

I.—THE ORIGIN OF THE CLAN MACLEAN.

[By the REV. A. MACLEAN SINCLAIR.]

THE founder of the Clan Maclean was Gilleain na Tuaighe—Gilleain of the Battle-axe. The name Gilleain, or Gille-Eoin, is of ecclesiastical origin, and means servant of John. Gilleain was thus a person who had been dedicated at his baptism to the service of John, the Apostle. The fact that he was known as Gilleain na Tuaighe does not indicate, however, that he walked very much in the footsteps of that man of peace.

It is held by some witness that the Macleans are of Norman origin. Gilleain, it is maintained, was a son of John Fitz-Thomas, chief of the Geraldines in Ireland, who was descended from a certain Otho that came over to England with William the Conqueror. This theory is of comparatively recent origin. Probably the earliest trace of it on record is to be found in a manuscript history of the Clan Mackenzie, written by George, First Earl of Cromarty, in 1669. It has no foundation upon which to rest. Besides, it is contrary to well-known facts. It is simply the invention of those Highland genealogists of the sixteenth century who believed it was more honourable to be descended from some Danish pirate, Norman knight, or Irish kingling than from an honest farmer, hunter, or shepherd of their own glens. It stands upon a level with the absurd notion that the Kelts of Scotland and Ireland are descended from Gathelus and Scota, daughter of Pharaoh, king of Egypt.

Dr. Kennedy, in his "Dissertation on the Royal Line of the Stuarts," and the Rev. John Beaton, the last seanachaidh of the Macleans of Duart, trace Gilleain back to Erc, an Irish chieftain, and through Erc to Aonghas Tuirmeach Teamhrach, an ancient monarch of Ireland. Erc was the father of Loarn, Angus, and Fergus, the founders of the kingdom of Dalriada in Argyleshire, where they settled about 506 A.D. According to the Irish annalists, Aonghas Tuirmeach Teamhrach, or Angus of many descendants, who lived in Tara, was a very good king, and ruled over Ireland during the long period of sixty years.

It is, of course, impossible to prove that Gilleain was not descended from one of the three sons of Erc. At the same time we have no evidence upon which we can depend to show that he was. So far as Aonghas Tuirmeach Teamhrach is concerned, he may or may not have existed.

That the Macleans are of purely Highland origin may be regarded as an unquestionable fact. Skene, who has studied Scottish history more thoroughly than any other man living, maintained this view quite firmly both in his "Highlanders of Scotland" and in that magnificent work, "Celtic Scotland." Indeed, we cannot see how any man in the light of the present age could hold any other view.

About the year 1160 Malcolm IV. King of Scotland removed a large number of the old inhabitants of the district of Moray from their homes, and planted strangers from the Lowlands in their place. Skene, in his "Highlanders of Scotland," started the theory that among the peoples removed by King Malcolm from their homes in Moray were the ancestors of the Macleans. He considered it not "unlikely that Glenurchart was their original residence." He regarded the district of Lorn as their oldest seat in Argyleshire—the place to which they had been removed by King Malcolm. This theory, so far as we can see, has no foundation. There is not any real evidence to show that the ancestors of the Macleans had ever lived in the district of Moray.

The Macleans are descended from Sean Dughall Sgainne, Old Dugald of Scone. This Dugald, who was a venerable and just man, occupied an influential position in Perthshire in his day. He must have flourished about the year 1100.—*Skene's Celtic Scotland, page 343, and also page 480.*

Old Dougald of Scone had a son named Raingce. Raingce had three sons—Cucatha, Cusithe, and Cuduiligh. Cucatha, or dog of battle, was the progenitor of the Clan Conchatha in the district of Lennox, and Cusithe, or dog of peace, the progenitor of the Clan Consithe, in Fife. Of these clans we know nothing. It is possible that by the Clan Concatha the Colquhouns are meant. Cuduiligh became lay abbot of the Monastery of Lismore in Argyleshire. He had a son named Niall. Niall had a son named Rath, or Macrath. Rath, it is said, was married to a sister

of Somerled, Sombairle Mor Mac Gillebride, who was slain at Renfrew in 1164. He had a son named Gilleain, or Gille-Eoin. This Gilleain was the founder of the Clan Maclean.

There is a tradition to the effect that the Macleans and the Mackenzies are descended from a common ancestor. It is thus referred to by John Maclean, Am Bard MacGilleain, in his *Marbhrann Thighearna Chola* :—

“ Bhiodh Mac-Coinnich air ghluasad
Ann ad aobhar, 's bu dual da bhi ann ;
Is gu'n robh sibh 'shliochd bhraithrean
A bha ainmeil ri 'n la anns a' champ.”

That a close friendship existed between the Macleans and the Mackenzies is quite certain. Sir Lachlan Mor Maclean sent his son and heir, Hector, to be educated in the house of Cailean Cam, 11th Mackenzie of Kintail. Again, when Sir John Maclean was a child he was sent for protection from the Campbells to the Earl of Seaforth, with whom he lived several years. But whilst these things are true, we have no ground for supposing that the two clans were originally related. Gilleain, the ancestor of Coinneach, the founder of the Clan Mackenzie, was known as Gilleain na h'Airde. It is thus certain that he lived either in Aird Mhic-Shimi in Inverness-shire, or in Aird Rois, the name by which the mountainous region in the centre of Ross-shire was designated in early times. That the latter was his place of residence is highly probable. But Gilleain na Tuaighe lived in Argyleshire, and his ancestor, Sean Dughall Sgainne, in Perthshire. It is evident then that there is no foundation for the supposition that the Macleans and the Mackenzies are branches from the same stock.

THE ORIGIN OF THE CLAN MACLEAN.

II.—THE MACLEANS OF DUART.

[By REV. A. MACLEAN SINCLAIR.]

1. GILLEAIN NA TUAIGHE, the founder of the Clan Maclean, flourished about the year 1250. He lived in Argyleshire. He may have had lands in the Isle of Mull, which at that time belonged to Macdougall of Lorn. He had three sons—Maol-Iosa, Bristi, and Gille-Bride.

2. Maol-Iosa or Gille Iosa is said to have fought under Alexander III. at the battle of Largs in 1263. The two names Maol-Iosa and Gille-Iosa mean the same thing, servant of Jesus. Maol-Iosa had a son named Gille-Calum.

