Slan'ear,
 Air sgath a shluaigh uile,
 Gu an cumail bho 'n namhad.
 Do thriall o uchd Athair,
 Gus an gath thoirt o 'n bhàs dhuinn,
 'N uair a riaraidh E ceartas,
 Air Seachduinn na Caisge.

Air Seachduinn na Caisge,
 Chaidh ar Slàn'ear a cheusadh,
 'S a chur ri crann dìreah
 Gu 'chorp priseil a reubadh.
 Chuir iad àlach 'na chasan,
 'S 'na bhasan le ehéile,
 'Us an t-sleagh ann na chliabhaich.
 'Ga riabadh le géir-ghath.

Sud an sluagh bha gun tròcair,
 Gun eòlas gun aithne,
 Mac Dhé 'bhi 'san t-seòls' ac',
 'S iad a spòrs' air, 'sa fanaid.
 Dara Pearsa na Trianaid
 'Chruthaich grian agus gealach,
 Dhoirt E fhuil airson sìochaint,
 Gu sìorruidh do'r n-anam'.

Ann an laithean ar n-òige
 Bha sinn gòrach 'san àm sin,
 A caitheamh ar n-ùine,
 Gun ùrnuigh gun chràbhadh ;
 Ach cia mar bhios sin an duil
 Gum faigh sinn rùm ann am Paras,
 Mar treig sinn am peacadh
 Gus an tachair am bas ruinn !

Tha na'r peacaidh cho lionmhor
 Ris an t-sìol tha 's an aiteach,
 Ann an smuain, ann an gnìomh'ran,
 'N uair a leughar na h-aithntean.
 Air gach latha ga'm bristeadh
 Gun bhonn meas air an t-Sàbaid,
 'S mar creid sinn an Fhirinn
 Theid 'ar dìteadh gu bràcha.

Cuim' nach faigheadh sinn sùilean
 Bho 'n triuir chaidh san àmhainn,
 Chionn 's nach deanadh iad ùmhlachd
 Ach do na Dùilean is airde ;
 'Steach an sud chaidh an dùnadh,
 Chionn 's nach lubadh do 'n namhad,
 Ach cha tug e orr' tionndadh
 Dh'aindeoin luban an t-Satain.

Ged rinn iad seachd uairean
 'Teasach' suas a cur blaths' innt',
 Bha an creideamh-sa daingean,
 'Us soilleir, 's cha d' fhailing ;
 Cha robh snaithean air duin' ac',
 No urrad 'us fabhrad
 Air a losgadh mu'n cuairt dhoibh,
 Oir bha 'm Buachaille laidir.

Tha cuid anns an t-saoghal,
 A bhios daonnan a tional ;
 'Cuid eile a sgaoileadh,
 Cha 'n ann gu saorsa do 'n anam,
 Ach a riarach' na feòla
 Le 'n cuid ròic agus caitheamh ;
 Ge b' e dh'fhanas 'san t-seòl so,
 Thig an lò bhios e aithreach.

Oir cha 'n 'eil iad an tòir
 Air an t-sòlas nach teirig,
 No smuain' air an dùruinn
 Gheibh mòran bhios coireach ;
 Ged a dh' fhuiling ar Slan'ear
 Gu 'ar tearnadh bho Ifrinn,
 'S iad a chreideas a thearnar,
 'S theid cache a sgriosadh.

IV. ORAN AIR GLEANNAMOIREASDUINN.

(By Alasdair Mae Iain Bhain.)

Thoir mo shoraidh le failte
 Dh'fhios an ait 'm bheil mo mheanmhuinn,
 Gu Duthaich Mhic Phadruig
 'S an d'fhuair mi m' arach 's mi 'm leanaban ;
 Gar am faicinn gu brath i
 Cha leig mi chail ud air dhearmad—
 Meud a' mhulaid bh'air pairt dhiubh
 Anns an damhar 'an d'fhalbh mi.

Chorus—Thoir mo shòlas do'n duthaich
 'S bidh mo run dhi gu m'eug,
 Far am fasadh a' ghiubhsaeh
 'S an goireadh smudan air ghéig ;
 Thall an aodainn an Dùnain
 Chluinntè 'thuchan gu reith
 Moch 's a mhaduinn ri driuehd,
 An àm dusgadh do'n ghrein.

'S truagh nach mise bha'n drasta
 Far am b'abhaist domh taghal,
 Mach ri aodainn nan ard-bheann,
 'S a stigh ri sail Carn-na-Fiudhaich,
 Far am faicinn an lan-damh
 'Dol gu laidir 'na shiubhal,
 'S mar beanadh leon no bonn-craidh dha,
 Bu mhath a chail do na bhruthach.
 Thoir mo sholas, &c.

Gheibhte boc ann an Ceannachroc,
 Agus earb anns an doire,
 Coileach-dubh an Allt-Riamhaich
 Air bheag iarraidh 's a' choille ;

APPENDICES.

Bhiodh an liath-chearc mar gheard air
'G innse dhan dha roimh theine,
'S ma'n ceart a bheanadh an bas dha
Thug ise 'gradh do dh-fhear eile.
Thoir mo sholas, &c.

Gheibhte ràc 'us lach riabhach
Anns an riasg air Loch-Coilleig,
Coileach-ban air an iosal
Mu rudha 'n iath-dhoire 'taghal—
Tha e duilich a thialadh
Mur cuir sibh 'sgialachd na m' agaidh—
Is trie a chunnaic sinn sealgair
Greis air falbh gun dad fhaighinn.
Thoir mo sholas, &c.

Gheibhte gruagaichean laghach
Bhiodh a' taghal 's na gleanntaibh,
Ag iomain spreidh 'us dha'm bleoghann
An tim an fhoghar 's an t-samhraidh ;
Am por a dheanainn a thaghadh—
'S gur iad roghuinn a b'annsa—
Briodal beoil gun bhonn coire
Naeh tigeadh soilleir gu call dhuinn—
Thoir mo sholas, &c.

Tha mo chion air mo leannan
Leis nach b' aithreach mo luaidh nth'—
Tha a slios mar an canach,
No mar eala nan cuaintean ;
Tha a pog air bhlas fhiogais
'S gur glan siolaidh a gruaidhean,
Suil ghorm is glan sealladh
A's caol mhala gun ghruaimean,
Thoir mo sholas, &c.

Fiach nach 'eil thu an duil
Gu bheil mi, 'ruin, 'us tu suarach,
No gu'n cuir mi mo chul riut
Airson diombaidh luchd-fuatha ;
Tha mo chridhe cho ùr dhuit
'S a' chiad la 'n tùs thug mi luaidh dhuit,
'S gus an càirear 'san uir mi
Bidh mo shuil riut, a ghruagaich.
Thoir mo sholas, &c.

'S iomaidh aite 'n robh m' eolas—
 Chaidh mi oga do'n armachd—
 'S luchd nam fasan cha b'eol domh,
 O 'n a sheol mi thair fairge ;
 An caithe-beatha, 'san stuaimeachd,
 Ann an uaisle gun anbharr,
 Thug mi'n t-uram thair sluaigh dhaibh
 'San Taobh-Tuath as an d' fhalbh mi.
 Thoir mo sholas, &c.

V. ORAN AN T-SIOSALAICH.

(By Alasdair Mac Iain Bhain.)

'S i so deoch-slainnt an t-Siosalaich,
 Le meas cuir i mu'n cuairt ;
 Cuir air a' bhord na shireas sinn,
 Ged chosd' e moran ghinidhean,
 Lion botal Ian de mhir' an t-sruth,
 'S dean linne dhe na chuaich—
 Olaibh as i, 's e bhur beath',
 A's bithibh teth gun ghruaim !

'M beil fear an so a dhiùltas i ?
 Dean cunntas ris gun dail!
 Gu 'n tilg sinn air ar culthaobh e,
 'Sa' chuideachd so cha 'n fhiu leinn e,
 An dorus theid a dhunadh air
 Gu drùidte leis a' bharr,
 'S theid 'iomain diombach chum an dùin
 Mas mill e 'n rùm air cach !

Is measail an am tionail thu,
 Fir ghrinn is glaine snuadh,
 Le d'chul donn, 's suil ghorm cheannardach,
 Cha toirear cùis a dh-aindeoin diot,
 A's cha bu shùgradh teannadh riut
 An ain-iochd no 'm beairt chruaidh—
 Is mi nach iarradh fear mo ghaoil
 Thighinn ort a's e fo d' fhuath !

Na 'n tigeadh forsa namhaid
 Air a' chearnaidh so 'n Taobh-Tuath,
 Bhiodh tusa le do phairtidh ann,
 Air toiseach nam batailleanan,

Toirt brosnachaidh neo-sgathaich dhaibh,
 Gu cach a chur 's an ruaig—
 Is fhada ehluinnte fuaim an lamhach
 Toirt air an laraich buaidh.

'S na'n eireadh comhstri ainmeil,
 A's na 'n gairmeadh oirnn gu buaidh,
 Bhiodh tusa le do chairdean ann—
 Na Glaisich mhaiseach, laideara—
 A's cha bu ehulaidh-fharmaid leam
 Na thachradh oirbh 's an uair—
 Le luathas na dreige' 's cruas na creige,
 A' beumadh mar bu dual !

Is sealgar fhiadh 'san fhireach thu ;
 Le d' ghillean bheir thu cuairt,
 Le d' cheum luthmhor, spioradail,
 Le d' ghunna ur-ghleus, innealta,
 Nach diùlt an t-sradag iongantach
 Ri fudar tioram cruaidh—
 S bu tu marbhaich damh na croic'
 A's namhaid a' bhuic ruaidh.

Cha mhios an t-iasgair bhradan thu
 Air linne chas nam bruach ;
 Gu dubhach, driamlach, slat-chuibhleach,
 Gu morghach, geur-chaol, sgait-bhiorach,
 'S co-dheas a h-aon a thachras riut
 Dhe 'n acfhuinn-s' tha mi luaidh,
 'S cha 'n eil innleachd aig mac Gaidheil
 Air a' cheaird tha bhuat.

Is iomadh buaidh tha sinte riut
 Nach urrar innse 'n drasd ;
 Gu seimhidh, suairce, siobhalta,
 Gu smachdail, beachdail, inntinneach,
 Tha gradh gach duine chi thu dhuit,
 'S cha 'n iognadh ged a tha—
 Is uasal, eireachdail do ghiùlan,
 A's fhuair thu cliu thar chach.

A's ghabh thu ceile ghnathaichte
 Thaobh naduir mar bu dual ;
 Fhuair thu aig a' chaisteal i,
 'S ga ionnsuidh thug thu dhachaidh i,

Nighean Mhic 'Ic Alasdair
 Bho Gharaidh nan sruth fuar—
 Slios mar fhaoilinn, gruaidh mar chaoruinn,
 Mala chaol gun ghruaim !

VI. IS CIANAIL AN RATHAD 'S MI GABHAIL A' CHUAIN.

(By Alasdair Mac Tain Bhain.)

Is cianail an rathad
 'S mi gabhail a' chuain,
 Sinn a' triall ri droch shide
 Na h-Innseachan Shuas—
 Na cruinn oirnn a' lubadh,
 'S na siuil ga 'n toirt uainn,
 An long air a lethtaobh
 A' gleachd ris na stuagh.

Diciadain a dh'fhalbh sinn,
 'S bu ghailbheach an uair,
 Cha deach sinn moran mhiltean
 'Nuair shin e ruinn cruaidh ;
 'S gu'n chriochnaich pairt dhinn
 'S an aite 'n robh 'n uair,
 'S tha fios aig *Rock Sàile*
 Mar thearuinn sinn uaith !

Seachd seachdainean dubhlach,
 De dh'uinge gle chruaidh,
 Bha sinn ann an cùram,
 Gun duil a bhi buan—
 Sior phumpaigeadh buirn aisd
 An cunntas nan uair,
 'S cha bu luaith dol an diosg' dhi
 Na lionadh i suas.

Tha onfhadh na tide
 Toirt ciosnachaidh mhoir
 As a' mharsanta dhileas
 Nach diobair a seol ;
 Tha tuilleadh 's a giulan
 Ag usbairt ri 'sroin,
 'S i 'n cunnart a muchadh
 Ma dhuineas an ceo.

Tha luchd air a h-uchd
 A' toirt murt air a bord,
 Neart soirbheis o'n iar
 A toirt sniomh air a seol—
 Muir dhu-ghorm eitidh
 Ag eirigh ri 'sroin,
 'S le buadhachd na séide
 'S tric eiginn tighinn oirnn.

Tha gaoth 'us clae-mheallain
 A' leantuinn ar cùrs,
 Smuid mhor oirnn ag eirigh
 Do na speuran gu dlùth ;
 'S e *quadrant* na greine
 Tha toir leirsinn do 'n t-suil,
 Co 'n rathad a theid sinn
 Le léideadh na stiuir.

Stiuir thairis i, *Adam*,
 Ma tha e do run,
 Cum dìreach do chars
 Ann an aird na cairt-iuil,¹
 'S ma ruigeas sinn sabhailt
 An t-ait tha ar duil,
 Gu 'n ol sinn deoch-slainnte
 Na dh' fhag sinn air chul.

B'i sin an deoch-shlainnte
 Nach aicheadh'nn uair
 Ged dh'fheumainn a paigheadh
 A bharr air a luach—
 Do ruma mhath laidir,
 G'a sharr chur mu 'n cuairt,
 Mar chuimhn' air na cairdean
 Tha thamh 'san Taobh-Tuath.

Fhìr a theid a dh-Alba
 Tha m' earbsa ro mhor
 Gu'n taghail thu 'n rathad
 Thoir naigheachd na 's beo—
 Thoir soraidh le durachd
 Do dhuthaich Iain Oig²
 O dh' fhagas tu Rusgaich
 Gu Lunndaidh nam bo.

¹ *Or*, Cum dìreach an talan air bharr na cairt-iuil.

² *Iain Oig*,—Colonel John Grant of Glenmoriston, who succeeded to the estate in December, 1773, and died in September 1801.

VII. ORAN BHRAIGH RUSGAICH.

(By Iain Mac Dhughail.)

Ged is socrach mo leabaidh,
 Cha'n e cadal tha shùrd orm ;
 B 'anns' bhi suainnt' ann am breacan,
 'N inbhir ghlaiceagan Rusgaich.
 Horò, hu-ill, horo !

B 'anns' bhi suainnt' an am breacan,
 'N inbhir ghlaiceagan Rusgaich,
 Far am minic a bha mi,
 Iomadh la, air bheag curam.
 Horò, hu-ill, horò !

Far am minic a bha mi,
 Iomadh la, air bheag curam,
 'S bhiodh mo ghunna fo m' achlais,
 Cumail fasgadh o'n driuchd oirr'.
 Horò, hu-ill, horò !

Bhiodh mo ghunna fo m' achlais,
 Cumail fasgadh o'n driuchd oirr' ;
 'S air thruimid na fraise,
 'S i a lasadh am fudar.
 Horò, hu-ill, horò !

Air thruimid na fraise,
 'S i a lasadh am fudar ;
 Cha b'e clagraich nan sràidean'
 So a b'abhaist mo dhusgadh.
 Horò, hu-ill, horo !

Cha b'e clagraich nan sràidean
 So a b'abhaist mo dhusgadh ;
 Cha b'e clag nan cuig uairean,
 Bhiodh a'm' chluasan a dusgadh.
 Horò, hu-ill, horò !

Cha b'e clag nan cuig uairean,
 Bhiodh a'm' chluasan a dusgadh ;
 Ach an ceileir bu bhoidhche
 Aig na h-eoin am Braigh Rusgaich.
 Horò, hu-ill, horò !

The Bard composed the song in Edinburgh.

Ach an ceileir bu bhoidhche
 Aig na h-eoin am Braigh Rusgaich ;
 Bhiodh a chuthag air chreagan,
 'S i toirt freagairt do 'n smudan.
 Horò, hu-ill, horò !

Bhiodh a chuthag air chreagan,
 'S i toirt freagairt do 'n smudan ;
 'S bhiodh a' smeorach gu h-arda,
 'S i air bharr nam bad du-ghorm.
 Horò, hu-ill, horò !

Bhiodh a' smeorach gu h-arda,
 'S i air bharr nam bad du-ghorm ;
 Agus *Robin* gu h-iosal,
 Ann an iochdar nan dluth-phreas.
 Horò, hu-ill, horò !

Agus *Robin* gu h-iosal,
 Ann an iochdar nan dluth-phreas ;
 Anns nam meanganaibh boidheach,
 'S damh na eròice 'gan rusgadh.
 Horò, hu-ill, horò !

