

ANGUS MACKAY

Page 140

Lord Reay imprisoned in Edinburgh after the fall of Newcastle. Reay & Crawford imprisoned in Edinburgh Castle

P.140

Set free after Kilsyth. Returned home and involved in a dispute with the Earl of Sutherland. Said to have sold Strathnaver to Sutherland in 1642. MacKay says no proof and that Lord Reay had the superiority as late as 1682.

M MacKay says Sutherland was claiming the lands on behalf of his vassal of Torboll and as Lieutenant of Sutherland

see Gordon of Ballach re raid of the Aberach Mackays at GRUIDS August 1646. Confirmed by a letter from Sutherland to Reay. Vol III Sutherland Book Parliament " stood fast to the E. of S, etc

The Estates 27th March 1647 ~~ordered 500 troops to assist~~ ~~competent officers~~ to assist his own Highlanders in bringing Reay to book

P 141

" with these levies Sutherland advanced to Ben Rosal on the east border of Strathnaver where he was met by Reay & some terms of settlement made.

Reay embarked at Thurso for Denmark and dies at Copenhagen in the spring of 1649. His body carried to Tongue.

JOHN 2nd Lord Reay.

After Philhaugh end of 1645. some of the Irish levies escaped to Strathnaver. Neil Williamson the Aberach February 1649 Neil had a brother in Thurso he went to procure ammunition. His Irish began to plunder, Row with the people of Thurso resulting in feuds with Caithness

30th January 1649 Charles 1st executed, also Huntly & Hamilton

27th February Reay & Mackenzie captured Inverness see wardlaw Mass.

P 146

The Estates 27 March 1647
 & ordered 500 troops under competent officers to be set at the disposal of the Earl of S. to assist in bringing Reay to book.

Neil was killed;

4

Donald 4th Lord Remy 1748 — 1761

the Regiment named y William Earl y S:
1756. Hugh Mackay y Bishorn was
Lieut- Colonel, John Mackay y
Strath was a captain.

George 5th Lord Remy died in {Dunelm 1768

succeeded y his brother. This was the
only Lord Remy whose tutor was George
Mackay y shib.

the brother was Hugh 6th Lord Remy (Dolly)

this tutor was Col Hugh Mackay y

Bishorn y George Mackay shib. He was

succeeded y his cousin Eric -

Remy penicill - named 1794 — 98
Went to Ireland

The Mackay Dutch Regiment was commanded y
Gen Hon Bl Enear Mackay - 2nd son y John
Lord Remy - This was the Dutch banner y the
Mackays.

John 2nd Lord Reay.

Lord Elcho. Commanding at Aberdeen writes the Earl of S. Nothing need be expected from us here till the slowness of Caithness & the malignancy of Stranawer and Assynt which are within our division are taken course with

It is no wonder that the Master of Reay doth give ne obedience to the Estates, when in spite of them he does keep an open table to the Marquis of Huntly in his fields and as th4y do report doth go openly to their churches which I do admire (wonder) the Estated should so long suffer."

P 144

Huntly did not return to Aberdeen till after the battle of Kilsyth.

After the defeat of Montrose at Philphaugh towards the close of 1645 etc:

Neil invaded Sutherland in 1646 and spoiled the Grays at Gruids.

The feud over the death of Neil Mackay at Thurso lasted for years, The Mackays raided Caithness.

P. 146

1649 22nd February 1649 (Ch. executed 30th Jan) Master of Reay and Mackenzies to the number of 700 attacked & captured Inverness. but hearing of reinforcements advancing they soon thereafter returned to the hills for safety, to return again on May 3rd. 1649

see Wardlaw Ms.

After Inverness-- they set out for Balveny Castle on the Spey, where they quartered awaiting the arrival of Middleton at the head of a strong force of Gordons.

MacKenzie of Pluscarden and others went off to meet Middleton

1649 Col Kerr, Hacket & Strachen made a forced march & surprised thn in the night time, after fierce fighting in which 400 Highlanders were killed capryured the survivors, Lord Reay among them. Hugh MacKay of Scoury was allowed to lead the deiarmed Mackays back to Strathnaver, but Reay & a few of the others were brought to Edinburgh and cast into prison.