3. Gille-Calum or Maol-Calum, servant of Columba, was, according to the genealogists, married to Riognach, daughter of Gamail, lord of Carrick. He fought under Robert Bruce at the battle of Bannockburn, in 1314. He had three sons, John, Dougall, and Neil. The names of his sons appear in the Exchequer Rolls in 1326. John succeeded him as chief of the clan. Dougall had two sons and two daughters, Maol-Iosa or Malise, John, Beatag or Beatrice, and Aithbric. Neil had two sons, Diarmad and Maol-Calum or Malcolm.

Gille-Moire Mac-Gilleain was one of the signers of the Ragman Roll in 1296. This Gille-Moire seems to be the Gille-Calum of the genealogists. This is a point, however, that we have no means of clearing up, as we have no access to the works that one would require to consult for that purpose.

4. John, known as Iain Dubh, was married to a daughter of Cumming, Lord of the Braes of Lochaber. He had two sons, Lachainn Lùbanach or Lachlan the Wily, and Eachann Reaganach or Hector the Stern. About the year 1365 these two brothers captured John Macdonald, first Lord of the Isles, and took him as their prisoner to Icolmkill. There they compelled him, over certain black stories which the superstition of the times regarded as sacred, to take a solemn oath that he would grant them certain lands that they wanted in the Isle of Mull.

They also compelled him to promise Lachlan, the elder of the two, the hand of his daughter Margaret in marriage, and also the position of lieutenant-general of his army in time of war.

5. Lachainn Lùbanach is generally regarded as the first Maclean of Duart. It does not follow, however, that he was the first Maclean who held lands in Mull. He married Margaret, daughter of John, first Lord of the Isles. As he was related to her it was necessary for him to procure a dispensation from the Pope. This dispensation he obtained in the year 1366.—*Col. Robertson's Historical Proofs of the Gael*, page 423. He had five sons, Hector, his successor in Duart, John, Lachlan, Neil, and Somerled.

6. Hector, Eachann Ruadh nan Cath or Red Hector of the Battles, was a distinguished warrior in his day. He was married to a daughter of the Earl of Douglas. He had two sons, Lachainn Bronnach and John Dubh of Lethir. He was killed in the battle of Harlaw, in 1411. His body was carried from the field of battle by the Macinneses and Macmillans of Morvern. He was buried in Icolmkill.

7. Lachainn Bronnach had a son named Donald, by a daughter of Maclean of Kingerloch, Mac-Mhic-Eachainn Chinn-ghearloch. By his first wife, Margaret, daughter of Alexander Stewart, Earl of Mar, he had Lachainn Og, his heir and successor. By his second wife, Fionnaghal, daughter of William Macleod of Harris, he had two sons, Neil of Ros and John Garbh of Coll. The Macleans fought with Donald Balloch against the forces of King James I. at the battle of Inverlochy, in 1431. According to Iain Mac Ailein, the poet, they were commanded by Lachainn Bronnach ; but according to others, by John Dubh, his brother.

8. Lachainn Og was married to Catherine, daughter of Colin Campbell, first Earl of Argyll. He had one son and two daughters, Hector, his heir and successor, Fionnaghal, who was married to Celestine Macdonald, Lord of Lochalsh and Lochcarron, and Anne who was married to Sir Robert Munro of Fowlis.

9. Hector, Eachann Odhar nan Garbh Chath, fought in behalf of John, fourth Lord of the Isles, at the battle of Bloody

Bay, in 1482. He fell gallantly fighting at the head of his clan in the disastrous battle of Flodden, in 1513. He was married to a daughter or grand-daughter of Mackintosh, Chief of the Clan Chattan.

10. Lachainn Catanach was brought up among his mother's people. He was a very worthless man. He was married twice; first, to Elizabeth, daughter of Archibald Campbell, second Earl of Argyll; and secondly, to Marion, daughter of John, first Maclean of Treisinnis. He attempted to drown his first wife by placing her upon a low rock which lies in the sea between the isle of Lismore and the coast of Mull. She was rescued from her perilous situation by some of his own followers. He had no children by her. He had two sons by his second wife, Eachann Mor, his successor, and the notorious Ailean nan Sop. He had also by Catherine Hay a son named Patrick, who became Bishop of the Isles. He was murdered in his bed in Edinburgh about the year 1523, by Sir James Campbell of Calder, a brother of his first wife. He was, at the time of his death, quite an old man.

11. Eachann Mor lived in princely style. He married Mary, daughter of Alexander Macdonald of Islay and the Glens, Alastair Mac Iain Chathanaich. He had two sons, Eachann Og and John Dubh of Morvern. He had several daughters. Marion was married to Norman Macleod of Harris; Mary, to Donald Macdonald, sixth of Sleat; and Catherine, first, to the Earl of Argyll; secondly, to Calvagh O'Donnell of Tirconnell, and thirdly, to Stewart of Appin. Catherine was a high-spirited woman, and was distinguished for her beauty and culture.—*Hill's Macdonnells of Antrim*, page 142.

12. Eachann Og lived a life of ease and pleasure. His father left him a good deal of money, but he spent it all in three years. He was married to Jennet, daughter of Archibald Campbell, fourth Earl of Argyll. He had one son and three daughters; Lachainn, Mor Dhubhairt, Mary, Jennet, and Marion. Mary was married to Angus Macdonald of Islay; Jennet, to Roderick Macleod of Lewis; and Marion, to Hector Roy, fifth Maclean of Coll.

13. Lachainn Mor was the most accomplished chief that ever held sway in Duart. He possessed military talents of a high

order. He embraced the Protestant religion. He was knighted by King James VI. He married Margaret, daughter of William Cunningham, sixth Earl of Glencairn. He had five sons; Eachann Og, who succeeded him, Lachainn Og of Torloisgte, Gilleain, Allan, and Charles. He fell in a battle with his nephew, Sir James Macdonald of Islay, at Traigh Ghruinneart in Islay, on the 5th of August, 1598. It is said that he was killed by an arrow shot by an insignificant-looking man named Dubh Si. He is buried in the churchyard of Kilchoman, in Islay. From *Pattison's Gaelic Bards*, page 219, it appears that there is no monument over his grave. This is hardly to the credit of his clan.