Anns nam meanganaibh boidheach,
 'S damh na cròice 'gan rusgadh ;
 'S nuair thigeadh oidhche Fheill-an-Ròide,
 'S ann leam bu bhoidheach a bhuirich.
 Horò, hu-ill, horò !

'Nuair thigeadh oidhche Fheill-an-Ròide,
 'S ann leam bu bhoidheach a bhuirich,
 'S e ag iarraidh a chéile
 An deigh eiridh o'n ur-pholl.
 Horò, hu-ill, horò !

'S e ag iarraidh a chéile
 An deigh eiridh o'n ur-pholl ;
 'S ann an sid bhiodh an fhaille
 Ris an leannan bu chuirteil.
 Hòro, hu-ill, horò !

'S ann an sid bhiodh an fhaille
 Ris an leannan bu chuirteil ;
 Es' ag iarraidh a cairdeas,
 'S ise 's nair' le' a dhiultadh.
 Horò, hu-ill, horò !

Es' ag iarraidh a cairdeas,
 'S ise 's nair' le' a dhiultadh;
 'S ged a laidheadh iad le chéile,
 Cha chuir a chleir orra curam.
 Horò, hu-ill, horò !

Ged a laidheadh iad le ehéile,
 Cha chuir a chleir orra curam ;
 Cha teid iad gu seisean,
 'S cha 'n fhaicear ag cuirt iad.
 Horò, hu-ill, horò !

Cha teid iad gu seisean,
 'S cha 'n fhaicear ag cuirt iad ;
 Cha teid e 'n tigh-osda,
 Cha mhath a chòrdas an lionn ris.
 Horò, hu-ill, horò !

Cha teid e 'n tigh-osda,
 Cha mhath a chòrdas an lionn ris ;
 'S cha 'n fhearr thig an drama,
 Ris a' stamac is cubhraidh.
 Horò, hu-ill, horò !

Cha 'n fhearr thig an drama,
 Ris a' stamac is cubhraidh ;
 'S mor gur h-anns' leis am fìor-uisg
 Thig o iochdar nan dluth-chreag.
 Horò, hu-ill, horò !

'S mor gur h-anns' leis am fìor-uisg
 Thig o iochdar nan dluth-ehreag ;
 Cha b'e faileadh na cladhan
 A gheibhte 'n doire mo ruin sa.
 Horò, hu-ill, horò !

Cha b'e faileadh nan cladhan
 A gheibhte 'n doire mo ruin-sa ;
 Ach trom fhaileadh na meala
 Dhe na meanganaibh ura.
 Horò, hu-ill, horò.

Ach trom fhaileadh na meala
 Dhe na meanganaibh ura ;
 'S co 's urrainn a radhte
 Nach bidh mi fhathast ann an Rusgaich !
 Horò, hu-ill, horò !

VIII. ORAN GAOIL, DO MHAIGHDEANN OG A CHAIDH DH' AMERICA.

(By Archibald Grant.)

'S mor mo mhuladsa ri sheinn—
 Ach is fheudar innseadh—
 Mu 'n nighneag og is grinn tha beo,
 A rinn leon air m' inntinn ;
 Tha 'gruaidh mar ros, suil mheallach mhor,
 'Us blas a poig mar fhisig ;
 Cuir mo bheannachdsa na deigh,
 Na h-uile ceum a ni i.

Fhir a theid thairis air na stuaidh,
 Thoir soraidh bh' uam mas pill thu,
 Agus innis di mar tha mi,
 O'n a dh' fhag i 'n rioghachd ;
 Na 'm bu talamh bha 'sa' chuan,
 Ged us buan na milltean,
 'S gar an ruiginn thall gu brath,
 Gu 'n d' fhalbh mi maireach cinnteach.

'Sann air chionn 's nach robh sinn posda,
 'Us ordugh o na chleir ort,
 Sud an t-sian a rinn mo leon,
 'Us mi bhi 'n comhnuidh 'n deidh ort ;
 Nuair a dh'eireadh tu 'san rum,
 An am a chiuil a ghleusadh—
 Slios mar bhradan air ghrunnd aigeil,
 Fonnail, banail, ceilleil!

'S gu'r a math thig dhut an gun,
 Tionndadh anns an ruidhle,
 Agus neapuig bho 'n a bhuth,
 A bhiodh na cruin, dhe 'n t' sioda,
 Mu d' chiochan eorrach, 'us iad lan,
 'S mu bhroilleach ban mo ribhinn—
 Slios mar chanach bhiodh air blar,
 Na eala snamh air linninn.

Aghaidh shiobhalta 's i tlath,
 Gu caoimhneil, baghach, miogach,
 Deud mar chailc 's iad fallain slan,
 O 'n d' thig an gaire finealt ;

Beul is dreachmor a nì manran,
 Gradh gach duine chi i—
 'S ged a dh' fhanainnsa mo thamh,
 Gu'n innseadh cach an fhirinn.

Tha t' fhalt eamalubach fainneach,
 'S e gu bhar 'na thithean,
 Dualach, caisreagach, a fas,
 Mar theud air strac na fìdhle ;
 Grinn, gu dualach, casbhuidh, cuachach,
 Sios ri cluais a sineadh,
 'Us nial an oir, air dhath an eorna—
 Chaidh cha leon na cìrean.

Tha 'bian mar chnaimh a bhiodh ri sian,
 No mar a' ghrian air sleibhtean,
 No mar chanach min an t-sleibh
 Na sneachda geal air gheugan ;
 Tha gradh gach leannan aic 'ga mhealladh,
 'S iomadh fear thug speis dhi ;
 'S is cinnteach mi gu'n d' thug i barr,
 Air Grainne bha 'san Fheinn ac.

Troidh is cumair theid am brog,
 A shiubhlas comhnard dìreach,
 Agus bucallan ga 'n dunadh—
 'S leannan ur do rìgh thu ;
 'S ged robh airgìod 'na mo phocaid,
 Corr 'us fìthead mìle,
 Cha do ghabh mi te ri phosadh,
 Ach bean og nam mìogshuil !

IX. GRACE BEFORE MEAT.

(By Angus Macculloch.)

A Thi bheannaicht', gabh rium truas !
 'S olc mo thuar, 's cha'n fhearr mo chail ;
 Sgadain cho dubh ris a ghual,
 'Us roiseagan fuara buntat !
 'S ann agamsa tha 'mhuime chruaidh,
 Gun iochd, gun thruas, gun ghradh ;
 Ach cha bhi ise fada buan,
 Oir chuala mi Di-luain a taibh's !

X. SONG TO CAPTAIN HUGH GRANT, LOCHLETTER.

(By Lewis Cameron.)

Soraidh uamsa suas 'na Bhraighe,
 Dh'ios an uasail, shuairce, shar-mhaith,
 Choisinn buaidh gach uair 's na blàraibh—
 De 'n fhuil uasail chlann nan Gaidheal,
 Anns na gruaidhean 's glainne dearsadh.
 Hò, hi, hùro, hòro, heile,
 Far an laidh thu, slan gun eirich !

Gu Captein Huistein na féile,
 Tha mo dhurachdsa gu m' euga ;
 Leanainn thu 's gach taobh an teid thu ;
 Calpa cruinn an t-siubhail eutrom,
 Feileadh pleatach leat a b' eibhinn,
 A's sporrán ròmach 's òr ga sheuladh.
 Hò, hi, etc.

Chite sud thu mar bu mhiann leat,
 Tighinn a mach ri maduinn ghrianach,
 Fhìr a' chridhe fharsuinn fhialaidh,
 Tighinn gu faramaeh a dh' iasgach,
 Tighinn gu cladaichean Loch Mhiachdlaidh,
 Le dubhan gartach, slat a's driamlach.
 Hò, hi, etc.

Bu bhinn leam bhì' g' eisdeachd 'chrònan,
 Aig do fhleasgaichean ag oran,
 'S tu dol a mach a' ghabhail *voyage*
 'Na do bhàta ramhach ordail ;
 'S ur gach crann, gach ramh, a's ròp dhi,
 'S cha'n fhaca mi 'san Taobh Tuath cho boidhche.
 Hò, hi, etc.

Dh-aithn'inn do chas-cheum gu h-aotrom,
 Direadh ri beallach nan aonach,
 Le do phrasgan is tlachdmhor dhaoine,
 Gunna snaipe 'n glaic an laoch,
 Le do churrachd chopair a lot a' mhaoiseach,
 'S do pheileir gorm guineach 'na gurrach a dh-aon teas.
 Hò, hi, etc.

Dh-aithn'inn thu, a Ghaidheil chruadail,
 Direadh ri ard nam fuar bheann,
 Le d' mhiall-choin ri d' shail 'san uair sin,
 'S do spainteach 's do lamh man cuairt dhi ;
 'N uair bheumadh spor gheur ri cruaidh leat,
 Bhiodh fuil an daimh chabraich a' frasadh air luachair.
 Hò, hi, etc.

'N uair chromadh an curraidh a' shuil,
 Ri dronnag a' ghunna nach diultadh,
 Bhiodh an uilinn 'ga lubadh,
 'S b'fharramach sradagan fudair,
 Tighinn o sparradh do ludaig,
 'Nuair rachadh an teine 'san eireachd nan smuidrich,
 Bhiodh eilid na beinne 'sa ceireanan bruite.
 Hò, hi, etc.

Gheibhte a' d' thalla 'nam an fheasgair,
 Ol a's ceol aig na fleasgaich ;
 Piob mhor nam feudan toll' ga spreigeadh,
 'S gach crann dhi le srann co-fhreagrach,
 Cha bu ghann dha do dhaimhean beadrach—
 Fion a's branndaidh o' d' laimh ga leigeadh.
 Hò, hi, etc.

'S ann o Chrasgaig so shuas uainn,
 Thig an gaisgeach beachdail uasal ;
 'S tu thug leat gach beart bu dual dut,
 A's a' dh-eachdair a bhi 'n uachdar—
 De 'n fhine 's ainmeil 's an Taobh Tuath so,
 Ailpeinich nach tais 's a chruadail !
 Hò, hi, etc,

XI. LAMENT.

(By Angus Macdonald, on the Death of his Wife.)

Cha tèid mi tuilleadh shealg an fheidh,
 Cha ruig mi bheinn a dh-eunach',
 Theid boc na cèirghil bhuam 'na léum,
 Cha dean mi fèum le tialadh ;
 Air coileach gèig cha chuir mi èis,
 'S cha dean mi bèud air liath-chirc,
 Tha 'n t-sealg gu lèir o' m' luaidhe rèidh—
 Chuir bas mo chèile sian oirr'.

Bha mais 'us cèutaidh 'm bean mo ruin,
 Bha sgèimh 'na gnuis le suairceis ;
 Mo ghaol an t-suil bu bhlaith 's bu chiuin,
 Ge duinte nocht 's an uaigh i !
 Ged bha mi ciurrra cur na h-uir ort,
 Tha e dluth 's gach uair dhomh
 Gu bheil thu beò an tir na glòir,
 'S tu seinn an òran bhuadh'oir !

Tha thusa nis aig fois 'san uaigh,
 'S tha mise truagh gu leòr dheth !
 Gach latha 's uair a call mo shnuagh,
 A smuaintean ort an còmhnuidh—
 Ma dh-fhalbh thu bhuam gu d' dhachaidh bhuan,
 Bithidh mise luaidh ri'm bheò ort,
 'S cha tig gu brath ach Rìgh nan gras
 Nì suas a bhearna dhòmhsa !

Cha n' ioghnadh dhomh ged 'bhithinn ciùrrt'
 Gun chaill mi m'iul, 's be 'm beud e—
 Ceann bu turail, tuigs' lan curam
 Dheanadh cuis a rèiteach' ;
 Cha 'n fhaicte smuirnein 'na do ghnuis ghil
 Leis an t-shuil bu ghèire,
 Ged bhithheadh do chrannchuir, mar nach b'ainmig,
 Tuilleadh 's searbh ri leughadh !

O, Thusa shiabas deur a' bhròin,
 Bheir sòlas do luchd iarguinn,
 A Lìghich mhòir, nì 'n cridhe leòinte
 Chuir air dhòigh mar 's miann leat—
 Dean mise thredrach mas a deòin leat
 Anns an ròd gu t-iarraidh,
 'S am faigh mi null thar bharr nan tonn,
 Far an deachaidh sonn nan ciad-chath !

O, tuirlinn Thusa, 'Spioraid Naomh,
 A Theachdair chaomh an t-sòlais,
 A's taom gu saor a cuan a ghaoil
 Tha 'n cridh 'n Fhir-shaoraidh ghlòrmhor,
 Na bheir dhomh saorsa bho gach daorsa
 A th' ann an t-saoghal a' bhròin so,
 'S am faigh mi buaidh, tre fuil an Uain,
 Air peacadh, truaighe, 's air dòruinn !

XII. LAMENT FOR SIR COLIN CAMPBELL, LORD CLYDE.

(BY Angus Macdonald.)

Tha airm an laoch fo mheirg 'san tùr,
 Chòmhdaich ùir an curaidh treun,
 Bhuail air Alba speach as ùr—
 A feachd tròm, tùrsach, 'sileadh dheur,
 Mu Ghaisgeach Ghaidheil nan sàr bheairt,
 Fo ghlais a bhàis, mar dhùil gan toirt :
 Triath na Cluaidh bu bhuadhaich feairt
 Ga chaoidh gu tròm, le cridhe goirt.
 Air oidhche 's mi 'm laidhe 'm shuain,
 'S mo smuaintean air luath's na dreig—
 Uair agam, 's a'n sin uam—
 Bhruadair mi 'bhi shuas air creig.
 Thoir leam gu 'n robh teachd nam 'choir
 Fo bhratach bhròin de shròl dubh
 Sar mhaighdean mhaiseach, mhòr ;
 Tiamhaidh, leont' bha ceòl a guth.
 Mar dhrillseadh reult, bha gorm shúil ;
 A glan ghnuis cho geal 's an sneachd ;
 Bha falt donn air sniomh mu 'cùl ;
 Tiugh chiabha dluth nan iomadh cleachd.
 M'a ceann bha clogaid dò dh' fhior chruaidh,
 Ri barr bha dualaeh o'n each ghlas ;
 A laimh dheas chum sleagh na buaidh ;
 Claidheamh truailte suas ri 'leis ;
 Sgiath chopach, obair sheòlt',
 Le mòrchuis 'na laimh chli ;
 Luireach mhailleach, greist' le h òr,
 Bu chomhdach do nighean rìgh.
 Laidh leoghann garg, gu stuama stòlt'
 Mar chaithir dhi-modhair fo reachd ;
 Chuir leth-ghuth o beul seòlt
 A bheisd fo shamhchair, 's fo thur smachd.
 Ghrad phlosg mo chridhe 'nam chòm,
 Fo uamhas a 's trom gheilt—
 Rinn rosg tlàth o 'n ribhinn donn,
 Fuadachadh lorn air m' oilt.
 Chrom mi sìos le mòr mheas
 'Us dhiosraich mi do threin na mais',
 Cia fath mu 'n robh a h-airm na 'n crios,
 Mar shonn 'chum sgrios, a deanamh deas,
 Ged 'bha a gnuis mar ôigh fo lòn,

No ainnir og 'chuir gaol fo chràdh ;
 Sheall i rium le plathadh broin,
 Measgta le móralachd 'us gradh.
 Lasaich air mo gheilte 's m' fhiamh
 'N uair labhair i 'm briathraibh ciùin—
 “ A Ghaidheil aosda, ghlas do chiabh
 Mar cheatharnach a liath le ùin,
 Triallaidh tu mar 'rinn do sheors'
 Chum talla fuar, reot' a' bhàis ;
 Eisd guth binn na deagh sgeoil,
 'Toirt cuireadh gloir ri latha grais.
 Bha agam-sa curaidh treun—
 Gun chomhalt fo 'n ghréin 'm beairt :
 Ceannard armailt na mor euchd
 Thug buaidh 's gach streup, le ceill thar neart.
 Och mo leireadh, beud a leon
 Breatuinn comhladh le trom lot :
 O'n Bhan-rìgh 'chum an duil gun treoir—
 Uile comhdaicht' le bron-bhrat.
 Chaill m' armailt ceannard corr,
 Air nàmh 's a' chomh-stri toradh grath :
 Mar dhealan speur na 'n deigh 's an toir,
 Rinn cosgairt leointeach latha 'chath.
 Air thus nan Gaidheal, 'stiùireadh streup ;
 Mar fhireun speur, 'an geuraid beachd ;
 Gaisg' leoghann garg, 'measg bheathach frith,
 Cha d' ghéill 's an t-srith, a dh-aindeoin feachd.
 Cha chualas ceannard a thug barr
 An teas a bhlàir air sàr nan euchd :
 Misneach fhoirfidh, 'an gleachd nan àr—
 Trom acain bais, o chradh nan creuchd.
 Do Ghaidheil ghaisgeil ceannard corr
 Am builsgein comhraig, mor na'm beachd :
 A' toirt na buaidh 's a cosnadh gloir,
 A dh-aindeoin seol a's morachd feachd.
 Mar chogadh Oscar flathail garg,
 'Us Conn 'na fheirg a' dol 's an spairn ;
 Le Diarmad donn a thuit 's an t-sealg,
 'S an Sonn a mharbh an Garbh-mac-Stairn.
 Gach buaidh 'bha annta sud gu leir,
 An neart, an trein, an gleus, 's am múirn—
 Bha cliù a Chaimbeulaich dha 'n reir,
 Dol thart an éifeachd anns gach tuirn—
 Ciùin mar mhaighdeann ghràidh 's an t-sith,
 Uasal, siobhalt, min 'am beus ;

