

MACGREGOR BICENTENNIAL PILGRIMAGE



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MACGREGOR BICENTENNIAL PILGRIMAGE
TO SCOTLAND
October 4-18, 1975

sponsored by
The American Clan Gregor Society, Inc.

HISTORICAL HIGHLIGHTS AND ITINERARY

by

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Art work

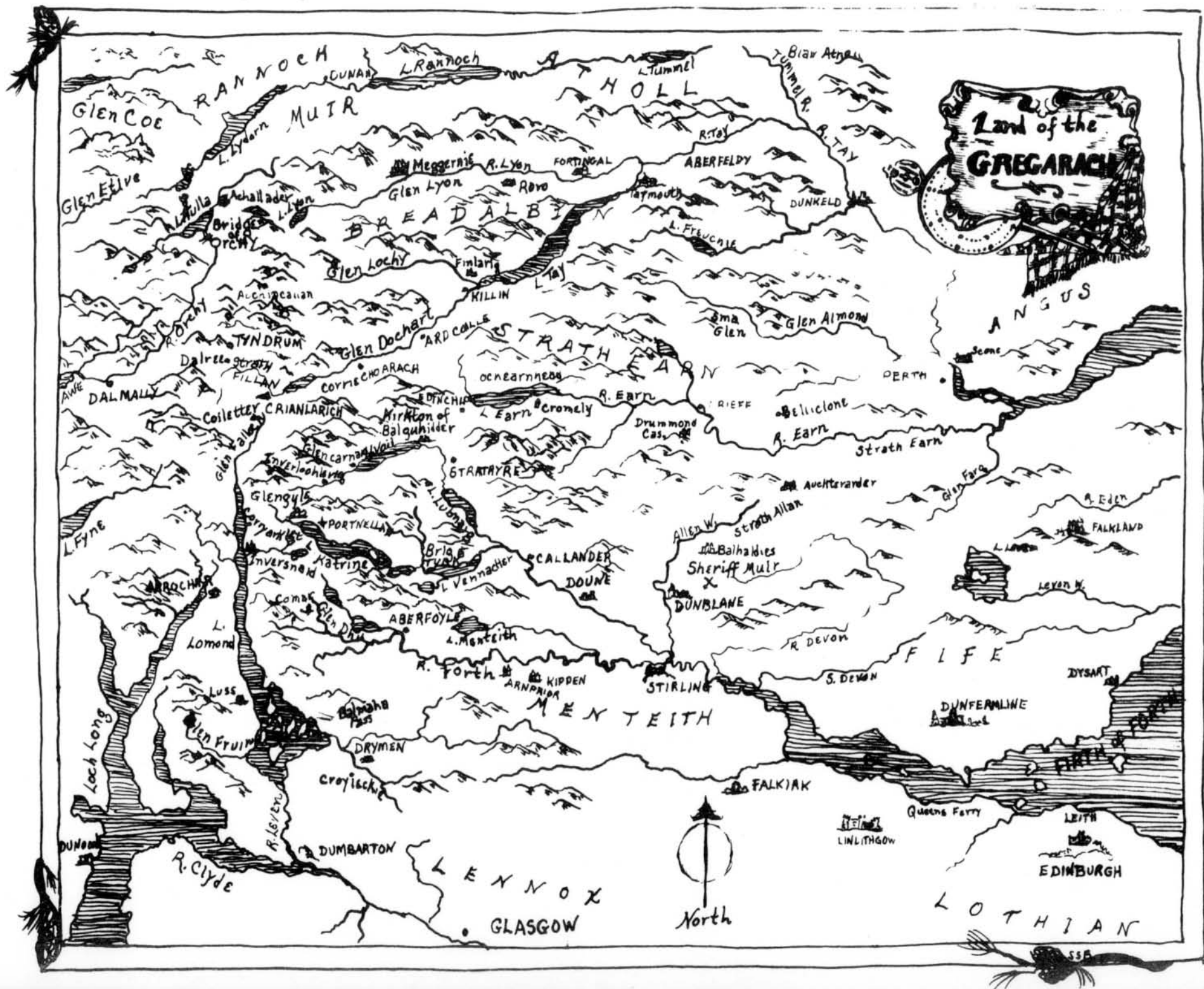
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FOREWORD

These notes were prepared with primary emphasis on MacGregor and Magruder names and sites and their role in Scottish history. Secondary emphasis is on giving a broad scope of Scottish history from the Celtic past, including some of the prominent names and places that are "musts" in touring Scotland.

The sequence follows the Pilgrimage itinerary developed by R. James Macgregor and Sue S. Macgregor. Tour schedule time will limit the number of visiting stops. Notes on many by-passed places are information for enroute reading and stimulation of discussion with your A.C.G.S. tour bus captain.

As it is not possible to completely cover the span of Scottish history and romance, it is expected that MacGregor Pilgrims will supplement this material with souvenir books. However, these notes attempt to correct errors about the MacGregors that many tour books include as romantic gloss.

October 1975

C.G.K.

HIGHLIGHTS

MACGREGOR BICENTENNIAL PILGRIMAGE TO SCOTLAND

OCTOBER 4-18, 1975

Sunday, October 5, 1975

Prestwick Airport

Gateway to the Scottish Lowlands, to Ayrshire and the country of Robert Burns. Nearby is the town of Ayr overlooking the Firth of Clyde, Island of Arran, and the Peninsula of Kintyre. In the distance is northern Ireland from whence came the tribe of Scoti to later give Scotland its name.

The Scoti established the kingdom of Dalriada in Ireland. About 485 A.D., three Princes (Fergus, Erk and Lorne) colonized and established sub-kingdoms in what is now Argyll. Later, Scottish Dalriada separated and became the kingdom of the Dalriada Scots, one of whose rulers was King Alpin.

Ayr

Famous for Burns' association with "Tam O'Shanter" Inn and "Twa Brigs" of which the old bridge dates to the 13th century. In the Auld Kirk of Ayr (dating from 1654) Robert Burns was baptized. Ayr was the seat of Robert Bruce's Parliament of 1315. John Macadam, the well known builder of roads, was born here in 1756.

Alloway

Two miles south of Ayr is the thatched cottage where Burns was born January 25, 1759, and spent the first seven years of his life. Now a museum, this cottage is a typical "butt-and-ben" of middle-class Scots of that time. Nearby and surrounded by beautiful gardens is the arched "Brig o'Doon" spanning the Doon River, and mentioned in Burns' poem "Tam o'Shanter."

(coastal route from Ayr to Glasgow)

Clyde Coast

This touring route close to shore provides a fine view of the islands in the Firth of Clyde and across to the hills of Cowal. Coastal resorts enroute include: Troon, with golf course, fishing and bathing; Irvine, a Royal Burgh, where Burns lived 1781-83; to the east are ruins of 14th century Seagate Castle which Mary, Queen of Scots visited in 1563; Androssan, holiday resort with magnificent view of granite peaks of Arran, 15 miles across the Firth of Clyde; Fairlie, in glen to east are ruins of 1521 Fairlie Castle; to north of town is 16th century Kelburne Castle, seat of the Earl of Glasgow.

Largs

On the beach of Largs in 1263, the Scots of King Alexander III defeated the naval power of King Haakon of Norway. (A round tower at Bowen Craig marks the naval victory.) This ended the 400-year domination of the Norse over Scottish Hebrides, western Highlands, and the Irish Sea. Descendants of Norse rulers continued to style themselves as Kings of the Isles until the 1308 victories of King Robert Bruce. Recalcitrant Norse-Celtic Lords of the Isles periodically negotiated with England until James VI became King of England in 1603.

Gourock-Greenock

A good view of Clyde shipping and Argyll. On opposite shore is Dunoon and Holy Loch, the U.S. Navy's nuclear submarine base for NATO defense. Greenock is a major shipbuilding and shipping port. It is also the birthplace of James Watt, the inventor of the steam engine.

(direct route to Glasgow via Kilmarnock)

Kilmarnock

Here Robert Burns had printed the first edition of his poems in 1786, so that he could raise money to emigrate to Jamaica. The immediate popularity of his poems changed his mind and Burns decided to remain in Scotland. Also, here in Kilmarnock was a grocer named Johnny Walker, who created the world-famous blend of whisky in 1820.

Glasgow

Traditionally founded by St. Kentigern (also called St. Mungo), who built his church here in 543 A.D. Glasgow Cathedral dates to 1136; Glasgow University, to 1451. Glasgow's commercial prosperity dates from the 17th century when its merchants dominated New World trade in tobacco, sugar and cotton.

Glasgow merchants helped to establish the town of Alexandria, Va., in their trade to tobacco shipping points in Virginia and Maryland.

(Lodgings at the Grosvenor and Pond Hotels.)

Afternoon - Optional sightseeing tour of Glasgow, visiting Cathedral, Kelvingrove Park Art Gallery and Museum.

6:00 PM - Reception (cash bar), followed by a real Scottish "High Tea" in lieu of dinner.

7:30 PM - Trip orientation meeting. Early retirement.

Monday, October 6

Glasgow - Depart for Fort William via Glenfruin, Loch Lomond westside, to Inveraray Castle and through old MacGregor country.

Dumbarton

The direct route to Glenfruin passes by the ancient Burgh of Dumbarton of historic importance. Lower Loch Lomond will be in view briefly on approach, but may be seen more fully after visit to Glenfruin.

From the 5th century until 1018, Dumbarton was called Dunbreatan, Gaelic for "fort of the Britons." In the 5th century it was the capital of the Cumbrians, whose rule extended south to the Welsh border. Like the Welsh, the Cumbrians were partially Romanized Celts called Britons. Their independent kingdom of Strathclyde lasted until 1018, when it was assimilated into the Scoto-Pictish kingdom.

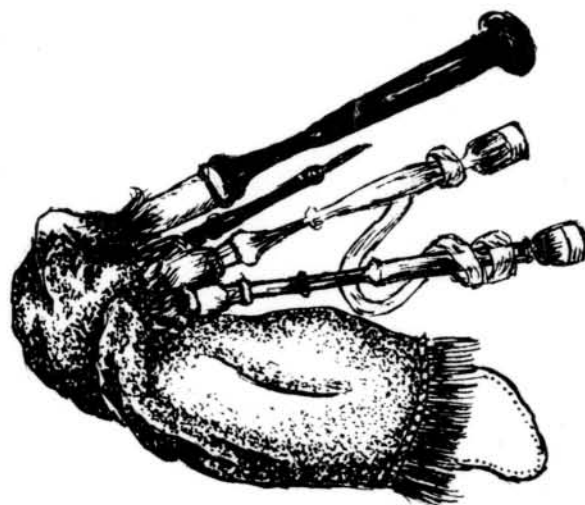
Dumbarton or Dunbarton in early Celtic books is called Al Cluaide. Christianized by influence of St. Ninian, Dumbarton is considered one of the possible birthplaces (c. 389 A.D.) of St. Patrick of Ireland. In the 9th century, the Norse migrations to Scotland and Ireland led to the Norse King Ivar of Dublin ravaging Dumbarton in 870 A.D.

Robert Bruce, King of Scots (1306-1329) had his home "Cardross" on the west bank of the River Leven near Dumbarton, to ensure his control of the western Highlands.



GLENFRUIN BATTLEFIELD MONUMENT

P. 3



BAGPIPES of JOHN SGEULAICH MACGREGOR

P. 12

Glenfruin (Gaelic for "Glen of Sorrow")

This lovely glen extends nearly 10 miles from "The Strone" peak carrying Fruin Waters to Loch Lomond. Its ancient Gaelic name is appropriate, for in 1603 it also became the Glen of Sorrow for the MacGregors.

Alasdair of Glenstrae, Chief of Clan Gregor, sought to avenge the slaying of two MacGregors by the Laird of Luss, Chief of Clan Colquhoun. The MacGregors also sought to prevent the Colquhouns from carrying out an order of King James VI against Clan Gregor, and assembled 300 men including MacFarlane allies.

The MacGregor band traveled down Loch Long, turning by the "Raid na Gael" (Pass of Gaels or Highlandmen), presumed near sources of the Fruin Water, going toward Loch Lomond. Sir Alexander Colquhoun (17th of Luss) was ready in Glenfruin with his clansmen and burghers from Dumbarton -- 500 foot soldiers and 300 horsemen.

According to Clan Gregor history, the parties met at Strone on February 7, 1603, with combat raging between Strone and Auchengaich farms.

At Strone in Glenfruin, the MacGregors won the battle. A group led by the Chief's brother, John MacGregor, flanked the Colquhouns, presumably around the northern side of The Strone peak. The surprise flanking and boggy ground prevented use of Colquhoun horse troops and led to Clan Gregor's victory.

The MacGregor's loss was two men, one of whom was John MacGregor (Iain Dubh). His burial site in Glenfruin is reportedly marked by a crude stone, known as the "Grey Stone of MacGregor."

The heavy slaughter of the Colquhouns and alleged killing of curious students (Leck-a-Mhinistair) supposedly on the site watching the battle, created horror and fear in the Lowlands, occurring so near the Burgh of Dumbarton.

The wailing or "keening" of Colquhoun women waving their men's bloody shirts on their journey to King James VI at Stirling, added to the horror and urgent plea for reprisal against the Clan Gregor.

This raid on Glenfruin was a crisis in the long cultural conflict between the Scot Lowlanders and Celtic Highlanders. So the MacGregors became the prime example of the "wicked hielanders" to be severely punished. Only fourteen years earlier, in 1589, they had been accused of "banding" at Balquhiddie Kirk to protect the slayers of John Drummond-Ernoch, the Royal Forester of Glenartney.

So, on the day of departure to succeed Elizabeth I on the throne of England, James VI signed the Act of the Scottish Privy Council on April 3, 1603, which proscribed (prohibited) the name Gregor or MacGregor -- the surname never more to be used in Scotland under penalty of death.

Innocent MacGregors were forced to flee and take other names as a consequence. Children were separated from their parents. Some MacGregor women were marked on the forehead with a (redhot) iron key as a means of identification. There were messages to "Raise the Shout and Fray," and MacGregors were hunted with bloodhounds.

Thus the victors of Glenfruin and their families were outlaws, whom any one could capture or kill and so be rewarded with all their possessions. Every effort was made to completely exterminate the Clan by later proclamations and Acts of persecution.