14. Eachann Og avenged the death of his father upon the Macdonalds. He defeated them at the battle of Bern Bheag, Blar na Bearna Bige, in Islay, and afterwards ravaged the whole island. He was married twice; first to Jennet, daughter of Cailean Cam, 11th Mackenzie of Kintail; and secondly, to Isabella, daughter of Sir Archibald Acheson of Gosford. By his first wife he had two sons, Hector and Lachlan. By his second wife he had also two sons, Donald of Brolas and John Dubh of Sweden. He died in 1618, in the 40th year of his age.

15. Hector, Eachann Mor, was a good man, but somewhat inactive. He married Margaret, eldest daughter of Sir Roderick Macleod of Macleod, Ruairidh Mor. He died without issue in 1624. He was succeeded by his brother Lachlan.

16. Lachlan was created a baronet by the title of Sir Lachlan Maclean of Morvern, by Charles I., in 1631. He married Mary, second daughter of Sir Roderick Macleod of Macleod. He had two sons and two daughters, Hector Roy, Allan, Isabell, and Mary. Isabell was married to the celebrated Sir Ewen Cameron of Lochiel, and Mary to Lachlan Mackinnon, chief of the Clan Mackinnon. Sir Lachlan was a devoted follower of the gallant Montrose. He fought at the battle of Inverlochy in 1645, but had only thirty of his followers with him. He died in 1648.

17. Sir Hector Roy fell at the battle of Inverkeithing, in the 27th year of his age, July 20th, 1651. This was a disastrous battle to the Macleans. Of the eight hundred of them that followed their

Chief to the field, only forty returned. Hector Roy was succeeded by his brother, Allan.

18. Sir Allan married Julian, daughter of John Macleod of Macleod, by Sibella, daughter of Kenneth, first Lord Mackenzie of Kintail. He died in 1674, in the 28th year of his age. He had one son, John.

19. Sir John, the 19th Chief of the Clan Maclean and the 4th Baronet of Morvern, was a brave, honest, and generous man. He spoke Gaelic, English, and French fluently. He was blindly attached to the stubborn and ungrateful King James, and also to his son. He fought at the battle of Killiecrankie in 1689, and at the battle of Sheriffmuir in 1715. He lost his estate, partly through the cupidity of the house of Argyll and partly through his own folly. He was married to Mary, daughter of Sir Æneas Macpherson of Invereshie. He had one son, Hector, and five daughters, Louisa, Isabell, Mary, Ann, and Beatrix. He died in 1716, in the 45th year of his age. He was the last of the powerful lords of Duart. He was succeeded in his titles by his only son, Hector.

20. Sir Hector was born at Calais in 1703. He was a well-bred man, and spoke Gaelic, English, French, and Italian. He went to France in 1721. He returned in 1745, but was seized and thrown into prison. He had thus no opportunity of being at Culloden. He was set at liberty in 1747. He died in Rome in 1750. He was never married. He was succeeded by Allan, son of Donald, son of Lachlan, eldest son of Donald of Brolas, who was the third son of Eachann Og, 14th chief.

21. Sir Allan was a colonel in the army. He was a very popular chief, as is evident from the number of songs composed about him. He married Una, daughter of Hector, 11th Maclean of Coll. He had three daughters—Maria, Sibella, and Ann. He died at Inch-Kenneth in 1783. He was succeeded by Hector, son of Donald, son of John, son of Hector Og, second son of Donald of Brolas.

22. Sir Hector died unmarried in 1818. He was succeeded by his brother, Fitzroy Jeffries Grafton, a strange name for a chief of the Macleans.

23. Sir Fitzroy married a daughter of Charles Kidd, Esq. He

died in 1847. He was at the time of his death a lieutenant-general. He had two sons—Charles Fitzroy and Donald. He was succeeded by the former. Donald was a barrister at law.

24. Sir Charles was a colonel in the army. He married a daughter of the Honourable Rev. Jacob Marsham. He died a few years ago, and was succeeded by his only son, Fitzroy Donald.

25. Sir Fitzroy Donald is the present chief. He is the 10th baronet of Morvern, the 20th in descent from Gilleain na Tuaighe, and the 25th chief of the Clan Maclean. His place of residence is West Cliff House, Folkestone, England.

SKETCHES OF THE CLAN MACLEAN.

III.—THE MACLAINES OF LOCHBUIE.

[By REV. A. MACLEAN SINCLAIR.]

WE shall probably write several articles about the Macleans. It is therefore better to adopt some general heading. The one given above, Sketches of the Clan Maclean, will serve our purpose. In our first article we dealt with the origin of the Clan ; in our second, we gave a sketch of the Macleans of Duart. In the latter of these we were led by some works that we consulted into the mistake of calling the battle of Benbigory the battle of Bern Bige. Benbigory is no doubt the correct name. It is that which is given in the Statistical Account of the Parish of Kildalton.

John Dubh, fourth chief of the Clan Maclean, had two sons, Lachainn Lubanach and Hector Reaganach. Lachainn Lubanach was the first Maclean who owned Duart. He succeeded his father as Chief of the Clan. He married a daughter of the Lord of the Isles, and had five sons and two daughters, John, Hector, Lachlan, Neil, Somerled, Finguala, and Maria. John seems to have died young. Hector succeeded his father in Duart,—Skene's *Celtic Scotland*, Vol., III. page 482.

1. Hector Reaganach, second son of John Dubh, was the founder of the family of Lochbuie. He married Christina, daughter of Malcolm Macleod of Glenelg and Harris, Malcolm son of Tormod, son of Leod. He had six sons, Murdoch, Donald, Charles, Ewen, Thomas, and Malcolm. Murdoch succeeded his father in Lochbuie. Charles settled in Glenurquhart. He was the ancestor of the Clann Thearlaich or Macleans of the North. It is an old tradition that Charles was the eldest son, and that he gave up the lands of Lochbuie of his own accord to his brother Murdoch. In the "Family of Maclean," a valuable work in possession of the Macleans of Ardgour, it is positively stated that this was the case. Page 17.