Gaisgeil, gargant, crosg 's an t-sri,
 Le cumhachd rìgh 'cur feachd air ghleus.
 Fhuair e urram anns gach ceum,
 Thaobh barrachd euchd, 'an streup nan lann.
 Rinn d' ar rioghachd dìon 'n a feum,
 Air thoiseach tréin-fhìr Thìr nam beann.
 'S na h-Innsean thug e buaidh ro mhor,
 Le iuil 's le seoltachd 'dol thar neart :
 Threoraich e na brataich shroil,
 'S a' chomhraig anns bu gloir-mhor beairt.
 C aite 'n cualas sparradh cath
 Bu bhuaidhaich sgath na Alma dhearg ?
 Fuil a's cuirp air beinn 's air srath
 Na'm milltean breith, fo 'n laoch na fhearg !
 Fhuair o 'n rioghachd meas 'us gloir
 Anns gach doigh mar thos-fhear eath :
 Dhiol ar Ban-rìgh mar bu choir
 Dha onair oirdhearg 'measg nam flath.
 Triath Chluaidh nam fuar shruth,
 Mu 'n cualas guth an Oisein bhinn,
 A' caoidh nan saoidh, 'ruith dheur gu tiugh,
 Bha moralach 'an talla Fhinn,
 Ghairmeadh air an uisge 'n sonn
 Mar agh nan glonn bu bhonndail coir—
 Cho fad 's a bhuaileas creag an tonn,
 S air uachdar fonn 'bhios fas an fheoir.”
 Chriochnaich sgeul an ainneir mhoir,
 Mu euchdan gloir-mhor an laoch threun ;
 Mhosgail mi a mo shuain le bron,
 A' sìleadh dheoir gu 'm b'fhìor an sgeul !
 A Ghaidheil Ghlaschu, shliochd nan sonn
 A dh'fhuadaicheadh o Thìr nam beann,
 Da'n dual le coir an sruth 's am fonn—
 Dhuibhse coisrìgeam mo rann,
 Dhuibhs' da'n dealaidh am prìomh shar,
 'S gach euchd 'thug barr 'rinn Gaidheil riamh
 Rì stiùireadh feachd an gleachd nam blair
 Bhiodh buaidh na laraich sailt' rì 'ghnìomh.
 Dearbhaidh gur sibh àl nan treun,
 Ginealach do reir nan sonn,
 A bhuaich cliu thar sliochd fo 'n ghrein,
 'Am blar nam beum 's an streup nan tonn.
 Cumaibh cuimhn' air laoch an airm
 A ghairmeadh air an abhainn Cluaidh,
 'S a' meal e urram 'theid a sheirm
 'S gach linn le toirm rì sgeul a bhuaidh !

XIII. A NIGHINN DONN A' BHROILICH BHAIN :

Oran ùr air seann Fhonn.

(By the late William Mackay, Blairbeg.)

A nighinn donn a' bhroilich bhàin,
Chum a' choinneamh rium Di-màirt,
A nighinn donn a' bhroilich bhàin,
Gum a slàn a chi mi thu !

Tha mo chion air do chul donn ;
Ged nach leamsa òr no fonn,
B' fheàrr bhi còmhla riut air tom
Na bhi roinn nan dileaban !
A nighinn donn, etc.

Ged bhitheadh maoin agam 'na chruach,
Bhithinn-sa as d' aonais truagh ;
Bhithinn aonarach 's tu bhuam
Ged bhitheadh sluagh na tire leam !
A nighinn donn, etc.

'S deirg' do bhilean na an ròs,
'S mills' na mhill learn do phòg,
'S fallain d' anail na a' chròic—
Mo leòn thu bhi dhith oirm !
A nighinn donn, etc.

An spéis a thug mi dhut, 's mi òg,
Chum mi fada e fo chleòc,
A's mar géilleadh m' fhuil a's m' fheòil,
Ri mo bheò cha 'n innsinn e !
A nighinn donn, etc.

Ged a bha mi reamhar, làn,
'S ged a bha mi daonnan slàn,
Rinn do ghaol mo thoir a bhàn
Gus nach fheàrr na sithich mi !
A nighinn donn, etc.

Ars' mo chàirdean, 'S tu tha faoin,
A bhi sàraichte le gaol!—
Ach cha thàir dhomh bhi dhe saor
Ge b' e taobh an imich mi !
A nighinn donn, etc.

Mo run air do mhuineil bàn,
 Mo dhùrachd a bhi 'na d' dhàil,
 Stiùram dhut mo ghuidh 's mo dhàn—
 Gum a slàn a chì mi thu !
 A nighinn donn, etc.

XIV. THOUGHTS ON NEW-YEAR'S DAY, 1885.

(By the late William Mackay, at age of 82.)

O, beannaich dhomhsa beachd-smuain mo chridh',
 Bidh ga mo sheoladh 's cha teid mi cli ;
 Tha smuaintean trom 'gabhaile seilbh 'am chom,
 Cuir Fein 'am fonn mi 'us seinnidh mi !

'S goirt bhi smuaineach air staid an t-sluaigh,
 Staid tha millt' agus staid tha truagh,
 Staid a' pheacaidh gun tlachd aig Dia hint',
 'Us bàs tri-fillte dhaibh mar a duais.

Ged chruthaich Dia sinn 'na iomhaigh Fein,
 'An eolas ard ann an nithibh Dhe,
 'Am fireantachd dhireach, 's an naomhachd fhiorghlan,
 Tha 'n t-iomlan millte le 'r n-innleachd fein !

Ach 's maith an sgeul tha dhuinn air teachd—
 Sgeul eibhinn tha innt' gu beachd—
 Bithidh gloir aig Dia dhi, oir glanaidh fuil Chriosd sinn
 Bho 'r peacaidh' lionmhor, cho gheal ri sneachd.

An Cumhnant Grais sin gu brath nach bris
 'N ar rùm 's 'nar aite cho-lionadh leis ;
 Na fiachan phaidh E, 's an Lagh do dh' ardaich,
 'Us bithidh iad tearuint', na dhearbas Ris.

Gin annainn miann gum biodh againn coir
 'S a' Chumhnant Shiorruidh tha chum do ghloir ;
 Gum b'e ar n-iartas còir ann a fhireantachd,
 'Us sith fo dhion fuil na h-iobairt mhoir.

Oir tha ar bliadhnaibh, tha tearc 'us garr,
 A dol 'nan dian-ruith gun stad gun tamh ;
 Tha chraobh a liathadh, gun sugh 'na friamh'chean,
 Gu dluth a crionadh bho 'bun gu 'barr.

Do chumhachd Fein cuir a nios a nis
 A dhearbhadh dhuinn nach e so ar fois ;
 'Us anns an Righeachd nach gabh a gluasad
 Gum b'e ar suaimhneas bhi maille Ris.

Oir air an t-siorruidheachd cha tig ceann—
 Mar shruth a sior ruith dol sios an gleann ;
 'Us cha 'n fhaic miosan no milltean bhliadhnaibh
 Gu brath a crìoch, oir cha bhi i ann.

Ach tha ar laithean 'na d' lamhan Fein ;
 Mu 'n glac am Bàs sinn dean sinn riut reidh,
 'Us ni sin gairdeachas ann do shlainte,
 'S ni sinn gu brath cliu do ghrais a sheinn !

APPENDIX P (PAGE 449).

BARON COURT RECORDS.

1. PROTECTION OF WOODS. [Original at Castle Grant].

Ye Court haldin ye 19 day of July, 1623.

Cutteris of grey woudis in Wrqrt [Urquhart].

THAT day It was statutit and ordinit yt na persone nor personis wtin the boundis of Wrqrt & Corimonie fires, cutt, peill, distroy, sell, dispon, ony of the woudis of ye saidis boundis, wtout leif or altolerance haid & obtenit of ye Lard or his bailzie wnder ye pean of XL lib. [£40, Scots] *toties quoties*.

Wm. McAlister is decernit & ordinit to attend & kept ye haill woudis and haidgis wtin his boundis of Lochletter, & be answerable for ye samyne, in tyme cuming in maner & wnder ye peanis above writtin, & yt he sall mak na garthis wtin ye saidis boundis, he him selff nor na vtheris dualling wtin his boundis, wnder ye peanis forsaidis, nor dispone, bot sik as sal be approvit for ye countrie pepill or ye bailzie in his name.

James Cuming [Dulshangie] actit in maner forsaid for all ye woudis & haidgis wtin his boundis efter ye forme of ye act aboue-writtin in all pointis.

James Grant actit in maner forsaid for all ye woudis & haidgis wtin his boundis, efter ye tennor of ye act aboue-written in all pointis.

Rot. Cuming actit in maner forsaid for all ye woudis & haidgis growand vpone ye boundis & landis of Pithurrell [Pitkerrald].

Jon. McAlister & Wm. McKintaggart actit in maner forsaid for all ye woudis & haidgis growand vpone ye boundis & landis of Mid Inshbrein.

Rot. Grant actit for ye woudis of Schouglic and Meaklie in maner forsaid.

and Sir Rodorick M'Kenzie off ffindone, as haveing right be apprysinges and vyr [other] legall tytels standing in their persones agst the sd esteat and Barronie off Comar with the haill tytells and jurisdictiones yrof, To John Chisholme eldest lawll sone to the deceast Alexr Chisholme off Comar, and his deputs, ane or mae, ffor whom he should be answerable, and be which Commissione the said Baillie and his deputes are authorized be the saides Sir Alexr and Sir Rodorick M'Kenzies to seit and conveye befoire them, all and sundrie the haill tennentes and oyres [others] within the said Barronie, and to ffyne and amerciat ym according to Law, as the said Commissione, off the dait the ffourt and ffyft dayes off January 1689 yeires beares, And the said John Chisholme conforme to the said Commissione, haveing nominat the said John Grant to be his deput who accepted yroff, and the samyn tennentes being all summond to this day and place, be the officer off the said Barronie, he made choice off me George Grahame notar publict under subscribing to be his clerk, and Christopher McKra in Comar to be his ffyscall conforme to the said Commissione who gave yr oath *de ffideli administratione*, And efter Reiding of the said Comissione, calling off the suites and ffenceing off the Court in the usual maner, and calling off the haill tennentes of the said Barronie sua sumond be the officer to the said dyet, and the claime givin in be the saide pror ffiscal agst them ffor the reasones and causes efter rehearst, did pronunce and give fforth his sentence against the saides tennentes in maner under written viz.:—

The said day Donald Mcewin Mconill vick onill vick neill in Glencannich Being complained upon be the ffiscal ffor cutteing off grein wood grein suard, killing of deare and rea, blackcock and moorefoules, who being solemnly sworne interrogat deponed yt he neither killed deare or rea, blackcock or moorefoules ; But confest to be guilty of cutteing off grein wood, and grein suard, and theirfoire the bailzie deput amerciate the said Donald in ffyve pound scottes money, to be payed to the ffyscall within tearme off Law.

Collin Mcomas oige in Wester Knockfin, Alex. Mcorie their, Donald McWilliam duy their, John Roy McWilliam vick neill yr, Rorie McEan vick rorie yr, John Roy McGillespick yr, Alexr Mcfinley Buy yr, Thomas Mconill vick indire yr, Donald Mcean vick alister Rioch yr, John Mcalister Rioch their, Andro mc rorie their, and Donald McEan vickqueine yr, Being also complained upon be the ffiscal ffor cutteing off grein wood peiling off tries, grein suard, killing off deare and Rea, blackcock and moorefoules, and being all solemnly sworne, deponed as followes, viz.:—The said Collein Mcomas confest the killing off deare, rea, blackcock

moorefoules, [cutting of] grein wood and grein suard, and peiling off Bark, and ffyned yrfoire be the baillie deput in Twentie pund scottes. The said Alexr Mcrorie also solemnly sworne confest Lykwayes *cum præcedente*, Collin Mcomas *in omnibus*, and yrfoire ffyned in the alyke soume off Tuentie pundes : The said Donald McWilliam being solemnly sworne confest the cutteing off grein wood grein suard and peiling off bark, and denyed the killing off deare and rea, blackcock and moorefoules, and theirfoire the bailzie deput ffyned him in ten pundes money ffsaid.

* * * * *

IV. REGULATIONS FOR SUPPRESSION OF CATTLE-LIFTING.

Actes off Barron Court off the Barony of Comar, holdin be John Grant of Corrimonie, 16 ffeby. 1691.
[Original at Erchless Castle.]

The whilk day it is inacted, statut, and ordained be the said Baillie deput, That in caise ony thieves or robbers pass thorrow the said Barronie with ony stollin goodes [cattle], or be recepted or harboured be ony off the tennents within the samyn, or make ony incursiones or depredationes within the said Barronie, or uyr wayes recept any off the goodes sua stollin, or be in accessorie to, Of correspond with, the saides thieves, or gae allongst with ym, yt the rest of the inhabitantes off the said Barronie imediatly yrefter and without delay make intima'o'n yroff to the said John Chisholme, principall bailzie, or to his officer, to the end the cuntry may be freed of such illegall and base acts ffor the ffuture ; and in cais they ffail to make tymeous intima'o'n as said is, and yrefter the crymes above mentioned be instructed and made out agst any off the inhabitants within the said Barronie, they are instantly to content and pay tuentie punds *toties quoties*, and also uyr wayes to be punished according to the Lawes and Actes of Parliat. made yranent, Provydeing allwayes the saides tennentes or ayr [either] of them be knowin to the saides crymes, or the samyn instructed agst ym, and no oyr wayes : And fforder it is inacted, statut, and ordained that in cais any thieves, wagabondes, robbers, or oyr louse men come to the said Barronie to make any incursiones or depredationes yrin, that the haill tennentes and inhabitantes yrin be instantly reddie with yr best armes, and all the assistance oyr wayes they can have, to defend agst such persones, under the penaltie off Tuentie pundes *toties quoties*, without any defalcatione ; And sicklyke, It is lykewayes statute and ordained that in cais yr be any goodes stollin ffrom any persone or persones within the said Barronie, That

imediately yrefter, and upon ane call, the whole next adjacent neightboures off the persone or persones so injured instantly goe with him in search and track off the samyn goodes, under the penaltie off Ten pundes, to be payed to them *toties quoties* as the samyn occurs, and they refuse to goe, and the Officer off the Barronie heirby impowered to poynd the contraveiners ffor the saides penalties, and make the same fforthcomeing to the bailzie efter poynding yrof.

(Signed) Jo. GRANT.

V. DEFORCEMENT, AND DRUNKENNESS.

Baron Court of Comar, 26 May, 1692. [Original at Erchless Castle.]

The whilk day anent the complaint given in be the said Christopher McKra, ffiscall, agst John McWilliam Vick Neill in Wester Knockfin, for and anent the deforceing off Kenneth Mcinteire, Officer, being poynding some sheepe ffrom the said John McWilliam Vick Neill for payment off his dewtie [rent] to his maister [proprietor] and the said John haveing masterfully deforced the said officer by keeping back the said sheepe sua to be poyndit, Therfoire the bailzie has fyned and americiat the said John in the soume of Ten pundes Scottes money ffor the said deforcement, and ordaines him to make payment yrof to the said ffiscall within termes off law.