(A brief wreath-laying ceremony will take place here.)

In honor of those slain, a crude stone monument marks the Strone battlesite.

Loch Lomond

The view from Glenfruin slopes serenely to Loch Lomond. But along Lomondside the contrast between mountains and loch is awe-inspiring. Loch Lomond is 25 miles long, from $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to 5 miles wide, and is the largest fresh-water loch in all of Scotland. Its southern outflow is the River Leven from Balloch to the River Clyde at Dumbarton.

Contributing to Loch Lomond's beauty are its 30 islands. Traditionally, the three characteristics of Loch Lomond are:

"... waves without wind, fish without fins, and an island that floats."

Many of these islands were diserts (hermitages) of early Celtic monks. Later the islands were the rallying and burial places for nearby Clans. Inchailloch (Inchchailleach) in Loch Lomond, offshore of Balmaha, is burial place of Gregor MacGregor, a Chief of Clan Gregor, who died in 1693.

Around Loch Lomond, the southeast lands were Buchanan, the southwest Colquhoun, the northwest MacFarlane, and the northeast lands were MacGregor.

Of the steeply rising mountains, Ben Lomond (3,192 feet) towers above them on east Lomondside to set the majestic mood of Loch Lomond.

Luss

Seat of the Lairds of Luss, Chiefs of the Colquhoun Clan. There is where they gathered forces before the Glenfruin battle. Nearby Rosdhu Castle is seat of the present Sir Ivar Colquhoun of Luss.

Tarbet (Celtic for "portage for boats")

Tarbet on Loch Lomond has a two-mile road to sea-water Loch Long at Arrochar. Early Norse raiders portaged the road to pillage island monasteries on lower Loch Lomond. It is said that Glenorchy MacGregor chiefs had their galleys carried to Loch Lomond via the same portage road. It is very probable that the MacGregors stopped at Tarbet-Arrochar in 1603, to be joined by their MacFarlane allies from the area, while enroute along Loch Long to Glenfruin.

Today, Tarbet is a stopping point of the summer touring steamer "Maid of the Loch."

At Tarbet and Luss one can look across to eastside Loch Lomond, where lies the "Rob Roy" MacGregor country so vividly described in Scott's "Rob Roy". North from Ben Lomond is Craig Royston, Inversnaid (Hotel) and Rob Roy's Cave (an overhanging rock ledge, not actually a cave). (This area will be visited on the tour, Friday, October 10th.)

Northeast of Loch Lomond is Glenfalloch, an old habitation of the MacGregors. Chief Malcolm escorted Robert Bruce down Glenfalloch and along the east side of Loch Lomond to hide in what is called Bruce's Cave (also later Rob Roy's Cave) until Bruce's departure from Scotland in 1306.

The Glenfalloch MacGregors were later displaced by a branch of the Campbells who were the ancestors of Rob Roy's mother. Using his mother's maiden name on records, Rob Roy was known as: Robert Campbell, alias MacGregor.

The 2nd Duke of Argyll, John Campbell, was often Rob Roy's protector.

Inveraray (Gaelic for "outflow of the Aray" River)

This Royal Burgh has been the hereditary seat of the Dukes of Argyll and the headquarters of the Campbell Clan since 1457, when Colin, 2nd Lord Campbell, became the 1st Earl of Argyll, and built the original village and castle. In 1644, the village was burned and the castle was ravaged by Royalist forces (including MacGregors) of the Marquis of Montrose.

The present village and castle were built between 1746 and 1780, moving them farther apart. Considered one of the largest and most beautiful in Scotland, Inveraray Castle is a fine example of the earliest Gothic revival architecture of Adam design and elegant Robert Mylne interior decoration.

The invitation of His Grace Ian Campbell, 12th Duke of Argyll and Marquess of Lorne, and his Duchess, to the MacGregor Bicentennial Pilgrimage group to visit his castle is a very gracious gesture of friendship toward the MacGregors.

Of particular note in the 200-room castle is the Armoury Hall Ceiling, which displays the armorial arms of eight Campbell Clans -- all of whom recognize the Duke of Argyll as their High Chief.

The Duke of Argyll has a copy of the original Act of Proscription against the MacGregors, as well as the dirk handle and sporran belonging to Rob Roy. For several years during Rob Roy's middle life, the 2nd Duke of Argyll was his protector. In nearby Glenshira are the ruins of Rob Roy's house that he, as Robert Campbell, used as a refuge.

Tradition has the Campbells and the MacGregors having earlier ancestral kinship in O'Duin MacSporran.

(Box-lunch picnic at Castle.)

Loch Awe

This is a 20-mile long, fresh-water loch with the River Awe outflow through the Pass of Brander in Lorne to sea-water Loch Linnhe near Oban. It was at the Pass of Brander in 1308 that Robert Bruce defeated John MacDougall with the aid of MacDonalds, MacNaughtons and the Campbells. Thus, the land expansion of the Campbells began.

In the 13th century, Campbells were seated at Innischnonail Castle (on lower Loch Awe) as Barons of Lochow. They acquired rule of former MacDougall areas and supremacy over other clans. Upon becoming Earl of Argyll in 1457, the Campbells moved their seat to Inveraray on sea-water Loch Fyne.

Of possible connection between Glenorchy MacGregor and Belliclone (Belliclone) Magruder habitations is the island chapel near the outflowing River Awe. On the Loch Awe island of Innis Haile in the 6th century, a colony of nuns established the hospice-chapel of St. Findoc to aid travelers. St. Findoc Chapel was under MacNaughton patronage when Athe MacNaughton gave it to the Canons of Inchaffray Abbey in 1257 as a hospice-chapel for travelers. Inchaffray links the habitation areas of ancient MacGregor glens and the Belliclone habitation of Alexander Magruder's parents.

Kilchurn Castle (pr. Kil-kern)

In the 12th century, Sir Malcolm MacGregor, called "Lord of the Castles," traditionally built a series of castles from Glenorchy to lower Loch Tay. On a small island in northern Loch Awe he built Castle Coal-Churin (Kilchurn). He also built castles in Glenstrae and Glendochart, the latter on an island in Loch Dochart. At the head of Loch Tay he built the small castle Finlarig, and another castle with a chapel on lower Loch Tay at Taymouth.

Later in history, these MacGregor castle sites came under control of the expanding Campbell Clan. In 1432, Sir Colin (Colene) Campbell (second son of Campbell, Lord of Lochow) was given charter to Glenorchy lands by his father, and also acquired by a Stewart marriage the lordship of Lorne (once a kingdom of the Scots).

In 1440, Colin Campbell built the present castle of Ilen-Keilquhurin (Kilchurn). His six successors enlarged the castle. The seventh laird, Sir Duncan Campbell, built Finlarig Castle at the head of Loch Tay, to which he removed his seat from Kilchurn. The Campbells of Glenorchy were the branch that later became the Earls of Breadalbane. Kilchurn Castle was maintained by Campbell keepers, including the MacGregors of Brackley.

Stronmelochan

The home of Alasdair MacGregor, known as the "Arrow of Glenlyon." Here in Glenstrae he was raised by his uncle, Ewen MacGregor, as tenant of Campbell of Calder. In 1588, Alasdair was refused his lands of Glenstrae (last MacGregor lands in Glenorchy area) by Black Duncan Campbell, laird of Glenorchy. The MacGregors of Glenstrae had a fortalice up on the heights behind Stronmelochan.

This Alasdair MacGregor was Clan Chief of the MacGregors at the time of the Glenfruin raid in 1603, for which he was executed in 1604.

Glenorchy Kirk (Chapel Dysart) - Dalmally

The present Gothic kirk occupies the site of the ancient Chapel of Dysart and Diseart Chonain, first established in the 6th century by St. Connan (Conan or Chonain) as his hermitage (diseart) on an island in the River Orchy.

The ancient chapel was the burial place of many of the ancient MacGregor chiefs, prior to 1528, under carved grave slabs near the high altar. Later kirks replaced earlier chapels, and some of the grave slab tombs of the early MacGregor chiefs are now in the burial yard of the present kirk.

In the medieval period, the chapel was called Clachan Dysart of Glenorchy. In 1441 it was annexed to the Campbell Chapel of Kilmun, then under the Bishops of Argyll at Lismore. The present kirk, constructed in the 19th and 20th centuries, has carvings of the Arms of MacNaughtons, MacGregors and Campbells, the principal families of Glenorchy history.

Ancient MacGregor Glens

Above Loch Awe the rivers and glens of Orchy, Lochy and Strae meet in the broad valley of Strath of Orchy. Often in history the whole area of valley and glens is termed "Glenorchy" from its principal river.

Sites in and near the Glenorchy area having MacGregor associations include: Stronmelochan, Kilchurn, Brackley, Auchincallan, Auchtertyre, Achaladair and Chapel Dysart at Dalmally.

"The Lord of the Castles" Sir Malcolm, while accompanying David II on a hunting trip in Glenorchy, saved the King's life. Pulling up an oak sapling by its roots, he held it between the King and an attacking wild boar, which Malcolm slew with his hunting sword. This is believed to be the origin of the eradicated oak tree on the Arms of the MacGregor Chief.

Before family surnames came into use, a John of Glenorchy is recorded in the 1292 "Ragman's Rolls" as being defeated by the English at Dunbar and accepting English service in wars on the continent.

The ancient route through the glens (now A85) dates to 6th century missionary travel from Oban eastward via Tyndrum to Perthshire and, in medieval times, to the Lismore seat of the Bishops of Argyll. It was the route of King Robert Bruce to the River Awe Pass of Brander in 1308.

Thus Glenorchy has close association with events in ancient and medieval history as well as early MacGregor history.

Glenorchy

The MacGregors considered Glenorchy as their original "duthus lands" (clan lands) in their petition of 1660 to King Charles II for restoration of name and lands. Although their name "MacGregor" was restored temporarily between 1661 and 1693, they could not sustain proof of land rights against the Campbells.

Achaladair Castle ruins

This castle was a northern outpost of Clan Gregor, being the seat of the Fletcher sept. "Fletcher" or "arrow makers" derives from the Gaelic "Mac an Leisdears" or MacLeister, one of whom was Rob Roy's chief lieutenants.

The saying "Fletchers were the first to raise smoke to boil water in Glenorchy" indicates their being original inhabitants of the mountainous part of Glenorchy in the Achaladair and Barravurich area.

After the '45, the Fletchers took the huge pine door from Achaladair Castle when they removed to Dunans in Glen Aruel, where the door was installed on the private chapel of "Dunans House."

Rannoch Moor

This wild moorland of 20 square miles of scenic lochs and mountains has changed little since Robert Louis Stevenson wrote of the area in his novel "Kidnapped." Rannoch Moor was a probable northward migration route of the MacGregors to Loch Rannoch.

Glencoe

Running from Rannoch Moor to Loch Leven, this is one of Scotland's wildest and most celebrated glens. Glencoe is called the "Glen of Weeping" and aptly so, for in 1692 the notorious massacre of the MacDonald Clan occurred for alleged delay in swearing allegiance to William III (of Orange) and foreswearing the Jacobite cause.

Captain Robert Campbell of Loch Lyon (brother of Rob Roy's mother) and his government troop enjoyed the hospitality of the MacDonalds for 12 days before killing more than 40 of his hosts on a snowy morning.

Rob Roy's sister was the wife of Alasdair MacDonald, second son of the MacDonald Chief, and therefore the niece of her captor, Captain Robert Campbell.

It is said that in atonement for this massacre by the Campbells, the Duke of Argyll, as Chief of the senior Clan of the Campbells, established the custom of being awakened by a piper playing the "Lament to the MacDonalds" when at his seat at Inveraray Castle.

Ballachulish

This village is located on Loch Leven near its joining with Loch Linnhe. Loch Linnhe is the western end of the geological rift forming the Great Glen, and the route to Inverness and Moray Firth. Southwest in Loch Linnhe is the island of Lismore Abbey founded in early Celtic missionary period and later the cathedral seat of the Bishops of Argyll, one of whom was concurrently Bishop of Dunblane. James MacGregor, Vicar of Fortingall and Dean of Lismore Cathedral, preserved the Gaelic verses that supplement the early history of the Clan Gregor.

Fort William

Located on Loch Linnhe, the original earth-and-wattle fort was built in 1655 by General Monk, who later became the 1st Duke of Albemarle. The fort was rebuilt in stone in 1690 by order of William III (of Orange) for whom it was named. The Jacobites failed to capture the fort both in 1715 and 1745, and it continued to be garrisoned until 1855 when it was demolished.

The town of Fort William is an important touring center for the Western Highlands. On display in the West Highland Museum, on High Street, is the famous "secret portrait" of Bonnie Prince Charlie, visible only when viewed as a reflection on a curved, polished surface.

Overlooking Fort William is Ben Nevis (4,406 feet), Britain's highest mountain.

(Overnight lodgings at the
Alexandra, Croit Anna, and Mercury Hotels in Fort William.)

8:00-10:00 PM - After dinner, Scottish entertainment in Hotel Lounges.

Tuesday, October 7

Fort William - Depart for Inverness via the Great Glen, Fort Augustus, Loch Ness, Urquhart Castle ruins, Clava Cairn Stones and Culloden.

Inverlochy

Traditionally once a seat of King Kenneth MacAlpin, before he became King of the Scots and Picts at Scone and Forteviot. Inverlochy was once the 13th century seat of the Comyns. It was here in 1644 that Montrose Highlanders (including MacGregors) defeated the Campbell forces.

To the northeast is a later Inverlochy Castle, which is the home of Baron Abinger. The 4th Baron was the grandson of Commodore Alan Magruder, brother of General John Bankhead Magruder, C.S.A.

Glenfinnan

A tall monument of a kilted Highlander marks the spot where Prince Charles Edward Stuart (Bonnie Prince Charlie) unfurled his father's Standard on August 19, 1745. This was the actual beginning of his attempt to recover for his father "a throne lost by imprudence of his ancestors" -- according to the inscription near the monument.

Seven men were with the Prince when he landed from France at Loch nan Uamh, which runs into the open sea 12 miles west of Glenfinnan. While the clans rallied at Glenfinnan, Prince Charles and the seven men stayed at nearby Kinlochmoidart, where seven beech trees were planted to honor his seven faithful companions.

