

MacKay From History of the House of Clan MacKay.  
 & Robert-MacKay. (written Thurso). 1829

p28 Alex: Pope - Minister of Rey - an antiquarian &  
 chronologist. Supplied Pennant with  
 information  
 Alexander 1180-1222 He said - Lord Reay's family derive their  
 origin from Ireland in the 12<sup>th</sup> century. . . . He adds  
 they drove the Danes from their parts & the  
 Swedes Torfens as saying that with the Lion  
 with a strong army from the Hebrides & the  
 N. W. of Scotland. including a considerable  
 body from Ireland defeated Harold - F. of  
 Orkney, subdued all Caithness & severely  
 punished the inhabitants for the murder of  
 Bishop John. This battle fought on the  
 hill of CLARDON. outside Thurso. Sir J. Sinclair  
 of Abster, built a tower on the hill to commemorate  
 the event.

MacKay thinks Alex<sup>d</sup> commanded the Irish here.  
 The Dratkays may have had lands in Caithness  
 & multiplied under the names of MacKay -  
 Farguhair - Fargan - Bain or Bayne.  
 Mac Thomas, Seil - Thomas & others. In  
 Sutherland under the name of Skil - Phaul  
 McPhail, Polson, Bain, Seil Thomas, Skel  
 Neilson - Skil Angus MacKay &c.

of in the case of *Mild v Laidlaw* June 1801  
 where it seemed to be the opinion of the  
 Court, that such an exception was good even  
 against an onerous indorsee. These circum-  
 -stances of which we have now taken notice  
 form the principal exceptions to the ex-  
 -traordinary privileges of onerous indorsees.

To enjoy these extraordinary privileges  
 the Indorsee must set forth or qualify  
 the following circumstances. 1. He must  
 be indorsee to an accepted, and not an  
 unaccepted bill. For to take an unaccept-  
 ed as cash, is what no one would do,  
 and therefore there is no hardship in this  
 rule. Suppose then that John draws  
 a bill upon James, and indorses it in-  
 -accepted to Thomas, but that James refuses  
 to accept because he has no other value  
 of John's than what arises from a  
 smuggling contract. Now here the  
 inequality of Apprehension Thomas may pursue  
 James for the value of John, which he  
 has in his hands, yet his claim will be  
 equally liable to all exceptions, as one made  
 by John himself would have been. 2. The  
 indorsee must be an onerous indorsee,  
 and not an gratuitous, confident, or collusive  
 Indorsee only. It is very true however that  
 the presumption of law is in his favour,  
 and that he is what he appears to be

Eye Maikay. married the daughter - cousin of the F of C.  
Christian Sinclair. dau: of Sinclair of Dun.

1565. Queen Mary. recalled the forfeitures of Huntly & Sutherland  
in 1565. The Queen gifted Eye Maikay's lands  
to Huntly at Stirling. Possibly the Queen wanted  
to gain Huntly's consent to his sister divorcing.  
Botswell. about the same time F of C. obtained  
the office of Justiciary in the County of Caithness  
& the office of Justiciary from Port. & culture  
to Deutland Firth.

Principal  
Record.  
B36. fol 60.

[B34. fol 19.] John Murray - apprehended by Duffies had  
been a principal agent in Alexander's escape -  
while Alexander was in Strathbogie - attempts  
were made to gain over Y. Maikay to his side  
& Maikay after several journeys of Hugh Murray  
of Abers: to Tongue. went to Strathbogie  
himself "where he obtained from Huntly a  
conveyance of his own whole lands for 3,000  
Scots. but at the same time Huntly retained  
himself the superiority. (Says no more about  
Barbara Sinclair - but that she died.)

1540.

Hugh Maikay.

July 11 when he succeeded. He had an elder  
brother Donald.

p 141  
Robert H.

Undern.  
July 29 1570  
Amos H. p 103.

