

in the series of battles which culminated in the total defeat of the Caithness men at Altimarlock, three miles from the town of Wick.

During the time of this Chief a robber on his way home from a creach in Strathearn was met at the south end of the Bridge of Dochart by Macnab who refused to allow him to pass through the Macnab Lands. The robber drew his sword and so furious was his attack that Macnab was obliged to give way before him; but Donald Mandach Macnab in the Sliochd of Kinnell taking his chief's place forced the robber to surrender his sword and give up his booty. The creach thus recovered was restored to the plundered victims in Strathearn.

Among the Government documents of 1678 is a "list of the names of the Heads and branches of families that are to come to Inverlochy and give bond to the Commissioners of Council betwixt and on the twenty day of November next," and first on the list is Archibald MacNab of Aucharn; 3rd on the list is Finlay M'Nab of Innis Ewen, and 4th last on the list is James M'Nab in the Kirkton of Strathfillan. It was probably about that time that a robber who lurked among the rocks at the head of Glenogle and preyed upon unwary travellers was met and slain by a member of the Clan.

In 1714 (March 13-22) James MacNab was prosecuted for the slaughter of one MacHomish by the sword.

During the brief Campaign of the "Fifteen" the Earl of Breadalbane and his brother-in-law Macnab of Macnab remained at home, but their respective clans are reported to have been "out" for the House of Stewart. At that time the Jacobites had a large

permanent Camp in Strathfillan; and in 1719 a body of Highlanders from that Camp marched north to Glenshiel where they joined a party of Spanish troops and fought against the Government forces under General Whightman. The Highlanders claimed to have beaten the Government forces; but shortly afterwards the Spaniards, disheartened by their wild surroundings, were glad to surrender.

In 1724 General Wade moved through the Highlands making his roads and collecting the arms of the Clans. Next year he called upon the Macnabs to surrender their arms, but in this instance he had to content himself with a refusal.

Throughout the troubles of the "Forty-five" the Chief and his own immediate family were staunch supporters of the Government. John Macnab his eldest son fought as a Captain of the 42nd Regiment at Prestonpans where he was taken prisoner by the Jacobites and committed to Doune Castle for safe keeping.

The Clan at large under Alexander Macnab of Innishewen, Archibald Macnab of Acharn and Alan Macnab of Dundurn fought for the Stewarts. Donald MacNab, Brae Leing (sic), is the only Macnab whose name is given in the "Lists of Rebels" supplied to the Government by the Supervisors of Excise. He was a younger brother of Macnab of Innishewen. That other Macnabs were not named in the "Lists" is due to the fact that in those days Glendochart was beyond the reach of the Law and Excise. *By the time 1745, when M'Nabb was living in Augusta Co., Virginia*