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THE CLAN DONALD.



REV. A. MACDONALD, MINISTER OF KILLEARNAN.
REV. A. MACDONALD, MINISTER OF KILTARLITY.

THE CLAN DONALD

BY THE

REV. A. MACDONALD,

MINISTER OF KILLEARNAN,

AND THE

REV. A. MACDONALD,

MINISTER OF KILTARLITY.

v.3

VOL. III.

“The sovereignty of the Gael to the Clan Cholla,
It is right to proclaim it.”

Enberness:

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TO THE MEMORY

OF THE LATE

ADMIRAL SIR REGINALD MACDONALD

OF CLANRANALD, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.,

21ST IN DIRECT MALE DESCENT FROM SOMERLED, KING OF THE ISLES,
AND 15TH IN DESCENT FROM REGINALD (ELDEST SON OF JOHN,
LORD OF THE ISLES),

FOUNDER OF THE PRINCELY HOUSE OF CASTLETIRRIM, OF WHOSE RACE
AND NAME HE WAS THE UNDOUBTED CHIEF ; WHOSE CAREER
HAS ADDED FURTHER LUSTRE TO THE ANNALS OF AN
ILLUSTRIOUS LINE, AND IS CHERISHED BY EVERY
MEMBER OF THE CLAN OF WHICH HE WAS
SO BRIGHT AN ORNAMENT,

THIS CONCLUDING VOLUME

OF A WORK IN WHICH, WHILE HE LIVED, HE TOOK SO DEEP AN
INTEREST, IS WITH PROFOUND RESPECT

DEDICATED

BY

THE AUTHORS.

PREFACE.

IN issuing the third volume of this work, the authors are much concerned at the long delay that has occurred in its preparation, and they feel that an apology is due to their subscribers as well as to the general public who are interested in the subject. The protracted interval between Volumes II. and III. has been due to a variety of causes more or less connected with the extensive and complex character of the work, the numerous branches that sprang from the parent stock—many of them never before dealt with—and the many sources, public and private, from which they endeavoured to elicit authentic information. These and other causes tended to delay the appearance of the volume to an extent that was never anticipated by the authors. Though the volume is in the main genealogical, it is not entirely so. The first two chapters are taken up with the history of the House of Sleat, which the exigencies of space did not allow of being incorporated in Volume II. ; the third deals with the thorny question of the chiefship, and the fourth

takes up more or less exhaustively the social history of the clan from about the middle of the 16th century. The Volume also contains chapters on the Bards of the Clan and other outstanding Clansmen. The interest and attractiveness of the volume are greatly enhanced by a number of portraits and signatures of prominent clansmen. The authors acknowledge gratefully the kindness of many representatives of the various families in placing at their disposal original portraits and miniatures, and often taking much trouble in supplying reproductions of pictures which, from their character, were not adapted for removal. Among these may be mentioned the Right Honourable the Earl of Antrim, the Right Honourable the Lady Macdonald of the Isles, the Honourable Lady Macdonald of Clanranald, Mrs Macdonald of Sanda, Miss Macdonald (of Dalchosnie), Barnfield Hill, Southampton, Mrs Macdonald Stuart of Dalness, Mrs Head of Inverailort, Mrs Aylmer Morley, Angus Macdonald of Clanranald, J. R. M. Macdonald of Largie, Colonel John McDonnell of Kilmore, J. A. R. Macdonald of Balranald, Allan R. Macdonald (of Belfinlay), yr. of Waternish; Professor Arthur A. Macdonell of Lochgarry, Oxford; Dr Duncan Macdonald, Oban; Alexander Macdonell Stewart, Lynedoch Place, Edinburgh; Allan Macdonald, LL.D., Glenarm; and Andrew Macdonald, Sheriff-Clerk of Inverness-shire.

The authors also desire gratefully to acknowledge the assistance rendered by many members of the clan, and others, who placed family genealogies and relative records at their disposal, or otherwise helped in the preparation of this volume. In this connection they acknowledge their indebtedness to the Honourable Lady Macdonald of Clanranald, Miss Macdonald of Dalchosnie, Mrs Head of Inverailort (representative of Barisdale), Miss Josephine M. Macdonell, London, Miss Susan Martin of Glendale, Angus Macdonald of Clanranald, Captain William M. Macdonald, late of the Cameron Highlanders; the Rev. R. C. Macleod of Macleod, Admiral Robertson Macdonald of Kinlochmoidart, Colonel Martin Martin, Ostaig, Skye; Lachlan Macdonald of Skeabost, Dr Keith Norman Macdonald, Edinburgh; H. L. Macdonald of Dunach, Dr Duncan Macdonald, Oban; Allan R. Macdonald, yr. of Waternish; Allan Macdonald, LL.D., Glenarm; Graeme A. Maclaverty of Chanting Hall; the Hon. William Macdonald, Senator for British Columbia in the Dominion Parliament of Canada; Rev. W. J. MacKain, Clifton; Mr Murray Rose; and the late Evander Maciver of Scourie.

In a work involving so much minute genealogical research, errors no doubt have unavoidably crept in; but these will be found to be few and of little importance.

The authors desire finally to record their grateful sense of the never-failing kindness and courtesy of Mr R. M. Grant, the Manager of the *Northern Chronicle*, while the volume was passing through the press.

December, 1904.

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THE CLAN DONALD.



CHAPTER I.

THE MACDONALDS OF SLEAT.

Hugh the founder.—Invasion of Orkney. — Charter from Earl of Ross.—Hugh and the forfeiture of the Lord of the Isles.—Grant of Superiorities. — Barony of Troternish -- Hugh's Charter of Confirmation.—His death.—John Hucheson succeeds. — Scatters the patrimony. — Royal Charters to Macleods. — Sinister influences. — John resigns Sleat and North Uist.—His death.—Donald Gallach succeeds to the Chiefship. — The Chief's brothers. — Black Archibald.—Murders of Donald Herrach and Donald Gallach.—Archibald as pirate.—Angus Collach in North Uist. — His death.—Death of Angus Dubh.—Donald Gruamach and Ranald MacDonald Herrach.—Death of Black Archibald.—Donald assumes chiefship.—Bond with Cawdor.—Alliance with Mackintosh.—Expels Macleods from Troternish.—Is summoned to Edinburgh and submits.—Death of Donald Gruamach.—Donald Gorme.—Donald Gormeson.—Archibald the Clerk's tutorship.—Donald Gormeson in Lewis and England.—Tack of North Uist.—Charter of Troternish to William Macieod of Dunvegan.—Archibald the Clerk signs Commission for Donald Dubh.—His death.—Grant of Troternish bailiary to Argyll.—Charge against Donald Gormeson by Kintail.—Commission of fire and sword against Sleat.—His attitude towards the Crown. — Adopts Reformed tenets. — Claims

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THE Macdonalds of Sleat are descended from Hugh, younger son of Alexander, Earl of Ross and Lord of the Isles, whence the tribal name of the family is Clann Uisdein. The first notice we have of Hugh is contained in the traditional histories of MacVurich and Hugh Macdonald. We are told by the Sleat Seanachie, who goes more into detail, that Hugh, accompanied by William Macleod of Harris and the young gentlemen of the Isles, went on a piratical expedition to Orkney. The Orcadians, who seem to have had notice of the impending invasion, encamped

on a certain promontory on which the foe was expected to disembark, and where they hoped to defeat them on their attempting to land. The Western Islesmen, like skilful strategists, adopted different tactics from those expected or desired. Observing another promontory separated from the defending host by an arm of the sea, Hugh landed his men there, and marshalled them in order before the Orcadians could change their position and manage to attack. The Earl of Orkney, on coming up with the invaders, attacked them with great fury, but the onset was repulsed with much loss to the defenders, who were compelled to retreat, the Earl himself being among the slain. Hugh proceeded to ravish the country, and carried off much booty.¹ On his return, he landed at Caithness, and became the guest of a prominent member of the Clan Gunn, who was at the time the Crouner of that region, and with whose daughter the young Islesman formed a matrimonial alliance. By this lady he had a son, afterwards known as Domhnall Gallach, on account of his connection with Caithness, which, by reason of its Norse population, was of old and still is in the Gaelic language called Gallabh, that is, the land of the stranger. At the time of his invasion of Orkney, which took place in 1460, it does not appear that Hugh possessed a feudal title to any of the lands which were afterwards in the ownership of his family. As a matter of fact, we find that in 1463 the Earl of Ross gives a grant of the 28 merklands of Sleat to Celestine, Hugh's older brother, in addition to extensive estates which he had given him the previous year

¹ Hugh Macdonald MS. in Coll. de Reb. Alb. MacYurich in *Reiq. Celt.*, p. 213.

on the West of Ross. To both these grants the Royal confirmation was given on 21st August, 1464. In 1469 Hugh received from his brother, the Earl of Ross, a grant of lands which at once gave him a leading position among the barons of the Isles. This grant consisted of the 30 merklands of Skeirhough in South Uist, the 12 merklands of Benbecula, and the merkland of Gergryminis, also in Benbecula; the 2 merklands of Scolpig, the 4 merklands of Tallowmartin, the 6 merklands of Orinsay, the half merkland of Wanylis, all lying in North Uist; also the 28 merklands of Sleat—all these lands forming part of the lordship of the Isles. Hugh was to hold these lands of the Earl of Ross, and they were entailed on his heirs male, lawfully or unlawfully begotten or to be begotten, between him and Fynvola, daughter of Alexander Macdonald of Ardnamurchan, all of whom failing, to the heirs male of Hugh and any other woman chosen by the advice of the Earl's Council or relations.¹ If the MacVurich Seanachie is correct in saying that Celestine died in 1472, then it is apparent that he must have resigned the lands of Sleat in his brother's favour before 1469, though of this there is no trace in the State Records of the age. The earliest residence connected with the barony of Sleat in occupation of the Clann Uisdein was the fortalice of Dunskaich, lying on the Sound of Sleat, and a place of considerable strength.

“Hucheon of the Ilis of Slet” appears as one of the Council of the Earl of Ross in February 1474-5, probably in succession to Celestine, who was by this time dead,² and we gather that he took a prominent part in the proceedings that led to the forfeiture of

¹ The Great Seal. ² Act. Dom. Con.

the Earldom in 1476. The fact has been hitherto overlooked by historical writers, but we find that Hugh of Sleat greatly facilitated the action of George, Earl of Huntly, in securing the surrender of the Earl of Ross. He did this, we are told, by "the expulsion of oure said rebellis and optening of oure Castle of Dingwall." This was apparently in antagonism to his brother John, but in the desperate position of affairs it may have been the best service he could render. As a reward for his conduct the King promised Hugh a grant of "twenty pundis worth of our landis liand in competent places in the north partis of our realme and infest him heretably therein be charter and seasing before the feast of Witsonday and attour we sall gev deliuer and pay to the said George fifty merkis and the said Hucheon ten pundis of silver," &c. This was given under His Majesty's Privy Seal at Edinburgh, 23rd October, 1476.¹ We find Hugh in Edinburgh the same year at the drawing up of letters of agreement between Duncan Mackintosh and Sir Alexander Dunbar, in which he is described as brother of the Lord of the Isles.

Whether Hugh ever got the 20 pounds worth of land which was promised him by the King we have been unable to ascertain. There is a tradition which appears persistently in Hugh Macdonald's MS. that the early barons of Sleat claimed the lands of Kishorn and Lochbroom on the West of Ross. These lands became the property of Celestine by charter from the Earl of Ross in 1462, and it is possible that Hugh held them, or part of them, as the reward of his services either directly from the Crown or as the vassal of the chiefs of Lochalsh.

¹ Gordon Papers.

Besides the lands granted him by the Earl of Ross, Hugh appears to have received from him the superiority of lands in South Uist, Arisaig, and Morar. Yet while we find him in 1495, on the fall of the Lordship of the Isles, confirmed in the grant of 1469, of the grant of superiority we do not find any confirmation, though it remained in the family for many generations.

The barony of Troternish, though claimed, and actually possessed by Hugh's descendants, does not appear to have belonged to him by any feudal title. It is interesting, however, to notice that in the recently discovered charter by Angus Og, son of John, last Lord of the Isles, to the monks of Iona in 1482 (reproduced in Vol. II. of Clan Donald), Angus is styled "Master of the Isles and Lord of Troternish." Angus died in 1490, and the family of Sleat, after the final forfeiture of the Island lordship, claimed with much show of right to be the heirs of his property and position by asserting and finally vindicating their right to the barony of Troternish.

The lordship of the Isles was finally forfeited in 1493, and vested in the Crown, and Hugh, in order to secure his lands, obtained in 1495 a royal confirmation of the grant bestowed on him by the Earl of Ross in 1469.¹ Hugh would, by this time, have been advanced in life, and his son John appears the same year that the confirmation was granted, giving his submission to the King at the Castle of Mingary. Hugh died in 1498, and was buried at Sand, in North Uist. He was succeeded by his oldest son, who appears in contemporary records as "John Hucheonson." His career as Chief of Sleat was brief and inglorious. Having apparently no heirs of his

¹ Reg. Mag. Sig.

own body, the chief aim and purpose of his life seems to have been to alienate the patrimony of his house from the just and lawful successors. The very year of his succession he resigned lands and superiorities, inherited from his father, to the Crown. The lands of Kendess, Gergryminis, the 21 merklands of Eigg, and the 24 merklands of Arisaig were immediately after this resignation bestowed upon Ranald Bane Allanson of Clanranald in two separate charters, while the merklands of Benbecula, Eigg, Arisaig, and the 12 merklands of Moror were bestowed upon Angus Reochson of the Clanranald family.¹ We also find the lands of Troternish dealt with by royal charters after Hugh's death, but there is nothing to show that they formed part of the territory resigned by his successor. In June, 1498, the King and his Council being in the town of Stirling, granted to Alexander Macleod of Dunvegan—known in his day as Alastair Crotach—along with many other lands in Harris and Skye, two unciates of the barony of Troternish with the office of bairiary of the whole lands thereof. In October of the same year the King granted to Torquil Macleod of Lewis and to his heirs by Catherine Campbell, sister of Archibald, Earl of Argyll, the very same office of bairiary of Troternish which in the previous June he had granted to his namesake of the Siol Tormoid with 4 merks of the Terunga of Duntulm and 4 merks of Airdmhiceolan.²

The extraordinary facility with which charters for the same lands and offices were thus given to different individuals within a limited period of time seems to suggest that anyone who came with a

¹ Clan Donald, vol. II., p. 238.

² Dunvegan Charter Chest.

plausible story, with *prima facie* evidence of its truth, to the King, with, perhaps, a bribe to the leading Councillors, would have a good chance of obtaining a sheep-skin right. The number of charters given of lands in the Highlands, and particularly in Clan Donald territory, which proved utterly valueless because of the impossibility of taking sasine and receiving infeftment, seems to suggest that sinister influences must have often been at work. Many such instruments of tenure were granted during the minority of the Stewart Kings in the 15th and 16th centuries, and we are by no means surprised to find James IV., on attaining to his majority, revoking in 1498 all the charters given during the period of his non-age, including the whole of them, righteous and unrighteous, in a common condemnation. Returning to John Huchesonson, we find him on the 23rd August, 1505, resigning the lands of Sleat and North Uist, with the Castle and fortalice of Dunskaich, to Ranald Allanson of Island Begrim. The reason for this wholesale impoverishment of his race is not easy to guess, but it has very naturally been conjectured that there was little love lost between himself and his half-brothers, whom he thus desired to rob of their lawful patrimony. Doubtless much of the territory resigned by John consisted of superiorities of lands of which his ownership was more nominal than real. But the abandonment of Sleat and North Uist must be viewed, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, as betokening a craven spirit with little regard for the honour of his house. As a matter of fact, the proceedings by which they were alienated seem entirely incompetent. John, Earl of Ross, entailed these lands of Skeirhough,

Benbecula, North Uist, and Sleat upon Hugh's heirs whatsoever, legitimate or the reverse, and whatever view may be taken of the legitimacy of John's brothers—a point to be considered hereafter—the terms of the charter were sufficiently wide to cover all possible contingencies. Hugh's charter afterwards received a royal confirmation, and no subsequent events occurred to disturb its validity or force. It was on this charter that Hugh's descendants continued to insist upon their rights, and as no forfeiture had taken place, John's resignation and the Crown confirmation to Clanranald might well be regarded as irregular. Even the Crown cannot legalize an illegal act, and Hugh's charter and confirmation maintained their validity in the face of all other instruments that were or could be devised. On the death of John Hucheson, which is said to have occurred without issue, the Chiefship of the Clan Uisdein, and the legal ownership of the estates, vested in Donald Gallach, the second son of Hugh of Sleat. Owing, however, to the manner in which the family inheritance had been disposed of by his predecessor, this Chief's name has no place in those public records which detail the tenure of lands, and our entire information regarding him is based upon tradition. The first notice we have of him is at the battle of Bloody Bay in 1484, where, according to the historian of Sleat, he fought on the side of Angus Og, Master of the Isles, and against his father, John, Lord of the Isles. Though his title to his father's estates was largely discounted by John's action, he and his brothers, some of whom were of a turbulent and ferocious disposition, managed to retain actual possession of their patrimony both in Skye and Uist.

The interest of Clan Uisdein history at this period centres largely, not in the relation of that tribe to other claimants to their inheritance, but in those domestic broils, conspiracies, and assassinations which have cast so terrible a stain upon the early annals of Sleat. Donald Gallach resided in the Castle of Dunskaich, in the barony of Sleat, where, notwithstanding Clanranald parchment, he exercised the powers of a great Highland Chief. His father had several other sons, of whom some notice must now be taken, as they were involved in proceedings which bulk largely in the history of Clan Uisdein in the early part of the 16th century. One of these was Donald Herrach, or Donald of Harris, so called from the fact that his mother was a daughter of Macleod of Harris, where Donald probably passed a portion of his early life. There was another, known as Angus Collach, whose mother was the daughter of Maclean of Coll. Another, whose name was Archibald, was the son of a daughter of Torquil Macleod of the Lewis, and one of the name of Angus Dubh was by a daughter of Maurice Vicar of South Uist. In the continuation of Hugh Macdonald's MS., as yet unpublished, there is the following reference to Donald Gallach, the chief, and some of the other sons of Hugh:—"Donald Gallich was a moderate man, inclined to peace, black haired and fair skinned, and lived in the time of King James III. and IV. He divided all his lands and possessions with his brother, Donald Harrich, when he arrived at his majority, by giving him North Uist, the upper Davach of Sleat, and the Davach of Dunskaich, with four Davachs in west side of Trotternish, and kept the rest of the lands and estate of Lochbroom to himself. Two of their brethren were allotted

particularly for their patrimony for each of them. Donald Gallach was to provide for Archibald and for Angus Collach, Donald Herrach was to provide for John and Angus Du." We have here the unconfirmed tradition that the Sleat family possessed lands on the west of Ross and in the region of Lochbroom, but for the accuracy of the statement it is, of course, impossible to vouch in the absence of more reliable authorities. There seems to be still less foundation for the assertion that Donald Herrach possessed lands in Skye, as both history and tradition connect the Clan Domhnuill Herraich with North Uist exclusively. That Donald Gallach made provision for John, the son of Hugh, who was dead by the time the former became head of the house, is, of course, absurd.

Archibald, the son of Hugh, known as Gilleasbuig Dubh or Black Archibald, appears to have been discontented with the provision made for him out of the family inheritance, and the flame of discontent was fanned by his foster father, Mackinnon, who taunted him by saying that the whole of his father's estate was divided between the son of the Crouner of Caithness's daughter and the son of Macleod's daughter. We have this on the testimony of the traditional historian, who further states, what later events were to confirm, that from that day Archibald, the son of Hugh, whose soul was as dark as his complexion, resolved to put both Donald Gallach and Donald Herrach to death. The dreadful resolution was ere long put in force. His two half-brothers, Angus Collach and Angus Dubh, were instruments ready to his hand for carrying out the inhuman and unnatural scheme, and he promised that if they aided him he would greatly increase their patrimony.

The circumstances attendant on the murder of Donald Herrach may be more appropriately detailed in connection with the cadet family of Griminish and Balranald. Suffice it to say here that Archibald, Angus Dubh, and Angus Collach compassed his murder on the Inch of Loch Scolpig in a barbarous and revolting manner.

Archibald having carried through one part of his desperate resolve went from Uist to Skye for the purpose of completing it. On his arrival at Dunskaich, the chief—Donald Gallach—was delighted to see him, and after dinner brought him out to see a galley that he had on the stocks, and wherewith he had purposed to pay him a visit in Uist as soon as it should be ready. After a careful inspection of the boat, Archibald bent down to examine the stern, and observed to his brother that there was one faulty plank at least in the galley, namely, the keel plank. Surprised that such should be the case, Donald bent down to satisfy himself as to the correctness of the observation, when Archibald drew his dagger and stabbed him in the back. The blow was not immediately fatal. Donald fell, but had time to remonstrate with his brother as to the fiendish atrocity of his conduct. The latter stared for a moment at his victim, dropped his weapon, fell on his knees, and, struck with remorse, poured out his lamentations, regrets, and self-reproaches, and would give the world that the deed was not done. Seeing this, the dying man begged of him to spare his son, who was a mere boy, and the murderer assured him in the most earnest manner that he would rear him with the same care as if he were his own son. Singular to say, this promise appears to have been kept. Archibald, who, though married,

had no family of his own, lived in the island of Oronsay, in North Uist, and brought up the sons of the two murdered brothers, Donald Gruamach, the son of Donald Gallach, the heir to the chiefship and patrimony of the House of Sleat, and his cousin Ranald, the son of Donald Herrach, as if they were his own offspring.¹ He was evidently satisfied in having the control of the Clan and the possessions of the family, and not having a son of his own was content that in due time his nephews should enter into their kingdom. Not long after the double tragedy, which seems to have taken place in 1506, Uist appears to have become too hot for the blood-stained Archibald, and he was forced by Ronald Bane, the laird of Moydart, to betake himself to the Southern Hebrides, where he joined a band of pirates, and was for about three years engaged in the congenial employment of robbery on the high seas. Archibald did not possess the honour which is said to exist among thieves, for at the last he won the favour of the Government by rounding on his partners in crime, John Mor and Alister Bearnich, of the Clan Allister of Kintyre, taking them by surprise and handing them into custody. After this he returned to the Clan Uisdein country, assumed the leadership of the Clan, and obtained the bailiary of Troternish, all with the consent of the Government, who seemed to have winked at his previous enormities. He was acting in this capacity in 1510.²

During the period of Archibald's piratical career, the history of Clan Uisdein in Uist is a tale of violence and lawlessness. Angus Collach, the son of Hugh, who had a hand in the murder of Donald Herrach, paid, according to the Sleat Seanachie, a

¹ Long Island tradition.

² Privy Seal.

notable visit to the Island of North Uist—a visit which proved to be his last. This hero travelled in state, taking a considerable number of followers in his train. Sunday coming round, Angus and his “tail” attended divine service in the Parish Church of Saint Mary’s, though the sequel does not suggest the possession of profound piety. Donald Macdonald of Balranald, a gentleman of the Clan Gorraidh, was at the time from home, but his wife, a lady of the Clanranald family, was present in Church. Angus Collach, meeting her after service, proposed that he and his followers should partake of the hospitality of Balranald for that night, as it was in the near vicinity of the Church. This was cheerfully agreed to, but when other proposals inconsistent with the marriage vow were made by Angus, the lady of Balranald had, in the first instance, to dissemble, and afterwards contrive by stratagem to make her escape to her friends in South Uist. The result was that 60 men were sent to North Uist under Donald MacRanald, who collected a further large contingent of the Siol Ghorraidh, with whom he surprised Angus Collach at Kirkibost, killed 18 of his men, and took himself prisoner. Angus was sent to Clanranald in South Uist, where he was tied up in a sack and cast into the sea. His remains afterwards turned up on the shore at Carinish, where also they were buried. Such was the violent end of a lawless life. Angus Dubh, another son of Hugh of Sleat, seems to have been involved in the irregularities of his brother, and was about the same time apprehended by Clanranald, and kept for a long time in close custody. One day he was let out of ward, and permitted by his guards to run on the Strand of Askernish, in

South Uist, to see if he could do so as swiftly as before his incarceration. Angus finding that his fleetness of foot was almost unimpaired, attempted to outrun his keepers, who closely pursued him, and one of them hitting him on the leg with an arrow, and the wound being considered incurable, he was put to the sword.

By this time almost all the sons of Hugh of Sleat have come to a violent end, and as the years are passing, the dark shadow of retribution is falling deeper and darker on the first villain of the Clan Uisdein tragedy, the treacherous and unnatural Gilleasbuig Dubh. Soon after his return, we find him taking a terrible revenge upon the descendants of Godfrey, who were concerned in the capture and punishment of Angus Collach, by putting a large number of them to death, but Nemesis was no less surely drawing nearer to himself, and was destined in the end to overtake him, however slow and deliberate its tread.

The story of the events that led up to the final catastrophe in the life of the Captain of the Clan Uisdein is told with very circumstantial detail by the Sleat Seanachie. According to this authority, Donald Gruamach, son of Donald Gallach, was at the time of his coming of age resident in the house of the Earl of Murray, and his uncle Archibald sent for himself and his cousin Ranald, son of the murdered Donald Herrach, to go to see him in Uist. Another traditional account culled from the best Seanachies in Skye and Uist between 40 and 50 years ago, and which appears to us the more reliable of the two, states that the two young men were all along under their uncle's guardianship, and as they both approached manhood occasionally dis-

played slight symptoms of disaffection towards their uncle—symptoms which were perceptible only to Archibald's wife—he himself being so far put off his guard by their uniform gentleness and obedience. It was a beautiful day in summer, and Gilleasbuig and his nephews, with their crew of Gilliemores, were on a hunting expedition in the hills called Lea, which lie to the south of Lochmaddy. While their attendants were beating up the hill, the Captain of Clan Uisdein and his young kinsmen were stationed at the pass between the two Lea hills called “Bealach a Sgail,” waiting until the game should be driven through. Overpowered by the heat of the day, Gilleasbuig Dubh stretched himself on the heath, and fell fast asleep. This sleep was to be his last. His two nephews immediately planned his destruction, and the question was who would be the executioner. Donald Gruamach appears to have had scruples against having a hand in the deed, but on Ronald consenting to undertake it, he is reported to have spoken these words—“Dean, dean, agus cuimhnuich m' athair-sa agus t' athair fein” (Do, do, and remember my father and your own). The blow was struck with fatal effect, and this man of blood paid the penalty of his crimes by death, while tradition loves to record that on the spot where his blood flowed out neither grass nor heather ever grew. Such was the detestation in which not only his fellow-men but even inanimate creation held the memory of *Gilleasbuig Dubh*.

On his uncle's death, which probably took place about 1515-20, Donald Gruamach, who was probably now of age, assumed the leadership of the Clan Uisdein as the third chief of his line. We do not find much of his history in the State Records,

but it is clear that he did a great deal by his bravery and force of character to raise the status and repair the fortunes of his house. He had a difficult part to play in view of unfriendliness in high places, and no doubt the "grimness" from which he derived his name stood him in good stead in those troublous times. On 3rd July, 1521, "Donald McDorald Gallych of Dunscayth" entered into a Bond of manrent with Sir John Campbell of Cawdor "to be commyn man and servand to ane honorabyll man Sir John Campbell &c. Kuycht both meself and my broder and John McKorkyll Mcloid &c. signed with my hand at the pen at Castle Mear." The following year Colin, Earl of Argyll, assigned to his brother, John Campbell of Cawdor, a Bond of Manrent which had been given to the Earl by "Donald Gromach McDonald Gallach and Alexander McAllan Mcroyrie." This assignation was signed at Inveraray, but the particular day and month are blank.

The year 1523 seems to have been a somewhat eventful one in the life of Donald Gruamach. His Bond of Manrent to Cawdor bound him to the service of that chief, and this appears to have led him into courses which do not reflect lustre on his memory. The Chief of Sleat seems to have followed Cawdor in the campaign of the Duke of Albany against England in 1523, which had a somewhat inconclusive and inglorious termination, for we find him among a number of notabilities, who, along with Cawdor, received a remission for quitting the field, or, as it is called in the Act of Remission, "le hame seekin" while engaged in the siege of Wark Castle. It was probably while on their way home from the borders that Sir John Campbell of Cawdor and his accomplices, among whom was the Chief of Sleat,

assassinated Lauchlan Cattanach of Duart, in the burgh of Edinburgh.¹ For these and other offences Donald Gruamach received a remission in Edinburgh on the 15th December, 1523. In 1524 he entered into an important alliance with the Chief of Mackintosh, and in 1527 he formed a bond of a similar nature with Mackintosh, Munro, Foulis, Rose of Kilravock, the inevitable Cawdor of course heading the list.² Donald Gruamach authorises his sign manual to be adhibited as "Donal I Iis with my hand at the pen." These various Bonds of Manrent and alliances in which Donald Gruamach was concerned with mainland chiefs not in his near neighbourhood, show that his support and co-operation were greatly prized, and that the Clan Uisdein, though technically "broken," were a powerful and influential community to be seriously reckoned with, and whose assistance was greatly prized in those unsettled times. Donald Gruamach received considerable aid from his half-brother, John Mac-Torquil, Chief of the Clan Macleod of Lewis, in his efforts to vindicate his rights, and in 1528 their joint forces were successful in expelling Macleod of Dunvegan and his vassals from the Barony of Troternish. In return for this the Chief of Sleat afforded valuable aid to the Chief of the Clan Torquil in obtaining effective possession of Lewis.

Macleod of Dunvegan naturally objected to being driven out of Troternish, and at his instance a summons was issued that same year by the Council against both the offending chiefs for this wrongous ejection. As the disturbances in the Isles continued to increase instead of diminishing, the Privy Council

¹ Clan Donald, vol. I., pp. 336-7.

² Thanes of Cawdor.

in 1530 ordered the tenants of the Isles, and prominently among them Donald Gruamach and Macleod of Dunvegan, to appear before the King on 24th May, 1530, to commune with him for the good rule of the Isles. In the course of the same month these two chiefs and seven others of the principal island chiefs sent an offer of submission to the King, who granted them a protection against the Earl of Argyll, provided they came to Edinburgh, or wherever the King held his Court for the time, before the 30th June, and remain as long as the King required their attendance, the protection to last 20 days after their departure on their way home.¹ In the following year both the chiefs and Ewen Mackinnon of Strathardill were frequently cited before Parliament, but failed to appear. After 1530 Donald Gruamach's career seems to have been peaceful and uneventful—at anyrate we do not again find his name appearing in any of the State records of the time until his death, which appears to have taken place in 1537.

Donald Gruamach was succeeded in the chiefship of Clan Uisdein by his son, Donald Gorme, whose brief but brilliant career was terminated by his death at the siege of Islandonan Castle. This having been already recorded in the first Volume of our History obviates the necessity of dealing with it in the present chapter. Donald Gorme was succeeded in the chiefship of his clan by his son Donald, who was a child at his father's death, and who always appears in subsequent historical notices as Donald Gormeson. The leadership of the Clan Uisdein during the minority of its young chief devolved upon his grand-uncle Archibald, surnamed the Clerk, son of Donald Gallach. This Archibald—

¹ Acts of Lords of Council.

in view of his designation—must have received training qualifying him for holy orders, but *Gilleasbuig Cléireach* does not appear to have exulted in his attainments when he exchanged the pastoral staff for the sword, for he allows his name to appear in the list of Donald Dubh's barons as signing like the rest with his "hand at the pen," always an avowal of illiteracy. According to the traditional historian of Sleat, a strong effort was made by the Privy Council to get hold of the person of the young Chief of Sleat. In view of his near kinship to the Lords of the Isles, and his father's pretensions to the forfeited dignity, as well as in view of subsequent events, the seanachie's statement has the stamp of credibility. He further informs us that the young chief was first of all conveyed for safety to his uncle, Roderick Macleod of the Lewis, when for greater security he was for a while kept in a fortified island named Barvisaig, lying to the west of Lewis. Afterwards his uncle, Gillesbuig Clerach, took him to England, where he lived for some years at the English Court, enjoying the protection and apparently the hospitality of Queen Mary,¹ and for this reason he was in later life known among his countrymen as Donald Gorme Sassenach. Archibald the Clerk was evidently recognised by the Government as the representative of the family of Sleat, for in 1540, the first year of his tutorship, we find the whole of the island of North Uist, amounting to 45 merklands, exclusive of the Church lands, let to Archibald on a lease of five years for a yearly rent of 66 pounds. There is evidence in 1542 that Archibald the Clerk made his annual payments. We have also notice of an inter-

¹ *Vide* Clan Donald, vol. II., p. 760.

esting and somewhat remarkable fact to which allusion is made in the Exchequer Rolls of 1542. It is stated that the whole Island of North Uist extends to 60 merklands, of which twelve belonged to the Church and the rest—48—to the King. Of these, however, it was observed that two merklands were destroyed by the inroads of the sea, thus leaving 46 merklands claimed by the Crown.

In 1542 a charter is given by James V. to Alexander Macleod of Dunvegan in liferent, and to William Macleod in fee, of the lands of Troternish, Sleat, and North Uist, for good, faithful, and free service. The reasons for the grant it is impossible to fathom, for during the previous two years it does not seem that the Chief of Dunvegan was in any greater political favour than the rest of the Hebridean chiefs—in fact, he shared their captivity in 1540, the year of the King's voyage round the Western Isles—an occasion on which the Captain of Clan Uisdein was allowed his freedom. The charter was never followed by infestment, and the King's death shortly after it was given rendered it still further inoperative. In 1545 the Captain of Clan Uisdein appears as signatory to the Commission granted by the Barons of the Isles to the two Commissioners who were to treat on behalf of Donald Dubh with the English King. From this date we lose sight of Archibald the Clerk, who, according to the Seanachie of Sleat, was murdered by his own nephew, John Og, son of Donald Gruamach. We still further gather from the unpublished portion of Hugh Macdonald's MS. that John Og had before then been appointed by the Clan Uisdein tribe to the tutorship of the young chief of Sleat, as the Clerk must have by that time been advanced in

years and unable to lead the clan in battle. John Oge probably acted *in loco tutoris* until Donald Gormeson came of age.

We are not aware of the year when the young chief attained to his majority, or whether he was still a minor in 1552, when a grant of the bailiary of Uist, Troternish, and Sleat to Archibald, Earl of Argyll, was subscribed by Queen Mary. The first notice we have of Donald Gormeson in history is in 1553, when Mackenzie of Kintail charges the Government "not to suffer McGorme ane broken Hielandman to tak ony tymber furth of his boundis for making of largfaddis."¹ From this and other sources we gather that the feud between the family of Sleat and the Mackenzies, in which the late chief lost his life, was still unabated.

For some time prior to 1554, the factions in the State were a source of great weakness to the Scottish executive, and disorder and anarchy prevailed to an unusual extent in the Highlands. In that year, however, the Queen Dowager took the reins of government with a strong hand, and steps were taken for the restoration of peace and order. The Privy Council ordained that the Queen's lieutenants, Argyll and Huntly, in their respective districts, should pass with fire and sword to the utter extermination, among others, of Donald Gormeson and Macleod of Lewis and their associates who had failed to present hostages for their good behaviour. Donald Gormeson appears to have submitted to the Government shortly after this, and for a period of eight years acted the part of a peaceable subject. Towards the end of these years, however, we find himself and his clansmen at variance with the

¹ *Compta Thesaurie Scotie.*

Macleans of Duart, for in 1562 he and James McConnel, his uncle, Donald McGillespick Chlerich, Angus McDonald Herraich, and others, received a remission from Queen Mary for fire-raising, her-shippis, and slaughter committed in the Maclean territories of Mull, Coll, and Tiree. The nature and causes of the quarrel leading to these outrages do not appear to be known, unless they were connected with the quarrel of the Clan Iain Mhoir with Duart regarding the Rhinnis of Isla, which seems to have broken out about this time.

In 1565 the Earl of Argyll and vassals were involved in the rebellion of the Duke of Chatelherault and the Earl of Murray as regards the proposed marriage of the Queen and Henry Lord Daruley. Commission was given to the Earl of Athole to proceed against the rebels, and Donald Gorneson was among the chiefs who took an active part in quelling the insurrection. Though the Chief of Sleat on this occasion stood by the party of the Queen, he appears to have adopted the tenets of the Reformation, and was of much service to the party of James VI. during the Regency of Murray and Lennox. He became a great favourite with these two noblemen, and obtained from each of them a promise that when any lands in his neighbourhood happened to fall into the King's hands through forfeiture, he should obtain a grant of them.

In 1566 there arose a somewhat peculiar episode in the history of the Chief of Sleat. In that year he advanced a claim to the patrimony of the Macleods of Lewis, a claim which arose out of a curious page in the history of the Siol Torquil, and must now be briefly referred to. Roderick Macleod of Lewis was first married to Janet, daughter of John Mackenzie

of Kintail. The supposed issue of this marriage was Torquil Conanach, so called from his residence among his maternal relations in the region of Strathconan. This Torquil Conanach was, however, disowned and disinherited by his father, on the ground of the infidelity of his wife, that is Torquil's mother. Roderick Macleod of Lewis consequently divorced his first wife, and married Barbara Stewart, by whom he had another son Torquil, designated "Oighre" or heir, to distinguish him from Torquil Conanach. That the Chief of the Clan Torquil had good grounds for his action there cannot be the shadow of a doubt. On the 22nd August, 1566, a declaration was made before Patrick Miller, notary public, by Sir Patrick McMaster Martin, parson of Barvas, to the effect that "Huchon Breve of Lewis" confessed on his death-bed to his being the father of Torquil Conanach. In 1566, the very year of this strange disclosure, Torquil Oighre, the rightful heir, was drowned at sea on the way from Lewis to Troternish, and Donald Gormeson, as nearest heir through his mother, the heiress of "John MacTorquil Macleod," advanced his claim to the succession, in which, apparently, he was not opposed. Donald Gormeson's territorial ambitions were destined to be disappointed. The baron of Lewis was not to be thwarted as to a successor through an heir of his own body, and his second wife dying, he married as his third wife a sister of Lachlan Maclean of Duart, by whom he left Torquil Dubh to contend with Torquil Conanach in future years for the possession of his father's estate.

During all these years Macleod of Dunvegan had been—so far as recent charters could constitute a right—the legal holder of the Clan Uisdein lands,

though the Macdonalds enjoyed possession, which is nine points of the law. This anomalous state of matters seemed in a fair way of being remedied in 1567, when Donald Gormeson entered into a contract with the Earl of Argyll for the purpose of acquiring legal titles to his estates. The contract was, in brief, as follows :—(1) The Earl of Argyll was to get himself infested in the lands of Troternish, Sleat, and N. Uist ; (2) he is for various good causes, particularly for future service, to make Donald Gormeson and his heirs vassals in these lands, they paying him a penny more duty than the Earl was to pay to the Crown ; (3) Donald was to pay 1000 merks to the Earl as soon as he should be received as the Earl's vassal, with 500 merks additional to form part of the dowry of Mary Macleod, granddaughter and heiress of line of Alexander Macleod, to the gift of whose ward and marriage Alexander had acquired right ; (4) he is to deliver to the said Earl at the same time, under penalty of all the other proceedings being declared void and null, a bond of manrent and service from himself and his successors to the Earl and his successors in the most strict form and against all and sundry, the royal authority only excepted, and upon their failure to serve the said Earl with their whole force whenever they shall be required, all the provisions in their favour contained in the present contract shall become null ; (5) lastly, the said Donald is to concur with, assist, and defend Tormod Macleod, uncle of Mary, heir male of the family, when he shall be required to do so by the Earl. The contract is dated 4th March, 1566-7, but we have no evidence that the provisions were ever implemented,¹ though the document

¹ Gen. Reg. of Deeds IX., 20.

throws valuable light upon the favourable position occupied by the Chief of Sleat in the esteem of the powers that were.

Donald Gormeson appears to have been regarded in his day not only as the lineal descendant of the Lords of the Isles, but as the actual possessor of that dignity. In 1568 he joined Sorley Buy in his campaigns, and in the Calendar of State Papers he appears on more than one occasion as "Lord of the Oute Isles." The following year we find Donald Gormeson at feud with Colin Mackenzie of Kintail, the old enmity having doubtless been intensified by the connection of the Sleat family with the Macleods of Lewis, with whom the Mackenzies were at daggers drawn. The two Chiefs—Macdonald and Mackenzie—appeared before the Council at Perth, and the settlement of their quarrel was referred to the good offices of the Earl of Murray. They agreed to forgive each other and forget the past. Donald was to cause Rory McAllan, *alias* Nevynauch, to cease from molesting the Laird of Gairloch's lands; Mackenzie was ordained to cause Torquil Conanach to cease from molesting the lands of Donald.

In 1571-2 Donald Gormeson, who by his loyalty had risen high in the estimation of the King and the Protestant party, began to reap the fruits of his discretion. He had already promises of gifts of land that might fall vacant through forfeiture, and now further favours were bestowed. He received the patronage of the Bishopric of Ross, while out of the Bishopric of Aberdeen 1000 merks a year were voted to him, pending the fulfilment of the royal promise as to the bestowal of landed estates. On the 16th January, 1572, and at the Castle of Dunskaith, the Chief of Sleat entered into an obligation with the

Bishop of the Isles regarding arrears of teinds due by him to that dignitary, an obligation which afterwards devolved upon the guardian of his successor. This is the last notice recorded of Donald Gorme Sassenach, his death having taken place in 1573. The succeeding Chiefs, as well as the whole Clan Uisdein, owed much to his sagacity in having brought the prestige and prosperity of his house to a higher pitch than they had enjoyed since the days of Hugh, the first Baron of Sleat.

Donald Gormeson was succeeded by his oldest son, Donald Gorme Mor, who was a minor at his father's death. The young Chief was placed under the guardianship of James Macdonald Gruamach, his grand-uncle. This James Macdonald was styled of Castle Camus, and was known in his time as *Seumas a' Chaisteil*. He was the founder of the Kingsburgh family. In 1575, James, as the representative of the House of Sleat, subscribes an important obligation to the Bishop of the Isles respecting the payment of dues owing in the lands of North Uist, Sleat, and Troternish, that he had intromitted with since the death of Donald Gormeson.¹ This obligation to pay church dues proves, at least, that the family of Sleat, though technically unconfirmed in their estates by the Crown, were still regarded as the legal possessors. We gather from the tenor of this obligation that the granter—James Macdonald of Castle Camus and the Clan Gilleasbuig Clerich, the descendants of his uncle the clerk—had made a division of the lands belonging to the late Chief, and that the accounting for church dues was to date from his death down to the division referred to. The principle of the division can only be

¹ Coll. de Reb. Alb., p. 9.

gathered inferentially ; but it seems quite clear that the Gilleasbuig Clerach Sept were in occupation of Troternish, with Donald MacGilleasbuig as bailie of that region, while James Macdonald of Castle Camus held the bailiary of Sleat. How North Uist was held we cannot exactly say. It appears that the Bishop had suffered loss at the hands of John Og, son of James Macdonald, the tutor of Sleat, who in March of the previous year had broken the "blak boitt" belonging to the same, and the Bishop was to be satisfied and recompensed as to the damage thus inflicted.

In 1580 there is evidence that the intromitters with the teinds and other dues pertaining to the Bishopric of the Isles and the Abbey of Icolmkill were behind time in their payments—so much so that an Act of Council and Session was passed ordaining that a summons, which had already been issued more than once, should again be raised against the tutors of Donald Gorme—among others—that is to say, Donald and Hucheon MacGilleasbuig Clerach. Although the name of James Macdonald of Castle Camus does not appear in the list of defaulters, we must not infer that his intromissions were regularly conducted, for the following year he and the Clan Gilleasbuig tutors were declared rebels, put to the horn, and forfeited for failure to pay, and their escheit was granted to the Bishop of the Isles.

The fact that James Macdonald of Castle Camus, the tutor of Sleat after the death of Donald Gormeson, consented to divide his authority with the Clan 'Illeasbuig sept of Troternish, was an acknowledgment of the power and influence the latter possessed in that part of Clan Uisdein territory. This influence and prestige were of course largely owing to

the long period during which Archibald the Clerk exercised sway as the Captain of the Clan, in consequence of the long minority of Donald Gormeson. This, in addition to the fact that Archibald the Clerk was assassinated by John Og, son of Donald Gruamach, and that the reins of government passed to a large extent from the Clerk's family to another son of Donald Gruamach, necessarily embittered their mutual relations and sowed the seeds of discord which was prolific in future trouble.

We have seen that in 1581 the leading members of the Clan 'Illeasbuig—Donald, bailie of Troternish, and Hugh—had been put to the horn and denounced as rebels. By that time, however, Donald was dead, and Hugh was the leading surviving member of the sept. When Donald Gorme Mor steps on the scene in 1585 as the leader of his Clan—that probably being the year of his majority—Hugh also appears, and is then and for some time thereafter the evil genius of the House of Sleat. According to some of the authorities Hugh was the nephew of Donald Gorme Mor, and the younger son of Archibald the Clerk, son of Donald Gormeson. We cannot enter here into the full details of the genealogy, but it is clearly impossible that Donald Gorme Mor's nephew could in 1585, and several years previous, have been of an age to act the part that was played by *Uisdein Mac 'Illeasbuig Chleireich*, who must have been either the son or grandson of the original Archibald the Clerk, the son of Donald Gallach. In the latter case the designation *Mac 'Illeasbuig Chleireich* must have been simply a sept name or patronymic rather than a description of whose son he was. It is not, however, by any means impossible that the former supposition is correct.

The outlawry of Hugh which commenced in 1581 seems to have continued for several years. This might in other circumstances have been quite consistent with friendliness towards Donald Gorme Mor, but the unscrupulous and treacherous clansman seems to have inherited a rich legacy of hatred towards the descendants of Donald Gruamach, and no motives of loyalty to his Chief would prevent him from doing him as much injury as lay in his power.

In 1585 Donald Gorme of Sleat, being on his way to visit Angus MacDonal of Dunnyveg with a considerable retinue, was forced by contrary winds to take shelter in the Island of Jura, which was then divided between the Chief of Clan Iain Mhoir and Maclean of Duart. The portion of the island on which Donald Gorme and his men landed happened to be that which was owned by Maclean of Duart. Hugh Mac 'Illeasbuig, who seems to have been still under sentence of outlawry, and engaged in piratical excesses, had associated with him in these nefarious pursuits Angus Macdonald of Griminish, the head of the Clan Domhnuill Herraich. These two worthies evidently kept their eye upon the movements of the Chief of Sleat, and having like him been driven by stress of weather to land in a creek in his neighbourhood, they readily embraced the chance of doing him an injury by carrying off by night a number of cattle belonging to Maclean's vassals, and as soon as the weather moderated making for the open sea, correctly judging that their Chief would be blamed, and might probably be embroiled in a quarrel with Maclean for the perpetration of the outrage. Their expectations were not disappointed. In the course of the following night the warriors of Sleat were attacked by a large body of Macleans at a place

called *Inbhir-a-Chnuic bhric*, and it is said that 60 of them were slain, while the Chief only escaped captivity or death by the fortunate circumstance that he had slept on board his galley.¹ This was the beginning of a sanguinary and disastrous feud that lasted several years.

Donald Gorme Mor was deeply incensed at what appeared a gratuitous and unprovoked insult, and it is certain that he left nothing undone to inflict summary vengeance upon Maclean. The records of the time are neither definite nor reliable. All we know as to the earlier stages of the conflict is that the Macleans appear to have been reduced to great straits, and that in September, 1585, James VI. wrote Roderick Macleod of Dunvegan, earnestly requesting him to assist Maclean of Duart against the Clan Donald, who had done him much injury, and were threatening to do more. It was probably about this time also that Donald Gorme and several other Chiefs were summoned before the Privy Council to commune regarding the good rule and pacification of the Isles and Highlands under pain of rebellion.

On the 20th May, 1586, Donald Gorme Mor entered into a Bond of manrent and maintenance with the Earl of Huntly at Elgin, an arrangement which seems somewhat unintelligible in view of the fact that the Chief of Sleat was in the very middle of his feud with Maclean of Duart, and presumably not in the best favour with the Crown or Executive Government. The mission of Angus of Dunnyveg to Mull to effect an amicable understanding between the contending Chiefs of Sleat and Duart and the disastrous consequences that ensued have already

¹ Seanachie's History of the Macleans, p. 50.

been detailed in Volume II. of this work. The interest of these events for our present purpose consists in the fact that the Dunnyveg Chief, from being a sympathiser with, became an active helper to Donald Gorme. The quarrel of Sir Lauchlan Maclean of Duart with the Chiefs of Sleat and Dunnyveg united these two Chiefs in a common cause, and a strong confederacy of Western Clans was formed to support them. The two Macdonald Chiefs numbered among their auxiliaries the Clanranald, the Clanian of Ardnamurchan, the Macleods of Lewis, the Macneills of Gigha, the MacAllisters of Loup, the Macfies of Colonsay, and other minor septa. We find Donald Gorme and Angus of Dunnyveg also strengthening their position in the north of the Mainland Highlands by entering into a bond of alliance, offensive and defensive, with Lauchlan Macintosh of Dunachton, Captain of the Clan Chattan. The bond was drawn up at Inverness on the 30th May, 1587, and was directed specially against Mackenzie of Kintail and Rory Macleod of Harris, whose hostility was to be guarded against in the then condition of affairs.¹

The story of the war of vengeance conducted by Donald Gorme is much less clearly indicated in the records than the feud of Angus of Dunnyveg. It is no doubt referred to in great detail in the history of the Clan Maclean by *Seannachaidh*, and by other more recent historical writers, who have unquestioningly incorporated his tradition. Like all accounts, from a clan point of view, based upon unsupported tradition, the Maclean historian's account of these troubled years must be received with the greatest caution and reserve. The Chief of Sleat, accom-

¹ Charter Chest of Sleat.

panied with much unwillingness by his vassal, Maclean of Borreray, is said to have invaded the island of Mull, probably in the latter part of 1587-- and this in the face of a Privy Council prohibition against gathering in arms. In this invasion Donald Gorme and his allies appear to have scored the first successes at a place called Cranalich, but on the following day, at Leac Li, the Macdonald host is said to have been completely routed. Not long after this there was a fresh levy of the Macdonald confederacy, and a rendezvous was appointed to take place at a small island on the coast of Lorn and South of Kerrera named Bachca, being a convenient place of meeting between the Clan Donald, North and South. Maclean, on learning of these preparations for renewed hostilities, determined to assume the offensive on the very first opportunity. He summoned to his aid his own and other friendly clans, but still, according to the Maclean historian, there was a great disparity in point of numbers between the two sides, the Macdonald host numbering 2500, while Maclean's followers were only 1200. We are not disposed to deny the defeat of Donald Gorme on *a priori* grounds, even in the face of his numerical advantages ; but the circumstances as detailed by *seanachie* make rather heavy demands upon the historical imagination. We are told that Sir Lauchlan attacked the Macdonald warriors at the principal landing place of Bachca early in the morning, the archers driving them back with flights of arrows upon their interior defences at the centre of the island. Here the attack was pressed home with such vigour that 340 Macdonalds were killed, and many prisoners—including Donald Gorme himself—were captured, while the Macleans only lost

two men killed and one wounded! The 1800 Macdonalds who were not killed or captured managed to make their escape. All this is recorded with the utmost gravity by *seanachie*, who seems to think it the most natural thing in the world that a force of Macdonalds, twice the number of their opponents, should meekly submit to being massacred, captured, routed, without striking a blow in self-defence. Unfortunately, we have no means of testing the historian's fidelity to truth except the inherent absurdity of the tale, and the fact that there appears to be no record whatsoever in the muniments of the age verifying the imprisonment of Donald Gorme and several hundreds of his friends and vassals on this particular occasion.

The terrible feud between Donald Gorme and Sir Lauchlan Maclean, entirely the result of a misunderstanding, seems to have terminated in 1589. In that year the Chief of Sleat, his brothers Archibald and Alexander, his grand uncle and former guardian, James Macdonald of Castle Camus, and Hugh Mac Gillesbuig Chleireich, received a remission for all the crimes committed by them against the Macleans. On the strength of this dispensation, Donald Gorme, along with Sir Lauchlan Maclean and Angus Macdonald of Dunnyveg, were induced to go to Edinburgh to consult with the King and Council for the good rule of the country. On their arrival the three Chiefs were apprehended and imprisoned, and the King and Council turned to advantage their dishonourable manœuvre by imposing heavy fines as a condition of their liberty. Donald Gorme was mulcted to the extent of £4000, and had, besides, to procure security for his obedience to the Scottish Government, as well as to the Irish Government of

Elizabeth. Campbell of Cawdor is said to have acted in the required capacity of surety for the Chief of Sleat. The amount of the fine shows that Donald Gorme was regarded as a chief of considerable wealth and importance. **1470841**

Campbell of Cawdor was assassinated in 1592, and his death doubtless removed a restraint which might have kept the restless scion of Clan Uisdein in law-abiding paths. As it was, he did not seem to be much concerned about obeying the behests of the authorities, or providing securities for his subjection to the laws and the payment of his Crown dues. It was probably in consequence of Cawdor's death that a summons of treason was produced against Donald Gorme, duly executed ; but no sentence of forfeiture seems to have been executed. While these proceedings occupied the attention of those in high places, Donald Gorme was busy making preparations for military adventures across the Irish Sea. The security, demanded in 1591 for good behaviour towards the Government of Queen Elizabeth in Ireland, was no superfluous measure, though we cannot trace the causes of suspicion against the Chief of Sleat at that particular time. In company with Roderick Macleod of Dunvegan, he resolved to respond to an invitation to go to the help of Red Hugh O'Donnell, who was then in rebellion against Queen Elizabeth. Each Chief, at the head of 500 warriors of his clan, crossed over to Ireland in 1594. Landing on the shores of Lough Foyle, and being informed that O'Donnell and his army were then besieging Inniskillen, they sent a messenger to him to intimate their arrival. When O'Donnell received this message he left Inniskillen, which was being besieged by his army, and met and entertained the

Skye Chiefs for three days and nights. Donald Gorme does not seem to have stayed long in Ireland. He left his clansmen under command of his brother; but the subsequent history of the Clan Uisdein contingent in Hugh Roe's rebellion seems to have been uneventful.

In 1595 there was a resumption of amicable relations between Donald Gorme and the Crown—and the Chief of Sleat is in treaty with King James over the lands occupied by him in the Isles. He desired that His Majesty would be graciously pleased to grant him such lands as he presently occupied upon such reasonable conditions as he might be able to perform, or as should be granted to others in the Isles. He declared at the same time that he preferred dealing directly with the King according to his ability, rather than through the medium of any of His Majesty's subjects who might desire to interfere in the matter. The following year Donald Gorme Mor's proposals received the most favourable consideration. He came voluntarily to Court, and entered into an agreement with the King and Exchequer, by which he succeeded in acquiring considerable property in heritage, which, since the time of his ancestor Hugh, had been held, partly in lease, by force, or on sufferance. In accordance with a decision of the King and Privy Council in 1594, a charter was granted him of the lands contained in the old charter of 1469 to Hugh of Sleat, and which were now claimed by Donald Gorme as his heir male, under the reservation of lands to the extent of 40 shillings in North Uist, and providing that the Castle of Camus should in future be always open to the King or his successors, their lieutenants or

chamberlains. The grantee paid 2000 merks for a discharge of all feudal casualties due from these lands, and the annual feu-duty to be paid was £146. On 17th August Donald Gorme received a lease for five years of the Crown lands of Troternish 8 merklands of which were reserved to the King, and it was agreed that if the King did not place Lowland tenants in these and the lands reserved in Uist, Donald himself should be preferred to any other Highland tenant. A precept of sasine followed upon this charter in December, 1597.¹ This favourable settlement of his affairs saved him from molestation by the Act of Parliament of this same year, which ordered all the inhabitants of the Highlands and Islands to appear before the Lords of Exchequer and show the title-deeds by which they claimed right to the Crown lands.

Donald Gorme does not seem to have been content to settle down upon his estates to which he had now obtained so secure a title, and we soon find him mingling in some of the intrigues that entered so largely into the relations between England and Scotland at that time. In 1598 offers are made in his name to Queen Elizabeth, in which he seeks to bind not only himself but the whole of the island chiefs to her service. He describes himself in the preamble of this lengthy document as Lord of the Isles, by which title he also designates his late father in another communication he makes to Her Majesty. He undertakes, if the Queen should so desire, to create much trouble in the realm of Scotland, as well as great expense to the King in putting down rebellion. He also undertakes to do duty in Ireland against Her Majesty's rebels, and

¹ Sleat Charter Chest.

promises various secret services which it is unnecessary to detail.¹ It is hardly possible to believe that Donald Gorme, who at this time had been newly put in legal possession of his lands by King James VI., should have been actively conspiring against his authority. On the other hand the document contains internal evidence of having been concocted by Sir Lauchlan Maclean of Duart, the greatest diplomatist and schemer among the Highland chiefs of his day, and who did not long survive its composition, as it is marked by the year of his death. That Donald Gorme was earnest in his desire to take service in the Irish war is proved by a letter written from the Antrim Glens on the 3rd August of this same year and addressed to the Lord Deputy. He promised that on being guaranteed sufficient recompense he would serve the English Queen against all and sundrie, the Scottish King excepted. This exception in King James' favour throws still further doubt upon the authenticity of the offers to Queen Elizabeth, which made no such reservation.

The Chief of Sleat does not seem to have received any encouragement in his search for Irish adventure, and as the sinews of war were not forthcoming, he soon returned to the Isles. It was probably not long after this Irish visit that a feud arose between Donald Gorme of Sleat and his neighbour Rory Macleod of Dunvegan, which convulsed the extensive regions over which they both held sway. The merits of the controversy are, like many other historical questions relating to the Highlands, clouded with much obscurity. The accepted version of the story has been that Donald Gorme Mor

¹ Clan Donald, vol. II., p. 757.

married Mary Macleod, sister of the Dunvegan Chief, that after some time he divorced and sent her home to Dunvegan, and immediately thereafter married another lady. This story has been further embellished by a tradition that did service before, namely, that the Macleod lady was blind of an eye, and that she was sent home on a horse, followed by a dog, and accompanied by an attendant similarly afflicted. There is reason to believe that the actual occurrence was somewhat different from this. The practice of handfasting—of having wives on approbation—had not quite died out in the Highlands in the time of Donald Gorme Mor. It was still regarded as Celtically legal, and the Church of Rome recognised its validity and the legitimacy of the offspring, but not being celebrated before the altar, it was from the feudal standpoint irregular. It is highly probable that the union between Donald Gorme and the sister of the Dunvegan Chief was of this loose and irregular description. In 1601, after much blood had been shed, an obligation was given by Donald Gorme to Rory Mor, to which reference may now be made by anticipation, because it contains an allusion to the repudiated wife. It is somewhat significant that she is alluded to in that document as Mary Macleod, lawful sister to Rory Macleod of Dunvegan, without a word to indicate that she had been the lawful wife of Donald Gorme. What led the Chief of Sleat to cast off this lady is a mystery upon which no light is shed either by history or tradition; suffice it to say that it proved the *casus belli* in a bloody and disastrous feud. Roderick Macleod of Dunvegan, or Rory Mor as he was called, having failed to induce Donald Gorme Mor to take back the

repudiated wife, embarked on a policy of revenge. Assembling the fighting men of his clan, he carried fire and sword into the district of Troternish, so long the bone of contention between the rival families, while we are informed that the Clan Donald, by way of reprisals, invaded Harris, slew many of the inhabitants, and carried off a spoil of cattle. This feud between Donald Gorme Mor of Sleat and Rory Mor Macleod of Dunvegan was the occasion for the emergence out of obscurity of one of the bravest, most powerful, and skilful warriors, as well as one of the most interesting characters in the history of the house of Sleat, Donald Macdonald, known in the songs and traditions of the Isles as "Domhnall Maclain 'Ic Sheumais." He was the grandson of James Macdonald of Castle Camus, late tutor to Donald Gorme Mor, to whom he stood in the relation of second cousin. While part of the story of his life may appropriately fall under the genealogical section, we must make some record of the large part he played at this critical period in the history of the Clan Uisdein.

The traditions of the Long Island and Skye are at issue with Sir Robert Gordon, author of the *Earls of Sutherland*, as to the sequence of the two great fights that signalised this feud, namely, the battles of Culeen and Carinish. Differing from the authority just referred to, there is good reason to accept the tradition that it was at the battle of Culeen that Domhnall Maclain 'Ic Sheumais made his first appearance as the Achilles of the Clan Uisdein. This warrior spent a great part of his life in Uist, and the traditions of that region have the best claim to credibility as regards the earlier portion of his career. At the battle of Culeen the Macdonalds were

under the command of Donald Gorme Mor of Sleat and his younger brother Archibald, surnamed the Clerk ; while the Macleods, in the absence of Rory Mor, who was away in Argyll, were led by his brother Alexander. The Macleods encamped beside Ben-na-Culeen, and awaited the attack of the Macdonalds, on whose arrival the battle commenced. Both sides fought with great bravery and resolution during the greater part of the day. According to our traditional account, Donald Mac Iain, who at that time lived at Eriskay, a small island south of South Uist, arrived at the Culeens just as the battle was about to commence. It was his first serious engagement, and at once his soul was filled with

“ That stern joy which warriors feel
In foemen worthy of their steel,”

and laid about him with his broadsword to such purpose that his efforts contributed materially to the victory of his Clan and the total rout of the enemy. Alexander Macleod, the leader of the Dunvegan men, and 30 of the chief heads of families were taken prisoners. The hero of the conflict, Donald Mac Iain, who courted the muses almost as successfully as he wielded his mighty brand, celebrated the battle of Culeen in lines which still linger among the people of the Western Isles--

“ Latha dhomh 's a' Chuilthionn chreagach,
Bha beul sios air luchd nan leadan ;
Bha larach am bròg san eabar :
'S iad Clann Domhnuill rinn an leagadh ;
Lamh-dhearg Dhomhnuill lamh Ghilleasbuig.”

The next noteworthy phase in this feud was the battle of Carinish, which must have been fought not many months after the Macleod reverse at Culeen.

Rory Mor, exasperated by the continued success of his opponent, and wishing to strike him unexpectedly at the part which was at the time weakest, invaded the island of North Uist, the property of Donald Gorme, at the head of 60 warriors of his clan, all of them expert bowmen. They landed at Loch Ephort, on the east side of the island, where the chief remained with a small body-guard, while his kinsman and second in command, "MacDhomhnuill Ghlais," went on a raiding expedition through North Uist at the head of the remainder of the force.

Meanwhile tidings of the invasion and "*spulzie*," *sgeula nan creach*, reached MacIain 'Ic Sheumas in his island home at Eriskay, and no sooner did they come to his ears than he took prompt and immediate action. Accompanied by his twelve gillemares, the stalwart band that always manned his galley and followed him to battle, he started for North Uist, and although his force was numerically but a tithe of that which he expected to oppose him, he was neither disheartened nor dismayed. During his progress towards Carinish his force was augmented to 15, and as he approached the mainland of North Uist, early in the forenoon, he learned that the Macleods were assembled with their spoil in the old temple of Trinity at Carinish, after having breakfasted on a cow, part of the proceeds of their foray. No sooner did the Macdonald warrior learn the position of the Macleods than he placed his men in the most advantageous positions. The Macleods had no idea that danger was so near. Up to this time they had it all their own way, had encountered no opposition, and were expecting none. MacIain 'Ic Sheumas was too skilful a strategist to attack the Skyemen in so strong a place as the Temple, and

being well acquainted with every inch of the ground, he disposed his men as follows:—Dividing them into three detachments, he concealed the first, which consisted of seven men, behind the rising ground north-east of the Temple, and south of the rivulet called *Féithe na fala*—the bloody brook; the next division, consisting of four men, he placed in concealment behind a knoll, half-way between the position of the first detachment and the Temple, and the last (consisting of the remaining four) was appointed to proceed towards the Temple and give the alarm to the Macleods that MacIain 'Ic Sheumas had arrived. Each division had its definite instructions, and Macdonald himself took up an elevated position in the neighbourhood of where his first division stood. Thence he had the satisfaction of seeing his little band carrying out his instructions to the letter. The alarm having been raised, the Macleods rushed out of the Temple in great confusion, and before they were aware of the imminence of the peril four of them were taken down by the cool aim of the Macdonald archers. These having carried out so much of their orders, fell back with all speed upon the second party and awaited the approach of the enemy. The latter hurrying on, not in the best order, were suddenly checked by another shower of arrows, which made eight of them to reel and bite the dust. The Macdonald second and third divisions now together retired to the position in which the first or main division was concealed, and waited as before until the enemy was within range, when all suddenly springing up and letting fly a third discharge of arrows with the same galling effect, rushed across the hollow through which the road now passes, and took up their position for the brunt of

the day a little below where their leader stood. The Macleods, now perceiving the force which opposed them, pressed on with great fury to contend with their adversaries upon even ground. At this moment it is said that Macdonald received a further accession to his strength from an unexpected quarter in the person of a foster brother who had crossed with the Macleods, but on a favourable opportunity arising came over to MacIain's side and gave him valiant assistance during the rest of the day. There was one circumstance that militated greatly in favour of the Macdonalds, and which, as soon as discovered by their leader, was instantly taken advantage of. Early in the fight Donald MacIain observed that the bows of his opponents were much less powerful than those of his followers, and that consequently their range was much more limited. Greatly desiring to preserve the members of his little force as much as possible, he caused them to retrograde gently during the course of the action, so that while their arrows told with deadly effect upon the Macleods, the arrows of the latter were falling spent at their feet. MacDonald Glas, the Macleod leader, saw his ranks gradually growing thinner, without a gap being made in the small band of his adversaries, for though he was gaining, and his foes retiring, this was achieved at terrible cost. The disparity in numbers was now so much reduced that MacDonald Glas, seeing the day assume a more and more unfavourable aspect, and that the line of his retreat to Skye was in danger of being cut off, made a furious onset upon the Macdonalds. He was met, however, with the most stubborn resistance, which, combined with the same skilful tactics, still further reduced the number of efficient Macleod warriors.

Donald MacIain, who was now apparently on the eve of victory, approached nearer the enemy than was prudent, and received a wound from an arrow which laid him on his length in the brook, called from this accident, *Fèithe na fala*. The Macdonalds, seeing their loved leader laid low, got exasperated, rushed furiously upon the foe, and in a few minutes cut them all to pieces. Five or six managed to make their escape, and took to their heels in good earnest. One of these, who, from his spare lean form and extraordinary swiftness, was called "Glas nam beann," made for the fleet at Loch Ephort, and was the first to carry the woeful intelligence to the Dunvegan chief. The latter refused to believe the news, and threatened to hang the bearer, but another fugitive, covered with sweat and blood, repeated the tale of misfortune, and Macleod, seeing that matters had come to the worst possible pass, took to his boats and held off the land. The other fugitives were not so fortunate. The Macleod leader and two or three of his men, finding their retreat cut off, made for the island of Baleshare, but were overtaken by some of the Macdonalds and slain upon the strand, which is known to this day as *Oitir Mhic Dhomhnuill ghlais*, the strand of MacDonald Glas. From the effect of the wound he had received MacIain soon recovered, for he is not many weeks thereafter on his way to Skye to visit his chief in the Castle of Duntulm. Such was the battle of Carinish, one of the most remarkable fights in the history of Highland warfare.

The feud between Donald Gorme and Rory Mor had now assumed such disastrous proportions that the Privy Council actively interfered, and the rival chiefs were ordered to disband their forces and

desist from further molestation of one another. Macleod was enjoined to give himself up to the Earl of Argyll, Macdonald to surrender himself to Huntly, and both were strictly charged, under penalty of treason, to remain with these noblemen until the controversies between them were settled by the King and Council. It is said that a reconciliation was brought about by the good offices of Angus Macdonald of Dunnyveg and other friends, and they agreed that their differences should be adjusted by the peaceful arbitrament of the civil power. During the course of these negotiations, the two chiefs entered into an understanding, first at Ellandonan and afterwards at Glasgow, in which it was agreed that the peace should be preserved; but this was not to prevent Mary Macleod taking such civil action against Donald Gorme as she might be advised to do. The quarrel appears to have been definitely adjusted in 1601.

It was probably not very long after the events just recorded; that the conspiracy of Hugh MacGillespick Clerach against his Chief came to light. The powerful position of this MacGillespick sept in Troternish, and their hostility to the family of the Chief, have already been alluded to. A few incidents in Hugh's career since he caused the embroglio with Maclean of Duart may now be referred to. We find him in 1586 molesting those engaged in the fishings of the North Isles and adjacent mainland, for which conduct he was summoned before the Privy Council. In 1589 we find him bailie of Troternish, and receiving a remission for crimes committed against the Macleans, but his bailiary seems to have been very unacceptable, and was probably very lawless, for in 1596, when Donald

Gorme was coming to an understanding with the Crown regarding his property, and it was ordained that the Castle of Camus should be a royal fortress, there is the strict stipulation that "Hucheon McGillespick Clerich" should be "plaige and none other." This proves that he was no longer bailie of Troternish, and that his dangerous character was clearly recognised. Indeed, in the King's letter of Tack, granting the 8 merklands of Troternish to the Chief of Clan Uisdein, the bailiary was meanwhile reserved. It does not appear that Hugh was long detained in captivity as a pledge, for the traditions bearing upon the dark deeds of his latter days imply his personal liberty. There are hints in the records of 1600 which seem to suggest a total breach in the relations between Hugh and his chief. In April of that year he is accused along with others of robbery on the high seas, and receives the designation of "Hugh M'Gillespick in Waternes." The fact that the *locus* is no longer in Troternish, but in a district belonging to another chief, is a very significant comment upon Hugh's relations at the time to the chief of Clan Uisdein, a state of matters which is confirmed by the whole trend of island tradition. It would appear, however, that after the peace was made up between Donald Gorme and Rory Mor, Hugh was once more received into favour at Duntulm. He was permitted to build a residence for himself at a place called Cuidreach, and also a strong fort at the sea side, the ruins of which survive, and are still known by the name of "Caisteal Uisdein." About the time this stronghold was on the eve of completion, Hugh was forming a conspiracy for the destruction of Donald Gorme and the leading men of the Clan, after which he himself,

with the support of those who were with him in the plot, would assume the chiefship.

The bold and treacherous design was to be carried out at a feast which was to celebrate the completion of Hugh's new residence. His own hand forged the weapon which wrought his doom. While in Uist he wrote two letters—one to William Martin, a tenant of Donald Gorme's, at Eastside of Troternish, in which he solicited Martin's assistance in his nefarious scheme—the other to the Chief of Sleat, containing warm professions of affection and fidelity. By a strange oversight the letters were wrongly addressed, the Chief's letter going to Martin, and Martin's finding its way into the hands of Donald Gorme. The Chief at once decided to take effective measures, and sent a strong party to apprehend him under the command of that pillar of the House of Sleat, Domhnull MacIain 'Ic Sheumais. Hugh, who knew that such emissaries were on his track, took refuge in an ancient fortress, called Dun-a-Sticir, situated on a lake at Newtown in the Sand district of North Uist, communicating by stepping-stones with the shore. There Hugh, who was a man of immense physical strength, was, with some difficulty, seized, and carried prisoner to Skye, where he was incarcerated in the dungeon at Duntulm, and, as tradition reports, allowed to die in an agony of thirst.

The first decade of the 17th century was a somewhat quiet and uneventful period in the annals of the House of Sleat. In the month of August, 1604, we find the Chief, with Sir Ranald Macdonald of Antrim, in the north of Ireland, at the head of seven score men, but on what errand it is impossible to guess. Donald Gorme seems again quiescent until 1607, when he is found co-operating with Angus of

Dunnyveg in his efforts to save his inheritance from Campbell rapacity, and fears were entertained by Queen Elizabeth's deputy in Ireland that an invasion of that kingdom was contemplated. The movements of the two Macdonald Chiefs did not go beyond a demonstration in force. The year 1608 was an important one to the Highland Chiefs, for it was then that the Statutes of I'Columkill were enacted, and a fresh chapter was opened in the social history of their country. Donald was summoned by Lord Ochiltree to meet him at Aros; was involved in the somewhat shabby trick by which a number of the Highland Chiefs were inveigled on board the Government ship "Moon," and was placed in durance vile in the prison of Blackness. He was one of the signatories to the petition to the Privy Council, also subscribed by Maclean of Duart and Macdonald of Clanranald at Blackness, praying to be restored to liberty, and promising good conduct for the future. Donald Gorme was liberated some time afterwards on condition of finding security for returning to Edinburgh on a certain day, and for concurring with and assisting the Bishop in making a survey of the Isles. The survey was completed in the summer of 1609, and in the last week of August the Bishop held a Court at I'Columkill of the Chiefs and gentlemen of the Isles. On the 23rd August the Statutes of I'Columkill were formulated, and on the following day Donald Gorme and eight other principal Islesmen signed a bond declaring their adhesion to the Protestant religion, and binding themselves for the improvement of the Isles. Although there are no evidences of hostility to be traced between the Chief of Sleat and his great rival, Rory Mor Macleod, since the peace was made in 1601, there is strong reason

to suspect that the relations between them were by no means of the friendliest, otherwise it would not have been necessary that on the very next day after the Statutes of I'Colunkill were enacted, and very appropriately on that holy isle so long dedicated to the doctrines of peace and brotherhood, they should be made to enter into a contract of friendship and mutual forgiveness of injuries. What the nature and extent of the injuries were that made such a bond necessary at this particular time we have no means of ascertaining.

During the remainder of Donald Gorme's life much of the history of Clan Uisdein consists of annual statutory compearances and exhibitions of chieftains in Edinburgh, which do not in themselves demand detailed notice. In the summer of 1614 we find the Chief of Sleat in the Scottish Capital engaged in the transaction of important business. On the 21st July he received a new charter for the lands of Sleat, North Uist, and Skeirhough, with the reservation to the King of Castle Camus and 40 shillings of the lands of North Uist. The rents payable to the Crown as superior were fixed—with augmentation—at the gross sum of £257 6s 8d. Why Donald Gorme, who had been duly infested in all these lands in 1597, should have sought fresh titles in 1614 is explained by a new move on the part of his neighbour, Rory Mor. In 1613 this somewhat grasping and ambitious, though able, Chief, who had by this time been knighted by James VI., got himself served heir to his uncle, William Macleod of Harris, for the lands of Troternish, Sleat, and North Uist, and on the 11th December of that year obtained a charter for the same. A precept of sasine followed on the 12th June of next year,

and sasine was actually taken at the principal messuage of Duntulm. The charter of 1542 by James V. to the Macleod of that day is quoted as the chief ground for these proceedings, and it is provided in the new charter that corporeal and actual seizure of earth and stone at Duntulm would suffice for possession of Sleat and North Uist, as well as for the Barony of Troternish. Speedy action was evidently demanded by the exigencies of the case. How it was found practicable to obtain sasine even at Duntulm without any hostile movement on the part of Donald Gorme is somewhat inexplicable. This attempt on the part of Rory Mor to wrest from the grasp of the Chief of the Clan Uisden the bulk of his patrimony explains the steps which the latter took shortly thereafter to secure his inheritance by a new Crown charter. Sasine followed upon this charter on the 14th August, 1614. The Barony of Troternish, of which Donald Gorme obtained a lease in 1596, probably continued to be effectively occupied by himself and his clan, notwithstanding the charter and infeftment granted to the Chief of Macleod.

During Donald Gorme's visit to Edinburgh in the summer of 1614 he appeared, like other chiefs, before the Council for the renewal and ratification of the Acts passed for the peace and welfare of the Islands in 1609. Being required, like others, to name a domicile in which he was bound to remain until he received liberty to depart, Donald Gorme, either on his own initiative or perforce, chose Glasgow as the scene of his compulsory sojourn, for on the 14th September he received permission to go from thence to Islay to assist the Bishop of the Isles in the reduction, or in procuring the surrender, of the

fortress of Dunnyveg. The Bishop was probably calculating on the former friendship between the families of Sleat and Dunnyveg to bring about a voluntary surrender; but the attempt ended in failure, and Donald Gorme and his escort returned to the North Isles.

In January, 1615, Rory Mor Macleod is still casting hungry eyes at the lands of Sleat and North Uist, out of which, he complains to the Council, the Clan Donald had most violently "detruide his forbears." He requested "justice" against Donald Gorme; but, as this meant that the Chief of Sleat should virtually be stripped bare of all his lands, such one-sided equity was not likely to be carried out. This was the year of Sir James Macdonald's escape from captivity, and in the course of his movements through the Isles he is said to have visited Skye and had an interview with Donald Gorme. The latter did not personally join Sir James, but many of his clansmen actively espoused his cause. In a letter from Sir Rory Macleod to Lord Binning, dated June 18th, 1615, he accuses the Sleat family; the Chief; Donald Og, his nephew and heir, and their wives and vassals of receiving and entertaining Coll Mac Gillespick, a leader in the Dunnyveg rebellion.¹ No doubt, in making these representations the astute Rory had Sleat, Troternish, and North Uist in his mind's eye. The reader may be reminded that the five years' lease of Troternish granted to Donald Gorme in 1596 had long expired, and there is no evidence that it had been renewed, or that a more permanent title had been bestowed. About this time Donald Gorme, like a number of the other Highland Chiefs, was, no doubt,

¹ Macleod Papers.

under suspicion of complicity in Sir James Macdonald's rebellion—an event that had so disturbed the politics of Celtic Scotland that the annual compearance of the chiefs before the Privy Council in Scotland was for some time interrupted. In July, 1616, they were all summoned to Edinburgh to subscribe new and more stringent conditions of feudal tenure. Donald Gorme was on his way to Edinburgh when he was seized with sudden illness at the Chanonry of Ross. A certificate, signed by the Chancellor of Ross and others, testifying to Donald Gorme's sickness, and his being still laid up at Chanonry, was forwarded to the Council, and received on the 11th July. His absence was, in these circumstances, excused; but he was ordered, if his health permitted, to come to Edinburgh before his return to the Isles. It appears that he had to remain for some time at Chanonry; for a fortnight later the names of his chieftains were, according to statute, given in to the Council, not by himself, but by other chiefs. By the 26th August the Chief of Sleat seems to have so far recovered from his indisposition as to have got the length of Edinburgh, and implemented the proceedings that had been taken in his absence. He found the sureties required for his peaceable conduct; was allowed a retinue of six gentlemen; an annual consumption of four tun of wine; was every year to exhibit to the Council three of his principal kinsmen; and named Duntulm Castle, in Troternish, as his principal residence. This last arrangement is a strange comment upon the value of charters in that age, as it will be remembered that, only two years before, Troternish and its Castle of Duntulm had been granted by Crown disposition to Rory Mor Macleod. This was

Donald Gorme's last visit to the Scottish Capital. Though not by any means advanced in years, he already shewed signs of breaking up, a fact to which, no doubt, the broils and troubles of his early life had materially conduced. As a chief he was bold, restless, and ambitious, but it evidently took him all his force and resolution to hold his ancestral acres against his grasping and ambitious neighbour. He died in December, 1616. He left no heirs of his own body, and was succeeded by the son of his brother, Archibald, "Domhnall Gorm Og Mac Ghilleasbuig Chleirich."

In the summer of 1617 the young Chief of Sleat attended the Court of James VI. in Edinburgh, and must have been knighted shortly before then, for he is described in the contemporary Privy Council Record as Sir Donald Gorme of Sleat.¹ There was every need for his taking precautions to secure the property, for Sir Rory Macleod was again beginning to show symptoms of aggressiveness regarding the Macdonald lands in Skye and Uist. As early as April Sir Donald complains to the Council that Macleod has begun to give trouble in those regions, and he asks the President to protect him in his rights.² It is singular that he bases his right on the charter of 1597, and not on the more recent one of 1614. On 6th May, 1617, Sir Donald was served heir to his uncle in the lands which had been owned by the latter in Skye and Uist, with the exception of the Barony of Troternish. The following year there was a settlement of the litigation which had gone on for so long a time between the late Chief and Rory Mor. On 12th March, 1618, the Chiefs of

¹ Rec. P.C., 17th July, 1617.

² Act Dom. Con.



SIR DONALD MACDONALD, 1ST BARONET OF SLEAT.

Sleat and Dunvegan resigned into the King's hands the lands of Sleat and North Uist, of which both had charters, and Sir Donald resigned the lands of Skeirhough and Benbecula. Upon this resignation a new charter was given to Sir Donald Gorme for all the lands he possessed in Skye and Uist, with the exception of Troternish.¹ It was decreed that a certain sum of money should be paid to Sir Rory Macleod in lieu of all his claims, and that he should have possession of the lands of Troternish until these claims were satisfied. Thereafter the lands in question were to revert to Sir Donald and his heirs. In February, 1621, Sir Donald Gorme and other chiefs were summoned to appear before the Privy Council to give security for the peace of their clans and for future obedience; but, owing to a severe illness from which he suffered at the time, his presence in Edinburgh was excused. In 1622 a serious difference arose between the Chiefs of Sleat and Clanranald over the lands of Skeirhough, of which the former was superior; but the settlement of this dispute has already been fully detailed.² In 1625 Sir Donald was created a Baronet of Nova Scotia, with a clause of precedency making him the second of that order, though several others were created before him, Sir Robert Gordon, tutor of Sutherland, being first. In 1633 we find Sir Donald receiving a grant of the Island of Canna, which had formerly belonged to the Monastery of Iona; but it does not appear that he or any of his successors enjoyed actual possession. At the commencement of the great Civil War, in 1639, the King signed a Commission appointing the Earl of Antrim and

¹ Sleat Charter Chest.

² Clan Donald, Vol. II., pp. 320, 321.

Sir Donald Gorm Macdonald, “conjunctlie and severallie,” His Majesty’s Lieutenants and Commissioners within the whole Highlands and Isles of Scotland for the purpose of arresting the King’s enemies throughout the kingdom. This Commission was issued by Charles from a place called Birks, near Berwick on the Tweed, where he had encamped to await the result of a deputation from the Covenanting Army, which also lay in that vicinity. In the King’s letter to Sir Donald—accompanying the Commission—he promised to bestow on him the lands of Ardnurchan and Strathordill, with the islands of Rum, Muck, and Canna, which were to accrue by the expected forfeiture of Argyll and the Chief of the Mackinnons, “seeing that the said Sir Donald Macdonald of Sleat stood out for the good of His Majesty’s service, and was resolved to undergo the hazard of his personal estates for the same.” This promise His Majesty undertook to ratify to Sir Donald and his heirs in any manner they might think proper, provided he used his best endeavours for the King’s service at this time according to his Commission.¹ Soon after this time the Scottish Committee of Estates, having written a letter to the King of France requesting him to mediate between King Charles and them, Col. John Munro of Assynt, to whom the delivery of this letter was entrusted, gave it up to Sir Donald Macdonald, by whom it was handed to King Charles.² This Col. Munro, having been afterwards imprisoned by Parliament for his breach of trust, presented a petition desiring to be set at liberty; but, before this was granted, a Commission of four noblemen was appointed to examine

¹ Lodge’s Peerage. Hills Macdonalds of Antrim. Appendix.

² Balf., Ann. III., 76.

Sir Donald, who was cited to appear before them for that purpose.¹ This was not the only reason for bringing Sir Donald before Parliament. In 1640 he, along with other Scottish noblemen, went to England to countenance and assist His Majesty, and this at the King's own request. For this alleged offence also he and others were charged to appear before the Covenanted Parliament in Scotland to answer as incendiaries and deserters of their country. What further active part—if any—Sir Donald took in the warlike proceedings of these troubled years history does not record, but his action does not seem to have entailed more than one compearance in the Scottish Capital in 1641, after which he was permitted to return home without further molestation. In 1642 Sir Donald, along with other islanders, was summoned to appear before the Council, when the obligations that were in force in the reign of James VI. were renewed. He died the following year—1643. He may be said to have been the first of his family who was an out-and-out supporter of Scottish nationality as represented by the Stewart dynasty, and he transmitted the same spirit of unflinching loyalty to several generations of his house.

¹ Act Parl. V., 412.

CHAPTER II.

THE MACDONALDS OF SLEAT.

Sir James Macdonald succeeds his father, Sir Donald.—His attitude towards the cause of King Charles I.—Supports the cause of Charles II.—The men of the Isles at Worcester.—Sir James's conduct under the Commonwealth.—His domestic policy.—His relations with the Government of Charles II. at the Restoration.—Receives a Crown Charter of his lands in Skye and Uist.—Appointed Sheriff of the Western Isles.—Troubles in Lochaber.—Domestic difficulties.—Sir James matriculates arms.—His death.—Sir Donald Macdonald succeeds his father, Sir James.—He supports James VII.—The Sleat men at Killiecrankie.—Their subsequent movements.—Forfeiture of the young Chief of Sleat.—Sir Donald refuses to submit to the Government of William of Orange.—Defeats the Government force sent against him to the Isle of Skye.—Sir Donald finally takes the oath of allegiance, and submits to the Government.—Death of Sir Donald.—Succeeded by his son, *Domhnall a' Chogaidh*.—Sir Donald joins the Earl of Mar.—The Sleat men at Sheriffmuir.—Forfeiture of Sir Donald.—His death.—Succeeded by his son, Donald.—Sir Donald enters into possession of the Estate.—His death.—Succeeded by his uncle, James Macdonald of Orinsay.—His conduct at the time of Spanish Invasion of 1719.—Death of Sir James.—Succeeded by his son, Sir Alexander, a minor.—The Estate purchased from the Forfeited Estates' Commissioners for behoof of Sir Alexander.—Sir Alexander at St Andrews.—His relations with his tenants.—*Soitheach nan Daoine*.—Sir Alexander's conduct during the Rebellion of 1745.—Death and burial of Sir Alexander.—Sir James, his son, succeeds.—Educated at Eton and Oxford.—His travels on the Continent.—His reputation for learning.—His relations with his people.—His popularity.—His accident in North Uist.—His death at Rome.—Succeeded by his

brother, Alexander.—Sir Alexander as a landlord.—His quarrel with Boswell.—Created a Peer of Ireland.—Raises a regiment.—His death.—Succeeded by his son, Alexander Wentworth, as second lord.—Raises the Regiment of the Isles.—His death.—Succeeded by his brother, Godfrey.—Controversy with Glengarry.—His death.—Succeeded by his son, Godfrey, as fourth lord.—Somerled, fifth lord.—Ronald Archibald, sixth lord.

SIR JAMES MACDONALD of Sleat had barely succeeded his father, Sir Donald, in 1644, when the civil commotions of which the Marquis of Montrose was the central figure broke out in Scotland. He appears to have held aloof at first, probably more from considerations of prudence than any lack of loyalty to the cause of King Charles. He was accused, however, by the partizans of the King of not being very hearty in his support of the royal cause at any time, and it is certain, whatever his reasons may have been, that he did not appear personally in the field. On the arrival of Alastair Macdonald with the Irish auxiliaries of the Marquis of Antrim on the West Coast in the autumn of 1644, he offered the command to Sir James, but the latter excused himself from accepting this honour on the ground, as he alleged, of the smallness of the Irish force.¹ Alastair Macdonald appears afterwards, while on one or other of his recruiting expeditions to the West Highlands and Islands, to have prevailed upon Sir James to send a contingent of his clan to join the royal forces. After the engagement at Inverlochy, Montrose marched northwards. From Castle Stewart he writes to the Laird of Grant, shortly before the action at Auldearn, informing him that, among others, 400 of Sir James Macdonald's

¹ MacVuirich.

men had joined him.¹ As to who commanded the Sleat contingent, or what part they played, during the remainder of the Montrose campaign, family records and the historians of the period are alike silent. The probability is that they fought under the immediate command of Donald Macdonald of Castleton, Sir James's brother. The Sleat men continued in arms for some time after the defeat of Montrose at Philiphaugh. When he again came North to re-organise an army for the King, Sir James's men were among the few that rallied to the royal standard. They took part with the Royalist leader in the siege of Inverness, which Montrose was obliged to abandon on the approach of the Covenanting Army under Middleton. When the King surrendered to the Scottish Army at Newark, and ordered Montrose to disband his forces, the Macdonalds of Skye and Uist returned to their homes. Sir James Macdonald now made terms with the Committee of Estates for himself and his principal followers who had taken part in the late insurrection. Major-General Middleton, in pursuance of the powers given to him by Parliament, gave an assurance to Sir James and his friends that he and they "sall be free of all censure pain or punishment in thair lyffes or fortunes for anie deed done by thame or anie of thame in the late rebellion."² Sir James's friends and followers who had been conspicuous in the late rebellion were Donald Macdonald of Castleton, Donald Macdonald of Arnishmore, Angus Macdonald of Sartill, Neil Maclean of Boreray, Ronald Macdonald of Barrick, Somerled MacNicol of Dreemyl, Alexander Mac-

¹ Chiefs of Grant.² Sleat Charter Chest.

donald of Skirinish, and Kenneth Macqueen of Orinsay.¹

Middleton, in so readily remitting the penalty due to the political transgressions of Sir James Macdonald and the captains of his host, had, no doubt, in view the securing of their services for the Scottish Committee of Estates in their now changed attitude towards the royal cause. The King had opened negotiations with them, and "engaged" to become the covenanted monarch of his Scottish subjects. In return for his concessions, the Estates espoused the King's cause, and an army under the Duke of Hamilton was sent across the border to rescue him from the grip of his English enemies. In his "engagement against England," as it is called, Sir James Macdonald was deeply implicated. The men of the Isles, who had mustered in large numbers, joined Hamilton's force, and shared his defeat at Preston. After the expedition against England had failed, the engagers were replaced in the Government by a new Committee of Estates, composed of the Church Party, with Argyle at their head, and, at a meeting early in 1649, Sir James Macdonald was cited to find caution for his good behaviour.² Of this citation Sir James took no notice, and only waited for another opportunity to strike a blow for the royal cause.

King Charles II. arrived in Scotland in the summer of 1650, and being acknowledged by the dominant faction, he was crowned at Scone in the beginning of the following year. Charles now appeared for a brief period in the character of a Covenanted King. In expectation of Cromwell's advance, he appealed for support to his Highland

¹ Sleat Charter Chest. ² *Ibid.*

adherents, and to Sir James Macdonald, among others, he gave a commission to levy a regiment of his clan in Skye and Uist. Sir James completed his levy in January, 1651, and his regiment in due course joined the royal standard.¹ Whether Sir James led his men in person, or delegated the command to one of the cadets of his family, does not appear, nor can it be ascertained with any degree of certainty what the subsequent movements of the men of the Isles were. On the disastrous day of Worcester they formed part of the Highland wing of the royal army at the head of which the King himself fought with great bravery. Sir James Macdonald's regiment and the Macleods suffered severely in this engagement, only a small remnant of both regiments returning to the Isles. The defeat of the royal forces at Worcester was followed by the rule of the Commonwealth in Scotland. Cromwell was now master of the situation, and King Charles fled to the Continent. The affairs of the King being in a desperate state, Sir James Macdonald accepted the situation, and yielded with the best grace he could to the rule of the Usurper. After this he remained quietly at home, and, although much pressed, refused to join in the attempts of the Earl of Glencairn and others in 1653. He is obliged, indeed, to ask the protection of the Government against the threats of his former friends and allies. Glengarry, above all, made himself conspicuous as a loyalist, and strenuous efforts were made by him in the Isles to impress Sir James and others into the King's service. Sir James, writing from Duntulm to Colonel Fitch, Governor of Inverness, informs him that "Glengarry and others are drawn to an

¹ Sleat Charter Chest.

head to disturb the peace of the country.”¹ Neither he, nor any of his followers, has any such intention, and he hopes he may be protected by the Government in the event of an invasion of his island territories by the Royalist forces. In reply to this communication, the officer in command at Inverness assures him of his receiving every consideration at the hands of the Government, and in proof of this he sent him a written protection in the following terms:—“These are to require you to forbear to prejudice any of the inhabitants of the Island of North Uist belonging to Sir James Macdonald of Sleat, either by taking away of their horses, sheep, cattle, or goods, or offering violence.”²

Sir James Macdonald commended himself to the Cromwellian Government by the great prudence and ability with which he behaved in a difficult and delicate situation. His correspondence and intercourse with that Government leave no doubt as to the high estimation in which he was held. By one high in authority he is referred to as “the great man in the Hebrides, a man of very great ability and judgment.” In a letter full of pious expressions by Argyle to Lilburne, one of the Cromwellian officers, he commends Sir James for his sincerity and desire to live peaceably, and concludes by declaring his high estimation of his character and ability: he is “considerable in the Highlands and Islands.” In spite of all the efforts made by Glengarry, and others, to disturb the peace of the Highlands, the Cromwellian Government succeeded, by a combination of firmness and lenity, in maintaining order among the clans. Of all attempts ever hitherto made by the English to rule in Scot-

¹ Clarke MSS. ² Ibid.

land, that of Cromwell was without any doubt the most successful. It would be indeed difficult to find anywhere or at any time a military government whose conduct in the administration of justice and the maintenance of peace and order was so humane. Though often greatly provoked, no harsh proceedings can fairly be traced to the officers of the Cromwellian Executive. They only demanded security for the peaceable conduct of the chiefs, and readily accepted their bonds for one another. Sir James Macdonald was apparently the most highly respected of these, and the one in whom the Government placed the greatest confidence. While he required no security for himself he was obliged to find security for others. In September, 1653, he became security in the sum of £6000 sterling to the Keepers of the Liberties of England for the personal appearance of Rorie Macleod of Dunvegan before Colonel Lilburne, the Commander-in-Chief in Scotland.¹ Sir James at the same time bound himself in a like sum for the good behaviour of the Chief of Clanranald, while later it required the combined assurance of Sir James, Macleod, Clanranald, Morar, and Benbecula, to satisfy the Government for the good conduct of Glengarry.² Glengarry, who had in the interval "deported himself peaceable and quytlie and given all due obedience to his Highnesse Oliver Lord Protector," gave his bond of relief to Sir James in 1656.³

Sir James Macdonald's affairs appear to have been in a flourishing state at this period. The family of Clanranald, who had not been so fortunate, had now become deeply involved on account of the part they had acted during the recent civil wars and other

¹ Sleat Charter Chest. ² *Ibid.* ³ *Ibid.*

disturbances. The friendly assistance which Sir James was able to render to his kinsmen at this juncture, and his prudent example and wise counsel, had the effect at least of keeping them out of the Glencairn rising. To relieve them of their pecuniary embarrassments, and "for the weel and standing of their house," John and Donald, elder and younger of Clanranald, were obliged to wadset to Sir James their lands of Moidart and Arisaig for the sum of £40,000 Scots.¹

Taking advantage of the security afforded by the Cromwellian Government, Sir James Macdonald turned his attention to the affairs of his family and estates. In 1657, he executed a deed of entail of his lands of Skye and Uist in favour of his eldest son, Donald, failing whom and the other sons and brothers of Sir James, in favour of the nearest male heir of the family of Macdonald. The lands detailed in this deed were the 20 pound land of old extent of Sleat, the 40 pound land of old extent of North Uist, and the 30 merkland of Skirhough. The money rent of Sir James Macdonald's vast estates at that time amounted only to £6050 Scots yearly, as the same were valued by the Commissioners of Assessments of the Sheriffdoms of Inverness and Ross at Chanonry.² In the year 1644, when Sir James succeeded his father, Sir Donald, the money rent was £10,133 Scots. In addition to this there was the rent paid in kind, besides military and other services. The population of these extensive estates was estimated at 12,000, in consequence of which Sir James occupied a prominent position among the chiefs, while the command of so large a following made him a power to reckon with in the

¹ Sleat Charter Chest.

² *Ibid.*

Highlands. In his letters and other papers, preserved in the Charter Chest of Lord Macdonald, there is abundant evidence of his outstanding ability and business capacity, and of the high estimation in which he was held by his neighbours.

The restoration of Charles II. to the throne of his ancestors, an event which occasioned great rejoicing among royalists everywhere, can hardly have been a welcome change to Sir James Macdonald of Sleat. While his kinsman, Angus Macdonald of Glengarry, was rewarded with a peerage, Sir James, in consequence of his acquiescence in the usurpation of Cromwell, and especially for his supposed lukewarmness towards the cause of the exiled monarch, was fined, it is said, in a large sum, at the instigation of the Earl of Middleton. Middleton, according to Douglas in his Peerage, got a grant of the fine. Of this there is no evidence to be found in the Charter Chest of Sleat, although there is ample evidence of many pecuniary transactions between Middleton and Sir James, nor is any evidence of such a fine having been imposed in the proceedings of the Parliament held immediately after the Restoration, which include a record of the fines and forfeitures of the period. Whether Sir James experienced the King's displeasure to the extent of being fined at the Restoration or not, it is certain that immediately thereafter he was so far favoured as to have received from Charles a Charter of Confirmation of all his lands in Skye and Uist, dated July 22nd, 1661.¹ As further evidence of the good relations between him and the Government, he received a commission in 1665 to apprehend the murderers of Alexander Macdonald of Keppoch and

¹ Sleat Charter Chest.

his brother, a service which was performed by a party of Sir James's men from Skye and Uist, as already related in the preceding volume of this work. For his services on this occasion, Sir James received a special letter of thanks from the Privy Council, and, as a further proof of his being in high favour with the Government, he was appointed Sheriff of the Western Isles.¹

Sir James Macdonald's jurisdiction appears to have extended beyond the bounds of the Western Isles. Whether it was in acknowledgment of his claim as chief of the whole Clan, or because he was looked upon as the most prudent and capable among the principal men of the name, or both, he was certainly held responsible for the good behaviour of the Clan in the Isles, and on the Mainland. And the Clan was not at this time on its good behaviour, especially on the Mainland. A desperate feud had broken out between the Macdonalds and the Camerons in Lochaber, and both Sir James and his son, Donald, were required to repair to Edinburgh to receive the Privy Council's instructions with a view to a speedy termination of the quarrel between the clansmen. Owing to tempestuous weather and indisposition, Sir James failed to put in an appearance at the Council meeting. Meanwhile Donald, younger of Sleat, is requested to present before the Council the person of a notorious clansman and Lochaber leader, known as the "Halked Stirk." In due time Sir James succeeded in restoring order in Lochaber, and the "Halked Stirk," after being presented before the Council, was liberated, though not without misgivings.² Sir James further produced several persons of his name

¹ Sleat Charter Chest.

² Acts of Privy Council.

who were obliged to give their bond for the peace o the Highlands.¹ The Lochaber troubles had barely been settled when, in 1674, Sir James's services were again in requisition as chief of the Clan. In April of that year, a missive was directed by the Privy Council to Sir James setting forth that it had been represented to the Council that Alexander Macdonald of Glencoe, who had been committed prisoner within the Tolbooth of Inveraray by order of the Earl of Argyle, had succeeded in effecting his escape. Glencoe, who was destined afterwards to perish at the hands of the Campbells in the notorious massacre, had been incarcerated for certain crimes which are not specified. Since his escape from prison, he is accused, with John Macdonald of Achtriachatan, and their accomplices, of having committed "several murders and depredations" in the County of Argyle. Sir James Macdonald is required by the Council to assist in apprehending his clansmen, but nothing further is heard of them in this connection. In the summer of 1676, Sir James's restless clansmen of Lochaber again broke loose, and with their neighbours, the Camerons, committed great depredations on the lands of the Campbells in Perthshire, but Sir James, although appealed to, does not appear to have exerted himself in bringing them to justice, and he now finally disappears from public view.

Sir James Macdonald's latter days were somewhat clouded by domestic difficulties arising through the "irrecileable dissensiones betwix him and his sone Donald with the vast debtes upon the estate."

For "eviteing these confusions," the wadsetters, who were almost all cadets of the family, banded

themselves together, and drew out, and signed a formal document dated February 1, 1678, in terms of which they resolve "before God Almighty with all singleness of heart and without any mentall reservation or equivocation qt. somever" to preserve the estate. Besides their loyal desire to preserve the estate for the family, these wadsetters had themselves considerable interest in it. In a letter addressed by them to Lord Tarbat at this time they propose, owing to the "discrepancies" between Sir James and his son Donald, to deprive them both of the estate until the debts are paid, allowing meanwhile a competency to each. "The estate," they inform Lord Tarbat, "stands severally engaged to us." The wadsetters acting up to their resolution succeeded in staving off the impending ruin of the family and preserving the heritage of the Clan Uisdein.¹

Sir James Macdonald some years before his death matriculated arms which are found to be in some respects different from those afterwards adopted and borne by his family. These were:— "First, argent, a lion rampant, gules armed or; second, azure, a hand proper holding a cross patée of Calvary sable; third, vert, a ship ermine, her oars in saltire sable in water proper; fourth, parted per fess wavy vert and argent, a salmon naiant; crest, a hand holding a dagger proper; supporters, two leopards proper; motto, 'My hope is constant in Thee.'" Sir James Macdonald died in December, 1678.

During the decade following the death of Sir James Macdonald, we find little worthy of notice in the annals of the family of Sleat. Sir Donald, the

¹ Sleat Charter Chest.

heir and successor of Sir James, was in ill health, and appears to have led a quiet life. The affairs of the family besides were not in a prosperous state. The first notice which we find in the family records of Sir Donald in his capacity as chief is in a Commission granted by him to Lachlan Mackinnon of Strath, and Lachlan Mackinnon of Gembell, empowering them to "persew, apprehend, and incarcerat all thives, robberis, and sorners within the bounds of the parish of Strath."¹ The abortive attempt made by Argyle in the West in 1685 in conjunction with the Monmouth Rebellion in England, brought Sir Donald and his Clan into prominence as supporters of the reigning family in the person of James VII. The Privy Council being informed that Argyle with several others had landed in the Western Isles for the purpose of raising a commotion there, they directed a missive to Sir Donald requiring him to raise 300 men and be with them at the head of Lochness by the 9th of June. Sir Donald loyally obeyed the summons to arms, and marched at the head of his men to the place of rendezvous. The Argyle insurrection coming to an abrupt end by the capture and execution of the Earl, the men of the Isles, after remaining in camp until the end of June, returned to their homes without striking a blow.² The state of affairs at the accession of King James indicated a troublesome reign for the unfortunate monarch, both in England and in Scotland. At length the inevitable crisis arrived, and James could remain no longer in a situation which, by his unkingly conduct, he had made untenable. The sympathisers of the unfortunate monarch in Scotland were confined almost entirely to the

¹ Sleat Charter Chest. ² Ibid.

Highlands. It is difficult to imagine such men as Lochiel, Glengarry, and Sir Donald Macdonald, all of whom were Protestants, attached to the person of such a man as James. But these chiefs were firm believers in a hereditary monarchy, and James, notwithstanding all that had happened, was still, in their estimation, the legitimate King. And, besides, their hereditary enemies were all arrayed on the other side. When, in these circumstances, Dundee unfurled the standard of James in the Highlands, and appealed to the chivalry of the Highland chiefs, Sir Donald Macdonald was among the first to join him at the head of 500 of his Clan. Sir Donald, however, who had been in broken health for some time, had barely reached Dundee's camp in Lochaber when he suddenly took ill and was obliged to return home, leaving his son, Donald, in command of the Clan. At Killiecrankie, Sir Donald's battalion was posted on the extreme left of Dundee's army, where it fought with the courage and bravery characteristic of the men of the Isles. The Islesmen were led by the young Chief in person, who is described as "the noble offspring of the great Donald, Chief of the race, and Lord of the Isles, illustrious in war beyond his youthful years."¹ The young Chief is still further described as a man of commanding personality, wearing a scarlet coat, and "conducting all his actions by the strict law of religion and morality." The regiment of the Isles suffered severely at Killiecrankie, being opposed to the only portion of Mackay's army that behaved well on that day. Among the slain were five of the principal officers, all of whom were cadets of Sir Donald's family. The fall of

¹ The Grameid.

the gallant Dundee in the act of bringing the Clan Donald to the charge rang the death-knell of the cause of King James. The subsequent movements and conduct of the Highlanders under Cannon first, and afterwards under Buchan, were such as might be expected under such leaders. The young Chief of Sleat remained at the head of his men until the King's affairs became desperate, and all hope was lost. When the tide turned in favour of the Whigs, General Mackay, who had suffered so severe a defeat at Killiecrankie, made overtures to the chiefs with the view of bringing them into line with the new order of things. Their answer was a dignified refusal to treat on any terms. At a meeting held at Birse on the 17th of August, 1689, a document was drawn out and signed by all the chiefs present, in which they showed unmistakably their attitude towards the Government of William of Orange. "Wee declare to yow," they informed Mackay, "and all the world we scorne yo^r usurper and the indemnities of his Government."¹ At Blair-Atholl, they signed a bond on the 24th August, pledging themselves to continue in the King's service and assist one another to the utmost of their power in that service, Donald of Sleat agreeing to augment his battalion by bringing 200 more men to the King's standard.² At Tomintoul they renewed their bond on the 15th January following, and vowed to "stike and bid" by one another. It is evident from these bonds that the chiefs were not only united among themselves, but also most enthusiastic in their support of the King's cause. It would have been well for that cause if they had chosen a leader among themselves. No man was

¹ Acts of Parl., Appendix.

² *Ibid.*

better fitted in all respects to lead a Highland army than Sir Ewen Cameron of Lochiel, but a Highland chief would not serve under another Highland chief. The experiment had not been ventured upon since the days of the Lords of the Isles. The King's cause would have fared better, to say the least, if it had been tried now. It was not tried, and every other effort to retrieve the fallen fortunes of the fugitive monarch was doomed to failure. The star of the unlucky Stewart race had set for ever.

In a Parliament held in Edinburgh in June, 1690, a sentence of forfeiture was passed against the young Chief of Sleat, and other adherents of Dundee. Nothing daunted, the young Chief remained steady in his loyalty to King James, and the King, as a mark of appreciation of the services rendered by the family of Sleat, kept up a constant correspondence both with Sir Donald and his son. Finally, when success seemed no longer possible, and the Highland army dispersed, Cannon and his officers found their way to the Isle of Skye, and put themselves under the protection of Sir Donald Macdonald. Efforts were now made to treat with Sir Donald. While the young Chief appeared willing to submit on certain terms, old Sir Donald continued inexorable, and would have no parley with the emissaries of King William. Lord Tarbat, a friend of the family, used his best endeavours to persuade the old Chief to accept the inevitable, but he adhered stubbornly to his resolution not to submit to the Government of the usurper. At length the Government of William took steps to force the Chief into obedience. Two frigates were sent to Skye, under the command of Captains Pottinger and Douglas, each with its full

complement of men, with orders, if persuasion failed, to use force with the stubborn Chief. Letters passed between Captain Pottinger and Sir Donald with no satisfactory result. The latter, according to Pottinger, "belched out defiances to authority and power." The gallant old Chief was evidently not in the humour to pick his words, and the paper duel resulted in a more serious engagement. Pottinger brought his guns to bear upon two of Sir Donald's houses, both of which appear to have been garrisoned. These, besides the Chief's birlinn, he succeeded in turn in burning to the ground, and, according to the Captain's own account, the garrison in Sir Donald's house of Sleat fled to the hills. If they did, they soon returned, and engaged in a hand-to-hand fight with the Lowlanders, who meanwhile had landed from the Government frigates. After a short struggle, Captain Pottinger's men were driven back to their ships, leaving twenty of their number dead on the field, and Sir Donald remained master of the situation. Sir Donald afterwards condescended to discuss terms of submission with the Government. He sent a messenger of the name of Campbell to Lord Tarbat, offering to submit on condition of his receiving a peerage and a pension, and the removing of the sentence of forfeiture passed against his son. Lord Tarbat replied in behalf of the Government, by pointing out that, now King William's affairs being more prosperous, absolute surrender would be the best argument, and he ended by advising Sir Donald to throw himself on the King's mercy. This, however, the stubborn Chief was not yet prepared to do. The defiant attitude of Sir Donald is best understood by reference to a letter written in October, 1690, and addressed to the Chief by his

cousin, Hugh Macdonald, a captain in Major-General Mackay's regiment. The writer, after pointing out to Sir Donald the utter foolishness of any further resistance, urges him to make terms with King William, and write "a very obliging letter" to Major-General Mackay, showing his willingness to submit. The writer had been informed that the Earl of Argyle had received a commission "to reduce him if he does not speedily surrender." "Were there no other motive to induce you," the captain proceeds, "but the slavery you are into by maintaining of Irish fugitives it might make you wearied of your life. Lord Morton appears in your interest and advises you to write to Argyle an obliging letter, for he assures me that Argyle professes much kindness for you. This will not only keep Argyle from invading your country, but likewise make him befriend you at Court. I beseech you not to bring ruin upon yourself by papists and desperat people that resort to your island. Lord Morton would go on foot to London on condition that your peace was made."¹ His cousin's earnest appeal appears to have had no effect on Sir Donald. His principal followers, however, are now willing to submit to the Government. Lord Tarbat, in a letter to the Earl of Melville, expresses the opinion that the example set by the gentlemen of his clan will have a good effect upon Sir Donald. Captain Hugh Macdonald, in a second letter to his chief, assures him that he will no longer dissuade him from his principles. "There is nothing," he writes, "I wish more than that you be reconciled to King William, yet I shall be sorry if Argyle be the instrument of forcing you. Certainly you might make a more honourable capitulation."²

¹ Sleat Charter Chest. ² Ibid.

But Sir Donald would not yield, and he was now greatly encouraged to persist in his opposition by the appearance in June, 1691, of four French men-of-war on the coast of Skye with ample provision, arms, and ammunition, to put the island in a proper state of defence. In a letter from Colonel Hill of Fort-William to the Earl of Melville he states that the Frenchmen give out that the Dukes of Gordon and Berwick are coming from Ireland with 5000 men, and that Buchan and Glengarry have gone to Skye to stir up Sir Donald's people. This fresh movement on the part of the Jacobites, however, came to nought. Sir Donald Macdonald made his peace with the Government of William, but we know nothing of his manner of doing so, or the terms on which he surrendered. Lord Breadalbane was the person entrusted by Government to negotiate with the chiefs, but the chiefs had no confidence in him, and if all that is alleged against him be true, they were justified in not trusting such a man. He is described by a contemporary as a man "cunning as a fox, wise as a serpent, and slippery as an eel." He held a meeting with the chiefs at Achallader on the 30th of June, 1691, which Sir Donald Macdonald excused himself from attending on the score of ill health. In October, the Earl sent an express to Sir Donald on business of importance, no doubt his submission to the Government, urging him to repair to Belloch without delay, or if his indisposition should prevent him to send his son Donald.¹ Whether Donald answered the Earl's summons does not appear. The Government had issued a proclamation requiring all the chiefs to take

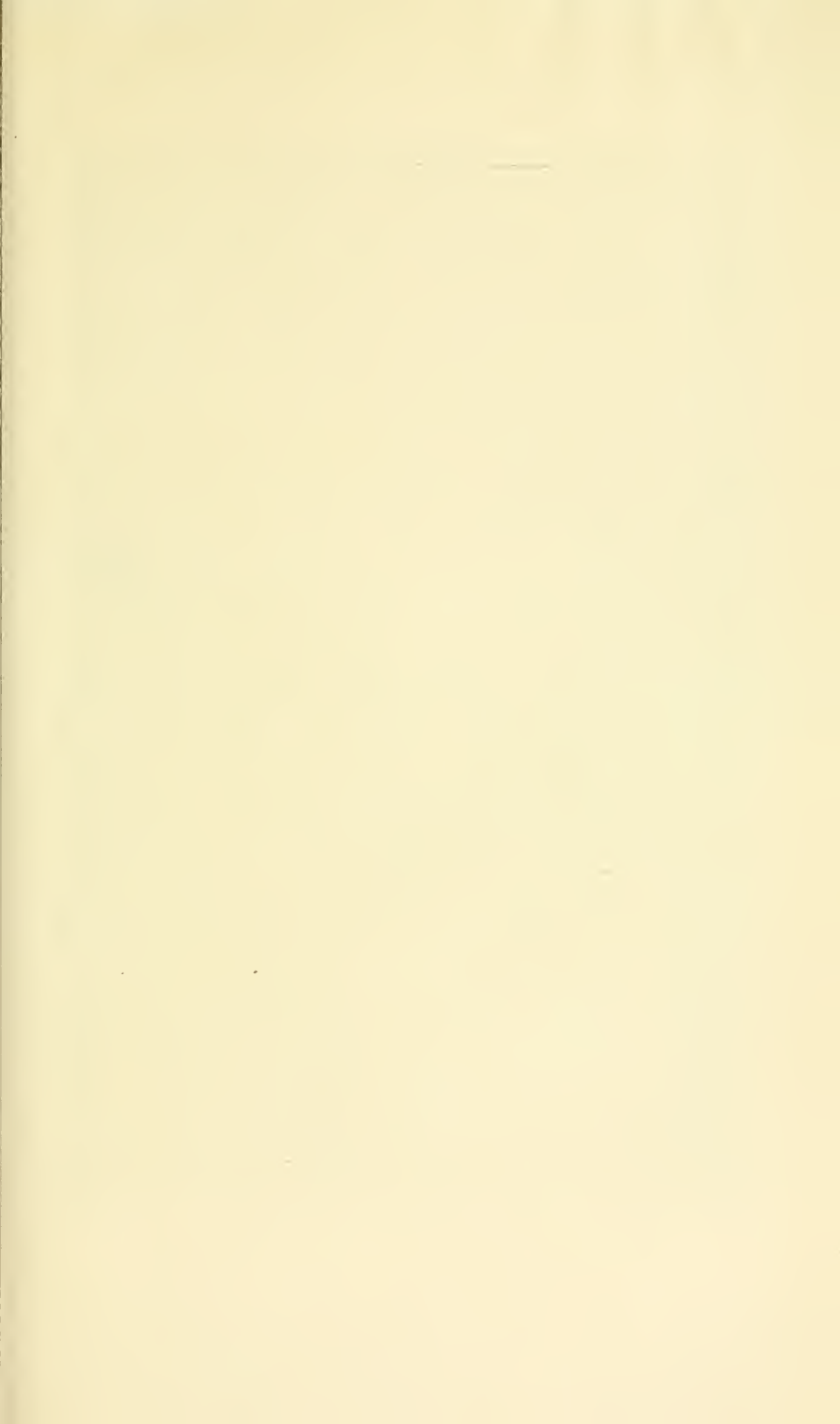
¹ Sleat Charter Chest.

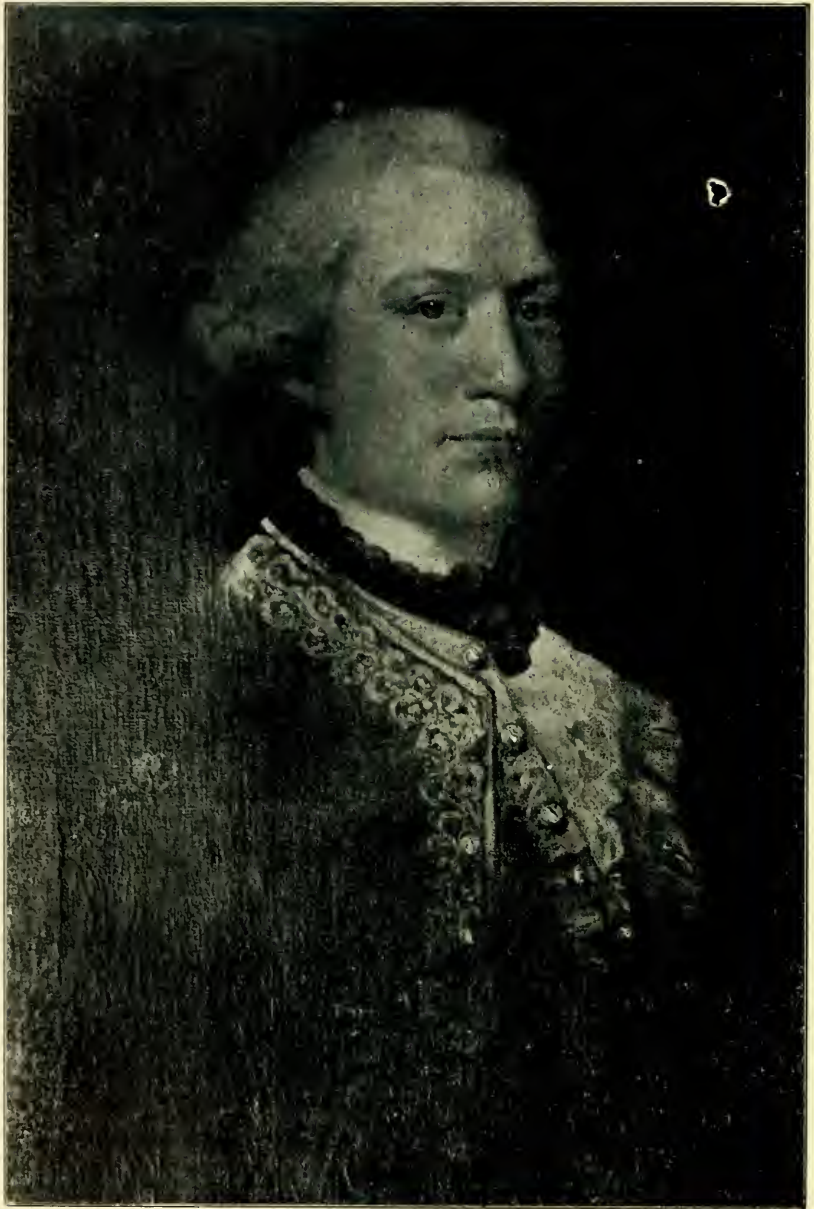
the oath of allegiance in the presence of a civil judge before the first day of January, 1692, and little time was now left if Sir Donald was to avoid sharing the fate of Glencoe. King James, to whom the chiefs had submitted the order of Government, counselled compliance. This was at the eleventh hour. Sir Donald Macdonald succeeded somehow in satisfying the Government, and ceased to give further trouble.

Affairs in the Highlands began to settle down gradually into their normal condition. The Government of William showed some anxiety to conciliate the chiefs, and, on the whole, acted fairly, and even leniently towards them, especially after the affair of Glencoe. It was a critical time for the Government. There were certain economic and social problems the solution of which weighed with the chiefs more than any mere personal attachment to the Stuart princes. There was a slumbering discontent, not directly attributable either to William or James, which threatened to burst forth into active hostility whenever the opportunity arose. It was possible for the Government to avert many of the troubles which loomed ahead. Subsequent events will show how far it came short in this respect. As for the Chief of Sleat, he quickly fell into line and made the best of what was, no doubt, to him a very bad situation. His affairs were far from being in a prosperous state, while his state of health rendered him unfit to take any practical share in the management of his Clan affairs. As evidence of the relations in which he stood to the Government, reference may be made to a petition by him to the Privy Council in the autumn of 1692. In this petition he

begs to be relieved of the hearth money which had been imposed upon him, pleading, as an excuse, the involved state of his affairs. The Council granted the prayer of the petition, and remitted the tax.¹ Sir Donald's relations with the garrison at Fort-William were also satisfactory, as may be seen from a correspondence between the Governor, Colonel Hill, and Sir Donald.² It was far otherwise nearer home, and where it was least to be expected. The attitude of Sir Donald's neighbouring kinsmen of Knoydart towards him appears to have been the reverse of friendly. The Chief and Ranald Macdonald of Camuscross were obliged to make a joint complaint to the Supreme Court in 1694 against Alexander Macdonald, Younger of Glengarry; Æneas Macdonald, his brother; and several others, their tenants in Knoydart. The complainers allege that the men of Knoydart, having conceived "ane deadly hatred and evil will" against them, continue to molest them in the peaceable possession of their lands by committing several acts of violence, and "lying in ways and passages where they have occasion to resort."³ Glengarry and his brother were required "to find sufficient caution that the complainers and their tenants in the parish of Sleat shall be harmless and skaithless." The relations between the clansmen of Glengarry and Sleat as shown in this case furnish a picture of the state of society in the Highlands at that time so vivid as to require no comment. Of Sir Donald Macdonald of Sleat no more is heard in the annals of the clan. He died at Armadale on the

¹ Sleat Charter Chest.² *Ibid.*³ *Ibid.*





SIR DONALD MACDONALD, 4TH BARONET OF SLEAT.

5th of February, 1695, much lamented by his clan, and highly eulogised by the bards.

“ Leogham fireachail àigh,
Mùinte, spioradal, àrd,
Umhail, iriosal, feardha, treubhach.

Tha do chinneadh fo phràmh,
Do thuath, 's do phaighearan màil,
Uaislean t-fhearainn, 's gach làn-fhear-feusaig.”

During the decade following the death of Sir Donald Macdonald, the annals of the family furnish little material for history. His successor, Sir Donald, known as *Domhnall a' Chogaidh*, had distinguished himself as leader of the clan in his father's lifetime. From the beginning of the eighteenth century to the eve of the rebellion of 1715, he lived for the most part in Glasgow, “holding,” as he afterwards affirms in his own defence, “no correspondence with his people in the Isles.” There is sufficient evidence, however, to show that he had been during these years in close touch with the Jacobite party. In 1714, he acquired by purchase the estate of Frankfield, in the parish of Culross, formerly called Blair. He had been but three nights in possession of his newly acquired property, when, as he complains to the Duke of Montrose, he was carried off prisoner from his Castle of Blair by order of Government, being strongly suspected of Jacobite designs. As subsequent events proved, the Government had good grounds for their suspicion, in spite of Sir Donald's protest. Sir Donald, too, had signed the address by the heads of families in the Highlands to King George I. on his accession to the throne, but from a letter to the Chief of Sleat, signed by Lochiel and Stewart of Ardsheal, it

appears that the object of the address to the King was to disarm suspicion, while in reality the chiefs had already secretly resolved to stand together and do their utmost to restore the House of Stuart. Sir Donald's forced confinement as a political prisoner in Glasgow was of short duration, and he was released through the friendly intercession of the Duke of Montrose in the autumn of 1714.¹

Sir Donald was not present at the great Jacobite gathering at Braemar in September, when the standard of the Royal House of Stuart was raised by the Earl of Mar. Being in the secrets of the party, and acting in concert with the Earl, he proceeded to the Isle of Skye to raise his followers, variously estimated as being on this occasion between 700 and 900 men. The whole North was soon in a ferment of rebellion. The beginning of hostilities was signalled on the 13th of September by Mackintosh of Borlum proclaiming King James from the Market Cross of Inverness. About the beginning of October, Sir Donald, at the head of his men, joined the Earl of Seaforth at Brahan, and with him proceeded to Alness, where they put to flight the Earl of Sutherland, with the Sutherland and Reay men, the Munroes, Rosses, and others. Proceeding further north, Lord Duffus, supported by the men of the Isles, proclaimed King James at Tain. After assisting in dispersing the Northern combination, Sir Donald marched South and joined the Earl of Mar at Perth about the end of October. Here he took suddenly ill, and was carried away in a litter when the forces of King George entered the city.² From Perth Sir Donald was carried all the way to the Isle of Skye, but his brothers, James and

¹ Sleat Charter Chest.

² *Ibid.*

William, remained at the head of the Sleat men and fought in the right wing of Mar's army with conspicuous bravery. From Sheriffmuir the Sleat men returned to the Isles and stood out for some time, but when King George's troops were sent to Skye under Colonel Cholmondely, Sir Donald retired to North Uist. In a letter dated 20th April, 1716, and addressed to General Cadogan, Governor of Inverlochy, Sir Donald offered to surrender himself in terms of the Act of Parliament recently passed, enacting that if he and others did not surrender before the last day of June they should stand and be adjudged attainted of high treason. Sir Donald pleaded that by reason of his continued indisposition he was not in a fit state to travel to Inverlochy to surrender in person as the Act required. Having failed to appear personally, Sir Donald was adjudged guilty of high treason, and his estates were accordingly forfeited.¹ The Commissioners of Forfeited Estates proceeded to make a survey of the estates of Sir Donald, and appointed William Macleod of Hammir as judicial factor. Macleod, as might be expected, was far from being popular in his official capacity, either in Skye or in Uist. The people were in extreme poverty. The state of matters in North Uist and in the extensive district of Troternish, in Skye, was deplorable. From a document attested by the wadsetters and tacksmen of North Uist and given in by Macleod of Hammir to the Forfeited Estates Commissioners, it appears that the tenants had lost by a plague among their live stock 745 cows, 573 horses, and 820 sheep. The sea, too, had "overflowed several parts of the country, breaking down many houses, to the hazard of some

¹ Sleat Charter Chest.

lives and the impairing of the lands." On the Macdonald estates in Skye the state of matters was no better. "The gentlemen of Troternish" testify that by a similar plague among their live stock they had lost 485 horses, 1027 cows, and 4556 sheep. If to these losses be added other and unavoidable hardships consequent on the troubles of the time, the condition of the people must have been truly pitiable. Sir Donald Macdonald dying in March, 1718, his only son and heir, Donald, succeeded him in the representation of the family. Immediately after the death of his father, young Sir Donald, taking advantage of an Act passed in the fifth year of George First's reign for enlarging the time to determine claims on the forfeited estates, presented a petition to the Court of Session setting forth that, as his father had surrendered to General Cadogan, it ought to be adjudged that he obeyed the Act of Parliament, and consequently had not been attainted, nor had his estate been forfeited. The Court decided in favour of the petitioner, finding that the deceased Sir Donald did surrender to General Cadogan, that his surrender was accepted, and that, therefore, he had not been attainted, nor had the public any right to his estate. Against this decision the Forfeited Estates' Commissioners appealed to the House of Lords, on the ground that the Act required a surrendering of Sir Donald's person; that a submission by letter to the Commander-in-Chief could never be called a surrendering of the person; that his pretended surrender was at the best a submission to prevent a military execution against his estate; and that, though he complained of being unable to travel from Uist to Inverlochy, yet he did actually travel shortly thereafter to

Benera and Duntulm, which did not appear to be the way to Inverlochy. The House of Lords gave judgment in favour of the appellants in May, 1720. By this time young Sir Donald was dead. In the interval, however, between the date of the decision of the Court of Session in his favour and his death, early in the year 1720, Sir Donald assumed proprietary relations with the family inheritance and intromitted with the rents of the estate. In a letter to his agent in Edinburgh, giving him a particular account of the state of his affairs, he says:—"I have just done with my sett of Sleat and Trotarnes in both which countrys I have been obliged to abate a great part of the money rents with the entire casualities because of the poverty the loss of their cattall has reduced the people to." The death of Donald in the bloom of manhood was much regretted by his clan and friends. Educated at the University of Glasgow, he appears to have been a young man of considerable culture, and to have possessed in a large measure the large-heartedness and considerate kindness towards their dependants characteristic of the Chiefs of Sleat. The death of their beloved young Chief at so critical a time in the history of his family was looked upon as a great calamity by his clan and dependants.

