

Wishart . Montrose

George Wishart, D.D. ~~transcribed~~
 Edited by Dundas - Simpson.

Celtic Hymns of F. J. Ross -
 Baillie Trans. F. J. Ross

to DYKEL



Scale - 1 cm. to 1/2 inch

Whishart's life of Montrose

Chapter III

P. 42. (Note 12.) Montrose set out for Scotland from Oxford, accompanied by Lords Crawford, Reay, Miltosdale, Ogilvy & Aboyne, Colonel Innes, Colonel Cochran, 1644. John Macbrayne & others. Marcell or Chivaliers Lord Crawford and Reay went off with a squadron towards Shrewsbury.

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Note 3 - Chapter III

Escape of the Earl of Arbutnot - (1643?) Randall MacDonald. ~~Earl~~ Marquis of Arbutnot R.C. involved in Irish plots - a descendant of the MacDonalds - he had been taken prisoner at Carrickfergus & escaped, & again in 1643 captured by Major Ballentine & escaped in October 1643 - by the help of Lieutenant Captain Gordon s: to Sir Alex^d Gordon - uncle (cousin) but perhaps it means Alex^d G. was uncle to the E. of Sutherland. He conveyed towels in his breeches with which the earl (made a rope) & ran away & Lieut Gordon followed & fled also.

Montrose on his way to Carlisle was met by Cumberland & Westmorland men 800 foot & 3 troops of horse who in obedience to Newcastle's orders went to accompany him into Scotland. He himself had 200 horse, most of them nobles & gentlemen who had

Served as Officers in Germany.
He entered Scotland on 13 April 1644.

NOTE B. Lord May was shut up in Newcastle with
P. 52. Wishart & Lord Crawford (He was not
Chapter III in Sullisland when Huntly took shelter there
in Strathnave. That is George Gordon 2nd
Marquis of Huntly.

P. 46. Note. Maxwell's son. James - July 2 '44.

P. 52 Gordon of Haddo, & Lovie - executed by Covenanters.

NOTE B. 19 July '44 - Maxwell's estate suffered about
same time. "The whole of Huntly's lands
& those of other Royalists in the North were
under the most severe exactions".

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Walter Lichart

Deeds of Montrose

Newcastle.

Rea

In the town were the Scottish lords Crawford
Rea & Maxwell. These taking a different side to the
great bulk of their countrymen fought for the
King behind the walls.

p. 52. n.

(quoted from Lithgow - Seige of Newcastle.
George 2nd Francis Huntly - had taken the field in
April, but immediately retired to Strathmore
Lord Reay's country, where he remained in
seclusion for some time. Lord Reay himself
was shut up in Newcastle along with Wishart
& Lord Crawford.

p. 134. n.

after Kilsyth - when the prisoners in the
Tobroch at Schibryn were freed. Lord Reay
was among them. "The condition of these
prisoners was most deplorable & disgusting
Wishart is said to have carried the marks
of rats teeth to his grave.

note

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n.b. when Albany descended Montrose. --
Donald Lord Reay & Alex Irvine went out
as messengers to Huntly - Reay was chosen
as Huntly had so newly taken shelter on
his lands. But Huntly refused them both.
"Reay was so much ^{affronted} ~~ashamed~~ to his refusal
that he was ashamed to return."

1649

244 - 5
Note

Montreal on his last descent had received many offers of help "in the north Mackenzie, brother of the earl of Seaforth, a lieutenant of the King, was still in arms along with Lord Reay & other loyalists, who had seized Inverness, demolished its fortifications & marched through Moray & crossed the Spey.

254 -

Montreal's expedition before Carlisle - Orkney was chosen as the rendezvous for the expedition - because it was ruled by Gordon, a nephew of John Gordon - Resolute from Angus's faction & "near the country of Lord Reay & the Mackenzie clan."

296 Note

Henry Mackay of Dilnot with William G. of Bighouse & Huchison of Scourie had actively assisted Lord Reay in 1645-46. to oppose the claim made by the E. of S. to the lands of Strathnairn. In the beginning of 1647 the E. had procured an act against them - see Sallagh. 536 - 537
Donald Mackay, 1st Lord Reay died 1649 in Denmark -

sheet

296.
n.

Reay -

4

Huchon's party of Scourie was out with Phiscardin.
was father-in-law to the new Lord Reay. —
see Sallagh P. 549.

1650.