P 142  
Y. Mackay was twice married. 1<sup>st</sup> to his cousin a dau. of  
Hugh McKelvey of Arshint. 2<sup>nd</sup> to Christian Sinclair  
by 1. he had Donald Mackay, George &  
John Beg Mackay. who were declared  
illegitimate - because of parents being cousins  
by 11. Hugh who succeeded. aged 11.

John Beg was seized by the McKelveys & taken to  
Gorned when he died. He was succeeded in  
the management of the estate by John Beg &  
Hugh & William were apparently brought up by  
the E. of C. Hugh married Lady Elizabeth  
Sinclair - widow of Duffus. x

P 145  
The Christians at this time was John Mackay of  
Achness. he died & was s: by his son Neil.  
What is I suppose Chief of the Achness  
John Beg slain in the warre.  
Hugh took possession, unopposed of his father's land  
in 1579.

1583  
P. 147.  
Earl George died in 1583 - & buried in S. Dunbar  
all but his heart - which was buried in a lead  
cass in the church at Wick. He had been Earl  
for 54 years.

1583.  
P. 147.  
The superiority of Mackay's lands, was conveyed  
by Huntly to Sutherland.  
Hugh Mackay was brought up in the family of  
the E. of Caithness 145.

as he obtained a charter of his lands of the lands of Strathnaver - & lands in Caithness & Orkney, which pertained to his father - which were erected into into the free barony of Farn. (See charter under the Great Seal is dated 16<sup>th</sup> Dec 1536.) Sarrum was taken at the castle of Farn -

89. which lay between Suddly & Farn - 16<sup>th</sup> Feb. 1540. he had a dispute with the Culhuland of Duffus, about the lands of Strathnaver - which was submitted to

89 arbitration James E of Moray. 1542. the parties

11. b. orderd that "understanding the great injuries & slaughter committed on each other by the ancestors of the

orig: Par: 11. 11. 710. parties - ... & for the purpose of avoiding such injuries in the future" Duffus was to alienate to Donald Mackay the church lands of Strathnaver -

90. Donald was <sup>present</sup> ~~taken~~ prisoner at the X of Solway Moss - where his son Iye Du was taken prisoner -

Donald returned to Sutherland. When Bishop Robert <sup>Stuart</sup> was deprived of his bishopric, Mackay & Culhies took possession of Skibo Castle & Sutherland but when the Bishop returned to his Bishopric he called the S. of C. Sutherland & Mackay to the castle of Sarrum. where a bond of friendship

Ship between them was signed

Donald M. died in 1550.

J. Roy MacKay, brother of John MacKay who (in the battle of)  
 Auld Charnock. ~~was succeeded by his son John who married~~  
 the daughter of - D. Redan - of Lewis. This marriage was not  
 in conformity with canon law. & J. Roy obtained from  
 James IV a precept of legitimization for his two surviving  
 sons. (dated Aug. 1511). In spite of this royal  
 precept - much trouble was created for the descendants  
 of J. Roy - by the efforts of unscrupulous aspirants  
 for the MacKay land - who endeavoured to possess  
 themselves of the lands of the MacKays under pretext  
 that John & Donald MacKay were illegitimate  
 (Sir Robert Gordon says that John MacKay made  
 6 incursions into Sutherland between 1517 & 1522  
 and the Scots law but says John MacKay did fight at  
 Torran Don - (supported by tradition song) but his  
 opponents were the Rosses, & Balmorran, the Furness &  
 the Gairns. while with him were the MacLeods, the Pollocks

John MacKay led the MacKays at the battle of  
 Torran Don - where the MacKays & their allies were  
 defeated. There was much fighting in Sutherland  
 during these years, but John MacKay signed a  
 bond of friendship with the Master of Sutherland in  
 1522 - He died in 1529 & was s. by his brother  
 Donald. Donald renewed the bond of friendship  
 made with the S. & S. made by his father Iye by  
 his brother, Donald accompanied King James  
 on his voyage round Scotland in 1539.

A.D.  
 P.D.

6th July  
 1522.

A.F.  
 P.D.