Sir Donald Macdonald was succeeded in the representation of the family of Sleat by his uncle, James Macdonald of Orinsay, who survived him only for a few months. Sir James, besides fighting at Killiecrankie, had led the Sleat men at Sheriffmuir, and it is worthy of notice that, notwithstanding his rebellious conduct on these occasions, he behaved with becoming loyalty to King George at the time of the Spanish invasion of 1719, which ended in the

affair of Glenshiel. In the Act of Parliament making provision for the children of Sir James, it is stated that he not only refused to join those who were then in rebellion, but used his best endeavours to prevent Sir Donald's people from joining in the insurrection.¹ The family inheritance, however, was not restored to him, and, before any steps were taken in this respect, Sir James died in the autumn of 1720. The affairs of the family were greatly involved, deprived as they were of their estate. In these circumstances, a petition was presented to Parliament in behalf of the children of Sir James, when an Act was passed authorising the King to make a grant in their favour of £10,000 out of the estate of the late Sir Donald. Provision was made at the same time for the widow and children of Sir Donald.² Preparations were now made by the friends of the family with the view of acquiring the estate, which was advertised for sale, for behoof of the heir-male. The wadsetters, to whom the estate was in debt to a large extent in sums advanced by them for their unredeemed wadsets, banded themselves together, and, in their own interest as well as "for the preservation of the family," as they put it, offered to become security for the purchase price. The estate being exposed for sale on the 23rd of October, 1723, Kenneth Mackenzie, Advocate, Edinburgh, instructed by the wadsetters, purchased in his own name the three baronies of Sleat, Troternish, and North Uist for the sum of £21,000 sterling. The rental of the estate, as surveyed by Sir Peter Strachan, was £1550. After deducting the provision to the families of Sir Donald and Sir James, and the debts due to the wadsetters and others, the

¹ Sleat Charter Chest. ² *Ibid.*



SIR ALEXANDER MACDONALD 7TH BARONET OF SLEAT.

purchase price of the estate was very nearly exhausted, and only £4000 went to the public. In 1726, a contract of sale was entered into between Kenneth Mackenzie and Sir Alexander Macdonald, the heir-male, with consent of his curators, whereby the whole estate that belonged to Sir Donald Macdonald was sold to Sir Alexander. In February, 1727, Sir Alexander Macdonald received a Crown charter of his lands erecting the whole into a barony to be called the Barony of Macdonald.¹

Sir Alexander Macdonald was a minor when he succeeded his father in the representation of the family in 1720. Sir James shortly before his death appointed as tutors and curators to his son, William Macdonald of Borniskittaig, Alexander Macdonald of Glenteltin, Donald Macdonald of Sarhill, Donald Macleod of Tallisker, and Norman Macleod of Grisenish. Sir Alexander Macdonald was sent to school at Leith in 1721, and afterwards to the University of St Andrews, which he entered in 1726. During his college curriculum at St Andrews, which extended over a period of three years, much deference was paid to him as a Highland chief, and he kept up an establishment befitting his station, which included Charles Macarthur, the family piper. The journal kept during Sir Alexander's attendance at College gives vivid glimpses of the society of the ancient academic city. The entertainments given by the young chief to the College professors, and others, were conducted on a very sumptuous scale, taxing the professional capacity of Charles Macarthur to its very utmost in the earnest if vain endeavour to please the ears of his critical Fife audience. Sir Alexander was made a burghess of St Andrews in 1727. At

¹ Sleat Charter Chest.

intervals between his college sessions, he travelled extensively through Highlands and Lowlands, visiting in turn many of the families of note in both regions.¹ On his coming of age, he settled down on his property in Skye, and being a man of great tact and ability, he set about vigorously to improve the family inheritance. In a memorial relating to the management of the property, it is complained that the wadsetters are flourishing at the expense of the proprietor, are extravagant in their habits, and unkind to their sub-tenants. Taking advantage of the relations between them and their chief, they are generally slow in making payment of their rents. They spend far too much money on brandy, tobacco, and fine clothes. Sir Alexander is to do all in his power to discourage these habits, but he is in the grip of his wadsetters. They had advanced large sums of money for their wadsets, and these would take some time to redeem. Sir Alexander, however, was resolved to relieve the estate of these burdens, and free the sub-tenants from the galling yoke of the wadsetters, under which they undoubtedly suffered.² In this connection it may not be out of place to make a brief reference to an affair which caused no little stir at the time throughout the Western Isles, and to some extent even in the South of Scotland, a plot in which, in the estimation of the public, Sir Alexander Macdonald was deeply implicated. The real part acted by Sir Alexander in this affair has probably never been told. He was accused of giving countenance to the forced emigration of many of his own people to the American Colonies. It was reported that Norman Macleod, eldest son of Donald Macleod of Bernera, had brought a ship

¹ Sleat Charter Chest. ² *Ibid.*

to the Isle of Skye—ever since called “Soitheach nan Daoine”—and that at the head of a ruffian band of young men he had captured many men and women, and forced them on board with the view of transporting them to the American Colonies, and selling them there as slaves. It was believed that both Sir Alexander and Macleod had connived at, if they had not actually given countenance openly to, these presumably outrageous proceedings. Lady Margaret Macdonald, writing to Justice Clerk Milton in 1740, denies warmly that Sir Alexander was concerned in any way, act or part, in the affair of “Soitheach nan Daoine,” nor did he know anything of “thiss wicked scrape till the ship was gon.” Lady Margaret, very probably, was not in the secret of the plot. The real facts of the case may be briefly told. The estates of both Sir Alexander Macdonald and Macleod had been for several years infested by thieves, and other pests of society, and all efforts to extirpate them having failed, the chiefs took counsel together, and resolved on the novel, if laudable, expedient of shipping them with all possible secrecy to the new world. This daring and difficult task was proposed to, and accepted by, Norman Macleod, who, at the head of a band of resolute young men, chosen by himself, succeeded in forcing on board a ship provided for the purpose this superfluous population of the Islands. All the parties to the transaction being sworn to secrecy, the real facts of the case probably never reached the ears of those in authority; but, in any case, no action was taken in the matter. “Soitheach nan Daoine,” in the course of its voyage, was driven by a strong gale on the North Coast of Ireland and wrecked there. Several of the “emigrants” afterwards squatted on the lands

of the Earl of Antrim. So far, and no further, was Sir Alexander Macdonald implicated in the affair of "Soitheach nan Daoine."

Sir Alexander Macdonald's conduct during the great crisis of the '45 has been criticised with some severity by partisans on both sides. Sir Alexander, as is well known, refused to join in the rebellion. Several reasons may be given to account for the attitude he assumed, and the first thing to be considered was whether or not the enterprise was to succeed. It appeared to be utterly hopeless. Sir Alexander's real attitude towards the Prince's cause may be inferred from the answer he gave to young Clanranald, whom Charles sent to him to persuade him to rise in his favour. There is every reason to believe that he spoke sincerely and honestly when he told young Clanranald that he wished well to the cause, but that seeing the attempt was inopportune, the Prince so slenderly attended, and the probability of success so remote, he could not support him. There was another matter which must have weighed with Sir Alexander. He could not well forget the favour formerly shown to him by the reigning family in restoring him to his estate, and the present prospects of the Prince were not such as to tempt any level-headed man to stake vast interests upon them. Even Lochiel hesitated, and required the assurance of Charles that his estates, or the value of them, would be secured to him. Glengarry, Clanranald, and Lovat kept out of it, and sent their eldest sons, but Sir Alexander Macdonald had no eldest son fit to lead the clan. It has been repeatedly stated that Sir Alexander was won over to the Hanoverian cause by Forbes of Culloden. Forbes's influence with the Highland chiefs has been much

exaggerated. It is as clear as anything can well be if Sir Alexander could only have seen his way to espouse the cause of the Prince, which was his inclination, Forbes, whose sympathies were entirely Lowland, would not have influenced him for one moment. As it was, Forbes did his best to confirm him in the attitude he had decided to take. No Highland chief worthy of the name, and especially one like Sir Alexander, with Jacobite tendencies and Jacobite traditions, would have been guided by President Forbes in a matter such as joining or not joining the Prince.

Sir Alexander has been accused of being in the Prince's counsels, gaining his confidence, pledging himself to support him, and then violating his pledge. But Sir Alexander promised to join provided the attempt was made with such an auxiliary force from abroad, and such necessary supplies of money, arms, and stores, as should give the insurgents some chance of success. He refused to join when the Prince, without any of the assistance he had engaged to him and other Highland chiefs to bring, landed in the West of Scotland, against the advice of many of his devoted followers, and engaged in that rash enterprise which Sir Alexander distinctly foresaw would fail for want of means. Had the promises made to Sir Alexander been fulfilled, he would have adhered to his engagements; as it was, the course he followed was perfectly justified by the circumstances. As further evidence of the consistent attitude maintained by Sir Alexander, Murray of Broughton declares that the Prince wrote a letter to him the winter preceding his landing desiring his assistance. Sir Alexander, in reply, refused to make any positive promise, but said that whenever he saw

a well-concerted scheme he would readily join him. "I can say with certainty," Murray further declares, "that from that time he came under no further engagement." It is difficult to see how, in the face of this definite testimony, Murray could afterwards say—"I should be sorry to have so bad an opinion of mankind as to think any of them capable of attempting an apology for him."

Donald Roy Macdonald, afterwards an officer in the Prince's army, was at Mugstot with Sir Alexander when Charles landed on the mainland. Sir Alexander, Donald Roy informs Bishop Forbes, detained him for a month, being all the time in a state of suspense about raising his men for the Prince. There was little likelihood of Sir Alexander hesitating at this stage. Even after the victory of Falkirk, when the prospects of the Prince were brightest, Sir Alexander stood unflinchingly to his resolution not to join him. At that time Donald Roy Macdonald was sent to Sir Alexander by the Prince with a letter subscribed by the chiefs praying him to raise his men immediately and join the Prince's army. The written message was not in the least likely to suffer by the verbal glosses put upon it by the zealous Donald Roy, yet Sir Alexander remained firm in his determination to go his own way. Donald Roy himself, on his way back to the Prince's camp, feasted for three days at Kyle on King George's beef and President Forbes's Ferintosh whisky, under the hospitable auspices of Sir Alexander and the officers of his independent companies.

Sir Alexander Macdonald's sympathies were undoubtedly with the Prince, and, as proof of this, he did what lay in his power to protect him when

he was a fugitive within his bounds. Charles could not possibly have escaped if Sir Alexander had been anxious to arrest him. On the contrary, he encouraged his dependants to facilitate his escape. The principal instruments employed in effecting his escape were all closely connected with Sir Alexander's family, such as Hugh Macdonald of Armadale. Hugh Macdonald of Baleshare, Alexander Macdonald of Kingsburgh, Lady Margaret Macdonald, and Flora Macdonald.

Sir Alexander Macdonald was obliged to do something, and he did as little as possible to help the Government. Two independent companies raised by him to guard the passes were maintained, at least for some time, by himself. These were more of a hindrance, after all, than a help to the Government, as they were all, officers and men alike, with the single exception of Allan Macdonald of Knock, in entire sympathy with the Prince. After the Battle of Culloden, Sir Alexander on several occasions ventured to remonstrate with the German Butcher, Cumberland, for his own savage cruelty, and for the wanton outrages committed in his name on many innocent persons, whose one fault was that they were of one blood with the rebels. Sir Alexander did all that lay in his power to mitigate the horrors of that dark and doleful time. Yet when he died shortly thereafter some Jacobites had no better epitaph to commemorate his generosity and their own gratitude than this—

“ If heaven be pleased when sinners cease to sin ;
 If hell be pleased when sinners enter in ;
 If earth be pleased to lose a truckling knave :
 Then all are pleased—Macdonald's in his grave.”

Sir Alexander Macdonald, on his way to London to wait upon Butcher Cumberland, took suddenly ill

at Glenelg, and died there on the 23rd of November, 1746, greatly lamented by his many friends and followers. On the 8th of December he was buried with great pomp and ceremony at Kilmore, in Sleat, all the pipers of note in the Isles officiating at the obsequies. Retainers and friends of the family from all parts of the Highlands attended. These were entertained at Armadale with a hospitality on a scale befitting an occasion so important as the burial of the representative of the ancient and illustrious Kings of Innse gall. It may be interesting to know that the funeral expenses amounted to the large sum of £2645. Sir Alexander's character may be summed up in the words of a highly-intelligent gentleman of his own clan, and one who knew him well:—"He was a downright honest man, true to his friend and firm to his word. By his death we of his clan have lost a father and the King a good subject."

Sir Alexander Macdonald's eldest son and heir, Sir James, was a minor only five years old when his father died. During his minority his estates and the affairs of the family were managed principally by Lady Margaret, his mother, a lady of many accomplishments, who acted a prominent part in the life of the Western Isles, and who was worthy to be the mother of so distinguished a son. With Lady Margaret were associated in the management of the estates, Alexander, Earl of Eglinton; Alexander Mackenzie of Delvin, James Moray of Abercairney, Professor Alexander Munro, Edinburgh, and Alexander Macdonald of Kingsburgh. Sir James Macdonald was at a very early age sent to Eton, from which he passed to Oxford in 1759. In both places he had an exceptionally distinguished career, and gained a reputation for learning and other

accomplishments which won him early recognition from men of talent both in his own country and on the Continent. His extraordinary gifts attracted men of genius and culture wherever he went, while his refined manners, no less than his amiable disposition, were the admiration of all with whom he associated in the high and cultivated circles of society. Shortly after leaving Oxford, Sir James travelled through many of the countries of Europe in the company of the Duke of Buccleuch and Professor Adam Smith, the well-known author of "The Wealth of Nations." He was everywhere received with the utmost respect. At Paris he discusses Hume with the French philosophers and divides his time between the literati of the city and the Court of Louis XV. Dr John Maclean of Shulista, himself of considerable reputation as a man of learning in the Western Isles, writing to John Mackenzie of Delvine at the time of Sir James's visit to the Continent, refers to his reception at the Court of France. "It must give exceeding joy to us all," he says, "to hear that Sir James is particularly distinguished at so great a Court as that of France; but what gives me infinite satisfaction is that he studies to apply, as much as possible, whatever he sees to the interest of the country and the happiness of his people." John MacCodrum, too, the unlettered bard of North Uist, scanning from afar, "amid the melancholy main," watches the progress of his patron and sings his tuneful rhyme—

A' neach a shiulas gach rioghachd,
 Gheibh do chliu ann am firinn,
 Eadar Louis na Frainge 's am Pàpa.

It was the custom at that time for gentlemen who made the "grand tour" to be furnished with

introductions to eminent and distinguished foreigners, and on their reception by these abroad depended very largely the consideration and respect with which they were received at home. Young gentlemen, therefore, entered on their travels abroad with far different views and intentions than prevail at the present time. So far from passing their time in places of entertainment, and travelling from place to place in quest of gross pleasures, they spent it in the society of foreign families of taste and distinction, amongst whom they were expected to cut a creditable figure. So far from approaching the tour with feelings of contempt for the foreigner, they were taught that Europe as a whole was the large school of taste and good manners, and that in a wider field than our Island can afford lay the test of the success or failure of the education they had previously received.

Sir James Macdonald, on his return from his Continental tour, took the management of his extensive property into his own hands, to the improvement of which, as well as to the social and material advancement of his people, he devoted himself with much energy and ability. Ill health, unfortunately, soon stayed his improving hand, and the plans which he had devised for the benefit of his people were frustrated. To what extent the enlightened schemes which Sir James had formed for ameliorating the condition of his people took any practical shape does not appear. The family archives furnish no clue as to what the improvements were which he had contemplated. His plans were probably never even reduced to writing. The young chief undoubtedly deeply interested himself in all that concerned the welfare of his people. He

valued all that was best in the social system which had been nourished under the fostering ægis of his family. The language and literature of the Gael were not to him what they have become too often to Highland chiefs since—things to be despised. Though an Oxford bred student, his was too robust a personality to be spoiled by an English education. No one took a deeper or more intelligent interest in the controversy that raged round the Blind Bard of Selma. He was well versed in the lore of the *Feinne*. For hours together he would listen to John MacCodrum and other reciters of Ossianic ballads pouring out their wealth of tale and song. Such a man, and he a Highland chief of the first importance, could hardly fail to commend himself to a people so loyal and warm-hearted as the people of the Isles. He appreciated the institutions of the Gael, and had he been spared he would have been foremost in defending them. "Though I can do little," he writes Dr Blair of Edinburgh, "nothing shall be wanting to fight Ossian's cause that lies in my power."

Shortly after he came of age, Sir James Macdonald, as an earnest of his appreciation of native talent, appointed John MacCodrum as his family bard in succession to Duncan McRury, in Troternish, the last family bard. The song composed by MacCodrum on his appointment as laureate in praise of Sir James is struck in a lofty key, and fully justifies his patron's selection of him for that office. The emoluments bestowed by Sir James on his bard amounted to the annual sum of £2 5s, with 5 bolls of meal, 5 stones of cheese, and a croft rent free for life.

Sir James Macdonald, though a man of handsome appearance, began early in life to show symptoms of a delicate constitution, not improved, it may be surmised, by his studious habits. An accident which befell him while on a visit to North Uist in 1764 so undermined his delicate frame that he was obliged finally to seek refuge in a warm climate abroad. While out shooting with a party of Skye and Uist gentlemen in his own forest of Mointeachmhor, in North Uist, Sir James was shot in the leg through the accidental discharge of Colonel Macleod of Talisker's gun. He was at once carried across the hill to the house of his cousin, Ewen Macdonald of Vallay, where he was attended by Neil Beaton, surgeon, in North Uist. The North Uist people showed their warm attachment to Sir James on this occasion in a remarkable way. Hearing exaggerated accounts of the accident, and suspecting foul play, they proceeded in a body to Vallay and demanded the life, no less, of Colonel Macleod of Talisker. Ewen Macdonald of Vallay, and the other gentlemen of Sir James's party, laboured in vain to convince them of the entire innocence of Colonel Macleod of any intention to injure Sir James. They would not be satisfied until Sir James himself was brought in a blanket to the window of his room to assure them that no blame was to be attached to Colonel Macleod, and that the affair was entirely the result of an accident. On being assured that the accident was a slight one, and that Sir James would soon be well again, the North Uist men, after partaking of copious libations of "Ferintosh," found their way home the best way they could. Sir James was confined at Vallay for a considerable time, during which Ewen Macdonald



SIR JAMES MACDONALD, 8TH BART. OF SLEAT.

beguiled the tedium of the sick chamber by composing several *piobaireachds* and playing them with admirable taste on the bag-pipe. Two of these have been preserved—"Cumha na Coise," and "Sir James Macdonald of the Isles's Salute," both of which are reckoned by competent judges to be excellent tunes.

The remainder of Sir James Macdonald's life may be briefly told. In the winter of 1765 the state of his health, which had been precarious for some time, obliged him to seek relief from the severe climate of his own country in the more genial air of the South of Italy. His illness at length taking a serious turn, he found his way to Rome, where he obtained the best medical skill which the city could afford. He, however, gradually grew worse, and, after suffering much pain, borne with great resignation and fortitude, he died at Rome on the 26th of July, 1766, in the 25th year of his age. During his stay in Rome, the most distinguished members of the Papal Court vied with each other in their respectful attentions to the invalid Chief, and after his death, "notwithstanding the difference of religion, such extraordinary honours were paid to his memory as had never graced that of any other British subject since the death of Sir Philip Sydney." During his illness the Pope himself sent a messenger daily to enquire for him, and when he died he commanded that he should be buried in consecrated ground and accorded a public funeral. Cardinal Piccolomini composed a Latin elegy in memory of Sir James. The death of Sir James Macdonald was much lamented by his family and people in the Isles, who, with good reason, looked upon it as the greatest calamity that could happen to them. Dr John

Maclean of Shulista, writing to John Mackenzie of Delvine on receiving the news of Sir James's death, gives expression to feelings which all experienced at the time. "Your letter," he writes, "bringing the sad accounts of Sir James Macdonald's death I received in course of last post. What a disappointment, after the great happiness which we promised our selves by his return, poor, unfortunate people that we are, and very few of us sensible of the loss we have suffered. The youngest of us will never see a person of a warmer heart, better principles, or more inclined to do all the good in his power. It is natural, indeed, for me to wish all his family well, but sure I am that I shall never see any man for whom I can have such a strong attachment, as I do not expect to be acquainted with such a person all the days of my life." Many similar tributes have been paid to the memory of Sir James Macdonald, both by his own countrymen and by distinguished foreigners, and all agree in according to him the distinction of having been, in the language of General Stewart of Garth, "one of the most accomplished men of his own or almost of any other country." For his learning and many accomplishments, Sir James is usually styled "The Scottish Marcellus."

Lady Margaret Macdonald, "in testimony of her love and the constant tenderness and affection which, even to his last moments, he showed for her," erected a beautiful monument to the memory of her son in the Parish Church of Sleat, bearing a suitable inscription written by his college friend, Lord Lyttleton. A more lasting monument by far was that raised in the lofty rhyme of John MacCodrum, the peasant bard of North Uist, whose beautiful elegy in memory

of his patron is surpassed by few such compositions in any language.

Sir James Macdonald was succeeded in the representation of the family and in the estates by his brother, Alexander. Sir Alexander was educated at Eton and in the University of St Andrews, and had a distinguished career at both places. In 1761, he received a commission in the Coldstream Guards, but he retired from the army on his succession to the property. To his new duties as a landed proprietor Sir Alexander devoted himself with much energy and ability. He took the entire management of his estates upon himself, and held the reins with a very firm hand. He made no attempt to follow in the footsteps of his predecessor. He appears to have been a man of an altogether different temperament from Sir James. His sympathies and tastes were, if not wholly English, at least entirely anti-Celtic. For nothing distinctively Highland did this chief care. In his relations with his tenants he looked upon himself simply as a landlord, and in no sense as the chief of a clan, unless indeed that position was to be held as merely honorary and conveying a certain dignity to the holder of it. So far as that dignity bestowed any social advantage in England, or anywhere out of the Highlands, did Sir Alexander value it and no further. He never made the least attempt to perform any of the duties of chiefship. No other than those of strictly commercial relations can by any ingenuity be discovered as existing between him and his clan. At the very outset of his career he made himself obnoxious by raising the rents of his principal tenants, all except those who held their lands by wadset. He was no less exacting

with his smaller tenants. Many of these were evicted from their holdings, while several of the tacksmen, both in Skye and in Uist, were obliged to give up their leases and emigrate. When Boswell, in company with Dr Samuel Johnson, visited the Isle of Skye in 1773, he found an emigrant ship at Portree ready to carry away Sir Alexander's tacksmen and their families. Boswell discovered that Sir Alexander was considered anything but an ideal chief; he even accuses him of want of hospitality when he and the great lexicographer visited him at Armadale. Boswell afterwards got into considerable trouble over statements he made, both in public and in private, reflecting on Sir Alexander's social character, and a duel was averted at the eleventh hour by the ample apology which the Prince of Biographers made to the "English-bred Chieftain."

In 1776, Sir Alexander Macdonald was created a peer of Ireland by the style and title of Lord Macdonald of Sleat. In the following year he offered to raise a regiment on his estates in the Isles for His Majesty's service, and his offer was accepted by the Government. Letters of service were accordingly granted to him, and the regiment was finally embodied in March, 1778, and inspected by General Skene at Inverness. The total strength of the regiment, which was named the 76th, or Macdonald's Highlanders, was 1086 men, 750 of whom were raised by Lord Macdonald in Skye and North Uist. His lordship was offered the command of the regiment, but he declined it, and recommended John Macdonell of Lochgarry for the post. From Inverness the regiment removed to Fort-George, where it remained for a year under the command of Major Donaldson. In the spring of

1779, the regiment embarked for New York, and after serving with distinction in the American War, it returned home and was disbanded at Stirling in March, 1784.

Lord Macdonald, who was keenly interested in politics, became a candidate in 1782 for the representation of Inverness-shire in Parliament, but he was not successful in securing the seat. He continued, however, to take an active interest in the affairs of the county, and in 1794 he raised three volunteer companies in Skye and Uist for the defence of the country and the relief of the regular army. Lord Macdonald was a highly cultured and accomplished gentleman, and though unpopular in the Isles on account of his anti-Celtic tendencies and hard dealings as a landlord, he was respected for his high character, tact, and business capacity. He was reckoned, among his other accomplishments, one of the best amateur players on the violin of his day. He composed several pieces of music for this instrument, some of which have been very popular in the Western Isles, such as "Lord Macdonald's Reel," "Mrs Mackinnon of Corry," and "Mrs Macleod of Ellanreoch."

Lord Macdonald died on the 12th of September, 1795, a comparatively young man, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Alexander Wentworth, as second lord. This Chief, like his father, was educated at Eton and St Andrews, and was kind, generous, and amiable. Being naturally shy, and of a retired disposition, he associated but little with his people in the Isles, though the relations between him and his tenants were of the most cordial kind. Anything that had for its object the comfort and advancement of his tenantry had his hearty support. There is

only one sense in which Lord Macdonald is to be held responsible for the evictions which took place in his time in Skye and Uist. He should have made it impossible for the managers of his property to evict tenants without his knowledge and consent. Lord Macdonald knew nothing of the disgraceful evictions of Clachan and others in North Uist until the evicted, who were the most prosperous tenants on the estate, had been already driven out of the country. Lord Macdonald, it should be added, lived for the most part in England, and sometimes abroad.

In 1798 Lord Macdonald received permission from King George III. to raise for His Majesty's service a regiment on his estates in the Isles. The Islanders were somewhat slow in responding to the call to arms on this occasion. Very considerable pressure, indeed, was brought to bear upon them before the full complement of men required was obtained. The Highlanders as a body never enlisted willingly, though when they did take up arms they fought like heroes. "The Regiment of the Isles," as it was very appropriately called, was embodied at Inverness, and inspected there by General Leith-Hay on June 4th, 1799. It saw no active service, and was reduced at Fort-George in July, 1802.

Lord Macdonald spent large sums in improvements on his estates, and erected the fine mansion house of Armadale, in the parish of Sleat, the principal residence of his family. His lordship died unmarried, in London, on the 19th June, 1824, when he was succeeded by his brother, Godfrey.

Godfrey, third Lord Macdonald, entered the army in 1794, saw a good deal of service, and finally attained the rank of Lieutenant-General.

Very soon after his succession to the family honours and estates, he was dragged into a somewhat exciting controversy with Glengarry over the chiefship of the clan. The aggressor, it need hardly be said, was Glengarry. A fierce epistolary correspondence took place between them, both privately and in the newspapers. The result might have been disastrous to one or both. The controversy at length came to such a height that Lord Macdonald had all but called Glengarry "out," when friends on both sides interfered, and the dreaded duel was averted. In 1826 Lord Macdonald stood as a Parliamentary candidate for Inverness-shire, but was defeated, Charles Grant of Glenelg carrying the seat by a large majority. Lord Macdonald died on the 12th of October, 1832, and was succeeded by his son, Godfrey William, as fourth lord. Large portions of the family inheritance were sold by this Chief, including North Uist, and Kilmuir in Troternish, with its ancient Castle of Duntulm. He died in 1863, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Somerled, as fifth lord, who was succeeded in 1874 by his brother, Ronald Archibald, the present peer.

CHAPTER III.

THE SOCIAL HISTORY OF THE CLAN DONALD, 1545-1800.

Fall of lordship of Isles.—Feudal and Celtic tenures.—Bond of Kindred.—Differentiation of offices.—Legal system.—The Cinn-Tighe and their holdings.—The tribe.—Agriculture.—Trading.—Fishing.—Arms and clothing.—Statutes of I Columkill.—Modern Tacksman emerging.—Incidence of Cowdeicheis and Calpes.—Social state of chiefs.—Hunting and arms.—Restriction on chiefs' retainers, Galleys, Arms, unsuccessfully attempted.—Hereditary and other offices.—Marischall-tighe, Cup-bearer, Bard, Harper, Piper, Physician, Armourer, Miller.—Celtic customs.—Handfasting.—Marriage contracts.—Fosterage.—Rise of modern tenures.—Tacksmen.—Wadsetters.—Fen-farmers.—Steelbow tenants.—Small tenants.—Introduction of Kelp.—Of the potato.—Educational condition of Isles in 16th century.—Donald Dubh's barons.—Gaelic culture.—Carsewell's prayer-book.—Legendary lore.—Educational policy of Government.—Culture among Tacksmen.—Attitude of Clans to crown.—Mistaken policy of appointing Lieutenants.—Change of Islesmen's attitude explained.—Abolition of Heritable Jurisdictions.—Disarming and unclothing Acts.—Dissolution of Clans.—Rise in land.—Commercial policy of chiefs.—Emigration.—New townships on Clanranald Estates.—Formation of Fencible Regiments in the Isles.

AFTER the fall of the lordship of the Isles and the failure of the last efforts to restore it, the various tribes within the Clan Donald confederacy came at once into historical prominence. What occurred on the mainland in the case of the ancient Mormaordoms is now repeated in the Isles. The Clan Donald families while under the shield of the parent house were largely influenced by Celtic ideals, and

the various attempts to restore the fallen dynasty sprang from reluctance to come under a different and alien type of culture. After the fall of the House of Isla the social and political life of the great offshoots were modelled on the parent stem. During the greater part of the 16th century the Clan Donald North were destitute of regular titles, and their tenure of the lands they occupied was less upon the system of the feudal charter and more upon the patriarchal principle of "duchas" or "kyndness" as it was styled in the lowland tongue of those times. It is clearly stated in the charter to Donald Gorme of Sleat in 1597 that, owing to troublous times, the titles and evidents were destroyed, which means that from the time of John, the son of Hugh, who alienated the estates about the end of the 15th century, the family of Sleat had no feudal tenure, while in the case of Clanranald, though John Moydartach got a charter in 1532, it was annulled ten years later. Hence, during a great part of the 16th century, both these great houses and their Clans lived their own life and fulfilled their own ideals according to the unwritten laws of the ancient tribal system which was at the basis of their political existence.

Of course we are not to suppose that feudalism was entirely absent either from the lordship of the Isles or the subordinate families, as in the case of the former certain obligations of service were conditions of holding land from the Crown. Further, these two types of culture possess a good deal of superficial similarity. There was, however, this radical distinction between them. The feudal system was maintained on the principle of service, Ward and Relief and other casualties payable by

the vassal to the superior. The Clan system was maintained on the principle of kin or blood relationship, and the interests of one were the interests of all. In one respect the two were alike, and in the course of ages showed a tendency to coalesce, namely, that the feudal baron, as well as the Highland chief, exercised an hereditary jurisdiction, and exacted service from their vassals. Beneath the general resemblance the differences of organisation were deep and marked, and proceeded on principles radically opposed.

Despite the power of feudalism and the frequent absence of legal charters during the 16th century, the Clan Donald adhered to their position, and they did so on the principle with which they were most familiar; they occupied their "kindly rowmes" just because it had been the land of their kith and kin for generations. This, in fact, was the claim advanced by Donald Gorme Mor, and admitted by the Crown authorities in 1597. The Chief and his Clan—*Tuath* and *Tighearn*—were connected by nature's bond of kindred which, unlike the feudal bond, was incapable of dissolution. Both were alike knitted to the soil, and no Government attempted so revolutionary a measure as to uproot or dissolve the social organism. Thus it was that, despite Crown Charters to the family of Sleat for lands in Benbecula and South Uist, and to the Macleods of Dunvegan for the lands of Sleat, Trotternish, and North Uist, neither the one nor the other ever gained real possession as against the Clanranald on the one hand or the Clan Uisdein on the other. The Gaelic principle asserted itself triumphantly in the face of feudal titles.

Primogeniture was a cardinal tenet of feudalism, yet in the 16th century we find it again and again broken through, the feudal heir being set aside for one more acceptable to the community. Questions of legitimacy or the reverse were not too critically scanned. If the claimant to the chiefship was brave and princely and of the blood of the nobility, he met the necessities of the case, and secured the confidence and safety of the Clan. In the families of Clanranald and Keppoch the feudal principle of succession was repeatedly broken through. We dwell on these well-known facts simply to illustrate our contention that the predominant element in the social life of the Clan Donald was Celtic in the 16th century, and that, although their position was feudally precarious, their occupancy was practically unassailable.

The occupancy of land among Celtic peoples in early times being on the principle of communal rather than individual or private ownership, the relation of the heads of families or tribes to the land was official, the Mormaors being greater and Maors or Thanes lesser officers. This principle we find in later times in those bailiaries or Stewartries which afterward developed into actual proprietorship. All the power was originally vested in the head of the race, but offices in time became differentiated and transmitted on the hereditary principle which so deeply coloured the entire Celtic organisation. The affairs of clans were administered by a Court or *Mòd* composed of assessors or jurors, consisting of the heads of families, like the elders of the Israelitish tribes, of a judge, deemster, or *breitheamh*, for whom a portion of land was hereditarily provided, and in later times a clerk of court, who kept a

record of the business. So much akin to this was the baron and his court, with his power of pit and gallows—the capital punishment of drowning and hanging—that the two systems easily amalgamated.

A complete legal system existed under the lordship of the Isles with a supreme court and a series of inferior judicatories. In the charter by Angus Og to the Abbey of Iona in 1485, we find the name of Huiialmus, the “Chief Judge of the Isles,” as witnessing the deed, and the presence of such an official in the *entourage* of the Master of the Isles is both interesting and suggestive. Gaelic Courts of Assize were held on hillocks to make them more imposing in the people’s sight. These were the moothills or gallows hills, but it does not appear that hanging or drowning, prescribed by feudal custom, was invariably the mode of doing away with criminals followed by the island chiefs even in feudal times. In the Parish of Killean, district of Kintyre, the ancient territory of Clan Iain Mhoir, there is *Dun Domhnuill*, a fort very strongly posted on the top of an isolated rocky mound of considerable height. Here, according to the traditions of Kintyre, the ancient lords of Dunnyveg held their courts of justice, and criminals condemned to death were hurled from the top of the Dun and despatched by executioners at the foot.

It is obvious from the foregoing considerations that the heads of the clans occupied the double capacity of chiefs and barons, and that Celtic customs and usages prevailed in the practical administration of the feudal law. Their legal courts were not conducted on the Lowland model, but entirely as the chiefs and their advisers thought proper, and they exercised both legislative and

judicial functions. They enacted statutes for the regulation of morals and the management of all kinds of estate business, while the criminal jurisdiction seems to have been carefully exercised, and its decisions, which were accepted as just, were usually received without a murmur. During the 16th and a great part of the 17th centuries the statutes and decisions of these Courts were seldom if at all reduced to writing, and the code appears to have been transmitted in the traditional form characteristic of Celtic custom. Amid the invasion by feudalism of the Celtic system, the latter preserved its essential features. Apart from any position the chief might have as landowner, the clan owed him loyalty as the head of their race, and the confidence they reposed in him was seldom misplaced. But his rule was neither arbitrary nor despotic, and there were times when stern necessity compelled his deposition, such as in the case of Ranald Gallda of Clanranald and Iain Aluinn of Keppoch, to which reference has already been made in another connection.

The modern tacksman holding from the chief by a written instrument of tenure fulfilling certain duties and enjoying certain privileges, is little if at all in record evidence during the 16th century. We know, however, that when this class appears in documentary history they do so as kinsmen of the chief, and consequently we conclude that they were part of the social system when there is little or no record of their existence. They were the *Cinntighe*, nobles or gentry of the clan, who were styled "Ogtiern" or "lesser lords" in more primitive stages of Gaelic society. In 1596 Donald Gorme of Sleat received from James VI. a letter of Tack for the

lands of Trotternish "occupied by him and his sub-tenants." These sub-tenants were, for one thing, the class afterwards described at Wadsetters and Tacks-men, the gentry of the Clan Uisdein. Holdings under the chiefs were not always though they were nearly always confined to the chief's own blood. In Skye there were septs and tribes in occupation long before the Clan Uisdein became a numerous community, and we find Nicolsons, Macqueens, and Martins in the position of Tacksmen in pretty early times. In the Island of North Uist the Macqueens are said to have had a verbal tack from the lords of the soil of the lands of Orinsay and others expressed in the words "Fhad 's a bhios baine aig boin duibh no Cnogaire Mhic Cuinn na bhun," a tenure which was extended in more modern forms early in the 17th century.

The position of the *Tuath* or Commonalty of the Clan Donald in the latter half of the 16th century is at least as difficult to determine as that of the intermediate class of Tacksman, though they were doubtless, under the term "sub-tenants," included in Donald Gorme's Charter of 1596. On the principle of kindred by which all belonging to the same race as the chief had a position on the land, the Commonalty had certain rights of their own, though these were subordinate to those of the gentry. How foreign septs came into the community and privileges of clans alien to them in blood is illustrated by a certain class of bonds of manrent which form so important a feature in the political life of the ancient Gael. The Bond of *Clann Domhnuill Riabhaich* to Sir Donald Macdonald of Sleat in 1632 is but a specimen of many similar bonds—probably unwritten—which would have been formed in

previous generations between the native men of Skye—the earlier inhabitants of the island—and the chiefs of Clan Uisdein, who entered into effective occupation in the first half of the 16th century. Tradition says that the *Clann Domhnuill Riabhaich* were a family of hereditary bards to the Macleods of Dunvegan, and that the Macleod chief, having for some reason dismissed *Mac-Ghille-Riabhaich*, Macdonald of Sleat received him and his sept, giving them lands on the farm of Kilmorey in Trotternish, which for long—perhaps to this day—retains the name of *Baile Mhic Ghille Riabhaich*. It was the ancient principle of kindred as the root idea of Gaelic society which rendered this system of Bonds of manrent necessary in the case of tribes seeking the protection of a more powerful clan community.

The conditions of life among the *Tuath* or peasantry of the Isles after 1545 are not easily ascertained. The oldest system of cultivation that is known to have prevailed may throw light upon the subject. This was termed the Runrig system. Under this arrangement there was no individual or isolated tenure, a feature that was germane to the principles of Gaelic society. The peasantry lived in a village or township, and the surrounding lands and pasture were held, the latter in common, and the former—the cultivated part—was divided every year, under the supervision of a village officer styled *maor*, but, in later times, constable. This system—which is akin to the villein tenure of Saxon England—is probably a survival of the ancient tribeland customs—the *fearann tuatha* of early Celtic Scotland.

In the 16th century agriculture in the Isles was doubtless of a very primitive description. Root crops were unknown, and probably the *cas-chrom*, or crooked spade, does not date from a period anterior to the introduction of the potato into the Isles, in the 18th century, as it is unsuited to any other kind of culture. A primitive kind of spade, however, has survived in the Outer Hebrides down to the latter half of the 18th century, and has been found in St Kilda in the 19th, called the *ceib*. The St Kildian, when leaving his tillage for the capture of the fulmar, was wont to say “Bhuam a cheib’s far mo rib,” leaving the agricultural implement for the rope, by which, in his harrying of wild fowl, he was suspended over the rocks. Two ploughs were in use in the Isles in those early times—one to make an incision in the ground, to be followed by the ploughshare, which turned the furrow. The former was called *crann ruslaidh*. The idea of combining the ploughshare and the coulter in one implement had apparently not dawned on the agricultural mind of that age—or perhaps the roughness of the ground that used to be cultivated may account for the division of labour. Methods of manuring were equally primitive. The old verses composed in one district of Skye to satirize another doubtless conveyed a fair idea of the ancient modes of enriching mother earth:—

“ Am fasan a bh’ac’ ann an Uige
 Cha ’n fhaea mi riàmh ’nam dhùthaich
 Gabhail dhe ’n bhàt’ air mo chùlthaobh
 ’S smùid as a’ ehliabh luathadh.”

The primitive system lately prevalent in the Isle of Lewis—reaping the corn by uprooting, and

thatching the houses with the straw not used by the bestial, to be applied to the ground in some future spring when saturated with peat reek—prevailed in the lordship of the Isles over three hundred years ago. This is evidenced by a verse of a song composed by his foster-mother to Sir Donald Macdonald, first baronet of Sleat :—

“ Ge lionmhor dris air an draighiomn
 No sguab cheann-bhuidh' air achadh foghair,
 No sop seann tothair air ceann taighe,
 Tha 'n cuirt Dhomnuill Sgiath 'us claidheamh.”

In view of the great strides that modern civilization has made, we are apt to picture too darkly the social conditions of those bygone times. The necessaries of life and some of its comforts were largely produced in the Isles. They had cattle, and sheep, and goats, hardy breeds, easily reared, and before there was much demand for stock in Lowland markets their flesh was used for home consumption. They grew their own wool and flax, and both were manufactured within their own community, while they also produced, tanned, and manufactured their own leather. Before the days of large sheep farms and deer forests much more land was cultivated and corn raised than now, and, as the great industrial centres had not arisen to raise the price of labour, by increasing the demand for it, the land could be wrought with the minimum of expense. Hence land that would not now pay a fraction of the cost of tillage could then be profitably cultivated, the food it produced, though small, being valuable in proportion to the labour, which was infinitesimal in market value. Rent, in the modern sense, was unknown, but various casualties were paid in kind.

In ordinary years the produce of the land was quite sufficient to supply the wants of the people, while the spoils of the chase and the products of river and sea increased the means of subsistence. Trading was also carried on in marketable commodities with the South, the principal items of exportation being horses, cows, sheep, goats, hides, and dairy produce. Attempts were sometimes made to interrupt this trading with the South, for in 1566 a proclamation was issued by the Privy Council prohibiting any molestation of the Highlanders resorting to markets in the Lowlands. There were fairs held by license from the Crown at different centres in the Isles, the principal market being held at Portree, and, money being scarce throughout the country, various commodities were taken in exchange for the cattle and other native products.

During the latter half of the 16th century the fishing industry was a source of considerable wealth, not only to the islanders themselves, but to the rest of the country, as well as to the Crown. Subjects of foreign nations were prohibited from fishing in the Island seas, but men from other parts of Scotland were permitted to do so on payment to the Heritors of small dues for ground anchorage. Lochmaddy, in North Uist, was the principal centre of the herring fishing in the Outer Islands for at least a hundred years from the middle of the 16th century. It is on record that the chiefs and people of the Isles showed much unfriendliness towards the Southern burgesses who came to fish in their lochs, and that they manifested much greater partiality to foreigners, both Dutch and French, than to the "slayers of herring" who came from the Lowlands of Scotland.

There was, no doubt, a dark side to the picture of the "good old times." Bad seasons would mean a half-starving population, and would, doubtless, incite many a *creach* and *spulzie*. Disease sometimes attacked the flocks and herds, and reduced whole districts from comparative affluence to poverty. Medical skill was in its infancy, sanitary science was unknown, and the ravages of smallpox and other epidemics at certain periods decimated the population. This, indeed, explains what happened to the surplus population, for which in those days there was no outlet but the gates of death.

So much has been written elsewhere as to the clothing and arms of the Highlanders in the 16th century that the subject need not be enlarged on here. It is interesting, however, to be able to verify from the poetical traditions of the clan something at least of what historical writers and records have set forth in disproof of the view that the Gael of that age was a naked or semi-naked savage. Donald Macdonald, the famous warrior and the hero of the battle of Carinish, was a poet as well as soldier, and flourished c. 1570-1630. In a song or lullaby composed in his old age to a grandson, he says :—

"S mi thug na trì seoid dha t' athair
Clogad 'us lùireach 'us claidheamh."

These three, the helmet and coat of mail, as well as the sword, were worn by the soldiery as well as the gentry, to which latter of course the bard belonged. This fact is proved, among other instances, by the slaughter of Lennox, which took place in 1603, when 400 freebooters, of whom Clan Iain Abrich formed a large contingent, came armed with pistols,

murriones, coats of mail, &c. It is similarly proved that the trews were much more frequently worn than is generally supposed, for in a song composed not long after 1600, describing the grandeur of Sir Donald Gorme's castle, we find the couplet—

“’S gur lionmhor triubhas
Saoithreach seang ann.”

The early years of the 17th century witnessed much activity on the part of the Scottish Government in relation to the Isles. After several abortive attempts to bring the Islesmen into line with Lowland Scotland, and after exasperating the chiefs by Lord Ochiltree's kidnapping expedition, at last a survey of the Isles by Bishop Knox became the basis of reforms afterwards embodied in the Statutes of I Columkill. The proposed reforms, in so far as they were directed against ignorance, immorality, and intemperance, were no doubt needful and salutary, but in common with many other schemes for the amelioration of the Highlands, they displayed an utter want of sympathy with, as well as ignorance of, the social system which it was intended to improve. The position of the Clanranald family illustrates, particularly, in one direction, the rise of the modern Tacksman, brought about by the operation of the legislation of I Columkill. In 1610 Donald of Clanranald took out infeftments, and the same year had to find caution for observing the regulations imposed by the Crown upon its island vassals. One of these was the obligation of selling or letting his lands for fixed duties and to exact no more. By this means the Tacksman, from occupying his lands according to the immemorial law of kinship paying the ancient casualties of calpes

cowdeicheis and others, begins to hold by tack and assedation from his chief. The chief was to forbear the taking cowdeicheis and presents, but this ordinance, like many other prohibitions and impositions, was more honoured in the breach than in the observance. About twelve years afterwards Sir Donald's successor, in a tack to his uncle, the Parson of Island Finnan, inserts a provision that he—the superior—should have a right to “cowdeicheis,” that is, one night's meat and entertainment, the word being a corruption of *cuid oidhche*, or night's portion. This casualty was the Highland equivalent of coign and livery—entertainment for man and beast—to be met with in Irish Records, but of which there is no parallel among the Cymric. It was paid from very early times by the vassal to the superior, and no doubt gave rise to the following incident, handed down in island tradition. A Lord of the Isles once sojourned with MacNeill of Barra, who was of course tributary to *Ard Flath Innse-Gall*. Kismul Castle was apparently unprepared for such an invasion as a visit from the Island Lord and his retainers involved, and at a certain stage of the entertainment the wine-cup showed symptoms of drought. Whereupon Macdonald, who, like many of his race possessed poetic gifts, indulged in the following clever lines:—

“S' mithich dhuinn a nis 'bhi tria
 A Barraidh chrion nach 'eil pailt
 Tha na sligean ag innse' sgeul
 Gu bheil Clann 'Ic Nèill nan aire
 Theirear Tighearn ri Mac Nèill
 Theirear iasg ris an iasg bheag
 Theirear nead ri seid a gheoigh
 'S nead an fhionnain fheoir ge beag.”

In the tack to the parson of Island Finnan, this casualty was referred to as "anè nichteis meit or Cuddyche to me, my household and servandis anes ilk yeir," while the lessee was forbidden to take forcibly meat or drink or other entertainment from any Clanranald tenants except he was storm-stayed anywhere, in which case he was to take from his own nearest tenants within the lands of Derrilea and others set in tack at the utmost three nights' meat. This form of obligation, which was evidently exacted from all classes of tenants, must have been occasionally oppressive, and it was with the view of obviating its necessity that the Statutes of I Columkill laid upon the chiefs of the Isles the duty of building and maintaining inns and places of entertainment.

The incidence of the "calp." "herezeld," or *each fuinn*, was in early times the symbol of dependence paid by the native man to his lord. But in later ages it was exacted by the chief from his vassals. On the death of a tenant the best horse had to be given over. The custom was forbidden by law in 1617, but Celtic customs die hard, and in a marriage contract of 1710 the wife, if she survived her husband, would, among other gear, obtain the second best horse he possessed, clearly implying that the best horse went to the chief. The records of the early years of the 17th century help to throw some light upon the social life of the chiefs and gentry of the Isles. It is clear that their manner of living was highly luxurious for those days, and that they kept high state in their great strongholds, perched upon the impregnable rocks of their country. That the men of the South looked on them with an envious eye is evident from the fact that the Privy

Council sought to limit their potations to a minimum quantity of wine. The allowance of 3 tun to Clan-ranald was evidently far short of the quantity formerly consumed in the household of that chief. Doubt may be expressed as to the rigid adherence on the part of the chief to his allowance, and it would be interesting to know who kept the reckoning, and whether the meddling Council sent a teetotalter to do the duty, or, if they did, whether he broke his pledge! As to alcoholic indulgence, the households of the chiefs were certainly not ascetic, nor did they become so through the efforts of the Privy Council. Niel Mor MacVuirich celebrates in enthusiastic strains a visit to Dunvegan Castle early in the 17th century. The entertainment lasted six nights, and a numerous company sat at the festive board. There was the merriment of the harp and of the full bowl, inebriating ale, and a blazing fire. In his regal court drinking was not a dream. We were twenty times drunk every day, to which we had no more objection than he had. This picture needs no colouring, and it is certain that Duntulm would vie with Dunvegan in the copiousness of its libations. Donald Gorm Og MacGhilleasbuig Chleirich, first baronet of Sleat, is the hero of a song by his foster-mother—already quoted—which is interesting from the side-lights shed by it upon the social life of the chief and his retainers. Hyperbole indeed abounds, such as when she says about his galley:—

“Tha stiuir òir orr’
 Tri chruinn sheilich
 Gu ’n bheil tobar fìona
 Sios na deireadh
 ’S tobar fìor-uisg
 ’Sa’ cheann eile.”

The favourite amusements at Sir Donald's courts—draughts, cards, dice, wrestling, and even football—are enumerated, while the music of the pipe and harp, not always found in such close fellowship, are here side by side in friendly rivalry. One of the services demanded of vassals was to attend the chiefs on days of hunting, and a stipulation to that effect was usually inserted in tacks of the early years of the 17th century. The tenant was “hereby obleist to Intertein myne and my feirsaidis horse hound, haulkis and their keiperis *pro rata* as the remanent of my country people sall.” Firearms were in pretty general use in the Highlands during the 16th century, as is shown in a poetic soliloquy by *Dòmhnall MacIain Ic Sheumais*, a bard already quoted, as he laments the sordid surroundings of his declining years, and thus soliloquizes:—

“A mhic na Gorm-shuilich a Mùideart
 Cha bi deatach dhubh an dùdain
 A chleachd thu ann an tùrlach t' athar
 Fir oga ri losgadh fùdair
 Ri mire ri mùirn 's ri aighear.”

The early years of this warrior bard were passed about 1570-1600, and we know that bows and arrows were the arms of precision used at the battle of Carinish, which was fought about the latter date. Yet even then firearms were in use in the Isle of Skye, as the poem just quoted suggests. It does not, however, appear that firearms were used in hunting until long after their introduction into warfare. For purposes of the chase, bows and arrows continued in use far into the 17th century. Even as late as 1663—the year of the Keppoch murder—Iain Lom, the Lochaber bard, eulogising Sir James Macdonald of Sleat, says:—

“ Bhiodh an t-iubhar ga lùbadh
 Aig do fhleasgaichean ùra
 Dol a shiubhal nan stùe-bheann.”

The statutes of I Colunkill laid many other prohibitions on the Chiefs of the Isles, none of which would have been much more effective than those already referred to. There was the limit placed upon the number of retainers or body guard to be kept in their castles, which was to be restricted to six in the cases of Sleat and Clanranald, while they were forbidden to keep more than one galley of 16 to 18 oars each. The attempt had previously been made to take their strongholds from them. Angus of Dunnyveg, Donald Gorm of Sleat, Clanranald, and Glengarry were asked to surrender their castles, respectively of Dunnyveg, Camus, Islandtirim, and Strome, and this was made a condition of their holding lands from the Crown. They were also obliged to give as much land as would maintain the keepers. Now there is a strict limitation of the numbers by whom coats of mail, fire-arms, and swords were to be used. If these enactments as to arms and galleys had been strictly kept, one wonders how such large bodies of men could have been so expeditiously shipped to the mainland or how the islesmen could have fought with such skill and courage a generation later in the brilliant campaign of Montrose.

It is thus clear that, despite outside influences, society in the Isles preserved its chief outlines at the beginning of the 17th century. This being so, the present would seem to be an appropriate stage of this chapter for considering some, at least, of those offices and customs so long characteristic of Gaelic culture. The more important offices in the

Chief's household and in the polity of the Clan were hereditary. Martin mentions two officials of the Chief's household whose functions were thus transmitted from father to son, namely, the Marischall-Tighe and the cup-bearer—the latter not a sinecure, if the verdict of tradition is trustworthy. Martin had seen the parchments on which their hereditary rights were recorded. One of the officials expressly condemned and whose office was abolished by the oft-quoted statutes was the bard, but he long survived, and continued to flourish after his deposition by the Privy Council of Scotland. The bards, who were more than any others associated with the Clan Donald, were the ancient line of the MacVurichs. These were descended from Muireach Albannach, who came from Ireland to the Isles in the first half of the 13th century, being contemporary with Donald, from whom the Clan derives its name. Tradition tells that he once made a pilgrimage to Rome, perhaps, indeed, in the company of the Island lord himself, when he visited his Holiness in the Eternal City. On his return, resting footsore and weary on the banks of Loch Long, he exclaimed—

“ Mi m' shuidh air enocan nan deur
 Gun chraicinn air meur no air bonn
 A Rìgh 's a Pheadair 's a Phoil
 'S fada 'n Roimh o Loch Long.”

Under the lordship of the Isles there was a college or hierarchy of bards. In Angus Og's Charter to the Abbey of Iona, one of the witnesses is Lachlan MacVurich, described as “ Archipoeta,” or chief poet. Then and afterwards the MacVurichs were learned in Irish, English, and Latin,

and the fact that they studied in the Colleges of Ireland seems borne out by the decided Hibernian smack that is noticeable in many of their compositions. After the fall of the lordship of the Isles, they adhered to the fortunes of the Clanranald branch, from whom they received as the emoluments of their office the farm of Stelligarry and four pennies of the farm of Dremisdale. Their rights in these were to continue so long as there should be any of the posterity of Muireach to preserve and continue the history of the Macdonalds. Failing of male issue, each successive bard was to educate the brother's son or other representative, in order to preserve the title to the lands and maintain the bardic order. In 1633 John Macdonald of Clanranald granted a wadset of the lands of Balmeanach and Gerihornish in South Uist to Donald Gearr MacVurich, who must have been one of the same family. In 1707 the MacVurich lands of Stelligarry and Dremisdale ceased to be an entirely free gift, though still held by them as bards and seanachies, for in a tack by Allan Macdonald of Clanranald to Donald MacVurich, "indoweller in Stelligarry," a rent was exacted of £10 Scots, along with all public burdens and impositions. After 1745 the office of family bard and historian was abandoned by the Clanranalds, and the representative of the family in 1800 was totally illiterate. This individual, whose name was Niel MacVurich, received from the Clanranald of his day a small life pension of £2 15s 6 $\frac{1}{3}$ d. Besides the Red and Black Books of Clanranald, now in the possession of the family, there are numerous manuscripts left by them, preserved in the Advocates' Library, which can only be a fragment of their literary remains as these existed in the 18th century.

Among the hereditary bards were those of the Macdonalds of Sleat. One appears in tradition—MacBheatrais or MacBeathaig—who flourished about the middle of the 17th century, and is probably the individual of whom MacCodrum speaks in his “Di-moladh piob Dhomhnuill Bhain” in the verse

“Bha i treis aig Mac Bheatrais
A Sheinneadh na dàin
Nuair theirig a chlàrsach
'S a dh' fhàiling a prìs”

which suggests that MacBeathaig was a mild pluralist, who combined the offices of bard and piper. On one occasion on which he was with his Chief at Dunvegan Castle in company with other Island notabilities, all with their bards and pipers, it was agreed that the bard composing the best eulogy to his Chief should receive a prize. When MacBeathaig delivered his soul he represented the other chiefs as menials, waiting on the pleasure of the Lords of the Isles, one a door-keeper, another holding his stirrup, and others discharging duties quite as humble. Dunvegan's Chief was wroth and spoke harshly to MacBeathaig, at the same time admitting that his poetic effort was the best and most deserving of the prize. The poet proudly declined, and spoke the lines that follow—

“'S ann a gheibhinn mo dhuais
Ann an talla nan teud,
Bho Dhomhnull Gorm
Bu chomhward ceum an combrag arm,
Bho Dhomhnull Gorm nan cliar 's nan creach,
Mo bhiadh 's mo dheoch ;
M' uisge beatha 's m' fhion gu moch,
'S mo ghrian air loch.”

A family of the name of Macruari held the lands of *Achadh nam bard* in Trotternish, in virtue of their office as bards to the Sleat family: they were probably in succession to the MacBeathaigs. Duncan Macruari, whose name appears in the Fearnag MS. as the author of several short poems, was no doubt of the Trotternish family of bards. The last of them who held the office was another Duncan Macruari, the predecessor, with probably a considerable interval, of John MacCodrum, who was appointed in 1763, and was the last of the Macdonald bards. MacCodrum, besides holding his croft in North Uist free, had a yearly salary allowed him as bard to Sir James Macdonald, and afterwards to Sir Alexander Lord Macdonald. The influence of the bards, as a moral force in the social system of the Isles, was, doubtless, considerable. It was their function to sing the prowess and fame of those who had won distinction in the field, and to incite the men of their own day to imitate the heroes of the past. They have been accused of keeping every offence from being forgotten, and every barbarous revenge from being repented of, but this charge is not supported by the effusions that have floated down to us on the stream of tradition, whose influence must, on the whole, have been elevating and inspiring.

The next hereditary official in the household of the chief who may be placed after the bard and before the piper in point of antiquity is the harper. That the harper, in some districts, had lands attached to his office is shewn by the place-name *Croit-a-Chlarsair*, the harper's croft, met with in the parish of Kiltarlity and elsewhere. The harp, which was adapted more for the hall, as the accompaniment of the songs of

the bard, than for the field, gave place gradually to the bagpipe, which, from its rousing strains, was better suited to the genius of the Highland people. This decline of the harp may be dated from the beginning of the civil wars, when the military spirit of the Highland clans was roused to such a high pitch of enthusiasm. Towards the end of the 17th century the professional harper had almost entirely disappeared from the social life of the Isles. The last of his race is believed to have been Murdoch Macdonald, harper to Maclean of Coll, who died, at an advanced age, in 1739.

It does not fall within the scope of this chapter to trace the origin of the Highland bagpipe. Suffice it to say that at the beginning of the period now under consideration the piper had become an institution in the social life of the country, and held an important position in the chief's household. Like the bard and harper, his office was hereditary. The MacArthur family, who were hereditary pipers to the Macdonalds of Sleat from an early period down to the year 1800, had been previously, according to their own testimony, hereditary pipers to the Lords of the Isles. They occupied from time immemorial the lands of Hunglater, in Trotternish, valued in 1733 at 84 merks of silver duty in virtue of their office. Like the MacCrimmons, they kept a school for the training of young pipers, to which students flocked from all parts of the Highlands. The MacArthurs were reckoned by many to be equal even to the MacCrimmons, both as composers and players of pipe music. Their fame spread far and wide. Pennant, the traveller, was entertained by one of these in his house at Hunglater, in 1774, and he pays him the compliment of being "quite master of his instru-

ment." This was the famous Charles MacArthur who had studied under Patrick Og MacCrimmon at Dunvegan. His father, Angus MacArthur, who was also a famous player in his day, had been piper to Sir Donald Macdonald of Sleat, and it was to the stirring notes of his pipe that the Clan Uisdein went into action at the battle of Sheriffmuir. When Sir Alexander Macdonald became a student in St Andrew's, in 1726, Charles MacArthur attended him as his piper. His salary in 1749 was £66 13s 4d. The Macdonalds of Sleat kept a piper in each of their three baronies of Sleat, Trotternish, and North Uist. The Sleat piper in 1723 was a Malcolm Macintyre, who held his lands free as the chief's piper. The North Uist piper in 1745 was John Bane MacArthur, brother of Charles, with a salary of £33 6s 8d. His son, Angus, was afterwards piper to Lord Macdonald. He was the last of the hereditary pipers of the MacArthur family, and died in London in 1800. Shortly after his death, Alexander MacArthur, describing himself as the son of the late Charles MacArthur, and the only male representative of the family then living, petitioned Lord Macdonald to appoint him as his piper; but, though an accomplished player, he does not appear to have been successful in obtaining his request.

The physicians, who, like other officials of the social system, were an hereditary caste, occupied an important position in the Isles. The hereditary physicians of the Lords of the Isles were the MacBeths, in later times called Beatons and Bethunes. According to Cathelus MacVurich, who flourished c. 1600, the MacBeths were of the Gaelic stock of the Isles, for when speaking of *aicme ile*, "the race of Isla," he says that to it also belonged—

“Clanna Mhic Beatha a ghnath ghrinn
Luchd snoidhe chnamh agus chuislean.”

The first of the family whose name is on record is Fergus MacBeth, whose name is attached to the Gaelic Charter of 1408 as witness, and who was most probably the writer of the Deed. The Islay physicians had the lands of Balinbeg, Areset, Howe, and Saligo, for their maintenance by hereditary tenure, and long after the lordship of the Isles was vested in the Crown—in 1609—we find James VI. bestowing the office of physician-in-chief, as also the lands enjoyed by his ancestors, upon another Fergus MacBeth, who seems to have been the last to fill the office, and who died in 1629. Several other members of the same family under the name of Beaton, notably *an i-Olla Muileach* and *Fearchar Lighiche*, held similar appointments in different parts of the Hebrides. In North Uist a branch of this family were hereditary physicians to the Macdonalds for many generations. The last of them, Niel Beaton, died in 1763. In South Uist the line of physicians of this name came to an end about the beginning of the 18th century in the person of Fergus Beaton. In Sleat there was a long succession of Beatons occupying the same office. In the barony of Trotternish the hereditary physicians were Macleans, said to have been descended from a surgeon of that name who accompanied Ronald, the son of Donald Herrach, from the Irish wars, and settled on the farm of Shulista, which he and his successors occupied *ex officio* for many generations. The first of them, according to island tradition, was of the family of Brolas, and obtained his medical lore through his mother, being a

daughter of one of the Beaton physicians of Mull. The last of this race was Dr John Maclean of Shulista, who was also factor for Trotternish, and reckoned an accomplished and learned man. He died in 1790. These hereditary physicians were men of great learning and skill in their profession, whose acquaintance with plants and herbs and their virtues was extensive and minute. They were voluminous writers of Gaelic medical manuscripts, some of which have been preserved, while their knowledge of botany survives in their illiterate descendants down to our own times.

Another individual who held a position of some importance in the social polity was the smith, or armourer. He made and repaired arms, and being an hereditary official, held his lands free. He was also entitled to certain dues from his district, and as long as the clan system and hereditary jurisdictions lasted, was a personage of some distinction. A family of MacRury were the hereditary smiths to the Macdonalds at Trotternish, where they held the smiths' pennylands of Balvicillieriabhaich. A branch of the same family were hereditary smiths in North Uist.

An official of consequence in the life of an island parish, though not apparently of an hereditary caste, was the miller. Crown charters originally bestowed the rights of multure upon the Chief, but afterwards these were divided between himself and the miller. Tenants were obliged in terms of their leases to grind their corn in the mill of the district, and pay the accustomed multure. These milling rights were protected by law and practice, and private grinding was as illegal as private distillation now. A law was enacted against querns in the

reign of Alexander II., and was ever afterwards very strictly enforced. Querns, however, continued in frequent use, and the law was often evaded. When illicit grinding was discovered, the miller was empowered to break the querns, and it is said that about the middle of the 18th century a raid was made upon the querns in South Uist, when a large number were collected by the millers and thrown into the sea. Fines were also exacted; but these frequently took the form of a licence in favour of the inhabitants of the smaller islands of Uist and Skye, where regular mills did not exist, and private grinding at times was a necessity, owing to dangerous and stormy ferries. It was a recognised privilege, however, that people from the smaller islands coming to grind to the main island had a right to be attended to immediately, even to the interruption of others. It was this that gave rise to the words of the local song—

“Sin nuair thuir am bodach leathum,
 Cha ’n fhaigh thu bleith an truaighe gràn,
 Nach fhaic thu ’n soirbheas ’gam sheitheamh,
 Agus m’ eithear air an tràigh.”

When the islands depended so largely upon their own food supply, the grinding industry was clearly of great importance.

It will now be necessary, as briefly as possible, to give an account of some of the more outstanding customs and institutions characteristic of the Western Gael, and which were largely the outcome of the tribal constitution of Gaelic society. The custom of handfasting, which has already been touched upon in Volume I., affected in a marked degree the social life of the Isles. Marriages thus “contracted for certane yeiris” were evidently

regarded by the Scottish authorities as a danger to the social fabric, and summarily condemned in 1609 by the statutes of I Columkill. Presumably the supreme importance of having heirs, and thus securing the perpetuity and power of families, outweighed every other interest secular or sacred, and led to the frequent adoption of these loose and easily dissolved unions, which might be cemented by the Church or not according to the appearance or non-appearance of progeny, or the existence or non-existence of mutual compatibility. There is no evidence to show what special form this custom took, or whether there was any kind of ceremony or anything of the nature of a written contract, but it is quite clear that the custom wrought much evil in the feuds and bloodshed which were certain to result, when ladies of respectable families were cast adrift in such a summary manner. Ranald Macdonald of Benbecula, as recorded by MacVurich, "took unto him" five wives in succession, three of whom he "put away," while the fourth died, and the fifth probably survived him. It may be surmised that this trafficking in wives brought him much trouble. He was otherwise one of the wildest men of his time, yet MacVurich sublimely tells us that the barbarian was "a good man according to the times in which he lived."

We have not seen anywhere a Macdonald marriage contract earlier than the first half of the 17th century—if there were such, they have not been preserved. It is not a fair inference to conclude that the absence of such documents implies the general prevalence of handfasting previous to that time, though, as a matter of historical notoriety, many such cases did arise. Be this as it may,

the removal of this scandal from the social life of the Isles was one of the most useful and effective reforms inaugurated by the legislation of I Columkill. Marriage contracts drawn up before the ceremony, containing stringent provisions and binding the parties to celebrate the union in the face of holy Church, became the settled order of social life, and the custom of handfasting seems to have become a thing of the past. Into the minutiae of these marriage contracts it is impossible in the space at our disposal fully to enter. The earliest and most interesting document of this nature that we have seen is the contract between John Macdonald of Clamanald and Marion, daughter of Sir Rory Mor Macleod of Dunvegan, in 1613, and it may be quoted as a good example of the form which these mutual arrangements assumed in the highest grades of island society. In the body of the contract "The said Rorie McCloyd obleiss him, his airis ex^{ts} and assigneyis to randir and deliver to ye said Johnne Moydort his airis, &c., in name of tochir with ye said moir nyne scoir of gud quick ky togidder with uther twentie ky ma giue ye said Johnne sall desyre thame and gaillay of twentie airis with thri sailing and rowing geir gud and sufficient within the space of ane yeir efter ye completion of ye said mariage bot forder delay."

One of the best and most beneficial customs in the social system of the Islands was that of fosterage. It prevailed from the earliest times, and was the outgrowth of the social genius of the Highlanders. It cemented friendship and knit families together in a closer bond of union than those of blood and kindred. It bridged the gulf between

rich and poor, and cemented together different classes of the community. The foster parent was always of lower rank than the parent of the foster child, nor was he as a rule of the child's kindred. It was therefore reckoned a great honour, and in consequence there was a pardonable rivalry among those who considered themselves eligible for this trust. It was a desirable alliance for the foster parent, on account of the protection it afforded to him and his family. It was stated in the contract between the parties that it was for the love and respect he bore him that the parent had chosen the other party as a foster father for his child. It was good for the foster child himself to be placed in the charge of a carefully selected guardian, who would do his utmost for his proper upbringing, besides the provision made for him by both parties. A certain number of cattle, and sometimes a sum of money in addition, were given by the father of the child to be "put to increase" for him in the most profitable manner until he came of age. The foster parent made a similar provision for the foster child. Sir Rory Macleod of Dunvegan gave 7 mares with his own son Norman, the charge and keeping of which were to be with the foster parent in order to put them to increase for his foster son. The care and keeping of 4 mares, given at the same time by the foster parent, were to be with Macleod to put them to increase for the child in like manner. A contract of fosterage between John Macleod of Dunvegan and Niel Mackinnon, Minister of Sleat, in 1638, illustrates the custom of that time. Macleod gave his third son to the minister and his spouse Johnat Macleod "to be fosterit, interteinit, mantenet and upbrocht be theme ay and while he be for schooles," when

evidently the period of fosterage ended. In order that he may be better provided with means at his "perfyte aige," Macleod binds himself to have in readiness at the Whitsunday term of 1638, the sum of 600 merks Scots to be then invested for behoof of his son. The Minister of Sleat binds himself "be the faith and trewth in his body to foster, mantene, intertene, and upbring the said Jon McLeod in the fear of God and in all maner requisit to his equall, and with God's assistance to saiff him from fyre and watter, and the alyke accedentis whilk may inshew." He binds himself further to provide his foster child in the sum of 400 merks Scots to be placed in the hands of Macleod to be "given furth upoun land or annual rent to the behuiffe and utilitie of the said Jon Macleod, minor." It is interesting to know that John Macleod, the foster child of this contract, became afterwards chief of the clan, known as Iain Breac, one of the best and most popular chiefs in the Highlands, who maintained unimpaired the glory of his ancestors by keeping a bard, a harper, a piper, and a fool!

Having thus considered at some length the more characteristic features of Gaelic society, we proceed to trace the rise of certain forms of land tenure within the Island communities in the 17th and 18th centuries. The difficulties of the chiefs, arising from such causes as arrears of Crown rents, fines and forfeitures, induced them to adopt with willingness the duty imposed by Government of disposing of their lands by tack or otherwise. The tacksmen, many of whom had fought in European wars and returned to their native islands with comparative wealth, were able to make large cash advances to the chiefs on the security of the lands they occu-

ped. The tacks of the early years of the 17th century were as a rule for lengthened periods. Sometimes they were for 3 lives and 3 nineteens, and this was the most favoured type of tack among the chiefs and gentry of the Isles. Of this nature was the tack to Kenneth Macqueen of the lands of Orinsay in North Uist to endure during all the days of his life, two liferents thereafter, and three nineteen years. Sometimes, as in the case of the tack to the Parson of Island Finnan, the duration was for his own life, the life of his heir male, and nineteen years. The tack given to Niel Maclean of the lands of Boreray and others in 1626 was for all the days of his life, and to his heirs after him for twenty-one years. But in 1712 a much more lengthy tack is given to his descendant, Archibald Maclean of Boreray, by another Chief of Sleat, which is for the same lands, and to endure for "3 lives and 3 nineteens for certain gratitude and pleasure and good deeds paid and done." In 1734 Sir Alexander Macdonald adds a 4th life to the lease. The rents and casualties varied, but the two systems were always represented—the old system of payment in kind and service, which was passing away, and the new system of silver rent, which was destined to displace it. At the tacksman's entry, he usually paid a considerable sum in name of *grassum*, which for a large holding might be 300 merks Scots. The money rent was specified as tack duty, and the rent paid in kind consisted of victual, butter, cheese, wedders, hens, fish, and white plaiding or blankets. The tacksman had to render the usual services by land and sea, was obliged to attend the baron Courts, "underlie the Acts and americaments thereof," and carry "his hail grindable corn" to

the mill of the district. A specially valuable and somewhat unique tack was that of Kenneth Macqueen of Orinsay, inasmuch as it bestowed a grant of the bailiary of the lands given in assedation and the "salmon fishing of the water of Kilwartain on both sides of said water from the sea flood to the shealing place of Grimsaig." The tacksman paid a duty of six shillings "for ilk last fish fyve packed by sea or land." For the bailiary he paid six shillings and eight pennies, and to the superior he had to transmit "fyve pack of fresh salmond fish all and meikle as they shall happen to be slaine for ye salmond fishing of the said water of Kilwartaine." It is clear that in the 17th century pickled salmon were largely exported as well as used for home consumption in the Isles, and that the Hebridean shores abounded with salmon. Only in very few instances were bailiary powers included in tacks, the only two instances that have come under our notice being this tack to Kenneth Macqueen in 1619, and one to Alexander Macdonald of Boisdale in 1734. It was, however, a practice with the Macdonald Barons of Sleat and Trotternish to delegate powers to their tacksmen to hold inferior, or as they may be styled, small debt courts, competent to deal with matters not involving interests of more than £2.

As shewing the wealth and social position of a tacksmen in possession of an ordinary-sized holding, we may adduce an inventory of the effects of Alexander Macdonald of Paiblisgarry, who died in 1657. According to this statement, he possessed at his death 44 great cows, 40 year-olds, 36 work horses, 12 mares, 3 colts, 5 year-old horses, 30 pigs, 120 sheep, 72 bolls barley, 20 bolls oats, 20 bolls rye, 200 bolls of the year's crop, 22 pewter dishes,

2 quart stoups, 1 silver cup, 1 aqua vite pot, with the fleck. The rest of the utyncils domicells insight and household plenishing with armour and the abuliente of the defunct's body is estimated at £656 16s Scots.

Wadsets—that is the setting of land in pledge for money advanced—were a variation upon the ordinary tack. They differed in two main respects; first, inasmuch as the cash payable to the superior was, in the case of the wadset, paid in one sum, with a small annual payment in name of feu-duty; while secondly, the agreement could be terminated by either side at Whitsunday on an *induciae* of 40 days, by the Chief insisting on redemption by repaying the advance, or the wadsetter demanding its repayment. Practically, however, these wadsets were of long duration, though for the tenant the holding was, in theory, precarious. The Chief was seldom in funds sufficient to redeem, and the vassal was satisfied with his security. According to the terms of the wadset-right, the superior, on payment being made to him of a capital sum, “sells annualzies, and dispones” to the wadsetter so many pennylands for the yearly payment of £40 Scots, or some such nominal sum during the non-redemption of the lands, to be held of the superior “as freely in all respects as he holds the same himself,” with power to him to uplift duties and input and output tenants. He is to relieve the superior of all King's mails, ministers' and readers' stipends, and all other public burdens, on account of his wadset lands—burdens which were also usually laid upon the tacksmen. He is to appear at the Court of the Barony once a year, and at other Courts as often as he shall be required. The superior reserves to him-

self the holding of Baron Courts and the relative fines. To this there were, at anyrate, some exceptions, as in the contract of wadset between Sir James Macdonald of Sleat and his brother, Archibald Macdonald of Borniskittaig, in 1667, when the Chief, while reserving to himself the Baron Courts, leaves to his vassal the half of the fines "and the half of the haile horses and sheep." In some contracts the feu-duty was doubled at the entry of each heir during the non-redemption of the wadset, while the chief obliged himself to receive the heirs of the wadsetter as vassals for the payment of one shilling Scots for each.

Besides the wadsetters and tacksmen, there were those who held in *feu farm* from the chief. An instance of this species of tenure was Ranald Macdonald of Bornish, who obtained a grant in feu farm from Donald Macdonald of Clanranald in 1672. These $7\frac{1}{2}$ penny lands of Bornish were formerly held in feu farm by his father, Dougal, and now they are to be held by Ranald, and John, his son, and his heirs after him, for the sum of six score merks of silver duty, with 8 bolls meal, 6 stones butter, and 6 stones cheese yearly. After the death of Ranald and John, their heirs are to pay eight score merks of silver duty, with 12 bolls meal, 10 stones butter, and 5 stones cheese yearly, 200 merks to be paid at the entrance of each heir. Clanranald appoints Ranald Macdonald his heritable bailie over his whole lands of Uist, with full power to hold courts, appoint clerk, officer, and dempster of the same, punish all and sundry persons guilty of any crimes, small or great, and censure and fine all manner of transgressors. Clanranald further grants full power

to his bailie "to collect and receive tua almers out of each peine land in Uist, one yeuld cow out of each theft that shall happen to be proven against any person, with ane sheep belonging to the said thief with unbroken stack of corn that shall happen to belong to him and tua part of his household plenishing." There is a similar contract between Clanranald and Rorie Macdonald of Glenalladale in 1674, by which the latter is granted the 2 merk lands of Glenalladale and the 30 shilling lands of Glenfinan. Rorie is bound to relieve Clanranald of the services and furnishing of men wherein he stands obliged to the Earl of Argyll, his superior. He is obliged, accordingly, to furnish a sufficient galley of 16 oars, sufficiently appointed with men and necessaries for the space of 14 days yearly, between the Point of Ardnamurchan and Assynt when required. He is further obliged to supply 100 men, if required, to assist the Earl of Argyll on "his lawful occasions and business."

There were instances here and there of subletting on the steelbow system, whereby the tacksman provided the ground with stock and seed corn, on condition of receiving from the tenant a moiety of the profits. At the end of the tack the stock, with the land, reverted to the lord. The practice can be traced back to Anglo-Saxon times, to a state of society when the husbandman was a man without property—a native man or servile tenant. It is found in the *eisern rich* of Germany, and the *beste de fer-bestia feri* in French and old Latin. In the case of *lethchois*—the Highland variety of this type of tenure—the possessor, generally a small tenant impoverished or without

facilities for working the land, often furnished the land and seed corn, and the other cultivated it, the produce being divided equally between them. There have been instances of it in our own day.

The small tenants, or crofters, appear very little in evidence before the beginning of the 18th century. They were tenants at will under the tacksmen and wadsetters, but practically their tenure was secure enough. In some cases the proprietor affords protection to the sub-tenant against the middleman. In 1699 Allan Macdonald of Clanranald granted a wadset of lands in Eigg to John Macleod of Talsker, the latter binding himself not to remove tenants, nor raise their rents, which the proprietor had fixed. Under another wadset of the same lands, granted 30 years later to the son of the same wadsetter, leases were given to sundry tenants; but this practice does not seem to have been common in the Isles. In the earlier tacks assignees, as well as heirs, are included, thus giving the tacksmen the right to sub-let the whole or any portion of his holding to sub-tenants, but this freedom was in later times withheld. The earliest evidence we can find of small tenants holding directly of the proprietor is in a rental of the estates of Sir Donald Macdonald in Skye and North Uist of the year 1718. According to this rental, a large proportion of the lands of North Uist was in the hands of small tenants, the relation to the amount of lands held by tacksmen being much in the same ratio as it has been in our own time. The small tenant paid rent to the proprietor direct, both in money and kind, besides the usual burdens and services, which latter were oppressive imposts. The rent paid by the

possessor of a farthing land at this time may here be given :—

Money Rent.....	£17	1	8	Scots.
1 Stone Butter.....	3	0	0	
6 Ells Blanket.....	3	12	0	
Carriage Money.....	0	10	0	
One Hen.....	0	3	4	
½ Peck Horse Corn.....	0	3	0	
Ford Money.....	0	3	0	

None of the small tenants had leases, but they were in a better position than the sub-tenants in holding directly from the proprietor, whose interest it was in those days to cultivate friendly relations with them. The Tacksman's lease afforded no protection to the sub-tenant, nor was there a limit set to the rent or services to be exacted. In these circumstances there must have been instances of oppression, but probably the greatest grievance under which the sub-tenant laboured was the multitude of services imposed upon him, especially in the seasons of spring and harvest, leaving him little time for the cultivation of his own land and the securing of his crop. Yet, notwithstanding all that has been written by various authors—strangers to the people and their language—as to the social economy of the Islands, and the “tyranny, oppression, and unmerciful exactions” of the Tacksmen, such sweeping charges must be taken *cum grano salis*. The unvarying tradition of the Isles is that on the whole they were kind and considerate to their dependants. Men of good birth and education, as a rule, they were not likely, as native men, to be unkind to their own countrymen, while lavishing hospitality on strangers in a manner that has become proverbial. Undoubtedly the social relations between

the different classes in the Isles, from the chief down to the cottar, were in those days better and more friendly than they have been any time within the last hundred years. Hugh Macdonald of Kilpheder, a seanachie of repute in the Isles, in his evidence in favour of the authenticity of Ossian, dwells with much emphasis on the good relations that subsisted between the different classes of society in earlier times. The Rev. Donald Macqueen of Kilmuir, writing 30 years earlier, speaks in similar terms, and reproaches the chief himself with altering the tone of society in the Isles, "at the instigation of luxury, and the ambition of cutting an unmeaning figure in the Low country."

Two circumstances occurred in the course of the 18th century which had a profound effect upon the material and social welfare of the people, these being the commencement of the kelp industry and the introduction of the potato. The second of these may be referred to in a sentence. The potato was for the first time brought by Clanranald from Ireland, and taken to South Uist in 1743. His tenants at first, with characteristic conservatism, refused to plant, and when compelled to do so declined to eat the unknown root. In a short time, however, their attitude changed, and soon the potato came to be the staple food of the whole population during a great part of the year.

The manufacture of kelp, which proved a great source of wealth in the Isles for generations, was introduced into North Uist as early as 1726. At first it was not received with favour, but when the price advanced from 18s or 20s to £3 10s in 1746, and even to £20 per ton in 1772, the industry was eagerly pursued by all classes of the community.

At last a change came which proved a grave economic reverse to the Islands. In response to the agitation by the soap boilers and glass manufacturers, the duty on Spanish barilla was so much reduced that the price of kelp fell from £20 to £2 per ton. All classes suffered from the failure of the kelp industry. As a source of wealth it had not been an unmixed blessing. While it increased the people's comfort, they failed to see that it was but a temporary source of income, and hence the staple industry, the cultivation of the land, was very much neglected. The inducements which the kelp industry held out to early marriage were the means of rapidly increasing the population, and when it failed no means of livelihood were left to many of them. The proprietors, whose income this industry greatly increased, neglected the permanent improvement of their estates, in the belief that kelp would never decrease in value. Living up to their income, many of them, consequent on the kelp failure, became greatly embarrassed, and were finally obliged to sell their estates. The only class in the Isles whom the kelp industry actually benefitted in a permanent way were the Tacksmen, many of whom acquired through it sufficient wealth to purchase considerable estates which they transmitted to their descendants.

A survey of the social condition of the Isles during the period under review would be incomplete without some consideration of the intellectual development of the people. It is difficult to trace the extent of island culture at this period. If we are to gauge it by the educational status of the barons of the Isles in the time of Donald Dubh's rebellion in 1545, it appears to have been extremely limited.

Not one of the 17 heads of families who formed the Council of the Island claimant could write his name. But a man is not necessarily illiterate because he cannot write, and there are many persons now in the Western Isles who can read their native language though never taught to write. In 1545 there were few printed books, and none at all in Gaelic. There were, however, Gaelic books in manuscript, many of which found their way into the houses of the men who formed the Council of Donald Dubh. There were also the monastic libraries, of which the Highland chiefs may to some extent have availed themselves. The hereditary bards, seanachies, and physicians of the Isles were educated men, and there were monastic schools planted at different centres throughout the Highlands and Islands, to which the younger sons of families of the better class resorted for their education. Carinish in North Uist possessed a college to which many of the youths of the Hebrides were sent for instruction. In view of all this, it is puzzling to find so many of the Highland chiefs unable to write their own names in 1545. Evidently, whatever culture they possessed, they did not consider the art of writing a manly accomplishment, and relied on others to act for them on the rare occasions that they were called upon to put pen to paper. For the most part they used seals. The island chiefs were not all present at the Council of Donald Dubh, James Macdonald of Dunnyveg and Donald Macdonald of Sleat being represented by deputies. James had been educated at the Scottish Court by Dean Henderson of Holyrood, but we know from other sources that Donald Gormeson could not sign his own name. It is worthy of note that although the redoubtable

Captain of Clanranald could not write, his predecessor Dougal signs with his own hand a bond to the Earl of Huntly as far back as 1510.

An indication of the extent of Gaelic culture in the Isles may be gleaned from the first book printed in the Gaelic language, and which was published by Bishop Carsewell in 1567. In his epistle to the reader, Carsewell apologising for any defects that may be found in his manner in writing Gaelic, says that "there are very few who know the Gaelic correctly, either in Albyn or in Eireand, unless it be a few learned men skilled in poetry and history, and some good scholars; and hence if any learned men find any fault in the writing or composing of this little book, let them excuse me, for I never acquired any knowledge of the Gaelic except as any one of the people generally." From this it is evident that the bishop would have many readers, and that there was a considerable amount of Gaelic culture in Argyll and the Isles in his day. The close connection between the literary men and the bardic schools of Ireland, and those of the Isles, which had kept the lamp of learning aglow for centuries, was to a large extent interrupted at the Reformation, and instead of progress there was actually retrogression during the remainder of the 16th century. The Act of 1496, which made it incumbent on all barons and freeholders to send their sons to grammar schools from 6 to 9, "until they be competentlie foundit" and learned "perfite Latyne" under a penalty of £20, was practically inoperative in the Highlands. When we speak of the progress of letters, or the want of it, among the higher classes in the Isles in the 16th century, we are only on the surface of the inner life and culture of the people as

a whole. The Book of the Dean of Lismore, though representing what floated in oral tradition at the beginning of the 16th century, is equally representative of the mental culture of the Islanders for the next two or three hundred years. Whole cycles of mythology lived and flourished under the shadow of the Christian Church. It was the opinion of Bishop Carsewell that the tales of the *Tuatha de Danaan*, the Sons of Milesius, and the Fingalian Saga, whose origin and development were on purely Pagan lines, had a stronger hold upon the minds of the people than the contents of the liturgy of which he was issuing a Gaelic translation. Whatever the effects, ethically, of this particular type of mental culture, and we cannot believe that these were entirely deleterious, the tales of Cuchullin and the Feinn, and the fireside lore which survived far into the 19th century, must have been in full flood during the 16th and 17th centuries.

We do not propose to enter fully into the educational programme of the Scottish Government, which was embodied in the Statutes of I Columkill. The policy adopted, by which schools were to be supported in every parish, was very consistently evaded. It was largely devised and directed by Bishop Knox, but it lacked the practical breadth and statesmanship of Carsewell's policy in the 16th century. Carsewell's Gaelic Prayer-book was a practical acknowledgment that the intellectual and spiritual welfare of the people of the Isles must be advanced through the medium of their own language. One of the avowed objects of the Act of 1616 was that "the Irish language, which is one of the cheiff and principall causes of the continuance of barbaritie and incivilitie among the inhabitants

of the Isles and Heylandis, may be abolisht and removit." When this unsympathetic and narrow spirit was at work in the high places of Government, and continued so long to influence those in power, it is not strange that for many generations educational reform was neither popular nor successful in the Isles.

While education with difficulty penetrated to the lower strata of society, those of the Tacksman class in the Isles found ways and means of emulating the Chiefs, whose sons could not now be served heirs to their fathers, unless they had been taught to read and write. In the 17th and 18th centuries Tacksmen combined to engage a common tutor, often a student of divinity, who wished to utilise his vacation, and who itinerated from group to group of those gentlemen farmers, teaching their families, not only the elements of English, but also the classics and other advanced branches of learning. Hence it was that the gentry of the Isles during the 18th century were probably the best educated in the world. Young ladies could quote Latin and Greek, and gentlemen, who tuned their lyres to strains of poesy, composed in the tongue of Horace rather than in that of Ossian. Donald Roy Macdonald of Baleshare, who was wounded in the foot at the battle of Culloden, composed a Latin ode to the wounded limb, faultless both in diction and metre.

So much space has been occupied in depicting the social condition of the Isles from a domestic standpoint that only a brief indication can be given of the attitude of the Islesmen towards the Crown and towards other clans, as well as the reflex action of this upon their own condition. The fall of the

island lordship meant the removal of a central controlling authority in those regions, but it was an unwise policy to delegate the management of affairs in the Highlands and Islands to a succession of lieutenants, whose aim too often was to enrich themselves and their families by sowing dissension among the Clans. The Earls of Huntly and Argyll, to whom the task of civilising the barbarous Highlanders was committed, were themselves the greatest obstacles in the way of social progress. The Clans, it is true, may have resorted to barbarous methods in defending themselves against the encroachments of these unscrupulous noblemen upon their territories, as well as upon their liberties, but if they did so, and broke the pledges extracted from them to keep the peace, all this is not infrequently to be traced to the machinations of the King's lieutenants. The interference of these officials in the internal affairs of the Clans was certainly not calculated to promote peace and harmony among them. Bishop Knox, writing to King James in 1608, gives a gloomy picture of the state of the Isles, and informs His Majesty that the "Islesmen are void of the true knowledge of God, ignorant of your Majesty's laws, and their duty towards you." The feuds between the Macdonalds and Macleods had brought both Clans to the brink of ruin. The King himself in his wisdom had already solved the island problem, by proposing to extirpate the whole people of the Isles, and the Marquis of Huntly accepted a commission for carrying out his sovereign's wish. Milder measures, however, had to be adopted. Various expedients, more or less unsuccessful, terminated in the drafting of the statutes of I Columkill, which were followed up by a bond

signed by the Islesmen, in which they professed the Protestant religion, and obliged themselves to carry out the reforms suggested in the statutes. Notwithstanding these efforts, the evolution of civil order and political restfulness among the Clans, as items in the Scottish Commonwealth, appears to have made very little progress, even well on towards the middle of the 17th century, when the civil war broke out. The change of attitude at this time on the part of the Islanders towards the reigning family, which may be said to have formed an epoch in their history, has been variously explained, though the real motive seems to have been generally overlooked. There could hardly have been much loyalty among the Islesmen towards the son of a King, who, in his *Basilicon Doron*, advises that son to think no more of the Islanders than if they were "wolves and wild bears." The Islanders supported King Charles I. because his enemies were their traditional foes, namely, the Campbells and all their kind, and when the Royal Standard was raised, they rallied round it, thinking it a good opportunity to strike a blow in revenge for their wrongs. On the Restoration of Charles II., their old attitude towards the Government was resumed. Race prejudices and the incompatibility arising from different languages and opposite types of culture and institutions account, to a large extent, for this attitude. When the next Stuart King appeals to them, they are ready, as of old, to rally round the Royal Standard, but it is again to fight against the same old foes. The vindictive policy of the Government, added to native antipathies, fanned the flame of exasperation. Its severe measures and oppressions would have

goaded a less impulsive people into rebellion. Garrisons of English soldiers were stationed in different parts of the country to overawe them, and the Independent Companies, as they were called, were established at different centres to harass them.

The legislation of 1748 followed Culloden as a natural sequence. As the rising of 1745 was the last blow struck by Highland sentiment against Lowland aggression still more than a dynastic movement, so was the abolition of the heritable jurisdictions the dividing line between the Gael of ancient and modern times. The Disarming Act of 1715 was re-enacted and strictly enforced, and it was sought still more to break the spirit of the people by proscribing the use of the Highland garb. The universal feeling of resentment which this enactment created is reflected in the poetry of the time. MacCodrum, the bard of North Uist, gives expression to this feeling in the most scathing terms :—

“ Molachd air an rìgh thug am breacan dhinn
Guidheam air beul sìos bho 'n a shin e 'n t-osan.”

The abolition of the heritable jurisdictions and the appointment of sheriffs responsible to Government completed the destruction of the outward framework on which the clan system rested. Some reservations were made which affected the lower jurisdiction of the baron court, and it continued to sit and adjudicate in cases affecting values up to 40s. and in all cases in connection with estate management. The most far-reaching effect of this Act was the dissolution of the bond between chief and vassal. The claim of the chiefs upon the obedi-

ence and service of his followers was released ; but, while his rights were preserved, those of his vassals, who had for ages made the chief's position what it was, were left absolutely unsecured. The economic movement must have inevitably made a great change upon the social conditions. The sudden rise in the value of agricultural holdings was caused by the increased price of stock, and the change came about in such a way that neither tacksmen nor small tenants were able to cope with the new conditions. All this was the result of transforming the chief into a landlord, without conserving the tenants' rights under the immemorial, though unwritten, contract which gave the people, as well as the heads, a right upon their native soil. Sometimes those who remained, despite the rack-renting and tyranny of Lowland factors, relieved their pent-up feelings by snatches of satirical song. Such was the case of an Ardnamurchan tenant groaning under a South country factor or proprietor, who rejoiced in the name of Ruddle, c. 1760 :—

“ Sann a nis is beag m' fheum
 Ged a dh' eireas mi moch
 Le m' cheib as mo léine
 Dol a reubadh nan cnoc
 Cha choisinn mi 'n déirce
 Dhomh fein no do 'n bhochd
 'S tri màil ruim ag éigheach
 Aig an eucorach olc.”

No doubt the circumstances of the chiefs tempted them to a commercial policy in relation to their estates. Many of them had become considerably impoverished owing to a large extent to previous forfeitures, and the stringent measures that followed the disastrous year of Culloden, and it was only

natural they should seek to increase their rent-rolls when the opportunity offered. But the commercial policy gradually alienated from them those loyal clansmen whose services were no longer required to defend them and their possessions ; the farms of the Tacksmen were thrown into the market and offered to the highest bidder, while great numbers of the Tacksmen and multitudes of their sub-tenants, unable to retain their holdings at the increased rent, emigrated to the American Colonies.

After the troubles of the '45 passed away as to their immediate effects, we find a new feature of land tenure, a system of joint tenancy by tack upon the Clanranald estates. In some cases the Tacksmen emigrated, leaving the sub-tenants, or at least such of them as did not follow them to the new world, to hold directly from the proprietor. In other cases, when the Tacksman who did not emigrate wished to farm his own lands, the small tenants, instead of being expatriated, were migrated to hill pendicles formerly used as summer grazings, and these, holding directly from the proprietor, were converted into joint tacksmen. In the new settlements houses were to be built, and march dykes erected within two years on spots marked out by the proprietor. It is interesting to note that these tenant farms were organised on the principle of the ancient township, which modern crofter legislation has perpetuated. The houses were built on one contiguous spot to be marked out, and the tenants were to obey the overseers and rulers appointed for regulating their labouring, times of grazing, and making of kelp. The stream of emigration from the Highlands continued to flow unremittingly, until in 1775 some 20,000 people had left their homes. It

was not, however, till the failure of the kelp industry and the population had greatly increased that compulsory emigration was resorted to. The country was no doubt over-populated when emigration began; but even after it had continued for many years, the pressure at home does not appear to have been relieved where it was most felt. There was no re-distribution of the people when the Tacksmen vacated their farms; but, on the contrary, the number of large holdings was increased, and the remnant of the Clansmen were relegated to the least productive areas of the Isles.

While many of the straths and glens were being depopulated, the military authorities realised what a valuable asset for national defence was being scattered to the winds by the policy of compulsory emigration. The necessity for increasing the military forces of the Crown opened the eyes of the authorities to the Highlands as a recruiting ground. Although the response made by the Highlanders to the call to arms is said to have been hearty, they had not all at once turned loyal to the house of Hanover, nor yet was it without pressure that the rank and file were induced to enlist in the Highland regiments. Officers had much difficulty in making up their *quota* of men, and many stalwart youths fled to the hills rather than take the King's shilling. Lord Macdonald raised a regiment on his estates in Skye and Uist in 1778, giving Alexander Macdonald of Vallay the captaincy of a company, on condition of his raising 45 men, while two lieutenants were to raise 25 men each, and the ensigns 18 men. Hardly a single recruit could be obtained without undue pressure, and the conduct of the officers is said to have been harsh in the

extreme towards those whom they compelled to follow them. Brave though the Islesmen have proved themselves to be when led by their Chiefs, and heroically though they fought in the American War for which they so reluctantly enlisted, yet they have always had an antipathy towards regular military service. The love of home and freedom and the traditional attitude towards the Crown may explain this aversion towards military service on the part of the Highlanders of the 18th century.

CHAPTER IV.

THE CHIEFSHIP.

The Chiefship of a Highland Clan not a feudal dignity.—Held by the consent of the Clan.—The family of Dougall of Clanranald excluded from the headship of the Clanranald branch.—Ranald Gallda and John of Moidart.—Deposition of Iain Aluinn.—The Chiefs of Sleat hold their lands without feudal investiture defended by the Clan.—The Law of Tanistry.—Issue of Handfast Marriages and bastards eligible for Chiefship.—Instances of Lachlan Cattanach Maclean of Duart, John of Killin, Angus Og of the Isles, and Donald Dubh.—History of the Chiefship of the Clan Donald traced from early times.—The family of Alexander, Lord of the Isles, excluded from the Chiefship.—Succession of Donald of Isla.—Celestine of Lochalsh and Hugh of Sleat.—Claim of Lochalsh family to the Chiefship.—The Earldom of Ross.—The Chiefship of the Clan Donald in the family of Sleat.—The Glengarry claim.

THE question of the chiefship of a Highland clan has to be decided by the laws and customs which have regulated the community which formed the clan. It is a Celtic, not a feudal dignity, though feudalism affected to a large extent the political organisation of the Gael from the very beginning of the clan system. Celtic customs survived. The land belonged originally to the tribe, or clan, and though the chief came in course of time to hold by feudal right, yet the clan had not lost their interest in the soil. The chief exercised a certain superiority, or lordship, over the clan territory, not in his individual or private capacity, but as head and in name of the clan. The chiefship of a clan is distinct

from feudal ownership, though both are held in the same person. The chief derives his position as such from the clan, and he cannot be put over them without their consent by any authority whatever. This may involve collision with feudal authority. Several instances of this are to be found in the history of the Clan Donald, and in each case the will of the clan prevailed. Dugall MacRanald of Islandtirrim, chief of the Clanranald branch, who held his lands by feudal tenure, becoming odious to the clan, was not only himself assassinated, but his sons, by the ancient prerogative of a Celtic tribe, were excluded from the succession. The eldest son of Dugall was, according to the feudal law, the lawful successor to the property, but he appears to have bowed to the verdict of the clan and made no claim to his father's inheritance. Another instance of a conflict between the patriarchal and feudal systems, and in which the former finally prevailed over the latter, is to be found in the case of Ranald Gallda, the son of Allan MacRory of Clanranald. John of Moidart, the acknowledged chief of the Clanranald, who had offended the Scottish Government, was thrust into prison in Edinburgh Castle in 1540, and his feudal right was cancelled. During his imprisonment Ranald Gallda was discovered and feudally invested at Castletirrim. Ronald, though of the chief's family and in the line of succession, was not the choice of the Clanranald, and, therefore, he was repudiated. With the strong arm of the Scottish Government behind him, he was not able to hold the position against the wish of the clan. Their chosen chief, John of Moidart, on being liberated from his imprisonment, was reinstated by them, and he remained in possession of the chiefship

and the heritage of the Clanranald, without feudal investiture, for the remainder of his life—*dh' aindeoin co theireadh e.*

The case of Iain Aluinn of Keppoch is no doubt somewhat different from those to which we have referred, inasmuch as there was no actual conflict between Celtic and feudal law, but it affords a practical illustration of the right inherent in a clan to choose, or reject, its own chief. John of Keppoch became an object of aversion to his tribe for reasons which do not lie within the scope of this chapter, and they deprived him of his chiefship, electing at the same time another member of his family in his stead. The new chief thus succeeded not only to the patriarchal dignity, but in virtue of his chiefship, to the family inheritance as well. The chiefs of Keppoch, however, did not hold the inheritance of Alastair Carrach by feudal tenure, and there were, therefore, no hereditary feudal rights based on primogeniture to cause any complications in the future between the patriarchal and feudal occupiers of the Keppoch lands.

From the instances now adduced, it will appear that while the Highland clans usually accepted as head of the race the individual on whom by feudal law the ancestral property devolved, emergencies sometimes arose when ancient Celtic custom asserted itself and the provisions of the feudal law were for the time overturned. That the feudal law of succession remained inoperative against the wish of those occupying the clan territory is seen from the case of the Macdonalds of Sleat, who held their lands for well nigh a hundred years without feudal investiture, the strong arm of the clan proving more than a match for the sheepskin right of the charter

holder, Macleod of Dunvegan. Thus it appears that without the consent of the clan neither the feudal possession of the clan territory nor the dignity of chief could be held, and that without chiefship feudal investiture could not be obtained. In this way the clan retained in a measure its original hold on the tribal inheritance. It held the key of the position and exercised its right when the occasion arose to depose one chief and elect another, as the British people exercised their right when in 1688 they deposed one monarch and elected another member of his family to reign in his stead.

While the law of primogeniture is the dominating principle of feudal succession, the law of tanistry is the regulative law of Celtic succession. This law of tanistry embraced certain main features, one of which was that the succession was always continued in the family of the chief, within three degrees of relationship to the main line. Brothers succeeded preferably to sons, with the view of providing the tribe with a leader in all their enterprises, while the succession must always be carried on with the approval of the clan. The feudal law no doubt greatly modified the ancient Celtic law. Primogeniture as the law of feudal succession was allowed in most cases to supersede Celtic tradition. It was convenient so long as the feudal heir was acceptable to the community that he should also succeed to the chiefship, yet there were occasions when the unwritten law of Gaelic society broke through the restraints of feudalism, powerful though they were, and when the right of election, which in the last resort lay with the clan, was put in force. If the clan accepted him and called him to his position, the chief's right is not to be questioned. The issue of

handfast marriages, and even bastards, were not excluded. Lachlan Cattanach Maclean, though undoubtedly illegitimate, was acknowledged by his clan as their chief. His illegitimacy has never been made an argument against the chiefship of the family of Duart, and the present representative of that family who is Chief of the Clan Maclean, is the direct male heir of Lachlan. In like manner, John of Killin, though illegitimate, became the chief of the Clan Mackenzie, and transmitted the chiefship to a long line of successors. Similarly, Angus Og, who was also illegitimate, was not only declared feudal heir to his father, John, Lord of the Isles, but was besides acknowledged by the Clan Donald as heir presumptive to the chiefship. His son, Donald Dubh, was afterwards acknowledged as chief, and there is no doubt whatever that if he had left descendants the chiefship would have remained undisputed with them. The title of Lord of the Isles was not synonymous with chiefship. It certainly included, but it meant more than the chiefship of the Clan Donald. The vassals of the Lordship who were not of the Clan Donald adhered to the Lord of the Isles as the embodiment of Gaelic supremacy rather than as chief of a clan. These vassals as separate clans adhered to their own chiefs, while the Clan Donald, besides acknowledging Donald Dubh as Lord of the Isles, accepted him as their chief. It will thus be seen that the clan, in the exercise of their undoubted right, acknowledged the feudal heir of the Lord of the Isles as their chief, in spite of the irregularity of his descent.

Having so far considered the principles that determine Celtic succession, we shall now endeavour

to trace the history of the chiefship of the Clan Donald from early times, and notice the claims which from time to time have been put forward to that dignity. The arguments which have been adduced point with no uncertain indication to the conclusion that the question of the chiefship of the clan must be looked at and determined not upon the principles of feudal law as expressed in succession by primogeniture, but that the elective power resting in the clan must be regarded as having a most important bearing on the issue. The first break in the chain of feudal succession in the family of Isla is to be traced to Alexander, Lord of the Isles, who on account of his opposition to the Bruce interest was deprived of his possessions and dignities. It is not easy to arrive at any definite conclusion as to the attitude of the adherents of the House of Isla at this juncture in the fortunes of the Bruce party. They may or may not have approved at the outset of the part played by Alexander. It may have been that when they saw the tide turn in favour of Bruce they rallied to the standard of Angus Og. In any case, the Clan Cholla, whose numbers must have been considerable at this time, accepted Angus as chief, and with many other adherents of the family followed his banner to Bannockburn. It is quite evident that Angus Og, feudal investiture notwithstanding, could not have succeeded to the chiefship to the exclusion of the son of Alexander, if the adherents of the family had chosen to oppose his claims. No amount of pressure from without would have sufficed to keep the new Lord of the Isles in possession of the patriarchal dignity against the consent of the adherents of the House of Isla. The sons of Alexander, who afterwards settled in Ireland,

appear to have acquiesced in the decision of their kinsmen. Neither they, nor any of their descendants, so far as we know, ever put forward a claim to the dignities of the House of Isla.

The succession by primogeniture is not again interrupted until we come to Donald, the eldest son of the second marriage of John of Isla, who succeeded to the chiefship in preference to Reginald, the eldest son of the first marriage. In view of the claims which were afterwards put forward by the descendants of Reginald, and the controversy which arose over the representation of his family, it will be necessary at this stage to state the facts of the case. The primary question which presents itself for solution is, in which of the two families, the family of Amie MacRuarie, John of Isla's first wife, or that of Margaret Stewart, John's second wife, was the chiefship of the Clan Donald handed down. In answering this question we shall be careful to remember, as already stated at length, that we are dealing with a Celtic and not a feudal dignity, and that it is necessary to separate the two questions and treat them in the light of the phases of social culture to which they respectively belong. In pronouncing upon the chiefship as a Celtic question, we are not called upon to consider whether the sons of John of Isla by Amie, or his sons by the Princess Margaret, were his feudal heirs. We have rather to ask whether there is evidence to show how in the order of Celtic succession the chiefship was transmitted, whether through the family of Amie MacRuarie or that of Margaret Stewart. The answer to this question lies in the fact, to which the traditional historian of the family of Clanranald draws attention, that the old Celtic Lordship of the

Isles, which included the chiefship of the Clan Donald, down from the immemorial past, was transmitted to Donald, the eldest son of John of Isla, by the daughter of the King of Scotland. The interesting ceremonial by which this dignity was transmitted has already been fully related in the first volume of this work. All that is necessary to add at present is that the ceremony described by Hugh Macdonald, Celtic in its spirit, conception, and details, and conducted with the approval of the gentry of the Isles, settled the question of the chiefship. On a certain day at Kildonan, in the Island of Eigg, Reginald, the son of John of Isla, who, according to MacVurich, was Stewart of the Isles at the time, handed over to Donald the sceptre of Innsegall, in the presence, and finally with the consent, of the men of the Isles, when "he was nominated Macdonald and Donald of Isla." The MacVurich narrative indicates a certain amount of natural hesitation on the part of the men of the Isles to give their consent to Reginald's surrender of, and Donald's election to, the chiefship; but in the course of the narrative it becomes clear that after all the procedure was carried out with the consent of the brethren and nobles of the Isles. Donald's proclamation as "Macdonald and Donald of Isla" must be regarded, on any reasonable view, as his appointment to the position of patriarchal head of his race. In recognition of this fact, all the branches of the family of Macdonald followed the banner of the Lords of Innsegall through fortune and misfortune down to 1493, when the feudal honour was for ever withdrawn. Even after the Lordship of the Isles as a feudal honour had passed away, the clan followed the lead of Donald Dubh,

the representative of the old family, and acknowledged him as their chief. The abortive and short-lived effort on the part of the clan to put James Macdonald of Dunnyveg into the place left vacant by Donald Dubh's demise was made in consequence of the fact that the only descendant of Donald of Harlaw qualified by birth to possess the vacant dignity, namely, the Chief of Sleat, was at this time a child, a fact which at such a crisis in the history of the family was sufficient to invalidate his claims.

On the death of Donald Dubh the direct line of chiefs from John, Earl of Ross, came to an end. But besides John, Alexander, Earl of Ross, left other two sons, Celestine and Hugh, either of whom was qualified by birth and position to perpetuate the chiefship of the clan. Were the chiefship a feudal honour, it is questionable whether these two sons of Alexander could have inherited or transmitted that distinction, seeing that both appear to have been the issue of those "handfast" unions, corresponding to what is known in modern times as Scotch marriages. These marriages were not solemnised by the Church, and, therefore, in the eye of the feudal law, their offspring was not strictly legitimate. We have shown, however, in our first volume (page 432, *et seq.*) that these unions were recognised in Celtic law and their offspring was regarded as legitimate by the canon law of the Church. It is noteworthy that in the various charters and confirmations in favour of Celestine and Hugh, the term *bastardus*, which is always employed when thorough illegitimacy is meant to be conveyed, is never used. In the charter of confirmation granted by James IV. to Hugh of Sleat in

1495, he is referred to as a brother simply of John, Lord of the Isles, without the qualification of either *carnalis* or *bastardus*. Nor was it deemed necessary, as in the case of others, that Hugh should obtain a charter of legitimation before receiving feudal investiture. In any case, the feudal irregularity of the birth of Celestine and Hugh was no barrier against the inheritance or transmission by either of them of the chiefship of the Clan Donald. In the line of Celestine of Lochalsh, who to all appearance was the older son, we should have looked for the chiefship after the death of Donald Dubh, but Donald Gallda, the grandson of Celestine, died in 1519, when the male representation of the family came to an end. Both Alexander of Lochalsh, and his son, Donald Gallda, however, aspired to the succession to the Lordship of the Isles, and the chiefship of the Clan Donald. Before proceeding to consider the claim of the family of Sleat to the chiefship of the clan, the opportunity seems favourable for indicating our opinion, and it is quite unnecessary to be otherwise than brief, about the Earldom of Ross. It has been contended that this Earldom, destined to heirs general, devolved upon the family of Glengarry by the marriage of Margaret, eldest daughter of Alexander of Lochalsh, to Alexander, the sixth of Glengarry. Had the Earldom of Ross been a Celtic honour, this contention might be successfully vindicated. It must be obvious, however, that in this case we have to deal, not with a Celtic but with a feudal dignity, and while we contend, and rightly, we believe, for the legitimacy of Celestine and Hugh for the transmission of the Celtic honours of the clan, neither of them was qualified without a charter of legitimation from the Crown to hand down the

Earldom of Ross. If this view is correct, it follows that the representation of the Earldom of Ross passed out of the family of the Isles with the forfeiture of John, Earl of Ross, in 1476.

From the death of Donald Dubh downwards, there is no doubt whatever as to the family which the general concensus of the clan regarded as containing the chiefship of the race of Donald. The family of Sleat alone stood in the direct line of succession to the old family of the Isles, and beside theirs there is no other claim that can for a moment be entertained. Though John, the second of Sleat, regardless of the honour of his house, attempted to put the patrimony of the family past his brother, Donald Gallach, that does not affect the patriarchal position of Donald in the very least. The Clan Uisdein accepted Donald as their chief, and defended him in the possession of the family inheritance. Without their consent it was not possible for him to hold the position, and they on their part would not have accepted him as their chief if he had not been looked upon as the rightful heir of the family. That the Clan Uisdein and the Clan Donald generally regarded the family of Sleat as in the direct line of succession to the chiefship is shown by their hearty support of the claim put forward by Donald Gorm in 1539. Seeing that Donald Dubh was apparently a prisoner for life, and the family of Lochalsh had become extinct in the male line, the honours of the House of Isla appeared to devolve upon the family of Sleat. This was the view taken by the Clan Donald and the majority of the vassals of the Isles who supported the claim of Donald Gorm. Donald's attempt failed with his death at Ellandonan. Though no effort was made by force of arms to

restore the Island Lordship after the last attempt in 1545, yet the Sleat family continued to be acknowledged both in Scotland and in England as the representatives of the old family and chiefs of the Clan Donald. Dean Munro of the Isles, who wrote his well-known Manuscript in 1549, and whose knowledge of Island history and genealogy seems to have been both accurate and minute, in enumerating the branches of the Clan Donald gives the first place to the family of Sleat. Donald Gorm Sasunnach, the son of Donald Gorm, who met his death at Ellandonan, appears to have been regarded not only as the lineal descendant of the Lords of the Isles, but as the actual possessor of that dignity. He joined Sorley Buy Macdonald in his Irish campaigns, and in the Calendar of State Papers he appears on more than one occasion as "Lord of the Oute Isles." In a letter by Donald Gorm Mor to the Lord Deputy of Ireland, he refers to the old bond between his predecessors, the Lords of the Isles, and the Crown of England, and to the hospitality extended to his father, whom he styles Lord of the Isles, during his stay at the English Court. If to this affirmation be added the evidence adduced from other sources, it will appear that the family of Sleat not only looked upon themselves as the representatives of the Lords of the Isles, but that they were regarded as such by the country generally. Donald Gorm Mor himself not only claimed to be Lord of the Isles, but he was actually acknowledged as such by the vassals of the Lordship, while the Clan Donald at the same time acknowledged him as their chief. In 1575, two years after the death of his father, they chose him "as their Lord and ruler of the Isles." In his offers to Queen Elizabeth in 1598, Donald Gorm refers to

this acknowledgment on the part of the vassals of the Isles, and styles himself "Lord of ye Illis of Scotland and Chieff of the hail Clandonald Irishemen quhairsoeur." He further declares that the Captain of Clanranald, Glengarry, Keppoch, MacIain of Ardnamurchan, and Macdonald of Dunnyveg, are sworn to follow, serve, and obey him with all their forces. This decided acknowledgment on the part of the whole Clan Donald of Donald Gorm, is enough to settle all controversy on the question of the chiefship, and should satisfy every reasonable person of the undoubted right of the family of Sleat to that honour. It may have been to this declaration of chiefship Hugh Macdonald refers when he says that the family of Sleat "can produce a paper signed by all the principal men of the name wherein they acknowledge the head of the family as chief." Donald Gorm afterwards, in his bond to Mackintosh, takes burden upon him for Angus Macdonald of Dunnyveg, with the remainder of "thair hail kyn of Clan Donald." His successor, Sir Donald, appears from the records of the time to have been acknowledged all over the Highlands as head of the Clan Donald, and held responsible for their behaviour by those in authority, which of itself, however, would have meant little if his position as chief had not been otherwise secured by the assent of the clan. Sir James Macdonald of Sleat was similarly acknowledged as "chief of the whole name and family of Macdonald" by a written declaration signed by Donald Macdonald of Moidart, A. Macdonald of Ardnamurchan, G. Macalister of Loup, Angus Macdonald of Largie, Alexander Macdonald of Glencoe, and John Donaldson. This document, which bears no date, but must have been written before 1670,

was registered in the Books of Council and Session in 1726. It will be observed that all the heads of the branch families of the name signed this declaration except Keppoch and Glengarry. Coll Macdonald of Keppoch, however, a few years afterwards, signed a similar declaration in favour of Sir Donald Macdonald, Sir James's son, which was likewise registered in 1726. The omission of Glengarry is easily explained when we remember that the head of the Glengarry family at that time was Lord Aros, who, presuming on his peerage and high favour at Court, claimed to be chief of the whole clan. It may have been on account of Glengarry's pretensions that the other heads of families felt called upon to draw up their written declaration acknowledging Sir James as chief, a proceeding which, on account of his well established right to the honour, would have been otherwise unnecessary. We shall refer to the Glengarry claim presently. Meanwhile it remains only to add from the evidence we have adduced that the right of the family of Sleat to the chiefship of the Clan Donald is clearly established. Their hereditary male descent in the direct line of the chiefship is undoubted, besides which they have been from time to time acknowledged as chiefs by the whole Clan Donald, and from the verdict of the clan there is no appeal. In documents of the 18th century the later heads of the family are frequently to be met with styled "of Macdonald" and "of the Isles," while they are acknowledged as such repeatedly by the heads of the other branches, including Glengarry.

After what has been already stated in regard to the surrender of his claims by Reginald, the son of John of Isla, and the acknowledgment by the Clan

Donald and the vassals of the Isles of his brother Donald, it is unnecessary to dwell at any great length on the claim of Æneas, Lord Macdonald of Glengarry, to the chiefship. It is not difficult to conjecture the grounds upon which Glengarry based his claim, though these are not actually stated. We have no means of knowing whether he claimed the Lordship of the Isles as well as the chiefship of the Clan Donald. Any claim he might put forward to the Lordship of the Isles through the family of Lochalsh, from whom he was descended on the female side, could not be admitted, the Island dignity not being destined to heirs female. Even his claim to the Earldom of Ross through this family, though possibly made with some show of reasoning, was not allowed. Though a warrant was issued by Charles II. bestowing the Earldom of Ross upon him, when the question came to be sifted it was found that his claim to the Earldom was not well founded, and the patent never passed the seals. The only plausible claim he could make to the chiefship of the Clan Donald was on the ground of his descent from Reginald, the founder of the Clan-ranald, whom the family of Moidart, as the senior branch, claimed to represent. The real ground, indeed, on which Glengarry based his claim to the headship of the Clan Donald, appears to have been his peerage. His peerage elevated him into a prominent position in the country, and being evidently a man who had a high opinion of his own importance, he arrogated to himself the dignity of chiefship probably without waiting to consider either his own claims or those of others. Much was made by a later representative of his family of an order of the Scottish Privy Council commanding Lord Mac-

donald "as chief of the name and Clan of Macdonald" to exhibit before the Council Macdonald of Keppoch, and a number of others, his own immediate followers. It was no doubt very gratifying to Glengarry to be thus acknowledged as chief of the Clan Donald, but the object of the members of Council, who cared little for such dignities, was to enforce salutary discipline among the neighbours and adherents of Lord Macdonald, all the easier to be attained if they flattered his personal vanity. Needless to say, the clansmen referred to in the Order of Council represented but a mere fraction of the Clan Donald, nor would it have deserved any notice in a discussion on the chiefship except to show the absurdity of Lord Macdonald's pretensions. The Privy Council of Scotland was hardly the tribunal to appeal to to decide a question of chiefship, and we are not aware of any other acknowledgment of the chiefship of Glengarry. In the following year, after the dignity of chief had been conferred on Glengarry by the Council, he in a bond with Macpherson of Cluny unwarrantably takes burden upon him for "the name and Clan of Macdonalds as cheefe and principall man thereof." This assumption of chiefship by Glengarry received no recognition, it is needless to say, from the great body of the clan, or in the Highlands generally, nor is there any evidence of his being acknowledged as chief of the Clan Donald even by his own tribe of Glengarry.

The Glengarry claim was afterwards revived with great vehemence, after an interval of a hundred and fifty years, by Alastair Macdonell of Glengarry, who, to emphasise his claim, adopted the name of Ranaldson, as the former Angus Macdonald of Glen-

garry blossomed into Æneas, Lord Macdonell, the first to assume this would-be Gaelic form of the name with the Anglican pronunciation. Alastair based his claim on his descent from Reginald, the eldest son of John, Lord of the Isles, and bastardised all who awkwardly stood in his way. He in the first instance challenged the family of Moidart to prove their claim to be the senior branch of the Clanranald, asserting at the same time his own claim on the ground of his descent from the eldest son of Reginald, the founder of the Clarranald. But he showed the weakness of his case at the very outset of the controversy by laying much emphasis on the illegitimacy of John of Moidart, one of the chiefs of Clanranald, thus unwittingly acknowledging the seniority of the family of Moidart in the attempt to prove a break in the line of succession. The Glengarry family had already given away their case by acknowledging the chiefship of this same John of Moidart in the bond between Angus MacAlister of Glengarry and Grant of Freuchy in 1571. Even though it were admitted that John of Moidart was feudally illegitimate, the fact that he had been acknowledged by the Clanranald as their chief, and that the chiefship had been transmitted in his family without challenge for centuries, puts the Glengarry claim out of court entirely, and establishes without question the chiefship of the Clanranald in the family of Moidart. If the Glengarry claim to the chiefship of the Clanranald, based as it is on descent from Reginald, cannot be entertained, it follows that the chiefship of the Clan Donald cannot be in the family of Glengarry. The chiefship of the whole clan was the real object of the controversy between Glengarry and Clanranald. In the advertisement

to the volume, "Vindication of the Clanronald of Glengarry," published for Glengarry, it is assumed that whoever proved to be chief of the Clanranald, *ipso facto* proved his right to the headship of the Clan Donald. But we have already shown that the chiefship of the clan cannot be settled upon the principle of primogeniture, upon which Glengarry based his claim. On the same ground the claim put forward to the chiefship on behalf of Ranald George Macdonald of Clanranald in 1819 cannot be entertained. While the claim of the family of Moidart to the chiefship of Clanranald is undoubted, the chiefship of the whole Clan Donald, as already clearly proved, remains without question in the family of Sleat.

THE GENEALOGY OF CLAN DONALD.

I. THE LORDS OF THE ISLES.

(A). THE DESCENT OF THE LORDS OF THE ISLES FROM
CGLLA UAIS TO SOMERLED.

FEW prefatory remarks are needed in connection with this subject. Suffice it to say that the race, of which Clan Donald are the principal house, was known, not only in early times, but even under the later dynasty of the Lords of the Isles, as the "Clann Cholla." It was well on in the 14th century when "O'Henna made this on John of Isla—

The Sovereignty of the Gael to the Clann Cholla
It is right to proclaim it."

A genealogy of the Lords of the Isles to be complete must include the descent from Colla Uathais, or Uais, from whom the Clann Cholla derive their name. It may be stated at the outset that an egregious error has crept into the statements of the Seanachies in deducing the pedigree of this family, by which they have sunk nine or ten generations, namely, all the grades from Fergus Mac Eric, the founder of the Dalriadic nation in Scotland. The Annals of Ulster have fallen into the same mistake, and all with the result of giving an air of unreality to these genealogies. It is hoped that the system developed in these pages may remedy this error.

I. COLL, or COLLA UATHAIS, 6th in descent from Constantine Centimachus, who flourished A.D. 125.¹

¹ Annals of the Four Masters.

The son of Constantine—or Conn Ceud-chathach—was Art Aanfhir, who built the celebrated palace of Maigh Chuarta. The son of Art was Cormac, the father of another Arthur whose son was Corbred or Cairbre Riada, founder of the Dalreudini or Dalriadic race, and from whom the name Dalriad took its rise. Corbred was the father of Eothach Eochaidh, or Ochains, whose son was Colla Uathais. From him the ancestors of the Macdonalds and other collateral races were termed Clann Cholla.

II. ETHACH or EOCHAI, latinized Ochaius, was the son of Colla Uathais, and succeeded his father.

III. ARTHUR, son of Ethach, carried down the line of succession. In one of the Annals he is called Criombthan. Some of them omit him altogether. But in Munro's MS. of 1549, and the Kilbride MS. of 1450, he is distinctly traced as the son of Ethach and the father of

IV. ERC or ERIC, the father of the three Dalriadic princes that finally established themselves in Argyll.¹ He flourished in the latter part of the 5th century. He had three sons, Lorne, Fergus, and Angus, who are said to have received the blessings of Saint Patrick before they left their native shore for Caledonia. Lorne settled in the district which bears his name, Fergus in Kintyre, and Angus, the youngest, in Isla.² The descendants of Lorne and those of Fergus by two grandsons, namely, Comgall and Gauran, sons of Domangart, claimed each in turn the Dalriadic sceptre, which caused much trouble and bloodshed. This state of things continued from the beginning of the 9th century for the period of 300 years, until Fergus's offspring by Gauran in the person of Alpin by his father's

¹ Col. de Reb. Alb., p. 60-61.

² Ibid.

marriage with the daughter of Urquis, King of the Picts, united the whole of Scotland to the north of Strathelyde and Lothian, over which Kenneth his son ruled as one monarch. From the second Fergus, uncle to Alpin, sprang, as will be seen, the family afterwards distinguished as Lords of Argyll and the Isles.

V. FERGUS, one of the sons of Erc, or, as he is sometimes called, Fergus Mor. He commanded the Dalriads that settled in Argyll after the death of Lorne, his elder brother. His grandson acquired the district of Kintyre first allotted to Angus by his marriage with the daughter of Murdoch Angus's son. The three brothers, the sons of Erc, landed in Argyll in 466, and Erc is said to have died in 502.¹

VI. DOMANGART, son of Fergus, held the sovereignty three years only, and died in 505.² He was succeeded by Comgall, son of Domangart, who seems to have been the eldest son, but Gauran or Godfrey, his brother, succeeded him. Comgall died in 538.³

VII. GAURAN wielded the sceptre over the Dalriads for the period of twenty-two years, and died in 560.⁴ Conall or Donal, the son of Comgall, succeeded his uncle, Gauran, and reigned sixteen years. His death, according to Tighearnac, took place in 574.

VIII. AIDAN OR HUGH, the son of Gauran, next succeeded. He held the principality for thirty-eight years, and died in 606. He had a brother named Ewan, whose son was Rigullan.

IX. ETHACH OR EOCHA of the yellow locks, son of the above Aodh or Hugh, styled also Aidan of the golden-hilted sword, assumed the sovereignty over

¹ Tighearnac Col. de Reb. Alb.

² *Ibid.*

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ *Ibid.*

the Dalriads. He died in 623.¹ He had a brother named Conan, and several sons, viz., Conan Cearr Bran, Domangart, Eochfinn, Arthur, and Failbhe.

X. DONALD BREC, the son of Ethach or Eocha Buidhe, took the sceptre neither as the immediate successor of his father, Ethach, nor of his elder brother, Conan Cearr, who was in power for three months only, but as immediate successor to Fearchar, son of Ewen, of the race of Lorne, who reigned for sixteen years. Donald died after reigning five years according to the Irish Annals, but fourteen according to the Albanic Duan. He was succeeded by Conal or Donal, son of Duncan, and grandson of Conal (already mentioned), son of Comgall, of the race of Fergus. Domgall, also of the race of Lorne, reigned over that race at the same time. Conal, surnamed Crandomna, died in 660. Donald Duinn, his son, succeeded, and Maolduinn, his brother, succeeded him. The former reigned thirteen and the latter seventeen years. They had a brother named Conan. Ferchar Fada reigned over Argyll after Donald Brec. He was of the Lorne race. He died in 697, after a reign of twenty-one years.²

XI. DOMANGART, the son of Donald Brec, did not succeed to the sovereignty. His brother, Cata-saigh, also died young.

XII. ETHACH or EOCHA RINEVAL, the son of Domangart, succeeded to the throne after the death of Fearchar Fada for the period of two years only. The son of Fearchar Fada took up the sceptre after his death, and Selvach, another son of the same, succeeded Ainceallach. Duncan, a descendant of Fergus, by Comgall, next succeeded. He died in 721.³

¹ Annals of Innisfallen.

² Irish Annals. Coll. de Reb. Alb.

³ Ibid.

XIII. ETHACH, the son of the above Ethach assumed the government in 726. He died in 733. During his son's minority, Muireadach, the son of Aincellach, was sovereign prince for a short time, and was succeeded by Ewen, his son.¹

XIV. AIDAN or HUGH, the fair son of Each of the steeds, above mentioned, succeeded to power. He held it thirty years, and died in 778.

XV. FERGUS, the son of Aidan or Aodhfin (fair-haired), next succeeded. His reign lasted only three years, and during his son's minority the sceptre was taken by Selvach 2nd of the race of Lorn, who held it for four-and-twenty years. Eocha Anfhuinn (weak), the son of Aidan, next succeeded, and reigned thirty years, and after him Dungal, the son of the above Selvach, swayed the sceptre for seven years. Eocha or Ochaius established the throne by his marriage with Urgusia, daughter of the Pictish sovereign, an alliance which enabled his grandson, Kenneth MacAlpin, afterwards to claim and acquire the Pictish sceptre in right of his grandmother. The descendants of Ethach were enabled to keep a firm hold of the Dalriadic sceptre to the exclusion of the offspring of Fergus, and also afforded them an opportunity of extending the whole of Caledonia without extirpating the Picts, as was at one time asserted by historians. Ethach was succeeded by Alpin, and Alpin by Kenneth, who removed the seat of his court from the western Coast of Argyll to the interior.

The descendants of Fergus who still remained in the West owned the territory of Argayl and some of the Isles, and there we find them when the

¹ Irish Annals. Coll de Reb. Alb.

public records or other collateral testimony happens to notice them. We have no means of doing more than naming these in the order of their descent, as shown by the oldest genealogies we have, and the account preserved in the Annals of Ulster. The son of Fergus who represented the Dalriadic power in the West was

XVI. MAINE, or, according to Munro, EACIME. His son was

XVII. GODFREY, whose daughter was the wife of Kenneth MacAlpin, and who was known in his day as Toshach of the Isles. The son and successor of Godfrey was

XVIII. NIALGUS, or, according to some, NEILL. His son was

XIX. SUIBNE, according to Dean Munro SWYFFINE. His son was

XX. MEARRDHA, latinized Marcus, and Hailes in his Annals states that Kenneth, King of the Scots; Malcolm, King of the Cambri; and Marcus, King of the Isles, entered into a bond of treaty for mutual assistance and defence in the year 973. This shows that Lords of the Isles existed before Somerled's time. The son of Mearrdha was

XXI. SOLAIM, SOLAN, or SELLA, whose son and heir in the Lordship of Argyll and the Isles was

XXII. GILLEDOMNAN. It was during the lifetime of this chief that the Western Isles of Scotland were completely subjugated by the piratical Norsemen. His daughter married Harold Gillies, King of Norway. Gilliedomnan was succeeded by

XXIII. GILLEBRIDE or GILBERT, who is mentioned by the oldest Highland genealogist as "rig eilean Shidir," that is, King of the Sudereys or Southern Isles. His daughter was the wife of

Wymund MacHeth, Earl of Moray. He was called *Gillebride na h-Uamh*, from the fact that during a certain period of his depressed fortunes he lived in a cave in the district of Morvern. From Gillebride are said to have descended—besides the Clan Donald and Clan Dougall, etc.—the Maclachlans, MacEwin of Otter, and others. His son was Somerled *rex insularum*, or, as he is known in Highland tradition, *Somhairle Mor MacGillebhrìde*.

(B). THE LORDS OF THE ISLES FROM SOMERLED TO DONALD DUBH.

I. SOMERLED is known to have married Ragnhildis, daughter of Olave the Black, King of Man, and had three sons—

1. Reginald, ancestor of the family, particularly designated "De Ile."
2. Dugall, who had three sons—(1) Dugall Scrag ; (2) Duncan ; (3) Uspac Hakon. Dugall Scrag and Uspac Hakon died without issue. Duncan was succeeded by his son, King Ewin, or, as he is called in the Sagas, King John. This King John's line is said to have terminated in two heiresses, one of whom m. the King of Norway, and the other—Juliana—m. Alexander of Isla, son of Angus Mor.
3. Angus, the youngest son of Somerled, had a son, James, whose daughter, Jane, m. Alexander, eldest son of Walter Stewart of Scotland. Walter, son of Alexander and of Jane, of the house of Somerled, m. Marjory Bruce, whose son was Robert II. The descendants of Angus MacSomerled appear to be extinct in the male line.

He had another son, Gille Callum, killed at Renfrew, who may have been by a former wife. If this was so, the seanachies would be right in saying that Reginald was Somerled's oldest surviving son, while the Manx chronicle would be right in stating that Reginald was second in order of birth. Other sons are said to have been Gall MacSgillin, the progenitor of the Clan Gall of the Glens, and Olave. He also had a daughter, Beatrice, who was Prioress of Iona.