Hector Reaganach was feudally independent of his brother, Lachainn Lubanach. He received his lands from the Lord of the Isles. In the Statistical Account of Argyleshire it is stated

that these lands belonged to a chief named Mac-Fadyen before Hector Reaganach got them.

2. Murdoch, second Maclean of Lochbuie, was succeeded by his son John.

3. John, third Maclean of Lochbuie, received a grant of the lands of Lochiel from John fourth Lord of the Isles, in 1461. He was succeeded by his son Hector. He had a daughter who was married to William, seventh Macleod of Harris.

4. Hector, fourth Maclean of Lochbuie, was one of the witnesses to a charter granted by the Lord of the Isles in 1478. He married Marion, daughter of Alastair Crotach, eighth Macleod of Harris. He was succeeded by his son John Og.

5. John Og, fifth Maclean of Lochbuie, received from John, fourth Lord of the Isles, and Alexander of Lochalsh, a charter of the office of bailliary of the south half of the island of Tiree, in 1492.—Gregory's *Western Islands*, page 55. He got a charter from the King of the lands of Lochbuie in 1493. The possessions of the family comprehended at that time lands in Mull, Tiree, and Morvern, and the islands of Jura and Scarba. They had also a legal claim to the lands of Lochiel, and to those of Duror and Glencoe.—Gregory, page 70. John Og was killed, together with his two elder sons, in a feud with Hector Mor, eleventh Maclean of Duart, about the year 1537. He was succeeded by his third son, Murdoch, Murchadh Gearr.

6. Murdoch, sixth Maclean of Lochbuie, received from the King a charter of certain lands in Morvern, in 1537. All the lands that had belonged to his father were granted to him by the King in 1542, and called the Barony of Moy. Anderson, in his *Scottish Nation*, says that he married a daughter of the Earl of Antrim. This could not have been the case. He may, however, have married a daughter of Sorley Boy, Somhairle Buidhe, father of the first Earl of Antrim. A writer in "Cuairtear nan Gleann" says that he married the only daughter of Ailean nan Sop. He was succeeded by his son, John Mor.

7. John Mor, seventh Maclean of Lochbuie, was one of the most expert swordsmen of his day. He married a daughter of Macdonald of Islay. He had two sons. Hector, his heir, and Charles, progenitor of the Macleans of Tapull.

8. Hector, eighth Maclean of Lochbuie, married a daughter of John Gorm Campbell of Lochnell. He was succeeded by his son, Hector Odhar.

9. Hector Odhar, ninth Maclean of Lochbuie, married the only daughter of Sir Lachlan Mor Maclean of Duart. He died about 1628, leaving two sons, Murdoch Mor, his heir, and Lachainn Mor. He had a daughter, Margaret, who was married to Donald Macquarrie of Ormaig.

10. Murdoch Mor, tenth Maclean of Lochbuie, married Julian, fifth daughter of Sir Robert Campbell of Glenurchy. He had no issue. He died about 1662. He was succeeded by his brother, Lachlan Mor.

11. Lachainn Mor, Eleventh Maclean of Lochbuie, was served heir to his brother, April 12th, 1663. He married Margaret, daughter of Hector, second Maclean of Torloisk. He had by his wife three sons and a daughter, Murchadh Og, John, Hector, and Mary. He had also a natural son named Allan. Murchadh Og, married a daughter of Sir Hugh Campbell of Calder, but had no issue. John married Isabel, daughter of Macdougall of Dunolly. He had no issue. Mary was married to Ewen, ninth Maclean of Ardgour. Murchadh Og and John both died before their father. Lachlan Mor was succeeded by his third son, Hector.

12. Hector, twelfth Maclean of Lochbuie, received a charter of the lands of Lochbuie, in 1670, his father who was still living, reserving a life interest. He married Margaret, daughter of Colin Campbell of Lochnell, by whom he had four sons, Murdoch, John, Allan, and Lachlan. He gave over the estate, in 1705, to his eldest son, Murdoch, reserving a life interest for himself. He gave at the same time a life rent of the lands of Pennygoun to John, of the lands of Garmony to Allan, and of the lands of Knockroy to Lachlan.

13. Murdoch, thirteenth Maclean of Lochbuie, married Anne, daughter of Sir Hugh Campbell of Calder. He had four daughters, but no son. He was succeeded by his brother, John of Pennygoun.

14. John, fourteenth Maclean of Lochbuie, married Isabel, daughter of Duncan Macdougall of Dunolly, by whom he had one son, Lachlan, his successor.

15. Lachlan, fifteenth Maclean of Lochbuie, married a daughter of Macdougall of Dunolly. He had one son, Hector, who succeeded him. He had also a daughter, Mary, who was married to Allan Maclean of Drimnin.

16. Hector, sixteenth Maclean of Lochbuie, died shortly after his father. He was never married.

Allan Maclean, third son of Hector, twelfth Maclean of Lochbuie, married Julian, daughter of Lachlan Maclean of the family of Torloisk. He had several sons, all of whom died young except John. He had a daughter, Julian, who was married to Hector Maclean of Torren. His son, John, succeeded Hector, sixteenth Maclean of Lochbuie.

17. John, seventeenth Maclaine of Lochbuie, obtained possession of the estate about 1750. Dr. Johnson, who paid him a visit in 1773, describes him as "a true Highland laird, rough and haughty, and tenacious of his dignity,"—not a bad description of himself except that he was not a laird. He married Isabel, daughter of Donald, third Maclean of Brolas, and sister of Sir Allan Maclean, Chief of the Clan. He had a natural son named Gillean. He had by his wife one son and two daughters, Archibald, Isabel, and Catherine.

Archibald Maclaine, Lochbuie's heir, was a lieutenant in the 84th or Royal Highland Emigrant Regiment. He quarrelled with his commander, Brigadier Allan Maclean of Torloisk, and brought several charges against him. He was tried by court-martial in Quebec, and dismissed from the army. He left Canada in 1784 to lay his case before the King in person. During the passage home he had a dispute with one Daniel Munro. On the 6th of August he became so enraged against Munro that he started for his sword to his state-room, with the avowed intention of killing him. Munro hid behind the door, and ran his sword through Maclaine as the latter was passing by on his way back from his state-room. Munro seems to have been an inoffensive man. He tried to avoid Maclaine, but the latter kept up the quarrel day after day. Archibald Maclaine married Barbara Lowther in Boston. He was married only a few months. He had no issue. He was a hot-headed man, and used his tongue too freely. There are several documents in the Haldimand Col-

lection in Ottawa respecting his quarrel with Brigadier Maclean. The first is a memorial from him to General Haldimand, and is dated March 7th, 1780.