The Jacobite clansmen and the Prince followed what is now Route A830 to the Great Glen, A82 to Invergarry, then a mountain pass road to A9 south through Glengarry - Blair Atholl, reaching Perth on September 4. There he proclaimed his father as King James VIII (known later as the Old Pretender).

By September 21, his army of wild Highland clansmen, now grown to 2,000, had routed the Royalist forces at Battle of Prestonpans, and the Prince was holding court at Edinburgh. By December 4, the Prince's army reached Derby, England -- only 127 miles from London. Opposition caused his retreat to Scotland, and ended in his defeat at Culloden Moor on April 16, 1746.

Spean Bridge

Just three days prior to the raising of the Standard at Glenfinnan in 1745, a preliminary skirmish took place here.

Commando Monument

To the northwest of Spean Bridge is a memorial monument to the Commandos in the Second World War, who trained in this area.

Invergarry - Well of Heads

Near the town is a monument, erected over a spring, inscribed in English, Latin, Gaelic and French, with a carving of seven heads in a circle bound by their hair to a dirk. These represent the heads of seven ruffians who murdered the Chieftain Alasdair MacDonell of Keppoch in 1663. The clan poet washed the heads, tied them together by their hair to his dirk, and presented them to Sir James Macdonald of Sleat.

Great Glen

This glen is a major geological slip-fissure that divides Scotland from northwest to southeast, forming a series of lochs and glens.

The Caledonian Canal, which follows the Great Glen, was a 19th century engineering masterpiece of Thomas Telford, who commenced the canal in 1803 and finished it 44 years later. The canal has 29 locks to lift boats to the highest point of 105 feet above sea level at Loch Oich.

Fort Augustus

This site was originally named Cill Chuimein (Chapel of Comyns). It was here in 1644 that Patrick McGregre signed the Chief's Bond with Montrose for the restoration of MacGregor lands in Glenlyon, Rannoch and Glenorchy.

After the 1715 Jacobite uprising, the fort was built here and named for Augustus, Duke of Cumberland. (After the '45 he was known as the "Butcher Cumberland.") General Wade enlarged the fort in 1730. On March 5, 1746, the fort was captured by forces of Bonnie Prince Charlie and held until after the Battle of Culloden. On the site of the old fort today are a Benedictine Abbey and a boys' school.

To the east of Fort Augustus is the 22-mile military road over the 2,500-foot Carrieyairack Pass, constructed by General Wade in 1731, and used by Bonnie Prince Charlie in his 1745 campaign.

Loch Ness

The largest loch of the Great Glen, Loch Ness stories and legends date back to the 6th century. St. Columba's biographer reported that in 565 A.D., the Saint prevented a "River Ness monster" from eating a Pict. According to another legend, the beast towed St. Columba's boat across the water and was granted perpetual freedom of the Loch.

The "Loch Ness Monster" is a mystery that entrances millions of visitors from around the world. Various reports and pictures, from 1934 to the present, have caused some to believe that the monster is a pre-historic creature (or one of a colony of creatures) living in caves along the 24-mile shoreline of Loch Ness. Legends of these caves have to be disproved; some caves are supposedly under the ruins of Urquhart Castle.

Urquhart Castle ruins

Situated near Drumnadrochit, on a point overlooking Loch Ness, these picturesque castle ruins are a tourist attraction.

The Urquhart name derives from lands on the south side of Cromarty Firth opposite Dingwall, just north of Inverness. About 1306, William Urquhart, the Sheriff of Cromarty, married a daughter of the Earl of Ross, greatly increasing the estates of Urquhart. It is presumed that the names of Glen Urquhart, Urquhart Bay and Urquhart Castle resulted from this marriage, since the Earls of Ross were once dominant in this area.

Urquhart Castle was owned by the Chief of the Grant Clan in 1509, and most of the castle ruins date from that period. In 1692, the Grants blew up the castle to prevent its becoming a stronghold of the Jacobite supporters of the deposed King James VII.

Inverness (Gaelic for "Mouth of the River Ness")

This historic "Capital of the Highlands" dates to the 6th century when it was the seat of the High King of the Picts. On Craig Phadrig (Patrick) are remains of a fort where the Pictish King Brude is believed to have been visited by St. Columba in 565 A.D. King David built the first stone castle in Inverness about 1141.

The Clock Tower is all that remains of the fort built by Cromwell's army between 1652 and 1657. On February 20, 1746, the castle and town surrendered to the retreating army of Bonnie Prince Charlie. Later, Inverness became the prison of those Jacobites captured by the Duke of Cumberland before they were transported by ship to London for trial.

The ancient 16th century Abertaff House is the headquarters today of An Comunn Gaidhealach, the Highland Association which preserves the Gaelic language and culture. The site of Macbeth's castle is 1/4 mile east of the present railroad station. (Macbeth was King of Scotland, 1040-1057, preceding Malcolm III (Canmore)).

Although of ancient lineage, the appearance of today's Inverness is predominantly Victorian. The orange-red-pink stone Castle, standing so impressively above the River Ness on the site of the 12th century castle, is early Victorian (all round towers and cute windows) and houses the Sheriff Court and the Police Headquarters. Next to the castle is a modern shopping center, looking grotesquely out of place.

Down the narrow streets from the castle are other Victorian buildings and shops, specializing in antiques, woolens and tweeds. The town spreads over both banks of the River Ness, spanned by several bridges. On the west bank are St. Mary's Gaelic Church and St. Andrew's Episcopal Cathedral, a 19th century pink stone building with fine carved pillars.

(Luncheon in Hotels)

Afternoon - Our four buses will alternately visit Culloden battlesite and museum, nearby Clava Stones, tour Pringle Mills with stop for shopping. All buses will meet at Culloden for wreath-laying ceremony.)

Clava Stones

These are an extensive group of standing stones and cairns (rough monuments) dating from the Bronze Age, and are of especial archaeological interest. This is a site of an early pre-historic people who, like the builders of Stonehenge, lived in Britain before the migration of the Celts (1000-300 B.C.) who later became dominant before the Roman invasion.

Culloden

A cairn (rough monument) marks the site on Drumossie Muir where the hopes of Bonnie Prince Charlie were finally defeated on April 16, 1746, at the Battle of Culloden. Leanach Cottage, around which the battle raged, still stands. A path from the cottage leads through the Field of the English, where the 76 men of the Duke of Cumberland's forces who died in the battle are said to be buried. Considering that the English forces numbered over 15,000, these casualties were small.

Some 1,200 Highlanders of Bonnie Prince Charlie's army of 5,000 men were killed. Such slaughter was caused by an opening English cannonade, followed by the Red-coat tactics when the Clansmen charged. Instead of attacking the Scot immediately in front of him, each English soldier bayonated the exposed side of the Scot immediately to the right. On the Highlander's burial ground, simple headstones, erected in 1881, distinguish the various clans taking part in the brief battle ...lasting only 25 minutes.

Clan Gregor men led by Major James Drummond MacGregor (Rob Roy's son), fighting with the Duke of Perth's Regiment, were among those at Culloden. At least one MacGruder was involved. An elderly gentleman named Alexander MacGruder was captured and taken to London for trial. Of the others captured, 936 soldiers and Scot patriots were deported to America and the West Indies. Wounded Highlanders on the battlefield were, it is said, all "butchered" and some roasted alive, by the Duke of Cumberland's men.

Prince Charles took leave of his forces April 19/20, 1746, eluding Cumberland's men in the Highlands and Hebrides until September 19, 1746, when the Prince left Scotland for France. Charles lived for another 42 futile years hoping for a Stuart's restoration to the throne. In the bitterness of defeat, he became a pathetic hanger-on in the courts of Europe...an exile until his death in 1788.

His 14 months in Scotland and brief foray in England resulted in punitive laws which caused the downfall of the Celtic clan system in Scotland.

After the Battle of Culloden, King George II of Hanover issued the 1747 Act of Proscription declaring, on pain of death or deportation, that the following were forbidden: The wearing of the kilt and all forms of Scottish dress, use of the tartan, playing of bagpipes and the bearing of arms for any purpose. Bagpipes were included among the specified "weapons of war" because the martial music of the pipes was so stirring that it aroused rebellion in the minds and hearts of the suppressed Scots. This Proscription lasted for 37 years.

(Dinner and overnight lodging at Caledonian and Mercury Hotels.)

Evening program - Open.

Wednesday, October 8

Inverness - Depart south to Pitlochry via Loch Rannoch.

Cairngorm and Monadhliath Mountains

Approaching Aviemore, to the southeast is a series of mountains known as the Cairngorms. Here also is a nature reserve park, the largest in Britain. The peat-colored gemstones known as Cairngorms are found in the area. To the northwest is another series of mountains known as the Monadhliath.

Blair Atholl - Blair Castle

At the meeting point of several glens, surrounded by magnificent Highland scenery, is the village of Blair Atholl.

Here about 1725, while the MacGregor name was proscribed, a clan conference was held in the village for the MacGregors, Grants, MacKinnons, MacNabs and others traditionally descending from Clan Alpin for assuming a common name. If reversal of the MacGregor proscription could be obtained, the name of MacGregor might be adopted by all the branches of Clan Alpin. If such reversal were not possible, then some other name would be selected. The clan conference came to naught, as no agreement could be reached either on the name to be adopted or whom would be the chief.

Blair Castle was once the stronghold and is still the seat of the Duke of Atholl, Chief of the Whole Name of Murray Clans, and the only British subject awarded the privilege by Queen Victoria in 1845 of retaining a private regiment -- The Atholl Highlanders (including 8 Pipers and 8 Drummers).

The present Chief of the Murray Clan, George Iain Murray, 10th Duke of Atholl, descends from Sir John Murray of Tullibardine (later the Earl of Tullibardine in Strathearn, near Crieff).

After the 1603 proscription of the MacGregor name, sons of Ian Dubh MacGregor of Stronvar in Balquhiddy took the name of Murray. From the line of Duncan "Ladasach" MacGregor came the Sir John Murray, who was made Chief of Clan Gregor after the proscription was removed in 1775.

Blair Castle was originally built in 1269, renovated in mid-18th century, and completely restored in 1869 by architect David Bryce, who revived the Scottish baronial style. The castle has a tapestry room, Jacobite relics, and a fine collection of armor. In the Jacobite Room are the bagpipes of Bonnie Prince Charlie's piper, John "Sgeulach" MacGregor.

(Luncheon at Castle)

Killiecrankie

One mile north of the hamlet, at the head of the Pass of Killiecrankie, a bloody battle took place in 1689 between an army of King William III and Jacobite Highlanders. The battle was won for James VII of Scotland and the Jacobite cause by Highlanders led by Graham of Claverhouse, Viscount Dundee (the 'Bonnie Dundee' of Scott's ballad), who defeated General Mackay but was killed at the moment of victory. A stone marks the spot where he fell.

Near by a steep footpath descends to the narrow opening of the Pass (gorge), known as "Soldier's Leap." It was so named after a Redcoat made the fantastic rock-to-rock leap across the River Garry to escape the pursuing Highlanders.

Queen Victoria's View

On the north bank of the River Tummel, approaching Loch Tummel, is an area of such scenic beauty and so admired by Queen Victoria that it now bears her name.

The stately cone of Schiehallion (3,547 feet) can be viewed on this drive along the north shores of Loch Tummel, over Tummel Bridge, to Kinloch Rannoch and along north shores of Loch Rannoch.

Loch Rannoch

Along these shores and hills were the ancient habitations of MacGregors when they warred with Grey Colin Campbell of Glenorchy. It was here that Grey Colin pursued and captured Gregor Roy MacGregor of Glenstrae in 1570, taking him to Kenmore for beheading.

It was from Loch Rannoch, in 1603 that Alasdair, Chief of Clan Gregor, and his men departed for Glenfruin. Also from here, in 1651, Malcolm MacGregor (Tutor of the Clan) raised 200 men at MacGregor's Hall on the Isle of Rannoch for the Loyalist cause of Charles II against Cromwell.

At Killlichonan, in the heart of a centuries-old Clan Gregor settlement, is the largest MacGregor cemetery.

Pitlochry

Often said to be the exact "center" of Scotland, this well-known Highland resort lies in a beautiful setting of loch, river, mountains and wood.

(Overnight lodgings at Atholl Palace, Fisher's, Scotland's, and Pitlochry-Hydro hotels.)

Evening program - Open.

Thursday, October 9

Pitlochry - Depart for Dunblane via MacGregor "Children of the Mist" country in Glenlyon, Glendochart and Strathfillan, and MacGruder country, including Belliclone.

Logierait

Once famous for a royal castle, the seat of the Regality Courts of Atholl. From its gaol in 1717, Rob Roy MacGregor made his escape. Although shot in the leg, he managed to get back to his home in Balquhider.

Grandtully Castle (pr. Grant-ly)

Built in 16th century, this is the ancestral home of the Stewarts of Innermeath.

Aberfeldy

This is a holiday center and market town with a five-arched stone bridge over the River Tay, built by General Wade in 1733 to carry a military road. At Wade Bridge is a monument marking the 1739 enrollment of the "Black Watch" into the British Army. The regiment got its name from its dark tartan uniform.

The "Black Watch" Highland Regiment was recruited locally in 1724 to occupy the young Highlanders' martial spirits in guard duty and to aid in military road-building farther west to open up the Highlands.

Aberfeldy was raided several times by the MacGregors.

Nearby at Weem is Menzies Castle (pr. Mengees), built in 1571 and restored 1957 as the chief seat of the Clan Menzies.

Taymouth Castle, Kenmore - Loch Tay

This 16th century stronghold was seat of Glenorchy Campbells (Earls of Breadalbane) as they extended their dominions eastward from Loch Tay. The castle is now a college. The Campbell's "Black Book of Taymouth" adds to the source of our knowledge of the MacGregors.

At Balloch (now Kenmore) on Loch Tay were MacGregors in 1491, later ejected by Campbell of Glenorchy in 1552.

Fortingall - Glenlyon

Area of one of chief MacGregor glens and of church landholdings about 1514 of James MacGregor, Vicar of Fortingall and Dean of Lismore. He and his brother Duncan compiled the "Book of the Dean of Lismore" from ancient Gaelic sources.