II. REGINALD, son of Somerled, m. Fonia, granddaughter of Fergus, Prince of Galloway. By this lady he had—

1. Donald, from whom the Clan Donald.
2. Roderick, and, according to some genealogists,
3. Dugall.
4. A daughter said to have married Allan of Galloway.

III. DONALD, son of Reginald, and progenitor of the Clan Donald, carried on the line of the Kings of Innse-gall. He m. a daughter of Walter Stewart of Scotland, and had two sons, who appear on record—

1. Angus Mor.
2. Alexander, known as *Alastair Mor*.

IV. ANGUS MOR m. a daughter of Sir Colin Campbell of Lochow, by whom he had three sons—

1. Alexander, his heir.
2. Angus, called, in contradistinction to his father, Angus Og.
3. John "Sprangach," progenitor of the Macians of Ardnarmurchan. Angus Mor was succeeded by his son

V. ALEXANDER, who espoused the cause of Edward I. as against Robert Bruce. On Bruce achieving the independence of Scotland, Alexander, on account of his attitude, was forfeited in all his estate, and his descendants cut off from the succession for ever. He m. Juliana of Lorne, and had six sons—

Black John, Reginald, Somerled, Angus, Godfrey, and Charles. Alexander died a prisoner in Dundonald Castle, and was succeeded by his brother,

VI. ANGUS OG. He appears at the outset of the War of Independence as attached to the English interest, but before long became a strenuous supporter of the Bruce, and did yeoman service in the final struggle at Bannockburn. He m. Agnes, daughter of Guy O'Cahan of Ulster, by whom he had John, his successor.

He had another son, John, known as Iain Fraoch, progenitor of the family of Glenco, and who is alleged by the seanachies to have been illegitimate. The mother of this John was a daughter of Dougall MacHenry, a leading man in Glenco. Angus Og was succeeded by

VII. JOHN, known as "the good John of Isla," owing to his benefactions to the Church. He m. Amy, daughter of Roderick, son of Allan MacRuari, his third cousin, for which union they are said to have obtained a papal dispensation, and had—

1. John, whose son Angus is mentioned as one of the hostages given to King David in pledge of the fidelity of the Lord of the Isles. John predeceased his father, and his son Angus does not appear to have left issue.
2. Reginald or Ranald, ancestor of the Clauranald.
3. Godfrey, of whom the Siol Ghorraidh. John of Isla is said to have repudiated Amy Macruari, his first wife, in favour of the Princess Margaret of Scotland, daughter of Robert II., whom he married as his second wife. By the Princess Margaret he had
4. Donald, his successor.
5. John Mor Tanistear, founder of the family of Dunnyveg.
6. Angus, who left no issue.
7. Alexander, known as Alastair Carrach, of whom the family of Keppoch.
8. Hugh, who got a Charter of the Thanage of Glentilt, and whose descendants, according to Skene, became McIntoshes.

John had also a natural son, Donald, who is mentioned as one of the hostages placed in the King's hands as pledge for his fidelity. He had a daughter Mary, who married Lachlan Lubanach Maclean of Duart, and another daughter Margaret, who married Angus Dubh Mackay of Strathnaver. John's family by the first wife having been cut off from the succession to the lordship of the Isles, John was succeeded by

VIII. DONALD of Harlaw, Lord of the Isles. He m. Lady Mary Leslie, daughter of Sir Walter Leslie by Euphemia, Countess of Ross. Lady Mary

Leslie, wife of Donald, Lord of the Isles, became Countess of Ross in her own right, the dignity being destined to heirs general. By her Donald had two sons—

1. Alexander, who succeeded his father ; and
2. Angus, who became Bishop of the Isles.
He had another son, a monk, whose name is not known.
Donald was succeeded by

IX. ALEXANDER, Lord of the Isles, and in right of his mother Earl of Ross. Alexander m. Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander Seton, Lord of Gordon and Huntly. By her he had—

1. John, who succeeded him. By another marriage with a daughter of Maephee or MacDuffie of Lochaber he had
2. Celestine, of whom the family of Lochalsh ; and by another marriage with a daughter of Gillepatrick Roy, son of Rory, son of the Green Abbot, he had
3. Hugh, the founder of the family of Sleat. Alexander was succeeded by

X. JOHN, Lord of the Isles, and Earl of Ross. He m. Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Lord Livingstone, great Chamberlain of Scotland, without issue.

He had two natural sons, John and Angus, both of whom were feudally legitimised in a charter bestowing a new patent of nobility upon, and restoring the lordship of the Isles to, their father. John predeceased his father. Angus was marked out by character, the voice of the Clan Donald, as well as the precept of legitimation, as his father's successor, and in one charter he is described as Master of the Isles and Lord of Trotternish. He, however, died before his father, having been assassinated in 1490. John seems also to have had another son, presumably illegitimate, who appears on record in 1485 as Reginald, the son of the Lord of the Isles. Angus, Master of the Isles, m. Lady Margaret Campbell, daughter of the Earl of Argyle, by whom he had a son

XI. DONALD DUBH, upon whom the Earl of Argyll and the Scottish Parliament tried to fix the stigma of illegitimacy, but whom the vassals of the

Isles persistently regarded and repeatedly followed as the lineal representative of the Lords of the Isles. His great and prolonged misfortunes have already been recorded, and with him died out the direct line of the Lords of the Isles.

II. THE OLDER CADETS OF THE ISLES.

(A). THE MACRUARIS OF GARMORAN AND THE NORTH ISLES.

The founder of this powerful family was—

I. RODERICK, the second son of Reginald De Ile, son of Somerled. Roderick left two sons—

(1) Dougall ; (2) Allan. He was succeeded by

II. DOUGALL. He had two sons—

Fearchar and Duncan, neither of whom appears to have succeeded or left progeny. Dougall was succeeded by his younger brother,

III. ALLAN, son of Roderick. He left three sons—

1. Roderick.
2. Ranald.
3. Lauchlan—and one daughter, Christina.

This daughter seems to have been a half-sister of the brothers mentioned, and apparently the sole legitimate child, according to strict feudal law. She, however, through resignation, confirmed to her brother, Roderick, his patrimonial rights, whereby he became feudally capable of succession. Christina m. Donald, 10th Earl of Mar, to whom she had two daughters. One of these was Lady Isabel, who m. King Robert Bruce. Her daughter to Robert Bruce—the Princess Marjory—who m. Walter, the Steward of Scotland, was the mother of Robert II., and ancestress of the line of Stewart Kings. Allan, the son of Roderick, was succeeded by his oldest son,

IV. RODERICK, who, owing to his sister Christina's disinterested action, was able to inherit his father's

property, as well as the headship of the family. He had two sons—

1. Reginald or Ranald.
2. Allan—and a daughter, Euphemia or Amy. Roderick was succeeded by his son,

V. REGINALD. He was killed in 1346 by the Earl of Ross, and with him the Macruaris appear to have become extinct in the male line—at anyrate, so far as the transmission of territorial possessions was concerned.

Amy, the daughter of Roderick and sister of Reginald, the last head of the house, inherited the family estates, which, on her marriage with John of Isla, became the property of the family of the Isles.

(B). THE MACALLISTERS OF LOUP.

This family owes its origin genealogically to Alexander, younger son of Donald, progenitor of the clan, and not, as has been supposed by some, to Alexander, son of Angus Mor, the deposed Lord of the Isles. The reasons for this conclusion have been sufficiently discussed in the second volume of this work. It is sufficient to say here that wherever we find the descendants of Alastair Og, son of Angus Mor, appearing indubitably on record in the Irish Annals they invariably do so as MacDonalDs, and never as MacAllisters or MacAlexanders. There seems little reason to doubt that all the sons of the forfeited Alexander settled in Ireland. On the other hand, though some of the descendants of “Alastair Mor” seem to have migrated to Ireland, most of them obtained settlements in Scotland, the principal family being from the outset associated with Kintyre, while others are found in the Lowlands of Scotland.

I. ALEXANDER, younger son of Donald, was the progenitor of the Clan Allister. He appears in the

Highland and Irish genealogies as Alastair Mor, whereby he is distinguished from his nephew and contemporary Alastair Og. According to the Seanachies he had at least five sons—

1. Donald.
2. Godfrey.
3. Duncan.
4. John.
5. Hector. Alexander was succeeded by

II. DONALD, who in 1291 swore fealty to Edward I. In this act of homage there was associated with him

III. ALEXANDER, his son and successor. He and his descendants appear to have maintained a connection with their native Argyll, as is evidenced by the glimpse we get of the son and successor of Alexander, namely,

IV. RANALD MACALEXANDER, who crosses to Ireland in 1366 to fight in the chronic wars of Ulster at that time raging between Donald and Neill O'Neill. For the next three generations the succession seems obscure, but with the aid of a genealogical tree we infer the succession to have been in this wise—Ranald MacAlexander was succeeded by

V. ALEXANDER, who flourished c. 1400. He was succeeded by

VI. JOHN DUBH, from whom the tribe seem to have acquired the patronymic *Clann Eoin duibh*. As the oldest son of Alastair Og, the forfeited Lord of the Isles, was also John Dubh, and his descendants were called *Clann Eoin duibh*, great confusion has naturally arisen between the two families. John Dubh was succeeded by

VII. CHARLES, who appears on record in 1481 as Steward of Kintyre. He was succeeded by

VIII. Angus MacEoin duibh. He is mentioned in the Register of the Privy Seal A.D. 1515. He was succeeded by his son

IX. ALEXANDER, Laird of Loup, who on 16th November, 1540, received a remission for treasonably abiding from the army of Solway. He was succeeded by his son

X. JOHN, who in the winter of 1571-2 was slain in the Irish wars. The entry in the State Papers is as follows :—"Owen McOwen duffe¹ McAlastrain, called the Laird of Loop, was slain." He was succeeded by his brother

XI. HECTOR, of whom little is known beyond the fact of his succession. He does not appear to have survived his brother John for more than a year or two, for we find his son and successor

XII. ALEXANDER obtaining a charter in 1573 of the lands of Loup and others, wherein he is designated as Alexander M'Eachine, lawful son of the deceased Hector MacAllister of Loup. Alexander having died without issue, was succeeded by

XIII. GODFREY, his brother. He obtained a charter for his lands in 1591. A daughter of his, Fynvola by name, is said to have married Hector, 4th Maclean of Coll. Godfrey was succeeded by his son,

XIV. HECTOR, who, in 1617, obtained a charter of the lands of Loup, and others, and is therein designated as Hector M'Gorry Vic Eachin Vic Alister Vic Ean Duibh. He m. Margaret, a daughter of Colin Campbell of Kilberry, 1620, and was succeeded by his son,

XV. GODFREY, who married a daughter of Sir Robert Montgomery of Skelmorlie, and was succeeded by his son,

¹ McOwen duff here is the family patronymic.

XVI. ALEXANDER. He, in 1698, obtained a charter as heir to his grandfather. He is said to have been a staunch supporter of the Stewart cause at the time of the Revolution of 1689, and to have been present at the battles of Killiecrankie and the Boyne. He m. Grace, daughter of Sir James Campbell of Auchinbreck, by whom he had issue—

1. Hector, his heir.
2. Charles, who succeeded his brother.
3. Duncan, who settled in Holland in 1717.

This Duncan m. Johanna, daughter of Arnold Leuchtmaker Burgraff at Ments. His oldest son, Robert, attained the rank of General in the Dutch service, and was commandant of the Scots Brigade. He left a large family, and his descendants are still settled in Holland.

XVII. HECTOR m. Isabell, daughter of Thomson of Ballygabbin, Co. Antrim, but, dying without issue, was succeeded by his brother,

XVIII. CHARLES, who m. Christina, daughter of Lamont of Lamont, in Argyllshire. By her he had two sons—Angus, his heir, and Archibald, who for many years commanded the 35th Regiment. His eldest son was lieut.-colonel of the Ceylon Rifle Regiment.

XIX. ANGUS m. his cousin, Jane, daughter of John Macdonald of Ardnacroish by Grace, his wife, daughter of Godfrey MacAllister of Loup. This lady (Jane Macdonald) was niece of Macdonald of Kingsburgh, in Skye. At his decease, in 1796, Angus MacAllister of Loup left one son and three daughters—

1. Charles, his heir.
2. Jeanne or "Jackie" m. John Macallister of Ballinakill ;
issue, four sons, two daughters.

(A) Ann McNeill d. young.

(B) Angus, Laird of Ballinakill, who m. Frances Byng, with issue a daughter Charlotte Fanny.

- (c) Robert Stewart.
- (d) John.
- (e) Grace.
- (f) Matthew.
- (g) Margaret.
- (h) Jane.

3. Grace, m. Major Alexander of Boydstown; issue, 1 son, 2 daughters.
4. Flora, m. a M'Donald; died without issue.

XX. CHARLES, a major in the Argyleshire Militia, b. 1765, m. Jessie, daughter and heiress of William Somerville of Kennox, Ayr. He died in 1847, leaving issue—

1. Charles, his heir.
2. James, of Chapelton; unmarried.
3. Williamina, who d. unmarried.
4. Jane, who d. unmarried.

XXI. CHARLES, a major in the Ayrshire Rifle Militia, b. in 1797, succeeded his father in 1847, m. in 1828 Mary Adeline, only daughter of Edward Lyon, lieut. R.N., with issue—

1. Charles, his successor.
2. Edward, d. 1834.
3. James, d. 1857.
4. Mary, who married Colonel Hay Boyd of Townsend, Ayr, with issue.
5. Anna Catherine, d. 1855.
6. Jessie, d. 1845.

XXII. CHARLES, b. 1830. He entered the army in 1846, and became an Ensign in the 46th Regiment. In 1854 he became Captain. He served at the Siege of Sebastopol, for which he received medal and clasp, and 5th class of the Medjidie. He was on the Staff of the Forces in Balaklava as junior Provost Marshal. He m. in 1867 Williamina

Pollok, daughter of William P. Morris, Esq. of Craig, Ayr, and had by her, who died in 1872—

1. Charles Godfrey.
2. Henry.
3. Janet.
4. Mary.
5. Violet, m. Rev. Alex. Copland, Episcopal minister at Ardrossan.

Charles MacAlister died at Dunskaig, Ayr, Jan. 17, 1903.

CADETS OF LOUP.

(1). THE ALEXANDERS OF MENSTRIE.

This family claimed to be connected with the Clan Donald and closely allied in blood with the MacAllisters of Loup. As we had reason to point out in the first volume of this work, they were descendants of Donald, older son of Alastair Mor, through his son Gilbert, who got a grant of lands in Stirlingshire in 1330. There is no further trace of this family until we find them settled in Clackmannanshire in the beginning of the 16th century. The first of the Alexanders of Menstrie whom we find on record is—

I. THOMAS ALEXANDER. He was succeeded by his son,

II. ANDREW ALEXANDER. He m. Catherine Graham, by whom he had two sons, Alexander and Andrew, the latter of whom is said to have entered the Church. He was succeeded by his older son,

III. ALEXANDER, who was bailie to Argyll on his Clackmannanshire estates. He m. Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Robert Douglas of Lochleven,

ancestor of the Earl of Morton, by whom he had two sons, William and James. He d. in 1565, and was succeeded by

IV. WILLIAM ALEXANDER. He m. Marion, daughter of Allan Couttie, by whom he had, as only son, his successor,

V. ALEXANDER ALEXANDER. He m. Marion Graham, sister of William Graham of Gartavestan, by whom he had a son, William, and two daughters, Janet and Christian. He died in 1581, and was succeeded by

VI. WILLIAM ALEXANDER, the great statesman and poet, whose eventful history has, with more or less minuteness, been recorded in Vol. II. He m. Janet, daughter and heiress of Sir William Erskine Knight, cousin-german to the Earl of Mar, the regent by whom he had seven sons and two daughters—

1. William Viscount Canada and Lord Alexander.
2. Sir Anthony Alexander, who married a daughter of Sir Henry Wardlaw of Pitreavie, and died without issue.
3. Henry, who succeeded to the earldom of Stirling.
4. John Alexander, who got a charter under the Great Seal of the lands of Over-Isgall, &c., anno 1642, and m. a daughter of John Graham of Gartmore, by whom he had one daughter, but died without male issue.
5. Charles Alexander, who got a charter under the Great Seal of the lands of Tullybody in 1642, and left one son, Charles, who died without issue.
6. Ludovick.
7. James.

Both of these last died without issue. The daughters were—

1. Lady Jean, m. Hugh Lord Viscount Montgomery of the Kingdom of Ireland, whose son Hugh was created Earl of Mount Alexander in 1661; which title he assumed in honour of his mother's surname.

2. Lady Mary, m. Sir William Murray of Clermont, created a baronet in 1626, and of whom the present Murrays of Clermont, in County Fife. He was created Earl of Stirling, 14th June, 1633. The Earl of Stirling d. 12th February, 1639-40. Having been predeceased by his son, Viscount Canada and Lord Alexander, who d. 1638, he was succeeded by

VII. WILLIAM, his grandson, and son of the said Viscount, as 2nd Earl of Stirling. He only survived his grandfather by a few months, dying in May, 1640, when he was succeeded by his uncle,

VIII. HENRY, as 3rd Earl of Stirling. He m. Mary, daughter of Sir Peter Vanlore, Bart. of Tylehurst, Berkshire, by whom he acquired a considerable fortune. His Scottish estates being greatly embarrassed, he settled in England, where his posterity continued to reside. He d. in 1650, leaving issue— one son, who succeeded, and two daughters, Mary and Jane.

IX. HENRY, 4th Earl of Stirling, m. Judith, daughter of Robert Lee, Esq. of Binfield, by whom he had issue—

1. Henry, his heir.
2. William.
3. Robert.
4. Peter.

By the same marriage he had three daughters—

1. Lady Mary, who m. John Phillips, and had issue three sons, the youngest of whom, William Phillips, succeeded to the estate of Binfield, when he added Lee to the family name.
2. Lady Judith, m. Sir William Turnbull of East Hampstead Park, Berks, with issue.
3. Lady Jean, m. Ralph Stubbs, M.D., with issue.

The Earl died in 1690, and was succeeded by his oldest son,

X. HENRY, as 5th Earl of Stirling. He d. without issue on 4th December, 1730, and was the last of the family of Menstrie who possessed the patent of nobility belonging to the Earls of Stirling. Various claimants for the earldom have at different times made their appearance, but none has apparently succeeded in establishing the validity of his claim. This, of course, involves the distinction—at anyrate, so far as legal proof is concerned—of any representation of the House of Menstrie.

(2). THE EARLS OF CALEDON.

This family claims to be allied with that of Menstrie, and consequently with the MacAllisters of Loup and Tarbert. The arms of the earlier generations—showing a dexter arm holding a dagger as well as a mermaid for one of the supporters—suggests a connection both with Menstrie and Loup. The time and manner of this family settling in Ireland appears to be thus:—Scottish landowners from the West were establishing settlements in the North of Ireland early in the 17th century, and, in 1613, 39 individuals from Scotland were planted by Sir James Cunningham in County Donegal. Of these, 9 were settled on the lands of Eredy, in the parish of Clonleigh, of whom one was

I. JOHN ALEXANDER. He had two sons, John and

II. ANDREW, the progenitor of the line at present under consideration. He was at the siege of Londonderry in 1649, and received a grant of land at Ballyclose, in the parish of Drumachose, in the neighbourhood of Newton Limevady. He engaged in commercial pursuits, and thereby amassed con-

siderable means. He m. a Miss Hilles, the daughter of a landowner in County Londonderry, by whom he had two sons—

1. John.
2. Thomas.

He was succeeded by

III. JOHN, who resided at Ballyclose; purchased the estate of Gunsland, County Donegal, and built a town residence at the "Diamond" Londonderry. He m. Ann White, daughter of John White of the Cady Hill, Newton Limevady, of whom he had three sons. Of these, the next in order of this line is

IV. NATHANIEL. He m. Eliza, daughter of William M'Clintock of Dunmore, County Donegal, and had five sons and six daughters. The third son was

V. JAMES, who, having filled several important offices in India, was elevated to the peerage of Ireland, 6th June, 1790, by the title of Baron Caledon of Caledon, Co. Tyrone. In November, 1797, his lordship was advanced to the dignity of Viscount Caledon, and 1st January, 1701, created Earl of Caledon. He m., 28th November, 1774, Anne, second daughter of James Crawford, Esq., of Crawfordsburn, Co. Down, and by her (who d. 21st December, 1777), had issue—

1. Du Pre.
2. Mabella, m. Andrew-Thomas, 11th Lord Blayney, and died 4th March, 1854.
3. Elizabeth.

His lordship d. in 1802, and was succeeded by his son,

VI. DU PRE, 3rd Earl, a representative peer, and Colonel of the Tyrone Militia, b. 27th July, 1812. He m., 4th September, 1845, Lady Jane Frederica,

Grimston, fourth daughter of James Walter, 1st Earl of Verulam, and had issue—

1. James.
2. Walter-Philip, Royal Scots Greys, b. 8th February, 1849.
3. Charles, b. 26th January, 1854.
4. Jane Charlotte Elizabeth.

The Earl d. 1855, and was succeeded by

VII. JAMES, as 4th Earl, b. 1846, m. 1884 Lady Elizabeth, daughter of Hector, 3rd Earl of Norbury, and has issue—

1. Erik, Viscount Alexander.
2. Hubrand-Charles.

The 7th Earl of Caledon d. 1902, and was succeeded by

VIII. ERIK ALEXANDER, 8th Earl of Caledon.

(3) THE MACALISTERS OF STRATHAIRD, GLENBARR,
TORRISDALE, &c.

Of the earlier connection of this family with the McAlisters of Loup not much is known, and for several generations only the bare links can be supplied in the shape of the heads of families. They trace their descent to John McAlister, 6th of the line, known in his day as John Dubh or Black John, father of Charles McAlister Stewart of Kintyre, before 1500, and they appear to have branched out first in the person of

I. RANALD, son of John Dubh, who flourished early in the 16th century. He had two sons, Alexander and Donald, of whom

II. ALEXANDER succeeded. The next of the line was

III. RANALD, who was succeeded by

IV. RANALD, who was succeeded by

V. HUGH, who was succeeded by

VI. HECTOR, who was succeeded by

VII. JOHN McALISTER, who flourished c. 1700, and with whom we come into the region of comparative genealogical definiteness and certainty. He, like his ancestor, was called John Dubh, and was styled of Ardnakill and Torrisdale Glen. He m. Flora MacNeill of Tirfergus in Kintyre, both of them enjoying great longevity—the former dying at 96 and the latter at 98 years of age—so the family traditions relate. They had issue—

1. Alexander, b. 1706; d. 30th October, 1779; m. Miss M'Millan of Cour, Kintyre, with issue. John, laird of Cour, m. Anna, daughter of Rev. Archibald M'Neill of Clachan; no issue; d. 1824.
2. Hector, of Lepincorach or Torrisdale Glen, m. Miss Simpson, daughter of Rev. Neil Simpson of Gigha, with issue.—
 - (A) John, lieutenant in the army; d. in East Indies.
 - (B) Neil, d. at home, aged 15.
3. Ranald, who succeeded.

There were three daughters—

1. Margaret, who m. Charles Macquarrie, of the family of Ulva, with issue—
Isabella, who m. Capt. Charles McAlister, who was lost at sea in 1797, with issue.

Margaret m. 2ndly Duncan M'Alister, merchant, Campbelltown, with issue—

- (A) John McAlister, Laird of Ballinakill, who m. his cousin "Jackie," daughter of Angus McAlister, 19th of Loup, with issue (*vide* Loup genealogy).
 - (B) Ranald, Lieut. Indian army, died in E. Indies.
 - (C) Charles, d. without issue.
 - (D) Alexander, d. without issue.
 - (E) Mary, m. James McMurchy, shipmaster, Campbelltown, with issue.
2. Mary, m. Hector McNeill of Barliagh, Cantyre, with issue.
 3. Catherine, d. unmarried.

VIII. RANALD, who in consequence of the death of his two brothers without surviving issue carried on the representation of the family. . He spent much of his life in Skye, where he possessed the Farm of Skirrinish, and was factor on the Macdonald Estate of Troternish. He m. Anne, daughter of Alexander Macdonald of Kingsburgh, and widow of Lauchlan Mackinnon of Corrychatachan, with issue—

1. Donald, who d. at Kingsburgh without issue.
2. Allan, who d. at Kingsburgh without issue.
3. James, who d. at Cour, Kintyre, without issue.
4. Janet, who d. in infancy.
5. Captain John, who d. in India, 12th May, 1784, without issue.
6. Alexander, of whom afterwards.
7. General Keith, who is designed Col. Keith M'Alister of Loup in 1812; d. without issue.
8. Colonel Matthew, of Bar and Rosehill, of whom hereafter.
9. Colonel Norman, Governor of Prince of Wales Island, was lost at sea on his way home in the ship "Ocean," in 1812. He left two daughters, said to have been illegitimate, viz. :—
 - (A) Frances Byng, m. her cousin, Angus M'Allister, laird of Ballinakill, with issue.
 - (B) Flora, m. Keith M'Alister of Inistrynick.
10. Charles, Lieut. in the E.I.C. service; d. without issue.
11. Catherine, m. Peter Nicolson of Ardmore, Waternish, Skye, with issue—
 - (A) John M'Alister.
 - (B) Donald.
Both died young.
 - (C) Flora, Nicolson, m. Allan Macdonald, major of the 55th Regiment of Foot, afterwards of Waternish, son of Allan Macdonald of Belfinlay (*vide* Belfinlay genealogy under Clanranald).
 - (D) Susannah MacAlister, m. Norman Macdonald of Scalpay with issue (*vide* Scalpay genealogy under Seat)

- (E) Margaret, m. Dr Alexander Macdonald of Gillen in Sleat, Skye, with issue (*vide* MacEachen genealogy under Clamranald).

IX. ALEXANDER MACALISTER, his oldest surviving son, succeeded Ranald of Skirinish in the representation of the family. He is said to have bought the property of Strathaird, in Skye, in or about 1789. He m. Miss Campbell of Ederline, with issue—

1. Janet, who m. Dr Duncan McAlister of Tarbert, with issue—
 - (A) Alexander.
 - (B) Matthew.
 - (C) John.
 - (D) Charles.
 - (E) Lachlan.
 - (F) Norman.
 - (G) Archibald.
 - (M) Catherine.

Alexander McAlister of Strathaird m. 2ndly Miss Macleod of Greshornish, with issue—

- 2 John, who m. Miss McCormick, with issue—
 - (A) Donald, who died young.
 - (B) Norman, who died young.
 - (C) Alexander, m. daughter of Admiral Fleming, Elphinston, with issue, several daughters but no son.
3. Isabella, who m. John Nicolson, Claggan, Skye, with issue.
4. Charles, a W.S., who d. without issue.
5. Donald, d. without issue.

The offspring of Alexander McAlister having become extinct in the male line, the succession devolved upon his brother

X. Colonel MATTHEW MACALISTER of Bar and Rosehill. He m. (1st) Miss Campbell of Saddell, with issue, a son and a daughter, who both died young. He m. (2ndly) Miss Brodie of Brodie, with issue—

XI. KEITH MACALISTER of Glenbar and Cour (b. 1803), who succeeded him in the representation of the family. He m. (1st) Mary, only daughter of Robert Campbell of Skipness, whom he afterwards divorced. The issue of this marriage was—

1. Agatha, who m. A. Stikeman, with issue.
2. Caroline, m. H. Greer of Lurgen, with issue.
3. Ellenor Georgia.
4. Eliza Gordon, m. Charles Vendin, of Jersey, with issue.
5. Anne Argyll, d. unmarried.
6. Matthew Charles Brodie M'Alister of Glenbarr Abbey and Crubasdale ; b. 1838.

Keith McAlister m. (2ndly) Alexandrina Georgia Cunningham, 2nd daughter and co-heiress of William Miller of Bonkcastle and Monkredding, Ayrshire, with issue—

Norman Godfrey, Commander R.N.; b. Feb. 3, 1861 ; m. July 21, 1896, Florence Stewart, daughter of Captain Duncan Stewart, R.N., of Knockrioch, Cantyre.

He died in 1886, and was succeeded by his older son

XII. Major MATTHEW CHARLES BRODIE MACALISTER of Glenbar Abbey and Crubasdale, the present genial laird. He m. 1869, Augusta Lees, 2nd daughter of Major Henry Lees, with issue—

Charles Augustus, b. 10th July, 1883. He m. (2ndly) 27th Nov., 1901, Edith Margaret, only daughter of George Dudgeon, Esq., Almond Hill, Lidlithgowshire, and has issue a son, Ranald Macdonald Brodie, b. 22nd Feb., 1903.

(C) THE OTHER SONS OF ALASTAIR MOR AND THEIR DESCENDANTS.

The descendants of Donald, the oldest son of Alastair Mor, having thus been dealt with, it remains that the position of the descendants of his

other sons should, if possible, be indicated. Unfortunately, there are few, if any materials, for detailed treatment. The descendants of Godfrey, the second son, appear to have settled in the Carrick district of Ayrshire, and several territorial families of Mac Alexander, who sprang from the parent stock of *Alastair Mor*, were prominent in that region. The first appearing on record was the MacAlexander family of Daltupene, from which originated the families of Dalreoch, Corsclays, and others. Some of these continued to flourish down to the close of the 17th century, when they dropped the Highland Mac and became Alexanders. At the present day we do not know of any territorial family in that region distinctly traceable to the ancient Mac Alexanders.

The descendants of Duncan, third son of Alastair Mor, possessed lands in the parish of Glenorchy, but nothing of genealogical value can be traced regarding them. Of the descendants—if any—of John, the fourth son, nothing is recorded. According to the MS. of 1450, Hector, the youngest son of Alastair Mor, left two sons, Charles and Lachlan. According to the McVurich MS., and the Irish Ogygia of O'Flaherty, Hector's was the head of the MacSichies of Munster. According to McVurich, the Clan Domhnuill Renna and the MacWilliams of Connaught were descended from Alastair Mor, but he does not say through which of his sons.

(D) ALASTAIR OG'S DESCENDANTS.

(1) THE CLAN DONALD OF ULSTER.

Having completed, so far as practicable, the genealogical scheme of the descendants of Alastair Mor we pass on to trace the descendants of the sons

of Angus Mor, other than Angus Og through whom the line of the Lords of the Isles was carried on. The oldest son of Angus Mor was Alastair Og, who, on account of his friendship to the English cause, was deposed from the lordship of the Isles. From him were descended a number of Irish Macdonald families that, in their several localities, gave military service to the chiefs, the heads of the tribes acting as hereditary constables, or Captains of Galloglasses, as they were called.

The Clan Donald of Ulster were originally descended from Black John, oldest son of Alastair Og, son of Angus Mor, though after two generations it came back to Charles, another son of Alastair Og. Black John was succeeded by

I. SOMERLED, who was the first Captain of Gallowglasses found in the service of the O'Neills. He m. a daughter of O'Reilly, whom, after the fashion of the day, he is said to have repudiated. He m. secondly a daughter of Macmahon, another of the chiefs of Ulster. He was assassinated in 1365 by his father-in-law, Brian Macmahon, and was succeeded by his son

II. JOHN, who, however, does not appear to have held the position for any length of time, as he was probably killed in battle in 1366.

III. CHARLES, or TURLOUGH MOR MACDONALD, uncle of the last chief, and, apparently, the youngest son of Alastair Og, succeeded. This Charles, who was a brave and capable leader, was killed in battle in 1368, and was succeeded by his son

IV. ALEXANDER, designed in the chronicles as Alastair Og. This Alexander probably flourished up to 1400. He was succeeded by his son, McDonald Galloglach, so styled in the Annals, and

THE GENEALOGY OF CLAN DONALD.

no Christian name given. He appears on record as late as 1435. He had two sons, Sorley and Gillespick.

VI. SORLEY succeeded, and was engaged in the war between O'Neill and the English of Feadhna in 1452, in which year he was killed. Sorley had two sons, Ranald and Colla.

VII. RANALD succeeded. In a battle fought between the O'Neills of the North and South, he and his three sons were killed. Not having a surviving son, the succession appears to have devolved upon his nephew,

VIII. JOHN, the son of Colla. He, in a sanguinary fight between the O'Neills and the Redmondites in 1501, was killed.

After the death of John, the captaincy of O'Neill's Gallowglasses appears to have devolved upon

X. RANALD MOR, son of Gillespick, son of the fifth chief. He must have been advanced in years at the time, and probably the next in succession was a minor. For a wonder, he died a natural death in 1503, and his succession devolved upon the nephew of the last chief.

XI. COLLA, the son of Colla, second cousin to Ranald, the tenth chief. He was slain at Armagh by Gillespick, son of Sorley Roe MacDonald, in 1505. He was succeeded by another.

XII. COLLA, son of the eleventh chief, who seems to have enjoyed a longer life and a more peaceful death than most of his predecessors. He died—not in battle or by assassination—in 1530. He was succeeded by his son,

XIII. GILLESPICK, about whose doings a good deal has already been told in the second volume of

this work. He died between 1542 and 1548, and was succeeded in the captaincy by his brother,

XIV. ARTHUR MACDONALD. As late as 1573, we find Arthur's name on record as O'Neill's Constable, but this may have been a son of the fourteenth chief. In fact, by this time the system of military employment upon which the hereditary Constables held their position, fell into desuetude, and it has been found impossible to trace the genealogy of O'Neill's Constables beyond the latter half of the 16th century.

(2) THE CLAN DONALD OF LEINSTER.

This branch of Alastair Og's descendants owes its origin to Somerled, son of Alastair Og, through his fourth, and probably his youngest, son, Marcus. The older sons, Donald, Somairle Og, and Donald Og, were killed in battle without leaving traceable progeny. We find this family first making their appearance in the Province of Connaught as hereditary Constables of the O'Connor Roe.

I. MARCUS'S position in the line is clearly indicated in the following extract from the Books of Ballymote and Leccan: "Marcus Mac Somerly Mic Alexander Mic Angus Mor."

Marcus was slain in battle in 1397, having fought as commander of O'Connor Roe's Constables in his war with O'Connor Don. Marcus had several sons. Dougal was slain in battle when his father fell in 1397. Marcus's oldest surviving son, Somhairle Buidhe, yellow-haired Somerled, was slain in battle in 1398. As, however, the succession was not carried on through him, we need hardly reckon him as one of the heads, though he occupied the position for about a year. The line of Marcus was carried on by another son,



1. Alexander Macdonald of Boisdale.
2. Captain Reginald S. Macdonald,
R.A. (Vallay).

3. Hercules McDonnell.
4. James Thomas Macdonald of
Balranald.

5. Robert McDonnell (Tynekill).

II. CHARLES, or TOIRDHEALBHACH — the Irish form of Tearlach. He appears in the earlier part of his career as a Captain of Gallowglass under O'Kelly of the Maine, a region on the borders of Leitrim and Cavan. In 1419 Charles fought as Captain of O'Kelly's Gallowglasses against William Burke of Clanvickard, by whom they were defeated with great slaughter. Charles Macdonald and his son escaped from the battle, and shortly thereafter migrated to Queen's County in the Province of Leinster, where they became Constables of the Pale, and founded the family of Tynekill. Charles died in 1435. He was succeeded by

III. JOHN CARRAGH, described as "the best Captain of the English." He was slain in 1466 in Offaly, and was succeeded by

IV. CHARLES, or TURLOUGH OG MACDONALD, so called to distinguish him from his grandfather, Charles, the son of Marcus. Turlough Og was slain in 1503 in a battle against the Burkes of Mayo, along with others of the Clan Donald of Leinster. He was succeeded by his son

V. JOHN, whose record seems to have been brief. He was killed in 1514, and was succeeded by his son,

VI. TURLOUGH. The date of his death is unknown. He was succeeded by his son,

VII. CALVAGH or COLLA, also called MacTurlough. He got a grant of Tynekill from Queen Elizabeth in 1562, and was slain at Shrute on the 18th June, 1570. He was succeeded by his son,

VIII. HUGH BUY MACDONALD of Tynekill, whose eventful career has been narrated in Vol. II., and who was forfeited by the English authorities by reason of his frequent disloyalty. He died in 1618, and was succeeded by his son,

IX. FERGUS, who, unlike his father, was loyal to the English, and led a quiet life. He died before 1637, and was succeeded by his son,

X. Col. JAMES MACDONALD of Tynekill. The story of his stirring and eventful life, and his connection with the Confederated Catholics in the Great Rebellion, has been told. The family estates were forfeited in his time, and never restored, but the succession continued unbroken. The date of his death is uncertain. He was succeeded by his son,

XI. FERGUS CHARLES, who removed to Coolavin in 1690. He was succeeded by his son,

XII. CHARLES, who in 1746 removed from Coolavin to Bayton. He married, first, Mary, elder daughter of Richard Hall of "Three trouts farm," and had issue by her—

1. Francis, b. 26th February, 1727.
2. Richard, b. 14th September, 1729.
3. Anthony, b. 20th April, 1731.
4. Charles, b. 1732.
5. Catherine, b. 1734.
6. Ann, b. 1736.
7. John, b. 1737.
8. Cornelius, b. 31st December, 1739.
9. Sarah, b. 29th December, 1741.
10. George, born 1748.

Charles m. (2ndly), Margaret Bigg, but had no issue by her.

Francis, the oldest son of Charles, was married, and had several sons and daughters, but the family name was not perpetuated by any of them. The representation of the family was carried on by

XIV. RICHARD, second son of Charles. He removed to Peacockstown in 1747, and to Baytown in 1767. In 1760 he m. Miss Sands, a daughter of

Captain Sands, whose brave action at the siege of Athlone in 1691 is commemorated in Smollett's History. Their children were—

1. Charles, b. 1762, d. 1806, without issue.
2. Robert, b. 1764, of whom afterwards.
3. Francis, b. 1766. He was an officer, and present at the engagement at New Ross in 1798. He m. Miss Flood, with issue—
 - (A) John, in 33rd Regiment, killed at Vittoria, 1813.
 - (B) Francis, drowned in river Dodder.
 - (C) Richard, d. young.
 - (D) Rev. Luke Gardner, Rector of Glankeen, County Tipperary. He m. the daughter of Dr Lestrangle, one of the founders of the College of Surgeons, with issue.

Richard Macdonald died at Cork on 12th January, 1805. His oldest son Charles having died without issue, he was succeeded by his second son

XV. ROBERT MACDONALD, of High Park, near Douglas, Cork. He m. Susanna Nugent on 27th August, 1786, with issue—

1. Rev. Richard Macdonald, Provost of Trinity College, Dublin.
2. Anne, b. 1788, d. 1804.
3. Lyndon, b. 1788, d. 1863. She m. Rev. William Alleyne Evanson, Vicar of Lechlade and Inglesham, Wiltshire, with issue.
4. Rev. Charles Francis Macdonald, LL.D., b. December 9th, 1790, d. October 21st, 1869, of Vicar Kineagh, County Carlow. He m. (1st) Maria, daughter of George John Furnisse. Their children were--
 - (A) Robert Harkness, b. 1821. In 1838 was Lieut. in 56th Regiment; in 1847 m. Barbara Palmer; 1885, Captain in the Royal Dublin Fusiliers; 1861, removed to Melbourne; and in 1884 settled as a resident in South Brisbane. There were 5 sons and 4 daughters.
 - (B) Elvira, m. James O'Dowd, with issue.
 - (C) Maria, deceased.

- He m. (2nd) Frances Boys. Their son Richard Charles d. aged 20. He m. (3rd) Eliza L' EStrange, with issue one son, Charles, who died young, and several daughters.
5. Robert Macdonald, b. 1782, d. 1828, in London. He m. in 1817 Margaret Lea, who d. in 1825. They had issue—
- (A) Robert Lea, M.D., b. 1818. M. 1842, Margaret Coates. He settled in Canada 1845; became Professor of Institutes of Medicine at M'Gill College, Montreal; 1851, Professor of Clinical Medicine; was Surgeon to St Patrick's Hospital, and Editor of two Medical Journals. He attained the highest position in his profession, but was killed by a fall from his sleigh on January 3rd, 1878. He had one son, Dr Richard Lea, highly distinguished in the Medical Profession, who d. in 1891.
- (B) Richard, b. 1820, d. Feb. 6th, 1897. M. Sarah Nelson, with issue—William Colin Campbell, b. at Montreal 1857, who resides in N. W. Dominion; Richard Graves, b. 1859, and two daughters. Robert Macdonald had also two daughters, Margaret and Julia, both of whom m., and had issue.
6. Rev. George Macdonald, b. 1802, d. 1874. Vicar of Kilgeffin, County Roscommon. He m. (1st) Isabella Bolton, with issue—
- (A) Robert George, b. 1848, d. 1864.
- (B) Malcolm, b. 1853, d. 1891 in New York. He m. (2nd) Anne Hanna, who survives him. Robert Macdonald, of High Park, was succeeded in the representation of the family by

XVI. REV. RICHARD MACDONALD, Provost of Trinity College, Dublin. He was born near Douglas, Cork, June 10th, 1787. His distinguished Academic career has been noticed in the historical portion of this work. He m. January 26th, Jane, daughter of the Very Rev. Richard Graves, Dean of Armagh, with issue—

1. Robert, b. 1812 at Raheny Glebe ; obtained a First Place at entrance, a First Scholarship and high honours in T. C. D., and d. at Sorrento Cottage, 1833.
2. Sir Richard Graves, of whom afterwards.
3. Hercules Henry Graves Macdonald, of whom afterwards.
4. Very Rev. John Cotter Macdonald, b. at Baggot Street, February 24th, 1821. In 1841 a Classical Scholar, Trinity College, and in 1842 a Gold Medallist in Ethics and Logic. In 1860 received from his University the degree of D.D. He has enjoyed much ecclesiastical preferment during his long career. M. in 1853, Charlotte Henrietta, daughter of Rev. Charles W. Doyne, Rector of Fenagh, County Carlow. She d. 1895. Their children were—
 - (A) Charles Eustace Henry, b. at Lavacor, 1855, d. 1865.
 - (B) Richard Doyne, b. 1856, Captain in 17th Madras Light Infantry. Retired in 1889. Settled in Canada, 1891. M. in 1894, Gertrude Amelia Lockhart.
 - (C) Frederick Vicars, b. at Provost's House, Dublin, 1858. M. 1886, Helen Porter Sieveright, daughter of Joseph Sieveright, of Edinburgh, with issue— Colla Ion, b. 1887.
 - (D) Philip John Cotter, b. 1862. Settled in Canada, 1881. M. at Toronto, 1898, Lily Smith.

There is also a daughter, Charlotte Jane. She m. 1880, Shirley Harris, only son of Sir William Salt, Bart., of Maplewell, Loughborough, whom he succeeded as 3rd Bart., July 7th, 1892, with issue—

- (E) Charles Eustace Macdonald, whose distinguished career has been referred to in Vol. II., p. 141. He m. 1853, Ellen, daughter of John Cotter of Ashton, near Cork.
- (F) Rev. Ronald Macdonald, D.D., b. 1825, and d. 1889, after a distinguished career in University and Church. M. 1857, Jane, daughter of Edward Rotheram of Crossdrum, County Meath, who d. in 1884, with issue 5 sons and 3 daughters.
- (G) William Sherlock Macdonald, b. 1829, d. 1835.
- (H) Frederick James (as to whom, vide Vol. II., p. 142).

- (i) Arthur Robert Macdonald, Major-General, R.E.,
b. 1835. (Vide Vol. II., p. 142).

The following are the Provost's daughters :—

- (A) Eliza, b. 1811, d. 1822.
 (B) Susanna, b. 1816, d. 1829.
 (C) Jane Catherine, m. 1857, James Carisbrook Lyon,
late 52nd Light Infantry, who d. 1880.
 (D) Anna Maria, m. 1st., Captain Henry Needham, late
68th Regiment, who d. 1884. Daughter Anna
Mary, b. 1866, m. (2ndly) Emile Luquien, who
d. 1888.
 (E) Rebecca Jane.

Rev. Richard Macdonald, Provost of Trinity, died on 24th January, 1867. He was succeeded in the representation of the Tynekill family by his oldest surviving son,

XVII. SIR RICHARD GRAVES MACDONALD, K.C.M.G. and C.B. He was born in 1814, and as has been already noted, occupied various distinguished posts under the British Government (vide Vol. II., pp. 138-9-40). He m. Blanche Anne, daughter of Francis Skurry of Stanhope Place, Hyde Park, and of Percy Cross Lodge, Fulham, and afterwards of 5 Brunswick Square, Brighton. After an eventful career, he retired from public life in 1872, and died on 5th February, 1881. He was succeeded in the representation of the family by

XVIII. HERCULES HENRY GRAVES MACDONALD, J.P. for County Dublin, the Provost's third son, and Sir Richard's younger brother. We refer our readers to our second Volume, pp. 140-1, for particulars bearing upon this distinguished clansman, the undoubted representative and heir of line of Alastair Og, son of Angus Mor, the deposed Lord of the Isles. He was born in 1819, m. on 16th July,

1842, Emily Anne Moylan, who died at Norwood, February 16th, 1883, in her 61st year, with issue—

1. Mary Frances, b. 1843. M. (1st) William Rupert Henn, B.L., with issue—
 - (A) Maria.
 - (B) Emily Heloise. She m. Cornelius Cruijs, of Amsterdam, with issue. She m. (2ndly) Augustus M. Newton Dickenson, with issue.
2. Emily Heloise. M. 1867, Charles Boissevain, of Amsterdam, with issue.
3. Richard Graves Macdonald, b. September 10th, 1845. Killed at sea, February 24, 1862, on board the sailing ship, "Victor Emmanuel," by a fall from the topsail yard in the Atlantic.
4. Jane Harriet Elizabeth, b. 1847, d. 1859.
5. Charles Edward, b. 1849, d. 1859.
6. Hercules Henry, M.D. and J.P., County Louth, b. 1851. In 1867 entered Trinity College, Dublin, and in 1875 obtained the Degrees of M.D. and Chir. M. In 1877 elected Surgeon to the Louth Infirmary, and Medical Officer of H.M. Prison, Dundalk. M. 1878, Fannie, Keogh Burd, b. 1854, daughter of John Burd, of the Glen Lodge, Sligo, with issue—
 - (A) Hercules Neville Francis, b. at Dundalk, May 29th, 1879.
 - (B) Mervyn Sorley, b. at Sligo, July 24th, 1880.
 - (C) Iole Hylla, b. at Dundalk, Jan. 10, 1884.
7. Alfred Creagh Macdonald, R.E., b. Jan. 28th, 1853. After service in India and Egypt, during which he obtained three medals — one with clasp—and the Khedive's star, he became Captain R.E. August 18th, 1885, and in 1889 D.A.A. General for instruction at Kasawli; May 18th, 1894, Major R.E.; 1895, Dec. 16, Instructor in Survey, Military School of Engineering, Chatham. M. 1881, Adele, fourth daughter of General Herbert Stacy Abbot, with issue—Herbert Creagh, b. at Bangalore, March 30th, 1884.
8. Frederick Theodore Macdonald, M.A., b. June 27th, 1860; educated at Rossall School, 1870 to 1879; in 1879 entered Clare Cottage, Cambridge, and

graduated in 1882. Assistant Master at Elstree, 1883 to 1891; called to the English Bar in 1887. In 1895 m. Sylvia Frances, only daughter of Frank N. Wardell, H.M. Senior Chief Inspector of Mines.

¹ Hercules H. Graves Macdonald d., and was succeeded by

XIX. HERCULES HENRY MACDONALD, M.D. and J.P., County Louth.

(E) THE MACDONALDS OF ARDNAMURCHAN.

This family was descended from John Sprangach third son of Angus Mor, Lord of the Isles. The genealogical details obtainable regarding this family are very meagre, owing to their disappearance as a territorial house upwards of 250 years ago. They were known as Macians, owing to their descent from John, son of Angus Mor. The succession was as follows :—

I. JOHN SPRANGACH, son of Angus Mor, son of Donald, progenitor of the clan.

II. ANGUS, son of John Sprangach.

III. ALEXANDER, son of Angus.

IV. JOHN, son of Alexander. This chief had at least two sons—(1) Alexander, his successor, and (2) another whose name is not given, but whose son succeeded as 6th head of the house on failure of the descendants of John, 4th chief.

V. ALEXANDER, son of John, succeeded. He had no heirs male of his body. He had three daughters—

1. Fynvola, m. Hugh, 1st Baron of Sleat, who by her had John, his successor, who died without issue.
2. Mariota, m. Malcolm Macduffie of Colonsay.
3. Florence, who m. as his second wife Allan Macrory of Clanranald.

Alexander was succeeded by his nephew

¹ On the eve of going to press we have learnt of the death of this distinguished Clansman, but pressure of time prevents our waiting to ascertain details as to time, place, &c.

VI. JOHN, who inherited as "grandson and heir of John, son of Alexander, the son of John of Ardnamurchan." There seems to be a link omitted here in the person of Angus, son of John Sprangach, but probably "Alexander Macian," the patronymic, would have been taken by the scribe composing the charter as meaning "Alexander, son of John." Hugh Macdonald, the Sleat historian, bastardizes this chief, whom he calls "John Brayach," but this is Hugh's way, and there are no grounds for putting in the bar sinister. He married a lady of the Argyll family, by whom he is said to have had—

1. Donald.
2. Somerled.
3. A son whose name has not come down.
4. Alexander, who succeeded.

He also had a daughter, who m. Alastair Mac-Ian Chathanaich, 5th Chief of Dunnyveg, and another Mariot, who married John Robertson of Struan. John Brayach and three of his sons were slain in battle, and the succession was carried on by

VII. ALEXANDER, who was a minor at the time of his father's death. He had three sons—

1. John, who succeeded.
2. Donald, of whom afterwards.
3. Alexander.

This Alexander had two sons—

1. John.
2. Donald.

Alexander was succeeded by

VIII. JOHN. He had by his first wife his heir and successor John Og; also a daughter Una, who m. Allan Maclean of Ardthornish, of whom the Macleans of Kinlochaline, Drimnin, Pennycross, and others. He m. (2ndly) Janet Campbell, Dowager

Lady of Duart, without issue. He was succeeded by his son

IX. JOHN OG, who on the eve of his marriage with a daughter of Cameron of Lochiel was killed by his uncle Donald Macian, oldest surviving son of the 7th chief, and heir presumptive of the estate. John Og having left no issue, the succession for a very short time devolved upon

X. DONALD, the son of Alexander just referred to. He, however, was slain in battle with the Camerons, and was succeeded by his nephew

XI. JOHN MACALLISTER VCLAIN, the latter being the patronymic and not a Christian name. John Macian was succeeded by a son,

XII. ALEXANDER, who was a minor at the time of his father's death, and for whom his uncle Donald, the son of Alexander, acted in *loco tutoris*. He is the last head of the house of whom there is any authentic record and with him this ancient and powerful house passes out of historical and genealogical ken.

(F) THE MACDONALDS OF GLENCO AND CADETS.

This family is descended from John, son of Angus Og of Isla, who, according to the Seanachies, was a natural son. He was thus a half-brother of the "Good John" of Isla. He was known as Iain Fraoch and also as Iain Abrach. The daughter of Dugall Mac Henry, chief man of Glenco, was his mother. The special difficulties of the genealogy arise from the fact that so many of the same name followed each other in the chiefship, and that with nine or ten John Abrachs and John Mac Iains and John Mac Iain Abrachs, it is difficult to make distinctions.



1. Ewen Macdonald of Glencoe.
2. Major-Gen. Alex. Macdonald,
Invercoe.

3. Captain Macdonald, Invercoe.
4. Major D. C. Macdonald of Glen-
coe.

5. James Macdonald of Dalness.

The succession of the heads of the Macians of Glenco was as follows :—

I. JOHN FRAOCH or ABRACH, d. 1358.

II. JOHN ABRACHSON.

III. JOHN ABRACHSON.

IV. JOHN ABRACHSON.

V. JOHN ABRACHSON.

VI. JOHN, who appears on record as “John of the Isles, alias Abrachson” at the fall of the Island lordship.

VII. (Old) John, called Iain Abrach. There is no record of his marriage nor of the marriages of the foregoing. He had three sons—

1. John Og, who succeeded.
2. Donald Og.
3. Alastair Og.

Old John Abrach was succeeded by

VIII. JOHN OG (1), who appears first on record in 1563, and in whose time and that of his successor the Clan Iain Abraich became very numerous. As his successor was also called John Og, the two have to be carefully distinguished. John Og (1) had a family of seven sons—

- (A) John Og (2), who succeeded.
- (B) John Dubh, progenitor of the families of Dalness and Achtriachtan, of whom afterwards
- (C) Alexander Mac Iain Oig, in Larach.
- (D) Archibald Mac Iain Oig.
- (E) Allan Roy Mac Iain Oig.
- (F) Ronald Mac Iain Oig.
- (G) Angus Mac Iain Oig.

John Og (1) was succeeded c. 1590 by

IX. JOHN OG (2). He had three sons—

- (A) John Abrach, his successor.
- (B) Alexander.
- (C) Donald Bowie.

John Og (2) was succeeded c. 1610 by

X. JOHN ABRACH. We do not find any trace of sons of this Chief, except his successor.

XI. ALEXANDER, who, according to the ordinary rules of calculation, would have succeeded his father about 1630. He was known in his day as *Alastair Ruadh*. He had two sons—

1. Alexander, his successor.
2. Angus, known as Aonghas Mac Alastair Ruaidh, the well-known Gaelic bard.

Alexander, 11th Chief of Glenco, was succeeded by his son,

XII. ALEXANDER, the principal victim of the inhuman massacre of 1692. He married a daughter of Archibald Macdonald of Keppoch, a sister of the famous Coll, and he had two sons, both of whom escaped from the massacre—

1. John, his successor.
2. Alexander.

Alexander Macian, the 12th Chief of Glenco, was succeeded in the chiefship by his older son

XIII. JOHN. There does not appear to be much known about this chief after his escape from the massacre beyond certain privileges accorded to himself and his clan in view of the ruin brought about by the disasters of 1692. He died before 1714, and left three sons—

1. Alexander.
2. James, a captain in the Prince's army in 1745.
3. Donald, out in 1745.

He was succeeded by

XIV. ALEXANDER. He signed the famous address to George I. in 1714, and was out in the Rebellion of 1715, after which his estate was forfeited. It does not appear that the estate was

formally restored at this time either to Alexander or to Robert Stewart of Appin, his feudal superior, who was also involved in the Earl of Mar's Rising. It is probable, however, that the Chief of Glenco was not disturbed in his occupation of his lands by the Duke of Argyll, on whom the estates appear to have devolved. Alexander was also out in 1745 with the fighting men of his tribe. He was in prison in Edinburgh as late as 1750 for his share in the Rebellion, but he must have died shortly after that date. He was married twice. We have no record of the name or family of his first wife. He m. (2ndly) Isobel, daughter of John Stewart of Ardsheal. He was succeeded by his only son

XV. JOHN, who in 1751 had the forfeited estate restored. By charter dated 29th July, 1751, Robert Stewart of Appin, heritable superior of Glenco—to whom the Duke of Argyll had given the superiority forfeited by his father, John Stewart—disponed to John the two merklands of Polvig, and the two merklands of Carnick with the Glen of Lecknamoy. John Macian of Glenco had an only son, Alexander, to whom he left a General Disposition of his Estates in 1785. He was succeeded by

XVI. ALEXANDER, who married Mary Cameron, and had three sons, Ewen and two others, whose names we have not been able to ascertain. Alexander made a Trust Disposition of his Estate in 1814 in favour of Trustees, and Sasine was taken of the same in 1816. In 1817 a Deed of Corroboration of the previous procedure was executed by

XVII. EWEN MACDONALD of Glenco, who by this time would have succeeded his father. Ewen was a distinguished physician in the East India Company Service, and it would appear that the

affairs of the family became more prosperous when, in 1828, the Trustees conveyed back to him the patrimony of his house. In 1837 Ewen entailed the estate on himself and male heirs of his body, whom failing, to the heirs female of his body, whom failing, to his daughter Ellen Caroline Macpherson Macdonald, afterwards the wife of Archibald Burns Macdonald, of Perth. The distinction drawn between heirs female of his body and the daughter referred to points to the fact that this lady was a natural daughter, and it is said that it was only a little before his death, which took place in 1840, that he was legally married to her mother. Having no other heirs of his body, the estate devolved upon Mrs Burns Macdonald, by whom it was disentailed in 1876, and whose son sold it in 1894 to the Honourable Sir Donald Smith, now Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal of Glenco. We have referred to the fact that the last Chief of Glenco had two brothers. We have been unable to trace themselves or their progeny, if any.

CADETS OF GLENCO.

(1) DALNESS.

The family of Dalness was descended from John Dubh or Black John, a son of the first John Og, 8th Chief of Glenco. John Dubh had a large family of sons, who, with their descendants, frequently appear on record during the early part of the 17th century. His sons were—

1. Angus, afterwards of Dalness.
2. Allaster, afterwards of Achtriachtan.
3. Allan Dubh in Larach.
4. John Og in Inverigan.
5. John Mor in Achnacon.
6. Ranald.
7. Archibald.

Each member of John Dubh's tribe was called Mac Iain Duibh.

I. ANGUS, the oldest of John Dubh's sons, was the first who stands on record as possessor of Dalness, of which, in 1608, he obtains a tack from Archibald Campbell of Inverawe. In 1610, Angus, along with his relatives of Achtriachtan, is called to account for the slaughter of John Stewart of Acharn and his brother. He was succeeded in the lands of Dalness and the headship of the tribe by his son

II. ALEXANDER, who flourished on to the end of the 17th century, and managed to escape by dint of stratagem from the butchery of 1692. He was among those who in 1695 received a renewal of the protection from captions and executions for civil debts from the Commissioners appointed to enquire into the massacre. The same year Alexander obtained a Feu Charter, and became absolute owner of Dalness, which Deed he, for greater security, deposited with Alexander Macdonald, Chief of Glengarry. Alexander left two sons—

1. Alexander, who succeeded to Dalness, and
2. James, of whom afterwards.

Alexander, second of Dalness, was succeeded shortly after 1700 by his older son

III. ALEXANDER. He m. Jean Maclachlan, daughter of Maclachlan of Coruanan in Lochaber, by whom he had four sons—

1. Alexander, who died young.
2. Coll, who became a captain in the R.N., of whom afterwards.
3. Dugald, who entered the army.
4. John, who became a merchant in Jamaica.

Alexander m. (2ndly) Janet Campbell, by whom he had

5. James, of whom afterwards.

He is said to have gone to live at Maryburgh (now Fort-William) for the education of his family, and let Dalness to his brother James. He died in 1726, and for some time thereafter the ownership of the family inheritance was in a very complicated condition. Alexander, however, was succeeded as head of the house by

IV. ALEXANDER, his oldest son, who survived his father only for a short time. The second son Coll had gone to the navy, and in process of time was promoted to the rank of captain, while Dugald and John had gone to push their fortunes abroad. Their mother having died, their uncle James was left in possession of Dalness. The circumstances being favourable to villainy of this nature, he took steps to get Dalness into his own possession. In this he was aided by the circumstances of the '45, when Invergarry Castle was burnt, and the Glogarray Charter Chest, including the Dalness titles, was carried away by Sir Everard Falconer, under instructions from the Duke of Cumberland. It was seen in his custody in the Abbey of Holyrood house, whence it was carried to London, where the papers were sold to a snuff-shop. Having thus explained the position of the estate, it falls to be mentioned that Alexander, the fourth head of the house, was succeeded in that position by his brother

V. COLL, second son of Alexander 3rd of Dalness. Not till 1749 was Coll Macdonald—who by this time commanded the Hampton Court, a war ship of 50 guns—able to return to Dalness to vindicate his rights. He had to return to the service, but before doing so he set in operation what proved to be a long and expensive law-suit for the recovery of his property. During this litigation Coll died, and

leaving no issue (an infant son having predeceased him), the succession devolved upon his brother,

VI. JOHN MACDONALD, then a merchant in Jamaica. He returned to Scotland, and effected a compromise of the various law pleas which established his right to the estate in 1764. He was also proprietor of the Estate of Gartencaber, commonly called Clemsfield in Buchanan, where he died in December, 1774. He was married to a daughter of Alexander Macdonald of Keppoch, who was out in the '45, but left no issue.

By this time all the brothers german of Alexander Macdonald 5th of Dalness were dead without descendants, and the succession devolved upon the posterity of James, his half-brother. James had two sons—

1. Coll, who succeeded his uncle John, and
2. Duncan, a distinguished soldier, for whose story vide Clan Donald, Vol. II., p. 223.

John Macdonald of Dalness had executed a Disposition of Dalness in favour of his nephew,

VII. COLL, who succeeded him as proprietor of Dalness. John also conveyed to Coll the Gartincaber Estate, and appointed as Trustees of his moveable estate Ronald Macdonald of Keppoch, John Macdonald of Glenco, Angus Macdonald of Achtriachtan, William Macdonald, W.S., Donald Macdonald, merchant in Glasgow, and James Macintyre of Gleno, with directions to convey the residue to his nephew Coll. Coll Macdonald betook himself to the study of the law, and after serving an apprenticeship with William Macdonald, of St Martins, W.S., he was admitted as a Writer to the Signet on 18th March, 1786. Through his connection with the Highlands, he acted for many of

the northern lairds, including Glengarry, Glenalladale, and Lochgarry. One of the most important trials with which he was concerned was that in which he was agent for Alexander Macdonald of Glengarry, charged with shooting Lieutenant Norman Macleod, of the 42nd Highlanders, in a duel, and which resulted in a verdict of acquittal. Coll purchased part of the Achtriachtan property from his relative, Adam Macdonald, in 1812. He married on 22nd October, 1796, Elizabeth Barbour, daughter of Captain Donald Macbean, of the 10th Regiment of Foot. Coll Macdonald of Dalness died on 1st January, 1837, survived by his wife, who died on 31st March, 1856. He had by his wife

1. James Macdonald, advocate.
2. Duncan Macdonald, W.S.
3. Donald Macdonald.

He had two daughters—

1. Susan.
2. Margaret Campbell, who m. Captain George Downing, of the Madras Army, with issue, of whom afterwards.

He was succeeded as head of the Dalness family by his eldest son,

VIII. JAMES. He passed as advocate on 26th June, 1821, and was appointed Sheriff-Substitute of Linlithgow in 1832, and of Edinburghshire in 1838. He died unmarried on 16th September, 1845, and was succeeded by his only surviving brother,

IX. DONALD, both in the Estates of Dalness and Achtriachtan, subject to his life-rent of his sisters in Achtriachtan.

Donald died unmarried on 25th January, 1855 (the male line of Dalness thus becoming extinct), and by his settlement directed his trustees to dispoise Dalness to his sister, Mrs Margaret Campbell Mac-

donald or Downing, in life-rent, and her daughter, Elizabeth Margaret, in fee.

Mrs Downing, sister of the last Macdonald of Dalness, died at London on 2nd January, 1876, and the Estate of Dalness was conveyed by the trustees to the present proprietrix, Mrs Elizabeth Margaret Downing Macdonald or Stuart, the daughter of Mrs Downing, and wife of Dugald Stuart, eldest son of the Right Honourable Sir John Stuart of Lochcarron, Ross-shire, Vice-Chancellor of England. Dugald Stuart died on 5th February, 1885.

(2) THE MACDONALDS OF ACHTRIACHTAN.

This family is descended, as already stated, from

I. ALEXANDER, son of John Dubh, son of John Og Mac Iain Abrich of Glenco. It appears that the lands occupied by the brothers of Alexander Mac Iain Dubh, namely, Allan Dow, John Og, John Mor, and Ranald, were also situated in Achtriachtan. He was succeeded by his son,

II. ALEXANDER, who appears on record in 1611 as Allaster Mac Iain Duibh Mhic Alastair of Achtriachtan, the Mac Iain Duibh being in this case the patronymic or tribe name. He had two sons, John, his successor, and another son, whose name we have not succeeded in identifying. He also appears in 1626 under a similar designation. He was succeeded by his son,

III. JOHN, whom we find in 1674 as John Macdonald of Achtriachtan. He entered into a Bond of Friendship with Glengarry in 1690, and was among those who lost their lives in the massacre of 1692. John had two sons, named Alexander and Angus Roy, to which latter reference will be made hereafter. He was succeeded by his elder son,

IV. ALEXANDER, who escaped from the massacre. During his father's life-time he entered into a contract with John Stuart Fiar of Ardsheal, whereby he received in feu from him lands which had been in the occupation of the family since the beginning of the 17th century:—"All and hail the three merk land of Kinlochbeg in Glenco, with houses, biggings, yards, milns, multures, and with the third part of the fir and oak woods of Kinlochbeg in Glenco, and with other woods, isles, rocks, fishing, pertaining and belonging to the said four merk lands, all lying within the parish of Kilmolowack, Lordship of Lorn, and Sheriffdom of Argyll. And also the salmon fishings upon said Alexander, his own side of the water of Leven, and salmon fishings of Achtriachtan." The contract is dated 4th February, 1686. He was alive in 1695, when with others he got protection from captions and execution for civil debts. He left no sons, and was succeeded by

V. ANGUS, his brother, who in 1704 completed a title to Achtriachtan as heir to his brother Alexander by receiving a Precept of Clare Constat from Stuart of Appin on 8th January of that year. Angus of Achtriachtan possessed the estate for many years, and there is a tradition that he lived up to the '45, joined Prince Charles, and was slain at Prestonpans. We are unable to vouch for the accuracy of this tradition, but the death of Angus of Achtriachtan did not probably take place earlier than the above date, as it was not till July 26th, 1751, that his successor received a Precept of Clare Constat, being infeft the following day. Angus married Flora Cameron of Callart, and had three daughters—

1. The older, of whose name we have no record, married her father's successor in the proprietorship of Achtriachtan.
2. Margaret, married Angus Macintyre in Comasnaharrie of Callart.
3. Mary, married to Donald Cameron of Glenpean.

Angus of Achtriachtan left no male issue, and the succession devolved upon his kinsman,

VI. ANGUS. This head of Achtriachtan was the grandson of Angus Roy, second son of Alexander, 1st head of the family, known in his day as Alastair Mac Iain Duibh Mhic Alastair. The name of his father has not been traced, but he was evidently proved to be in the direct line. Angus married as his first wife his cousin, the daughter of the last Achtriachtan, without issue. He married secondly, Anne, daughter of John Campbell of Ballieveolan. She had been previously married to Stewart of Appin. Her marriage with Angus of Achtriachtan took place not later than 1753, and there was a large family of sons and daughters—

1. Alexander, a Captain in the East India Service.
2. Adam, who succeeded to the estates.
3. Angus, predeceased his father.
4. James, a clerk in the Sheriff-Clerk's Office, Inverness.
5. Allan, of whom there is no record beyond the name.
6. John, died in the service of the East India Company, without issue.
7. Hugh, died in the service of the East India Company, without issue.
8. Robert, Ensign in East India Company, died without issue.
9. Colin, a doctor, but of whom, or descendants if any, we have no notice.

Captain Alexander Macdonald, Achtriachtan's oldest son, was about to return to Scotland when he was seized with fever and died. He settled a

sum of about £4000 upon his relatives. Angus had also four daughters—

- (A) Jessy, who married a Mr Stevenson.
- (B) Betsy, married Cameron of Clunes, with issue.
- (C) Mary, died unmarried.
- (D) Isabella, died unmarried.

It is said that Angus, the third son, had been specially called, after the death of Captain Alexander Macdonald, to the succession owing to his superior fitness to guard the family interests; but he also predeceased his father, and the old man was not able, through advancing infirmity, to make a new disposition, even should he have desired it. Angus of Achtriachtan died in 1800, and was succeeded by his second son,

VII. ADAM, who was in the West Indies at the time of his father's death. He was served heir to his father on 12th November, 1800. During his time the family inheritance, mainly through mismanagement and litigation, was completely dilapidated. In 1812 he, with consent of his wife, sold the southern division of Achtriachtan, known as Achnabeath and Benchrualaist, to Coll Macdonald of Dalness, and the remainder to Robert Downie of Appin. In his later years, Adam Macdonald of Achtriachtan lived at Achnacon, of which farm he had a lease. He was a man of facile and somewhat weak disposition, and was largely the victim of designing and unscrupulous neighbours. He married Helen Cameron, daughter of Ewen Cameron of Glennevis, with issue—

- 1. Colin John.
- 2. John.
- 3. Hugh.
- 4. A daughter, who married Mr Mackenzie, Munloch, brother of General Alexander Mackenzie and of Mrs

Gibson, wife of the late Rev. Dr Gibson, minister of Avoch.

5. A daughter, married to Mr Maclellan, excise officer.
6. Isabella, who died unmarried.
4. Jane Fraser, who died unmarried.

Adam Macdonald of Achtriachtan was buried in Island Mund, in Glenco, and was succeeded in the representation of the family by his eldest son,

VIII. COLIN JOHN. He went to Australia, and occupied a high position in the Post-Office at Brisbane. He married, and had several children, among whom his third daughter, Isabel Jane, married, in 1888, to Henry Edward Bennet.

DESCENDANTS OF ALLAN DUBH MAC IAIN DUIBH.

A branch of the Clan Iain of Glencoe that may be genealogically traced for a few generations consists of the descendants of

I. ALLAN DUBH, son of John Dubh, and brother of the founders of Dalness and Achtriachtan. He lived at Laroch in Glenco. He married Janet Stewart of the family of Appin, and had two sons, Ranald and Angus, both of whom were with the Glenco contingent in the campaigns of Montrose. The part which Angus played in guiding the Royalists to winter quarters in the rich fields and well-stocked homesteads of Argyll has been already described in Vol. II. Of Angus and his descendants we know nothing further, and the descent from Allan MacIain Duibh is found in

II. RANALD MACALLAN. He was known as Raonall na Sgeithe, Ranald of the Shield, owing to an incident in his life during the campaigns of Montrose. He had a son,

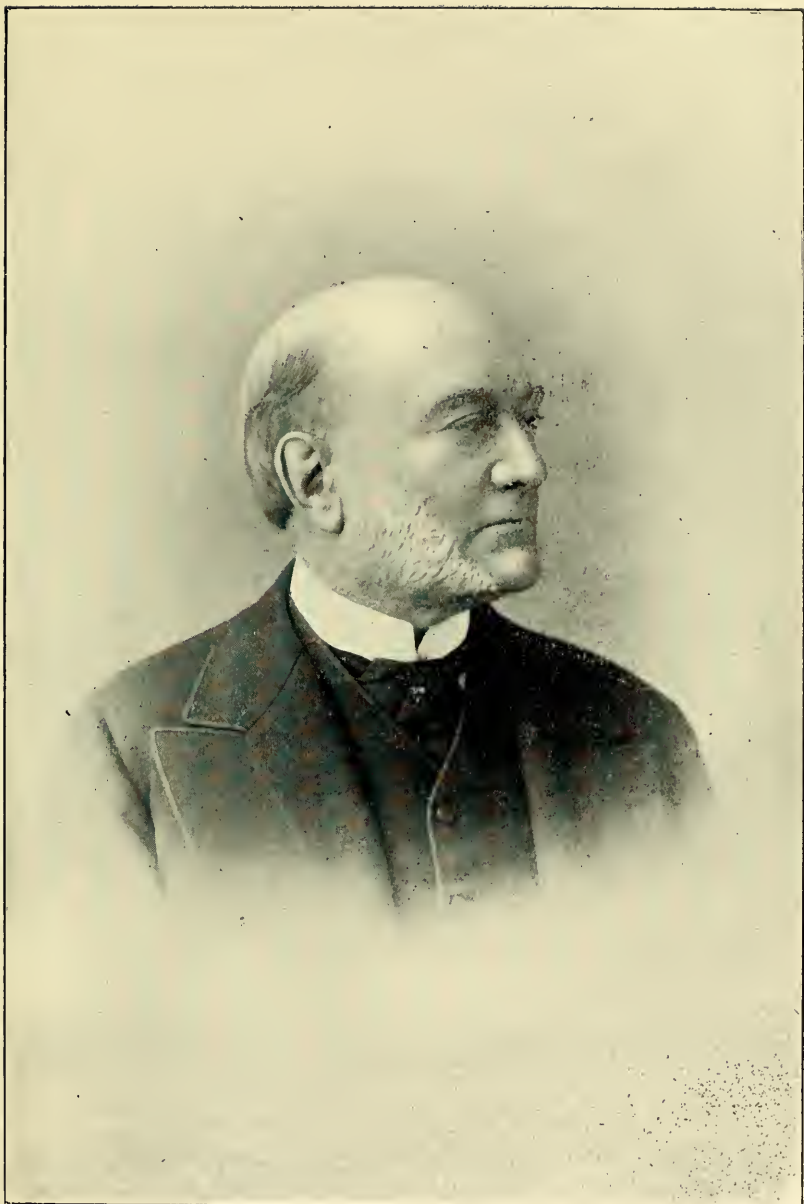
III. RANALD OG, who, with his father, was massacred in 1692. Raonall Og had two sons, Donald and Alexander, who were away from the Glen during the massacre, and so escaped.

IV. DONALD was a soldier and poet, and was his chief's lieutenant in 1745. Of himself and his descendants in the male line, if any, we have no further information.

THE MACDONALDS OF CLANRANALD.

I. REGINALD, the founder of this family, was the eldest surviving son of John, Lord of the Isles, by Amie MacRuarie, the heiress of Garmoran, John, his elder brother, and his son, Angus, not having left issue. Reginald succeeded his mother in the largest share of the MacRuarie lands, which, with others, were confirmed to him by charter from his father in 1372. Reginald married a daughter of Walter Stewart, Earl of Atholl, and had five sons, whether all of them by this marriage is not certain—

1. Allan, his successor.
2. Donald, from whom the Macdonalds of Glengarry.
3. John Dall, who left one son, John.
5. Angus Riabhach. His father bestowed upon him the lands of Morar, and others, which his family occupied till the first half of the 16th century, when the family of Dougall, the deposed Chief of Clanranald, succeeded. His son, Angus, succeeded Angus Riabhach in these lands. He is witness to a charter by Angus, Master of the Isles, in 1485. In 1498, King James IV. granted to Angus, whom failing to his son, Angus, a charter of the 12 merk lands of Benbecula, 9 merk lands in Eigg, 6 merk lands in Arisaig, and the 14 merk lands of Morar, all of which were resigned in his favour by John, son of Hugh Macdonald of Sleat. Angus was succeeded by his son, Angus, and he in turn was succeeded by his son, John, who was dead in 1538.



ADMIRAL SIR REGINALD MACDONALD OF CLANRANALD.

In that year a gift of the non-entry duties of his lands was granted to Allan and Lachlan M'Connell M'Ranald until the lawful heir came of age. In the following year this gift was recalled, and the Earl of Argyll received a similar gift of the same lands. No further gift of these lands seems to have been made to the family of Angus Riabhach, who now disappears as landowners among the Clanranald. Angus Riabhach, who, according to MacVurich, became a friar at Iona, died in 1440, and was buried at Rollaig Orain.

5. Dougall, designated as Dougall of Sunart, from whom the Siol Dhùghaill. He was succeeded by his son, Angus the Red. Dougall died at Resipoll in 1426, and was buried at Rollaig Orain.

Reginald, the founder of the Clanranald family, died at Castletirrim in 1386, and was buried at Rollaig Orain. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

II. ALLAN. Allan, according to MacVurich, married a daughter of Stewart of Appin, and, according to another family historian, he married a daughter of John, Lord of Lorn, who may have been his second wife. Allan's family were—

1. Roderick, who succeeded him.
2. Allan, from whom the Macdonalds of Knoydart, known as Sliochd Alein 'ic Alein.
3. John, who left a family.

Allan II. of Clanranald, who was living in 1428, died at Castletirrim, and was buried at Rollaig Orain. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

III. RODERICK. Roderick married Margaret, daughter of Donald Balloch Macdonald of Dunnyveg and the Glens. He had by her—

1. Allan, his successor.
2. Hector, who obtained lands in Morven, and from whom the MacEachens.

Roderick married, secondly, Marion, daughter of William Mackintosh, Captain of Clanchattan. He had, by a daughter of Maclean of Coll, Duncan

Garbh. He had other children—Farquhar and John.

Roderick III. of Clanranald died in 1481, and was buried at Rollaig Orain. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

IV. ALLAN. Allan married Florence, daughter of Donald Macdonald of Ardnamurchan. He had by her—

1. Ranald Bane, his successor.
2. Alexander, who afterwards succeeded to the chiefship.
3. Marion, married to Donald Herrach Macdonald, North Uist.

Allan married, secondly, Isabella, daughter of Thomas Lord Fraser of Lovat. She afterwards married John Mor Grant I. of Glenmoriston. Allan had by her Ranald, known as Ranald Gallda, whom his mother's kindred, backed by the Scottish Government, attempted to foist on the Clanranald as their chief. Ranald, who was killed at Blar Leine in 1544, left no legitimate issue. A Precept of Legitimation was obtained from the Crown, in 1555, in favour of his sons, Allan, John, and Alexander. Allan, designated of Easter Leys, the eldest of these sons, received from the Crown a gift of the non-entry duties of Moydart and Arisaig in 1562. In the same year he married Margaret, daughter of Hugh Lord Fraser of Lovat, and had three sons, John, Angus, and Alexander. In 1582, James IV. granted in heritage to Allan M'Ranald of Easter Leys the non-entry and other dues of the 23 merk lands of Kendess and the 14 merk lands of Benbecula. John is on record, in 1588, as son and apparent heir of Allan MacRanald of Easter Leys. In 1599, he and Alexander, his brother, were murdered by Mackintosh. John was succeeded by his brother, Angus, who appears on record as Angus MacRanald of Moidart, and at whose instance, with John, his son, and his daughter, Elizabeth, Donald of Clanranald was declared rebel, in 1615, for not removing from the lands of Moidart and Arisaig. His family, of whom we now hear no more, had made strenuous efforts for many years to obtain possession of what they believed to be the inheritance of Ranald Gallda.

Allan IV. of Clanranald had another family— Allan Riabhach, John Bronnach, Donald who had a son, John Molach, and James.

Allan died at Blair-Atholl in 1505, and was buried there. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

V. RANALD BANE. Ranald married Catherine, daughter of Lachlan Mackintosh of Gellovie, commonly called Lachlan Badenoch. He is also said to have married a daughter of Roderick Macleod of Lewis, probably his second marriage. He had three sons—

1. Dougall, his heir and successor.
2. John.
3. Allan.
4. Agnes, married to Robert Robertson of Struan.

Ranald died at Perth in 1509, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

VI. DOUGALL. Dougall, according to one manuscript authority, married a daughter of Cameron of Lochiel; according to another he married a daughter of Norman, the son of Patrick Obeolan, of the clerical family of Applecross; according to a third he married a daughter of Sir Alexander Macdonald of Lochalsh. He left four sons—

1. Allan, from whom the Macdonalds of Morar.
2. Lachlan.
3. Alexander.
4. Ranald, from whom the Macdonalds of Bornish.

Dougall was assassinated in 1520, and his sons were excluded from the succession. He was succeeded in the chiefship by his uncle,

VII. ALEXANDER. Alexander had three families. By Dorothy he had—

1. John Moidartach, his successor.
2. Angus.
3. Rory Roy of Borodale.
4. Donald of Lochan.

By the daughter of Noram MacGillpatrick he had—

1. John Ard.
2. Allan Odhar.
3. Rory, rector of Kilchoan, in Ardnamurchan, which, after a time, he held with the rectories of Arisaig and Knoydart. He was promoted to the Deanery of Morven in 1540, and in 1545 was recommended by the Islesmen for the Bishopric of the Isles in opposition to Roderick Maclean, the nominee of the Scottish Regent. He ultimately became rector of Islandfinnan. He was buried in Ardehatten. The following is the inscription on his tomb (the date of his death being omitted):—"Hic jacet venerandus et egregius vir Rodericus Alexandri, Rector quondam Funnanni Insulae, qui obiit Anno Dom. ."

By Marion, daughter of Farquhar Mackintosh, Alexander had

Farquhar of Skirlough, in South Uist.

He had a daughter Catherine, who married Donald Gruamach, 4th Baron of Sleat. Alexander died at Castletirrim before 1530, and was succeeded by his son,

VIII. JOHN MOIDARTACH. He married Margaret, daughter of Macdonald of Ardnamurchan, and by her had

Allan, his heir and successor.

By the daughter of Macdonald of Knoydart he had—

1. John Og, from whom the Macdonalds of Glenaladale.
2. Donald Gorm, tacksman of Gerinish in 1610. Angus, his son, was Bailie of South Uist in 1629.
3. Rory Og, who left two sons, Donald and John.

By the daughter of Neil, son of Charles, he had—

1. Rory Dubh.
2. Ranald. He had a son, John, rector of Islandfinnan.
3. John Dubh.
4. Angus.

He had a daughter, who married Allan Maclean of Ardgou. According to the Clanranald Book of

1819, he had by Penelope Erskine a daughter, who married John Stewart of Appin.

John Moidartach died in 1584, and was buried at Howmore, in South Uist. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

IX. ALLAN. Allan had by the daughter of Alastair Crotach Macleod of Dunvegan

Allan Og, killed by his brothers in Arisaig.

Allan repudiated his wife, who had formerly been married to John Og, son of Donald Gruamach of Sleat. She afterwards married Ranald Macdonald of Keppoch. After her Allan married Janet, daughter of Hector Mor Maclean of Duart, and had by her

1. John, accidentally killed at Strome, where he was fostered by Glengarry.
2. Angus, who succeeded.
3. Donald, afterwards of Clanranald.
4. Ranald, of Benbecula.
5. John, from whom the Macdonalds of Kinlochmoidart.
6. Rory, of Boisdale.
7. Margaret, who married Donald Macdonald of Glengarry.
8. Marion, who married Roderick MacNeill of Barra, with issue.
9. Letitia, who married Alexander Macdonald of Glenaladale.

Allan died in 1593, and was buried at Islandfinnan. He was succeeded by his eldest surviving son,

X. ANGUS. Angus's marriage is not recorded. He had a son, Donald Gorm, of Borrodale, who for some reason did not succeed him. He married Janet, daughter of his uncle, Donald of Clanranald, with issue—

1. Donald, killed at Philiphaugh.
2. Alexander.

He left other sons, Angus and Ranald.

Donald Gorm was drowned between Coll and Muck with his wife and household. Angus was killed

shortly after his succession to the chiefship, and was succeeded by his brother,

XI. DONALD. Donald married Mary, daughter of Angus Macdonald of Dunnyveg and the Glens, and had by her—

1. John, his successor.
2. Ranald Og, who died without issue, and was buried at Islandfinnan in 1636.
3. Alexander Og, who died without issue.
4. Donald Glas, who died without issue.
5. Marion, married to Lachlan Maclean of Torloisk, with issue.

Sir Donald, who had been knighted at Holyrood by King James IV. in 1617, died at Castletirrim in December, 1618. He was succeeded by his son,

XII. JOHN. John married, in 1613, Marion, daughter of Sir Rory Mor Macleod of Dunvegan, and had by her—

1. Donald, his successor.
2. Marion, who married Lachlan Maclean of Coll, with issue. She afterwards married Rory Maclean of Pennymulloch, eldest son of Lachlan Maclean, Resiboll.
3. Catherine, who married, in 1653, Galleon MacNeil, younger of Barra.
4. Anne, who married, in 1653, Ranald Macdonald of Benbecula.

John died at Eriska in 1670, and was buried at Howmore. He was succeeded by his son,

XIII. DONALD. Donald married, in 1655, Janet, daughter of Sir Donald Macdonald of Sleat. He married, secondly, Marion, daughter of John Macleod of Dunvegan, widow of Norman, son of Sir Norman Macleod of Bernera, by whom she had a son, Alexander. Donald had by his second wife—

1. John Moidartach, who died unmarried, at the age of 21.
2. Allan, who succeeded his father.
3. Ranald, who had a tack of Boisdale, and succeeded his brother, Allan.

4. Marion, married to Allan Macdonald of Morar, with issue.
5. Janet, married to Donald Macdonald of Benbecula, with issue.
6. Mary, married, in 1703, to Captain Allan Maclean, with issue.

Donald, who lived for the most part at Castletirrim, on which he made extensive repairs, died at Canna in 1686, and was buried at Howmore. His widow married Ranald Macdonald of Milton, and died in 1710. Donald was succeeded by his eldest surviving son,

XIV. ALLAN. He was educated at Inverness, and under University tutors at home. Castletirrim, his principal residence, was garrisoned by William of Orange shortly after the battle of Killiecrankie, in 1689. The garrison, under the command of a Lieut. Calder, was removed in 1698. Allan married Penelope, daughter of Colonel Alexander Mackenzie, of the Killichrist family, without issue. Allan fell, mortally wounded, at Sheriffmuir, and was carried to Drummond Castle, where he died next day. He was buried at Innerpeffray, in the burial-place of the Perth family. His widow died in 1743. Allan was succeeded in the representation of the family by his brother,

XV. RANALD. Ranald, who never married, died at Fauborg St Germain, June 13, 1725, and was buried in the Church of St Sulpice, in Paris. Ranald was succeeded in the representation of the family by Donald Macdonald of Benbecula, to whom the forfeited estates of Clanranald were afterwards restored.

XVI. DONALD. Donald married, first, Janet, daughter of Donald Macdonald of Clanranald, with issue—

1. Ranald, his successor.

He married, secondly, Margaret, daughter of George Mackenzie of Kildun, third son of George, second Earl of Seaforth, and had by her—

2. James, who was educated in France. He died, in 1719, unmarried. His elegy is in the Book of Clanranald.
3. Alexander of Boisdale.
4. Anne, who married John Mackinnon of Mishinish, second son of Lachlan Mackinnon of Strath.

Donald died in 1730, and was buried at Cladh Mhuire, Nunton. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

XVII. RANALD. Ranald, who was born in 1692, married, in 1720, Margaret, daughter of William Macleod of Bernera, eldest son of Sir Norman Macleod of Bernera and Katherine, daughter of Sir James Macdonald of Sleat. By her he had—

1. Ranald, his successor.
2. Donald, to whom his father gave the lands of Benbecula, which he afterwards renounced in favour of his brother, Ranald. He engaged in the Rebellion of 1745-6, and was a captain in the Prince's Army. He was afterwards imprisoned in Edinburgh Castle, but was liberated without trial, when he followed his brother, Ranald, to France. In 1756 he returned to Scotland, and was appointed to a company in Fraser's Highlanders. He served with that regiment in the American War, and greatly distinguished himself in several actions. "Captain Macdonald," writes General Stewart of Garth, "was an accomplished, high-spirited officer. On the expedition against Louisburg and Quebec he was much in the confidence of Generals Amherst, Wolfe, and Murray, by whom he was employed on all duties when more than usual difficulty and danger had to be encountered, and where more than common talent, address, and spirited example were required. Of this several instances occurred at Louisburg and Quebec." Donald was killed at the Siege of Quebec in 1760. He died unmarried.

3. Gordon Alexander. He was sent to Douay to be educated for the priesthood, but he did not continue his studies. He afterwards lived in South Uist, and died there, unmarried, in 1809.
4. William. He served as a lieutenant in General Simon Fraser's Regiment, or 78th Highlanders. He retired from the army, and became tacksman of Ormiclate, in South Uist, where he died in 1779, leaving two sons, Donald and James, then under age.
5. Allan, who lived in South Uist all his life, and died there.
6. Norman. He studied law in Glasgow. Nothing further is known of him.
7. Hugh. He studied medicine. Nothing further is known of him.
8. Louisa, who died unmarried.
9. Margaret, who was educated in Ireland. She afterwards lived in South Uist, where she died unmarried, at Ormiclate, in 1826, in the 88th year of her age.

Ranald died at Nunton, March 6th, 1766, and was buried there. His widow, Margaret Macleod, died at Ormiclate, September 20, 1780, and was buried at Nunton. Ranald was succeeded by his eldest son,

XVIII. RANALD. He was educated at St Germain, in France, at the expense of Penelope, widow of Allan Macdonald of Clanranald. During his stay in France he became intimately acquainted with Prince Charles. He was there in 1740, and had for his tutor Neil MacEachen. He married Mary, daughter of Basil Hamilton of Baldoon, sister of the Earl of Selkirk. By her he had—

1. Charles James Somerled, who died in Edinburgh, May 25, 1755, in the 5th year of his age, and was buried at Holyrood. His mother died May 11th, 1750, aged 30.

Ranald married, secondly, in June, 1759, Flora, daughter of John Mackinnon, younger of Mackinnon, and had by her, who died in 1820—

1. John Moidartach, his successor.
2. James, who entered the army, in 1783, as ensign. He was afterwards a lieutenant in the 19th Regiment, and captain in the 73rd in 1791. He served both in the East and West Indies, and was dangerously wounded. In 1803 he was major in the 93rd Regiment, and latterly its Lieutenant-Colonel. Colonel Macdonald married, and had four sons, Archibald, James, and two others. He had one daughter, Flora Mary, who married, in 1836, the Hon. Arthur Annesley, eldest son of Viscount Valentia, with issue, among others, Arthur, who in 1868 succeeded his grandfather as 11th Viscount Valentia. The Hon. Mrs Arthur Annesley married, secondly, in 1847, Colonel the Hon. George T. Devereux, without issue. She died November 5th, 1884. Colonel James Macdonald died in 1838.
3. Margaret, who died unmarried in 1838.
4. Mary, who died unmarried.
5. Penelope. She married, in March, 1789, William, 7th Lord Belhaven, with issue—Robert Montgomery, 8th Lord, and others. She died in 1816.

Ranald died at Nunton, October 2, 1776, and was buried there. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

XIX. JOHN MOIDARTACH. He married, first, March 3, 1784, Katherine, daughter of Robert Macqueen of Braxfield, Lord Justice Clerk of Scotland, with issue—

1. A daughter, born March 29, 1785, died in infancy.
2. Ranald, born April 3, 1786, died in infancy.
3. Ranald George, born August 29, 1788, his successor.
4. Robert Johnstone. He died, at Hartlepool, unmarried.
5. Donald. He was educated at the University of Leyden, where he took his degree in 1817. He entered the Civil Service, and lived for some time at Demarara. He is in Berbice in 1829-34. He died unmarried.

John Moidartach married, secondly, Jane, second daughter of Colin Macdonald of Boisdale and Isabella Campbell, without issue. She died June 2, 1847. Clanranald died in Edinburgh, November 18,

1794, and was buried at Holyrood. He was succeeded by his eldest surviving son,

XX. RANALD GEORGE. He married, February 13, 1812, Lady Caroline Anne Edgcumbe, second daughter of Richard, second Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe. Lady Caroline, who was born October 22, 1792, died April 10, 1824, and was buried at Holyrood. By her Clanranald had—

1. Ranald John James George, his successor.
2. Caroline Sophia, who married 8th September, 1842, the Honourable Charles Henry Cust, second son of John, Earl Brownlow, with issue. She died October 16, 1887.
3. Emma Hamilla, who married, April 21, 1840, the Honourable and Reverend Alfred Wodehouse, youngest son of John, Lord Wodehouse, with issue. She died April 5, 1852.
4. Louisa Emily, who married Charles William Marsham, eldest surviving son of Robert Marsham of Stratton Strawless, county of Norfolk, with issue—Charles Robert Marsham, now of Stratton Strawless. She married, secondly, December 4, 1856, Colonel Hugh Fitzroy, Grenadier Guards, second son of Lord Henry Fitzroy, third son of Augustus Henry, Duke of Grafton, with issue.
5. Flora, Maid of Honour to Queen Victoria, died December 25, 1899.
6. Sarah Anne, who married, first, in 1848, Baron Porcelli, a Sicilian nobleman, with issue. She married, secondly, Major Wodehouse.

Clanranald married, secondly, Anne, daughter of William Cunningham, and widow of Richard Barry Dunning, Lord Ashburton, without issue. She died July 8, 1835. Clanranald married, thirdly, November, 1855, Elizabeth Rebecca Newman, without issue. He died at Clarendon Road, London, March 11, 1873, and was buried at Brompton Cemetery. He was succeeded by his son,

XXI. ADMIRAL SIR REGINALD. He married, June 12, 1855, the Honourable Adelaide Louisa, second daughter of George, Lord Vernon, with issue—

1. Allan Douglas, born April 6, 1856.
2. Angus Roderick, born April 29, 1858, a Civil Engineer in the Indian Public Works Department. He married, 24th September, 1884, Leucolene Helen, daughter of Rev. Henry Clarke, now of The Côte, Torquay, and Kirkland Hall and Beaumont Côte, Lancashire.
3. Adelaide Effrida.
4. Maud.

Clauranald died at his residence in London, December 15, 1899, and was succeeded in the representation of the family by his son,

XXII. ALLAN DOUGLAS. He entered the army and became a Captain in the Royal Artillery, from which he retired, and is now living in Australia. He married at Adelaide, December 25th, 1897, Marion Cecilia Sabelberg, widow of D. F. Connell, Melbourne.

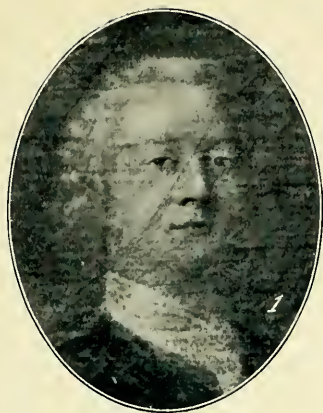
THE MACDONALDS OF KNOYDART.

According to the best authorities, the Macdonalds of Knoydart, long since extinct as a territorial family, were descended from ALLAN II. OF CLANRANALD. Allan gave to his son, Allan, the first of this family, the 60 penny lands of Knoydart for his patrimony. Of old, Knoydart was a 3 davach land. Allan was succeeded by his son,

II. JOHN, who in turn was succeeded by his son,

III. RANALD, and he was succeeded by his son,

IV. ALLAN. This Allan, who is designed Allan Ranaldson M'Eanson, was decerned to remove from the lands of Knoydart by decree of the Lords of Council in 1501, in consequence of his being in non-



1. Alex. Ruadh Macdonell of Glen-garry.

2. Captain Macdonell, R.N. (Glen-garry).

3. Gen. Sir James Macdonell (Glen-garry).

4. Allan D. Macdonald of Clan-ranald.

5. Angus R. Macdonald (Clanranald).

entry. He nevertheless retained possession, but in 1536 King James V. granted to Donald, son of Ewen Allanson of Lochiel, a gift of the non-entry duties of the 60 penny lands of Knoydart, due since the death of John MacRanald. Allan IV. of Knoydart was succeeded by his son,

V. ANGUS. In 1548, he received a respite from the Crown for his share with the rest of the Clanranald in Blar Leine, which was followed by a remission in 1566. He had been in 1545 one of the Councillors of Donald Dubh. In 1576, he and his son, Allan, gave their bond of manrent to Lord Lovat. Angus V. of Knoydart was succeeded by his son,

VI. ALLAN. He is on the Roll of Landlords in the Highlands in 1587. He was succeeded by his son,

VII. RANALD. This Ranald was the last of the family in actual possession of the lands of Knoydart. About 1610, the Knoydart men raided the lands of Laggan Auchindoun in Glengarry, and brought upon themselves the vengeance of Glengarry and the Privy Council. Steps were taken to punish them, and they were finally ousted from possession. Lochiel, who possessed a Crown charter of these lands, handed over his rights to Glengarry in 1611, which King James VI. confirmed in Glengarry's favour in 1613. Sometime after this, Ranald of Knoydart, it is said, was murdered by the men of Glengarry, at a point known to this day as *Rudha Raonuill*.

THE MACEACHEN-MACDONALDS.

The progenitor of this branch of the Clanranald was HECTOR, the second son of Roderick III. of

Clanranald. This Hector is on record as of Kilmalew. John, Lord of the Isles, bestowed upon him the lands of Kilmalew, and many others, in the Lordship of Morven, in all 33 penny lands—a large estate. Hector had five sons—

1. Ewen.
2. Farquhar.
3. Neil, who married Marion, daughter of Colin Mackintosh.
4. Charles.
5. Alexander, who married Margaret, daughter of Hugh, Lord Fraser of Lovat.
6. Ranald.

Hector of Kilmalew was succeeded by his son,

II. EWEN. After the final forfeiture of John, Lord of the Isles, Ewen and his brothers, Ranald and Farquhar, were summoned for wrongous occupation of their lands in Morven. Ewen, however, was afterwards confirmed in these lands. In 1509, King James IV. granted to him and his heirs, with remainder to his brothers and their heirs, a charter of the lands of Kilmalew, and others, already held by the family, for the service of a ship of 22 oars. Ewen was succeeded in these lands by his son,

III. DONALD. He, who is referred to in record, was succeeded by his son,

IV. EWEN. He, also mentioned in record, was succeeded by his son,

V. HECTOR. Hector was served heir to his father in the Morven lands in 1615. By this time several members of the MacEachen branch held lands of their chief, both on the Mainland and in Uist. They apparently lost their lands in Morven about the middle of the 17th century. At all events, they disappear as landowners in the district about that time, and were probably

was held at court, but there is nothing more certain than that he never reaped any benefit from the lands of Sleat and Troternish, for which he received so good a title. These remained in the absolute possession of the Clan Uisdean, who continued bravely to hold them by the strong hand. As further proof of the good behaviour of Ranald Bane from the point of view of the Government, a commission, dated April 29th, 1508, is given him with Andrew, Bishop of Caithness, and Alexander Macleod of Dunvegan, to let for five years to good and sufficient tenants the lands of Lewis and of Waternish, in Skye, forfeited by Torquil Macleod of Lewis. How he succeeded in this post is not recorded, but it is difficult to believe, in view of the friendly relations in which he and his father stood to the Government, that their reward for their loyalty and services was the common punishment of traitors. Gregory alone is responsible for the statement, based on a mere conjecture, that Allan MacRory was tried, convicted, and executed in presence of the King at Blair-Athole in 1509, and that his son Ranald met with a similar fate at Perth in 1513. These conclusions are not warranted by reference to MacVuirich, the authority quoted by the learned author of the *History of the Highlands and Islands*. MacVuirich records in the *Book of Clanranald* that "Allan, after having been before the King, and having received a settlement of his estate from King James the Fourth, A.D. 1509, died at Blair-Athole." The same authority further records that "Ranald Bane, son of Allan, having gone before the King to settle finally the affairs which his father was not able to effect, died in the town of Perth, A.D. 1514." It is quite clear that

there is not in these words any foundation whatever for believing that, if these men did die, the one in Blair-Athole and the other in the town of Perth, it was in the violent manner alleged by Gregory. In the long elegy on Allan and Ranald by MacVuirich, we should expect to find reference to events so tragic, if these chiefs had actually suffered death in the manner alleged, and there is not the faintest hint given. But though MacVuirich is generally accurate in other respects, he is seldom so in his dates. In a bond of manrent between Alexander, Earl of Huntly, and Dugal McRanald, dated at Inverness on the 15th day of March, 1510, Ranald Bane is referred to as then dead. The last reference we can find to Ranald in the public records is in the year 1509, and he was dead in the beginning of the year 1510, on the authority of the bond referred to. In the former year King James IV. granted a letter of protection to the Prioress Anna Maclean of Iona ordering all his lieges within the Isles, especially Ranald Alansoune MacRory, and other chiefs not to annoy the Prioress and other religious women, or exact from them anything on pretence of "sornyng or alms deeds" under the highest penalty.¹ In the previous year letters of safe conduct had been directed "Ronaldo filio Allani Makrory" in favour of certain religious women then travelling in the Isles.² The lands belonging to the Nunnery of Iona lay to a large extent within the bounds of the Chief of Clanranald. Allan MacRory appears in record for the last time on the 10th of December, 1501, when he was summoned before the Lords of Council to answer for his continuing to hold the lands of Moidart, and others, without a title, and he appears to have been dead in

¹ Reg. Sec. Sig. ² *Ibidem*,

1503, in which year a letter is addressed by the Council to his son as Chief of Clanranald.

The character of Allan MacRory has been put in a somewhat unfavourable light by some writers of Highland history, who have not scrupled to lay almost every conceivable crime at his door. He is represented as a bold and reckless plunderer, whose whole life was consecrated to rapine, carrying his forays into every corner of the Highlands, far and near. Judged from the ethical standpoint of the present, there was no doubt much in the life of the bold chief to lend colour to this view of his character; but Allan, who flourished four hundred years ago, must be judged by the standard of his own time. Holding his lands at the point of his sword, he must use it well, and surrounded as he was by powerful chiefs, each of whom was ready to pounce upon his neighbour at the shortest notice, he must accommodate himself to circumstances, and secure larger *creachs* than theirs, if it be his ambition to occupy a commanding position amongst them. Allan MacRory, rightly or wrongly, looked upon every Highland chief outside his own clan as an enemy who might at any moment invade his territory, and he no doubt considered it a salutary discipline to occasionally pay his neighbours an unexpected and unwelcome visit. The burning, harrying, and spoliation, of which we hear so much, were but the outcome of a primitive state of society fostered by an age in which the march of civilisation had made but little progress. Judging Allan by the standard of his time, we find in him a bold and resolute chief, a capable and fearless leader of men, and one who was far above his contemporaries in those qualities that alone constitute true strength.

Such a man, as the seanachie of his family puts it, was indeed capable of "striking terror into the hearts of his enemies in many parts of Scotland." If Allan feared not man, it must be admitted that, if the bard speaks truth, neither did he fear his God. He appears not to have had the reverence for the Church which the wildest spirits of that age seldom failed to show, and none more sincerely than the chiefs of the family of Macdonald. The satire on Allan MacRory in the Book of the Dean of Lismore is a severe castigation of the redoubtable chief. The author announces the death of the "one demon of the Gael" as a tale to be well remembered, and in the fierce effusion which follows he traces the descent of Allan somewhat differently from MacVuirich, the seanachie of the family.

"First of all from Hell he came,
The tale's an easy tale to tell."

With "many devils in his train," the "fierce ravager of Church and Cross" laid sacrilegious hands on Iona, and destroyed the priests' vestments and the holy vessels for the mass in the churches of St Mary and St Oran. The unconsecrated Vandal is further charged with burning the church of St Finnan, in Glengarry, and, in fine, if there be but a grain of truth in the long catalogue of crimes of which he is accused, Innsegall was indeed well rid of so great a curse. The character, however, ascribed to our Chief by Red Finlay is very different from that given him by a contemporary bard. To MacVuirich "Allan was a hero by whom the board of monks was maintained, and by whom the plain of the Fingalls was defended," a chief worthy of being lamented. If the red-haired bard was not a Churchman, as his piece would suggest, but, as some think, the Chief

of the Clan MacNab, the outpouring of his vials of wrath on the devoted head of Allan MacRory may, without any great stretch of imagination, be accounted for. It is highly probable that the MacNab country had been more than once honoured by the presence of a foraging party from Castletirrim. The memory of such raids was sure to leave impressions of a lasting nature, and, as the broadsword had failed him, the red-haired chief wielded to some purpose his poetic quill.

There are many traditions handed down in the Clanranald country illustrative of the character of Allan MacRory. One of these would have it that he had at once as many as three Highland Chiefs incarcerated in his stronghold of Castletirrim. These were the Chiefs of Macleod, Mackay, and Mackintosh. Mackintosh, who had had many feuds with the Clanranald, to secure himself against any possible attack by them, built a stronghold on a little island in Loch Moy. On the completion of the building, he invited his friends and retainers to a housewarming. The hospitable shell was freely passed round at the feast, and, as a consequence, the host felt in a mood to give vent to his pent-up feelings, and uttered statements which bade defiance to Allan MacRory and the whole tribe of Clanranald. There happened to be present on the occasion one of those wandering Irish minstrels without the strains of whose harp no such entertainment in those days was held to be complete. This disciple of Orpheus found his way in course of time to Castletirrim, and, by way of ingratiating himself with the Chief of Clanranald, he retailed how Mackintosh had stated boldly in his hearing that he no longer feared Allan MacRory, or any of his name. On hearing this,

Allan was wroth, and vowed there and then that he would make Mackintosh feel that even Castle Moy was not a protection to one who presumed to offer so great an insult to the Clanranald. He forthwith put himself at the head of a body of his retainers, and marched under cover of night to Loch Moy, seized Mackintosh in bed, and carried him prisoner to Castletirrim. Here he kept him in durance for a year and a day, at the end of which he dismissed him with the admonition never again to consider himself free from the fear of a Macdonald.

On another occasion, while Allan was on his way to visit his Long Island property, he encountered in the Minch a fleet of galleys commanded by the Chief of Maclean. With that Chief he was at the time, as indeed he was with most of his neighbours, on the worst possible terms of friendship. Realising at once his danger, and knowing that whether he resisted or surrendered his fate would be the same—for he had only one galley against Maclean's ten—Allan fell on the plan of feigning death, and ordered his men to stretch him on a bier and make every show of mourning for him. On the Macleans coming near to the Macdonald galley they enquired of Allan's men whither they were bound. The Macdonalds, answering in very mournful tones, informed the Macleans that they were on their way to Iona with the remains of their departed Chief. This news so delighted the Macleans that they asked no further questions, and the Macdonalds were allowed to pursue their journey in peace. Instead, however, of steering for Skirrough, as he originally intended, the resurrected Allan changed his course and landed in Mull, where the Macleans afterwards discovered that the Chief of Clanranald had not gone to Iona.

Allan MacRory was succeeded in the chiefship of the Clanranald by his son, Ranald Bane, who did not long survive his father. He appears to have followed closely in the footsteps of his predecessors, and to have sufficiently sustained the traditions of the family, "his fame," according to MacVurich, "excelling the deeds of the Gael." The disappearance of Allan MacRory and Ranald Bane from the arena of clan warfare resulted in bringing much confusion into the internal arrangements of the family of Clanranald. Dugal, who succeeded his father, Ranald Bane, in the chiefship, appears to have been possessed of qualities that rendered him unpopular at the very beginning of his career, but we are left entirely in the dark as to the exact nature of these. The seanachies of the family throw very little light on the situation, and only make confusion worse confounded by the vagueness of their references. We find Dugal shortly after his succession to the chiefship giving a bond of manrent to Alexander, Earl of Huntly, dated at Inverness on the 10th of March, 1510.¹ In this document he is described as the son and heir of "Umquhile Ranaldson of Alanbigrim," and he binds himself to become the Earl's man and servitor to serve him all the days of his life, "na persone except, bot the Kingis hienes Allenarlie." This bond of service to the Earl, though it did not mean much in itself, must have given offence to many of Dugal's followers, who disapproved of any alliance with the family of Huntly. It was but the beginning of the many troubles that were in store for the new chief. Shortly after this we find Dugal playing another part, and the scene

¹ The Gordon Papers.

is changed from Inverness to the coast of Uist, where early in the year 1512 a Spanish ship was wrecked.¹ It is not recorded what burden this vessel carried, but whatever it was, it appears Dugal considered himself justified in appropriating it to his own use, on the ground, no doubt, that any wreckage cast ashore on his coast was his property. The Lords of Council thought differently, and Dugal accordingly was summoned to appear before them to answer for the "spulzie" of the Spanish vessel. The High Treasurer allowed the sum of forty-two shillings for expenses to an individual bearing the Celtic name of Gillebride, who was sent to the Isles to summon Dugal. Whatever the fate of the pursuivant may have been in his hazardous task, it appears that Dugal neglected to obey the summons, and that no fine was exacted from him as the price of his disobedience. Those in authority were too busy elsewhere. The disastrous defeat at Flodden, which had the effect of throwing the Lowlands into a state of great confusion, affected also in a similar manner many parts of the Highlands and Islands. Sir Donald Gallda of Lochalsh was the great disturber of the peace in the north, but the Clanranald refused to join his standard, and little is recorded of them during the minority of James V. That there were, however, serious dissensions amongst the different branches of the family at this time subsequent events only too clearly prove, and these arose entirely from the conduct of the Chief himself. The state of matters was not by any means improved by the appearance on the scene of the Earl of Argyle, whom the Scottish Regent appointed in 1517 as lieutenant of the lands of

¹ High Treasurer's Accounts.

Moidart, Arisaig, and South Morar. Dugal again finds refuge in a bond of manrent. On the 25th of May, 1520, he binds himself at Ellanyssa to his "derrest and best belovit Sir Johne Campbell of Cauder Knycht," and promises to serve him against all persons, saving the King's grace and the Earl of Huntly. The most remarkable thing in this document is the signature of the Chief of Clanranald, who positively subscribes with his own hand, "Dugal McRynald of Ellantyrin." It is somewhat refreshing to find so clear an evidence of the school-master being abroad in the country of the Clanranald, though Dugal would hardly have considered so monkish an accomplishment as adding any dignity to one whose code of culture did not include a knowledge of letters. The signing of Dugal by his own hand is worthy of notice, in view of the fact that, twenty-five years thereafter, of the seventeen chiefs who formed the Council of Donald Dubh none could sign his own name.

Dugal MacRanald now disappears entirely from his position as Chief of the Clanranald. The same obscurity that envelops the cause of his unpopularity and deposition hangs over the manner of his death. MacVuirich, with studied vagueness, "leaves it to another certain man to relate how he spent and ended his life." This reference to Dugal in the Red Book of Clanranald is omitted entirely in the Black Book, where it is simply recorded that "Ranald left his son in the Lordship, *i.e.*, Dugal McRanald."¹ In a Clanranald MS. of last century, it is stated that Dugal was "a jealous and bad-tempered man who put to death his two brothers, John and Allan, and was afterwards himself killed." Hugh Macdonald,

¹ Black Book of Clanranald, p. 28.

the Sleat seanachie, asserts that "Dugal was murdered by his cousins, John Moidartach and Allan, and that his two sons, Allan and Alexander, were apprehended by Alexander of Glengarry and killed by him, for which deeds he got some lands in Morar." According to the tradition of the Moidart country, Dugal was the victim of a plot laid by his own cousins in the hope of obtaining the Chiefship for Alexander MacAllan, Dugal's uncle. In carrying out their diabolical scheme, they had the ready co-operation of a notorious scoundrel, locally known as "Allan nan Corc." In course of time, as Dugal was on his way from Arisaig to Castletirrim, he was waylaid at a place called Polish by *Allan nan Corc* and his party, and cut to pieces, the exact spot where the foul deed was committed being known to this day by the name of "Coirre-Dhughail." In the absence of documentary proof, it is difficult to say what truth, if any, there is in this story, but there appears to be no doubt that Dugal was deposed from the chiefship at this time, and that he died in the year 1520, or shortly thereafter, whether in the violent manner already described we have no means of determining with certainty. That there may have been a plot such as tradition ascribes to his cousins we can readily believe, but if Dugal and his family had not made themselves obnoxious to the rest of the Clanranald, the tribe as a body would not have acquiesced in the selection of Alexander MacAllan as their leader, nor would they have deprived Dugal's son of that position, if he had been found to have been worthy of it. Allan MacDugal's mother was, according to Father Charles Macdonald, in his book on Moidart, a daughter of the Chief of the Camerons. Brought

up among his mother's kin, the Camerons, when Allan came of age, made an attempt to place him in possession of his heritage, but in this they failed, and a compromise was arrived at whereby the lands of Morar were given to Dugal's son. Gregory, however, a more reliable authority, has it in a manuscript that "Dugal married the daughter and co-heiress of Sir Alexander of Lochalsh, but that he was forced by Glengarry, who had married the other co-heiress, and others of the Clanranald, to repudiate his wife, who was afterwards married to Dingwall of Kildun." Whether Allan was a grandson of Lochiel, or of the Knight of Lochalsh, he never regained by the help of the adherents of these chiefs the heritage of the Chief of Clanranald, nor did he, indeed, possess any of the lands of the tribe for nearly twenty years after his father's death, and even the lands he then came into possession of he held by a very uncertain tenure. In the year 1538 the lands of Morar, and others, which, as we have seen, were granted to Angus Reochson MacRanald in 1498, were, by an instrument under the Privy Seal, bestowed on Allan and Lachlan, the sons of Dugal, conjointly, and by reason of non-entry since the death of John MacAngus Reoch MacRanald. Allan thus succeeded the family of Angus Reoch MacRanald of Morar, and became the progenitor of the family whose head has been known in more modern times as *MacDhughail Mhorthir*.

"Alexander MacAllan," we are informed by MacVuirich, "assumed the Lordship after Dugal, the son of Ranald." By the tenor of the charters granted by James IV. to Ranald Bane in 1498, the lands were to be held of the King by Ranald and his heirs male, with reversion to Alexander Mac-

Allan, his brother. In the Clanranald MS., already quoted, it is stated that Allan MacRory gave Alexander, his son, lands in Moidart, Arisaig, Eigg, and Skirhough, and Hugh Macdonald in his manuscript refers to him as "Tanisteir of Moidart." In an action pursued in behalf of the King against several landholders in the Highlands in the year 1501, Alane Rorisone and Alexander Alansone are charged with the wrongous occupation of the lands of Moidart.¹ After Dugal's deposition, and his family had been formally thrown out of the succession to the family estate and honours, Alexander MacAllan undoubtedly became head of the Clanranald family, both *de facto* and *de jure*. Dugal was set aside by a recognised Celtic law which put it in the power of a clan or tribe to depose or elect its own chief, and the Clanranald, in the exercise of their undoubted right, elevated Alexander to the chiefship, after which it is vain to appeal to a feudal law of primogeniture which acknowledged neither chief nor clan as such. There are indications that Dugal and Alexander had been on anything but friendly terms prior to the accession of the latter to the chiefship. In a bond of manrent by Alexander, dated at Inverleuer on the 20th day of February, 1519, he binds himself, his sons, kinsmen, and servants, "to be lyell and trewe men and servants to ane honorabyll knyght Johne Campbell of Cauder Knycht," promising to take his part against all, "the Kingis grace, my lorde of Ergille beand excepted." He further binds himself to take Cawdor's counsel in all things, "and speciale anent his eyne, Doygall M'Rannald," swearing upon the

¹ Acta Dom. Con.

“mes bowyk” to keep his promise under pain of 200 merks to be paid within forty days.¹ In this indenture by Alexander he describes himself as “Alexander M‘Allan, Chaptane off the Clanranald, and apyerand air of Ilanterim,” being the first occasion on which we find the distinction of “Captain of Clanranald” assumed in the family. The reason for the adoption of the title at this time may be found in the fact that for the first time in the history of the family the Clanranald had themselves elected their own chief; and we are entirely of the opinion that the title of captain is, in this case at anyrate, synonymous with chief, and that it was so interpreted in this family down to our own day admits of no doubt whatever. If “captain” and “chief” were not the same here, then and in that case the Clanranald could be said to have been chiefless for the long period of close on four hundred years. To avoid arriving at a conclusion so manifestly absurd and contradictory, we must accept the designation of “Captain of Clanranald” as signifying neither less nor more than chief, or head, of the family of Clanranald.

We find no further reference to Alexander in his new position as chief of Clanranald, though no doubt the annals of the clan during his short period of chiefship provided ample material for the pen of the family chronicler. The subsequent history of the Clanranald itself is ample proof of the troubled state of the tribe at this time, but Alexander appears to have been a chief worthy of their choice, and as chief to have maintained his position with firmness and dignity to the last. Dying some time before the year 1530, Alexander was succeeded in the

¹ Thanos of Cawdor.

chiefship by his son John, known in the history of the clan as "John Moidartach." This not being the place for a genealogical discussion, we reserve reference to the descent of this chief for the third volume of this work, where we hope the accumulation of rubbish that has gathered round it will be finally disposed of and the question itself satisfactorily settled.

At the very outset of his career as Chief of Clanranald, John Moidartach is found in open rebellion against the Government. The cause of this revolt is to be traced to an Act passed by the Privy Council in the year 1528, which declared null and void all the new titles to lands within the Lordship of the Isles during the King's minority. Alexander of Dunnyveg, being the person most affected by this new enactment, forthwith raised the standard of revolt, and to his banner hastened John Moidartach, and many others of the insular chiefs. The insurrection thus gathering volume continued to rage for some time, until ultimately in the month of May, 1530, nine of the principal Islanders, including John Moidartach, sent offers of submission by Hector Maclean of Duart to the King.¹ James, who now began to see the baneful effect of his hasty legislation regarding land tenure in the West Highlands and Islands, at once granted the prayer of the petition presented by Hector Maclean of Duart, but on condition that the chiefs should appear personally before him in Edinburgh, or wherever he might hold Court, before the 20th of June. The Islanders, however, appeared to be in no hurry to deliver themselves into the hands of the Government, notwithstanding the King's assurance of

¹ Acts of the Lords of Council.

protection, and the additional offer by the Earl of Argyle of no less than four Campbell hostages for their safe return to their Island homes.¹ The King at length resolved to proceed in person against the rebels, and made preparations for an expedition on a large scale to the Isles, but Alexander of Dunnyveg, who was the head and front of the Island revolt, realising his danger in the face of the Royal Expedition, hastened to make his submission to the King. John Moidartach and the other chiefs, after being several times summoned for treason, followed the example of Alexander of Dunnyveg, in the course of the summer of 1531 gave in their submission, and upon giving security for their future good behaviour, they received the King's pardon.² John Moidartach, to whom the King appears to have shown special favour, received under His Majesty's great seal a charter of the 27 merklands of Moidart, the 30 merklands of Arisaig, 21 merklands in Eigg, and the 30 merklands of Skirhough, in Uist, all of which of old belonged in heritage to Allan MacRory, his grandfather, and his predecessors. These lands were granted for the good service done and to be done by the grantee, the charters granted to his predecessors having been destroyed through war and other local disturbances. The lands were to be held of the King in fee for service of ward, relief, and marriage, provided that John Moidartach and his heirs should not do homage to any person without the license of the King. This charter, which is still preserved in the Clanranald Charter Chest, is dated at Edinburgh on the 11th of February, 1531, but John Moidartach being then a rebel, the year in which the charter was granted

¹ Acts of the Lords of Council,

² Ibid. Reg. of Privy Seal.

must have been, instead of that given, 1532. On the same day he also received a precept of Clare Constat for infefting him in these lands. This charter to John Moidartach was the first of a long series of charters granted to different members of the Clanranald family during the remainder of the reign of James V. The multiplicity of charters, as might be expected, created much rivalry and dissension within the tribe, and, though a recital of them may be tedious, it is necessary, in order to point out the relations in which the branches stood to their Chief territorially. An analysis of the charters themselves will show them to be worthless as instruments of tenure. It is well known that Crown charters were obtained during this period sometimes by very unworthy means. Instances could be given of false representations made to those in power, and of bribes offered and greedily accepted by hungry courtiers, who, to benefit themselves, were ready to stoop to the lowest and most unscrupulous devices. What is remarkable about the Clanranald charters especially is the manifest unverity displayed on the one hand and the continual encroachment on the lands of the Chief on the other. The lands encroached upon are stated in each charter to have been in the hands of the King since the death of the last lawful possessor, while the existence of the then Chief is entirely ignored. The motive of this policy is not far to seek, and it was neither less nor more than an attempt to diminish the power of the Chief and set the tribe by the ears. But John Moidartach was not the man to be diminished in this way, and it is quite certain that he retained his superiority over the whole lands of the tribe to the day of his

defeat he entered the army, and served for some years in America. John married Mary, daughter of Ronald Macdonald of Kinlochmoidart, and had by her

1. Simon, his successor.
2. Coll, who was an officer in one of the Highland regiments, and fought in Egypt under Abercrombie. He was afterwards Colonel of the 2nd Battalion of the Royals. On retiring from the army, he was for some years tenant of the farm of Knock in Sleat. He m. Frances Cochrane, and had by her a son John, who died unmarried, and a daughter Mary, who m. Angus Macdonald of Inch. She was served heiress of provision to James Macdonald of Morar in 1849.
3. Isabella, who m. Lieut. Miles Macdonald, of the 8th Regiment.
4. Margaret, who m. Dr Donald Macdonald, Fort-Augustus.

John, who in 1784 gave over his estate to his son Simon, reserving a life rent, died in 1809, and was succeeded by his eldest son (who, though he died before his father, succeeded him in his estate).

IX. SIMON MACDONALD. He joined the 92nd Gordon Highlanders as Captain in 1794, and was Major in 1795. He retired in 1799. He married in 1784 Amelia, daughter of Captain James Macdonald of Glenmeddle, younger son of Glengarry, and by her he had

1. James, his successor.
2. Simon, who succeeded his brother.
3. John, who succeeded Simon.
4. Elizabeth, who died unmarried in July, 1814.
5. Mary, who died unmarried in July, 1803.

Major Simon Macdonald died March 12th, 1800, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

X. JAMES MACDONALD. In 1805 he entered the army, and became an Ensign in the 92nd Regiment. He served for several years abroad, and

came home a Major in 1809. He died at Edinburgh unmarried in October, 1811, and was succeeded by his brother,

XI. SIMON MACDONALD. He was educated in Aberdeen under the tuition of Ewen Maclachlan, the famous scholar and poet, who afterwards wrote his elegy (see Maclachlan's "Metrical Effusions"). He went from Aberdeen to study law in Edinburgh, and was apprenticed to Coll Macdonald, W.S. Simon, who was a young man of great promise, was accidentally shot by the discharge of his own gun, April 22, 1812, in the 21st year of his age. He was succeeded by his brother,

XII. JOHN MACDONALD. He shewed signs of fatuousness as early as 1804, when he was in his fourth year, the result of an accident. He had now sunk into idiocy. He died in 1832, when he was succeeded by his cousin,

XIII. JAMES MACDONALD. He was the son of Donald of Guidale, the son of John of Guidale, brother of Allan Roy VII. of Morar. He also was fatuous. He died in 1853, when, the estate being destined to heirs male, he was succeeded by Ranald Macdonald, who claimed through Alexander, third son of Allan Mor IV. of Morar. Having established his claim in 1854, he sold the estate to Aeneas R. Macdonald, and returned to America.

THE MACDONALDS OF BORNISH.

This family is descended from RANALD, fourth son of Dougal VI. of Clanranald, and brother of Allan I. of Morar. This Ranald held lands in Canna and in South Uist, but we have no record of what these were. He was succeeded by his son, JOHN, from

whom the Macdonalds of Bornish are called *Sliochd Iain 'ic Raonuill*. John was succeeded by his son,

III. DOUGALL. He appears to have been the first of the family who possessed Bornish. John XII. of Clanranald appointed him bailie of his lands in Uist, the bailiary to be hereditary in his family. He was succeeded by his son,

IV. RANALD. He, with his eldest son, John, received, in 1672, a feu charter from Clanranald of the seven and a half-penny lands of Bornisuachdrach. His daughter, Anne, married Ranald, son of Ranald I. of Benbecula. Ranald was succeeded by his son,

V. JOHN. He was succeeded by his son,

VI. DOUGALL. He was bailie of South Uist in 1699. He married Catherine, daughter of Maclean of Boreray, and had by her—

1. Ranald, his successor.
2. John.
3. Donald.

Dougall was succeeded by his son,

VII. RANALD. He married, and had—

1. John, his successor.
2. Alexander. He studied in the Scots College, Rome, and came home priest in 1765. He was Priest of Barra till 1780. In that year he was nominated Bishop of the Highland District under the title of Bishop of Polemo. His briefs were dated 30th September, 1779, and he was consecrated by Bishop Hay at Scalau, March 13, 1780. He died at Samalaman, September 9, 1791.

Ranald was succeeded by his son,

VIII. JOHN. By his first wife he had—

1. Ranald, his successor.
2. Dougall.
3. Archibald.
4. Christina.
5. Marion.

John, by his second wife, Catherine Macdonald, had no family. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

X. RANALD. He was the last Bornish. He appears as a resident heritor in South Uist in 1837. In 1845 Bornish had become the property of Colonel Gordon of Cluny.

THE MACDONALDS OF GERIDHOIL, IN UIST.

These Macdonalds were tacksmen of Linielate, Geridhoil, and Macheremeanach, under the family of Morar from which they were descended.

The first of the family of Geridhoil was ALEXANDER, third son of Allan Mor Macdonald of Morar. He married Isabella, daughter of Ranald Macdonald of Benbecula, and had by her

1. John, who died young.
2. John.

He was succeeded by his son

II. JOHN. He married Janet, daughter of Somerled Macdonald of Drimisdale, and he had by her

1. Alexander, his successor.
2. Allan, who d. unmarried.
3. Donald, Tacksman of Kilaulay, who left a family.

John was succeeded by his son

III. ALEXANDER. He was implicated in the Prince's escape, was made prisoner, and taken to London as evidence against old Lady Clanranald. He married, first, Isabella, daughter of Allan Macdonald of Morar, and had by her

1. Ranald of Gerinish.
2. John. He had three daughters and one son, who died unmarried.
3. Alexander, who lived at Gerinish, and had a son, John, who had two sons and a daughter.
4. Marion, who m. Ranald MacEachen, Howbeg.
5. Mary, who m. John Macdonald of Gerifleuch, with issue.

Alexander married, secondly, Margaret, daughter of Charles MacEachen of Peninuren, and had by her

- 6 Dougall, of Drimore.
7. Hugh, a Priest.
8. Augus, who died at sea unmarried.
9. Ronald, in business in Glasgow. He died unmarried in Jamaica.

Alexander Macdonald of Geridhoil was succeeded in the representation of the family by his eldest son

IV. RANALD of Gerinish. He emigrated with his wife and family to the American Colonies in 1784, and purchased lands there which he called Gerinish. He married, first, Flora, daughter of Donald Macdonald of Scotus, and had by her

1. Donald Roy, drowned in America, unmarried.
2. Catherine, who m. John Macdonald of Glenaladale.
3. Mary.
4. Marion.
5. Janet.

Ranald married, secondly, Flora Roy, daughter of Allan Macdonald of Ardslishnish, brother of Scotus—

6. Allan, who succeeded his father.
7. Alexander, who succeeded his brother, and several daughters.

Ranald of Gerinish was succeeded by his son

V. ALLAN. He was served heir to his ancestor, Alexander, third son of Allan Mor of Morar, in 1825. He sold Gerinish to his brother Alexander, and died in Prince Edward's Island without issue. He was succeeded by his brother

VI. ALEXANDER, who was a captain in the army. He was succeeded by his only son

VII. RANALD. Having succeeded in establishing his claim to the estate of Morar in 1854, he became the 14th head of the family of Morar.

THE MACDONALDS OF DRIMORE.

DOUGALL MACDONALD of Drimore was the eldest son by the second marriage of Alexander Macdonald III. of Geridhoil. He was an officer in the American War, and was present in several engagements. At the raising of the Macdonald Highlanders he obtained a commission in that regiment, and went with it to America. He was taken prisoner in America, and detained for more than a year. Upon his release, he was promoted to the 71st Regiment. When it was disbanded, he returned to Uist on half-pay, and engaged in agricultural pursuits. He was for some time a Captain in the Long Island Militia. He married Margaret, daughter of Donald Macdonald of Trumisgarry, and had by her

1. Donald.
2. Alexander, who had five children.
3. Peter, who died unmarried.
4. Margaret, living in Glasgow in 1854.
5. Anne, who married a Mackinnon in Glasgow.

Captain Dougall Macdonald died March 14, 1833, and was succeeded by his son,

II. DONALD, who was a merchant in Glasgow. He married Elizabeth Pringle, daughter of William Pringle, merchant, Glasgow, and had

1. William Pringle, who died unmarried in 1837.
2. Dougall.
3. Donald, living near Glasgow, unmarried.
4. Margaret, who died young.
5. Joanna.

Donald died in January, 1842, and was succeeded by his son,

III. DOUGALL, who died many years ago unmarried.



1. John Macdonald of Glenaladale.
2. Angus Macdonald of Glenaladale.
3. Colonel John A. Macdonald, C.B. of Glenaladale.

4. Archbishop Angus Macdonald of St Andrews and Edinburgh (Glenaladale).
5. Bishop Hugh Macdonald of Aberdeen (Glenaladale).

THE MACDONALDS OF GLENALADALE.