~~The Huchon~~, Alex Sinclair being
 Huchon's party of Dilob, & Huchon of Scourie
 were sent on to Tongue to assemble what
 men they could & join by way of Louisa &
 Loch Shin. The news of Montrose's party
 must have been followed by the immediate
 retreat of the garrison 100 strong under
 Captain Wm Gordon, who had been stationed
 there by the F of S in 1649, in Reay's
 house at Tongue. See Sallagh for the
 maintenance of the garrison - 550, 551.

300-1 Archibald Strachan - Lt Col: of a Troop of horse
 had already with the same Colonel Hackett
 & Ker done good service by the route of
 Reay at Balvenie. His rising reputation
 as a dashing Cavalry officer his known
 leanings to "sectarian" opinions, made
 him no less an object of jealous suspicion
 to Leslie, than a favourite with the
 extreme party, headed by such ferocious
 ministers, as James Guthrie & James Law

Strachan

Robert Trail. Leslie wanted to cashier him but was dissuaded by Fungo Law - but after Dunbar, Jan 12, 1651. Strachan was "excommunicat^d & deliv^d to the deivell, in the church of Perth; by Mr Alex^d Rollocke."

P. 304

Montgomery

Strachan & Ker were then stationed at Brahan & advanced to a Chanony & were advanced to Tain, where they were joined by Col: Montgomery's Troop, Lieut. Col Robert Hackelt with his Troop & the "Irish Troop" under Captain Cullace. These 5 Troops numbered only some 220 Sabres, but were well experienced Troops. They had also some 36 musketeers, of James's Reg^{mt} under 2nd Shaw, which happened to be stationed in the neighbourhood. & were supported by about 400 of a Levy of Burrows & Morses, living in the district Commanded by Col. John Burns, Laird of Lemlair & his son, Captain Andrew, & David Thos of Balma. Not a year had elapsed since both Lemlair & Bal: had been out with Plucaden.

Wishart Sutherland.

p. 71.

N.

" Hurley had reason to distrust Montrose, as leading the Lowlanders he had defeated the Gordons & impaled the C: on the north. It is shabby conduct in arresting Hurley & Gordon in 1639, after safe conduct given freely accounts for his estrangement.

71.

Hurley restrained his clan from joining Montrose — so as Argyll was approaching, he buried his cannon in a bog, & deserted himself of all his many baggage. He reached the river Spey & encamped not far from Piddieonarcinus (doon an Eilan). On the opposite bank he found the men of Caithness, Sutherland, Ross & Moray.

(72) 82

Montrose was in Badenoch, ravaging the Argyll lands Dec 13 1644 to Jan 29 1645. He left Argyll & passing through ^{doon} Glenelg, & Inverurie he came to Loch Ness. --- Boot land came to him Great Seaforth with 5000 horse & was on the way to attack him, consisting of the garrison of Inverness & Lewis of Moray, Ross, Sutherland & Caithness & the Fraser clan. Montrose had only 1500. Argyll was in the rear - he determined to attack him first.

Wishart

Carbis Dale

7

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" Followed the coast. He now advanced to Heermodale
 & Gartie where he encamped for the night. The
 next night was spent at Kintira well. The 3rd
 Day he reached "Dunrobin". The night was
 spent at Rhives. He followed the route of the
 railway to Rhives from Greshy to Lais - at Lais
 there are still evidences pointed out of tradition
 as Montrose's camp. Lais night of April 23rd

From the encampment at Lais 2 ways into
 the bay open - either to follow the course of the
 stream - or to ascend towards Rosehall over the
 low hill between the stream & the Casley - to cross
 the river Oykell by the ford above its junction
 with the Casley & the tidal waters of the tye & to
 follow the tye of Oykell to Carbis (Culrain)
 a day's march of some 16 miles. The book refers to
 the longer route.

Look for small Tolls to the left of Culrain station
 " It is still known as Carbis Dale of Treasure
 Locs. Tradition is that the burglines threw
 their arms etc into it. Spoons found on the hills
 a few years ago - now in Museum of Antiquities.

Wickham

P. 305

A Council of war was held at which Balmacraun
Lemmon (Munro) & the Fj's were present at Tain in
which it was decided to advance westwards & monitor
Munro's position. Sallach says that the enemy
was discovered by Munro & his son - Wickham thinks
that loyalty was doubtful & it might have been
that Munro was expecting the levy of Ross. This
men to join him.

at the council of war it was decided that the Fj's
should return to the North side of the Kyle. with the
Cairns & Strathcarron men to preserve his own
country. see. Sallach. suggested by W: that
we did not want another encounter with M:

306.