The said day anent the grievance given in agst hugh Mc hutcheone Vickonill in Glencanich for and anent his exorbitant drinking off aqua vytye, and yrby dilapidateing his means by his intemperance, qrby he is rendered unable to pay his dewty [rent] to his maister [proprietor] ; the bailzie haveing considered the said greivance, heirby statutes and ordaines that what ever aqua vytye merchands shall sell or give above ane halff mutchkin aqua vytye to the said Hugh, the said aqua vytye shall be confiscat, and iff the said Hugh force ony more yn qt allowed from ym he shall be ffyned in ten pund Scottes *toties quoties* as he transgresses.

VI. REGULATION OF PRICES AND WAGES.

A. Baron Court of Comar, 25th Feby. 1693. [Original at Erchless Castle.]

The said day anent the greivance and complaint given in be the haill inhabitantes off the said Barronie ffor and anent the great extortione and exorbitant pryces exacted and takin be shoemakers and weavers ffrom the saides Tennentes and inhabi-

tantes ffor shoes and weaveing off cloth, The said Baillie did enact statut and ordaine yt after the day and dait hereoff, when the shoemaker buyes the rough hyde ffor ffoure merkes, yt then and in yt caise he sell the mens shoes for eight shilling and the womens shoes for sex shilling per pair ; and when the rough hyde is bought at ffour pundes, each pair off mens shoes to be sold at ten shillings, and each pair womens shoes at eight shilling, and when the rough hyde is sold at fyve merkes, that the mens shoes be sold at nyne shilling and the womens shoes at seven shilling, and ordaines thir pntes [presents] to be intimat to the wholl shoemakers within the Barronie, with certificatione, iff they transgress, they shall be ffyned and americiat yrfore at the discretione of the Baillie.

[No rule regarding the weavers.]

B. Baron Court of Comar, 22nd December, 1696.

[Original at Erchless Castle].

It was lykewayes enacted statut and ordained that no weaver within the said baron have or get for weaving off ilk elne courtaines, caddes, gray cloth, or lining, but twelves poundes scottes for ilk elnes weaving and eightein poundes for ilk elne tartan or heyved playdes with certificatione to the contraveiners they shall be fynded in ffyve pundes toties quoties, and the saides weavers, iff provin to exact more yn qt above enacted and allowed, in ten poundes, and yt to be payed be the saides contraveiners without any modificatione.

C. Baron Court of Urquhart, 31st July, 1736. [Original in possession of the Author.]

Court Pitkeraldmore,
Urquhart, July the last, 1736.

In regard that a universal hardship is imposed on the Gentlemen and Tenants of this countrie by the hired men and servants, both man an woman, and this is represented to the Judge : the same is to be enacted in the manner following :—That any Servant who can properly provide his master in all the materials necessary for a labouring man, is to have ten marks of wages once in the half year, and two pairs of shoes ; the next best to have eight marks and two pairs of shoes, and the rest to have wages according as they are thought deserving. And as to the Women servants, such as are not otherwise bred than within the Countrie, and are not capable not to serve a Gentleman's house exactly, are onlie to have three marks and two pairs of shoes and ane aprone in the half year. And also if anie servant living in the countrie who can gett service at Whitsunday, and suspends his engagement until the shearing

time, then, and in that case, they are to receive onlie half Fees-- as also if anie servant naturalized in the countrie who is getting service within it desert the countrie without the special consent of the Baillie, and the testification of the minister and Elders, the said girls are never to return to the countrie so as to have habitual residence within it. Also any man being within the countrie who works for days wages is onlie to have one-third of a peck of meal, and his dinner for every days work betwixt the 1st of November and the 1st of March, and all the rest of the year over to have one half peck, and his danner onlie. As also all the Mealanders¹ within the countrie to be required to give two days a week to his master for his danner and super, and also to give him the time preferable to any if required—and all the above rates to be observed forthwith, both by masters and servants, under the penalty of ten Pounds Scots by the master, and fyfe Pounds Scots by the Servant, upon all which the Judge promises to give the sentence upon all persons complained upon, and if the complaint is instructed, fyfe Pounds Scots money to be given to the informer. And in the case of the Masters being complained upon by their servants, who make not payment within half a year after the fee is gained, he is to be decerned against, and in favour of the servant, who is to get double of his claim, and that no servant is forced without asking the question at his present master under the within-written penalty.

Court Pitkeraldmore, July the last, 1736.

JOHN GRANT, Baillie.

Considering that customary Swearing and Cursing is offensive to God, and scandalous among men, Especially before any sitting in judgement, Wherefore did and hereby does enact that any person or persons guilty of the said Sins from the time the Judge enters the Court House, untill he leaves the same, shall pay one shilling Sterg. *toties quoties*, and his person apprehended, and kepted in custody untill he pay the same. J. GRANT.

VII. TRIAL FOR THEFT, AND SENTENCE OF DEATH.

Baron Court of Comar, 18th Jany. 1699. [Original at Erchless Castle.]

Donald Mc alister vickoill duj, now prisoner in Wester Inverchanich, yee are Indyted and accused at the instance off James ffraser in Mayne, ane sone to Hugh ffraser off Bellindoune, and at the instance of John McConchie in Meikle Comar, and Christopher McKra, pror. ffiscall off Court, That qr be the Lawes and Actes

Mailers. See p. 442 *supra*.

off Parliat. off this Kingdome the crymes of thift, recept off thift, corresponding with theives, are crymes in themselves punisheable by death and confiscatione off moveables, yet True it is and off verity That you, the said Donald Mc alister vickoilduj, are guilty off the saides crymes, In sua ffar as upon the Twenty Tua day off December last by past [1698] you did repaire to the ground off the Landes off Mayne and yr did most surreptitiously steal the number off tua sheepe, haveing brokin up the cott qr the said sheepe was, the flesh off which tua sheepe, at leist a good part yrof, was ffound in your possessione as a ffange : Secundo, Yee are Indyted and accused ffor your thiftuous stealling off ane Reid prick horned bull, belonging to Alexr. Chisholme, lait Shireff deput off Invernes, and now in Killmuire Wester, and which was sent be the said Alexr. Chisholme to the said John Mc Conchie to be grazed in the wood off Comar, and most surreptitiously stollin be you ffurth off the said Wood off Comar in the year 1689, and pairt off the flesh off the said Bull and hyde off the samyn ffound with you as ane ffange : Tertio, Yee are lykeweyes Indyted and acused ffor your thiftuous stealling off ane sheepe ffrom fferqr. mc ean vick ferqr. in Wester Knockfin, in the moneth off August last, and the fflesh yroff ffound with you also as a ffange, and yee accordingly lug marked yrfoire : Quarto, Yee are fforder acused ffor breakine up ane chist belonging to Marie Roy, your moyr. in law, in the year 1689, and takeing flurth yroff ane certaine quantity off yairne, and oyr comodity : Quinto, Yee are fforder accused ffor your thiftuous stealling and away takin ffrom Christane Neine Thomas vick William, in Wester Inverchanich, off ane chist, qr.in was yairne, pleadin, and oyr comodity, and the said chist ffound in your possessione yrefter as a ffang, you haveing made your owin use off the goodes yrin : Sixth, Yee are lykeweyes accused ffor your surreptitious stealling off keall [kail] ffrom William mc ean duj, laity in Kirktowne off Comar, and ffound with you as a ffange : And Lastly, yee are accused and indyted as ane notorious theiff, and under opin bruite and comone ffame as such : And the premises being ffound to be off verity and provin be the verdict off ane assize, yee are to incurr the paynes off death ffor said yrfoire to the Terror off oyes [others] to comitt the lyke in Tyme comeing.

Ane Barrone Court holdin be John Grant off Corriemonie, baillzie to John Chisholme off Comar, the Eighteenth day off January 1699 yeires, The Court being ffenced in the usual manner, the pannell being brought to the barr, and the above written Indytement Red to him in presence of the Assyze underwritten, and the Witnesses aduced ffor proving yroff, did proceed as ffol-

lowes, and yrefter the hail persones off Inquest being present, and haveing heird the pannell his owin confessione, by himselff, and uyr wayes provin by the witnesses, the bailzie did Remit the samyn to the verdict off the members off assyze following viz. :

Robert Grant in Erchles	Alexr. Mc Kra in Kerrow
Hector Fraser in Mauld	John Chisholme off Knockfin
James Mc Ean ok in Inverchanich	Donald Mc ean vick queine yr.
John Mc alister Rioch yr.	Alexr. Mcdonald off Muckerach
Archibald Chisholme yr.	Alexr. Mcdonald yr. yroff.
	Ferqr. Mc oill vick ferqr. in Carrie
	William Chisholme yr.
	Alexr. Mc hutcheone in Clyteroy
	Donald Mc ewin in Shallwanach
	Robert Grant in Buntaite.

The heall persones of inquest having enclosed themselves, and having put to the vote who should be Chancellor of the said Asize, they and each of them did make choise of Alexander Macdonald off Muckerach to be ther Chancellor, who thereafter caused Angus Macdonald, younger off Muckerach ther Clerk read in the first place the pannells owin Confessiones, and in the next place the depositions of the witnesses laid agst him for prowng of the remanent articles of the inditment not confessed by the pannel, and thereafter the said Chancellor having put the matter to the vote and verdick of the asize, and having God and a Good Conscience before ther eyes, and after mature deliberation they find the pannell guiltie of the first article of the inditment relating to the two sheep stolln be him from Mayne ; they find likewise the second article of the indytment anent the red prick horned bull also prawn agst the said pannell by the depositions of the witnesses without objectione led agst him ; they find likewise the third article prawn agst the pannell anent the stealling off the sheep from fferqr. mc ean vic Erqr., att least his being art and part therein in knowing of the same to have been stolln, and eating of the flesh thereof ; they find lykwise the article of the indytment anent the Keall also prawn by the depositions of the witnesses, as also the pannell guiltie of thift as to the two hesps of yarn because of his hyding of the same under the thack and desyreing to conceall it ; wee find lykwise the pannell by the comon report and brute of the whole Countrey to be a Notorious theef, and remitts to the Baillie to pronounce sentence in the matter : in testimonie qrof our said Chancellor and our Clerk of the said asise have subscribed thir presents this eighteenth day of Januarie 1699 yeires.

ALEXR. MCDONALD, Chancellor.

ÆNE. MCDONALD, Clerk.

The Bailly having Re-entered in Court, and the verdict off the said assyze being Returned, and under the signe and subscription off yr said Chancellor and Clerk, and having considered that they have ffound the within written articles off the Indytement prowyn, the said Bailly decernes and ordaines the persone of the said Donald Mc alister vick oill duy to be brought furth off the prisone qrin he now lyes in Inverchanich, to the Muire of Comar, ffriday nixt the twenty day off January instant twixt the houres off ane and two in the efternoone yt day, and yr to be hanged on ane gallows set up on the said muire, be the hand off the hangman, to death, and yrefter to be cutt doune and his corpes to be carried away and buried at the back syde off the Kirk yaird off Comar Kirktoune ; and ordaines his hail moveables to be escheat to his Majesties use ; and this the said Bailly pronounces ffor doome.

Jo. GRANT.

APPENDIX Q (PAGE 452).

I. ABSTRACT ACCOMPT OF THE BUSSINESS DONE AT THE MANUFACTUREING STATION OF GLENMORISTON AND NEIGHBOURHOOD BY ME, ALEXANDER SHAW, UNDERTAKER FOR SAID STATION, THE YEAR 1764.

	Flax Bought		Yarn Spun and bought.		Lint and Tow Spun or Sold.		Yarn Sold.		Lintseed Distribute		Wheels and Reels Distribute.	
	Libs.	Spg.	H.	Libs.	Spg.	H.	Hnds.	Wheels.	Reels.			
1764 January...	3700	211	—	749	310	—	—	—	—			
February.	—	302	2	464	—	—	—	—	—			
March.....	1000	392	1	579	800	—	—	—	—			
Aprile.....	—	591	3	564	—	—	14	5	2			
May.....	1000	604	—	660	—	—	—	4	3			
June.....	1200	362	2	634	600	—	—	6	2			
Jully.....	—	415	1	505	600	—	—	2	2			
August....	2000	308	—	389	800	—	—	4	1			
September	—	129	2	311	98	2	—	2	3			
October...	—	136	1	453	—	—	—	1	—			
November	—	193	3	589	449	—	—	4	2			
December.	—	315	2	407	225	—	—	2	2			
Total...	8900	3962	1	6304	3882	2	14	30	17			

Att Glenmoriston, the tenth day of January, One thousand seven hundred and sixty five years, In presence of Angus Mackintosh, Esquire, one of his Majesties Justices of Peace for the Shire of Inverness, Compared the above Alexander Shaw and made Oath to the truth of the above Abstract.

ALEXR. SHAW.

ANGUS McINTOSH, J.P.

II. ACCOMPT OF THE DISTRIBUTION OF WHEELS AND REELS ORDERED BY THE HONOURABLE COMMISSIONERS OF ANNEXED ESTATES TO THE INHABITANTS IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF THE MANUFACTURING STATION OF GLENMORISTON, THE YEAR 1764.

Date.	Persons' Names.	Place of Residence.	Parish.	Number Distribute.	
				Wheels.	Reels.
Aprile 4	Janet Cummin	Drumdrochit..	Urquhart...	—	1
	Kathrine Cameron.....	Achteraw	Boleskin	—	1
9	Peter Gordon's wife.....	Borlummore...	Urquhart.....	1	—
10	Mary Mackdonell.....	Glengary.....	Killmenwick.	1	—
17	Margaret Macdonell.....	Blairy.....	Urquhart.....	1	—
24	Ann Mackdonell.....	Bonloit .....	. . . . .	1	—
28	John Cameron's wife.....	Borlummore...	. . . . .	1	—
May 10	Elspet Cummin.....	Invermoriston	. . . . .	1	1
	Philip Mackdonell's wife..	Meechullie.....	. . . . .	—	1
18	Mary Mackkiver.....	Fort Augustus	Boliskin.....	—	1
21	Donald Fraser's wife.....	Miltoun.....	Urquhart.....	1	—
23	Janet Mackdonell.....	Fort Augustus	Boliskin.....	1	—
29	Duncan Grant's wife.....	Ballindrom....	Urquhart.....	1	—
June 1	John Maclean's wife.....	Gartalie.....	. . . . .	—	1
	4	Mary Fraser.....	Borlum.....	Dores.....	—	1
	John Grant's wife.....	Dores.....	. . . . .	1	—
9	Janet Munro.....	Meeckulie.....	Urquhart.....	1	—
14	Mary Fraser.....	Gartalie.....	. . . . .	1	—
18	Margaret Call.....	Invermoriston	. . . . .	1	—
22	Ann Stuart.....	Moniack.....	Kirkhill.....	1	—
26	Mary Mackrae.....	Shouglic.....	Urquhart.....	1	—
July 4	Elspet Maclachlan.....	Obriachan.....	. . . . .	—	1
	16	Elisabeth Mackrae.....	Pitkerrald.....	1
23	John Mackdonell's wife.....	Achnagunerin.	. . . . .	1	—
August 3	John Fraser's wife.....	Dillecatick.....	Boliskin.....	1	—
	8	Elspet Mackdonell.....	Glenmoriston.	Urquhart.....	1
10	Mary Cameron.....	Livishie.....	. . . . .	1	—
13	Donald Mackdonell's wife..	Ballindrom....	. . . . .	—	1
17	Janet Mackdonell.....	Achnagunerin.	. . . . .	1	—
September 5	Mary Chisholm.....	Inverhanick ..	Killtarlatie...	1	—
	11	Janet Macgrigor.....	Corrumony....	Urquhart.....	1
14	Christian Bowie.....	Fanblair.....	Killtarlity...	—	1
	Ann Mackenzie.....	Craskie.....	Urquhart.....	—	1
25	Thomas Mackbain's wife...	Fanblair.....	Killtarlity...	—	1
October 19	Dougal Mackdougall's wife.	Bonloit.....	Urquhart.....	1	—
November 2	Patrick Grant's wife.....	Borlumbegg... .	. . . . .	1	1
	7	Duncan Mackdonell's wife.	Connichin.....	1
13	Kathrine Fraser.....	Inehnicardich.	Boliskin.....	1	—
16	Ann Chisholm.....	Strath Glass..	Killtarlity...	—	1
21	Alexander Grant's wife.....	Tomacraskie...	Urquhart.....	1	—
December 3	Janet Fraser.....	Obriachin.....	. . . . .	—	1
	6	Kathrine Mackdonell.....	Port Clair.....	Boliskin.....	1
10	Evan Mackdonell.....	Duldriggin....	Urquhart.....	1	—
12	Ann Stuart.....	Moniack.....	Kirkhill.....	—	1
	Total.....			30	17

Att Glenmoriston, the tenth day of January, one thousand seven hundred and sixty five years, In presence of Angus Mackintosh, Esquire, one of his Majesties Justices of Peace for the Shire of Inverness, Compared Alexander Shaw, manufacturer at Glenmoriston, and made Oath to the truth of the above Accompt.