The first of this family was JOHN OG, son of John Moidartach VII. of Clanranald, by Mary, daughter of Allan Macdonald of Knoydart. He took part with his father in all his engagements, and his name is included in the Precept of Remission in favour of John Moidartach, and others, in 1566. John Og married Juliet, daughter of Donald Macdonald of Lochan, and had by her

1. Alexander, his successor.
2. John.
3. Donald.

He was succeeded by his eldest son

II. ALEXANDER MACDONALD. He married Letitia, daughter of Allan IX. of Clanranald, and had by her

1. Roderick.
2. John.
3. Alexander.

He was succeeded by his eldest son

III. RODERICK MACDONALD. In 1674 he received a charter from Donald XIII. of Clanranald of the 2 marklands of Glenaladale and the 30 shilling lands of Glenfinan. He is obliged to have in readiness for service a sufficient galley of 16 oars and 100 men when required. Roderick married Mary, daughter of Alexander Macdonald of Kinlochmoidart, and had by her

1. Angus, his successor.
2. John.
3. Alexander.
4. Allan.
5. Mary, m. to Lachlan Macdonald of Laig.

Roderick was succeeded by his eldest son

IV. ANGUS MACDONALD. He became a Priest, and was succeeded by his next brother

V. JOHN MACDONALD. He married a daughter of Angus Macdonald of Balivanich, and had by her

1. John, who succeeded him.
2. Angus of Borrodale, whose son, Alexander, afterwards succeeded by purchase to Glenaladale.
3. Ronald.
4. Alexander.
5. Allan.
6. Roderick, a Lieutenant in the army of Prince Charles.
7. James, who was Bailie of Canna in 1746. Being suspected of Jacobite sympathies, he was, notwithstanding the protection he had received from the Earl of London, taken to London and kept a prisoner there for a year.
8. Donald.
9. Penelope, who m. Angus Macdonald, Tacksman of Stonibridge, in Uist.
10. Catherine, who m. Donald Macleod of Gualtergill, in Skye, associated with Prince Charles in his wanderings in the Isles.

John Macdonald of Glenaladale, who was dead before 1710, was succeeded by his eldest son,

VI. JOHN MACDONALD. He married Mary, daughter of Allan Macdonald of Morar, and had by her

1. Alexander, his successor.
2. John, an officer in the Army of Prince Charles. He had formerly served as an officer in the French Army.
3. Allan.

John was succeeded by his eldest son,

VII. ALEXANDER MACDONALD. Glenaladale was among the first to espouse the cause of Prince Charles, and it was on his estate at Glenfinnan that the royal standard of the House of Stuart was unfurled. He played a conspicuous part in all the engagements of the Highland Army, and held the rank of Major in the Clanranald Regiment. After the disaster at Culloden, when the Prince found his

way to the West Coast, Glenaladale acted as the faithful guide and companion of Charles. On the return of the Prince from Uist, he continued under the protection of Glenaladale and his friends until he embarked for France. The Prince was entertained at Glenaladale's house on several occasions. Glenaladale, who did not follow Charles to France, succeeded in eluding the pursuit of the emissaries of the Government until finally the Indemnity Act set him free. He married Margaret, daughter of Donald Macdonald of Scotus by his first wife, Helen Meldrum of Meldrum, and had by her

1. John, his successor.
2. Hugh. He was sent to the Scots College, Rome, in 1757, where he remained for twelve years. On his leaving Rome he became Priest of Moidart, and laboured there with success for many years. He afterwards followed his brother Glenaladale to Prince Edward Island, where he exercised his calling among his own countrymen for some years. Father Hugh, who was very popular among his countrymen, was reckoned a pious and zealous clergyman, an eloquent preacher, and a highly cultured man. He died through blood poisoning, greatly lamented by his countrymen and all who knew him, and was buried at the Scotch Fort.
3. Donald, who accompanied his brother to Prince Edward Island.
4. Clementina, who m. Alexander M'Nab of Innishewen, with issue.

Alexander Macdonald of Glenaladale died January 30, 1761, in the 49th year of his age, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

VIII. JOHN MACDONALD. He was educated at Ratisbon, and was a man of many accomplishments and goodness of heart. He acted for several years as factor on the Clanranald estates, and, his

business capacity, tact, and suavity of manner, earned the esteem of his chief, whose right hand man he was, and of his tenants, among whom he was highly popular. In the year 1770 differences arose between Colin Macdonald of Boisdale and his tenants in South Uist, which resulted in a serious religious quarrel between the parties. It was alleged against Boisdale that, taking advantage of his position as proprietor, he attempted to force his tenants to abjure the Catholic religion and become Protestant, or leave his estate. Boisdale afterwards denied that he ever threatened to evict his tenants on account of their religion. However this may be, these people, who were loyally attached to their Church, felt the insecurity of their position, and, accordingly, a scheme of emigration to the American Colonies was suggested as the only remedy for the state of matters. The great obstacle to this plan was the difficulty of providing the necessary funds, but Glenaladale, the chief promoter of the scheme, magnanimously offered to raise the sum required on the security of his estate. Before the end of the year 1771 he had bought a large tract of land in St John's Island for the intending emigrants, and in May of the following year a hundred persons left South Uist, and proceeded to the new home provided for them. In a short time it was reported that "the Uist emigrants were doing extremely well in St John's Island, and living already much better than at home." In the summer of 1773, Glenaladale, who is deserving of the highest praise for his noble act of self-sacrifice, sold his estate to his cousin, Alexander Macdonald of Borodale, and joined his Uist friends in St John's Island. When, shortly afterwards, the Revolutionary War broke out in

America, he volunteered for service, and was largely instrumental in raising the 84th, or Royal Highland Emigrant Regiment. General Small, referring to his services in a dispatch to the British Government, said:—"The activity and unabating zeal of Captain John Macdonald of Glenaladale in bringing an excellent company into the field is his least recommendation, being acknowledged by all who know him to be one of the most accomplished men and best officers of his rank in His Majesty's service." The British Government showed their appreciation of his services and character in offering him the government of Prince Edward Island, which, on account of the oath required to be taken, he could not accept. Glenaladale married first, Isabella Gordon, daughter of Gordon of Wardhouse, in Aberdeenshire, and by her had one child, who died young. He married, secondly, Catherine, daughter of Ranald Macdonald of Gerinish, and had by her—

1. Donald, who succeeded his father in the representation of the family.
2. William, who was drowned on the coast of Ireland on his way to be educated in England.
3. John. He was educated in Paris for the Church, and was priest in Glasgow for many years. He afterwards returned to Prince Edward Island, and occupied in succession several charges. He finally returned to this country, and died at Brighton in 1874.
4. Roderick. He was an officer in the British Army, and served in New Brunswick, in Bermuda, in the Ionian Islands, and in Greece, where he died in 1854. He married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Alexander Macdonald of Glengarry, and had a son, Alastair, and two daughters, Emma and Elizabeth.
5. Margaret, who married John Macdonald, an officer in the Glengarry Fencibles, afterwards in the 84th Regiment, and had two sons and two daughters.

John Macdonald of Glenaladale died in Prince Edward Island in 1811, and was succeeded in his new possession by his eldest son

(IX.) The Hon. DONALD MACDONALD. He was educated at Stonyhurst, in England. Returning to Prince Edward Island, he played a prominent part in the public affairs of the Colony. He married a granddaughter of a Colonel Robertson, a loyalist who fought in the American War. By her he had

1. John Archibald, in Glenaladale Township, Prince Edward Island.
2. Augustine Ralph, in New York.
3. Sir William C. Macdonald, Montreal.

The Hon. Donald Macdonald was succeeded by his eldest son,

(X.) JOHN ARCHIBALD MACDONALD. He married and had issue—

1. Frederick John.
2. Anna Rebecca.
3. William Augustine.
4. Margaret Jane.
5. Matilda Helen.
6. Donald Archibald.
7. Roderick Brecken.
8. John Appolonarus.
9. Æneas.

John Archibald Macdonald, who was born July 24th, 1825, died July 13th, 1903.

It will now be necessary to trace the genealogy of the family, the head of which became IX. of Glenaladale by purchase in 1773. As has already been stated, John Macdonald of Glenaladale sold his estate in that year to his cousin, Alexander Macdonald of Borodale. The old Borodale family were descended from Angus X.

of Clanranald. The first of this family to occupy the lands of Borodale was Donald Gorm, whose lease was renewed by John XII. of Clanranald in 1626. After him, we find John Macdonald of Borodale in 1670, and again Alexander Macdonald of Borodale in 1708. This family appears to have been succeeded by Angus Macdonald of Borodale, son of John V. of Glenaladale. He was the first person to whom Prince Charles gave a commission in Scotland. The Prince landed at Borodale from Eriska on July 25th, 1745, and stayed a night in the house of Angus Macdonald, who from that time steadfastly adhered to his cause. After his wanderings in the Western Isles, the Prince returned to Borodale and found Angus Macdonald living in a bothy, his house having been burned. After a stay of about a week under the protection of his loyal adherent, the Prince was obliged to leave Borodale accompanied by Glenaladale, John, his brother, and John, Borodale's son. John and Ranald, Borodale's sons, afterwards guarded the Prince for several days. Angus of Borodale, who was a good Gaelic scholar, and well versed in the literature of the country, was the author of the "Journal and Memoirs of the Expedition of the Prince to Scotland," printed in the Lockhart Papers. Angus of Borodale had four sons—

1. Alexander, afterwards of Glenaladale.
2. Ranald of Borodale. He was an officer in the Prince's Army, and was afterwards closely associated with him in his wanderings. Ranald had two sons, John, who succeeded him at Borodale, afterwards of Glenaladale, and Alexander, and a daughter, Isabella, who married Andrew Macdonald, tacksman of Islandshona, with issue.
3. John, an officer in the Prince's Army, killed at Culloden.
4. John. He had been destined for the priesthood, and with this view was sent to Ratisbon. He was after-

wards known as "Iain Frangach." He was an officer in the Prince's Army, and left a manuscript account of his wanderings, which was published in "Blackwood's Magazine" in 1873. He became Tacksman of Duchamis and Torbay under Clanranald, and m. Mary, daughter of Archibald Macdonald of Barisdale, by whom he had a son,

- (A) Archibald, who succeeded him, and was well known as "Rhue," the name of the place in which he lived.
- (B) James, who was for some years Priest of Barra, and was drowned in the Sound of Sleat.

Archibald inherited the estate of Lochshiel from his cousin, Alexander Macdonald of Glenaladale. He married a Miss Macgregor, and had by her

- (A) Alexander, who succeeded him.
- (B) John, who was an officer in the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, and served through the Peninsula War. He married Miss Farquhar, and died at Malta - without surviving issue.
- (C) Gregor, tacksman of Rhu.
- (D) Coll, a doctor of medicine, who managed his brother's estate of Glenshiel for some time, and was tacksman of Ranachan and Moy.
- (E) Anne, who married Colonel Donald Macdonald, Tray, with issue.
- (F) Mary, who married Angus Macdonald, Prince Edward Island, with issue.
- (G) Joanna, who married Colonel Wilson.
- (H) Catherine, who married, in 1826, Hugh Macdonald, Prince Edward Island, a member of the Provincial Legislature and High Sheriff of the Province.
- (I) Jane.

"Old Rhue," who was a man of many accomplishments and great popularity, died in 1828. He was succeeded in the Estate of Lochshiel by his eldest son, Alexander. In 1853 he sold Island Shona to Captain Swinburne for £6500. In 1855 he sold the Estate of Lochshiel to Hope Scott for £24,000. Alexander Macdonald of Lochshiel died unmarried,

5. Catherine, married to Dr Angus Maceachen, who was a surgeon in the Glengarry Regiment, in the Prince's Army.

We shall now go back to Alexander, son of Angus of Borodale, to pick up the line of succession to the Estate of Glenaladale. Alexander, who went abroad as a young man, amassed a considerable fortune in the West Indies. He, as already stated, acquired by purchase the Estate of Glenaladale in 1773, and succeeded his cousin accordingly as

IX. ALEXANDER MACDONALD of Glenaladale. He married, first, a Mrs Handyside of Jamaica, without issue. He married, secondly, a Miss Macgregor, and had by her—

1. John, who died young.
2. Alexander, his successor.
3. Ranald, who died young.

He was succeeded by his son,

X. ALEXANDER MACDONALD. In 1813 he purchased from Clanranald, for £15,060, the lands of Dalelea, Langall, Annat, Drumloy, Mingarry, Blain, Island Shona, Breig, and Portvairt. He had some years previously purchased the Estate of Drimmin, in Morven, which was afterwards sold to John Maclean of Boreray. He erected a monument at Glenfinan to commemorate the raising of the Royal Standard of the House of Stuart there in 1745. It bears the following inscription:—"On this spot, where Prince Charles Edward first raised his standard, on the 19th day of August, 1745, when he made the daring and romantic attempt to recover a throne lost by the imprudence of his ancestors, this column is erected by Alexander Macdonald, Esq. of Glenaladale, to commemorate the generous zeal, the undaunted bravery, and the inviolable

fidelity of his forefathers, and the rest of them who fought and bled in that arduous and unfortunate enterprise.”

Alexander Macdonald of Glenaladale, having died unmarried, in 1814, at the early age of 28, was, in terms of his father's settlement, succeeded by his cousin, John Macdonald of Borodale, the son of his uncle, Ranald, as nearest heir-male.

XI. JOHN MACDONALD. He married, in 1792, Jane, second daughter of Alexander MacNab of Innishewen, and had by her—

1. Angus, his successor.
2. Ranald, who died young.
3. Alexander. He entered as a student in Marischall College, Aberdeen, in 1821, and afterwards studied law in Glasgow, where he qualified as a legal practitioner, and became a member of the Glasgow Faculty of Procurators. He was for several years factor for Lord Lovat. Alexander, who died in 1893, married Margaret, daughter of Hugh Watson of Torsonce, W.S., and had by her—

- (A) John, of H.M. Customs, now in New Zealand.
- (B) Hugh, a priest. He died in 1889.
- (C) James, a priest in Edinburgh.
- (D) Angus, who died in infancy.
- (E) Alexander, C.E., who died abroad in 1895.
- (F) Donald, who died in infancy.
- (G) Andrew, solicitor, and Sheriff-Clerk of Inverness-shire. He married Minna, daughter of John Chisholm, Charleston, Inverness, and has by her—(A) Alexander Francis Joseph; (B) Ellen Mary; (C) Margaret Mary; (D) Andrew Edward, solicitor; (E) Clementina, a nun of Notre Dame Order; (F) Jane Frances; (G) Anne Constance; (H) Mary Elizabeth, died in childhood; (I) Angus, medical student; (J) Minna Gertrude.
- (H) Mary, a nun of the Franciscan Order.
- (I) Joseph, a Divinity student, who died in 1869.
4. John, a distinguished officer in the East Indian Army, where he rose to the rank of Lieut.-Colonel. During

many years of service, often in the most trying circumstances, he proved himself a brave and capable officer. "By his daring, promptitude, and decision of character at Umritzir, he quelled the first movements of a Sepoy revolt, which might have ended in a general massacre of the Europeans." In promoting him to the command of the 5th Irregular Cavalry for his services on this occasion, Sir Charles Napier wrote:—"You have *won* it, if ever a man deserved well of his chief. But for your decision, we should have had the devil to pay at Umritzir." He acted in the same prompt manner in dealing with the murderers of Sir Norman Leslie at Rohnee, and prevented his regiment from going over to the rebels. While Macdonald, Sir Norman, and Dr Grant were sitting one evening in front of their tent, they were suddenly attacked by a small band of men from Macdonald's own regiment, as was afterwards discovered. Sir Norman was killed, and Macdonald and Grant, who defended themselves with their camp stools, were severely wounded, but they put to flight the murderers. An inquiry was soon afterwards made, and the men were discovered. They were forthwith tried by Court-Martial, and sentenced to be hanged. When this sentence was about being carried out, one of the condemned men, a person of high caste, appealed to the regiment drawn up to witness the execution to shoot the English, but Macdonald pointed his pistol at his head, and threatened to blow out his brains if he uttered another word. This had the desired effect, and the men were all hanged. The stern resolution with which he punished these leaders of revolt had a salutary effect upon the rest of the regiment. Macdonald's conduct at this critical time is deserving of the highest praise.

Colonel Macdonald lived latterly at Aberdeen, where he died in 1892. He married Helen Morgan, who died in India in 1855, and left two daughters, Minna and Jane.

5. Ranald George Charles, who died young.
6. Donald, Priest of Moidart, died in 1895.
7. Clementina, who died unmarried in 1874.

8. Catherine, who died unmarried in 1880.
9. Jane, who died unmarried in 1874.
10. Margaret, who married Colin Chisholm, solicitor, Inverness, and had
 - (A) John Archibald.
 - (B) Aeneas, D.D., LL.D. He received his early education at Inverness, from which he was sent to Blair's College, Aberdeen. He afterwards went to Rome, where he studied for seven years. He was ordained priest in 1859, and was settled successively at Elgin, Beauly, Aberdeen, Gulgairn, and Banff. He was appointed Rector of Blair's College in 1890, and was consecrated Bishop of Aberdeen in 1899.
 - (C) Colin.
 - (D) Jane, who died unmarried.
 - (E) Sarah.
 - (F) Clementina.
11. Helen, who died young.

John Macdonald of Glenaladale, who was well known in his time as a man of exceptional ability in business, sound judgment, and commanding influence, died in 1830, when he was succeeded by his eldest son,

XI. ANGUS MACDONALD, who was born in 1793. He married, in 1836, Mary, youngest daughter of Hugh Watson of Torsonce, Midlothian, and had by her—

1. John Andrew, his successor.
2. Hugh, Bishop of Aberdeen. He was educated at St. Cuthbert's College, Ushaw. On the completion of his studies, he taught there for a year as Professor of the Humanities, and after ordination in 1867 he acted for two or three years as a secular priest in Greenock. Subsequently joining the Congregation of the Redemptorists, he entered upon his new vocation with great energy, conducting missions all over the world, but proving especially valuable in the Highlands from his thorough acquaintance with the Gaelic

language. For several years he acted as rector of the Redemptorist Monastery at Kinnoull, and after holding several other important offices, he was appointed Provincial of the Order. In 1890 he was consecrated Bishop of Aberdeen. The wisdom of his nomination was manifest from the very outset of his episcopal career—in the repair of old, or the erection of new churches, in the enlargement of schools, and in the promotion of the general prosperity and working order of his diocese. He took a great interest in the welfare of the ecclesiastical seminary of Blair's College, and threw himself enthusiastically into the scheme for rebuilding and extending the institution. He erected the Cathedral Chapter at Aberdeen, made the canonical visitation with great regularity, and altogether infused a great amount of order into the administration of his diocese. Personally, he was of a most amiable and unassuming disposition, respected by all classes of the community in the North, and held in the highest estimation by his clergy and people. He died at Greenhill Gardens, Edinburgh, the residence of his brother, Archbishop Macdonald, May 29th, 1898.

3. Angus, Archbishop of St Andrews and Edinburgh. He was born at Borrodale, September 18th, 1844, and was educated at St Cuthbert's College, Ushaw. He afterwards became B.A. of the University of London. After his ordination in July, 1872, he was first stationed at St Patrick's, Anderston, Glasgow, then sent to Arisaig to help the aged Father William Mackintosh, at whose death he took charge of that parish. There he laboured among the people he had known from childhood, his knowledge of Gaelic enabling him to instruct and help those—and there were a great many of them—who neither understood nor spoke English. When the Scottish Hierarchy was restored, in 1878, he was selected, by the wish of bishops and priests alike, as well as by the desire of the Pope, as Bishop of Argyll and the Isles. He was consecrated on May 23rd of that year, by the late Archbishop Eyre of Glasgow, and took up his residence in Oban. There he devoted himself to forming his new and scattered diocese, all of which

he visited in all seasons and in all kinds of weather. The Bishop soon became a familiar sight on the Highland steamers, often clad in oilskin and sou'-wester. He built churches and schools, and, with his priests, worked incessantly for the glory of God and the increase of the religion to which he and his forefathers had always adhered. When his priests fell ill, he visited and nursed them, often doing their work for them. Neither typhus fever nor any sickness daunted him, as he followed the example of the Good Shepherd, and risked his own life for the sake of others, many times when he was worn out and ill. Having been Bishop of Argyll and the Isles for 14 years, he was chosen to fill the Metropolitan see of St Andrews and Edinburgh, and, in 1892, began his new duties. The same spirit animated him in his new as in his old sphere—untiring zeal, humility, gentleness, tact, and firm attention to everything under his charge. Everyone loved and respected Archbishop Macdonald, and when, on the Feast of the Good Shepherd, April 29th, 1900, worn out by work and ill-health, he died, he left an example of piety, learning, and, above all, love and zeal for the glory of God.

4. Mary Margaret, a nun.
5. Jane Veronica.

Angus Macdonald of Glenaladale died in 1870, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XIII. JOHN ANDREW MACDONALD. He was for many years Colonel-Commanding the Inverness-shire Militia Regiment, and was highly popular with officers and men. On the occasion of the late Queen's Diamond Jubilee in 1897, Her Majesty conferred the distinction of C.B. on Colonel Macdonald. He takes a prominent part in county and parish business, and is much respected both for his personal qualities and as the representative of an ancient and popular Highland family. Colonel Macdonald married, first, 30th July, 1862, Helen

Mary, elder daughter of Edward Chaloner of Hermiston Hall, Nottinghamshire. She died March 14, 1864, without issue. He married, secondly, August 13, 1901, Margaret Mary Teresa, daughter of the late Sir Edward Blount, Baronet of Sodington and Mawley.

THE MACDONALDS OF BENBECULA.

The first of this family was RANALD, fourth son of Allan IX. of Clanranald, well known by his patronymic of *Raonull Mac Ailein 'ic Iain*. His father bestowed upon him the lands of Benbecula, consisting of the 13 penny lands of Borve, the penny land of Gerigriminish, the 4 penny lands of Belfinlay, the 5 penny lands of Balivanich, the 20 penny lands of Uachdar, called the two Airds in Knocksorlan, together with the 3 penny lands of Machermeanach, in Skirhough, and the 3 mark 10 shilling lands of Ardnish, Lochelt, and Essan in Arisaig. In 1625, Ranald received a charter of these lands from his nephew, John, XII. of Clanranald.

Ranald married, first, Mary, daughter of Ranald Macdonald of Smerbie, son of James Macdonald of Dunnyveg and the Glens. By her he had Angus Mor, from whom the Macdonalds of Ballypatrick, in the Barony of Carey, in the County of Antrim.

He married, secondly, Fionnsgoth Burke, of the Burkes of Connaught, and had by her

1. Alexander.
2. Roderick.
3. Farquhar.

He married, thirdly, Margaret, daughter of Norman Macleod of Harris, widow of Norman Og Macleod of Lewis, without issue.

He married, fourthly, Mary, sister of Sir Donald Macdonald, 1st Baronet of Sleat, and had by her Donald Gorm.

He married, fifthly, Margaret, daughter of Angus Macdonald of Dunnyveg and the Glens, and had by her—

1. Ranald, who succeeded him.
2. Roderick.
3. John Og.
4. Angus Og, from whom the Macdonalds of Milton.
5. Ranald, who married Anne, daughter of Ranald Macdonald of Bornish.
6. Donald, of Boisdale, from whom the Macdonalds of Rammerscales.
7. Allan Og.
8. Flora, who married John Macdonald of Griminish, in North Uist.

Ranald died at Canna in 1636, and was buried at Howmore. He was succeeded by his eldest son of the last marriage.

II. RANALD. He married, first, Marion, daughter of MacNeill of Barra, by whom he had Donald, his successor.

He married, secondly, Anna, daughter of John XII. of Clanranald, and had by her—

1. James of Belfinlay.
2. Donald Og, who died without issue.
3. Ranald.
4. Alexander of Gerifleuch. He married Margaret, daughter of Somerled Macdonald of Torlum, and had by her—
 - (A) Ranald. He was made prisoner in 1746 for assisting in the escape of Prince Charles from Uist.
 - (B) John.
 - (C) Roderick.

Ranald succeeded his father as II. of Gerifleuch, and married Mary Macdonald, by whom he had—

- (A) John.
- (B) Charles.

John succeeded his father as III. of Gerifleuch, and married Mary, daughter of Alexander Macdonald III. of Geridhoil, and had by her—

- (A) Ranald.
- (B) Donald.
- (C) Roderick, who was priest in Badenoch for several years. In 1803 he was removed to South Uist, and had charge of Iochdar and Benbecula till his death, September 29th, 1828.
- (D) James.

And six daughters, one of whom was Catherine.

Ranald succeeded his father as IV. of Gerifleuch, and is entered as tenant of that holding in the South Uist Rental of 1822.

5. Marion.

Ranald II. of Benbecula died in 1679, and was buried at Nunton. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

III. DONALD. In 1680, he received from Donald XIII. of Clanranald a Charter of Novodamus of all the lands granted to his grandfather in 1625. In 1720, he exchanged with Angus Macdonald of Belfinlay his lands of Ardnish, Lochelt, and Essan, in Arisaig, for the lands of Belfinlay and others in Benbecula. In 1725, Donald succeeded Ranald XV. of Clanranald as chief of that family.

THE MACDONALDS OF MILTON.

The first of this family was ANGUS OG, son of Ranald Macdonald I. of Benbecula and Margaret Macdonald of Dunnyveg. He received a wadset of the 5 penny lands of Balivanich, in Benbecula, from his father, and afterwards a tack of Milton from his cousin, John XII. of Clanranald. He married Mary, daughter of Maclean of Boreray, and had by her—

1. Ranald, his successor.
2. James, tacksman of Frobost. James had two sons, Ranald and Donald. Donald was a merchant in South Uist. Ranald succeeded his father as II. of Frobost. He had two sons, Ranald and Donald of Stilligarry, factor of South Uist. Donald had two sons, Lieutenant Angus Macdonald of Grogary, and James. Ranald of Frobost was succeeded by his son, Ranald, as III. of Frobost. He had a son, Ranald.
3. Roderick, tacksman of Kilpheder. He had two sons, Angus and Alexander.
4. Alexander, minister of Ardnamurchan, afterwards of Islandfinan. See Macdonalds of Dalelea.
5. Somerled, tacksman of Torlum, Benbecula. Somerled had—
 - (A) Ranald II. of Torlum.
 - (B) John. He and his brother, Ranald, were taken prisoners for aiding in the escape of Prince Charles from Uist.
 - (C) Roderick.
 - (D) Donald.
 - (E) Margaret, married to Alexander Macdonald of Gerifleuch.

Ranald, who succeeded his father at Torlum, was factor of Benbecula. He was succeeded by his son, Somerled.

6. Angus, tacksman of Kilaulay and Balgarvay. He married, in 1710, Mary, daughter of Lachlan Macdonald of Laig, in Eigg. Angus, who died in 1716, left three sons, Ranald, Roderick, and Angus. His widow married John Macdonald of Cleadell, in Eigg, son of Ranald Macdonald of Cross.

7. A daughter, who married John Macdonald of Glenaladale.

Angus Macdonald of Milton was succeeded by his eldest son,

II. RANALD MACDONALD. Ranald received, in 1704, a tack for life of the 10 penny lands of North and South Gerivaltos from Clanranald. He had previously received a tack of the lands of Balivanich from Donald Macdonald of Benbecula. He married,

first, Marion, daughter of John Macleod of Dunvegan, and widow of Donald XIII. of Clanranald, without issue. He married, secondly, Marion, daughter of Angus Macdonald, minister of South Uist, son of John Macdonald of Griminish and Flora Macdonald of Benbecula. By her he had—

1. Angus, his successor.
2. Ranald, who died after attaining the age of manhood, unmarried.
3. Flora, who married Allan Macdonald of Kingsburgh.

Ranald, who died in 1725, was succeeded by his eldest son,

III. ANGUS MACDONALD. He married Penelope, daughter of Angus Macdonald of Belfinlay, and had by her—

1. Angus, his successor.
2. Archibald.
3. Alexander.
4. Gilbert. He was a Captain in the Sixth Royal Veteran Battalion, and amassed a considerable fortune. By his will, dated 1835, he left many legacies to relatives—£50 to the Deaf and Dumb Institution, Edinburgh, and £20 to the poor of his native parish of South Uist. He died, unmarried, in 1836.
5. Donald, who died unmarried.
6. Flora.
7. Marion, who married George Munro, minister of South Uist, with issue.
8. Mary, and two natural daughters—Catherine, residing at Locheynort, and Mary, residing at Daliburgh, to whom annuities were left by Captain Gilbert Macdonald.

Angus died in August, 1792 (his elegy is in Stewart's Collection), and was succeeded by his eldest son,

IV. ANGUS MACDONALD. He was a captain in the army, and served in the American War. He married, in 1783, Margaret, daughter of Colin Macdonald of Boisdale, and had by her—

1. Angus, his successor.

2. Colin, who became tacksman of Milton in the absence of his brother abroad. His lease terminated in 1829, and he died soon after, unmarried.
3. Margaret, who married John MacMarquis, with issue. She married, secondly, her cousin, Angus, son of George Munro, minister of South Uist, without issue.
4. Jane, who married Captain Hutchison, in the Merchant Service, and removed to England.
5. Isabella, who married a MacCormick, and emigrated to America.
6. Penelope, who married John MacLellan, tacksman of Drimore, with issue.

Captain Angus Macdonald was drowned in Locheynort, in the winter of 1808-9 (See his elegy in the Uist Collection), and was succeeded by his eldest son,

V. ANGUS MACDONALD. He served as a lieutenant in the 91st Regiment, and was living abroad in 1828. He married an Irish lady, and had a son, Angus.

THE MACDONALDS OF DALELEA.

ALEXANDER MACDONALD, the first of this family, was a son of Angus Macdonald of Milton, South Uist, and brother of Ranald Macdonald, afterwards of Milton. He was at an early age sent to the University of Glasgow, where he graduated Master of Arts July 16th, 1674. He afterwards studied divinity, and was in due time instituted minister of Islandfinan. In the Clanranald Charter Chest there are several papers in Alexander's handwriting bearing dates before and after the Revolution of 1688, and in all these he designates himself "Minister of Islandfinan," never once "Minister of Ardnamurchan." His predecessors also, as well as his successors, in their receipts for stipends from 1644

to 1709 are similarly designated. We can find no indication of Alexander Macdonald having ever lived at Ardnamurchan. According to Dr Scott in his *Fasti Eccl. Scoticanæ*, he was deprived for non-jurancy in 1697. He continued to call himself Minister of Islandfinan, and to minister to the Protestants of that district to the end of his life. According to the tradition of the country he also ministered to the Ardnamurchan people at Kilchoan, nearly 30 miles from Dalelea. "Maighstir Alastair," as he was called, was reckoned a man of great physical strength, and he was undoubtedly a man of very considerable mental attainments. He married a Morven lady of the name of Maclachlan, and had by her—

1. Angus, known as *Aonghas Beag*.
2. Alexander, the Bard. Alexander married Jean Macdonald of Dalness, and had by her—
 - (A) Ranald, commonly called *Raonall Dubh*.
 - (B) Jane.
 - (C) Penelope.
 - (D) Catherine.
 - (E) Margaret.

Ranald was tenant for some years of the inn at Strath Arisaig. He afterwards became tacksman of Laig, in Eigg, which he entered before 1770. In 1776 he published a valuable collection of Gaelic poetry. Boswell, writing to Johnson from Edinburgh, in February, 1775, says:—"There is now come to this city Ranald Macdonald, from the Isle of Eigg, who has several MSS. of Erse poetry, which he wishes to publish by subscription. . . . This man says that some of his manuscripts are ancient; and, to be sure, one of them which was shewn to me does appear to have the duskiness of antiquity." Ranald married Mary Macdonald, and had a son, Allan.

In a letter from him to the Tutors of Clanranald, in 1800, he says he is the oldest tacksman on the

estate, and the only one who had paid rent to old Clanranald, who died in 1766. He died shortly after, and was succeeded by his son, Allan, in the farm of Laig.

Allan, who was noted for his feats of strength, married Isabella Macdonald, and died August 9th, 1833, leaving a son, Angus, who had been joint tenant with him at Laig. Angus emigrated to America shortly after his father's death. When the war broke out between the Northern and Southern States, he received a commission in the 11th Wisconsin Regiment, and distinguished himself by his gallantry during the operations of the Federal Army in Alabama and Mississippi, and was severely wounded. He afterwards received an appointment in the Civil Service, and died, unmarried, at Milwaukee some 30 years ago.

3. Lachlan. He became, first, tacksman of Gerrihellie, and afterwards of Dremisdale, in South Uist. He was Bailie of South Uist in 1740. He had three sons—Ewen, who succeeded him at Dremisdale, and John and Roderick, both of whom were “out” in the '45. Lachlan and his brother, James, visited the Prince at Corrodale. They were afterwards arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the Prince's escape; but, for want of evidence against them, they were liberated, after being detained for a short time.
4. James, who was tacksman of Gerrihellie. He married Marion Macdonald, and had by her James, a Captain in the Long Island Militia, who succeeded his father at Gerrihellie, and a daughter, Magdalene.

Alexander Macdonald, Minister of Islandfinan, died at Dalelea May 25, 1724, and was buried at Islandfinan. He was succeeded at Dalelea by his eldest son,

II. ANGUS. Angus was “out” in the '45, and was a captain in the Clanranald Regiment. He was afterwards in hiding with his brother, Alexander, until the Indemnity Act was passed. Though small of stature, he was noted for his physical

strength. He married Margaret, daughter of Cameron of Achadhuan, in Lochaber, and had by her—

1. Allan, his successor.
2. Marcella, who married Ranald, brother of Kinlochmoidart, “who tossed his bonnet in the air on board the ‘Doutelle.’”
3. Mary, married to Charles MacEachen of Drimindarach.

Angus of Dalelea died shortly after 1760, and was succeeded by his son,

III. ALLAN. He married Mary Macdonald, Arisaig, and had by her—

1. Alexander, his successor.
2. Lieutenant Angus of Kennachregan.
3. Margaret, who married Donald Macdonald, Loehaus, with issue.

Allan of Dalelea, who died before 1780, was succeeded by his son,

IV. ALEXANDER. Alexander, who had been a banker at Callender, bought Loehaus from Clanranald in 1814. He married Mary, daughter of Ranald Macdonald of Borrodale, and had by her—

1. Flora, who married Major Macdonald of the 42nd Regiment, who lived at Arisaig.
2. Jessie, who married a Mr Campbell.
3. Joanna, who died unmarried.
4. Marjory, who married, but left no issue.

THE MACDONALDS OF RAMMERSCALES.

This family is descended from DONALD, son of Ranald Macdonald I. of Benbecula. In 1658 he received from Clanranald a tack of Boisdale. He married a daughter of MacNeill of Barra, and had by her

DONALD II. of Boisdale. He fought at Killiecrankie under his cousin, Donald Macdonald of

Benbecula. His claymore and cuach are still preserved in the family. He married Mary Maclean, daughter of Lachlan Maclean of Torloisk, and had by her—

1. Donald, who succeeded him.
2. Allan, who died unmarried.
3. Archibald, who was drowned on the Clyde when a boy.

Donald of Boisdale was succeeded by his son,

III. DONALD. He was an officer in the army of Prince Charles, and married Miss Payne, granddaughter of Carlyle of Bridekirk, Dumfriesshire, and had by her—

1. Allan, who was an officer in the 76th Regiment, or Macdonald Highlanders, and died unmarried.
2. Donald, who succeeded his father.
3. Archibald, an officer in the Army, who was taken prisoner and put to death in India by Tippoo Saib. He died unmarried.
4. Janet, who married W. Cuthbertson, Glasgow, with issue.

Donald was succeeded by his elder surviving son,

IV. DONALD. He married Mary, sister of William Bell of Rammerscales, and had by her—

1. William Bell, his successor.
2. Margaret.

Donald was succeeded by his son,

V. WILLIAM BELL MACDONALD, a man of wide culture, and a well-known antiquarian. He was educated at the University of Glasgow, where he graduated B.A. in 1827. He was one of the greatest linguists of his time. In 1851 he published *Lusus Philologici. Ex Museo Gul. B. Macdonald*; in 1854, "Ten Scottish Songs rendered into German;" in 1856, "Sketch of a Coptic Grammer adapted for Self-Tuition." For several years he represented the Burgh of Lochmaben in the





1. Ranald Macdonald of Belfinlay.
2. Major Allan Macdonald of Water-nish.
3. Captain Allan Macdonald of Water-nish.
4. Allan R. Macdonald, yr. of Water-nish.
5. Ranald Macdonald of Staffa, afterwards Sir Reginald Stuart Seton of Allanton, Bart.

General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. He succeeded his maternal uncle in 1837 in the estate of Rammerscales, and married in 1839 Helen, daughter of Thomas Johnstone of Underwood, and had by her—

1. William Bell, his successor.
2. Donald.
3. Thomas Johnstone.
4. Harriett.
5. Mary, who died in 1869.

William Bell Macdonald, who died in Glasgow, Dec. 5, 1862, was succeeded by his son,

VI. WILLIAM BELL MACDONALD, who was born in 1845. He was a captain in the 1st Regiment, or Royal Scots, and married in 1882 Violet Frances, daughter of James Buckley Rutherford, and had by her—

William Malcolm.

THE MACDONALDS OF BELFINLAY.

JAMES, the first of this family, was the son of Ranald Macdonald II. of Benbecula by his wife, Anne, daughter of John XII. of Clanranald.

In 1682, his brother, Donald III. of Benbecula, gave him a charter of the 12 penny lands of Belfinlay, Ardbeg, and Ardmore, the penny land of Rosinish and Knocknagour, the 2½ penny lands of Cuich-meane, all in Benbecula, with a penny land in Machermeanach, in Skirhough.

James married Mary, daughter of Alexander Macdonald of Kinlochmoidart, and had by her—

1. Angus, his successor.
2. Allan, afterwards of Belfinlay.
3. Ranald. He had two sons, Allan, and Donald, tutor to James VII. of Belfinlay.

4. Alexander.

5. Mary, who married Lachlan Maclean of Muck, with issue.

James Macdonald of Belfinlay died in 1709, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

II. ANGUS MACDONALD. In 1720 he exchanged with Donald Macdonald of Benbecula his lands in Uist, enumerated above, for the lands of Pendui, Laggan, Essan, Allasary, Torary, Ranachan, Moy, and Peinmeanach, all in Arisaig. Angus married Penelope, daughter of Macneill of Barra. She afterwards married Dr John Macdonald, brother of Ranald Macdonald of Kinlochmoidart. By her Angus had—

1. Donald, his successor.

2. Ranald, who succeeded his brother.

3. Penelope, who married Angus Macdonald of Milton.

Angus Macdonald of Belfinlay died in 1731, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

III. DONALD MACDONALD. He died unmarried, and was succeeded by his brother,

IV. RANALD MACDONALD. He joined the army of Prince Charles at the beginning of the campaign, and was a captain in the Clanranald Regiment. At Culloden he was shot through both legs, which rendered all chance of escape hopeless. Having been stripped of his clothing, he lay all night on the field of battle in extreme agony from the pain of his wounds and exposure to inclement weather. Next morning he was saved from being shot by Butcher Cumberland's soldiers through the clemency of Lieutenant James Hamilton of Cholmondely's Regiment. He was then taken to Inverness, where he lay in prison until the Act of Indemnity set him free. In prison he received the cruellest treatment, from the effects of which, added to his

wounds and exposure on the field of battle, he ultimately died. The gallant Belfinlay, described by Bishop Forbes as "a tall, strapping, beautiful young man," died on September 27, 1749. Having never married, he was succeeded by his uncle,

V. ALLAN MACDONALD. He married Isabel Cameron, without issue, and was succeeded by his nephew, the son of his brother,

VI. ALLAN MACDONALD. In 1763 he sold his lands in Arisaig to Ranald Macdonald, younger of Clanranald, for 30,810 merks. The Judicial Rental of these lands in the following year gives the gross rental at 1108 merks. On selling his estate, Belfinlay leased the lands of Keppoch and others from Clanranald. In 1761 he married Jean, eldest daughter of Lachlan Mackinnon of Corry, and had by her—

1. James, who succeeded him in the representation of the family.
2. Allan, who succeeded his brother.
3. Janet, who married Thomas Ord, Factor for Blairdrummond, with issue.

Allan died February 10, 1784, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

VII. JAMES MACDONALD. He died, unmarried, in America, and was succeeded by his brother,

VIII. ALLAN MACDONALD. He entered the army in 1799, and received his first commission in the 55th Regiment. He shortly afterwards proceeded with his regiment to the West Indies, where he served with distinction, and in January, 1808, he was promoted to the rank of captain. In the same year he took part in the expedition, under Major-General Carmichael, against St Domingo, and, on termination of hostilities, he was promoted to the

temporary command of the 2nd West India Regiment. He also served in the campaign in the Netherlands, in 1813 and 1814, and distinguished himself at the storming of Bergen-op-Zoom, where he was second in command of the 55th Regiment. In this assault he was wounded. In January, 1818, he received his promotion to the majority of his corps. In 1821 he left the service, being then senior major of his regiment, with the sale of his commission. In 1827 he purchased from Clanranald the Estate of Moidart, and in 1833 he purchased from Lord Glenelg the Estate of Waternish, in Skye. In 1834 he sold the Estate of Moidart. He took up his residence at Waternish on his acquiring that property, and interested himself in country affairs. He interested himself much in farming, and took great pains in establishing the well-known Waternish herd of Highland cattle. He was a J.P. and D.L. of the county of Inverness. Major Macdonald married, in 1819, Flora, daughter of Patrick Nicolson of Ardmore by his wife Catherine, daughter of Ronald MacAlister of Skirinish, and by her had—

1. Patrick, who succeeded him in the representation of the family.
2. Allan, who died young.
3. Allan. In 1848 he obtained a commission in the 99th Regiment as Ensign, and shortly afterwards joined his regiment in Tasmania, where he remained with it till 1855. In 1857 he got his company, and in the same year he retired from the army with the sale of his commission. On the death of his father, Captain Macdonald succeeded him in the Estate of Waternish. He has since made an addition to his patrimony by the purchase of the fine Island of Rona, in Uist. He is a keen sportsman, keeps a yacht, and the finest pack of terriers in the Highlands. He also takes much interest in both county and local affairs, and is



1. Colonel Donald Macdonald, Bois-dale.
2. Hou. William Macdonald of Vallay.
5. Admiral Robertson Macdonald of Kinlochmoidart.

3. D. J. K. Macdonald of Sanda.
4. Hector Macdonald-Buchanan (Boisdale).

a J.P. and D.L. of the County of Inverness. Captain Macdonald, who is a typical Highland gentleman, is, in all respects, true to the best traditions of his race, and is greatly respected in the Western Isles. He is still unmarried.

4. Donald, who died in 1854, unmarried.

Major Allan Macdonald died in May, 1855, when he was succeeded in the representation of the family of Belfinlay by his eldest son

IX. PATRICK MACDONALD. He married Grace, daughter of James Bell of Scarden, in Ireland, and had by her—

1. Allan Reginald, his successor.
2. A son, who died young.

Patrick died in 1874, when he was succeeded by his son,

X. ALLAN REGINALD MACDONALD, now living at Waternish, and heir of his uncle, Captain Macdonald. He married, in 1895, Edith, eldest daughter of Mr Thomas Bayne, and has by her—

1. Reginald.
2. Flora.
3. Donald Ronald.

THE MACDONALDS OF BOISDALE.

ALEXANDER MACDONALD, the first of this family, was the son by his second marriage of Donald Macdonald of Benbecula, afterwards XVI. of Clanranald. He was born in 1698, and his father, in 1721, gave him as his portion a liferent tack of the lands of Cuichmeane, Rosinish, and Knocknagour, in Benbecula. In 1741, he received from his brother, Clanranald, a tack of the lands of Boisdale, and others, for life, and to his successors for 499 years. He gave up this tack in 1756, and in 1758 received

a feu charter of the lands of Boisdale, Smerclet, Kilbride, Eriska, and Lingay. Alexander, known as "Alastair Mor nam Mart," was a shrewd business man who succeeded in accumulating a considerable fortune. He was noted for his physical strength, and had the reputation of being "as able a bowlman as any in Scotland."

When Prince Charles landed at Eriska on the 23rd of July, 1745, he sent a messenger to Boisdale in the hope of persuading him to engage the men of South Uist in his favour, the great body of whom were known to favour his cause. But Boisdale, notwithstanding the kindness shown by him to the Prince afterwards when a fugitive in Uist, does not appear, from the principles he then and afterwards professed, to have been favourable to a change of dynasty. His conduct during the rebellion may be inferred from the memorial sent up to London in his favour by the Presbytery of Uist, who, in their own words, "cannot be justly suspected of any design to impede justice, or screen His Majesty's enemies." After referring to his loyalty to the Constitution in Church and State, the memorialists declare that "during the continuance of the late troubles he gave all possible discouragement to the Pretender's adherents, and was neither allured by promises nor overawed by threatenings to rise in arms." The memorialists still further declare that "when some mad people in the country of South Uist gathered together some vagabonds to march with them to the Pretender's camp, he endeavoured to stop their career, and wrote his brother, who was then in Harris, that he should return and use his authority to disperse them, which was accordingly done." When the Prince's misfortunes, however, drove him back to

Uist, Boisdale acted a noble part in protecting the royal wanderer from his enemies, often visiting him in his hiding place at Corrodale, and supplying him with the necessaries of life. As might have been expected, he was arrested on suspicion of harbouring the Prince, and carried to London. This was about the middle of June. The Presbytery of Uist met on the 29th of September, and sent the memorial already referred to in his favour, which had the desired effect by his being liberated.

Boisdale married, first, Mary, daughter of Donald Macdonald of Castleton, widow of Sir Donald Macdonald of Sleat, and had by her—

1. Colin, his successor.
2. John, a shipmaster, and merchant in South Uist.
3. Janet, who died unmarried in Edinburgh in 1818.
4. Mary, who married William Macdonald of Vallay, with issue.
5. Anne, who married Dr Murdoch Macleod of Eyre, with issue.

Boisdale married, secondly, Margaret, daughter of Hector Maclean, XIII. of Coll, and had by her—

6. Donald, an officer in the Army, killed in America in 1757.
7. Hector, an officer in the Army, killed in America in 1759.

Boisdale married, thirdly, Anne, daughter of MacNeil of Barra, and had by her—

8. James of Askernish, a Major in the Army, who served in the Macdonald and other regiments. He married Christina, daughter of Donald Macleod of Bernera, and had by her—

- (A) Dr Alexander Macdonald, who was in practice in Inverness, where he died unmarried, June 9th 1837.
- (B) Donald.
- (C) Margaret Christian, who died at Inverness in 1836.
- (D) Jane.

Major James Macdonald died at Rothesay, 18th June, 1857, and was buried there. His wife died at Rothesay, and was buried there, July 9, 1835.

9. Margaret, who married Donald MacNeill of Kenachreggan, afterwards of Canna, with issue.

Alexander Macdonald of Boisdale had other 8 sons and 2 daughters, all of whom died young. He died at Kilbride, South Uist, in 1768, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

II. COLIN. He, like his father, was well known in the Highlands as a man of outstanding abilities and active business habits, which he put to good account by adding considerably to his patrimony. In the latter half of the 18th century he purchased the estate of Ulva and other lands in Mull.

He married, first, Margaret, daughter of Donald Campbell of Airds, and had by her—

1. Alexander, his successor.
2. Donald, a Major in the 92nd or Gordon Highlanders. He also served in the 22nd, 18th, and 100th Regiments. In 1795, letters of service were granted to him to raise a regiment in the Highlands, of which he was appointed Colonel, but he died that year, and before the regiment was completed. He married a daughter of Innes of Sandside, Caithness, without issue.
3. Hector, a W.S., and one of the Principal Clerks of Session. He was well known in Edinburgh society and in the Highlands and Islands as agent for several proprietors. He was on intimate terms with Sir Walter Scott, who was a frequent guest at his seat of Ross Priory. He was for many years the representative of the Presbytery of Uist in the General Assembly. On his marriage to the daughter and heiress of Buchanan of Drumikill and Ross Priory, Dumbartonshire, he assumed her name in addition to his own. By her he had Colin, Robert, Hector, John, and James, all of whom died after attaining the age of manhood. He had four daughters—Jane, Margaret, Jemima, and Flora. Jemima married, in

1830, Sir Alexander Leith, Bart., and had Sir George Hector Leith, Bart. of the Ross Priory ; James Alexander, Lieutenant in the 92nd Regiment, who died in 1857 ; John Macdonald, C.B., Lieut.-Colonel 1st Batt. Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, who died in 1888. Hector Macdonald-Buchanan died in 1835.

4. Margaret, who, in 1783, married Captain Angus Macdonald IV. of Milton, with issue.
5. Harriet, who, in 1786, married Major Alexander Macdonald of Vallay, with issue.

Boisdale married, secondly, Isabella, daughter of Lieut. Robert Campbell, of the 99th Regiment, afterwards of Glenfalloch, and sister of John, 6th Earl of Breadalbane. By her he had

6. Ranald. He passed Advocate in 1798, and afterwards became Sheriff of Stirlingshire. He succeeded his father in Ulva, and other lands, in Mull, in 1800. In 1812 the rental of his estate from kelp and other sources amounted to £3600. He was a model landlord, and highly popular among Highlanders. He was a member of several Highland societies. He took great interest in the poetry and lore of the Highlands, and collected Ossianic poems and tales in 1801-3, which are preserved in the Advocate's Library. He represented the Presbytery of Mull for many years in the General Assembly, and was Colonel of the Long Island Regiment of Militia, which assembled at Benbecula. His intimacy with Sir Walter Scott, who visited him at Ulva in 1810, is well known. Referring to that visit, Scott says :—"The proprietor of the isle, Macdonald of Staffa, a fine, high-spirited young chieftain, was our pilot and guide through the Hebrides. He is much loved by his people, whose prosperity he studies much. . . . In the Isle of Ulva, where he has his house, we were treated with something like feudal splendour. His people received us under arms, and with a discharge of musketry and artillery. His piper was a constant attendant on our parties, and wakened us in the morning with his music." Scott pays a warm tribute to Staffa's character as a landlord in his article on Sir John Carr's Caledonian Sketches, and in

the spirited verses written at his house in Ulva during his visit to the "king of all kind fellows." Ranald married, in 1812, Isabella, only child and heiress of Henry Stewart of Allanton, afterwards created a baronet. He had by her—

- (A) Henry James, who succeeded him.
- (B) Archibald, who married Katherine, daughter of Robert Stein, and had Allan Henry, and Douglas Archibald.
- (C) Colin Archibald, who was drowned.
- (D) Isabella, who married, in 1852, Rev. J. Lockhart Ross, rector of St Dunstan-in-the-East, London, and died in 1864.
- (E) Lillias Urquhart, who died in 1866.

In 1835, Ranald's wife succeeded in right of her mother to the Estate of Touch Seton, Stirlingshire, and added the name of Seton to her own. On the death of Sir Henry Steuart of Allanton in 1836, Ranald succeeded him as 2nd Baronet, and assumed the name of Steuart Seton in addition to his own. Sir Ranald died 15th April, 1838, in the 61st year of his age, and was succeeded by his son, Sir Henry James, as 3rd Baronet. Sir Henry married, in 1852, Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Montgomery, son of Sir James Montgomery, Bart. of Stanhope, without surviving issue. He died in 1884, and was succeeded by his nephew, the son of his brother, Archibald, Alan Henry, as 4th Baronet. Sir Alan, who is hereditary Armour-Bearer and Squire of the Royal Body in Scotland, married, in 1883, Susan Edith, daughter of Sir James Clerk, Baronet, without issue.

- 7. Robert of Inch Kenneth and Gribune, who was a Colonel in the Royal Artillery, and a C.B. He married in 1801 Mary, daughter of Thomas Douglas of Grantham, and had
 - (A) Robert Douglas, a Captain in the 42nd Regiment, who married Mary Anne Carleton, Malta, and had (a) Robert, a Captain in the 97th Regiment, who died leaving one son, who died in 1872; (b) Charles Edward, Colonel in the Royal Marines, who married Rebecca, widow of George Enbank, and had (a¹) Charles Clanranald, Captain, A.S.C.,

(*a*²) Kenneth Alexander, Captain, A.S.C., (*a*³) Flora Mary. (*c*) Isabella Mary. (*d*) Mary Anne, who married Captain Capel Miers, 79th Regiment.

- (b) Charles Kerr, a Major in the 42nd Regiment, who married Lady Asworth, without issue, and died at Alexandria in 1868.
- (c) James Archibald, a Captain in the Royal Navy, who married Louisa Greig, a niece of Lady Rollo, and had (*a*) Charles Douglas, an officer in the Royal Marines, who died at Guernsey in 1872; (*b*) Louisa; (*c*) Mary. James died in 1875.
- (d) Ranald George Meyritt, a W.S., who married, first, Alicia, daughter of Rev. B. Bridges, without issue, and secondly, Mary Anne, widow of W. Baines, Q.C., without issue.
- (e) Isabella Louisa, who married James N. MacNeille, with issue.

8. Colin, an Admiral in the Royal Navy, and a C.B. He married, but left no issue.

9. James, M.D., who died, unmarried, in 1806.

10. William, who died young.

11. Isabella, who died unmarried.

12. Jean, who married John Macdonald, XIX. of Clanranald, without issue.

13. Mary, who died young.

14. Flora, who died young.

Colin Macdonald of Boisdale died July 31, 1800, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

III. ALEXANDER. He served in the American War, was a Captain in the 71st Regiment, and retired from the army with the rank of Colonel. He married, in 1783, Marion, only daughter of Hugh Maclean of Coll, and had by her—

- 1. Hugh, his successor.
- 2. Colin, who was a medical officer of health in India, where he died unmarried.
- 3. Donald, a Major in the Army, killed in battle.
- 4. Janet, who died unmarried.
- 5. Isabella, who married Colonel Cadell.
- 6. Margaret, who married Major Lawrence, with issue.

Colonel Alexander Macdonald of Boisdale died in 1818, and was succeeded by his son,

IV. HUGH. The Estate of Boisdale, in the hands of trustees for some years, was sold in 1839 to Colonel Gordon of Cluny. Hugh had previously left the country. He lived for some time in Liverpool, where he married, but we know nothing further of him, or of his family, if he had any.

THE MACDONALDS OF KINLOCHMOIDART.

The Macdonalds of Kinlochmoidart are descended from JOHN, son of Allan IX. of Clanranald, known as *Iain Mac Alien*. He received from Clanranald a feu charter of Kinlochmoidart, and of Askernish, with other lands in Uist. The Uist lands were afterwards exchanged for Glenforslan, and other lands, in Moidart. John married a daughter of Macleod of Lewis, and had by her—

1. Alexander, his successor.
2. John, who, in 1664, married Katherine, daughter of Allan Macdonald of Knockeiltaig, in Eigg.
3. Roderick, whose issue is extinct.

John died about 1644, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

II. ALEXANDER. Alexander, who fought against the Cromwellians in Ireland, and was wounded there, married Marion, daughter of Allan Mor Macdonald of Morar, and had by her—

1. Ranald, his successor.
2. James, who married Margaret, daughter of MacNeill of Barra.
3. Angus, who married Anne, daughter of Charles Maclean of Drimmin.
4. Una.

Alexander Macdonald of Kinlochmoidart died in 1689, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

III. RANALD. Ranald fought at Killiecrankie, and afterwards at Sheriffmuir as Major in the Clanranald Regiment. He married Margaret, only daughter of John Cameron of Lochiel, and had by her

1. Donald, who succeeded him.
2. John, a doctor of medicine, who fought with his father at Sheriffmuir, and was afterwards implicated in the affairs of the '45. While in hiding in Eigg, after the Battle of Culloden, Captain Ferguson of the "Furnace" went in search of him, but Dr Macdonald gave himself up. He was then taken on board the "Furnace," stripped of his clothes, and "barrisdled" (the instrument of torture so called was invented by Barrisdale) in a dark dungeon. He afterwards lived at Kinlochmoidart. He married the widow of Æneas Macdonald of Belfinlay.
3. Ranald. In 1730, Clanranald gave him a tack of the lands of Daliburgh, in South Uist. He was one of the first to join Prince Charles. It was he who, on board the Prince's ship at Lochmanuagh, when he saw his brother Kinlochmoidart and Young Clanranald hesitate, turned to the Prince and said—"Though no other man in the Highlands should draw a sword, I am ready to die for you." Ranald received a commission as Captain in the Clanranald Regiment, and accompanied the Prince's Army to England, taking part in all the engagements. He was fortunate in not being excepted from the General Pardon. In 1749, Clanranald gave him a tack of the lands of Irine, where he spent the rest of his days. He was known in the West Highlands as "Captain Ranald Macdonald of Irine." He married Marcella, daughter of Angus Macdonald of Dalelea, and had, it is said, 21 children, one of whom, Ewen, was a priest. The rest of the family who grew up are believed to have emigrated to America.
4. Æneas. He went to France at an early age, was educated there, and afterwards became a banker in Paris. He was one of the "Seven Men of Moidart" who accompanied Prince Charles to Scotland in 1746.

Holding the commission (dated June 1, 1745) of the French King appointing him Commissary in England and Scotland of the French troops then intended to be embarked for Scotland, he followed the Prince's fortunes till the Battle of Culloden. He then procured Donald Macleod to act as guide to the Prince, but was obliged to surrender himself to General Campbell on May 13, 1746. He was committed to Dumbarton Castle, whence he was conducted to Edinburgh Castle in the latter end of August, and the week after to the Duke of Newcastle's Office at Whitehall, when he was immediately committed to the custody of a messenger. He was committed to Newgate on May 27, 1747, and was expressly excepted from the Act of Indemnity. He was found guilty of high treason on July 3rd, having the day before attempted to escape from Newgate. On July 10th he was again arraigned, and, finally, on December 10th, 1747, the jury found him guilty, but recommended him to mercy. On the 18th of December he was sentenced to death. The case was, however, considered a hard one, as Aeneas was virtually a French subject, and he therefore received the King's pardon under the Great Seal on condition of his retiring from His Majesty's dominions, and continuing abroad during his life. It was only, however, on December 11th, 1749, that he regained his liberty, a creditor having brought an action against him for debt whilst under sentence, which resulted in his being detained a prisoner for two years. He subsequently returned to France, and was killed during the French Revolution. He was never married.

5. Allan. He also fought for Prince Charles, being a Captain in the Clanranald Regiment. He it was, with Young Clanranald, who was sent by the Prince, shortly after his landing, to Sir Alexander Macdonald and Macleod to solicit their aid, but in vain. After the defeat at Culloden he went to France, where he married, and had
- (A) Clementina Jacobina Sobieski (born 1768, died 1842), who married Francis Schnell, with issue.
 - (B) Allan Og, who married, and had a son who was killed with his father during the Revolution, and a daughter, who married the Marquis Daringour.

6. James, who held a commission in the Prince's Army. He was captured after Culloden, but appears to have escaped and gone to America. He was expressly excepted from the General Pardon in 1747.
7. Alastair, who emigrated to America.
8. Archibald, who died unmarried.
9. Margaret, who married James Macdonald of Aird, with issue.
10. Anne, who married Angus Maclean of Kinlochaline, without issue.
11. Mary, who married Alexander Macdonald of Morar.
12. Flora, who died unmarried.

Ranald Macdonald of Kinlochmoidart died in 1725, and was succeeded in the estate by his eldest son,

IV. DONALD. He was at the Battle of Sheriffmuir with his father, Ranald, and having joined Prince Charles when he landed at Borrodale on the 25th July, 1745, he was despatched the same day to summon Cameron of Lochiel, the Duke of Perth, and John Murray of Broughton. The Prince proceeded to Kinlochmoidart House on the 11th August, and remained there till the 18th, when he set out for Glenfinan. Kinlochmoidart brought 100 men to the Prince's standard, was made *aide-de-camp* to the Prince, and a Colonel in the army. He was employed more than anyone else in visiting the various chiefs whose adherence the Prince was anxious to secure. On his way to England, returning, it is said, from making a last appeal to Sir Alexander Macdonald and Macleod, and accompanied by only one servant, he was beset at a place called Broken-Cross Muir, near the village of Lesmahagow by a student of divinity named Linning, assisted by a carpenter, named Meikle, with some country people armed with old guns and pitchforks. His servant proposed to fire on the rabble, but Kinlochmoidart generously resolved to

surrender at once rather than occasion a useless effusion of blood, and he was accordingly taken prisoner and conducted by his captor to Edinburgh, where he was committed to the Castle on November 12, 1745. In the summer of 1746, he was removed to Carlisle Castle to await his trial. On the 24th of September he was found guilty of high treason and condemned to death, and on the 18th of October he was executed at Carlisle, and his head stuck over the Scottish gate there, where it remained for many years. Such was the end of the gallant Kinlochmoidart, a man, in the words of Bishop Forbes, "fit for either the Cabinet or the field." His estate was forfeited, and Kinlochmoidart House was burnt to the ground by Butcher Cumberland's soldiers.

Donald married Isabel, daughter of Robert Stewart of Appin by his wife, Catherine, daughter of Sir Duncan Campbell of Lochnell, and by her had—

1. Alexander, who succeeded him.
2. Charles, who was educated at the Scots College in Paris. He afterwards entered the French Army, and served in the American War. He rose to the rank of General, and was made a Count. He was guillotined in the early part of the French Revolution, and died unmarried.
3. Allan, who died unmarried.
4. Angus, a priest, who died in Jamaica.
5. Donald, who died in Jamaica, without issue.

Donald was succeeded in the representation of the family by his son,

V. ALEXANDER. He was educated at the Scots College in Paris, and, entering the army, he got his first commission in the 42nd Regiment. He obtained his company by raising men in the High-

lands, and ultimately became Lieutenant-Colonel of the 2nd Battalion of the 71st Regiment. He served with that regiment in the American War, and was invalided home in 1780. He married, in 1765, Susannah, daughter of Donald Campbell of Airds, who died in 1817, and had by her—

1. John, who succeeded him.
2. Donald, who succeeded his brother.
3. Margarita, who succeeded her brother.

Alexander died in Edinburgh, October 3, 1781, from injuries received during the American War, and was succeeded by his son,

VI. JOHN, who was born in October, 1769, and educated at the Jesuits' College at St Omer. He entered the army, and was senior major of the 21st Highlanders (Royal Scots Fusiliers), when he was severely wounded during the storming of the Fort of La Fleur d' Epée in Guadaloupe, April 12, 1794. He was carried on board H.M.S. Winchelsea, and died there shortly afterwards. John, who was never married, was succeeded in the estate, which had been restored to him in 1786, by his brother,

VII. DONALD, who was born in 1771, and educated at the Jesuits' College at St Omer. He entered the army, and eventually became Lieut.-Colonel of the 2nd Batt. of the Royals. He served with distinction in Egypt and the West Indies, and was appointed Governor of Tobago. He died in 1804, while holding that post, from the effects of wounds received in the taking of the Island of St Lucie. He died unmarried, and was succeeded by his sister,

VIII. MARGARITA, who was born at Airds in 1773. She married, at Edinburgh, October 2, 1799, Lieut.-Colonel David Robertson, youngest son of the celebrated historian and Very Reverend William

Robertson, Principal of the University of Edinburgh, and Historiographer Royal for Scotland, who became the representative of the family of Robertson of Muirton and Gladney, a cadet of Strowan. Colonel Robertson assumed the name of Macdonald in addition to his own when his wife succeeded to Kinlochmoidart. Margarita Robertson-Macdonald had issue—

1. William Frederick, who succeeded her.
2. Alexander, an officer in the 12th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, born December 13th, 1804, died unmarried, April 5th, 1824.
3. James, born July 22nd, 1806, a Captain in the 9th Madras Native Infantry, and Assistant-Commissary-General. He was present at the capture of Rangoon, in May, 1824, and served in the Ava Campaign from May, 1824, to June, 1826. He was also at all the operations of the Headquarters Column, Coorg Field Force, in 1834, as Commissariat Officer of the Column. He married September 28th, 1820, Anne Emilia, 4th daughter of Captain Charles Stewart of Blackhall, and died, without issue, at the Cape, February 15th, 1851.
4. David, born May 6th, 1810, died January 6th, 1811.
5. John, born October 23rd, 1811, an officer in the 30th, and subsequently in the 9th Regiment of Madras Native Infantry. He was killed during an attack on a stockade at Saunwarfit, or Busk, Coorg, April 3rd, 1834. He was never married.
6. David, who afterwards succeeded his nephew as representative of the family.
7. Susannah Margarita, born July 10th, 1800, died unmarried, December 9th, 1889.
8. Mary, born June 18th, 1801, died unmarried, August 8th, 1884.
9. Isabella Marie Stewart, born August 23rd, 1803, married Robert Steele, and emigrated to South Australia. She had four sons and one daughter, and died at Melbourne, June 18th, 1896.
10. Margarita, born June 24th, 1808, married Henry Wight of Largnean, and died, without issue, December 7th, 1891,

11. Eleanor, born June 24th, 1813, died unmarried, January 29th, 1892.
12. Elizabeth Brydone, born February 1st, 1818, married C. Bering, and died at Dresden, without issue, in 1870.
13. Janet, born September 15th, 1819, married, January 2nd, 1840, the Rev. John Gibson MacVicar, D.D., LL.D., minister of Moffat, with issue—4 sons and 5 daughters.

Margarita Robertson-Macdonald of Kinlochmoidart died June 1, 1844, and her husband, Colonel Robertson-Macdonald, died September 7, 1845. She was succeeded by her eldest son,

IX. WILLIAM FREDERICK ROBERTSON-MACDONALD. Born in May, 1802, he was married April 19, 1828, to Sarah Adams, daughter of James Beck of Priors Hardwick, and had by her—

1. William, born June 10th, 1829, and died the same day.
2. William James, born June 10th, 1829, a Captain in the Army. He joined the Black Watch as Ensign, June 16th, 1848, exchanged as Lieutenant to the 30th Regiment, and retired with the rank of Captain, December 4th, 1857. He married Matilda Helen, daughter of Henry Crawley, and died, without issue, June 26th, 1869.
3. William Francis, born October 14th, 1832, died 1837.
4. William David Alexander, who succeeded his father.
5. William Coker, born March 6th, 1837, died 1841.
6. William Anstruther, born August 29th, 1839, died unmarried, June 17th, 1859.

William Robertson-Macdonald, shortly before his death, contracted to sell the Estate of Kinlochmoidart. He died February 22, 1883, and was succeeded as representative of the family by his only surviving son,

X. WILLIAM DAVID ALEXANDER ROBERTSON-MACDONALD, who was born August 4, 1834, and married August 3, 1870, Ida Julia, daughter of Thomas Littleedale, without issue. He died April

10, 1883, when he was succeeded as representative of the family by his uncle,

XI. DAVID ROBERTSON-MACDONALD, born August 6, 1817, a retired Admiral in His Majesty's Fleet. He joined the Royal Navy as a volunteer of the 1st class, and was subsequently employed on the coast of Portugal and the north coast of Spain during the civil wars in those countries, and afterwards in the West Indies and Mediterranean. He was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in August, 1841, and in that rank served in H.M.S. Hazard during the operations up the River Yang-tse-Kiang in the Chinese War of 1842. He was then sent to the station which included New Zealand and the Islands in the South Pacific.

While in New Zealand, in March, 1845, a serious rising of the natives took place, and he, being in acting command consequent on the death of Commander Charles Bell, in August, 1844, was sent by the Governor, Captain Fitzroy, R.N., to protect the inhabitants of Kororarika, in the Bay of Islands. Having landed, on March 11, 1845, with a party of seamen and marines, he was severely wounded while resisting the attack of an overwhelming body of well-armed natives. For his services on this occasion he was promoted Commander, and a sword, with an address, was presented to him by the inhabitants of Auckland and Kororarika, and similar addresses were presented to him, his officers, and men from the inhabitants of Wellington, Port Nicholson, and Nelson.

In the House of Commons, the Prime Minister, Sir Robert Peel, on July 23, 1845, thus alluded to his services:—
 “There is another individual who has been alluded to, and to whom I wish to do justice: I mean that gallant officer, Mr Robertson, to whom the gallant Commadore (Sir Charles

Napier) has referred. The scene on which that gallant officer performed his services is a very distant one, and the services themselves may not have cast around them that emiunee and distinction which sometimes attend services not more important ; but I think it is for the public interest that we should show in the House of Commons that the distance of the scene and the comparative unimportance of the conflict do not make us oblivious of rare merit. Sir, I must say that his conduct stands forward in honourable contrast with the conduct of others concerned on that occasion, and I rejoice to find a British officer not thinking whether his ship was to be surprised by a parcel of savages, but, leaving that ship, and setting on shore that gallant example which so many officers of the Navy have before set, and rallying round him till he was wounded the flagging spirits of the civilians. And here I wish to make it known to the House of Commons that that conduct shall not pass unrewarded. In justice to him, and as an encouragement to others, that conduct shall receive its reward by the earliest opportunity being taken to give him that promotion to which he is so eminently entitled."

In 1849 he was appointed to the command of H.M.S. *Cygnets*, on the West Coast of Africa, and for a year he was actively engaged in putting down the slave trade.

In 1851 he was appointed Inspecting Commander in H.M. Coast Guard, and served in that capacity till he was promoted to the rank of Captain in 1858. From 1862 to 1879 he was an Assistant Inspector of Lifeboats to the Royal National Lifeboat Institution. For his services in saving life he was awarded the silver medal of that institution in 1870. He also holds the China and New Zealand medals.

He married, February 10, 1848, Caroline, youngest daughter of James Beck of Prior's Hardwick, and had by her—

1. David Macdonald, born May 30, 1857, educated at St John's College, Oxford (M.A., 1882), and called to the Bar by the Honourable Society of the Inner Temple,

Nov. 17, 1881. He married August 6, 1889, Ellen Sophia, daughter of the Venerable John William Sheringham, Archdeacon and Canon of Gloucester, and has

- (A) Allan David James, born July 25, 1895.
 - (B) Margaret Gertrude, born July 5, 1890.
 - (C) Caroline Janet, born June 1, 1893.
 - (D) Flora, born July 21, 1894.
2. Flora Macdonald.
 3. Emma Macdonald, a Sister of Mercy.
 4. Caroline Macdonald, died May 14, 1856.
 5. Frances Ellen Macdonald.
 6. Margaretta Macdonald, a Sister of Mercy.
 7. Sarah Coker Macdonald.

THE MACDONALDS OF GLENGARRY.

This family is descended from DONALD, the second son of Reginald, the founder of the Clan-ranald family. The head of the family was of old styled *Mac 'ic Alastair*.

Donald married, first, Laleve, daughter of Mac-Iver, the head of a sept of that name, and had by her—

1. John, his successor.

He married, secondly, a daughter of Fraser of Lovat, and had by her—

2. Alexander, known as "Alastair na Coille."
3. Angus Og.

Donald died in Lochaber in 1420, was buried at Rollaig Orain, and succeeded by his son,

II. JOHN. He appears to have left no issue, and was succeeded by his brother,

III. ALEXANDER. He married Mary, the only daughter of Hector Maclean of Duart, and had by her—

1. John.
2. Angus Mor, from whom the Macdonalds of Shian.



ALASTAIR DEARG MACDONALD OF GLENGARRY

3. John Odhar, from whom a sept of Macdonalds called Clann Iain Uidhir.

Alexander died on the Island of Abbas in 1460, and was buried at Rollaig Orain. He was succeeded by his son,

IV. JOHN. He married a daughter of Donald Cameron of Lochiel, and had by her—

1. Alexander, his successor.
2. Donald.
3. Angus.

He died at Invergarry in 1501, and was buried at Kilionain. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

V. ALEXANDER. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir Alexander Macdonald of Lochalsh, and had by her—

1. Angus, his successor.
2. Allan, of Lundie.
3. Godfrey, who was killed by the Mackenzies, at Lochcarron, in 1582. He left a son, Archibald.
4. Ranald, also killed with his brother.
5. Roderick.

Alexander of Glengarry, who died in 1560, was succeeded by his eldest son,

VI. ANGUS. He married, first, Janet, daughter of Hector Maclean of Duart, and had by her—

1. Donald, his successor.
2. John, who had a son, Donald Gorm.

He married, secondly, Margaret, daughter of Macleod of Dunvegan, and had by her—

3. Angus.
4. Margaret.

He married, thirdly, Mary, daughter of Kenneth Mackenzie of Kintail, and had by her—

5. Elizabeth, who married John Roy Mackenzie of Gairloch.

Angus died in 1574, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

VII. DONALD, who was born in 1543. He married, first, Helen, daughter of John Grant IV. of Freuchy, and had by her—

1. Angus, who, in 1584, received a Precept of legitimation from the Crown. Doubt has been thrown on the legality of the union between Donald and Helen Grant. The Precept of legitimation in favour of Angus, presumably the son of Helen Grant, raised the question in recent years of the legality of the union between the parties. The contract entered into, in 1571, by Angus Macdonald of Glengarry and John Grant of Freuchy was, to all intents and purposes, a marriage contract, and there is no evidence in the Grant Charter Chest, where one would expect to find it, if such a thing happened, to warrant the assumption that Donald MacAngus repudiated Helen Grant. On the contrary, the relations between the respective families continued most friendly. The inference to be drawn from the Precept of legitimation is conclusive as regards the legitimacy of Angus from the feudal standpoint. He could not succeed to lands held of the Crown as the issue of a handfast marriage, and there appears to have been no other form of marriage between the parties, but this was held to be sufficient, according to the Gaelic Code, without any additional ceremony at the altar. The probability is that Helen Grant died soon after the birth of her child.

Angus married Margaret, daughter of Lachlan XVI. of Mackintosh, without issue. In the marriage contract, which is dated April 24th, 1590, Angus is designated as eldest son and heir of his father, and the marriage was to take place on his attaining his 15th year. He was killed by the Mackenzies, on the West Coast of Ross-shire, in 1603.

Donald MacAngus married, secondly, Margaret, daughter of Allan Macdonald IX. of Clanranald, and had by her—

2. Alastair Dearg. He succeeded his brother, Angus, as heir to his father. He married Jean, daughter of Allan Cameron of Lochiel, and had by her—

- (A) Angus, who succeeded to Glengarry.
 (B) Donald, who, in 1666, received from his brother a tack of the lands of Keppoch.
3. Donald Gorm of Scotus.
 4. John Mor, from whom the Macdonalds of Ardnabie.
 5. John Og, from whom the Macdonalds of Leek.
 6. Alastair Mor, from whom Aberchalder and Culachie.
 7. Isabella, who married Sir Roderick Mor Macleod of Dunvegan, with issue, five sons, known as *Cuignear Mhac Usal Iseabail*. She had been one of the maids of honour to Anne of Denmark, Queen of James VI., and was known in Skye as *Iseabail Mhor Nighean Mhic 'ic Alastair*.
 8. Margaret, who married Torquil Macleod of Lewis, with issue.
 9. Katherine, who married Duncan Grant of Aonach, son of John Grant of Glenmoriston.
 10. Janet, who married Malcolm, son of Lachlan XVI. of Mackintosh, with issue.

Donald married, thirdly, Katherine, daughter of Lachlan XVI. of Mackintosh. Donald MacAngus died February 2nd, 1645. His son, Alastair Dearg, having predeceased him, he was succeeded by his grandson,

VIII. ANGUS, who was created a peer, in 1660, by Charles II., by the title of Lord Macdonell and Aros. He married, in 1646, Margaret, daughter of Sir Donald Macdonald of Sleat, with a tocher of 10,000 merks. He had no issue, and the title became extinct. He died at Edinburgh, December 6th, 1680, and was buried at Holyrood. He was succeeded by his cousin, the son of his uncle, Donald Gorm of Scotus,

IX. RANALD. He married Flora, daughter of John Macleod of Drynoch, and had by her—

1. Angus, who succeeded to Scotus.
2. Alastair Dubh, who succeeded to Glengarry.
3. John, of Sandaig, from whom Lochgarry.
4. Donald, killed at Killiecrankie.

5. Archibald of Barisdale.

6. Mary, who married John Macdonald of Ardnabie.

Ranald died in 1705, and was succeeded by his second son,

X. ALASTAIR DUBH, who was created a Lord and Peer of Parliament by James III. and VIII., Dec. 9, 1716, as Lord Macdonell. He married, first, Anne, daughter of Hugh Lord Lovat, and had by her—

1. Anne, who, in 1704, married Roderick Mackenzie, yr. of Applecross.

He married, secondly, Mary, daughter of Kenneth, Earl of Seaforth, and had by her, who died in January, 1726, and was buried at Holyrood—

2. John, his successor.

3. Dr Ranald, of Kyles, on Lochnevis, who was "out" in the '45, and was then described as "an eminent physician."

4. Alexander.

5. William, who was "out" in the '45, and was killed.

6. Isabella, who, in 1713, married Roderick Chisholm of Chisholm.

Alastair Dubh died at Invergarry, Oct. 28, 1721, and was succeeded by his son,

XI. JOHN. He married, first, Margaret, daughter of Colin Mackenzie of Hilton, and had by her—

1. Alastair Ruadh, his successor.

2. Angus, who was "out" in the '45 in command of the Glengarry Regiment, described by Lord George Murray as "a modest, brave, and advisable lad." He was accidentally shot two days after the Battle of Falkirk, and died January 22, 1746. He married Mary, daughter of Colonel Duncan Robertson, afterwards of Struan, and had by her—

(A) Duncan, who succeeded to Glengarry.

(B) Angusia, who married Alexander Mackay of Achmonie.

John married, secondly, in 1728, Helen, daughter of John Gordon of Glenbucket, and had by her—

3. James of Glenmeddle, a Captain in the Army. He had a son, Archibald, who succeeded him at Glenmeddle, and a daughter, Amelia, who married Major Simon Macdonald of Morar, with issue.
4. Charles, a Captain in the 78th Highlanders, killed at Quebec in 1759, without issue.
5. Anne, who married Ranald Macdonald of Scotus.
6. Isabella, appointed his sole executrix by her brother, Alastair Ruadh.

John died at Edinburgh, Sept. 1, 1754, and was buried at Holyrood. He was succeeded by his son,

XII. ALASTAIR RUADH. He died unmarried, Dec. 23, 1761, and was succeeded by his nephew, the son of his brother, Angus,

XIII. DUNCAN. He married, Dec. 5, 1772, Marjory, daughter of Sir Ludovick Grant of Dalvey, and had by her—

1. Alexander, his successor.
2. Lewis, a Captain in the Army, who died unmarried.
3. James. He was educated at Cambridge, and entered the Army as Ensign in an independent company in 1793. He joined the 78th Regiment in 1794 as Lieutenant, and exchanged into the 101st as Captain-lieutenant the same year. In the following year he became Captain in the 17th Light Dragoons, in which he remained for nine years. In 1804, he was appointed Major in the 2nd Battalion of the 78th, and served in it under Sir John Moore in Naples and Sicily, including the descent on Calabria in 1806, and the Battle of Maida (gold medal), and in the expedition to Egypt in 1807, where he distinguished himself by surprising a Turkish battery near Alexandria. He became Lieut.-Colonel in 1809. In 1811, he exchanged as Lieut.-Colonel into the Coldstream Guards. He served with that regiment in the Peninsula from 1812 to 1814, including the Battles of Salamanca, Vittoria, Nivelle, and Nive

(medal), and commanded the 2nd Battalion in Holland in the summer of 1814.

The night before the Battle of Waterloo he was sent with some companies of his regiment and the Scots Guards to occupy the Château of Hougoumont, the garden and orchard of which were defended by other companies under Lord Saltoun. Hougoumont, which was regarded as a point of vital importance, was stubbornly defended against overwhelming attacks of the French in the early part of the battle. Dense masses of assailants rushed against the gates, and shouted as they flew open. Not a foot would the defenders yield, and at last the bayonets of the Guards carried all before them. The French were finally driven out, and Macdonald, assisted by a few of his men, by sheer dint of personal strength and extraordinary bravery, closed the gates upon them. He was warmly complimented by the Duke of Wellington, and has ever since been known as the "Hero of Hougoumont" and "The Bravest Man in Britain."

Macdonald was Colonel of the Coldstream Guards from 1825 to 1830, when he was promoted to the rank of Major-General. From 1831 to 1838 he commanded the Armagh District. He commanded the Brigade of Guards sent out to Canada during the troubles of 1838, and succeeded to the command of the troops there, which he held till promoted Lieutenant-General in 1841. He became a full General in 1854. He was made K.C.H. in 1837, K.C.B. in 1838, and G.C.B. in 1855. He had the decorations of Maria Theresa of Austria and St Vladimir in Russia, and was Colonel in succession of the 79th and 71st Regiments. Sir James died, unmarried, in London, May 15th, 1857.

4. Angus, who died young.
5. Somerled, a Midshipman in the Navy, who died in the West Indies, unmarried.
6. Elizabeth, who married, in 1795, William Chisholm of Chisholm, with issue, Alexander and Duncan, both of whom became Chiefs of Chisholm. She married, secondly, Sir Alexander Ramsay of Balmain.
7. Sibella, who died young.



ALEXANDER MACDONELL OF GLENGARRY.

8. Margaret Isabel, who married Major James Downing, with issue, Mrs Macdonald Stuart of Dalness.

Duncan Macdonald of Glengarry died at Elgin, July 11th, 1788, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XIV. ALEXANDER, who was educated at Oxford, and married, in 1802, Rebecca, daughter of Sir William Forbes of Pitsligo, who died in 1840. By her he had—

1. Aeneas, who died young.
2. Aeneas, who succeeded him.
3. Alastair, who died young.
4. Duncan Alastair, who died young.
5. Elizabeth, who married Roderick C. Macdonald of Castle-
tirrim, P.E. Island, with issue.
6. Marsally, who, in 1833, married Andrew, son of Andrew
Bonar of Kimmerghame, Berwick, with issue.
7. Jemima, who, in 1833, married Charles, second son of Sir
William Forbes of Pitsligo, with issue.
8. Louisa Christian, who lived at Rothesay, a lady of many
accomplishments, who laboured for many years in the
cause of education and religion. She died at Rothesay
in 1900.
9. Caroline Hester, who died, unmarried, at Rothesay.

Glengarry died January 14th, 1828, and was succeeded by his only surviving son,

XV. AENEAS. He married, in 1833, Josephine, eldest daughter of William Bennet, and had by her—

1. Alexander, his successor.
2. Aeneas Robert, who was drowned in the Medway in 1855,
in his 20th year, unmarried.
3. Charles, who succeeded his brother.
4. Marsali, who, in 1869, married Hector F. Maclean, W.S.,
without issue.
5. Eliza, who died, unmarried, in 1857.
6. Helen Rebecca, who, in 1866, married Captain John
Cunninghame of Balgownie, and had—

John Alastair Erskine, now of Balgownie, who succeeded to the Glengarry family heirlooms.

Glengarry died in 1851, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XVI. ALEXANDER, who was born October 5th, 1834, and died; unmarried, at Dunedin, New Zealand, June 2nd, 1862, when he was succeeded by his brother,

XVI. CHARLES, who was born in 1838, and married, in 1865, Agnes Campbell, daughter of Alexander Cassels, without issue. He died on his way home from New Zealand, on 28th June, 1868, when the male line of Alastair Dubh of Glengarry became extinct, and he was succeeded in the representation of the family by Aeneas Ranald Macdonald of Scotus as nearest heir male.

THE MACDONALDS OF SHIAN.

The Macdonalds of Shian are the oldest cadet family of Glengarry. ANGUS MOR, the first of the family, was a son of Alexander III. of Glengarry, and his name appears on record in 1496, but he was then dead. The lands occupied by him were the 10 merk lands of Slisgarry, including the lands of Shian and Glenlee. Angus Mor had three sons—

1. Angus, his successor.
2. Alexander.
3. John.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

II. ANGUS. He is on record, in 1548, as Angus MacAngus Mor of Shian when he died. He was succeeded by his son, known as

III. ANGUS DUBH MOR. He had three sons—

1. Donald, his successor.
2. John.
3. Angus.

He was succeeded by his son,

IV. DONALD, known as Donald MacAngus Mor. He had three sons—

1. Angus, his successor.
2. John.
3. Ranald, who married Mary, daughter of Ranald Macdonald of Lundie.

Donald, who died in 1597, was succeeded by his son,

V. ANGUS. He had two sons—

1. Angus, his successor.
2. John, who had two sons, Angus and Donald, who had John.

He was succeeded by his son,

VI. ANGUS. He died in 1684, and was succeeded by his nephew, the son of his brother, John,

VII. ANGUS. He has a sasine of the lands of Shian in 1684. He left one daughter, Mary, who married her cousin, John, who succeeded his uncle,

VIII. JOHN. He is in possession of Shian in 1704, and signs the Address of the Highland Chiefs to George I. in 1714. In 1719 he and his wife, Mary, dispose of their lands to Alexander Macdonald of Glengarry, and receives a wadset of the same lands in return. He commanded, with Donald Gorm, 150 Glengarry men at Glenshiel, 10th June, 1719. John died in 1731, and was succeeded by his son,

IX. RANALD. He and his mother received, in 1731, a wadset of Shian from Glengarry. Ranald was out in the '45, and a Captain in the Glengarry Regiment. He sold whatever right he had to the lands of Shian to James Macpherson of Killyhuntly; but, in 1756, a decree of reduction was obtained by his son, Donald. In 1771 Duncan Macdonald of Glengarry sold Shian to General Simon Fraser. Ranald married Anne Macdonald, and had by her—

1. Donald.
2. Angus, who died without issue.

He was succeeded by his son,

X. DONALD, who was a Captain in the 42nd Regiment. He was succeeded by his son,

XI. JAMES, a Captain, E.I.C.S. He married a daughter of Alexander Macdonald of Milnfield, Inverness, and was the last of his race.

THE MACDONALDS OF LUNDIE.

The family of Lundie is descended from Alexander V. of Glengarry. ALLAN, the first of the family, received, in 1571, a charter of the lands of Lundie, in the district of Ardochy, from his brother, Angus of Glengarry.

Allan married Mary, daughter of Donald Cameron of Lochiel, and had by her—

1. Ranald, his successor.
2. John.
3. Angus.
4. Donald Beag of Drynachan, who had a son, Allan II. of Drynachan, who was succeeded by Alexander III. of Drynachan, who was succeeded by Angus IV. of Drynachan, who married Hendriet Chisholm, and had a son, John V. of Drynachan, in 1735.

Allan died in 1575, and was succeeded by his son,

II. RANALD. In 1575 Ranald received a Precept of Clare Constat from Glengarry of the lands of Lundie and others. In the time of this Ranald the family played an important part in the history of Glengarry in their struggles with the Mackenzies, already referred to in another part of this work. He added considerably to the family patrimony. Ranald married Isabel Macdonald, and had by her—

1. Allan, his successor.
2. Donald.

3. Mary, who married, first, Ranald, son of Donald Mac-Angus Mor of Shian, and afterwards, in 1612, Donald Macdonald, *alias* MacAlastair Mhoir, in Aberchalder.

Ranald died in 1624, and was succeeded by his son,

III. ALLAN, the hero of the Raid of Kilchrist, in 1603, and afterwards of many other exploits. After the Raid of Kilchrist he was declared rebel, and his goods were confiscated; but, through the friendship of the Laird of Freuchie, he overcame these difficulties, and attained to great prosperity. In 1624 he was "seised" in his father's lands, and, in 1631, he added considerably to the family inheritance by the acquisition of Achteraw in Abertarff, Ardnabie in Glengarry, and Frichorie in Glenquoich. In the Valuation Roll of 1644 he is returned as holding lands in Kilmorack, Glenelg, Knoydart, and Kilmarie, the total rental of which amounted to £1535. Allan married Catherine, daughter of Angus Macdonald of Shian, and had by her—

1. Ranald, his successor.
2. Donald.
3. Alexander.
4. Mary, who married Ranald, son of Donald Macdonald of Shian.

He married, secondly, Marjory, daughter of William Mackintosh of Borlum. Allan died shortly after 1644, and was succeeded by his son,

IV. RANALD. He married Mary Cameron, and had by her—

1. Donald, his successor.
2. Alexander.
3. Angus.

Ranald died in 1661, and was succeeded by his son,

V. DONALD. He married twice. By his first wife he had—

1. Donald, his successor.

By his second wife, Margaret Macdonald, he had—

2. Allan.
3. Ranald.
4. Angus of Kenlochurn, who married Katherine, daughter of Lieut. Macdonald, in Achlicknaich.
5. Mary.
6. Margaret.
7. Janet.
8. Isabel.

Donald signed the Address of the Highland Chiefs to George I. in 1714, and died in 1727. He was succeeded by his son—

VI. DONALD. He was “out” in the '45, and was a Captain in the Glengarry Regiment. He had two sons—

1. Donald.
2. Allan.

Donald died in 1761, and was succeeded by his son,

VII. DONALD. He was also “out” in the '45. The family became greatly reduced in circumstances in his time, and having been deprived by Glengarry of what remained to him of his patrimony, he is described as “late of Lundie” in 1784. He was latterly in great poverty, and had to be assisted by his friends to emigrate to Canada, where he died, at Chambly, in 1805. His brother, Allan, was living there in 1814, and was then 90 years of age.

THE MACDONALDS OF SCOTUS.

The lands of Scotus consisted originally of $12\frac{1}{2}$ penny lands, being part of the 60 penny lands of Knoydart. Donald M'Angus of Glengarry bestowed these lands of Scotus by feu charter upon his son, DONALD GORM. Donald, who was “out” in the Montrose Campaign with his nephew, Angus of

Glengarry, married Mary, daughter of Sir Donald Macdonald of Sleat, and had by her—

II. RANALD. He succeeded, in 1680, his cousin, Angus, Lord Macdonald, in the Estate and Chiefship of Glengarry.

He married Flora, daughter of John Macleod of Drynoch, and had by her—

1. Angus, who succeeded him at Scotus.
2. Alexander, who succeeded him as Chief of Glengarry.
3. John of Sandaig, from whom Lochgarry.
4. John, who was killed at Killiecrankie.
5. Archibald of Barisdale.

Ranald, on his succeeding to Glengarry, was succeeded in his Estate of Scotus by his eldest son,

III. ANGUS. He is represented as being a retired, quiet man, unfit to lead the Clan, and there is a tradition in the family that Lord Macdonald made choice of Alastair Dubh to succeed him with the consent of all parties. Alexander undoubtedly led the Clan in the lifetime of his father, though Angus, and not Alexander, was the eldest son.

Angus married Katherine, daughter of Sir Norman Macleod of Bernera, and had by her—

1. Donald.
2. John of Crowlin. Being intended for the Church, which he afterwards abandoned, he was educated at the Scots College, Rome. He was "out" with the Prince, and held the rank of Captain. He married in 1723 Janet, daughter of Donald Macleod of Arnisdale, and had by her a numerous family of sons and daughters, among whom, John, known as "Spanish John." At the early age of 12 he was sent, in 1740, to the Scots College, Rome, to be educated for the priesthood. After being three years at this college, he gave up the idea of becoming a priest, and resolved to become a soldier instead. A Spanish army was at that time in Italy, and he decided to join the Irish Brigade, under

General Macdonald (of the Macdonalds of Antrim), who was second in command of the army. He afterwards saw a good deal of service, and suffered many hardships, being dangerously wounded in one of the battles. Hearing of the success of Prince Charles in Scotland, he and others of the Irish Brigade left Dunkirk in April, 1746, to join his standard. They landed at Lochbroom, and were informed of the defeat of the Prince at Culloden. Spanish John had been entrusted by the Duke of York with letters and a sum of £3000 for Prince Charles. In the attempt to carry out the Duke's instructions he had many adventures, and was finally made prisoner by Captain Ferguson, who took him for Archibald of Barisdale, who was wanted. He was detained at Fort-William for nine months, and was released for want of evidence against him. He afterwards settled down at Knoydart, and had a tack of Inverguseran from Glengarry. He emigrated to Canada in 1775. He married in 1747, and had

- (A) Miles, who succeeded his father.
 - (B) John, who lived in the North-West, and had, among others, Godfrey, whose daughter, Hortense, married Andrew Cullen of Templetown.
 - (C) William Johnson, who married Lucy Waters, of Boston, and had (1) William John, French Consul in Toronto. He died without issue in 1893. (2) Lucy Katherine, who in 1827 married Henry Jones. (3) Mary, who married, first, William Macqueen, and after him Charles Palgrave, of Montreal.
 - (D) Penelope, who married John Beikie, without issue.
 - (E) Mary, who died unmarried.
- Spanish John died at Cornwall, Upper Canada, April 15, 1810, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Miles III. of Crowlin. He was at one time Governor of the Hudson Bay Company. He married Isabella, daughter of John Macdonald of Morar, and after her Catherine, daughter of Captain Allan Macdonald of Culachie, and had
- (A) Alexander, who was Colonel of the 104th Regiment ; drowned in 1814.
 - (B) Donald Aeneas, who succeeded his father,

(c) Amelia, who married William Jones, Collector of Customs at Brookville, and after him Captain James Macdonald of Matilda.

(d) Katherine.

Miles Macdonald, who married as his third wife Anne Macdonald, without issue, was succeeded by his son, Donald Aeneas, as IV. of Crowlin, of Crowlin House, Brookville, Canada. He was for some time M.P. and Sheriff of the Eastern Division. He married in 1819 Mary, daughter of Captain Archibald Macdonald, brother of Leek. He died in 1879, and had by her

(A) John Alexander V. of Crowlin.

(B) Alexander Coll, who died unmarried in 1884.

(c) Amelia.

(d) Mary Louisa, who married Captain William R. Worsley.

(e) Julia, who married, first, Dr Allan Fraser, and after him James Duncan Macdonald of Brookville, Canada.

(f) Ada, who married Alexander Macdonald.

(g) Ann Amelia, who died unmarried.

(h) Katherine Frobisher.

3. Allan of Ardnaslishnish. He was "out" in the '45, and was a Captain in the Prince's Army. He had a daughter, Flora, who married, as his second wife, Ranald Macdonald of Gerinish, and a son, Captain John, who fought in the American War, and left a son, Angus, whose daughter, Annie Cecilia, married, in 1861, James Sutherland Chisholm of Chisholm, and had a son, Roderick, who succeeded his father, and two daughters.

4. Ranald.

Angus of Scotus married secondly, and had—

5. Alexander, a priest, known as Maighstir Alastair Mor.

Angus III. of Scotus, who died in 1746, was succeeded in his estate before his death by his eldest son,

IV. DONALD, known as Domhnall nan Gleann. Donald, who was a remarkably handsome and brave man, engaged in the rising of the '45 from the out-

set, and followed the standard of Prince Charles throughout the campaign. He fell, it is said, mortally wounded at Culloden. The men who were carrying him from the field reported that when closely pressed by the enemy he begged them as he was dying to leave him and save themselves. They did so, and on looking back saw their pursuers despatching him. Notwithstanding this testimony, evidence has been found in the Windsor Collection of Jacobite papers which seems to prove that marauders from a ship landed at night, and bore away a number of the wounded to sell for the plantations, and among them Donald of Scotus, who, after various adventures, was captured by Turkish pirates, and held in bondage ever afterwards.

Donald married, first, Helen Meldrum of Meldrum, and had by her—

1. Margaret, who married Alexander Macdonald of Glenaladale.

He married, secondly, Elizabeth Cumming, and had by her—

2. Ranald, his successor.
3. Angus, who died young.
4. Flora, who married Ranald Macdonald of Gerinish.

He married, thirdly, Mary Cameron of Glennevis, without issue. Donald was succeeded by his son,

V. RANALD. Contrary to the "general ideas of the Clan," Ranald joined Lord Loudon's Regiment as a volunteer, and was on the Hanoverian side throughout the whole campaign of the '45. In 1747, he obtained a commission in Lord Drumlanrig's Regiment in the service of the States General, from which he retired on half-pay when the regiment was reduced. When the French War broke out in 1757, he again served the States

General in Halkett's Regiment, and remained with it till peace was established, when he retired with the rank of Captain. In 1796, though an old man, he petitioned to be allowed again to serve in the army, and his petition being granted, he joined the Glengarry Regiment, and served with it in Ireland and elsewhere.

Ranald married, first, Helen Grant of Glenmoriston, and had by her—

1. Aeneas, his successor.

He married, secondly, Anne, daughter of John Macdonald of Glengarry, and had by her—

2. Charles, who was educated in France, and became a Major in the 72nd Regiment. He had a daughter, who died in 1806.
3. Donald, who was also educated in France, and entered the H.E.I.C.S. Madras Presidency as Ensign in 1791. He retired in 1815 with the rank of Lieut.-Colonel. He married in 1818, Anne, eldest daughter of Archibald Macdonald of Rhu and Lochshiel, and had by her—

- (A) Eneas Ronald, born Oct. 26, 1821, and educated at Stonyhurst College, Lancashire, and Edinburgh University. He became an advocate at the Scottish Bar, and practised for some years. He purchased the Estate of South Morar in 1855.

He married Catherine, only surviving child of James Sidgreaves of Inglewhite Hall, Lancashire, and had (1) Ronald, who died unmarried; (2) James Sidgreaves; (3) Alastair Young Criman; (4) Catherine, who married Major H. F. Lyons Montgomery.

Eneas, who was a J.P. and D.L. of Invernessshire, died at Camusdarroch, January 13, 1898.

- (B) Donald, who entered the H.E.I.C.S., and became a Captain in the 2nd Grenadier Regiment. He married Francis Eyre of Eyrecourt, Ireland, and had an only child, a daughter, who died young. Donald died in India holding a civil appointment as Conservator of Forests.

(c) Anna Maria, who married Captain Gibson Stott of the 92nd Regiment, and had (1) Joseph Gibson Stott, banker in New Zealand; (2) Anna; (3) Alicia; (4) Elizabeth; (5) Frances. Mrs Gibson Stott died May 3, 1903.

(d) Catherine.

4. John, who died unmarried.
5. James, who died unmarried.
6. Catherine, who died when engaged to be married to a French gentleman.
7. Marjory, who married James Galbraith.
8. Elizabeth.
9. Helen.
10. Flora.
11. Clementina.
12. Margaret.
13. Anne.

Ranald V. of Scotus died in June, 1811, his wife having died in 1793. Having disposed of his estate in 1788 in favour of his eldest son, he was succeeded by him in that year.

VI. AENEAS. In 1777 he obtained a commission in the 76th or Macdonald Regiment, with which he served in America, and was reckoned an officer of great courage and ability. He married Anna, daughter of William Fraser of Culbokie, and had by her—

1. Aeneas Ranald, his successor.
2. William, who was educated at Marischal College, Aberdeen, and became a Surgeon in the 19th Regiment.
3. Helen, who married Colonel Kyle of Bingham, Aberdeenshire, and had a son, James.

Aeneas died at Dunballoch, near Beauly, Dec. 9, 1792, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

VII. AENEAS RANALD. He was educated at Marischal College, Aberdeen, and entering the Civil Service he became First Member of the Board of Revenue, Madras. The estate of Scotus being

heavily burdened, was sold by Aeneas's trustees in 1803, the purchase price being over £16,000. The purchaser was Grant of Glenmoriston, who a few years later sold the estate to Glengarry. On retiring from active service in India, Scotus lived at Cheltenham.

He married Juliana Charlotte, daughter of Archdeacon Wade of Bombay, and had by her—

1. Aeneas Ranald, who married first Emma, daughter of General Briggs, H.E.I.C.S., and had by her—
 - (A) Aeneas Ranald, who succeeded his grandfather.
 - (B) John Bird, an officer in the 12th Regiment.
 - (C) Jeanie, who married P. H. Chalmers, Advocate, Aberdeen.
 - (D) Charlotte Lindsay.
He married, secondly, Mary, daughter of Dr Johnson, and had
 - (E) Angus.
2. William Fraser, V.C., Judge of the High Court of Calcutta. He married Annie Louisa, daughter of Captain Duff of the H.E.I.C.S., and had (a) William, (b) (c) Julia Charlotte, (d) Annie Lindsay, (e) Helen, (f) Edith.
3. Thomas, who left no issue.
4. Kyle.
5. Anna, who married Hugh Hamilton Lindsay, grandson of the Earl of Balcarres.
6. Julia, who married John Bird, of the Madras Civil Service.

Aeneas died October 24, 1868, having on the 28th of the previous June succeeded Charles Macdonald of Glengarry in the representation of that family. His son, Aeneas Ranald, having predeceased him, he was succeeded in the representation of Scotus by his grandson,

VIII. AENEAS RANALD. He was educated at Eton, and entering upon a commercial career he was latterly connected with a well-known firm of oil producers in London and Moscow.

He married in 1874 Catherine Frances, daughter of Henry Herries Creed, and had by her—

1. Aeneas Ranald, his successor.
2. Alastair Somerled.
3. Marion Lindsay.

Aeneas died at Elm Park Road, Chelsea, January 2, 1901, in the 53rd year of his age, and was succeeded by his son,

IX. AENEAS RANALD, who was born in 1875, was educated at St Paul's School, London, and was for a short time connected with the banking firm of Herries Farquhar & Co. He was for some time a tea planter in Ceylon, and is now in the service of the firm of Schebauße & Co. in Baku.

THE MACDONALDS OF LOCHGARRY.

This family is descended from Ranald IX. of Glengarry and II. of Scotus. JOHN, the first of the family, was the third son of Ranald. He was known as of Sandaig, which he held with other lands of his father and brother. In 1696, there is a sasine to him of the lands of Sandaig, and others.

He married, in 1689, Janet, daughter of Hugh Macdonald of Glenmore (son of Sir James Macdonald of Sleat) and Anna, daughter of Alexander Robertson of Struan, by whom he had a daughter, Mary. He married, secondly, Helen, daughter of Donald Cameron of Glendissary, second son of Allan Cameron of Lochiel, and had by her—

1. Donald, his successor.
2. Angus of Greenfield.

John died in 1725, and was succeeded by his son,

II. DONALD. He held several wadsets under Glengarry, and being a good business man, he was



1. Colonel A. A. Macdonell of Lochgarry.
2. Captain A. A. Macdonell of Lochgarry.

3. Professor A. A. Macdonell of Lochgarry.
4. Archibald Macdonald of Barisdale.

5. William Macdonald of Sanda.

appointed Chamberlain on the Glengarry Estates in 1733. In 1736, he purchased the lands of Innerhadden, in Rannoch, from James, Duke of Atholl. In 1738, he purchased from him the Estate of Lochgarry, comprising the lands of Dalnaspidal, Dalnacardoch, Dalanfhraoich, Tom'ic'ille Donach, Dalantaruaine, Dalnamein, Drumachine, Drumchastail, and Pitcastle. He now assumed the designation of Lochgarry.

Through the influence of the Duke of Atholl, he obtained a commission as Lieutenant in June, 1745, in the Highland Regiment raised under the command of Lord Loudon, but on the standard of the House of Stuart being raised at Glenfinan, he hastened to join Prince Charles, who appointed him second in command of the Glengarry Regiment. He played a distinguished part throughout the campaign, and was wounded at Clifton. After the death of Colonel Angus of Glengarry, he assumed full command of the regiment, and left an interesting account of the movements of the Highland Army, preserved in the Glengarry Charter Chest. After the Battle of Culloden, he remained in hiding for some time, and finally escaped with the Prince to France, whither his wife and family followed him. He entered the French Army, and attained the rank of Colonel. He was exempted by name from the Act of Indemnity of 1747, and his estate was forfeited. He was one of the most devoted and trusted of the adherents of the Stuarts, and with Lord Elibank, his brother, and Cameron of Fassifern, was at the head of the last desperate and futile effort made for their restoration.

Donald of Lochgarry married Isabel, daughter of John Gordon of Glenbucket (*familiae illustrissimae ducum de Gordon*), and had by her —

1. John, to whom the estate of Lochgarry was restored.
2. Alexander, who succeeded his brother.
3. A son —
4. Sophia.
5. Anne.

Donald died at Paris, and was succeeded by his son,

III. JOHN. He obtained a commission in 1747 in Ogilvy's Regiment of Grenadier Guards, and was promoted Captain in 1756. He afterwards entered the British Army. When the 76th Regiment, or Macdonald Highlanders, was raised in 1777, he was appointed its Lieut.-Colonel Commandant, but before he had taken up the command, he was taken prisoner on his passage from America, where he had been serving as Major with Fraser's Highlanders.

He died in London unmarried in October, 1790, when he was succeeded by his brother,

IV. ALEXANDER. He served in Ogilvy's Regiment, and entering the service of Portugal in 1764, he became Captain in 1780, Colonel in 1794, and General in 1796, from which time he held office in the Royal Palace. He was naturalised as a Portuguese subject in 1808. He married, first, Elizabeth Archbold, who belonged to an Irish family, and had by her—

1. Archibald John, who entered the Army in 1790 as an Ensign, and was Lieut.-Colonel in the 113th Regiment in 1798. He married Sarah, daughter of James Reynolds, Birmingham, and had by her—

(A) Jean.

(B) Mary.

- (C) Sarah, who married H. Rawlins, and had, among others, Rev. J. A. Rawlins, St Andrew's Vicarage, Willesden, London. He died in 1798, before his father, without male issue.

General Alexander Macdonald married, secondly, Dona Maria José Jorge da Costa, daughter of the

Count of Soure, and had by her one son. Dying in 1812, his widow came to Scotland with her son, who succeeded to Lochgarry.

V. ANTHONY MARIA. In 1802, a royal (Portuguese) pension was conferred on his mother, which was continued to himself after her death. He was nominated a page of honour in the Royal Palace, owing to the noble rank of his ancestors. On his taking possession of Lochgarry, he entered as an Ensign in the 35th Regiment, and was present at the battle of Waterloo, for which he received a medal. He afterwards exchanged into the 10th Royal Hussars, in which he became a Captain. In 1828, he sold what remained of the estate of Lochgarry, a portion having in 1788 been sold to the Duke of Atholl for £4870, by Colonel John Macdonald.

He married, in 1820, Cassandra Eliza Macdonald, daughter of Major Ross Darby, and had by her—

1. Alexander Anthony, his successor.
2. Mary Anne, who died unmarried.
3. A daughter, who died unmarried.

He died at Kew in April, 1831, at the age of 33, and was succeeded by his son,

VI. ALEXANDER ANTHONY, who was born at Perth, January 11, 1822. He entered the Indian Army in 1840, and was an Ensign in the 40th Bengal Native Infantry in 1841. In 1842, he received the Candahar medal. He was promoted Captain in 1852, Major in 1859, Lieut.-Colonel in 1862, and Colonel in 1867.

He married, in 1852, Margaret Jane, eldest daughter of Lachlan Maclean of Rum, and Isabella, daughter of Captain Mackenzie of Hartfield, and had by her, who died in 1893—

1. Arthur Anthony.
2. Henry Edward, who was born in London in 1864, and educated at the Military Academy, Dresden, and the Oxford Military College. He is now living at Nelson, British Columbia. He married, in 1886, Ethel, daughter of Colonel Taylor, Winnipeg, Manitoba.
3. Sophia Adelaide Hastings.
4. Flora Lindsay, who married, in 1882, David George Ritchie, Fellow of Jesus College, Oxford, now Professor of Logic in the University of St Andrews. She died at Oxford in 1888, leaving one daughter, Flora Aitken.

Colonel Macdonald died at Mussourie, India, June 4, 1870, and was succeeded in the representation of the family by his eldest son,

VII. ARTHUR ANTHONY, who was born in India in 1854. He was educated at the Public School at Gottingen, Germany, from 1870 to 1875. He then became a student in the University of Gottingen, where he remained for a year and a half. He matriculated at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, in 1876, gaining a classical exhibition at that College, and three scholarships in the University, for German, Sanskrit, and Chinese. He graduated with classical honours in 1880, and was appointed Taylorian Teacher of German in the University. He was appointed Deputy Professor of Sanskrit in 1888, and in 1899 Boden Professor of Sanskrit in succession to Sir M. Monier Williams. In 1883 he became Ph. D. in the University of Leipsic. He has edited various Sanskrit texts, has written a Sanskrit grammar and dictionary, has published a work on Vedic Mythology, and is about to issue a history of Sanskrit literature. He has also contributed many papers to Oriental philological journals. He married, in 1890, Mary Louise, youngest daughter

of William Lowson of Balthayoch, Perthshire, and has by her—

1. Alastair Somerled, who was born in 1893.
2. Flora Lindsay, who was born in 1891.
3. Mona Isobel, who was born in 1895.

THE MACDONALDS OF GREENFIELD.

This family is descended from Angus, brother of Donald II. of Lochgarry, and grandson of Ranald IX. of Glengarry. ANGUS of Greenfield, who was "out" in the '45, was a Major in the Glengarry Regiment, and was wounded at Culloden.

He married, first, Margaret, daughter of Alexander Grant of Sheuglie, and had a son, Alexander.

He married, secondly, Mary, daughter of Roderick Mackenzie of Fairburn, without issue.

Angus of Greenfield was succeeded by his son,
II. ALEXANDER, who went to Canada in 1792, and commanded the 2nd Battalion of Glengarry Militia in the war of 1812-14.

He married Janet, daughter of Alexander Macdonald of Aberchalder, Captain 1st Battalion King's Royal Regiment of New York, and had by her—

1. Hugh, who died unmarried at the Scots College, Valladolid, Spain.
2. Angus, who was murdered in the conflicts between Lord Selkirk's Company and the North West Company, of which latter he was a partner. He died unmarried.
3. Duncan, who succeeded his father.
4. John, who was born in 1785, and became M.P. for Glengarry, and Attorney-General for Upper Canada. He served as Colonel of Militia and Military Secretary and A.D.C. to Major General Sir Isaac Brock in the war of 1812, and was present at the capture of Detroit, of which he negotiated the capitulation (gold medal), and at the Battle of Queenstown, where he

was killed and buried with his general under the monument on Queenstown Heights. The Prince Regent, in expressing his regret at the loss which the country must experience by the death of the Attorney-General, declared that "his zealous co-operation with Sir Isaac Brock would reflect lasting honour on his memory." He died unmarried.

5. Donald Greenfield. He commanded a company at the capture of Ogdensburg in 1813, and was D.A.Q.M.G. in that war. He was M.P. for Glengarry in several Parliaments, Sheriff of Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry, Colonel of Militia, and Deputy Adjutant-General from 1853 to 1862.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of Ranald Macdonald, Lieutenant, King's Royal Regiment, New York, and had by her—

- (A) Alexander, barrister-at-law, of Morisburgh, who married a daughter of J. Doran, and died in 1890, leaving four sons and a daughter.
 - (B) Aeneas, M.D., of Almonte and Cornwall, and afterwards of Ottawa, who died unmarried in 1891.
 - (C) Reginald, Captain in the Royal Canadian Rifles, who died unmarried in 1851.
 - (D) John, barrister-at-law, of Cornwall, who married Isabella, daughter of Colonel Alexander Maclean, of Cornwall, and died in 1868, leaving two sons and three daughters.
 - (E) Robinson, barrister-at-law, deputy-clerk of the Crown at Cornwall, who died unmarried in 1862.
 - (F) Janet, who died unmarried.
 - (G) Catherine Anne.
6. Alexander Greenfield, M.P. for Glengarry, and afterwards for Prescott and Russell, Sheriff of the Ottawa District, and formerly a partner in the North-West Company under Lord Selkirk. He died without issue in 1841.
7. Mary, who married John Cumming, M.P. for Kingston, without issue.
8. Anne, who married Miles Macdonald, Lieutenant, King's R.R., of New York; Captain, R.C.V. Regiment, and Governor of Assiniboia. He died before 1812, leaving

a daughter, who married Alexander Macdonald of Ardnabie.

9. Marjory, who married Colonel Alexander McMillan, of De Lancier's Brigade, in the Revolutionary War, and afterwards Captain, R.C.V. Regiment.

10. Margaret.

Alexander Macdonald II. of Greenfield died in 1819, and was succeeded by his eldest surviving son,

III. DUNCAN. He commanded a company at the taking of Ogdensburg by Colonel George Macdonald in 1813, and was afterwards, in succession to his father, Lieut.-Colonel Commanding 2nd Battalion Glengarry Militia, from which he retired in 1887, receiving the thanks of the Governor-General "for his long and valuable services dating from the last war."

He married Harriet, daughter of Colonel Archibald Macdonald, Leek, and had by her an only son, Archibald John. Duncan was succeeded by his son,

IV. ARCHIBALD JOHN, who was born in 1822. He succeeded his father and grandfather as Lieut.-Colonel Commanding the 2nd Battalion Glengarry Militia in 1857, and continued in command till 1864. He was a barrister-at-law, Recorder at Kingston, and a Bencher of the Law Society. He was for many years a partner in his profession with Sir John A. Macdonald, Premier of Canada.

He married Mary, daughter of Robert Long Innes, Lieutenant H.M. 37th Regiment, and had by her—

1. John Alexander, his successor.
2. Georgina Hamilton.
3. Mary Elizabeth.

He died 27th March, 1864, and was succeeded by his son,

V. JOHN ALEXANDER, who was born 26th June, 1851. He became barrister-at-law in 1875, and was made Queen's Counsel in 1890. He is a Captain in the 59th Battalion Stormont and Glengarry Militia.

He married Isabel, daughter of the Hon. John Willoughby Crawford, Lieutenant Governor of Ontario.

THE MACDONALDS OF BARISDALE.

The Macdonalds of Barisdale are descended from Ranald IX. of Glengarry, whose youngest son, ARCHIBALD, was the first of the family to occupy Barisdale. Archibald was born in 1670, and educated at the Scots College, Rome. He was reckoned an excellent scholar, able "to argue in Greek with learned divines." He was "out" with Dundee at Killiecrankie, and fought afterwards under the banner of Glengarry at Sheriffmuir. At the time of the '45 he was too old to take the field, but his sympathies were entirely with the Prince, to whom he paid court at Glenfinnan, in August, 1745. On the 12th of May, 1746, his house at Barisdale was burnt by Butcher Cumberland's orders, and he himself was carried prisoner on board a ship of war, but as there was no evidence against him he was released. It was reported by one of the Hanoverian officers that "700 stand arms, 30 cask powder, and 2000 lbs. shot were taken" at Barisdale.

There is a sasine in favour of Archibald of the lands of Rhidoroeh, in Knoydart, in 1696. Shortly thereafter he received a charter of Barisdale, and others, from his father, Glengarry. In 1740 he acquired the lands of Mallaig.

He married Katherine, daughter of Lieut.-Colonel Allan Macdonald of Kytrie, and widow of Hugh Macdonald of Glenmore, by whom he had—

1. Coll.
2. Mary, who married John Macdonald of Duchamis, with issue.
3. Margaret.

He had also a natural son, Ranald, known as *Raonull Mor a Chruinn*, described as a powerfully built man of fierce aspect, who in his youth led a wild, adventurous life. It has been repeatedly said that he was "out" in the '45, but he himself in his judicial declaration at Edinburgh Castle admits that he was not concerned in the rebellion. In 1747 he went with Captain Forbes to the East Indies, and served with him in the Expedition under Admiral Boscawen. He afterwards went to France, and served in Drummond's Regiment.

He lived for some time at Barisdale, and latterly had a lease of Scammadale and Crowlin. He had a large family of sons and daughters. Two of his sons served in the Glengarry Fencibles. His son, Captain James, was latterly joint-tenant with his father at Scammadale. In his obituary notice, Ranald is described as Ensign on the retired list of Captain Rose's Independent Company of Veterans. He died November 29, 1813, in the 91st year of his age.

Archibald Macdonald died at Barisdale in March, 1752, and was buried at Kilchoan, in Knoydart. Though his son, Coil, predeceased him, he had succeeded him in some of his lands and as head of the family several years before his death.

II. COLL. He was born in 1698, and educated in Rome. Being in high favour with his cousin, John of Glengarry, he acquired from him wadsets of a considerable part of Knoydart, facing Lochnevis. In 1725, he obtained a wadset of Lee, Munial, and others, in the Lochourn district, a wadset of Easter and Wester Kytrie in 1727, and in 1731 a wadset of Easter and Wester Culachie. He paid 19,000

marks for these wadsets, a large sum at that time. In 1732, he obtained a wadset of Glenguseran, and others, which Glengarry redeemed in 1734. He had besides a wadset over Clashmore, and others, in Assynt, Sutherlandshire. About this time he was made Captain of the Watch and Guardian of the Marches on the west side of Inverness-shire, a position to which he was appointed by the neighbouring proprietors who had combined to protect themselves from the cattle-raiding which was so common at the time. Barisdale, who was a man of commanding personality and talent, was able to render effective service for several years, and did more than any other to put an end to the demoralising custom of cattle-lifting.

Barisdale joined the Prince at the outset of the rising of the '45, at the head of the Knoydart men, "who made a very handsome appearance." He was present at the battle of Prestonpans, and at the capture of Edinburgh. In the pursuit after Prestonpans he took three troops prisoners, for which he was made a Knight Banneret. From Edinburgh he was sent on a special mission to the Highlands to stir up, among others, Lord Lovat, who could not make up his mind to declare openly for the Prince. From Beaufort he went to Glen-Urquhart, to prevent the Grants joining the Hanoverians. He afterwards proceeded westwards to recruit in Assynt and Lochbroom. Barisdale, thus actively engaged in the North, did not take part in the Expedition to England. On the Prince's return he joined him the day before the battle of Falkirk with "300 clever fellows from the North," with whom he took an active part in the battle. When the Prince's army retired to the

North, Barisdale's services were again called into requisition, and he was sent to Ross and Sutherland to oppose the Hanoverian forces in these counties. The Battle of Culloden was, as is well known, hurriedly resolved upon, and Barisdale had only got as far as Dingwall at the time of the action. On arriving at Inverness on his way to join the Prince, the news of the defeat reached him. He at once proceeded westwards, and found his way to Knoydart. On the 8th of May he attended the meeting held at Muirlagan by a few leading Jacobites to consider whether they were to continue in arms. The meeting was adjourned for a week, and then Barisdale appeared, accompanied by 120 men, well armed. It was finally decided that the contest must be held as concluded, and Barisdale made off to escape arrest. From May 26th to June 10th nothing is known of his whereabouts. On the latter day he and his son were both captured by Ensign Small, and brought prisoners to Fort-Augustus. On condition of his giving information leading to the apprehension of the Prince, Barisdale received a protection for ten days, which was not renewed. His movements afterwards are not known till, at the instigation of Sir Alexander Macdonald, he went on board the French ship which was to carry the Prince to France, and was made prisoner. He was imprisoned first at St Malo, and afterwards at Saumeur for two years and four months. On his being liberated in February, 1749, he returned to Scotland, but he was again arrested in March of the same year by his former captor, Lieutenant Small, and carried prisoner to Edinburgh Castle, where he was kept in close confinement without trial from April 12th, 1749, to June 1st, 1750, when he died.

It will now be necessary to refer for a brief space to the charge of treachery to the Prince and his cause brought against Barisdale by recent writers of Scottish history of the period of the '45. One individual, particularly, a Mr Andrew Lang, has contributed more than any other to the literature of that period. It would be unkind to take him seriously. His manner of attacking the "rebels" and Highlanders generally is characteristic. He quotes an isolated case on the evidence of lying Hanoverian officials, and exclaims triumphantly: "Such was life in the Highlands in the golden days of the clans." We prefer the golden days thus sneered at, with all their drawbacks, to the days of the modern literary scribbler who tries to extract coppers out of the dust heap of the past by blackening the memory of the dead.

Up to the time of his arrest, Barisdale had shown himself a strenuous and loyal supporter of the Prince, even after others, whose loyalty is above suspicion, had given up the cause as hopeless. It is not in the least surprising that, after his capture, he should affect to make disclosures when he found himself in the hands of an unscrupulous enemy, and death staring him in the face. To save his life and gain his liberty he made fair promises, and the Hanoverian authorities were foolish enough to believe him, but it is certain that he never made any effort to betray the Prince. Both Butcher Cumberland and Albemarle confessed that the information given by Barisdale was false, and that they had been fooled by him. Albemarle threatened to punish him by driving away his cattle and devastating his lands, and the threat was actually carried out by a Captain Grant in August.

The conclusion that any fair-minded person will draw from the evidence we possess of Barisdale's doings is that he was not a traitor to the Jacobite cause. He had the misfortune to be captured, and finding himself "in a tight place," he gave information regarding the Prince which was afterwards regarded as worthless and deceptive. It was reported to the Prince and his friends that he had turned informer. The nature of the information which he had given was misrepresented by personal enemies, and thus false suspicions led to his being kept a prisoner by his own side. Barisdale was the victim of circumstances. He suffered at the hands of the Hanoverian Government for his devotion to the Jacobite cause. He also had the misfortune to be suspected of and punished for treachery to his own side, when the sole object of his action was to save himself and not in any way to injure the Prince. He on the contrary rendered the Prince the best service in his power by putting his pursuers on the wrong scent. The minor charges against Barisdale are not worthy of consideration, and are as false as that of attempting to betray the Prince.

Coll married, in 1724, Catherine, daughter of George Mackenzie of Balmuchie, and had by her—

1. Archibald, his successor.
2. Alexander, who was "out" in the '45, and was prisoner with "Spanish John" at Fort-William in 1746. He is mentioned in a letter by Allan Macdonald of Knock as one of the Barisdale party who gave him a beating in 1753. He was afterwards a Captain in Fraser's Highlanders, was with General Wolfe at the taking of Quebec, and killed there, in the spring of 1760, in the battle fought by General Murray.

Coll married, secondly, in 1736, Mary, daughter of Roderick Mackenzie of Fairburn, and had by her—

3. Coll, who was served heir of provision to his father, 17th January, 1757, and died at Barisdale in 1770.

Coll died at Edinburgh Castle, June 1st, 1750, and was buried at Greyfriars. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

III. ARCHIBALD. Though not quite twenty years of age when the Prince landed, he joined his standard with his father, and held the rank of Major in the Glengarry Regiment. He took part in all the actions of the campaign. After Culloden he found his way to Knoydart, where he met his father, with whom he was arrested by Ensign Small, as already referred to. Why his name was included in the list of attainted persons, and his father's name omitted, was, no doubt, owing to a confusion between their names, Coll being in reality younger of Barisdale, his father being then alive. And it must be borne in mind, in connection with the charge of treachery made against Coll, that his name was omitted from the bill of attainder before, not after, his capture. Archibald was carried prisoner, with his father, on board the same vessel to France, and shared the same prison with him. He, however, made his escape, after a year's imprisonment, and returned to the Highlands. He was apprehended at the same time as his father, in 1749, and carried prisoner to Edinburgh Castle, but was immediately dismissed; no doubt on account of his youth when he engaged in the Rising of the '45. He then returned home, and lived peaceably at Inverie till 1753, when he was again apprehended, on the 18th July, on the old charge of treason, and carried prisoner to Edinburgh. No new charge was preferred against him, and no good reason can be adduced for the vindictiveness of the authorities in so severely punishing this

unfortunate man. He was sentenced to death on the 22nd of March, 1754, without a semblance of justice. He was reprieved on the 10th of May, but still detained in prison for years, until he was finally discharged in 1762. From this time he lived at Barisdale, and was, according to the verdict of his contemporaries, a man “eminently distinguished for his strict honour and steady friendship, one of the handsomest men of the age.”

By way of compensation for his unjust sufferings, Archibald was offered a commission in the 105th Regiment, in which he served for a short period. Barisdale married, in 1746, Flora, daughter of Norman Macleod of Drynoch, and had by her—

1. Coll, his successor.
2. Forbes Alexandra Archibalda, who was born in 1754.
3. Bruce Cotton Lyon, who was born in 1757.
4. Catherine, who was born in 1760, and married John Robertson, merchant, Glasgow, and had issue—General Robertson and a daughter.
5. Flora, who married Donald Macleod of Ratigan.

Archibald died at Barisdale, September 19th, 1787, and was buried at Kilchoan. His widow, Flora Macleod, died in 1815. He was succeeded by his son,

IV. COLL. He lived at Barisdale all his life, and for many years held a commission for regulating the fisheries from the Point of Ardnamurchan to Gairloch. He served for some time as an officer of the reserved forces. He is described by Knox, the traveller, as “a gentleman of great bodily strength, who is both loved and feared.”

He married Helen, fourth daughter of William Dawson of Graden, Roxburghshire, and had by her, who died in 1805—

1. Archibald, his successor.
2. William, Lieutenant and Adjutant of the 1st Battalion 10th Native Infantry. He died while serving with his Battalion at Dhapoola, near Severndroog, in the East Indies, December 9th, 1819. "His brother-officers of the Regiment, in token of their very great esteem and sincere regard for him, built a splendid monument to his memory, on the spot where he lies interred."
3. Christian, who married, 29th January, 1818, Major-General Sir Alexander Cameron, K.C.B., of Inverailort, and had by her—
 - (A) Duncan, who succeeded his uncle in the representation of the family of Barisdale.
 - (B) Colin William, who died in 1840.
 - (C) Arthur Wellington, Colonel, 92nd Highlanders.
 - (D) Helen, who died in 1839.
 - (E) Jane.

Coll died in 1826, and was buried at Kilchoan. He was succeeded by his son,

V. ARCHIBALD. He was tenant of Glenmeddle, in Knoydart, in his father's lifetime. He afterwards lived at Barisdale, and died there, unmarried, in 1862. He was succeeded in the representation of the family by his nephew,

VI. DUNCAN CAMERON of Inverailort. He married, first, in 1847, Louisa Campbell, daughter of George Mackay of Bighouse, and had by her—

1. Louisa Campbell Christian, who died young.

He married, secondly, Alexa Marion Macleod, second daughter of Thomas Gillespie, Ardochy, and had by her—

2. Christian Helen Jane, who succeeded him.
3. Frances Alexandra.

He died 26th June, 1874, and was succeeded by his daughter,

VII. CHRISTIAN HELEN JANE, who married, 8th September, 1888, James Head, son of Sir James Head, Bart., and has issue—

1. Frances Somerville Cameron.
2. Christian Mary Cameron.

THE MACDONALDS OF ARDNABIE.

The progenitor of this family was JOHN MOR, son of Donald VII. of Glengarry. The first notice we have of him is in 1592, when his father granted him a charter of the lands of Kyllisstrugsay, and others, in Morar. He afterwards had a wadset of the lands of Invergarry and Letterfearn. In 1653 he received a wadset of the lands of Ardnabie, Stroncrock, and Ardochy. He fought under the banner of his nephew, Angus of Glengarry, in the Montrose campaign, where he receives special mention.

John Mor married a daughter of Grant of Glenmoriston, and had by her—

1. Angus, his successor.
2. Alexander.
3. Donald.
4. Ranald of Achtera, who had a son, Aeneas II. of Achtera, who had a son, Alexander III. of Achtera, "out" in the '45.

John died in 1654, and was succeeded by his son,

II. ANGUS. He married Janet Grant, and had by her—

1. Alexander, his successor.
2. Donald.

He was succeeded by his son,

III. ALEXANDER. He was well known as a composer of Gaelic verse of considerable merit, some of which has been published. He was "out" with Dundee in 1689. In 1694 he had a renewal of his wadset of Ardnabie, and others, from Glengarry. He married Mary Macdonald, and had by her—

1. John, his successor.
2. Archibald, who had a son, Donald.

Alexander died in 1695, and was succeeded by his son,

IV. JOHN. He signed the Address to George I. in 1714, and was "out" in 1715. He married Mary, daughter of Ranald Macdonald of Glengarry, and had by her—

1. Donald, his successor.
2. John, who succeeded his brother.
3. Ranald, who was "out" in the '45.
4. Alexander.
5. Mary, who married William Fraser of Guisachan, with issue. She inherited the poetical gift from her grandfather, and made a large collection of ancient Gaelic poetry, on account of which her name was prominently brought forward in connection with the Ossianic controversy. Her MS. collections of Gaelic poetry and music were taken by her son, Captain Simon Fraser, to America in 1773, where they were afterwards destroyed. She was reckoned a lady of great beauty and many accomplishments.

John Macdonald of Ardnabie, who was living in 1730, was succeeded by his son,

V. DONALD. In 1730, while his father was still living, he received a wadset of Ardnabie and Stronchroick from Glengarry. He married Christian Macdonald, without issue. He died before 1745, and was succeeded by his brother,

VI. JOHN. He was "out" in the '45, and was a Captain in the Glengarry Regiment. Like his gifted sister, he composed several Gaelic poems, one of which, in praise of his contemporary, Alexander Macdonald, the Bard, is published in Ranald Macdonald's Collection. John married, and had, among others, a son,

VII. ALEXANDER of Ardnabie, who married Anne, daughter of Captain Miles Macdonald. He was living in Canada in 1814, and is described as having

“a fine numerous family, and in easy circumstances.”