Salisbury April 27th Strachan & Hackett
marched from Tain to West Fearn.

Passing the Cairn burn, the little burn enclosed
a triangle of flat ground. Here M: pitched his
Camp.

Munro 307

He had about 60 horse of Major Lisle. 450 Germans
& Danes 700 recruits from Orkney. The Islanders
were a raw levy -

Strachan

Sallach.

About 3 P.M. Strachan advanced as far as
West Fearn. The Munros & Ross ascended
the Cairn, which they forced under cover of
the hills which flank the valley of Curvedall

Unhappy: Carbidall

307.

→ awaited the issue -

Notes

was: Hauls condensation of the horses & murrus -
to a tradition communication of Dr. Joass &

S.oney Hadaren

he had it from M.S. Hadaren - who had it from
his old gamekeeper 'Duncan Rae'. The tradition
rests on no written evidence.

307.

Presently Captain Andrew Murray returned with the
intelligence the M's horse had been sent out to
ascertain Strachan's position. His advice was to
deceive the enemy by exposing only a single troop to
view.

The appearance of this troop was reported to Lisle by
Montrose & confirmed the reports brought in by
Robert Murray of Achnes, who with his 3 sons had joined
the Royalists & being recommended by his knowledge of
the country was employed as Montrose's chief scout -
master. R. M. assured him that there was but one
troop of horse all day. Montrose called his
troop of horse all day. Montrose called his
position & (telling) Lisle to halt advanced to recon-
=itre. The van was com: by Harry.

ordering

Suddenly str: at the head of 100 troopers
dashed out of ambush riding down the little
party of horse, buckled the survivors back
upon the bank. Struck the foot & threw the

308.

the whole into confusion. The immediate
 appearance of a 2^d corps of 80 Dragoons under
 Halbert closely followed by Captain Hutchinson
 with the reserve of horse & Laners musketeers
 confirmed the rout. The Royalists fled without
 resistance. Only the foreigners maintained any
 show of order & retreating along the slopes made
 for the wood. In the whirl of attack, Benezis
 of Pittodelo, who bore the queen's "royal standard"
 & Major Galini fell dead at Montrose's side &
 nobody at the same moment was fatal to Douglas
 Gordon, Powrie Lisle & other officers - The heavy
 men fled - 200 in one company persisted in
 an attempt to cross the tye - "a few gained a
 boat - hotly pursued by a trooper, who was
 drowned, the only loss sustained by the victors."

307.

Montrose says Montrose ordered Major Lisle
 into a detachment of musketeers to command through
 a wood, where he might find "the centre of the shire"
Wishart seems to believe that Montrose
 hoped the Buccros & Borses might join him.
 Undoubtedly they seemed to hang back at
 first - "

308.

The rest of his men fell back on a "scrubby wood"
of indigenous birch - which still skirts the base
of the Craig - But in the spite of the "ill-aiding
ground" on the broken heath, Strachan
hurled them into the wood. He was
replied with a feeble random volley, which
did no execution. Two troopers were wounded.
Strachan was hit by a bullet which was
stopped by his belt & buff coat" (Balfour)
At this moment he was joined by the Rosses &
Dunnies - - Though the Royalists had
abandoned all resistance, they were murthered
by slaughtered in the wood & the hollow
that passes over the hill. Note marked
by Cairns, (compr. H.) Colonel M. Cameron
remembers seeing them 20 years ago. He
searched for them in vain, in the dense young
birch into which these hills have since
been covered. For two hours the troops
continued killing them. Scarce 100 escaped
More than 450, including 10 chief officers
were slain on the field or in the flight.
Harry severely wounded was taken prisoner
with Colonel Gray, Stewart & Hay, 1748

contact

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27th April
1850 at
5 P.M.

50 other officers & 386 common soldiers &
two Orkney ministers & Montrose had his horse
shot under him & was covered with wounds.
Seeing his peril, the gallant young Dundraught
himself wounded in two places "did an
action worthy of remembrance, for he gave him
his horse & surrendered himself prisoner, well-
knowing that if that nobleman should get off
the face of affairs would soon be changed"
As for himself he could count with some
confidence on the protection of his uncle the 15th of S.