West of Fortingall on the River Lyon is "MacGregor's Leap." South of the river were the Mains of Roro (Roromore) held under a wadset (mortgage) by MacGregors. Descendants of Duncan Beg MacGregor (d. 1477) were tenants of the Menzies of Roro for nearly 300 years. In 1504 MacGregors lived in Innerwick, on the north bank of the River Lyon.

On the road along Glenlyon, after leaving the Bridge of Balgie, we pass the 1532 Meggernie Castle.

Forest of Mamlorn

By special permission, our route from Glenlyon to Glenlochay is over a narrow, private road that passes near the Forest of Mamlorn. Mamlorn is said to mean the "Glen of the Mist." MacGregors lived here in the 15th, 16th and 17th centuries and became known as the "Children of the Mist." In early morning, the ghostly mist rises in the forest, becoming so thick that one can see only a short way.

The Mountains of Mamlorn are the high dividing range dominated by Ben Achaladair (3,404 feet).

Killin

Named after the Celtic St. Killene. Here St. Fillan Mac Feradach, a Celtic monk and prince of Dalriada (c. 700 A.D.) founded his Abbey of Glendochart.

By tradition, from his brother Ferchar mac Feradach descended the hereditary Abbots of Glendochart called "Clann an Aba"--the MacNab Clan. After the MacNabs fell into disfavor with Robert Bruce, the MacGregor Chief Malcolm brought the Relics of St. Fillan to Bannockburn to inspire the winning of the battle in 1314. The 22nd Chief of Clan MacNab has recently reacquired the ancestral Bovain as his seat.

Nearby is Finlarig Castle, on the site of an ancient Finlarig built by Sir Malcolm of the Castles. The present Finlarig was a Glenorchy Campbell stronghold seat after Kilchurn and prior to Taymouth. In the castle grounds is the best preserved "beheading pit" in Britain. (Finlarig Castle is described in Scott's "Fair Maid of Perth.")

St. Fillan's Chapel - Kirkton Cemetery

At Kirkton Cemetery is the grave of Captain Gregor Boyach MacGregor who, from his efforts, was responsible for the restoration of the name Gregor and MacGregor.

(A wreath will be laid on the grave of Captain Gregor Boyach MacGregor.)

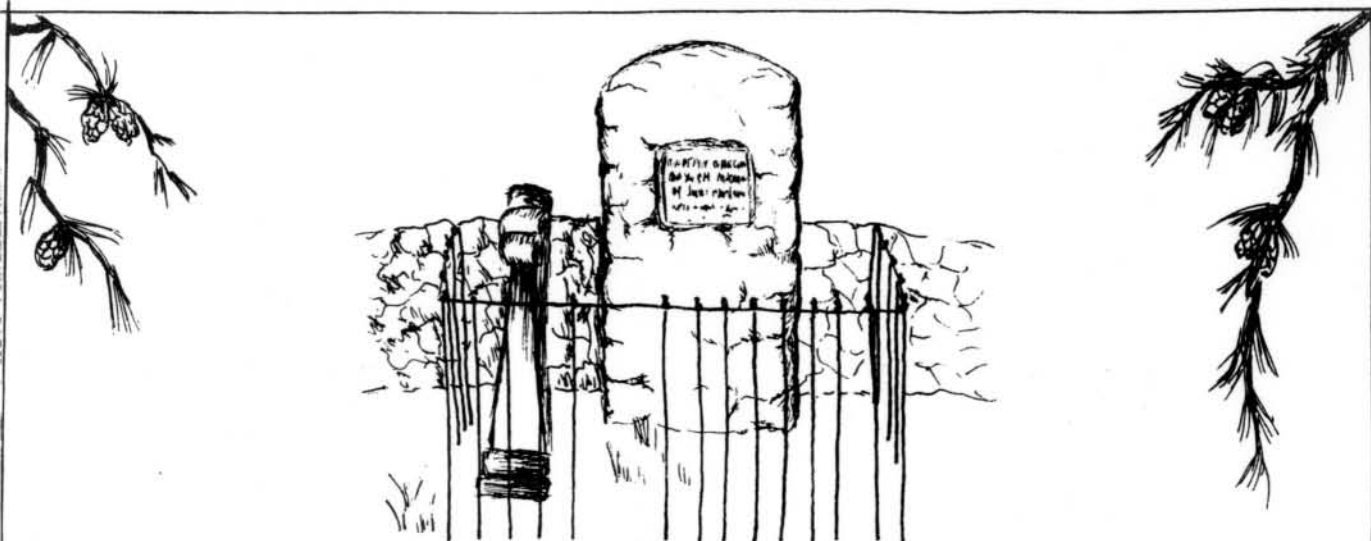
Then using the name Gregor Drummond, he had legislation introduced during the British Parliament which convened November 29, 1774 that, when passed and approved by King George III on May 22, 1775, repealed the Act of 1693 ... thereby restoring the 1661 Act of Charles II permitting the use of the name Gregor and MacGregor.

(Citation 15 George III, cap. 29, Statutes at Large, XII, 299)

(Note: The Proscriptions of 1603 and 1633 had been removed in 1661, but were reimposed by William and Mary in 1693.)

St. Fillan's Chapel was founded after 1314 on the site of an earlier Celtic chapel by Robert Bruce, and was a co-joint parish with Killin until the Reformation. It served as a Priory and travelers' hospice, being one of those under Inchaffray Abbey serving the ancient missionary route.

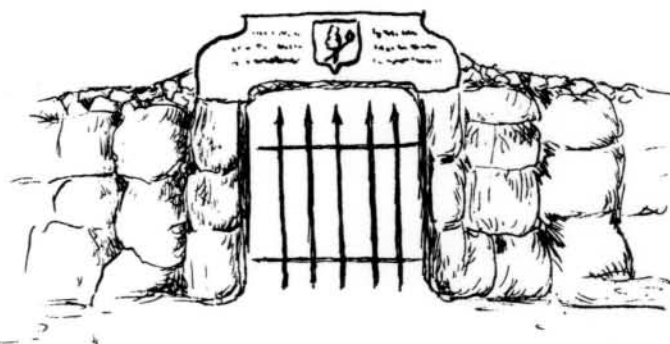
Robert Bruce and his party, fleeing after defeat at Battle of Methven, near Perth, are reported to have stopped nearby to rest and pray for the intercession and help of the ancient Celtic St. Fillan. But Bruce's implacable enemy John MacDougall, Lord of Lorne, whom King John Baliol had made Lord Sheriff of Argyll, was gathering his vassals and MacNab allies to capture Bruce.



GRAVE of CAPTAIN GREGOR BOYACH MACGREGOR
of INNERARDRAN
P. 14



ANCIENT MACGREGOR TOMBSTONE
DALMALLY KIRKYARD
P. 6



GATE TO MACGREGOR BURIAL GROUNDS
PORTNELLAN LOCH KATRINESIDE
P. 21

Between St. Fillan's and Tyndrum at Dail Rìgh (pr. Dalry), Bruce found his escape route barred by the MacDougall forces. In the ensuing battle, Bruce met his second defeat and was nearly captured. Fleeing south in Strathfillan through Glenfalloch to Loch Lomond, he hid in a cave on east Lomondside. Chief Malcolm MacGregor came to aid Bruce and prevented his capture.

The MacDougalls are said to have torn the "Brooch of Lorne" from Bruce's cloak - so close was his escape at Dail Rìgh. Upon Bruce's restoration to the throne, the forfeiture of lands reduced the MacDougalls to small holdings. The present Chief of the MacDougalls is Lady Colene. (Note: Scot clans may have women as chiefs, using no distinction, as long as the woman bears the name of the clan.)

Crianlarich

In 1420 at Crianlarich, it is tradition that the MacGregors battled the MacNabs. Both of these clans claimed descent from Clan Alpin. It is said that Campbells provoked the battle to acquire rule of Glenfillan and Glendochart in their land expansion eastward in Breadalbane.

Crianlarich, at the juncture of Glendochart and Strathfillan, has been a stop on an east-west route crossing the Scottish Highland Divide since ancient Celtic missionary times. The present Rescue Station at Crianlarich (to rescue snowbound travelers) recalls the ancient monastery hospice for travelers existing until the Reformation. After 1549 the hospice and supporting lands were taken over by the prominent lords - here, the Campbells of Glenorchy. After the 1715 uprising, General Wade established inns for travelers to accompany his roadbuilding work in Scotland.

Glendochart

Castle Dochart was once a stronghold of the MacGregors, traditionally built by Sir Malcolm of the Castles.

Inverardran

The home site of Captain Gregor Boyach MacGregor.

Coire Coarach (pr. Corry-Hurick)

One of Rob Roy's homes, shown on map as "Rob Roy's Castle." This was the residence of his son, Major James Drummond MacGregor, whose descendant, our former Chieftain R. James Macgregor, is "keeper" of the hearthstone of Coire Coarach.

Ardchyle (pr. Ard-Hile)

This was the seat in Glendochart of Duncan MacGregor, called "Ladasach" meaning "lordly." From his estate called Ardchyle (height of the wood or high wood) came the MacGregor's rallying cry "Ard Choille."

Grey Colin Campbell caught and executed Duncan "Ladasach" MacGregor. The later representative of his line was John MacGregor Murray, also known as MacGregor of Glencarnaig. His nephew, Sir John MacGregor-Murray of Lanrick, became Chief of Clan Gregor in 1795.

Glenogle

This was the ancient missionary route to Glendochart, and a migration and raiding route of the MacGregors. It was here in 1624 that Malcolm, Chieftain of Glengyle, shot a bloodhound pursuing a group of MacGregors. His gun (a fusee) is in the possession of Sir Gregor at Edinchip.

(Luncheon in Lochearnhead area.)

Afternoon - Tour of MacGruder (Magruder) - MacGregor Country.

Tour of MacGruder (Magruder) - MacGregor Country

Comrie (route A85)

This was the one-time center of the MacGruders (and variant name septs) and of the few MacGregors in the area who assumed the name of "Comrie" because of the 1603 proscription of the MacGregor name.

The earliest record of the MacGruder name is that of Gilliwon M'Gruder who, in 1447, signed his name to an official document at Comrie.

West of Comrie is Aberuchil, believed to be the late 16th century seat of Sir James Campbell of Aberuchil and laird of Kiethick (in eastern Perthshire) who, according to tradition, was the father of Margaret Campbell and maternal grandfather of the Maryland immigrant, Alexander Magruder.

Near Comrie is Dalgin-ross, which was the site of a Roman camp to guard against surprise attack of the Dunblane-Perth Roman Road at its Strageth crossing of the River Earn. Dalgin-Ross is one of the sites considered likely where the Caledonians in 83 A.D. surprised and badly mauled the IX Hispana Legion of Agricola.

Glenartney

South of Comrie is Glenartney, a royal hunting preserve from 1485, and noted because of the 1589 slaying of John Drummond-Ernock, the deputy forester. Actual culprits are still uncertain. They could have been the MacDonalds of Glencoe, although historic repetition (including Sir Walter Scott) has saddled the MacGregors with the crime. The History of Clan Gregor, however, denies that any MacGregors were involved.

The story, in brief, concerns the beheading of Drummond-Ernock, exposing the head to his sister Lady Stewart of Ardvorlich, and calling the Clan to Balquhiddie Kirk to "swear on the head" to hold together as a clan to protect the alleged culprits.

The grisly event is so dramatic in Scottish lore that it persists as a legend. Although records of February 1590 have King James VI issuing "letters of fire and sword" naming the 139 MacGregors to be captured for the alleged crime, the King rescinded this order in December 1590. Thus records appear to indicate that the MacGregors were wrongfully blamed from the outset ... but the legend continues.

(A85 Comrie to Crieff, continue A85 east toward Perth about 6 miles, turn right on second unnumbered by-road, continue 1 mile to Inchaffray Abbey.)

Inchaffray Abbey

Founded in 1210, with its Abbot being also the Canon of Dunblane Cathedral. This Abbey had subsidiary chapels over a route from Dunblane to Lismore Cathedral, and through the MacGregor glens of Dochart, Fillan and Orchy.

The MacGruders, by patronage of the Drummonds and of a cadet line who became the Lords of Inchaffray, became associated with Belliclone lands by marriage of the widowed Margaret Campbell Drummond to Alexander Magruder (the elder) - parents of Alexander Magruder, the Maryland immigrant.

The line of Drummond, Lord of Inchaffray and later Barons of Madertie, acquired lands near Dunblane. It is believed that Alexander Magruder had William Drummond as his patron on these lands, and also as his military leader in Cromwellian Wars of Charles II, ending in defeat at Worcester on September 20, 1651. (Later this William Drummond became Baron Madertie, Baron Cromlix, Viscount of Strathallan and, after 1660, the Lord Treasurer of Scotland.)

After the Reformation, stones from Inchaffray Abbey were used for building construction in the area, including the nearby 1668 Maderty Church.

(Continue from Inchaffray Abbey ruins for $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles to next paved road - old Perth-Crieff road, turn right. Go about 1 mile to Bellyclone road on right. This private road goes North a short distance, then turns right (East) to Bellyclone House - home of Mr. and Mrs. Ian Drummond Ritchie, their sons, and sister, Jean Keron Ritchie.)

Belliclone (Bellyclone on map)

This is a farm estate that enters MacGruder history as charter lands of Inchaffray, where Alexander MacGruder (the elder) served as factor. Under the Commendator of Inchaffray, William Drummond and his son Andrew were lairds of Belliclone. Andrew was cousin to Patrick, 3rd Lord Drummond. The latter's brother, James Drummond, was Lord Commendator of Inchaffray and later Baron of Madertie.

Upon the death of Andrew Drummond, his widow Margaret Campbell Drummond married (before 1605) Alexander MacGruder (the elder). One of their three sons was Alexander Magruder, the Maryland immigrant, born about 1610.

The location of Belliclone is on a gentle hillside sloping to the Pow Water (once called Powaffray or "sluggish dark water") and to Inchaffray. Memories of these beautiful Inchaffray Hills is thought to be the reason for Alexander Magruder's calling his last homeplace in Maryland "Anchovie Hills."