THE MACDONALDS OF LEEK.

The first of this family was JOHN OG, son of Donald VII. of Glengarry. In 1661, he received from Lord Macdonald a tack of the lands of Leek. In 1679, he is referred to as one of several Catholics in Abertarff hunted down by the Episcopal Church, which was then established in Scotland. He was succeeded by his son,

II. RANALD, who received a tack of the lands of Leek from Glengarry in 1690. He married a daughter of Grant of Glenmoriston, and had by her—

1. Alexander, his successor.
2. John.

Ranald was succeeded by his son,

III. ALEXANDER. He signed the Address to George I. in 1714. He had four sons—

1. Angus, his successor.
2. Ranald.
3. John.
4. Donald, described as a student in 1712.

Alexander was succeeded by his son,

IV. ANGUS. He married Mary Macdonald, and had by her—

1. John, his successor.
2. Allan. He was “out” in the '45. He afterwards emigrated to the American Colonies, and was a Captain in the King's Royal Regiment of New York.
3. Ranald. He was “out” in the '45. He afterwards emigrated with his brothers, and was a Lieutenant in the same regiment.
4. Archibald. He emigrated with his brothers, and was a Captain in the same regiment. His daughter, Mary, married Donald Macdonald of Crowlin.

5. Alexander. He was "out" in the '45. He married Anne Macdonald, with issue.
6. Donald, afterwards of Leek.
7. Roderick. He was educated at the Scots College, Valadolid, for the Church, and was for some time Priest of Glengarry. He afterwards followed the Glengarry emigrants to Canada, and was stationed at St Regis, where he died.

Angus Macdonald of Leek died before 1750, and was succeeded by his son,

V. JOHN. He was "out" in the '45, and was wounded at Culloden. He afterwards found his way to France, and, according to a family manuscript, served for some time in the Scotch Guard. He returned home shortly after the Act of Indemnity was passed, and entered the British Army as an officer in Fraser's Highlanders. He went with the regiment to Canada, and fought under General Wolfe at the taking of Quebec in 1759, where he had the good fortune to take an aide-de-camp of Montcalm's prisoner, with important despatches. He afterwards served during the American War and commanded a Veteran Corps in Newfoundland.

He married Helen Leslie of Fetternear, Aberdeenshire, and had by her—

1. Wolfe Alexander, who entered the Army and became Colonel of the 25th Regiment. He died unmarried.
2. George, who succeeded his father.
3. James, a Captain in the 13th Light Infantry, who died unmarried.
4. Charles, an officer in the Army, who died unmarried in India.
5. Edward, an officer in the Army, who died unmarried in India.
6. Ernest, an officer in the 25th Regiment, who died unmarried.

7. Isabella, who married in 1784, the Hon. Neil Maclean, of the Macleans of Heisker, North Uist, Lt.-Colonel of the Stormont Militia, Canada, with issue.
8. Elizabeth, who married Arthur, son of Lord Clifford.
9. A daughter, who married Robert Gillies.
10. Jacobina, who in 1819 married Sir Joseph Radcliffe, Rudding Park, Yorkshire, with issue. She died in 1868.
11. Helen, who married Thomas Nassau.
12. Alfrina, who died unmarried.

John Macdonald of Leek died, a Captain of Invalids, at Berwick in 1813, when he was succeeded by his third son,

VI. GEORGE. He was born at St John's, Newfoundland, August 12, 1780. He entered the Army in 1796, and obtained his first commission in the regiment raised by Lord Darlington. He afterwards served with the Duke of York in Holland. He served for some time with the 8th Infantry, and went out to India with the 50th Regiment. It was in Canada that his principal services were rendered. When the Americans invaded Canada in 1812, he was commissioned to raise the Glengarry Light Infantry Regiment. He commanded the expedition by which Ogdensburg was captured on February 23rd, 1813, for which he received the thanks of the House of Assembly. He was at Chateauguay, which he reached with his regiment by a skilful and rapid march through forests, just in time to render aid which was of the utmost importance in securing that brilliant victory. For this action he received a gold medal. He received the Companionship of the Bath in 1817, and was afterwards Lt.-Colonel 79th Highlanders.

Colonel Macdonald married in 1820 the Hon. Laura Arundell, daughter of Lord Arundell of Wardour, and had by her, John Ignatius.

Colonel Macdonald died at Wardour Castle, 16th May, 1870, and was succeeded by his son,

VII. JOHN IGNATIUS, Colonel Commanding 71st Highlanders, at the time of his father's death. He is now a Major-General in the Army.

THE MACDONALDS OF ABERCHALDER.

The families of Aberchalder and Culachie are both descended from ALASTAIR MOR, son of Donald VIII. of Glengarry. His descendants for at least a hundred years held the lands of Easter and Wester Aberchalder, Easter and Wester Culachie, as well as Pitmean, in common, and formed one family, the heads of which, as well as the younger members, are designated now of one and now of another of these holdings. The younger sons are sometimes described as portioners in the lifetime of their fathers. It was not until some time after the '45 that representatives of the family began to be designated separately and definitely as of Aberchalder and Culachie. Hitherto they had been known as *Clann Alastair Mhoir*.

The senior line being descended from Donald, the eldest son of Alastair Mor, and known as of Aberchalder, we shall take first. Alastair Mor had a wadset of Culachie, and others, from Glengarry in 1641. In 1669, there is a discharge to Alexander by his nephew, Sir Norman Macleod of Bernera. He died shortly thereafter, and left five sons—

1. Donald.
2. Ranald, from whom the family latterly known as of Culachie.
3. Alexander of Muckerach, who, besides a daughter Mary, had a son Angus II. of Muckerach, and he had a son Alexander, who lived at Croichel, III. of Muckerach.
4. Angus, who married Isabel MacIntosh, with issue,

5. Allan of Kytrie, who married Mary Chisholm, and had a son, Alexander II of Kytrie, who had a son, Allan III. of Kytrie, who had a son, Alexander IV. of Kytrie, removed in 1751 at the instance of Alastair Ruadh of Glengarry.

Alastair Mor was succeeded by his son,

II. DONALD. In 1662, he received a charter of the lands of Wester Aberchalder from Hugh Fraser of Foyers, whose daughter Mary he had previously married. By her he had—

1. John, his successor.
2. Angus.
3. Alexander.

Donald died in 1711, and was succeeded by his son,

III. JOHN. He was one of those who signed the Address to George I. in 1714. He married Mary, daughter of Ranald Macdonald of Culachie, and had by her, among others—

1. Alexander, his successor.
2. Angus.

John died in 1733, and was succeeded by his son,

IV. ALEXANDER. He left the Glengarry Estate, it is said, on account of a quarrel with the Chief over the killing of deer, and emigrated to the American Colonies sometime before the breaking out of the War of Independence, settling in Charlottenburg, on the River St Lawrence. Though an old man, he accepted service as a loyalist at the outset of the American War, and became a Captain in the King's Royal Regiment of New York. He is described as "a worthy, respectable, and much-esteemed man, not only as true a Highlander as ever wore a kilt, but as shrewd a man of business, and one who was supposed to understand the interests of Highlanders after the '45 better than most men."

He married Mary, daughter of Alexander Macdonald of Killichonat, widow of Donald Macdonald of Tirnadrish, executed at Carlisle in 1746. By her he had—

1. John, who succeeded him.
2. Hugh. He began his career as Ensign in the King's Royal Regiment of New York, and was afterwards Captain in the Royal Canadian Volunteer Regiment. In 1803 he was Lieut.-Colonel of the Glengarry Militia Regiment, and was appointed Adjutant-General of Militia in Upper Canada. He had sat as one of the members for Glengarry in the first Legislature of the Province. In 1805 he was appointed Assistant Commissary-General at Gibraltar, and in 1811 he was sent as Consul-General to Algiers, on the recommendation of the Duke of Kent, whose great friend he was, where he remained till 1820. He shortly after retired on a pension. He married, first, Anne Hughes, by whom he had three daughters. He married, secondly, a daughter of Admiral Ulrich, Danish Consul-General at Algiers, and had—
 - (A) Alexander, who afterwards succeeded his cousin Alexander VI. of Aberchalder in the representation of the family.
 - (B) Hugh Guion, who succeeded his brother.
 - (C) A daughter, who married M. Holstein, Danish Consul-General at Algiers.
 - (D) A daughter, who married General Sir Robert Wynyard, some time Military Governor of the Cape of Good Hope.
 - (E) A daughter, who married General Sir George Brown, who commanded the Light Division in the Crimea.
 - (F) A daughter, who married Captain Buck, R.N.
 - (G) A daughter, who married Viscount Aquado.
 - (H) A daughter, who married Captain Cumberland, of the 42nd Regiment.
 - (I) A daughter, who married Don Augusto Conte, Spanish Ambassador at Vienna.
 - (J) A daughter, who became a nun.

3. Chichester, a Lieutenant in Butler's Rangers, and afterwards a Colonel in the British Army. He served in the 82nd and 34th Regiments, and fought at Corunna under Sir John Moore. After his death, a medal having been struck for Corunna, a gold medal was sent to his family by order of the Prince Regent, to be deposited with them as a token of the respect His Royal Highness entertained for his memory. He afterwards received an appointment in India, and died there unmarried in 1813.
4. A daughter, who married Major Ross, with issue.
5. A daughter, who married General Wilkinson.
6. Janet, who married Colonel Alexander Macdonald of Greenfield.

Alexander Macdonald IV. of Aberchalder died in 1787, and was succeeded by his son,

V. JOHN, a Captain in Butler's Rangers. He and his brothers rendered conspicuous services on the loyalist side. He was elected a member of the Legislative Assembly for Glengarry in 1792, and was afterwards Speaker of the first House of Assembly of Upper Canada. He was Lieut.-Colonel-Commanding 2nd Battalion Royal Canadian Volunteer Regiment raised in 1796, and disbanded in 1802 at the Peace of Amiens. He married Helen, daughter of Henry Yates, Governor of New York, and had by her an only son, who succeeded him,

VI. ALEXANDER. He was a Major in the Lancaster Regiment of Glengarry, and served in the 1837 rebellion. He married Helen, daughter of Captain Richard Wilkinson, of the Glengarry Fencibles, and had by her—

1. John, who died young.
2. Eleanor, who died young.
3. Helen, who died young.
4. Anna Maria, who died unmarried, Aug. 7, 1877.
5. Anne.

Alexander died in 1850, and was succeeded in the representation of the family by his cousin, the eldest son of his uncle, Hugh,

VII. Sir ALEXANDER MACDONALD, K.C.B. He entered the Army in 1837 as Second Lieutenant. He was promoted Lieutenant, May 11, 1841; Captain, 24th October, 1845; Brevet-Major, 12th December, 1854; Major, 22nd December, 1854; Brevet-Lt.-Colonel, 17th July, 1855; Lt.-Colonel, June 1, 1857; Colonel, 20th July, 1858; Major-General, 6th March, 1868; Lieut.-General, October 1, 1877; General, April 1, 1882; Colonel-Commandant Rifle Brigade, 24th January, 1886.

He served with the Rifle Brigade in the Kaffir War of 1846-7, for which he received a medal. He also served throughout the Eastern Campaign of 1854 as Aide-de-Camp to Sir George Brown, and was present at the capture of Balaclava and at the Battles of Alma and Inkerman. He commanded the 2nd Battalion from May, 1855, to the Fall of Sebastopol, including the defence of the Quarries and assaults on the Redan. He received medals with three clasps, brevets of Major and Lt.-Colonel, C.B., Knight of the Legion of Honour, Sardinian and Turkish medals, and 5th Class of the Medjidie. He commanded the 3rd Battalion during the Indian Mutiny, including the Skirmish of Secundra, Siege and Capture of Lucknow and subsequent operations, for which he received medal with clasp. He also served in the campaign of the North-West Frontier of India in 1864, for which he received medal.

He commanded the expedition against the Mohmund tribes in 1863-4, for which he received medal. He was made K.C.B. in 1881. He married, in 1867, Emily Rutson, daughter of Henry Rose

Alport, without issue. Sir Alexander died April 30th, 1891, and was succeeded in the representation of the family by his brother,

VIII. The Right Hon. SIR HUGH GUION MACDONALD, G.C.M.G. Sir Hugh, who was born in 1832, was educated at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, and joined the Army as Second Lieutenant, Rifle Brigade, 22nd December, 1848. In 1853 he retired from ill-health, entered the Diplomatic Service, and was an Attaché at Washington and Constantinople. In 1865 he was appointed to Rio Janeiro as Second Secretary. He did not, however, proceed thither, but took up a similar position at Copenhagen in the following year. He served successively at Buenos Ayres, Madrid, and Berlin, where, on many occasions, he acted as Chargé d' Affaires. He was transferred to Rome in 1878, and was promoted to be Chargé d' Affaires at Munich in 1882. In 1885 he went as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Brazil. In 1888 he proceeded in a similar rank to the Court of Denmark. In 1892 he was made K.C.M.G., and in the following year he was transferred to Lisbon. In 1899 he was made a G.C.M.G. He retired on a pension in 1902, when he was sworn of the Privy Council.

Sir Hugh married, in July, 1870, Anne, daughter of Edward Lamb of Wallington Lodge, Surrey. He died in London, January 25th, 1904.

THE MACDONALDS OF CULACHIE.

The progenitor of this family was ALASTAIR MOR, son of Donald VII. of Glengarry, already referred to as the ancestor of the Macdonalds of Aberchalder.

Alastair's second son was RANALD of Culachie, also often referred to as of Pitmean. He married twice. By his first wife, Marion MacPhee, he had—

1. Alexander of Kytrie, described also as portioner of Culachie in his father's lifetime.
2. James, who was served heir to Pitmean, and described as portioner of Culachie. He married, in 1718, Mary, daughter of John Macdonald of Sandaig, and had by her—
 - (A) Allan.
 - (B) Ranald.
 - (C) Alexander.
 - (D) John.
3. Angus of Easter Aberchalder.
4. Ranald, who married Mary, daughter of Donald Macdonald of Wester Aberchalder.

Ranald Macdonald of Culachie died in 1724, and was succeeded by his son,

III. ALEXANDER. He had three sons—

1. Allan.
2. Ranald.
3. Angus.

Alexander was succeeded by his son,

IV. ALLAN. He was "out" in the '45, escaped to France, and obtained a commission in the French Army, in which he served for ten years, having attained the rank of Captain. He afterwards returned to Scotland, and, in 1773, emigrated, on the advice of Sir William Johnson, to the American Colonies. He settled in Tryon County, since called Sohoarie, in the Mohawk Valley, in the British Province of New York. He distinguished himself on many occasions as a loyalist during the war in America, and suffered many hardships. He was taken prisoner at Johnstown, in January, 1776, and detained at Lancaster for a considerable time. He

was a Captain in the 84th Royal Highland Emigrant Regiment.

Captain Allan Macdonald married Helen, daughter of Macnab, and had by her—

1. Angus, his successor.
2. Alexander, who succeeded his brother.
3. James, who was a Captain in the 43rd Regiment. He died in the West Indies from hardships suffered during a campaign with the French. He was unmarried.
4. Henrietta, who married in 1783 Dr Donald Maclean, Surgeon in the Army, with issue.
5. Catherine, who, in 1798, married Captain Miles Macdonald of the Scotus family, and died shortly thereafter.

Captain Allan Macdonald of Culachie died at Quebec in 1792, and was buried at the Church of St Foy. He was succeeded by his son,

V. ANGUS, a Barrister-at-law. He was First Clerk of Legislative Assembly of Upper Canada in 1792, and M.L.A. for Durham, Simcoe, and the East Riding of York. He was Treasurer of the Law Society from 1801 to 1804. He was drowned on the schooner "Speedy" on Lake Ontario, 7th October, 1804, unmarried.

Angus was succeeded by his brother,

VI. The Hon. ALEXANDER. He was born at Culachie in 1762. He served as an officer in Butler's Rangers in the American War, was M.L.A. for Glengarry in several Parliaments and Speaker in 1804, and Sheriff of the Home District from 1792 to 1805. He was Agent for the Earl of Selkirk in the Western District from 1805 to 1812, and Colonel of Militia and Deputy Paymaster General. He was Assistant Secretary Indian Department in 1816, and subsequently Member of the Legislative Council.

The Hon. Alexander Macdonald occupied a distinguished position in the public life of Canada, and

was highly esteemed both in his public and private character. He was an enthusiastic Highlander, who loved his country, his people, and their language. He married Anne, daughter of James Smith of Henricks, Long Island, and had by her—

1. Allan, who succeeded him.
2. James, Collector of Inland Revenue, who married, in 1835, Margaret Leah, daughter of Hon. Samuel Smith, Colonel of the Queen's Rangers, and Member of the Executive Council of Upper Canada, and had by her—
 - (A) Alexander, who died unmarried.
 - (B) Samuel Smith, who succeeded his uncle in the representation of the family.
 - (C) John Greenfield, who died unmarried,
 - (D) James George, who married Anne Jane, daughter of Ralph Walsh, Lancaster, England (1) James Alexander Greenfield ; (2) Allan, who died April, 1895 ; (3) John George ; (4) son, who died in infancy ; (5) Margaret Jane ; (6) Jessie Heinretta ; (7) Olive Beatrice.
 - (E) Ronald Duncan, who died young.
 - (F) Helen, who died young.
 - (G) Emily Isabella, who married, in 1872, William George M'Williams, Barrister-at-law, with issue.
 - (H) Margaret, who married, in 1873, John Beverley Robinson, grandson of Sir John Beverley Robinson, Bart., with issue.
 - (I) Jessie Louisa, who married Arthur Bagshaw Harrison, Major, late 10th Royal Grenadiers.
3. Angus Duncan, who married Pauline-Rosalie, daughter of John P. De La Haye. He died August 8, 1894, and had—
 - (A) John De La Haye.
 - (B) Angus Claude, Barrister-at-law.
 - (C) Archibald Hayes, Lieut. Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry.
 - (D) Allan Stuart, of Lindsay, Barrister-at-law.
 - (E) Henrietta, who married W. M. German of Welland, Barrister-at-law.

- (F) Helen, a nun in Loretto Convent, Toronto.
- (G) Margaret, who married Louis M. Hayes, of Peterboro, Barrister-at-law.
- (H) Marie-Pauline.
4. Alexander, Barrister-at-law, born 19th Sept., 1820—unmarried.
5. Samuel Smith, born 23rd Feb., 1823, of Windsor, Essex, Barrister-at-law, Q.C., D.C.L. He married Helen Gillis, daughter of Col. Daniel Brodhead of Brookline, Boston, U.S.A., and had by her—
- (A) Daniel, who died in infancy.
- (B) Archibald, Inspector N.W.M. Police, who married Mary Maud, daughter of Colonel Campbell of Kingston, with issue.
- (C) Henrietta-Aylmer, who married John Morley.
- (D) Cornelia-Brodhead, who married Adam W. Anderson.
- (E) Ellen-Gertrude, who married John Wallace.
6. Helen-Anne, who died in infancy.
7. Henrietta, who married George Edward Aylmer, Major 93rd Highlanders, with issue. He died March 3, 1844.

The Hon. Alexander Macdonald died 18th March, 1842, and was succeeded by his son,

VII. ALLAN, Barrister-at-law, and Sheriff of the Gore district. He died unmarried, 9th September, 1888, and was succeeded in the representation of the family by his nephew,

VIII. SAMUEL SMITH MACDONALD, who was born 15th March, 1838, and married, 19th November, 1872, Mary Jane, daughter of Alexander Fisher, and has by her—

1. James Arthur Edward, born 13th May, 1886.
2. Florence Mary.
3. Leila Isabella.

THE CLAN GODFREY.

This tribe, known in their native Uist as “Siol Ghorraidh” or “Siolachadh Ghorraidh,” derives its origin from

I. GODFREY, youngest son of John, Lord of the Isles, by his first wife, Amie Macruari. Godfrey obtained from his father a grant of the island of North Uist, but whether the Charter was a verbal one or was embodied in the form of parchment there seems to have been no attempt to secure the royal confirmation. Godfrey, Lord of Uist, who is described in an historical document of his time as "Strenuus vir," probably believed more in the strong hand than in the efficacy of writs, a fact from which his posterity no doubt suffered in times when more value was attached to these evidences of ownership. According to the historian of Sleat, Godfrey also held the lands of Skeirhough, Benbecula, and Boisdale, in South Uist, after the death of his brother Reginald; but of these further possessions having been his, we have no decisive evidence. After 1386, which year Ranald died, Godfrey seized the lordship of Garmoran, and until his death in 1401 exercised the powers of a feudal baron over the mainland and island territories of Clanranald. At what he styles his Castle of Ellantirrim, he dates a charter in which he calls himself Lord of Uist. In this Deed he granted to the Monastery of St John the Evangelist in Inchaffray and the Convent of the same, the Church of the Holy Trinity in Carinish, and the 4 merklands of Illera between Husabost and Kenearach, with all the advantages with which Christina, the daughter of Allan, the true heiress thereof, and Reginald, called Macruari, the real lord and patron, had granted the same chapel. Godfrey acted a prominent part in matters connected with the lordship of the Isles after his brother Ranald's death, and although he accepted the superiority of Donald as head of the race, he evi-

dently took the lead in various negotiations. On 14th June, 1388, the King of England gave a Commission, fully recorded and signed at Westminster, addressed to the venerable prior John, Bishop of the South Isles (Sodorensis), to form an alliance with Godfrey (*strenuo viro*), while letters patent are also directed to the same bishop to adopt a similar course with the strenuous men, Donald and John, his brothers. He was alive in 1400, for in that year his son Angus is styled the son of Godfrey of the Isles, but, as already stated, he died the following year. According to the MS. of 1450, an unimpeachable document touching contemporary genealogical facts, Godfrey had four sons—

1. Angus.
2. John.
3. Somerled.
4. Ranald.

Whoever Alexander MacGorrie or Macruari of Garmoran was who was executed by James I. in 1427, he could hardly have been a son of Godfrey, in view of his exclusion from the above list. The use by the chronicler of the patronymic Macruari rather than MacGorrie seems conclusive against the hypothesis of Skene and Gregory that he was a son of Godfrey, Lord of Uist. The conjecture has been advanced, not without plausibility, that the individual in question—Alexander Macruari—was really a Macmahon, and an early representative of the Matheson tribe. Be this as it may, Godfrey, Lord of Uist, was succeeded by his oldest son,

II. ANGUS. We have it on record that on 8th June, 1400, Angus entered into a marriage contract with Margaret junior, daughter of Margaret, Lady of the Aird, who represented a family of great

importance in that region of Inverness-shire. The contract, which was drawn out at Dumballoch, in the Parish of Kirkhill, contains stipulations as to the future enjoyment of the lands bestowed upon the young couple by the mother of the bride. These lands consisted of the davoch of Croicheil and the half davoch of Comar Kinbady, with pertinents amounting to 15 merklands, and they were entailed upon Angus and his wife and heirs begotten of them; but failing issue, they were to revert to the wife's family. That Angus was a man of consequence in the north appears further from a document of 6th August, 1420, contained among the Moray writs, in which William the Graham resigned into the hands of Thomas, Earl of Moray, the barony of Kerdale. At the drawing out of the Deed of Resignation, a number of notables were present, including John, Bishop of Ross; Eugene Fraser, baron of Lovat; John Macloyd, lord of Glenelg; and Angus Gothrason of the Isles. Angus dying without issue, about 1430, and John and Somerled, the other sons of Godfrey, having left no trace either in history or tradition, he was succeeded by his youngest brother,

III. RANALD, son of Godfrey. He settled in the Paible district of North Uist, in a place since his day known as Balranald, so called after Ranald, the son of Godfrey. Tradition says he was the first to introduce into North Uist the feudal custom of "herezeld," or giving to the laird the best horse in the stable of a tenant or vassal who had died. Like his brother and father, Ranald was undoubtedly undisputed lord of North Uist. He died in 1440. He had two sons, whose names appear on record—

1. Alexander.
2. John.

IV. ALEXANDER, the older son of Ranald, succeeded in the lordship of North Uist, but very little is known of him beyond the fact. He is clearly identified in the MacVurich MS., though the links of the genealogy are singularly inaccurate. The Clanranald Seanachie does sometimes trip when he goes beyond the family of his own patrons. He chronicles events which transpired in the year 1460, and, among others, he tells that "In that year died Alexander, the son of Godfrey's son . . . laird of the northern end of Uist." Alexander left no male issue, and the succession devolved upon his brother,

V. JOHN, the son of Ranald. John appears in a list of the Council of John, Earl of Ross, who acted as witnesses to a charter granted by that potentate to Thomas, younger of Dingwall, on 12th April, 1463. He appears as "Joannes Ranaldi Goffridi," along with Donald Balloch of Dunnyveg and the Glens, Celestine of Lochalsh, Ranald Bane of Largie, and others. Although John thus appeared to possess considerable influence and prestige, he was the last of the family to occupy the position of a territorial magnate. He probably died before 28th June, 1469, for it was at that date that John, Earl of Ross, bestowed a charter for extensive territories upon his own brother Hugh, including the lordship of North Uist, hitherto the patrimony of the Clan Godfrey. Presumably the family of John, son of Ranald Mac-Godfrey, found it difficult to compete with the influential pretensions of the brother of the Lord of the Isles, as immediate vassals of that potentate.

Though Godfrey's family thus terminated territorially, they did not disappear. They continued—at least many of them did—in their "kyndlie

rowmes" as tenants of the family of Sleat. John, the last lord of the Clan Gorraidh, who possessed North Uist, had two sons—

1. Donald, who succeeded him at Balranald.
2. Godfrey, who received an invitation from the men of Lochaber to become the successor of Iain Aluinn, the deposed chief of Keppoch. He was third cousin to the last chief, and being the son of the head of the Clan Gorrie was regarded as hereditarily fit to assume the chiefship of another branch of the family of the Isles. Godfrey accepted of the invitation, largely no doubt on the ground that his hereditary position at home had lost the ancient prestige. Eventually, however, the claims of nearer kinship prevailed with the descendants of Alastair Carrach, and Alexander the son of Angus, uncle to the deposed chief, was elected to the chiefship. It is clear, however, that Godfrey remained in Lochaber and settled on the lands of Tirnadrish, where, during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries his descendants were numerous. Godfrey had two sons who appear on record—

- (A) Alexander.
- (B) Donald, who lived at Blarourbeg, and left several sons.

Godfrey of Tirnadrish died c. 1548, and was succeeded there by his son—

2. Alexander. He married, and had four sons—
 - (A) Alexander.
 - (B) Godfrey.
 - (C) Donald.
 - (D) Angus.

Alexander died c. 1580, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

3. Alexander. He died c. 1615, and was succeeded by the only son that appears on record—
4. Godfrey. If his memory is not greatly maligned in the traditions of Lochaber, he was one of the party that discovered the hiding place of the persecuted Macgregors near his own dwelling at Tirnadrish, in consequence of which the Macgregors were taken by their pursuers and put to death. Afterwards the

headless spectre of a slain Macgregor was said to haunt him, and at last when one of the survivors took refuge in Godfrey's house on some pretence, the latter was panic-stricken at the sight of the supposed spectre, and the Macgregor stabbed him to the heart. Such is the tradition, whatever its historical value may amount to. He died about 1640, and was succeeded by his son,

5. Alexander, who appears on record in that year. Alexander's name is mentioned in the submission to Government by Coll Macdonald of Keppoch in 1691. He was succeeded at Tirnadrish by his son,
6. Archibald, known as Gilleasbuig Mor Thirnadrish, and his tombstone is still to be seen in the burying-ground at Cille Chaoraill, a curiously carved stone with his name inscribed and the date of his death, 1720. After him the lands of Tirnadrish fell into the hands of Ranald Macdonald, brother to Coll of Keppoch, after which such of the Sliochd Ghorraidh as were still to the fore have been lost trace of.

VI. DONALD, the son of John, succeeded his father at Balranald as tenant of the family of Sleat. We find him here flourishing in the time of the sons of Hugh of Sleat, of whom he was a contemporary. Hugh Macdonald, the Seanachie of the Clann Uisdein, describes an episode in Donald's family life of which Angus Collach, son of Hugh, was the hero, and which led to fierce and sanguinary feuds, to which reference has been made in Vol. II. Donald married a lady of the Clanranald family, a daughter of Ranald Ban Allanson, 12th Chief. He had at least two sons—

1. His successor at Balranald, name unknown.
2. Godfrey, who settled at Vallay.

For at least two hundred years his descendants occupied Balranald, and with other branches of the Clann Gorrraidh engaged in many feuds, particularly with a tribe of Macdonalds—the *Siolachadh*

Mhurchaidh. This sept is said to have been descended from an individual of the name of Murdoch, a natural son, according to the Sleat historian, of Angus Mor of Isla, and was numerous in North Uist, the only region where, so far as we are aware, they had a local habitation and a name. A tradition has been handed down in Uist regarding a strange weird act of vengeance perpetrated upon the *Siolachadh Mhurchaidh* by the Clan Gorraidh. Loch Hosta in North Uist at present adjoins the farms of Hosta and Baleloch, and it is said that in olden times the hollow now occupied by this sheet of water was dry, and inhabited by a settlement of *Siolachadh Mhurchaidh*. To the east, and on a higher elevation on the moor, was a lake, and the scheme of retribution concocted by the *Siol Ghorraidh* took the form of opening a way for its waters, so that their course might be directed downwards upon the unfortunate hamlet. The operation was with little difficulty carried through owing to the character of the moorland, and the lake let loose rushed down into the hollow at Hosta, through the channel of a burn now known as *Amhainn Ealaidh*, thereby submerging the habitations, and drowning many of the *Siol Mhurchaidh*. The night on which this terrible scheme was executed, a Clan Gorraidh piper composed and played a piobroch of savage vindictiveness, to which the words were wont to be sung—

“O thràigh gu tràigh Siolachadh Mhurchaidh.”

The links of the genealogical succession of Godfrey's descendants at Balranald have not been preserved either in record or tradition up to the time of Donald Macdonald in Paiblisgeary, whom we find in 1723 witnessing the Bond of Uist men in favour of

securing the forfeited Estates of Sleat to the family in occupation. He had three sons—

1. Hugh Macdonald, known in his day as *Uisdean Bàn*.

He lived at Paible, in North Uist, but was also tenant of Balranald after his father's death, holding it from Macdonald of Griminish, wadsetter. In 1777 he left North Uist, and got a tack of the lands of Torlum in Benbecula from the Clanranald of the day. On 6th September, 1786, having left Torlum, he received from John Macdonald of Clanranald a tack of the farm of Kilpheder, in the Boisdale district of South Uist, and the same year succeeded to a tack of Daliburgh on the same property, which had been held by his brother Alexander, who died without issue. Uislean Bàn was well known and respected in his day as a man of remarkable natural gifts and a very accomplished genealogist and folk-lorist. He supplied Donald Gregory, author of the "Highlands and Isles of Scotland," with a genealogy of the Macdonalds of Sleat and Clanranald, which, for a purely traditional utterance, is conspicuous for its accuracy. It was written down at Balranald, in North Uist, on the 10th August, 1800, and is preserved among the Gregory Collections. One of the most interesting pieces of evidence regarding the authenticity of Macpherson's Ossian was also written down from the dictation of Hugh Macdonald at Tighary, in North Uist, on 12th August, 1800. Hugh married, and had

- (A) James, a most accomplished man and a minister of the Church of Scotland. He was born at Paible, in North Uist, in 1771, and had his University education in Aberdeen, where he took his degree of A.M. in 1789. In 1795 he was licensed by the Presbytery of Edinburgh, and was presented to the parish of Easter Anstruther in 1798, his ordination following on 18th April, 1799. Having been called to discharge an important duty at a distance from Anstruther, he demitted his charge on 3rd October, 1804. He made a tour of the Continent in company with Macdonald of Clan-

ranald, and afterwards travelled with Sir Evan Macgregor, but in the course of a voyage in 1808 was shipwrecked on the coast of Ireland, and received injuries from which he never fully recovered. He died at Edinburgh on 18th April in the 39th year of his age. Mr Macdonald was a scholar and a man of letters, and his "General View of the Agriculture of the Hebrides" (Edin. 1811, 8vo.) is a most able and masterly statement. He also published "Travels through Denmark and part of Sweden," "Translation of part of Carsewell's Prayer Book," as well as articles in Brewster's Encyclopædia. He married Janet, daughter of the Rev. Principal Playfair of St Andrews, without issue. His widow died 20th October, 1864, aged 86.

- (B) Donald, who succeeded his father as Tacksman of Kilpheder and Daliburgh. He married Penelope, daughter of Angus Macdonald, 4th of Milton, by his wife Margaret, daughter of Colin Macdonald of Boisdale. By her he had a daughter, Penelope, who married John Maclellan, Tacksman of Drimore, with issue. He had also a son, John, who was successively Tacksman of Keill in Eigg, and Coillechronain in Mull. John married Ann, daughter of Rev. Roderick Maclean, South Uist, by whom he had four sons—(a) Hugh; (b) Roderick, died unmarried; (c) Donald; (d) James, died unmarried—and two daughters—(a) Mary, who married Alexander Maclean, of the Killiunduin family, with issue, one daughter, Elizabeth, married to Mr David Niven, Glasgow; and (b) Normana.

Donald had also a daughter, Flora, who married, as his first wife, Roderick Macdonald, Cunambuintag, Benbecula, with issue, one son, James, who died while prosecuting his studies for the ministry.

Hugh of Kilpheder had a daughter, Ann, who died unmarried at Keill, Eigg. Hugh of Kilpheder died at an advanced age towards the end of the second decade of the 19th century.

2. Alexander, son of Donald, and brother of Hugh of Kilpheder. He received a Tack of the farm of

Daliburgh in 1777, where he died in 1786, without issue.

3. Donald Bàn, who lived at Paible. He married Marion, daughter of Archibald Bàn Grianan Baleshare, and had a son, John, who was father of the Rev. Hugh Macdonald, successively minister of Bernera and Trumisgarry, and of Rev. Alexander Macdonald, who was minister of Stenscholl, Skye.

Having thus, so far as materials avail, disposed of the genealogy of the Clangorry of Balranald, we turn to that of the descendants of the younger son of Donald, son of John, lord of Uist. This was—

1. Godfrey, the son of Donald, from whom this branch of the tribe were called Mac Gorry as late as the 17th century. He is mentioned by Hugh Macdonald, the Sleat Seanachie, as “Macdonald of Vallay” at the time of the death of Gillesbuig Dubh, son of Hugh, at the hands of his nephews, Donald Gruamach and Ranald, son of Donald Herrach. He thus flourished during the first half of the 16th century. He had two sons—
 - (A) Alexander, his successor.
 - (B) John. He had a son, Ranald, who is referred to in a caption at the instance of Sir Donald Macdonald, 1st Baronet of Sleat, against Clanranald and various tenants in Benbecula and Skeirhough Godfrey was succeeded at Vallay by his son,
2. Alexander, known as Alastair MacGorraidh. He had two sons—
 - (A) Donald.
 - (B) Alexander. He had a son, Angus, who, according to MacVurich, followed the banner of Donald of Clanranald during the Civil Wars of Charles I., and was among the gentlemen who landed with him at Caolas Staolaidh after his Irish campaign in 1648. He appears on record as “Alastair MacGorraidh.”
 - (C) John Dow MacGorraidh, who appears on record in 1636, with his brother Alexander and many others, to whom the serious attention of the

Privy Council was directed to the extent of Decree of Horning, for having, under the leadership of John Macdonald of Clanranald, boarded and robbed the ship "Susannah."

Alexander second of Vallay was succeeded there by his older son,

3. Donald. He appears on record in 1614 as witness to a sasine in favour of Donald Gorm Mor of lands in Uist and elsewhere as "Donald Mac Gorry in Valay." In the traditional genealogy of the tribe, he comes in as "Domhnall Odhar Mac Alastair 'ic Gorraidh." In his time this branch of the Siol Ghorraidh lost their tenure of Vallay through the earth hunger of other individuals who had the ear of the powers that were. The tradition is that the proprietor of North Uist—presumably Domhnall Gorm Og, the first Baronet of Sleat—was on a visit to that island collecting rents. The stone on which he or his baillie was wont to sit at the receipt of custom—at or near Ceann traigh Bhàlaidh, the head of the Sands of Vallay—is still pointed out. The chief was travelling on foot, and in his progress to the west side had to cross a large tract of sand, near which was a deep pool. Here there was observed a seal swimming about and disporting itself in the waters of *Faodhail Mhor*—the big ford. The chief's curiosity was roused to get near the *phoca*, and if possible capture it, a feat not easily performed. One of his company, however, remarked that if they had one of the young Macdonalds of Vallay—sons of Donald—he might be able to shoot the seal and secure it for the chief. A messenger having been sent, the youngest of the three sons came upon the scene, and having caused the whole company to retire to a distance, he fixed his bow and arrow, and the seal putting up his head to breathe, young Macdonald discharged his arrow so effectually that it went in at one eye and out at the other. Sir Donald was so well pleased with the expertness of the young archer that he asked what he could do for him. It then came out that the family were under warning to remove, and as the place had been promised to another tenant, it appeared that they

could not be left at Vallay. They, however, got the farm of Malaglate, on the opposite side of the Vallay ford, and it is not long since the ruins of the homestead were pointed out as *Totaichean Mhic Gorraidh*, Mac Gorry's ruins. To illustrate the dexterity of Mac Gorry's sons as archers, there was a stone cross at a place in Vallay called *Leathad na croise*—the declivity of the cross—which contained three holes, and tradition has it that in the course of their practice the three brothers used to select a hole each for himself, and firing simultaneously, it was found, as a rule, that each man's arrow was in the proper hole.

As already stated, Donald Mac Gorry and as many more of his tribe as lived in Vallay had to remove, Donald himself and his family settling at Malaglate. It was probably at this time that some of the Clan Gorry moved to the Clanranald country of Benbecula and South Uist, so that in 1622 we find Ranald MacEan Mac Gorry a tenant of John Moideartach's, and Alastair Mac Gorry following him in ways that were not law-abiding in 1636, as already stated, and in 1625 we find "Johannes MacGorrie," doubtless of the same family, acting as "Scriptus Actornatus" in a sasine in favour of Ranald Macdonald of Benbecula. So also have we found Angus, the son of Alastair, son of Alastair MacGorraidh, following the Clanranald standard in 1648. Donald probably lived to 1650. Of the three sons of Donald Odhar who settled at Malaglate, we can only mention one, and this because his name appears in the traditional genealogy, and it is through him that the generations can be brought down to the present time. This was

4. John, known as Iain Og or young John, possibly to distinguish him from his uncle, John Dow MacGorraidh, who may have been the Scriptus Actornatus of 1625. He flourished 1610-1680. How long the family remained at Malaglate cannot be determined—probably not later than the time of Donald Odhar, after whom the ruins were named "*Totaichean Mhic Ghorraidh*." John had at least one son,

5. Malcolm, known as Gille Callum Mac Iain Oig. He lived in the Island of Rona, off North Uist, which he farmed in whole or part, and flourished c. 1650-1720. There is a large number of his progeny in North Uist and other parts of the world, and the following may be regarded as an accurate genealogy of some at least of his descendants down to the present day. He had two sons—

(A) Archibald, *Gilleasbuig Mac ille Challuim*. He lived for a number of years at Vallay, of which he had a Steelbow tack from Ewen Macdonald, son of William, Tutor of Sleat. He married Ann, daughter of Rev. John Laing, Parochial Schoolmaster of N. Uist, by his wife, Miss Macgregor, who belonged to a family of that ilk in the Breadalbane district of Perthshire. It is said that the young divine was tutor in this lady's family, and added some romance to the short and simple annals of a teacher's life by inducing her to elope with him. By Ann, daughter of Mr John Laing, he had three sons—

(A¹) Malcolm. He had a son Donald, who was ground officer or local factor on Lord Macdonald's estate of North Uist. Donald had a son, Alexander, whose son is the Rev. Donald Macdonald, now parish minister of North Uist. He also had a son, Rev. Donald Macdonald, who was successively minister of Trumisgarry and Sleat. He went to America, and died there. He married and had a family, all of whom died young. Malcolm, the son of Archibald, had a daughter Christina, who married James Macdonald, Torlum, Benbecula, with issue; and another daughter Marion, who married Capt. Ferguson in South Uist, whose daughter Catherine married as his second wife Roderick Macdonald, Cunambuintag, Benbecula, with issue.

(B¹) Roderick, son of *Gilleasbuig Mac ille Challuim*. He married Christina Mackintosh, with issue—

(a) Archibald — *Gilleasbuig Ban*—who was successively tacksman of Penmore and Kirkibost, both in North Uist. He married Susan Mackinnon, with issue, among others—Rev.

Roderick Macdonald, a distinguished Gaelic preacher, and a man of varied culture and attainments. He was born at Vallay, North Uist, in 1823, entered the University of Glasgow in 1838, where he took his Arts and Divinity curriculum. He was ordained to the Parish of Harris in 1847, and translated to South Uist in 1854, where he died in March, 1900, in the 78th year of his age, and the 53rd of his ministry. He married Marion, daughter of the Rev. Roderick Maclean, his predecessor in South Uist, by his wife Elizabeth Macleod, daughter of Captain Norman Macleod, "Cyprus." His son is Rev. Archibald Macdonald, Minister of Kiltarlity, editor of the "Uist Bards," and joint author with Rev. Angus Macdonald, Killearnan, of the "History of the Clan Donald." He married Margaret Hope, daughter of the late Rev. John W. Tolmie, Minister of Contin, by his wife Christina Mary, daughter of Alexander Macdonald of Vallay, with issue.

(b) Ewen, the son of Roderick, who married Marion Macdonald, with issue, several sons and daughters.

(c) Alexander, the son of Roderick. He married, and had a son, Norman, who was for many years well known throughout the Western Isles as Glasgow agent for David Hutcheson & Co.'s fleet of steamers. He married Flora Macintyre, with issue.

(B) Angus—*Aonghas Mac'ille Chaluim*. He married, and had two sons—

(a) Roderick, who was successively tacksman of the farms of Kirkibost and Kyles, Paible. He married Flora, daughter of Maclean of Borreray, by whom he had three sons—

(a¹) Angus, who emigrated to America; (b¹) Dr John Macdonald, who lived at Balelone, in North Uist, and was for many years medical officer for that parish. He had a fine presence, polished manners, and intellectual tastes, and was a man of distinguished professional attainments. He died unmarried. (c¹) Donald, who died unmarried; also several daughters.

- (b) John, the son of Angus. He married Janet, daughter of William Macdonald of Vallay, without issue. He had a son, Archibald, who for many years was tacksman of Allasdale, in Barra. He married Catherine, daughter of James Macdonald, Torlum, Benbecula, with issue.

THE MACDONALDS OF DUNNYVEG AND THE GLENS.

This family, than which there was none more powerful or distinguished among the cadets of the Isles, derives its descent from JOHN MOR TANISTER, second son of John, Lord of the Isles, by his second wife, Princess Margaret Stewart, daughter of King Robert II. John Mor married Margery Bisset, daughter of Sir Hugh Bisset, and heiress in her own right of the Seven Glens of Antrim. Besides their possessions in Isla and Kintyre, the family of Dunnyveg had thus extensive Irish territories, and played an important part in the stirring drama of Irish warfare.

By his wife, Margery Bisset, John Mor had—

1. Donald Balloch, his successor.
2. Ranald Bane, from whom the family of Largie.

John Mor was assassinated in 1427, and was succeeded by his son,

II. DONALD BALLOCH. He married, first, Johanna, daughter of Conn O'Neill, by whom he had—

1. John, his successor.

He married, secondly, Joan, daughter of O'Donnell, Lord of Tyrconnel, and sister of Hugh Roe O'Donnell, by whom he had—

2. Agnes, who married Thomas Bannatyne of Kames.

Donald Balloch died on an islet on Lochgruinart, in Islay, in 1476, and was succeeded by his son,

III. SIR JOHN MOR. He married Sarah, daughter of Felim O'Neill of Claneboy, by whom he had—

1. John Cathanach.
2. Alastair Carrach, who settled in Ireland, and had a son, Ranald Buy, who had a son, Alexander. This Alexander was knighted for his services against the Irish and Scots by the Earl of Sussex, in 1556, who, at the ceremony, presented him with a gold sword and a pair of silver spurs. He, at the same time, received from the Lord-Deputy a grant of the greater part of the Barony of Dunluce, with the Monastery of Glenarm and the lands belonging thereto.

Through the treachery of MacIain of Ardnamurchan, Sir John Mor and his son, John Cathanach, with three sons of the latter, were apprehended, taken to Edinburgh, and hanged on the Borough Muir, an event which, according to the Annals of Loch Ce, took place in 1499. Though Sir John Mor and his son died on the same day, as the latter had assumed the leadership of the Clann Iain Mhoir in his father's lifetime he may be reckoned as the next in succession.

IV. JOHN CATHANACH. He married Cecilia Savage, daughter of the Lord of the Ardes, in Antrim, and by her had—

1. Alexander, his successor.
 2. John Mor.
 3. John Og.
 4. Donald Balloch.
- } Put to death, with their father and grandfather, in 1499.
5. Angus, known as *Aonghas Ileach*, from whom the family of Sanda.

John Cathanach was succeeded by his son,

V. ALEXANDER, a man of note in his day, and known in Scotland and Ireland as *Alastair Mac-Iain Chathanach*. He often appears in the Irish State Papers as "Alastair Carrach," but he was never so named among the Celtic population, and the surname is probably a mistake for "Cathanach."

Alexander married Catherine, daughter of John MacIain of Ardnamurchan, and by her had—

1. Donald, who, according to an Irish genealogical MS., had the surname *malak* or *malaicht*, that is, cursed. The reason for this sinister epithet was that he was cursed by his mother before birth, because her husband had killed her five brothers, in vengeance for the treachery wrought upon his family by her father, MacIain of Ardnamurchan. She prayed that her unborn offspring should never see the light of day, and the alleged result was that the first born came blind into the world. Another authority says that he was deficient in courage, which was the reason for his not succeeding to the lordship. Donald, who was also called Balloch, had two sons—
 - (A) Alastair, who is spoken of in the Irish State papers as Constable of the Scots in Ireland. He was killed in battle with O'Connor in 1581.
 - (B) Donald Gorm, who was killed in Ireland in 1581.
2. James, who succeeded.
3. Angus, known as *Aonghas Uaimhreach*, or “Angus the haughty.” He was slain in the conflict with Shane O'Neill in 1565. He left two sons,
 - (A) Ranald, who died at the Rout, and was buried at Bunamargie in 1595.
 - (B) Alexander, who had a son, Ranald Og, who fought with Alastair MacCholla in the campaign of Montrose.
4. Coll, variously known as *Colla Maol Dubh* and *Colla nan Capull*, from whom the Macdonalds formerly of Colonsay are descended. He was buried at Bunamargie.
5. Somerled, better known as *Somhairle Buidhe*, from whom the Antrim family is descended.
6. Alexander, known as *Alastair Og*, killed in battle with Turlough Luinneach O'Neill in 1566.
7. Donald Gorm, who left a son, Donald, who had a son, Donald Gorm.
8. Brian Carrach, who was killed in battle in Ireland in 1568.

9. Ranald Og, of whom nothing is known beyond the name.
10. Meve, who married Hector Maclean of Coll.
11. Mary, who married Hector Mor Maclean of Duart.

Alexander of Dunnyveg died at Stirling while on a visit to the King in 1538, and was buried in the High Church of the town (*Teampull Mor a bhaile*), and was succeeded by his son,

VI. JAMES. He married Agnes, daughter of Colin, Earl of Argyll, by whom he had—

1. Archibald, his successor.
2. Angus, who succeeded his brother.
3. Ranald of Smerby. He acted a prominent part in the troubles between the family of Dunnyveg and Maclean of Duart, with whom he was for some time a hostage. In 1614 he held the fort of Lochgorm, and entered into a bond with Sir John Campbell of Cawdor, undertaking to surrender the fort, which he did on the 28th of January, 1615. He also acted an important part during the rebellion of Sir James Macdonald, his nephew, in 1615. He married a daughter of Bannatyne of Kames, and had—

- (A) Coll, who succeeded him at Smerby.
- (B) Archibald, who left two sons, Coll and Archibald.
- (C) Donald Gorm, who was in 1615 a party to the bond by which his father agreed to surrender the fortalice of Lochgorm.
- (D) Mary, who married Ranald Macdonald of Benbecula, with issue.

Ranald of Smerbie died 1616, and was buried in Sattel.

4. Coll. It was he who carried out the fearful vengeance upon the Macleans at Mullintrae under the mistaken idea that his brother, Ranald, had been put to death while a hostage at Duart. Under Coll's instructions two Macleans were executed every day until at last out of several score Sir Lachlan alone was left. Coll left two sons, Donald Gorm and Alastair Carrach, and died at *Eilein Mhic Carmaic*, in Knapdale.
5. Donald Gorm, who possessed the barony of Carey, in Antrim, granted to him by patent dated at Dunluce,

September 18, 1584. He was killed at Ardnary, in Ireland, in battle against the English in 1586. He left a son, Donald Gorm Og, who left a daughter.

6. Alexander, known as *Alastair Carrach*, and sometimes *Alastair Gallte*, in Irish State Papers. He possessed for some time the barony of Glenarm. He was killed along with his brother, Donald Gorm, in 1586. He left a son, Ranald, who succeeded him in Glenarm. Ranald left a son, Archibald, who was killed at Broughbuy, in Glenarm, with whom the male line of Alastair Carrach terminated.
7. A daughter, known as "Ineen Dubh," or black-haired girl, who married Hugh O'Donnell of Donegal.

James Macdonald of Dunnyveg, who was taken prisoner in 1565 in a battle with a coalition of the English and Shane O'Neill's followers, died shortly thereafter from the effects of his wounds, or, as was darkly whispered, by poison administered by O'Neill. According to MacVurich, he died at Dungannon, and was buried at Armagh. He was succeeded by his son,

VII. ARCHIBALD. He died without issue in 1568, and was succeeded by his brother,

VIII. ANGUS. He married Mary, daughter of Hector Og Maclean of Duart, and had by her—

1. James, who succeeded him.
2. Angus Og. He married Katherine, daughter of Duncan Campbell of Danna, and had two sons, of whom nothing is known. He was in a most treacherous manner, with several of his followers, executed in the Grassmarket of Edinburgh, 8th July, 1615.
3. Alexander Og, who was drowned on Caol Ile, Oct. 3, 1613. He left a natural daughter, Margaret, who married Hector M'Alister of Ardincross in 1626.
4. Mary, who married Sir Donald Macdonald of Clanrauald.
5. Margaret, who married Ranald Macdonald of Benbecula.
6. Annabella, who married Archibald Macdonald of Largie.

Angus Macdonald of Dunivaig had three natural sons—Archibald, Alexander, and Ranald Og.

To Archibald, known as *Gilleasbuig Dubh*, his father granted a charter in 1576 of the lands of Gigha for life. In 1582 he granted him a new charter of these lands and others, which in 1598 was confirmed by a charter from the Crown. These lands, besides the £20 lands of Gigha, comprised 16 merklands in Kintyre, 5 merklands in Islay, and 8 merklands in Knapdale, with the office of Toshachdorach of all the lands of Kintyre. Archibald was confined as a hostage for his father and brother in the Castle of Dumbarton, from which he contrived to make his escape in 1607. Archibald Macdonald of Gigha died in 1618. According to MacVurich, *mhilleadh e an Eilein Mhic Carmaic agus chuireadh a chorp ann an Cille Mhuire 'sa Chnap*. He left three sons—

- (A) John, who succeeded him.
- (B) Hugh, who had two sons—Angus and James.
- (C) Archibald.

John Macdonald II. of Gigha was served heir to his father in March, 1619, in all his lands, as well as in the office of Toshachdorach. In 1629 he sold his lands of Knockrinsale in Isla to John Campbell, Fiar of Calder, and in 1631 he disposed of almost all his property to Archibald, Lord Lorn. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Stewart, Constable of Dumbarton Castle, and had by her—

- (A) Alexander, who held lands in Kintyre.
- (B) Archibald, who also held lands in Kintyre.
- (C) Margaret, who married Colonel James Montgomery of Coilsfield, son of the 6th Earl of Eglinton.

Angus Macdonald of Dunnyveg died at Rothesay, Oct. 21st, 1614, and was buried at Sattel. He was succeeded by his son,

IX. SIR JAMES MACDONALD. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir John Campbell of Cawdor, without issue. He had a natural son, Donald Gorm, who played a conspicuous part in the last struggle of the Clann Iain Mhoir in Isla.

Sir James died in London a week before Easter, in 1626, and was buried in St Martin's Church.

THE MACDONALDS OF LARGIE.

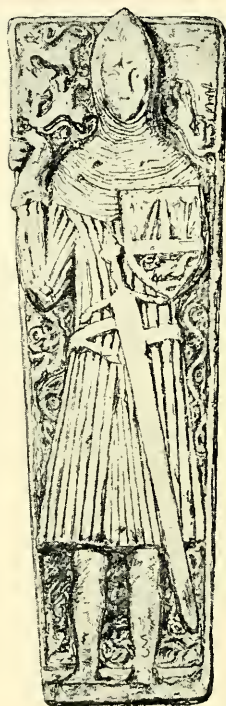
The family of Largie derived its origin from

I. RANALD BANE, younger son of John Mor Tanister, progenitor of the Clann Iain Mhoir, and of Marjory Bisset, his wife. Hugh Macdonald, the Sleat historian, bastardizes Ranald, but in this he is alone among the genealogists, and there is not a shred of evidence for the statement. From him the Macdonalds of Largie are called the Clanranaldbane. It is said that he obtained the estate of Largie from the Earl of Ross on account of services rendered at the battle of Inverlochy in 1431, under the leadership of his older brother, Donald Balloch. Ranald was one of the Commissioners of the Earl of Ross in 1461 appointed to confer with the deputies of the King of England, when he appears in the Treaty as Reynold of the Isles, the other Commissioner being "Duncan Archediaken of the Isles." He witnesses a charter in 1463 by the Earl of Ross, in which he appears as "Rinaldo Albo de Insulis." We have no definite evidence as to the date of his death, but it is not likely that he would have long survived his brother, Donald Balloch, who died at an advanced age in 1476. His wife's name does not appear on record, but he left—

1. Donald, his successor.
2. Alexander, who succeeded Donald.
3. John. He had two sons, Alister and Donald, who appear on record.
4. Marion, who in 1510 received in liferent the 4 merklands of Cortynvale.

Ranald Bane was succeeded by his oldest son—

II. DONALD, who was the representative of the family in 1493. He appears in 1503 in connection



1. LARGIE CASTLE.

2. TOM OF RANALD BANE MACDONALD OF LARGIE.

with the attempt to make Donald Dubh Lord of the Isles, and was for this offence summoned before Parliament in 1505. He does not appear, however, to have endured any definite punishment. In 1515 he was concerned in the insurrection of Sir Donald Gallda of Lochalsh, but having made his submission to the Government, he, with others, received a special protection under the Great Seal as being servants and "familiars" of Argyll. The Clanranaldbane again supported Sir Donald when he rose in 1517. Donald of Largie died shortly after this, and having left no legitimate male issue, he was succeeded by his brother,

III. ALEXANDER. He had been associated with his older brother in various events, already referred to, and there is little of a distinctive nature to chronicle regarding him. It is probable that he did not survive Donald by very many years. His death would have taken place *circa* 1525. Alexander was succeeded by his son,

IV. DONALD. In 1531 Donald was, with the chief of the Clann Iain Mhoir, summoned before Parliament for treason, but Alexander of Dunnyveg having risen into favour, the proceedings against Donald of Largie were abandoned. In 1542 he and his son and heir and others of the Clanranaldbane received a remission from the Council for treasonably abiding from the Raid of Solway. In 1549 the Clanranaldbane, with the rest of the Clann Iain Mhoir, were at feud with the MacNeills of Kintyre, and slaughters were committed on both sides. Donald of Largie died about 1550. He married, and had two sons—

1. John, his successor.
2. Alexander. He had two sons—

- (A) Hector, who afterwards succeeded.
 (B) John, who had a son, Archibald, through whom the succession, afterwards went on.

Donald was succeeded by his older son,

V. JOHN. He appears on record during his father's time. He is in evidence in 1539, and in 1566 we find him witnessing a Deed by MacNeill of Gigha to James Macdonald of Dunnyveg and the Glens. He died about 1570, without leaving heirs of his body, when the succession devolved upon his nephew,

VI. HECTOR MACALISTER of Largie, who in 1587 appears under that designation. He succeeded in right of his father, Alexander, son of Donald 4th of Largie, now deceased. He died about 1590. Leaving no legal heirs, he was succeeded as head of the house of Largie by

VII. ARCHIBALD, son of John, nephew of Hector. He received the heritage in right of his father, now deceased. He appears on record in 1592 as Archibald Macdonald of Largie, and in 1597 as Gilleasbuig Mac Vic Alastair of the Largie. He was one of the Clann Iain Mhoir consulted by Angus of Dunnyveg when he made over his estates to Sir James, his son, in 1596, when his name is recorded as Gilleasbuig McEwin VcAllister of Largie. He received in 1600 a charter of certain lands in Kintyre, long previously possessed by himself and his family, and then in the hands of the Crown through forfeiture of Angus of Dunnyveg. These lands were at the same time erected into the tenandry of Largie. He was one of those ordered to exhibit their title deeds to Lord Scone, Comptroller in 1605, and he is mentioned first in the Roll of Tenants of Kintyre, made up at Kinloch, Kil-

kerran, that year. He married Annabella, daughter of Angus of Dunnyveg, and had three sons—

1. Alexander, who succeeded.
2. Allan.
3. John.

He died shortly after 1605, and was succeeded by his oldest son—

VIII. ALEXANDER. In 1609 he was ordered to find caution in £2000 that he would not harbour any of the rebellious Islesmen. In 1611 he was one of the Commissioners appointed for trying the reseters of the Clan Macgregor. He did not join in Sir James's Rising of 1615, which year the Earl of Argyll became bound for his appearance before the Council whenever charged upon fifteen days' warning. In 1619 he is bound in £2000 for the behaviour of himself and tenants. He and his brother Allan were securities for the good behaviour of Coll MacGillespick in 1620. Alexander got himself served heir to his father Archibald in 1627. He had two sons—

1. Angus, his successor.
2. Donald, afterwards Tutor of Largie. He had a daughter, Margaret, who appears on record in 1700.

He died in 1639, and was succeeded by his older son,

IX. ANGUS. He joined Montrose in the Civil War, and was at the burning of Inverary in 1647. That year he was with Alastair Mac Colla when he made his last stand at Tarbet, Kintyre, and had to retire before Sir David Leslie and the forces of the Government. He was first Captain of the Regiment that went to Ireland in 1648 under Alastair Mac Colla, and of which Donald, younger of Clanranald, was Lieutenant-Colonel. He was forfeited by the

Committee of Estates in 1649, and his property given to the Marquis of Argyll. In 1661, after the Restoration, he was one of the Commissioners in Argyll for regulating the uplifting and ordering of the monies levied for the service of the Crown. That same year an Act was passed rescinding his pretended forfeiture. He was a Commissioner of Supply in 1667, and was served heir to his father in 1669. This latter year he got sasine from Argyll of the island of Cara, as possessed by his deceased father, Alexander Macdonald of Largie. He married, and had two sons—

1. Archibald, who succeeded.
2. John, who succeeded Archibald.
3. A daughter, who married Rev. Angus Macdonald, minister of South Uist, known as the *Ministear Laidear*.

We have no precise data for fixing the date of the death of Angus Macdonald of Largie, but it must have been before 1687, for in that year there appears on record his older son and successor,

X. ARCHIBALD MACDONALD of Largie. He was a minor at the time of his father's death, when the affairs of the family were administered by Donald, his uncle, and younger son of Alexander 8th of Largie. Under the direction of his tutor, he took part in Dundee's Rising in 1689, followed by 200 men from Kintyre. The Tutor of Largie fell at the battle of Killiecrankie, and, according to some authorities, the young chief of Largie himself was slain. This latter statement may very well be true, and it is certain in any case that he died young, nor does his name afterwards appear on record. He was succeeded as head of Largie by his brother,

XI. JOHN. We find him in August, 1689, along with 50 other Highland gentlemen, signing a Bond

of Association at Blair-Athole pledging themselves to the service of King James. He was served heir to his father in 1698, and was a Commissioner of Supply in 1704. He died in 1710. John, 11th of Largie, married, and was succeeded by his son,

XII. JOHN. In 1712 a summons was issued against him by his uncle by marriage, Rev. Angus Macdonald, minister of South Uist, to have himself served heir to his father and his uncle Archibald. We are not informed as to the issue, or whether the service was duly executed. John, 12th of Largie, died in 1729. He was succeeded by his son,

XIII. JOHN, who was served heir to his father on 17th January, 1730. He married Elizabeth, only daughter of John Macleod of Muiravonside, by whom he had one daughter, also named Elizabeth. On 3rd April, 1763, he executed a Deed of Entail, by which his estates devolved upon heirs general. John Macdonald of Largie died in 1768, and was succeeded in terms of her father's disposition by his daughter,

XIV. ELIZABETH. In 1784 she succeeded her uncle, Alexander Macleod of Muiravonside, as heiress of his estates. On 17th August, 1762, she married Charles Lockhart, third son of Lockhart of Carnwath, with issue—

1. John, who died at the siege of Mangalore, without issue, and seems to have predeceased his mother.
2. James, who succeeded.
3. Alexander, who succeeded James.
4. Norman, a W.S. He married and had issue—(a) Alexander, (b) John Innes Crawford, (c) Charles George Norman, (d) Norman Philip, (e) Archibald Macmurdo, (f) Jane MacNeill: she married H. D. Macmurdo, and had a daughter Elizabeth; (g) Elizabeth, (h) Philadelphia Mary Barbara.

5. Elizabeth, who married (1st) Macneil of Dunmore, with out issue ; (2nd) W. B. McCabe, with issue.
6. Clementina.
7. Matilda, married J. Campbell of Saddell, with issue John of Glensaddell.
8. Charlotte Sarah.
9. Mary.
10. Euphemia.
11. Annabella.

Charles Lockhart, husband of Elizabeth 14th of Largie, assumed the name of Macdonald. Elizabeth died on 1st August, 1787, and was succeeded by her oldest surviving son,

XV. JAMES. He was killed at Dunkirk in 1793, and left no issue. He was succeeded by his younger brother,

XVI. ALEXANDER. He was served heir to his mother and grandfather in 1793. He succeeded to the Lee and Carnwath Estates in 1802, when he resumed his paternal name of Lockhart, and was created a Baronet in 1806. He died on 22nd June, 1816. He married, and had—

1. Sir Charles.
2. Sir Norman.
3. Alexander.
4. Esther Charlotte Sarah.

He was succeeded by his oldest son,

XVII. SIR CHARLES MACDONALD LOCKHART. He married, and had two daughters—

1. Mary Jane.
2. Emilia Olivia.

He died 8th December, 1832, and was succeeded by his older daughter,

XVIII. MARY JANE. She married, 15th September, 1837, the Hon. Augustine Henry Moreton, second son of Thomas, 1st Earl of Ducie, who assumed the name of Macdonald. She died on 10th



JOHN MACDONALD OF LARGIE.

December, 1851, and her husband on 14th February, 1862. They had—

1. Charles Moreton, born 12th July, 1840.
2. Augustine Henry, Captain in the Coldstream Guards. He married, 25th July, 1874, Anna Harriet Mary, oldest daughter of Sir Richard Sutton, Bart., with issue.

Mary Jane Macdonald of Largie was succeeded by her son,

XIX. CHARLES MORETON. He married Elizabeth Hume, daughter of Archibald Campbell, Esq. of Glendaruel, Argyll. Issue—

1. John Ranald Moreton.
2. Esther.

Charles died 16th July, 1879, and was succeeded by

XX. JOHN RANALD MORETON MACDONALD, the present Laird of Largie.

THE MACDONALDS OF SANDA.

This branch of the Clan Iain Mhoir is descended from Angus, the youngest son of John Cathanach of Dunnyveg, known as *Aonghas Neach*.¹ He and his brother, Alexander, found a refuge in the Antrim glens when their grandfather, father, and three brothers, were executed in Edinburgh in 1499. When his brother was restored to his inheritance in Kintyre he bestowed upon Angus the lands of Sanda, Machaireoch, and others, in Southend, in all extending to £16 lands of old extent. Angus was associated with the rest of the Clann Iain Mhoir in their campaigns in Ireland and elsewhere in that stirring time in the history of their house. In 1535 he was outlawed for not appearing to stand his trial

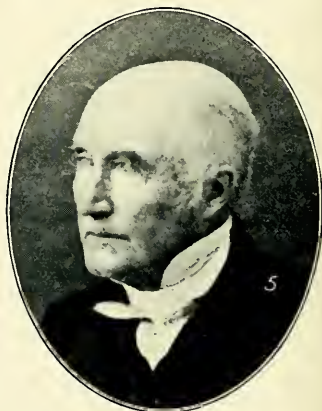
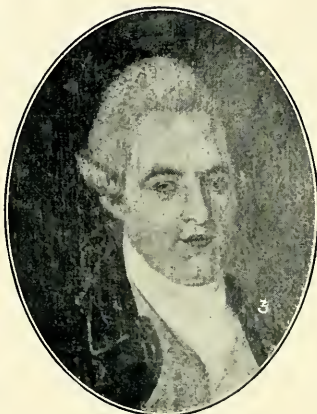
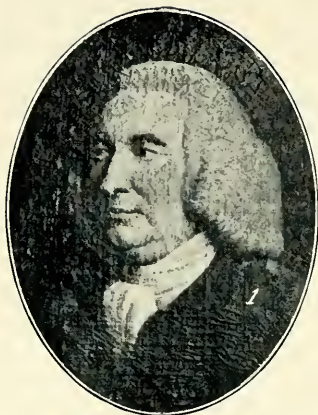
¹ If he was born and brought up in Isla, that explains why he was called "Neach" in Kintyre, where the home of his later days was situated.

before the High Court of Justiciary for alleged piracy and slaughter committed against some citizens in Glasgow trading with the North of Ireland. Angus Ieach was killed fighting with his nephew, James Macdonald of Dunnyveg, against Shane O'Neil in 1565. He left three sons—

1. Archibald, who succeeded him.
2. John, who, in 1556, received from James Macdonald of Dunnyveg a grant of lands in Arran, known as Ten-penny lands, with the bailiary.

3. Ranald. Ranald is frequently mentioned in the Irish State Papers of the period as having taken part in the struggles of the Clan Iain Mhoir. He had three sons, Angus, John, and Alexander. When the Macdonalds lost their hold in Kintyre and Isla early in the 17th century, many of them were scattered over the territories of the clan both in Ireland and in the Highlands. Angus, the son of Ranald, found his way to North Uist, while another of the brothers settled in Skye. Angus in time received a tack of the lands of Dunskeilor, and others, in Sand, from Sir Donald Macdonald of Sleat, the proprietor. Angus married a daughter of Maclean of Boreray, Chamberlain of North Uist, and had, among others—

- (1) Neil, who succeeded his father at Dunskeilor, and married Mary, daughter of John Macleod of Gesto, and had by her—
- (2) Norman. He received a tack of the lands of Grenetote from Sir James Macdonald, and married Mary, daughter of Neil Ban Maclean of Boreray, and Anne, daughter of Alexander Mackenzie of Kilcoy, and had by her—
- (3) Neil, who succeeded his father at Grenetote, and married Catherine, daughter of Alexander Macdonald of Heisker and Balranald (Catriona Nighean Alastair Bhàin 'ic Iain 'ic Uisdein), son of John Macdonald of Griminish, and Flora, daughter of Ranald Macdonald of Benbecula, son of Allan Macdonald of Clanranald. By her he had—



1. Archibald Macdonald of Sanda. 3. John Macdonald of Sanda.
2. John Macdonald of Sanda. 4. Sir John Macdonald of Sanda.
5. Arch. Macdonell of Barisdale.

- (4) Neil, who succeeded his father at Grenetote, and married Catherine, daughter of Donald Macdonald of Trumisgarry, and by her had, among others, Angus and Rachael. Rachael, who was a poetess of considerable reputation, composed many pieces of great merit, only a few of which remain, the best known being "Oran Fir Heisgir," "Oran nam Fiadh," and a hymn, "Asluing air Staid an anma," an imperfect version of which was published in Donald Macleod's Collection in 1811.
- (5) Angus, who leaving Grenetote, removed to Liniolate, Benbecula, and married Flora, daughter of Donald MacRury, and Marion (Mòr Nighean Neill 'ic Iain Mhoir Ghesto), daughter of Neil, son of John Macleod, 8th of Gesto, and had—
- (6) Roderick, Cunambuintag, Benbecula, who died in 1885 at the age of 102. He married, first, Catherine, daughter of Donald Macdonald of Daliburgh, and had a son, James, who was educated in Edinburgh for the ministry of the Church of Scotland, and died in 1836. He married, secondly, Catherine, daughter of Captain John Ferguson, and had (*a*) Donald; (*b*) John Norman, who, after a distinguished career at Glasgow University, became Minister of the Parish of Harris. A scholarly man of wide and varied culture, he left a large number of valuable MSS., dealing principally with the history, lore, and poetry of the Outer Islands. He died in March, 1868, in the 39th year of his age. (*c*) Angus; (*d*) Alexander; (*e*) James; (*f*) Norman; (*g*) John; (*h*) Flora, who married Duncan Robertson, with issue, Sheriff John Robertson, and others; (*i*) Marion; (*j*) Mary, who married the Rev. Donald Mackay, Minister of the Parish of Knock, and had (*a*¹) Dr Roderick Mackay, in practice in Yorkshire, who married Ethel, daughter of Dr Hoyle, and has Donald George Somerled; (*b*¹) Rev. Norman Donald Mackay, Minister of the Parish of Nigg; (*c*¹) Catherine Hughina; (*d*¹) Jessie; (*e*¹) Jemima; (*f*¹) Isabella.

- (7) James Macdonald, Griminish, who married Mary MacRury, and has Angus, Minister of the Parish of Killearnan, who married, first, Marion, daughter of Charles Macleod, Scotus, and has—

(A) James William, born March 29th, 1891.

(B) Charles Somerled, born January 3rd, 1893.

He married, secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander Hector of Burnside, St Cyrus, and widow of John Munro of Lemlair, and has—

(c) Ranald Æneas Hector, born September 22nd, 1903.

4. Agnes, who married Magnus O'Connell.

Angus Macdonald of Sanda was succeeded by his eldest son,

II. ARCHIBALD. He was with his cousin, Alastair Og Macdonald, in Clandeboy at the time Shane O'Neill took refuge with the Scots, and was the principal author of Shane's death in revenge for that of his father, Angus Ilead. He was one of the principal men of the Clann Iain Mhoir, who, along with Angus Macdonald of Dunnyveg, was ordered to deliver to the Earl of Argyll the eight hostages of Lachlan Maclean of Duart. He appears frequently on record as Archibald Macdonald of Machaireoch in the latter half of the 16th century. On 13th January, 1591, he appears at Rothesay witnessing a bond between Angus Macdonald of Dunnyveg and Campbell of Cawdor. He had two sons—

1. Alastair Og, who succeeded him.

2. Angus, known as *Aonghas Ilead*, styled in a rental of Kintyre Angus Macdonald of Knockreoch.

Archibald died in 1594, and was succeeded by his son,

III. ALEXANDER. He also played a conspicuous part in the stirring clan drama of the time. He was left in command of Sorley Buy's forces in the Glens,

when that leader went to solicit aid from his brother, James, against the O'Neills and others. He was given as a hostage by Angus Macdonald of Dunnyveg for the observance of certain conditions agreed on between him and the Government on his liberation from Edinburgh Castle. In the roll taken of the occupiers of Kintyre in 1605, he is called Alastair Og Macdonald of Tirargus. Being in charge of the Castle of Dunnyveg in August, 1607, he refused to deliver it to the Earl of Argyll, for which treasonable disobedience he received in May, 1608, through the interest of Lord Ochiltree, a remission under the Privy Seal.

Alexander, who died in 1618, was succeeded by his son,

IV. ARCHIBALD, known as *Gilleasbuig Mor*. In 1619 he was served heir to his grandfather in the lands of Sanda, Machaireoch, and others. He took part in the civil war, under Montrose, in 1645. He married Christina Stewart, of the family of Bute, and had a son, Archibald, known as *Gilleasbuig Og*, who, in the ordinary course of events, would have succeeded, but both father and son fell in the Massacre of Dunaverty in 1647.

Archibald was succeeded by his grandson, the son of Archibald Og,

V. RANALD, who was an infant at the time of the massacre, and is said to have been saved by the devotion of a nurse, who carried him away by stealth from the scene of the atrocity, and placed him in the custody of his kinsfolk, the Stewarts of Bute, in which family he was reared. In 1661, when Ranald was about 14 years of age, there was a general reversion of forfeitures, and in the special Act of Parliament restoring his estate to him reference is made to the services rendered by his

grandfather, Archibald Macdonald of Sanda, to the royal cause, by joining in arms with the Marquis of Montrose, while his lands were “brooked and enjoyed” by the Marquis of Argyll and Alexander MacNaughton of Dundarave.

In 1669 Ranald resigned his lands in favour of Archibald, Earl of Argyll. These were a part of the lands of St Ninian’s, namely, Machereoch and Gartnacopag, Knockmurrill, Kilnosuchan, Blastil and Edwin, Penlachna and Isle of Sanda, Drimore, Penniseirack, Achroy, Balligriggan—all in Kintyre. The Earl, “that he may put an obligation on the said Ranald Macdonald and his heirs in all time,” disposes to him in feu the same lands. Ranald married Anne, daughter of Sir Dougald Stewart, and sister of James, 1st Earl of Bute, and had by her—

1. Archibald, his successor.
2. Alexander, who had a sasine of the lands of Kilcolumkill in 1694. He had a son, James, who was served heir to his father in 1752.

Ranald died September 6th, 1681, and was buried in the Sanda burying place in Kilcolumkill, in the parish of Southend. His wife died January 12th, 1732, aged 74, and was buried with her husband. Ranald was succeeded by his son,

VI. ARCHIBALD. He married Helen, daughter of David Cunningham, Thornton, in Ayrshire, being the present residence of the family. He had by her one son. Archibald died in 1750, and was succeeded by his only son,

VII. JOHN. He married Penelope, daughter of John Mackinnon, Younger of Mackinnon, and had by her—

1. Archibald, his successor.
2. John, who succeeded his brother.
3. Robert.

John died in 1786, and was succeeded by his son,

VIII. ARCHIBALD, who was an advocate at the Scottish Bar. In the absence of his cousin, John Macdonald of Clanranald, abroad in 1794, he was appointed one of his commissioners.

Archibald died unmarried in 1796, and was succeeded by his brother,

IX. JOHN. He was for many years Comptroller of Customs at Borrowstouness, and lived latterly at Carriden, Linlithgow. He married Cecilia Maria Kinneir, daughter of General Douglas, by Cecilia Kinneir of Kinneir. By her he had—

1. John, his successor.
2. William, who succeeded his brother.
3. Archibald, who was born Nov. 13, 1786, a Captain, R.N.

He married Harriet Cox, and had by her—

- (A) John, General, H.E.I.C.S., who died in Canada.
 - (B) Archibald, Captain, H.E.I.C.S.
 - (C) William.
 - (D) Donald, Captain, H.E.I.C.S. Killed at Meerut in 1857.
 - (E) Alexander Somerled, an officer in the Royal Marines.
 - (F) Clementina Malcolm.
 - (G) Harriet.
 - (H) Amelia, who married George Trevor-Roper, of Rock Ferry, Cheshire.
4. David, Captain in the Indian Navy.
 5. Alexander, Captain in the Indian Army, and was for some time Political Agent at Mhow, Bengal.
 6. Douglas, who married Patrick Hadow, of St Andrews, with issue.
 7. Cecilia.
 8. Flora.
 9. Penelope.

John Macdonald of Sanda died in 1797, and was succeeded by his son,

X. SIR JOHN MACDONALD. He afterwards assumed the name of Kinneir in addition to his own. He was born at Carriden, Linlithgow, Feb-

ruary 3rd, 1782, and, in 1802, was nominated to a Cadetship by Sir William Bensley. In 1804 he was appointed Ensign in the Madras Infantry, and became Captain in 1818. He afterwards attained the rank of Lieut.-Colonel. He was attached to Sir John Malcolm's mission in Persia in 1808-9. He published "Travels in Asia Minor" in 1813-14. He was appointed British Envoy at the Court of Persia in 1824. In 1829 he received the Persian Order of the Sun and Lion of the 1st Class, and was knighted in November of the same year.

He married Amelia Harriet, daughter of Lieut.-General Sir Archibald Campbell, Commander-in-Chief at Madras, and by her, who died in 1860, he had no issue.

Sir John died at Tabreez, June 11th, 1830, and was succeeded by his brother,

XI. WILLIAM, Archdeacon of Wilts, and Canon of Salisbury Cathedral. He married, in June, 1810, Frances, daughter of Maurice Goodman of Oare House, Wilts, and had by her—

1. Douglas, who succeeded him.
2. William Maurice, Rector of Calstone-Wellington, Wilts. He married, in June, 1839, Elizabeth, daughter of Patrick Hadow of St Andrews, without issue. He died April 17th, 1880.
3. Archibald, Captain in the Indian Navy, who died, unmarried, March 3rd, 1845.
4. Fitzherbert, Registrar of the Diocese of Salisbury. He married, in April, 1845, Eliza, daughter of Peregrine Bingham, without issue.
5. Reginald John, who died, unmarried, July 22nd, 1835.
6. Alexander Cleiland, who married Elizabeth, daughter of John Campian, without issue.
7. Frances Elizabeth, married Rev. George Marsh, Rector of Sutton-Veny, Wilts, without issue.
8. Sophia, married Frank Prothero, Llangibby Castle, Wales.

9. Penelope, married Rev. Frank Dyson, Vicar of Cricklade, Wilts.

William Macdonald of Sanda died June 24, 1862, and was succeeded by his son,

XII. DOUGLAS, Vicar of West Alvington, Devonshire. He married in Nov., 1837, Flora Georgina, daughter of Patrick Hadow, of St Andrews, and had by her—

1. Douglas John Kinneir, his successor.
2. Godfrey William, born in 1848, and died the same year.
3. Maurice Patrick, who died in 1876.
4. Angus, Vicar of South Marston, Wilts. He married, in 1878, Alice, daughter of Robert Jenner, of Highworth, without issue.
5. Flora.
6. Frances Amelia.
7. Cecilia Susan.
8. Eva.
9. Helen Sophia.
10. Georgina.

Douglas Macdonald of Sanda died Feb. 11, 1865, and was succeeded by his son,

XIII. DOUGLAS JOHN KINNEIR, who was born Oct. 24, 1838, and educated at Marlborough College, and Jesus College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1861. He was for some time Chapter Clerk of Salisbury, and from 1877 to 1882 commanded the Argyll and Bute Artillery at Campbeltown.

He married, in 1867, Jane Martha MacNeill, daughter of John Alexander Mackay, of Blackcastle, Midlothian, and Carskey, Argyleshire, and had by her—

1. Douglas Kinneir, who was born in 1867. Educated at Sherborne School and Jesus College, Cambridge, where he took his degree in 1888. He went to Queensland in 1897, and was enrolled in the 3rd Queensland Contingent, which left Brisbane for the seat of war in February, 1900. He was sent to Beira to join Rhodes and Carrington's Field Force, and made the

great march across Rhodesia on foot as escort of the Canadian guns, covering a distance of 105 miles in four and a half days. Joining Colonel Plumer's force, he entered Mafeking, after five or six hours' sharp fighting, as one of the advance guard of the relief column on May 18th. He afterwards formed one of Colonel Hore's band of 300 Colonial troops who successfully defended an immense convoy of stores when surrounded by 3000 Boers, with 8 guns, under Delarey. He died at Pretoria on 12th Feb., 1901.

2. John Ranald.

3. Elsie Hay.

4. Lilian Cecilia, who died 24th April, 1886.

5. Penelope Flora, who died in infancy.

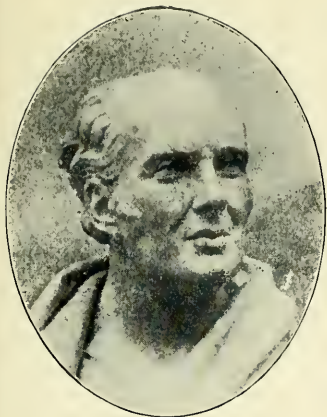
D. J. K. Macdonald of Sanda died 27th July, 1901, and was succeeded by his second son,

XIV. JOHN RANALD, who was born in 1870.

THE MACDONALDS OF COLONSAY.

The Macdonalds of Colonsay are descended from

I. COLL, third son of Alexander of Dunnyveg and the Glens, son of John Cathanach. He spent a good deal of his life in Ireland, though he was by no means an unconcerned spectator of the commotions that took place in the Scottish territories of his family. He was of dark complexion, and went under the name of *Colla dubh nan Capull*, according to some authorities, because on an occasion of stress he and his followers were forced to eat horse flesh, according to others, because he was a cavalry leader. It is said that the horse flesh eating incident occurred when he went to the assistance of the Earl of Tyrconnel against O'Neill of Tyrone. He was also called *Colla maol dubh*, which suggests baldness, as well as a dark complexion. Coll lived in the Castle of Kinbane, a stronghold by the sea, situated about a mile and a-half west of the town of Ballycastle. Kinbane,



1. Dr James McDonnell.
2. Dr John McDonnell.

3. The Hon. Sir Schomberg K.
McDonnell.

4. Sir Alexander McDonnell, Bart.

5. Colonel John McDonnell of Kilmore.

or the white head, is so called from being a chalk cliff 100 feet high, and the Castle stood behind, connected with the rock by strong walls carried along the edges of the precipice, thus making it impregnable from the sea. Coll was involved in all the Irish struggles in which his brothers were engaged during his lifetime for the lordship of the Route, and the references to him in the Irish State Papers show him to have been one of the ablest, most distinguished, and, in the eyes of the English, most formidable of the sons of Alexander Mac Iain Chathanach. The Macdonalds of Dunnyveg adopted in the Glens, the Route, Claneboy, and O'Cahan's country the system of quartering their warriors upon the native gentry and population, a fact which suggests the almost regal power and influence they exercised in the North of Ireland. This custom was the occasion of an incident in Coll's life which has been detailed in the Ballypatrick MS., and may be taken as substantially correct. On this occasion Colla and his men were quartered with MacQuillan of Dunluce, and had gained favour with their host by helping him and his people to take a great Creach from the O'Cathans of County Derry in revenge for a similar act of spoliation committed on the MacQuillan's the previous year. In the course of the visit to Dunluce Coll married MacQuillan's daughter. They were soon, however, reminded that they were in the midst of foes. A quarrel arose between one of Coll's soldiers and one of MacQuillan's Gallow-glasses, in the course of which the latter was killed. A plot was concocted by MacQuillan's party to murder Coll and his men; but this having come to the ears of Coll's wife, she told him of the threatened catastrophe, and the night for which it was planned

he and his followers encamped in safety on the side of Dunseverick hill, having shaken the dust of Dunluce off their feet. Coll died in 1551 at a comparatively early age, and was buried at Bunmargy, and the position he occupied as deputy to his brother James of Dunnyveg in the Glens, passed to his brother Somhairle Buidhe. As already stated, Coll married Eveleen, daughter of MacQuillan of Dunluce, and by her had—

1. Archibald, his successor.
2. Randal. He was engaged in the feud between his cousin Angus of Dunnyveg and Maclean of Duart, and when Angus and his followers were seized by Maclean and imprisoned while on a friendly visit, Randal was the only one allowed his liberty. He died without issue.

Coll was succeeded by his older son,

II. ARCHIBALD, who was an infant at the time of his father's death, and was under the tutory of his uncle Somhairle Buidhe. He was called *Gilleasbuig fiacail*—Archibald the toothed—it being traditionally believed that he was born with a tooth or teeth! He was fostered with the O'Quins or O'Cathans of Carrinrig, with whom he is said to have spent most of his time, and a daughter of which family he married, contrary, it is said, to the wishes of his uncle Sorley. On Archibald arriving at his majority, the event was celebrated with great rejoicing at Ballycastle, under the auspices of Sorley Buy, the guardian, who desired that the festivities should be conducted in a manner befitting his nephew's rank. Among other amusements the gentle pastime of bull-baiting was practised on the occasion. Unfortunately, the bull by accident got loose, and the result—the details of which have been differently stated by different authorities—was fatal to Archibald. By one account the infuriated

animal made a rush at him and wounded him mortally ; by another, an attendant seeing the wild beast on the way to attack his master hastily drew out a sword in his defence, but in the act of doing so wounded him accidentally in the thigh. He was removed to Rathlin for better attendance ; but the wound proved fatal, and dark hints of poison administered by a surgeon bribed by Sorley's family were whispered, with, doubtless, very little justification. Archibald's death took place in 1570.

III. COLL, the successor of Archibald in the representation of the family, and known in his day as Colla Mac Ghilleasbuig, was a posthumous child, having been born in 1570, after his father's death. His birthplace was the Island of Glassineerin, in Lough Lynch ; but very soon after his birth his mother took him to Colonsay, an island to which the Clann Iain Mhoir seem to have had a claim, especially since the indenture of 1520, when it came into possession of Alexander of Dunnyveg. Alexander's indenture expired in 1525, but in 1558 Queen Mary granted to James of Dunnyveg, and in 1564 to Archibald his heir, the Barony of Bar, containing lands in Colonsay, afterwards bestowed upon Coll. The MacDuffies, the ancient occupiers of the island, were still in actual possession. Here Coll was brought up, and became one of the most famous swordsmen and warriors of the age. He was known as *Colla Ciotach Mac Ghilleasbuig*, the meaning of *Ciotach* being that he was left-handed, or ambidexter, that is capable of wielding his sword with either hand, a peculiarity which, no doubt, rendered him a dangerous foe in battle. That part of his history which is associated with the misfortunes of

Sir James Macdonald of Dunnyveg in the rising of 1615, has been detailed in the second volume of this work. After these years of stress, Coll retired to Colonsay, for the possession of which he had no competitors, the principal MacDuffies of the island having been executed at the close of Sir James Macdonald's insurrection against the Campbell power. There he seems to have lived quietly until the troubles of Charles I. lit the torch of civil war in Scotland. In 1632 the Bishop of the Isles granted him a lease of all the Church lands in the Island of Colonsay, and the teinds, parsonage, and vicarage of the Parish of Kilchattan, in the same island.

In 1639 the Covenanting movement commenced in Scotland, and Colla Ciotach having refused to join in it, was driven out of Colonsay, and he and his two sons, Archibald and Angus, were taken prisoners, and kept in captivity apparently until 1644. In the latter year the prisoners taken at Inverlochy and immured in Blair Castle were exchanged for certain loyalists, among whom were Colla Ciotach and his two sons, who thus received their freedom. In 1647 we find him in command of the fortress of Dunnyveg, which his son Sir Alexander had left with a garrison of 200 men on the failure of his campaign in Kintyre and before his crossing over to Ireland. David Leslie, the Covenanting General, laid siege to Dunnyveg, but the defenders made a brave resistance. At last they were, through failure of the water supply, forced to capitulate, but on the assurance that Coll and his officers might go where they pleased, and that the common soldiery should be sent to France. The accounts that have survived of subsequent events are somewhat conflicting, and, in any case, it is not good

to linger over such a tale of treachery. It appears that when the negotiations were about complete, Colla Ciotach, under promise of safety, ventured outside to speak to an old neighbour of his, Campbell of Dunstaffnage, who was evidently the means of turning the unsuspecting veteran to his doom.

Regardless of every consideration of honour, the besiegers at once took him prisoner, not, as Sir James Turner admits, "without some stain to the Lieutenant General's honor." Such an admission by a Covenanter determines the unspeakable perfidy of the act. The execution of Coll from the mast of his own galley under the direction of the "Master fiend Argyll," and after so horrible a travesty of the forms of law as a trial by a Campbell jury, is a worthy sequel to conduct so lacking in the most elementary principles of good faith. It is doubtful whether there is a darker deed in the black catalogue of Gilleasbuig Gruamach's misdemeanours. The two sons of Coll who were with him at Dunnyveg were also executed, Archibald at Skipness and Angus at Dunnyveg. Colla Ciotach's age at the time of his death was 77, and his remains were buried in the old cemetery at Oban.

There is much variety in the traditional accounts—and these are the only ones available—as to the wife or wives of Colla Ciotach. One MS. authority states that he was married to a lady of the O'Cathans of Dunseverick, while the same authority avers that, according to tradition, his wife's name was MacNeill. The Ballypatrick MS. again says that he was married to a daughter of Macdonald of Sanda. The two accounts that seem best authenticated are that he was married twice, though this number of wives may have been exceeded—1st, to a

daughter of MacNeill of Barra, and, 2nd, to a daughter of Ronald Macdonald of Smerby. For both these we have the authority of a Barra version of a song lamenting the death of Alastair MacColla, which it was said would cause grief to "Nial a' Chaisteil," and also stated that Macdonald's daughter had been robbed by death, that is, Sir Alexander's mother, who must have been living at the time. For the Macdonald marriage we have the further authority of the Clanranald historian. Coll had, by the daughter of Ranald of Smerby, the following children—

1. Archibald. He would have succeeded his father in the representation of the family were it not that his execution took place at Skipness about the same time as his father's. He married, and had a daughter, Sara, who married Aeneas Macdonald. In 1661, immediately after the Restoration, an Act was passed through Parliament rescinding the pretended forfeiture of Coll Mac Gilleasbuig and Archibald Macdonald of Colonsay, his son. In 1686 there is a charter by James II. to Sarah, only child of Archibald. In consideration of "the singular bravery and constant fidelity of Coll Mac Gillespick, her grandfather, and Archibald, his son, in the cause of the King's father, and that the said Archibald was killed in that service and Coll violently murdered because of their faithful service in joining Montrose. . . . therefore the King grants to the said Sara and to the heir male of her body by Aeneas Macdonald her spouse the lands of Orinsay extending to 5 merklands of old extent, the 16s 8d lands of Garvart in Colonsay with the pertinents to be held in feu farm, Orinsay for £3 yearly, and Garvart for 13s 4d yearly." Sasine upon this charter followed on 3rd September of the following year.
2. Angus, who was put to death at Dunnyveg, and left no issue.
3. Alexander.
4. Jean, who married Mackay, Laird of Ardnacroish.

Coll's two older sons having been murdered by the Covenanters at the time of his own death, he was succeeded by his youngest son,

III. ALEXANDER. He survived his father by only a few months, but as the succession was carried on through his descendants, we may regard him as the third of this line. His exploits will be elsewhere recorded. -He married a daughter of Hector Mac Allister of Loup, by whom he had —

1. Coll.

2. Archibald. After their father's death, he and his older brother Coll, who had been taken by him to the Antrim Glens, were brought up in the house of a tenant of the Marquis of Antrim, and as this nobleman, their kinsman, was not able, owing to the troublous times, to live on his estates, the two boys, almost infants, were somewhat neglected, and had to rough it during their earlier years. Archibald entered the army in his youth, attained the rank of Captain, and became a brave soldier. He settled in Glasmullin, and held from the Antrim family the lands of Glassmullin, Dooney, Ligdrenagh, Mullaghbuy, and the two Knockanes. He died September 28th, 1720, aged 73, and was buried in Layde. He married Ann Stewart, daughter of Captain Stewart of Redbay Castle and Ballydrain. She died April 16th, 1714. By her he had one son,

Coll of Glasmullin, who died June .6th, 1737, having married Ann Macdonald of Nappan, with issue — Alexander Macdonald of Cushendall. He married Ann Black, with issue—(a) Alexander, who died in 1791, aged 16; (b) Rachel, who died young; (c) Ann, who married Archibald Mac Elheran of Cushendall.

Alexander Macdonald of Cushendall died July 26th, 1782, aged 48, and his wife, Ann Black, died 1835, aged 98.

Sir Alastair Macdonald was killed at Cnocnanos, 13th November, 1647, and was buried at Clonmeen,

Cork. He was succeeded in the representation of the family by his older son,

IV. COLL, who was then a child of two or three years of age. His early history has already been indicated. Coll, who resided at Kilmore, held the lands of Torr Point and Carrickfaddon, in the Parish of Culfeightrin, Barony of Carey; Cushendall and Nappan, in the Parish of Ardclinis, Barony of Lower Glenarm, and Glassinieran and Loughlinch, in the Parish of Billy, Barony of Lower Dunluce. He was known in his day as Colla Mhuilinn or "Coll of the Mill," probably for his enterprise in having a meal mill constructed of more advanced design and efficiency than was usual in his day and country. The quarterland of Cushendall went with the mill. Coll died on 25th March, 1719, aged 74, and was buried at Layde. He married Ann, daughter of Magee of Ballyuchan, by whom he had only one son of whom any record remains, viz., his successor,

V. ALEXANDER MACDONALD of Kilmore. In 1738 the lease by which he held his lands from the Earl of Antrim was on the eve of expiring, and he presents a memorial to that nobleman, requesting a renewal of the holdings, a request which no doubt was satisfactorily granted. Alexander married, first, Miss Macdonald of Nappan, by whom he is said to have had several children, only one of whom has survived on record, the senior representative of the family, viz.:—

1. Michael, surnamed Roe or Red.

Alexander married, secondly, Ann, daughter of John McVeagh of Drimadoone, by whom he had a son—

2. (1.) John of Balenlig. He succeeded his father at Kilmore. He married Rose, daughter of George Savage, Esq., by whom he had—

- (A) Coll, who died lost at sea, 24th June, 1820, aged 63, without issue.
- (B) John Alexander of Rathlin, who died 13th January, 1820; without issue.
- (C) Charles, who married Sarah Black, and had James, Randal, and John.
- (D) Archibald, an officer in the Royal Navy, who died Feb. 21, 1840.
- (E) Randal, who succeeded.
- (F) John, died February, 1841, aged 69.

John Macdonald of Kilmore died 25th December, 1803, aged 75 years, and was succeeded by his oldest surviving son,

- (II.) Randal Macdonald of Kilmore, Glenariff. He died 11th August, 1854, aged 82. He married Mary, daughter of Archibald MacElheran, Esq. of Glasmullin, by whom he had—

- (A) Alexander, his successor.
- (B) John.
- (C) A daughter, name unknown.
- (D) Rose Ann, died 18th May, 1850, aged 31.
- (E) Rachel, died Dec. 30th, 1854, aged 33.

Ranald was succeeded in the representation of this branch of the family by his older son,

- (III.) Alexander. He married, in 1851, Margaret, daughter of Alexander McMullin, Esq. of Cabra House, Co. Down, with issue, Rachel Mary Josephine, who married Henry Thomas Silvertop, with issue. Alexander died in 1862 without male issue, and was succeeded by his younger brother,

- (IV.) Colonel John Macdonald of Kilmore, J.P. and D.L., Co. Antrim. He joined the 7th Dragoon Guards at an early age, and soon afterwards proceeded to the Cape of Good Hope, where, during the Kaffir War, he distinguished himself, and was specially mentioned in despatches. He next served in the Orange River Territory, and was present at the battle of Boem Plaats in August, 1848. On this occasion he received the personal thanks of the Commander-in-Chief. He served for eight years in the New Colony of Natal. In 1863 he was appointed to the command of the

Depot of his regiment at Canterbury, where he remained for two years. Colonel Macdonald had a splendid record during his twenty-three years' service, and is in every way a worthy representative of a long line of distinguished ancestors. He married in 1870 the Hon. Madeline O'Hagan, daughter of Thomas, Lord O'Hagan, Lord Chancellor of Ireland. She died 14th October, 1877.

Alexander Macdonald, 5th of Kilmore, was succeeded in the representation of the Macdonalds of Colonsay by his oldest surviving son,

VI. MICHAEL ROE, who married Elizabeth, daughter of A. Stewart of Balintoy, and had by her—

1. Ranald, who died unmarried.
2. James.
3. Alexander, who died unmarried.

Michael Roe was succeeded by his eldest surviving son,

VII. JAMES, M.D., of Belfast and Murlough. He studied for the medical profession, and became a physician of great repute in his native Antrim and in the city of Belfast, with which his public life was most associated, and where he was venerated, not only for his professional attainments but for his great benevolence.

He married, first, Eliza, daughter of John Clarke, of Belfast, and had by her, who died in 1798—

1. Alexander.
2. John.
3. Catherine.

He married, secondly, Penelope, daughter of James Montgomery of Larne, without issue. She died in 1851. Dr James died in 1845, in his 82nd year, and was succeeded by his son,

VIII. The Right Honourable Sir ALEXANDER MACDONALD, Baronet. He was educated at Westminster School, which he entered in 1809, and at Christ Church, Oxford, which he entered in 1813, and where he greatly distinguished himself, winning four University prizes, those for Latin and English verse, and for the Latin and English essays—an accumulation of honours only once before achieved. He graduated B.A. in 1816 and M.A. in 1820. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1824. He accepted the position of Chief Clerk in the Chief Secretary's Office in Ireland, and in 1839 he was appointed Commissioner of National Education. In 1846, he was made a Privy Councillor, and was created a Baronet in 1872. He married, in 1826, Barbara, daughter of Hugh Montgomery of Benvarnden, Antrim, without issue. He died in Dublin, January 21, 1875, and was buried at Kilsharven. He was succeeded in the representation of the family by his brother,

IX. JOHN MACDONALD, M.D., of Dublin, a distinguished physician. He was advanced to the prominent position of Medical Commissioner for Ireland, and also held the position of Commissioner of the Local Government Board. He was the author, among other publications, of "The Ulster Civil War of 1641 and its consequences; with the History of the Irish Brigade under Montrose in 1644-46."

He married Charity, daughter of the Rev. Robert Dobbs, and had by her—

1. James, barrister-at-law, of Kilsharvan, Drogheda, who married Rosanna, daughter of William Cairns, of Belfast, and had two daughters.

2. Robert, B.A., M.D., F.R.S. He entered Trinity College, Dublin, and graduated B.A. and M.B. in 1850.

During the Crimean War he was attached to the British Hospital at Smyrna, and volunteered as civil surgeon to serve in the general hospital in the camp before Sebastopol, where he remained until the end of the siege. For his services he received the British and Turkish medals. In 1857, he received M.D. from Dublin University, and in 1864 from Queen's College. In 1866, he was appointed Professor of Anatomy in connection with Steven's Hospital, and afterwards President of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland. In 1885, he was elected President of the Academy of Medicine. He declined twice an offer of knighthood.

He married, first, Mary, daughter of Daniel Molloy of Clonbeala, without issue. He married, secondly, Susan, daughter of Sir Richard M'Causland, and had a son, John. Dr Robert died at Dublin, May 6, 1889.

3. Alexander, C.E., Rydens, London, who married Isabella, daughter of Colonel Grenfell, and has John Alastair, James Riversdale, and Marie Louise.
4. Ranald William, Q.C., who married Sara, daughter of John Carlisle, and had Alastair Coll, John Carlisle, Ranald, and Robert.
5. William, who married a daughter of R. Reeves, without issue.
6. Williamina Charity, who married Henry Pilkington, Q.C., of Tore, West Meath.
7. Elizabeth Penelope.
8. Catherine Anne, who married Andrew Armstrong of Kilsarven, Meath.
9. Barbara Montgomery.
10. Rose Emily.

Dr John Macdonald died January 20th, 1892.

THE MACDONALDS OF ANTRIM.

I. SORLEY BUY, fourth son of Alexander of Dunnyveg, son of John Cathanach, was the founder of the family of Antrim. He married (1st) Mary,



RANDAL 4TH EARL OF ANTRIM,

daughter of Con O'Neill, Earl of Tyrone, and sister of Shane O'Neill, 2nd Earl of Tyrone, with issue—

1. Donald, slain while skirmishing on the Bann about 1580, without issue.
2. Alexander—a brave warrior, slain in battle with the English in 1585.
3. James, who succeeded.
4. Ranald, who succeeded James.
5. Angus, known as Aonghus Ultach or Angus from Ulster, probably to distinguish him from others of the same name in Scotland. He appears in the Irish State Papers as "Neece," a phonetic corruption of the Gaelic form of Angus. His opposition to the succession of his brother, Ranald Arranach, to Sir James of Dunluce has been narrated in Vol. II. He never seemed to have become thoroughly reconciled. He was a brave soldier, and was one of the few Macdonalds who escaped from the battle of Kinsale, fought in 1601. He was living in 1610, and possessed at that time the barony of Glenarm.

Sorley's first wife having died in 1582, he married, second, a daughter of O'Hara, by whom he had—

6. Ludar, or Lother, who is said to have been a party to the conspiracy of 1614 for the overthrow of the English power in Ulster. The sequel to a successful combination for this end was to be the restoration of the family estates to the son of Sir James of Dunluce. Sorley Buy had a daughter, who married John MacNaghten of Ballymagarry, with issue. There were other daughters whose names have not been preserved.

Sorley Buy died at Dunaonigh Castle in 1589, and was buried in the family burying-ground at Bunmargy. He was succeeded by his oldest surviving son,

II. JAMES. On a visit to Edinburgh in 1597 he was created a Knight by James VI., and is therefore known in history as Sir James Macdonald of Dunluce. He married Mary, daughter of Phelim O'Neill of Claneboy, by whom he had—

1. Alexander, who was known in his day and in the traditions of the family as Alastair Carrach. Though Sir James Macdonald's oldest son, he did not succeed to the honours of the house of Antrim for reasons that have been variously adduced. Traditional accounts of the succession aver that Alexander was not capable of succeeding to a position requiring the possession at the time of warlike prowess and address. The inference has been that he was lacking in these qualities. It is highly probable, however, that at the time of his father's death Alexander was a mere boy, unable to cope with a situation endangered by English aggressiveness and Irish jealousy. He was living in 1661, and the supposition is feasible that in 1601, when his father died, his extreme youth barred him from the succession. He, however, obtained the barony of Kilconway in Antrim, and he is referred to in records as Sir Alexander Macdonald of Kilconway. He was marked out for heading the projected insurrectionary movement of 1614, which was to eventuate, if successful, in deposing his uncle, Sir Randal, from the headship of Sorley Buy's family, and substituting himself. He was, in fact, imprisoned and tried for treason in 1615, but afterwards acquitted. In 1629, Sir Alexander, who is described as "knight and baronet," was appointed by the Earl of Antrim one of the overseers and supervisors of his will. In 1661, when the Marquis of Antrim laid his claim before Charles II., he sought to be found entitled to the reversion of the estate of Sir Alexander Macdonald, knight and baronet, in the event of the latter dying without heirs male. He married, and had a son, Sir James, who resided at the Cross, near Ballymony, and, like his father, is also styled of Kilconway. He took an active part on the side of the Confederated Catholics in 1641, for which he suffered forfeiture of his estate. He afterwards obtained a grant of land under the Act of Settlement, but much less than he had lost. He got credit on both sides of politics for being a man of humane and moderate views. He married Mary, daughter of Donough O'Brien, Lord of Clare, with issue.—

- a. Alexander, or Alastair Carragh, a Colonel in the Royalist Army, who is said to have been killed in a duel with an Englishman at Lisburn. Alexander married Elizabeth Howard, daughter of Henry, Earl of Surrey, Arundel, and Norfolk, and had a son, Randal. He married Hannah, daughter of David Roche, Esq., by whom he had (a) James, who died 1728 without issue, and was interred in St James's Churchyard, Dublin, where his sister erected a monument to his and his mother's memory ; (b) Randal, who succeeded to his brother's property, and died without issue ; (c) John ; (d) Mary, who married Christopher O'Brien of Ennystemon ; (e) Henrietta.
- (B) Randal, who died in St Germain's.
- (c) Sorley, who was killed at Aghrim in the Jacobite cause.
- (D) Donald, who also fought in the Jacobite cause.
- (E) Aeneas, who was killed at sea in the service of King James VII.
2. Sorley. He was a strong supporter of Sir James Macdonald of Dunmyveg in his insurrection of 1615, and it was to him Chichester, the English Deputy, referred in a letter to the Council that year, in which he describes him as being "a notable villaine with Sir James McConnell of Kintyre." It was he that brought Sir James to Rathlin on the failure of his attempt in 1615, and that later on found for him a more secure retreat in the island of Inchadoll off the coast of Donegal. Sorley had a son, Colonel James Macdonald, who acted a distinguished part in the campaigns of Montrose under Alastair MacColla.
3. Donald Gorm. He had a son Angus, whose son Donald Gorm was in Scotland with Alastair MacColla. He possessed the lands of Killoquin, in the Parish of Magherasharkin, and was engaged in the Confederated Catholic movement in 1641. His evidence regarding that rising is printed in the Antrim volume of depositions.
4. Coll. He had a son James, who was engaged in the Irish war in 1641. James was executed at Carrickfergus in 1642.

Sir James Macdonald of Dunluce died in 1601, and there were strong suspicions at the time that his death was the result of poison administered by a secret agent of the Government. His children having been cut off from the succession, as already seen, he was succeeded in the family honours and possessions by his younger brother,

III. RANALD ARRANACH, 1st Earl of Antrim. He received the sobriquet Arranach from having been fostered in the Island of Arran, and perhaps having a residence there. He married Ellis, daughter of Hugh O'Neill, Earl of Tyrone, by whom he had—

1. Ranald, his successor, and 1st Marquis.
2. Alexander, who succeeded Randal.
3. Sarah. She married (*a*) Sir Neill Og O'Neill of Killelagh; (*b*) Sir Charles O'Connor, Sligo; (*c*) Mac-Carthenie Mor, Provincial Prince of Munster.
4. Ann, married Christopher, Lord Delvin, and 2nd Earl of Westmeath, of whom the present family of Westmeath.
5. Rose, married George Gordon, third son of John, 16th Earl of Sutherland, who came to Ulster in 1642 as an officer in Major-General Munro's army, and assisted Antrim to escape from Carrickfergus in 1643, with issue.
6. Mary. She married (*a*) Lucas, 2nd Viscount Dillon; (*b*) Oliver Plunket, 6th Lord Louth, with issue, Matthew, 7th Lord Louth, of whom the present Louth family are descended.
7. Catherine. She married the Hon. Edward Plunket, son of Patrick, 9th Lord Dunsany, and their son, Christopher, succeeded as 10th baron.
8. Ellis or Alice, died unmarried.

The Earl of Antrim had three other sons, whose names appear on record—

1. Captain Maurice Macdonald, for whom his father made provision in his will in 1621. He was executed in 1643 for his prominence in the outbreak of 1641.



ALEXANDER, 5TH EARL OF ANTRIM.

Maurice had a son, James, who also appears to have been a Captain in the Confederated Catholics' army. During these troublous times, he left the North of Ireland and settled in Skye. He married Flora Mackinnon of Strath, by whom he had Brian. He married Miss MacCaskill of Rhundunain, and had Ewen. He married Miss Macleod, and had John. He married Miss MacCaskill of Rhundunain, and had Murdoch. He married Flora Macleod, and had—

- (A) Donald. He married Margaret Macrae, and had Norman, who married Mary Macleod, with issue—Murdoch. He married Mary Mackenzie, with issue. Murdoch and his family emigrated to Australia (N.S.W.)
- (B) John. He married Marion Campbell, with issue, among others—
- (a) Alexander, who possessed the Estate of Lyndale, in Skye. He married Mary D. Andrews, with issue—(a¹) John, M.D., who married Sophia de Cowes, with issue—(a²) Reginald Norman; (b²) Alastair Kenneth; (c²) Mary Alexandrina Beatrice. (b¹) David Andrews, deceased. (c¹) Kenneth. He married Mary Jane Watson, with issue—(a²) Alexander; (b²) Mary Andrews; (c²) Elsie, died; (d²) Flora Shields. (d¹) Robert Andrews, died. (e¹) Lauchlan Alexander. He married Annie Shields Watson, with issue—Alastair Brian. (f¹) James William. (g¹) Donald. (h¹) Elizabeth Andrews. (i¹) Maria Campbell. (j¹) Mary. (k¹) Margaret Flora. (l¹) Alexandrina.
- (b) Kenneth MacCaskill, died unmarried.
- (c) Duncan. He married Anne Macdonald with issue—(a¹) John Bunyan; (b¹) Donald John; (c¹) Alexander; (d¹) Dr Duncan, in practice in Oban, and well known for his high professional attainments; (e¹) Roderick Macleod, died in childhood; (f¹) Margaret Anne, died young; (g¹) Marion Campbell; (h¹) Mary Flora; (i¹) Josephine Catherine, died young.
- (d) Catherine, married Angus Macrae, late of Languish, North Uist, with issue—(a¹) Norman;

(*b*¹) John ; (*c*¹) Donald, died ; (*d*¹) Marion ;
 (*e*¹) Gormshuil Anne, died ; (*f*¹) Flora Margaret.

2. James.

3. Francis, a distinguished ecclesiastic.

Randal 1st, Earl of Antrim, died at Dunluce on 10th December, 1636, and was buried at Bunmargy. He was succeeded by his oldest son,

IV. RANDAL, 2nd Earl and 1st Marquis of Antrim. He married (1st) Catherine Manners, Duchess of Buckingham, without issue ; (2nd) Rose O'Neill, daughter of Sir Henry O'Neill, without issue. He died 3rd February, 1682, aged 72. Dying without issue, he was succeeded by his younger brother,

V. ALEXANDER, 3rd Earl of Antrim. He married (1st) the Lady Elizabeth Annesley, second daughter of Arthur, 1st Earl of Anglesey, without issue. She died in 1669. He married (2nd) Helena, third daughter of Sir John Bourke, Kt. of Derry-maclachtney, Co. Galway. By her he had—

1. Randal, his successor.

2. A daughter, who married Henry Wells of Bambridge, Southampton.

He had also a natural son, Donald.

Alexander, 3rd Earl of Antrim, died in 1696, and was succeeded by his only legitimate son,

VI. RANDAL, 4th Earl of Antrim. He married Rachel Skeffington, third daughter of Clotworthy, 2nd Viscount Massareene, of the second creation, by his wife Rachel, daughter of Sir Edward Hungerford. By her he had—

1. Alexander, his successor.

2. Helena, who died unmarried, June, 1783, aged 78.

The 4th Earl of Antrim died in 1721, aged 41, and was succeeded by his only son,

VII. ALEXANDER, 5th Earl, when he was at the tender age of eight years. He married (1st) Elizabeth, daughter of Matthew Pennefather, Comptroller and Accountant-General of Ireland, without surviving issue. He married (2nd) Anne, eldest daughter and heir of Charles Patrick Plunket of Dillonstown, Co. Louth, M.P. during many years for the town of Bannagher. By her he had—

1. Randal William, his successor.
2. Rachel, who married Joseph Sandford, Esq., of Somerset.
3. Elizabeth Helena, who married Lieut.-Colonel James Callender.

He married (3rd) Catherine, daughter of Thomas Meredyth of Newtown, in the County of Meath, without issue. He died in October, 1775, and was succeeded by his son

VIII. RANDAL WILLIAM, 6th Earl and 2nd Marquis. He married Letitia Trevor, widow of the Hon. Arthur Trevor, and eldest daughter of Henry Morris, 1st Viscount Mountmorres, and by her, who died 1801, he had—

1. Anne Catherine.
2. Letitia Mary, who died unmarried.
3. Charlotte.

In 1785, Lord Antrim, having no male heirs, was re-created Viscount Dunluce and Earl of Antrim, with remainder to his daughter primogeniturally; and in August, 1789, he was advanced to the Marquisate of Antrim, which was revived in his favour, but without any reversionary grant. He died 28th July, 1791, when the ancient honours terminated, but the new patent of 1785 remained in force, and the titles devolved, according to the special limitation, upon his elder daughter,

X. ANNE CATHERINE, as Viscountess Dunluce and Countess of Antrim. In 1799 she married Sir

Henry Fane Tempest, Bart., and by him, who died in 1813, she had one daughter, Lady Frances Ann Emily Vane. She married Charles William, Marquis of Londonderry, and died, his widow, in 1865. The Countess of Antrim married (2nd) Edmund Phelps, who assumed the name of Macdonald. She died in 1834, and her sister, Letitia, having died, she was succeeded in terms of the settlement of 1785 by her youngest sister,

X. CHARLOTTE. She married 18th July, 1799, Vice-Admiral Lord Mark Kerr, third son of William John, 5th Marquis of Lothian, and by him, who died 1840, had issue—

1. Charles Fortescue, Viscount Dunluce, died 28th July, 1834.
2. Hugh Seymour, 7th Earl.
3. Mark, 8th Earl.
4. Arthur Schomberg, born 16th May, 1820; married, 16th March, 1846, Agnes Stewart, daughter of J. H. Frankland, Esq., of Easting House, Surrey; and died, 14th August, 1856, leaving a daughter, Agnes.
5. Letitia Louisa, married 2nd Sept., 1870, to Coortlandt George Macgregor of Carisbrook House, Isle of Wight, Captain 1st Dragoon Guards.
6. Georgina Emily Jane, married, 1825, the Hon. and Rev. Frederick Bertie, fourth son of the fourth Earl of Abingdon.
7. Caroline Mary, married, in 1826, Rev. Horace Robert Pechell, Chancellor of Brecon and Rector of Brix, Oxon., and died 28th March, 1869.
8. Charlotte Elizabeth, married, in 1835, Sir George Osborn, Bart., and died 17th January, 1866.
9. Frederica Augusta, married, 1841, Montagu, 5th Earl of Abingdon, and died his widow 26th November, 1864.
10. Emily Frances, married, 1839, Henry Richardson, of Somerset, Co. Derry, who died 1849, and secondly, in 1864, Steuart, younger son of the late Sir F. W. MacNaghten, Bart. She died 5th June, 1874.



RANDAL, 6TH EARL AND 2ND MARQUIS OF ANTRIM.

Countess Charlotte Ker died 26th October, 1835, and was succeeded by her oldest surviving son,

XI. HUGH SEYMOUR, 7th Earl. In 1836 he married Laura Cecilia, 5th daughter of Thomas, 3rd Earl of Macclesfield, and died 19th July, 1855, leaving an only daughter, Helen Laura, who was married, on 26th October, 1864, to Sir Malcolm MacGregor, Bart., with issue.

The Earl was succeeded by his next brother,

XII. MARK, 8th Earl of Antrim, Captain in the Royal Navy, Deputy Lieutenant for Co. Antrim. He married, on 27th September, 1849, Jane Emma Harriet, daughter of the late Major Macan of Cariff, Co. Armagh, and had—

1. William Randal.
2. Mark Henry Horace, Lieut. 18th Regiment.
3. Hugh Seymour.
4. Alexander.
5. Sir Schomberg Kerr, First Commissioner of Works.
6. Caroline Elizabeth, who married the Hon. and Rev. Alberic Edward Bertie.
7. Mabel Harriet, who married Henry Charles Howard of Greystoke, Cumberland.
8. Evelyn.
9. Jane-Grey, who married the Hon. Charles John Trefusis.
10. Helena, who married Charles B. Balfour.

He died 19th December, 1869, and was succeeded by his oldest son—

XIII. WILLIAM RANDAL, the present Earl of Antrim and Viscount Dunluce. He married, 1st June, 1875, Louisa Jane, third daughter of the late Hon. General Charles Grey, son of Charles, 2nd Earl Grey of Howick, K.G., and has—

1. Randal-Mark-Kerr, Viscount Dunluce, born 10th Dec., 1878.
2. Angus, born 7th June, 1881.
3. Sybil-Mary, born 26th March, 1876.

THE MACDONALDS OF KEPPOCH.

ALEXANDER, known as Alastair Carrach, the progenitor of the family of Keppoch, was the fourth son of John, Lord of the Isles, and the Princess Margaret of Scotland. He married Mary, daughter of Malcolm, Earl of Lennox, by whom he had Angus, his successor. MacVurich is in error in saying that Angus was a natural son of Alexander by a daughter of MacPhee of Lochaber. In two charters by John, Earl of Ross and Lord of the Isles, of the years 1463 and 1464 respectively, Angus, who was a witness on both occasions, is designated a lawful son of Alexander.

Alexander, who was styled Lord of Lochaber, died about 1440, and was succeeded by his son,

II. ANGUS. Angus, who was known as *Aonghas na Fearste*, married a daughter of MacPhee of Glenpean, in Lochaber, the head of a powerful sept at that time, and had by her—

1. Donald, who succeeded him.
2. Alexander, afterwards chief.
3. Mariot, who married Allan Cameron of Lochiel, with issue.

Angus died at Fersit about 1484, and was succeeded by his son,

III. DONALD. He married a daughter of Cameron of Lochiel, and had one son. Donald fell fighting against Stewart of Appin at Glenorchy, in 1497, and was succeeded by his only son,

IV. JOHN, known as *Iain Aluinn*. John married, and had several children, among whom Donald, who had a son, John, who had a son, Donald, the father of John Lom, the famous Keppoch bard. Iain Aluinn had been chief only for one year when he



1. Ranald Macdonell of Keppoch.
2. Major Alexander Macdonell of
Keppoch.

3. Major Alexander Macdonell,
brother of Keppoch.

4. Richard Macdonell of Keppoch.

5. Sir Claude Macdonald.

was deposed, and his uncle, Alexander, elected in his stead.

V. ALEXANDER, known as *Alastair nan Gleann*. From him came the earlier designation of the Keppoch Chiefs as *Sliochd Alastair 'ic Aonghuis*. He married a daughter of Donald Gallach Macdonald of Sleat, who was known in Lochaber as *A Bhaintighearna Bheag*. By her he had—

1. Donald Glass, who succeeded him.
2. Ranald Og, who died before his father.

Alexander was killed at a place called *Carn Alastair* by a Cameron in 1499, and was succeeded by his son,

VI. DONALD GLASS. He married a daughter of Cameron of Lochiel, and had by her one son. He died about 1513, and was succeeded by his only son,

VII. RANALD MOR. From him was taken the later patronymic of the family—*Mac 'ic Raonuill*. He married a daughter of Mackintosh, and had by her—

1. Alexander, who succeeded him.
2. Ranald, who grants a bond to Mackintosh in 1572.
3. John Dubh of Bohuntin.

Ranald was beheaded at Elgin in 1547, and was succeeded by his son,

VIII. ALEXANDER, known as *Alastair Boloine*. He died unmarried at Kingussie in 1554, and was succeeded by his brother,

IX. RANALD OG. He married a daughter of Duncan Stewart of Appin, and had by her—

1. Alexander, his successor.
2. Ranald of Inch. He married, in 1600, Janet, sister of John Grant of Glenmoriston. In 1612 he is prosecuted for refusing to help his brother, Alexander of Keppoch, against the Clan Gregor. He was succeeded by his son, Ranald II. of Inch, who was succeeded by

his son, Alexander III. of Inch. He is mentioned in record in 1661, and was succeeded by his son, Ranald IV. of Inch, mentioned among the followers of Coll of Keppoch in 1691. He had a son, Donald V. of Inch, and another son, Alexander, who, in 1709, married Catherine, daughter of Ranald Macdonald of Fersit.

3. Donald of Fersit.

4. Angus.

Ranald died in 1587, and was succeeded by his son

X. ALEXANDER, known as *Alastair nan Cleas*. He married Janet, daughter of Macdougall of Dunollie, and had by her—

1. Ranald Og, his successor.

2. Donald Glass, who succeeded his brother.

3. Alexander, afterwards chief.

4. Donald Gorm of Inveroy.

5. John Dubh, killed at the siege of Inverness in 1593.

6. Angus, from whom the Macdonalds of Achnancoichean.

7. Agnes, who married Robertson of Struan.

8. A daughter, who married John Stewart of Ardshiel.

9. A daughter, who married Macdonald of Dalness.

10. A daughter, who married Robertson of Colebuie.

11. A daughter, who married Donald McAngus of Glengarry.

12. A daughter, who married Macfarlane of Luss.

Alexander Macdonald of Keppoch died in 1635, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XI. RANALD OG. He married Jean, daughter of William Mackintosh of Borlum, without issue. He died shortly after 1640, and was succeeded by his brother,

XII. DONALD GLASS. He married, first, Jean Robertson, of the family of Struan, without surviving male issue. He married, secondly, a daughter of Forrester of Kilbeggie, and had by her—

1. Alexander, who succeeded him.

2. Ranald, who was murdered with his brother.

3. A daughter, who died unmarried.

Donald Glass, who died before 1650, was succeeded by his son,

XIII. ALEXANDER. Alexander, who was educated in Rome, was murdered by members of his own family in September, 1663. He was succeeded by his uncle,

XIV. ALEXANDER, known as *Alastair Buidhe*. He married a daughter of Angus Mor Macdonald of Bohuntin, and had by her, who was drowned in the River Roy—

1. Allan, known as *Ailein Dearg*, said to have left the country on account of the part he took in the Keppoch murder.
2. Archibald, who succeeded his father.
3. Alexander, who died without issue.

Alexander married, secondly, and had—

4. Donald Gorm of Clianaig.
5. Ranald, known as *Raonull na Dalach*, who died without issue.

Alexander, who, it is said, was drowned in the Spean in 1669, was succeeded by his second son,

XV. ARCHIBALD. He married a daughter of Macmartin of Letterfinlay, and had by her—

1. Coll, who succeeded him.
2. Ranald Mor of Tirnadris.
3. Alexander, who in 1718 received from Lachlan Mackintosh of Strone a tack of Gaskmore.
4. Angus Odhar, who is said to have composed many Gaelic songs, died unmarried.
5. Juliet, known as *Silis Nì Mhic Raonuill*, a celebrated poetess. She married Alexander Gordon of Candell, who succeeded his cousin, Gordon of Wardhouse, in the Estates of Wardhouse and Kildrummy. By him she had issue, and the present Gordon of Beldornie, Wardhouse, and Kildrummy is her direct descendant.
6. Catherine, who married Macpherson of Strathmashie, whose grandson was Lachlan Macpherson, the poet and Gaelic scholar, of Ossianic fame.
7. Marion, who married MacLachlan of MacLachlan.
8. Janet, who married MacIntyre of Glenoe.
9. A daughter, who married Maclean of Kingairloch.

10. A daughter, who married Campbell of Barcaldine.
11. A daughter, who married a MacLachlan.
12. A daughter, who married the Laird of Fassifern.
13. A daughter, who married a Campbell.

Archibald died in 1688, and was succeeded by his son,

XVI. COLL. He married Barbara, daughter of Sir Donald Macdonald of Sleat, and had by her—

1. Alexander, who succeeded him.
2. Donald, killed at Culloden.
3. Archibald, who was a Captain in Keppoch's Regiment, killed at Gladsmuir.
4. Margaret, who married Cameron of Erracht, whose son, Allan, raised the 79th Cameron Highlanders.
5. A daughter, who married Mackenzie of Toridon.

Coll Macdonald of Keppoch died about 1729, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XVII. ALEXANDER. He married Jessie, daughter of Stewart of Appin, and had by her—

1. Ranald, who succeeded him.
2. Alexander, a Major in the Glengarry Fencibles, known as *A Maidseir Mor*. He went to Canada, and settled in Prince Edward Island, where he purchased a property, and named it Keppoch. He married Sarah, daughter of Donald Macdonald of Tirnadrish, and had by her—
 - (A) Chichester, who afterwards succeeded as representative of the Keppoch family.
 - (B) John, who died unmarried in Montreal in 1832.
 - (C) Mary.
 - (D) Isabella.
 - (E) Janet, a nun in a convent in Montreal, where she died in September, 1832.

Major Alexander died in December, 1809.

3. Anne, who married Dr Gordon, with issue.
4. Clementina, who married, first, a Buchanan, and, secondly, John Macdonald of Dalness, without issue.
5. Barbara, who married Patrick Macdonald, minister of Kilmore. He was presented to the parish by Archibald, Duke of Argyll, in 1757. He was an eminent musician, an original composer, and played several

instruments with great skill, particularly the violin. He published a collection of Highland vocal airs in 1784. He married Barbara, of Keppoch, 28th Dec., 1757, and by her, who died June 13, 1804, he had— (A) Alexander ; (B) Murdoch ; (C) Ranald ; (D) Dougall ; (E) Joseph ; (F) James ; (G) John ; (H) Donald, minister of Killean, Kintyre, who died in 1851, and left issue ; (I) Archibald ; (J) Janet ; (K) Anne ; (L) Flora, who married, in 1800, Dr Kenneth MacLeay, Oban, and had Kenneth, R.S.A. ; (M) Elizabeth.

6. Katherine, who married John Macdonald of Aberarder, with issue.
7. Jessie, who married Alexander Macdonald of Tullochcrom.
8. Charlotte, who married Alexander Macdonald of Garva-beg, with issue.

Alexander had by a young woman, a native of the Isle of Skye, with whom he formed a secret or irregular union before his marriage with Jessie Stewart of Appin, a son, Angus Ban of Inch. Keppoch was killed at Culloden, April 16, 1746, and was succeeded by his son,

XVIII. RANALD, Major in the 74th Regiment. He married Sarah Cargill, Jamaica, and had by her—

1. Alexander, who was born in Jamaica, 29th October, 1772.
2. Richard, born at Keppoch, 26th November, 1780.
3. Elizabeth, born in Jamaica, 15th November, 1774, died at Keppoch in 1793.
4. Clementina, born at Keppoch, 8th February, 1777, died unmarried.
5. Janet, born at Keppoch, 26th November, 1782, married Duncan Stewart, W.S., Edinburgh, and had (A) James ; (B) Ranald ; (C) Alexander ; (D) Mary ; (E) Clementina ; (F) Eliza, who married a Mr MacNicoll, with issue.

Ranald died at Keppoch in 1788, and was succeeded by his son,

XIX. ALEXANDER. He was a Major in the 1st or Royal Regiment of Foot. He died at Jamaica, unmarried, in 1808, and was succeeded by his brother,

XX. RICHARD, a Lieutenant in the 92nd Regiment. He died unmarried in Jamaica in August, 1819, and was succeeded in the representation of the family by his cousin, the son of his uncle, Alexander,

XXI. CHICHESTER. He married, and had two sons, who died in Canada before their father. Chichester, who lived at Greenock, died there in 1848, and with him the male line of Keppoch from Coll, the 16th chief, became extinct.

THE MACDONALDS OF BOHUNTIN.

The family of Bohuntin is descended from JOHN DUBH, third son of Ranald VII. of Keppoch. He is frequently mentioned in record as playing a prominent part in the affairs of the House of Keppoch in the stirring time in which he lived. He was, undoubtedly, a great warrior, and his romantic life and hairbreadth escapes were the theme of song and story for many generations in Lochaber. The remarkable poetic talent which distinguished many of his descendants has preserved many pictures in verse of the early days of feud and foray. John Dubh is said to have been a man of noble appearance, ready wit, and great capacity as a leader of men. His prowess at Bothloine has been already referred to in the first volume of this work. In 1587 he is, with others, prohibited, at the instance of the Privy Council, from gathering in arms. In 1594 he, with his nephew, Alexander Macdonald of

Keppoch, joined the Earl of Huntly, and took part in the Battle of Glenlivet, where Argyle, the King's Lieutenant, was defeated. He is afterwards accused of taking part in a herschip and fire-raising at Moy. In December, 1602, he and Allan and Angus, his sons, are denounced rebels for not appearing personally before the Privy Council to answer for the herschip of Moy and other crimes.

It has been said, on the authority of tradition, that John Dubh was not a lawful son of Ranald of Keppoch, but tradition has been found to have been invariably very wide of the mark when looked at in the light of authentic documentary evidence. There are many references on record to John Dubh which might be taken as implying legitimate descent in the strictest sense, but in an original document in the Charter Chest of Lord Macdonald, to which several members of the Keppoch family were parties, it is expressly stated that he was the third lawful son of Ranald Macdonald Glass of Keppoch.