ALEXR. SHAW.

ANGUS McINTOSH, J.P.

APPENDIX R (PAGE 457).

EXTRACTS FROM THE DRUMNADROCHIT INN VISITORS' BOOK,
IN POSSESSION OF MRS WELLS, LATE LANDLADY OF THE
INN.

In Highland glens, 'tis far too oft observed,
That man is chased away, and game preserved ;
Glen-Urquhart is to me a lovelier glen—
Here deer and grouse have not supplanted men.

JOHN BRIGHT (June 21, 1856).

The above lines by Mr Bright called forth the following :—

From Highland glens, for deer and grouse preserves,
Let Bright be chased away as he deserves ;
He loves not them, but only cares for salmon,
Seizes each chance of claptrap and of gammon.

W.

We know, Mr Bright,
Your philosophy, quite,
And what nonsense you talk in support of it ;
But we scarcely suppose,
Such trash you'd compose,
If for one lucid moment you'd thought of it.

We'll kindly excuse
This escape of your muse,
Since we know your erratic proclivities ;
Here mules and shoddy
Give place to toddy,
And you're right to enjoy the festivities.

A. K. F.

Nor *thousands* here a wretched life-course run
To buy a splendid *luxury* for *one* ;
Mid stifling walls and sweltering alleys thrust,
In Belial's atmosphere of devil's dust,
Doomed by the heartless priests of Mammon grim,
To toil and pale and pine and die for *him*.
Glen-Urquhart is to me a glorious glen—
Here mules and shoddy have not stunted men.

L. BLAIR.

He praised Glen-Urquhart—If his praise be just,
 Why seek to dim it with malicious dust ?
 How hurts it you that clanking mules afford
 To thousands work 1 Do you, by Progress bored,
 Dispense with shirts, because too cheaply made ?
 Or fail to eat bread cheapened by Free Trade I

J. R. S.

Oh, Drumnadrochit, village dear !
 I'll not forget thy kindly cheer ;
 While comfort upon comfort piled,
 Changes me to a mountain child.

It may be long, it may be ne'er
 My footsteps shall again repair
 To this romantic, lovely scene—
 Yet memory whispers, " There you've been !"

How shall I in this simple page
 Unfold what thoughts the mind engage ?
 Or how in words befitting tell
 The beauties of this charming dell ?

Cease, then ! and yet I fain would say
 To all who hitherward can stray—
 If peace and plenty you would win,
 Oh ! come to Drumnadrochit Inn !

G. R. (1856).

Stop, Traveller ! with weel pack'd bag,
 And hasten to unlock it ;
 You'll ne'er regret it, tho' you lag
 A day at Drumnadrochit.

Stop, Angler ! with your rod and creel,
 If you wi' trout would stock it ;
 I have nae doubt ye shall do weel
 To stay at Drumnadrochit.

Stop, Artist ! with your sketching book,
 For gin ye can but tak' it,
 At Urquhart Castle ye should look,
 'Tis close to Drumnadrochit.

Stop every one who would combine,
 Care both of health and pocket,
 You'll find short bills and breezes fine
 Prevail at Drumnadrochit.

Rev. W. DRAKE (14th July, 1857).

Two hours we spent in Edinboro'
 To see what could be seen ;
 And (seeing *people*, not the town),
Two days in Aberdeen.

Six we allotted to Braemar,
 And left for lack of "fare" ;
 (The inns were full and flowing o'er
 So we staid no longer there).

Seven happy days have glided by
 Here in this lovely glen ;
 And if it were but further south
 We should often come again.

But, alas ! we fear it is too far
 From dingy Lincoln's Inn,
 To make it just the place to spend
 The "Long Vacation" in.

Mr and Mrs F. SEEBOLM (26th August, 1857).

Ye maun prate o' the waters at Baden or Spa,
 'Tis Drumnadrochit takes the shine out of a' ;
 Of our claim to sich honour, judge everybody—
 Their springs gie but water, our "Wells"¹ gie ye toddy !
 (1861).

Ye tourists all, erratic race,
 Who shoot about like Congrieve rocket,
 Your ardour calm, abate your pace,
 And pass a week at Drumnadrochit.

Geologists, who cannot see
 A stone without a wish to knock it,
 Just think how happy you will be
 Amidst these rocks of Drumnadrochit.

¹ Mrs Wells, the hostess.

Ye men of law, awake so wide,
 Who pore all day o'er brief and docket,
 Just cast your wigs awhile aside,
 And keep a term at Drumnadrochit.

And doctors after fees who dance,
 And oft a Christian's life will dock it,
 Do give your patients one fair chance
 By leaving them for Drumnadrochit.

Dyspeptic folk who cannot sleep,
 Unless your couch some potion rock it,
 At this calm scene just take a peep,
 And try a nap at Drumnadrochit.

Economists, whose only care
 Is that bestowed upon your pocket,
 From weekly bills awhile forbear,
 And try the cost of Drumnadrochit.

Low in spirits, low in pocket,
 Come at once to Drumnadrochit !
 Sick of snobs, and tired of swells,
 Sojourn at these pleasant " Wells ;"
 Better door you cannot knock at,
 Than the inn of Drumnadrochit.

Cheerful rooms and restful beds ;
 Pillows soft for heavy heads ;
 Warmest welcome meets you there ;
 Best of drink and best of fare ;
 Leafy shades and winding walks ;
 Benches set for friendly talks ;
 Bowers where you may smoke at ease ;
 Garden humming round with bees ;
 Mignonette and purple rocket
 Scent the air of Drumnadrochit.

The *egg* is fresh, no need to clock it,
 That you get at Drumnadrochit.
 Your valise ? you need not lock it
 When you stay at Drumnadrochit.
 No one wonders what o'clock it
 Ever is at Drumnadrochit.
 Squeamishness has nought to shock it
 At the Inn of Drumnadrochit—
Pleasant place ! May no one mock it !

But my song is getting long,
 And I think I'd better dock it ;
 So, farewell to thee, fair Wells,
 And farewell to Drumnadrochit !

F. F. (Sept. 1867).

At the end of a more than usually poor attempt to find words to rhyme with "Drumnadrochit" has been written the following :

Your verses, my friend,
 You should study to mend,
 And should be averse to exhibit 'em ;
 But the *Islay* was strong
 On the night of your song,
 And flowed down your gullet *ad libitem* !

A. K. F. (1865).

Drumnadrochit, 18 th September, 1871.

Snug hostelry, whose rugged name
 So oft has stirred the bard's ambition,
 I find thy welcome still the same,
 Thy bed and board in good condition.

How sweet on genial summer day,
 Or e'en in autumn's sultrier weather,
 To reach the dear romantic bay
 With sunlit castle, wood, and heather.

But what if fate should drive us here
 When winter winds lash Ness to madness,
 When hardy pines look gaunt and sear,
 And stormy clouds clothe hills with sadness !

Ah, let us not the thought pursue,
 From gentler thoughts the heart beguiling ;
 Would that our friends were all as true,
 And we knew where to find them smiling !

JOHN SIBBALD.

From Anderson's "Guide to the Highlands."—"At the mouth of Glen-Urquhart there is a large and excellent inn, Drumnadrochit, long an established favourite with the public, and now still better known to fame by a letter from Shirley Brooks to *Punch*."

“The ‘letter’ was written five years ago. Revisiting the excellent inn, I can only add, after a week’s sojourn, that Mrs Wells is the best of hostesses. Visitors will speedily find this out for themselves, but I wish to do a service to such of them as may not be aware that from Drumnadrochit they can easily (in one day) make an excursion to a glen of the most exquisite beauty, *Glen Affaric*, and that on the road (a very good one) they will see every variety of Highland scenery, rich and wooded, wild and bleak, and a grim, fierce cataract, the ‘Dog Falls,’ worth coming any distance to see. Two days *may* be made of it by stopping at an inn on the way, but this is needless—take a basket, furnished here, and dine on the side of the lake in the glen. I *hope* that no reader of these lines indulges in the *idle*, UNWHOLESOME, and DEMORALISING habit called smoking, but should one be so misguided, I fear that he will think a cigar by the side of that lake the most delicious *weed* (properly so called, my brethren) which he ever smoked. ‘I drink his health in a dram,’ and wish him, if not reform, good fuseses, v.s.

“ October 3, 1865.

SHIRLEY BROOKS,

“ who on the above day went to Glen Affaric with John Phillip, R.A., Mr Cassie of Aberdeen, artist, and

“EMILY BROOKS.”

APPENDIX S (PAGE 463).

THE POOR, AND “FOOLS.”

BEFORE the Poor Law Act of 1845, the poor were relieved, by the Kirk Session, out of a fund raised from church collections, private contributions, and fines paid by offenders against the moral law. This relief was, however, insufficient for their maintenance, and large numbers went about begging—certificates of poverty and licences to beg being, before the end of last century, granted to the genuine and deserving poor by their ministers. For these beggars—many of whom came from other parishes—every farmer kept a corner and a blanket in his barn; and they got supper before going to bed, and breakfast in the morning. Some of them were “fools”—helpless lunatics, as a rule, who wandered miserably from house to house, and from parish to parish, until, at last, they lay down on some bleak moor, or in some lonely wood, to die of hunger or from

exposure. Since the establishment of lunatic asylums, this sort have ceased to wander. The following were the most noted "fools" who frequented our Parish within the last hundred years :—

JOSEPH DAY. A native of England, or the South of Scotland. Wandered during the closing years of last century and the early years of the present. Committed some crime—said to have been murder—and vowed never to speak again, or to sleep under a roof. Would, therefore, never speak, except, unguardedly, when greatly frightened. Carried a blanket on his back, and always slept in the woods, winter and summer.

RUARAIÐH RASAIÐH. A native of Raasay, who flourished about eighty years ago. Took his father's body out of the grave, and left it exposed to the elements. Was a trustworthy messenger, and used to carry messages between the Parish and Inverness and other places.

CHRISTOPHER MACLENNAN, from Kintail. Had habit of returning to house in which he had rested, and enquiring, "*An d'fhag mi dad ?*" "Have I left anything ?" Boys used to send him back for miles by suggesting that he had left something in some house which he had entered.

AN T-AMADAN RUISTE—THE NAKED FOOL. A native of the West Coast. Wandered about the same time as Joseph Day. Went mad in consequence of the death of a girl he was about to marry. Composed a touching song on her, which he used to sing as long as he lived. Had habit of tearing his clothes to pieces, and was some times found stark naked. In his old age was carried from place to place, sitting in a kind of chair, and covered with a blanket, which he continually tried to tear into shreds.

DUBH AN TOMAIÐH. Imagined he was a piper, and went through the Parish carrying a branch like bagpipes, and imitating with his voice the sound of the pipes. Continually marched to the "music" which he thus produced—until he was unable, through fatigue, to proceed further. After resting for a time he hurried on again.

TEARLACH NAN ITEAG—CHARLES OF THE FEATHERS. Had his bonnet and clothes stuck all over with feathers, like a Red Indian. Was a great dancer, and his great object in life was to frequent weddings, and join in the festivities.

ALI MOON. Wandered between thirty and fifty years ago. An excellent singer. During the Crimean War imagined and related most extraordinary "news" from the scene of operations.

HANNAH BARCLAY. A native of the South, who wandered about fifty years ago. Delicate and good-looking, and said to have been of gentle blood. Usually slept in the woods, and ate grass like Nebuchadnezzar of old.

CAILLEACH NAM Muc. Went about between thirty and sixty years ago, followed by a number of pigs. Slept with them, and said to have been at last eaten by them. A reputed witch, who bore the devil's mark on her forehead, which she carefully kept covered.

UILLEAM AN DULARAICH. A native of Glen Convinth, who, for many years, went from parish to parish attending "Sacraments." Dressed in clergymen's clothes, and imagined himself a bit of a divine. Died about eight years ago.

APPENDIX T (PAGE 464).

PAPERS CONCERNING THE MARRIAGE OF AN URQUHART
HEIRESS IN 1737.

[Originals at Castle Grant, and printed in "Chiefs of Grant,"
Vol. II.]

I. LETTER, JOHN GRANT OF DALRACHNIE, CHAMBERLAIN OF
URQUHART, AND OTHER GRANTS, TO LUDOVICK GRANT,
YOUNGER OF GRANT.

Bellmackaan, January 26th, 1737.

Honorable Sir,—Wishing you and noble laidie ane happie New-Year, we heartly pray the Almighty may longe preserve you both, and grant us off you great posteritie to inherite their ancestors' virtues and esteats, and to stand on the head of the Clan Grant while sun and moon endure. It afforded us no small pleasure, when you was last in this country, to hear you express publickly your willingness to embrace every faire opportunity off planting Grants in this countrie, and turning out such as hade ther dependance on other chieffs and masters, whereof ther are too many both in Urquhart and Glenmoristone. One occasione of this nature has leatly cast up here, the which, was it embraced and did succeed, it would be a mean to anable one young pritty fellow of your name here turn out to be one of the most substantiall tennants in the countrie. Wherefor, we begg live to lay the caice before you, viz. :—Ther was a tennant widdow who laityly dyed very rich in this country, and bequeathed her whole wordly effects to her youngest daughter, haveing no maille childeren. Immediatly upon her demise, severall young lads appeared on ther amours with the girl, amonge whom ther were one or two Grants, and the rest forreigners to us and our name. One of the Grants pretended to

have a promise of marriage of the girle, and sought our assistance to maintaine the same, which wee frankly complied with, as wee had much at heart, if possible, to advance our freend and namesake in any just intrest mighte occurr, and particularrly to this gear, as it could all at once enable our freend to succeed the defunct in her tack and means, and so prove one of the most substantiall tennants to your honor and intrest in all the lordship of Urquhart. Wherfor, seeing you allwayes disstinguish yourself amonge the best of Highland chieffs in supporting all your name, wee have, with the greater frankness, countenanced our freend to prosecute his intentione in a lawfull and just manner. But in the meantime, to our surpryse, a comone fellow's sone, of what name we know not, only of late calls himself M'Donell, and who all his life was universalie knowen to act the villanous pairt in traffecting with stolne goods, and bringing severall blunders of that nature on this country, by which he made up all his substance, did, by cunning shifts or brybery, engage some of the lass' nearest freends, and by which means shee was carried off privatly, and made to sculck in such pairts as either our freend or us had no access to her, except we had gone to take her at the rightes, which we were sweer to doe till we first acquainted your honour how the matter stood. But in shorte, after all arguments used with him in a faire way, and particularrly by the Chamberland, who told him that the Laird of Grant would be disspleas'd at his conduct in this and other things, immediatly made it his business, in oppositione to our project, to make up a pairty, both without and within the country, whereby its propos'd, in despighte of all Grants, to have the girle married to his sone. But now, as wee have made a faire representatione of the caice to your honour, and that wee allwayes rely to be supported in any just or honorable undertakeing by our chieff and master, wee presume to expect, seeing wee are thus touched upon honour, that you will not only advyse what shall be done in this, but also be pleas'd to signifie your displeasure at such as sett themselves up in oppositione to all your name this syde of Ness, when ther undertakeing is so faire and reasonable. And as wee have nothing so much at heart as to stand for your honour and intrest, either righte or wronge, if any such occasione did offer, we flatter ourselves that you'l not only show to the world your regard to your freends, in contempt of ther enemies, but give us assurranse to bannish the author of this indignitie offered to us from your lands and esteat, and give his and his son's possessione to some responsible namesake of our own; which, if you incline, will be very soon had to your satisfacione. Wee begg, with the greatest submissione, your forgiveness for this tedious letter, and wee are, as becometh, with

the greatest esteem, honorable sir, your honour's most obedient and most obliged humble servants,

Jo. GRANT.

ALEX. GRANTT.	ALEX. GRANTT.
PATRICK GRANT.	ANGUS GRANTT.
ROBERT GRANT.	ROBERT GRANT.
JAMES GRANTT.	ROBERT GRANT.
ROBERT GRANTT.	PARTICK GRANT.
	JOHN GRANT.

What touched us so verie much in this affair was this, that this Grant who had the girle under promise to marry him, how soon he was observed to come to the town where she was, this Donald Bain, of late M'Donald, with some others, advanced toward him, and some of them fell on and cast him down to the ground, and threatned to maletreat him, which would effectualle have happened had not one M'Grigor, hearing the noise of their grappleing, came and rescued Grant from them. Jo. GRANT.