Though spelled "Bellyclone" on map today, the estate was sometimes recorded as Belliclone, Balliclone, Balliclove, Balmaclone, Balliclose. It is thought to mean bailey or bally (town) of clone (perhaps farm or farm village).

The Ritchie family indicated that farm work uncovered stones, suggesting that the area was once a clachan or village. Although the present stone mainhouse is of later construction, the family believes the wall of a stone byre (cow barn) to be the oldest structure. Farmhouses in Scotland seldom predate 1715, when farming methods began to improve.

(A bronze plaque will be raised here to dedicate the site as the birthplace of Alexander Magruder, the Maryland immigrant.)

Inscription on this plaque is as follows:

BELICLONE

NEAR THIS SITE STOOD THE BIRTHPLACE OF ALEXANDER MAGRUDER, BORN 1610, THE SON OF ALEXANDER MAGRUDER AND MARGARET CAMPBELL. HE EMIGRATED TO AMERICA, CIRCA 1652, WHERE HE BECAME A PROMINENT CITIZEN OF THE COLONY OF MARYLAND. AS PART OF THE MACGREGOR BICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION, THIS MARKER WAS ERECTED, BY THE AMERICAN CLAN GREGOR SOCIETY FOUNDED IN 1909 BY THE DESCENDANTS OF ALEXANDER MAGRUDER.

9 OCTOBER 1975

(Leave Bellyclone private road, turning right and go West to Crieff.)

Crieff (A85)

The principal town of the Strathearn, and an ancient mercantile center serving the nearby Highlands. At the Town Hall entrance is an octagonal 1688 Drummond Cross within an iron railing. At the Tolbooth (gaol) are old stocks. Across the road is a red sandstone Medieval Cross with interlaced Celtic knots, dating from the 10th century.

In 1746, Bonnie Prince Charlie held a Council of War in the Drummond Arms Hotel.

Innerpeffray Library and Castle ruins

Three miles southeast of Crieff is the ruined Innerpeffray Castle dated 1610. The nearby Innerpeffray Library is the oldest public library in Scotland, and contains a collection of over 3,000 rare volumes. It was founded in 1691 by David Drummond, 3rd Lord Madertie and Laird of Innerpeffray Castle.

Adjacent to the Library is the St. Mary's burial chapel of the Drummonds, built by the 1st Laird of Innerpeffray, Sir John Drummond, in 1508, on the site of an earlier chapel mentioned in 1342.

About $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles southwest of Crieff is Drummond Castle (to be visited if time permits).

(A85 Crieff to A822 South, turning right on second unnumbered road, which is the back road to Drummond Castle.)

Drummond Castle

It is tradition that James MacGruder, the great-grandfather of Alexander Magruder was born here about 1519, and later served as a page to the Lord Drummond at Drummond Castle.

The Concraig site of Drummond Castle was acquired from a cadet branch in 1487 by Sir John Drummond of Stobhall and Cargill, prior to his becoming Lord of Parliament and the 1st Lord Drummond in 1488. The castle was the seat of the senior branch of the Drummonds when they became Earls of Perth in 1605, until the 4th Earl in 1689 followed the deposed King James VII to France and became the "Duke of Perth" of the Jacobite peerage in exile.

As followers of Bonnie Prince Charlie, the Drummond family was attainted for participation in the 1745 Jacobite War. An Act of Restoration in 1785 restored the lands to James Drummond, 11th Earl of Perth. His only child, Sarah Clementine (known as "Miss Drummond of Perth"), in 1807, married the 19th Baron Willoughby d'Erisby, and their line was later created Earls of Ancaster.

Thus, Drummond Castle and lands are now those of the Drummond-Willoughby, Earl of Ancaster. But the Chief of the family and Clan Drummond is the Earl of Perth, who is seated at Stobhall on the Tay River, north of Perth.

Drummond Castle was the site of the poisoning of Margaret Drummond (the love or private wife of King James IV), who died with her two sisters, Euphemia and Sybilla in 1501. The three poisoned sisters were buried in Dunblane Cathedral (see floor brasses near altar) by their uncle, Sir Walter Drummond, the Dean of Dunblane Cathedral.

King James IV and Margaret Drummond had a daughter Margaret Stewart (b. 1495), whose son Alexander Gordon was later Bishop of the Isles of Scotland and the Perpetual Commendator of Inchaffray Abbey about 1550.

For those Magraders interested in family history, the MacGraders in Scotland were under the patronage of the Drummonds as far back as 1519, and perhaps as

far back as 1447. It was not uncommon for Highland Scots to be members of a dispersed clan as a matter of kinship, but also required to render service to a lord who was their patron. Thus, the MacGruders had Drummonds as their lord patrons, but remained a sept of Clan Gregor.

Drummond Castle has been modified in repairing war damage over the centuries, so only the old tower remains of the ancient castle. It has a fine collection of armor and relics, and beautiful gardens and tress within the walled area.

To the west of Drummond Castle and east of Glenartney is Craigneich (Rock of the Raven). Traditionally, Craigneich is the 1569 farm of John MacGruder, grandfather of Alexander Magruder, and believed the birthplace of Alexander MacGruder (the elder). This farm is the source name for "Craignicht" given by Alexander Magruder to one of his Maryland tracts, and which he willed to his daughter Elizabeth. In 1580, John MacGruder of Craigneich along with Malcolm MacGregor and John Drummond-Ernoch (the royal deputy forester) raided Bocastle (near Callander).

(Depart Drummond Castle A822 South, past Muthill, Lindum Roman Camp at Braco, A822 joins A9, continue past Balhaldie to Dunblane.)

Lindum Roman Camp

At Ardoch-Braco was Lindum, a major Roman camp from 89 A.D., that was manned by Roman legionnaires and native auxiliaries to an approximate 26,000 men. The earliest records we have of Scotland are those surviving from commanders' reports to Rome, describing the lands and its early Celtic people.

Balhaldie

Seat of Alexander MacGregor-Drummond; was elected by Roro, Glengyle and Brackley MacGregors in 1714 to be Chief, to secure Queen Anne's pension given to other clans. John MacGregor-Murray did not accept the election, contending that he was of the senior branch and MacGregor-Drummond was of a cadet branch only.

(Continue A9 to village of Dunblane, past Dunblane Cathedral, up hill to Dunblane-Hydro Hotel - base headquarters for the MacGregor Bicentennial Pilgrimage for the next four days.)

Dunblane

As the Headquarters for the MacGregor Bicentennial Celebration, Dunblane was selected for two reasons. Its history extends back to the Celtic past of early Scotland. It is also the place-name given by Alexander Magruder to the last land tract he patented in Maryland (variously spelled Dumblane, Dumblaine, etc.). Perhaps his last Scottish association was with lands north of the village that are now the civil parish of Dunblane.

Dunblane means "hill or fort of St. Blane," named for the Celtic missionary who, about 600 A.D., founded a monastery here that was destroyed by Norse raiders in 790 A.D.

The Celtic Earls of Strathearn became the superior and patron lord of the Bishops of Dunblane in 1150 A.D. Bishop Alpin "de Strathearn" (1295-1301) is considered to be a MacGregor, according to our Clan History. The present Cathedral was erected by St. Clement, Bishop of Dunblane (1233-1258). Bishop Clement not only had his See (diocese) of Dunblane, but also was Acting Bishop of Argyll (1151-58), requiring his travel via MacGregor country to Lismore Cathedral.

Dunblane and Inchaffray Abbey had the same patron Celtic Earls, with Inchaffray providing rents and their abbots as Precenter (Chanter) Canons for the Chapter of Dunblane Cathedral. Thus Dunblane and Inchaffray association with early MacGregor areas, later are found in association with MacGruder areas.

Maurice, Abbot of Inchaffray, as friend and chaplain to Robert Bruce, was given the Chapel of St. Fillan's as a Priory of Inchaffray with nearby lands in 1314, which includes Killin -- all in proximity to MacGregor areas of Strathfillan and Glendochart. Maurice became Bishop of Dunblane in 1322.

Upon failure of the Celtic line of the Earls of Strathearn, the Drummonds inherited the patronage as "Stewards of Strathearn." Cadet Drummonds became the lairds of Inchaffray lands and churchmen in the Bishopric of Dunblane.

Sir Walter Drummond was Dean of Dunblane in 1501, when he buried in the Cathedral his three poisoned nieces (Margaret Drummond, Euphemia and Sybilla).

The Chisholm of Cromlix family, closely related to the Drummonds, provided three Bishops of Dunblane during a period extending into the Reformation (1560). The last Chisholm Bishop brought the Pope's dispensation to Mary, Queen of Scots to marry her cousin Darnley. That Bishop Chisholm was also said by the Reformers to have granted churchlands to his relatives.

Inchaffray Abbey acquired as Lord Commendator, James Drummond (later the Baron Madertie), who married Jane, daughter of Sir James Chisholm of Cromlix. Their grandson, William Drummond acquired Cromlix and Dunblane lands. The author believes that this Drummond was Alexander Magruder's patron.

William Drummond is best known from his military exploits for both Charles I and Charles II. As a colonel and later general in the army of Charles II, Drummond was captured in the Battle of Worcester in 1651. He escaped to fight in Ireland and the Highlands, leaving in 1654 to become Lieutenant-General and Governor of Smolinsk in Russia. Upon Charles II's restoration in 1660, William Drummond became Lieutenant-General of the Scottish Army and the Lord Treasurer of Scotland.

Within Dunblane Cathedral is the Tomb of the Strathallan Family (the family of William Drummond); a Bell given by Lieutenant-General William Drummond in 1687; the six Bishop's stalls of the Chisholms; the effigies of Malise, 5th Earl of Strathearn and his wife; and, in the Choir, the floor brasses marking the 1501 resting places of the Drummond sisters.

The roof of the Cathedral's nave fell in toward the end of the 16th century (before Alexander Magruder was born). The nave remained roofless for 300 years until it was restored in 1893. Worship was held in the Choir, as is still done in the partially roofless Dunkeld Cathedral.

Dunblane is a pivotal point in Scottish history - from the Celtic past to the MacGregors, the MacGruders, to Balquhiddie Kirk, to Rob Roy MacGregor, and the 1714 Jacobite Battle of Sheriffmuir site nearby.

(Lodging - Dunblane-Hydro Hotel)

Evening - following dinner, a full Scottish Ceilidh will be held in the Ballroom under the direction of Jimmy McLeod and his Band (the house orchestra and best Scottish band in Britain).

Friday, October 10

Dunblane - Depart for Glengyle House and Inversnaid, returning via the "Duke's Road" to Loch Katrine and the Trossachs.

Tour of Rob Roy Country

Lake of Menteith

This is the only "lake" in Scotland and is $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles long. On one of the three islands in the lake, Isle of Inchmahome, are well-preserved remains of a 13th century Augustinian Priory, which was a refuge of Mary, Queen of Scots when a child.

The Priory was also the site of early Drummond burials. There is an ancient monument to John, son of Malcolm de Drymen (Bruce's friend), in Celtic conical helmet, broadsword, spear and war coat (early kilt).

On the Isle of Inch Tulla is a ruined castle, once the home of the Earls of Menteith. To the west of the lake can be seen the Menteith Hills.

Aberfoyle

This village has grown rapidly since the Duke's Road was built in the 19th century by the Duke of Montrose, to give easier access northward towards the Trossachs and Loch Katrine.

Rob Roy's route to Inversnaid

Access to the west shores of Loch Katrine is via Aberfoyle, then west and north-west through Queen Elizabeth Forest Park area, passing the Glengyle MacGregor farms of "Ledard" on Loch Ard and "Frenich" on Loch Chon - with the road ending near Stronachlachar. (Queen Victoria's cottage is to the east.)

From Stronachlachar, the road west to Inversnaid continues past Bruach and Corriearklet (Corrarklet) along Loch Arklet to Loch Lomond eastside. To the south is Ben Lomond (3,192 feet), the southernmost Munro (Scottish name for a mountain over 3,000 ft.).

Glengyle (optional walking tour)

This was the habitation of the Glengyle branch of MacGregors. A three-mile walk along a private path northwestward from Stronachlachar, around the northern shores of Loch Katrine, leads to Glengyle House -- the birthplace of Robert "Rob Roy" MacGregor on March 7, 1671.

An interesting feature on north side of the house (backing up to the mountain) are two windowed gunports, with the Glengyle family Coat of Arms etched in the green glass.

Nearby is the walled family cemetery with the graves of "Gluin Dhu" MacGregor (d. 1777), who fought at Falkirk in 1745, and General Sir Charles MacGregor (d. 1887), known as "Shobeloff of India."

About a mile to the east is another MacGregor farm at Portnellan, with a quaint, ancient MacGregor cemetery extending out into Loch Katrine. Earliest visible marker is 1609. Unfortunately, a portion of the cemetery was submerged under water when the reservoir raised the water level of Loch Katrine.

(Two buses will remain for those taking walking tour.)

Loch Arklet

This was a one-time community of Glengyle MacGregor homes. On the north side of Loch Arklet was "Corriearklet" (Corryarklet), the home of John MacGregor, uncle of Mary MacGregor. It was at Corryarklet that she married her second cousin, Robert "Rob Roy" MacGregor.

On the south side of Loch Arklet was "Corriehichen" (Corryhaichen), the home of another of Mary's uncles. Mary MacGregor was born at "Comar" at the foot of the east side of Ben Lomond. (There is no known record of her birth or death.)

Inversnaid

Rob Roy built his home at Inversnaid (on east Lomondside) for his family, after acquiring the lands of Craig Royston from the last MacGregor chief of the Glenstrae line. The latter had purchased these lands from the Colquhoun Laird of Luss.

The cattle-dealing partnership of Rob Roy and the Duke of Montrose fell apart in June 1712, after the loss of the Duke's money (1000 pounds sterling) in a cattle deal. The lengthy dispute over the alleged stolen money was intensified when the Duke's men (led by his factor and kinsman, the infamous John Grahame of Killearn) burned Rob Roy's home after repeatedly raping his wife, in Rob Roy's absence. The family fled the area and for a while lived at Auchincallan, about 15 miles north in the Tyndrum area.