John Dubh married a daughter of Donald Glass Mackintosh, referred to in several manuscript genealogies as of Dunachtan. By her he had—

1. Alexander, his successor.
2. Angus of Tulloch.
3. Allan of Gellovie.
4. Donald.
5. John.
6. Ranald.

The last three are said to have been put to death by Alastair nan cleas.

John Dubh died about 1604, and was succeeded by his son,

II. ALEXANDER. He appears in record in 1633, and was then at Bohuntin. He married a daughter

of Macdonald of Glencoe, and had by her, among others,

III. ANGUS MOR, who received a feu charter of Bohuntin from Mackintosh. He married a daughter of Cameron of Strone.

At this stage it should be stated that it is quite impossible to reconcile the conflicting accounts given in several manuscript genealogies of this family. In the absence of authentic documents and dates, it is difficult to determine how far any of these various accounts is accurate. According to one authority, which has the appearance of accuracy, at least as far as the heads of the family are concerned, Angus Mor had one son, Alexander, and two daughters, one married to Alastair Buidhe of Keppoch, and another to Donald, son of Angus of Tulloch. Angus Mor was succeeded by his son,

IV. ALEXANDER, who married a daughter of Macdonald of Murlaggan, and had one son, by whom he was succeeded.

V. ALEXANDER, who married a daughter of Alexander Macdonald of Tulloch, and had by her—

1. Angus, who succeeded.
2. Alexander, who married a daughter of Macdonald of Cranachan, without issue.
3. Donald, who married a daughter of Macdonald of Tirnadrish, and had Angus.

Alexander was succeeded by his son,

VI. ANGUS. He married a daughter of Macdonald of Scotus, and had one daughter. After him the succession fell to Angus, son of his brother, Donald, who, being deaf and dumb, the legitimate line of Bohuntin became extinct.

According to other authorities, Angus Mor III. of Bohuntin had—

1. John, his successor.
2. Aonghas a Bhòchdain. He married a daughter of Macgregor of Glencearnaig, and had Alastair Mor, who for his share in the battle of Mulroy was transported to Holland, where he died in 1688. He married a daughter of Macdonald of Murlaggan, and had—
 - (A) Angus, who married Nighean Mhic Aonghuis Oig, the poetess.
 - (B) Alastair Bàn, who married a daughter of Archibald of Clianaig, with issue.
3. Alastair na Rianaich.
4. A daughter, who married Alastair Buidhe of Keppoch.

Angus was succeeded by his son,

IV. JOHN. He married a daughter of Cameron of Glenmaillie, and had—

1. Alastair Mor, his successor.
2. Donald, well known as “Domhnall Donn Mac Fir Bhohtainm.” He was a celebrated poet, and led a most eventful and romantic life. He fell in love with Mary, daughter of the Laird of Grant, who lived at Urquhart Castle, but the family made the most strenuous opposition to their marriage, as Donald was a noted cateran. He was at feud with his own chief for his lawless deeds, and roused the ire of Iain Lom, whose son he had killed in a duel. He was then driven to lead a wild and lawless life among the hills, going for *creachs* as far north as Sutherland and Caithness. He was at last taken by treachery by the sons of the Laird of Grant, who enticed him to their home with a pretended message from their sister, and then with feigned friendship received him. While he was trustfully sleeping under their roof they deprived him of his arms, but it took “*tri fichead 's triuir*,” by his own telling, to pursue and overcome him. He was tried and executed at Inverness in 1692. Some of his finest songs were composed while in prison. He died with the reputation of having never injured a poor man.
3. Donald Gruamach.

John was succeeded by his son,

V. ALEXANDER, known as *Alastair Mor*, who is said to have fought at Mulroy. He had—

1. Angus, who succeeded him.
2. Alexander, who had a son, Angus.
3. Ranald.
4. John Og.
5. Donald Glass. He and his brother, John Og, were transported to North Carolina for taking part in the Rising of 1745.

Angus, Alexander, and Ranald, the other sons, died, according to one authority, of pleurisy about 1720, without issue.

Alexander was succeeded by his son,

VI. ANGUS. He had one son, Angus, who, having been born deaf and dumb, the succession devolved on the son of Alexander, second son of *Alastair Mor*,

VII. ALASTAIR BAN. He had—

1. Angus.
2. *Alastair Ruadh*, who had two sons, Angus, fox-hunter in Bohuntin, and Allan Casanloisgte, bard to Cluny.

Alastair Bàn was succeeded by his son,

VIII. ANGUS. He had four sons—

1. Angus Bàn.
2. Alexander, who emigrated to Nova Scotia in 1816, and married Mary Campbell, by whom he had a son, Allan, the father of Alexander Macdonald, Antigonish, Canada.
3. Allan, who lived at Achnancoichean.
4. Archibald, who had several sons, one of whom was a priest.

Angus was succeeded by his son,

IX. ANGUS BAN. He married Christina Macintosh, and lived latterly at Torgulbin. He had—

1. Angus, who has the farm of Inch, and is unmarried.
2. James, of the "Macdonald Arms," Fort-William, who died recently.
3. Donald.
4. John, and several daughters.

THE MACDONALDS OF TULLOCH.

This family is descended from ANGUS, second son of John Dubh Macdonald of Bohuntin. His first appearance in record is in 1592, when, with a number of others of the Keppoch following, he is accused of "manifest oppression and slaughter." In 1602 he is denounced rebel for not appearing personally before the Privy Council to answer for his share in the herschip of Moy. In 1611, Alexander Macdonald of Keppoch became surety for him "under the pain of 500 merks." In 1615, he is declared rebel for not appearing to answer to the charge of assisting Sir James Macdonald of Dunnyveg, and again in 1617 he is declared rebel and put to the horn. He married a daughter of Macdonald of Shian, and had by her—

1. Alexander, his successor.
2. Donald, from whom the Macdonalds of Aberarder.

He was succeeded by his son,

II. ALEXANDER. He is mentioned in a Mackintosh document in 1655 as Tacksman of Tulloch. He is also mentioned in Coll of Keppoch's bond in 1678. He married a daughter of Macdonald of Achnancoichean, and had by her—

1. Donald, his successor.
2. Allan of Inveray and Dalchosnie.
3. John.
4. A daughter.

Alexander was succeeded by his son—

III. DONALD. He married a niece of Macdonald of Glencoe, and had

IV. ANGUS. He is mentioned in Coll of Keppoch's submission in 1691, and as his accomplice in 1698. He signed the address to George I. in

1714. He married a daughter of Macdonald of Killiechonate, and had by her—

1. Alexander, his successor.
 2. Donald, who married a daughter of Donald Gorm Macdonald, brother of Glengarry, and had a son, Alexander, who succeeded his uncle, Alexander.
 3. Allan, who married Janet, daughter of Angus Macdonald of Gallovie, without issue.
 4. Angus, who died unmarried.
 5. Archibald, who died unmarried.
- And three daughters.

Angus was succeeded by his son,

V. ALEXANDER. He and others are appointed deputies by Alexander Macdonald of Keppoch in 1744 to restore peace, law, and order in the Braes of Lochaber.

Alexander, who left no issue, was succeeded by his nephew,

VI. ALEXANDER. He married, first, a daughter of Stewart of Achnacone, without issue. He married, secondly, a daughter of Macdonald of Greenfield, without issue; and thirdly, a daughter of Macdonald of Cranachan, and had by her—

1. Angus, his successor.
2. Donald, who died without issue.
3. Margaret, who died unmarried.
4. Mary, who married Alexander Macdonald of Bohuntin.

Alexander was succeeded by his son,

VII. ANGUS. He married a daughter of Macdonald of Aberarder, and had—

1. Ranald.
2. Grace, who married a Mr Macintyre, with issue, and went to Australia.

Angus was succeeded by his only son,

VIII. RANALD, who emigrated to America, of whose male heirs, if there are any, there is no trace,



1. Lieut. Alex. Macdonald (Dalchosnie).
2. Captain James Macdonald (Dalchosnie).

3. Captain John Allan Macdonald (Dalchosnie).
4. Captain Donald Macdonald (Dalchosnie).

5. Hon. Alex. Macdonell of Culachie.

THE MACDONALDS OF DALCHOSNIE.

This family is descended from JOHN DUBH of Bohuntin, through ALEXANDER MACDONALD of Tulloch, who was the eldest son of ANGUS, the second son of John Dubh. The second son of Alexander of Tulloch from whom this family is descended may be reckoned from John Dubh as—

IV. ALLAN. He acquired the lands of Inveray, in Glenlyon, and Dalchosnie and Tullochcroisk, in Rannoch. He was "out" in 1689 under Dundee, and was present at the battle of Killiecrankie with the Athole men. He was one of those who signed the Bond of Association by the Highland Chiefs at Blair on the 24th of August, and undertook to raise 100 men for the support of the royal cause.

He married a daughter of William Roy of Mulrogie, and had by her—

1. John, his successor.
2. Donald of Tullochcroisk, who was an officer in the Athole Regiment, in which he served in the rising of 1715. Joining in the march to England, he was taken prisoner at Preston, and executed there in November of the same year. He married a daughter of John Robertson of Drumachine, by whom he had a son, Archibald, who was an officer in the army, and died abroad unmarried.
3. Archibald.
4. Janet.

Allan Macdonald of Dalchosnie died in Edinburgh, and was buried in Glenlyon. He was succeeded by his son,

V. JOHN. He also took part in the rising of 1715, and was an officer in the Athole Regiment. He had previously, in 1714, signed the Address to George I.

He married Helen, daughter of John Stewart of Cammach, and had by her—

1. Alexander, his successor.
2. Allan. He joined in the rising of 1715, was taken prisoner, and died in prison at Manchester shortly thereafter.
3. John, who was "out" in the '45, and was killed at Culloden. He married Cecilia, daughter of Campbell of Glenlyon, with issue.
4. Angus, who married Margaret Stewart, and died without issue.
5. Donald, who was an officer in the Old Buffs, and served under Spencer, Duke of Marlborough, in Germany, where he fell in 1745, unmarried.
6. Barbara, who married Neil Stewart of Temper.
7. Catherine, who married Macdonald, Jaggan, with issue.
8. Isabel, who married Alexander Stewart, with issue.

John Macdonald of Dalchosnie died in 1726, and was buried at Lassentullich. He was succeeded by his son,

VI. ALEXANDER. He was "out" in the '45 with the Athole Highlanders, and took part in all the engagements. At the final charge at Culloden, where he showed conspicuous bravery, he fell with thirty other officers of the same regiment. In the "Chronicles of the Atholl and Tullibardine Families," edited by the Duke of Atholl, there is a document printed purporting to be "Information of John Macdonald, Younger of Dalchosnie, &c.," and as it might be held to reflect on the loyalty of both Alexander Macdonald of Dalchosnie and his son to the cause of Prince Charles, it may be briefly referred to here. The loyalty of father and son had never hitherto been suspected, for the former, who at the outset joined the Prince's standard, and followed it throughout the campaign, sealed his loyalty with his life at Culloden, while his son, as is

well known, remained a steady and consistent Jacobite to the end of his life. It should be stated at the outset that there is no evidence from the document itself that the information it contains was given to the Duke of Atholl, or signed, by John Macdonald. John, however, who was an officer in Lord Loudon's Regiment when the Prince landed, and while still an officer in that regiment, gave the Duke information such as he was bound in honour to give regarding recruits which had been enlisted for the regiment, but the portion of the "Information" which seems to throw suspicion on the loyalty of the Macdonalds, both to the Prince and to their Chief, Alexander of Keppoch, is the reference in it to a letter addressed by Keppoch to Alexander Macdonald of Dalchosnie and Alexander Macdonald of Drumchastle, and delivered by Young Dalchosnie to the Duke of Atholl. In this reference Keppoch is represented as threatening his clansmen "with burning and houghing" if they did not immediately join him; but the letter itself, which is dated August 12th, contained no such threat, nor any threat whatever, and on the 19th, when it was delivered to the Duke, the information which it contained could do no manner of injury to Keppoch at that stage, his relations with the Government being well defined on the 16th. The "Information" was probably a ruse on the part of Young Dalchosnie to mislead the authorities. In any case, his narration divulges no secret, for it contained nothing that was not already well known over a large district of the Highlands, and the narrator himself forthwith joined the Prince's standard, followed by many other well-known officers in Loudon's Regiment.

Alexander Macdonald of Dalchosnie married Janet, daughter of James Stewart of Lassentullich, and had by her—

1. Allan, who was "out" in the '45, and was wounded in one of the engagements. He died of his wounds shortly after at Dalchosnie.
2. John, who succeeded his father.
3. Alexander, who died young.
4. Alastair, who died young.
5. Donald, W.S., who died unmarried in Edinburgh in 1775.
6. Margaret, who died unmarried.
7. Helen, who died unmarried.
8. Barbara, who, after the disaster at Culloden, showed great courage and devotion in ministering to the necessities of many officers of the Highland army, including her brother, John, who found hiding places in the Rannoch district. She died unmarried in 1819, in the 92nd year of her age.
9. Jean, who married John Macdonald, with issue.

Alexander was succeeded by his son,

VII. JOHN. He, as already stated, joined the standard of Prince Charles, and was a Captain in Keppoch's regiment. Escaping from the battlefield of Culloden, he continued in hiding near his home in Rannoch until the Indemnity Act set him free.

He married Mary, daughter of Robert Menzies of Glassie, who fought at Culloden, and by her had—

1. Alexander.
2. Allan, who died young.
3. John, who married a daughter of Gordon of Wardhouse, without issue.
4. William, who was a Major in the 37th Regiment, and served with that regiment in the Low Countries in 1793, when he was severely wounded in one of the engagements. He afterwards served in the West Indies, and died at Trinidad from the effects of wounds received in action. He left his estate in Jamaica, which he called Dalchosnie, to his brother.

5. Donald. He entered the Army at an early age, and after a period of service in various corps he joined the 92nd Regiment in Ireland in 1798. In 1799, the 92nd Regiment formed part of the expedition to Holland, and in the battle of Egmont-Op-Zee, Lieut. Macdonald, who fought with great bravery, received two bayonet wounds in the breast, while defending himself against the united attacks of three French soldiers. In Egypt, in 1801, he was again severely wounded by a grape-shot. His services in Holland and Egypt were in 1803 rewarded with a company. In 1807, he accompanied the 92nd to Copenhagen, where he distinguished himself during the siege of that city. He also served in Sweden, Portugal, and Spain, under Sir John Moore, in 1808. In 1809, his regiment formed part of the expedition to Walcheren, and in 1810 it embarked for the Peninsula, where it joined the army under Wellington in the lines of Torres Vedras. In the memorable battle of Fuentes de Honore, which was fought in May, 1811, the 92nd conducted themselves in their usual gallant manner. In all these operations Captain Macdonald accompanied his regiment, and by his distinguished courage and example on all occasions contributed to raise the discipline of the corps to a high point of excellence. In the action at Arroyo de Molinos on 28th October, Captain Macdonald was shot through both legs. Being soon after promoted to a majority, he returned home, and joined the 2nd battalion of the regiment. On the reduction of the 2nd battalion, he joined the first in Ireland in 1814, and in May, 1815, he embarked with it to the Netherlands. On the death of Colonel Cameron at Quatre Bras on the 16th of June, and Lt.-Colonel Mitchell having been wounded, Major Macdonald took command of the battalion on the evening of that day. At Waterloo, on the 18th, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the 92nd made its famous charge against the French columns, so graphically described by an eye witness. Sir Denis Park galloped up to the regiment, and said—“Ninety-second, you must charge; all the troops in your front have given way.” At this interesting and

truly critical period of the great drama Major Macdonald rose even above himself. His eyes sparkling with fire, he turned round to the battalion, and gave the order to charge, when all instantly rushed forward. He encouraged his battalion with the most inspiring language. For a few seconds the French seemed to dispute the progress of the assailants, but just as the dreadful collision was about to take place, the front ranks of the enemy began to exhibit uneasiness, which, in a second or two more, showed itself in the flight of the whole 3000. In this battle Major Macdonald escaped without a scratch, although he had two horses killed under him. For his gallantry and heroic conduct he was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel and made a Companion of the Bath. He received the Waterloo Medal and the Order of Vladimir from the Russian Emperor. In addition to these, he received in 1801 a gold medal from the Turkish Emperor for his services in Egypt. He remained in the service till 1819, when he retired on account of his wounds, from which he suffered much for many years. He died on the 19th of June, 1829. Colonel Macdonald was exceedingly popular with both officers and men, and able to converse with them in their native Gaelic tongue.

Colonel Macdonald married Elizabeth Miller, and left a family of three sons and two daughters—(A) William, who was an officer in the 91st Regiment, and died unmarried. (B) Allan, an officer in the 92nd Regiment, and afterwards Captain and Paymaster in the 6th Regiment. He died unmarried. (c) Alexander, who has been Agent for the Antrim Estates for over 40 years, and is a Magistrate for County Antrim. He married Elizabeth Fawkner, and had—(a) Allan, M.A., LL.D. of the University of Dublin; Barrister-at-law. He is Agent for several estates in Antrim. (b) Donald Wellesly, solicitor, who married, in 1891, Mary Rosenthal. (c) John Alexander, solicitor, died unmarried Oct. 25, 1891. (d) Mark William, M.D. (T.C.D.), who married Mary Ethel M'Grane, and has—(a¹) John Alexander; (b¹) Mark William; (c¹) Elizabeth Mary. (d¹) Marguerita

Seymour, who married in 1886 Harry Percy Sheil an officer in the Royal Irish Constabulary. (*e*¹) Jane Alice. (*f*¹) Edith Mary. (*g*¹) Beatrice Kathleen, who married Henry Cairns Lawlor, and has—(*a*²) John William Cairns; (*b*²) Alexander M'Donald; (*c*²) Alice Elizabeth; (*d*²) Beatrice Kathleen.

6. Allan, who settled on the estate left him by his brother in Jamaica, and died there in 1825.
7. Angus, who died young.
8. Angus, who died young.
9. Archibald, who died young.
10. James, who died young.
11. Robert, minister of Fortingall. He was presented to the parish in 1806 by John, Duke of Atholl, and in 1809 married Agnes Maclaren, by whom he had—
 - (A) Allan, a licentiate of the Church of Scotland. He was assistant to his father for some time, and died young of consumption.
 - (B) Alexander, M.D., in practice at Blairgowrie, where he died unmarried.
 - (C) John, who died unmarried.
 - (D) Mary, who died unmarried.

The Rev. Robert Macdonald, who was a noted antiquarian and genealogist, died Feb. 13, 1842.

12. Julia, who married Captain Alexander Macdonald of Moy, and had, among others, Captain Ranald Macdonald, of the 92nd Regiment.
13. Janet, who married Alexander Cameron of Cullevin.

John Macdonald died at Dalchosnie in 1809, in the 88th year of his age. Although his eldest son died shortly before his father, he may be reckoned as next in succession.

VIII. ALEXANDER. He joined the 2nd Battalion of the 42nd Regiment, and served with it in India in 1782-4, particularly distinguishing himself at the storming of Mangalore. By 1799 he had attained the rank of Major, and took part in the siege and capture of Seringapatam in that year.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander Menzies of Bolfracks, Perthshire, and had by her—

1. John, who succeeded.
2. Alexander, Lieutenant, 92nd Regiment, with which he served in the Peninsula and Pyrenees, and was present at the Pass of Maya, in July, 1813, where he was wounded. He died, unmarried, of his wounds, October 5th, 1813. He is the original of "Alastair Macdonald" in Grant's "Romance of War."
3. William of Sunnyside, Lieutenant, first in the 34th and afterwards in the 81st Regiment. He succeeded his brother Donald in Sunnyside, and died there unmarried in 1839.
4. Donald of Sunnyside, Captain in the 68th Regiment. He died unmarried in 1835.
5. James, Captain, 92nd Regiment. He died unmarried in 1840.
6. Isabel, who married Charles Monro, with issue.
7. Mary Anne, who died at the age of 10, in 1807.

Major Alexander Macdonald died in 1808, and was succeeded by his son,

IX. JOHN, afterwards Sir John Macdonald. He joined the 88th Regiment as Ensign in 1803. He was with his regiment in the expedition to Buenos Ayres in 1806, and was twice wounded at the storming of Monte Video. From 1808 to 1814, he served in the Peninsula, Pyrenees, and South of France, first as Captain in the 88th, and afterwards as Lieut.-Colonel of the 4th Portuguese Regiment. He was at Busaco with the 88th Regiment, took part in the retreat to Lisbon, and in the defence of the lines of Torres Vedras. With the Portuguese division he was in command of his regiment at the relief of Badajoz, and took part in the battle of Albuera. He also took part in the battle of Vittoria, and in the battle of the Pyrenees, in July, 1813, he was severely wounded. On recovering from his wounds he took command of his regiment, and with it took the fortified Rock of Arolla, after desperate fighting. In recognition of his services on this

occasion, he was permitted to wear on his crest a flag with the word *Arolla* inscribed on it. In the assault he was severely wounded. In April, 1814, he was so far recovered as to take part in the battle of Toulouse. In 1817, he, on account of ill health, retired with the rank of Lieut.-Colonel on half pay. He was again placed on full pay in 1819 in the 91st Regiment, of which he became Lieut.-Colonel in 1824. In 1828 he was appointed to the command of the 92nd Regiment, with which he served in the Mediterranean, West Indies, and at home, until he was promoted Major-General in 1846. In 1848 he was appointed Commander of the Forces and Lieutenant-Governor of Jamaica, but on the breaking out of the rebellion in Ireland he was selected by the Duke of Wellington to take command of the force sent to suppress the disturbance. He remained in Ireland, with his headquarters at Kilkenny, till 1854. While preserving a high military discipline, General Macdonald was exceedingly popular with all classes.

Major-General Macdonald was promoted to the rank of Lieut.-General in 1854, appointed Colonel of the 92nd Regiment in 1855, made K.C.B. in 1856, and promoted to the rank of General in 1862.

In consideration of his own military services and those of his family, Sir John was granted a royal warrant giving him the right to bear the Macdonald red hand in his crest, with flames issuing from it.

He married, September 12, 1826, Adriana, daughter of James M'Inroy of Lude, Perthshire, and by her he had—

1. Alastair M'In, his successor.
2. John Allan, Captain in the 92nd, and afterwards in the 8th Regiment. He died without issue, November 29th, 1886.

3. Charles William. He joined the 93rd Highlanders in 1852 as Ensign, and served with his regiment in the Crimea in 1854. He took part in the battle of the Alma on September 20th, and was in the "Thin Red Line" at Balaklava on October 25th. Early in 1855 he was ordered home invalided. He was soon afterwards promoted Captain, and in June, 1857, embarked with the 93rd for China, but on the breaking out of the Mutiny, the regiment proceeded to India. In the relief of Lucknow Captain Macdonald was conspicuous for great feats of bravery and endurance, and though wounded, he refused to retire. He was engaged continuously from the 28th November, 1857, till the following March, when on the 11th he received his death wound while gallantly leading on his men to the attack on the Begum's Palace. "He died," said Lord Clyde, "as he had lived, in the performance of his duty, and while displaying the conspicuous courage belonging to his race." The Crimean and Indian Medals were bestowed on him. He died unmarried.
4. Donald. He joined the 79th Regiment as Ensign in June, 1854, and was promoted Lieutenant in the following December. He served with his regiment in the Crimea from July, 1855, till the fall of Sebastopol. On his return home in 1857, he was promoted Captain. On the breaking out of the Mutiny, he accompanied his regiment to India, and joined Sir Colin Campbell's attacking force at Lucknow, taking part in the second siege and storming of the city. He was afterwards engaged with his regiment at Boodaon, Allahgunge, and Bareilly, where the 79th was specially thanked by Sir Colin Campbell for their share in the victory. He was with the Camerons in their forced march to Shahjeanpoor, and in the attack on that place. He was also present at the attack on Mohoomdee and at the capture of Rampoor Kosilab, where his regiment was specially complimented by the Commander-in-Chief. He was present at the passage of the Ghoyra and at Bundwa Kotec in January, 1859. He received the Crimean and



1. Gen. Sir John Macdonald of Dalchosnie.
2. General Alastair Macdonald of Dalchosnie.

3. William Macdonald (Dalchosnie).
4. Captain Charles Macdonald (Dalchosnie).

5. Captain Donald Macdonald (Dalchosnie).

Indian Medals, and died unmarried, August 28th, 1871.

5. Elizabeth More Menzies, of Barnfield, Southampton.
6. Adriana, also of Barnfield.
7. Jemima, a most accomplished and highly cultured lady, who died unmarried, August 4th, 1894. She was an active and energetic member of the Primrose League, Ruling Councillor since July, 1888, of the Millbrook Habitation in Hampshire, and authoress of several historical pamphlets — "The French Revolution," "The Wrongs of England, Scotland, and Wales," &c. In 1859 she compiled a most beautiful and valuable Macdonald genealogical tree.

Sir John Macdonald of Dalchosnie died June 24th, 1866, and was succeeded by his son,

X. ALASTAIR M'IAN MACDONALD. He joined the 92nd Regiment as Ensign in 1846, and became Lieutenant the following year. In 1848 he was appointed Aide-de-Camp to his father, and continued in that position till 1854. He was appointed Aide-de-Camp to Sir John Pennefather in 1854, and served with him in the Crimea. He was present at the battles of Alma and Inkermann, and was wounded in both battles, in the latter so severely as to necessitate his being invalided home. He was appointed Major of the Rifle Depot Battalion at Winchester, of which he afterwards became Lieut.-Colonel. He was Assistant-Adjutant-General at Dover, and afterwards Aide-de-Camp to the Duke of Cambridge. He was promoted Major-General in 1877. In 1881 he was Commander of the Forces in Scotland when the great Scottish Volunteer Review took place in Edinburgh. He has since been promoted to the full rank of General. He sold his magnificent estates of Dalchosnie, Kinloch Rannoch, Dunalastair, and Crossmount eighteen years ago, and is now living in London, unmarried.

THE MACDONALDS OF ABERARDER.

This family is descended from DONALD, second son of Angus Macdonald of Tulloch, second son of John Dubh of Bohuntin. Donald first appears on record as of Invervudden. He fought at Inverlochy in 1645, and was a poet of some reputation in his day. Fragments of his hunting songs are still extant. He married first a daughter of Alexander Macdonald of Inverlair; secondly, a daughter of Alexander Macdonald of Tirnadrish; and thirdly, a daughter of Alexander Macdonald of Bohuntin. He had—

1. Archibald, his successor.
2. Allan, known as *Ailein Liath na Mòintich*. He had three sons, Alexander, Donald, and John. Alexander, the eldest son, married a daughter of Allan Macdonald of Gellovie, and had a son, Archibald. Archibald married a daughter of Allan Mor Cameron, and had Alexander, John, and Donald. Alexander, the eldest son, married a daughter of Macdonald of Cranachan, without issue. John, the second son, married and had issue. Donald, the third son, had no issue.
3. Angus of Cranachan.

Donald died at Invervudden, and was buried at St Kenneth's Church, at the end of Loch Laggan, where many generations of his family were afterwards buried. He was succeeded by his son,

II. ARCHIBALD, known as *Gilleasbuig Dubh Choillerois*, and famous as a huntsman. He fought at Killiecrankie. In 1703, he received a tack from Lachlan Mackintosh of Strone of the lands of Moy and Coillerois. He married in 1679 Agnes, daughter of Allan Macdonald of Gellovie, and is described in the marriage contract as the son of Donald Macdonald, *alias* MacInnes Vic Ean Duibh of Invervudden. He had by her—

1. John, his successor.
2. Alexander, who married a daughter of Robertson of Blairfettie, and had a daughter, Anne, who married Mackintosh of Strone.
3. Angus, who married a daughter of Macdonald of Crauchan, with issue.
4. Donald of Laggan, who married Catherine, daughter of John Macdonald of Dalchosnie, with issue.
5. Archibald, who married a daughter of Macdonald of Achnancoichean.
6. Ranald, who died without issue.
7. Allan, who died young.
8. Margaret.
9. Mary.
10. Isabel.

Archibald was succeeded by his son,

III. JOHN. He married, first, a daughter of Mackintosh of Strone, and, secondly, Anne, daughter of Donald Gorm (who was killed at Killiecrankie), brother of Alastair Dubh of Glengarry. By his second wife he had—

1. Ranald, his successor.
2. Alastair Bàn of Tullochroam.
3. Angus, mentioned in record in 1723.
4. Isabel, who married Alexander Macpherson of Ballachroan, and had Captain John Macpherson, known as the Black Officer, who was lost in a snow storm at Gaick, Dec. 31, 1799.

John died in 1716, and was buried at Cillechoirill. He was succeeded by his son,

IV. RANALD, known as *Raonull Mor*, and sometimes as *Raonull Dubh*. He joined Prince Charles's standard at Glenfinan, and was present at the battles of Prestonpans and Falkirk, and joined in the march to England. He sheltered the Prince for a night on his way to the "cage" on Benalder, and from him the latter accepted a change of garments to ensure disguise. His Jacobite zeal was the cause

of his finally losing his lands. After the commotions of the '45 had subsided, interested persons succeeded in putting Aberarder under the Forfeited Estates Act. Ranald contested the case in the Court of Session, and afterwards appealed to the House of Lords, but lost it. He was celebrated for his hospitality. It was a popular saying at the time of his death—"Chaidh Raonull Aberardair a Fhlaith-eanas mar gun rachadh peilliar a gunna leis an fhialachd."

Ranald married Grace, daughter of Duncan Stewart of Achnacone, and had by her—

1. John, his successor.
2. Alexander of Moy, who was a Captain in 82nd Regiment, and served in the American War of Independence. He married Juliet, daughter of John Macdonald of Dalchosnie, and had, with three daughters—(a) Archibald; (b) Alexander; (c) Ranald; (d) Huntly; (e) William; (f) John; (g) Donald.
Archibald, the eldest son, married Alexa, daughter of Donald Macdonald of Lochans, and had Alexa and Juliet. Alexander, the second son, married Anne, daughter of Donald Macdonald of Lochans, and had—(1) Alexander of Hoekitiki, New Zealand; (2) Ranald, Captain in the 92nd Regiment, who married Hannah, daughter of Donald Stewart of Luskintyre, Harris, and had a daughter, Juliet.
3. Archibald, who was a Lieutenant in the 92nd Regiment, and distinguished himself at the Pass of Maya. He married Grace, heiress of David Stewart of Lassintullich, and had David II. of Lassintullich, who married Mary, daughter of A. Menzies of Farlyer, and had Archibald, James, Mary, and Jessie.
4. William.
5. A daughter, who married a MacHardy.
6. Grace, who married Macdonald, Monesie.
7. Mary.
8. Jane, who married Alexander Macdonald, Garva.
9. Grace, who married a Mr Gordon, with issue.

Ranald Macdonald of Aberarder, who was living at Garvamore in 1771, died shortly thereafter, and was succeeded by his son,

V. JOHN, known as *Iain Dubh*. He lived at Killiechonate. He married Katherine, youngest daughter of Alexander Macdonald of Keppoch, and had by her—

1. John.
2. Archibald.
3. A daughter, who married a M'Vean, with issue.
4. Isabel, who married a Rankin, in Glencoe.
5. Janet, who married Donald Ruadh Macdonald of the Cranachan family.
6. Grace, who married a Macfarlane, from Strathspey, with issue, from whom Bishop Angus Macfarlane, Dunkeld.

John died March 10th, 1818, and was buried at Cillechoirill. His wife died 25th July, 1829, aged 90. He was succeeded by his son,

VI. JOHN, a Captain in the 1st Royal Scots, and A.D.C. to the Duke of Gordon. He married Catherine, daughter of Gordon of Wardhouse, and had by her—

1. George Gordon.
2. Ranald, who was in the army, and went to Australia. He married a sister of Captain Maclean of Lakefield, with issue.
3. Eliza, unmarried.

Captain John Macdonald was succeeded by his son,

VII. GEORGE GORDON, who was a Brigadier-General in the Indian Army, and commanded the 27th Madras Native Infantry. He married a Miss Batten, and had a daughter, who married a Captain Thorpe, without issue.

THE MACDONALDS OF CRANACHAN.

The first of this family was ANGUS, third son of Donald I. of Aberarder. He is frequently mentioned in record. He married a daughter of Macdonald of Achnancoichean, and had—

1. Donald, his successor.
2. Alexander, who married, and had issue.
3. Archibald, who married, and had issue.
4. Anne.
5. Mary.
6. Catherine, who married Alexander Macdonald of Tulloch.

Angus Macdonald of Cranachan, who was living in 1723, was succeeded by his son,

II. DONALD. He married a daughter of Macdonald of Shian, and had—

1. John, his successor.
2. Angus. After the death of his brother, John III. of Cranachan, Angus took the farm. He had four sons—
 - (1) John, who left Angus, Donald, Mary, and Sarah.
 - (2) Donald Ruadh of Torgulbin. He married a daughter of John Dubh Macdonald of Aberarder, and had—
 - (a) Angus, who had two sons, John and Duncan, who lived in London, and had Jane, who married Andrew Carmichael, Edinburgh, with issue; (b) John, known as “Long John;”
 - (c) Archibald, who married a Miss MacHardy, and had Aloysius, married in Australia, and four daughters; (d) Peter, who had a son, Peter;
 - (e) Alexander; (f) Donald; (g) Colin.

Long John, who was the maker of the famous Ben-Nevis Distillery, was succeeded by his son, Donald Peter. He married his cousin, Jessie Margaret, daughter of Andrew Carmichael, Edinburgh, and had—(1) John, who married Margaret Chatto, London, and had—(a) Donald Peter; (b) William; (c) Marjorie. (2) Archibald, lately with the Lovat Scouts in South Africa, formerly an officer in the Cameron High-

landers. (3) Andrew, a monk in the Benedictine Monastery at Fort-Augustus. (4) Mary. (5) Elizabeth, who married James Ryan, Glenomera, Ceylon. (6) Jessie. (7) Frances, who married Harold P. Sykes, 2nd Dragoon Guards.

(3) Alexander, next brother after Donald Ruadh, married and had issue.

(4) Angus Mor, Blarnahininn, and later at Cranachan, He had (*a*) Angus, (*b*) John, (*c*) Archibald, (*d*) Alexander, (*e*) Donald, (*f*) Colin, and several daughters. These brothers, who were noted all over the country for their generous hospitality and great physical strength, always lived together at Cranachan, and never married. Alexander and Donald are the sole survivors.

3. Donald, who died without issue.

4. Alexander.

5. Margaret, who married Ranald Macdonald of Fersit.

Donald II. of Cranachan was succeeded by his son,

III. JOHN. He married Janet Macdonald, and had—

1. Donald.

2. Angus.

3. Archibald, who lived at Fort-Augustus, and had (1) John, who had (*a*) Archibald, unmarried; (*b*) Donald, married in Strathlochy, in Lochaber, and several daughters, one of whom is married to Captain Macdonald of "The Lochness," with issue; (2) Angus; (3) Alexander, who left a son, John; (4) Coll; (5) Duncan, whose three sons, Archibald, Alexander, and Coll are living near Ardrishaig; (6) Donald.

John was succeeded by his son,

IV. DONALD, Surgeon in the Glengarry Fencibles. He lived latterly at Fort-Augustus. It was he that had the famous lawsuit with Glengarry, which was decided in favour of Dr Macdonald in 1807.

He married an English lady, and had two sons, Charles and another, both of whom died unmarried. Dr Macdonald was succeeded in the representation of the family by his brother,

V. ANGUS. He married a daughter of Alexander Macdonald of Tullochcrom, and had—

1. Alexander.
2. Ranald, a Captain in the Merchant service.

Angus married, secondly, and left a son, whose sons live at Campbeltown, and was succeeded by his son,

VI. ALEXANDER. He enlisted in the Foot Guards, and rose to the rank of Captain. He emigrated to New Zealand, where he became Governor of Auckland. He married Mary, daughter of Alexander Macdonald, Garvabeg, and had, among others,

VII. ALEXANDER, who is married in Australia, and has issue.

THE MACDONALDS OF TULLOCHCROM.

ALASTAIR BAN, the second son of John III. of Aberarder, was the first of this family. He married, first, a daughter of Mackintosh of Balnespick, and had by her—

1. Alexander, his successor.
2. John, who died unmarried.
3. Christian, who married John Stewart of the Garth family, with issue.
4. Anne, who married James Mackintosh of Strone.

He married, secondly, Jessie, fifth daughter of Alexander Macdonald of Keppoch, who died Jan. 9th, 1812 and had by her—

5. A daughter, who married Alexander Macdonald of the Cranachan family, with issue.
6. Jessie, who married Archibald Macdonald of Gaskmore, Laggan, and had—

(A) Reginald Ranald, who entered the Gordon Highlanders, in which he served with distinction. He attained the rank of Colonel, was made C.B.

and Knight of the White Horse of Hanover. He was for some time Adjutant-General of the forces in Bombay. He died unmarried.

- (B) Alexander, who married Miss Maclean of the Drimmin family, and had Ranald and several daughters, who went to Australia.
 - (c) Mary, who died unmarried.
 - (D) Helen, who married
7. Mary, who married John Ban Macdonald, Garvamore, and had —
- (A) Alexander, who married Jane, daughter of Captain Macdonald, Moy, and had four sons and two daughters — Mary, who married her cousin, George Gordon, and Juliet, a nun.
 - (B) Mary, who married Andrew Carmichael, teacher, Edinburgh, with issue.
8. Mary, who married Mr Forrest, with issue.
9. Elizabeth, who married Mr Hussey, with issue.

Alastair Ban of Tullochcrom was succeeded by his son,

II. ALEXANDER. He was known as Alexander of Garvabeg. He married, first, Charlotte, sixth daughter of Alexander Macdonald of Keppoch, and had by her—

1. John, who died unmarried.
2. Jessie, who married John Macnab of the Innesshewen family, who held the property of Shenaghart, in Kintyre, and had (a) Duncan, W.S., Edinburgh, who died unmarried; (b) John, who married, with issue; (c) Alexander; (d) Archibald; (e) Ranald; (f) Francis, who married and had issue; (g) Charlotte, who died young; (h) Christina, who married her cousin Angus Macdonald, Keppoch, with issue.
3. Grace, who married Mr Stewart, Perthshire, with issue.

He married, secondly, Miss Reid, and had by her—

4. Cosmo.
5. Ranald, unmarried.
6. A daughter, who married Mr Kerr, with issue, in America.

He married, thirdly, a daughter of Mackintosh of Strone, and had by her—

7. Ranald, a Captain in the Gordon Highlanders. He was at Waterloo, and saw besides a good deal of service in India and Ceylon, where he greatly distinguished himself. The fort which he saved from the rebels was named after him, "Fort Macdonald." He married Flora, daughter of Alexander Macdonald of Dalelea, and had (*a*) Reginalda, who married Neil Rankin, with issue, in Australia; (*b*) Flora, who married Mr Lawson, with issue.
8. Allan, who was a Captain in the Gordon Highlanders, unmarried.
9. Archibald, an officer in the Army, who left issue in America.
10. Donald, a Captain in the Army, who married Miss Carpenter, and had (*a*) Alexander, who died unmarried as he was about to be gazetted to the Gordon Highlanders; (*b*) Elizabeth; (*c*) Isabella.
11. Angus, who went to Canada, and married there a French lady, by whom he had a daughter, Eleanore.
12. Christina.
13. Bell.
14. Mary, who married Captain Alexander Macdonald of the Foot Guards, with issue.

THE MACDONALDS OF GELLOVIE.

The first of this family was ALLAN, son of JOHN Dubh Macdonald of Bohuntin. He is mentioned in record in 1602. He was then tenant of Gellovie, which lies along the banks of Loch Laggan. The family afterwards obtained a feu charter of the lands of Gellovie.

Allan married a daughter of Macqueen of Corybrugh, by whom he had his successor,

II. RANALD. He married his cousin, a daughter of Macdonald of Moy, by whom he had several sons. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

III. ALLAN. He married a daughter of Macdonald of Achnancoichean, by whom he had—

1. Ranald, his successor.
2. Angus, who married Mary, daughter of Paul Macpherson, and had—
 - (A) Alastair Ban, who married a daughter of Stewart of Daltullich, and had—(1) Angus, who died unmarried; (2) Allan, who married a daughter of D. Menzies, and had issue; (3) Donald, who died unmarried; (4) Isabel, who died unmarried.
 - (B) Donald, who married Emily, daughter of Grant of Craggan, and had Allan, who married a daughter of Macpherson of Dalraddy, and had, with three daughters, Donald, who died at Airelodian, Duthil, and had issue—(a) Ranald, who was known as of Clury, in the Parish of Duthil, married Catherine Grant, and died June 11, 1825. (b) Captain James Macdonald of Coulnakyle, Abernethy, who married Margaret Brodie Hay, who died December 10th, 1857, and had by her—(1) James Dawson; (2) Donald, who died in India as Surgeon-Major: he married, first, a Miss Griffiths, and, secondly, a Miss Jamieson; (3) Helen Elizabeth Cleland, who married James Houston, Tulloch Griban, Duthil; (4) Margaret Fyfe; (5) Catherine, who married, first, Dr Robertson, and afterwards a Mr Jamieson; (6) Jane Anne, who married Mr Ferguson, advocate, Aberdeen. Captain James Macdonald of Coulnakyle died at Clury, December 15th, 1833. His son, James Dawson, was educated at Abernethy, Grantown, and Aberdeen, and obtained a cadetship in 1836. He served in the Gwalior and Rajpootana Campaigns, and was quartered at Neemueh when the Mutiny broke out. He owed his escape to the loyalty of two Sepoys, who alone of 1000 men remained faithful to their colours.

He retired from the Indian service as Major-General, and died in London, December 25, 1879. He married Mary Ellen Dugan, and had (1) Dugan, a Major in the Army, who was accidentally killed by a fall from his horse in Hyde

Park in 1893: a monument is erected to his memory in Abernethy Parish Church; (2) Sir Claude Maxwell Macdonald, K.C.B., G.C.M.G. He was educated at Uppingham, and at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. He joined the 74th Highlanders in 1872, and was promoted to the rank of Major in 1882. He served throughout the Egyptian Campaign of 1882, and through the Suakim Expedition of 1884-5. He was Military Attaché to the British Agency in Cairo in 1882-7, and was Acting Agent and Consul-General at Zanzibar in 1887-8. He was sent by the Foreign Office on a Special Mission to the Niger Territories in 1889. He was Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Pekin, 1896-1900. Since 1900 he has been Minister at Tokio. He married Ethel, daughter of Major W. Cairns Armstrong, of the 15th Regiment.

3. Allan, whose son, Donald, afterwards succeeded by purchase to Gellovie.
4. Alexander of Gaskmore.
5. Agnes, who married Archibald Macdonald of Coillerois.
6. Janet, who married Allan Macdonald of Dalchosnie.
7. A daughter, who married Macpherson of Strathmashie.

Allan was succeeded by his eldest son,

IV. RANALD. He fought at Mulroy, and afterwards at Sheriffmuir. He had, in 1716, his house and corn burned, and all his sheep and cows were carried off by Government troops for his sending them a defiant message. He married, first, a daughter of Mackintosh of Balnespick, without issue. He married, secondly, Isabel, daughter of Mackintosh of Holm, by whom he had—

1. Donald, his successor.
2. Angus, who succeeded his brother.
3. A daughter.
4. A daughter.

Ranald died January 25th, 1721, was buried at Laggan Church, and succeeded by his son,

V. DONALD, who held a commission in the 30th Regiment. He married a daughter of Macdonald of Aberarder, and died without issue at Gellovie in July, 1744, when he was succeeded by his brother,

VI. ANGUS. He married a daughter of Thomas Johnston of Merkland, Dumfries-shire, and had by her—

1. Thomas, M.D., a distinguished physician. He married Catherine, daughter of Donald Macdonald of Tirnadrish, and left a daughter, Mary, who married Charles Stanley Constable of Acton, Yorkshire, son of William Constable of Everingham, with issue. Dr Macdonald died in Edinburgh, where he practised his profession, before his father, in 1769, and was buried in the Canongate.
2. Ranald, merchant in Jamaica, where he died unmarried.
3. Angus, M.D., F.R.C.P.E.
4. John, who was a Lieutenant in the Macdonald Regiment, and died in Jamaica, unmarried.
5. Angus, who died young.
6. Grizel, who married Thomas Lunham, of the Customs, with issue.
7. Isabel, who died unmarried.
8. Joan, who died unmarried.
9. Catherine, who died unmarried.
10. Jean, who died unmarried.

Angus Macdonald of Gellovie, who sold the estate to his cousin, Donald, died in 1780, and was succeeded in the representation of the family by his third son,

VII. Dr ANGUS MACDONALD. He settled in Taunton in 1786, and practised his profession there for many years with distinguished success. He left "A Family Memoir of the Macdonalds of Keppoch" in MS., which was published in 1885. He married Nancy, daughter of Robert Ord, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer in Scotland, without issue. She died, October 16, 1801. Dr Macdonald died June 9, 1825, in the 74th year of his age.

Donald, to whom Gellovie was sold, as already stated, married Margaret Grant, and had by her Allan, who succeeded him. Donald died in August, 1758. Allan, his successor, who was the last possessor, was out of Gellovie in 1790. He was living in 1792. His son, Ranald, was tenant of Strathmashie, where he died. His widow and family afterwards emigrated to Australia.

THE MACDONALDS OF FERSIT.

The first of this family was DONALD, third son of Ranald Og IX. of Keppoch. He is mentioned in record in 1612. He is in possession of the lands of Fersit in 1620. He had three sons—

1. John, who succeeded him.
2. Ranald.
3. Angus.

Donald was succeeded by his son,

II. JOHN DUFF. He is mentioned in record in 1640. He had three sons—

1. Donald.
2. Alexander.
3. Archibald.

John was succeeded by his son,

III. DONALD. He is mentioned in record in 1661 and again in 1669.

Donald was succeeded by his son,

IV. RANALD. In 1691 he was one of the followers of Coll Macdonald of Keppoch. He is frequently mentioned in record. He had—

1. John, his successor.
2. Donald.
3. Ranald.
4. Catherine, who married, first, Angus Cameron, son of John Cameron of Ratullieh. She married, secondly, Alexander, son of Ronald IV. of Inch.

Ranald, who was living in 1712, was succeeded by his son,

V. JOHN. He signed the Address to George I. in 1714.

John was succeeded by his son,

VI. RANALD. He married a Margaret, daughter of Donald Macdonald of Cranachan, and had—

1. Ranald. He was educated at the Scotch College, Douay, for the priesthood, and returned to his native country in 1782. He was first stationed at Glengairn, Aberdeenshire, from which he was translated to Glengarry, and thence to Uist. He was, in 1820, consecrated at Edinburgh Bishop of Aeryndela and Vicar Apostolic of the Northern District, and had his residence at Lismore. Bishop Macdonald's scholarly attainments were of a high order. He was a man of polished manners and liberality of sentiment, and was beloved by persons of all persuasions. He did much by his work and conversation to soften down prejudices, and was ever ready to lend his aid in forwarding any scheme which had for its object the advancement of his fellow Highlanders. He died at Fort-William, 20th September, 1832, and was buried there.
2. John, who succeeded his father.
3. Mary.

Ranald was succeeded by his son,

VII. JOHN. He married, and had—

1. Andrew.
2. Charles.
3. Ranald, who had two sons, John and Ranald.
4. Margaret, who married Henry Derepas, with issue.
5. Eliza.
6. Mary, who married J. Mackichen, with issue.

John was succeeded in the representation of the family by his son,

VIII. ANDREW, who was for many years Sheriff of Stornoway. He married Susan Stewart, Achnacone, and had—

1. John, who married a Miss Morrison, without issue.
2. Duncan Stewart.
3. Andrew, who is married in New Zealand, and has issue.
4. Stewart.
5. Christina, who married John Chisholm, Inverness, with issue.

THE MACDONALDS OF MURLAGAN.

This family is descended from *Alastair nan Cleas* X. of Keppoch, whose fourth son, Donald Gorm of Inveroy, was the progenitor of the family of Murlagan. There was another family afterwards at Murlagan which was of earlier descent. In 1727 one of this family had been put in possession of the lands of Murlagan by Mackintosh. In that year there is an Obligation by Angus Macdonald of Murlagan to Mackintosh, in which he declares that his predecessors had been standard-bearers to Mackintosh "these three hundred years and upwards." This Angus further declares that he is of *Sliochd Dhomhnuill 'ic Aonghuis*, the descendants of the deposed Chief of Keppoch.

I. DONALD GORM had several sons, among whom—

1. Alexander.
2. Angus.
3. John.

Donald was succeeded by his son,

II. ALEXANDER. He is mentioned among the accomplices of Coll of Keppoch in 1698. He died shortly thereafter, and had—

1. Ranald.
2. Angus of Inveroy.
3. John of Inveroybeg.
4. A daughter, who married Alexander Macdonald of Bohuntin.

Alexander was succeeded by his son,

III. RANALD. He is mentioned in record in 1712. He was succeeded by his son,

IV. ARCHIBALD, who had—

1. Alexander.
2. Donald.
3. Flora, who married Angus Macdonald, Tacksman of Coull.
4. Katherine, who married Allan Macdonald, late of Murlagan.

Archibald was succeeded by his son,

V. ALEXANDER of Glenturret, who was succeeded by his son,

VI. RANALD. He married Marcella, daughter of Allan Maclean of Drimnin, and had—

1. Allan, a Captain in the Glengarry Fencibles, who died unmarried.
2. George, who went to Canada, and married there, with issue.
3. Alexander.
4. Katherine, who married Dr Ferrier, with issue.
5. A daughter, who married Lieut. Cameron.

THE MACDONALDS OF ACHNANCOICHEAN.

This family is descended from ANGUS, fifth son of Alastair nan Cleas X. of Keppoch, who gave him as a hostage to the Earl of Argyll in 1595. There was another family at Achnancoichean, descended, according to MacVurich, from John Cam, a natural son of Sir Alexander Macdonald of Lochalsh, known as "Sliochd an Iarla," no doubt on account of their descent from Alexander, Earl of Ross.

Angus is said to have married a daughter of Sir James Macdonald of Dunnyveg, by whom he had—

1. Angus, who succeeded his father.
2. Alexander of Bohenie.
3. John, mentioned in record in 1662.

Angus, who was killed in the fight at Stron-achlachain in 1640, was succeeded by his eldest son,

II. ANGUS. He is mentioned in record in 1660—
He had—

1. Alexander, his successor.
2. Archibald.
3. Angus, who in 1692 purchased the lands of Keuknock, in Glenlyon, where he was succeeded by his son, Angus, who sold the estate in 1750. The second Angus had a son, Captain John Macdonald of Garth, who served in the 84th Regiment. He had two sons, John and Archibald. Archibald entered the Army in 1805, and went to Canada in 1819. He had a large family, among whom Archibald, whose son is Colonel Archibald H. Macdonald of Guelph, Canada. Captain Macdonald of Garth's daughter Helen married Lieut.-General Sir Archibald Campbell, Bart. of Garth, and had, among others, Major-General Sir John Campbell. John Macdonald of Monachyle was of the same family.
4. A daughter, a well-known poetess as *Ni' Mhic Aonghuis Oig*

Angus was succeeded by his son,

III. ALEXANDER. He signed the address to George I. in 1714. He was succeeded by his son—

IV. ARCHIBALD. He had several sons who emigrated to America, one of whom Angus, and a daughter, Christina, who married Angus Ban of Inch. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

V. ANGUS. He married and had a family, but we cannot trace them further.

THE MACDONALDS OF CLIANAIG.

This family is descended from DONALD GORM, son of Alastair Buidhe XIV. of Keppoch. He is among the followers of Coll of Keppoch in 1691. He married a daughter of Allan Macdonald of Gellovie, and had—

1. Alexander.
2. Angus.
3. A daughter, who married Kennedy of Lianachan.

Donald was succeeded by his son,

II. ALEXANDER. He signed the Address to George I. in 1714. He had—

1. Ranald.
2. Archibald.
3. Donald Bàn a Bhòchdain. He married a Macgregor from Rannoch, and had Donald Bàn Og and Angus Roy. Donald Bàn had a natural son, Alexander, who married Grace Mackintosh, and had Ranald, Flora, Janet, Anne, Grace, Catherine, and Sarah. Ranald married the daughter of a Donald Mackenzie, and had Donald, Angus, Alexander, Duncan, Janet, Christina, and Sarah. He and all his family emigrated to America. Angus Roy, second son of Donald Bàn a Bhòchdain, married a sister of Captain Alexander Macdonald of Moy without issue. He had a natural son, Donald, Tacksman of Coruanan, who married a daughter of Donald Dubh MacGhilleasbuig of Tulloch, one of Sliochd na Mointich, and had, besides several daughters, a son, Angus, who was for a number of years in the Lovat Estate Office, Beauly. He went to America, studied medicine, and died in 1898.

Alexander Macdonald of Clianaig was succeeded by his son,

III. RANALD, who died unmarried, and was succeeded by his brother,

IV. ARCHIBALD. His name is on the list of persons concerned in the Rising of 1745. He was succeeded by his son,

V. DONALD. We cannot trace this family further.

THE MACDONALDS OF TIRNADRISH.

The first of this family was RANALD, known as *Raonull Mor*, second son of Archibald XV. of Keppoch. The former Macdonalds of Tirnadrish

were of the Sliochd Ghoirridh from Uist, the last of whom was Archibald, known as Gilleasbuig Mor. Ranald married Mary Macdonald of Glengarry, and had by her—

1. Donald, his successor.
2. John, who is described as Captain John Macdonald of Leek. He had taken a lease of Leek after the old family left. He had at least two sons, Aeneas, a Captain in the 6th Royal Veterans, Fort-Augustus, and George, an officer in the 55th Regiment.
3. Angus, whose son, Donald of Tallyfour, an officer in the Macdonald Regiment, was killed in the American War, unmarried.

Ranald of Tirnadriish was succeeded by his son,

II. DONALD. He joined in the Rising of the '45, and was a Major in the Prince's Army. The prominent part he acted is well known. After the battle of Falkirk he fell accidentally into the hands of a party of Hawley's force, whom in the twilight he mistook for Lord John Drummond's French picket. He was executed at Carlisle, 18th October, 1746. Tirnadriish was a brave and chivalrous officer, and one of the most popular men in the Prince's Army. His fate was greatly lamented.

He married, first, a daughter of Mackenzie of Torridon, and had by her—

1. Ranald.
2. Isabella, who died unmarried.
3. Mary, who married John Chichester of Arlington, with issue.
4. Catherine, who married Dr Thomas Macdonald, Gellovie, with issue.

He married, secondly, a daughter of Alexander Macdonald of Killiechonate, and had by her—

5. Sarah, who married Major Alexander Macdonald, brother of Keppoch.
6. Juliet, who died unmarried.

Donald was succeeded by his only son,

III. RANALD, who, after his father's execution, was adopted and educated by Francis Warwick of Warwick Hall, Cumberland. He was sent to Donay to study for the priesthood, but he died before he was old enough to be ordained.

THE MACDONALDS OF INCH.

This family is descended from ANGUS BAN, eldest son of Alexander Macdonald XVII. of Keppoch, the issue, as already stated, of an irregular union formed by Alexander before his marriage to Jessie Stewart of Appin. He was twenty-one years of age when his father fell at Culloden, after which he took his place at the head of the family, a position which he retained for some time after his brother, Ranald, came of age. Angus fought by his father's side at Culloden; and with difficulty escaped with his life, being hotly pursued by the Hanoverian troops. He attended the meeting of the chiefs held at Achnacarry on the 8th of May. He remained afterwards for a long time in hiding, and with MacNab of Innisewen assisted the Prince in his wanderings.

Angus married, in 1752, Christina, daughter of Archibald Macdonald of Achnancoichean, and had by her—

1. Alexander, who died young, unmarried.
2. Archibald, who succeeded his father.
3. Donald, who in 1797 married Anne, eldest daughter of Patrick Macdonald, Minister of Kilmore, and had--

(A) Angus of Keppoch. He married, in 1835, Christina Macnab, well known as a highly cultured Highland lady, daughter of John Macnab of Sheughart, Kintyre, and of Sherrabeg, Badenoch, and had by her--

- (1) Donald, who lived for some years in Australia. On his return home he received the welcome of

a chief from his clansmen of Lochaber. He finally returned to Australia in 1888, and died at Melbourne on the 28th Feb., 1889, unmarried.

- (2) Charlotte, who died unmarried.
 - (3) Anne, who married William Kennedy, Melbourne, with issue.
 - (4) Jessie, who married Keith Maclellan, of Melfort, with issue.
 - (5) Maria, who married Alexander R. Macdonald, Ord, with issue.
 - (6) Teresa, who married George Keith Maitland, of the Lauderdale family, with issue.
 - (7) Frances, a Nun, now in Paris, and has several convents under her charge.
 - (8) John, who died in childhood.
 - (9) Joseph, who died in childhood.
 - (10) Josephine, amongst whose many accomplishments is to be reckoned a thorough knowledge of the language and literature of the Highland people.
 - (11) Alice Claire, Bardess of the Clan Donald, and authoress of "Lays of the Heather," published in 1896, a volume of poetry of a very high order.
4. Ranald, who was first an officer in the 79th, and afterwards Captain in the 92nd Regiment. He died unmarried.
 5. John, who was educated in Rome, where he visited Prince Charles, and was a man of great intelligence. On account of his accurate knowledge of the history of the Highlands, he was of great assistance to Donald Gregory when preparing his history. He died unmarried.
 6. Coll, who died unmarried.
 7. Alexandrina, who married Macdonald of Lochans, in Moidart, and had —
 - (A) Christina, who married Lieutenant Theodore M'Ra, and had, among others, Allan, Priest of Strathglass.
 - (B) Anne, who married Alexander Macdonald, Moy, with issue, in Australia.
 - (C) Allana, who married Archibald Macdonald, Moy, with issue, in Australia.

Angus Ban died in 1815, and was succeeded by his son,

II. ARCHIBALD. He joined the 79th, and was afterwards in the 92nd Gordon Highlanders. He died Lieut.-Colonel of Veterans.

He married Margaret, daughter of M'Lachlan of Kilichoan, and had—

1. George, who died unmarried.
2. Alexander, who married Mary, daughter of Stewart of Achnancone, and had two daughters.
3. Angus of Inch, who married Mary, daughter of Colonel Coll Macdonald, son of John Macdonald of Morar, and had Coll, Archibald, Francis, Fanny, and Georgina, who married Captain Carey, without issue. Angus and his family emigrated to Australia.
4. Dr Ewen, who lived in India for many years, and afterwards in London, where he died, May 18, 1891. He married Anne Hill, and had—

- (A) Archibald, now Priest of Knoydart.
- (B) Alastair, who died unmarried in 1892.
- (C) Cuthbert, who married, and died without issue.
- (D) Henrietta, who married Sir Anthony Patrick Macdonald, G.C.S.I, with issue. Sir Anthony, who has had a distinguished and brilliant career, was educated at Queen's College, Galway, and entered the Bengal Civil Service in 1864. He has been Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Legislative Council, and for the Home Department of the Government of India. He was officiating Chief Commissioner in Burmah in 1890, Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces from 1891 to 1895, and Lieutenant-Governor of North-West Provinces and Oudh from 1895 to 1901. He is at present Under Secretary for Ireland.

THE MACDONALDS OF KILLIECHONATE.

This family, which branched out early from the main line of Keppoch, is probably descended from

Donald Glass, the sixth chief. The first of whom there is any record was—

I. ANGUS, who lived at Killiechonate. He was succeeded by his son,

II. JOHN. He was succeeded by his son,

III. ALEXANDER, who is mentioned in record in 1592 as Alastair MacIain Vic Innes of Killiechonate. He was succeeded by his son,

IV. ANGUS. He was succeeded by his son,

V. ALEXANDER. He had—

1. Angus, his successor.
2. Alexander.
3. Donald.
4. John.

He was succeeded by his son,

VI. ANGUS, who is mentioned in 1691 as one of Coll of Keppoch's followers. He was succeeded by his son,

VII. ALEXANDER. He had—

1. James, who succeeded him.
2. A daughter, who married Angus Macdonald of Tulloch.
3. A daughter, who married Donald Macdonald of Tirnadrish.

Alexander was succeeded by his son,

VIII. JAMES. Of him and his family, if he had any, we have no trace.

THE MACDONALDS OF LOCHALSH.

This family, whose history has already been treated of incidentally in the other volumes of this work, was descended from Alexander, Earl of Ross and Lord of the Isles. CELESTINE, the first of the family, was a son of Alexander by a daughter of MacPhee, the head of a tribe of that name in Lochaber. His father bestowed upon him a large

estate, including Lochalsh, Lochcarron, and Lochbroom. In 1463, his brother, John, Earl of Ross, granted him a charter of these lands for the yearly payment of 6 pennies blench ferme, with remainder to his heirs, and also the lands of Achness, Spinningdale, Davochcarry, Plodd, and Pulrossie, in the Parish of Creich and Earldom of Sutherland. This grant was afterwards confirmed by King James III. The lands in Sutherlandshire were granted with remainder to Celestine's heirs by Finvola, daughter of Lachlan Maclean of Duart. In 1467, Celestine received a charter of the lands of Strathalmadale, in Sutherland, from his brother, the Earl of Ross. His first appearance in record is in 1447, when he witnessed a charter of the Bailiary of Lochaber to Malcolm Mackintosh by Alexander, Earl of Ross. In 1456 he was appointed Keeper of Redcastle, then an important stronghold, with which he held the lands and whole revenues of Eddridule, including the farms of Ardmanach. He was so high in favour this year at Court that the King presented him with a silver collar and chain worth £20. He continued Keeper of Redcastle to the end of his life. In 1464 he appears as Sheriff of Inverness. He appears frequently in record after this date, and was evidently the person next in importance to his brother in the Earldom of Ross.

Celestine married Finvola, daughter of Lachlan Maclean of Duart, and had by her—

1. Alexander, his successor.
2. Finvola, who, in 1467, married the Earl of Sutherland.
3. Margaret, who married Ewin Allanson of Lochiel, who, in 1472, was appointed by Celestine heritable keeper of his Castle of Strome. He at the same time bestowed upon him the 12 merk lands of Kishorn.

Celestine of Lochalsh died in 1476, and was buried at Rosemarkie. According to Hugh Macdonald's MS., "he was one day hunting in the Braes of Ross, having a leash of hounds in his hands. Upon scenting the deer they rushed forward and threw him against the stock of an old tree, some of the branches of which, piercing his side, occasioned his death." He was succeeded by his son,

II. SIR ALEXANDER MACDONALD. Sir Alexander's career in the history of the clan has been already noticed in the other volumes of this work. After the death of Angus Og, his son, Donald Dubh, being a child, and kept in close confinement by the Earl of Argyll, the leadership of the clan devolved upon Sir Alexander. The Lord of the Isles himself had ceased to take an active part in the affairs of his extensive territories, and Sir Alexander looked upon himself as heir-presumptive to the lordship. It was presumably in this character that he, with the Lord of the Isles, granted in 1492 a charter of the Bailiary of the south part of Tiree to John Maclean of Lochbuie. In this same year he, as Lord of Lochiel, bestowed upon Ewin Allanson, his brother-in-law, the lands of Banavie, Corpach, and others in Kilmallie, and certain lands in Lochalsh.

Sir Alexander Macdonald married a daughter of the Earl of Moray, and had by her—

1. Donald, his successor.
2. Ranald, who, brought up at the Scottish Court, was one of the King's henchmen.
3. John, who also was brought up at the Scottish Court.
4. Angus, to whom his father gave lands on the West Coast of Ross-shire.
5. John Cam, according to MacVurich, a natural son, whose descendents settled at Achnacoechan, in Lochaber. Their representative in MacVurich's time was Donald Gorm MacRanald MacAlastair Duibh'ic Iain Chaim.



ALEXANDER, 1ST LORD MACDONALD.

6. Margaret, who also was brought up at Court. She married Alexander Macdonald of Glegarry, with issue.
7. Janet, who married Dingwall of Kildun, with issue—Thomas Dingwall of Kildun. She and her sister, Margaret, inherited after the death of their brother the lands of the family of Lochalsh.

Sir Alexander Macdonald of Lochalsh was assassinated by John MacIain of Ardnamurchan at Orinsay, in Argyllshire, in 1495, when he was succeeded by his son,

III. Sir DONALD, known as Donald Gallda from his residence in the Lowlands. He was a minor at the time of his father's death. King James IV. on one of his visits to the Highlands took with him Donald and the other children of Sir Alexander of Lochalsh to Edinburgh, where they lived for many years, and were educated at the Scottish Court. Donald, who was a great favourite with the King, was restored to his father's heritage, and was afterwards knighted by the King on the field of Flodden. A sketch of Sir Donald's career has already been given in another part of this work.

He died, unmarried, at Cairnburgh, in Mull, in 1519, when the family of Lochalsh in the male line became extinct.

THE MACDONALDS OF SLEAT.

The Macdonalds of Sleat are descended from

I. HUGH, son of Alexander, Earl of Ross, and Lord of the Isles, by the daughter of O'Beolan, lay Abbot of Applecross, and are known patronymically as *Clann Uisdein*.

Hugh married, first, Fynvola, daughter of Alexander MacIain of Ardnamurchan, and had by her—

1. John, his successor.

He married, secondly, Elizabeth Gunn, daughter of the Crowner of Caithness, and had by her—

2. Donald Gallach.

He married, thirdly, a daughter of Macleod of Harris, by whom he had—

3. Donald Herrach, from whom Clann Domhnuill Herraich.

Hugh had also several sons, whose claims to legitimacy do not seem to have been admitted even by the social canons of the time, viz.:—

4. Archibald Dubh, by a daughter of Torquil Macleod of Lewis.

5. Angus Collach, by a daughter of the Laird of Coll.

6. Angus Dubh, by a daughter of Maurice Vicar of S. Uist.

Hugh Macdonald of Sleat died in 1498, and was succeeded by his oldest son,

II. JOHN. It has been seen how he surrendered his whole patrimony to the King, by whom it was afterwards bestowed upon Ranald MacAllan of Clanranald and Angus Reochson MacRanald of Morar. This grant, however, never took effect. John died in 1502, and was succeeded by his brother,

III. DONALD GALLACH. He did not long occupy the position of Chief of Sleat, as he was murdered by his brother, Archibald Dubh, in 1506. He married Agnes, daughter of Sir John Cathanach Macdonald of Dunnyveg and the Glens, by whom he had—

1. Donald Gruamach, his successor.

2. Alexander, whose sons fought in Ireland on the side of their kinsman, Sorley Buy.

3. Angus, who had a son, John.

4. Ranald Collach, who had a son, Alexander.

Donald Gallach of Sleat was succeeded by his oldest son,

IV. DONALD GRUAMACH. He married, first, Catherine, daughter of Alexander Macdonald of Clanranald, and had—

1. Donald Gorm, his successor.

He married, secondly, a daughter of Macleod of Lewis, and had—

2. John Og, who married a daughter of Alastair Crotach Macleod of Dunvegan, without issue.
3. Archibald, the Clerk. He had two sons—

(A) Hugh, whose career and fate have already been described. He had a son, Alexander, who appears on record.

(B) Donald.

4. James of Castle Camus, known as *Seumas a' Chaisteil*, progenitor of Kingsburgh and other families.

He had other sons said to have been natural, viz.:—

5. Alexander.
6. John Dubh.
7. Angus.
8. Alexander. None of these appear to have left traceable posterity.

Donald Gruamach died in 1534, and was succeeded by his oldest son,

V. DONALD GORM. He married Margaret, daughter of Torquil Macleod of Lewis, and had two sons—

1. Donald Gormeson, his successor.
2. Alexander Og, who died without issue.

Donald Gorm was killed at Ellandonan in 1539, and was succeeded by his elder son,

VI. DONALD GORMESON, who was a child at the time of his father's death. He was known as Domhnall Gorm Sasunnach on account of his having spent part of his minority in England. He married Mary, daughter of Hector Mor Maclean of Duart, with issue—

1. Donald Gorm Mor, his successor.
2. Archibald, the Clerk. He had—
 - (A) Donald Gorm Og Mac'illesbuig Chleireich, who succeeded his uncle.
 - (B) Alexander, who did not leave issue.
 - (C) Mary, who married, as her 1st husband, Ranald Macdonald of Benbecula, and 2nd, James Macdonald, grandson of James of Castle Camus.
3. Alexander, who died without issue.

Donald Gormeson of Sleat died in 1585, and was succeeded by his oldest son,

VII. DONALD GORM MOR. He married, first, Mary, daughter of Norman Macleod of Dunvegan, whom he repudiated. He married, secondly, Mary, daughter of Colin Mackenzie, 11th Baron of Kintail. He married, thirdly, Marjory, a daughter of Mackintosh of that ilk. In 1614 he makes provision for her by granting a charter in her favour of the lands of Terung Chaisteil and Terung Uachter, in Sleat. Donald Gorm Mor died, without issue, in 1617, and was succeeded by his nephew,

VIII. SIR DONALD MACDONALD, 1st Baronet of Sleat. He married Janet, daughter of Kenneth, Lord Mackenzie of Kintail, with issue—

1. James, his successor.
2. Donald, founder of the Castleton family.
3. Archibald, a famous warrior and poet, known in his day as *An Ciaran mabach*. His expedition for the punishment of the Keppoch murderers has been already described. In 1654 he received a wadset of the lands of Borniskittaig, in Trotternish. The following year he married Janet, daughter of Colin Mackenzie. He died in 1688. By his wife he had a son, John, who succeeded him as wadsetter of Borniskittaig. John held King James' commission as Captain in the regiment commanded by Donald of Castleton at the Revolution. In 1684 Captain John Macdonald of Borniskittaig married Catherine, daughter of MacNeill of Barra. By her he had a

daughter, Janet, who married Donald Macdonald of Sarthill in 1709, which year he died, leaving no male issue.

4. Angus, who had the lands of Sarthill, and died without issue.
5. Alexander of Paiblisgearry, in North Uist. In 1653 he married Anne Mackay, sister of John, Lord Reay, and by her had issue—

(A) Captain Hugh Macdonald, who succeeded.

(B) Barbara, who married Lachlan Maclean of Torloisk.

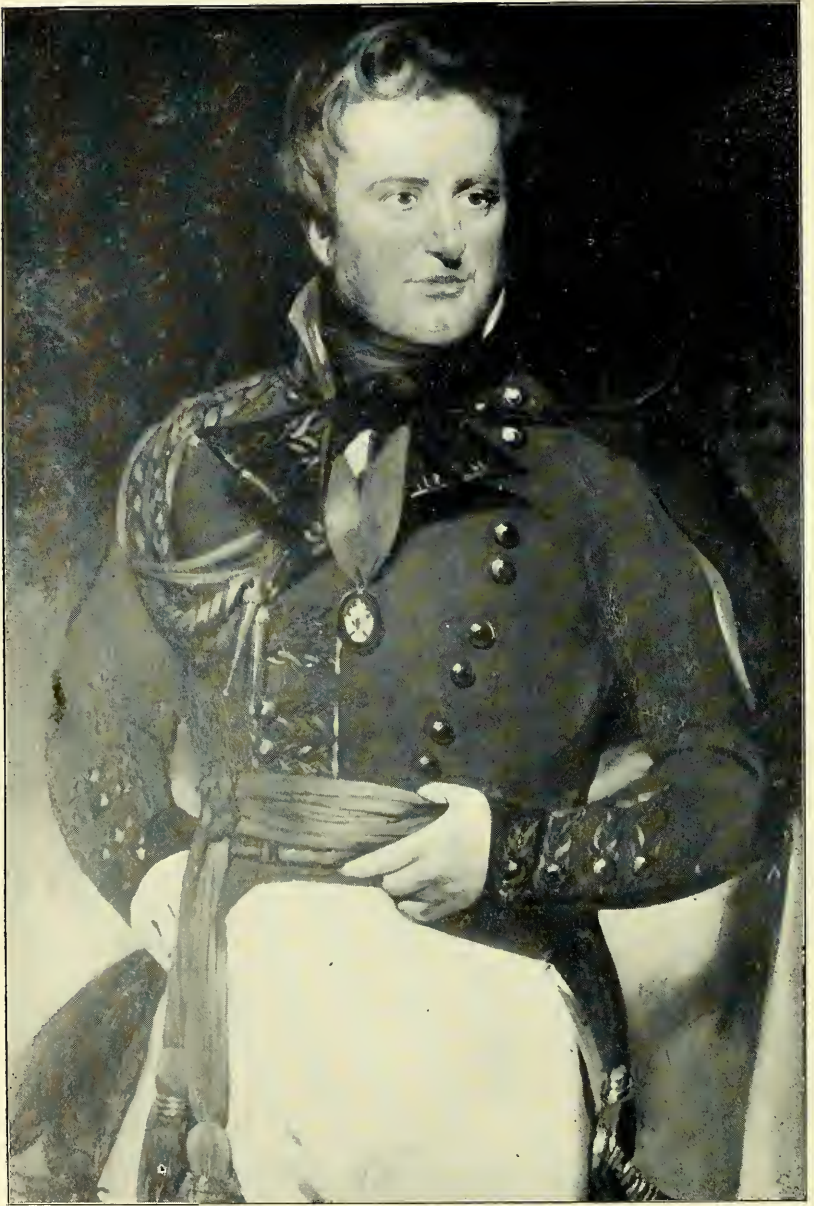
Alexander died in or before 1657, as his wife appears on record as a widow in the course of that year. Hence in Sir James Macdonald's Deed of Entail, in 1658, his name does not appear along with the Baronet's other brothers. Captain Hugh Macdonald of Paiblisgearry succeeded his father. He also appears on record as of Duistill, in Sleat. He was brought up evidently under the Reay influence, which was anti-Jacobite, and favourable to the Orange movement. He held the rank of Captain in the regiment of General Mackay, his relative, and had the freedom of Montrose conferred on him in 1692. Much of his military life was passed in Flanders, where he fought in the army of the States General in the war with France. He died before 1721, when he was succeeded by his son, John Macdonald of Paiblisgearry, who appears that year in an enumeration of the gentlemen of North Uist. We have no information as to the date of his death, but with him the descendants of Alexander of Paiblisgearry terminated in the male line.

6. Margaret, who married Angus, Lord Macdonald and Aros, Chief of Glengarry, without issue.
7. Katherine, who married Kenneth Mackenzie, 6th of Gairloch, without issue.
8. Mary, who married Sir Ewen Cameron of Lochiel, with issue.
9. Janet, who, in 1655, married Donald Macdonald of Clanranald.

Sir Donald Macdonald of Sleat died in 1643, and was succeeded by his oldest son,

IX. Sir JAMES MOR, 2nd baronet of Sleat. He married, first, in 1633, Margaret, only daughter of Sir John Mackenzie of Tarbat, by whom he had—

1. Donald, his successor.
2. Hugh of Glenmore, progenitor of Glenmore and Mugstot family.
3. John, from whom the Macdonalds of Bernisdale and Scalpay are descended.
4. Somerled, of whom the Sartle family.
5. Roderick, who became a writer in Edinburgh. He married Janet Ritchie, with issue—(a) John, of whom the Macdonalds of Totamurich and Knock; (b) James; (c) Donald.
6. James. He got sasine of the lands of Aird, Sleat, in 1682. He fought under Dundee at Killiecrankie, and fell in the charge so fatal to the gentlemen of Sleat. John Lom Macdonald, the Lochaber bard, composed an elegy to his memory, and in a similar effusion to Sir Donald, 3rd baronet of Sleat, he again refers to the death of James at “Raon Ruairidh,” as that celebrated field is styled by the bards. From these poems we gather that James of Aird, whom John Lom calls “Seumas Og,” was a man of high courage and chivalrous bearing, the kind of man that the bards loved to celebrate in song. In 1661 he married Marion, daughter of John Macleod of Dunvegan, by whom he had an only son, Donald, who succeeded him at Aird. Donald has, in 1717, a claim against the Estate of Sleat after the forfeiture which followed Sheriffmuir, and in 1723 is served heir to his father as his only son. He died without issue.
7. Alexander.
8. Archibald.
9. Angus.
10. Catherine, who, in 1666, married Sir Norman Macleod of Bernera, with issue.
11. Florence, who married, first, John Macleod of Dunvegan; secondly, John MacNaughton of that Ilk.



GODFREY, 3RD LORD MACDONALD.

Sir James married, as his second wife, in 1661, Mary, daughter of John Macleod of Dunvegan, with issue—

12. John, for whom his father acquired the estate of Balconie, an ancient residence of the Earls of Ross—its name of old being *Baile Comhnuidh Mhic Dhomhnuill*, or Macdonald's town of residence.

John of Balconie married Alice, daughter of Alexander Mackenzie of Lentrán, with issue—

- (A) Donald, his successor.
- (B) James.
- (C) Mary, who married Archibald Macdonald of Sasaig in 1712.
- (D) Margaret, who married Alexander Mackenzie of Lentrán.
- (E) Elizabeth, who married Rev. Hugh Macdonald, minister of Portree, with issue.
- (F) Isabel, who married Archibald Maclean of Boreray.

John of Balconie died in 1707. He was succeeded by his son Donald, who died without issue.

Sir James Macdonald had a natural son—

13. Ranald, of whom the Macdonalds of Balishare.

His widow, Mary Macleod, married, as her second husband, John Moor, brother to Sir William Moor of Rowallan. Sir James died on 8th December, 1678, and was succeeded by his oldest son,

X. Sir DONALD MACDONALD, 3rd baronet of Sleat. He married on 24th July, 1662, Margaret Douglas, second daughter of Robert, 3rd Earl of Morton, and had issue—

- 1. Donald, his successor.
- 2. James of Orinsay, who carried on the succession.
- 3. William, of whom the Vallay family.
- 4. Isabel, who married Sir Alexander Bannerman, Bart. of Elsick.
- 5. Margaret, who married Allan Macdonald of Morar.
- 6. Barbara, who married Coll Macdonald of Keppoch.

He had also a natural son, Angus.

Sir Donald died in 1695, and was succeeded by his oldest son,

XI. Sir DONALD, 4th Bart. of Sleat. He was known in the Isles as Domhnull a Chogaidh—Donald of the War—he having taken part in the campaign of 1689, under Dundee, and that of 1715, under the Earl of Mar. He married Mary, daughter of Donald Macdonald of Castleton, by whom he had—

1. Donald, his successor.
2. Margaret, who married Captain John Macqueen, Royal Regiment of Foot.
3. Mary, who married John Martin of Flodigarry, with issue a daughter, Kate, who married Rev. D. Nicolson.
4. Isabella, who married Dr Alex. Munro, Professor of Anatomy in Edinburgh. She died 10th Dec., 1774.

Sir Donald died in 1718, and was succeeded in the representation of the family by his only son,

XII. Sir DONALD, 5th Bart. He died young, in 1720, and leaving no issue, was for a very short time succeeded in the representation of the family by his uncle,

XIII. Sir JAMES, the 6th Bart. He married, first, Janet, daughter of Alexander Macleod of Greshornish, with issue—

1. Alexander, his successor.
2. Margaret, who married Robert Douglas of Scotsraig.
3. Isabel, who died young.
4. Janet, who married Sir Alexander Mackenzie, Bart. of Coul.

Sir James married, secondly, Margaret, daughter of John Macdonald of Castleton, with issue—

5. John. On 19th September, 1723, he was served heir male and provision general to his father, but as there is no further record of him, we conclude that he died young.

Sir James Macdonald of Orinsay died in December, 1720, a few months after his succession. He was succeeded by his older son,

XIV. Sir ALEXANDER, the 7th Bart. He married, first, on 5th April, 1733, Anne, daughter of David Erskine of Dun, one of the Senators of the College of Justice, and widow of James, Lord Ogilvie. By her he had—

1. Donald, who died young.

Lady Macdonald did not long survive, and Sir Alexander married, secondly, on 24th April, 1739, Lady Margaret Montgomery, daughter of Alexander, 9th Earl of Eglintoun, and by her had issue—

2. James, who succeeded.
3. Alexander, who succeeded James.
4. Archibald, who became Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, of whom the family of East Sheen.
5. Susan, who died unmarried in 1755.

Sir Alexander died in December, 1746, and was succeeded by his oldest son,

XV. Sir JAMES, 8th Bart., a most accomplished scholar, known in his day as the "Scottish Marcellus." He died in 1766 in Rome, where he was buried. Leaving no issue, he was succeeded by his brother,

XVI. Sir ALEXANDER, 9th Bart., who was raised to the dignity of Lord Macdonald in the Peerage of Ireland in 1776. On 3rd May, 1768, he married Elizabeth Diana, eldest daughter of Godfrey Bosville of Gunthwaite, County of York, with issue—

1. Alexander Wentworth, his successor.
2. Godfrey, who succeeded his brother.
3. Archibald. He was Captain in the Prince of Wales' Own Regiment of Light Dragoons. He married, in 1802, Jane, eldest daughter and co-heir of Duncan Campbell of Ardneave, Argyllshire, with issue—

(*a*) Archibald ; (*b*) Campbell ; (*c*) James ; (*d*) Nixon Alexander ; (*e*) Arthur ; (*f*) Mary ; (*g*) Elizabeth Diana.

4. James, who was a Lieut.-Colonel in the first regiment of Foot Guards. He was killed at Bergen-op-Zoom, 9th March, 1814, leaving no issue—
5. Dudley Stewart Erskine, a Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. He died, without issue, on 26th August, 1840.
6. John Sinclair.
7. William.
8. Diana, who married as his second wife, in 1788, the Right Hon. Sir John Sinclair of Ulbster, Bart., with issue. Her son was the Rev. William Sinclair, Rector of Pulborough, Sussex, whose son is the Venerable William Macdonald Sinclair, Archdeacon of London.
9. Elizabeth.
10. Annabella.

Lord Macdonald died 12th September, 1795, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XVII. Sir ALEXANDER WENTWORTH, 10th Bart. and 2nd Lord Macdonald. He died, unmarried, 9th June, 1824, and was succeeded by his next brother,

XVIII. Sir GODFREY MACDONALD BOSVILLE, as 11th Baronet and 3rd Lord Macdonald. He had assumed his mother's name of Bosville after that of Macdonald, but dropped it on succeeding to his brother. He married Louisa Maria, daughter of Farley Edsir, and by her (who died 10th February, 1835) left issue—

1. Alexander William Robert Bosville, who succeeded, in terms of a special Act of Parliament, to the English estates of Thorpe.
2. Godfrey William Wentworth, who succeeded to his father.
3. James William. He was a Lieut.-General, C.B., Knight of the Legion of Honour, A.D.C., Equerry and Private Secretary to H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge. He

had a distinguished military career, having served in the Crimea, on the staff of the Duke of Cambridge, and at the battles of Alma and Inkerman respectively had a horse shot under him. He married, on 26th September, 1859, Elizabeth Nina, 2nd daughter of Joseph Henry, 3rd Lord Wallscourt, with issue, a son, George Godfrey, who was Page of Honour to Her late Majesty Queen Victoria, and two daughters.

4. William, an officer in the army, died, unmarried, 11th May, 1847.
5. Louisa, who, on 4th June, 1826, married John Hope, 5th Earl of Hopetoun, with issue, an only son, John Alexander, 6th Earl, the father of John Adrian Louis, the present Marquis of Linlithgow.
6. Elizabeth Diana Bosville, who married Duncan Davidson of Tulloch, with issue—
 - (A) Duncan H. C. R. Davidson, who married Georgina Elizabeth, daughter of John Mackenzie, M.D., of Eileanach, with issue.
 - (B) Godfrey Wentworth, died unmarried.
 - (C) Caroline Louisa, who married Captain George Wade, Commissioner of the Seychelles, with issue.
 - (D) Julia Bosville, who married the Hon. Henry Chetwynd, R.N., with issue.
 - (E) Adelaide Lucy, who married Colonel George William Holmes Ross of Cromarty, with issue. A daughter of this house is Louisa Jane Hamilton, the present Lady Macdonald of the Isles.
 - (F) Ida Eleanora Constance, who married Captain the Hon. Godfrey Ernest Percival Willoughby.
 - (G) Matilda Justina, who married Lieut.-Colonel Craigie-Halkett of Cramond, with issue.
 - (H) Diana Bosville, died unmarried.
 - (I) Louisa Maria, died unmarried.
 - (J) Elizabeth Diana, who married Patrick A. Watson Carnegie of Lour.

The Hon. Elizabeth Diana Bosville Davidson died in 1839.

7. Julia, who married Rev. Charles Walter Hudson, rector of Trowell, Notts.
8. Susan Hussey, who married Richard Beaumont, Captain, R.N., with issue—(a) Godfrey, Captain in the Guards; (b) Richard; (c) Dudley; (d) Cecil W., R.N.; (e) Diana,

who married Count Gourowski Wichde ; (*f*) Averil, who married Hussey Vivian, M.P., with issue ; (*g*) Gwindaline. The Hon. Susan Hussey Beaumont died 5th November, 1879.

9. Diana, married Colonel John George Smyth of Heath Hall, Yorkshire, late M.P., with issue—(*a*) George John Fitzroy ; (*b*) Henry Edward ; (*c*) Diana Elizabeth, who married the Earl of Harewood ; (*d*) Louisa ; (*e*) Mary ; (*f*) Eva.
10. Jane Bosville.
11. Marianne, who married Henry Martin Turnor, Captain 1st King's Dragoon Guards, with issue—(*a*) Archibald Henry, late Lieut. R.N., who died unmarried ; (*b*) Charles, Captain Life Guards ; (*c*) Henrietta Minna, who married John Scott, 3rd Earl of Eldon, with issue ; (*d*) Florence ; (*e*) Mabel.
12. Octavia-Sophia, married William James Hope-Johnstone of Annandale, with issue—(*a*) John James, late M.P. for Dumfries-shire ; (*b*) Percy Alexander ; (*c*) Wentworth William ; (*d*) Alice Minna.

Lord Macdonald died 18th October, 1832, and was succeeded by his son and heir,

XIX. SIR GODFREY WILLIAM WENTWORTH, 12th Bart. and 4th Lord Macdonald. He married, on 21st August, 1845, Maria Anne, daughter of Thomas Wyndham of Cromer Hall, Norfolk, with issue—

1. Somerled James Brudenell, who succeeded.
2. Ronald Archibald Bosville.
3. Godfrey Alan, who died in infancy.
4. Eva Maria Louisa, who married Captain Algernon Langham, Grenadier Guards.
5. Flora Matilda, who died unmarried.
6. Lillian Janet, who married (1st) Francis Viscount Tarbat, second son of the Duke of Sutherland, who afterwards succeeded his mother, the Countess of Cromartie, in the title and estates, with issue—
 - (A) Lady Sybil Mackenzie, who succeeded on her father's death to the title and estates as Countess of Cromartie. She married Major E. W. Blunt, R.H.A.



GODFREY, 4TH LORD MACDONALD.

(B) Lady Constance Mackenzie, who married Sir Edward Stewart-Richardson, Bart. of Pitfour, Perthshire.

Countess Lillian married, secondly, Mr Cazenove.

7. Alexandrina Victoria. She married Anthony Charles Sykes Abdy, Captain, 2nd Life Guards, second son of the late Sir Thomas Neville Abdy, Bart.

Two other children died in infancy.

Lord Macdonald died on 25th July, 1863, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XX. Sir SOMERLED JAMES BRUDENELL, 13th Baronet and 5th Lord Macdonald. He died, unmarried, on 25th December, 1874, aged 25, and was succeeded by his next, and only, surviving brother,

XXI. Sir RONALD ARCHIBALD BOSVILLE, 14th Baronet and 6th Lord Macdonald. He married, on 1st October, 1875, Louisa Jane Hamilton, second daughter of Colonel George William Ross of Cromarty, with issue—

1. Somerled Godfrey James.
2. Godfrey Evan Hugh, Lieutenant, Scots Guards.
3. Archibald Ronald Armadale, Lieutenant, Scots Guards.
In December, 1900, he joined his regiment in South Africa, and gallantly met his death at the head of his troop while storming a kopje near Eelenburg, Orange River Colony, on April 17th, 1901.
4. Ronald Ian.
5. Iona-Marie-Adelaide-Hope.

THE CLANN DOMHNUILL HERRAICH.

I. This tribe was descended from Donald, a younger son of Hugh of Sleat, by a daughter of Macleod of Harris, whence he was known as Donald Herrach or of Harris, where he was brought up. He had the lands of Griminish and Scolpig in North Uist, and with these the senior branch of the family,

that of Griminish, was associated for nearly 300 years. In the account of the family of Sleat in this volume it has been shown that Donald Herrach met with a violent death mainly through the wicked contrivance of his half brother, Archibald Dubh, who murdered Donald Gallach, chief of the Clan Uisdein, and the older brother of Donald Herrach. The traditions of the Western Isles have been very circumstantial as to the accounts that have been handed down of these atrocities. Archibald Dubh and Angus Collach, the sons of Hugh, and a man named Paul, were in the plot to do away with Donald Herrach. It was arranged that the associates should perform gymnastic feats on the Dun of Loch Scolpig, in the course of which the conspiracy would take effect. The sports were apparently under cover, and it was arranged that when Donald Herrach, who was remarkably strong and active, tried the high jump, Paul, who was to be concealed for the purpose, should place a noosed thong about his neck, draw it tight, and strangle or hold him until the rest could with greater impunity dispatch him.

These barbarous measures were carried out to the letter, and the individual who manipulated the thong has come down in tradition as *Pal na h-éille*, or Paul of the thong. Nemesis overtook him in the after time. He received lands from his employer, *Gilleasbuig Dubh*, at Balmore, in North Uist, but after Archibald's death about 1510 the fear of vengeance at the hands of Donald Herrach's sons led him for greater security to pass much of his time at Dun Steinigarry, on Loch Paible. The day of retribution came. It was the time of harvest, and as Paul of the thong was building a stack one day in his corn-yard, he perceived from his elevated

position a man of large stature approaching—still at a considerable distance. He asked those around from what direction did the wind blow yesterday. He was told it was from the East, whereupon, divining correctly that it was Angus Fionn Mac Dhomhnuill Herrach, who had crossed the Minch to avenge his father's death, he made at the top of his speed for the sanctuary of Kilmuir Churchlands, a distance of about three miles. Meanwhile Angus Fionn, with one companion, was rapidly approaching Balmore and taking stock of what went on at Paul's homestead. First they saw two men on the top of the corn stack, one wearing a white and another a red waistcoat. By and bye one only was seen on the stack, whereupon Angus asked his companion, whose eyesight may have been better than his own, which of the two had disappeared, and was answered that it was the one with the scarlet vest. Angus, realising that his quarry had taken the alarm, and guessing that he must have made for the termon lands, went swiftly in pursuit. Soon he caught sight, and rapidly gained upon the wretched fugitive, when, just as the latter was crossing a rivulet bounding the sanctuary on the south side, Angus bent his bow, and the arrow, speeding with unerring aim, hit him in the heel. Thus crippled, he was soon overtaken by the avenger of blood, who very quickly put him out of pain. Thus was the murder of Donald Herrach avenged. His death took place probably about 1505. Donald, who lived at Griminish, which, along with Scolpig, was for ages in possession of his descendants, married, and had—

1. Ranald his successor.
2. Angus, who appears on record as Angus Glass, but who lives in local tradition as Angus Fionn or Fair. His

son, John M'Angus Glass, appears on record in 1562. From him are descended the Macdonalds of Trumisgarry.

He had also a son before his marriage,

3. Donald Badenoch, whose descendants were known under this sobriquet for many generations in North Uist, his mother having been a native of the district from which it was derived.

Donald Herrach was succeeded by his oldest son,

II. RANALD. After his father's death he was brought up along with his cousin, Donald Gruamach of Sleat, by his uncle, Archibald the Black. His connection with Archibald's assassination has been told in the history of the family of Sleat. Ranald went to Ireland and fought in the Ulster wars on the side of the Macdonalds of Antrim. He was severely wounded, and returned to his native country accompanied by a medical attendant of the Brolas family in Mull. The latter settled at Cuidreach in Skye, and his descendants, for ages, were hereditary physicians to the family of Sleat. Ranald, like his father, lived at Griminish, and, like him also, is said to have met with a violent death. He was once on a visit to Dunskaich in Sleat, the seat of his cousin, Donald Gruamach, the chief, who was married to a daughter of the Clanranald of the day. Ranald perceiving a large number of the lady's kinsmen imposing on the hospitality of the chief of Clann Uisdein, and revelling unrestrainedly, hanged a round dozen of them on a certain morning ere Donald Gruamach or his lady had awakened from their slumbers. Such is the voice of tradition and it is consistent with what is said to have occurred afterwards. The lady of Sleat bribed the Black Finnon Mackinnon to murder Ranald, who, when on his way to pass the New Year with Donald

Gruamach at Kirkibost in North Uist, was set upon by Mackinnon and his accomplices and slain. Ranald married and had

III. ANGUS, his successor. He appears on the records of the Privy Council in 1562 as Angus MacRanald MacDonald Herraich. He, along with Hugh, the son of Archibald, the Clerk, was the means of creating a sanguinary feud between his own Chief, Donald Gorme Mor, and the Macleans of Duart. He was at Mullintrae in 1586, along with the Macleans, to whose cause he had apparently attached himself, owing to his disgrace with the Chief of Sleat. When the Macdonalds of Dunnyveg surrounded the house in which the Macleans were quartered, and took them prisoners, Angus, the son of Ranald—whom the Clanranald historian confounds with another Angus, who was Chief of Clanranald—and one of the Maclean warriors fought so desperately that they could not be captured. Thereupon the house was set on fire, and Angus of Griminish perished in the flames. He married, and had a son, who succeeded him,

IV. HUGH MACDONALD of Griminish. There is almost nothing known of his history, but he appears in the traditional tree as the father of his successor. He married, and had two sons—

1. John, who succeeded him.
2. Angus, who was at Kirkibost.
3. Donald, from whom was descended Archibald Macdonald, or, as he was better known, "Gille na Ciotraig," the North Uist bard, and one of the cleverest and wittiest of Gaelic poets.

Hugh was succeeded at Griminish by his son,

V. JOHN, known in his day as Iain Mac Uisdein. He married Flora, daughter of Ranald Macdonald, 1st of Benbecula, with issue—

1. Archibald, who succeeded him at Griminish.
2. Donald of Knocknantorran, of whom the Balranald family.
3. Rev. Angus Macdonald, who, on account of his great bodily strength, was called the *Ministear Làidear*, that is, the "Strong Minister." He completed his curriculum in Arts and Divinity in the University of Glasgow, and was appointed to the Parish of Gigha, in the Presbytery of Kintyre, about the year 1688. He also served, in combination with Gigha, the cure of the parishes of Killean and Kilkenzie, and lived in the manse of the former parish for some years. He left the Kintyre district at the time of the Revolution without being formally translated. Being an Episcopal minister, no doubt he found the ecclesiastical atmosphere of Argyll uncongenial, and, on receiving an appointment to the parish of South Uist, which then included the islands of Barra and Benbecula, he found himself in a region where his tenets as to Church polity were regarded with greater toleration. Though placed in the midst of a Roman Catholic population, where, if the voice of tradition can be relied on, he had more than once to exercise his muscular Christianity, he was universally respected by his parishioners, and left behind him a fragrant memory. He died at Campbeltown, in Kintyre, in 1721, when on his way to Uist after visiting his friends at Largie. He married a daughter of Angus Macdonald of Largie, by whom he had--
 - (A) Archibald. He lived at Dunsellar, in North Uist, and was, for a number of years, factor on the Macdonald Estate there. He died, without issue, about 1767.
 - (B) Marion, who married, as his 2nd wife, Ranald Macdonald of Milton, father of the celebrated Flora Macdonald. She married, secondly, Captain Hugh Macdonald of Camuscross, afterwards of Armadale.
 - (C) Mary, who was unmarried, and is on record as in receipt of an annuity, and died in 1765.
4. Alexander, of whom the Macdonalds of Heisker and Skeabost.
5. John, who lived at Baleshare, and died without issue.
6. Angus Beag, or little, to distinguish him from the stalwart minister of South Uist.

John Mac Uisdein had also daughters, but their names have not survived. John Macdonald of Grinish was a man of considerable note and position in his day, notwithstanding the fact that his signature had to be appended to "The Oath of the Friends" in 1678 by the hand of a notary. He died about 1700, and was succeeded at Grinish by his oldest son,

VI. ARCHIBALD. We find him in 1715 receiving a tack of Grinish and Scolpig from Sir Donald Macdonald of Sleat, for which Archibald is to pay 100 merks besides victual rent. He married and had two sons,

1. John, who succeeded.
2. Roderick, who died without issue.

Archibald died in 1740, and was succeeded by his older son,

VII. JOHN. He married Ann, daughter of Donald Macdonald of Balvicquean in Trotternish, and during his father's life-time—in 1723—he appears as John Macdonald in Scolpig, and as consenting to his wife signing the bond of friendship on behalf of the family of Sleat, entered into that year. By his wife he had—

1. Donald, who predeceased him, and died without legitimate issue.
2. Angus, who succeeded.
3. Archibald, who died without issue.

John Macdonald of Grinish died in 1765, for the following year we find on record—

VIII. ANGUS MACDONALD of Grinish. Strangely enough, Archibald also appears the same year as of Grinish and Scolpig. Thereby, however, hangs a tale. Tradition tells that Angus of Grinish—evidently on his succeeding his father—

was inveigled into a scheme of emigration by several of the North Uist gentlemen, who pretended that they also were to cross the seas. Angus is said to have been masterful and domineering, and his neighbours devised this somewhat doubtful expedient to get him out of the country. Be this as it may, Angus alone made genuine preparations for the voyage, the rest keeping up the deception to the last by sending packing cases laden with peats and other similar contents to the port of embarkation. Angus, taken in by the *ruse* at first, but afterwards, when it was too late, taking in the situation, sailed for the new world, and took up his abode for a few years at Crane's Creek, Cumberland Co., North Carolina. A poem by John MacCodrum, the North Uist bard, bemoans the expected emigration, which, however, did not come off, in some very fine verses, printed in the "Uist Bards." Angus, having given up the tenure of Griminish, his brother, Archibald, appears to have entered into possession thereof as tacksman. Angus of Griminish did not find a congenial home in the new world, for we find him in 1771 once more in his native Uist. He did not, however, find his way back to the home of his ancestors in Griminish. His place of residence after his return was Balranald, then occupied by his kinsman, Donald Macdonald. Angus was living in 1785, which is the last record we have of him, but he may have lived a number of years thereafter. He married, and had—

1. Donald, who is on record in 1795.
2. Angus, who died in 1777.
3. Alexander.

There were also daughters, whose names have not come down. None of the sons appear to have left



1. Ewen Macdonald of Griminish
(Vallay).

2. Douglas Macdonald of Sanda.

3. Alexander Macdonald of Balranald.

4. J. A. R. Macdonald of Balranald.

5. Richard McDonnell, Provost of Trinity College, Dublin.

issue, and the Griminish line, as descended from Archibald, son of Iain Mac Uisdein, became extinct.

The senior family of the Clann Domhnuill Herraich of Griminish having come to an end, the representation of the tribe devolved upon the

MACDONALDS OF BALRANALD.

These are descended from—

I. DONALD MACDONALD of Knocknantorran, son of *Iain Mac Uisdein* of Griminish, who appears several times on record early in the 18th century among the gentlemen of North Uist. He married, and had—

1. Alexander, who succeeded.
2. Mary, who married Hector Maclean of Hosta.

Donald of Knocknantorran died before 1720, and was succeeded in the representation of this branch of Clann Domhnuill Herraich by his son,

II. ALEXANDER, a man of great influence and standing in North Uist, where, judging by the verdict of tradition, he was much respected and esteemed. He was for many years factor for the Long Island Macdonald Estates. As early as 1717 we find him witnessing a legal document, in which he is designated as “of Hougharie,” in North Uist. As bailie of North Uist, on 4th July, 1754, having succeeded in that office Captain John Macdonald of Kirkibost and Balranald, he signs the submission between the Laird of Macleod and the tutors of Sir James Macdonald of Sleat containing the names of arbiters appointed to deal with a controversy between the families of Sleat and Dunvegan as to the proprietorship of certain rocks in the Sound of Harris, whose value was

greatly enhanced by the prolific crop of sea-weed they produced for the manufacture of kelp. After one of these rocks, called "Rangas," the legal controversy which went to the Court of Session, and had much notoriety, derived its name. Alexander signs as "of Hougharie," where also the submission was signed by Alexander Macdonald of Kingsburgh and Lady Margaret Macdonald of Sleat. After the death of Captain John, son of William, tutor of Sleat, Alexander of Houghary obtained a lease of Balranald and Kirkibost. He was drowned on the Kirkibost ford in the year 1760, and a most touching and beautiful elegy was composed to his memory by John MacCodrum, the North Uist bard. It was published in the "Uist Bards" in 1894.

He married, first, a daughter of Rev. Donald Nicolson of Scorribreck, minister of Kilmuir, in Skye, with issue—

1. Donald, who succeeded him at Balranald.

He married, secondly, Catherine, daughter of Maclean of Boreray, and by her, who died in 1797, he had—

- 2 (4) Alexander. He was tutored by Donald Roy Macdonald, son of Ranald Macdonald of Balishare, and was afterwards educated in the University of Aberdeen. About 1780 he was appointed factor by the trustees on the Clanranald estates of South Uist, and lived for some years at Stelligarry, in that island. In 1786 he received a commission as baron bailie from young Clanranald, then of age, and in 1789 obtained a 30 years' lease of the farm of Peneniurin, in South Uist. Having suffered from the ravages of small-pox, he was known as the *Bailidh Breac*. It is an interesting fact that Archibald Macdonald, *Gille na Ciotaig*, the North Uist bard, who was a distant kinsman, was for many years in his employment as factor's clerk. Alexander of Peneniurin died in 1797. He married Margaret Mackinnon of Strath, by whom he had—

- (A) Alexander.
- (B) Niel, who died in Jamaica.
- (C) Charles, who died in the E. Indies.
- (D) Donald, who died at Cape Breton.
- (E) Margaret, who married a Maclean, an artist in London.
He was succeeded at Peneniurin by his oldest son,
- (B) Alexander. He married Alexandrina, second daughter of the Rev. Roderick Maclean, minister of South Uist, with issue—
- (A) Rev. Alexander Macdonald, B.A. After having gone through part of his Arts course in Edinburgh University, he went to Canada, where he completed an Arts and Divinity course in the University of Kingstown. In due time he became an ordained minister of the Church of Scotland in the important and extensive district of Nottowasaga, in the southern part of Ontario. After a faithful and laborious ministry he retired a few years ago from the more active duties of his office, and now lives in the town of Napanee enjoying his well-earned retirement. He married Louise, daughter of Rev. Mr Campbell of Duntroun, Canada, and has a daughter, Alexandra. She married Edward Webb, Toronto, with issue—
(a) Albert Edward ; (b) Norman.
- (B) Charles Neil. Unmarried. He and his brother,
- (C) Roderick, also unmarried, carry on business in Glasgow as C. & R. Macdonald, a firm well and favourably known in the Western Isles. The latter is the energetic president of the Glasgow Uist and Barra Association.
- (D) Norman, who died in childhood.
- (E) Margaret, who died unmarried.
- (F) Eliza, married in Chicago to Alexander Arbuckle.
- (G) Jessie, who married William Macqueen, with issue, a daughter, Alexandrina.
- (H) Christina.

Alexander Macdonald of Peneniurin died in Glasgow in 1868.

3. John.
4. Angus.
5. Allan.

6. Mary. She married Rev. John Macaulay, minister of South Uist, who demitted his charge, and went to America. They had a daughter, Margaret. Mrs Macaulay died in 1830.
7. Margaret.

There were several other sons, who emigrated to America, but whose names have not been preserved.

Alexander Macdonald of Balranald—Alastair Mac Dhomhnuill—was succeeded at Balranald by his oldest son,

III. DONALD. He also succeeded his father as factor to Sir James Macdonald on his Uist estates. He was a man of business talent and sagacity, and displayed much legal acumen during the latter stages of the Rangas controversy, though the settlement was not entirely favourable to the House of Sleat. He married Catherine, daughter of Captain James Macdonald of Aird, by his wife, Margaret, daughter of Ranald Macdonald of Kinlochmoidart, with issue—

1. Alexander, who succeeded.
2. James, a Major in the Army, who lived at Chatham. He married Elizabeth, daughter of George Owen of Tiverton, and had—(a) George, who held a civil appointment in Australia; (b) Owen, who served for some time in E.I.C. Navy, and afterwards lived in Australia; (c) Donald, an officer in the Indian Army, died at the Cape; (d) John, a Major in the 89th Regiment, died in the Crimea; (e) James, an officer in the 89th Regiment, died in the West Indies; (f) Alexander; (g) William; (h) Godfrey; (i) Alexander—the last four died young; (j) a daughter. Major James Macdonald had also a natural son, John, who was a Lieutenant in the Army, and, on his retiral, lived first at Trumisgary and afterwards at Kallin. He married Catherine Macrae, Brae, Eynort, Skye, and had—(a) Donald; (b) John; (c) James; (d) Ewen; (e) Lexy; (f) Lizzie; (g) Jessie, who married Finlay Macdonald, Druideag, with issue.

3. Jessie, died unmarried.
4. Catherine, died unmarried.
5. Lexy, died unmarried.

Donald Macdonald of Balranald died at an advanced age, in 1819, and was succeeded by his older son,

IV. ALEXANDER MACDONALD of Lyncedale. This estate of Lyncedale was bought by his father, and Alexander Macdonald resided there the greater part of his life, but his affairs in the course of time having become embarrassed, it was sold. He was for some time Captain in the Bengal Artillery, from which he retired on account of his health. He raised and became Lieut.-Colonel of the 2nd Isle of Skye Regiment of Volunteers, numbering 570 men, most of whom, when the Militia were disbanded, joined the Glengarry Fencibles or Caledonian Rangers. He married Jane Craigdallie, a lady of an ancient Perthshire family of the Clan MacGregor, with issue—

1. Donald, who held a civil appointment at the Cape of Good Hope, and died there, unmarried.
2. James Thomas, who succeeded.
3. Alexander, a Captain in the 16th Bengal Native Infantry, who died in India unmarried.
4. John Robertson, who served as Lieutenant in the 38th, 39th, and 16th Regiments successively. He afterwards lived at Rodil in Harris, and was for 35 years factor for the Earl of Dunmore, who owned in his time the whole of that parish. He married Mary, daughter of Captain Duncan Macrae of Inverinate, with issue, a daughter, Jane Caroline, who died unmarried.
5. Elizabeth Anne, who died unmarried.
6. Caroline, who died young.
7. Alexandrina Catherine, who married Andrew Cornfute, a manufacturer in Perth, with issue, all of whom died without descendants.
8. Isabella Maria, who married Rev. Finlay Macrae, Minister of North Uist, with issue—

- (A) Donald, who married Annabella, daughter of Captain Miller of Pow, Perthshire, with issue.
- (B) Alexander, who was a doctor in the army.
- (C) Duncan, who married in Australia, with issue.
- (D) Rev. John Alexander, who was Minister of North Uist.
- (E) James Andrew, Major in Inverness-shire Militia.
- (F) Godfrey Alexander, a medical practitioner in North Uist. The foregoing are all deceased.
- (G) Jane Anne Elizabeth, who married Edward William Hawes, R.N. ; issue, three daughters.

Alexander Macdonald of Lyndale was succeeded by his second son—

V. JAMES THOMAS, who was for many years factor on Lord Macdonald's North Uist property. He married, in 1820, Jane, daughter of Captain Donald Mackenzie of Hartfield, fourth son of Thomas Mackenzie, 6th of Applecross and 4th of Highfield, by his wife Elizabeth, only daughter of Donald Mackenzie, 5th of Kilcoy, with issue—

1. Alexander, who succeeded.
2. Jane Caroline.
3. Anne Margaret, who married Charles Shaw, W.S., at one time Sheriff-Substitute at Lochmaddy, with issue—
 - (a) Duncan, W.S., of the firm of Anderson & Shaw, Inverness, who married Elizabeth Gordon, with issue ;
 - (b) James Thomas, late Major in the Inverness-shire Militia, who married Emma Payne Cross, with issue ;
 - (c) Charles, who married Mary Hastie, New Zealand, with issue ; (d) Alexander ; (e) Anne, married Captain Donald Cameron, Glenbrittle, Skye, with issue ;
 - (f) Jane ; (g) Margaret Susan Christina ; (h) Elizabeth Anne Macdonald ; (i) Alexandra ; (j) Margaret deceased.
3. Elizabeth Flora Ann, who married Rev. Neil Mackinnon, once minister of Creich, Sutherlandshire, with issue—
 - (a) Farquhar ; (b) James Thomas ; (c) Catherine, who married James Ross, Balblair, now of Pollo, Ross-shire, with issue ; (d) Jane ; (e) Jemima, who married James Ross, distiller, Easter Ross, with issue ; (f) Christina.

4. Jessie Catherine, who married Donald Macdonald, Mugstot, afterwards in Australia, with issue.
5. Jane, who married Captain Donald C. Cameron, Talisker, with issue—(a) Ewen, Captain, R.A.; (b) James Thomas; (c) Donald; (d) Mary, who married Mr Thom of Canna; (e) Jeanie, who married Mr Ferguson, Tullich, now of Tallisker.
6. Jemima Isabella, who married Dr Kenneth Macleod, Calcutta, with issue—(a) Julia; (b) Jeanie; (c) Alice Maud.

James Thomas of Balranald died in 1855, and was succeeded by his only son,

VI. ALEXANDER. He bought the estates of Edenwood and Overkelly, in the county of Fife, and afterwards acquired possession by purchase of the extensive and valuable farm of Balranald, for 150 years in the occupancy of his family. He married first, Margaret Anne Christina, daughter of Norman Macleod, Scalpa, and his wife, Jessie, daughter of Kenneth Macleod, Ebost, Skye, without issue. He married, secondly, Margaret Campbell, daughter of Major Colin Lyon Mackenzie of St Martins and Braelangwell, with issue—

1. James Alexander Ranald, his heir.
2. Annie.
3. Jane Alexander, who, in September, 1899, married George Stevenson Pitcairn, son of Colonel Pitcairn of Pitcullis.
4. Margaret Jemima.
5. Florence Hellen Marion.
6. Violet Anne Elizabeth.
7. Eva Flora Caroline.

Alexander Macdonald of Balranald died in 1901, much regretted by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. He was a good Highlander and clansman, and his amiable disposition and kindly manners rendered him a great favourite among all classes in his native parish. He was succeeded by his only son,

VII. JAMES ALEXANDER RANALD MACDONALD, the present representative of Clann Domhnuill Herraich.

THE MACDONALDS OF HEISKER AND SKAEBOST.

This branch of the Clann Domhnuill Herraich is descended from—

I. ALEXANDER, fourth son of John Macdonald of Griminish, known in his day as *Alastair Ban Mac Iain 'ic Uisdein*. After the massacre of Glencoe he nobly went to the relief of the persecuted and poverty-stricken Clan Iain with a cargo of meal. In 1694 he advanced to Sir Donald Macdonald a sum of 3000 merks, for which the latter wadsetted to him the 10 penny lands of Heisker, the penny lands of Peinmore and Peinnie Trynoid, and the 10 penny lands of Balranald. In 1696 there is a contract of marriage in which James Macdonald of Eriskay marries Anne, daughter of Alexander. Alexander of Heisker was married twice. The name of his first wife eludes research. He married, secondly, in 1707, Isobel MacIennan, who died in 1760. His family, so far as known, were—

1. John, who succeeded him.
2. Ann, who married James Macdonald of Eriskay. Their son, Donald, was the father of Angus (Aonghas Mac Dhomhnuill 'ic Sheumais), in whose house Prince Charles slept for the first time on British soil.
3. Catherine, who married Niel Macdonald of Grenitote, North Uist, with issue.

There were other sons, whose names have not come down, but they probably died young, leaving no descendants.

Alexander Macdonald died in 1723, and was succeeded by his son,

II. JOHN MACDONALD of Heisker, who was served heir to him on 29th September. In 1727 he appears

among the creditors on the Macdonald estates, and discharges Kenneth Mackenzie as representing these in the sum of 2000 merks. It is possible, though we cannot be certain, that this transaction terminated the wadset of 1694, at anyrate so far as Balranald was concerned, as we always find him designated of Heisker alone. He appears in these transactions as John Macdonald, eldest son of the deceased Alexander Macdonald of Heisker. John appears to have died in 1748, and the family connection with Heisker to have terminated, for there is a discharge that year of a sum of money paid to Heisker, probably the balance of the old wadset. Archibald Maclean is designated of Heisker in 1735; but, whatever may have been the nature of his tenure—probably it was a species of sub-let—the Macdonald connection did not terminate earlier than 1748. John married, and had—

1. James, who succeeded.
2. Archibald, who is on record as having been apprenticed to Ranald Macdonald, brazier, Edinburgh, and who died without issue.

III. JAMES succeeded his father in the representation of the family, but it is certain that he was never tacksman of Heisker. He appears to have been an enterprising youth, for, at the early age of 20, he earned the distinction of being the only gentleman of Sir Alexander Macdonald's following—with the single exception of Donald Roy Macdonald of Balishare—who joined the party of Prince Charles in 1745-6. After the troubles of the '45 had subsided, James of Heiskir exhibited the same enterprise in the arts of peace which he had shown on the theatre of war. He settled down as a merchant, first at Dunvegan and afterwards at Portree,

and devoted himself so assiduously to his commercial pursuits that he amassed a substantial fortune. He became proprietor of Skeabost, in the parish of Snizort, Isle of Skye, and also of Tanera, one of the Summer Isles at the mouth of Lochbroom, on the West Coast of Ross-shire. He was married twice—first, about 1760, to a lady whose name has not come down to us, and by whom he had issue; secondly, in 1789, to Isabella Macqueen, daughter of Rev. Donald Macqueen of Kilmuir, without issue. His children by his first wife were—

1. Donald, who succeeded.
2. Alexander.
3. Emily, who married Captain James Macdonald of Flodigarry, with issue.

James Macdonald of Skeabost was alive in 1790, and was not then of very advanced age. He probably survived to see the early years of the 19th century, as an elegy to his memory appeared in Macleod's Gaelic Collection in 1811. He was succeeded by his son,

IV. DONALD MACDONALD of Skeabost and Tanera, who was born at Dunvegan on 29th August, 1765. He became tacksman or proprietor of Tanera during his father's life-time, and is spoken of in 1793 as "Donald Macdonald of Tanera, son of Skeabost." In 1817 his name appears on the list of those who instituted the Inverness Sheep Fair that year. On 22nd August he married Margaret, daughter of Donald Macdonald, factor on Lord Macdonald's Estate of Trotternish, with issue—

1. Donald, his successor.
2. James, who lived for some time at Scalpay, Skye. He was a sea-faring man, and was well known throughout the Western Isles as Captain Macdonald of the

- “Rover’s Bride,” or, as he was more familiarly known, the “Rover.” He lived at Stornoway during the latter part of his life, and died there a number of years ago at an advanced age. He was unmarried.
3. John. He served in the Indian army, and was a Captain of his regiment during the Mutiny. He became Major of the 61st Native Regiment of Infantry, and afterwards rose to the rank of General commanding a Brigade. He retired from active service about 1874. He married Catherine, daughter of Matheson of Attadale, and sister of Sir Alexander Matheson of Lochalsh, with issue—
- (A) Donald, a retired Colonel in the Indian Army, married without issue.
- (B) John, a partner in the house of Jardine, Matheson, & Co. He married, and has issue—(a) Norman ; (b) Ian ; (c) Eric ; (d) Nora ; (e) Catherine ; (f) Bertha ; (g) Mabel.
- (c) Mary.
4. Kenneth. He emigrated to Victoria, Australia, and married Miss Lockhart, by whom he had a family. There are sons of the marriage living in Australia.
5. Margaret, married George Gunn, for many years factor at Lochinvar and Dunrobin for the late Duke of Sutherland, with issue—(a) Donald ; (b) Hector ; (c) Jessie ; (d) Christian ; (e) Margaret ; (f) Elizabeth.
6. Janet, married Hugh Peter Macdonald, Tacksman of Monkstadt, in Kilmuir, Skye, with issue.
7. Ann Robertson, married Rev. Roderick Macleod, Free Church Minister of Snizort, Skye. They had a large family, many of whom died young. Those who survived are—
- (A) Dr Roderick Macleod, who married Mrs Macdonald of Dunach, near Oban.
- (B) James Macleod, an indigo planter in Tiroot. He is a distinguished historian on India, and has received the distinction of C.I.E.
- (c) Jessie.
- (d) Bella.
8. Amelia, died unmarried.
9. Frances, died unmarried.

10. Catherine, died unmarried.
11. Susannah, died unmarried.
12. Mary, married Evander Maciver, late of Scourie, factor for the Duke of Sutherland, who died 1902, with issue—(a) James ; (b) Donald ; (c) Duncan ; (d) Lewis ; (e) Evander ; (f) Murdo ; (g) John ; (h) Elizabeth ; (i) Catherine. Mrs Maciver died 1895.
14. Margaret Anne, married her cousin Donald Macdonald, captain of a large China trader. She died at Hong Kong, and left a family of daughters.

Donald Macdonald of Skeabost was succeeded in the representation of the family by

V. DONALD, his eldest son, who resided at Lochinver, in the north of Sutherlandshire. He married Jessie, daughter of Alexander Mackenzie, of Letterewe, Ross-shire, with issue—

1. Donald, his successor.
2. James Alexander. He was in business for some time in Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony, and latterly in London. He married Caroline, daughter of John Heugh of Port Elizabeth, with issue (two daughters)—
 - (A) Louë.
 - (B) Thyra.
3. Murdo, who was in business at Port Elizabeth, and afterwards in London. He married Laura Foley, with issue—(a) Alexander, who died in South Africa ; (b) Ronald, who married, and has issue ; (c) Somerled ; (d) Charles Kingsburgh ; (e) Flora. Murdo Macdonald died some years ago.
4. Catherine, married William Kirkwood, with issue—(a) Donald ; (b) Alexander—both of whom died in South Africa ; (c) Charles ; (d) Annie, who married Archibald Merrieles of Moscow ; (e) Jessie, who married Walter Somerville Lockhart, with issue.

Donald Macdonald of Lochinver emigrated with his family to South Africa, and lived at Port Elizabeth. He was killed in a carriage accident in that country, and was succeeded in the representation of the family by his son,

VI. DONALD. He was bred a civil engineer, and resides in London. He married, first, in 1866, Helen, daughter of Thomas Read of Grouse, Norwich, with issue—

1. Donald. He died in India in 1894.

He married, secondly, in 1892, Cornelia, daughter of R. Restall of Uitenhage, Cape of Good Hope, with issue—

2. Hector.

3. Helen.

THE MACDONALDS OF CASTLE CAMUS.

This branch of the family of Sleat is descended from JAMES MACDONALD of Castle Camus, son of Donald Gruamach Macdonald, 4th Baron of Sleat. Owing to the long minority of Donald Gormeson, his nephew, James, after the death of Archibald the Clerk, was, for many years, the leader of the Clan Uisdein, and acted a prominent part in the affairs of the family of Sleat. As these have been referred to at length in a former part of this volume, it is unnecessary to repeat the details of the narrative. James of Castle Camus, known in his time as *Seumas a' Chaisteil*, or "James of the Castle," married a daughter of Macleod of Harris, by whom he had two sons. The last time he appears on the Records of the Privy Council is in 1589, and it is probable that his death would have taken place early in the last decade of the 16th century. During his life he was a strong pillar of the House of Sleat, and served its interests with fidelity and devotion. The tribe of the Clann Uisdein, of which he was the progenitor, were distinctively known as the Clann Domhnuill Ghruamaich. His sons were—

1. John, who is described on record as the son and heir of James Mac Donald Gruamach of Castle Camus.
2. Donald Gruamach Mac James, Ostaig, of whom the Macdonalds of Capstill, Balvicquean, &c.

II. JOHN of Castle Camus. He seems to have predeceased his father, but it is convenient to reckon him in the genealogy as the second of his branch. He seems to have incurred the enmity, and suffered unjust treatment at the hands of the Earl of Argyll, who, in 1578, imprisoned him in the Castle of Inchconnell, Lochawe, but was afterwards compelled to liberate him. He was killed in Mull in 1585 in the course of the feud between the families of Sleat and Duart. He married a lady of the Clanranald family, by whom he had an only son, his successor,

III. DONALD, who was one of the most remarkable men in the history of the Clan. Domhnall Mac Iain 'ic Sheumais, as he was known in the Western Isles, was born at Moidart, his mother's native district; but he was brought up mainly at Castle Camus, a fact of which there are echoes in his bardic effusions; for Donald was not only a warrior but a poet of no mean order, and snatches of his songs long lingered among the people of Skye and Uist. Like his contemporaries, he did not receive the education which may be described as literary, but he was from his boyhood a great expert in the use of sword and bow, a species of culture highly useful at a time when the pen was not yet mightier than the sword. Tradition describes him as large-boned, of a heavy if not lubberly gait, and of a moody cast of countenance, predisposed to habits of thoughtfulness and retirement, yet, under provocation, quick in his movements; terrible when roused, and prompt in the hour of action. His sword, which

he named "Cuig Mharg," because five merks was the price he paid for it, was a terror wherever his name was known, always ready to be drawn in the cause of right, and to be the avenger of the blood of injured innocence. It never suffered defeat. From an early age he was the undisguised enemy of the Macleods, never as the aggressor, but as the defender of the interests of his chief and people. He distinguished himself as a warrior on many occasions, but the circumstances are forgotten, save in the conspicuous instances of Coolin and Carinish, which have been duly chronicled in the history of the family of Sleat. At the battle of Carinish he was wounded in the foot, and judging by the song of Nic Còiseim, his foster-mother, also in the body. He was conveyed to a house in Carinish with the arrow sticking in the flesh, and tradition has it that Nic Còiseim procured a band of women, whom she arranged around a waulking board, and who joined in a loud *Luinneag* to drown his complaints while the arrow was being extracted and the wound bound. This is a highly improbable story about the heroic Mac Iain, which probably had its origin in the fancy of his foes.

Donald Mac Iain's occupation in times of peace was that of a drover or cattle dealer, and he is said to have been the first man who ever ferried cattle from Skye to Uist. When he travelled from home he took with him a staff of "Gilliemores," or big stalwart fellows who "breathed to do his bidding," and we doubt not but in the unsettled state of the Highlands he needed their warlike prowess and his own trusty *Cuig Mharg* to protect his herds on the way to Southern trysts. In his early days he lived at Eriskay, which he held from Clanranald, and which was occupied by several generations of his

descendants. He afterwards lived at Carinish, the scene of one of his greatest exploits, and of this we have evidence in a contract of marriage in which he appears as cautioner in 1626.

It must be admitted that Donald Maciain, who had been such a pillar of the house of Sleat, received tardy recognition of his valuable services. Many years passed without his receiving an inch of ground on the territories of the family for which he had fought and bled. At last a clansman and fellow bard, the keen-witted John Lom of Lochaber, took up the cudgels for his friend. Donald had set his heart upon the lands of Airdviceolan in Trotternish, but another was preferred. John Lom, on hearing how the grand old warrior had been treated, went all the way from Lochaber to Duntulm and recited half a dozen verses laden with the fiercest invective in the hearing of Sir Donald, first baronet of Sleat. "In the name of the Almighty desist," said Sir Donald in Gaelic. "I have more," said the persistent wrong-righter. "You have more than enough," replied the baronet. "Have you a place for Domhnull Mac Iain 'ic Sheumais?" returned the bard. "We will get a place for him," was the reply. "If not," said the bard, "you will hear of it on the deafer ear." The scathing tongue of John Lom won for the Macdonald hero what his own merits had been unable to secure, and the voice of tradition has it that Donald got the farm of Cuidreach in liferent. Tradition is in this detail amply supported by documentary evidence. It was, however, a tack for a certain number of years, which certainly extended very considerably beyond the lifetime of Maciain, for in 1660, long after his death, we find his widow and son in possession of the lands

in question. These included not only Cuidreach proper, but also Arnishbeg, Arnishmore, and Glentinistie. Donald appears on record in 1648, but he must have been pretty well advanced in years, and we find no further notice of him. He spent a good deal of his old age in the house of his daughter, wife of Macleod of Gesto, a bold, irascible, and proud churl, who used to taunt her with being “Nighean àireach liath nam bo,” or “the daughter of the grey-headed herdsman.” Donald is said to have died at Gesto, and the date may probably be fixed as 1650. He married a daughter of Macdonald of Keppoch, and had issue—

1. Alexander, who appears in 1648 as Alexander Macdonald of Skirinish, and who carried on the senior representation of the line of Donald Mac Iain 'ic Sheumais.
2. John, of whom the Macdonalds of Eriskay. He was a brave warrior, and fought under Montrose in the Civil Wars, in the course of which he lost both his legs by a musket shot. He survived his wounds, and returned to his native Island of Eriskay. He had a son, James, who succeeded him there. James married, in 1696, Ann, daughter of Alexander Macdonald of Heiskir and Balranald, and had a son, Donald of Eriskay. Donald married and had a son, Angus, known in his day as Aonghas Mac Dhomhnuill 'ic Sheumais, who also was tacksman of Eriskay. He flourished at the time of the '45, and it was in his house at Eriskay that Prince Charles Edward spent his first night on Scottish soil after disembarking from the *Doutelle*. He died without issue.
3. John, known as Iain Bòdach, because he was fostered in Bute. He had a son who lived in North Uist, and was drowned while swimming from an islet on Loch Una in that parish, since which occurrence it has been known as “Eilean Mhìe a' Bhòdaich,” or “the islet of the Buteman's son.”
4. Hugh, who succeeded his father as tacksman of Cuidreach, and of whom the family so designed.
5. Mary, who married Macleod of Gesto.

Donald MacIain 'ic Sheumas was succeeded in the representation of the family by his oldest son,

IV. ALEXANDER of Skirinish. Along with his brother John he also took part in the campaign of Montrose. He died c. 1680. He married a daughter of James Macdonald of Ostaig, and a niece of Sir Donald Macdonald, 1st Baronet of Sleat, a second cousin of his own. By her he had—

1. Donald of Scuddiboro, his successor.
2. Alexander of Flodigarry, who was Chamberlain of Trotternish. He married Mary Macdonald, with issue—
 (A) Alexander ; (B) James ; (C) John ; (D) Mary, who married Archibald Nicolson in Balvicquean ;
 (E) Ann, who married John Nicolson in Scuddiboro ;
 (F) Margaret, who married Lachlan Mackinnon in Penefiler. He died before 1697.

V. DONALD MACDONALD of Scuddiboro. He also inherited the warlike qualities of his sires, and was present at the battles of Killiecrankie and Sheriffmuir. He died about 1720. He married Margaret, daughter of Rev. Donald Nicolson of Scorriebreack, Minister of Kilmuir in Skye, and had—

1. Alexander, who carried on the succession.
2. John, who had the farm of Ardnacross, in Kintyre. He married Grace, daughter of Godfrey Macalister of Loup, and had a daughter Jane, who married Angus Macalister of Loup, with issue.