He left a son Iye Dow 2 years:

Iye Dow 1550-72.

P. 95-

He had remained in England for some time & took part in the capture of Haddington in the spring of 1548. (See Gordon - P. 130.) For this he was - 14 years later - granted a commission by Queen Mary.

On the death of his father in 1550. He returned to Strathmearns - but the opponents of the Marquis of Huntly & Sulistaw, succeeded in getting the

98. 1551

Marquis Don: N. declared illegitimate & intestate <sup>in spite of the receipt obtained by his father Y. 1504.</sup> His lands were bestowed on Bishop Reid. Iye Dow was disinherited.

P. 98 1552.

He was called to appear before the Queen Dow & Regent Arran at Inverness - but he refused to appear - so Sulistaw obtained a commission to apprehend him. et etc. Bone destroyed &

1548  
14  
1562

Dowald at length taken prisoner & confined in Dumbarton Castle - where he lay till Dec/55

1565 Iye Dow's lands were bestowed on Darnley & after his death in 1567 on Huntly, at the same period Huntly's sister married Bolewell - Lady Jane Gordon afterwards married Alexander Sutherland.

Markay raided Sutherland - & joined in the raid on Dornoch - 1540. Huntly afterwards sold his lands of Strath: for 3000 marks to Iye Dow.

Book 3 Hackney 108. Angus Hackney.

" Ophi the Dealer of X Hackney, young  
Huiopan, <sup>his brother William</sup> afterwards of Bishope - became wards of  
George & a Earl of Caithness, into whom they resided at  
Griming. --- Meantime John Hor. -- cousin of Iye Du  
succeeded Stratmann as tutor. The Earl of C. not finding  
him pliant enough ensnared him to Griming & then  
had him put to death. Then John Beg the half  
- brother of Huiopan, took up the reins in Stratmann  
but he also proved unsatisfactory in the eyes of  
the Lord of Griming & he instigated the Aberach to  
attack him ---- This the Aberach & the  
MacLeod of Ardeph did at Balnakeil in  
Durness in 1549, killing John Beg, William  
Gunn brother of the Chieftain, the Robson  
Gunn & many others. ---

On the fall of John Beg. Huiopan Du in his  
18<sup>th</sup> year picked up the reins of the warlike team  
himself.

108-109  
109

Iye Ru died 1542. (2 years after the burning of Down)  
He left 2 sons by his first marriage - with his cousin -  
who was deemed illeg: & his lands went to Christian Ru  
a boy of 11. son of Christian Sinclair. Christian was  
brought up by his F & C. who became his wader -  
the F. & C. murdered John Ru - & also <sup>John</sup> Donald Beg -

P. 100

1546

P. 109.

George 5<sup>th</sup> Earl of Huntly died - s: by George 6<sup>th</sup> F. in Great  
Gear Huntly beheaded on Earl Alex - the wader & non-eater  
of Iye Ru's lands. of Strathmann - when Huntly came  
all - he gave the superiority of Strathmann to Alex -  
1583.

1588.

Sutherland resigned the superiority into the King's hands  
on 29<sup>th</sup> May - received a charter of the superiority  
from the King for his son, who was created Lord Strath-  
: name - See Gordon - about Summo.

Christian Ru married a daughter of Alex: & Suth.  
Ferd with Caithness & the Summo - & dealing Geo  
Gordon of Hall -

Christian Ru had married a daughter of the F & C -  
but he discarded her & = Lady Jane Gordon -

He came of age 1582. & married Lady Jane in 1589 -  
Sutherland - with Mackay invaded Caithness  
besieged Swinigo & burnt Wick.

Alexander F & S. died in 1594.

Christian Ru died 1614. s. by Donald 1<sup>st</sup> Lord Reg

1616

He was knighted in London by James VI. He added to  
his estate purchasing the lands of Redy, Houside.

See Gordon.

P. 95

G. H.

(5)

Donau 1<sup>st</sup> Lord Reay.