The Duke of Montrose had a fort erected on the site of Rob Roy's burned home at Inversnaid, which Rob Roy captured and burned immediately after its completion. In 1745 the rebuilt fort, with a garrison of soldiers, was captured by Rob Roy's son James and a band of 12 Glengyle MacGregors.

North from the present Inversnaid Hotel (about a 3/4 mile climb) is, what is known as, "Bruce's Cave" later called "Rob Roy's Cave" -- actually an overhanging rock ledge. This was said to be the hiding place of Bruce in 1306 after his defeat by the MacDougalls in Strathfillan; and the refuge and meeting place of the Glengyle MacGregors. It is a locale in Scott's "Rob Roy."

South on Craig Royston, below Inversnaid, is the site said to have been "Rob Roy's Prison" for his hostages, including at one time Grahame of Killearn in 1716.

(Luncheon in area.)

(Return from Inversnaid to Aberfoyle via Duke's Road to east end of Loch Katrine, optional short walk to view Ellen's Isle; back to buses and ride through Trossachs to Callander, returning to Dunblane.)

Loch Katrine (pr. Ka-trin, not Ka-treen)

In Scott's poem, "The Lady of the Lake" was Ellen Douglas and her "lake" was the beautiful Loch Katrine, a mile wide and 9 miles long.

Near its eastern end is "Ellen's Isle" (Eilean Molach), where Rob Roy and the Glengyle MacGregors hid cattle from their "reiving" raids in the Highlands and Lowlands. The island was also used as a refuge following the 1603 Proscription.

It should be noted that Ellen's Isle is much smaller today since Loch Katrine's water level was raised in 1880, as a water reservoir for Glasgow. There is no public road around the loch for this reason. In summer the "Sir Walter Scott" steamer cruises from Loch Katrine pier (where public road ends) to a stop-over at Stronachlachar on the west side.

Loch Katrine's southeastern side is dominated by Ben Venue (2,393 feet). An old MacGregor cattle-drove trail around its ledge is called "Bealach nam Bo."

The Trossachs

The world-famous Trossachs (meaning "bristly country") from Loch Katrine to Bochart is called the "Highlands in Miniature," with a road along Loch Achray, Brig o' Turk and Loch Venachar.

Its romantic appeal, stimulated by Scott's novels, is accentuated when viewing the panoramas of mountains, crags, streams and waterfalls, moorland and glens between three lochs: Venachar, Achray and Katrine. Visitors to the Trossachs can easily identify with the areas so graphically described in the legendary exploits of "Rob Roy" and "The Lady of the Lake."

Ben Ledi

The custom of runners bearing a burning cross is said to have roots in an ancient Celtic celebration called "Beltane" during the month of May. At this time of the year a large bonfire was lighted on Ben Ledi (2,875 ft.). From this celebration grew the custom at "Beltane" of relay-runners carrying burning torches on a 100-mile circuit of Ben Ledi. Early tourists to the Trossachs noted that inhabitants blamed "old" fires when misfortune or illness prevailed, and started "new" ones.

Bocastle (Bochart on map)

Where the road from the Trossachs meets A84 is Bocastle -- the site of a castle raided in 1580 by a small band of Highlanders, including John MacGruder (grandfather of Alexander Magruder), Malcolm MacGregor, and John Drummond-Ernoch.

Callander (shopping if time permits)

Originally this was a meeting point of cattle-drove routes where the cattle were rested and watered enroute to the tryst (market) near Stirling. Later Callander was enlarged into a town by the Drummonds. It is now a resort and "starting point"--for touring the Trossachs and Loch Katrine.

On the River Teith are Roman ruins, believed an outpost to guard the Stirling - Perth Roman road at its crossing of the Allan Water near Dunblane.

Dunblane Cathedral (stop if time permits)

(Lodging - Dunblane-Hydro Hotel.)

Evening - following dinner, there will be a Scottish Country Dance Party with Jimmy McLeod and his Band.

Saturday, October 11

Dunblane - Daytime schedule "open" for rest and relaxation prior to Banquet in evening. Time for visiting Dunblane Cathedral and village (bus available), shopping in area, hairdresser appointments, golf reservations, rental car personal side trips, etc.

4:00 PM - Mass at village Roman Catholic Church (specially requested).

7:00 PM - Formal MacGregor Bicentennial Reception and Highland Banquet (cash bar).

9:30 PM - After the appropriate Highland toasts, entertainment by Pipe Major Angus MacDonald and other Pipers from the Chief's Scots Guard Regt., Scottish songs by Ian MacGregor including "MacGregors' Gathering" and followed by Dancing to Jimmy McLeod's Band.

Sunday, October 12

Dunblane - Depart for Balquhiddel and Edinchip, southwest of Loch Earn; return via Lanrick Castle, time permitting.

Pass of Leny

Beyond Callander, this is a scenically beautiful area where the River Leny, flowing from Loch Lubnaig, passes through a narrow gorge causing a series of cascades.

Strathyre

The one-time home of MacGregors in 1586.

Balquhiddel (pr. Bal-qwid-der, sometimes Bal-wid-der)

The famed Braes of Balquhiddel are the steep-sided valleys leading north from Loch Voil and Loch Doine and the River Lochlarig.

Auchtoo (also Auchtow)

The location of the mausoleum where the Chiefs of Clan Gregor have been buried since 1795.

(Two wreaths will be laid before the tombs
of
Sir John Murray MacGregor and Sir Malcolm MacGregor,
who helped to found our Society.)

Auchtoo also was anciently the site of a 13th century Celtic monastery founded by Abbot Laurence, an hereditary abbot, who was the founder of the MacLaren Clan.

Early recorded history has MacGregors living in Balquhiddel area before the time of Robert Bruce (1306-1329). MacGregors of this area guided King James IV on his August 1506 hunting trip in Balquhiddel, Strathfillan and the Forest of Mamlorn.

Balquhiddel Kirks

There have been a series of Balquhiddel Kirks, the latest built in 1855. The Auld Kirk, in ruins, dates from 1631, and was built on the site of an earlier 13th century kirk known as "Eaglais Beag" or Little Church. On August 28, 1506, King James IV visited that kirk.

The MacGregors were accused of having gathered in 1589 in this "Eaglais Beag" for the swearing on the head of slain John Drummond-Ernoch to hold together as a Clan.

Nearby was an ancient monastic cell "Oratory of St. Angus" to a Celtic missionary and the patron saint of the church.

Ancient objects that can be seen in the 1855 Kirk are the sculptured St. Angus Stone (c. 750-850 A.D.) that stood at the altar of the old kirks, and upon which couples were married, the Font (c. 1200-1400 A.D.), the 1684 Bell of the Auld Kirk, and a Gaelic Bible and New Testament.

Near the entrance to the Auld Kirk are the graves of "Rob Roy" MacGregor, his wife (Helen) Mary MacGregor, and two of his sons, Robert (Robin Og) and Coll.

(Memorial service will be held at Balquhiddel
Auld Kirk, during which a wreath will be laid
on Rob Roy's grave. A bronze plaque will be
dedicated to commemorate this MacGregor Bicentennial Pilgrimage Church Service.)

Inscription on this plaque is as follows:

1775 (Pine Tree) 1975
 IN THIS KIRK MEMBERS AND FRIENDS
 OF CLAN GREGOR FROM AMERICA AND
 SCOTLAND MET THIS SABBATH DAY TO
 GIVE THANKS TO GOD IN COMMEMORATION
 OF THE 200TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE
 ACT OF PARLIAMENT WHICH RESTORED
 THE NAME OF MACGREGOR ON 22 MAY 1775.
 HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE III GAVE
 THE ROYAL ASSENT, REPEALING THE
 ACTS OF SUPPRESSION AND THE PENAL
 STATUTES AGAINST THIS CLAN.

12 OCTOBER 1975

'S RIOGHAL MO DHREAM

Stronvar

Across Loch Voil from the Kirk was once the seat of Ian Dubh MacGregor, known as Murray during the Proscription.

Ardcarraig (west end of Loch Doine)

Nearby was the seat of John MacGregor of Glencarnraig (or Glencarnoch) of the Ardchyle line of Duncan "Ladasach" MacGregor. In the Proscription he was known as Murray, and it was his nephew, John Murray of Lanrick, who later became Chief of Clan Gregor.

Rob Roy kept MacGregor-Murray out of Glencarnraig for five years. In 1745, the son of MacGregor of Glencarnraig, Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Murray, commanded the Glengyle Regiment at the Battle of Prestonpans -- a clear victory for the Jacobites that so frightened London as to plan the King's departure for Hanover.

Inverlochlarig (west of Ardcarraig)

The home of the elderly Rob Roy and where he died in 1734 at the age of 63. It is said that to avoid a clan feud, Rob Roy challenged the MacLarens to a friendly single-person duel.

Selected by the MacLarens to fight the duel was their young 22-year old champion, a Stewart of Invernahyle, who was certainly no match for the elderly Rob Roy whose sight was failing. A sword blow slashed Rob Roy, from which he never recovered, dying a slow painful death from infection.

Rob Roy's son, "Robin Oig" or "Og" in a dispute over land rights in 1736, shot the Chief of the MacLarens, while the latter was ploughing a field. "Robin Oig" was executed (hung) in 1754 for a later crime.

Lochearnhead (short distance north of Edinchip)

This lovely village on Loch Earn is the site of the Lochearnhead Highland games held each July. Earlier visitors to the Lochearnhead Inn have noted its being carpeted in the pattern of the Rob Roy Tartan.

(Luncheon in the Loch Earn area.)

(At the kind invitation of Sir Gregor and Lady MacGregor, those on the MacGregor Bicentennial Pilgrimage will be received at Edinchip in small groups.)

Edinchip (pr. Ed-in-kip)

The ancestral home in Balquhiddar of Colonel Sir Gregor MacGregor of MacGregor (the Chief of Clan Gregor), his wife Lady MacGregor of MacGregor and their two sons Malcolm and Ninian.

Edinchip land was acquired in 1798 by Sir Gregor's ancestor, Sir John MacGregor Murray of Lanrick and Balquhiddar. He was made Chief of Clan Gregor in 1795, when the Lord Lyon, King of Arms granted him the Chief's Right to the MacGregor Arms.

Ever since Edinchip was completed in 1822, it has been the home of the Chiefs of Clan Gregor. Sir Gregor is the sixth Baronet and 23rd Chief of Clan Gregor.

Edinchip has a beautiful view of Loch Earn and its bordering mountains, the highest on the south being Ben Vorlich (3,224 feet).

Lanrick Castle

In 1775 this was the home of Sir John MacGregor Murray, after his service as a Colonel in the East India Company army and as Auditor General of Bengal. Lanrick was sold after the completion of Edinchip.

(Return to Dunblane.)

Evening - Dinner at the Dunblane-Hydro Hotel, preceded by a cocktail party. Entertainment by Jimmy McLeod and his Band, with Ballroom and Scottish Country Dancing.

Monday, October 13

Dunblane - Depart for Edinburgh, via Doune Castle, Stirling Castle, Bannockburn Battlefield, Linlithgow Palace, Hopetoun House.

Doune Castle

This late 14th century castle survives as one of the best preserved medieval castles in Scotland. It stands on the banks of the Teith, near Doune Village, and is owned by the Earl of Moray.

Occupying the site of the Dun of Menteith, these lands of the Celtic Earls of Menteith came by heiress marriage to Robert Stewart, Duke of Albany and Regent of Scotland. He built the castle in the late 14th century, but was executed before it was completed. Forfeited to the Crown, it was used as a Royal Palace by the Kings of Scotland until it finally came into the hands of the Stuarts of Doune, a cadet branch.

In 1580 James Stuart (of Doune) became 2nd Earl of Moray by marriage to the heiress daughter of the 1st Earl of Moray. James Stuart was the natural half-brother of Mary, Queen of Scots, and was known as the "Bonnie Earl of Moray." He lived in the castle before his murder at Donibristle in 1592. His line continues to the present Earl.

This castle is distinctive in that it was not defended by clansmen or feudal vassals, but by mercenary soldiers. To prevent "treachery by guests," the family quarters were in the "keep" over the portcullis that controls all entry and exit.

In Sir Walter Scott's "Waverley," Doune Castle is the locale where the hero awaited escort to meet Bonnie Prince Charlie. Prince Charles Edward did use the castle to house important prisoners after the Battle of Falkirk in 1745.

Gregor MacGregor of Glengyle, Jacobite Colonel of the MacGregor Regiment, was put in command of Doune Castle by Bonnie Prince Charlie.

Stirling Castle

Built on a 250-foot, rocky crag overlooking the Forth Valley, the present castle dates from the 15th century. Earlier castles had been built on this strategic site to command the routes between the north and south of Scotland.

The Parliament Hall was built for James III (1460-1488), and his son James IV added the Gatehouse. James V built most of the Royal Castle in the early 16th century. James VI built the Royal Chapel in 1594.

Near the Castle Gates is the 15th century Church of the Holy Rude, where Mary, Queen of Scots was crowned in 1543 as a baby. Nearby are the former townhouses of prominent Scot nobles built to be near the seat of power when they sought royal favor.

Stirling Bridge

Spanning the river at the north end of the town, for centuries the bridge was of great importance as the only gateway north to the Highlands.

The English army under the Earl of Surrey was defeated at Stirling Bridge in 1297 by Sir William Wallace, who became ruler of Scotland. The Wallace Monument tower overlooking the battlesite is an imposing memorial to Scotland's medieval patriot. Although Wallace cleared the English out of Perth, Stirling and Lanark, he was defeated at Falkirk in 1298 and executed in London in 1305.

In 1306, Robert the Bruce was crowned king of Scotland and continued the fight against England's overlordship of Scotland, by uniting the Lowlands and Highlands against the common foe.

(Luncheon in Stirling area.)

Bannockburn

The battle which established Bruce on his throne was fought on June 23, 1314, for possession of Stirling Castle. Bruce defeated the three-times-larger English army of Edward II, just west of the town. The complete rout of the English army secured Scotland's independence for the time.

The 58-acre battlefield, owned by the National Trust for Scotland, has a rotunda with panels describing the course of the battle. In the rotunda's center is the Borestone, into which Bruce is said to have set the shaft of his Standard.