Donald of Scuddiboro was succeeded by

VI. ALEXANDER MACDONALD, who occupied a very prominent position in the Annals of the family of Sleat during about half a century. He was as eminent in the walks of peace as his ancestors were in warlike prowess. He was born in 1689, the year of the battle of Killiecrankie, and in 1718, when he was in his 30th year, was appointed to the important post of Chamberlain on Sir Donald Macdonald's Trotternish estates. In 1722 he obtained a tack of

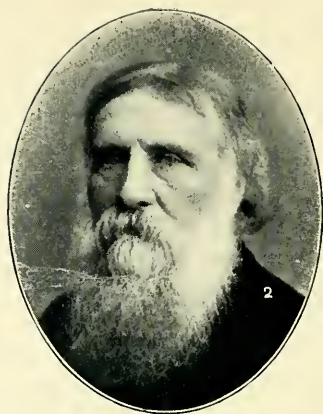
the lands of Knockcowe and Kilvaxter, which he seems to have held for a number of years. In 1723 he appears as one of the signatories to the "Bond of Uist men and others" for the preservation of the forfeited estates—then exposed for sale—in the possession of the Sleat family. He signs as "son of the deceased Donald Macdonald of Scuddiboro," and no doubt, as Chamberlain for Trotternish, took a leading part in these negotiations. As representing his late father, he was also apparently a creditor on the estate. Though his race came in after years to be designated of Kingsburgh, they never had any connection with it until Alexander's own time, and it was only in 1734 that, having apparently given up Knockcowe and Kilvaxter, he became tacksman of that historic holding. Alexander's connection with the memorable events of 1745-6 have been the well-worn theme of many a pen, and it is not our purpose now to detail them. An unwilling actor in that drama, he suffered imprisonment in Edinburgh for about a year. After the death of Sir Alexander Macdonald in 1746, most urgent appeals were made by Lady Margaret Macdonald and Macdonald of Castleton to President Forbes to use his influence with the Government for the release of one whose management of the Macdonald estates during the minority of young Sir James was regarded as essential to their prosperity. These appeals were successful, and Kingsburgh was released from durance on 4th July, 1747, under the general Act of Indemnity. This decision was taken not so much out of regard for Kingsburgh or the family of Sleat as for reasons of State policy. In a letter of 27th December, 1746, addressed by President Forbes to the Secretary of State, and printed among the Culloden papers, there is an exceedingly

good and convincing case made out from this point of view for the release of Kingsburgh, the President pointing out "what may be the consequence if a kindred lately recovered from disaffection shall see a person so necessary for the management of Sir Alexander's private fortune after a long imprisonment tried and if convicted put to death."

Kingsburgh continued as Chamberlain to the Sleat family till about 1765, when he retired from active duty owing to the infirmities of advancing years, and in acknowledgment of his long and honourable services was awarded a pension of £50 per annum for life. He died on 13th February, 1772. He married Florence, daughter of John Macdonald of Castleton, with issue—

1. Allan, his successor.
2. James, tacksman of Knockcowe. He married Margaret, daughter of Major Macleod of Balmeanach, and had—
 - (A) Captain Alexander Macdonald, who died in the island of St Kitts, in the West Indies, in the British Service, without issue.
 - (B) James.
 - (C) Roderick. These two brothers were engaged as clerks in shipping offices in Greenock, and having been pressed into the Service, were never heard of afterwards.
 - (D) Jessie, married Captain Norman Macleod, "Cyprus," with issue—(a) Elizabeth Pringle, who married Rev. Roderick Maclean, minister of South Uist, and had a large family of sons and daughters; their 5th daughter, Marion, married Rev. Roderick Macdonald of Harris, afterwards of South Uist, with issue—(a¹) Rev. Archibald Macdonald, Kiltarlity; (b¹) Roderick, died young; (c¹) Charles, died in infancy; (d¹) Alastair; (e¹) Elizabeth Pringle; (f¹) Susan, married Archibald Maclauchan, M.B., C.M.: he died in the Transvaal; (g¹) Flora Alexandra, married Roderick Maclean, Esq. of Gometra, Mull; (h¹) Harriet Christina¹;

¹The above family was inadvertently omitted from the Clan Godfrey genealogy.



1. Major Alexander Macdonald of Courthill.

2. George Macdonald, Novelist.

3. Captain Allan Macdonald of Kingsburgh.

4. J. R. M. Macdonald of Largie.

5. John Ranald Macdonald of Sanda.

- (b) Margaret, who married Mr Calder, schoolmaster, Kilmuir, Skye, without issue; (c) Matilda, who married a Mr Campbell, Durinish, Skye, with issue.
- (E) Anne, married John Mackenzie, architect, with issue, among others, Margaret, who married a Mr Macdonald, schoolmaster and catechist, with issue.
- (F) Margaret, died unmarried.
- (G) Flora, died unmarried.
3. Anne. She married Ranald Macalister of Skirinish, who was for some time factor for Troternish, with issue a large family, who have already been detailed under the Macalister genealogy.

Alexander Macdonald of Kingsburgh was succeeded in the representation of the family by his older son,

VII. ALLAN. Having received an elementary education in his native parish, he was afterwards sent to Edinburgh to complete his studies, at the expense of Sir Alexander Macdonald. He lived for a number of years at Flodigarry, of which his father had a tack, and continued there until 1772, when, on his father's death, he succeeded him at Kingsburgh. On old Kingsburgh's retiral from office in 1765, Allan was installed in his place as Chamberlain for Troternish, a post which he held until 1774. It was while at Kingsburgh that Allan and his distinguished wife entertained Dr Samuel Johnson and his biographer, in 1773.

In 1774 a change came over the fortunes of the family of Kingsburgh. It was a transition time in the Isles when great economic changes rendered it difficult for the good old class of gentry to maintain their ancient state. Animated by the desire to repair the somewhat shattered family fortunes, Allan broke up his establishment at Kingsburgh and sailed for the new world. Soon after his settlement in North Carolina, the American War of Independence broke out, and Allan was appointed Captain of a

Company in the Royal Highland Emigrant Regiment. With his five sons he played a brilliant part in the campaign of 1777, but on the defeat of the loyalist army he was captured at Moore's Creek and taken prisoner to Halifax, where he was confined till 1783, when, the American War having been concluded by a Treaty of Peace, he was liberated, and returned to Scotland after an absence of nine years, his wife and other members of the family having returned in 1779. For a short time after his return to Scotland, Allan lived at Daliburgh in South Uist, in the neighbourhood of Milton, his wife's native place. About 1785 he and his wife and family left South Uist for Skye, and once more took up their occupancy of the house and farm of Kingsburgh, Allan in the enjoyment of a captain's pension. Here he died on the 20th September, 1795, and was buried in the family burying-ground at Kilmuir. Allan married on the 6th November, 1750, Flora, daughter of Ranald Macdonald of Milton by his wife, Marion, daughter of Rev. Angus Macdonald, minister of South Uist, with issue—

1. Charles, a Captain in the Queen's Rangers. He married in 1787 Isabella, daughter of Captain James Macdonald of Aird, son of William, Tutor of Macdonald, without issue. He died in 1795.
2. Alexander, Lieutenant 84th Royal Highland Emigrant Regiment, lost at sea, unmarried. He went down in the ship "Ville de Paris," captured from the enemy, at the battle of Eustati in 1782, and in which he and his brother Ranald were placed to take charge of the prize and crew.
3. Ranald, Captain Royal Marines. Lost at sea with his brother Alexander.
4. James, known as Captain James Macdonald of Flodigarry. He married Emily, daughter of James Macdonald, of Skeabost, and died in 1807, leaving issue—
 - (A) James Somerled Macdonald, Lieut.-Colonel of the 45th Madras Native Regiment of Infantry. He died

unmarried in London in Jan., 1842, and was buried in Kensal Cemetery.

- (B) Allan Ranald, a Captain in the 4th Bengal Native Infantry. He married Miss Smith, daughter of General Smith, of the Bengal Army, with issue—
 (a) Reginald Somerled Macdonald, of the Colonial Office, who married Zeloe, a daughter of Sir William Grove, an English Judge, and died 1877, leaving issue—(1) Zeila Flora, who married Colonel Baker, R.A.; (2) Leila, Mrs Cracken-thorpe; (b) Leila, who died young in Florence; (c) Leila Flora, who married Marshal Canrobert, and died in 1895, leaving issue—(1) Marce Certin, an officer in the French Army; (2) Claire, who married Paul de Navacelle, a naval officer.

(c) John, who died young.

(d) Flora, died unmarried.

(E) Charlotte, died unmarried.

- (F) Jessie, married Ninian Jeffrey of New Kelso, Lochcarron, with issue—(a) Captain James Jeffrey, who married Mary Irwin, with issue. He died 1875. (b) Captain George Jeffrey of H.M. 32nd Light Infantry, a very brave soldier, who greatly distinguished himself in various campaigns in which the British Army were engaged. He married Annie, daughter of Colonel William Geddes, H.E.I.C.S., with issue. He died in China in 1868. (c) William John, stipendiary magistrate at Demerara, married Sophia, widow of the Rev. William Hamilton, of the Episcopal Church at Leguan, Demerara, with issue. (d) Allan Ranald, who married, and had Allan Ninian Charles. (e) Thomas Mackenzie, lost at sea; unmarried. (f) Alexander Lachlan. (g) Ninian. (h) John—both the last died in infancy. (i) Amelia Macdonald, died unmarried, 1864. (j) Agnes Johanna, married Ranald Livingstone of Drimsynie, Argyllshire, with issue—(1) Captain Ranald Livingston Macdonald, 3rd Battalion Seaforth Highlanders; (2) Alexander; (3) Emily; (4) Mary; (5) Flora.

5. John, who became Lieutenant-Colonel of the Clan Alpine Regiment and Commandant of the Royal Edinburgh

Artillery. He contributed largely to the literature of his profession, and became a F.R.S. He married—1st, Mrs Bogle, a widow, with issue, two children, who died young. He married—2nd, Frances Maria, eldest daughter of Sir Robert Chambers, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature, Bengal, with issue—

- (A) Robert, a Major in the Indian Army. He married, with issue—a son, Somerled, who died young.
- (B) John, a Captain in the Indian Army, married, with surviving issue—(1) Herbert Chambers, Lt.-Col. 108th Regiment. He married first, and had Clarence Herbert, Major 86th Berar Infantry, who married, and has several children ; (2) Flora, who married Colonel Cooke, Q.M.G. Madras Army, with issue. He married, secondly, and had (a) Percy Edward, (b) Hugh, (c) Annie Flora, (d) Adrea Louisa, (e) Annabel Gladys.
- (c) Allan, died young.
- (D) William Pitt, a Major-General in the Indian Army, who married twice, and had issue—(1) Reginald Mackenzie, General Madras S.C. He married, and has issue—(a) Neville Douglas, (b) Arthur Gabell, (c) Clarence Reginald, (d) Emily Florence, (e) Flora Mary, (f) Ethel Clanranald, (g) Grace Elizabeth. (2) John Collins, General Madras S.C. He married, and has issue—(a) Reginald Percy, a Captain in the Army ; (b) Walter Douglas ; (c) Fanny Julia, who married Robert Watson ; (d) Florence, who married John Barras, with issue ; (e) Alice Maud. (3) Charles Frederick. (4) James Ochterlony. (5) Rev. Reginald Chambers, Vicar of Frampton, Dorchester. (6) George Edward Russell. (7) Rev. Grant William. (8) Henrietta Frances. (9) Caroline Eliza. (10) Catherine Austen, who married Rev. W. Johnson, with issue. (11) Ellen Maria, who married Colonel Chalon. (12) Alice Susan, who married Rev. J. Smith, Madras, with issue.
- (E) Charles Edward, in the Indian Civil Service, married, with issue—(1) John, Major-General B.S.C., who

married, and has (a) Charles, Captain 6th B.C. ;
(b) Reginald, (c) Flora, (d) Annie, (e) Agnes.

- (F) James, a Captain in the Indian Army, married, with issue—Augustus and a daughter, both married.
(G) Reginald, Lieutenant 17th Lancers, married Miss Morris, with issue—Amy, unmarried.
(E) Flora Frances, who married Edward Wylde, of the Royal Navy, without issue.
(I) Henrietta Louisa Lavinia, married Benjamin Cuff Greenhill, of Knowle Hall, Somersetshire. Issue—
(a¹) Lavinia, married Edward Amphlett, with issue, a son and daughter ; (b¹) Flora, married Thomas Hussy, with issue ; (c¹) Clare, married, with issue.

Colonel John Macdonald died at Exeter on 16th August, 1831, aged 72 years.

6. Annie, married Major Alexander Macleod of Lochbay, Skye, and of Glendale, Moore County, U.S.A., who fought in the American War of Independence, as also in European Wars, in all of which he greatly distinguished himself, and rose to the rank of Major-General. Issue—
(A) Norman, a Lieutenant, who died from effects of a wound inflicted by Alexander Macdonald of Gengarry in a duel.
(B and C) Sons, one of whom married in India.
(D) Flora, who married Mr Mackay, Forres, with issue.
(E) Mary, who died unmarried in Stein, Skye.
Mrs Major Macleod died in 1834.
7. Frances, who married Lieutenant Donald Macdonald of Cuidreach, Skye, with issue.

THE MACDONALDS OF CUIDREACH.

This family is descended from

I. HUGH, youngest son of *Donald Mac Iain 'ic Sheumais*, 3rd of the family of Castle Camus. We do not find much recorded regarding Hugh of Cuidreach. In 1660 we find himself and his mother evidently joint tenants of these lands.

Her name is mentioned that year along with his in a reference made to the approaching close of the tack, and to a wadset of Sir James Macdonald to his youngest son, Alexander, to take effect after the tack expired. For some reason or another, these proposals were not carried out, and Hugh, the son of Donald Macian, and his descendants after him, for generations continued in occupation. Hugh married and had a son,

II. DONALD, who succeeded him. Either in Donald's or in his father's time, a new wadset of these lands must have been obtained, for in 1691 we find Donald Macdonald of Arnishmore appearing among the landowners of the Parish of Kilmuir. He died about 1700. He married and had a son,

III. JAMES, who succeeded him at Cuidreach, Arnishmore, &c. In 1705, his name appears among the gentlemen who were delegated by the baron bailie court of Duntulm to hold courts in their respective districts in Trotternish. In the will of Sir James Macdonald of Orinsay in 1713, he is nominated as one of the tutors to his son and heir, afterwards Sir Alexander. It was not till 1723 that he was served heir to his father. Many of the wadsetters and tacksmen got themselves served heirs about this time with the view of establishing their claims as creditors on the Macdonald forfeited estates. James of Cuidreach married and had three sons—

1. Donald, who succeeded.
2. Hugh, who was schoolmaster at Blackhills, and died without issue.
3. Murdoch, died without issue.

James of Cuidreach died about 1730, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

IV. DONALD, who appears on record frequently during his father's lifetime. In 1737 he made a renunciation of Cuidreach and Arnishmore, but he received a new tack of Cuidreach, as his descendants continued long afterwards in possession of it. He died about 1757. He married, and had his successor,

V. ALEXANDER. He went to the army, and fought in the American War as Captain in the Regiment of North Carolina Highlanders. He married, and had his son and successor,

VI. DONALD. He was a Lieutenant in the British Army during the American Revolutionary War. He married Frances, daughter of Allan Macdonald of Kingsburgh, by his wife, Flora Macdonald, with issue.

THE MACDONALDS OF OSTAIG AND CAPSTILL.

This family derives its descent from

I. DONALD, second son of James Macdonald of Castle Camus. He had the same *soubriquet* as his grandfather, Donald, 4th Baron of Sleat, and was known as Donald Gruamach Mac James. From the frequency of his appearances on record, he must have been regarded as a man of consequence in the internal economy of the Clan Uisdein. On 16th May, 1578, John Cunningham of Drumquhassal becomes his surety for appearing before the Council as one of the Chieftains of Donald Gorm Mor, a position that he occupied until his death nearly fifty years later. In 1617, Donald Gruamach Mac James is procurator for Donald Gorm Mor in a precept of Seasing of that year, and is referred to as "Donaldus Mac Conal alias Gruamach Mac James de Ostaig Actornatus."

In 1619, Donald Gorm seeks to disown liability for Donald Gruamach's compearance before the Privy Council on the alleged ground that he was a tenant of Macleod's—but the plea was disallowed, nor have we any information as to the lands, if any, that he held from the Chief of Dunvegan. He married, and had—

1. James, who succeeded him.
2. Colla, who left no descendants.
3. John Og, of whom the Macdonalds of Balviequean, and others. He was succeeded by his son,

II. JAMES. The ascertained facts about him and his descendants are comparatively meagre. On his father's death in 1626, he succeeded him as one of Donald Gorm's principal chieftains available for yearly presentation at the Privy Council. He married Mary, daughter of Archibald, the clerk, and sister of Sir Donald Macdonald, by whom he had—

1. James, who succeeded him.
2. A daughter, who married her second cousin, Alexander, son of Donald Macdonald of Cuidreach.

He died about 1660, and was succeeded by

III. JAMES of Capstill. He held a command in the Sleat contingent under Macdonald of Castleton at Dundee's Rising for King James in 1689, and was among the gentlemen of Clan Uisdein, cousins of Sir Donald, who perished on that field. According to Martin, on the night of the battle of Killiecrankie, his cows in Skye gave blood instead of milk, which was regarded as a serious omen at a time of peril. James of Capstill married, and had a son John, who succeeded.

IV. JOHN of Capstill appears on record in 1686 and 1697, but little further is known of his history. He married, and was succeeded by his son,

V. JAMES, with whom this branch of the Clann Domhnuill Ghruamaich terminated.

THE MACDONALDS OF RIGG AND BALVICQUEAN.

This family is descended from

I. JOHN OG, second son of Donald Gruamach Mac James. While James, the older son of Donald of Ostaig, remained in the native region of Sleat, John Og appears to have migrated to Troternish, where he and his descendants are to be found in the lands of Rigg and Balvicquean. John Og married, and had—

1. James, who succeeded him.
2. Ranald, who also lived at Troternish, and is buried there. He married, and had a son James, who lived at Troternish, and is buried there. James married, and had a son Archibald Bàn, who settled in North Uist, having gone there along with Ranald, son of Sir James, 2nd Baronet of Sleat, when he became tacksman of Baleshare. From Ranald of Baleshare he held the lands of Grianan. He died at Grianan, and was buried in Roilig Chlann Domhnuill in Kilmuir Church-Yard, North Uist. Archibald Bàn married, and had—

(A) James.

(B) Rev. Coll Macdonald, for many years minister of Portree, and highly respected by all classes of his parishioners. He was twice married, with issue, a daughter.

(c) Marion, who married Donald Macdonald, grandfather of the late Rev. Hugh Macdonald of Trumisgarry.

James the older son of Archibald Bàn Grianan, settled at Torlum, Benbecula, in the parish of South Uist. He married Christina, daughter of Malcolm Macdonald of the Siol Ghorraidh tribe in North Uist, and had issue—

(A) Rev. Donald Macdonald, minister of Stencholl, in Skye, who died unmarried.

(B) Norman, tacksman of Nunton and Vallay.

(c) Archibald, tacksman of North Bay, Barra, who died unmarried.

(D) John, who died young.

(E) Catherine, who married Archibald Macdonald of Allasdale, Barra, with issue.

Norman, second son of James Macdonald, Torlum, was for many years tacksman of the farms of Nunton in Benbecula, and of Vallay in North Uist. He was one of the most capable and energetic farmers in the Western Isles, and was held in much esteem by a large circle of friends as one of the most genial and hospitable of men. He married Jessie, 3rd daughter of Rev. Roderick Maclean, minister of South Uist, with issue—(a) Rev. Donald John Macdonald, Minister of Killean and Kilkenzie, a clergyman of the highest character, who commands great respect throughout the district of Kintyre. He married Margaret, daughter of the late Robert Colvill of Bellgrove, Campbeltown; (b) James, who succeeded his father as Tacksman of Nunton and Vallay, now abroad; (c) Roderick, M.D., now in Australia; (d) Norman, in Australia; (e) Lizzie; (f) Christina, who married James Macrae, LL.B., solicitor, Glasgow, with issue; (g) Flora, who married Mr Whitaker in Australia.

John Og, son of Donald Gruamach Mac James, was succeeded in the representation of this branch by his oldest son,

II. JAMES. He married, and had issue—

1. Donald, who succeeded.
2. John, who died without issue.

III. DONALD of Balvicquean and Rigg. He married, and had issue—

1. James, who succeeded.
2. John, who had Balvicquean and Rigg.
3. Anna, who married John Macdonald of Griminish and Scolpig, with issue.
4. Mary, who died unmarried.

He died c. 1720, and was succeeded by

IV. JAMES, who, though the oldest son, did not hold Balvicquean and Rigg, but is designed of Kendrom, which is adjoining the former lands. He married a daughter of John Martin of Kingsburghmore, and had issue. He was succeeded by his son,

V. DONALD GRUAMACH. He married, and had issue—

1. John.
2. Margaret, who married Donald Macdonald of Skeabost, with issue.

VI. JOHN MACDONALD, an officer in the Custom House in Stornoway. He married, and had—

1. John, who went to Jamaica, and died without issue.
2. Donald, captain of a vessel trading with China, who married Margaret, daughter of Donald Macdonald, of Skeabost, and had three daughters—Johanna, Margaret, and Jemima.
3. Margaret, died unmarried.
4. Betsy, died unmarried.
5. James, died unmarried in Jamaica.
6. Barbara, died unmarried.
7. David, went abroad.

THE MACDONALDS OF CAMUSCROSS AND CASTLETON.

This family—one of the most important of the Cadets of Sleat—derives its descent from

I. DONALD, youngest son of Sir Donald Macdonald, first baronet of Sleat, by his wife Janet, daughter of Kenneth, first Lord Mackenzie of Kintail. Donald, who was designed of Castleton, in Sleat, was a distinguished soldier, and as Colonel commanded the Clan Uisdein contingent at the battle of Killiecrankie. He possessed either by tack or wadset the lands of Castleton, Knock, Totamurich, and Camuscross, and of these he obtained a new wadset from his brother, Sir James Macdonald, in 1665. He likewise held the lands of Ord, Croswaig, Tockvaig, and Tarsgavaig, also in the barony of Sleat. In 1691, he appears on the Valuation Roll of Inverness as a landowner in the county. He died before 1700, but the particular

year is not on record. He married Margaret, daughter of John Cameron of Lochiel, and had—

1. Ranald, who succeeded.

2. John of Castleton. Former genealogies have been constructed on the principle that the descendants of John of Castleton were the senior family, and on becoming extinct in the male line, writers have gone back to Camuscross to carry on the representation. This course is entirely unsupported by the evidence on record. The senior line of Donald of Castleton consisted of the descendants of Ranald of Camuscross, to whom we shall return after disposing of the descendants of John, the younger son. He married Anne, daughter of John Maclean of Boreray, with issue—

(A) Donald, who succeeded.

(B) Archibald.

(C) Margaret, who married, as his second wife, Sir James Macdonald of Oransay.

(D) Florence, who married Alexander Macdonald of Kingsburgh, with issue.

(E) Isabella, who married John Mackinnon of Kinloch, with issue.

(F) Mary, married Alexander 2nd of Glenmore, with issue. John Macdonald, 2nd of Castleton, died about 1720, and was succeeded by his older son,

2. Donald. He was a prominent and distinguished personage in the 18th century Annals of the House of Sleat. He, along with his chief, espoused the Government side at the '45, and commanded one of the Skye Companies during the Jacobite Rising. He afterwards became a Colonel in the British Army. He wrote a letter to President Forbes after the '45, which has been printed among the Culloden papers, and in which he appealed for the release of Alexander of Kingsburgh, who had become implicated in the rescue of Prince Charles. The letter was written on behalf of Lady Margaret Macdonald, and through the intervention of the President the appeal was successful. He died about 1760. He married Isabella, daughter of William Macleod of Hamer, with issue, his successor,

3. John Macdonald of Castleton, Sheriff-Substitute of Inverness. He married Margaret, daughter of Macleod of Arnisdale, Glenelg, with issue—
- (A) Donald, who died in Skye, without issue.
 - (B) Norman, who died in the West Indies, without issue.
 - (C) Alexander, a major in the Army, died in the East Indies, without issue.
 - (D) John, a captain in the Army, died at Skirinish, in 1833, without issue.
 - (E) Magnus, died in the East Indies, without issue.
 - (F) William, a captain in the Army, died in the East Indies, without issue.
 - (G) Flora, died unmarried.
 - (H) Catherine.
 - (I) Margaret.

Sheriff Macdonald died at Skirinish on 25th December, 1826, at the advanced age of 87, and his wife died there in February, 1835, aged 89.

3. Archibald, died without issue.
4. Mary, married her cousin, Sir Donald Macdonald, 4th Bart. of Sleat, with issue; and (2nd) Alexander Macdonald, 1st of Boisdale, also with issue.

Donald Macdonald, 1st of Castleton, was succeeded in the senior representation of the family by his elder son.

II. RANALD. For some reason unexplained, his father did not, according to use and wont, provide that the succession to Castleton, the original holding, should be vested in his older, but rather in his younger son, John, whose descendants we have just traced. Instead of this, Ranald, in 1670, got seasing of the five penny lands of Tarsgvaigbeg, and of the five penny lands of Tarsgvaigmore, and in 1673 he obtained a wadset for the same lands, with Ord, Crossvaig, and Tockvaig additional. Both he and his brother John appear on record respectively as younger of Castleton, and Ranald also appears as younger of Ord. We do not find a

trace of Ranald after 1689, and we are inclined to think that he was one of the five cousins of Sir Donald Macdonald who fell at Killiecrankie. This seems confirmed by a line from a poem by John Lom Macdonald, the Lochaber bard, in which he laments the losses sustained by Sir Donald upon that field. In the course of the poem he says :

“B'ann diubh Raonull is Eoin is Seumas.”

Ranald of Camuscross married, and had—

1. Angus, his successor.
2. John, who succeeded Angus.
3. Christina, who, in 1707, married Somerled Nicolson of Shalder.

He was succeeded by his son,

III. ANGUS. He appears repeatedly on record as Angus Macdonald of Tarskvaig, one of the properties contained in the wadset of 1673. He married, and had a daughter, Mary, but left no male issue. He died in 1728, and was succeeded in the representation of the family by his younger brother,

IV. JOHN. He is at Barivaig in 1713, and on his succession to his brother Angus, is designated both as of Culnacnock and Camuscross. He married, in 1716, Rachel, daughter of Rev. Donald Nicolson, of Scorribreck, minister of Kilmuir, in Skye, and had issue—

1. Roderick, of Camuscross.
2. Archibald, of Culnacnock, who died without issue.
3. A daughter, who married Martin Martin, Marishadder.

John died in 1734, and was succeeded in the senior representation of the family by his older son,

V. RODERICK, who was known in his day as Ruairidh Mac Iain. He married (1st) Anne, daughter of John Macleod of Drynoch, with issue—

1. Alexander, who succeeded.
2. James, of Tormore and Knock. He married Grace, daughter of Major Macdonald of Breakish, with issue, a son, who married Miss Mackay, Inverness, without issue. He appears in 1776 as a freehold voter of Inverness-shire.
3. Donald, who with his older brother James was joint tacksman of Tormore.

He was a captain of marines, from which he retired before 1774, in which year he was enrolled a freeholder in Inverness-shire, a liferent and disposition having been assigned in his favour by Lord Macdonald of the lands of Tormore and others. He married Elizabeth Macfarlane of Gavistock, with issue—

- (A) Alexander, who succeeded at Tormore. He married Isabella, daughter of Alexander Chisholm of Samalaman and Lochans, Moydart, and had—
- (A¹) Alexander, died young.
- (B¹) Donald, the present representative, unmarried.
- (C¹) Malcolm Neil, an indigo planter, residing at Willowvale, Nairn. He married Ethel, daughter of Rev. Mr Wright, with issue—(a) Donald, (b) Somerled, (c) Malcolm.
- (D¹) John Macleod.
- (E¹) Eliza, who married Mr Hutchins, Edinburgh, with issue—(a) Macdonald, (b) Ada, (c) Ella, who married D. A. Martin, son of the late Rev. Angus Martin of Snizort.
- (F¹) Penelope, who married Roderick Maclean, M.D., South Uist, son of Rev. Roderick Maclean, parish doctor there, with issue—a daughter, Isabella, unmarried.
- (G¹) Barbara Diana, who married Mr Oxley, with issue. They emigrated to America.
- (H¹) Annabella, who married Mr Oxley, brother of her sister's husband, with issue. They also emigrated to America.
- (I¹) Johanna, who married Dr Edward Campbell, Medical Officer for Sleat, with issue—a son, Donald. Captain Donald of Tormore died in 1799, and his son Alexander died in 1857.
- (B) Roderick of Capstill, a Captain in the Army.

- (c) Anne.
- (d) Jennie.
- (e) Diana.
- (f) Magdalene. In 1788, Roderick Mac Iain, their grandfather, bound himself to make provision for them, they being all under age at the time.

Roderick Macdonald of Camuscross died about 1790, and was succeeded in the representation of the family by his oldest son,

VI. ALEXANDER. He married Jane, eldest daughter of the Hon. Captain John Johnstone of Stapleton, second son of James, second Earl of Hartfell, who was created Earl of Annandale in 1661, and had—

1. Donald, his successor.
2. Alexander, who married Anne Salterford, and had an only son, Alexander, who died in infancy.
3. Mary, who died young.

He was lost at sea on the Irish Coast in 1758, in which year his wife also died, and was succeeded by his older son,

VII. DONALD. He married Johanna Manning, and had—

1. James, his successor.
2. Donald, a Lieutenant in the 62nd Regiment. He married Susan, daughter of Denis MacCarthy of Kilcoleman, with issue—(A) James, (B) Donald, (c) Jane.
3. Johanna, who married George Gwynne.

He died in 1804, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

VIII. JAMES. He was one of the claimants for the Annandale Peerage, through his grandmother, Jane, daughter of the Hon. Captain John Johnstone of Stapleton. He married Catherine, daughter of Denis MacCarthy of Kilcoleman, and a sister of his younger brother's wife. He had—

1. Donald, who died unmarried in 1853.
2. James Alexander, a Wesleyan minister in England.
3. Sir John Denis, K.C.B., M.D., F.R.S., Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets, R.N. He was born in 1826. He married (1st) Sarah Phebe, daughter of Ely Walker of Stainland, with issue—(A) James Alexander Walker, who died in infancy ; (B) John Denis, (C) William Richard, (D) Elyna Mary, (E) Catherine Janet.
He married (2ndly) Erina Christiana Cunningham, daughter of Rev. William Archer, M.A., of Wicklow.
4. Jane Masters, who married William Richard Rogers, M.D., with issue.

James Macdonald died in 1865, and was succeeded in the representation of the family by his son,

IX. The Rev. JAMES ALEXANDER MACDONALD. He married Harriet, daughter of Edward William Mackie, with issue—

1. Rev. James Alexander Donald John, Wesleyan Minister.
2. Edward William Johnstone.
3. Rev. Roderick John Johnstone, M.D.
4. Somerled Hector Norman.
5. Harriet Flora.
6. Catherine Amelia.

THE MACDONALDS OF GLENMORE.

This family is descended from HUGH, second son of Sir James Macdonald, 2nd Baronet of Sleat. In a deed of entail by Sir James, executed in 1657, Hugh is mentioned as next heir after Donald, afterwards Sir Donald Macdonald of Sleat. His father gave him a feu charter of the lands of Glenmore, Glenteltine, Skirinish, and others, in the year 1661. In 1691, he is entered in the Valuation Roll of the County of Inverness as a freeholder of considerable standing. He married, first, in 1671, Anne, daughter of Alexander Robertson of Struan, Chief of the Clan Robertson, and had by her—

1. Alexander, his successor.
2. Angus of Penbeg.
3. Janet, who married John Macdonald of Lochgarry, brother of Glengarry.
4. Margaret, who married Donald Macqueen, Minister of Snizort.

Hugh married, secondly, in 1682, Katherine, daughter of Colonel Allan Macdonald of Kytrie (Cadet of Glengarry), and by her, who afterwards married Archibald Macdonald of Barisdale, had—

5. Hugh, Minister of Portree. He graduated at King's College, Aberdeen, in 1719, and in 1726 was presented by the Crown to the Parish of Portree. He married, in 1729, Elizabeth, daughter of John Macdonald of Balconie, son of Sir James Macdonald of Sleat, by his second marriage, and had

- (1) Alexander, a Major in the Army, proprietor of Court-hill, Lochcarron, and latterly Tacksman of Monkstadt, in Skye. He married a daughter of Alexander Macdonald of Cuidrach by Annabella, daughter of Hugh Macdonald of Armadale, and half-sister of Flora Macdonald. By her Major Macdonald had—

(a) Alexander, who died unmarried.

(b) Hugh Peter, tacksman of Monkstadt, who married Jessie, daughter of Donald Macdonald of Skaebost, and by her had — (a¹) Alexander. He emigrated to Australia, and was twice married. One of his sons is Hugh Macdonald, M.P. for Coonamble, and a newspaper editor in New South Wales. (b¹) Donald, sometime factor for Lord Macdonald in North Uist, who married Jessie, daughter of James Thomas Macdonald of Balranald, with issue, all in Australia. (c¹) John. (d¹) Hugh. (e¹) Bosville. (f¹) James. (g¹) Margaret. (h¹) Jessie. (i¹) Julia. (j¹) Johanna. (k¹) Eliza.

(c) Elizabeth, who married Alexander Macleod of Lus-kintyre, without issue.

(d) Alice, who married Dr Miller, Stornoway, and had Johanna Eliza, and Janetta Macdonald.

- (2) James, (3) John, (4) Janet, (5) Alice, (6) Margaret, and other nine children.

The Rev. Hugh Macdonald of Portree died in 1756. Hugh Macdonald of Glenmore died May 6th, 1696, and was succeeded by his son,

II. ALEXANDER. He was one of the curators of Sir Alexander Macdonald of Sleat during his minority. He married, first, Mary, daughter of John Macdonald of Castleton, and had by her—

1. Hugh, his successor.
2. Somerled, who, in 1734, received a tack of the lands of Brogaig and others from Sir Alexander Macdonald. He afterwards received a lease of the lands of Bresk-lan. He married Isabella Maclean, and had—(a) Alexander, (b) Donald, (c) Hugh.
3. John.

Alexander married, secondly, Mary Macleod, and had by her—

4. Anne, who married Donald Macqueen, minister of Kil-muir, with issue.

Alexander died in 1735, and was succeeded by his son,

III. HUGH. He married Janet, daughter of Donald Macdonald of Garth, and had—

1. Alexander, whose issue, if any, is extinct.
2. Hugh, born in 1737, an officer of the 59th Regiment. He was at Bantry, in Ireland, with his regiment in 1762. He married, in 1762, Abigail Susanna, daughter of Colonel Evans, and had—
 - (A) John, born 1765. He served with the 4th Cavalry, The Black Horse (afterwards the 7th Dragoon Guards). He married Anne Belton, and had John Dixon, and others, of whom the male issue is extinct.
 - (B) Alexander, born 1770.
 - (C) Hugh, born 1777. He served in the 25th Regiment, married Mary French, and had issue, now extinct.
 - (D) Henry Francis, born 1779. He married, in 1811, Mary Frances, daughter of Rev. Peter Mosse, M.A., of Clonrusk, and had (a) John Mosse, born

- 1814, died, without issue, in 1850; (*b*) Henry Francis, born 1816, M.A., T.C.D., Canon of Christ Church, Dublin, Rector of Athy. He married, in 1845, Margaret, daughter of Gilbert Cockburn, and died in 1891, leaving issue—
- (*a*¹) Henry Francis, born March 8th, 1846, M.A., T.C.D., Canon of Derry, Rector of Ramelton, married June 11th, 1874, Marion, daughter of — Tyler (which name he has since assumed, and has (1) Henry Hervey Francis, born February 13th, 1887, B.A., Selwyn College, Cambridge. He is in the Indian Civil Service; (2) George Mosse, born December 28th, 1881, Lieut. Royal Artillery; (3) John Ronald Coltier, born March 6th, 1889; (4) Margaret; (5) Aileen Maura; (6) Marion Eirene; (7) Theodora Frances; (8) Flora.
- (*b*¹) John Mosse, born April 24th, 1851, Vicar of Sherfield, married Miss King, and has John Henry Lloyd, born March 11th, 1892; Douglas King, born October 8th, 1894; and Margaret Clare.
- (*c*¹) Thomas Mosse, born in 1853, B.A., T.C.D., in Holy Orders.
- (*d*¹) Gilbert Stewart, born April 12th, 1855.
- (*e*¹) Augustus Le Clere, born June 6th, 1856, Royal Irish Constabulary, married in 1883 Kathleen, daughter of Rev. William Dockeray, and has Ronald Francis Keith and Margaret Esme.
- (*f*¹) Charles Montague, born March 6th, 1860, Royal Irish Constabulary, married Katherine, daughter of Dr Ringland.
- (*g*¹) Margaret Celestina, who married Surgeon-General Charles B. Mosse, C.B., C.M.G., and died June 2nd, 1892, leaving issue — (1) Arthur Henry Eyre, born September 28th, 1877, Lieutenant Indian Army; (2) Herbert Augustus; (3) Cecil; (4) Mary.
- (*h*¹) Frances Emma.

Thomas Mosse Macdonald (third son of Henry Francis Macdonald and Mary Frances, daughter of the Rev. Peter Mosse), born May 14th, 1820,

M.A., Canon of Lincoln, Rector of Kersal. He married, March 14th, 1848, Loveday Lavinia, daughter of William Carson, and has—

1. Henry Francis, born January 28th, 1851, M.A., Hertford College, Oxford, Vicar of St Paul's, Leamington. He married, in 1877, Helen, daughter of Jonathan Ayliff of Grahamstown, and died June 11th, 1878, without issue.
2. William Mosse, born August 9th, 1856 (hon. captain in the Army), late Captain 3rd Battalion Cameron Highlanders. He married, November 15th, 1888, Helena, daughter of Samuel Harvey Twining, and has—(a) Ronald Mosse, born December 9th, 1890; (b) Stuart Hugh, born May 16th, 1893.
3. Thomas Mosse (twin with William), born August 9th, 1855, M.A. Brasenose College, Oxford (Newdigate Prize, 1879), Vicar of West Malvern, married, September 2nd, 1903, Annie Louise, daughter of John Spooner.
4. Frederick Charles, born March 22nd, 1860, M.A. Oriol College, Oxford, Vicar of Christ Church, Gateshead, married, April 25th, 1901, Maude, daughter of Jonathan Ayliff of Grahamstown, and has Harry Frederick, born June 25th, 1902.
5. Loveday Elizabeth, died young.
6. Mary Frances, died 1864.
7. Constance Gertrude, who married, July 10th, 1879, Theodore Drayton Grimkè Drayton, of Clifford Manor, Gloucestershire, and has (a) Christopher de Vere Drayton, born July 16th, 1882, B.A. Trinity College, Cambridge; (b) Alan Drayton, born July 16th, 1885, Roy. Mil. Acad., Woolwich; (c) Hugh Drayton, born 16th August, 1886; (d) Norman Drayton, born March 6th, 1887; (e) Gertrude Drayton; (f) Winifred Judith Drayton.
8. Amy Lavinia, who married, June 7th, 1893, Vernon Roberts, and has (a) Hugh Macdonald Vernon, born October 16th, 1899; (b) Sheila Macdonald Vernon.
9. Florence Mary, who married, November 14th, 1894, the Rev. Robert Noble Ferguson Phillips,

M.A., Vicar of Emmanuel Church, South Croydon.

Abraham Augustus, the fourth son of Henry Francis Macdonald and Mary Mosse, died young. His sisters were (1) Eliza, (2) Abigail Susanna, who died in 1899, aged 86; (3) Eliza Frances.

THE MACDONALDS OF TOTSCOR, BERNISDALE,
AND SCALPAY.

This family is descended from

I. JOHN, second son of Sir James Mor Macdonald, Second Baronet of Sleat. He received some time before his father's death in 1678 a wadset of Totscor and other lands in the district of Troternish. He married, and had two sons, who appear on record—

1. Donald.
2. Norman.

John died about 1710, and was succeeded by his older son,

II. DONALD, as wadsetter for the lands of Totscor, Pennymore, and others. He died without issue before 1721, and was succeeded in the representation of this family by his brother,

III. NORMAN, who appears among the gentlemen of Troternish in 1721. He died about 1740. He had a son, John of Kinlochdale, of whom the family of Bernisdale and Scalpay. He was drowned in 1748. He married Margaret, daughter of Rev. Donald Nicolson of Scorribreck, minister of Kilmuir in Skye, and had issue—

1. Donald, who succeeded his father at Kinlochdale. He was a freeholder, in 1777, in the lands of Glenmore and others. He had a son, Hugh, who appears on record in 1810,

2. Archibald, whose son, Donald, served in the Peninsular War, and was a Captain in the 42nd Regiment.
3. Norman. He is a freeholder of Gamboll in 1776. He was a favourite with Sir James Macdonald, the "Scottish Marcellus," who, in his will dated 16th July, 1766, at Rome, left him a legacy of £100. This sum he discharges as late as 1801. He acquired the estate of Bernisdale in Snizort, and was tacksman of Scalpay island in the Parish of Strath, Skye. Sir Alexander, the first Lord Macdonald, refers to him in 1795 as "a man who had seen much of the world, having been in France, Italy, and America." He died 28th December, 1823. He married Susannah, daughter of Ranald M'Alister of Skirinish, and had—
- (A) James, who died in China in Lord MacArtney's Embassy.
- (B) Lieut.-General Sir John Macdonald, G.C.B. He entered the Army in 1795 as Ensign in the 89th Regiment, and had a distinguished career, attaining the rank of Lieut.-General. He became Adjutant-General of the British Army in 1830, and Colonel of the 42nd Regiment in 1844. He died in London on the 28th of March, 1850. He married Dora Graham, an Indian heiress, and had—(1) Norman, who was for many years Vice-Chamberlain at the Court of St James', and died unmarried. (2) Henrietta, who married General Sir George Buller, C.B., who commanded the Rifle Brigade in the Crimean War, without issue. (3) Julia, who married Sir Rowland Stanley Errington, Bart. of Hooton, and had—(a) Claudine, who died young; (b) Ethel, who married Evelyn Baring, now Earl Cromer; (c) Venetia, who married Lord Pollington, afterwards Earl of Mexborough.
- (c) Colonel Archibald Macdonald, K.H. He entered the Army as Ensign in 89th Regiment, served throughout the Peninsular War, and was Adjutant-General in the East Indies at the time of his death, which took place at Bengal in 1827. He married Maria, daughter of Rev. Mr King, of

Cork, and had—(1) Norman, Governor of Sierra Leone ; (2) General John A. M. Macdonald, C.B., Indian Staff Corps ; (3) Maria, who married a Mr Beamish, Cork ; (4) Louisa, who married a brother of her sister's husband.

- (D) Lieut. - General Alexander Macdonald, C.B. He entered the Royal Artillery in 1803, and served with great distinction throughout the Peninsular War. He married Susanna Strangways, niece of the Earl of Ilchester, and died without issue in 1856.
- (E) Captain Ranald Macdonald, who died in India.
- (F) Captain Donald Macdonald, who died in India.
- (G) Matthew Norman Macdonald, W.S., of Ninewells. He married, first, Catherine Finnie, a West Indian heiress, and had—(1) Major-General Norman Macdonald, who married, and died without issue in 1892. (2) Susanna, who married Dr John Burt, Edinburgh, and had Dora, who married Lieut.-General Sir John C. Macleod, G.C.B., with issue ; and Annie, who married a Mr Wells. (3) Dora, who died unmarried. Matthew Macdonald married, secondly, Grace, daughter of Sir John Hay, Baronet of Smithfield and Haystone, and had—(a) The Right Hon. Sir John Hay Atholl Macdonald, a prominent Advocate and Judge. He has been Solicitor-General and Lord Advocate in successive Conservative Administrations, Sheriff first of Ross and afterwards of Perth, a Judge of the Court of Session, and now Lord Justice-Clerk, with the title of Lord Kingsburgh. He has shewn great aptitude for military affairs, and was for years Colonel-Commandant of the Edinburgh Rifle Volunteers, a position from which he retired some years ago. He is also the author of an important publication on military tactics. He married Adelaide Jeannette, daughter of Major Doran of Ely House, Wexford, and had—(1) Norman D., advocate ; (2) John ; (3) Lieutenant Ranald Hume Macdonald, of the Royal Engineers. (b) Mariella, who married a Mr Borthwick.

- Matthew Macdonald married as his third wife Miss Hume of Ninewells, whose name he assumed.
- (H) Anne, who married the Rev. Donald Martin, Minister of Kilmuir, afterwards of Abernethy, with issue.
 - (I) Louisa, who married Dr Burt, Edinburgh, with issue.
 - (J) Flora, who married Mr Bridges, Edinburgh, with issue.
 - (K) Diana, who married a Macdonald in London, without issue.
 - (L) Frances, who married Major Macrimmon, with issue, Captain Norman Macrimmon.
 - (M) Catherine, who died at Scalpay.
 - (N) A daughter, who died young.
 - (O) Margaret, who married Donald Nicolson of Scorrybreck, with issue.

THE MACDONALDS OF SARTLE.

The Macdonalds of Sartle are descended from

I.—SOMERLED, 4th son of Sir James Mor Macdonald, 2nd Baronet of Sleat. He married Mary, daughter of Murdo Macleod, Tutor of Raasay, and had—

1. Donald, who succeeded.
2. Ranald, who in 1717 claimed as heir-general to his father. He is designed in 1728 as in Messin, and afterwards, in 1734, as of Daleville. He married Margaré, widow of John Macdonald of Totamurich, with issue—(a) James of Daleville, and (b) Angus of Camuscross.
3. Hugh, who was in the Government Service in the '45, and played a prominent part in the doings of that time. He was captain of one of the Independent Companies, and was in Uist at the time of the Prince's escape. The fact that he was Flora Macdonald's stepfather greatly facilitated the arrangements by which Charles was got safely to Skye. Had he been a determined enemy, the plot would never have succeeded. He had the lands of Camuscross in 1753, but was better known as Hugh Mac-

donald of Armadale, where he lived and acted for some years as factor for the Barony of Sleat. He married Marion, daughter of Rev. Angus Macdonald, of South Uist—the *Ministear laidear*—and widow of Ranald Macdonald of Milton, father of Flora Macdonald, the heroine of the Prince's escape. They had—(a) James, who was an officer in the Scots Hollanders; (b) Annabella, who married Alexander Macdonald of Cuidrach, with issue.

4. Margaret, who married Alexander Macdonald of the Ardnamurchan family of MacIan. It is interesting to trace the genealogy of this Alexander, who stands clearly on record—as well as his father—as occupying the lands of Borniskittaig. He was patronymically called Alastair Og, the son of Alexander, son of Angus, son of John, son of Donald, and thus quite clearly connected with the main Ardnamurchan line. This branch probably migrated to the friendly territory of the kindred clan Uisdein, when adverse fortune, coupled with Campbell machinations, rendered their native country unsafe. Alastair Og, the husband of Margaret, lived first at Borniskittaig and afterwards at Sartle. Their son was Captain Somerled Macdonald of Sartle, who was a captain in the British Legion, and greatly distinguished himself in the first American War. In 1811 he was living, and aged 78, his only child in life being then out of the kingdom. He married a second wife, whose name is not recorded, at the age of 94, and left three children under 10 when he died, in 1839, at the patriarchal age of 106.

Somerled 1st of Sartle died about 1700, and was succeeded by his oldest son,

II. DONALD. He was served heir to his father in 1723. He married Janet, daughter of John Macdonald of Borniskittaig, and had—

1. Donald, his successor.
2. Alexander, who succeeded Donald.
3. James. He was a joiner in Leith, and one of the few Macdonalds from Skye that took an active part in the '45 rising.

Donald died about 1728, and was succeeded by his oldest son,

III. DONALD. In addition to the lands of Sartle, he also, presumably through his mother, obtained the wadset of Borniskittaig in 1732, which had belonged to his grandfather John, son of Archibald, the Ciaran Mabach. The wadset was renounced in 1734. Donald died in 1740 without issue, and was succeeded by his brother,

IV. ALEXANDER. He married Margaret Macdonald, daughter of John of Totamurich, and had—

1. Angus, his successor.
2. Somerled.
3. Isabella, who married Donald Martin of Bealach.

Alexander died about 1744, and was succeeded by his son,

V. ANGUS. He left no issue, and on his death, before 1750, the tenure of Sartle passed into the hands of his brother,

VI. SOMERLED, who appears in 1750 as brother and heir of the deceased Angus Macdonald of Sartle. Somerled died without issue about 1790, and with him the male line of Somerled of Sartle, 4th son of Sir James Macdonald of Sleat, terminated. Upon this, possession of the tenancy was taken by Captain Somerled Macdonald of the British Legion, who was the husband of Margaret, grand-aunt of the last occupier.

THE MACDONALDS OF TOTAMURICH AND KNOCK.

This family is descended from

I. RODERICK, 5th son of Sir James Macdonald of Sleat. He qualified as a lawyer, and carried on a

writer's business in Edinburgh. He married, in 1669, Janet Ritchie, and had by her—

1. John.
2. James, died without issue.

Roderick died before 1693, and was succeeded in the representation of this branch by his son,

II. JOHN. He did not adhere to the law business in Edinburgh, but became Chamberlain of Sleat, for which he no doubt had acquired a good business training, and in this capacity we find him on record in 1693. He also obtained a tack of the lands of Totamurich and Knock, with which his descendants were for generations afterwards connected. He married, as her first husband, Margaret Macdonald, and had—

1. Donald, his successor.
2. Roderick. He qualified as a notary in 1733, and both in that and the following years he is on record as Rory Macdonald of Totamurich. Here he lived till 1753, during which period his name frequently appears. In 1753 he changed his residence to Sandaig, and here we find him as late as 1765. He married and had a son, Alexander, of whose posterity, if any, we have no information.
3. Archibald. In 1748 he is factor for Sleat, and is styled Captain Macdonald of Tarsgivaig. In 1753 he is found at Knock, having evidently entered into possession of the tack after his older brother's death. He died before 1775. He married Annabella Mac-kinnon, and had issue a daughter, Margaret.
4. Margaret.

John of Totamurich died in 1733, and was succeeded by his son,

III. DONALD. In 1728 a wadset of Barivaig and Castleton is given in favour of Donald Macdonald in Knock. His name is frequently in evidence as son of John Macdonald of Totamurich

and also as tacksman of Knock. He married Mary Mackinnon, widow of Rev. Martin Macpherson, minister of Sleat, and had—

1. Allan, who succeeded.
2. John, who died without issue.
3. Penelope.

Donald of Knock died before 1748, and was succeeded in the representation of the family by his son,

IV. ALLAN. He was a noted supporter of the Government during the troubles of 1745-6, at which time he was major in one of the Independent Companies. It is recorded that he was particularly inveterate in his severity towards the Jacobites of Skye, and for this reason the name of Ailein a' Chnuic won an unenviable notoriety in the traditions of the island. After his father's death, he does not appear to have lived at Knock, his military duties imposing residence in other parts of the kingdom. Besides this, his uncle, Archibald of Tarskivaig, undoubtedly succeeded Allan's father at Knock; and John, Allan's brother, resided with his other uncle, Roderick, at Sandaig. In 1762 Allan was situated at Bantry with his regiment, the 59th Foot, in which he held a captain's commission. He ultimately attained to the rank of major. He lived during his latter years in the town of Ayr, where he died towards the end of the 18th century. He married, and had at least one son,

V. GENERAL DONALD MACDONALD. He fought in the American Revolutionary War, and commanded the troops in which Allan Macdonald of Kingsburgh, husband of Flora Macdonald, commanded a brigade.

THE MACDONALDS OF BALISHARE.

This family is descended from

I. RANALD, a natural son of Sir James Mor, 2nd Bart. of Sleat. He was born in Skye about 1660, and was brought up in his native island. Early in the 18th century he became tacksman of Balishare in North Uist, and lived there during the remainder of his life. He seems to have become factor for Sir Donald Macdonald's estate of North Uist about the same time that he went to Balishare, and continued to discharge the duties of that position until 1733, when he was succeeded by Ewen Macdonald of Vallay. His name is associated with the abolition of the ancient custom of herezeld, which had been illegal for 100 years, but continued to exist in the Outer Isles. He married Marion, daughter of Donald Macdonald, 18th of Clanranald, and relict of Allan Macdonald, 5th of Morar, with issue—

1. Hugh, who succeeded.
2. Ranald, who was a brazier in Edinburgh, and who died without issue.
3. Donald Roy.
4. A daughter, who married Donald Campbell of Scalpay.

(A) Donald Roy Macdonald, 3rd son of Ranald Macdonald, 1st of Balishare, was one of the few of Sir Alexander Macdonald's following who espoused the fortunes of Prince Charles in 1745. He fought at Culloden, where he held a Captain's Commission, and was wounded in the foot. He, however, found his way in safety to Skye, and was there at the time of the Prince's arrival from Uist under the escort of Flora Macdonald. Donald Roy was in the secret of the Prince's movements, and was much consulted by his Skye friends as to plans for his further safety. He was despatched from Monkstadt to Portree and thence to Raasay, and carried out the arrangements with young

Macleod of that Island for securing a suitable boat to convey him thither. After the troubles of the '45 were past, Donald settled down in his native parish of North Uist, where he conducted a school for many years, in which a good education was imparted to the children of the gentry in that region. For this work he was admirably fitted by his classical attainments, as is shown by the ode composed in Latin to his foot injured at the battle of Culloden. Shortly before 1764 Donald Roy became tacksman of the lands of Kyles-Bernera, at the North end of North Uist, apparently combining the business of a farmer with that of an instructor of youth. His name appears prominently on record in connection with the lawsuit of Macdonald of Sleat versus Macleod of Dunvegan *re* the seaweed rights in the Sound of Bernera. The last reference we have to Donald Roy is in a letter written on the subject of the lawsuit by Donald Macdonald of Balranald on 2nd June, 1770. It is probable that his death took place a few years later. We do not find any record of his marriage, nor of any immediate descendants save a son,

(B) Hugh, through whom Donald Roy's race was perpetuated. He lived at Port Clair, in the Parish of Boleskine, and married Janet Fraser. By her he had—

(a) Alexander, who lived at Balcharnach, in Dores Parish. He entered the army, and having served for some time he retired, and went to live at Inverness, where he died. He married, in 1804, Marjory Fraser, and had a son, (a¹) Charles. He enlisted in the Gordon Highlanders in 1820, and served in that regiment for 27 years. After retiring and receiving his pension, he obtained a commission as Quartermaster in the Edinburgh County or Queen's Regiment of Light Infantry Militia, now 3rd Battalion Royal Scots. With these he served for 23 years, retiring with the rank of Captain in 1879. He died in 1883. He married with issue (a²) Alexander, who held a Government appointment in Australia, where he died. He married Mary MacGilchrist, with issue (a³) Annie, who married Alexander Mack, Headmaster, Bonnington School, Leith, with issue, a

son, Rev. Charles Mack, Minister of Hutton and Corrie. Captain Charles married (2nd) Jane, daughter of John Smith, ironfounder, Inverness, and had (*b*²) John James, Agent, Commercial Bank of Scotland, Comrie, who married (1st) Elizabeth Barclay, daughter of David Haig, Librarian, Advocates' Library, and has a daughter Marjorie. He married (2nd) Bessie, daughter of James Scott, Edinburgh; (*c*²) Walter Scott, H.M. Customs, Kimberley, South Africa, who married Therese Delarey, Capetown, and had (*a*³) Violet, (*b*³) Ranald, (*c*³) May, (*d*³) Ian; (*e*³) Archibald, who died young.

Ranald Macdonald of Balishare died in 1742, and was buried in Kilmuir Churchyard, North Uist. He was succeeded by his oldest son,

II. HUGH, 2nd of Balishare. Though he did not join the Prince openly, like his younger brother Donald, Hugh was a secret sympathiser, being fully cognizant of his movements in the Long Island, as well as of the scheme for his rescue. He visited Charles Edward in the hut at Corrodale, and with Macdonald of Boisdale took part in at least one symposium in that lone retreat. Hugh was a prosperous man, and acquired by purchase an important estate in the Southend district of Kintyre. This consisted of part of the lands of St Ninians, namely, Machreoch, Knockmorrell, Kilmoshenechan, Blaisdall and Eden, Penlochach, Pennysirach, Auchroig, and Cubrachan. Hugh died in 1769, aged 63, and the fact has been embalmed in one of the verses of an elegy composed by John MacCodrum, the North Uist bard:—

An aon mhile 's a seachd ceud-
 Tri fichead bliadhna 's a naoidh,
 Ghabh Uisdean cridhe chead duinn,
 Tri fichead 's a tri b' e aois.

He was buried in Kilmuir Churchyard, North Uist, and a stone was erected over his tomb bearing an inscription, which is now illegible. Hugh was never married, but he left two children by Effrick Macaulay, Illeray—

1. Donald, his successor.
2. Isabella, who married a Mr Burnett.

He was succeeded in his estates both in Uist and Kintyre by his son,

III. DONALD. Although not a strictly lawful son, his father apparently bequeathed to him all the privileges of a more regular relationship. It was for his behoof that the Kintyre property was purchased, whence he was known in his day as “Tighearn nam peighinnean,” the lord of the Pennylands, such being a designation of his Kintyre property. Donald was factor of North Uist, succeeding Neil Maclean of Kerseva, and lived a good deal in the island of Kirkibost, of which he had a tack along with Balishare. He was a man of somewhat eccentric character, and in his latter days became mentally deranged. In the year 1800 he was living at Kirkibost, and having mysteriously disappeared, his body was found a few weeks afterwards above high-water mark at the back of the Island. The previous year he executed a Trust Disposition and Settlement, in which his Kintyre estate was vested in his sons. Annuities were also left to his sister, Mrs Burnett, and to Effrick Macaulay, spouse to John MacRury, Knockline, North Uist. Donald, like his father, abjured legal matrimony, but left two children—

1. William, his successor.
2. James, who died without issue.

Donald was succeeded by his older son,

IV. WILLIAM, in whose time the Kintyre property was sold. He was Professor of Natural History in the University of St Andrews, and died upwards of twenty years ago. He married and had a family, all of whom died young.

THE MACDONALDS OF AIRD AND VALLAY.

This family is descended from

I. WILLIAM, third son of Sir Donald Macdonald, 3rd Baronet of Sleat, by his wife the Lady Margaret Douglas. William possessed the lands of Borniskit-taig, in the Aird of Trotternish, and was referred to sometimes under the former, but more frequently under the latter territorial designation. He was a man of fine physique and proved courage in the field of battle, having fought along with his two brothers, Sir Donald and James of Orinsay, at both the battles of Killiecrankie and Sheriffmuir, at the latter engagement holding the rank of Major. Owing to the closeness of his relationship to the head of the house of Sleat, he was, after the death of his brother, Sir James of Orinsay, and in terms of the latter's will, appointed Tutor or principal guardian to Sir Alexander, his nephew, who was only a child of ten at the time. His personal influence in securing the forfeited estates in Skye and Uist to his brother's family is said to have been a large factor in the successful accomplishment of that design. Besides being the prop of the principal family during their time of adversity, he was held in the highest esteem by the people of his native island. He lived and died at Aird House, about two miles north of Duntulm Castle, and the house he occupied is still called "An Taoightear," or the "Tutor." He was



1. Dr K. N. Macdonald.

2. Alex. Macdonald of Vallay.

3. Sir Richard G. McDonnell.

4. Colonel Alex. Macdonald of Lyne-
dale and Balranald.

5. Captain Alex. Macdonald, Knockow.

married twice—(1st) to Catherine, daughter of Sir Ewen Cameron of Lochiel ; and (2nd) to Janet, daughter of Lauchlan Maclean of Vallay. His family consisted of—

1. James, his successor at Aird.
2. Donald. He appears in 1723 as giving in a claim as creditor upon the forfeited Estate of Sleat, where he is described as the son of William Macdonald of Borniskittaig. In 1728 he had a tack of Kingsburgh, but in 1738 is still living at Borniskittaig. He died before 1749. He married Margaret Maclean, and had issue, a son, Donald, who was also at Kingsburgh, but who died without issue.
3. Ewen, of whom afterwards.
4. Archibald. He was tacksman of Sasaig, and married Mary, daughter of John Macdonald of Balconie. He left no issue that survived him.
5. John. In 1735 he was tacksman of Kendrom in Troternish, as well as bailie for that barony. In 1740 he received from Sir Alexander Macdonald of Sleat a tack of the lands of Kirkibost, Kyles, and Balranald in North Uist, and about that time, or shortly thereafter, he was appointed factor on Sir Alexander's estate of North Uist. He had command of one of the Independent Companies during the Rising of 1745. He died before 1750. He married, and had issue, a daughter, Margaret, who, after her father's death, received a tack of the farm of Paiblisgarry in North Uist, and died unmarried.
6. Allan, who in 1734 received a tack of Grealine, and died without issue.
7. Christian, died unmarried.
8. Marion, died unmarried.
9. Janet, died unmarried.
10. Barbara, died unmarried.
11. Florence, who, in 1719, married Rev. Aeneas Macqueen, minister of Snizort, Skye, with issue.

William, Tutor of Macdonald, died in 1730, and was succeeded by his oldest son,

II. JAMES MACDONALD of Aird, who commanded one of the Independent Companies in the '45. He married Catherine, daughter of Ranald Macdonald of Kinlochmoydart, with issue—

1. A son, who is said to have gone to Australia, where he died without issue.
2. Catherine, who married Donald Macdonald of Balranald, with issue.
3. Isabella, who married Captain Charles, eldest son of Allan Macdonald of Kingsburgh by his wife, Flora Macdonald of Milton, without issue.
4. Mary, who died unmarried.

James died about 1772. The descendants of James and Donald, the Tutor's two oldest sons, having died without male issue, the succession of this branch was carried on by

EWEN, brother of James of Aird, and the Tutor's third son. Ewen went to Vallay—which before his time had been in the occupancy of Lauchlan Maclean, father of the Tutor's second wife—in 1727. In 1733 he received a commission of factory for North Uist, succeeding in that office Ranald Macdonald of Balishare. This post he filled for about seven years, when he was succeeded by his younger brother, John Macdonald of Kirkibost, in 1740. In 1742 Ewen married Mary, daughter of Rev. Lauchlan Maclean, minister of Coll, and had issue, one son, William, who succeeded. Ewen Macdonald was a fine specimen of the typical Highland gentleman, and an excellent performer on the bagpipe. He was also a skilful composer of piobrochs, and his "Cumha na Coise," composed on the occasion of Sir James Macdonald being accidentally shot in the foot while on a shooting expedition in North Uist, is one of the best of that

class of Highland music. The music was wedded to words, of which one verse at least survives—

Mo ghaol mo ghaol, do chas threubhach
 Dha 'u tig an t-osan 's am féileadh ;
 Bu leat toiseach nan ceudan
 'N am féidh bhi 'g an ruith.

Ewen died in 1769, as is demonstrated by a reference in Mac Codrum's elegy to Hugh of Bali-share, and was succeeded by his only son,

III. WILLIAM. He married Mary, daughter of Alexander Macdonald of Boisdale, with issue—

1. Alexander, his successor.
2. Ewen of Griminish, who was a lieutenant in the army.
 He married Jane Bruce, and had issue—
 - (A) William, died without issue.
 - (B) Ewen, died without issue.
 - (C) Harriet, who married Major Oakes, H.E.I.C., with issue.
 - (D) Mary, who married General Tod, H.E.I.C.S., with issue—Ewen Macdonald Tod. Mr Tod, who lives in Edinburgh, is a notable authority on angling, has contributed valuable articles on the subject to sporting journals, and has in recent years published an important and well-informed work on the subject of dry fly fishing.

Ewen of Griminish was celebrated in song by one of the Uist bards, Alexander Macdonald, the "Dall Mor," an enthusiastic admirer of the Vallay family.

3. Mary, who married Rev. Allan Macqueen, minister of North Uist, with issue—
 - (A) Donald, who was an officer in the army.
 - (B) Mary, who died unmarried.
4. Susan, who married Rev. James Macqueen, minister of North Uist, with issue—
 - (A) Rev. William Macqueen of Trumisgarry.
 - (B) Alexander, an officer in the *Macqueen* East Indiaman.
 He died unmarried.
 - (C) Alice, married Captain Alexander Maclean, Hosta, of the 79th Cameron Highlanders, with issue.

5. Margaret, who married as her first husband Captain Mackinnon, without issue. She married, secondly, Captain Mertoun of the merchant service, with issue, an only daughter, Mary. She died unmarried.
6. Janet, who married John Macdonald, Malaglet, without issue.
7. Catherine, who died unmarried.

On the authority of John Mac Codrum, the North Uist bard, William Macdonald of Vally died within six months of his father's death—

Mu 'n d' thainig leth bhliadhna slàn
Chaile sinn fear Bhàlaidh 's a mhac.

He died in 1770, and was succeeded in the representation of the family by his older son,

IV. ALEXANDER. In 1777 he obtained a tack of Vally and Malaglet, and in 1796 received a commission of factory for North Uist from Sir Alexander, first Lord Macdonald. At the latter date he held the rank of captain in the Fencibles raised in that time of national emergency, and was afterwards promoted to the rank of major. Alexander Macdonald, the blind bard of North Uist, composed some felicitous verses in eulogy of Major Macdonald, which, along with the song to his brother Ewen, have been printed in the Uist Collection. He married, in 1786, Harriet, daughter of Colin Macdonald of Boisdale, with issue—

1. Alexander, his successor.
2. Margaret, who married Neil Maclean, C.E., Inverness, with issue, several children, all of whom died young. She died in 1854, aged 69.
3. Mary, who died in 1868, aged 82.
4. Isabella, who married Rev. Neil Maclean, minister of Tiree, with issue—
 - (A) Donald Maclean, M.D., who married Jane Cameron of Glen Nevis, without issue.
 - (B) Alexander, who went to Australia.

- (c) Lilius Margaret, who married Mr Mitchell of Woodlands, Stirling, and died without issue in 1877.
- (D) Mary Flora, who died young.
- (E) Isabella, who married Mr Cameron of Glen Nevis, with issue.
- (F) Harriet, who died unmarried.

Alexander died about 1820, his wife surviving him till 1839, which year she died at Inverness, and was succeeded by his only son,

V. ALEXANDER. He was born 14th July, 1788. He was a midshipman in the Royal Navy, and afterwards served a short time in the Army. The traditions of North Uist describe him as of splendid physique, one of the most athletic men of his day, and, withal, a true Highland gentleman. About 1825 the family left Vallay, and went to live in the ancestral region of Troternish, where Alexander was for a number of years tacksman of Airdviceolan. He married, on 2nd February, 1826, Flora, daughter of Duncan Macrae of the Inverinate family, captain in the Royal York Rangers, with issue—

1. Duncan, who died young.
2. Alexander Ewen.
3. William John, of whom afterwards.
4. Macrae, who went to Australia unmarried.
5. Colin Hector went to Australia, and married there, with issue.
6. Duncan, went to Australia, and married there, with issue several sons and daughters.
7. Christina Mary. She married Rev. John W. Tolmie, minister of Bracadale, and afterwards of Contin, with issue—
 - (A) John, Register House, Edinburgh, married Alexandrina, daughter of Donald Macrae, Luskintyre, with issue.
 - (B) Rev. Alexander Macdonald Cornfute, M.A., minister of Southend, Kintyre, unmarried.

- (c) Hugh Macaskill, who went to Australia, unmarried.
 - (d) Gregory, who went to New Zealand. He married Ethel Briton, with issue.
 - (E) Margaret Hope, who married Rev. Archibald Macdonald, minister of Kiltarlity, with issue (inadvertently omitted from Clangorrie genealogy)—
 - (a) Marion Margaret Hope, (b) Christina Mary, died in infancy, (c) Flora Amy Macruari.
 - (F) Mary Macrae, married Robert Smith, Glasgow, with issue.
 - (G) Flora Macdonald, who married Charles Hoffman Wetherall, V.S., Allahabad, N.W.P., India, with issue.
 - (H) Williamina Alexandrina.
8. Harriet Margaret. She married Alexander A. Gregory, Inverness, with issue—
- (A) Alexander, married Miss Stewart of Murdiestoun, with issue.
 - (B) William.
 - (C) Neil.
 - (D) John, in the R.N.
 - (E) Reginald.
 - (F) Margaret Maclean, married Francis Foster, H.M. Customs, with issue.
 - (G) Harriet, married William Lindsay Stewart of Murdiestoun, with issue.
 - (H) Catherine Christina, married Charles William Dyson Perrins, of Davenham, Worcestershire, and of Ardross, Ross-shire, with issue.
9. Mary Isabella, married Rev. Kenneth A. Mackenzie, LL.D., Kingussie, with issue—
- (A) John, who died young.
 - (B) Mary Flora, who married Dr De Watteville, Kingussie, with issue.
 - (c) Elizabeth Hannah Frances, unmarried.

Alexander Macdonald, 5th of Vallay, died of fever in 1845, and was buried in the Churchyard of Kilmuir. He was succeeded in the representation of the family by

VI. ALEXANDER EWEN. He went to Australia and married there, but his male descendants having

become extinct, the representation of the family of the Tutor of Macdonald has devolved upon the third son of Alexander 5th of Vallay, Senator for British Columbia,

VII. The Hon. WILLIAM JOHN. He was born in Aird, Skye, in 1832. Having been educated partly by private tutors and partly in the Parish School of Kilmuir, he acted as secretary to Admiral Fishbourne, who administered the Destitution Fund in Skye in 1847 and 1848. In 1851 he received an appointment in the service of the Hudson Bay Company as one of its secretaries, arriving in Victoria, now the capital of British Columbia, after a voyage of 190 days. On the discovery of gold in that province in 1858, Mr Macdonald acted in various capacities, such as collector of customs, postmaster, coroner, captain of a mounted company to guard the coast from Indian depredations, and commissioner to organise the free school system, and road commissioner. He was elected to the Legislative Assembly of British Columbia in 1859, elected Mayor of Victoria in 1866, and for the second time in 1871, called to the Legislative Council on the Union of the Colonies of Vancouver Island and British Columbia in 1867, and called to a seat in the Senate of the Dominion of Canada on the Colony joining the Federation of the North American Colonies. He married Catherine Balfour, daughter of Captain James Murray Reid, of the Hudson's Bay Company, with issue—

1. Reginald James, Captain in the Royal Artillery. He married Madge, daughter of Dr Schofield, London, with issue, Reginald Alastair.
2. William Balfour, Lieutenant in the Royal Navy. He married Isabella, daughter of Colonel Capel Mier, of the Cameron Highlanders.

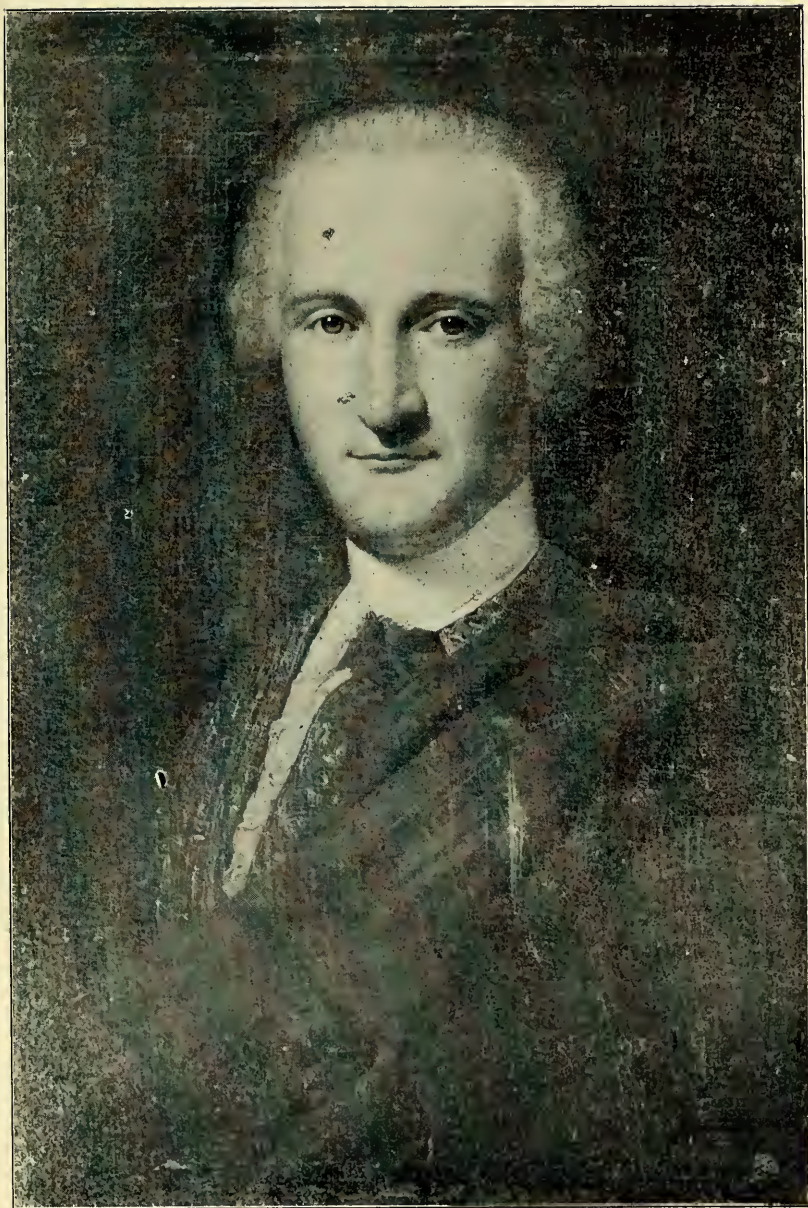
3. Alastair Douglas, B.A. of Cambridge, and Barrister of the Inner Temple, Lieutenant in the Royal Engineers; served some years in India.
4. Flora Alexandrina, married Gavin Hamilton Burns, of the Bank of British North America, with issue.
5. Edythe Mary, married Ernest Fleet, Captain R.N.
6. Lillias Christina, unmarried.

THE MACDONALDS OF EAST SHEEN.

This family is descended from

I. ARCHIBALD, third son of Sir Alexander Macdonald of Sleat by his wife, Lady Margaret Montgomery. He was born in 1747 after his father's death. He studied for the legal profession, and was in due time called to the English Bar. He had a most distinguished professional career, and attained to the position of King's Counsel at a comparatively early age. In 1777 he was elected M.P. for Hindon, and at the General Election of 1780 was returned for Newcastle-under-Lyne, being afterwards re-elected in 1784 and 1790. In 1780 he was appointed to a Welsh Judgeship, in 1784 he became Solicitor-General for England, and Attorney-General in 1788. In 1793 he became a Privy Councillor, and the same year was advanced to the position of Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer. In 1813 he was created a Baronet. He married in 1777 Lady Louisa, eldest daughter of Granville Leveson Gower, first Marquis of Stafford, and had issue—

1. James, his successor.
2. Francis, a Captain in the R.N.; died 1826, without issue.
3. Caroline Margaret, who died young.
4. Louisa, died unmarried
5. Susan, who died young.



SIR ARCHIBALD MACDONALD, BART., LORD CHIEF BARON OF THE EXCHEQUER.

6. Caroline Diana, who married Rev. Thomas Randolph, M.A., Prebendary of St Paul's, Chaplain to Queen Victoria, and Rector of Hadham, Herts. She died 13th December, 1867.

Sir Archibald died on 18th May, 1826, and was succeeded by his older son,

II. Sir JAMES, who was born 14th February, 1784. He was in 1805 elected M.P. for Newcastle-under-Lyne, and re-elected in 1806 and 1807. He afterwards represented Calne. In 1829 he was elected M.P. for Hampshire, and was appointed one of the Clerks of the Privy Seal. He died of cholera in 1832, having just been appointed in May of that year High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands. He married, 1st, on 5th September, 1805, Elizabeth, daughter of John Sparrow of Bishton, Staffordshire, without issue. He married, 2nd, on 10th August, 1810, Sophia, eldest daughter of William Charles, 4th Earl of Albemarle, with issue—

1. Archibald Keppel, his successor.
2. Granville-Southwell, died young.

He married, 3rd, on 20th April, 1826, Anne Charlotte, daughter of Rev. Saville Ogle of Kirkley Hall, County Northumberland. Sir James was succeeded by his older son,

III. Sir ARCHIBALD KEPPEL MACDONALD, Baronet of East Sheen, County Surrey. He was born on 15th October, 1820, and was educated at Harrow. He was a Captain in the Scots Fusilier Guards, from which he retired in 1849, and equerry to the late Duke of Sussex. He was a Deputy-Lieutenant and Magistrate of Hampshire, and was High Sheriff of the County in 1865. He died in 1901. He married, 1st, on 1st May, 1849, Lady Margaret Sophia Coke, daughter of Thomas William,

1st Earl of Leicester, which lady died without issue on 4th November, 1868. He married, 2nd, on 25th November, 1869, Catherine Mary, widow of the Hon. Thomas Edward Stonor, and daughter of J. Coulthurst, of Gargrave Hall, Yorkshire, with issue—

1. Archibald John, born 2nd February, 1871.
2. Mary Catherine.

Sir Archibald was succeeded by his son,

IV. Sir ARCHIBALD JOHN MACDONALD, Bart. of East Sheen, the present representative. He married in 1900 Constance Mary, daughter of Rev. H. M. Burgess, of Bramshott, Hampshire.

THE MACLAVERTYS.

The MacLavertys, whose name is spelt in various forms, as McLeverty, MacLarty, and McLardy, are descended from the Family of the Isles, and had their original habitat in Kintyre. They broke out early from the main stem, and claim descent from the founder of the Monastery of Saddell. The progenitor of the family from whom they take their name was known as *Fear Labhairt an Rìgh*, or the King's Speaker, who received this distinction from the circumstance of his being employed by the King of the Isles as special ambassador to hostile tribes at feud with that potentate. The office appears to have become hereditary in the family. The name arose, as we have it in its present form, from Mac-Labhairt, or son of the Speaker. It is on record in 1524 in the form of Maklafferdich, one of the Clan Donald following in Kintyre. On the dispersion of the Kintyre branch of the Clan Donald in the first

half of the 17th century, the MacLavertys followed many of them to the Antrim Glens in Ireland.

IVER MACLAVERTY, who was born in the North of Ireland in 1667, and whose father possessed an estate of five farms near Cushendall, came over to Kintyre, no doubt, to claim the lands of which his family had been deprived. One of the places originally occupied by the family was Chisken, and another is believed to have been Keill. Iver settled in Machairemore, and leased several farms from the Argyll family. He died at Machairemore, October 12, 1724, and was buried at Kilcolmkill, where his tombstone is still to be seen bearing his coat of arms, the quarterings clearly showing his descent from the Family of the Isles. In the first quarter is a dexter hand coupé and erect (*Lamh Dhearg*); in the second the front of an ancient monastery; in the third two stars of six points; and in the fourth a galley surmounted with an eagle displayed.

Iver MacLaverty left issue—

John, who married Agnes Robertson, and had—

1. James, born 19th June, 1726. He married, and had a family, but no male descendants have survived.
2. Archibald, born 18th October, 1728, and has no representative.
3. Alexander, born 12th June, 1731.
4. Angus, born 25th May, 1735.

ALEXANDER, the third son of John, who owned some merchant vessels trading to the West Indies and America, married Jane Johnston (heiress, and Ward^{ess} of Campbell of Skipness), descended from Alexander Macdonald, son of Glencoe, who escaped from the Massacre in 1692. By her he had—

1. Colin, born November 16, 1756.
2. John, who died young.
3. Archibald, who died young.

4. Alexander, who was born in 1772, and married Isabella Rattray, and had (1) Colin, who married Miss East, and three sons and three daughters; (2) Alexander, M.D., who married Miss Iver, and had (*a*) Iver, Colonel R.A., who married, and has a family; (*b*) Alexander, Rector of Llangattock, Monmouth, who married, and has a family; (3) Isabella; (4) Jane.
5. Annie, born November 3, 1757.
6. Margaret, born June 1st, 1761.
7. Jeanie, born 23rd January, 1767.

COLIN, the eldest son of Alexander, held in early life a Lieutenant's commission in the 24th Regiment, in which he served during the American War of Independence. He was also M.D. of Edinburgh. He married in 1795 Elizabeth Susanna Breon, of Chestervale, Jamaica, and had—

1. Edmund, who died in Jamaica.
2. Colin, who died in Greenock.
3. Alexander, who died at Campbeltown.
4. Edmund, who died at Campbeltown.
5. John Freeman.
6. Mary Anne, who died at Jamaica.
7. Jane Johnston, who married Colonel Fullarton, of the Rifle Brigade and 86th Regiment, without issue.
8. Susan, who died in Edinburgh.
9. Mary Anne, who married Rev. Mr Campbell, with issue.

JOHN FREEMAN MACLAVERTY, who was born at Sanda House in 1806, succeeded to Keill and Chestervale, Jamaica, on the death of his father in 1834. He married in 1842 Annie Barbara Brodie, daughter of Alexander Brodie and Louisa Mercer. He died at Mount Devon, Dollar, in January, 1882, having had issue—

1. Colin Edmund Breon, born 1845; died 1877.
2. Gracme Alexander.
3. William, born 1848; died 1866.
4. John Freeman, born 1851; died in Jamaica, 1882.
5. George Francis, born in 1852; died the same year.

6. James Eyton Campbell, born in 1855.
7. Charles Louis, born in 1856.
8. Louisa, born in 1843 ; died in 1897.
9. Elizabeth Susanna, born in 1847 ; died 1899.
10. Margaret Elizabeth, born in 1853.
11. Jessie Brodie, born in 1858.
12. Annie Barbara Forbes, born in 1859.

GRAEME ALEXANDER MACLAVERTY, now of Chanting Hall, Hamilton, born at Keill, 22nd March, 1846. He is an enthusiastic clansman, and has for years taken an active interest in the affairs of the Clan Society in Glasgow. He married at Singapore, in 1879, Eliza Anne Lockhart, only daughter of Thomas M'Call, of Craighead, Lanark, and grand-daughter of Robert Lockhart of Castlehill, and has—

1. Ronald Graeme, born at Singapore, 7th November, 1879.
2. Iver Edward Breon, born at Hamilton, 12th December, 1882.
3. Constance Maud Lockhart, born at Hamilton, 3rd October, 1884.

THE MACKAINS OF ELGIN.

When the Macdonalds of Ardnamurchan, patronymically known as MacIains, were driven out of their native territory, in the first half of the 17th century, many of them found shelter in the other territories of the clan, principally on the Clanranald Estates. One family at least settled in Morayshire, to the members of which occasional references are to be found on record. Several members of this family were afterwards merchant burgesses of Elgin. One line of this branch, descended from John MacIain, has survived and preserved its identity. The name is variously spelt even by members of the same

family. It is to be met with at home and abroad as MacKain, MacKean, and MacKeand.

ARCHIBALD MACKAIN, merchant, Elgin, son of James, son of John, of the Ardnamurchan family, married Elspet, daughter of Andrew Leslie, merchant, Elgin, son of Andrew Leslie, of the Glen of Rothes, cadet of the Earl of Rothes. By her he had a son, James, of Bungay, Suffolk, who left Scotland in 1776, and married Annie Honeywood, who died in 1827. He died in 1828, and left issue—

1. James, born in 1782; Naval Officer, in charge of Lisbon Dockyard, 1808-15, and subsequently of H.M. Dockyards, Pembroke, Sheerness, and Woolwich.
2. Elizabeth, born 1787, married John Graham Dow, with issue, two daughters.
3. Archibald William, born 1789, and had issue, Archibald and James.

JAMES married Catherine Lewis Dobbin, daughter of Captain William Dobbin, R.N., who died in 1844. He died at Bordeaux in 1845, and had issue—

1. James Dobbin, born 1822; died 1847.
2. William Fergus, born 1825.
3. John Honeywood, born 1826; died 1875.
4. Archibald Elgin, born 1830; died 1864.
5. George Innes, born 1833.
6. Frederick, born 1835; died 1853.
7. Kate Evelyn, born 1824; married Sir Humphrey C. Jervis-White-Jervis, Bart., and died in 1895.
8. Harriet Johanna, born 1828; married Adolphe Renaud, and died in 1890, leaving two sons and two daughters.
9. Anne Elizabeth, born 1838; died 1847.

WILLIAM FERGUS, late of the Admiralty, married Catherine Anne Dobbin, and had—

1. William James, born 1854.
2. Fergus Henry, born 1856, civil engineer, married Georgia Anna Smith, with issue, two sons and four daughters. He died in 1896.

3. Charles Sydney, born 1858.
4. John Elgin, born 1860, married, 1890, Margarite Lejeune Vincent, and has two sons and one daughter.
5. Katie Mary Isobel, born 1861 ; died 1879.
6. Edith, who married Dr F. T. G. Pritchard, Dewsbury, Yorkshire.
7. Alice, who married Rev. G. F. Seaton, British Chaplain at Homburg, with issue, two daughters and one son.

WILLIAM JAMES MACKAIN, Clerk in Holy Orders, Rector of Parham, Sussex, 1890-94. He married Helen Clifford Morecroft, and has—

1. James Fergus, Lieutenant in the Indian Army, born 1885.
2. Clifford Arthur, born 1887.
3. Irene Helen, born 1891.

The MacKain arms are : Argent, three Bendlets Vert, on a chief gules a demi-eagle, or with the motto—"Le Tout Ne Vaut Pas La Moitie."

THE DARROCHS.

The Darroch tribe is very probably—as is claimed by its members—a real branch of the Macdonald Clan, though the received origin of the name and its traditional connection with an oak stick may well be regarded as a legend very naturally growing out of the particular form which the name has assumed. The sept is styled in Gaelic *Clann 'ille Riabhaich*, sometimes *Clann Domhnuill Riabhaich*, and in 1623 we find a family of this name in Skye entering into a Bond with Sir Donald Macdonald, 1st Baronet of Sleat, in which they acknowledge him as their chief, and he promises them due protection. Whether this is the origin of the claim to belong to the Clan Donald cannot be determined. In more modern times the island of Jura is the nursery of the race, and there the name is most frequently met with in

its special form of Darroch. In this form it is supposed to be a corruption of the words Dath riabhach, or brindled colour, to distinguish the sept from those of the Dath buidhe, or yellow colour, there being many of the Clan Bowie also among the inhabitants of Jura. From the Darrochs of Jura have sprung the family of Gourock and Torridon, whom we now proceed to trace genealogically from their founder.

I. DUNCAN DARROCH. He was born in Jura before the middle of the 18th century, and having gone to push his fortune in Jamaica, he succeeded so well that on returning to Scotland in 1784 he purchased the estate of Gourock, on the Clyde, from the existing owners, the Stewarts of Castlemilk. About that time he matriculated arms, and the story of the oak cudgel found an honourable if also a somewhat mythical position on the shield. Duncan Darroch of Gourock died in the early years of the 19th century. He married, and had a son,

II. DUNCAN DARROCH, who succeeded him at Gourock. He had a command in the Glengarry Fencibles, and eventually attained to the rank of Lieutenant-General. In 1799 he commanded the Glengarry Fencibles, with the local rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and received the public thanks of the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland—Marquis Cornwallis—for bringing the regiment into a proper state of discipline. There had been, prior to his holding the command, great feuds between the Protestants and Roman Catholics, which he succeeded in appeasing. He died 16th February, 1847. General Darroch married in February, 1799, Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. George Sackville Cotter, M.A., Rector of Ighter Morrough, and granddaughter of

Sir James L. Cotter, baronet, of Rockforest, Ireland, by whom he had—

1. Duncan, his heir, born 19th February, 1800.
2. George Sackville, born 15th June, 1801; died 14th August, 1802.
3. Donald Malcolm, born 21st August, 1805; died May, 1806.
4. Donald George Angus, born September, 1814. He went to the Army, and rose to the rank of Major. He married Eliza, daughter of Major Scott, with issue, a son, Donald, and two daughters.
5. Elizabeth Arabella. She married William Wright Swain, a Major in the Army, with issue, two sons, William and Duncan, and three daughters.
6. Margaret Janetta Louisa, who married George Rainy of Raasay, with issue.

General Darroch was succeeded by his eldest son,

III. DUNCAN DARROCH. He went to the Army and became a Major. He married Susan, daughter of Charles Stuart Parker, of Fairlie, a West Indian merchant, and niece of George Rainy of Raasay, with issue—

1. Duncan, his heir.
2. Charles Stuart Parker, Rector of Medstead, Hampshire, who married Alice Maude, eldest daughter of Sir Edwin and the Hon. Lady Pearson, with issue—(a) Donald Stuart, who died young; (b) Malcolm Stuart, born 4th July, 1876; (c) Angus Stuart, born 3rd August, 1877.
3. George Edward, born 22nd April, 1846, who married Adelaide Frances, daughter of Richard Valpy, of Champneys, Tring, with issue, Richard George Hutten, and three daughters.
4. Eliza Cotter.
5. Margaret Parker, who married James Stewart of Garvochs, M.P., with issue—(a) Susan Caroline; (b) Margaret Parker Darroch. She died 3rd October, 1859.
6. Caroline Anne, who married R. B. Baxendale, and died in 1857.

7. Susan Louisa, who married John Morgan, Eccles, near Manchester.
8. Mary Babrington, who married Duncan MacNeill, of the Bank of Scotland, London, with issue, two daughters.

Duncan Darroch, 3rd of Gourock, died on 13th October, 1864, and was succeeded by his oldest son,

IV. DUNCAN DARROCH of Gourock and Torridon.

In 1873 he purchased the Estate of Torridon, in Ross-shire, from Lieutenant-Colonel MacBarnet. In 1864 he married Annie, daughter of S. P. Rickman, with issue—

1. Duncan, his heir, born February 9th, 1868, Captain in the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. He married, on 1st October, 1898, Elizabeth Mabws, daughter of Colonel George Fletcher Ottley Boughley, C.S.I., late R.E., and has issue—Duncan, born 6th November, 1899.
2. Alister Ronald, born 22nd April, 1880.
3. Annie, married, 24th October, 1888, Hon. Gilbert James Duke Coleridge, 3rd son of Lord Coleridge.
4. Caroline Effie.
5. Helen Margaret.

THE MARTINS OF BEALLACH AND DUNTULM.

The Martins of Skye, whose principal residence was at Beallach, though not evidently of the blood of the Clan Donald, have always been identified and affiliated with the clan. The Martins of Beallach for many generations were men of considerable importance and high standing in the social life of the Isle of Skye. Many of them were men of education and culture at a time when there were few such in the Western Isles. They were closely associated by marriage and otherwise with the family of Sleat, under whom they held several wadsets in

Troternish. Several members of the family acted at intervals as chamberlains over the extensive estates of the family, and the family papers of Lord Macdonald show that they from time to time took a principal part in the management of the Macdonald Estates.

“AONGHAS NA GAOITHE,” the first of the family of whom there is any trace, is said by tradition to have been a seafaring man, with no fixed place of residence. He received the name by which he became known from his wandering life among the Western Isles in his galley in all seasons and in all kinds of weather. Before he came to the Isles, he, it is said, was celebrated for his exploits in Ireland, where he fought in the wars of Sorley Buy Macdonald. He is said to have married a Danish Princess called Biurnag, or Bernice, and had seven sons. Over his grave at Kilmuir is a stone representing a recumbent warrior, brought by himself from Iona.

Angus's son, MARTIN, commonly called Gille-Martin, from whom evidently the family took their name, settled in Troternish, and received a wadset of the lands of Beallach from Donald Gorm Macdonald of Sleat. He married Janet Macdonald, a near relative of the family of Sleat, and had by her—

1. Donald.
2. Lachlan.
3. John.
4. Angus.
5. Martin.

Martin was succeeded at Beallach by his son,

III. DONALD. He fought under the Macdonald banner in the campaign of Montrose, and acted shortly thereafter as chamberlain of Troternish. He

married Mary, daughter of Alexander, brother of Sir Donald Macdonald of Sleat, and by her had—

1. Donald.
2. John. He received a tack of Flodigarry from Sir Donald Macdonald, for whom he was factor in Troternish. He was "out" at Killiecrankie under Sir Donald. In 1705 he received a tack of Kingsburgh. He married Janet, daughter of Donald Macdonald of Castleton, brother of Sir James Macdonald of Sleat, and had by her—
 - (A) Martin, who succeeded his father at Flodigarry, and was chamberlain of Troternish. In 1728, he received a tack of the lands of Balvicquean. He married a daughter of Lachlan Maclean of Vallay, North Uist, and had William Martin, who died unmarried in America, and John, a Lieutenant in the Army, who succeeded his father at Flodigarry, and left three natural sons—William, innkeeper at Stenscholl; Donald, a paymaster in the Army; and Angus, planter in the West Indies, where he died unmarried.
 - (B) Hugh of Grenigle, who left Janet and Margaret.
 - (C) William, who died unmarried.
 - (D) Alexander of Swerby.
 - (E) Betsy, who married, first, James Macdonald of Cuidrach, without issue. She married, secondly, Rev. Donald Macqueen, minister of Kilmuir, and had Isabel, Janet, and Betsy.
 - (F) Margaret, who married James Macdonald, commonly called "Seumus MacDhomhnuill Ghruamach," of Kendrom, and had Donald John, and Janet.
 - (G) Christian, who married Donald, son of Rev. Donald Nicolson, Aird, with issue.
3. Martin, who in 1686 was "governor to Donald, younger of Sleat." He was the author of "A Voyage to St Kilda," which was published in 1697, and of "An Historical Description of the Western Isles of Scotland," published in 1703. Martin, who was a man of ability and culture, qualified for the medical profession, but he never practised. He lived latterly in London, where he died unmarried.

Donald Martin of Beallach was succeeded by his son,

IV. DONALD. He also was out with his brother at Killiecrankie. He married Isabella, daughter of Macdonald of Cuidrach, and had—

1. Martin.
2. Donald.
3. John.
4. Mary.

Donald was succeeded by his son,

V. MARTIN. In 1699 he received a tack of Duntulm. He married Madeline, daughter of Lachlan Maclean of Vallay, North Uist, and had by her—

1. Donald.
2. Christina, who died unmarried.

Martin was succeeded by his son,

VI. DONALD. He in 1732 received a new lease of his lands of Beallach and Duntulm from Sir Alexander Macdonald, for whom he acted as factor. He was Sir Alexander's principal adviser in the trying time of the Rising of the '45, when, while the chief was nominally at least on the Hanoverian side, his followers were in entire sympathy with the Prince. Martin, who was at heart a Jacobite, had a difficult part to play, but he acted prudently on all occasions. When an invasion of Skye by the Hanoverians was threatened, he, with the consent of Sir Alexander, organised a strong body of men to resist them. After Culloden, he was sent as an envoy by Sir Alexander to Cumberland to save the island from a further threat of invasion, and by his tact and good sense he succeeded in averting this catastrophe.

Donald married Isabel, daughter of Alexander Macdonald, of the Ardnamurchan family, who was first at Borniskittaig, and afterwards at Sartle, by whom he had—

1. Angus.
2. Martin.
3. Alexander, a medical practitioner, who died unmarried in the West Indies in 1780.
4. Donald, minister of Kilmuir.
5. Lachlan, who died unmarried at Duntulm.
6. Alexander, who resided at Shulista, married Aby Macdonald, without issue.
7. Margaret, who married Alexander Macqueen, tacksman of Brunistot, son of Rev. Archibald Macqueen, minister of Snizort, with issue.
8. Betsy, who died unmarried.
9. Janet, who died unmarried.
10. Anne, who married Charles Maclean, Officer of Excise, Fort-William, with issue.

Donald Martin died in 1786, and was succeeded by his son,

VII. ANGUS. He obtained a commission in the 76th Regiment in 1777, and served with it in America. He retired on half pay in 1784, and succeeded his father at Beallach in 1786. He married Mary, daughter of Malcolm Nicolson of Scorribreck, without issue, and died in 1813, when he was succeeded by his brother,

VIII. MARTIN of Duntulm, factor for Lord Macdonald. He married Margaret, daughter of Macleod of Raasay, and had by her—

1. Jane, who married General Count Maurin, and died in France.
2. Isabel, who married Martin Martin, Tote, without issue.

Martin was succeeded in the representation of the family by his brother,

IX. DONALD. He graduated at King's College, Aberdeen, in 1773, and was presented by George III. to the Parish of Kilmuir in 1785. He was translated to the East Church, Inverness, in 1808, and to Abernethy in 1820. Mr Martin, who occupied a position in the front rank among the clergy

of the Church of Scotland in the Highlands, was reckoned a man of high intellectual attainments, and an eloquent and popular preacher who adorned the office of the ministry.

He married, in 1788, Anne, daughter of Norman Macdonald of Bernisdale and Scalpa, and had by her, who died in 1803—

1. Donald Norman, Lieutenant Royal Artillery. He served with distinction at Walcheren and in Spain, and died at Woolwich unmarried in 1815.
2. James Ranald.
3. Martin, who died young.
4. Norman Alexander, who went to Demarara, and died there in 1842.
5. Diana, who married Lieutenant Maclean, of the 79th Regiment.
6. Susan, who married John Graham, solicitor, Argyleshire, and had Anne and Isabella.
7. Anne Isabella, who married Mr Munro, solicitor, Fort-William, and had issue — Major-General Andrew Munro.
8. Flora, who married Captain Robert Stewart, with issue — Field Marshal Sir Donald Martin Stewart, Bart., G.C.B., late Commander-in-Chief in India.
9. Anne Macneill, who died unmarried.

The Rev. Donald Martin died January 24, 1838, when he was succeeded in the representation of the family by his son,

X. Sir JAMES RANALD MARTIN. He was educated in the Inverness Royal Academy, and was intended for the Army. A commission was offered him in the 42nd Regiment, but for family reasons it was not accepted, and having chosen the medical profession, he entered as a pupil at St George's Hospital, London, in 1813. He in due time qualified as a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, and in 1817 he received a commission as Assistant-Surgeon in the East India Company's

service in Bengal. On his arrival in Calcutta he was appointed to do duty at the Presidency General Hospital for Europeans, and shortly after he was appointed Assistant-Garrison-Surgeon in Fort William. In 1819 he was appointed officiating Assistant at the General Hospital, Calcutta. In 1821 he was appointed to the medical charge of the Body-Guard of the Governor-General, with which he served through the first Burmese War in 1825. In 1828 he was promoted to the rank of Surgeon, and appointed officiating Surgeon to the Governor-General. Shortly thereafter he devoted himself to civil medical practice, in which he ultimately attained the highest position. In 1840 he, on account of failing health, returned to England after a residence in India of twenty-two years, during which he rendered valuable services to that country both in his military and civil capacities. He especially rendered conspicuous services in the treatment of tropical diseases, and in his contributions to sanitary science, in which he became the first authority, being the pioneer of sanitary work in India. Shortly after his settlement in London as a medical practitioner, he, in conjunction with Dr James Johnson, issued a valuable work on "The Influence of Tropical Climates on the European Constitution." He made many learned contributions to this and kindred subjects in after years, on account of which, and of his eminence in his profession, he became a member of many learned societies. In 1860 a Knighthood and the Companionship of the Bath were conferred upon him. During the remainder of his life he continued to perform the duties of President of the Medical Board, Physician to the Secretary of State for India in Council,

member of the Army Sanitary Committee, and of the Senate of the Army Medical School at Netley. After a long and distinguished career Sir James Ranald Martin died in London, December 4, 1874.

He married, in 1826, Jane Maria, daughter of Colonel John Paton, C.B., Quartermaster-General, Bengal Army, and had—

1. Donald, a student at the E.I.C. College at Haileybury, where he died at the age of 19.
2. Simon Nicolson. He was in the Bengal Civil Service, and was Deputy-Commissioner when the Mutiny broke out, when he rendered valuable services. He raised a Mounted Police Force to guard the main lines between Lucknow and Cawnpore, and Lucknow and Seolapore. By Sir Henry Lawrence's orders he brought the Crown Jewels of Oudh to Cawnpore for safety, and arrested certain dangerous members of the Oudh family. He did duty as a soldier till the garrison was relieved by Sir Colin Campbell. He was mentioned in the dispatches of Brigadier Inglis for his services. After the capture of Lucknow in 1858 he took up his former appointment, but in addition was constantly sent in pursuit of the rebels. He was present at the action of Selampore, and for his services was mentioned in the dispatch of General Bulwer. In September, 1858, he assisted in dispersing the rebels at Oudh. For these services he received the thanks of the Secretary for India. He also received the Indian Mutiny medal, and the clasp for the defence of Lucknow. He was afterwards a judge at Funtighur and Ghazipore, and retired in 1873. He married Mary Bernard, and had—(a) Somerled, who died in South Africa; (b) Angus; (c) Mabel; (d) Mary; (e) Blanche; (f) Grace; (g) Leila.
3. James Ranald, who was Captain and Brevet-Major in the Bengal Artillery. He died in New Zealand, and left issue—(a) Donald; (b) George; (c) Anne; (d) Viva.
4. John Paton. He served in India with Brazier's Sikhs. He joined the Commissariat Department, and when the Mutiny broke out he was unable to join his regi-

ment owing to the disturbed state of the country. He was then appointed Assistant-Commissioner in Assam. He afterwards became second in command of the Gwalior Regiment. He retired in 1880 with the rank of Major-General. He married Clara Burne, and had—(a) Ranald Cunliffe; (b) Viva Thérèse. He married, secondly, Jane Young, without issue.

5. Cunliffe. He joined the Bengal Light Cavalry in 1851, and served with great distinction during the Indian Mutiny. He was afterwards in command of the Central India Horse. He was made C.B., and retired in 1889 with the rank of Colonel. He married Fanny Colledge, and had Ranald, Hamilton, and Norman—all officers in the British Army—Jane, Flora, and Viva.
6. Robert Paton. He entered the Indian Civil Service, and was subsequently transferred to the India Office. He married, without issue.
7. Norman. He entered the Indian Native Cavalry. At the outbreak of the Indian Mutiny he joined the 7th Bengal Cavalry, which mutinied, and he was killed at the age of 19.
8. Angus Pulteney. He entered a cavalry regiment, and went to India. He served with the 97th Regiment during the Mutiny, and for his services received a medal. He retired early through ill-health, and died unmarried in 1897.
9. Martin. He entered the Royal Engineers from Woolwich as a Lieutenant in 1869, and his first work was in connection with the introduction of pioneers into the cavalry service. He was present in France for a short period during the operations of Manteuffel and Faidherbe in the north, at Dury, Pont Noyelles, in 1871. He went to India in 1872, and was in command of 2nd Company Bengal Sappers when thanked in Government orders of India for bridging operations on the Jumna during 1872-3. He served in both phases of the Afghan war, with medal for 1878-79-80; in the Kurum Valley with General Roberts, including reconnaissance of the unknown left bank of the Kurum River with eight men. On Lieutenant Martin's report the road was altered from the right to the left bank, and this road carried General Roberts to Cabul in the second phase of the

war. He served with Sir Donald Stewart in the march from Candahar to Cabul, including the action of Ahmed Khel, and crossing the Zambaruk Pass

Captain Martin also served in the initial stages of the Zhob Valley campaign in 1884. Among his peace services, he served in the Madras famine of 1877; and while in command of a detachment of "O" Battery, 1st Brigade Field Artillery, earned the thanks of the Government of Madras for a rapid march, and the subsequent destruction of a dam of the Red Hills Tanks, a sheet of water of 25 square miles, which threatened to burst its bounds and endanger the city of Madras. In 1883, at Captain Martin's initiative, General Hughes, of the Artillery, prepared with him a scheme for creating joint schools of artillery and sappers and miners at Roorkee, Kirkee, and Bangalore, where service practice of artillery and engineers could be annually carried out under field conditions. This scheme involved considerable transfers of troops, but it was carried out and proved successful. Lieutenant-Colonel Martin retired in 1900, having served in the fortress of Gibraltar, Dover, Aden, Bermuda, and Port Royal, Jamaica, which he commanded for three years, and almost completely re-armed and reorganised.

Colonel Martin married Edith Ellen Taylor, and has—(a) Norman; (b) Martin; (c) Henry Ranald; (d) Ellen Viva; (e) Jean Rona.

10. Jane Maria, who married the Rev. J. Phillpotts, vicar of Lamington, and died soon after, without issue.
11. Anne Macdonald, unmarried.
12. Julia Errington, who married Colonel Biddulph, without issue.
13. Amy Forbes, who married Colonel R. P. Lawrie, C.B., formerly M.P. for Canterbury and for Bath, with issue—two sons and three daughters.

THE MARTINS OF MARISHADDER.

The Martins of Marishadder are descended from MARTIN, the eldest son of *Aonghas na Gaoithe*. Lachlan, the second son of Martin, married a

daughter of Nicolson of Scorribreck, and had by her, among others,

II. ANGUS, who married a daughter of Maclean of Cuidrach (of the medical family of that name), by whom he had, among several children,

III. LACHLAN, the eldest, who married a daughter of Macqueen of Rigg, and had an only son,

IV. MARTIN of Marishadder and Garafad. He married Rachel, daughter of John Macdonald of Culnacnoc (of the Macdonalds of Sleat), by Rachel, daughter of Rev. Donald Nicolson, of Kilmuir, and had an only son,

V. JOHN, who married Mary, daughter of Peter Nicolson of Penifiler, grandson of Nicolson of Scorribreck, by Abigail Mackenzie of Applecross. By her he had a family of nine sons and three daughters—

1. Martin of Marishadder and Duntulm, who was well known and greatly respected as a generous Highland gentleman. He married Isabella, daughter of Martin Martin of Bealach, by his wife, Margaret, daughter of Macleod of Raasay. He was for many years tacksman of Tote, Eyre, and Unakill. He died, without issue, at the age of 93, and was buried at Kilmartin.
2. John, who died in the West Indies, unmarried.
3. Peter, who also died in the West Indies, unmarried.
4. Donald, M.D., at one time proprietor of Roshven, Moidart. He married Mary, daughter of Olaus Macleod of Bharkisaig, by Julia Macleod of Raasay, and had—(a) Rev. Donald John, lately F.C. minister at Stornoway, and now U.F. minister at Oban; (b) Julia Macleod; (c) Mary Anne; (d) Flora Hastings, who died unmarried.
5. Alexander of Inversanda, Lochaber, who married Jessie, daughter of Maclean of Talachan, and had Alexander, who died unmarried, and two daughters.
6. Nicol, M.D., who was for many years in Demarara, and was a member of the College of Electors of British Guiana. On his return home he bought the estates of North Glendale and Husabost. He took an active

part in public affairs, was Chairman of the Parish and School Boards of Durinish, and J.P. for the county of Inverness. He also took much interest in politics, and was a member of the Junior Carlton Club. He died, unmarried, in his 84th year.

7. Samuel Macdonald, M.D., who was for many years resident in New Zealand. He took a prominent part in public matters there, and being of a literary turn, he wrote an excellent history of the Island. He was also for some time editor of a newspaper. He died, unmarried, at Berbice at an early age.
8. Lachlan, who perished, a young man, in a snowstorm.
9. Rev. Angus, minister of Snizort. In 1842 he was presented to the parish of Durinish, and in 1844 translated to Snizort, where, being a gifted and popular preacher, he laboured with acceptance for many years. He married Margaret, daughter of the Rev. Alexander Nicolson, minister of Barra, by his wife, Susan, daughter of Nicolson of Scorribreck, and Margaret, daughter of Norman Macdonald of Bernisdale. He had by her—
 - (A) John Lachlan, who died in India.
 - (B) Martin, who also died in India.
 - (C) Samuel Macdonald, who went to Australia.
 - (D) Donald Archibald, who married Ella, daughter of Charles Hutchins, and is in British Columbia.
 - (E) Alexander George.
 - (F) Nicol, who succeeded his uncle in the estates of Glendale and Husabost. He is a Captain in the Lovat Scouts, Chairman of the School Board of Durinish, member of the County Council, and J.P. for Inverness-shire.
 - (G) Mary, who died young.
 - (H) Susan Nicolson.
 - (I) Mary Isabella.
 - (J) Margaret Grace.

THE BARDS OF THE CLAN.

JOHN MACDONALD, generally known as *Iain Lom*, or Bare John, and sometimes as *Iain Manntach*, or John the Stammerer, was descended from *Iain Aluinn*, the deposed Chief of Keppoch, his patronymic being *Iain Mac Dhomhruill 'ic Iain 'ic Dhomhruill 'ic Iain Aluinn*. Little is known of his early life beyond the fact that he was born and brought up in Brae Lochaber. He is said to have been educated for the priesthood in Spain, but of this there is no proof nor any evidence whatever except the vague tradition of Lochaber. In a manuscript of the year 1725, containing unpublished poems of the bard, it is stated that he could neither read nor write, yet he had so retentive a memory and so accurate a knowledge of the Scriptures that, according to the writer of the manuscript, he could give chapter and verse for any portion quoted, whether of the Old or New Testament. The writer of the manuscript, which is dated some fifteen years after the death of the bard, was, it may be presumed, a contemporary of his. From internal evidence it appears that he knew him personally. In any case, he is likely to have been well informed, and there is no positive evidence that John could either read or write. If the bard was really illiterate, lack of letters does not seem to have affected in the least his compositions in verse, which betray everywhere a well-informed and cultured mind.

His earliest efforts in the poetic line, so far as we know, is the elegy on Angus, son of *Alastair Nan Cleas* of Keppoch, who was killed in the clan fight at Strona-Chlachain in 1640, where it is said John's father, Donald, also perished. These verses, composed when he would probably have been no more than twenty years of age, reveal at once a poetical faculty of a high order, and are in language and conception chaste and appropriate.

It was in the year 1644, when Montrose raised the royal standard in the North, that John Lom came into prominence as a keen partisan and politician, and the laureate of the campaign. It was natural that, as a Roman Catholic, his sympathies should lean towards the King's cause rather than towards that of the Covenanters, who to John Lom meant the Campbells and Campbell rule. From the outset he watched keenly the movements on both sides, and as soon as he discovered the whereabouts of the Campbells he communicated the intelligence to Montrose, who was then at Fort-Augustus. Guided by the bard, Montrose made a rapid march across the mountains to Inverlochy, where he engaged the Covenanting army, and succeeded in sending many of the race of Diármid to "hold discourse with their fathers." The bard, whose bravery need not be called in question, refused to take part in the fight, to make sure that he would survive to tell the tale in verse. From one of the turrets of the old Castle of Inverlochy he witnessed the battle, and his poem, "*Latha Innerlochaidh*," is, from the bard's point of view at least, a faithful reproduction of the events of the day. The slippery knaves, the Campbells, who had laid his country in ashes, "now have paid the fine devoutly." The Clan Donald and their

leader, Alastair Macdonald, the hero of the day, are highly extolled, while the cursed race of Diarmid fare no better from the tongue of the bard than they fared from the blades of his clansmen. For satiric power the poem is unsurpassed in the language. The bard followed the army of Montrose in its further progress, and was present at the battle of Auldearn, of which he gives a graphic description, Alastair Macdonald being again his hero; while the Mackenzies and Frasers, who fought under Hurry, receive a severe castigation. John continued to employ his muse in the cause to which he was so sincerely attached when the fortunes of his party were at their lowest ebb. He was both respected and feared. His services to his party were much appreciated by the leaders, who held the bard in the highest esteem not only for his great poetical gifts but also for his sincerity and consistency of his advocacy of the royal cause. He was received with marked distinction at Duart, Duntulm, and Glogarry, and in his elegy on the Marquis of Huntly, who was beheaded in Edinburgh in 1649, he says—

“Bha mi colach a’ d’ thalla
'S bha mi steach ann a’ d’ sheomar.”

On the Restoration of Charles II., whose return from exile John sings in lofty strains, the King showed his gratitude by appointing him his poet-laureate in Scotland, with a salary of £100 sterling a year, which the niggardly Scottish Exchequer reduced to £100 Scots. In his “Return of the King,” he rejoices at the turn the tide of fortune has taken, and gives “glory and praise, as is meet, to the King Most High that Argyll is to get his deserts.”

The next event of importance in the bard's life is the punishment of the murderers of Keppoch. The Keppoch murder was committed in 1663, but some considerable time elapsed before any attempt was made to bring the murderers to justice. It was owing to the indefatigable and persistent efforts of John Lom that steps were at length taken to punish them. He, in the first instance, appealed to Glogarry, but without success. He then appealed to Sir James Macdonald of Sleat, in whose Castle of Duntulm the murdered young Chief of Keppoch and his brother had been fostered, but he also hesitated, and John now enlisted the sympathies of Sir James's brother, the Ciaran Mabach, of whom he seems to have stood in doubt when he protested, "Cha chreid mi 'n rud a their an t-Eileineach, ach creididh mi 'n rud a ni e." Finally, a royal commission was granted in June, 1665, to Sir James Macdonald to apprehend the murderers, and summary vengeance followed, when five of the principal actors in the tragedy were put to death. Tradition avers that John Lom carried their heads to Invergarry Castle, and laid them at the feet of Lord Macdonald. They were certainly sent to Edinburgh, whether by Invergarry or some other way, and "affixit on the gallows standing in the Gallowlie betwixt Leith and Edinburgh."

In his "Mort na Ceapaich," John appears at his best. He stands before us, as has been well said, as a tender-hearted and faithful friend, a preacher of truth and righteousness, a man of firm faith in a just God. His "Cumha" to the young chief and his brother is in equally tender strains, and is a composition of striking power and pathos. After the Keppoch murder, John incurred the wrath of "Siol

Dhughail," and being, as he puts it, "mar ghearr eadar chonaibh," he was obliged to flee for his life to Kintail, where he remained until the murderers were punished. Here he composed at least two of his poems.

The Bard of Keppoch was destined to witness another dynastic upheaval in Scotland. The Revolution of 1688 brought him again into the arena of party politics, and his great poetical gifts as of old were exercised in behalf of the Stuarts. It is the common belief in Lochaber that John was present at the battle of Killiecrankie. His poem on the battle seems to indicate his presence in the field. One song attributed to him makes it certain that he was there. The turn of events which followed in the advent of William and Mary brought from him a fierce appeal to the passions of the clans favourable to the Stuart cause, while the Dutch king and his queen come in for a rough handling. The last production of his muse is his poem against the Union between England and Scotland. It shews the keen interest he took to the last in the politics of his time, and how intelligently conversant he was with the views of parties and their plots. No Highland bard of any time had so intelligent a grasp of contemporary history, none excelled him in his own line of composition. As a satirist he is first. He is far-seeing, incisive, and clear-headed. He uniformly displays a bold original cast of genius and expression. He imitates none. He walks freely and with unconstrained steps among the wilds of Parnassus. His poetry has suffered much in the transmission, as oral poetry must through the multitude of reciters.

The year of the bard's death is uncertain. He lived to a great age, and, according to the best

authorities, died in the year 1710. A monument to his memory in the form of a cross with Celtic ornamentation was erected over his grave at Tom-Aingil in Killiechoirill a few years ago by his admirer, Charles Fraser-Mackintosh of Drummond.

JOHN MACDONALD, known patronymically as *Iain Dubh Mac Iain 'ic Ailein*, was of the Morar family, and lived at Gruilean, in Eigg. We have not been able to trace his descent, or find, indeed, any trace of his identity among the tacksmen either on the Morar or on the Clanranald estates. Tradition and his own songs which have come down to us are our only sources of information regarding him. He was born about the middle of the 17th century, and is said to have been a man of good education for the time in which he lived. One of his descendants, living in Benbecula, assured us, on the authority of his father, that Iain Dubh lived for a considerable time at Ormiclate, in South Uist. He is said to have left many songs of his own composition in a manuscript, which, according to the Benbecula descendant, fell into the hands of Raonull Dubh, the editor of the Collection of Gaelic Songs published in 1776. In this Collection appeared seven of his songs. These are, "Oran do Mhac 'ic Ailein," during his exile in France after the battle of Killiecrankie; "Marbhrinn do Mhac 'ic Ailein," on the death of Allan of Clanranald at Sheriffmuir in 1715; "Cumha Chloinn Dombhnuill," in which he laments the deaths of Allan of Clanranald, Sir Donald Macdonald of Sleat, his son, Donald, and Alastair Dubh of Glengarry; "Oran do Mhac-Shimidh," in praise of Simon, Lord Lovat, during his exile in France after 1715; "Oran do dh'

Aonghas Bhailfhionnlaidh," Angus Macdonald of Belfinlay, in Benbecula; "Tro'd nam Ban Eigeach," and "Oram nam finneachan Gaidhealach." There is also another of his songs, "Oran air cor na rioghachd 'sa bhliadhna 1715," in Turner's Collection, and "Oran do Mhorair Ghlinne-garadh," is in the Glengarry MS. Collection of Gaelic Songs. As a poet John Macdonald ranks high among the Gaelic bards. He is always happy in his choice of language, musical in his rhythm, and lofty in sentiment. His elegies are all in good taste, and show tender feeling. His best effort is probably "Oran nam finneachan Gaidhealach," composed in the heroic strain. His only song in the humorous vein, "Tro'd nam Ban Eigeach," is a clever satire, without any bitterness such as often mars the compositions of some of his contemporaries. The year of his death is not known.

CECILIA MACDONALD—*Silis Nighean 'ic Raonwill*, the Keppoch poetess—was born at Bohuntin, in Lochaber, in 1660. She was a daughter of Archibald 9th of Keppoch, and inherited a full share of the poetic talent for which he was distinguished, and in which this branch of the Clan Donald has been peculiarly rich. She composed a number of poems, some of which possess conspicuous merit. The best known, and probably the most meritorious of her effusions are two elegies, one composed to her husband, who died in Inverness from the effects of undue conviviality, and another to Alastair Dubh Ghlinne-Garaidh. Both these are characterised by strength and tenderness, and stand high among the productions of the elegaic muse. In her latter days, when sorrow and sickness clouded her life, she

sought consolation in religion of the Roman type, and this found expression in the composition of hymns, many of which have been preserved. She was of course a strong, indeed a violent, Jacobite, and lived to denounce the Hanoverian dynasty in the person of George I. in the lines with the refrain, "Tha mi am chadal 's na dùisgibh mi." She died in 1729.

The only Clan Donald bard of Irish origin of whom we have any record was JOHN CLARACH MACDONALD, who was born near Charleville, County Cork, in the year 1691. He was known as *Macdonald Clarach*, either from his broad cast of countenance or because his ancestors came from Clare. Little is known of his early history, but he appears to have received a good classical education, and to have occupied a distinguished place among the later Irish minstrels. His reputation as a poet soon spread over the country far and near, and in due time he became Chief Ollamh of Munster. He was one of the last, if not the last, to maintain the ancient practice of holding bardic conventions, and for many years he presided as chief bard, or Ard Ollamh, at the yearly gatherings at Rathluirg, where, in tenderest verse, he often laments the woes and wrongs of his native Ireland. He loves his "Old Erin" with passionate affection, because fate has oppressed her, and he sings—

"The very waves that kiss the caves,
Clap their huge hands in glee
That they should guard so fair a sward
As Erin by the sea."

He, on the other hand, lashes with fierce satire the oppressors of his country and is often obliged to fly

for his life for his unflinching devotion to "Old Erin."

He watched from afar with deep interest the progress of the Rising of 1745 in Scotland, and one of his best songs, a fine lyric in the vein of the Highland ballads of the period, is his lament for Prince Charles on the failure of the enterprise. He composed much, but many of his songs, though preserved in manuscript for a hundred years after his death, have been lost. From thirty to forty pieces have been preserved, and of these it may be said that they exhibit exquisite taste both as regards language and sentiment. Some of his best known pieces are "Clarach's Dream," "Old Erin in the Sea," and "Lament for Prince Charles." Of his earlier efforts are the satire on Philip, Duke of Orleans, Regent of France, who died in 1723, the Elegy on Sir James Cotter in 1720, and the Elegy, one of the most beautiful in the language, on James O'Donnel. John Clarach possessed in a high degree all the distinguishing characteristics of the Gaelic bard. He was full of pathos and fancy, and the fire of impetuous poetic genius. He is described by a contemporary as "a man of great erudition and a profound Irish antiquarian." He collected much valuable material for a Gaelic history of Ireland, but owing to a long illness he left the work unfinished. He had also made some progress with a translation into Irish of Homer's Iliad, pronounced by competent authorities to have been "as respectable in Gaelic as in a Greek dress."

Macdonald lived in easy circumstances, and was a great favourite throughout Munster, not only for his poetic gifts but for his generous disposition and manly character. He died 1754, and was buried in

the churchyard of Ballyslough, outside Charleville, County Cork, where an unpretentious head-stone marks his grave bearing the following inscription :—

I.H.S.

Johannes Macdonald cogno
 Minatus Clarach vir vere
 Catholicus et tribus linguis
 Ornatus nempe Græca Latina
 Et Hybernica non Vulgaris
 Ingenii poeta tumulatur
 Ad Mene cippum obiit ætatis
 Anno 63. Salutis 1754
 Requiescat in pace.

ALEXANDER MACDONALD, the famous Jacobite bard, was the second son of the Rev. Alexander Macdonald, minister of Island Finnan, who was the son of Angus of Balivanich and Milton, son of Ranald 1st of Benbecula. His father is frequently referred to by writers on Highland subjects as minister of Ardnamurchan, but in the records of the Clanranald Charter Chest he always appears as minister of Island Finnan. As a matter of fact, the cure served by the Rev. Alexander consisted of three pre-Reformation parishes, namely, Island Finnan, Kilchoan, and Kilmorie. Kilchoan, which contains Ardnamurchan proper, was indeed a separate parish as late as 1630, but it was afterwards combined with the other two. Island Finnan Parish was so called after the beautiful little island of that name in Loch Sheil, where a church stood of old, and where the Clanranalds buried many of their dead. It was probably to Island Finnan that Maighistear Alastair received Episcopal institution, though the other two charges were afterwards committed to his care.

Mr Alastair lived at Dalilea, in the district of Moidart, which was a part of the ancient Parish of Island Finnan. The place of his residence seems to have been regarded as a special perquisite of the parsons of Island Finnan, as we find a predecessor of his—"Johne Ronnaldsoun, persoun of Ellanfinnan"—receiving a tack of Dalilea and other lands from John Macdonald, Captain of Clanranald, in 1625. We have no precise details as to the date of his first connection with Island Finnan, but as his Divinity course must have terminated not later than 1680, he would have received institution as minister of the parish shortly after that date. Alastair Mac Mhaighistear Alastair was born at his father's residence in Dalilea, but while we are morally certain of his birthplace, there is no information available as to the precise date. It is usual, in the absence of definite authority, to fix it at 1700, but taking all the circumstances into consideration, we are disposed to make it little later than 1690, the year following the Revolution.

There are very few details surviving as to Alastair's early life. It is very doubtful if in his early days there were any schools in his native district, and it may be safely assumed that he received more than the rudiments of an excellent classical education from his father, who, in addition to ability and force of character, was like all the clergy of his generation—a scholar. Alastair afterwards attended the University, and the tradition is highly probable that his father intended him to follow his own vocation. Whether the peculiar bent of his mind would have won distinction for him in the ministry need not here be discussed; but fate forbade the experiment, and his Divinity

course either did not begin or came to a premature close. After the Revolution, his father, with a tenacity which suggested great strength of mind, refused to conform to the dominant type of Church government, and he may not have been keen that his son should take orders in a Church to whose polity he was so much opposed. Be this as it may, Alastair did not adopt the ministerial vocation, but settled down to the profession of a schoolmaster. He never was, as has been incorrectly stated by Mackenzie and others, parochial schoolmaster of Ardnamurchan. At that time few, if any, of the Highland Chiefs had implemented their legal duties by providing parochial schools and schoolmasters; and it was this neglect—for which a variety of reasons could be alleged—that led to the formation of a society to whose beneficent activities the Highlands owed much in the 18th century—the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge. Under the auspices of this body he acted for many years, combining the functions of a teacher and catechist. His employment in these capacities doubtless involved a certain compliance, probably sincere enough at the time, with the established Presbyterian creed of Scotland. Being the only teacher in the immense district contained within the modern Parish of Ardnamurchan, he, like other teachers of the society, itinerated from place to place, the principal scenes of his pedagogic labours being Island Finnan, Kilchoan, and Corryvullin. As the scene of his labours varied, so did also his salary, but always in the wrong direction. In 1729 his emoluments amounted to £16, in 1738 to £15, and in 1744 he was passing rich on £14 a-year. In abandoning the ferula for the sword, in 1745, the pecuniary sacrifice does not

strike us as serious, but the value of sterling money was at that time much greater than it is now as an instrument of exchange. Besides, Alastair supplemented his living by farming, being tenant of the farm of Corryvullin, while he followed the calling of a teacher.

That Alastair took an active interest in the ecclesiastical affairs of his native parish under the Presbyterian *regime* is amply vouched by the Church records of the day. It is not directly stated that he was an elder, but during a vacancy that occurred in 1732, in his native parish, he appeared before the Presbytery of Mull as Commissioner, with a petition signed by the gentlemen, heritors, and elders of Ardnamurchan, and craving that a member of Presbytery should be appointed to moderate a call for a new minister. The term "Commissioner" in this connection seems to imply that he was at that date an office-bearer of the Church of Scotland, and tradition supports that view. The Rising of 1745 worked a mighty revolution in his outer and inner life. It naturally terminated his scholastic career, and threw him into more intimate connection with those influences which led towards Romanism. The fact that his brother, Angus of Dalilea, who was out in the '45, was a Roman Catholic, is said to have greatly determined this ecclesiastical departure on the part of Alastair. But apart from this, his whole type of character, no less his literary genius than his general temperament, was impulsive and even vehement, perhaps prone to exaggerate the realities and possibilities of things. The poetic idiosyncrasy dominated his personality so much that when his mind was captivated by the dream of a Stuart Restoration he was, almost unconsciously, swept

into a current which embraced absolutism in Church and State, the leading feature of the political ideal of the Stuart dynasty. It is quite unnecessary to charge his memory with insincerity for having performed what looks to us now as a religious somersault, but was really the result partly of environment and partly of a spontaneous psychological movement. Still we can admire the smart couplet of the Mull bard—

“Cha b ’e ’n creidimh ach am brosgul
Chuir thu ghiulan crois a Phàpa.”

Only once or twice do we find any notice of him on record during the '45, though we have no doubt his enthusiasm for the Jacobite cause, and his soul-stirring effusions, must have greatly moved the Clanranald country.

During the Rising he held the commission of a Captain in the Prince's army under Macdonald, younger of Clanranald. When the frigate which conveyed Charles was in Lochnanuagh, Alexander went on board without knowing that H.R.H. was present, the latter being very plainly dressed. Thus ignorant, “Captain” Alastair made up to the Prince without any manner of ceremony, conversed in a very familiar way, and indulged in a social glass. The poet gave some valuable information to Bishop Forbes, which, with much other material, has been embodied in the “Lyon in Mourning,” and at the end of the document containing his narrative there is the quaint and characteristic couplet—

Bheir mi nis a chorra shiamain dhuit fein
Gus a faigh mi tuilleadh gaoidid.

Alastair is reticent about his own share in the exploits of the Clanranald contingent. He, how-

ever, suffered much in outward estate through his Jacobite devotion, all his effects having been plundered down to his cat! He and his wife wandered among the hills until the Act of Indemnity was passed, and during this trying time his wife gave birth to a daughter. Bishop Forbes sheds an interesting side light upon the poet's tastes and attainments. "He is a very smart, acute man, remarkably well skilled in Erse. He reads and writes the Irish language, and declares that Old Clanranald is the only other he knows who can do so in the Highlands."

After the '45 he got the farm of Eigneig, on the Glenuig Estate of Clanranald, and in 1751—the year in which he published his vocabulary—we find him Bailie of Canna. As the Clanranald Estates were at the time forfeited, and under Commissioners of the Crown, these positions must have been conferred in entire ignorance of the denunciations he was continually breathing against the hated Hanoverian dynasty. His political antipathies, however, continued so inveterate, and his invectives against the Government so scurrilous, that the Clanranald authorities had to banish him for a time from the district. He then moved to Inverie, in the district of Knoydart, where he lived for some years. He also lived at Morar, in praise of which he composed one of his finest songs. Eventually he was allowed to return to the Clanranald Estate of Arisaig, where he settled down for the remainder of his life. He died at Sandaig about 1770, and was buried at Arisaig Churchyard, close by the present R.C. Church of St Mary.