II. PETITION, PATRICK GRANT OF GLENMORISTON AND OTHER GRANTS, TO THE SAME.

March 14th, 1737.

Unto the Honourable the Laird of Grant, younger.

The humble address of the Laird of Glenmoriston and other gentlemen of the name of Grant, both in Urquhart and Glenmoriston, subscribing hereto.

Honourable Sir,—Give us leave to signify that your name in said two countries have not been thir several generations so perfectly unite among themselves, nor so absolutely determined to follow their chief in opposition to all mortals, as they have been of late and continue to be since you came first among them.

Not but that our predecessors alwise intertained the greatest esteem for their chief, in all ages, that was possible for any people to do. But, sir, their situation differed from ours, which made 'em at some occasions suppress the sincere sentiments of their minds, and conceal their natural affections; viz., their case was thus: Tho' Urquhart and Glenmoriston did belong to the Laird of Grant and to his friend Glenmoriston upward of two hundered years agoe, yet in both said countries there were not till of late but very few Grants, tho' there were of other names near to four hundered. Wherefore, in all times of trouble, the Laird of Grant being at a distance, while the multitude of other names ran to and flocked after their respective chiefs, the few Grants behaved, for the safety of their persons and interests, either to sit still or join with other neighbouring chiefs, who were upon the opposite side of the question with their own chief, and such of them as did otherwise were cruelly massacred themselves, and their posterity

robbed of their worldly effects, whereof there have been several instances since the Grants first possessed these countries. But, sir, the case is now otherwise (thanks to God) with your name in said countries ; they have, and continue to multiply to that degree, that if their chief continue his countenance, favour, and protection, they shall be able to possess the most of said countries themselves, pay their dues, and without fear or awe of their neighbours, turn out after their own chief in whatever he has adoe, and cutt a figure under him. And it gave all of us great pleasure to hear your firm resolution, when last in this country, of embracing every fair opportunity of turning out strangers and preferring such of your own name as were capable to any possessions that from time to time came to be free of tacts ; and this was the cause that made us meddle at all to have that rich girl we once before mentioned in our letter to you for some namesake of our own. But we are heartily sorry that our opposites have been at great pains to misrepresent our conduct in that matter, and run us down to you and others, and the more sorry that their reports seem to be believed of us, while meantime we made no step that was either mean, unfair, or unjust, as may bee seen by the inclosed information, which we intreat you may cause read before you, and examine the facts therein narrated ; and we all begg as one man, that none of us be condemned unheard. Our characters and interests have been attacked already, and probably may much more, unless prevented, and both without any foundation. Wherefore, we apply to you (as our common parent), and we are, with the greatest submission and esteem, honourable sir, your most humble, most faithful, obliged, and obedient servants and followers,

PAT. GRANTT of Glenmoriston.

ALEX. GRANTT of Shewglie.

ALEX. GRANTT of Corrimony.

ANGUS GRANTT.

ROBERT GRANT.

DUNCAN GRANT.

P. G., elder of Craskie.

ROBT. GRANTT.

PATRICK GRANTT.

ALLAN GRANTT in the Hills.

JOHN GRANT.

ÆNEAS GRANT of Deldregin.

ALEX. GRANT of Craskie, younger.

PATRICK GRANT.

ALEX. GRANTT.

ALEX. GRANTT in Bunloitt.

EWEN GRANT.

To the Honourable the Laird of Grant.

III. LETTER, SIMON LORD LOVAT TO THE SAME.

Beaufort, 13th April, 1737.

My Dear Laird of Grant,—I am glad to hear from other persons, tho' I have no line under your own hand, that you keep your health, and that good Lady Margaret goes on very well in her pregnancy. I pray God she may bring you a boy that will make your family more illustrious than ever it was, and I beg leave to assure you and her of my most affectionate respects, and my Lady Lovat's, and your young cousins. I bless God they are all in good health, but I have labour'd under the ague these twenty days past, which the easterly winds brought upon me. I was forced to send for Dr Cuthbert, and take a vomit yesterday, which wrought very severely and fatigued me much, but I hope it will do me good. I was much surprised at the little noti[c]e you took of the unaturall and dangerous combination that was enter'd into in Urquhart against your person, your interest, and your family : for the famous contrivers of it bragg'd when they came out of Strathspay that you rather encouraged than chastised them for such an illegal and insolent association. I wrote something of it to you in the letter that I had the honour to send you by one of the soldiers of my company, but did not receive any answer since ; and, truly, I must own that I was never so astonished as to find that you took no great concern about the most barbarous, villainous, horrid, and unprecedented crime that was committed in the Highlands in this age, in any country, or by any people : that is, the decoying one of your tennents from his own house, while he was at supper, by a little boy, and when he was conducted by the little boy in order to go to Dochfour's house, as the boy made him believe, as he pass'd the bridge that was upon the road, two or three ruffians, mask'd, jump'd upon him, bruised him, and beat him till within an inch of his life, and afterwards cutt off both his ears—a barbarity without example in this country, or in any country round it. I referr to your own serious and mature consideration, whither or not this insolent action does not strick at you and your character, as well as at your authority and jurisdiction. I am very certain that it is a manifest insult upon my person, both as to my office as Shirref and as to my commission as Captain of an Independent Company, that now takes care of this district, and has one of my posts in Urquhart. I do assure you that if it was not for the singular love and regard I have for your person and for your family, being resolved to be for ever addicted and attached to both, and that I would not meddle with anything that is within your country, regality and jurisdiction, without acquainting yourself first, I would have

seized both the gentlemen and common fellows that I had information against, and very strong presumptions that they were the contrivers and the actors of that barbarous crime against your poor tennent, against whom they had no reason of complaint but his marrying a country girl that had some money, and that she preferr'd him to one of their relations to whom they designed to marry her—a fine pretext for murder and barbarity. Those gentlemen came within an half-mile of my house the next day after this villainy was committed, in order to pay me a visit as they said. I sent them a message not to come to my house, and to tell them that if it was not for the particular regard I had for you, and that they were then in my own country, I would send them all prisoners to the Tol-booth of Inverness to undergo the law. It is not worth my while or yours to trouble you with an account of their misbehaviour that night. They went all drunk to your cousin Belladrum's house about 12 o'clock at night, and Belladrum being sick in bed, they insulted him and his lady and family, and gave unseemingly names to this country and people, and of all mankind they should be the last to say unmannerly things of it, for they always met with a great deal of good hospitality and kindness in it, for they were still as welcome to every house in this country as they were at home in their own houses, which none of them can deny.

After all that I have said to you, my dear nephew, I humbly beg that you may let me know precisely what you are resolved to do to chastise the insolent persons that committed this horrid crime in defiance of the law, and in downright contempt of your authority and mine, for if by bad advice (for I must call it so whatever art or person it comes from) you neglect to punish the persons guilty of this horrid crime, you will not be angry at me to put all the laws in execution as far as I am able, both as shirref and as Captain of the Independent Company, against those wicked, insolent madmen that have insulted you as well as me. I have received this day a very strong letter from the Laird of Glengerry, desiring justice of me as shirref of the county, for the horrid usage that his namesake met with. He thinks he has got bad returns for his lenity to Glenmoristone's family, and I wish from my heart my poor cousin Allan may not suffer in revenge of this last action. I will write to Glengerry that I have acquainted you of the affair, and that I am very sure you will punish that horrid crime with all the rigour that the laws can allow, which I wish to God you may do upon many accounts.

I had a letter this day from your father, and by all the publick and private accounts that I have from London and

Edinburgh, the poor remains of the liberty of Scotland are at the agony, for since Edward the First's days, who ruin'd our country by falshood and oppression, there was never such an affront done to Scotland as calling up the Judges of our Supream Court to appear at the English Bar for their misdemaunours ; and the taking away by the arbitrary power of the House of Peers the essential priviledge of our metropolis, is giving us the finishing stroke. What the consequences will be, he is wiser than I that can tell ; but he sits abun the lift that guides the gully.

I beg to know what time you think to be at Edinburgh ; and believe that I am, whither in peace or war, and whither in a storm or in a calm, either in Church or State, with unalterable zeal and attachment, my dear nephew, your most affectionate uncle and most faithfull slave,

LOVAT.

[The " lugging" of the man (Archibald Macdonald) who married the heiress gave rise to a quarrel and duel between the Chamberlain and Baillie, younger of Dochfour, an amusing account of which was sent by Lovat to Ludovick on 15th December, 1737. (Chiefs of Grant II., 360).]

APPENDIX U.

THE URQUHART SETTLEMENT IN NOVA SCOTIA.

IN the Olden Times the population of Urquhart and Glenmoriston was effectually kept down by war, and spoliation, and famine. When these came to an end after Culloden, the population rapidly increased,¹ and a congestion arose from which some of the more enterprising spirits sought relief by joining the army, or settling in other countries. The Urquhart men began to go abroad immediately after The Forty-Five, and from then till now they have been noted wanderers and colonists. "I have," said the late Mr Charles Grant of Hazel Brae, to the Author, "in my day travelled much. I have visited many remote parts of Asia and Africa, but I have never been in a place where I did not meet another Glen-Urquhart man. It is said that when the North Pole is discovered, a Scotsman will be found sitting on it. I verily believe that that Scotsman will be from Glen-Urquhart!" At present Urquhart men are scattered over North and South

¹ See p. 441, *supra*.

America, India, China, Africa, Australia, and New Zealand ; and in Nova Scotia there has existed for more than a century a community which consists almost exclusively of natives of the Glen or their descendants—the Urquhart Settlement in the County of Pictou.

The man who first led the way from Glen-Urquhart to Nova Scotia was Patrick Mackay, brother of Alexander Mackay of Achmonie. Patrick, who served for a time in the army, and was tenant of Polmaily, was of an enterprising disposition,¹ and about the year 1770 he crossed the Atlantic with a few other Urquhart men, and settled in Pictou. He was there in 1778, when his wife, Elizabeth Fraser, was in Scotland. He himself subsequently returned to Scotland, where he died. His companions remained in the country, and were joined in 1784 by other Urquhart people, who settled on the East River of Pictou, which is known in Gaelic as *An Abhainn Mhor*—the Great River. Among those new-comers were Finlay Macmillan, Peter Grant, Donald Cameron, Samuel Cameron, and John Macdonald, better known as Iain Mac Iain Bhain, and his sons Duncan, Hugh, and James. James's grandson, the Hon. James Macdonald, is now Chief-Justice of Nova Scotia.

Between 1801 and 1803 the community was greatly increased by the arrival of further batches from the mother Glen, among whom were John Macmillan (grandfather of Dr Macmillan, now of Pictou), William Macmillan, James Urquhart, Alexander Macdonald, Donald Macdonald, Robert Mackintosh, Duncan Macdonald, Archibald Campbell, James Chisholm, John Grant, Angus Macfie, and John and Donald Macdonald, who settled at Kerrowgair, called after the old Kerrowgair in Glen-Urquhart. In 1818, and subsequent years, again, new settlers arrived from our Parish including Alexander Ross, William Ross, William Macdonald, Gilbert Macdonald, Archibald Fraser, Roderick Macdougall, Donald Munro, William Macmillan, Alexander Chisholm, Roderick Macdougall, whose grandson, John Macdougall, has for years been member of Parliament for the county of Pictou ; Donald Campbell and John Munro, who settled in a valley called Urquhart, through which the Moose River flows ; and John Macdougall, son of John Macdougall (Iain Mac Dhughail), author of "*Braigh Rusgaich*" (see pp. 415 and 532). John Macdougall emigrated in 1828, and settled at Blue Mountain, where he died, greatly lamented, in 1873. On his tombstone are inscribed the Gaelic words :—"Air

¹ Mr William Lorimer in his Report on Urquhart in 1763, says in reference to Patrick :—"A brother of Auchmony's, formerly in the Army, has begun liming, and should be encouraged. His mind has been enlarged by going abroad."

chuidhne gu bràth bithidh am firean.” His son, Roderick Macdougall, J.P., now resides at Blue Mountain. Among the more recent recruits to the Urquhart Settlement were William Urquhart (who returned to Glen-Urquhart, and acquired the Lewistown Brewery), James Urquhart, Alexander Urquhart, Duncan Macmillan, William Macmillan, and Donald Macdonald, brother of William Somerled Macdonald (see p. 412). The Settlement now contains about seventy flourishing families, of Urquhart descent, who all still speak Gaelic, and worship in that language in the churches of Blue Mountain (A’ Bheinne Ghorm) and Springville (Bail’ an Fhuarain). To the Rev. D. B. Blair, for many years minister of Blue Mountain, and the Rev. A. Maclean Sinclair, lately minister of Springville, and now of Belfast, Prince Edward Island, the Author is indebted for much of the information contained in this notice.

APPENDIX V.

URQUHART AND GLENMORISTON PLACE-NAMES.

WHILE the great bulk of the place-names of the Parish are Gaelic, and easy of explanation, there are some which it is difficult, if not impossible, to satisfactorily interpret. A few of these go back to the time of the sway of the Picts, and some of them at least are remains of the Pictish language, which prevailed in the district of which Urquhart and Glenmoriston forms a part, before the introduction of Gaelic by the early Irish missionaries. (See p. 8 *supra*). The Teutonic element in our place-names is inconsiderable, and belongs, not to the Norse period, but to later times. Indeed, the Norse do not appear to have ever obtained a footing in the Parish. The Pictish language, as is now maintained by most Celtic scholars, notably Dr Whitley Stokes, belonged to the Brittonic branch of the Celtic, and was nearly allied to ancient Welsh, the main peculiarities of which it presents in the few remains that we have of it.

In names which are not represented by any significant or understood words in modern Gaelic or Welsh, we must resort to analysis of them into one or more roots, keeping in view the historical development of the Celtic languages within the last two thousand years.

What is the etymology of the words **URQUHART** and **GLENMORISTON**—in Gaelic, **URCHUDAINN** and **GLEANNA-MOIREASDAINN** J

The old fanciful etymology of Urquhart—*Ur-chàdainn* (earthen tub, from the supposed tub-like form of the lower part of Glen-Urquhart), must be discarded. The name appears in Adamnan's Life of Columba (seventh century) as *Airchartdan*, whence an early Gaelic *Urchardan* naturally results, followed by the present *Urchadainn*, which appears in Blaeu's Atlas (seventeenth century) as *Wrchoden*. It is divisible into three parts—first, the prefix *air*, by, upon, which becomes *ur* before a consequent broad vowel (cf. *ur-chair*, for *air-cur*, “on-cast,” a throw, a shot); second, the root *card*, or *card*; and, thirdly, the suffix *an*. We are justified, from its Gaelic pronunciation, to regard the root as *card*. In modern Welsh this would be *cardd*, and the language actually possesses this root, with its requisite suffix, in *cardden*, a brake, thicket. The name *Urquhart*, as originally pronounced, would thus mean in Welsh “By the brake” or “Brake-side”—or, possibly wider in Pictish, “By the wood” or “Wood-side”—an apt enough description, probably, of the first settlement in a glen which is now well covered with timber, and which in former times was even more densely wooded. In Wales *Argoed*, that is *Ar-coed*, “By the wood,” or “Wood-side,” is a common name. In connection with this interpretation of *Urchadainn* it may be helpful to keep in view the other Highland place-names containing *cardan*. There are three or four places called *Kincardine*. The Gaelic here is *C'inn-chardainn*; the accent is on the *card* (unlike *Urquhart*, which, as usual with prepositional compounds, has the accent on the first syllable), and hence the root is better preserved in *Kincardine*. The Gaelic *cinn*, which is the locative case of *ceann* (head), and is the correct form in place-names, has evidently in *Kincardine* replaced a Pictish *penn-cardan*. *Urquhart*, as has been said, is written *Airchartdan* by Adamnan. In 1215 the Pope writes it *Urchard*, since which time it variously appears as *Hurchard*, *Wrquhart*, *Wrchoden*, *Urquhart*.

The name *Moriston*, Gaelic *Moireasdainn*, contained in *Glenmoriston*, does not yield its secret easily to the philologist. The river doubtless gives name to the Glen, and it is usual to explain *Moriston* as *Moir-easan*, “of great waterfalls,” which is probably correct. The *st* in *Moriston* is perfectly explainable, for it arises from simple *s*, as in *struth* for *sruth*, a stream. The real difficulty is with the termination *an*, which is of comparatively late introduction as a mark of the plural. Archibald Grant, the Glenmoriston bard, poetically describes the Glen in one of his songs as *Gleannan ùr nam mor eas*—“the verdant glen of great water-falls.” In 1345 *Moriston* is written “*Morchen*,” which would seem to show that the *t* had not then established itself. In 1478, however, *Glenmoriston* was written as it is to-day.