Linlithgow

This is an ancient Royal Burgh containing the 1424 ruins of a Royal Palace, where both James V and his daughter, Mary Queen of Scots, were born. The palace was destroyed by fire in 1746, accidentally started by the Duke of Cumberland's troops.

Hopetoun House (west of South Queensferry)

Known as Scotland's greatest Adam Mansion, this is the home of the Hope family, Earls of Hopetoun and later Marquesses of Linlithgow. Started in 1696 by the designs of Sir William Bruce, Hopetoun House was rebuilt and enlarged in 1721-54 by William Adam and his sons, John and Robert. It has a notable collection of portraits. Herds of deer roam freely on the grounds, laid out on the lines of Versailles.

Edinburgh (pr. Ed-in-burr, not burg)

The old city of Edinburgh, also called "Dunedin," was founded by Edwin the Anglian King (or Earl) of Northumbria as a "burh" or fort on the rocky spine. "Dun" in Dunedin is Gaelic for fort. When Robert Bruce captured the castle from the English in 1313, he destroyed every building but ordered that Queen Margaret's Chapel be left unharmed.

Long remaining a walled fortress, the old city developed along the steep ridge, running from the castle to the Abbey of Holyrood. Confined by the wall, "Lands" or tenements were built as high as 14 storeys on the steep, winding streets. A tour of this old city is a "must" along with the Castle, St. Giles's Cathedral, Parliament House, John Knox House, and the Royal Mile to Holyrood Palace.

In 1760 the Nor' Loch was drained and work began on the "new town." The first building was the Register House, built by Robert Adam. St. Giles's Street was the name originally intended for the new main thoroughfare, but King George III insisted that it be named in honor of his sons. So the town burghers changed it to "The Street of the Princes" now shortened to Princes Street.

Princes Street is probably the only main city street in the world with "one side" -- occupied by shops and business firms. The opposite curb drops below street level to the hollow once the Nor' Loch, now the lovely Princes Street Gardens.

(The George and Caledonian Hotels in Edinburgh
will be our Headquarters for the next five days.)

Meals in Edinburgh

- Except for the Farewell Banquet on Friday night and the Jacobean Banquet at Dalhousie Castle, there will be:

"Dinner on your own" for three evenings
and

"Lunch on your own" Tuesday and Friday.

- Because of limited seating capacity, the Jacobean Banquet will be:

Monday - for those staying at the George Hotel
and

Tuesday - for those staying at the Caledonian Hotel.

- Places to "dine on your own" will depend on one's choice, but some recommended for Scottish atmosphere are:

Epicure Restaurant for "McGregor's Dinner"

Borthwick Castle (expensive)

Hawes Inn at Queensferry Bridge

Prestonfield House at Arthur's Seat near Holyrood Palace

Reservations should be made if going as a group.

- "Lunch on your own" at a Public House (Pub)! It's fun, and a good way to have a tasty inexpensive meal. Selection is usually a la carte from the bar, accompanied by a half-pint or a half-and-half (beer and ale). Table seating is informal. Just ask permission to be seated at a vacant place at an occupied table. Pubs are the local centers for noon-time chatting and evening social relaxation, and are the best places to get to know the real Scot.

Tuesday, October 14

Edinburgh - Morning directed tour of Edinburgh Castle, St. Gile's Cathedral, Parliament House, the Royal Mile, Holyrood Palace.

Castle

This most notable landmark stands on a rocky ridge rising 270 feet from the gardens below.

Part of the Esplanade (entrance forecourt) to the Castle is "Nova Scotia" territory. It was ceded to Nova Scotia by Charles I, so that baronets with titles in that land could be confirmed on Nova Scotian soil. The Esplanade is locale of the annual Edinburgh Festival's Royal Military Tattoo, as well as being the garrison drilling ground for the Castle for centuries.

In the Castle, particularly note St. Margaret's Chapel (c. 1100), founded by Queen Margaret, Malcolm Canmore's second wife. She was sister of Edgar Atheling, the last Anglo-Saxon king-elect of England who, after defeat at Hastings by the Normans in 1066-67, fled to Scotland with his sister. Queen Margaret married Malcolm III in 1069 and died 1093, having started the change of Celtic Christianity more to Roman practices.

A "must" is to view the massive cannon "Mons Meg" standing at the chapel door. Believed cast in 1455 in Galloway, it could fire a 500-lb. stone for $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles. It burst in 1680 after firing a royal salute to Charles II.

Also note that, for reasons of safety, Mary, Queen of Scots gave birth to her son (later James VI) in Edinburgh Castle, and not at Holyrood Palace or elsewhere as some allege. James was born on June 19, 1566, in the southeast corner room of the palace area of the Castle, overlooking the town.

The Great Hall, now an armour exhibit, built by James IV, has a fine hammer-beam roof which was an antique form of structure.

The palace part of the Castle also holds the Honours of Scotland - Coronation Crown, the Sceptre, and the Sword of State, which are older than those in the Tower of London. In 1650 Cromwell sought the golden regalia to melt for coinage. But they were hidden behind the pulpit of the Kinneff village church in Kincardineshire until 1660, and later stored in a sealed room of the Castle from 1707 until 1817. Upon the Scottish clan revival, the regalia was restored to public view in 1818 ... thanks to the efforts of Sir Walter Scott.

St. Gile's Cathedral, the High Kirk of Edinburgh

Built in the 14th and 15th centuries, it has a rare crown-shaped steeple. Note especially the Thistle Chapel of the Knights of the Thistle (K.T.), the premier order of knighthood in Scotland.

John Knox, a former priest converted to Calvinism, preached his fiery sermons while minister of St. Gile's from 1550 until his death in 1572. The Protestant Reformation led by Knox evolved until 1638, when Presbyterianism was developed by Andrew Melville.

The pavement near St. Gile's has decorated cobbles in a heart-shaped pattern to mark the site of the Tolbooth prison, stormed by the mob during the Porteous Riots of 1736, recounted in Scott's novel "The Heart of Midlothian."

The Mercat Cross, near St. Gile's, was for centuries the focus of city life and the site of public executions. Here in 1604, Alasdair MacGregor of Glenstrae and several clansmen were hanged for the 1603 Glenfruin raid. In 1745, crowds gathered to hear Bonnie Prince Charlie proclaim his exiled father King James VIII.

Parliament House

Behind St. Giles was the meeting place of the Scottish Parliament until the Union of 1707 joined Scotland and England to create Great Britain.

Note that from 1603 to 1707, Scotland and England were separate kingdoms although having the same king.

The Royal Mile

This was the name given collectively to the ancient streets running eastward from Castle Hill to the sanctuary limits of Holyrood Abbey. The Royal Mile starts at Lawnmarket (once Landmarket) to become High Street, then Canongate onto Holyrood. At the end of High Street is the Knox Museum where Knox is believed to have lived.

Holyrood Palace

Built on the grounds of the Abbey founded by David I in 1128, the palace was begun by James IV (c. 1500), who enlarged a guesthouse. The northern portion was the palace of Mary, Queen of Scots. Her quarters, including where Rizzio was murdered, are visited on the tour.

It was here in 1603 that James VI received word of Elizabeth's death, and that he was also King of England. Bonnie Prince Charlie held brief court here in 1745 and, while he held the city, he never captured Edinburgh Castle. In 1822, King George IV visited Holyrood and attended a ball in Highland regalia. (Scott's novels had enthralled Britain with all things Scottish!)

The portrait gallery of the palace has 110 pictures of Scottish kings, some of whom are probably imaginary, the works of **James de Wet**.

Afternoon - free for personal choice sightseeing. The Chairman recommends the **National Portrait Gallery** and the **Scottish Museum of Antiquities**, both in the same building on Queen Street.

Genealogists may want to visit **Register House** at the east end of Princes Street. This also is the Court of King Lyon that regulates noble family succession and right to signia of arms.

Others may wish to walk and window-shop along Princes Street, noted for its beauty.

For those energetic enough to climb the 287 steps, the Gothic-revival monument to Sir Walter Scott, standing in the middle of Princes Street, has interior wall sculpture scenes from his novels. Nearby are the **Princes Street Gardens** with an unusual floral clock.

For "lunch on your own" today - try a Pub for an inexpensive meal. The most popular Pubs are on Rose Street, which runs parallel to Princes Street. Poets, writers and artists are said to frequent **Milne's**, corner of Rose and Hanover Sts., the **Abbotsford** and **Crossan's**, both on Rose Street, and the **Beehive** in Grassmarket.

Dinner - **Caledonian Hotel** group, meet for Jacobean Banquet at Dalhousie Castle.

George Hotel group, have "dinner on your own" - suggest the Epicure.

Evening free after dinner.

Wednesday, October 15

Edinburgh - Depart for all-day tour (with lunch) to Border Country, via Traquair House, Abbotsford, Melrose Abbey, Dryburgh Abbey; return via coast route by Tantallon Castle ruins near North Berwick, Prestonpans Battlefield to Edinburgh.

Border Country

The area covered by what is called the **Scottish Borders** are the Lowlands south of Edinburgh and the Cheviot Hills separating Scotland from England. The history of the Borderland has been even more turbulent than that of the Highlands.

For centuries Border "mosstroopers" fought bitter battles between families, and murdered and plundered, until James II overcame the powerful Border earls in the 15th century. From the 13th to 17th centuries, English invaders raided Border towns and destroyed the Abbeys of Melrose, Dryburgh, Jedburgh and Kelso. This violence and romance of Border warfare inspired many of Scott's novels.

Traquair House

Dating back to the 10th century, this early Scottish mansion is located in the hamlet on the Quair Water, and said to be the oldest continuously-inhabited house in Scotland. For 1,000 years its history has included 27 Scottish and English monarchs living or holding court here. Among them were King Alexander I, William the Lion, Mary Queen of Scots (with Darnley) in 1566, and Bonnie Prince Charlie.

According to tradition cited by Sir Walter Scott, the main entrance gates to Traquair House (called Bear Gates or Steekit Yates) were closed after the '45, and were not to be reopened until a Stuart once again ascended the Throne.

The mansion contains silver, glass, paintings, tapestries and embroideries from the 13th century and relics of Mary, Queen of Scots. The ancient Brew House, for centuries making strong ale for the estate's staff and tenants (as was the custom) is still in full production today.

Nearby Peebles long had for its Deputy Sheriff, Sir Walter Scott.

Abbotsford

Sir Walter Scott, born 1771 in Edinburgh, spent most of his adult life here in Abbotsford, located between Galashiels and Melrose on the banks of the Tweed. Scott died at Abbotsford in 1832, and is buried in St. Mary's Aisle in Dryburgh Abbey.

Having made his early reputation as a poet, Scott anonymously published his first novel "Waverley," uncertain of its reception. The success of his first novel and subsequent ones in the series enabled him to build Abbotsford, starting in 1817 and continuing during his lifetime, as royalties from his writings permitted.

Abbotsford is filled with Scott's outstanding collection of historical relics, together with more personal objects. His study is preserved as he left it, with the desk at which he wrote many of his best-known novels.

Melrose Abbey

Lying sheltered at the foot of the triple-peaked Eildon Hills, are the remains of perhaps the finest and best known Abbey in Scotland. It is famous not only from Scott's writings, but also as the place of interment (under the chancel's east window) of the heart of Robert Bruce. (After Douglas was killed in Spain, trying to take the heart to the Holy Land for burial, as Bruce had requested, it was brought back to Melrose.)

Melrose Abbey was founded by David I (1136), but was repeatedly ruined and rebuilt during Border Wars, and finally destroyed in English raids (1514). Remains of the nave, transepts and chancel are evidence of its former beauty. During the Reformation, the Abbey had only a few monks and was under a Commendator.

Dryburgh Abbey

In a bend of the River Tweed is located Dryburgh Abbey, also founded during the reign of David I, replacing a 6th century sanctuary. A substantial part of the ruins date from the 12th - 13th centuries.

Here in St. Mary's Aisle lies Sir Walter Scott, whose family have the right of burial within the Abbey from an ancestor who was Commendator. Also buried here in the Abbey are Scott's biographer, J. G. Lockhart, and Field-Marshal Earl Haig, the British Commander in World War I, of the local Haig family.

(Luncheon in area.)

(If time permits, brief shopping time in Galashiels.)

Galashiels

This busy manufacturing town is noted especially for tweeds and woolen hosiery. Located here is one of the most outstanding Textile Institutes in the world.

Every June there is a pageant, the Braw Lad's Gathering, celebrating the granting of a charter in 1599. The town's motto "Sour Plums" seen on municipal buildings refers to a Border foray in the 14th century when a party of English raiders were slain while picking wild plums.

Tantallon Castle

Some three miles east of North Berwick are the extensive red ruins of the 14th century Tantallon Castle -- the Douglas stronghold for centuries, described romantically in Scott's "Marmion."

The castle commands a magnificent position on a headland off the rocky coast of the Firth of Forth, opposite the Bass Rock. Tantallon has a strong central tower and, with sheer 100-foot cliffs on three sides washed by the sea and protected on the landward side by a double moat, made the saying "Ding down Tantallon - Mak' a brig to the Bass," feats of equal improbability.

Although the castle withstood a regular siege by James V in 1528, it was reduced to ruins in a 12-day bombardment by Cromwell's men under General Monk in 1651.

Prestonpans

This manufacturing town was named after its salt pans. Its former industry of salt-panning was established in the 12th century by monks from Newbattle Abbey. Sir Walter Scott stayed at Prestonpans as a child, and gained much local knowledge used in his novel "Waverley."

One mile east of the town is Prestonpans Battlefield, where the troops of Bonnie Prince Charlie, led by the MacGregor Regiment, defeated General Cope's army on September 21, 1745, in a record 10 minutes! In honor of their instrumental part in the victory, the MacGregors were invited by the Prince to sup with him on the battlefield.

(Dinner "on your own" -- Evening free.)

Thursday, October 16

Edinburgh - Depart for all-day tour (with lunch) to Dunfermline Abbey, Falkland Palace, Perth; return via Glamis Castle, Dundee to Edinburgh.

Fife

Crossing the Firth of Forth is the "Kingdom of Fife" as it was often called. Fife was one of the seven sub-kingdoms of the Picts that later became Celtic earldoms. Fife and its smaller neighbor Kinross-shire form a peninsula some 20 miles wide between the Firth of Forth and the Firth of Tay. Its isolated position kept it partially cut off from the rest of the Central Lowlands until the two bridges were built within the last ten years over the Forth and Tay.