Note 64

see Sallagh - This miraculous ^{victorie} ~~victorie~~
killing of survivors continued for days after
Sallagh's mention of "Craigchroymachan"
shows that the name is older than Montrose's
times - "Lamentation Hill" which appears on
the maps, is an Orkney misnomer, due
to the likeness of Garioch, "weeping" & especially
perhaps by the tradition of the battle. Craigchroim-
ichean means "mossy Craig" & is descriptive
Note from D. Joass.

6/ Bronllys coat with his star of George, & sword-belt
 were afterwards found in the field. (Dr. Taylor Penn:
 H.S.)

- Bronllys saluted off - attended by E. J. Thomas, Major Sir Ed. Sinclair, an Orkneyman, Sinclair of Bonnis in Caerliff, & 4 or 5 others, who soon separated from the others (Taylor). Possibly among them were some of Achmer, & 3 sons, who were all ~~not~~ escaped death or capture. Tradition declared his unknown followers made for Kintail. For greater safety he abandoned his horse & disguised himself in the costume of a shepherd highlander. The object of the trip was to reach Strathmore & the Deeside country - so "they wandered up that river - (by Kell the whole evening night & the next day - Apr 28th & the 3rd day also (29th) without any food or shelter & at last came within the counties of Assint." The Sall of K. faint from lack of meat, was left among the mountains & died - (No trace of the place) Bronllys, about now, found a cottage where he got milk & bread. (Sallaps) Tradition says at Glaschyle

Neil DeLoch was 21 - Descended ¹⁴ from the line
of DeLochs, his ancestors had invaded A - in the 15th cent.
" Owing to discord in the family, the ownership was
passed at the close of the 16th century to Colin DeLoch
of Kintail, through who George - of Seaforte, in
1633 he inherited the barony.

Munro of Lemlair

Neil was married to Lemlair's daughter -

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When Seaforte joined Montrose at Inverurie
he had "100^{of} Assured men" & as Neil though
still under his uncle Hugh's guardianship was
18 years of age, the circumstance, ~~related~~
admitted in Neil's own account of his troubles
leads strong presumptive evidence to the assertion
of 3 independent Royalist writers, that Neil
had himself served under Montrose's standard.
It is in fact, explicitly asserted, that Montrose
knew him expected his protection & voluntarily
disclosed himself to him - - - Neil's marriage to
Lemlair's daughter, if he knew of it, would only
serve to strengthen his hope of safety.

Killed.

List of 13 officers killed including list
Thomas Ogilvie & Liebut Menzies David Pitt
:fodelo

Prisoners.

General Major Murray - "pleaded benefit of
quait & a great charge of children" Executed
May 29.

Col: Thomas Gray - Served in Sweden -
Lt. Col: Stewart - Lt. Col: James Hay - survived
& employed by Ch. II Major affluents, banished

Captain John Spottiswood, son of the David of Darnley
grandson of Archbishop of St. Andrews. Executed
May 29 - (very young) Capt. Wm Ross - banished

for life -
Captain Alex. Charters - executed, June 22^d
at Olney - mainly foreigners - 386 common
soldiers. Those "dismissed" seem to have been
given as slaves, to various covenanting nobles
Leslie, argyll - Hope - Angus & Sir Robert Murray

105 prisoners never reached the Langside
prison -

Leslie laid siege to Dunbath Castle with
5 brooks, some of Hobbourne left & some of S. of S.
men. Forced to surrender - Sir Wm Hay of Dalsett
was then executed. (Schinbrun)

Wishart-
Ch: I
by Kullac-

There who escaped to Greney some were taken
prisoners, some shot, some escaped to Holtain (?)
Drummond of Balloch was shot at the Port in Callu
Shahans Hatchet each received £1000 & a
gold chain. Saltash - 557 -

518

Records of the Presbytery of Dingwall
show how much malignancy the was

John Gwynne - a survivor - one of Ch: I
Guards - served for 42 years & left him
Memories. He survived Dunbar's expedition
& followed Glencairn in 1653 - spent the
winter of 1653 in the New County -

Gwynne's
Memories
Haitland
Club. 1822
Edited with
Graham & Davies
acc/ of Glencairn.

Assynt was to have 25,000 lib Scots
= ca £1360. - then 20,000 lib. - the is
little doubt he accepted the 4000 lib
of small amount the odd 5000 lib.
The north was suffering from famine
at the time -