We do not know when the Macleans of Lochbuie, Clann-Ghilleain Locha-buidhe, began to spell their name Maclaine. John, the seventeenth head of the family seems to have been among the first who adopted this mode of spelling it. At any rate Archibald his son always spelled his name in this way.

Lachlan Maclean of Knockroy, fourth son of Hector, twelfth Maclean of Lochbuie, married Flora, daughter of Lachlan, sixteenth Macquarrie of Ulva. He had a large family. His eldest son, Murdoch, succeeded John of Lochbuie.

18. Murdoch, eighteenth Maclaine of Lochbuie, was a captain in the Royal Highland Emigrant Regiment. He married Jane, daughter of John Campbell of Airds. He had, with eight daughters, two sons, Murdoch his successor, and John, who was killed in action in Ceylon in 1818.

19. Murdoch, nineteenth Maclaine of Lochbuie, was born in 1791. He was a lieutenant in the 42nd Royal Highlanders. He retired from the army in 1812. He married Christina, daughter of Donald Maclean, of Kinloch. He had six sons, Murdoch, Donald, John, Allan, Colquhoun, and Alexander. He had also five daughters. He died in 1844. Murdoch, his eldest son and heir, died unmarried in 1850, without taking possession of the estate. He was succeeded by his second son, Donald.

20. Donald, twentieth Maclaine of Lochbuie, was in his younger days a merchant in Batavia. He married Emelie Guillamina, daughter of Charles Anthoine Vincent. He had two sons and three daughters, Murdoch-Gillean his heir, Anthoine, Emelie-Guillamina, Rosa-Elizabeth, and Christian-Sarah. He was born in 1816 and died in 1863.

21. Murdoch-Gillean is the present Maclaine of Lochbuie. He was born in 1845.

“ So deoch-slaime Mhurchaidh Oig,
Is olamaid gu leir i,
So deoch-slaime an t-sar dhuin'-uasail
Dha 'm bu dual bhi treubhach.”

—*Oranaiche*, page 495.

SKETCHES OF THE CLAN MACLEAN.

IV.—CLANN THEARLAICH.

THE Clan Tearlach, Clann Thearlaich or offspring of Charles, includes the Macleans of Glen-Urquhart, and the Macleans of Dochgarroch or Davoch-garioch. They are sometimes spoken of as the Macleans of the North.

THE MACLEANS OF URQUHART.

1. Charles, one of the sons of Hector Reaganach, was the progenitor of the Clann Thearlaich. He was a distinguished warrior in his day. He was a follower of Donald, second Lord of the Isles, from whom he received certain lands in Glen-Urquhart, one of the most lovely vales in the Highlands. He was constable, or keeper of the Castle of Urquhart about the year 1398. He received the honour of knighthood from his Sovereign. He is one of the witnesses to a bond given by the Lord of the Isles in 1439. He is said to have built the Castle of Bona, known as Caisteal Spioradan or Castle of Spirits, near the lower end of Loch Ness. He married a daughter of Cumming of Dalshangie. He was succeeded by his son, Hector Buie.—A. Mackintosh Shaw's *Clan Chattan*.

Anne or Agnes, daughter of Donald son of Charles Maclean, Domhnall Mac Thearlaich, was Prioress of Iona in 1508. She died in 1543. It is probable that Donald, her father, was a

son of Charles of Urquhart. The battle of Park, Blar na Pairce was fought in the year 1488. It is stated in the "History of the Mackenzies," page 68, that Lachainn Mac Thearlaich, a renowned warrior of the family of Lochbuie, was killed at that battle by Donnachadh Mor na Tuaighe. This Lachlan may also have been a son of Sir Charles of Urquhart.

There is a tradition among the Macleans of Lochbuie to the effect that Charles of Urquhart was the eldest son of Hector Reaganach. Hugh Maclean of Kingerloch, in a letter written August 3rd, 1780, mentions this tradition, but adds that he could not positively affirm that it was true.

2. Hector Buie entered the confederacy or union of clans known as the Clan Chattan. Owing to the forfeiture of the Lord of the Isles in 1475, the district of Urquhart was annexed to the Crown and given to Hugh Rose of Kilravock. Hector Buie married Margaret, daughter of Malcolm Beg Mackintosh, Chief of the Clan Chattan. He had a feud with the Camerons of Lochiel, who put to death two of his sons who had fallen into their hands. He was succeeded by his eldest surviving son, Ewen.

3. By the help of the Mackintoshes, Ewen retained possession of his father's estate for several years. They at last however deserted his cause. He was then compelled to give up all opposition. We find Rose in peaceable possession of Glenurquhart in 1482. Ewen was succeeded in the chieftainship of the Clann Thearlaich by his son, Farquhar.*

THE MACLEANS OF DOCHGARROCH.

4. Farquhar, fourth chieftain of the Clann Thearlaich, was the first Maclean of Dochgarroch. He was succeeded by his son, Donald.

5. Donald, second Maclean of Dochgarroch, is found there in 1557. He was succeeded by his son Alexander.

6. Alexander, third Maclean of Dochgarroch, fought at the battle of Glenlivet under his chief, Sir Lachlan Mor of Duart, in 1594. He was killed in a feud in North Uist in 1635, and is buried there, in the churchyard of Kilpeter. He was married

* *Transactions of the Gaelic Society of Inverness*, Vol. VI., page 170.

three times. By his first wife, a daughter of Rose of Kilravock, he had no issue. By his second wife, a daughter of Grant of Glenmoriston, he had three sons and a daughter, John his heir, Charles of Culbokie, David of Buntait, and Jennet, who was married in 1614 to William Baillie of Dunvean. By his third wife a daughter of Andrew Munro of Daan, he had one son, James. John Maclean, "the Centenarian," was a descendant of Charles of Culbokie. David of Buntaite was a man of highly excellent character. He was killed in a skirmish at Red Castle. Colonel John Maclean, Commandant at Caffraria, was descended from him. James, a medical doctor, was at one time Provost of Inverness. He married Alicia daughter of Captain Kenneth Mackenzie of Suddie, an Caipitean Mor, who was killed by Aonghas na Tulaich at the battle of Mulroy in 1688.