147

147

o--it is a wonder he did not lose his head---- With the terror of the axe impending he was forced to sign blank bonds to the Grays of Sutherland in name of damages for spoilation committed on them by his troops while marching south that practically denuded him of most of his estate. "

1649 This appears from an action raised in the C: of Session 1679 to reduce the charters of appraising secured by the Grays over parts of the Reay property. The plea then put forward -- was that the bonds on which the Grays executed were extorted from him by force & fear, a plea that satisfied the Court

(the grays were the Grays of Arbol & Achluy.)

148

1649 About this period there are various entries in the Records of Parliament bearing upon Reay. A suplication was presented to P: 3rd Feb 1649 by the E of S & his vassals asking for assistance to repress the incursions of armed bands of Mackays & to this end they were granted 100 merks monthly out of the shire of Sather; and. On 16th March the E of S complained that 5000 merks of rent due out of Strathnaver were seized by the Master of Reay, that the C of S. is in constant dread of being invaded & that 400 men are constantly watching the marches

148-9

1649

On the 14th June the Estates empoured the E. of S. to build & occupy with 100 soldiers a sconce in Strathnaver, and from an entry a few days later it appears that the monthly expense of the garrison amounted to £1114 13 6d. -- of which the burgh of Dornoch was to pay £27

149

1649-50

the ruins of the sconce, which was horseshoe shaped may yet be seen about 100 yds below the burn of Langdale--- On 28th June the Estates ordain that Lord Reay is to remain in prison till the public debts incurred by him and the charges against him are paid out of the property. On the 4th August the Earl of S: and his vassals report their losses at the hands of Reay, those of the Earl amounting to £20,935. 6. 8d and those of Sir Robert Gordon to £10,834.10.4 -- very liberal estimates-- They plead that these losses should be recouped out of Reay's estate. This was granted by Parliament and Reay condemned to lie in prison until full satisfaction is given.

Carbis Dale - April 27. 1650

Montrose Landed June 1650.

Charles II landed at Montrose
June 23. 1650

Charles crowned at Scone - 1st Jan 1651

31st July. Scots began march south

Battle of Worcester Sept 3rd 1651

{ By Feb. Scotland Garrisoned by Cromwell
1652

1654 Middleton at Kelso.

Battle of Dunbar 3rd Sept. 1650

Montrose landed in spring 1650

see Gordon of Ballach re Montrose 1650

150

Charles II landed at the mouth of the Spey june.
15th July a garrison planted at Tongue under MacLeod of
Assynt to keep the Mackays from rising

P 148 Action raised in the Court of Session 1679. the bonds on which
the Grays executed were extorted from him (Reay) by force
and fear, a plea which satisfied the court.

It is further stated that the decret of appraising obtained
by the Grays was " allowed by the Commissioners for
administration of justice for the people of Scotland in 1650."

About this time there are various entries in the Records
of Parliament bearing upon Rea. A supplication was presented
to Parliament 3rd Feb^y 1649 by the Earl of S: and his vassals
asking assistance to repress the incursions of armed bands
of Mackays, and to this end they were granted 400 merks
monthly out of the shire of Sutherland. On 16th March
the E: of S: complained that 5000 merks of rent due out of
Strathnaver were seized by the Master of Reay that the county
of Sutherland is in constant dread of being invaded and 400 men
are constantly watching on the marches. On the 23rd May
the Estates granted a warrant to the Magistrated of Edin: to
detain as prisoners Lord Reay, Duncane McKay, Robert McKy
Rorie McLeod etc.

148

para about the sconce comes just after this.

Battle of Dunbar ~~3rd September.~~ *3rd Sept- 1650*

149

150 Before the close of the year Reay made his escape
from Edinburgh prison. Cromwell agreed not to interfere
if his lady could get him outside the prison walls

His lady and his servant, John Mackay always had access to
him. There were two grenadier sentinels on the entry to
the prison. When ray got as far as the sentinels, his
servant seized them both and laid them flat.