Dunfermline

This textile-producing town was the capital of Scotland for six centuries.

The Abbey was founded in 1072 by Margaret, Saxon Queen of Malcolm Canmore, in introducing Roman rites and practices into previously Celtic Christianity. She was buried in the Abbey, and the shrine was built for the Queen who was canonized in 1249.

Seven Scottish kings are buried in the Abbey, the last one being King Robert I (Robert Bruce). Although his heart is interred in Melrose Abbey, his body is buried in the choir of Dunfermline Abbey, above which rises the tall square tower seen from a distance. Note that around the top of the tower there are large stones forming the name "King Robert the Bruce."

Dunfermline was the birthplace of several monarchs, the most notable being the two Stuarts -- James I (1394) and Charles I (1600). Andrew Carnegie, the Scot-American who became a millionaire philanthropist and gave the world nearly 3,000 libraries, was also born in Dunfermline in a cottage now preserved as a museum. He also gave Dunfermline the beautiful Pittencrief Glen Park.

Another Scot-American who came from Dunfermline, was our own Clansman and Council Member, James M. Keir, now deceased, who as a young man and stone mason worked on the restoration of Dunfermline Abbey.

Loch Leven - Kinross

On an island in Loch Leven are the ruins of 15th century Loch Leven Castle, from which Mary, Queen of Scots escaped her imprisonment from Scottish lords in 1568. Her freedom was short, for soon she was forced to flee Scotland for her long imprisonment in England and execution at Fotheringhay Castle on February 8, 1587 at the age of forty-four.

Falkland (east of Kinross)

This little Royal Burgh of quaint old houses and cobbled streets is best known for its 16th century Palace, long said to be a favorite of the Scottish Court. Started by James II around 1450, it was not completed until 1540 by James V, in the French renaissance style he so admired.

The Palace was a tragic abode for the King. In April 1541, Queen Mary of Guise gave birth at Falkland to a second son, Robert, who died only two days later. Within the week, their first son, James, died at Holyrood. The following year, King James V suffered an humiliating defeat on November 24 at Solway Moss, with Henry's VIII's army capturing 1,200 Scots. King James, after visiting his wife at Linlithgow Palace, in her last month of pregnancy, retreated to Falkland Palace where he suffered a nervous collapse.

He died at Falkland Palace on December 14, 1542, at the age of thirty, only six days after learning that the heir to the throne of Scotland was a daughter.

Mary, as Queen of Scots, frequently visited Falkland Palace to hunt with her young son James, and so escape the incessant tribulations of Edinburgh. In later years, Charles I & Charles II stayed at Falkland. After the Battle of Sheriffmuir, Rob Roy MacGregor occupied the palace in 1715.

Today, Falkland Palace is an attractive residence with 17th century tapestries, period furnishings and decorations. The Royal Tennis Court, dating from 1539, is the oldest in Scotland.

The palace Dungeon is a locale in Scott's "Fair Maid of Perth," where the Duke of Rothesay starved to death.

Perth (or St. Johnstoune)

or Barr-Tatha (Height on the Tay)

The "fair city of Perth" derives its name from Gaelic Aber-Tha (Mouth of the Tay). The Romans called it Bertha, and had a naval base nearby on the broad River Tay, the longest river in Scotland.

Perth and nearby Scone became the capital (c. 854) of King Kenneth MacAlpin who, as King of Scots, also became King of the Picts. In 1210 Perth was granted its first charter by King William the Lion, and so became a Royal Burgh. It was from this period that Perth developed into the capital of Scotland until 1482, and for a period after 1567.

During the Wars of Independence, Perth was occupied in 1298 by King Edward I of England. Robert Bruce, proclaimed King of Scotland in 1306, regained Perth from the English in 1311, at which time its fortified walls were destroyed.

At Blackfriars Monastery in Perth, King James I was brutally murdered in 1437. This event led ultimately to the removal of the court to Edinburgh.

St. John's Kirk, for which the city was once named St. Johnstoune, is one of the few medieval buildings remaining in Perth today, and is a touring "must"! It dates from about 1126, when it was granted to the monks of Dunfermline. Oldest parts of the present structure date from the 13th century. In the Kirk, in 1559, John Knox delivered his famous sermon on idolatry, which so inflamed feelings that two Abbeys in Perth, and the Palace and Abbey in Scone, were destroyed ... with the loss of many important Scottish records.

After Mary, Queen of Scots, abdicated in 1567, her son James VI made Perth his capital for a period to avoid mob pressures in Edinburgh.

Following the Civil War and the execution of Charles I in 1649, his son Charles II was crowned in Scone in 1651. At that time Perth was held for the Royalist cause, but was forced to surrender to Cromwell.

The Earl of Mar occupied Perth in 1715 for the Old Pretender. In 1745, Perth became the center of the second Jacobite Rising. The Salutation Hotel (built 1699) on South Street still has a minstrel gallery near the bedroom occupied by Bonnie Prince Charlie. On the North Inch of Perth, he mustered the army which was to march into Edinburgh before proceeding to England. The failure of the Stuart cause was the last chapter in the turbulent history of Perth.

In Scott's novel, the "Fair Maid of Perth" was Catherine Glover who, in 1396, did live on Curfew Row (now North Port Street). This is now the site of a 1893 house with a museum, craft and curio shop.

Perth has a reputation of good shops and stores. For centuries it has been famous for its blending and bottling of Scotch whisky.

(Luncheon in Perth, with shopping if time permits.)

Scone (pr. Skoon) (1 mile north of Perth)

This was the coronation place of High Kings from Pictish times and of Scot Kings from Kenneth MacAlpin to Charles II in 1651. By legend, the Stone of Scone (Stone of Destiny) was Jacob's Pillar at Bethel and brought from Dunadd (in Argyll) to Scone in the 9th century when Kenneth MacAlpin became also the King of the Picts.

In 1298, King Edward I of England defeated the Scots and carried the Stone to London, where it became part of the Coronation Chair in Westminster Abbey. Some say that the original elaborately-carved Stone was hidden, at that time, in a cave in Scotland; and that Edward I had only a substitute, hacked from rocks in Scone by monks and hastily carved to resemble the authentic Stone.

This supposedly authentic Stone made headline news when it was hijacked or, as it was said "reclaimed" by Scottish Nationalists from Westminster Abbey in 1951 on Christmas Eve. Today, there is a growing legend that still another Stone, sculptured like the one "reclaimed" in 1951, was returned to England; the supposedly authentic Stone being also hidden safely in Scotland!

In any event, kings of Scots were merely "seated" on the Stone of Scone, and not crowned or anointed. After the Stone had first been carried off in 1298, Scot kings continued to come to Scone for their coronation.

Behind the present Scone Palace is a chapel on the old Moot-Hill, traditionally made of earth gathered from all parts of Scotland. When the chiefs or lairds came to Scone to swear allegiance to a new king, they would fill their boots with their own earth. So, symbolically, they would be standing "on their own land" when they took their oath. Afterwards, they ceremoniously emptied their boots on the Moot-Hill (nicknamed "Boot-Hill").

The last coronation at Scone was in 1651. This was a time of great peril for Scotland. Charles I had been beheaded in 1649, and Cromwell's Commonwealth was declared. The English had invaded the country and beaten the Scots at Dunbar on September 3, 1650. Nevertheless, young Charles came to Scone, where he was crowned Charles II on New Year's Day, 1651, at the Kirk on Moot-Hill. (Ultimately, he was defeated at Worcester, also September 3, but 1651, and fled into exile until restored to the throne in 1660, where he reigned until 1685.)

(Note: Alexander Magruder was believed captured after the Battle of Worcester in 1651, and sent with other Scots as prisoners of war to the British American colonies. After 1660, records show that Magruder's landholdings in Maryland increased considerably.)

In 1600 James VI gave the Scone Abbey lands to Sir David Murray (a cadet branch of Clan Murray), later created the 1st Lord of Scone. From him is descended the present Earl.

Sir Gregor MacGregor of MacGregor's aunt, Margaret Helen Mary MacGregor, is the mother of the present Earl, Mungo David Malcolm Murray. He is twice Earl of Mansfield -- the 6th Earl of Nottingham and 7th of Middlesex, both in England, but he has his seat at Scone Palace.

Among the many treasures in Scone Palace are the unique collection of Vernis Martin vases, many noted pictures, and fine collections of ivory statuettes, English china and French furniture.

Glamis Castle (pr. Glahms) (24 miles NE of Perth)

This is the ancient home of the Bowes-Lyon family of the Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorne since 1372, and of the maternal ancestors of **Queen Elizabeth II**. Glamis Castle was the childhood home of the Queen Mother, H.M. Queen Elizabeth, and the birthplace of H.R.H. Princess Margaret.

The oldest part of the castle is believed to be the old guardroom "Duncan's Hall" -- a probable locale for "Macbeth" whom Shakespeare called the "Thane of Glamis." Adjoining Duncan's Hall is the **Crypt**, which anciently was a Main Hall with a "bottle" dungeon, now used as a wine cellar.

From the 11th to the 14th century, the original house or "keep" had been a royal hunting lodge of the Scot kings, and Malcolm II is said to have died in 1034 in the room now known as **King Malcolm's Room**.

The castle and Vale of Strathmore in 1372 were granted to Sir John Lyon, the White Lyon, upon his marriage to Dame Joanna, or Joan. She was the widowed daughter of the first Stewart king, Robert II (1371-1390), who was the grandson of King Robert I (the Bruce) (1306-1329).

From John Lyon, 6th Lord Glamis and Lady Glamis (born Jean or Janet Douglas), are descended the present Bowes-Lyon family. That 16th century Lady Glamis, as a widow, married **Alexander Campbell of Skipnish**. It is traditionally believed that from this marriage is descended **Lady Margaret Campbell Drummond MacGruder**, the mother of **Alexander Magruder**.

The 14th century Glamis Castle was rebuilt mainly in the 17th century, reflecting the Strathmore's admiration of the style of the French chateaus of Loire. The interior has exceptional mantel-pieces and fine decorative work. Ceiling and wall panels of the Chapel were painted by the Dutch artist **de Wet**, whose 110 portraits of Scot Kings are in Holyroodhouse. Note the Chapel wall painting of Christ, which is rare because he wears a **hat**!

The **Royal Apartments** are a favorite viewing part of the castle. Note particularly the Bedroom with its four-poster bed covered with hangings of needlework and embroidery by Queen Elizabeth's grandmother, Lady Cecelia Strathmore, whose husband was the 14th Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorne.

On display in the **Drawing Room** are the Royal Stuart tartan knee-breeches and coat, with sword and silver watch, worn by the Old Pretender, King James VIII, in 1715, when he visited for some days in Glamis Castle. It is on record that beds were made up for 88 gentlemen for this event.

On display in the **Crypt** are armor and weapons, including the fine Ferrara steel sword and bullet-proof coat of Claverhouse (Bonnie Dundee).

The Gardens have an unusual Sundial, over 21 feet high, with facets for all of the months of the year. The stone Sundial has elaborate carvings of lions, twisted pillars, canopy, faceted globe -- all topped with an Earl's Coronet.

Glamis is sometimes called "the fairy castle" from the tradition that the castle was started on top of nearby Hunters Hill in a place called "Fiery Pans." This was believed to be the abode of the fairies. To humor the fairies and so avoid unpleasant things, Glamis was built on the present site from the grey-pink stone quarried from the side of Hunters Hill.

The Royal Standard is seen flying from the top of Glamis Castle when members of the Royal family are in residence.

Dundee

A seaport on the Firth of Tay, Dundee has been a Royal Burgh since 1190. Dudhope Castle was the 15th century home of the Scrimgeours, and later owned by Graham of Claverhouse -- the Bonnie Dundee of Scott's ballad.

For nearly 200 years, Dundee has been noted for its "jute, journalism and jam" -- especially the tasty Dundee Marmalade.

Firth of Forth - Queensferry

The Forth Bridge carrying road traffic from Edinburgh to the north is Britain's longest suspension bridge. It towers 515 feet above the Firth of Forth, and is 1½ miles long. The old cantilevered railway bridge was opened in 1890 and is still in use.

Queensferry is a small town at the end of the two Forth bridges. The town was named for Queen Margaret of Scotland, who was a regular passenger on the ferry that crossed the river for more than 800 years. This ferry was discontinued when the Firth of Forth Bridge was opened in 1964.

Below Queensferry Bridge is the 17th century Hawes Inn, where Robert Louis Stevenson wrote his classic novel "Kidnapped." (Hawes Inn is recommended for dinner.)

(Dinner "on your own" -- Evening free.)

Friday, October 17

Edinburgh - The last full day in Scotland! Daytime schedule is "open" for shopping, luncheon "on your own," seeing by-ways of Edinburgh previously missed, packing, and rest and relaxation prior to the Reception, Farewell Banquet and the Highland Ball in evening, in the 18th century Assembly Rooms on George Street.

This was the meeting place of Robert Burns and Sir Walter Scott. Burns is said to have explained the Scot nature to the Scot. Sir Walter Scott certainly did explain the Scots to the English-speaking world through his novels in the very romantic period of literature. The chandeliers in the Assembly Rooms are said to be the most beautiful in Britain.

- 7:00 PM - Formal Reception and Farewell Banquet. Open to all of our Scottish friends and kin. Tickets for our guests will be 6 pounds (\$12.50) per guest. Cash bar.
- 10:00 PM Formal MacGregor Bicentennial Highland Ball. Here we will be joined 'til - by members of the various Scottish and Clan Societies in Edinburgh.
- 2:00 AM Cash bar.

These events are a colorful climax to our Bicentennial Pilgrimage to Scotland.

Saturday, October 18

- 9:00 AM - Buses leave Hotels for Prestwick International Airport.
Baggaging, check-in, receive boarding passes, seat assignments and go through security check.
- ETD 1:00 PM - Departure on PanAm Charter with direct flight to Dulles.
(G.C.T.) (Luncheon served on plane after departure.)
- ETA 4:00 PM - Arrival Dulles International Airport. (Go through Customs.)
(E.S.T.)

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