7. John, fourth Maclean of Dochgarroch, fought under Montrose at Inverlochy, Auldearn, and Kilsyth. He was present at the disastrous battle of Inverkeithing in 1651. He married Agnes daughter of Fraser of Struy. He had seven sons and three daughters, Alexander, John Og, John Ban, Hector, Allan, Donald, Farquhar, Bridget, Margaret, and Jennet. He died in 1674. Alexander, his eldest son, married a daughter of Chisholm of Strathglass. He died without issue in 1671. John Og succeeded his father. John Ban died in Strathdearn. His son John, was a captain under Brigadier Mackintosh of Borlum in 1715. Captain John settled at Pitmain in Badenoch. He had two sons, James, minister of Urquhart in Morayshire, and Lieutenant-General Sir John Maclean, K.C.B. The Rev. James Maclean, minister of Urquhart, had three sons, Hugh a medical doctor, George, Governor of Sierra Leone, and James. Sir John, who died without issue, left the greater part of his money to his nephew, Dr. Hugh Maclean. Hector, fourth son of John of Dochgarroch, was killed at Killiecrankie. Allan removed to Sutherlandshire, where his descendants became quite numerous. Donald settled in Rosemarkie. His son, John, was minister of Glenburnie. His daughter was married to Murdoch Mackenzie, Bishop of Orkney. Farquhar, youngest son of John of Dochgarroch, was killed at Killiecrankie. Bridget was married to Angus Macqueen of Inches, Margaret to Donald Campbell of

Lopich, and Jennet to Malcolm Mackintosh of the family of Borlum.

8. John Og, fifth Maclean of Dochgarroch, fought under Dundee at Killiecrankie in 1689. He renounced Prelacy and became a Presbyterian. He married Margaret, daughter of Bailie Fowler of Inverness. He had five sons, John, his successor, Alexander, David, Donald, Charles, and Farquhar. Alexander had two sons Robert and William. David had a son named Alexander. This Alexander had two sons, David and Donald. The former of these settled near Hopewell, in the County of Pictou, Nova Scotia. He served some time in the old 73rd, or Macleod Highlanders. He came to Pictou about the year 1790. He had a large family. His descendants are quite numerous. Donald, fourth son of John Og, settled in Argyllshire, where he married a daughter of Campbell of Airds. Charles died unmarried in the East Indies. Farquhar was a man of roving habits. It is not known what became of him.

9. John, sixth Maclean of Dochgarroch, was a man of uncommon strength. He fought for the Stewarts at Sheriffmuir in 1715. He married a daughter of Dallas of Kintra. He had three sons, John, Charles, and William. John died before his father. He was not married. Charles succeeded his father. William was an officer in the Black Watch. He married a daughter of Mackintosh of Borlum. His son John settled in the United States.

10. Charles, seventh Maclean of Dochgarroch, married Jennet, daughter of Mackintosh of Holm. He had four sons, John his heir, Phineas who died young, Angus who died unmarried in 1794, and William. Charles died in 1778.

11. John, eighth Maclean of Dochgarroch, died in 1826. He was succeeded by his brother, William.

12. William, ninth Maclean of Dochgarroch, and twelfth Chieftain of the Clann Thearlaich, married Elizabeth, daughter of Lachlan Maclean, of the family of Kingerloch. He had three sons, Allan, Charles-Maxwell, and William. He parted with his estate in 1832. He sold it to Baillie of Dochfour. He died in 1841. Allan, his eldest son, succeeded him as Chieftain of the

Clann Thearlaich. Charles-Maxwell was Lieutenant-Colonel of the 72nd Regiment. He wrote a history of his family. We do not know whether it has been printed or not. He died in 1864. William married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Henderson of Dominica. He had two sons, William-Henderson and Allan.

13. Allan, thirteenth Chieftain of the Clann Thearlaich, died unmarried in 1864. He was succeeded in the Chieftainship by Allan, second son of William twelfth Chieftain.

14. Allan Maclean, fourteenth Chieftain of the Clann Thearlaich, resides in London.

THE MACLEANS OF KINGERLOCH.

The Macleans of Kingerloch are a branch of the Macleans of Urquhart, but we are not able to give their genealogy. The head of the family is known as Mac Mhic Eachainn. This makes it probable that the founder of it was either a son of Charles son of Hector Reaganach, or a son of Ewen son of Hector Buie. Balmacaan in Glen-Urquhart was originally Baile Mhic Eachainn, the town of the son of Hector; but whether the Hector meant was Hector Reaganach or Hector Buie we cannot tell. Donald, who was laird of Kingerloch in 1545, was a man of some prominence in his day. There was another Donald in 1675. Hugh was laird of Kingerloch from 1759 to 1780. He had five sons—Donald his successor, Murdoch a Captain in the 2nd West India Regiment, Colin a Lieutenant in the 37th Regiment, James a planter in Jamaica, and Hector. Murdoch, Colin, and James died unmarried. Hugh of Kingerloch had three daughters. The eldest was married to the Rev. Donald Skinner, minister of Ardnamurchan. Dr. James Skinner of Pictou was their son. Donald of Kingerloch married Anne, daughter of Hugh twelfth Maclean of Ardgour. He had no issue. His wife was born in 1765, and died in Edinburgh in 1860. Hector, his youngest brother, succeeded Donald as head of the family of Kingerloch. Hector came to Pictou, Nova Scotia, about the year 1800. He commenced business as a merchant, but failed in the course of a few years. He married a daughter of Captain John Fraser of the 82nd Regiment, who

settled in 1783 at Fraser's Point, Pictou. He had two sons and two daughters. Murdoch, his elder son, was Sheriff of Guysborough. Simon, his younger son, was a sea-captain. One of his daughters was married to the Rev. Kenneth John Mackenzie of Pictou.