John Mackay was imprisoned and tried but relieved

On 3rd December 1650 Charles II and the Estates met at
Perth, when the disturbed state of the country was considered
& officers appointed for the country's defence. To
Hew Mackay of Coury was entrusted the charge of raising
men in Strathnaver, & a few days afterwards the Estates
passed an ordinance that the garrison kept in Strathnaver
should no longer be chargeable to the public purse.
~~Marshall though intercession Mackay's way to the King's clans~~

4

In April 1651, a levy of Mackays and other northern clans passed through Inverness on their way to the king's rendezvous at Stirling. The Mackays were under the command of Cap: William Mackay of Borley, nephew of Hugh Mackay of Scourie. On 31st July the Scottish army began its march southwards under the king and on 3rd September was defeated at Worcester. --- prisoners sold as slaves to the West Indies but Mackay of Borley eluded capture & made his way back to Strathnaver.

After Worcester K. Charles passed over to the continent & by February 1652, the whole of Scotland was garrisoned by Cromwell's soldiers

151

152

February 1654 Middleton landed at the Little Ferry as ~~xxx~~ C in C of the Royalists with 300 barrels of powder and 5000 stands of arms deposited in Skelbo castle proceeded up Strath Oykel as far as Assynt raising the countryside and from there went to Strathnaver where Reay joined him with 200 men Reay & M went to Thurso returned to Skelbo where they were joined by Sir George Munro of Culrain, Glencairn & others. Duel between Glencairn and Munro at Avelyx.

1654

Reay wasted the Sutherland lands later they went to Wick Middleton defeated at Gleneig.

154

the leaders afterwards capitulated.

1656

Now that order was restored, it was the turn of the Sutherland men to settle scores with Reay & they did it on the bonds extorted at Edinburgh. Towards the close of 1655, Gray of Griech Grey of Auchly & Gordon of Gordonstown got charters of appraisement over a considerable portion of Reay's property. Five years later under Charles II all this was reversed

visit of Lord Lovat to Durdness see Wardlaw.

Lord Reay died 1680 2 married i. Isabella Sinclair
ii Barbara dau of Col Hugh Mackayll of Scourie

Middleton went to Gleneig & then Badenoch
where he was defeated by Col: Morgan
about the middle of July.

Lord Hey 11. married as his
second wife Barbara Holday scoury
& her son was Donald - the Master

2nd

George 3rd Lord Hey - born 1678.

John 2nd handed over the estate to his
son Donald - the master. (no date)

Bonds over the estate

{ Robert Burns of Culcross - 1st Sep 1687
{ Lord Hey

March 1644 this bond was secured on
behalf of the Hey family by Lord Hey &
Bartholomew grandson of Donald Master
of Scoury

This 1st bond was assigned to
Sir John Burns of Culcross when
his daughter Ann married Donald
Master of Hey (the master)

Colonel Lillburne made C in C of Cromwell's forces

So impoverished did the C of R: become, that he had to sell his plate. before he died in 1769.

p.157

General Hugh Mackay of Bcoursy
General aeneas, 2nd son of Lord Raay

On the 4th September 1637, the 1st Lord Raay consolidated his debts when Robert Munro of Chness, a great friend in his lordship purchased all the floating bonds and subsequently by arrangement too a bond of appraising over the whole estate

On March 8th 1644 ~~this~~ first bond was secured on behalf of the Raay family by Wm: Mackay of Borely, grandson of Donald Balloch of Bcoursy

In the autumn of 1677, Donald Master of Raay married Ann dau of Sir George Munro of Culrain. C in C of the forces of Great Brit ain the first bond in question was assigned to Sir Georg and shortly thereafter raised an action of reduction in the C. o Session against the Grays & Gordons, holders on charters of appraising of a large portion of the Raay property

The principal plea of the prosecution was, that the Grays & others in 1649, unjustly extorted from John then Master of Raay ruinous bonds on pretended spoilation while he was in prison and lying at their mercy and that afterwards on the strength of these bonds they got themselves infert in his lands. The verdict of the court was that as Raay committed the acts of spoilation complained of in the capacity of a soldier with the king's commission and that as a few years later his own lands were spoiled and his house at Tongue burnt while serving H.M. the extorted bonds and consequent charters of appraising were null & void. Further, that as ~~xxxx~~ Sir George was assignee of the bond in 1637 the first claim over the estate belonged to him.

The bond was handed over to the 3rd Lord Raay son of Ann Munro by Donald Master of Raay

1678 the Master finished the rebuildin of Tongue House burnt in 1656 by the forces of the Commonwealth