He got permission from Charles I to raise a  
regiment for the assistance of Count Mansfeld.  
They went abroad & saw much heavy fighting  
- in 12 months of the 3,600 who had embarked in  
Oct: 1626. only 500 were left.

For his valuable services to the Danish king  
in the German war - he was created Lord  
Reay. But his various expeditions abroad cost  
vast sums of money which were never repaid  
he took the side of Ch: I - was besieged in  
Newcastle - & finally died in Copenhagen -  
in the spring of 1649. Buried at Trinitat.

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Old Statistical Account - Parishes of Sutherland

Vol. III. Tongue. Rev: Wm Baskinzie. Rev. Hugh Ross.

No of Cattle in 1795 - said to be 2,142 -  
horses - 530  
sheep - 2846.  
boats - 714.

Small pox very prevalent till 5 years ago - when  
inoculation was introduced. Feb fevers -  
rheumatism, fluxes, consumptions, & nervous  
fevers of the intermittent kind - due to the  
damp climate & damp houses -  
2 schools - 1782 - 1783 very bad seasons - many

families even of the comparatively well-to-do reduced to  
real starvation - real war sent them by private  
subscription & good aid.

Complains of the heavy services exacted. Want of  
long hands discourages better cultivation -

Vol 6 Sidrachylio. 2573 head of cows. 500. for a driving  
cow. Black Cattle -  
2-629 sheep -

plenty of food for the inhabitants - bread potatoes  
butter - milk - butter cheese - some flesh -  
wool - plenty of wool -

Lola. 1795 - no bridge at Helmsdale - Salmon sent  
to London -

shows from a great cairn used to build the  
Church & manse - mentions the numerous  
Cairns & old ruins formerly visible -

Vol 8. Dornoch

also 9 - 10 & 16.

The expenses of raising this regiment & other  
 & other legal expenses over a <sup>disputed</sup> marriage  
 wrecked his fortune. He was created Viscount  
 for his assistance to the Danish King in the German  
 war. He died at Copenhagen - 1649  
 & was suc. by his son John 2<sup>nd</sup> Lord Ray.

Royalist, he was imprisoned in  
 the Tower - & Strathmore was poisoned  
 by the Earl of Southampton, who complained  
 of the incursions of the Dutch, the ruin  
 of the 'second' may still be seen about  
 100 yards below the burn of Strathmore.  
 He was heavily in debt & condemned to  
 remain in prison till his enemies  
 got satisfaction out of his estate.

Donald McKay, Scourie. eldest son of E-ye McKay of Farn  
born 1550 c. by his 1st wife. dau: of Hugh McLeod of Assint-  
died about 1613. born about 1550. m: Euphemia dau: of Hugh  
Munn of Assint, brother german of the land  
of Foulis. He had 3 sons & 4 daus:

ages 55

Hugh McKay. died 1614. Called Hugh McKay of  
Farn. He was ten years of age when Donald 1st Lord  
Reay - See Gordon's praise of Hugh P. 302.  
See Abraham McKay's lived at Cichness.  
held lands in the vicinity of Loch Neaver

(3)

To join Henry. Henry prepared to attack

himself at the village of Auldairn 4<sup>th</sup> May 1645

P/525 see Gordon & Salbacy

\* Henry himself escaped to Inverness, with  
100 of his dragoons & those who formed  
the reserve including the Salbacy contingent

see Salbacy. The Earl seems to have remained

5-25 in his own neighbourhood for the rest of 1645

Lord Hey had hastened north after he  
Salb: was set free & began to dispute for the  
5-30 S. of S. over strathmann. He pretended a  
commission from the King seized rents &  
carried away cattle

Towards the close of 1645 the C of Scots  
ordered his regiments to be moved south

but his order appears not to have been

carried out. Earl petitioned the Scots  
for clothing & pay of a regiment in January 1646

5-30 an order was issued for 1000 men  
clothes & 1000 men issued for 1000 men  
The Scots allowed his  
monthly pay for 5000