BISHOP HECTOR AND HIS SONS.

Hector Maclean, Bishop of Argyle, was unquestionably of the family of Lochbuie. According to one account he was descended from Charles, second son of John Mor of Lochbuie. This Charles is said to have been the founder of the family of Tapull. According to another account the Bishop was a son of Angus, son of John, son of Angus, son of John, son of John, son of John, son of Sir Charles of Urquhart. He was born in 1605. He was first minister at Morvern, then at Dunoon, and lastly at Eastwood. He was appointed Bishop of Argyle in 1680. He was married to Jane, daughter of Thomas Boyd, minister of Eaglesham. He had four sons and two daughters. He died in 1687, and was buried in the churchyard of Dunoon.—Gordon's *Iona*, page 91.

Andrew, Bishop Hector's eldest son, lived in Knock, Morvern. He was known as Anndra Mac an Easbui. He was an excellent Gaelic poet. He was compelled to sell Knock owing to the fact that the Camerons were constantly stealing his horses and cattle. He was a Captain in the army. He married Florence, daughter of Charles Maclean of Ardnacross. Angus his son was a Major in Castellar's regiment in Spain. After the death of his uncle, Alexander, he assumed his title, and became Sir Angus. Angus was married and had a son named Andrew, who was a Captain in the same regiment with himself. Both Sir Angus and his son Andrew died before the year 1780. They were the last of Bishop Hector's male descendants.

Bishop Hector's second son was Sir Alexander Maclean of Otter. Sir Alexander took a prominent part in the affairs of 1715. He died at Aix-la-Chapell. His brother, Captain Andrew, composed an elegy about him.—*Clarsach na Coille*, page 202. The Bishop's third son was a Captain in the Army. He was killed at Reyzerwerts. Of the fourth son we know nothing. One of

Bishop Hector's daughters was married to Lachlan Og seventh son of Allan, seventh Maclean of Ardgour.

V.—THE MACLEANS OF SCALLASDALE.

The earlier Macleans of Scalasdale were descended from Murdoch, a son of one of the Macleans of Lochbuie. He was known as Murchadh Scalasdail, Murdoch of Scalasdale. He was a man of ability, but of an ambitious and grasping character. He acted as tutor or guardian for his nephew, the heir of Lochbuie. He seized the estate for himself, and sought to retain possession of it. He married a daughter of Stewart of Appin, and by this alliance greatly strengthened his position. Ailean MacEachainn of the family of Lochbuie, and Lachainn Odhar of Ardchraoisnis supported the claims of the young heir. The Stewarts of Appin supported Murdoch. A battle took place between the two parties at Gruline. Murdoch was defeated, and the rightful heir confirmed in the possession of his estate. Some time after the battle, the young laird found his uncle asleep, but refrained from killing him. Owing to this act of kindness, Murdoch gave up his opposition to his nephew. According to a traditional account that we have read Murdoch of Scalasdale was a son of John Og, and Murdoch Gearr the nephew whom he sought to deprive of his estate.

When writing about the Macleans of Lochbuie, we stated that Murchadh Gearr may have married a daughter of Sorley Buy, but that he could not have married a daughter of the Earl of Antrim. We have learned since that as a matter of fact he did marry one of Sorley Buy's daughters. Her name was Anne. By this wife, Murchadh Gearr had a daughter, also named Anne, who became the wife of John, son and heir of Sir Alexander Macnachten who was killed at Flodden in 1513. John Macnachten had three sons, Alexander, Malcolm, and John known as Iain Dubh. Iain Dubh settled in Ireland. He was the first secretary of the first Earl of Antrim. He died in 1630. The present Chief of the Clan Macnachten is descended from him.

The later Macleans of Scalasdale are descended from Gilleain, son of the last John of Lochbuie. This Gilleain lived in Scalas-

dale. He married, in 1771, Maria, eldest daughter of Macquarrie of Ulva. He had five sons, Allan, Archibald, John, Murdoch, and Hector. Allan had two sons, Gilleain a merchant in Java, and the Rev. Angus Maclaine, minister of Ardnamurchan. Archibald was a General in the army. He received the honour of knighthood for his defence of Fort Matagorda for fifty-five days with only 155 men against 8,000 men under Marshal Soult. He died in 1861. Murdoch, a Captain in the army, was killed at the battle of Maida in 1806. John, a Major in the army, was killed at Waterloo. Hector was a Colonel in the army. He married in 1816, Martha only child and heir of William Osborne of Kingston in the county of Gloucester. He died in 1847. He was succeeded in Kingston by his only child, William Osborne.

THE MACLEANS OF LEHIRE.

Lachainn Lubanach married Margaret, daughter of John of the Isles by Annie MacRory, in 1366. He received three charters from Donald of the Isles in 1390. Hector his son, Eachann Ruadh nan Cath, is witness to a charter granted at Dundonald in 1405. Hector obtained a charter of certain lands in Coll in 1409. He was killed at Harlaw in 1411. He had by his wife, a daughter of the Earl of Douglas, two sons, Lachainn Bronnach, his successor, and John Dubh.

The Macleans of Lehire, or Leth-thir, are descended from John Dubh, second son of Hector Roy of the battles. John Dubh was quite young at the time of his father's death. He was present at the battle of Inverlochy, fighting under Donald Ballach in 1431. He was succeeded in Lehire by his son Neil, Niall an Leth-thir. Neil was succeeded by his son, also named Neil. This latter Neil fought under Eachann Odhar, his Chief, in behalf of John of the Isles, at the battle of Bloody Bay in 1482. Owing to the large number of thumbs that he cut off as his opponents were trying to board his galley, he was called Niall nan Ordag, Neil of the Thumbs. He was succeeded by his son John, and John by his son John Og. John Og was married, but had no issue. He was put to death by Ailean nan Sop, who seized his estate and kept possession of it. It is probable that the Macleans of

Shuna and also the Macleans of Dunmore in Savil belonged to the family of Lehire.

THE MACLEANS OF ARDGOUR.

Lachainn Bronnach succeeded his father in Duart in 1411. We find himself and his son, "Lachlan Master of Duart," witnesses to a charter granted in 1449, and again to a charter granted in 1463. He seems to have been living in 1495, as in that year we find his son Lachainn Og styled simply Master of Duart.