No Gaelic bard has strung his lyre with greater force and skill than the subject of this sketch. Be

his political or ecclesiastical attitude what it may, these were entirely dominated by an all-powerful poetic impulse. As a matter of fact, little of his religious history appears in his works which might have been written by a consistent Protestant. Song was the real spontaneous expression of his heart—whatever for the moment touched him deeply took wings to it and soared upwards to the Æonian Mount. As to his outlook upon Nature—and it is interesting to note his participation in the poetic movement affecting the English literature of his day—there was one region of the Clannanald country which was to him the embodiment of the beautiful and the lovable—the district of Morar. Tradition says that his song in its praise was composed, not from his love for Morar, but from spite against the people of his native Moidart, which he had perforce to leave. We cannot test the accuracy of the tradition—we can only take the poem as it stands. A son's love to his mother, a lover's to his mistress, find their parallel in this poetic gem. There was no beauty or comeliness with which the bard's vision did not invest the subject of his eulogy. To him it lived; its heart beating, its eye flashing, its ear hearkening, like a bride adorned for her husband, decorated with many jewels. In the bonnie month of May, with its woods under foliage, the salmon in its streams gleaming in the sunlight, its hills and straths in their summer glory, the bee tickling the thorns and plucking honey murmuringly—all is a picture painted by a consummate artist. Again, was ever stream immortalised like "Allt an t-Siucair"? It was no real, but an ideal stream that he handed down to the future. The whole world of Nature

was laid under contribution in its every note and melody; the murmuring of streams, the song of birds, as well as the colour and fragrance, born of the sun, which make summer so winsome. He stood not by the real rivulet that passed by his homestead, but one that flowed through the Arcadia of his dreams, where on a May morning the grass was girdled with a close necklace of dewy pearls, and the robin, the cuckoo, the mavis, and all the little warblers of the grove made the wood vocal with their songs.

His companion poems to summer and winter present exquisite delineations. The apostrophe to the primrose springing pale-yellow from the dust, bravely lifting up its head in the early springtime, while other flowers have their eyes shut in a torpid slumber; his living pictures of birds, those with and without the gift of song, joyful in their citizenship of the woods, are all full of genuine poetic insight. His images are original, striking, and picturesque. His address to the heather in the ode to winter beginning—

“A fhraoich bhadanaich ghaganaich ùir,”

is of this character. To this plant of Caledonia the sun was as a valet coming in the morning to dress its hair with the unguent and powder of honey, causing every ringlet to glisten with rarest gems of light. The power of bringing everything alive, quickening nature, and causing it to palpitate with a new life, the great attribute of poetic art which projects the inner self into nature, is seen here in high excellence.

The most powerful of all Alastair's poems, and likewise that which most reveals the defects or limitations of his genius, is “Beannachadh Luinge,”

or “Sgiobaireachd Chlann Raonuill,” *i.e.* *Anglice*, “The blessing of the ship.” As the conception of this poem is bold and original, so its execution, as a whole, is masterly, rivalling in spirit and descriptive power many of the great literary efforts of ancient and modern times. The ship was equipped with all the needful gear and crew, and the sails were unfurled at sunrise on Saint Bridget’s day in the harbour of Loch Eynort in South Uist. The following translation by the late Sheriff Nicholson of one of the finest passages in the poem, may be quoted—

“The sun bursting golden yellow
 From his cloud-husk,
 Then their sky grew tawny, smoky,
 Full of gloom ;
 It waxed wave blue, thick, buff-speckled,
 Dun and troubled ;
 Every colour of the tartan
 Marked the heavens.”

His poems of sentiment, such as “Moladh Moraig” and “The Praise of the Dairymaid,” abound in tenderness and the most vivid delineation of human passion—the former particularly touching the whole gamut of emotion, everywhere betokening a master hand. Even the Bachanalian songs are the best of their kind, conviviality and good-fellowship being glorified in a fashion not unworthy of the Ayrshire bard himself.

If nature and sentiment drew forth the treasures of Alastair’s genius, so also did the political sentiment, which became the ruling passion of his life. Before ever Charles Edward crossed to Scotland Alastair had tuned his lyre in his welcome. In his poem on the Highland Clans he gazes with straining eyes across the blue ocean watching for the advent of his heart’s king. At last his hero comes, and no

sooner does the royal standard of the Stewarts float on the breezes of Glenfinnan than he at once bursts into song like the birds on the approach of summer—

'N raoir a chunna mi 'm bruadar,
 Tearlach ruadh thigh 'm far sàile,
 Le phioban 's le chaismeachd,
 'S le bhrataichean sgàrlaid.

Even after Charles and his brave supporters were scattered on that fatal day on Drumossie Moor, the bard did not despair. He ceased not to eulogise the King's son over the water, and when this became a dangerous pastime he composed love songs in which political allegiance was artfully disguised under expressions of amorous sentiment. In the dialogue between the Prince and the Highlanders, after the failure of his enterprise, the parting is celebrated with solemn sadness, but the bard never would admit that the Star of Charles had set, but, with a pertinacity that was pathetic, hoped ever that his day was yet to come. It came not, but the brave though abortive effort of 1745 had this no small success, that it roused many a bard to minstrelsy, and that the song and music which were the offspring of Jacobitism filled our Scottish land. Of all the singers none struck a stronger or more melodious note than Alastair. It is certain, that while a position may be claimed for one or two by his side in the Gaelic temple of the muses, there is none that can be placed above him. Donnachadh Ban nan Oran was a calmer, smoother, more placid genius, his poems are more restful, and move forward with a more equable flow of style and sentiment. But Alastair is unquestionably the more powerful mind. In fact, when we come to criticise the more unfavourable aspects of his muse, his

defects are found to consist in an occasional want of regulation in his poetic powers, a regrettable absence of poetic restraint. The strength of his genius is greater than his judgment can curb, and he has allowed himself to indulge in extravagances and worse, which are a blot upon his fame. Even that noble poem, the *Sgiobaireachd*, is disfigured by wild phantasies that outrage the principles of true poetic art. Nor can we deny that he has perpetrated other verses which would have been better in oblivion. Something, indeed, may have been due to heredity. His great-grandfather, Ranald, 1st of Benbecula, was a man of immense force, but of headstrong and unbridled life, and while no scandal has ever attached to the moral life of the poet, the hereditary vehemence and lack of restraint appear to have operated in the less creditable phases of his intellectual life. While these admissions must be made, the faults pointed out are not sufficient to obscure the brilliancy of a literary reputation which, take it all in all, is unequalled in the history of modern Gaelic poetry, and adds imperishable lustre to the annals of the Clan Donald.

ARCHIBALD MACDONALD, or, as he was known in his native island, *Gille-na-Ciotag*, was born about the middle of the 18th century, in the township of Paible, in North Uist. He was educated in the Parish School, a somewhat rare privilege in those days, and Sir James Macdonald—whose philanthropy was as enlightened as his learning was profound—assisted his parents with funds for the purpose. Archibald made good use of his time, and acquired sufficient education to enable him for many years to

act as clerk to Alexander Macdonald of Peneniurin, baron baile to Clanranald. He was called Gille-na-Ciotaig because one of his arms—fortunately the left—was short, and the hand only possessed rudimentary fingers. It was his purpose to publish a collection of poems, and he left Uist for the purpose of getting this accomplished; but he only got the length of Fört-Augustus, where he died and was buried. His MS. is said to have fallen into the hands of Alexander Stewart, parochial schoolmaster of North Uist, and to have helped him in the compilation of his collection of Gaelic poems. Macdonald is essentially the bard of humour and satire, and his one serious effusion, the eulogy on Lochiel, is, in comparison with the rest, a tame production. The aspect of life that appeals to him is the laughable, the grotesque; humour is the breath of his intellectual life. In the region of sober fact he is not at home, but where quip and jest abound he moves freely and at ease. In some of his less happy efforts he is scurrilous and vituperative, and belabours his victim with torrents of abuse. But these are not his most characteristic strains. His mock elegy on the supposed death of John Roy Mac Quien, piper, and the resurrection of the same minstrel, are masterpieces of genuine art. The mock seriousness and stately measure of the elegy, the farewell to the *quasi* departed, the directions for the adequate providing of the grave—a cask of rum at the foot and a roll of tobacco at the head—are amongst the happiest efforts of the serio-comic muse.

ALEXANDER MACDONALD, known as the *Dall Mor*, was a contemporary of Gille-na-Ciotaig, and a

native of North Uist. He lost his eyesight in early life in consequence of a virulent attack of small-pox, and being a man of great stature as well as fine presence, was known in his native island as the Dall Mor to distinguish him from a brother in affliction called the Dall Beg. From his family having spent some years in Mull he was called the Dall Muileach. He was a man of great powers of memory, and could repeat large portions of the Bible and Shorter Catechism, which led to his appointment as catechist for his native parish, through which—despite his blindness—he travelled great distances, and did much good. Though inferior to Archibald Macdonald in mental gifts, judging by the few specimens of his muse that have survived, he was not without a considerable measure of poetic taste and feeling. His poems to the two brothers, Alexander Macdonald of Vallay and Ewen of Griminish, exhibit felicity and grace of style.

DONALD MACDONALD, known as *Am Bard Cananach*, was born in Strathconan in 1780, and laboured as a sawyer first in his native strath and afterwards at Inverness. In his youth he laboured under the disadvantage of living far from the parish school, and in his own remote part of the parish it is highly probable that in his time there were no educational advantages of any kind. At all events, he was never sent to school, but it seems he was taught to read his native Gaelic at home. At a very early age he was known for his smart sayings, ready repartee, and tendency as occasion offered to versify. He might say of himself, with Pope, that “he lisped in numbers.” He composed many songs, but of these only a few have been published, and it

is therefore impossible to give a just estimate of his merits as a poet. He had contemplated publishing his songs in book form on the advice of competent judges, who considered them worthy of publication. With this view he had them all arranged in manuscript ready for the printer, but his unexpected death put an end to the project. The manuscript is still preserved in the possession of his relatives. In 1814 he printed in Inverness a song entitled "Oran nuadh a rinneadh air mor-bhuaidh a choisinn Sir Tomas Gream (cha b' ann dh' easbhuidh Ghael) thar na Francaich anns an Spain 'san t-samhradh 1813." This song, in which the Highland clans are drawn up in martial array against the French Emperor, is a composition of very considerable merit. His "Cuach Mhic Ghilleandrais" is a highly humorous composition, and has always been popular in the Highlands. Macdonald invariably displays great command of language, and is happy in his choice of words, with occasional flights of imagination, and if he cannot be placed in the front rank of Gaelic bards, he is at least a poet of very respectable ability. Better acquaintance with his compositions would no doubt entitle him to a higher place. The Strathconon Bard died of cholera in the year 1832.

Among the bards of the Clan Donald who composed more or less, but of whom little is known beyond the few pieces of their composition that have come down to us, may be mentioned DONALD MACDONALD, known as *Domhnall Mac Fhionnlaidh nan Dàn*. Donald, according to a Gaelic manuscript nearly two hundred years old, was a famous hunter of the Macdonalds of Glencoe, and a near relative of the head of that family. He flourished

in the 16th and early part of the 17th century. The only composition of his which has been preserved is the classic more generally known as "A Chomhachag," but in the manuscript referred to it is called "A Chreag Ghuanach," consisting of 72 verses, and of the kind there is no more lofty or beautiful composition in the Gaelic language. After each of the verses is the refrain :—

"Armino, noimo, noimo, noimo,
Armino, imo, horo,
'S aoibhinn leam an diugh na chi."

ARCHIBALD MACDONALD of Keppoch composed several pieces of considerable merit, among which may be mentioned, "Tearlach Stiubhart, Fear Chailbhinne," "Freagairt do dh' Alastair Friseil," "Rannan Firinneach," and "Rannan Breugach."

Another bard of considerable repute among his contemporaries was ANGUS MACDONALD, known as *Aonghas Mac Alastair Ruaidh*, of the Glencoe family, who flourished in the latter half of the 17th century. His best known composition is his "La Raonruairidh," an elaborate piece giving a graphic description of a battle in which the bard himself must have taken part. Another of his compositions is a spirited eulogy on Coll Macdonald of Keppoch. Among his other compositions are his elegy on John Lom and "Oran nam Finneachan Gaidhealach."

ANGUS MACDONALD, known as the Muck Bard, was the author of a beautiful poem on the massacre of Glencoe.

DONALD MACDONALD, known as *Domhnall Donn Mac Fir Bhothiuntainn*, composed many songs of fair merit.

Others who courted the muses with some considerable success were RANALD MACDONALD, Minginish, Skye; JOHN MACDONALD, Lochbroom, author of "Mairi Laghach"; RACHEL MACDONALD, North Uist; and ANGUS MACDONALD, Glen-Urquhart, Bard to the Gaelic Society of Inverness, who possessed poetic genius of a high order, and whose "Lament for Lord Clyde" is a fine effort in the elegiac line.

There are members of the Clan now living who are worthy of honourable mention in this connection, such as ALICE MACDONALD of Keppoch, authoress of "Lays of the Heather," and ALEXANDER MACDONALD, author of "Còinneach is Coille," a volume published a few years ago.

ARCHIBALD MACDONALD — called "An Ciaran Mabach" — was the second lawful son of Sir Donald Macdonald, first Baronet of Sleat. He was a contemporary of Iain Lom, the Keppoch bard, and like him had a defective utterance as his traditional soubriquet suggests. Why he was called the "Ciaran" we have no information. It could hardly have been bestowed by reason of a dusky complexion, as John Lom's reference to him in the line—

Sgriob Ghilleasbuig Ruaidh a Uidhist,

tells a different tale. He was wadsetter of Borniskittaig, in Troternish, but if the voice of tradition is to be relied upon, he also had lands in the island of North Uist. He was a brave warrior, as well as devoted to the muses, and was commissioned by his brother, Sir James Macdonald, 2nd Baronet of Sleat, to apprehend the Keppoch murderers, a task

whose execution proved immensely difficult. The Gaelic line quoted above is in a poem in praise of the Ciaran Mabach after his mission of vengeance was successfully accomplished, and it shows that the hero of the expedition started from Uist for the purpose. Ten years later we find him at Sollas witnessing an important agreement between Sir James and Sir Norman Macleod of Bernera. These casual references appear to confirm the tradition that the Ciaran had a settlement in North Uist as well as in Skye. He stands high among the bards of his clan, but unfortunately his poems have almost all been lost. The elegy to his brother Sir James is a fine poem full of tenderest regret, but his verses to the deer, composed while in enforced inactivity in Edinburgh through a sprained foot, seems a more spontaneous utterance, and is indeed one of the best of our Gaelic lyrics. We gather from the elegy to Sir James something of his love for the chase, when, like Duncan Ban Macintyre, in his last farewell to the hills, he bewails the embargo which the infirmities of advancing years placed upon his following the fleet-footed denizen of the mountains. This sentiment has full justice done to it in the shorter poem. The following lines are well worth quoting as an eulogy upon the stag, whose feast was the fountain cress, and whose drink the mountain stream :—

B'e mo ghradh-sa fear buidhe
 Nach dean suidhe mu'n bhòrd
 Nach iarradh ri cheannach
 Pinnt leanna no beòir,
 Uisge beatha math dùbailt
 Cha b'e b'fhiù leat ri òl,
 B' fhearr leat biolair an fhuarain
 'S uisge luaineach an lòin.

ALASTAIR MAC COLLA.

ALASTAIR, the son of Coll, the Lieutenant of Montrose during the Civil War of Charles I., was perhaps the most renowned hero of the Clan Donald within what may be described as modern times. We do not mean by this that he was the most distinguished military man that the Clan has produced, looking at the warlike character in its broadest aspect. His soldierly qualities were not after the fashion of the master of tactics and strategy who drew plans of campaign at his desk and could be silent in seven languages; they were rather of the antique type of heroism, in which personal valour in contact with the foe was a matter of prime importance. He was a Hercules in strength and courage, and his prowess was the theme of seanachie and bard for ages after his day. No warrior in Gaelic history has captivated with greater force the imagination of the Highlanders, and there was none whose name and fame have come down so vividly in popular tradition. His very birth has been enveloped in myth. The night he was born all Colonsay was frightened. Great noises were heard in the air, like the shooting of fire-arms, causing cows to drop their calves, mares their foals, and other unusual disturbances. Such phenomena could only occur with the birth of one who in the popular mind was a personality of the first magnitude.

Alastair was born at his father's residence in Colonsay in the early years of the 17th century; we have no means of knowing the exact year. His youth and early manhood were spent in his native isle, but details as to this part of his life are entirely wanting. The Covenanting movement in Scotland, which synchronized with the struggle in England between Charles I. and the Parliament, and sprung from the same causes, first led Alastair, his father, and brothers, into the stormy scenes of public life. In 1639, Colla Ciotach and his family were driven out of Colonsay for refusing to join the Covenanters under the auspices of Gilleasbuig Gruamach, Earl of Argyll, and the o'd man with his two sons Archibald and Angus was taken into captivity, in which they seem to have been kept for years. Whether Alastair was at home at the time and managed to elude his foes, or was on a visit to his friends and kinsfolk in the Antrim glens, when these misfortunes took place, is not entirely clear, but it is certain that the same year we find him, along with other Scottish refugees, in that region, having found a temporary asylum with his relatives, the Stewarts of Ballintoy.

During his second year in Ireland Alastair became involved in the Great Rebellion, by which the Confederated Catholics of the North sought to resist what they believed to be a deliberate attempt on the part of the English power to uproot the ancient faith. Archibald Stewart of Ballintoy organised a regiment on the side of the Government, in which Alastair had command of two companies; but as matters developed towards a crisis, he seceded with his command, joined the Catholic cause, and soon thereafter inflicted a signal

defeat upon Stewart at the ford of Portnaw on the Bann. For the next two years Alastair fought bravely and with varying success for the cause he had espoused. In 1642 a formidable force of Scots under General Leslie invaded the north of Ireland, and the small army under Phelim O'Neill, of which Alastair's contingent formed a part, was severely defeated at the battle of Glenmaguin. Alastair was seriously wounded, and with difficulty rescued and carried off the field by O'Cahan in a horse litter. He was taken to the house of a priest named O'Crilly, who gave him quarters and hospitality during the somewhat prolonged period of convalescence.

The greater part of two years must have been spent by Alastair in more or less seclusion, as we do not find any references to him in the chronicles of the period until 1644, when, in the campaign of Montrose, there opens a new and brilliant chapter of his heroic life. That year an expedition was prepared by the Marquis of Antrim to proceed from the north of Ireland with the view of co-operating with Montrose and other loyalist leaders in Scotland, and Alastair was appointed to the command of the Irish contingent. It is a singular fact, significant of the mixed character of the political movements of the time, that Alastair, who was a rebel against the Crown in Ireland, became its strenuous champion on his return to Scotland. No doubt the connection of Gilleasbuig Gruamach of Argyll, his hereditary foe, with the Covenanting cause, had a determining influence on Alastair's attitude in the strife. On the morning of June 27th, 1644, the little force of 1600 left the shores of Ulster—Alastair and his officers, many of the latter of his own name and

clan, in a pinnace named the “Harp,” the rank and file following in three other ships. They arrived in the Sound of Isla on the 2nd July, 1644, the fifth day after their departure. Proceeding northwards through the Sound of Jura and past Corryvreckan, with Mingarry Castle, an ancient Macdonald fortress—now in the hands of the Campbells—as his objective, he is greeted by one of the earliest of those Highland minstrels who have embalmed his memory in song. Dorothy Brown, the Luing poetess, a great Jacobite and sincere hater of the Campbells, watching the gallant array of his ships and warriors, tunes her lyre and breaks into enthusiastic verse :—

Alastair a laoigh mo chéile
 Co chumnaic mo dh' fhag thu 'n Eirinn ?
 Dh' fhag thu na milltean 's na ceudan
 'S cha d' fhag thu t-aon leithid fein aun,
 Calpa cruinn an t-siubhail eutruim,
 Cas chruinneachaidh 'n t-sluaigh ri chéile ;
 Cha deanar cogadh as t-eugmhais,
 S cha deanar sith gun do réite ;
 'S ged nach bi na Duimhnaich reidh riut
 Gu 'n robh an righ mar tha mi fein duit.

It is not our intention to narrate with any degree of minuteness the further events of Alastair's career, the more important of which have already received attention in the second volume of this work. We must content ourselves with passing in rapid review those incidents not already referred to, and which throw light on his career. On arriving in his northward course at the Castle of Mingarry, he received the disappointing intelligence that a number of professed loyalists, on whose assistance the King's friends were relying, abode in a condition of masterly inactivity, and as a consequence that

the Marquis of Montrose, whose standard Alastair expected to see unfurled, was lurking on the borders of the Highlands dejected and embarrassed. Alastair still hoped that the cause might reckon upon the services of the chivalrous Sir Donald Macdonald of Sleat, who had been appointed some time before joint lieutenant with the Marquis of Antrim in the service of the King. On arriving at Duntulm, he found that the loyal baronet had six months before gone to his last account, and that his son and successor, Sir James, was indisposed to assume the responsibility. With all these disappointments, it is no wonder though the heroic son of Coll shrank for a moment from further effort, and almost made up his mind to take the first favouring wind to Ireland. This, however, was not to be. Destiny, in the shape of Gilleasbuig Gruamach, had dogged his footsteps, burned his shipping which he had left at Loch Eishort while visiting the Chief of Sleat, and thus cut off from himself and his host the only means of retreat to Ireland. It is morally certain that the King's cause in Scotland would have proved abortive at the very outset save for the necessity laid upon Alastair to proceed at all hazards; and it is permissible to conjecture that Mac Caillein-More lived to regret having deprived him of the means of returning to Ireland. Having decided to take action, Alastair did not let the grass grow under his feet. Crossing from Skye to the mainland by the ferry of Kylerrae, he marched through Glenquoich into Glengarry's country, where, according to Mac Vurich, "he got plenty of beef for his army." About this time, the Committee of Moray, sitting in council at Auldearn, received characteristic notice of his approach. A letter was

delivered to them, commanding all manner of men within the country to rise and follow the King's Lieutenant, the Marquis of Montrose, under pain of fire and sword. The letter was accompanied by an impressive token, whose significance was no less clear. A contemporary chronicle informs us that there was handed to the Committee "ane fiery cross of tymber quhair of every point of the cross was scamit and brynt with fire." The Committee of Moray duly passed on this Gaelic emblem to the Committee of Aberdeen, who retained it, wrote the Parliamentary authorities in Edinburgh for instructions, and received orders to be in arms, but not on the King's side.

Meanwhile Alastair pushed on, passing through Inverness to the consternation of the inhabitants. The royalist leader was, however, as chivalrous as he was brave, and was guilty of as little violence as was consistent with the circumstances of the case. He inflicted no injury on the Invernessians beyond taking what was needed for the supply of his host; as one authority informs us, he "took their meit and merchit into Badzenocht." In his march through Badenoch he took sterner measures on behalf of the King's cause. He threatened that if the men of that region did not join he would waste and burn their country. This threat, accompanied by a sight of his commission, had the effect of rallying to his standard several hundreds from the septs of Badenoch and Braemar. Marching southward from Badenoch to Blair-Athole, he met at last, to his great joy, the Marquis of Montrose bearing the King's commission as lieutenant of his forces in Scotland. He was in humble guise, "cled in cot and trewis, upon his foot," travelling in the character

of a timber merchant. Along with his own commission there was a new one for Alastair as major-general and second in command.

So far as Alastair's subsequent career in Scotland is closely associated with that of Montrose, it will, generally speaking, be unnecessary to follow it with much detail. The junction of the royalist leaders and the consequent increase of their forces moved the Covenanters to strenuous efforts to crush the expedition at the outset; but confronted by such a strategist as Montrose and a warrior of Alastair's prowess, this was more easily devised than accomplished. The first blood was drawn at Tippermuir, near Perth, where a battle was fought on the 1st September, 1644. The forces of the Covenant outnumbered the royalists by nearly five to one, and the disparity was increased by Montrose's want of cavalry. Macdonald's musketeers had only one round of ammunition; but making a rush at their opponents they discharged their pieces in their face, and clubbing them, they laid about them with such terrific force and effect that they soon spread dismay and death through the ranks. In other parts of the field the royalist attack was delivered with such power and effect that the army of the covenant was soon flying before its foes like chaff before the wind. The next military exploit of Montrose's army was on the 12th September of the same year. It was fought at Crathes, fifteen miles from Aberdeen, and there also Alastair and his Irishmen covered themselves with glory. Though opposed by a greatly superior force, victory lay with Montrose. Aberdeen was captured, and the increment of gear to the royalist force was so great through the spirit of that city that Colonel James Macdonald of the Irish

contingent says—"The riches of that town and the riches got before hath made all our soldiers cavaliers." After this there was great marching and counter-marching on the part of the two sides—the King's men leading their opponents such a wild goose chase that Argyll at last, in weariness, returned to Edinburgh, and, for the time being, threw up his commission.

After this the scene of interest shifts to the Western Islands, whither Alastair and his second-in-command were despatched to rouse the clans. The Chiefs of Clanranald, Glencoe, Glengarry, Keppoch, the Stewarts of Appin, and the Camerons of Lochaber, flocked to King Charles' standard, and, under the leadership of Montrose's brave lieutenant, marched across Drumuachdar to Athole. The season being too advanced for military operations, the next three months were spent in winter quarters, the time being largely occupied in a raid of vengeance upon the region of Argyll, a pursuit doubtless highly congenial to Alastair and the many scions of the house of Dunnyveg who followed him in battle. Having "discussit" Breadalbane, Argyll, Lorn, and other lands—to use the euphemism of a contemporary historian—from the 13th December down to the end of January, Montrose's army once more turned northwards, marching through Lochaber. The trend of events is now moving towards the field of Inverlochy, a field that has already been described in the history of the Clanranalds. There Alastair performed prodigies of valour with his great two-handed sword, dealing death on every side, crowning his tale of the vanquished with the laird of Auchinbreck, whose head was severed by a blow.

After some time spent at Inverlochy, and an expedition into Forfarshire, where several critical situations were successfully evaded, Alastair made one more progress to the Isles, partly to gather new recruits and partly to bring back the clansmen who had again retired into their fastnesses. In the beginning of May, 1645, Montrose took up his position at Auldearn, and General Hurry, whom he had driven to Inverness, having been largely reinforced, offered battle on the 9th of that month. The odds against Montrose were great, his 1700 foot and 250 horse being opposed by 3500 foot and 400 horse, and it was with much reluctance that he accepted battle; but as he was not only pressed in front by Hurry, but threatened by Baillie, who was advancing by forced marches from the South, he had no alternative but to choose his ground. He entrusted the Royal standard to Alastair, whom he placed on his left wing, and round whose exploits in that stubborn fight the history of the engagement clusters. The Highland warrior and his men were put in the shelter of a garden, with the strict injunction that he and his men were on no account to allow themselves to be drawn from the entrenchment, from which, without much danger to themselves, they could keep up a destructive fire upon the foe. To Alastair, the comparative inactivity of having to remain on the defensive was entirely uncongenial, and he was unable to resist the temptation of making a dash at the strong position of the enemy. This proved a tactical mistake, but reckless daring was more characteristic than cool strategic movements. The company on emerging from its trenches was almost instantly surrounded, and only saved from annihilation by a rapid retreat.

The battalion was saved by the heroism of the leader and the masterly way in which he conducted his retirement. When the emergency arose, it was seen that he could carry out a strategic movement. As he marched out of the entrenchment at the head of his men, so might his towering form be seen covering their retreat, almost with his single arm checking the advancing foe, whose pikes and arrows were most industriously plied. So near was the enemy to the Macdonald warrior that their pikes were fixed in groups in the broad shield with which he protected himself, and these with his trusty claymore he cut off at intervals in sheaves at a time. As he was, along with several others, fighting the way back to the entrance of the enclosure, at the critical moment, his sword broke, Davidson of Auchincross handed him his own, and in the act of doing so fell mortally wounded. When Alastair gained the entrenchment a number of the enemy entered at the same time; but Macdonald attacked them, drove them out, and cleared a way for many of his own followers, who were still struggling without.

In the meantime the battle had elsewhere progressed favourably for the Royalists. The Covenanters opposed to Montrose's right wing were routed with great slaughter. Alastair and his men having again formed into order of battle, once more marched against the foe, and this being accompanied by a simultaneous attack from the right wing, resulted in the total rout of the Covenanting army. After the battle of Auldearn, the Western Highlanders and Islesmen again took French leave, and Alastair once more had to move westward to recruit a fresh levy for the King's service. In his

absence the battle of Alford added a new and signal victory to Montrose's list of triumphs. Alastair and the Highland host were present at Kilsyth, and contributed in large measure to the victory won there by Montrose on 15th August, 1645. Shortly after this, Alastair was despatched to Ayrshire to suppress a rising for the Covenant under the Earls of Cassilis and Glencairn. The levies were soon and peaceably dispersed, the two earls on Alastair's approach having precipitately fled to Ireland. The Countess of Loudon, whose husband was a conspicuous anti-Royalist, received the Highland leader in her castle, and entertained him with magnificent hospitality. On his joining Montrose at Bothwell, on the 3rd September, he received at his hands the honour of knighthood in presence of the whole army, and in virtue of powers with which the Marquis had been invested by the King.

Sir Alastair Macdonald's action in leaving Montrose for Argyllshire at this juncture has been the occasion of much criticism and censure, and doubtless demands apology or explanation. It is fair to say that the 3000 Highlanders who constituted the flower of Montrose's army could not, under any circumstances, have been kept in the field during the winter season owing to the exigencies of their home concerns, and, before Sir Alastair had declared his intention, had, in a body, demanded liberty to return, at anyrate for a time. Without them Montrose could not assume the offensive, and Sir Alastair thought the chance opportune to make a descent upon Kintyre to avenge the many cruelties, murders, and acts of treachery sustained by his friends at the hands of Argyll. Sir Alastair's motives can without difficulty be gauged. He had

fought for King Charles with might and main since he left Ireland in the summer of 1644, and now he felt that the time had come to strike a blow for the Clann Iain Mhoir. His father, old Colla Ciotach, was the lineal descendant of John Mor Tainistear of Dunnyveg and the Glens, and the rightful heir of those princely domains in Isla and Kintyre which had been alienated through the duplicity and scheming of the Campbells. Smarting under the sense of many injuries, past and present, inflicted upon those of his own race and name, is it altogether strange that his cavalier loyalty yielded, for the time, to the patriotism that was nearest his heart?

Sir Alastair's movements after this are not very clearly defined, but it is certain that he invaded Argyllshire, which he over-ran with fire and sword, and finally took possession of Kintyre, which he occupied during 1646 and till the summer of 1647, when we find him there with a force of 1400 foot soldiers and two troops of horse. It was on the 24th July, 1646, that Sir Alastair Macdonald, described as the leader of the "bloodie Irishes and others under his command," is accused by the General Assembly of "spilling much Christian blood on the ground lyke water" and "summarlie excommunicated." There is no denying that Sir Alastair wreaked his vengeance upon the Campbells in tolerably thorough style; but, as he adhered to another religious communion than that of the Scottish Kirk, the relevancy of the solemn sentence is not apparent. The events of 1647 proved the inexpediency of the move which separated Sir Alastair from Montrose. Together they were invincible, separate they met with disaster. Montrose's defeat at Philliphough enabled General Leslie to

invade Kintyre. There seems evidence that Sir Alastair was taken by surprise, and that the fatal error was committed of failing to defend the passes into that region, a measure which would have rendered invasion an almost impossible task. As it was, no serious stand was made. Retiring before superior forces, a skirmish was fought between Sir Alastair's rear and General Leslie's vanguard at Rhunahaoirine Moss in the Parish of Killeen, which probably checked for a little the advance of the foe and enabled the Highland leader to throw a garrison into the stronghold of Dunaverty. On the 26th May, 1647, Sir Alastair crossed to Isla, and having left a garrison in the castle of Dunnyveg under his father's command, he shortly thereafter sailed to Ireland never to return. The fate of Dunaverty and Dunnyveg are matters of history.

The rest of Sir Alastair's history is soon told. Shortly after his return to Ireland, he received a high command in the army of the Confederated Catholics, who were still engaged in the struggle with the English power. Lord Taafe had the chief command, and Sir Alastair held under him the post of Lieutenant-General of Munster. The opposing army of the Parliament was commanded by Inchiquin. On the 13th November, 1647, the two armies met at Cnocanos, between Mallow and Kanturk, in the county of Cork. Taafe's army consisted of 7000 infantry and 1000 cavalry, of which the right wing, under Sir Alastair's command, was composed of 3000 foot and two regiments of horse. The right wing, under the command of Sir Alastair, was in the first instance victorious, breaking up the enemy and chasing them to the gates of Mallow. Had the left wing fought with the same force and

intrepidity, the English army would have been crushed. As it was, Taafe's left suffered defeat at the hands of the opposing force, which, on scoring a decisive victory, was able to direct an attack successfully on the wing commanded by Macdonald. During the latter part of the engagement Sir Alastair met his fate. He rode up to an eminence to reconnoitre, as the tide of battle was turning against him, and while thus engaged was, with a small number of followers, surrounded by the enemy. The accounts of his death differ, but it seems clear that, after making a brave and unavailing defence, he had to yield to overwhelming odds and was taken prisoner. A savage of the name of Purdon, who held the rank of major in the English army, on hearing that this noted rebel had received quarter, at once drew his pistol and shot him through the head. His remains were laid at rest in Clonmeena Churchyard, in the Parish of Kanturk, in the vicinity of his last battlefield. Thus died one of the boldest and most heroic warriors that the Gaelic race has produced. His memory has been maligned because of his hatred to the Campbells and his rough handling of them when opportunity arose; but if we bear in mind the many injuries inflicted upon his kindred by the race of Diarmid in the past, and in his own day, who can deny that, on the ordinary principles of human reckoning, there were left—even by Sir Alastair—many and grievous arrears unrequited?

FLORA MACDONALD.

FLORA MACDONALD—the heroine of the '45—was the only daughter of Ranald Macdonald of Balivanich and Milton, son of Angus Og, son of Ranald, 1st of Benbecula. She was thus first cousin to the bard Alastair Mac Mhaighstir Alastair. The two farms tenanted by her father were part of the patrimony bestowed by charter upon the founder of the Benbecula family, and it is likely that he had a residence upon both holdings. Ranald was advanced in years when he married, as his second wife, Marion, daughter of Rev. Angus Macdonald of South Uist, of muscular memory, and he died in 1723 when Flora was quite an infant, in the Benbecula home of his family at Balivanich. In these circumstances, the natural inference would be to regard Balivanich as the natal soil of the heroine in the absence of documentary proof to the contrary. On the other hand the traditions of South Uist are so positive that we do not feel called upon to disturb the current belief that her birthplace was her father's residence at Airidh Mhuilinn, or Milton, in the year 1722. When Flora was six years of age her mother married Hugh Macdonald, of Camuscross in Skye, grandson of Sir James Macdonald, second baronet of Sleat. There is an improbable tradition that the young widow was abducted by the ardent Hugh; but for this story there is no evidence either on record or in the inherent probabilities of the case.

There was no social or other inequality in the union, which seems to have been of, at least, average happiness for the parties chiefly concerned. Angus, Flora's brother, though her senior by some years, was quite a boy at the time of his mother's second marriage, and his stepfather appears to have faithfully seconded his wife as the natural guardian of the children, by supervising the management of their patrimonial holdings on the Clanranald estate. It is not likely—as recent writers have alleged—that Flora was left in charge of her brother, Angus, in South Uist, while her mother resided with her husband in the Isle of Skye. Both being still children of tender years, the older probably not more than ten, it is morally certain that they were brought up till they were adults under their mother's eye, she and her husband sometimes alternating their residence in Skye by prolonged visits to Milton and Balivanich with the view of more effectually guarding the interests of their young charges. As, however, Angus grew up to man's estate, and was able to manage his own affairs, he took up his residence at Milton, where Flora also established her permanent home.

Flora was perhaps more fortunate than many of her station in life in obtaining educational advantages usually denied to all but the noblest families of her time. Through the kindness of her chief and his lady, she shared in the home lessons of the young Clanranalds, and there is ample evidence that her strong intelligence and natural refinement of taste enabled her to assimilate and permanently appropriate the various branches of learning and the polite accomplishments placed within her reach. She received an excellent English education, and

made rapid progress in the manipulation of the spinet—a rudimentary piano of that age—and she sang and played with much feeling and expression the beautiful Gaelic melodies of her native island. Nor did the friendly offices of the Clanranald family sum up the advantages she received. Her maternal connection with Skye brought her under the notice of Lady Macdonald of Sleat, in whom she ever found one of the best and truest friends. Sir Alexander Macdonald and his lady both took a deep interest in Flora, and when she was seventeen years of age she paid them a visit of eight months' duration, part of which was spent in Mugstot, and the latter part—the winter of 1739-40—in their home in Edinburgh. It was then that they decided to place her in one of the boarding schools of the Capital, where she passed three years completing her education, and at the end of this period she paid another visit to her kind patrons, which only came to a close in the summer of 1745. It is interesting to note that during these years of her sojourn in the Modern Athens, Allan, the older son of Macdonald of Kingsburgh, was also pursuing his studies in that centre of learning, under the patronage of Sir Alexander, and it is permissible to believe that the young people must often have met in the house of their patrons, and laid the foundation of a friendship which in after years was to ripen into a still more intimate relationship.

After an absence of five years, Flora returned to her native and dearly loved isle in the month of June, 1745—a year that was to be pregnant with events of deep historic interest, and to lead to the turning-point of her hitherto unchequered life. The story of the Rising of 1745, with its brilliant

episodes and tragic close at Culloden, need not here be told. The Prince, a fugitive and a wanderer, landed at Benbecula on the 5th May, 1746, and soon thereafter the Government soldiers were dogging his footsteps, and the Hanoverian net was being drawn so tightly round him that destruction seemed to be his inevitable fate. Fortunately for the Prince he had friends in the island, even among those who were loyal to the reigning dynasty. Consultations were held to devise means of escape, and Flora, whose calm courage and disciplined intelligence were of the utmost value from start to finish, was deep in the confidence of all. One thing is certain, and cannot be too strongly maintained, that political motives had no weight in the deliberations—Flora herself, the chief actor in the drama, by upbringing and environment being a staunch upholder of the reigning family. The action that she eventually took was as advantageous to the authorities as to the Prince. She saved the Government from themselves. There was much Jacobite feeling in Britain, which the inadequacy of Charles' resources and the hopelessness of his cause allowed to lie dormant. Had the Prince been captured and executed, it is hard to say what political tempest might have burst upon the House of Hanover, the loyalty of the nation to which was a matter of political expediency rather than of enthusiastic devotion.

The history of the Prince's rescue and the modified captivity which his brave rescuer endured, it would be superfluous here to detail. In danger and in safety, in duress and at liberty, in the presence of royalty itself, her judgment, her courage, her modesty never failed. Throughout one of the most

stirring episodes in British history which has stimulated the fancy of poet and romancist, and given birth to lyric effusions of the highest order, the heroine herself was the quietest and least excited of all whose pulses were quickened by such epoch-making events. While she made history that would never die, she was conscious of doing nothing more than yield to the dictates of a kind and gentle heart. Every known incident of her life after her memorable escape betokened the same brave, unaffected, truly exalted character. On returning to her native Uist after delivering the wanderer from the jaws of destruction, she received a summons to return to Skye to answer to the charge of helping his escape. Her friends besought her to disregard the citation and to lurk in concealment till the political storm abated. This, doubtless, she might have done; but such action was beneath her; with her wonted magnanimity she declined, and her brave action at a trying time invests her character with special lustre. She met her accusers with modest mien but undaunted heart, denying nothing, apologising for nothing. On the 7th November she set out for London, where in due time she arrived, and had the honour of a brief incarceration in the Tower, dedicated from hoary antiquity to the custody of only the chiefest of political misdemeanants. Her experience of the Tower was short. She was allowed to put up with influential friends who became responsible to the Government for her appearance. The Government realised that popular sentiment was too strongly on her side to permit the imposition of severe restraint.

For twelve months Flora was a prisoner of State, and never surely was prisoner so lionised. Were it not for the strength of her qualities of intelligence

and common sense, her head would have been turned by the incense that was burnt at her shrine, and that she maintained her simplicity through it all is one of the best tributes to her memory. The Londoner was taken by surprise. Instead of the heroine he expected from the savage Hebrid Isles, somewhat uncouth and rustic as contrasted with the courtly dames of the capital, he saw a maiden, Highland indeed to the very core, but, withal, the pink of refinement, without self-consciousness, the mistress of rare accomplishments without a shadow of ostentation. She even had a visit from Frederick Prince of Wales, father of George III., which the historian has done well to place on record. There was the inspiration of genius in her answer to his question, how she dared to assist a rebel against his father's throne, when she said she would have done the same thing for him were he in the same distress. There was something here that raised her action far above the platform of political interest to the sphere of pure humanity—the one touch of nature which makes the whole world kin. The time for her release expired, leaving her unspoilt. Young though she was the garish day of London had no fascination for her, and it was with real delight that she turned her face once more to her home and friends. She did not “sigh to leave the flaunting town,” as she preferred the simple yet cultured life of a Highland lady to all the meretricious attractions of London society. It is to the credit of the three strains of Macdonald blood that mingled in her veins, Clanranald, Dunnyveg, and Sleat, that they combined to produce the most illustrious woman that has adorned the annals of the Scottish Highlands.

The reason firm, the temperate will,
Endurance, foresight, strength, and skill.

The principle of heredity is becoming more and more accepted as one of the great secondary causes in the evolution of the race, and, whether the Gaelic bards were philosophers or not, they certainly were keenly alive to the existence and operation of this law. John MacCodrum, the Uist bard, in a poem composed to Allan of Kingsburgh about 1770, eulogises Flora as the natural product of the race from which she sprang—

Cha b'ìoghnadh leam a h-uaisle
 Thoir dh' i gluasad anns a' chàs ;
 Bha stoc na craoibh o'n d' bhuaineadh i
 Gun ghrod gun ruaidh gun smàl ;
 Sliochd Aonghais Oig nam brataichean
 'Us Raonaill Mhor nam feachdana :
 B' e 'm fortain còir 'nan tachaireadh
 Do 'r n-eascairdibh bhi slàn.

In 1750 Flora married Allan Macdonald, tacksman of Flodigarry, where they spent many happy years. On the death of old Kingsburgh, her father-in-law, in 1772, she and her husband and family went to live at Kingsburgh, Allan having succeeded his father as chamberlain of Troternish seven years earlier, and the following year they entertained Dr Samuel Johnson, the great lexicographer, and Boswell, his biographer. Flora's life was not destined to become commonplace in its incidents and surroundings, even after the thrilling episode of the '45 had become a somewhat remote memory. She and her husband were not many years at Kingsburgh when the increasing stringency of money matters constrained them — like many others dependent upon the cultivation of the soil — to seek their fortune in the New World. In 1774 they sailed from Campbeltown, Kintyre, for North Carolina, in the United States of America,

where in due time they arrived. In the course of the voyage, the ship in which Flora sailed was attacked by a French privateer. True to the courage of her youth, she declined to take shelter; but, remaining on deck during the engagement, inspired the men by her words and example, until the foe was beaten off. Her arm was broken in the course of the fight. Her fame had preceded her, and many evidences met her on the other side that the events of thirty years before had not grown dim among her compatriots in the American Colonies. Not long after their arrival the American War of Independence broke out, and Allan of Kingsburgh and his six sons received commissions in the royalist forces, one of them being in the navy. Allan himself was Brigadier in the Highland emigrant regiment. Thus, by an historic irony, did Flora dedicate her most precious treasures to the service of the cause whose representatives had once regarded her as a foe. Her husband was taken prisoner early in the war at Moore's Creek, but on his being liberated in 1777, he was stationed for some time in New York. He afterwards served with his regiment in Nova Scotia and Cape Breton during the remaining years of the war. In 1779, Flora and her husband returned to Scotland, and took up their abode for some time with Flora's brother at Milton, removing afterwards to Daliburgh, where they lived for a while. Shortly after this, they took up their residence once more at Kingsburgh, Allan drawing the pension of a retired captain. On 5th March, 1790, Flora departed this life, not in her own home at Kingsburgh, but in the house of Peinduin, three miles away, whither she had gone on a friendly visit and where she contracted the

fatal illness. As the crown of all her qualities she possessed the grace of piety, and died as she had lived in the hope of eternal life. She was buried with the dust of her husband's kindred in the Church-yard of Kilmuir. There has been a fatality about the monuments erected to her memory—one put up by her son, Colonel John Macdonald of Exeter, in 1842, got cracked in process of erection, and in a few months the tourist—in every age a being without reverence—carried away every chip and fragment. Many years after that, a costly monument in the form of a Celtic cross 28 feet high was erected—by public subscription—over her grave; but a hurricane that swept over the isles snapped it in two, though it was afterwards, to some extent, restored. It seemed as if destiny would not permit any memorial of her peerless worth, save that which her own beautiful and noble nature has created in the hearts of her countrymen.



MARSHAL MACDONALD, DUKE OF TARENTUM.

MARSHAL MACDONALD, DUKE OF TARENTUM.

JACQUES - ETIENNE - JOSEPH - ALEXANDRE MACDONALD was born at Sedan on November 17th, 1765. The family afterwards took up their abode at Sancerre, from which the future marshal was sent to Paris to be educated in an academy for young gentlemen under the charge of Chevalier Pawlet. His family intended him for the Church, but his military spirit prevailed, and early in 1785 he obtained a commission in Maillebois' regiment, recruited for service in Holland against Austria. He accompanied his regiment to Holland, where he took up the duties of his profession with great enthusiasm, but peace was concluded without striking a blow, and the regiment was disbanded. He returned to Sancerre to wear out his uniform, as he himself puts it, by showing it off at Mass on Sundays and to the country people on market days. He was not long idle, and through the influence of friends of his father he obtained a cadetship in Dillon's Regiment, in which he worked his way up gradually to a lieutenancy in 1791. The Revolution now broke out, and war followed in the beginning of 1792. His promotion was rapid. On his appointment as *aide-de-camp* to General Beurnionville he was promoted to the rank of captain. In less than five months he was promoted to lieut.-colonel for his bravery at the battle of Jemmappes, fought on

November 6th, 1792. Early in 1793, he was appointed to the colonelcy of the Picardy regiment, the first regiment of French infantry. He was promoted general of brigade in August, 1793. Under Pichegru, he took part in the conquest of Belgium and Holland, and in November, 1794, he was promoted to the brevet rank of general of division. He inaugurated his new rank by a brilliant piece of work. The Waal was frozen over, and on the right bank lay the Anglo-Hanoverian army. He led the divisions under his command across the river on the ice. A severe combat followed, and the enemy, who offered a stubborn resistance, was compelled to retire. Naarden surrendered to the victorious general without a blow.

In September, 1796, Macdonald was ordered to the Rhine to cover the retreat of the army of the Sambre and Meuse. He went thither again in the following year, when the peace of Campo-Formio put a stop to the progress of the French armies in Germany. In the spring of 1798 he served under General Brune, commander-in-chief of the army of Italy, by whom he was sent to Rome to take command of a division. At the head of this division, consisting of 12,000 troops, he entered Rome, which was in a state of insurrection, but he marched out the following morning on the approach of a large Neapolitan army under Mack. Mack attacked him at Civita-Castellana at the head of a force 40,000 strong, but failed to take the position, and fled to Rome. At Otricoli and Colvi, Macdonald was attended with similar success. He afterwards, when in altered circumstances he was offered the command of the Neapolitan Army, indignantly exclaimed:—"I, who had fought and annihilated

them at Civita-Castellona, at Otricoli, who had completely finished them at Colvi, although on all these occasions we were less than one against twelve or fifteen !”

Owing to differences with the commander-in-chief, Championnet, Macdonald resigned his command, but shortly after the former fell into disgrace, and the latter was appointed commander-in-chief of the army of Naples. Here he was successful in quelling many insurrections, which involved continual fighting. Hearing of the defeat of Schérer at Magnano, and the retreat of the army of Italy, he advanced towards Rome at the head of 25,000 men. He descended from the Apennines upon Modena with a portion of his army. A preliminary engagement took place on June 12th, 1799, an Austrian corps was put to flight, and Macdonald occupied Modena. After the combat he was seriously wounded, being caught accidentally between an attachment of Austrian cavalry and a French battalion, which was issuing from Modena.

The battle of the Trebbia which followed, and lasted for three days, taxed Macdonald's energies to the utmost. He found himself in a difficult position, surrounded by a numerous and powerful enemy, and he was not yet recovered of his wounds. Unable to mount a horse, he had to be carried at the head of his forces, and being so handicapped, his orders were, in many instances, disobeyed. The affair of the Trebbia could hardly be called a battle, and if it cannot be called a victory, it certainly cannot be regarded as a defeat. It consisted of a series of desperate conflicts, where some 35,000 Frenchmen were endeavouring to check upwards of 50,000 Russians and Austrians, in which the losses on

both sides were nearly equal. No man could have behaved better than Macdonald in the difficult position in which he was placed, forced to give battle without waiting for the junction with Moreau.

Macdonald was recalled to Paris, but the days of the Directory were numbered. Bonaparte arrived unexpectedly, and Macdonald was appointed to the command of the Army of the Grisons, which was to operate among the Alps. It was at the head of this army that he made the famous passage of the Splugen. In March, 1801, on his way back through Upper Italy, he received the information that he had been appointed Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Denmark. He hurried to Paris to complain, but he was informed that his mission was rather military than otherwise. He had been at Copenhagen only for a few months when he was offered the Russian Embassy, but he declined the appointment, and eventually obtained his recall.

Macdonald now found himself, in some degree, in disgrace. His enemies endeavoured to do him injury in the eyes of the First Consul by poisoning his mind against him. An attempt was made to implicate him in Moreau's trial, but it failed. Marshals were made after the proclamation of the Empire, but his name was not among the number. That honour he was yet to win at the point of his sword on the field of Wagram. On the institution of the Legion of Honour, he was, to his great surprise, appointed a Knight Companion.

Macdonald now retired to the country and occupied himself with agricultural pursuits at Courcelles, a property which he had just acquired. Here he remained for five years, convinced that his

military career was over. At last his character as a military leader was acknowledged, and in April, 1809, he received the Emperor's orders to betake himself to Italy to join the army of Prince Eugène, the Viceroy. Here he was greatly handicapped by Eugène's incapacity. He, however, succeeded in carrying everything before him in Istria, Carniola, Styria, Goritz, and Trieste. Fortune favoured him especially at Layback, where he took 10,000 men prisoners, and captured 100 guns.

On the field of Wagram Macdonald covered himself with glory. The Emperor advanced towards him and embraced him, saying, "You have behaved valiantly, and have rendered me the greatest services, as indeed throughout the entire campaign. On the battlefield of your glory, where I owe you so large a part of yesterday's success, I make you a Marshal of France. You have long deserved it."

After peace was concluded, Macdonald took command of the army of Italy, and on August 15th, 1809, he received the Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honour and the title of Duke of Tarentum. In April, 1810, he was appointed Governor-General of Catalonia. In the following year he carried out the siege of Figueras, which had been surprised by the Spaniards. In the spring of 1812, he was called to take his share in the Russian Campaign. He crossed the Niemen with the entire Grand Army in June 24th, and then broke off and occupied a position on the coasts of the Baltic. When the Prussians deserted the French Standard, he returned to Paris, and in April, 1813, was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the 11th Corps of the Grand Army. On the 29th of the same month Merseburg was carried by him after a long and stubborn resistance. Three

days later he contributed largely to the victory of Lutzen. Shortly after followed the serious reverse at Katzbach. This was altogether a hard campaign, made all the harder by the Emperor's wrongheadedness and lack of judgment on many occasions. Circumstances were invariably against Macdonald's leadership. His orders were often disregarded, and if he suffered defeat at Katzbach it was not owing to lack of generalship on his part. The fortunes of war were not favourable, and the greatest general may meet with reverses.

In the campaign of 1814, which proved so disastrous to the French arms, Macdonald had at first command of the line of the Rhine from Coblenz. Another revolution was now imminent, and Macdonald was one of the commissioners sent to treat with the Provisional Government regarding the abdication of Napoleon. In their last farewell, Napoleon said, "I did not know you well. I had been prejudiced against you. I have loaded with favours many others who have now deserted, abandoned me. You who owe me nothing have remained faithful." He then gave Macdonald the sabre of Mourad Bey, which he wore at the battle of Mont Thabor, to be kept in memory of him and of his friendship for him.

Macdonald was now free to accept the change of Government, and on the arrival of Louis XVIII. he paid court to him at Compiègne, and was very kindly received by the king. He was made a member of the chamber of Peers under the new regime, and at the same time was appointed Governor of the 21st Military Division at Bourges. Here the news of the landing of Napoleon reached him on March 7th, 1815. Though Macdonald shared the feelings of the army towards their old

chief, yet, as he had given his oath of allegiance to Louis, he was resolved to continue faithful to him. He accompanied the King to Lille, saw him safely over the frontier, and returned to Paris, where he still was when the news of Napoleon's defeat at Waterloo came. The King on his return received him cordially, and appointed him Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honour. The King, besides, entrusted him with the painful duty of disbanding the army of the Loire, and as a further mark of his favour, he made him Major-General of the Royal Body Guard. The Marshal, on resigning the the Arch-Chancellorship in 1830, retired to his seat at Courcelles.

The Marshal visited Scotland in 1825, and was received everywhere, in the Lowlands and the Highlands, with great distinction. The reception he met with made a deep impression upon him, especially the warm reception given him by his kinsmen in the Isles. The British Government, desirous to do honour to the gallant soldier, placed the cruiser "Swift," commanded by Captain Henry Dundas Beatson, at his disposal. He visited many places of interest associated with his clan, including the fields of Bannockburn, Harlaw, and Culloden, the Castles of Mingarry, Aros, and Ardtornish, and Dunluce and Glenarm Castles in Ireland. On the 30th of June, he landed at Creagorry in Benbecula, whence he crossed the ford to Howbeg, the birthplace of his father. Here many near relatives welcomed him. After visiting all the places of interest, he returned to the Mainland, carrying with him a quantity of earth from the floor of the house in which his father was born, to be on his death deposited in his coffin.

He died at Courcelles, September 25th, 1840.

SIR JOHN ALEXANDER MACDONALD.

It is not known which branch of the Clan this distinguished man is descended from, but his ancestors, who had been for several generations in Sutherlandshire, came from the Isles, and were, no doubt, descended from the House of Isla. JOHN MACDONALD, a native of the Parish of Rogart, settled in Dornoch in the latter half of the 18th century, became the principal merchant there, and was several times Provost of the Burgh. He married, August 18th, 1778, Jean Macdonald, Rogart, and had by her—

1. Donald, born 28th March, 1781.
2. Hugh, born 12th December, 1782.
3. Alexander, born 20th April, 1786.
4. William, born 15th July, 1792.
5. Annie, born 8th September, 1779.
6. Isabella, born 1st October, 1784.
7. Jane, born 17th July, 1789.

HUGH MACDONALD, the second son, after being for some time a manufacturer in Glasgow, emigrated to Canada in 1820, and settled at Kingston. He married, in 1811, Helen, daughter of Colonel James Shaw, of the Kinrara branch of the Shaws of Rothiemurchus, and had by her—

1. William, who died young.
2. John Alexander.
3. James, born 17th October, 1816, and died young.
4. Margaret, who, in 1852, married Rev. James Williamson, LL.D., Professor in Queen's University, Kingston.
5. Louisa, who died in 1889, unmarried.

JOHN ALEXANDER, the second son of Hugh Macdonald, was only five years old when the family emigrated to Canada. In due time he was sent to the Royal Grammar, Kingston, where he remained till he was sixteen years of age. He was an apt pupil, with a retentive memory, and a decided taste for mathematics. He was also a good classic. He had always been intended for the legal profession, and upon his leaving school in 1831, he entered the office of George Mackenzie, where he remained for six years. When he was about twenty-one years of age he was called to the bar, and began the practice of his profession. In a short time he succeeded in building up a good business, and won his first laurels as a pleader in the case of Von Shoultz and others which arose out of one of the incidents of the Rebellion. The trial at Kingston caused great excitement, and Macdonald's defence of his clients was reckoned a brilliant and masterly one. He was now recognised as a young barrister of great ability, and an eminent career was predicted for him. In 1843 he began to take part in politics, and was elected a member of the Kingston Council. In the following year, after an exciting contest, he was elected, by an overwhelming majority, member for Kingston in the Legislative Assembly. He is described at this period of his life as having the faculty, which he ever afterwards retained, of winning the affections of the people. He became at once a popular, eloquent, and effective speaker.

Now that the young legislator had entered in earnest on his political career, his influence, quietly exerted at first, gradually made itself felt, and it was not long before he left the ranks. Once in a position of prominence, his rise was still more rapid.

In 1854, only ten years after his entry into the political arena, he became Attorney-General of Upper Canada, and soon after Prime Minister. He was a member of the Executive Council of Canada from May, 1847, to March, 1847; from September, 1854, to July, 1858; from August to May, 1862; and from March, 1864, until the Union. He was also during these several periods Receiver General from May to December, 1847; Commissioner of Crown Lands from December, 1847, to March, 1848, when, as Prime Minister, he and his cabinet resigned. He returned to office in August of the same year as Postmaster General, a position he resigned the following day on his re-appointment as Attorney General of Upper Canada. This office he continued to hold until the defeat of the Administration in 1862, when he again retired from office. When the Tache-Macdonald Government was formed in March, 1864, he returned to his old office of Attorney General, and was Government leader in the Assembly until the Union of the British North American provinces in 1867. During the negotiations prior to the Union he was the leading spirit. He was head of the Canadian delegation at the Charlottetown Conference of 1864, convened for effecting a Union of the Maritime Provinces, and at the subsequent Quebec Conference to arrange a basis of Union for all the British American Colonies. At the London Conference in 1866-7, he was unanimously chosen chairman. His share in the momentous work of that Conference is thus described by one of his biographers:—"Though some of the ablest men our colonies have ever produced were instrumental in framing the new constitutional

charter, Mr Macdonald, it was readily admitted, was the master-head. Many a time during the progress of the negotiations conflicting interests arose which, but for careful handling, might have wrecked the scheme; and here the matchless tact of the Attorney General of Canada West pre-eminently asserted itself." Another has said:—"His perfect knowledge of all details, his marvellous tact, and irresistible persuasive powers proved equal to the herculean task of reconciling the vast and varied interests which at times seemed so seriously conflicting as to menace the whole scheme." Confederation may, indeed, be justly regarded as Sir John Macdonald's *magnum opus*.

Confederation accomplished, and the new constitution brought into force in July, 1867, Macdonald was called upon to form the first Government of the new Dominion, and was sworn of the Privy Council and appointed Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada, which office he filled until November, 1873. One of the first acts of the newly appointed Governor-General of Canada was to confer upon the Premier the honour of knighthood. The most important event of the period which followed was the settlement of the Washington Treaty in 1871. Among the commissicners appointed on both sides was Sir John Macdonald, whose position as Premier of Canada was one of peculiar difficulty. His acquiescence in the principles of the Treaty of Washington was bitterly resented in Canada, but Sir John was a man possessing a more than Colonial mind. He took a wider view of the situation, and regarded the interests of the Empire as a whole, and the interests of Canada as a portion of the Empire. In 1872, the first Parliament was dissolved, and at

the General Election which followed, Sir John and his party were again successful, but their tenure of office was shortlived, and their resignation was placed in the hands of the Governor-General in November, 1873. The party had got into disgrace, and were accused of wholesale corruption in connection with the affairs of the Pacific Railway Company. Sir John's own hands were clean, as he put it. Throughout the transactions he remained absolutely incorrupt. For the next five years, Sir John was in opposition, during which he devoted his time to the development of his "National Policy." At the next General Election, in 1878, his party were returned by a large majority, and Sir John formed the Government, at whose head he remained until his death, winning three elections in succession.

Sir John Macdonald's political career extended over a period of forty-four years, during which he held the office of Premier for nearly thirty years, almost continuously, a political reign almost unprecedented in any country. As a politician, no public man was more bitterly abused by his political opponents, or more loudly eulogised by his political friends. Both Governments bear testimony to the wonderful extent of his success as a politician. That success was in part due to his remarkable power of drawing men to him and holding them to his "personal magnetism." But beyond this, he united in himself as few men do an unusual number of those qualities which are invaluable to the successful politician and statesman. He had a remarkable knowledge of human nature, a rare insight into men and their motives, and an extraordinary ability for

holding together diverse elements and interests. As a public speaker, Sir John was not an orator in the popular acceptation of the word, but he was always effective, while the happy humour with which his speeches abounded kept his audiences in good spirits. In private life he was one of the most genial and approachable of men, the life and soul of any festivity in which he joined, and, being singularly well informed on all subjects, he was a brilliant conversationalist.

Among Sir John Macdonald's achievements as a legislator may be mentioned the construction of the inter-colonial railway, the ratification of the Washington Treaty, the confederation of British North America, the extension and consolidation of the Dominion, and the consolidation of the Dominion Statutes.

Sir John was the recipient during his lifetime of many honours. In 1865 he received the degree of D.C.L. from Oxford University. He was also an LL.D. of Queen's University, Kingston, and of M'Gill University, Montreal, and a D.C.L. of Trinity College, Toronto. He was created K.C.B. in 1867 and G.C.B. in 1884. In 1872 he received the distinction of Knight Grand Cross of the Order of Isabella of Spain. In 1872 he was made a Privy Councillor.

Sir John Macdonald married, first, in 1843, Isabella, daughter of Captain William Clark of Dalnavert, who died 28th December, 1857. He married, secondly, in 1867, Susan Agnes, daughter of Hon. Thomas James Bernard, who, in recognition of her husband's distinguished public services, was created Baroness Macdonald of Earnscliffe, 15th August, 1891. He had by his first marriage—

1. John Alexander, who died young.
2. Hugh John, barrister-at-law, Q.C., M.P. He married, first, Mary Jane Agnes, daughter of William Allan Murray, merchant, Toronto, and had by her a daughter, Isabella. He married, secondly, Gertrude Agnes Van Koughnet, and had John Alexander, born 7th August, 1884.

Sir John by his second marriage had a daughter, Mary Theodora Margaret.

Sir John Macdonald, to whose memory public statues have been erected in several of the principal cities of Canada and a memorial in St Paul's Cathedral, London, died June 6th, 1891, and was buried at Kingston.

SIR HECTOR MACDONALD.

THERE is not even a tradition as to the branch of the Clan from which this gallant clansman is descended, but he inherited the spirit of the race, and in heroism and personal prowess he was not behind any of the many names inscribed on the Clan's roll of military fame. His father, William Macdonald, a native of the Parish of Kilmorack, was a stone mason, and, besides, he occupied a croft at Rootfield, on the Mulbuie, in the Parish of Urquhart, better known as Ferintosh. There Hector was born on March 4th, 1853. His mother was Anne, daughter of John Boyd, Kilicholm, Stratherrick. At the age of six he was sent to the Free Church school at Mulbuie where he was an apt pupil and had more than his share of the battles of the playground. Hector left school finally when he was about fifteen years of age, having previously attended irregularly during the summer months. After being employed in harvest work for a little time, he was, in 1868, engaged for a few months in a drapery shop in Dingwall, whence he was promoted to the Clan Tartan Warehouse at Inverness. Here he joined the Highland Rifle Volunteers, and in June, 1870, enlisted in the 92nd Gordon Highlanders, stationed at Aberdeen. In the following year he joined his regiment in India, and formed one of the guard of honour to the Prince of Wales during his visit there. Soon after his arrival in India he was

promoted corporal, and within three years of his enlistment he had risen, through good conduct and attention to duty, to be colour-sergeant of his company. He had been for eight years in the regiment before he received his first "baptism of fire." When his chance came he gave evidence of his ability to handle troops. In 1878, Sir Frederick Roberts advanced at the head of the Kabul Field Force towards Afghanistan. At Jogi Manni he was attacked by a force of 2000 Mangals and Ghilzais, who had been lying in ambush. A small body of the 3rd Sikhs were sent forward to reconnoitre, and soon became engaged. Sergeant Macdonald followed with a small body of the Gordons, and overtaking the Sikhs he put himself at the head of the little force and attacked the enemy with great vigour. "Although he had to cross a river and ascend a steep hill he dislodged the enemy point after point, and did not retire till he had cleared the pass." Thirty of the enemy were killed. General Roberts in his despatch refers to his conduct on this occasion and says, "The energy and skill with which this party was commanded reflected the highest credit on Colour-Sergeant Hector Macdonald, 92nd Highlanders, and Temindar Shere Mahomed, 3rd Sikhs. But for their excellent services on this occasion it might probably have been impossible to carry out the programme of our march." Before making his triumphal entry into Kabul, Roberts inflicted a severe defeat on the Afghans at Charasiah. Here again Macdonald, in the words of General Roberts, "distinguished himself." In his despatch he makes mention of Colour-Sergeant Hector Macdonald and his "excellent and kilful management of a small detachment when

opposed to immensely superior numbers in the Hazardarakt defile." In all the other engagements which followed, Sergeant Macdonald played a conspicuous part. He took part in the expedition to Maidan, and in the defence of Sherpur, including the assault and capture of Takht-i-Shah. He was also present at Childuktan, and wherever the fire was hottest. In recognition of his bravery on these occasions, and especially of his gallant conduct at Karatiga, Colour-Sergeant Macdonald was raised from the ranks, and received his commission as Lieutenant in his regiment. On this occasion he was presented with an inscribed sword by his brother officers.

On the 9th August, 1880, he joined with his regiment in the memorable march from Kabul to Candahar. In the action outside Candahar where Roberts defeated the Afghan leader, Macdonald performed one of the most daring deeds of an engagement that was marked by heroic conduct in every direction. For the Afghan Campaign Lieutenant Macdonald received a medal, three clasps, and a bronze decoration.

We next find the Gordon Highlanders in South Africa taking a distinguished part in the fighting that ended so disastrously on Majuba Hill. After the fall of General Collie, Lieutenant Macdonald, with a small remnant of the Gordon Highlanders, fought stubbornly for seven hours. At length the gallant clansman, after a desperate struggle, was disarmed, and found himself a prisoner in the hands of the Boers, not, however, until he had knocked over three of them with his fists.

Lieutenant Macdonald was again on active service with his regiment in the attempt to relieve

General Gordon in Khartoum in 1884-5. For a short time he held the appointment of Garrison Adjutant at Assiout. Leaving this post he joined the Egyptian Gendarmerie, and afterwards entered the Egyptian army, still retaining his rank in the Gordon Highlanders. He in a short time acquired a good knowledge of Arabic, which he turned to such good account in drilling and disciplining the Egyptian army. He was raised to the rank of Captain in January, 1888, and took part in the Suakin operations during that year, commanding the Soudanese during the siege of that place. For his service in this campaign he received the Egyptian medal, the Khedive's Star, and was mentioned in despatches. The battle of Toski, which was the means of pacifying that region, followed, and Macdonald again led the Soudanese, who "showed great eagerness to close with the enemy." For his conduct on this occasion he received the Distinguished Service Order. Two years later came the capture of Tokar, when Captain Macdonald again distinguished himself. For this action he received the third class of the Osmanieh, and was gazetted Major in the Royal Fusiliers.

For the next five years Major Macdonald was engaged in the work of preparing for the final advance on Khartoum. Early in 1896, the Dongola expeditionary force began its march southward. Major Macdonald was appointed to the command of the 3rd Infantry Brigade. Dongola was captured, and Major Macdonald, who was specially referred to by the Sirdar, was promoted to the rank of colonel, receiving at the same time the Khedive's medal with two clasps.

At the Atbara in the spring of 1897, Macdonald, at the head of his Soudanese, was one of the first to enter the zareba, and to engage in hand-to-hand fight with the enemy. In the despatches which followed, special mention was made of his services. In August, 1898, the final advance on Khartoum was made, and in the battle of Omdurman, fought in September, Macdonald and his black brigade performed prodigies of valour. Upon him and them depended the fate of the day. They repelled in succession two of the most savage onslaughts of the Khalifa's forces with great steadiness and valour. In the many accounts of the battle, all agree that "so far as the fighting on that day went, the honours lie with Macdonald," who ever since has had accorded to him the distinction of "The Hero of Omdurman." "All credit to the Sirdar, the organiser of victory, but on the battlefield itself even he must be counted second to the gallant Scotsman who won the day."

In recognition of his services, Colonel Macdonald was made a C.B. and an A.D.C. to the Queen. He obtained from the Khedive the title of Pasha, was promoted to the rank of Brigadier General, and was voted the thanks of the Imperial Parliament. In the spring of 1899 he came home, and was received everywhere with great enthusiasm. Many honours were showered upon him. He was entertained at banquets, and presented with addresses and swords of honour in recognition of his distinguished services. In the same year he was appointed to the command of the Sirhind District in India, where he remained until he was ordered to South Africa, to assume the command of the Highland Brigade in succession to General Wauchope. He arrived at the Cape in

January, 1900, in time to take a conspicuous part with his brigade in the advance towards the Modder River. In the chase after Cronje, which culminated in the battle of Paardeberg Drift, General Macdonald cut off the Boer General from all hope of escape, and drove him into the Paardeberg trap. The Highland Brigade was in the most of the engagements, and at Paardeberg Macdonald was wounded. He was mentioned in the despatches of Lords Roberts and Kitchener, and on the conclusion of the war he was promoted to the rank of Major-General, and received the honour of Knight Commander of the Bath. After a short stay at home, he went on a tour to Australia. On his return he was ordered to take up his former command in India, but on his arrival at Bombay he was ordered to Ceylon, to take command of the troops in Colombo. While here grave charges affecting his moral character were made against him. He came home early in 1903 to consult his superiors prior to appearing before a Court Martial, to answer the charges made against him. It was hoped that the trial would result, after a full and searching inquiry, in the complete and honourable acquittal of the gallant soldier, but on his return to Ceylon, he died by his own hand in the Hotel Regina in Paris on March 25th, 1903, and was buried at the Dean Cemetery, Edinburgh, on the 30th.

GEORGE MACDONALD, NOVELIST AND
POET.

GEORGE MACDONALD was born at Huntly, in Aberdeenshire, in the year 1824. He received his early education at the Parish School of his native town, and afterwards attended King's College, Aberdeen, where he took his degree. After this he became a student for the ministry at the Independent College, Highbury, London, and was for a short time an Independent minister. He soon, however, found that his real vocation was in the literary sphere; probably, also, experience led him to the conviction that his views upon questions of religion did not square with the regulation pattern that proved acceptable in the typical Nonconformist chapel. Such at any rate is the conclusion that one naturally forms from various hints scattered through several of his works. Be this as it may, he soon retired from the ministry, became a lay member of the Church of England, and settled down in London to pursue a literary career. His first work, a dramatic poem, entitled "Within and Without," was published in 1856, and his first novel, "David Elginbrod," was published in 1862. Since the appearance of these essays in the literary sphere, numerous works, both poetry and prose, have issued from his pen, works of fiction largely predominating. In 1866 he published a religious volume, called "Unspoken Sermons," and

another in 1870, being "A Treatise on the Miracles of our Lord." Both these illustrate his unconventional and not quite orthodox methods of dealing with the deeper problems of religion and theology, but at the same time disclose the workings of a truly devout and reverential spirit. Dr Macdonald has written largely for the young, and was for years a voluminous contributor to "Good Words for the Young," a periodical which came into existence under the auspices of Dr Norman Macleod, former editor of "Good Words," to which latter periodical Dr Macdonald was also at one time a frequent and valued contributor. In 1877 he received a Civil List pension in recognition of his services to literature, and his Alma Mater bestowed upon him the honorary degree of LL.D., as one of the most distinguished of her sons. For a number of years past he has resided in the Casa Coraggio, Bordigher, but pays annual visits to England.

Dr Macdonald occupies a high, in some respects a unique, place in the literature of the later Victorian era. His published verse contains much that will live as the expression of a genuine poetic faculty; but it is by his works of fiction that his literary position is assured. This is not intended for an exhaustive estimate, and it is unnecessary to enumerate the names and excellencies of his chief efforts in the field of romance. One main feature of his genius as a novelist it will be sufficient to refer to. He possesses a combination of qualities not often found together, an intensely ethical purpose side by side with real creative power in the delineation of character and incident. He has thus the faculty of enlisting the interest, not always, perhaps, of the less thoughtful reader to whom the evolution of a sensa-

tional plot is the ideal of fiction, but always of those who are attracted and impressed by a movement of noble, tender, and beautiful thoughts in the guise of a well-told tale. Critics of the empirical order have consequently blamed him for sacrificing something of his art as a storyteller to the exigencies of his spiritual stand-point, and it may, perhaps, be admitted that the dramatic side of which he is a true master, suffers in effectiveness from his powers of meditation. To the writer himself, however, the delivery of his message as a preacher of truth and righteousness is all in all, even although the most enthralling narrative should flag. The main drift of his teaching is a protest against mere tradition and especially against a hide-bound Calvinism—the advocacy of a religious stand-point in line with the deeper yearnings of humanity; the true interpretation of that Christianity which is to him the ultimate reality of life. Dr Macdonald's works are always stimulating and instructive, their interest is always great, sometimes, indeed, enthralling, and while he is master of an English style that is always strong and bright, with gleams of humour piercing like sun glints through the more serious depths, he wields the old Scottish tongue with almost unrivalled effect.

Alex Donald

Ronald McDonald Clanranald

Ranald Macdonald

Aeneas MacDonald

Alex MacDonald

Hugh MacDonald

Donald MacDonald

Alexson Donald

1. Alexander Macdonald of Keppoch.
2. Ranald Macdonald of Clanranald (senr., of '45).
3. Ranald Macdonald of Clanranald (junr., of '45).
4. Aeneas Macdonald of Dalelea.
5. Alexander Macdonald of Glenaldale.
6. Hugh Macdonald of Baleshare.
7. Donald Roy Macdonald of Baleshare.
8. Alexander Macdonald of Boisdale.

All. M^c. Donald

Ran. M^c. Donald

Ang. M^c. Donald

Wm^c. Donald

Alex^c. Donald

Ran^c. Donald

Ranald M^c. Donald

Alex^c. M^c. Donald

1. Allan Macdonald of Clanranald.
2. Ranald Macdonald of Clanranald.
3. Angus Macdonald of Belfinlay.
4. Alexander Macdonald of Dalness.
5. Captain Alex. Macdonald, brother of Keppoch.
6. William Macdonald (Tutor).
7. Ranald Macdonald of Milton.
8. Rev. Alex. Macdonald, Minister of Islandfinan.

Donald Macdonald of Sleat

John Macdonald

Coll Macdonald

Allan Macdonald

Alex Macdonald

Clanranald

1. Donald Macdonald of Castleton.
2. John Macdonald of Balconie.
3. Coll Macdonald of Keppoch.
4. Sir Donald Macdonald, 3rd Bart of Sleat.
5. Alastair Dubh Macdonald of Glen-garry.
6. Allan Macdonald of Clanranald.

Angus Macdonald

Son of Macdonald

Alexander Macdonald

Antrim

Donald

Martin Martin

Allan Macdonald

1. Angus Macdonald of Largie.
2. Donald Macdonald, Tutor of Largie.
3. Alexander Macdonald of Glencoe (massacred 1692).
4. Alexander, 3rd Earl of Antrim.
5. Archibald Macdonald (Ciaran Mabach).
6. Martin Martin (Author of Description of Western Islands).
7. Allan Macdonald of Morar.

James Macdonald

James M

Randal Macdonald

Godfrey McAlester of Loup

Donald

Macdonald

1. Sir James Macdonald, 2nd Bart. of Sleat.
2. Randal, 1st Marquis of Antrim.
3. Donald Macdonald of Clanranald.

4. Godfrey McAlester of Loup.
5. Randal Macdonald of Benbecula.
6. Angus, Lord Macdonald.

Coll Macdonald

Alex^r Macdonald of Largs

Alex^r Macdonald

Ranald Macdonald

George Macdonald

Arthur

John Macdonald

John Macdonald

Angus Macdonald

1. Coll Macdonald of Colonsay.
2. Alexander Macdonald of Largs.
3. Alexander Macdonald of Keppoch.
4. Ranald Macdonald of Keppoch.
5. Sir Donald Macdonald, 1st Bart. of Sleat.
6. Ranald, 1st Earl of Antrim.
7. John Macdonald of Clanranald.
8. Allan Macdonald of Morar.
9. Angus Macdonald of Glengarry.

~~James~~ Macdonnell
of Dunluce

Glengarry

Donald Macdonnell of Sleat

Donald Goeme of Sleat

Donald, residence of James of Ostaig

Sir James Macdonnell

Angus of Macdonald

1. Sir James Macdonald of Dunluce.
2. Donald Macdonald of Glengarry.
3. Donald Macdonald of Sleat.
4. Donald Macdonald, yr. of Sleat.
5. Donald Macdonald of Ostaig.
6. Sir James Macdonald of Dunnyveg.
7. Angus Macdonald, brother of Sir James.

Donald Macdonald

Alex^r Macdonald

Donald Macdonell

Col^l Macdonald

Donald M. Donnell

Alex^r Macdonald

Marg^d Macdonald

Antrim

1. Donald Macdonald of Balconie.
2. Alexander Macdonald (Bard).
3. Donald Macdonald of Tirnadrish.
4. Col^l Macdonald of Barisdale.
5. Donald Macdonald of Lochgarry.
6. Sir Alexander Macdonald, 7th Bart. of Sleat.
7. Lady Margaret Macdonald.
8. Alexander, 5th Earl of Antrim.

W of Benbecula

At Donald

Alex Donald

Macdonald

Donald

Antrim

John Mc Donald of
Glengary

Donald

1. Donald Macdonald of Benbecula.
2. Alexander Macdonald of Morar.
3. Sir Donald Macdonald, 4th Bart. of Sleat.
4. Sir Donald Macdonald, 5th Bart. of Sleat.

5. Sir James Macdonald, 6th Bart. of Sleat.
6. Randal, 4th Earl of Antrim.
7. John Macdonald of Glengarry.
8. Allan Macdonald of Morar.

Ranald M. Donell

Macdonalds D Macdonell

Macdonald
Macdonell

Antrim

Simon Macdonald

Macdonald
of Clanranald

1. Ranald Macdonald of Keppoch.
2. Duncan Macdonald of Glengarry.
3. Alexander, 1st Lord Macdonald.
4. Godfrey, 3rd Lord Macdonald.
5. Alexander Macdonald of Glengarry.
6. Anne Catherine, Countess of Antrim.
7. Simon Macdonald of Morar.
8. Ranald Geo. Macdonald of Clanranald.

Macdonald

McDonnell

Antrim

Reginald Macdonald

John Macdonald

Antrim

George Macdonald

Antrim

1. Marshal Macdonald, Duke of Tarentum.
2. Charlotte, Countess of Antrim.
3. Hugh, Earl of Antrim.
4. Admiral Sir Reginald Macdonald of Clanranald.
5. Sir John A. Macdonald (Canada).
6. Mark, Earl of Antrim.
7. George Macdonald (Novelist).
8. Randal, Earl of Antrim

ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA.

- P. 181. The Bishop of Moray had a mandate from the Pope in 1342 to “dispense William, Earl of Ross, and Mary, daughter of the late Angus de Ile, so that they might intermarry.” In the same year, a dispensation is granted to John Stewart and Finvola de Iusulis.

A letter from the Pope to the Bishop of St Andrews, dated July, 1350, grants a dispensation to John of the Isles and Margaret, daughter of “Robert, called Steward (Senescallus), to intermarry, they being related in the third and fourth degrees of affinity.”

- P. 214. The Macdonalds of Gleneo. XII. Alexander. Alexander, the second son of this Chieftain, married, in 1696, Florence Macdonald, and died in 1707.

XIV. Alexander left issue—

1. John, his successor.
2. Donald, who was born in 1738, and died in 1821. He married Flora, daughter of Donald Maclean of Kilmollaig, Tiree, and had by her (a) Major-General Alexander Macdonald, of the Royal Artillery, C.B., K.S^t.A.; (b) Captain Macdonald

XVI. Alexander. He married Mary, third daughter of Sir Ewen Cameron, Bart. of Fassifern, and had by her—

1. Ewen, his successor.
2. Ranald, a Captain in the Army, who married a Miss Thomson, and had a son, Alexander, and a daughter.
3. John.
4. Jane Cameron, who, in 1817, married Captain Coll MacDougall, of the 42nd Regiment.

Alexander Macdonald of Gleneo died 19th December, 1814.

XVII. Ewen. He was born 11th July, 1788, and died 19th August, 1840. He married the daughter of an Indian Maharaja, by whom he had

XVIII. Ellen Caroline Macpherson, who was born 5th July, 1830. She married Archibald Burns, who afterwards assumed the name of Macdonald, and had by him—

1. Archibald Maxwell, who succeeded her.
2. Duncan Cameron.
3. A daughter, who married Mr Ballingal.
4. A daughter, who married Mr Cook.

Mrs Burns Macdonald died March 3rd, 1887, and was succeeded by

XIX. Archibald Maxwell, who died unmarried 9th June, 1894, and was succeeded by his brother,

XX. Duncan Cameron Macdonald, a Major in the Army. He married Marie Thayer, only daughter of William M'Intyre Cranston, late of Holland Park, London, and has by her—

1. William M'Iain.
2. Roy Cameron.
3. Ellen Macpherson.

P. 235. The Macdonalds of Clanranald.

XVII. Ranald. His fourth son,

4. William. He married, and left two sons—

- (a) Donald. (b) James, who married Catherine M'Neill of Barra, without issue.

Donald, the eldest son, married Mary Scott, and had by her—(1) Donald, who died unmarried, (2) James, (3) Mary, who died unmarried, (4) Frances, who married Norman Macleod, and had Admiral Angus Macleod.

James, the second son, married Anne Dickenson, and had (a) James, who married Lily Field, with issue, James, (b) Donald, and eight daughters.

P. 236. XVIII. Ranald. His second son

2. James married, and had issue—

- (a) Ronald Dugald Harcourt. He entered the Army in 1818, and attained the

rank of Major in the 8th Cavalry Regiment, of which he had command from 13th February, 1839, to 14th April of the same year. He commanded his corps in Bundelcund in March, 1843, and was appointed Superintendent of Remounts Depôt at Mattra, 20th December, 1845. He married a Miss Crawford, without issue, and died at Anarkulee, 21st November, 1848. (*b*) Archibald. (*c*) James. (*d*) John, who was in the Indian Medical Service. He married a Miss Fraser-Tytler, and died during the Indian Mutiny in the Residency at Lucknow, leaving three daughters.

P. 263. III. Roderick Macdonald of Glenaladale married Janet Macdonald, and had, among other sons, Donald.

P. 282. IV. Angus Macdonald of Milton. His daughter, Penelope, married Donald Macdonald of Daliburgh, and their daughter married John Maclellan, Drimore.

P. 298. IV. Hugh Macdonald of Boisdale. He married, and had among other children (*a*) Donald Norman, his youngest son, who died July 18th, 1869, in the 22nd year of his age. (*2*) Flora, his eldest daughter, who married Alban Williams, and died November 8th, 1858. Hugh Macdonald of Boisdale, who was born 2nd February, 1785, died in Liverpool, 22nd December, 1875.

P. 344. For Sir James Head, read Sir Francis Somerville Head.

P. 348. V. John Macdonald of Leek. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Patrick Leslie Duguid of Balquhan, and had by her—

1. Wolfe Alexander, who died in 1830.
4. Charles, who married Miss Nassau, without issue.
8. Elizabeth, who died in 1827.
9. Jacobina, who married Sir Joseph Radcliffe, and had Eliza Matilda Mary, who married Sir George Armytage, Bart. of Kirklees

Park, with issue, Sir George John Armytage, Bart., now of Kirklees Park.

10. Helen, who married Thomas Nassau, with issue, Alpina, a nun.

John Macdonald of Leek died in 1807, and was succeeded in the representation of the family by his eldest son,

VI. Wolfe Alexander. On his death, he was succeeded by his next brother,

VII. George.

P. 518. John Macdonald of Castleton, who died in 1711, married Anne Maclean of Boreray in 1690, and had by her—

- (1) Donald, (2) John, (3) Archibald, (4) Margaret, (5) Florence, (6) Mary.

P. 534. Roderick Macdonald, Notary, who was latterly styled of Borniskittaig, had by his first marriage two daughters, Flora and Margaret. He married, secondly, Anne, daughter of William Macdonald, the Tutor, and died in 1788.

P. 543. III. William Macdonald of Vallay had, besides the daughters already given (a) Peggy, who married — Monkman, (b) Kitty, and (c) Janet

APPENDICES.

PANEGYRIC ON THE MACDONALDS. C. 1500.

Cha ghàirdeachas gun Chlann Domhnuill,
Cha mhor toil gun mòr Shiol Cholla.
Treibh am bi an fheile,
Leamana ceil is comuinn.
Clann Domhnuill ni clann mar chach,
Air meidh gu brath 'nar gnìomh ceart,
Ni bheil finne mar ta iad,
An iochd, am feile, no neart.
Dlighear ceannas far gach slogh,
Do Chlann Domhnuill na breith mall,
Eilde' cath nan comhlan cruaidh,
Bheireadh buaidh air clanna Ghall.
Abhailt abuich gach coill chnuasaich,
Cruinneach, tuathachd gach magh min,
Reultaich, sgeimh is iuil gach fine,
An fheile ceil gach duine dibh.
Leomhanta curranta gach fàsaich,
Is dobhraim àghmhor gach linne,
Seabhaga gach ealltuinn uasail,
An treibh is uaisle 'sa chruinne.
Eanach Clann Domhnuill an àigh,
Mar fhreumhan abuich nach crion,
Mar fhàsgadh nan caoire milis,
Gach meaghlán a sileadh fion.
An fhinne chaomh le 'n sgaoilte an t-òr,
Saor mar a mhuir mhor o'n t-siar,
Le 'm b' aansa onoir, feil, is cliu,
Na brib stoir an cuil mar Dhia.
Mar fhoillicheas dealradh na gréin
Na reultaibh le barrachd sgeimh
An neart, 'n iochd, 'm feile,
An eanach tar gach fine, clann, is treibh.
Mar ghathaibh greine ri feath

Air blàthaibh sgeimh nan magh mìn,
 No cuan ciuin ri maduinn cheitein,
 'Samhuilt an seimh san sith ;
 Ach 's maireg le 'n dùisgear an doininn,
 Air chuan goilleach nan lunn bras,
 Mar chaoire teine 'dol 's na speuran.
 Gun tig ac ansgeul bàis,
 An tra thogar na fheirg air sròl dearg
 An leomhan garg na bheucadh borb
 Bidh driuchd nimhe ag eigheach còmhraig
 Air roinn gach ròine de cholg.
 Clann Domhnuill an tùs na dòruinn
 Nathara leomhanta an curaibh
 Ni bheil prionnsaibh mar an triathaibh
 Ni bheil triathaibh mar an giollaibh.

CONTRACT OF MARRIAGE BETWEEN JOHN MACDONALD OF
 CLANRANALD AND MARION, DAUGHTER OF RODERICK
 MACLEOD OF DUNVEGAN. 1613.

At Glasgow the ffiftene day of ffebruare the yeir of God j^mvⁱ^c
 threttein yeiris It is contractit and aggreit betwix the honorabill
 persounes parties undirwrittin viz Rorie Makeloid of hareis for
 himself and takand ye burdene in and upone him for Moir Mac-
 cloid his lauchfull dochtir on the ane pairt Donald Makallane Vic
 Keanne of Ilandtirme for himself and takand the burdene in and
 upone him for Johnne Moydort his lauchfull sone on the uther
 pairt in maner following fforsamekill as ye said Johnne and Moir
 with consent of thair saids parentis obleiss thame god willing to
 performe the band of matrimonie with utheris in presens of
 Chrystis Kirk with all dew solempnitie requisite at sic tyme as
 thair saids parentis thinkis gud And befoir the compleiting of ye
 said mariage The said Donald M^cAllane obleiss him dewlie and
 sufficientlie to infest ye said Johnne his sone and Moir M^cCloid
 his future spouse and the longest livar of thame twa and the airis
 to be procreat betwix thame and failzing thairoff the airis of ye
 said Joⁿ q^t someuir In all and haill ye perticular landis eftir
 specifeit extending to twentie twa merk land being ane pairt of
 his twentie pound land in Arrasyke with ye pertinents thairof
 haldin be him of our sovrane lord ye King his maiestie his
 undoubtit superiour of ye samyne lyand within ye Sherefdome of
 Innernes Be resignation thairof in ye handis of our sovrane lord or
 some uthir persoun his superior of ye samyne having power to

receave ye said resignatioun ffor heritabill infestment to be maid gevin and grantit thair of to ye said future spouss and ye longest lewir of thame twa and to thair airis foirsaid the quhilkis landis y^r intill yai ar to be infestis namit efter yis maner viz thrie penny laud of Kaiboth (here lands ennumerated) extending in hail to ye foirsaid twentie twa merkland Attoure ye said Donald M^cAllane for himself and takand burdene on him for ye said Joⁿ Moydort his soune and ye said Joⁿ for himself obleiss yame and thair airis to ye said Rorie M^cCloyd and to ye said Moir his dochter that quhatsomevir landis heritages takis possessiounis and annuel rentis that it sal happin ye said Johnne to conqueis in ye tyme of ye said Moir To provyde ye same conqueis q^t somevir to him and ye said Moir in lyfrent and to ye longest lewir of yame twa and to thair airis abovewrittin ffor the quhilkis premiss to be done and mariage to be completit The said Rorie M^cCloyd obleiss him his airis ex^{rs} and assignayis to randir and deleuir to ye said Johnne Moydort his airis ex^{rs} or assignayis in name of tochir with ye said Moir nyne scoir of gud and sufficient quick ky togidder with uthir twentie ky ma giue ye said Johnne sall desyre thame and ane gaillay of twentie foure airis with thri sailling and rowing geir gud and sufficient within ye space of ane yeir eftir ye completioun of ye said mariage bot forder delay And for securitie ye saids pairties consents thir pnts be insert and registrat in ye buikis of Counsale y^t lres and exel of horning on ane simple charge of sax dayis poynding and warding but preiudice of uyr be direct yrupone and to y^t effect constitut y^r prors coniunctly and severallie promitten de rato. In witnes q^of (yis pnt writtin be Jon Craig notar in Glasgow) ye saids pairties herein subscriue as followis at day yeir and plaice foirsaid Befoir thir witness Lauchlane M^cKinnon of Straquhordell Allan M^cAllane appeirand of Moror Jon Ronald persoun of Ellanfinnan Allane Macklorgane Ministir at Durneis Mathew Trumbill baillie of Glasgow Hew Cameroun merchand burges & Thomas Donaldsoun seruitor to ye said Donald M^cAllane.

MACLEOID.

MACFIONGUINE

mar fionuis.

ALLAN M^cRONALD vitnes.

JOHNE RANNALDSOUN

Persone of Ellanfynan.

MATHEW TRUMBLE vitnes.

ALLANE OCOLGANE vitnes.

H. CAMEROUN vitnes.

JOHNE MACDONALD

Aleas Moydord.

MOIR MACCLOUD.

Ita est Joannes Craig notarius publicus de mandato dicti Donaldi M^cAllane de Illandtirne scribere nescientis ut asseruit rogatus teste manu propria.

TACK BY SIR DONALD MACDONALD OF SLEAT IN FAVOUR OF
NEIL MACLEAN OF BORERAY. 1626.

Be it kend till all men be thir present letters Me Sir Donald Donald Macdonald of Slaitt Knight To have sett and in tak and assedatione lattin, and be the tenor hereof settis and in tak and assedatione for the maill and dewtie underwrittin lattis to Neill Maclaine sone lauchfull to Donald Maclaine in Ust for all the dayes of his lyftyme and after his deceise to his nearest and lauchfull airis and assigneis quhatsumever for all the dayes, space, yeiris and terms of twentie ane yeiris of all and haill my aucht penny land of Burray and ane penny land in Solas with partes pendicles and pertinentis thereof, lyand in North Ust, within the Lordship of the lyles and Shereffdome of Innernes, together with the teynd scheaves and uthir teyndis, baith personage and vicarage of the lands above writtin with the pertinentis, Togidder also with the office of baillerie of the Loches of North Ust the s^d Neill his duteis thereof quhilk sall begyn at the terme of Whitsonday nixt immedetlie following the deceis of the said Donald Macleane quhilk sall happin at the plesur of God, and fra thyns furth to endure, and the saids lands with the teyndis thereof and office of bailliarie of the saids loches to be peaceable bruikit joyit and possest be the said Neill and his forsaidis, as the saids landis and utheris for saidis lyes in the lenth and breadth with howsis biggingis, mosis, mures, fields, pasturage, leasses, commoun pasture fric ische and entrie, and with all and sundrie uses commodities, friedomes, easements, liberties, priveledges, and righteous pertinentis quhatsumever perteing thairto, and the same are presentlie possest and bruikit be the said Donald Maclaine, freelie, quietlie, weill and in peace, but ony revocatione, obstacle, impediment, or agane calling quhatsumever Payand therefor yeirlie the said Neill during all the dayes of his said lyfetime, and after his deceis his airis and assigneis or charmerlane or factor in our names during the said space the sowme of Forty pundis monie of this realme with ten bollis bere of the countrey mett and ten merkes of teynd dewtie, togidder also with the Kingis Majesties Maills and taxationes yeirlie at Mertinmas in Winter beginning the first yeiris payment thereof at the feist of Mertinmas after the deceis of his said father and suae furth to continue during the haill yeiris tyme and space of this present tak, and also the said Neill and his forsaidis doand service to me

baith by sea and land, according to use and want, and answer unto my courts and keepand his Majties peace as becomes, and quhilk he is subject and obleist be dewtie to doe And I forsuith the said Sir Donald my airis and assigneis this put tack and assedatione in all and be all thingis as is above exprest during the space foresaid sall warrand acquyet and defend to the said Neill and his foresaidis against all deidlee as law will, but fraud or gyl provyding always that this present warrandice of the teyndis of the saids lands sall only be extendit during the space and yeiris that I sall have right to the samyn teyndis standing in the persone of me and my foresaids sua that gif the richt of the said teyndis sall expire befor the out running of the present tak in that caice I sall not be subject in warrandice of the said teindis thereof, and for the mair securitie I and als the said Neill in taiking of his obleisment to me in manner above writtin are content and consentis thir presents be insert and registrat in the buiks of Counsell and Sessione or Sheriff-court buiks of Invernes to have the strenth of ane decreit of ather of the judges thereof that excells of horning on ane simple charge of fyftene days allanerlic and uthers neidful maybe direct in forme as effeiris and constitututes Mr James Nisbett Advocat our lawfull procurator promitem de rato. In witnes whereof written be Johne Gilbert servitor to Ro^t Kirkwood Wryter to his Majestics Signet I and als the said Neill has sub^t thir pnts with our hands at Ed^r the seventene daye of Merche the yeir of God j^mvi^e and twentie six yeiris Before thir witness Alexander Rae Measone, Neill Macffingon messrs with diverse utheris.

SIR DONALD MACDONALD
of Sleat.

NEILL M^cFFINGON Messre witnes.

AL^r RAE MEASOUN Witnes.

TACK BY JOHN, BISHOP OF THE ISLES, OF THE TEINDS OF TROTERNISH, AND OTHERS, TO SIR DONALD MACDONALD OF SLEAT. 1630.

Be it kend till all men be thir put lres me Johne be the mercie of God bischope of the Iles to the quhilk bischoprik the abacie of Icolmekill and pryorie of Ardehattane ar now unit and annexed with avyse and consent of the Deane and chapter of the a id bischoprik flor certaine sowmes of money pntlie at the dait

heirof reallie and with effect advanceit payit and delyverit to me be the richt honorable Sir Donald M^eDonald of Slait knight in name of girsume ffor making and granting of thir pntis quhairof I hold me weill contentit and satisfeit and for me my airis exer^s and assigneyis exoner quytclame and simpliciter dischairge the said Sir Donald M^eDonald his airis exer^s and all utheris quhome it effeiris of the samen for now and evir rennounceand be thir pntis the exceptionn of not numerat money and all uther exceptionnes q^t sumevir that may be proponeit or albeit in the contrair To have sett and in tak and assedatioun for the yeirlie meill and dewtie under writtin lettin lykeas I w^t consent foresaid be thir pntis sett and in tak and assedatioun for the yeirlie meill and dewtie and underwrittin lett to the said Sir Donald M^eDonald his airis maill and assigneyis q^t somevir My thrid Commounlie callit the bischopis thrid of all and sindrie the teind scheavis and utheris efter mentionod viz The fourscore merkland of Tronternes the twentie pund land of Slaitt quhairof the twa merkland of Armadellis haldin of auld of the bischopes of the Isles is proper pairt and pertinent The Fourtie pund land of North Wist quhairof thair was aucht merkland haldin of auld of the bischopes of the Isles with all their annexis connexis pairtis pendicles and pertinentis q^t sumevir pertaining to the said Sir Donald M^eDonald heretablie lyand w^tin the sherofdome of Innernes Togidder with all uther teindis alsweill personage as viccarage of the landis above specifeit w^t the pertinentis or any pairt thairof quhilkis ar kuawn or may be fund to appertein and belang to me as bischop of the said bischoprik haveand the uthir benefices above specifeit annext thairto or ony of thame as my thrid of the samen teindis exceptand and reserveand to me and my successouris the teind fische of the haill seais and locheis perteing and adiaacent to the saidis landis ffor all the dayis yeiris termes tyme and space of nyntein yeiris nixt and immediatlie following the said Sir Donald his entrie to the saidis teindis be vertew of this pnt tak and assedatioun quhilk sall be and begin at the day and dait of thir pnts and thereafter to endure and the saidis teindis to be peaceablie bruikit uyseit be the said Sir Donald and his foresaidis dureing the space exprimeit with full power to the said Sir Donald and his foresaidis to gadder teind leid collect ask crave ressave intromeit w^t and uptak the foresaidis teindis personage and viccarage of the landis above writtin with the pertinentis (except before exceptit) dureing the space abovementionet and thairupon to dispone at thair plesur and to call and persew thairfore as

accordis of the law and to rais and caus execute inhibitiounes yeirlie in thair awin names upoun the saidis teindis and to give acquyttances and dischaïrges thairnpoun transact compone and agrie thairanent siclyk and als fulie in all respectis as I w^t consent foresaid nicht haif have done myself before the making heir of or may docat ony tyme hereftir Payand thairfor yeirlie the said Sir Donald M^cDonald his airis maill and assigneyis foresaidis to me and my successors oure factors and chalmerlanes in o^r names the sowme of ane hundreth pundis usuall money of this realme togidder w^t twentie elnes of fyne plaiding at the feist of Mertimes Beginnand the first yeiris payment thairof at the feist and terme of Mertimes nextocum in this instant yeir of God jaivic and threttie yeiris and sua furth yeirlie thairefter at the terme above specifeit dureing the haill space above exprineit And likwayis reliveand me and my foresaidis of the furneing of the elementis of bread and wyne to the celebrationn of the Communion at the kirkis quhair the saidis landis lvis sa oft as the samen sall be celebrat thairin dureing the haill space of this pnt tak and assedatioun proportionallie and pro rata effeirand to the rait and qualitie of the foresaidis teindis of the landis above specifeit. And in caice it sall happin that the said Sir Donald or his foresaidis to failzie in thankfull payment of the yeirlie dewtie above specifeit than and in that caice the said Sir Donald and his foresaidis sall be haldin to pay to me or my successours the sowme of twentie pundis money foresaid as for cost skaith dampnage expens and interes. That in caice it sall happin that the said Sir Donald or his foresaidis to failzie in the thankfull payment of the yeirlie dewtie sua that twa yeiris dewtie thairfor rin togidder in the thrid yeir unpayit than and in that caice this pnt tak and assedatioun sall expyre in ilt self ipso facto and becum null and of nane availl force nor effect fra thyn furth for evir Quhilk tak and assedatioun abouewrittin I w^t consent foresaid bind and obleis me my airis and successouris to warrand to the said Sir Donald and his foresaidis in all and be all thingis as is aboue specifeit fra my awin proper fact and deid allernierlie and for the mair securitie I and the deane and chapter of the said bishoprick ar content and consentis that thir puts be insert and registrat in the buikis of counsall and sessioun thairin to remaine ad futuram rei memoriam and for regrating heirot constitutes

Oure prors promitten de rato In witness of the quhilk thing to this pnt tak and assedatioun (written be M^r Johne Moncreif

servitor to Mr Francis Hay wrettar to his maties signet) subscriy
 veit w^t oure handis my proper seill togidder w^t the commoun
 chapter seill of the said bischoprik are appendit at Edinburgh the
 ellevint day of August jaivie and threttie yeiris Before thir
 witness respective viz the subscription of me the said Johne
 Bischope of the Isles and of Mr Patrick Stewart minister at
 Rothesay subdean of the said bischoprik subscriyveit be us at
 Edin^r the said ellevint day of August jaivie and threttie yeiris
 Alexander Guthrie of Gagie the said Mr Francis, James Logie
 induellar in Edin^r James Guthrie wrettar there and the said
 Mr John Moncreif wrettar heiroff

Fingone M ^c Millen	Maistr Thomas Moore	Johannes Leslacus
Vicar of Ico'keill	Minister at Cumbray	Epus Sodorensis
Deane of the Eylis	Prebender consentis	Mr Patrick Stewart
consentis	A. Alexander	Persoun at Rothesay
Francis Hay	Minister at Killerow	consentis
witnes	Prebender consentis	
James Logie	Mr Merteane M ^c Ilievra	
witnes	Minister at Killeane in	
A. Guthrie	Mull consentis	
witnes and consentis		
J. Guthrie		
witnes		

DECLARATION OF CHIEFSHIP IN FAVOUR OF SIR JAMES
 MACDONALD OF SLEAT.

Be it kend till all men That we undersubscribers do testify
 and acknowledge that Sir James Macdonald of Sleat is chief of the
 whole Name and Family of the Macdonalds in Scotland and that
 we all are descended of the said Family whereof Sir James Mac-
 donald is now undoubtedly chief and lineally descended of the
 Earl of Ross which we testify by this declaration subscribed with
 our hands.

D. MACDONALD of Moydort.
 A. MACDONALD of Arnamurchin.
 G. M^cALESTER of Loup.
 ANGUS M^cDONALD of Leargue.
 ALEXANDER MACDONALD of Glencoe.
 JOHN DONALDSON Esquire.

DECLARATION OF CHIEFSHIP IN FAVOUR OF SIR DONALD
MACDONALD OF SLEAT BY COLL MACDONALD OF KEPPPOCH.

Be it kend till all men that I Coll Mackdonald of Keappoch do testify and acknowledge that Sir Donald Macdonald of Sleat is Chief of the whole name of Macdonald in Scotland and that all other families of the Macdonalds are descended of the said family whereof Sir Donald Macdonald is now undoubted Chief and lineally descended of the Earl of Ross which I testify by this Declaration subscribed with my hand Before thir witnesses John Macdonald Chamberlain in Sleat and James Macdonald attending the said Sir Donald Macdonald

COLL MACKDONALD

J. MACDONALD witness.

JAMES MACKDONALD witness.

 CONTRACT BETWEEN DONALD MACDONALD OF CLANRANALD
AND RODERICK MACDONALD OF GLENALADALE. 1674.

At Castletirhelme the sixth day of November one thousand six hundred and seventy-four years, It is appointed, contracted, finally agreed and ended betwixt Donald M^cDonald of Moydart Captain of Clanranald heritable proprietor of the lands and others underwritten with the pertinents on the one part and Rorie M^cDonald of Glenalladale on the other part in manner following— That is to say Forsameikle as the said Rorie M^cDonald has contented and paid to the said Donald M^cDonald certain sums of money for granting thir presents Therefor the said Donald M^cDonald of Moydart has given, granted, and disponed and in feen farm Letts to the said Rorie M^cDonald and his heirs mail All and Hail the two merks ten shilling lands of Glenalladell, and the thirty shilling land of Glenfuen with houses, biggings &c. lyand within the Baronie of Moydart and Sherefdom of Inverness, and in real warrandice and securitie of the said threttie shilling land in case of eviction of the samen by qt sumever person from the said Rorie M^cDonald All and Hail the seven penny land of Gervelteos, houses, biggings &c. lyand within South Uist and Sherifdome foresaid, Likeas the said Donald M^cDonald be thir presents Binds and obliges him his heirs and successors to obtain

himself dewly and sufficientlie infest and seasit in the saids lands and being sua infest and seasit to dewlic, lawfully and sufficientlie infest and seise the said Rorie M^cDonald To be holden of the said Donald M^cDonald his aires and successors in feu farm and heritage for the yeirly payment to him of the sumes of money and others underwritten the said Donald M^cDonald binds and oblidges him to warrand acquit and defend the foresaids infestments to be sufficient, free, safe and sure to the said Rorie M^cDonald from all and sundrie wards, reliefs, monentries, excheit, life rents, forfaultures, recognitions, disclamations, bastardries, ladies terces, tacks, infestments, sasines, duties, stents, impositions for out reiking of Horse or Foet, Ministers and Schoolmasters stipends, and other public burdens &c. For the quhilk causes the said Rorie M^cDonald be thir presents binds and oblidges him and his foresaids to content and pay to the said Donald and his foresaids the sowme of Foure hundereth merks Scotis money yearlie at two termes in the yeare Whitsunday and Martimes by equal portions in the name of feu farm. Likeas the said Rorie M^cDonald and his foresaids shall be holden to compeir be themselves or their attourneyes yearlie at the said Donald his court to be holden at Moydort being lawfully warned for that effect, and also to grant to the said Donald M^cDonald and his foresaids their personall service at their hoisting and hunting as all remanent of the country gentlemen shall do and perform with the half of all unlaws, bloodwitis, and americaments of Courts of the said lands retaining the other half to their own proper uses, and releiveand the said Donald and his foresaids of the Kings taxationes, and all other public burdens &c. And also payand and releivand the said Donald M^cDonald his airis and successores of the servicis, furnishing of men and others servicis and conditions wherein he stands obliged to the Earle of Argyle his superiore be the Reddendo of his infestments proportionally effeirand to the saids lands viz the said Rorie M^cDonald shall be holden and obligit and be thir presents binds and oblidges him and his forsais to relieve the said Donald M^cDonald and his forsais of ane proportionall part effeirand to the saids lands of ane sufficient galley of sixteen oares which the said Donald M^cDonald is obligit to furnish to the said Earle of Argyle and his aires and successors sufficientlie appoynted with men and necessaries be the space of fourteen days yearlie betwixt the poynt of Ardnamurehan and Assint when he shall be advertised and required for that effect. And also the said Rorie M^cDonald and his forsais shall be obleidgit to relieve the said

Donald M^cDonald and his foresaids of ane proportional part effeirand to the saids lands of an hundredth sufficient men which the said Donald and his foresaids are obledgit be themselves in their own proper persones, or be their neirest and worthiest kinsmen being of lawfull age to serve the said Earle of Argyle and his foresaids in warr and hostings duly prepared in all the said noble Earl his lawfull ocasioness and business betwixt the Isle of Mull and Storehead and Assint furnished with eight dayes provisione after ther coming and that in all tymes quhatsoever they shall be required upon twentie dayes warning to that effect. And if the said Rorie M^cDonald and his said men shall remain in the said service longer than the said space of eight days after ther arryval that then and in that case they shall be furnished and supplied with provisione and victuall upon the said Donald M^cDonald his superiore and his foresaids ther expenses thereafter. Attoure In case it shall hapen that any of the friends, tennents and servants of the said Rorie M^cDonald under his command and his foresaids possessores of the saids lands hold of the said Donald M^cDonald as said is, or of any part thereof, to comit any fault, fact, or crime whatsunnever whereby the said Donald M^cDonald or his foresaids may be cited, conveyed, troubled, or molested for the saids facts and crimes, That then and in that case the said Rorie M^cDonald and his foresaids shall be holden and obledgit to exhibite and delyver the s^d malefactor or comitter of the saids deeds to the said Donald or his foresaids at least to satisfy them and the parties offended, troubled, or injured of all lesione and damage they shall hapen to sustaine be the saids deeds, and to doe and performe all other things requisite for satisfying of the saids wrongs within the space of fourtie days after being lawfully premonished. And if the said Rorie M^cDonald or his forsaides shall comit any fact or deed civil or criminal for which the said Donald M^cDonald shall be holden to answer in law then and in that case the said Rorie and his foresaids shall relieve and skaithless keep the said Donald M^cDonald and his foresaids from all damage against all deadlie.

And if the said Rorie M^cDonald and his foresaids shall failzie in exhibitione presenting and delyvering of the said malefactor or comitter of any cryme to be comitted or done by any kinsman, friend, tennent, or servant of the said Rorie for quhilk the said Donald M^cDonald or his foresaids be persewed or troubled at Uist in giving satisfacione to the said Donald M^cDonald or to parties offended to whom these wrongs shall be done then and in

that case the said Rorie M^cDonald shall be oblidgit to pay the said Donald M^cDonald the sowme of one hundreth pounds Scots money, &c.

And for the more security both the said parties are content and consents that thir presents be insert and registrat in the books of Councell and Session &c.

In witness whereof written by Æneas M^cDonald writer in Edin^r we have sub^t thir presents with our hands day place and month and yeare fors^d before thir witness Donald M^cEachan in South Uist and James M^cDonald servitor to the said Donald and the said Æneas M^cDonald writer heirof

DONALD M^cEACHAN witness.

DONALD M^cDONALD.

JAMES M^cDONALD witness.

RORIE M^cDONALD.

ÆNEAS M^cDONALD witness.

COMMISSION BY KING JAMES IN FAVOUR OF JOHN MACDONALD
OF BORNISKITTAIG. 1689.

JAMES R.

James the Seventh by the Grace of God King of Scotland, England, France, and Ireland, Defender of the ffaith &c. To our Trusty and wellbeloved John Mackdonald of Bornscitaik. Wee reposeing special trust and confidence in your Loyalty, Courage, and good conduct, Doe by these presents constitute and appoint you to be Captaine of a Company of Foote in the Regiment comanded by our trusty and wellbeloved Collonell Donald Macdonald. You are therefore to take the said company into your care and charge, and carefully to discharge the Duty of Captaine thereof, By exerciseing as well the officers or soldiers in armes, and to doe your uttmost endeavour to keep them in good order and discipline. And we do hereby command them to be obedient to you as their Captaine and you to observe and follow such orders as you shall from tyme to tyme receive from Us, your Collonell, or any other your superior officer according to the Rules and Discipline of Warr, and in pursuance of the trust wee have hereby reposed in you.

Given att our Court att Dublin Castle the 31st day of March 1689 and in the fifth yeare of our Reigne.

By His Mat^{ties} Command.

MELFORT.

JUDICIAL RENTAL OF SIR DONALD MACDONALD'S ESTATE OF NORTH
UIST. 1718.

Places.	Occupants.	Money Rent.	Rent in Kind.
Ballivichphail...	Tormet M ^c Intyre.....	15 merks Scots...	3 firlots vict. 1½ st. butter.
Do.	...Don. M ^c Urchy	do. ...	do.
Do.	...Angus M ^c Iaian	10 m.	½ boll vict. 1 st. b.
Do.	...Killmartin Munro	do.	do.
Do.	...John M ^c Kiver	do.	do.
Do.	...Evan M ^c Kinnan	do.	do.
Do.	...Patrick M ^c Eanduin...	15 m.	3 fir. vict. 1½ st. b.
Do.	...Donald M ^c illichreist..	do.	do.
Do.	...William Lamont.....	20 m.	½ b. bear, ½ b. meal, 2 st. b.
Do.	...Murdoch M ^c Kiegan...	15 m.	3 fir vict. 1½ st. b.
Do.	...Angus M ^c Donald.....	10 m.	½ b. vict. 1 st. b.
Do.	...Angus M ^c Coill vick Gillichrist.....	15 m.	3 fir. vict. 1½ st. b.
Do.	...John M ^c Aulay	10 m.	½ b. vict. 1½ st. b.
Do.	...John M ^c Kiegan.....	do.	do.
Do.	...John M ^c Donald	20 m.	1 b. vict. 2 st. b.
Balliviconen...	Don. M ^c Donald.....	23 m.	do.
Do.	...Rory M ^c Donald	do.	do.
Do.	...Tormet M ^c Donald . . .	40 m.	2 b. vict. 4 st. b.
Do.	...John M ^c Phail	46 m.	do.
Clachan.....	John M ^c Donald	10 m.	½ b. vict. 1 st. b.
Do.	...Malcolm Ferguson...	£20 Scots... ..	1½ b. vict. 3 st. b.
Do.	...Murdoch M ^c Kiegan...	10 m.	½ b. vict. 1 st. b.
Do.	...John M ^c Phail	do.	do.
Do.	...Don. M ^c ilespick vic can	do.	do.
Do.	...Archibald M ^c Donald..	15 m.	3 fir. vict. 1½ st. b.
Do.	...Robert Ferguson.....	10 m.	½ b. meal 1 st. b.
Do.	...Donald M ^c Cowis	15 m.	3 fir. vict. 1½ st. b.
Do.	...Don. M ^c Coil vic can vuy	do.	do.
Do.	...Alexr. M ^c Bodach.....	do.	do.
Rimskarray....	Finlay M ^c ean	20 m.	1 b. vict. 2 st. b.
Do.	...Peter Ferguson	80 m.	
Do.	...Duncan M ^c ffinlay....	10 m.	½ b. vict. 1 st. b.
Do.	...Gillespick M ^c Donald	do.	do.

Places.	Occupants.	Money Rent.	Rent in Kind.
Vallakuy	Neill M ^c Kuinish	6½ m.	1 fir. vict. ½ st. b.
Do.	Alexr. M ^c Illichalum vic unlay	do.	do.
Do.	Finlay M ^c Donald	22½ m.	3 fir. vict. 1½ st. b.
Do.	John M ^c Donald	do.	do.
Oransay	Kenneth M ^c Queen	240 m.	8 b vict. 24 st. b.
Hausten	John M ^c Donald	11 m. 3 sh. 4d	1½ b. vict. 1 st. b.
Do.	John M ^c inish vic ewn.	do.	do.
Do.	John M ^c Kinnan	do.	do.
Do.	Donald M ^c Donald	7½ m.	1 b. vict. 12 lb. b.
Do.	Donald Johnston	do.	do.
Do.	John M ^c Kiver	do.	do.
Do.	Donald Oig M ^c illvory	do.	do.
Caranish	Donald M ^c Aulay	10 m.	½ st. b. 3 ells blanket.
Do.	Rory M ^c Lellau	do.	do.
Do.	Donald M ^c Donald	do.	do.
Do.	Don. M ^c Donald, Jr.	do.	do.
Do.	John M ^c Nicoll	10 m.	1½ st. b. 3 ells plaid.
Do.	Donald M ^c illickallum	5 m.	4 lb. b. 1½ ell plaid.
Do.	Neill M ^c Donald	do.	do.
Do.	John M ^c Pherson	15 m.	¾ st. b. 4 ells blanket.
Do.	Neil M ^c Isaac	5 m.	¼ st. b. 1½ ell plaid.
Do.	Waste	80 m.	4 st. b. 24 ells white do.
Griminish	Archibald M ^c Donald	180 m.	16 b. vict. 8 st. b. 8 st. ch.
Kilpheder	Neill M ^c Lean	80 m.	5 b. vict. 6 st. b.
Ballekinloch	John M ^c Lean	50 m.	2½ b. vict. 2½ st. b.
Pableskarry	John M ^c Donald	100 m.	15 b. vict. 10 st. b.
Kirkibost	Archibald M ^c Lean	£10 stg.	20 b. vict. 15 st. b.
Arisaig	John M ^c Ean Vayne	10 m.	½ b. vict. 1 st. b.
Do.	Don. M ^c Innes	do.	do.
Ulleray	Neill M ^c Aulay	25 m.	2 fir. vict. 7 ells plaid.
Do.	Angus M ^c Aulay	20 m.	½ b. vict. 1 st. b. 6 ells blanket.
Do.	Donald M ^c Ilvoir	10 m.	1 fir. vict. ½ st. b. 3 ells plaid.
Do.	Duncan M ^c Aulay	do.	do.
Do.	Donald M ^c Chowis	do.	do.
Do.	John M ^c Gillechallum	do.	do.
Do.	Donald M ^c Heresch	7½ m.	3 p. vict. 6 lb. b. 2 ells plaid.
Do.	John M ^c Chowis	5 m.	2 p. vict. ¼ st. b. 1½ ells plaid.

Places.	Occupants.	Money Rent.	Rent in Kind.
Ullera y	Lachlan D ^c Donald....	12½ m.....	1 fir. vict. 10 lb. b. 3½ ells. plaid.
Do.	Rory M ^c Oil viceandny	10 m.....	do.
Do.	John M ^c Gilespick.....	do.	do.
Do.	John M ^c Allan.....	do.	do.
Do.	John Bain M ^c Urchy...5	m.....	2 p. vict. ¼ st. b. 1½ ell plaid.
Do.	Waste	15 m.....	6 p. vict. ¾ st. b.
Kerameanach...Murdo M ^c Leod.....	11 m. 3 sh. 4d...	1 b. 2 p. vict. 1½ st. b.	
Do.	Donald M ^c Lean.....	do. ...	do.
Do.	Donald M ^c Coir	5 m. 8 sh. 4d. ...	9 p. vict. 1 st. b.
Do.	John M ^c Gillivoir.....	do.	dc.
Do.	Hector M ^c Lean.....	7½ m.....	3 fir. vict. ¾ st. b.
Do.	Rory M ^c Donald.....	do.	do.
Do.	Murdoch M ^c Konnen..	11 m. 3 sh. 4d...	1 boll vict. 2 pecks.
Do.	Paull M ^c faull	do. ...	1 boll vict. 1½ st. b.
Do.	Neil M ^c Lean	do. ...	1 boll vict. 2 pecks.
Do.	Malcolm M ^c inuish.....	6½ m.....	3 fir. vict. ¾ st. b.
Do.	Angus M ^c Donald.....	do.	do.
Malaclett.....Donald M ^c Gillechal-	lum.....	15 m.....	1½ boll vict. 1½ st. b.
Do.	Kenneth M ^c Leod.....	do.	do.
Do.	Angus Beaton.....	11 m. 3 sh. 4d...	1 b. 2 p. meal ⅛ st b.
Do.	Archd. M ^c innish....	18 m. 10 sh.....	1 b. 3 f. 2 p. vict. 1¾ st. b.
Do.	John M ^c Kinnon	7½ m	3 fir. vict. ¾ st. b.
Balloan.....	Angus M ^c Donald.....	9 m.....	9 p. vict. ¾ st. b.
Do. ..	Ewen Og	do.	do.
Do.	Ranald Stewart.....	12 m.....	3 f. vict. 1 st. b.
Do.	John M ^c Oil vi ^c ean vic uinlay.....	do.	do.
Do.	Ronald M ^c Oilvoir.....	6 m.....	1 f. 2 p. vict. ½ st. b.
Howgarie.....	John M ^c Donald.....	7½ m.	3 f. vict. ¾ st. b.
Do.	Alexr. M ^c Donald.....	13 m. 10d	6 p. vict. 6 lb. b.
Do.	Hector M ^c Donald.....	3 m. 10d	do.
Do.	John M ^c Donald.....	7½ m.	do.
Do.	Duncan M ^c Ivoir	7½ m.	3 f. vict. ¾ st. b.
Do.	Alexr. M ^c Donald	15 m.	1½ boll vict. 1½ st. b.
Do.	John M ^c Donald	11 m. 3 sh. 4d ...	1 b. 2 p. vict. 1 st. b.
Do. ..	Donald M ^c Kinnon ...	do. ...	do.
Do.	John M ^c Lellan	22½ m.	2 b. 1 f. vict. 2 st. b.
Do. ..	Allan M ^c Donald	7½ m.	3 f. vict. 12 lb. b.

Places.	Occupants.	Money Rent.	Rent in Kind.
Howgarie.....	Malcolm M ^c Donald...	10 m. 10 sh.....	1 b. 2 p. vict. 1 st. b.
Do.	Patrick M ^c inish Vane	7½ m.	3 f. vict. 12 lb. b.
Do.	Angus M ^c Donald ..	120 m.	12 b. vict.
Do.	Hector M ^c Kinnoa ...	24 m.	1 b. 2 f. vict. 2 st. b.
Ballmore	Rorie M ^c Donald	18 m. 10d	2½ b. vict. 1¾ st. b.
Do.	Donald M ^c Lean	do.	do.
Do.	Donald M ^c Vaich.....	£20 Scots.....	4 b. vict. 3 st. b.
Do.	Donald M ^c Lellan.....	do.	do.
Do.	Archibald M ^c Lellan..	15 m.	2 b. vict. 1 st. 8 lbs. b.
Do.	Angus M ^c Lellan ...	do.	do.
Do.	Allan M ^c Lellan	11 m. 3 sh. 4d... 1½ b	vict. 1 st. 2 lb. b.
Do.	Annable M ^c Ean vic illimartin	do. ...	do.
Ashdail.....	John M ^c Donald	do. ...	do.
Do.	John M ^c Coil vic Lachlan	do. ...	do.
Do.	John M ^c Donald ...	7½ m.	1 b. vict. ¾ st. b.
Do.	John Laing (school- master).....	15 m.	do.
Do.	Ranald M ^c Donald ..	do.	do.
Do.	Dugall M ^c Lean	7½ m. ...	do.
Tromskarry ...	Hector M ^c Lean	20 m.	1 b. vict. 1 st. b.
Vannt	Angus M ^c Donald	75 m.	3 b. vict. 3 st. b.
Hosta	Hector M ^c Lean	100 m.	5 b. vict. 5 st. b.
Knocknatorran.	Donald M ^c Donald....	£100 Scots	15 b. vict. 10 st. b.
Ballshare	Ranald M ^c Donald ...	214 m.	7½ b. vict. 6 st. b. 6 st. ch.
Heisker	Alexander M ^c Donald..	220 m.	75 b. vict. 22 st. b.
Kyles, &c.	Wm. M ^c Leod of Ber- nera	200 m.	
Gerrinacurran.	Alexr. M ^c Donald	80 m.	2 b. vict. 4 st. b.
Tigheary	John M ^c Lean, mini- ster	200 m.	10 b. vict. 10 st. b.
Balleranald.....	Vacant	120 m.	12 b. vict. 10 st. b.
Doun.....	Lachlan M ^c Lean	60 m.	6 b. vict. 6 st. b.
Sollas.....	Mrs M ^c Lean of Bore- ray	240 m.	16 b. vict. 16 st. b.
Boreray	Archibald M ^c Lean....	184 m.	12½ b. vict. 4 st. b. 4 st. ch.
Vallay	Lachlan M ^c Lean.....	220 m.	20 b. vict. 13 st. b.
Gr. Off-land....	Angus M ^c Donald.....	21½ m.	2 b. 1 f. vict. 2 st. b.

ATTESTATION BY THE GENTLEMEN OF TROTERNISH. 1721.

Wee the wadsetters tenants and possessors within the Barony of Troternish undersubscribers doe attest and deliver y^t in regard of our extream poverty occasioned by ane unusual murrain first in anno 1746 but more especially by ane oyr in Spring last whereby great numbers of our bestiall perished to the number of four hundred and eighty five horses, one thousand and twenty seven cows, together with four thousand five hundred and fifty six sheep. The Honourable William McLeod of Hammir Factor upon the said Barony did to prevent much of the lands being weist and for the relief of seall exigent families ease and diminish to the value of one hundred and ten pounds sterling the tenants and possessors w^t in the said Barony of their rents, farmes, and causalities, in proportion to their losses and moreover wee doe declair that by reasone of the penury of the people some of the lands are still west which in all appearance will remain so, there being no prospect of additionall tenants from the adjacent countries and the inhabitants y^mselves being already so penurious they will ray^r impare then take on more lands in succeeding years and if need bees Wee are willing to make ane affidavitt of the premisses.

In testimony y^r of Wee have sub^t thir pnts at Renedray the third day of September Jaivic and Twentie one years

Don. McDonald of Sarthill.	Alexander McDonald of Glenmore.
James McDonald of Lackisay.	James McDonald of Cuidrach.
Donald Nicolson in Cullnaknock.	Eugene McDonald Younger of Glenmore.
James MackDonald in Rigg.	Ken. Bettou Min ^r at Kilmuir
J. Martin in Flodigary.	Aeneas McQueen at Prabost
John McDonald in Waitos.	Donald McDonald Younger of Cuidrach.
Alex ^r McDonald in Knockowe.	Allan McQueen in Kingsboro.
Alex ^r McDonald in Borniskitag.	An. McDonald in Eskedle.
Alexander McDonald Younger y ^r .	Jo: Nicolson att Glenmore.
Donald McLeod in Osnigary.	Mur. Nicolson at Achichork.
Norman McDonald in Totscor	John McDonald in Libost
	John Nicolson in Scoudiborrow.
	Hector McLean in Gerich.
	Angus McQueen in Toatrome.
	Margaret McDonald in Mugstot.
	John MackDonald in Grealine.
	Arch: MacKqueen Minister at Snizort.

up by one of his Majesty's ships of war, is carried to London upon suspicion of disloyalty do form a sincere desire to rightly inform the officers of the law to do justice to that gentleman's character, and from our firm persuasion of his steady adherence to the interest of his country find ourselves obliged to declare that we know of his conduct during the late unnatural rebellion. We cannot be justly suspected of any design to impede the course of justice or screen his Majesty's enemies as we have on all occasions even to our great hazard manifested a firm and zealous attachment to his majesty's person and government for which we cannot claim any merit since the security of all that is dear and valuable to us in the world is so closely interwoven with the stability of his throne. Besides, we are intimately acquainted with this gentleman's sentiments for some years past, and had access to enquire particularly into his behaviour since the commencement of this wicked insurrection. Therefore, as he is now removed at a great distance from the proper evidence of his exculpation we owe to him in justice to declare to the world—

That he ever possessed a sincere regard to the true interest of these nations and a firm persuasion that the happiness of them could only be preserved by the support of our present establishment, and in consequence of these professions we found him always ready and forward to act in his station as a dutiful subject and a true lover of his country. He never failed to exert himself to the utmost of his power to serve the friends of the government and support the Protestant interest in this corner besides his constant bias to the side of liberty, his known aversion to slavery and arbitrary power of any kind. He was too much the friend of mankind to disturb the peace of any society. It was always a fundamental article of his creed that peace in the state and charity in religion were too much the essence of both to be broken on any pretence whatsoever.

As for his behaviour during the continuance of the late troubles we can likewise declare that he gave all possible discouragement to the Pretender's adherents; he was neither allured by promises nor overawed by threatenings to rise in arms; he dissuaded all with whom he could have anything to say from joining in that wicked and desperate attempt particularly in August 1745 when the Pretender's son and young Clanranald, Boistel's nephew, sent William Moyes from Aberlour who had been taken by Anthony Welsh Captain of the French Privateer with about 2 or 300 bolls of meal to be distributed among the people

of South Uist to entice them to rise in arms against the government, he did on that occasion all that could be expected of any private subject, he hindered the South Uist men much against the inclinations of many of them from receiving the meal, he forced away the ship from the rebel guard sent with it, he allowed the master to go home with his cargo, provided him with money and whatever else he wanted, sent a pilot with him and gave a certificate of his usage by the rebels, of all this Mr Moyes is still a living witness. Again, when Captain Macdonald, a rebel officer, and several others came to him from the Pretender he insulted them, laughed at their project, and discouraged everybody from going with them though the Pretender and his adherents frequently threatened by word and writing that at anyrate he should fall a sacrifice to their resentment. Yet it is well known that by his endeavours the country people there were kept at home though numbers of them inclined to join the rebels. Nay, he expressly threatened to beat some who were offering to go.

When the Spanish ship came with money and arms to the neighbouring country, he did all he possibly could to hinder the inhabitants of South Uist and Barra from meddling that way, and it was in a great measure owing to his influence that they continued peaceably at home. Last March when some mad people in the country of South Uist gathered together some vagabonds to march with them to the Pretender's camp he endeavoured to stop their career, he bantered their ringleader and wrote to his brother who was then in Harris that he should return and use his authority to disperse them, which was accordingly done. So sensible were the rebels of his aversion to their cause, and so incensed at the hurt he had done them, that in revenge those that came on board the French ships which came lately in quest of the Young Pretender killed some of his cattle and threatened to destroy more of his effects if the Independent Companies stationed here at that time had not prevented them. Several other facts too tedious to be mentioned might be likewise declared, but from the above instances of his behaviour and his known character we are persuaded he will be found to have acted the part of a loyal subject. And we aver nothing of him but what may be clearly proved by unquestionable evidences. Signed in name, presence, and by appointment of the Presbytery of Uist by

DONALD M^cLEOD, Moderator.

Jo: M^cAULAY, Clerk.

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