The names of the two divisions of the Parish having thus been discussed, other place-names will now be considered. They have received but indifferent consideration from those who are responsible for the Ordnance Survey of the Parish, by whom they have in many cases been badly handled and mutilated. It will be observed that the suffix *aidh* or *idh* enters largely into them. We may take it as equivalent to "place of." It is really the dative plural, or locative plural, of the noun, which was a common way of denoting locality in the ancient languages (cf. *Cataobh*, Sutherland; *Gallaobh*, Caithness; *beulaobh*, in front).

I. RIVERS AND STREAMS.

- Abhainn Choilltidh—River Coilty: the river of *Coilltidh*, which means "the place of woods," locative plural of *coille*.
- Abhainn Dò—River Do, pronounced like English *doe*. Etymology unknown. Probably Pictish. Cf. English *dew*, root *dhav*.
- Abhainn Eanairig—River Enerick. Etymology unknown. Probably Pictish. Compare river Enrick in Galloway, and river Endrick in Stirlingshire.
- Abhainn Loinn—River Loyne, The word *Loinn* shows the locative case of *lann*, a glade, an open place.
- Abhainn Mhoireasdainn—River Moriston. Already discussed. See above.
- Allt a' Bhodaich—The Burn or Stream of the Old Man, or Goblin.
- Allt a' Chlacharain—Water Ousel Burn.
- Allt Dhibheach—Divach Burn, noted for its fall. No conjecture can be offered as to meaning. Compare the Banffshire *Divie*, and the Welsh *Dyfi*, both streams.
- Allt an Dùnain—The Burn of the little Dùn, or hillock, or fort. Famous for its Hag (see p. 424).
- Allt Gille Phadruig Gobha—Gille Phadruig Gobha's Burn (see p. 103).
- Allt a' Phuill—The Burn of the Pool—that is, of *Polmaily*, which see.
- Allt an Tairbh—The Burn of the Bull—Bullburn.
- Allt Eiric—The Stream of *eric*, or compensation.
- Allt nan Eoin—The Stream of the Birds.
- Allt na Fiacail—The Stream of the Tooth.
- Allt an Fhithich—The Raven's Stream.
- Allt nan Gadaich—The Thieves' Stream.
- Allt na Muic—The Pig's Stream—an echo, perhaps, of the time when the wild boar was found in Glenmoriston, where we find *Sròn Muic* (the Pig's Point), and *Creag an Tuirc* (the Boar's Rock).

- Allt Giubhais—The Stream of the Fir. The scene of Allan of Lundie's leap (see p. 130).
 Allt Iarairidh—The Stream of the Western Shieling. See *Iar-airidh*.
 Allt Mor—The Great Burn, Bunloit. At one time called *Uaileig*. See *Inbher-Uaileig*.
 Allt Mullach—The High Burn ; or *Allt Mollach*, the Rough Burn.
 Allt Ruadh—The Red Burn.
 Allt Saigh—*Saigh*, pronounced like English *sigh*. Probably *Allt Sathaidh*—Burn of the thrusting, or piercing, or transfixing.
 Allt Stiortaig—Probably the Burn of much sound.
 Cam-allt—The Winding Burn.

II. LOCHS, &c.

- Loch Asalaich—The Loch of Supplication.
 Loch a' Bhainne—The Loch of Milk.
 Loch a' Bheallaich—The Loch of the Defile or Pass.
 Loch na Ba Ruaidhe—The Loch of the Red Cow.
 Loch nam Bat—The Loch of the Sticks, or Cudgels.
 Loch na Beinne Bàna—The Loch of the White Ben or Mountain.
 Loch nam Breac Dearg—The Loch of the Red Trout.
 Loch nan Cat—The Loch of the (wild) Cats.
 Loch a' Chaise The Loch of Cheese.
 Loch a' Chràthaich—The Loch of the *Crathach*, which see.
 Lochan a' Chrois—The Loch of the Cross. See footnote, p. 460.
 Loch Cluainidh—The Loch of *Cluainidh*, which see.
 Loch na Criche—The Loch of the March, or Boundary.
 Loch na Cuilce—The Loch of Bullrushes, or Canes.
 Loch an Dubhair—The Loch of the Shade.
 Loch nan Eun—The Loch of Birds.
 Loch nam Faileag—The Loch of Gulls. There are several lochs of this name in the Parish.
 Loch na Feannaig—The Loch of the Hooded Crow.
 Loch nan Gobhar—The Loch of the Goats.
 Loch Gorm—The Blue Loch.
 Loch Loinn—Loch Loyne. See under *Abhainn Loinn*.
 Loch Lunndaidh—The Loch of *Lunndaidh*, which see.
 Loch Mastac—Obscure, but probably *Loch mo Stac*—the Loch of my Peak or Precipice.
 Loch a' Mheig—The Loch of Whey.
 Loch nam Meur—The Loch of Branches or Arms. There are two of the name in the Parish, both of which are "branched" or irregular in form.
 Loch Mhiachdhlaidh—Loch Meiklie : the Loch of *Miachdhlaidh* which see,

Loch Nis—Loch Ness. For the legendary origin see pp. 5-7. The word is in Gaelic pronounced “Neesh,” not Ness. Adamnan wrote it *Nisa*, or *Nesa*; and in the 12th century, and down to the 16th, the usual spelling is *Nis* or *Nys*. The word is not derived from the Fall of Foyers—*an-Eas* (pronounced “ess”)—as has been imagined. Keeping in view what was said at the beginning of this Appendix as to analysis, Adamnan’s *Nisa* or *Nesa* must, according to Celtic phonetics, stand for an original *Nesta* (Nestis ?). The *st*, again, has to be analysed into either *ts* or *ds*. Thus we get the root *net*, or *ned*, the latter of which suits our case, for it appears in the Sanskrit *nadi*, a river. There was a Greek *Neda*; *Nestos* or *Nessus* was the river bounding Macedonia on the east; and *Nessonis* was a lake of Thessaly. The German word allied is *netzen*, to wet. One is tempted to think of the mythic *Ness*, mother of *Conchobar* or *Conachar Mac Nessa*, who is associated with ‘Loch Ness in one of the old hero-tales (see p. 5). She seems to have been a river-goddess, for she gave birth to *Conchobar* under extraordinary circumstances by the river *Conchobar* (“High-foam,” *Foaming*), whence he derived his name. The worship of rivers, as we know from *Gildas*, and from river-names such as *Dee* (goddess), and *Don* (*Diana*), was prevalent among the Celts. *Loch Ness* is called after the river *Ness*, as is always the case with loch and river; but Adamnan insists on it—*Nisæ fluminis lacum*—the lake of the river *Ness*.

Loch nan Oighrean—The Loch of Cloud-berries.

Loch an t-Sionnaich—The Loch of the Fox.

Loch an Tart—The Loch of the Drought.

III. MOUNTAINS, HILLS, &C.

(The figures indicate height, in feet).

A’ Bheinn Bhàn—The White Ben or Mountain.

A’ Bheinn Bhreac—The Speckled Mountain.

A’ Bheinn Liath—The Grey Mountain.

A’ Bheinn Shleamhainn—The Slippery Mountain.

An Cragan Daraich—The Oak Rock. Gave his name to *Iain a’ Chragain*. See p. 206.

An Cragan Soillear—The Bright or glistening Rock.

An Cràthach—The marshy, wild, ugly place. The scene of *Cailleach a’ Chràthaich’s* exploits. See p. 422.

A’ Chreag Ard—The High Rock.

A’ Chreag Mhor—The Great Rock.

A’ Chreag Dhearg—The Red Rock.

An Cruachan (1503)—Diminutive of *Cruach*, a high hill.

- An Suidhe—The Seat. See foot note, p. 336.
- Ard an t-Suaimhneis—The Height of Repose.
- An Torran Daraich—The Oak Knoll.
- Beinn nan Eoin—The Mountain of the Birds.
- Carn a' Ghluasaid (3115)—*Carn*, a cairn, or heap, meaning here a mountain-mass; *Gluasad*, motion, moving; *Carn a' Ghluasaid*, the moving carn, or the carn of the removal.
- Carn na Fiacail—The Carn of the Tooth.
- Carn na h-Iolaire—The Eagle's Carn.
- Carn Mhic-an-Toisich (2221)—Mackintosh's Carn.
- Carn Tarsuin—The Cross Carn, or carn running across. There are two in the Parish—one crossing from Glen-Urquhart in the direction of Glenmoriston, and another from Glenmoriston to Abertarff.
- Carn nan Caorach—The Carn of the Sheep.
- Carn nam Mart—The Carn of the Cattle.
- Carn a' Mhadaidh Ruaidh—The Fox's Carn.
- Carn nan Earb—The Carn of the Roe-deer.
- Cnoc na h-Iolaire—The Eagle's Hill, or Height.
- Cnoc a' Bhuachaille—The Herdsman's Hill.
- Cnoc a' Chaisteil—The Castle Hill; site of old hill-fort at Corrimony.
- Cnoc an t-Sabhail—The Barn Hill. There are two in Glen-Urquhart—one immediately behind Balmacaan House, and the other now called Hazel Brae.
- Cragan an Teine—The Rock of the Fire.
- Creag Achamhonaidh—The Rock of Achmonie. Which see.
- Creag an Airgid—The Rock of Silver.
- Creag a' Choit—The Rock of the Boat. See p. 131.
- Creag nan Eun—The Rock of the Birds.
- Creag an Fhithich—The Raven's Rock.
- Creag Giubhais—The Fir-bearing Rock. See p. 130.
- Creag a' Mhadaidh—The Rock of the Dog—perhaps of the Fox (*Madadh-ruadh*), or the Wolf (*Madadh-alluidh*), or the Otter (*Madadh-donn*).
- Creag an Tuirc—The Rock of the (wild) Boar.
- Creag Mhiachdlaidh—The Rock of Meiklie. See under *Miachdlaidh*.
- Craig Néidh—Craig Nay. *Creag an Eighe*—the Ice Rock—is an unsatisfactory solution of this difficult name. Néidh is probably Pictish, and its meaning lost.
- Cruachan Lunndaigh—The Hill of Lundie. See *An Cruachan*, and *Lunndaigh*.
- Dun Screabainn—Dun Screpin—Hill Fort at Grottaig. Gaelic *screab*, means "a blotch;" but *screabainn* is obscure, and is probably Pictish.

- Glas Bheinn—The Grey Mountain ; in Glenmoriston.
- Leac a' Bhainne—*Leac*, a slope or declivity ; *bainne*, milk. The Milky Slope.
- Leac nam Buidheag—*Leac*, slope ; *buidheag*, daisy. The Slope of Daisies.
- Leac nan Oighrean—The Slope of Cloud berries.
- Mac a' Mhill—Son of the *Meall*—that is, Mealfuarvonie. See *Meall na Fuar Mhonaidh*, and *Nighean a' Mhill*.
- Meall na Criche (2224)—*Meall*, a lump, applied to a round mountain or large hill. *Criche*, of the march. The *Meall* of the March (between Glenmoriston and Corrimony).
- Meall Daileig—The *Meall* of the Little Dale.
- Meall nan Eilid—The *Meall* of the Hinds.
- Meall na Fuar Mhonaidh (2283)—Mealfuarvonie. The *Meall* of the Cold Moor. Near it are *Mac a' Mhill*, and *Nighean a' Mhill*, which see.
- Meall nan Oighrean—The *Meall* of the Cloud-berries.
- Nighean a' Mhill—Mealfuarvonie's Daughter. See under *Mac a' Mhill*.
- Sgùrr nan Conbhairean (2635)—The Peak of the Dog-men, or Hunters. The *Sgùrr* forms the march between the Parish and the parishes of Kintail and Kilmorack. A tradition tells that Glenmoriston was at one time the hunting ground of the *Feinne*, or Fingalians, who used to meet in the morning at *Sgàrr nan Conbhairean* in the far west, and close the day at Ach' nan Conbhairean (the Hunters' Field) above Invermoriston—having followed the dogs for a distance, as the crow flies, of about twenty miles. A wood on the Abertarff side of the Glen is called *Coille na Feinne*—the Wood of the *Feinne*. In the immediate vicinity of Sgùrr nan Conbhairean is a hill called *Tigh Mor na Seilge*—the Great House of the Hunting. These names may have originated when the lands of Cluanie, within which they are, were a royal forest. See p. 448.
- Sròn Dubh Dhibheach—The Black Point of Divach.
- Suidh Ghuirmein—Gorman's Seat. See p. 336.
- Suidh Mheircheird—Merchard's Seat. See p. 323, and footnote p. 336.
- Tom an t-Sabhail—The Barn Knoll. The first place of residence of the Grants of Glenmoriston. See p. 124.
- Tòrr na Sidhe—*Torr*, a conical hill ; *Sidhe*, of the Fairies. The Hill of the Fairies. The *Tòrr* gives name to the farm of Tornashee, and to *Muileann an Tùir*—Mill of Tore. The *Tòrr* bears marks of ancient fortifications.

Torran nan Gillean—The Young Men's Knoll. The scene of the slaughter of the Gow Mor's sons. See p. 102.

IV. GLENS AND CORRIES.

An Gleann Fada—Glen Fada : the Long Glen.

Gleanna Coilltidh—Glen Coilty. See under *Abhainn Choilltidh*.

Gleann Loinn—Glen Loyne. See under *Abhainn Loinn*.

Gleanna Moireasdainn—Glenmoriston. Already discussed. See p. 572.

Gleann Urchadainn—Glen-Urquhart. Urquhart discussed above, p. 572.

An Garbh Choire—The Rough Corrie.

An Coire Beag—The Little Corrie.

An Coire Mor—The Large Corrie.

An Coire Buidhe—Corribuy : the Yellow Corrie. The Scene of the Fight of Corribuy. See p. 222.

An Coire Liath—The Grey Corrie.

An Coire Riabhach—The Brindled Corrie.

An Coire Giubhais—The fir-bearing Corrie.

Coire Bodach nan Gobhar—The Corrie of the Old Man of the Goats.

Coire Dhò—The Corrie of the (river) Dò, which see.

Coire Dhomhnuill Bhain—Fair Donald's Corrie.

Coire Mheadhain—The Mid Corrie.

Coire Mhònaidh—Corrimony : Monie's Corrie. See p. 10.

Coire nam Brach—The Corrie of the Maltings.

Coire nan Laogh—The Corrie of the Calves.

Coire na h-Eig—The Corrie of Death.

Coire an Lochan Uaine—The Corrie of the Green Lakelet.

Coire Sgrainge—The Corrie of Gloom.

V. TOWNSHIPS, FARMS, PASTURAGES, &C.

Acha' Dibheach—*Achadh*, a field, a plain, a meadow—the Field of Divach. See "Divach."

Achlain : Acha' Leathann—The Broad Field. In 1509 written "Auchlayn."

Achtuie : Acha' Dubhaidh—*Achadh*, a field ; *dubh*, black ; *aidh*, place or places. The Field of the Black (heathery ?) Places.

Achmonie : Ach a' Mhonaidh—The Field of the Moor. In 1334 written *Auchmunie* ; in 1451, *Auchmony* ; in 1554, *Awchmony*.

Achnababane : Ach' na Bà Bàine—The Field of the White Cow.

Achnaconeran : Ach' nan Conbhairean—See under *Sgùrr nan Conbhairean*.