1. Donald, a son of Lachainn Bronnach, was the first Maclean of Ardgour. He was brought up with Maclean of Kingerloch. He was a man of warlike character. With the consent of the Lord of the Isles he attacked the Macmasters of Ardgour, killed their Chief and his son, and took possession of their lands. In this daring act he was assisted by Maclean of Kingerloch. A Macmaster woman expresses her feelings towards both in the following stanza :—

Nam biodh Mac-Mhic-Eoghainn 's Mac-Mhic-Eachainn
Mar chombla air aon sgeir,
Cha tugainn-sa dheth Mac-Mhic-Eachainn,
'S dh' fhagainn Mac-Mhic-Eoghainn air.

Donald married a daughter of Ewen Cameron of Lochiel, Eoghann Mac Ailein. He had three sons by his wife. Ewen his heir, Niall Ban progenitor of the Macleans of Borreray, and John Ruadh. He had a natural son named Archibald. He died before 1463.

2. Ewen, second Maclean of Ardgour, is a witness to charters granted in 1463, 1478, and 1479. He is termed Ewen, son of Donald, son of Lachlan. He married a daughter of Thomas Chisholm of Comar, Chief of the Chisholms. He had three sons, Allan his heir, John first Maclean of Treisinnis, and Hector of Blaich and Achnadale. It is from this Ewen that the Macleans of Ardgour derive their patronymic, Mac Mhic Eoghainn.

3. According to the "Family of Maclean" the name of the third laird of Ardgour was Allan; according to Gregory it was Lachlan. He married a daughter of Mac-a-Ghlasraich, a man

of some importance in the Braes of Lochaber. He was succeeded by his son John.

4. John, fourth Maclean of Ardgour, was very young when his father died. John Ruadh, third son of Donald the first laird of Ardgour, acted as his tutor. The fourth laird was married twice. By his first wife, a daughter of Macdougall of Lorn, he had two sons, Allan his successor, and Ewen who succeeded his brother Allan. By his second wife, a daughter of the Chief of Clanranald, he had also two sons, Charles and Lachlan. He took a daughter of Macdonald of Ardnamurchan to live with him with the purpose of marrying her should she please him. He had two sons by her, John of Inverscadell and Hector. At the end of two years he sent her home to her father, but his children by her were regarded as legitimate. He had a natural son who was known as John Gleannach. We find his name attached to a document of 1545. He died shortly afterwards.

5. Allan, fifth Maclean of Duart, died without legitimate issue. He was succeeded by his brother, Ewen.

6. Ewen, sixth Maclean of Ardgour, married a daughter of Stewart of Appin, by whom he had two sons, Allan his heir and John. He was killed in Lochaber by a party of the Macdonalds of Keppoch, who mistook him for Cameron of Lochiel with whom they were on bad terms. John, Ewen's second son, had a son named Allan. This Allan was the father of John Maclean, the Mull poet. The poet was known as Iain Mac Ailein, or more fully as Iain Mac Ailein Mhic Iain, Mhic Eoghainn. His poems were written down by Dr. Hector Maclean of Mull. The manuscript has been carefully preserved.

7. Allan seventh Maclean of Ardgour, was a minor at the time of his father's death. His uncle Charlie acted as tutor. Charles, who was an unscrupulous man, tried to obtain the estate for himself, but did not succeed. Allan married Catherine daughter of Allan Cameron of Lochiel, Ailean nam Biodag. He had eleven sons, John the elder his heir, Hector, Allan, Charles, Donald, Lachainn Mor, Lachainn Og, Ewen the elder, Ewen the younger, Archibald, and John the younger, two of his sons, Donald and John the younger, were killed at Inverkeithing in

1651. He was about one hundred and two years of age at the time of his death.

Lachainn Og, seventh son of Allan of Ardgour, married a daughter of Hector Maclean, Bishop of Argyle. Major-General Sir Joseph Maclean, was one of his descendants.

8. John eighth Maclean of Ardgour was lame, owing to a fall which he got when a child, and was known as Iain Cniback. He was married twice. By his first wife, Anne daughter of Campbell of Dunstaffnage, he had five sons; Ewen his heir, Lachlan progenitor of the Macleans of Blaich, Donald, Allan, and Archibald. By his second wife, Marion, daughter of Hector second Maclean of Torloisk, he had one son, John. He lived to the age of ninety-five.

9. Ewen ninth Maclean of Ardgour, married Mary, daughter of Lachlan Maclean of Lochbuie, and has five sons; Allan his heir, Donald, Charles, John and Lachlan.

10. Allan, tenth Maclean of Ardgour, was born in 1668. He married Anne, daughter of Sir Ewen Cameron of Lochiel. He had six sons, Donald, Ewen, John, Archibald, Allan, and James. He was extravagant, and a poor manager. He brought the estate to the brink of ruin. Donald, his eldest son died in 1731. Ewen, his second son, also died whilst comparatively young. Shortly after the death of Donald, he handed his estate over to his third son, John, reserving for himself only a small yearly portion. He died in 1756, in the eighty-eighth year of his age.

11. John eleventh MacLean of Ardgour, married Marjory daughter of Allan MacLachlan of Corry, and had two sons, Hugh and Hector. He died in 1739, seventeen years before his father. He was succeeded by his son Hugh.

12. Hugh, twelfth Maclean of Ardgour, married Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander Houston of Gordon Hill, by whom he had Alexander his successor, and Anna, who was married to Donald Maclean of Kingerloch. He died in 1768.

13. Alexander, thirteenth Maclean of Ardgour married Margaret, eldest daughter of John Hope, second Earl of Hope-toun; he had twelve sons and two daughters; he was Colonel of the Argyleshire Militia; he was born in 1764, and died 1833; he was succeeded by his fourth son, Alexander.

14. Alexander, fourteenth Maclean of Ardgour married Helen-Jane-Hamilton, eldest daughter of Major-General Sir John Dalrymple, by whom he had two sons, Alexander-Thomas his successor, and John Dalrymple.

15. Alexander-Thomas, fifteenth Maclean of Ardgour, was born in 1835. He is the present Mac-Mic-Eoghainn.