- Achnahannet : Ach' na h-Anoid—The Field of the Church. See p. 336.
- Achstruy : Acha' Sruthaidh—*Sruth-aidh*, the Place of Streams, the Field of the Place of Streams.
- Achintemarack : Ach' an t-Seamarag—Shamrock Field. In 1509 written *Auchintamarag*.
- Ach' an t-Seagail—Rye Field.
- Allanfearn : An t-Ailean Fearn—*Ailean*, a meadow, and *fearn*, the alder tree. The Meadow of Alders.
- Allanmore : An t-Ailean Mor—The Large Meadow.
- An Cul Srathan—The Back Little Strath.
- An Duibh Leathad—*Dubh*, black, and *leathad*, the side of a ridge. The Black Ridge-side.
- An Garbh Leitir—*Garbh*, rough; *leitir*, a hill-side. The Rough Hill-side.
- Aonach—High Bleak Place; or, probably here, the Fair, or Market, or Place of Gathering. The site of the old inn, visited by Johnson. See p. 457.
- Ardachie : Ard-Achaidh—The High Field.
- Badcaul : Am Bada Call'—The Hazel Clump.
- Balbeg : Am Baile Beag—*Baile*, a town or township, and *beag* little. The Little Township.
- Baemore : Am Beithe Mor—The Large Birch Wood.
- Balchraggan : Bail' a' Chragain—The Town of the Rock
- Balintombuy : Bail' an Tom Buidhe—The Town of the Yellow Knoll.
- Bail' an t-Srathain—The Town of the Little Strath.
- Ballintrom : Bail' an Droma—*Druim*, a ridge. The Town of the Ridge.
- Balmacaan—Pronounced Balla mac A-han. In 1509 written *Ballymakauchane*, *i.e.*, Baile Mac Eachainn, the Town of the Son of Hector. See footnote, p. 65.
- Balnaban : Baile nam Ban—The Town of the Women.
- Balnacarn : Baile nan Cam—The Town of the Cairns (of stone).
- Balnacraig : Baile na Craige—The Town of the Craig (Craig Nay).
- Balnafettack : Baile na Feadaig—The Town of the Plover.
- Balnaglaic : Baile na Glaic—The Town of the Hollow.
- Balnagrantach : Baile nan Granntach—The Town of the Grants. Grantown.
- Balnalick : Baile na Lic—*Leac*, a flat stone, a declivity. The Town of the Flat Stone, or of the Declivity.
- Balnalurgin : Baile na Lurgainn—The Town of the Long Low Ridge.
- Balnain : Bail' an Athainn—The Town of the Kiln.
- Blairbeg : Am Blàr Beag—The Little *blair*, or Plain

- Blairie : Blàr-aidh—The Place of Small Plains. In 1345 written Blare; in 1509, Blaree.
- Bearnock : Beàrnaig—Bearn, a gap, or pass. The small gap or pass.
- Blàr an Aonaich—The Plain of the High Bleak Place; or the Market Plain. See Aonach.
- Blàr na Geilt—The Plain or Field of Terror. See footnote, p. 10.
- Borlum : Am Bòrlum—Corruption of Bordland, a name evidently given by the old Southron keepers of Urquhart Castle to the farm of old attached to the Castle. In 1509 written “Bordlande of Urquhart.” “Bordlands signifies the desmenes which lords keep in their hands for the maintenance of their board or table.” (Cowell's Law Dictionary).
- Boglashin : Both Ghlas-bheinn—*Both*, a hut (Joyce's “Irish Names of Places”); *Glas*, grey; and *beinn*, a mountain. The Hut (shieling) of the Grey Rock or Mountain; probably the old name of the rock at the foot of which the township lies.
- Braefield—Bad translation of Baile na Bruthaich, the Town of the Brae.
- Breakachie : Am Breac Achaidh—The Speckled Field.
- Breakrie : Am Breac Airidh—The Speckled Shieling.
- Bunloyne : Bun Loinn—*Bun*, the lower part. The lower part or mouth of the (River) Loyme.
- Bunloit : Bun Leothaid—*Bun*, lower part, and *leathad*, the side of a ridge. The Lower Part of the Ridge-side. In 1509 written “Bunloade.”
- Carnach—The Stony Place. The site of the Stone Circle of Corrimony.
- Carrachan—The Place of Stone Circles. The west end of Wester Milton, where there were several stone circles.
- Cartaly : Car Dàlaidh—Daly's Circle. See p. 5. In 1334 written Cartaly. In 1509, Gartale.
- Ceannacroc : Ceanna Chnoc—The End Hillock.
- Cluanie : Cluain-idh—*Cluain*, a green, meadowy, pasture-land. The Place of Green Pasture-lands. In 1509 written Cluny.
- Clunebeg : A' Chluain Bheag. The Little, green, meadowy Pasture-land.
- Clunemore : A' Chluain Mhor—The Large, green, meadowy Pasture-land. In 1509 written Mekle Clune.
- Coille Chorcaidh - *Coille*, a wood; *corc-aidh*, the place of oats. The Wood of the Place of Oats. Compare with Seagalaidh (Shewglie), the Place of Rye.
- Coinneachan—The Mossy Place.
- Corrish : An Coiris. Evidently a derivative of *Coire*, a corrie.
- Craskag—*Crasg*, a pass or crossing. The Little Pass.

- Craskie—*Grasg*, a pass or crossing. The Little Pass, or the Place of Passes.
- Croit Adamnan—Adamnan's Croft. See p. 335.
- Croit Mo Chrochain—St Drostan's Croft. See p. 326.
- Croit na Criche—March Field.
- Culanloan : Cul an Loin—The Back of the Meadow.
- Culnakirk : Cul na Circ—Literally, the Back of the Hen. A rock at Culnakirk is called *Cragain na Circ*, the Rock of the (grouse) Hen.
- Dalgrigack : Dail Griogaig—The Pebbly Dale or Field.
- Dalmonie, at Corrimonie : Dail Mhònaidh—Monie's Field. See p. 10.
- Dalmore : An Dail Mhor—The Large Field.
- Dalriach : An Dail Riabhach. The Brindled Field.
- Divach—In 1509 written Deveauch. See *Allt Dhibheach*.
- Druim a' Bhìle—*Druim*, a ridge ; *bìle*, an edge, applied to the sea-margin or terrace between Pitkerrald and the public road between Drumnadrochit and Blairbeg. The Ridge of the Terrace.
- Drambuie : An Druim Buidhe—The Yellow Ridge. In 1344 written Drumboy.
- Drumclune : Druim a' Chluain—The Ridge of the green, meadowy, Pasture-land.
- Drumcore : Druim na Còrr—The Ridge of the Crane (bird).
- Druim na Cuirt—The Ridge of the Court.
- Druim a' Chruithneachd—The Ridge of the Wheat.
- Drumnadrochit : Druim na Drochaid—The Ridge of the Bridge. First on record in 1730.
- Dulchreichard—The first syllable here, and in Duldreggan and Dulshangie, is *Dul* (pronounced *dool* in Gaelic), and not *Dun*, or *Dal*, or *Del*, as now sometimes erroneously written. All these *duls* are flats or meads by the side of a river. The word is usually regarded as a corrupt form of the Gaelic *dail*, itself borrowed from the Norse *dalr*, a dale. It appears, however, to be of Pictish origin—the same as *dol*, which the Brittonic languages all have for meadow, a low fertile spot, a dale. A writer on Welsh place-names says :—"The word (*dol*) is found in names of places situate in valleys all over Wales, Cornwall, and Brittany." He might have added the valleys of Urquhart and Glenmoriston. In Perthshire, also, the word appears in its naked simplicity as *Dull*. The meaning of Creichard is unknown. The word is probably Pictish. In 1509 Dulchreichard is written Tullclechart.
- Duldreggan—The *Dul*, or Meadow of the Dragon. See under *Dulchreichard*. In 1509 Duldreggan is written Duldragin, and the *dul*—one of the few Pictish words we possess—

- regularly appears in documents until last century, when, unfortunately, from an etymological point of view, it began to give place to *Dal*, *Del*, and, more recently, *Dun*.
- Dulshangie—For the first syllable, see under *Dulchreichard* and *Duldreggan*. In 1345 written *Dulschangy*, and the *Dul* continues until last century, when, in writings, it began to give place to *Dal* and *Del*. *Shangie* cannot be explained, and, like the other *Duls*, is probably Pictish.
- Eskard : An t-Eascard—In Ireland *Eiscir*, meaning a sandy ridge, enters largely into place-names (Joyce). Eskard, which is a gravelly ridge, is probably the same word.
- Garabeg : An Garadh Beag—The Little Enclosure.
- Gortan Eachainn—*Gortan*, diminutive of *gort*, a garden, a small field. *Eachann*, Hector. Hector's Garden. See footnote, p. 65.
- Grotaig, from *grod*, rotten, a locative feminine, signifying the Rotten Place !
- Iarairidh—*lar*, west, western ; *airidh*, shieling. The Western Shieling. Gives name to Allt Iarairidh (which see) ; Blar Iarairidh, the Plain of Iarairidh ; Coir Iarairidh, the Corrie of Iarairidh ; and Eas Iarairidh, the Fall of Iarairidh.
- Inchbrine : Innis a' Bhraoin—*Innis*, a sheltered grazing, a meadow by a stream. *Braon*, rain, a drizzle. The Drizzly Meadow. In 1345 written Inchebrene ; in 1509, in the plural, Inch-brunys.
- Inchtellich : An t-Innis t-Seileich—The Meadow of Willows.
- Inchvalgar : Innis a' Bhalgair—The Meadow of the Fox.
- Invercaochan : Inbhir a' Chaochain—*Inbhir*, mouth of a river or stream ; *caochan*, a streamlet. The Mouth of the Streamlet. The site of the old inn at Ruiskich.
- Invermoriston : Inbhir Mhoireastainn—The Mouth of the Moriston. In 1345 written Invermorchen.
- Inveruaileig—The Mouth of the Uaileig, the ancient name of the Allt Mor of Bunloit.
- Inverwick (pronounced Inner-vuichd) : Inbhir Bhuic—The Mouth of the Buic (stream). May be *buic*, "of the buck"—the Mouth of the Buck's Stream. In 1509 written Innerwik ; in 1679, Innervuick.
- Kerrowdown : An Ceathramh Donn — *Ceathramh*, a quarter (quarter davach) ; *donn*, brown. The Brown Quarter-Davach. For *davach*, see p. 440.
- Kerrowgair : An Ceathramh Geàrr—The Short Quarter-Davach. In 1509 written Karowgar.
- Kilmartin—Name given in 1884 to Lakefield (of old called Meiklies, and Craskaig) by Mr Campbell, the present proprietor, after his family's old estate in Argyleshire.

- Kilmichael : Cill Mhicheil. The Cell of the Archangel Michael. See pp. 116 and 337. In 1554 written Killmichaell. See Appendix C.
- Kilmore : A' Chille Mhor—The Great Cell. The Parish Church. See pp. 337 and 341. In 1693 written Kyllemoir. From the church, the Parish of Urquhart and Glenmoriston was sometimes called the Parish of Kilmore. The name has no connection with the Virgin Mary (Moire), as Shaw, the historian of Moray, supposed.
- Kil St Ninian—St Ninian's Cell. See p. 336. In 1509 written Kill Sanct Ninian : in 1553, Kylsanctrinaine. Now, in Gaelic, Cill an Trinnein, and the district, Slios an Trinnein. See footnote, p. 321.
- Lag a' Bhile, at Drumnadrochit—*Lag*, a hollow ; *Bile*, a terrace. The Hollow of the Terrace. See *Druim a' Bhile*.
- Lag a' Mhurtair—*Lag*, a hollow ; *murtair*, a murderer. The Murderer's Hollow.
- Lag an Trotain—The Hollow of the Trotting.
- Lag an t-Seapail—The Hollow of the Chapel. See p. 336.
- Lag nan Cuspairean—The Hollow of the Archers. See footnote, p. 10.
- Lagganbane : An Lagan Bàn—*Lagan*, a small hollow ; *ban*, white. The White Small Hollow.
- Lakefield—English name given in end of eighteenth century to the lands of Meiklie and Craskaig.
- Lenie—*Lean*, or *leana*, a wet or swampy meadow. *Lean-aidh*, the place of wet meadows.
- Lewistown—English name given to village founded by Sir James Grant at *Blar na Maigh* (the Plain of the Plain). See *Moy*, and p. 443.
- Livisie : Libheisidh—Probably from *lighe*, flood, fulness or overflowing of a stream—the place of overflowing of water.
- Loanmore : An Lon Mhor—*Lon*, a meadow. The Great Meadow.
- Lon na Fala—The Meadow of Blood. The scene of the fight between Allan of Lundie and the Mackenzie³. See p. 130.
- Lochletter : Lòch-leitir—*Lòch*, an old adjective signifying “dark,” as in Lòchaidh, the river *Lochy* ; *leitir*, a hill-side. The Dark Hill-side. Lochletter is notably dark—“behind the sun.”
- Lossit : An Losaid—“*Losaid*, or in an Anglicised form, *losset*, is the Irish word for a kneading-trough. . . . The word is applied to a well-tilled and productive field, or to good rich land. A farmer will call such a field a *losset*, because he sees it covered with rich produce, like a kneading-trough with dough . . . In the form of *Losset* it is the name of a dozen townlands, in various counties from Donegal to Tipperary,” (Joyce's “Irish Names of Places.”)

- Lundie : Lunndaidh—There is a Lundie in Glenmoriston (the Lunndadh nam bo, Lundie of the cows, of the Bard—see p. 531), and a Torran Lunndaidh, in Brae Ruiskich. There is also Lundie in Glengarry, Lundy parish in Forfar, Lundie Loch and Hill in Sutherland, and Lundin in Fife. A Pictish word, probably ; cf. London.
- Lurga nam Broc—*Lurga*, or *Lurgan*, a long low ridge ; *broc*, a badger. The Badger's Ridge.
- Meiklie : Miachdlaidh—(See Kilmartin, and Lakefield). In 1509 called "the four Meiklies." Meaning unknown. Probably Pictish.
- Millness : Muileann an Eas—The Mill of the Waterfall.
- Milton : Bail' a' Mhuilinn—The Town of the Mill.
- Moy : A' Mhoigh—The Plain. Moy lies behind Lewistown, which in Gaelic is called *Blar na Maigh*, the Plain of Moy, or, literally, the Plain of the Plain.
- Mill of Tore : Muileann an Tùir—Called after *Tòrr na Sidhe*, which see.
- Pitkerrald—In 1509 written Petcarill ; in 1660, Petkerrel. There were three Pitkerralds—Pitkerrald Chapel, belonging to the Church ; Pitkerrald Croy ; and Pitkerrald Mor, now Allanmore. *Pet* or *Pit*, a Pictish word, which appears in the Book of Deer (11th century), for farm, or town. Pit Chaorail (now in Gaelic, called *Bail Chaorail*)—St Cyril's Town. See p. 336.
- Poll a' Ghaorr—The Pool of Gore. See footnote, p. 10.
- Polmaily : Polla Mhàilidh—Màlie's Pool. Malie, the name of a saint. Compare Kilmalie in Lochaber.
- Rue : An Rudha—The Promontory.
- Ruigh 'Bhainne—*Ruigh*, a reach or gentle slope ; *bainne*, milk. The Slope of the Milk—the Milky Reach or Slope.
- Ruigh 'Bhathaich—The Slope of the Byre, or Cow-house.
- Ruigh Chragain—The Slope of the Rock.
- Ruigh Gorm—The Green (literally, Blue) Slope.
- Ruigh 'Ic 'Ille Mhoire—The Slope of the Servant of (the Virgin) Mary—Anglicised, Morrison.
- Ruigh Laurais : Laurence's Slope—See p. 72.
- Ruiskich : Rùsgaich—*Rùsg*, a marsh. The Fenny or Marshy Place. A name common in Ireland (Joyce). Also known in Perthshire.
- Scorguie : Sgòr Gaoithe—The Windy Skerry.
- Shanval : Seann Bhaile—Old Town.
- Shewglie : Seagalaidh—*Seagal*, rye. The Place of Rye.
- Srathan Allt na Fiacail—The Little Strath of *Allt na Fiacail*, which see.

- Strathan a' Bhrannair—The Little Strath of the Brander, or Gridiron. A field at Wester Milton divided into long, narrow allotments. Probably called from the resemblance of its stripes to the marks of a brander on, say, oatcake.
- Strath-nan-Cno—The Strath of the Nuts.
- St Ninians—See Kil St Ninian.
- Strone : in Gaelic, *Sròn a' Ckaisteil*—The Point or Promontory of the Castle.
- Tigh an Leothaid—The House of (on) the *Leathad*, or Ridge-side.
- Tigh an Teampuill—Temple House. (See p. 336). The "House" was probably the residence of the cleric who officiated in the Temple, or St Ninian's Chapel.
- Tobar Mhàrstaig—Marstaig's Well.
- Tobar Ruigeard—Ruigard's (Richard ?) Well.
- Torgoil : Torr a' Ghoill—The Knoll of the Stranger, or Lowlander.
- Tornashee—See *Torr na Sidhe*, under Mountains, &c.
- Tornabrack : Torr nam Brachd—Probably Torr nam Breach. *Breach*, Irish for wolf (Joyce). The Tor of the Wolves.
- Tullich : An Tullaich—The Hillock.
- Tychat : Tigh a' Chait—The Cat's House.
- Tynaherrick : Tigh na h-Adhraic—The House of the Horn.
- Uppertown—Translation of Am Bail' Uachdrach—The Upper Town.